# Introduction 

## Population \& Demography

Language

Market
Characteristics

Acculturation
\& Cultural
Components
Media Habits
Public Opinion
Brand Building \& Advertising

Product Usage

## Top 50

Hispanic Markets

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As statedin the introduction, muchof the improvement to this 1996 U.S. Hispanic edition has come from comments and suggestions. We would like to hear from you. This 1996 edition of the U.S. Hispanic Study is a direct result of the valuable input we've received in the past. We, at Strategy Research Corporation, would like to make the next edition even more valuable and usefulto you. If you have any ideas, comments or suggestions, please don't hesitate to contact us, either in writing at:

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## 1996 U.S. HISPANIC MARKET STUDY

## Abbreviations:

Throughout this report we have used the Top 5 Hispanic Markets in the United States as a point of analysis. Often in the text and tables these markets have been abbreviated. In rank order of Hispanic population, the top 5 markets are:

| LA | Los Angeles, California |
| :--- | :--- |
| NY | New York, New York |
| MIA | Miami, Florida |
| CHI | Chicago, Illinois |
| SF | San Francisco, California. |

For a complete definition of the market area covered, please refer to the ADI section of this book.

## Definitions:

ADI and Market are used interchangeably in this document. The area definitions for each market are from Arbitron's 1993 ADI definitions.

Hispanic Country of Origin: In the 1990 census mailed questionnaire, the question asked was: "Is this person of Spanish/Hispanic origin?" The choices for the answer were as follows: 1) Yes, Mexican, Mexican Am., Chicano; 2) Yes, Puerto Rican; 3) Yes, Cuban; 4) Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic. (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.)

The countries listed in the census report were as follows: Mexico; Puerto Rico; Cuba; Dominican Republic; Central America: Guatemala; Honduras; Nicaragua; Panama; San Salvador; Other Central America; South America: Colombia; Ecuador; Peru; Other South America; Other Hispanic: (Based on the respondent's write-in) included such things as Basque, Spain, Spanish, Iberian, Espanola, Latin American, Latino, Hispanic, Californio, Tejano, Nuevo Mexicano, and Spanish American, to name a few.

Hispanic: Hispanic is a term of self-definition. During the data collection, the respondent was asked "Are you of Hispanic origin or descent?"

## Sources:

Chambers of Commerce
City Planning Commissions
Market Statistics, Inc.
U.S. Bureau of the Census
U.S. Department of Labor
U.S. Department of Commerce

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## I. INTRODUCTION

## HISPANIC MARKET

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## I. INTRODUCTION

## 1996 U.S. Hispanic Market Study

This document is designed to be utilized by those in advertising, marketing, strategic market planning, product and brand management, and market research. A great deal of effort has been put into the research and analysis to produce the most reliable and definitive work on the subject.

This document is divided into sections or topics, many of which have been expanded and some of which are new, since the 1994 edition. For example, a new section on language use among Hispanics in the United States has been added, and for the first time we included population numbers on Puerto Rico which, as a commonwealth, yields similar market conditions found in the States. Also, although not considered Hispanic because they speak Portuguese, we have included population estimates for Brazilians in the U.S.

Perhaps the major change made is in the sections with data comparisons between Hispanic and Non-Hispanic segments. In those sections, comparisons to the African American segment have been included as well.

Overall, there is more information contained in this 1996 edition than in past editions. The sections of the book are the following:

## Population \& Demography

After this introduction, the next section in the study will cover Hispanic population from 1950 with projections to 2050. Population characteristics are explored including growth generators, such as birth rates and immigration. The population projections are middle series projections and include Hispanic, Asian, African American and Total.

## Language

This new section expands reporting of language use among Hispanics. Specifically covered are first language learned to speak and language used in various situations.

## Market Characteristics

Following the Population and Demography section, Market Characteristics covers the country of Origin, place (country) of birth, length of residency, and employment status.

## Acculturation \& Cultural Components

The Acculturation and Cultural components section explores acculturation levels, direction, and their component information.

## Media Usage

The Media Usage section shows the level of Spanish language media use among the Hispanic population.

## Public Opinion

The next section, Public Opinion, deals with attitudes toward and current perceptions of immigration in the U.S. among Hispanic, and Non-Hispanic communities, as well as comparative lifestyle measurements.

## Brand Building \& Advertising

Brand building shows a new and interesting approach to northbound and southbound brand building efforts with Hispanics, as well as some new data on advertising and language.

## S*T*A*R Personality Ratings

The $\mathrm{S}^{*} \mathrm{~T}^{*} \mathrm{~A} * \mathrm{R}$ Personality Ratings is a new section which provides highlights from the most recent $\mathrm{S}^{*} \mathrm{~T}^{*} \mathrm{~A} * \mathrm{R} \mathrm{PR}^{T M}$ Reports for Hispanic Adults and Teens; a syndicated national report measuring the awareness and favorability of key personalities and celebrities such as actors/actresses, music entertainers, and TV announcers/show hosts.

## Selected Product Usage

The Product Usage section covers past 30-day incidence of use for 200-plus personal and household products, incidence of credit card ownership and fast food patronage.

## Top 50 Hispanic Markets

The last section of the book is the Top 50 Hispanic Markets section, providing summary information including population -- total and by county, buying power, Telephone/Cable/VCR penetration and available media outlets. Puerto Rico is included for the first time.

## Technical Statement:

The methodology used for data collection was telephone interviewing. A total of 3,000 CATI (Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing) RDD (Random Digit Dialing) interviews were conducted in the sample universe. The Markets sampled were Los Angeles, New York, Miami, San Francisco and Chicago. The sample was controlled to yield 1,000 Hispanic Public Opinion, 1,000 Hispanic Product Usage, and 1,000 Non-Hispanic Product Usage and selected Public Opinion.

Of the 1,000 Non-Hispanic interviews conducted, 300 were among African Americans in the 5 market area. The questionnaire length varied from 15 to 25 minutes. Interviewers were selected to work on this project by their skills as interviewers as well as their language skills. These interviewers had little or no accent of any kind in Spanish, and no accent in English. Of those interviews conducted with Hispanics, 73 percent were conducted in Spanish.

The questionnaire itself took about a month to design and write. Data collection was conducted during July and August 1995; approximately the same time of year as for the 1994 data. A minimum of $20 \%$ of the interviews were validated. All data was collected and processed inhouse at Strategy Research Corporation in Miami, Florida.

## About Strategy Research Corporation \& the Authors

Thank You, from all of us at Strategy Research Corporation, for purchasing and referencing this market study. The first national study of the Hispanic market segment was conducted and published by Strategy Research Corporation in 1980, following 10 years of producing similar (market) studies for individual metropolitan areas such as Miami, Los Angeles and New York.

Strategy Research Corporation is a full service marketing research firm conducting proprietary and public studies throughout the Americas and the Caribbean. At its headquarters in Miami, there is a full focus group facility, and a central telephone center with 20 CATI interviewing stations and 12 paper and pencil stations. Strategy Research Corporation offers a wide variety of research products including custom research applications tailored to specific client needs.

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Triads
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Computer Aided Personal
Intercept \& Central Location
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geographical regions...
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Central America
South America
Caribbean

The designers and authors of this book are outstanding researchers and analysts, good writers, quite hard-headed, but also good-natured blokes.

At the top of the order we have Mr. Richard W. Tobin, the founder, President and CEO of SRC who had the vision to publish this book. He is a dynamic, creative yet gentle man who vigorously drives us to achieve excellence.

## RICHARD W. TOBIN

Mr. Tobin has headed Strategy Research Corporation, headquartered in Miami, Florida, for almost 25 years. He is a marketing economist, experienced in developing marketing research studies as well as population and market forecasts.

As President and CEO, he has directed the firm's growth to serve many local, national and international clients. As a result of his direction;

- Strategy Research Corporation interviews a quarter of a million people every year throughout the U.S. and Latin America as well as the Caribbean.
- SRC specializes in marketing strategy studies for major multinational corporations and other companies.
- The company designs and analyzes multi-country studies, brand equity studies, market strategy studies, advertising studies, customer satisfaction studies and market entry studies as well as microeconomic studies.

Mr. Tobin is also the visionary behind the U.S. Hispanic Market Study and the Latin American Market Planning Handbook, also published by SRC.

Next are Richard H. (Rick) Tobin, Raul J. Lopez and John A. Holcombe. These are the authors who made it happen.

## RICHARD H. (RICK) TOBIN

Mr. Rick Tobin is Senior Vice President at Strategy Research Corporation, Miami, Florida. He has over 19 years of experience doing business in Latin America, the Caribbean and the U.S. and is skilled in many areas of strategic marketing. Mr. Tobin has devised strategic product analysis for multinational companies and has also designed political campaign strategies.

Mr. Tobin is also responsible for setting up data collection offices in the U.S. and in Latin American markets.

Since its creation 15 years ago, Mr. Tobin has played an integral part in every edition of SRC's U.S. Hispanic Market Study. He designed and tested the Hispanic acculturation model used by SRC. He is responsible for organizing, tabulating and writing a large portion of the 1996 edition of the book.

Mr. Tobin is fluent in Spanish and has traveled extensively throughout the Americas, and is sensitive to the nuances of different Latin cultures.

## RAUL J. LOPEZ

Mr. Lopez is Senior Vice President and Director of Syndicated Research at Strategy Research Corporation, Miami, Florida. For the past 16 years he has directed SRC's S*T*A*R (Spanish Television Audience Research) studies, providing essential television audience viewing estimates for Spanish-language networks and stations, advertisers and advertising agencies. He was instrumental in creating the first Spanish television network audience research report in 1986, and in designing Spanish television network overnight reports in 1988.

In addition, Mr. Lopez has designed and implemented hundreds of quantitative and qualitative custom research projects and is an experienced focus group moderator. For the past 12 years he has also been responsible for putting together the SRC U.S. Hispanic Population report.

From the first edition published in 1980, Mr. Lopez has contributed greatly to the composition of SRC's U.S. Hispanic Market Study. He is responsible for organizing and writing several sections of the 1996 edition of the book.

A native of Cuba, Raul was raised in the United States and is fully Bilingual.

## JOHN A. HOLCOMBE

Mr. Holcombe is Associate Research Director, Latin America at Strategy Research Corporation, Miami, Florida. He oversees and directs full-service market research projects in Latin America and the Caribbean for Strategy's multinational clientele.

He was one of the principal authors of SRC's 1994 and 1996 U.S. Hispanic Market Study, and authored the 1995 Latin American Market Planning Handbook, published by SRC. John is also responsible for the continuing development of SRC's Latin American market research capabilities.

He learned to speak Spanish in Mexico City and Tijuana, Mexico and has traveled extensively throughout the Americas.

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## II.

## Population \& DEMOGRAPHY

LOS ANGELES


NEW YORK


## II. POPULATION \& DEMOGRAPHY

## A. Introduction

This section of the 1996 U.S. Hispanic Market study presents information and data released by the United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. The data is both primary and secondary, and includes information collected during the 1990 U.S. Census, future population projections from U.S. Census Current Population Reports, and data gathered from other readily and not so readily available sources.

At the bottom of each table, SRC has provided the year and source of the data presented in said table. In the case of Census reports, the name and report number are provided. Wherever available, SRC has presented 1996 data; however, some tables show data for 1996, 1993, 1992, 1991 or 1990 information. This occurred only where updated information was not available.

The information contained in this section, with a few exceptions, is exclusively Census data. Some of the data categories found in this section may be repeated in other sections of this edition. However, the other presentations of these data categories will be from Strategy Research Corporation and other primary sources.

The 1996 U.S. Hispanic population estimate is taken from the Middle Series of the latest Census release (November 1993) of their Current Population Reports - Population Projections of the United States, by Age, Sex, and Hispanic Origin: 1993 to 2050, by Jennifer Cheeseman Day. The report number is $\mathrm{P} 25-1104$. In this report three different components of change are projected:

For each of the components of population change -- fertility, life expectancy, and net immigration -- three different sets of assumptions for future growth are applied. The series using the middle assumption for each component is designated the "middle series." U.S. Census - Current Population Reports, P251104

## Technical Note

Much of the data in this section are taken from the 1990 U.S. Census, Summary Tape Files (STF 1B and 3) on CD-ROM, and pertains to those who stated in the 1990 Census that they were Hispanic.

In actual practice, these data were developed from the "long form" of the 1990 Census which was mailed to residents of the USA. Due to the methodology, critics have suggested that the Census excluded many persons who were culturally more Latino than American in their level of acculturation. There are several reasons why this criticism might be valid:

- Recent immigrants who had lived in the U.S. for a very short period of time may not have received or participated in the census long form questionnaire.
- Those with little familiarity with English may have declined to fill out the questionnaire.
- Due to a cultural lack of trust in governmental inquiries on the part of recent immigrants.
- Due to the fact that one or more household members is residing illegally in the US and thus the questionnaire was not completed.

If any one of these reasons is valid, the Census would tend to have a sizable under-representation of these Hispanics in their demographic and language counts. On the other hand, the U.S. Census made a greater effort in 1990 to reach Hispanics who were less than fully assimilated into the U.S. mainstream in an attempt to mitigate prior under-representation of these persons.
B. 1996 U.S. Hispanic Population Estimate

The U.S. Census Bureau estimates the January 1, 1996, U.S. Hispanic population to be

## 27,230,000

## C. Proportion Of Total 1996 U.S. Population

According to the latest Census projections, released in November 1993, the U.S. Hispanic population now accounts for slightly over $10 \%$ of the total U.S. population of 264.8 million.

|  | TOTAL AND U.S. HISPANIC POPULATION |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total U.S. Population | 264,765,000 |
|  | Total Hispanic Population | 27,230,000 |
|  | Hispanic Population As a Percent of Total U.S. Population | 10.3\% |
| Source: | U.S. Census Bureau <br> Current Population Reports, P25-1104 <br> Strategy Research Corporation |  |

## D. U.S. Hispanic Population Growth: 1950-1996

The total population of the United States has increased from 151.3 million in 1950 to approximately 264.8 million in 1996; an increase of over $75 \%$ or 113.5 million people.

During the same period, the number of Hispanics residing in the U.S. has increased from an estimated 4.0 million in 1950 to 27.2 million in 1996. This addition of roughly 23.2 million Hispanics represents an increase of almost $600 \%$. From 1950 to 1996, Hispanics accounted for approximately $20 \%$ of the country's total population growth.

|  |  | U.S. POPUL <br> . HISPANIC <br> 1950-199 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ID } \\ & \text { TION } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\frac{\text { Total U.S. }}{\text { (In Millions) }}$ | $\frac{\text { U.S. Hispanics }}{\text { (In Millions) }}$ |
|  | 1950 | 151.3 | 4.0 |
|  | 1960 | 179.3 | 6.9 |
|  | 1970 | 203.2 | 9.0 |
|  | 1980 | 226.5 | 14.6 |
|  | 1991 | 251.4 | 24.9 |
|  | 1994 | 259.3 | 25.5 |
|  | 1996 | 264.8 | 27.2 |
| Source: | U.S. Census B Current Popu Market Statist U.S. Immigratio Strategy Resea | $t s, P 25-1104$ <br> ralization Se ation |  |

## E. 1996 Hispanic Population: Markets And States

## 1. Top 50 Hispanic Markets

The table on the following page presents the estimated 1996 Hispanic populations for the top twenty U.S. Hispanic markets. As indicated, the top three markets of Los Angeles, New York and Miami have a combined total of over 10 million Hispanic residents, representing almost 2 out of every five $(39.1 \%)$ of the total 1996 U.S. Hispanic population.

The next seven most populated Hispanic markets in the country, including San Francisco, Chicago, Houston and San Antonio (each with over one million Hispanics), contain another 6.5 million Hispanics, or roughly $24 \%$ of the total 1996 U.S. Hispanic population. The top ten markets then, total over 17 million Hispanic residents, or $63 \%$ of the country's total Hispanic population.

The 1996 Hispanic population estimates for markets 11 through 20, which include El Paso, Albuquerque, Fresno, Phoenix, and Sacramento, (each with better than one-half million Hispanics) amounts to over 4.7 million, or about $17.4 \%$ of the total U.S. Hispanic population.

The top twenty Hispanic markets in the U.S. have a combined total of nearly $\mathbf{2 2}$ million Hispanic residents, accounting for more than four-fifths ( $\mathbf{8 0 . 4 \%}$ ) of the country's total 1996 Hispanic population.

The next table presents the 1996 Hispanic population estimates for the balance of the top fifty U.S. Hispanic markets. In 1996, Hispanics in the top 50 Markets total an estimated 26 million and represent approximately $95 \%$ of the total Hispanic population. In a number of these top 50 markets, Hispanics represent a large proportion of the total population. For example, in Los Angeles and Miami Hispanics account for $37 \%$ of the total population, whereas in El Paso, McAllen and Laredo Hispanics represent $73 \%, 90 \%$ and $98 \%$ of the total, respectively.

| HISPANIC POPULATION FOR TOP TWENTY U.S. HISPANIC MARKETS$1996$ |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Market | Rank | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{c} \text { Hispanic } \\ \text { Population } \end{array} \\ & (000) \end{aligned}$ | Percent Of <br> Total U.S. <br> Hispanic <br> Population | Percent Hispanic Of Total Mkt. Population |
| Los Angeles | 1 | 6,012.3 | 22.1\% | 37.3\% |
| New York | 2 | 3,278.1 | 12.0 | 16.4 |
| MiAmi | 3 | 1,358.1 | 5.0 | 37.1 |
| Top 3 Markets |  | 10,648.5 | 39.1\% | - |
| San Fran.-San Jose | 4 | 1,120.1 | 4.1\% | 16.9\% |
| Chicago | 5 | 1,106.8 | 4.1 | 11.8 |
| Top 5 Markets |  | 12,875.4 | 47.3\% | - |
| Houston | 6 | 1,078.6 | 4.0 | 23.5 |
| San Antonio | 7 | 1,018.0 | 3.7 | 51.0 |
| Mcallen/Brnsvile | 8 | 803.8 | 3.0 | 90.3 |
| Dallas-Ft. Worth | 9 | 740.0 | 2.7 | 14.2 |
| El Paso | 10 | 644.8 | 2.4 | 73.0 |
| Top 10 Markets |  | 17,160.6 | 63.0\% | - |
| San Diego | 11 | 642.7 | 2.4 | 23.6\% |
| Albuquerque | 12 | 637.7 | 2.3 | 38.2 |
| Fresno | 13 | 632.5 | 2.3 | 40.1 |
| Phoenix | 14 | 586.6 | 2.2 | 18.0 |
| Sacramento | 15 | 553.3 | 2.0 | 16.6 |
| Denver | 16 | 378.6 | 1.4 | 12.5 |
| Philadelphia | 17 | 355.5 | 1.3 | 4.6 |
| Corpus Christi | 18 | 335.7 | 1.2 | 58.4 |
| WASHINGTON DC | 19 | 310.5 | 1.1 | 5.7 |
| Boston | 20 | $\underline{289.7}$ | 1.1 | 5.0 |
| Sub-Total |  | 4,722.8 | 17.3\% | - |
| Top 20 Markets |  | $\underline{\text { 21,883.4 }}$ | 80.4\% | - |
| Total U.S. Hispanic |  | 7,230.0 | 100.0\% | - |
| $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Source: } & \text { Market Statistics, In } \\ & \text { U.S. Census Bureau } \\ \text { Strategy Research C }\end{array}$ | ration |  |  |  |

$\left.\begin{array}{|rccc|}\hline \text { HISPANIC POPULATION FOR } \\ \text { TOP } 21-50 \text { U.S. HISPANIC MARKETS }\end{array}\right]$

## 2. Top Hispanic States

The following two-page table depicts Strategy Research Corporation's population estimates for ten states and their major markets with the largest Hispanic populations as of January 1, 1996. The asterisk next to a market indicates that the market crosses state boundaries and that only the in-state population is used for the calculation. For example, the New York market contains $2,424,200$ Hispanics in New York state counties and 766,800 Hispanics in New Jersey counties.

These ten states account for $90 \%$ of the country's total Hispanic population. The top three states, California ( $36 \%$ ), Texas ( $21 \%$ ), and New York ( $9 \%$ ), account for almost two-thirds ( $66 \%$ ) of the total U.S. Hispanic population with a combined total of nearly 18 million Hispanic residents.

Five U.S. states (California, Texas, New York, Florida, and Illinois) have Hispanic populations of over 1 million. Additionally two other states (Arizona and New Jersey) have over 900,000 Hispanics. New Mexico contains nearly a quarter of a million Hispanics, while Colorado has over 500,000. Massachusetts rounds out the list with over 350,000 Hispanics.

The combination of five western and southwestern states -- California, Texas, Arizona, New Mexico and Colorado -- account for 17.6 million Hispanics or $65 \%$ of the total Hispanic population. New York and New Jersey contain 3,471,100 Hispanics representing $12.7 \%$ of the U.S. total. Florida's $2,039,000$ Hispanics represent $7.5 \%$ of the U.S. total. While most of the Hispanics in Florida are in the Miami market area, the markets of Tampa and Orlando also have a significant Hispanic population nearly one-half million in 1996.

| TOP TEN U.S. STATES WITH LARGEST HISPANIC POPULATION 1996 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| State / Mkt. | 1996 <br> Hispanic Population (000) | Percent Of Total U.S. Hispanic Population |
| California | 9,802.2 | 36.0\% |
| Los Angeles | 6,012.3 | 22.1 |
| San Fran.-San Jose | 1,120.1 | 4.1 |
| San Diego | 642.7 | 2.4 |
| Fresno | 632.5 | 2.3 |
| Sacramento | 553.3 | 2.0 |
| Salinas-Monterey | 223.1 | 0.8 |
| Bakersfield | 180.4 | 0.7 |
| Santa Barbara | 158.0 | 0.6 |
| Palm Springs | 109.0 | 0.4 |
| El Centro* | 103.1 | 0.4 |
| Other Areas | 67.7 | 0.2 |
| Texas | 5,603.1 | 20.6\% |
| Houston | 1,078.6 | 4.0 |
| San Antonio | 1,018.0 | 3.7 |
| McAllen/Browns. | 803.8 | 3.0 |
| Dallas-Ft. Worth | 740.0 | 2.7 |
| El Paso* | 545.3 | 2.0 |
| Corpus Christi | 335.7 | 1.2 |
| Austin | 248.5 | 0.9 |
| Laredo | 186.4 | 0.7 |
| Odessa/Midland* | 149.7 | 0.5 |
| Lubbock | 124.5 | 0.5 |
| Waco-Temple | 111.5 | 0.4 |
| Amarillo* | 80.2 | 0.3 |
| Other Areas | 180.9 | 0.7 |
| New York | 2,567.5 | 9.4\% |
| New York City* | 2,424.2 | 8.9 |
| Other Areas | 143.3 | 0.5 |
| Florida | $\underline{2,039.0}$ | 7.5\% |
| Miami | 1,358.1 | 5.0 |
| Tampa/St. Pete. | 233.4 | 0.9 |
| Orlando/Daytona | 200.0 | 0.7 |
| WP Beach/Vero Beach | 115.0 | 0.4 |
| Other Areas | 132.5 | 0.5 |
| *In state only |  | Continued...... |



## F. Hispanic Population Projections

## 1. Population Pressure

One of the major factors influencing Hispanic population growth in the United States is population pressure in Latin America which is caused by a combination of underdevelopment, economic instability and political unrest. As shown on the following table, population pressure in Latin America increased dramatically during the past forty years, and is likely to continue until economic growth in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is at least equal to population growth for a sustained period of time. Although population growth rates have fallen dramatically across the region since 1960 , the needs and demands of over $50 \%$ of the populace continue to be un-met ${ }^{1}$. In turn, the demands placed on the United States by immigration from Latin America are likely to continue in the foreseeable future.

|  |  | OPULATION P <br> IN LATIN AM <br> 1950-20 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SURE } \\ & \text { A } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Total Popul |  |  |
|  | Year | Latin America (Millions) | U.S./Canada (Millions) | Index US/Can $\equiv 100$ |
|  | 1950 | 151.6 | 166.0 | 91 |
|  | 1980 | 348.6 | 227.0 | 154 |
|  | 1994 | 455.2 | 286.3 | 159 |
|  | 1996 | 470.0 | 292.3 | 161 |
|  | Projectio |  |  |  |
|  | 2000 | 500.0 | 305.0 | 164 |
|  | 2020 | 645.0 | 355.0 | 182 |
|  | 2025 | 681.4 | 371.0 | 184 |
|  | 2050 | 950.0 | 425.0 | 224 |
| Source: | U.S. Bureau Current Popul 1995 United Strategy Re | Census <br> Reports, P25-11 <br> Population Div <br> Corporation |  |  |

[^0]
## Strategy Research Corporation <br> Page 17

## 2. Population Projections: Internal Growth And Immigration

This subsection of the Population and Demography section presents the future changes in the composition of the U.S. population with a focus on the U.S. Hispanic population. Much of the data presented is derived from the U.S. Census Current Population Report (P25 Series). The Census Current Population Report provides data on several population groups in the United States. For the purposes of our population report the following are presented in all or some of the tables: White, Non-Hispanic White, Hispanics, Non-Hispanic Black and Asian. The group labeled White contains White-Hispanics. In the sections of this book where Strategy Research survey data is presented "Whites/Others" refers to Non-Hispanic Whites.

According to the Census Middle series projections, the population of Blacks, Asians and Hispanics is expected to increase significantly over the next six decades. It is further expected that these groups will increase their proportions of the total population and that the White population proportion will decrease. This decrease will be even greater for the Non-Hispanic White group.

A combination of three factors contribute to this shift in population distribution over the next six decades: differential fertility, net immigration, and age distribution among the race and Hispanic-origin groups. Higher fertility rates and net immigration levels would elevate the increased proportions of the expanding groups. At the same time, the non-Hispanic population would experience an increase in the numbers of deaths as more and more of this population enters older age groups where the risk of mortality is highest.

By the turn of the century, the White percentage of population would decrease from 84 percent to less than 82 percent of the population. About 13 percent of the population would be Black, 4 percent of the population would be Asian and Pacific Islander, and the remaining 1 percent of the population would consist of American Indians, Eskimos, and Aleuts. People of Hispanic origin would be 11 percent of the total population. The non-Hispanic White population would decrease to 72 percent of the White population.

By 2050, 71 percent of the total population would be White, 16 percent Black, 1 percent American Indian, Eskimo and Aleut, and 10 percent Asian and Pacific Islander. The Hispanic-origin population would increase to 23 percent, and the nonHispanic White population would decline to 53 percent.

Similar distribution changes would occur in both the highest and lowest series, though less so in the lowest series and more so in the highest series. U.S. Census - Current Population Reports, P25-1104.

Census Report (P25-1104) shows the following middle series estimates for U.S. Hispanic population: 1996-27.2 million, 2000-30.7 million, 2010-40.0 million, 2025-56.3 million, 2050-87.4 million.

The main cause of this new Hispanic population estimate is a modification of the birth rate for Hispanic women. The birth rate for Hispanic females was reported to be 2.65 per woman in 1992 (P25-1092), while this year's report (P25-1104) shows a birth rate of 2.90 per woman.

Although the Census has indicated that "Net immigration is projected to be predominant factor in future population growth," in their middle series projections they are estimating only 322,000 new Hispanic arrivals per year through 2050. Critics suggest that this may be an extremely conservative and unrealistic number. Furthermore, the principle that the Hispanic immigration total would be constant throughout the next six decades, is also considered unrealistic.

The following table shows U.S. Hispanic population totals for 1980 and 1996, and the Census middle series projections to the year 2000. As indicated, the January 1, 1996 estimated Hispanic population is approximately 27.2 million, as compared with the 1980 census-enumerated total of 14.6 million. The Census estimates that by the year 2000, the total number of Hispanics residing in the U.S. will reach approximately 30.7 million. This will represent a gain of some 3.5 million persons during the balance of this decade, or an average annual increment of just under one million persons. This is very close to the annual rate of growth experienced during the past decade.

| HISPANIC POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES1980-2000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | Change '80-'96 |  | Change '96-100 |  |
|  | $\frac{1980}{(000)}$ | $\frac{1996}{(000)}$ | $\frac{2000}{(000)}$ | $\frac{\text { Number }}{(000)}$ | Pct | $\frac{\text { Number }}{(000)}$ | Pct |
| total | 14,603.7 | 27,230.0 | 30,723.0 | 12,626.3 | 86.5\% | 3,493.0 | 12.8\% |
| Source: $\begin{array}{ll}\text { U.S. Bureau of the Census } \\ & \text { Current Population Reports, P25-1104 } \\ & \text { Strategy Research Corporation }\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

According to the Census Middle Series projections, from their Current Population Reports (P251104), the U.S. Hispanic population will continue to grow during the next six decades. By the year 2010, Hispanics in the United States will number roughly 40 million and by the year 2050 over 87 million.

These projections assume a constant net immigration of 322,000 per year. As we have noted, critics suggest that this net immigration figure may be conservative. In fact, past evidence suggests that among Hispanics, net immigration has traditionally been equal to or greater than the net natural increase in population.

| HISPANIC POPULATION OF <br> THE UNITED STATES 1996-2050 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Census Middle Series Projections |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | January 1, <br> $\frac{\text { Population }}{(000)}$ <br> (000 | $\begin{gathered} \begin{array}{c} \text { Net } \\ \text { Change } \end{array} \\ (000) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \begin{array}{c} \text { Natural } \\ \text { Increase } \end{array} \\ (000) \end{gathered}$ | $\frac{\text { Births }}{(000)}$ | $\frac{\text { Deaths }}{(000)}$ | $\frac{\begin{array}{c} \text { Net } \\ \text { Immigration } \end{array}}{(000)}$ |
| 1993 | 24,662 | 850 | 528 | 619 | 91 | 322 |
| 1994 | 25,512 | 856 | 534 | 629 | 95 | 322 |
| 1995 | 26,368 | 862 | 539 | 639 | 100 | 322 |
| 1996 | 27,230 | 866 | 544 | 648 | 105 | 322 |
| 1997 | 28,096 | 871 | 548 | 658 | 109 | 322 |
| 1998 | 28,966 | 876 | 554 | 668 | 114 | 322 |
| 1999 | 29,842 | 881 | 559 | 679 | 120 | 322 |
| 2000 | 30,723 | 888 | 565 | 690 | 125 | 322 |
| 2005 | 35,239 | 931 | 609 | 757 | 148 | 322 |
| 2010 | 40,028 | 1,002 | 680 | 855 | 175 | 322 |
| 2015 | 45,186 | 1,073 | 750 | 956 | 206 | 322 |
| 2020 | 50,658 | 1,123 | 801 | 1,041 | 240 | 322 |
| 2025 | 56,349 | 1,159 | 837 | 1,117 | 280 | 322 |
| 2030 | 62,214 | 1,194 | 872 | 1,198 | 326 | 322 |
| 2035 | 68,262 | 1,233 | 910 | 1,287 | 377 | 322 |
| 2040 | 74,498 | 1,268 | 945 | 1,378 | 433 | 322 |
| 2045 | 80,893 | 1,295 | 973 | 1,464 | 492 | 322 |
| 2050 | 87,413 | 1,318 | 996 | 1,544 | 548 | 322 |
| Source: $\begin{aligned} & \text { U.S. Bureau of the Census } \\ & \text { Current Population Reports, P25-1104 }\end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Using the High Immigration alternative series (which maintains Births and Deaths from the middle series), the U.S. Hispanic population would reach 32.5 million in the year 2000, 65 million by 2025 , and 106 million by 2050 . The individual component distribution for the High Immigration alternative was not provided in the Census-Current Populations Reports (P25-1104) and thus could not be shown on any table in this report.

The following table presents the percent change of the Hispanic population by natural increase and net immigration. Throughout the six decades of data presented, the Census shows natural increase as contributing more to the net growth than net immigration. Some experts believe that in actuality, net immigration contributes more to net growth than natural increase.

| PERCENT CHANGE OF HISPANIC POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES 1996-2050 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Census Middle Series Projections |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | January 1 , Population | Net Change | Natural Increase | Net Immigration |
|  |  | (000) | Pct | Pct | Pct |
|  | 1993 | 24,662 | 3.4\% | 2.1\% | 1.3 |
|  | 1994 | 25,512 | 3.4 | 2.1 | 1.3 |
|  | 1995 | 26,368 | 3.3 | 2.0 | 1.2 |
|  | 1996 | 27,230 | 3.2 | 2.0 | 1.2 |
|  | 1997 | 28,096 | 3.1 | 2.0 | 1.1 |
|  | 1998 | 28,966 | 3.0 | 1.9 | 1.1 |
|  | 1999 | 29,842 | 3.0 | 1.9 | 1.1 |
|  | 2000 | 30,723 | 2.9 | 1.8 | 1.0 |
|  | 2005 | 35,239 | 2.6 | 1.7 | 0.9 |
|  | 2010 | 40,028 | 2.5 | 1.7 | 0.8 |
|  | 2015 | 45,186 | 2.4 | 1.7 | 0.7 |
|  | 2020 | 50,658 | 2.2 | 1.6 | 0.6 |
|  | 2025 | 56,349 | 2.1 | 1.5 | 0.5 |
|  | 2030 | 62,214 | 1.9 | 1.4 | 0.5 |
|  | 2035 | 68,262 | 1.8 | 1.3 | 0.5 |
|  | 2040 | 74,498 | 1.7 | 1.3 | 0.4 |
|  | 2045 | 80,893 | 1.6 | 1.2 | 0.4 |
|  | 2050 | 87,413 | 1.5 | 1.1 | 0.4 |
| Source: $\begin{aligned} & \text { U.S. Bureau of the Census } \\ & \text { Current Population Reports, P25-1104 }\end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |

Population projections in the Census Current Populations Report ( $\mathrm{P} 25-1104$ ) for the Low and High series are presented with July 1 dates. All other population projections in this U.S. Hispanic report are presented with January 1 dates. For the purpose of comparability, the data in the following table, which provides projection comparisons for Low, Middle and High series, are presented with July 1 dates.

Using the Low series assumptions, the U.S. Hispanic population would still be a significant part of the total U.S. population. In the Low series, Hispanic population would be 32 million by the year 2005 and reach 57 million by the year 2050. In the High series, Hispanic population is expected to reach 32 million by the year 2000, surpass the 100 million mark by 2040 and hit 128 million by 2050 .

HISPANIC POPUL_ATION OF THE UNITED STATES 1996-2050

## July 1, Population

|  | Low <br> Series | Middle <br> Series | High <br> Series |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | $(000)$ |  | $(000)$ |

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census
Current Population Reports, P25-1104
Strategy Research Corporation

## 3. The Future Of Hispanic Immigration

The preceding pages presented Hispanic population projections as estimated by the U.S. Census Bureau. Strategy Research Corporation believes that their approach to the issue of immigration is both too simplistic and conservative for at least three reasons: (1) it does not address the controversial subject of illegal immigration, (2) it assumes no change in the number of yearly Hispanic immigrants through the year 2050, and (3) it does not take into account current trends in the nation's attitude toward immigration or current political movement toward immigration reform.

Strategy Research survey data, which is presented in detail later this book, indicates that $76.7 \%$ of U.S. Hispanic adults were born outside of the United States, and that $43.8 \%$ of HispanicAmerican adults have lived here 10 years or less. This indicates that 13.5 million Hispanic adults are foreign-born, and that about 7.7 million Hispanics arrived in the U.S. within the past 10 years. That would average out to a yearly rate of 770,000 new arrivals, not including any children that may be brought along with them. This is significantly higher than the 322,000 Hispanic immigrants per year projected by the Census. Further complicating the issue, some Hispanics return to their country of origin after several years, such as the Nicaraguans and Salvadorans, creating an ebb and flow of immigration and enriching the population with new arrivals.

Any individual endeavoring to work in the U.S. Hispanic market must be actively aware that a certain portion of this population is comprised of illegal immigrants. The economic and/or political factors that have caused many people from Latin American countries to seek a better life for themselves and their families by illegally entering the U.S. have, in general, not improved. In fact, for our closest neighbor, Mexico, the economic situation took a dramatic downturn in the first months of 1995. There is no reason to believe that the stream of Hispanic illegal immigrants entering the country will abate as a result of any causes external to the United States.

What then, could cause a change in the flow of Hispanic immigrants to the U.S.? We believe that only severe legislative changes implemented by the Federal government in various departments could stop the current influx of Hispanic immigrants. Although debate on immigration policy has taken place before, the United States is currently at a crossroads on the issue. State and Federal governments are under increasing pressure to establish control of the borders. Most Americans (70\%), including Hispanic-Americans (63\%), believe that the United States cannot control its international borders. Many Hispanics and Non-Hispanics feel threatened by the continuous increase in the immigrant population.

The Public Opinion section of this report provides some fascinating data on several key questions with regard to the issue of immigration to the United States. One out of every three NonHispanics in the U.S. feels that the number of immigrants allowed to enter the U.S. should be decreased and $40 \%$ feel it should not be allowed to increase. Two out of every three NonHispanics believe that in the next five years, it will become more difficult to enter the United States illegally.

Eighty-seven percent of Hispanics feel the same way. Meanwhile, $60 \%$ of Non-Hispanics and $73 \%$ of Hispanics think that deportations of illegals will increase in the next five years. The tone of this data indicates that people expect the government to stem the tide of current legal immigration, and to crack down on illegal immigration.

Can the various local, state and federal governments succeed in stemming the influx of illegal aliens? Roughly three out of every five U.S. residents, both Hispanic and Non-Hispanic, believe that illegal immigration will increase over the next five years -- in spite of increased efforts to curtail the flow. Only very stringent legislation and well coordinated inter-departmental efforts will succeed in securing the U.S. borders. The final strength of the governmental efforts will depend ultimately upon the mood of the people. If the United States were to suffer a serious economic downturn, then the pressure on all levels of U.S. governments would certainly become sufficient to enact the kinds of laws and procedures necessary to close the borders.

In the meantime, a combination of real economic pressures and fear resulting from a historical lack of understanding of recent immigrant arrivals has caused many Non-Hispanic Americans to become extremely concerned about the future ethnic make-up of their cities, counties and states. This has already caused an increase in legislation and other procedures aimed specifically at immigrants, of which the vast majority are Hispanic. The most notorious examples of these include increased patrols and staffing for the U.S. Border Patrol, rules requiring the use of English in government business, and Proposition 187 in California which denies all public schooling, social and health services to illegal immigrants except in emergencies.

How would curtailing Hispanic immigration affect the U.S. Hispanic market? Although there are various degrees of assimilation, the Hispanic immigrant has always maintained a strong ethnic identity. Hispanic immigrants to the U. S. have generally not assimilated into the American "melting pot" the way immigrant groups have in the past. We believe that there are several reasons for this, the most important of which include:

1. Proximity to their homelands allows more frequent contact.
2. Modern technology which permits easier travel and communication with their countries of origin.
3. The availability of a powerful and sophisticated media in their native language.
4. The continuous influx of new arrivals that replace those U.S. Hispanics who do assimilate.

The first three factors are either constant or continue to improve; thus, they tend to slow down the momentum of assimilation. If the fourth factor, immigration, is cut off, then eventually this would have a negative effect on the U.S. Hispanic market. In the long run, 2 or 3 generations down the line, the number of fully-assimilated Latinos would greatly outnumber the unassimilated. At that point, there may not be a need to market separately and in Spanish to this population, just as one does not necessarily market in Italian to an Italian-American market descended from immigrants who arrived at the beginning of this century.

However, the current political and economic strength of Hispanics, coupled with the influence of the aforementioned factors relating to geography, technology and media, may create considerable resistance to the assimilation process.

As a result of the many factors at work in this highly dynamic market, it is impossible to predict with certainty what would happen if government managed to actually arrest the flow of Latin American immigration to the U.S. Given the potential strength of the opposing forces at work here, we could face the proverbial situation of the irresistible force meeting the immovable object. We could face a worsening situation where economic pressures in foreign countries drive more immigrants toward our borders, while internal factors work to force us toward a closure of these borders.

In any case, those interested in marketing to the U.S. Hispanic community must be keenly aware of the various national and international, economic and political phenomena that could affect their businesses in both the short and the long term. SRC's U.S. Hispanic Market Studies, now annual, are designed to help these business people keep a close eye on their market.

## 4. Minority Populations Of The United States

Using the Middle series assumptions, the Hispanic population will surpass the Non-Hispanic Black population around the year 2006. By the year 2010 Hispanics will represent 13.5 percent of the total U.S. population and by the year 2050, the total combined minorities of Hispanics, Non-Hispanic Blacks and Asians, will represent nearly half (46.6\%) of the total population.

| MINORITY POPULATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE TOTAL POPULATION 1995-2050 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| July 1, Population |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Hispanic | NonHispanic Black | Asian |
| Low Series | 2000 | 10.9\% | 12.3\% | 3.8\% |
|  | 2005 | 11.7 | 12.5 | 4.3 |
|  | 2015 | 13.4 | 12.8 | 5.2 |
|  | 2050 | 20.2 | 13.6 | 8.7 |
| Middle Series | 1996 | 10.4\% | 12.0\% | 3.6\% |
|  | 2000 | 11.3 | 12.2 | 4.1 |
|  | 2005 | 12.4 | 12.4 | 4.8 |
|  | 2010 | 13.5 | 12.6 | 5.4 |
|  | 2020 | 15.7 | 13.0 | 6.5 |
|  | 2030 | 17.9 | 13.4 | 7.7 |
|  | 2040 | 20.2 | 13.9 | 8.7 |
|  | 2050 | 22.5 | 14.4 | 9.7 |
| High Series | 2000 | 11.6\% | 12.8\% | 4.4\% |
|  | 2005 | 12.9 | 12.4 | 5.2 |
|  | 2015 | 15.5 | 12.7 | 6.7 |
|  | 2050 | 24.6 | 13.7 | 10.6 |
| Source:U.S. Bureau of the Census <br>  <br>  <br> Current-Population Reports, P25 <br> Strategy Research Corporation |  |  |  |  |

From 1990-2050, the Hispanic population will have the second highest growth rate of any group reported in Census Current Population Reports. The U.S. Hispanic population will grow by $290.5 \%$ by the year 2050. This compares with $91.7 \%$ for Non-Hispanic Blacks and $436.4 \%$ for Asians.

| POPULATION CHANGE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN$1990-2050$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| July 1, Population |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | NonHispanic |  |  |  |
|  | White | White | Hispanic | Black | Asian |
| Total Percent Change |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1990-2050 | 36.5\% | 9.2\% | 290.5\% | 91.7\% | 436.4\% |
| Average Annual Percent Change |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1990-1995 | 0.86\% | 0.56\% | 3.45\% | 1.47\% | 5.11\% |
| 1995-2000 | 0.71 | 0.41 | 3.02 | 1.28 | 4.39 |
| 2000-2005 | 0.62 | 0.30 | 2.72 | 1.18 | 3.75 |
| 2005-2010 | 0.59 | 0.26 | 2.53 | 1.16 | 3.27 |
| 2010-2020 | 0.59 | 0.24 | 2.34 | 1.13 | 2.76 |
| 2020-2030 | 0.49 | 0.11 | 2.04 | 1.00 | 2.28 |
| 2030-2040 | 0.36 | -0.06 | 1.79 | 0.93 | 1.90 |
| 2040-2050 | 0.30 | -0.16 | 1.59 | 0.90 | 1.60 |
| Source:U.S. Bureau of the Census <br> Current Population Reports, P25-1104 <br> Strategy Research Corporation |  |  |  |  |  |

After 1995, Hispanics will represent the largest segment of total population growth. During the last two decades of this period (2030-2040 and 2040-2050), Hispanics will account for over half of the net population growth ( $57 \%$ and $63 \%$ respectively).

## PERCENT OF TOTAL POPULATION GROWTH BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN 1990-2050

July 1, Population

| Projections | $\underline{y y y y y}$ | Non- <br> Hisp. <br> White | $\underline{\text { Hispanic }}$ | Black | Asian |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $1990-1995$ | $65.5 \%$ | $38.1 \%$ | $30.3 \%$ | $16.0 \%$ | $14.7 \%$ |
| $1995-2000$ | 61.9 | 31.0 | 34.1 | 16.3 | 17.5 |
| $2000-2005$ | 58.7 | 24.7 | 37.7 | 17.0 | 19.5 |
| $2005-2010$ | 57.3 | 21.4 | 39.7 | 17.6 | 20.1 |
| $2010-2020$ | 56.8 | 19.0 | 41.9 | 17.8 | 20.2 |
| $2020-2030$ | 52.7 | 9.1 | 48.2 | 18.6 | 22.7 |
| $2030-2040$ | 45.4 | - | 57.3 | 21.2 | 26.1 |
| $2040-2050$ | 40.7 | - | 63.0 | 23.7 | 27.5 |

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census
Current Population Reports, P25-1104
Strategy Research Corporation

## G. Population And Demographic Profile

## 1. World Rank

The countries of the world with the largest Hispanic populations are listed on the following table. As of its 1996 Census, Mexico still has the largest Hispanic population of any Hispanic country, with approximately 95 million persons. Spain is the second largest, with 39.7 million, followed by Colombia with 34.7 million, and Argentina with 33.8 million. The United States' 1996 Hispanic population of 27.2 million was the fifth-largest of any country in the world. By the year 2025, the U.S. will have the second largest Hispanic population in the world.

| POPULATION OF MAJOR HISPANIC COUNTRIES AND U.S. HISPANIC POPULATION$\text { 1989, } 1996 \text { AND } 2025$ |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | POPULATION |  |  |
|  | Country | $\frac{1989}{\text { (Millions) }}$ | $\frac{1996}{\text { (Millions) }}$ | $\frac{2025}{\text { (Millions) }}$ |
|  | Mexico | 83.5 | 94.7 | 136.6 |
|  | Spain | 39.0 | 40.2 | 42.5 |
|  | Colombia | 30.6 | 35.5 | 49.3 |
|  | Argentina | 32.0 | 35.0 | 46.1 |
|  | United States | 23.7 | 27.2 | 56.3 |
|  | Peru | 21.4 | 24.2 | 36.7 |
|  | Venezuela | 18.8 | 22.2 | 34.8 |
|  | Chile | 12.6 | 14.4 | 19.8 |
|  | Ecuador | 10.2 | 11.6 | 17.8 |
|  | Cuba | 10.4 | 11.1 | 12.6 |
|  | Guatemala | 8.7 | 11.1 | 21.7 |
|  | Dominican Republic | 6.9 | 7.9 | 11.2 |
|  | Bolivia | 6.9 | 7.6 | 13.1 |
|  | El Salvador | 5.4 | 5.9 | 9.7 |
|  | Honduras | 4.8 | 5.8 | 10.7 |
|  | Paraguay | 4.4 | 5.1 | 9.0 |
|  | Nicaragua | 3.6 | 4.6 | 9.1 |
|  | Puerto Rico | 3.4 | 3.7 | 4.9 |
|  | Costa Rica | 2.9 | 3.5 | 5.6 |
|  | Uruguay | 3.0 | 3.2 | 3.7 |
|  | Panama | 2.3 | 2.7 | 3.8 |
| Source: | U.S. Bureau of for Internation 1995 United N Strategy Resea | Center <br> lation Divis <br> ation |  |  |

## 2. COUNTRY OF ORIGIN

Mexicans continue to represent the largest group of Hispanics residing in the United States, with a total of over 17 million persons, or $64.2 \%$ of the country's total number of Hispanics. The second largest group of Hispanics is represented by those whose origins are in Central and South America; they account for roughly $15 \%$ of the Hispanic total, numbering some 3.9 million as of 1996. Puerto Ricans, at 2.9 million, account for almost $11 \%$ of the U.S. Hispanic population, followed by 1.3 million Cubans, accounting for roughly $5 \%$ of U.S. Hispanics.

|  | COUNTRY OF ORIGIN U.S. HISPANIC POPULATION 1996 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Nationality | $\frac{\text { Number }}{(000)}$ | Percent of Total |
|  | Mexico | 17,481.7 | 64.2\% |
|  | Central and South America | 3,948.4 | 14.5 |
|  | Puerto Rico | 2,859.1 | 10.5 |
|  | Cuba | 1,307.0 | 4.8 |
|  | Other Hispanic | 1,633.8 | 6.0 |
|  | TOTAL | 27,230.0 | 100.0\% |
| Source: | U.S. Bureau of the Current Populatio Strategy R | us, 1990 <br> rts, P20-46 <br> Corporation |  |

The number of Hispanics whose origins are in Central and South American countries grew at the fastest pace among U.S. Hispanic origin populations during the past 16 years. Their numbers increased from 1.7 million to over 3.9 million, a growth of over $133 \%$. Mexicans represented the second-fastest growing Hispanic group, doubling ( $100.0 \%$ ) their numbers during the period. The Cuban-American population also experienced a substantial gain, increasing by $63 \%$, or slightly over half a million people during the past 16 years.

## CHANGE IN COUNTRY OF ORIGIN OF U.S. HISPANIC POPULATION GROWTH 1980-1996

| Country/Place of Origin | Total Hispanic Population |  | Change 1980-1996 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\frac{1980}{(000)}$ | $\frac{1996}{(000)}$ | $\frac{\text { Number }}{(000)}$ | Percent |
| Mexico | 8,740.0 | 17,481.7 | 8,741.7 | 100.0\% |
| Central/South |  |  |  |  |
| America | 1,693.3 | 3,948.4 | 2,255.1 | 133.2 |
| Puerto Rico | 2,014.0 | 2,859.1 | 845.1 | 42.0 |
| Cuba | 803.0 | 1,307.0 | 504.0 | 62.8 |
| Other Hispanic | 1,353.4 | 1,633.8 | 280.4 | 20.7 |
| Total | 14,603.7 | 27,230.0 | 12,626.3 | 86.5\% |

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1990<br>Current Population Reports, P25-1104/P20-465RV<br>Strategy Research Corporation

## 3. Age/Gender Distribution

The following table depicts the country's Hispanic population by age category for men and women and for children of both sexes.


## 4. Household Size

Historically, the average Hispanic household size in the United States has been higher than the average for non-Hispanic households. According to the Census, the average number of persons residing in a Hispanic household in the U.S. is 3.41. The largest household sizes are reported for Mexicans (3.78), and the smallest for Cubans (2.65). According to the Census, the average household size among Non-Hispanics is 2.63. The next table presents U.S. Hispanic household size as projected by Strategy Research Corporation.

| NUMBER OF PERSONS IN HISPANIC HOUSEHOLDS 1993 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| COUNTRY OF ORIGIN |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Persons Per Household | Total | Mexico | Puerto Rico | Cuba | South \& Central America | Other Hispanic |
| 1 Person | 15.0\% | 13.0\% | 18.8\% | 21.0\% | 12.2\% | 23.9\% |
| 2 Persons | 22.3 | 19.6 | 25.9 | 31.7 | 22.0 | 28.8 |
| 3 Persons | 19.5 | 18.6 | 20.3 | 22.1 | 21.9 | 18.9 |
| 4 Persons | 19.4 | 19.1 | 21.2 | 16.5 | 22.4 | 16.5 |
| 5 Persons | 12.1 | 13.5 | 9.4 | 6.2 | 13.8 | 7.9 |
| 6 Persons | 6.2 | 8.1 | 2.8 | 1.6 | 5.3 | 3.2 |
| 7+ Persons | 5.4 | 8.1 | 1.5 | $\underline{0.8}$ | 2.3 | 0.8 |
| Total | 100.0\% | 100.0\% | 100.0\% | 100.0\% | 100.0\% | 100.0\% |
| Average Persons |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census Current Population Reports, P20-475 Strategy Research Corporation |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## 5. U.S. Hispanic Households

Based upon traditional Census undercounts of minority markets, information presented by various organizations representing individual markets, hundreds of thousands of interviews with Hispanic families, and 24 years researching the Hispanic market, Strategy Research Corporation believes that the actual average U.S. Hispanic household size is 3.58 . The total number of U.S. Hispanic households in 1996 is:

## 7,606,000



## 6. Buying Power

Strategy Research Corporation estimates that the Buying Power of the U.S. Hispanic market for January 1, 1996 will be:

## \$228,112,000,000

A total market buying power of just over $\$ 228$ billion computes to a mean per household buying power of approximately $\$ 30,000$.

|  | HISPANIC TOP TWENT | POWE ANIC | OR RKETS |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Market | Rank | $\begin{gathered} \text { HISPANIC } \\ \text { BUYING POWER } \\ (000,000) \end{gathered}$ |
|  | Los Angeles | 1 | \$50,642 |
|  | NEw York | 2 | 29,672 |
|  | Miami | 3 | 13,678 |
|  | San Fran.-San Jose | 4 | 10,140 |
|  | Chicago | 5 | 9,071 |
|  | Houston | 6 | 8,740 |
|  | San Antonio | 7 | 8,545 |
|  | McAllen/Brnsvile | 8 | 6,359 |
|  | Dallas-Ft. Worth | 9 | 6,042 |
|  | Albuquerque | 10 | 5,534 |
|  | Top 10 Markets |  | \$148,423 |
|  | San Diego | 11 | \$5,377 |
|  | Elpaso | 12 | 5,317 |
|  | Fresno | 13 | 4,926 |
|  | Sacramento | 14 | 4,609 |
|  | Phoenix | 15 | 4,571 |
|  | Denver | 16 | 3,148 |
|  | Washington Dc | 17 | 2,950 |
|  | Philadelphia | 18 | 2,846 |
|  | Corpus Christi | 19 | 2,793 |
|  | Boston | 20 | 2,580 |
|  | Sub-Total |  | \$39,117 |
|  | Top 20 Markets |  | \$187,540 |
|  | Total U.S. Hispanic |  | \$228,112 |
| Source: | Market Statistics, Inc. U.S. Census Bureau Strategy Research Corpor |  |  |

Buying Power is shown for all Top 50 Markets in the Market Section of this Report.

## 7. Household Income

According to Strategy Research Corporation estimates, the Mean Household Income for the U.S. Hispanic population in 1996 will be:

## \$37,500

The following table compares household income based upon a combination of Census data and information secured by Strategy Research Corporation. These data indicate that Cubans have the highest mean household income ( $\$ 45,200$ ) among the major Hispanic groups. Mexicans, at $\$ 35,900$ per household are just below the national average of $\$ 36,500$.

| U.S. HISFANICHOUSEHOLD INCOME$\underline{1996}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| COUNTRY OF ORIGIN |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Household Income | Total | Mexico | Puerto Rico | Cuba | South \& Central America | Other Hispanic |
|  | Mean | \$37,500 | \$36,500 | \$33,400 | \$45,200 | \$40,000 | \$44,400 |
|  | Median | \$29,500 | \$29,700 | \$23,300 | \$33,800 | \$31,300 | \$35,200 |
| $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Source: } & \text { U.S. Bureau of the Census } \\ & \text { Current Population Reports, P20-475 } \\ \text { Strategy Research Corporation }\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

The following table shows the growth of median household incomes among U.S. Hispanics by their country of origin for 1980 through 1996. Cuban-Americans have the highest median household income among the various Hispanic groups ( $\$ 33,800$ ).

| MEDIAN HISPANIC HOUSEHOLD INCOME BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN 1980-1996 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1980 | 1985 | 1996 |
|  | Total U.S. Hispanic | \$14,712 | \$19,900 | \$29,500 |
|  | Hispanic Origin |  |  |  |
|  | Cuba | \$18,245 | \$24,400 | \$33,800 |
| Other Hispanic, including Central and South |  |  |  |  |
|  | American | \$16,230 | \$23,000 | \$31,300 |
|  | Mexican | \$14,765 | \$20,200 | \$29,700 |
|  | Puerto Rican | \$10,734 | \$14,200 | \$23,300 |
| Source: | U.S. Bureau of the Census Current Population Repor Strategy Research Corpor | $20-465 R V$ |  |  |

## H. Brazilians Residing in The U.S.

The 1990 U.S. Census provides the following data on Brazilians residing in the United States: Total number of Brazilians residing in the United States in 1990 65,875. According to the 1990 U.S. Census, approximately $62 \%(41,100$ out of 65,875$)$ of Brazilians living in the United States are concentrated in five main market areas. However, for the very same factors we have cited as potential causes for an undercount of Hispanics, critics suggest that the Census count of Brazilians is extremely low.

- Recent immigrants who have lived in the U.S. for a very short period of time may not have received or participated in the long-form Census questionnaire.
- Those with little familiarity with English may have declined to fill out the questionnaire.
- Due to a cultural lack of trust in governmental inquiries on the part of recent immigrants.
- Due to the fact that one or more household members is residing illegally in the U.S. and thus did not complete the questionnaire.

In fact, it should be noted that the only place Brazilians could identify their country of origin on the Census long-form questionnaire is under "Ancestry". Brazilians are not classified as Hispanic, and therefore are counted as either white or black.

Furthermore, the number of Brazilians residing in the United States has experienced rapid growth since 1990 due to the transformation from a military government to a democratically elected government; under the military regime visas to leave Brazil were severely restricted.

Very conservative estimates indicate that the Brazilian population of the United States appears to be growing at a significant rate of roughly $15 \%$ per year. Thus the Strategy Research Corporation conservative estimate for the U.S. Brazilian population for January 1, 1996 is:

## 125,162

Sources within the Brazilian community put the Brazilian-American population figure much higher. Many estimate that at least 250,000 Brazilians are now currently residing in the U.S., with strong concentrations in New York-New Jersey, Miami-Ft. Lauderdale, and Boston. Later this year, SRC plans to undertake the first Brazilian-American Market Study, at which time we will publish a revised population estimate.

## 1996 Projections in Top Five Markets

The main market areas for Brazilian-American migration have been New York-New Jersey, Boston and Miami-Ft. Lauderdale which have increased by roughly $150 \%$ since 1990 . Together, five markets account for over $75 \%$ of the Brazilian-American population in the United States. The 1996 population estimates for the main population concentrations are presented below.

| BRAZILIAN-AMERICAN POPULATION PROJECTIONS BY MARKET $\underline{\underline{1996}}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Market | 1990 | 1996 |
| New York-New Jersey...... | 20,000 | 50,000 |
| Boston....... | .. 6,800 | 17,500 |
| Miami-Ft. Lauderdale...... | .. 5,000 | 10,900 |
| Los Angeles. | .. 5,300 | 10,400 |
| Wash. DC. | 4,000 | 6,700 |
| Five Market Total | 41,100 | 95,500 |
| Five Market Pct. of Total | 62.4\% | 76.3\% |
| Total | 65,875 | 125,162 |
| Source: Strategy Research Corporation U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1990 U.S. INS |  |  |

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## III.

## LANGUAGE

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## III. LANGUAGE

## A. Overview

Unlike the African American ethnic segment, the Hispanic segment is defined primarily on a linguistic basis. The definition of a market segment on a linguistic basis is a tenuous one. As a immigrant market segment matures in the United States, American English will tend to be used more and more and the linguistic definition of the segment thus becomes less and less applicable.

The first language learned to speak, the language spoken in the home, and the cultural values given a child during his impressionable years sets the basis for the way the adult later views himself and the world. The first language learned to speak, if it is used exclusively during the formative years of a child, will generally be the easiest for the adult to use later, particularly if he received education in that language.

Because the segment is based on language, language use characteristics are a key measurement in understanding this unique market segment; people, in general, react more favorably to marketing when approached in their "own" language.

The Hispanic market in the United States, in terms of language, shows signs of a maturing market segment as immigration has been relatively flat during the past five years. Signs of a maturing market include a higher incidence of English language use in social situations and the work environment.

For the first time since 1987, English is used more in the work environment than Spanish by the Hispanic working population. This tends to indicate a change in the employment characteristics of the segment, and may point toward a decrease in the proportion of Hispanics employed in "informal" or small Hispanic-owned businesses, and a shift toward non Hispanic-owned businesses. The employment in small Hispanic businesses is typical of the recent Hispanic immigrants as a whole.

## B. First Language Learned To Speak

This is an important question due to a language's function in the cognitive development of thought and expression. Succinctly put, it is easier to express your thoughts and feelings in your native language. Looking at data collected by Strategy Research Corporation over the past ten years, the 1987 U.S. Hispanic Market Study showed that $94 \%$ of adult Hispanics reported learning Spanish as their first language. The highest measurement of learning Spanish first was in 1989 at 97 percent. This proportion has been slowly declining to its current level of 89 percent. In the 1989 measurement, three percent cited English as the first language. This has increased to the current level of 10 percent. The remainder, $1 \%$, could not make a distinction and stated that they had learned both languages first.


## C. Language Most Comfortable Speaking

Again looking at historical data collected by Strategy Research Corporation over the past ten years, the 1987 U.S. Hispanic Market Study showed that $67 \%$ of adult Hispanics were most comfortable speaking Spanish. This measurement peaked in 1989 when 87 percent of Hispanic adults reported that they were most comfortable speaking Spanish. Again, this has been generally declining to its current level of $73 \%$ in 1996. English as the language Hispanics are most comfortable speaking language has been increasing from 1989 ( $11 \%$ ) to its current level of $24 \%$. The remainder, three percent, state that they are equally comfortable in both languages.


## D. Language spoken most frequently at home

Historically, data collected by Strategy Research Corporation among Hispanics over the past ten years shows Spanish as the language spoke at home most frequently by about $75 \%$ of adults. The highest measurement of Spanish as the language spoken at home was in 1994, at 83 percent. In this 1996 study, $78 \%$ state Spanish is the language spoken most frequently at home. Since 1989 English as the language spoken most frequently at home has been increasing from $5 \%$ to its current level of 20 percent. This increase from previous years is due to the declining use of both English and Spanish equally in the home. Three percent state that they speak Spanish and English equally at home in 1996 compared to 17 and 21 percent in 1989 and 1991, respectively.


## E. Language Spoken Most Frequently In Social Situations

As in the language spoken at home, the number of Hispanic adults stating that Spanish and English are spoken equally in social situations has decreased over the past seven years. The use of Spanish has remained fairly constant, but the use of English in these situations has increased.

Historically, incidence of Spanish as the language most frequently spoken in social situations has hovered around the 65 percent level. The highest such measurement was in 1994 at $70 \%$. In the 1996 study, $64 \%$ state they speak Spanish most frequently in social situations. Since 1989 , the percentage who say they speak English most frequently in social situations has increased from only $8 \%$ of Hispanic adults, to $35 \%$ today. Again, this increase is the direct result of the declining use of both English and Spanish equally in these situations. Two percent state that they use both languages equally in social situations in 1996, as compared to about 28 percent in 1987 through 1991.


## F. Language Spoken Most Frequently At Work

As with the language spoken at home and in social situations, the number of Hispanic adults stating that Spanish and English are spoken equally, at work, has decreased over the past seven years. The use of Spanish most frequently increased from ' 87 to ' 94 , and the use of English at work has also increased.

The historical data shows Spanish as the language spoken most frequently at work increasing from 30 percent, in 1987, to 55 percent in 1994, and then decreasing to 42 percent in 1996. Since the 1989 level of 21 percent, English as the language at work has increased to the current level of 58 percent.


## G. The Spanish Language in the U.S. and Immigration

Familiarity with, and use of, the English language is increasing among the Hispanic population in the United States. The preceding graphical analyses of SRC's historical data clearly shows that the use of both Spanish and English equally has diminished over time, solidifying the use of one primary language over the other.

The use of Spanish in this segment is driven to some degree by immigration levels; new immigrants will tend to refresh the use of the Spanish language among those already in the country. As a result, new Latino immigrants are needed to maintain the "Hispanic-ness" of the segment. Without relatively high immigration levels, the Hispanic segment will adopt English and in time, fully acculturate into mainstream American culture; the language of which is English.

Later in the section on Public Opinion, we will see that in spite of current and pending legislation to restrict immigration, the public fully expects relatively high immigration levels (both legal and illegal) to continue. Should the weight of public opinion prove correct, the Hispanic market should be continuously refreshed and renewed in Spanish, for the foreseeable future.

## H. Survey Tabulations

The following tables show the tabulations used in the analysis of this section. Included in the tabulations are the data used in this section. The cross-tabulations shown are: Market and Acculturation. All data shown this section are Hispanic Adults 18 years of age or older.

On any given line, the first number is a percentage based on the total of all respondents in that column. Where a second figure appears, figure is an index on the total column.

All tables shown have Chi-square significance testing at $95 \%$ confidence. The $+/$ - indicate significance and direction against the expected value.

## Language

|  | Total | Los Angeles | New <br> York | Miami | San <br> Fran | Chicago |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Language First Learned To Speak - Lan Cill |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| English | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.2 | 4.9 | 14.4 | 13.0 |
|  | 100 | 100 | 102 | 49 | 144 | 130 |
| Spanish | 88.8 | 89.6 | 86.8 | 93.7+ | 85.4 | 86.5 |
|  | 100 | 101 | 98 | 106 | 96 | 97 |
| Other | 1.2 | 0.4 | $3.0+$ | 1.4 | 0.2 | 0.5 |
|  | 100 | 35 | 249 | 115 | 19 | 40 |

Language Most Comfortable

| English | 23.4 | 22.4 | 26.5 | $13.5-$ | 30.1 | 28.6 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 100 | 96 | 113 | 58 | 129 | 122 |
| Spanish | 73.2 | 74.0 | 69.7 | $83.8+$ | 67.8 | 68.5 |
|  | 100 | 101, | 95 | 114 | 93 | 94 |
| Other | 3.4 | 3.7 | 3.8 | 2.7 | 2.1 | 2.9 |
|  | 100 | 109 | 112 | 80 | 63 | 86 |

Language Most Frequently Spoken At Home

| English | 19.9 | 20.7 | 21.7 | $8.9-$ | 24.5 | 23.8 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 100 | 104 | 109 | 45 | 123 | 120 |
| Spanish | 78.6 | 77.7 | 76.1 | $90.5+$ | 75.1 | 75.0 |
|  | 100 | 99 | 97 | 115 | 96 | 95 |
| Other | 1.5 | 1.6 | 2.2 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 1.2 |
|  | 100 | 109 | 151 | 38 | 25 | 80 |

Language Most Frequently Used - Socially

| English | 33.9 | 33.8 | 35.7 | $25.8-$ | $42.3+$ | 33.1 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 100 | 100 | 105 | 76 | 125 | 98 |
| Spanish | 64.2 | 63.9 | 63.0 | $72.6+$ | $55.9-$ | 64.6 |
|  | 100 | 100 | 98 | 113 | 87 | 101 |
| Other | 1.9 | 2.2 | 1.3 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 2.2 |
|  | 100 | 119 | 70 | 86 | 97 | 120 |

Language Most Frequently Used At Work

| English | 47.7 | 46.2 | 50.0 | $37.9-$ | $57.2+$ | 55.3 |
| ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 100 | 97 | 105 | 79 | 120 | 116 |
| Spanish | 35.8 | 37.8 | 35.8 | 40.1 | $25.0-$ | 30.2 |
|  | 100 | 105 | 100 | 112 | 70 | 84 |
| Don't Work | 16.4 | 16.1 | 14.2 | $22.1+$ | 17.8 | 14.5 |
|  | 100 | 98 | 86 | 134 | 108 | 88 |

## Language

| ACCULTURATION LEVEL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Index Ind |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Hghly | Prtly |  |  | Non- | Born | Born | US | Non-US |
|  | Acc | Acc | Unacc | Span | Span | In The | Outside | Born - | Born - |
| TOTAL | 0-49 | 50-84 | 85-100 | Dmnt | Dmnt | U.S. | U.S. | Wh/Ot | US Brn |
| To Speak |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 10.0 | 31.4+ | 9.3 | 1.2- | 1.4- | 13.1+ | 33.2+ | $3.3+$ | 0 | 10 |
| 88.8 | 66.8- | 89.4 | 98.2+ | 98.1+ | 85.4- | $66.2+$ | 95.3+ | 0 | 144 |
| 1.2 | 1.8 | 1.3 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 1.5 | 0.6 | $1.4+$ | 0 | 215 |

Language Most Comfortable

| English | 23.4 | $66.9+$ | 23.9 | $1.3-$ | $4.6-$ | $30.3+$ | $69.9+$ | $10.0+$ | 0 | 14 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | :--- | ---: |
| Spanish | 73.2 | $26.8-$ | 72.3 | $97.7+$ | $93.7+$ | $65.7-$ | $23.0+$ | $87.7+$ | 0 | 381 |
| Other | 3.4 | $6.3+$ | 3.8 | $0.9-$ | 1.7 | 4.0 | $7.0+$ | $2.3+$ | $0 ?$ | 33 |

Language Most Frequently Spoken At Home

| English | 19.9 | $62.0+$ | 19.3 | $1.1-$ | $0-$ | $27.3+$ | $58.8+$ | $8.7+$ | 0 | 15 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Spanish | 78.6 | $34.5-$ | 79.3 | $98.3+$ | $100.0+$ | $.70 .7-$ | $39.4+$ | $89.9+$ | 0 | 228 |
| Other | 1.5 | $3.5+$ | 1.4 | 0.6 | $0-$ | 2.0 | $1.8+$ | $1.4+$ | 0 | 74 |

Language Most Frequently Used - Socially

| $:$ English | 33.9 | $76.1+$ | 35.8 | $9.3-$ | $15.5-$ | $40.7+$ | $77.1+$ | $21.4+$ | 0 | 28 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | :---: | :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Spanish | 64.2 | $21.5-$ | 62.0 | $89.8+$ | $83.4+$ | $57.2-$ | $21.5+$ | $76.6+$ | 0 | 356 |
| Other | 1.9 | 2.4 | 2.2 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 2.1 | $1.4+$ | $2.0+$ | 0 | 146 |

Language Most Frequently Used At Work
$\begin{array}{lllllllllll}\text { English } & 47.7 & 75.8+ & 53.2+ & 22.1- & 30.7- & 54.0+ & 76.7+ & 39.4+ & 0 & 51\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{llllllllllll}\text { Spanish } & 35.8 & 9.3- & 31.2- & 58.8+ & 46.2+ & 32.0- & 13.6+ & 42.3+ & 0 & 312\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{lllllllllll}\text { Don't work } & 16.4 & 14.9 & 15.5 & 19.2 & 23.0+ & 14.0- & 9.8+ & 18.4+ & 0 & 188\end{array}$


## MARKET CHARACTERISTICS

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## IV. MARKET CHARACTERISTICS

## A. Place of Bith \& Country of Origin

Over all five markets surveyed, $77 \%$, or three out of four adult Hispanics were born outside the U.S. This proportion of foreign-born Hispanics reaches its peak in Miami at $91 \%$, and is lowest in San Francisco at 66\%.


Among the various ethnic groups that comprise the Hispanic market, close to half of the Puerto Ricans were born in the U.S., as were about one-quarter of Mexicans. Nine of every ten Central Americans will be foreign-born immigrants, as will about $87 \%$ of all Cubans, South Americans, and Dominicans.


## B. Country of Origin or Descent

In the five markets surveyed, Mexicans account for the largest ethnic group; overall $51 \%$. Other sizable groups include Cubans - $10 \%$, Puerto Ricans - $9 \%$, Dominicans - $6 \%$, Salvadorans $-6 \%$, Guatemalans - 5\%, and Colombians - $4 \%$. Other Central American countries such as Nicaragua ( $2 \%$ ) have continued to send sizable numbers of immigrants to the U.S. as well.


However, the real mix of Hispanic ethnic groups is still best viewed on a market-to-market basis. Seventy-eight percent of Hispanics in Los Angeles are Mexican. Central Americans have concentrated in this city over the past five years, however, and certain groups such as Salvadorans ( $6 \%$ ) and Guatemalans (5\%) are making their presence felt.

New York's Hispanic ethnicity continues to diversify. Often considered a "Puerto Rican market," Puerto Ricans currently account for $29 \%$ of New York's 1996 Hispanic population, while Dominicans have grown to $23 \%$ of the market. South and Central American groups are beginning to make their presence felt in the Big Apple as well; 5\% identified themselves as Ecuadorian, and $8 \%$ as Colombian. Nicaraguans have now topped $10 \%$ of the population.

Over the last five years, Miami's Hispanic mosaic has diversified to point where all of the ethnic groups barely fit on a pie chart. Nicaraguans, in our survey, constituted the second largest group in Miami ( $11 \%$ ), and Colombians ( $6 \%$ ) the third. Cubans ( $52 \%$ ) still make-up over half of the Hispanic market in Miami.


To gain an understanding of how the Hispanic market has shifted in the 1990's, consider that in 1989, Mexicans represented 75\% of the Los Angeles ADI, 75\% of the San Francisco ADI, and $43 \%$ of the Chicago ADI. Puerto Ricans constituted $45 \%$ of the New York ADI, and $28 \%$ of the Chicago ADI. Cubans, represented $65 \%$ of the Miami Hispanic community.


In the early part of this decade then, populations have been on the move. Central Americans and Dominicans, Colombians and other South Americans are all beginning to make an impact on the top five Hispanic markets in the United States.

## C. Length of Residence

Latinos, as an immigrant group, are a relatively "young" in the sense that $44 \%$ of the adults in the top five Hispanic markets have lived in the United States 10 years or less. San Francisco Latinos have been here the least amount of time; $56 \% 10$ years, or less with a mean length of residency of 13.5 years.


New York and Miami have the "oldest" populations of Hispanics; $36 \%$ and $38 \%$ respectively have lived in the U.S. 21 years or more. The average Latino in New York has lived in the U.S. for 17 years, and the average Hispanic in Miami for just under 18 years.


By ethnic group, mean length of residency in the U.S. shows some striking differences:

$$
\begin{array}{rr}
\text { Mexican.......... } 13.5 & \text { Central American..........11.9 } \\
\text { Puerto Rican........26.2 } & \text { South American........14.0 } \\
\text { Cuban........23.8 } & \text { Dominican....... } 13.8
\end{array}
$$

## D. Employment

For those age 18 and over, $58.4 \%$ are employed over 30 hours per week in the five markets surveyed. Full-time employment is highest in Chicago (65\%), and unemployment is highest in Miami (9\%).

| Employment Status <br> Hispanics 18 years old \& older |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | Los <br> Ang. | New York | Miami | San <br> Fran. | Chicago |
| Employed 30+hours/week | 58.4\% | 59.4\% | 58.2\% | 52.0\% | 56.7\% | 64.9\% |
| Employed less than 30 hours/week | 8.5 | 9.5 | 7.6 | 8.4 | 10.1 | 4.7 |
| Unemployed | 6.6 | 6.0 | 7.8 | 8.9 | 4.1 | 5.3 |
| Retired | 7.9 | 5.7 | 8.1 | 16.5 | 9.5 | 4.7 |
| Student | 3.5 | 3.9 | 3.0 | 3.4 | 2.9 | 3.7 |
| Housewife | 12.6 | 13.2 | 11.8 | 8.8 | 15.1 | 14.2 |
| Disabled | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.9 | 1.4 | 1.1 | 1.5 |
| Refused/Other | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 1.0 |
| TOTAL | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Source: Strategy Research Corporation |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Miami also has the highest percentage of retired (16.5\%) Latinos, and the lowest percentage of respondents classifying themselves as housewives ( $8.8 \%$ ).

## E. Sending Money Outside the U.S.

We include sending money outside of the United States as a "market characteristic" for two reasons: (1) because it obviously impacts Hispanic household Buying Power in each market, and an infrastructure is needed to meet Hispanic demand.


Across all five markets, $31 \%$ of all Hispanic households send money to family members in their country of origin. Incidence reaches a peak in Chicago (38\%), and a low in Miami ( $22 \%$ ), where it is much more difficult to send money to Cuba.


In a typical month, the average Hispanic household sends $\$ 203.18$ to their family in their country of origin. San Francisco Latino households send an average of $\$ 280.90$ in a typical month, and Miami households an average of $\$ 190.66$.

The following table calculates the number of households sending money for each market, a monthly estimate, and high, middle and low projected annual amounts.

## SENDING MONEY OUTSIDE THE U.S.: 1996 PROJECTED AMOUNTS

| Market | Total HH | Pct. Sending Money | Total HH's Sending Money | Avg. Amount Sent in Typical Month per HH | Total Avg. Monthly Amount per Market | High Projection: 12 months per year (Mil) | Middle Projection: 9 months per year (Mii) | Low Projection: 6 months per year (Mil) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Los Angeles | 1,480,100 | 32.7\% | 483,993 | \$190.80 | \$92,345,807 | \$1,108.15 | \$831.11 | \$554.07 |
| New York | 1,011,600 | 30.4\% | 307,526 | \$193.55 | \$59,521,735 | \$714.26 | \$535.70 | \$357.13 |
| Miami | 468,500 | 22.3\% | 104,476 | \$190.66 | \$19,919,299 | \$239.03 | \$179.27 | \$119.52 |
| San Francisco | 306;700 | 32.2\% | 98,757 | \$280.90 | \$27,740,954 | \$332.89 | \$249.67 | \$166.45 |
| Chicago | 288,300 | 38.2\% | 110,131 | \$222.85 | \$24,542,604 | \$294.51 | \$220.88 | \$147.26 |
| Totals | 3,555;200 |  | 1,104,883 |  | \$224,070,399 | \$2,688.84 | \$2,016.63 | \$1,344.42 |

Over all five markets, a total of 1.1 million Hispanic households say they send money to family members outside the United States. By market, the average amount sent in a "typical" month varies, from a high of $\$ 280$ in San Francisco, to a low of $\$ 190$ in Miami. In a typical month, 1.1 million households are sending $\$ 224$ million out of the United States. Depending on which series of projections you most believe in, we estimate that these households are sending a combined $\$ 1.3$ billion to $\$ 2.7$ billion to their families in their countries of origin.

The average amount sent has risen dramatically since the last measurement we took in 1994. Here are the average amounts reported for the top five Hispanic markets:

| Market | 1994 | 1996 |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Los Angeles ..................... $\$ 178$ | $\$ 191$ |  |
| New York ..................... $\$ 97$ | $\$ 194$ |  |
| Miami ....................... $\$ 124$ | $\$ 191$ |  |
| San Francisco ................ $\$ 145$ | $\$ 281$ |  |
| Chicago ................... $\$ 143$ | $\$ 222$ |  |

The reasons for these increases are unknown, however one good reason may be devaluation of the Mexican peso, which sparked the current economic crisis in Mexico and has seriously affected Mexican household buying power. Mexican households in the U.S. are currently sending an average of $\$ 222.50$ in a typical month; the highest amount for all nationalities, with the exception of Puerto Rican households, which average $\$ 284.50$. By comparison, Cuban households send an average \$157, Central American households \$180, and South American households $\$ 152$. Dominican household send the least, with an average of $\$ 134$.

## F. Survey Tabulations

The following tables show the tabulations used in the analysis of this section. The cross tabulations are shown by Market. All data shown this section pertain to Hispanic Adults 18 years of age or older.

On any given line, the first number is a percentage based on the total of all respondents in that column. Where a second figure appears, figure is an index on the total column.

All tables shown have Chi-square significance testing at $95 \%$ confidence. The $+/$ - indicate significance and direction against the expected value.

Place Of Birth

|  |  | Los | New |  | San |  |  |
| ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total |  | Angeles | York | Miami | Fran | Chicago |
| United States | 23.3 | 24.9 | 22.8 | $9.1-$ | $33.9+$ | 25.8 |  |
|  | 100 | 107 | 98 | 39 | 145 | 111 |  |
| Another Country | 76.7 | 75.1 | 77.2 | $90.9+$ | $66.1-$ | 74.2 |  |
|  | 100 | 98 | 101 | 119 | 86 | 97 |  |

Country of Origin or Descent

| Argentina | Total | $\begin{gathered} \text { Los } \\ \text { Angeles } \end{gathered}$ | New <br> York | Miami | San Fran | Chicago |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 0.2 | 0 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 0 |
|  | 100 | 0 | 109 | 294 | 400 | 0 |
| Bolivia | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.2 |
|  | 100 | 126 | 101 | 87 | 44 | 34 |
| Brazil | 0.3 | 0 | $1.0+$ | 0 | 0 | 0 |
|  | 100 | 0 | 382 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Chile | 0.4 | 0 | 0.5 | $1.7+$ | 0.3 | 0 |
|  | 100 | 0 | 145 | 447 | 91 | 0 |
| Colombia | 3.5 | 0.7- | $8.4+$ | 5.7 | 0.6- | 2.2 |
|  | 100 | 21 | 245 | 167 | 16 | 64 |
| Costa Rica | 0.5 | 0.4 | 1.1 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0 |
|  | 100 | 72 | 215 | 47 | 67 | 0 |
| Cuba | 9.8 | 2.8- | 7.8 | $52.4+$ | 0.8- | 2.2 |
|  | 100 | 28 | 79 | 532 | 8 | 22 |
| Dominican Republic | 6.6 | $0-$ | 23.2+ | 4.2 | 0.3- | 0.2- |
|  | 100 | 0 | 350 | 63 | 5 | 3 |
| Ecuador | 2.2 | 0.9 - | 5.4+ | 2.2 | 0 - | 1.5 |
|  | 100 | 42 | 245 | 98 | 0 | 67 |
| El Salvador | 4.5 | $6.1+$ | 2.4 | 3.2 | $7.8+$ | 0.2- |
|  | 100 | 137 | 53 | 72 | 174 | 5 |
| Guatemala | 3.0 | $4.8+$ | 1.6 | 0.4 - | 2.1 | 2.7 |
|  | 100 | 159 | 52 | 14 | 69 | 90 |
| Honduras | 2.0 | $1.0-$ | 3.1 | 5.3+ | 1.2 | 0.4 |
|  | 100 | 48 | 153 | 262 | 58 | 22 |
| Mexico | 50.5 | $77.6+$ | 8.6- | 3.7- | 75.0+ | $78.6+$ |
|  | 100 | 154 | 17 | 7 | 149 | 156 |
| Nicaragua | 2.2 | 1.0- | 0.6- | $10.9+$ | 3.3 | 0.2 |
|  | 100 | 45 | 25 | 492 | 147 | 10 |
| Panama | 0.1 | 0 | 0.3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
|  | 100 | 0 | 382 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Paraguay | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | $0.3+$ | 0 |
|  | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1113 | 0 |
| Peru | 1.0 | 0.3- | 2.3+ | 0.6 | 1.9 | 0.6 |
|  | 100 | 31 | 221 | 58 | 184 | 59 |
| Puerto Rico | 9.3 | 0.6 - | 28.5+ | 5.1- | $1.3-$ | 10.3 |
|  | 100 | 6 | 307 | 55 | 14 | 111 |
| Spain | 2.5 | 2.8 | 3.2 | 0.6 | 3.5 | 0.3 |
|  | 100 | 113 | 126 | 24 | 140 | 11 |
| Uruguay | 0.1 | 0 | 0.3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
|  | 100 | 0 | 382 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Venezuela | 0.7 | 0.2 | 0.9 | $2.5+$ | 0 | 0.4 |
|  | 100 | 33 | 136 | 373 | 0 | 59 |

## Length Of Residence In The United States

| * | Total | Los Angeles | New <br> York | Miami | San <br> Fran | Chicago |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Less Than 1 Year | 1.2 | 0.3- | $2.5+$ | 0.9 | 1.4 | 2.6 |
|  | 100 | 23 | 205 | 73 | 113 | 213 |
| 1-10 Years | 42.6 | 46.6+ | 34.7 - | 35.7- | $55.0+$ | 47.2 |
|  | 100 | 109 | 81 | 84 | 129 | 111 |
| 11-20 Years | 30.3 | 35.2+ | 26.5 | 24.6 | 26.5 | 30.6 |
|  | 100 | 116 | 87 | 81 | 87 | 101 |
| 21-30 Years | 16.3 | 10.7 - | 24.5+ | 23.7+ | 8.6- | 13.6 |
|  | 100 | 66 | 150 | 146 | 53 | 84 |
| 31-40 Years | 7.5 | 6.4 | 7.5 | 13.7+ | 4.0 | 5.5 |
|  | 100 | 86 | 100 | 184 | 53 | 74 |
| 41-50 Years | 1.9 | 0.8- | 4.1+ | 0.8 | 3.9 | 0.4 |
|  | 100 | 43 | 217 | 45 | 206 | 24 |
| 51+ | 0.2 | 0 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0 |
|  | 100 | 0 | 136 | 262 | 344 | 0 |
| Don't Know | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
|  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mean | 15.39 | 14.25 | 17.13 | 17.83 | 13.47 | 13.27 |

## Employment



## Sending Money Outside Of U.S.

|  |  | Los | New |  | San |  |  |
| ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | Angeles | York | Miami | Fran | Chicago |  |
|  | 31.1 | 32.7 | 30.4 | $22.3-$ | 32.2 | 38.2 |  |
|  | 100 | 105 | 98 | 72 | 104 | 123 |  |
| No | 68.1 | 66.3 | 68.6 | $77.7+$ | 67.0 | 60.6 |  |
| Don't Know/Unsure/Refused | 0.8 | 100 | 97 | 101 | 114 | 98 | 89 |
|  | 100 | 115 | 117 | 0 | 97 | 138 |  |

## Dollar Amount Sent In Average Month

|  |  | Los | New |  | San |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | Angeles | York | Miami | Fran | Chicago |
| \$1-50 | 18.5 | 20.9 | 18.8 | 17.9 | 8.8 | 16.3 |
|  | 100 | 113 | 101 | 97 | 47 | 88 |
| \$51-100 | 21.9 | 21.8 | 16.7 | 32.2 | 20.9 | 26.2 |
|  | 100 | 100 | 76 | 147 | 96 | 120 |
| \$101-200 | 25.2 | 23.5 | 27.8 | 31.8 | 25.7 | 19.6 |
|  | 100 | 93 | 110 | 126 | 102 | 78 |
| \$201-300 | 6.5 | 3.4 | 10.7 | 6.1 | 9.7 | 7.5 |
|  | 100 | 52 | 165 | 94 | 149 | 116 |
| \$301-500 | 11.8 | 15.5 | 6.7 | 3.7 | 8.6 | 18.3 |
|  | 100 | 131 | 57 | 32 | 73 | 155 |
| \$501+ | 3.2 | 1.3 | 2.8 | 2.1 | 14.5+ | 3.6 |
|  | 100 | 40 | 89 | 65 | 455 | 111 |
| No answer/Refused | 13.0 | 13.7 | 16.5 | 6.2 | 11.8 | 8.7 |
|  | 100 | 105 | 127 | 48 | 91 | 67 |
| Mean | 203.18 | 190.80 | 193.55 | 190.66 | 280.90 | 222.85 |



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## V. ACCULTURATION \& CULTURAL COMPONENTS

## A. Defining the Hispanic Market in the United States

As seen in the previous sections, best estimates place 27 million people of Hispanic origin in the United States today. This population segment of the United States is made up of immigrants from 22 Spanish-speaking countries as well as Americans who see themselves of Hispanic origin. This population is the fifth largest Spanish-speaking population in the world, behind Mexico, Spain, Colombia, and Argentina. The growth of this segment, will make it the second largest 'Hispanic' population in the world by the year 2025.

Unlike most ethnic segments in the United States, the Hispanic market is defined on its linguistic similarity. The Hispanic market, like the U.S. market, is made up of the four human races. In Spanish there are terms to describe the different mixes of people. These terms do not have an equivalent in English. A mulatto is a person of African and European ancestry. The mestizo is a person of European and Native American (Indian) ancestry.

In this section we will show the acculturation process, some of the factors that drive acculturation in general and within this segment specifically.

## B. Acculturation

First, acculturation is defined:
ac•cul•tur•a•tion $n$ 1: cultural modification of an individual, group, or people by adapting to or borrowing traits from another culture; also : a merging of cultures as a result of prolonged contact 2 : the process by which a human being acquires the culture of a particular society from infancy. Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary Tenth Edition

Acculturation happens both by passive and active means. A passive manner of acculturation can be explained as acculturation through contact or exposure. An active manner of acculturation can be explained as the seeking of personal transformation through learning and exposure.

Acculturation, through personal contact, is a two-way street. As a person learns about the foreign culture from another, the one's native culture is taught to the other. In order for two or more humans to communicate, there must be some common ground. In order to establish that common ground, some exchange of information will take place. Acculturation works in both directions.

The question "when will they assimilate?", is a difficult one. A person will acculturate to the degree that is comfortable for that individual. The second generation, more likely to be educated in the U.S., will be like those they grow up in proximity to. If the population in that area is very densely Hispanic, the child will grow up more Hispanic than one growing up in a densely nonHispanic area. As long as immigration continues, there will be a Hispanic market in the United States. New immigration slows the acculturation process of those already in the U.S. This is based upon exposure and personal identification. If personal identification is closely related to those new immigrants, the individual will not acculturate rapidly. If personal identification is closely related to the mainstream U.S. population, the individual will acculturate more rapidly.

In this 1996 study, there is some polarization of the Hispanic market segment, in terms of language and acculturation. The growing 'Partially Acculturated' portion of this market segment is now $60 \%$ of Hispanics in the Top 5 Hispanic Markets.

In the United States, there has been an open attitude toward different cultures. There is a perception of economic pressure at certain levels and in certain areas of the country from new immigrants. With positive economic conditions, things will remain fairly stable. With, however, a downturn in the economy, pressure on the different groups will rise, contributing to increased polarization of the segments. The weak economy of the 1990's to date, has increased the economic pressure on the lower income group of the U.S. compared to the levels of the 1980's. Typical immigration patterns dictate that many new immigrants will compete in the job market with lower income residents. This has two effects in the U.S. today, 1) lower income nonHispanics are not supportive of open immigration, and 2) those Hispanics already in the U.S. wouldn't mind closing the door behind them. (see Public Opinion)

As stated in the 1994 U.S. Hispanic Market Study section 4, p49 the culture in the U.S. can be related to a stew. It is not a salad nor a melting pot. It's a stew.

Describing the acculturation process in the 1994 U.S. Hispanic Market Study, we discussed some of the population characteristics that speeded or slowed the acculturation process. As discussed, population density and size play a critical factor in this process. Also, in 1994, based upon population and density in many areas of the country, 'typical' acculturation is not required of a new immigrant. This, coupled with the tolerance of the U.S. general culture to the Hispanic culture, allows a non-acculturational situation to exist. This may change as new immigrants are faced with pressure to be a part of the U.S. society. Current naturalization drives for qualified residents, and potential restrictions on government services for undocumented immigrants have affected, and will continue to affect, the acculturation process of Hispanics in the United States.

The Miami ADI encompasses Dade, Broward, Monroe and Palm Beach Counties. In the metropolitan area of Miami, Florida, defined by Dade County, the total population is approximately 2 million people. The population of Dade County, Florida is a majority Hispanic. In this situation, the dominant culture in that area is the Hispanic culture. With a Spanish language infrastructure, all goods and services available in Spanish, a new immigrant acculturates very slowly. Miami is the least acculturated of the top 5 Hispanic markets in the United States.

Overall the Hispanic population of these five markets, represents almost $50 \%$ of the U.S. Hispanic population in the United States. The Hispanic population is 13 percent - highly acculturated, 60 percent - somewhat acculturated and 27 percent - relatively unacculturated. This is a change from what we've found historically, with a larger proportion of the population now in the partially or somewhat acculturated group.

The population size of this market segment allows a cultural inertia to exist. In other words, the population size and density has reached a point that acculturation to the general market is not required.

The acculturation model used in this section describes the market in terms of similarity to the general market. It describes the tolerance and comprehension of the Hispanic market to general market themes.

The Hispanic market is shown here grouped into Highly acculturated, Partially acculturated and Relatively unacculturated. These acculturation measurements do not take into consideration such demographics as income, education, or occupation.

Keep in mind that acculturation levels are a point in time measurement only. Acculturation is not a straight road that one gets on until becoming something else. An immigrant will acculturate to a point. This level of acculturation is different for diffent people. Apparently, this level of acculturation requires some effort to maintain, and the person decides to get back to their roots. At any point in time an individual may decide to reject the 'new' culture. As in the research presented in 1994, the 'get back to your roots' phenomenon actually tends to be the norm. This is particularly true among Hispanics born outside of the United States. Among those Hispanics born in another country, the reverse in apparent acculturational trend occurs after 11 to 20 years in this country.

The acculturation groups used here are simple divisions of the spectrum of acculturation. The difference between a person who scores lower in the Highly acculturated group and one who score high in the Partially acculturated group are virtually indistiguishable.

Those that fall into the Highly acculturated group represent 13 percent of the population, Partially acculturated 60 percent, and those Relatively unacculturated 27 percent.


The acculturation level of Hispanic adults in the Top 5 Hispanic markets varies. The following graphs depict the Total and the Top 5 Hispanic markets. In these graphs the vertical axis represents the percent of the Adult Hispanic population. The horizontal axis represents the Acculturation level of that population.

As an example, in the first graph "Population Distribution of Adult Hispanics by Acculturation Level - Total," it is clear that most of the adult Hispanics fall in the partially acculturated to relatively unacculturated range.


## C. Direction of Acculturation

In conclusion, acculturation into the general market is not a requirement for the Hispanic immigrant. The Hispanic immigrant today, has a complete Spanish language infrastructure available to him or her. In any of the larger Hispanic markets in the U.S., virtually all goods and services are available in Spanish.

Since the 1994 U.S. Hispanic Market Study there have been some changes in the market toward acculturation. In the 1994 report, 7 percent of Hispanics wanted to be more like the general U.S. population, compared with 20 percent in 1996. The increase in this area is countered by 79 percent in 1996 vs. 58 percent becoming more Hispanic. In this particular measurement, the Hispanic market has polarized compared with the measurement taken in 1994.

Those Hispanic Adults remaining the same, in terms of acculturational level, were 35 percent in 1994 and are one percent in 1996. Politically and socially, there have been pressures on this market that would tend to explain the movement away from staying the same.

Also in the 1994 analysis we noted that of the adult Hispanic population, for every one adult culturally moving toward the General U.S. market, eight were moving toward the Hispanic market. At this time, because of the polarization mentioned previously, for every Hispanic adult moving toward the General U.S. market, four are becoming more Hispanic.

By acculturation level, 35 percent of those Hispanic adults in the "Highly Acculturated" group are becoming more like the General market, as are 24 percent of those 'Partially Acculturated' and 5 percent of the 'Relatively Unacculturated' adults.

| HISPANIC ADULTS 18+ <br> ACCULTURATIONAL DIRECTION BY ACCULTURATION LEVEL |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Highly |  |  |  |
|  | Iotal | Partially <br> Acculturated | Relatively <br> Acculturated | Unacculturated |
| Direction Of Acculturation: |  |  |  |  |
| To General Market | $20.3 \%$ | $34.8 \%$ | $24.1 \%$ | $5.0 \%$ |
| Staying The Same | 0.8 | 1.5 | 1.0 | 0.0 |
| To Hispanic Market | 78.9 | 63.7 | 74.9 | 95.0 |
| Source: Strategy Research Corporation |  |  |  |  |

## D. Survey Tabulations

The following tables show the tabulations used in the analysis of this section. Included in the tabulations are the data used in this section. The cross-tabulations shown are: Market and Acculturation. All data shown this section are Hispanic Adults 18 years of age or older.

On any given line the first number is a percentage based on the total of all respondents in that column. Where a second figure appears, the figure is an index on the total column.

All tables shown have Chi-square significance testing at $95 \%$ confidence. The $+/$ - indicate significance and direction against the expected value.

## Acculturation Score

|  |  | Los | New |  | San |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | Angeles | York | Miami | Fran | Chicago |
| Highly Acculturated | 13.1 | 12.8 | 14.8 | $6.3-$ | 16.4 | 17.6 |
|  | 100 | 98 | 113 | 48 | 125 | 134 |
| Partially Acculturated | 59.7 | 61.3 | 57.5 | 56.6 | 64.4 | 57.7 |
|  | 100 | 103 | 96 | 95 | 108 | 97 |
| Relatively Unacculturated | 27.2 | 25.9 | 27.7 | 37.1+ | 19.2- | 24.7 |
|  | 100 | 95 | 102 | 137 | 71 | 91 |
| Spanish Dominant | 26.9 | 26.4 | 26.0 | 33.7+ | 24.0 | 23.7 |
|  | 100 | 98 | 97 | 126 | 89 | 88 |
| Non-Spanish Dominant | 73.1 | 73.6 | 74.0 | $66.3-$ | 76.0 | 76.3 |
|  | 100 | 101 | 101 | 91 | 104 | 104 |
| Direction Of Acculturation |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Becoming More General Market | 20.3 | 21.3 | 17.7 | 22.9 | 18.5 | 20.8 |
|  | 100 | 105 | 87 | 113 | 91 | 103 |
| Staying The Same | 0.8 | 1.2 | 0 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.8 |
|  | 100 | 151 | 0 | 136 | 78 | 102 |
| Becoming More Hispanic | 78.9 | 77.5 | 82.3 | 76.0 | 80.9 | 78.4 |
|  | 100 | 98 | 104 | 96 | 103 | 99 |

First Number is Percent of Total, Second figure is Index on Total Column

## How Would You Describe Yourself?

|  | TOTAL | ACCULTURATION LEVEL |  |  |  |  |  |  | Index US | Index |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Hghly | Prtly |  |  | Non- | Born | Born |  | Non-US |
|  |  | Acc | Acc | Unacc | Span | Span | In The | Outside | Born - | Born - |
|  |  | 0-49 | 50-84 | 85-100 | Dmnt | Dmnt | U.S. | U.S. | $\underline{\mathrm{Wh} / \mathrm{Ot}}$ | US Brn |
| Hisp first - Amer second | 73.6 | 42.6- | 73.3 | 89.1+ | $83.0+$ | 70.1- | 46.3+ | 81.4+ | 0 | 176 |
| Equally Hisp and Amer | 16.2 | 25.9+ | 17.7 | $8.3-$ | 15.0 | 16.7 | 28.2+ | 12.8+ | 0 | 45 |
| Amer first - Hisp second | d 10.2 | $31.5+$ | 9.0 | 2.7- | 1.9- | 13.2+ | 25.6+ | $5.8+$ | 0 | 23 |

## Acculturation Score



## Language...

|  |  | CCULT | URATIO | ONLEV |  |  |  |  | Index | Index |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Hghly | Prtly |  |  | Non- | Born | Born | US | Non-US |
|  |  | Acc | Acc | Unacc | Span | Span | In The | Outside | Born - | Born |
|  | OTAL | 0-49 | 50-84 | 85-100 | Dmnt | Dmnt | U.S. | U.S. | Wh/Ot | US Brn |
| Language First Learned | To Speak |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| English | 10.0 | 31.4+ | 9.3 | 1.2- | 1.4- | 13.1+ | + 33.2+ | $3.3+$ | 0 | 10 |
| Spanish | 88.8 | 66.8 - | 89.4 | 98.2+ | 98.1+ | 85.4- | $66.2+$ | 95.3+ | 0 | 144 |
| Other | 1.2 | 1.8 | 1.3 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 1.5 | 0.6 | $1.4+$ | 0 | 215 |
| Language Most Comfort |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| English | 23.4 | 66.9+ | 23.9 | 1.3- | $4.6-$ | 30.3+ | 69.9+ | $10.0+$ | 0 | 14 |
| Spanish | 73.2 | 26.8- | 72.3 | 97.7+ | 93.7+ | 65.7- | 23.0+ | 87.7+ | 0 | 381 |
| Other | 3.4 | $6.3+$ | 3.8 | 0.9- | 1.7 | 4.0 | 7.0+ | $2.3+$ | 0 | 33 |
| Language Most Frequen | y Spoke | At Hor |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| English | 19.9 | 62.0+ | 19.3 | 1.1- | $0-$ | 27.3+ | 58.8+ | $8.7+$ | 0 | 15 |
| Spanish | 78.6 | 34.5- | 79.3 | 98.3+ | 100.0+ | 70.7- | 39.4+ | 89.9+ | 0 | 228 |
| Other | 1.5 | $3.5+$ | 1.4 | 0.6 | 0 - | 2.0 | $1.8+$ | $1.4+$ | 0 | 74 |
| Language Most Frequen | y Used - | Socially |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| English | 33.9 | 76.1+ | 35.8 | 9.3- | 15.5- | 40.7+ | + 77.1+ | 21.4+ | 0 | 28 |
| Spanish | 64.2 | 21.5- | 62.0 | $89.8+$ | 83.4+ | 57.2- | $21.5+$ | 76.6+ | 0 | 356 |
| Other | 1.9 | 2.4 | 2.2 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 2.1 | $1.4+$ | $2.0+$ | 0 | 146 |
| Language Most Frequen | y Used | Work |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| English | 47.7 | 75.8+ | 53.2+ | 22.1- | 30.7- | 54.0+ | 76.7+ | 39.4+ | 0 | 51 |
| Spanish | 35.8 | $9.3-$ | 31.2- | 58.8+ | 46.2+ | 32.0- | $13.6+$ | 42.3+ | 0 | 312 |
| Don't work | 16.4 | 14.9 | 15.5 | 19.2 | $23.0+$ | 14.0- | $9.8+$ | 18.4+ | 0 | 188 |

## What is your Age

|  | ACCULTURATION LEVEL |  |  |  |  | Non-Span | Born In The | Born US ${ }^{\text {Index }}$ |  | Index |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Hghly | Prtly |  |  |  |  |  |  | Non-US |
|  |  | Acc | Acc | Unacc | Span |  |  | Outside | Born - | Born |
|  | TOTAL | 0-49 | 50-84 | 85-100 | Dmnt | Dmat | U.S. | U.S. | Wh/Ot | US Brn |
| 18-24 | 21.0 | 19.0 | 23.0 | 13.8- | 20.3 | 19.9 | 35.8+ | 16.5+ | 314 | 46 |
| 25-34 | 30.5 | 22.0 - | 30.9 | 36.2+ | 28.6 | 32.1 | 21.6 | 33.2+ | 95 | 154 |
| 35-49 | 26.9 | 26.6 | 24.9 | 27.8 | 24.6 | 26.4 | 21.6- | 28.5 | 76 | 132 |
| 50-64 | 14.1 | $19.6+$ | 14.0 | 15.6 | 16.7 | 14.6 | 12.4- | 14.6- | 67 | 117 |
| $65+$ | 7.6 | 12.8+ | 7.1 | 6.5 | 9.8 | 7.0 | 8.5- | 7.3- | 45 | 85 |
| Mean | 37.80 | 41.31 | 37.16 | 38.59 | 39.16 | 37.70 | 35.94 | 38.37 |  |  |

## Employment

|  | ACCULTURATION LEVEL |  |  |  |  | NonSpan | Born <br> In The | Index |  | Index |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | TOTAL | Hghly | Prtly |  |  |  |  | Born | US | Non-US |
|  |  | Acc | Acc | Unacc | Span |  |  | Outside | Born - | Born - |
|  |  | 0-49 | 50-84 | 85-100 | Dmnt | Dmnt | U.S. | U.S. | $\mathrm{Wh} / \mathrm{Ot}$ | US Brn |
| Employed $>30 \mathrm{hrs} \mathrm{pw}$ | 58.4 | 59.9 | 59.2 | 56.8 | 50.8- | 61.5 | 60.1+ | 57.8+ | 114 | 96 |
| Employed <30 hrs pw | 8.5 | 5.9 | 9.9 | 7.1 | 8.5 | 8.7 | 14.4+ | $6.7-$ | 118 | 47 |
| Unemployed | 6.6 | 4.4 | 4.7- | 9.9+ | $8.6+$ | 5.2 | 4.7 | 7.1 | 92 | 151 |
| Retired | 7.9 | 15.2+ | 7.3 | 5.7 | 9.1 | 7.5 | 8.3- | 7.8- | 43 | 93 |
| Student | 3.5 | 3.7 | 4.2 | 1.1- | 3.9 | 3.1 | $5.4+$ | 2.9 | 178 | 54 |
| Housewife | 12.6 | 8.4 | 12.6 | 15.9 | 17.3+ | 11.3 | 5.8 | 14.7+ | 135 | 254 |
| Disabled | 2.1 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 3.4 | 1.1 | 2.4 | 1.3 | 2.4 | 62 | 187 |
| Refused | 0.3 | $1.0+$ | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0 | 0.3+ | 0 | 0 |
| Other | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0 | 0.4 | 0 | 0 | 0.2 | 0 | 0 |

Including yourself, how many people live in your household?

|  | ACCULTURATION LEVEL |  |  |  |  | Non-SpanDmnt | Born In The U.S. | BornOutside U.S. | Index US Born - | Index <br> Non-US |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Hghly | Prtly |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Acc | Acc | Unacc | Span |  |  |  |  | Born - |
|  | TOTAL | 0-49 | 50-84 | 85-100 | Dmnt |  |  |  | Wh/Ot | US Brn |
| 1 | 7.4 | 13.8+ | 5.9 | 7.8 | 7.0 | 7.6 | 7.5- | 7.4- | 32 | 99 |
| 2 | 14.2 | 20.9+ | 14.4 | 12.0 | 15.5 | 14.3 | 16.9- | 13.4- | 56 | 79 |
| 3 | 19.5 | 15.0 | 21.5 | 15.6 | 12.2- | $21.5+$ | 22.2+ | 18.6 | 127 | 84 |
| 4 | 25.1 | 23.2 | 24.3 | 23.5 | 25.7 | 23.3 | 25.6+ | 25.0+ | 149 | 98 |
| 5 | 17.1 | 18.6 | 16.3 | 19.1 | 19.0 | 16.8 | 16.1+ | 17.4+ | 225 | 108 |
| 6 | 9.0 | 6.4 | 10.4 | 8.6 | 10.7 | 8.9 | 7.1+ | $9.5+$ | 254 | 133 |
| 7 | 4.5 | 1.8 | 4.9 | 6.0 | 5.0 | 4.7 | $3.9+$ | $4.8+$ | 430 | 123 |
| 8 | 1.7 | 0.2 | 1.2 | 4.2+ | 1.9 | 1.9 | 0.3 | 2.1+ | 0 | 626 |
| 9 | 0.6 | 0 | 0.7 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 0.5 | 0.1 | $0.8+$ | 52 | 613 |
| 10+ | 0.8 | 0 | 0.5 | $2.1+$ | 1.8 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 1.0 | 34 | 398 |
| Refused | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mean | 3.97 | 3.39 | 3.95 | 4.33 | 4.17 | 3.91 | 3.67 | 4.06 | - | - |

And how many people are over 18 years of age?

|  | ACCULTURATION LEVEL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Index | Index |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Hghly | Prtly |  |  | Non- | Born | Born | US | Non-US |
|  |  | Acc | Acc | Unacc | Span | Span | In The | Outside | Born - | Born - |
|  | TOTAL | 0-49 | 50-84 | 85-100 | Dmnt | Dmnt | U.S. | U.S. | Wh/Ot | US Brn |
| 1 | 12.7 | $18.0+$ | 11.1 | 13.6 | 12.7 | 12.7 | 10.8- | 13.3- | 41 | 123 |
| 2 | 44.9 | 46.7 | 45.5 | 46.0 | 44.9 | 46.1 | 42.4 | 45.6 | 90 | 108 |
| 3 | 21.1 | 20.0 | 22.5 | 17.0- | 18.5 | 21.5 | 25.3+ | 19.9+ | 149 | 79 |
| 4 | 11.9 | 6.6 | 11.1 | 13.3 | 13.7 | 10.2 | 13.3+ | 11.5+ | 173 | 86 |
| 5 | 6.3 | 8.4 | 6.1 | 5.3 | 5.7 | 6.3 | $6.5+$ | $6.3+$ | 381 | 97 |
| 6 | 2.0 | 0.4 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 3.6 | 1.9 | $1.5+$ | $2.2+$ | 887 | 144 |
| 7 | 0.8 | 0 | 0.8 | 1.5 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 0.3 | $1.0+$ | 0 | 379 |
| 8 | 0.2 | 0 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 0 | 0.3 | 0 | 0.2 | 0 | 0 |
| 9 | 0 | 0 | 0.1 | 0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0 | $0.1+$ | 0 | 0 |
| 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mean | 2.65 | 2.42 | 2.68 | 2.68 | 2.70 | 2.63 | 2.68 | 2.64 | - |  |

And how many people are between 12 and 17 years of age?

|  | ACCULTURATION LEVEL |  |  |  |  |  |  | Index |  | Index |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Hghly | Prtly |  |  | Non- | Born | Born | US | Non-US |
|  |  | Acc | Acc | Unacc | Span | Span | In The | Outside | Born - | Born - |
|  | TOTAL | 0-49 | 50-84 | 85-100 | Dmnt | Dmnt | U.S. | U.S. | $\mathrm{Wh} / \mathrm{Ot}$ | US Brn |
| 0 | 71.1 | 73.5 | 70.8 | 67.5 | 70.2 | 70.3 | 72.0- | 70.9- | 83 | 98 |
| 1 | 18.0 | 14.0 | 18.3 | 19.5 | 16.6 | 18.6 | 17.3+ | 18.2+ | 186 | 105 |
| 2 | 7.7 | 11.1 | 8.4 | 7.5 | 9.2 | 8.2 | 7.6+ | 7.8+ | 203 | 102 |
| 3 | 2.7 | 1.4 | 2.1 | 5.4+ | 3.3 | 2.8 | $2.7+$ | 2.7+ | 985 | 101 |
| 4 | 0.3 | 0 | 0.4 | 0 | 0.7+ | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 249 | 73 |
| 5 | 0.1 | 0 | 0 | 0.1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.1 | 0 | 0 |
| Mean | 0.43 | 0.40 | 0.43 | 0.51 | 0.48 | 0.44 | 0.42 | 0.44 | - | - |

And how many people are between 6 and 11 years of age?


## And how many people are under 6 years of age?



## Market

|  | ACCULTURATION LEVEL |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Non- } \\ & \text { Span } \end{aligned}$ | Born <br> In The | Index |  | Index |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Hghly | Prtly |  |  |  |  | Born | US | Non-US |
|  |  | Acc | Acc | Unacc | Span |  |  | Outside | Born - | Born - |
|  | TOTAL | 0-49 | 50-84 | 85-100 | Dmnt | Dmnt | U.S. | U.S. | Wh/Ot | US Brn |
| Los Angeles | 44.7 | 42.7 | 44.8 | 41.5 | 42.9 | 43.9 | 47.7+ | 43.8+ | 172 | 92 |
| New York | 26.2 | 28.9 | 24.8 | 26.2 | 24.9 | 26.0 | 25.6- | 26.3- | 70 | 103 |
| Miami | 12.1 | 6.6- | 13.0 | 18.8+ | 17.3+ | 12.5 | 4.7 | 14.3+ | 109 | 305 |
| San Francisco | 9.0 | 11.1 | 9.6 | 6.3 | 8.0 | 9.3 | 13.1 | 7.7- | 92 | 59 |
| Chicago | 8.0 | 10.7 | 7.7 | 7.2 | 7.0 | 8.3 | 8.9- | 7.8- | 52 | 87 |

Are you the primary grocery shopper in your household?

|  | ACCULTURATION LEVEL |  |  |  |  | NonSpan | Born <br> In The | Born | Index | Index |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Hghly | Prtly |  |  |  |  |  | US | Non-US |
|  |  | Acc | Acc | Unacc | Span |  |  | Outside | Born - | Born - |
|  | TOTAL | 0-49 | 50-84 | 85-100 | Dmnt | Dmnt | U.S. | U.S. | Wh/Ot | US Brn |
| Yes | 65.6 | 58.9 | 65.3 | 75.4+ | 73.3+ | 65.0 | 57.7- | 68.0- | 75 | 118 |
| No | 34.3 | 40.7 | 34.6 | 24.6- | 26.7- | 34.9 | 42.2+ | $31.9+$ | 185 | 76 |
| Don't Know/Unsure/Ref | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0 | 0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0 | 0 | 39 |

## Place Of Birth

|  | $\frac{\text { ACCULTURATION LEVEL }}{\text { Hghly Prtly }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Index | Index |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Non- | Born | Born | US | Non-US |
|  |  | Acc | Acc | Unacc | Span | Span | In The | Outside | Born - | Born |
|  | TOTAL | 0-49 | 50-84 | 85-100 | Dmnt | Dmat | U.S. | U.S. | Wh/Ot | US Brn |
| United States | 23.3 | 56.3+ | 25.2 | 0 - | 9.9- | $27.0+$ | +100.0+ | 0 - | 123 | 0 |
| Another Country | 76.7 | 43.7- | 74.8 | 100.0+ | 90.1+ | 73.0- | 0- | $100.0+$ | 0 |  |

## Length Of Residence In The United States

|  | ACCULTURATION LEVEL |  |  |  |  | NonSpan | BornIn The | Index |  | Index |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Hghly | Prtly |  |  |  |  | Born | US | Non-US |
|  |  | Acc | Acc | Unacc | Span |  |  | Outside | Born - | Born - |
|  | TOTAL | 0-49 | 50-84 | 85-100 | Dmnt | Dmnt | U.S. | U.S. | Wh/Ot | US Brn |
| Less than 1 Year | 1.2 | 0 | 0.2- | $2.6+$ | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0 | 1.2 | 0 | 0 |
| 1-10 Years | 42.6 | 24.5- | 38.2- | 52.3+ | 46.2 | 40.2 | 0 | 42.6+ | 0 | 0 |
| 11-20 Years | 30.3 | 33.3 | 31.9 | 29.7 | 31.1 | 31.3 | 0 | 30.3 | 0 | 0 |
| 21-30 Years | 16.3 | 18.0 | 20.4+ | 11.2- | 14.6 | 18.1 | 0 | 16.3 | 0 | 0 |
| 31-40 Years | 7.5 | 15.2+ | 8.3 | 3.1- | 5.9 | 7.5 | 0 | 7.5 | 0 | 0 |
| 41-50 Years | 1.9 | $9.1+$ | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.9 | 0 | 1.9- | 0 | 0 |
| 51+ | 0.2 | 0 | 0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0 | 0.2- | 0 | 0 |
| Mean | 15.39 | 21.56 | 16.47 | 12.18 | 14.41 | 15.77 | 0 | 15.39 | - |  |

## Country of Origin or Descent

|  | ACCULTURATIONLEVEL |  |  |  |  | NonSpan | Born In The U.S. | Born Outside | Index US | Index |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Hghly | Prtly |  |  |  |  |  |  | Non-US |
|  |  | Acc | Acc | Unacc | Span |  |  |  | Born - | Born - |
|  | TOTAL | 0-49 | 50-84 | 85-100 | Dmnt | Dmat |  | U.S. | Wh/Ot | US Brn |
| Argentina | 0.2 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0 | 151 |
| Bolivia | 0.6 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0 | 69 |
| Brazil | 0.3 | 0 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0 | 0.5 | 0 | 0.4 | 0 | 0 |
| Chile | 0.4 | 0 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0 | 141 |
| Colombia | 3.5 | 2.6 | 2.8 | 2.2 | 3.5 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 3.8 | 0 | 176 |
| Costa Rica | 0.5 | 0 | 0.2 | $1.3+$ | 0.1 | 0.6 | 0 | 0.7 | 0 | 0 |
| Cuba | 9.8 | 4.2- | 10.6 | 14.3+ | 12.2 | 10.3 | 5.5- | 11.2 | 0 | 201 |
| Dominican Republic | 6.6 | 2.3- | 7.2 | 7.7 | 7.2 | 6.5 | 3.3- | 7.6 | 0 | 232 |
| Ecuador | 2.2 | 3.3 | 2.1 | 2.6 | 1.9 | 2.6 | 0.7 | 2.7 | 0 | 407 |
| El Salvador | 4.5 | 5.8 | 3.5 | 5.7 | 2.6 | 5.1 | 1.9- | 5.2 | 0 | 272 |
| Guatemala | 3.0 | 3.1 | 2.8 | 3.2 | 1.8 | 3.4 | 0.1- | $3.9+$ | 0 | 3407 |
| Honduras | 2.0 | $0-$ | 2.7 | 3.0 | 3.5 | 2.0 | 0.7- | 2.5 | 0 | 363 |
| Mexico | 50.5 | 49.2 | 51.3 | 48.5 | 53.1 | 49.2 | 56.0+ | 48.8 | 0 | 87 |
| Nicaragua | 2.2 | 0.2 | 2.5 | $4.0+$ | 2.6 | 2.6 | 0.2- | 2.8 | 0 | 1240 |
| Panama | 0.1 | 0.7+ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Paraguay | 0 | 0 | 0.1 | 0 | 0 | 0.1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Peru | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.4 | 1.8 | 0.9 | $0-$ | 1.3 | 0 | 0 |
| Puerto Rico | 9.3 | 16.4+ | 9.8 | 3.9- | 7.0 | 9.8 | $18.5+$ | $6.4-$ | 0 | 35 |
| Spain | 2.5 | $8.4+$ | 1.3- | $0-$ | 0.6 | 2.3 | $8.3+$ | 0.8- | 0 | 9 |
| Uruguay | 0.1 | 0 | 0.2 | 0 | 0 | 0.1 | 0 | 0.1 | 0 | 0 |
| Venezuela | 0.7 | 1.2 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 0 | 49 |


|  |  |  |  | Respon | nt S |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | ACCULT | URAT | ON LEV |  |  |  |  | Index | Index |
|  |  | Hghly | Prtly |  |  | Non- | Born | Born | US | Non-US |
|  |  | Acc | Acc | Unacc | Span | Span | In The | Outside | Born - | Born |
|  | TOTAL | 0-49 | 50-84 | 85-100 | Dmnt | Dmnt | U,S. | U.S. | Wh/Ot | US Brn |
| Male | 50.0 | 49.8 | 52.2 | 40.5- | 41.5- | 51.4 | 52.9+ | 49.1 | 111 | 93 |
| Female | 50.0 | 50.2 | 47.8 | 59.5+ | 58.5+ | 48.6 | 47.1- | 50.9 | 90 | 108 |

## Language Of Interview

|  | ACCULTURATIONLE |  |  |  |  |  |  | Index |  | Index |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Hghly | Prtly |  |  | Non- | Born | Born | US | Non-US |
|  |  | Acc | Acc | Unacc | Span | Span | In The | Outside | Born - | Born |
|  | TOTAL | 0-49 | 50-84 | 85-100 | Dmnt | Dmat | U.S. | U.S. | Wh/Ot | US Brn |
| English | 26.1 | $65.2+$ | 27.5 | 3.3- | 7.1- | $32.8+$ | 73.4- | 11.7- |  | 16 |
| Spanish | 73.9 | 34.8- | 72.5 | 96.7+ | 92.9+ | 67.2- | $26.6+$ | $88.3+$ |  | 332 |

## VI.

## Media Usage



I MCI

1800 814-2425


## VI. MEDIA USAGE

## A. Overview

After reading the Cultural Components and Language Sections prior to this one, you should be understanding the importance of the Spanish language to the Latin population in the United States. The common belief has been that the process of assimilation of immigrant groups in the U.S. would eventaally make the need for specific marketing efforts obsolete; the truth is the opposite. In fact, our acculturation modeling shows a shift in the attitudes of Hispanics; after about 15 years in the United States, the acculturation process actually reverses, and Hispanics make a conscious effort to be more Hispanic in spite of increasing levels of exposure to the U.S. culture and media. What is driving the increased use of Spanish Media in this country is not Spanish Dependency - immigrants dependent on the Spanish media because they don't speak English - but Spanish preference.

Among Hispanics 18 years or older $73 \%$ say that they are most comfortable speaking Spanish and $79 \%$ are speaking Spanish most in the home. The fact that $79 \%$ of Hispanics 18 years and older speak Spanish most in the home is important because most media usage takes place in the home.

Media usage was measured by incidence of using a given medium, as well as the number of hours of that medium used in a normal or average day.

## B. Incidence of Media Use

The incidence of Media use was measured by language of media used, and is reported here in terms of total incidence of use and incidence of use by language.


A majority of Hispanics watch television and listen to the radio every day. Almost three-quarters read newspapers and read magazines. Over 7 out of 10 Hispanics watch television and listen to the radio in Spanish.

The incidence of media use by media type varies only slightly on a market by market basis. Overall, the incidence of TV use among Hispanic adults $18+$ is 98 percent, Radio - 92 percent, Newspapers - 73 percent and Magazines - 68 percent. San Francisco tends to have a lower incidence of media use than the other markets.

Among the markets surveyed, more variation in the incidence of media usage is apparent when examining the data by media language used. Miami has a higher incidence of Spanish language media use in every category than the other markets.


Source: Strategy Research Corporation

## C. Average Hours of Daily Media Use

In an average day, Hispanics use Spanish language media for their news - information entertainment approximately 5 hours per day, compared with 3 hours and 50 minutes of English media.

Of the 5 hours of Spanish media used, one hour - 53 minutes are radio, 2 hours 35 minutes are television, 21 minutes are newspapers and 10 minutes are magazines.

In the graph below, average daily hours of media usage is shown for Hispanic adults $18+$, by market.


Those Hispanics born outside of the United States spend more time with Spanish language media, on the average, than do their counterparts born in the U.S.


## D. Television Viewing

Eighty four percent of Hispanic adults 18+, watch Spanish language television. During a typical day, adult Hispanics watch 2 hours and 35 minutes of Spanish Television compared to 1 hour and 55 minutes of English language television. Overall $60 \%$ of the average hours per day watching television is spent watching Spanish language television.

Hispanic women spend more time watching TV than men. On an average daily basis, women watch Spanish language TV approximately 3 hours, men 2 hours 12 minutes.

Of those Hispanics watching Spanish language television, 85 percent have watched Univision and 80 percent have watched Telemundo during the past week. Also, during the past week, 75 percent stated watching Telenoticias, 38 percent - Galavision, 30 percent -MTV Latino, and 20 percent - HBO en Español.

## E. Other Media Usage

On a daily basis, Hispanics in the United States spend about 3 hours and 10 minutes listening to the radio. Sixty percent of the average daily listening hours are spent with Spanish radio. This equates to about 1 hour 53 minutes.

In the Hispanic market segment approximately 45 minutes per day are spent reading newspapers, on the average. Fifty-percent of the time, the newspaper is in Spanish.

The time spent reading magazines is the only media activity in which English is used more than Spanish. An average of about two hours per week is reported for reading magazines of which 1 hour and 10 minutes are in English, and about 50 minutes in Spanish.

## F. Survey Tabulations

The following tables show the tabulations used in the analysis of this section. The crosstabulations shown are: Market and Acculturation. All data shown this section pertain to Hispanic Adults 18 years of age or older.

On any given line, the first number is a percentage based on the total of all respondents in that column. Where a second figure appears, figure is an index on the total column.

All tables shown have Chi-square significance testing at $95 \%$ confidence. The $+/$ - indicate significance and direction against the expected value.

## Incidence of Media Usage

|  | Total | Los Angeles | New <br> York | Miami | San <br> Fran | Chicago |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Incidence Of Media Usage |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Listen To Radio | 92.1 | 91.8 | 93.7 | 92.4 | 86.4- | 93.9 |
|  | 100 | 100 | 102 | 100 | 94 | 102 |
| Listen To Radio In English | 60.7 | 60.6 | 63.4 | 55.0 | 62.4 | 60.1 |
|  | 100 | 100 | 105 | 91 | 103 | 99 |
| Listen To Radio In Spanish | 71.6 | 72.0 | 69.2 | 78.7+ | 62.9 | 74.3 |
|  | 100 | 101 | 97 | 110 | 88 | 104 |
| Watch TV | 98.0 | 97.0 | 99.0 | 100.0 | 97.3 | 97.2 |
|  | 100 | 99 | 101 | 102 | 99 | 99 |
| Watch TV In English | 84.3 | 82.3 | 90.6+ | 81.2 | 85.5 | 78.2 |
|  | 100 | 98 | 107 | 96 | 101 | 93 |
| Watch TV In Spanish | 81.7 | 81.9 | 80.6 | 87.8+ | 74.6 | 80.4 |
|  | 100 | 100 | 99 | 108 | 91 | 99 |
| Read Newspaper | 72.5 | 69.5 | 80.4+ | 70.2 | 68.0 | 71.5 |
|  | 100 | 96 | 111 | 97 | 94 | 99 |
| Read Newspaper In English | 47.7 | 44.4 | 53.5+ | 39.3- | 55.6 | 53.5 |
|  | 100 | 93 | 112 | 82 | 116 | 112 |
| Read Newspaper In Spanish | 43.8 | 42.9 | 47.8 | 55.7+ | 23.4 | 35.2 |
|  | 100 | 98 | 109 | 127 | 53 | 80 |
| Read Magazine | 68.1 | 66.9 | 70.1 | 71.0 | 63.5 | 67.2 |
|  | 100 | 98 | 103 | 104 | 93 | 99 |
| Read Magazine In English | 45.4 | 43.2 | 49.5 | 44.6 | 45.0 | 45.8 |
|  | 100 | 95 | 109 | 98 | 99 | 101 |
| Read Magazine In Spanish | 41.0 | 37.4 | 46.2 | 49.8+ | 33.8 | 34.1 |
|  | 100 | 91 | 113 | 121 | 83 | 83 |
| Total English Media | 88.1 | 86.9 | 93.3+ | 82.4- | 90.6 | 84.8 |
|  | 100 | 99 | 106 | 94 | 103 | 96 |
| Total Spanish Media | 89.8 | 88.9 | 90.0 | 96.6+ | 83.4- | 88.1 |
|  | 100 | 99 | 100 | 108 | 93 | 98 |

## Of those using each Media type:

## Average Daily Hours of Media Usage

|  | Total | Los <br> Angeles | New <br> York | Miami | San <br> Fran | Chicago |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Average Media Usage (Hours Per Day) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Radio Hours | 3.60 | 3.72 | 3.72 | 3.49 | 3.24 | 3.18 |
| Radio Hours In English | 1.71 | 1.93 | 1.63 | 1.38 | 1.73 | 1.41 |
| Radio Hours In Spanish | 1.89 | 1.78 | 2.09 | 2.12 | 1.51 | 1.77 |
| TV Hours | 4.52 | 4.21 | 4.67 | 5.15 | 4.51 | 4.54 |
| TV Hours In English | 1.93 | 1.79 | 2.22 | 1.83 | 2.08 | 1.72 |
| TV Hours In Spanish | 2.59 | 2.42 | 2.44 | 3.32 | 2.43 | 2.82 |
| Newspaper Hours | 0.73 | 0.60 | 0.70 | 1.16 | 0.62 | 0.89 |
| Newspaper Hours In English | 0.38 | 0.32 | 0.36 | 0.39 | 0.50 | 0.58 |
| Newspaper Hours In Spanish | 0.35 | 0.28 | 0.33 | 0.77 | 0.12 | 0.30 |
| Magazine Hours | 0.39 | 0.39 | 0.42 | 0.35 | 0.42 | 0.40 |
| Magazine Hours In English | 0.23 | 0.22 | 0.26 | 0.16 | 0.27 | 0.25 |
| Magazine Hours In Spanish | 0.16 | 0.16 | 0.16 | 0.18 | 0.15 | 0.14 |
| Total English Media Hours/Day | 4.26 | 4.27 | 4.48 | 3.76 | 4.58 | 3.97 |
| Total Spanish Media Hours/Day | 4.99 | 4.64 | 5.02 | 6.39 | 4.21 | 5.03 |

## Do You Watch Television In Spanish?

|  |  | Los | New |  | San |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | Angeles | York | Miami | Fran | Chicago |
| Yes | 81.7 | 81.9 | 80.6 | 87.8+ | 74.6 | 80.4 |
|  | 100 | 100 | 99 | 108 | 91 | 99 |
| No | 18.3 | 18.1 | 19.4 | 12.2- | 25.1 | 19.6 |
|  | 100 | 99 | 106 | 66 | 137 | 107 |
| Don't Know/Unsure/Refused | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.3 | 0 |
|  | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1152 | 0 |

## Do you watch television in English?

|  |  | Los | New |  | San |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | Angeles | York | Miami | Fran | Chicago |
| Yes | 84.3 | 82.3 | 90.6+ | 81.2 | 85.5 | 78.2 |
|  | 100 | 98 | 107 | 96 | 101 | 93 |
| No | 14.5 | 16.0 | 8.6- | 17.3 | 14.3 | 21.8 |
|  | $100{ }^{-}$ | 110 | 59 | 119 | 98 | 150 |
| Don't Know/Unsure/Refused | 1.2 | 1.8 | 0.8 | 1.5 | 0.3 | 0 |
|  | 100 | 145 | 68 | 126 | 23 | 0 |

## Of those watching Spanish language TV:

## Spanish Language Channels/Networks Watched During Past Week

| Univision or a Univison Station | Total | Los Angeles | New <br> York | Miami | San <br> Fran | Chicago |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 84.7 | 82.8 | 86.2 | 85.7 | 89.5 | 83.2 |
|  | 100 | 98 | 102 | 101 | 106 | 98 |
| Telemundo or a Telemundo Station | 79.5 | 80.2 | 77.8 | 78.6 | 72.8 | 90.3+ |
|  | 100 | 101 | 98 | 99 | 92 | 114 |
| Galavision | 37.6 | 39.6 | 42.7 | 23.5- | 38.3 | 38.1 |
|  | 100 | 105 | 113 | 62 | 102 | 101 |
| Gems | 8.7 | 6.6 | 11.1 | 10.1 | 8.2 | 9.9 |
|  | 100 | 76 | 128 | 116 | 95 | 115 |
| HBO en Espanol | 19.5 | 16.9 | 23.9 | 16.9 | 22.9 | 21.5 |
|  | 100 | 86 | 122 | 87 | 117 | 110 |
| Ole TV | 4.2 | 0 | 0 | $26.8+$ | 0 | 0 |
|  | 100 | 0 | 0 | 637 | 0 | 0 |
| Telenoticias | 75.4 | 72.3 | 81.4+ | 71.4 | 76.4 | 79.6 |
|  | 100 | 96 | 108 | 95 | 101 | 106 |
| Canal Sur | 10.9 | $6.1-$ | 8.8 | 32.0+ | 7.9 | 4.6 |
|  | 100 | 56 | 81 | 294 | 73 | 42 |
| Viva Television Network | 13.1 | 16.9+ | 12.8 | 8.0 | 5.0- | 11.2 |
|  | 100 | 129 | 98 | 61 | 38 | 85 |
| MTV Latino | 29.7 | 28.5 | 37.8+ | 21.0- | 24.1 | 32.9 |
|  | 100 | 96 | 127 | 71 | 81 | 110 |
| Prime Ticket en Espanol | 9.6 | 12.2 | 9.3 | 4.7- | 6.8 | 8.3 |
|  | 100 | 128 | 97 | 50 | 71 | 87 |
| Showtime en Espanol | 16.1 | 17.9 | 17.0 | 10.3 | 15.0 | 15.3 |
|  | 100 | 112 | 106 | 64 | 93 | 95 |

## Do you listen to the radio in English?

|  | Total | Los | New |  | San |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Angeles | York | Miami | Fran | Chicago |
| Yes | 60.7 | 60.6 | 63.4 | 55.0 | 62.4 | 60.1 |
|  | 100 | 100 | 105 | 91 | 103 | 99 |
| No | 39.2 | 39.4 | 36.2 | 44.6 | 37.3 | 39.9 |
|  | 100 | 101 | 93 | 114 | 95 | 102 |
| Don't Know/Unsure/Refused | 0.2 | 0 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0 |
|  | 100 | 0 | 186 | 252 | 164 | 0 |

## Do you listen to the radio in Spanish?

|  | Los |  |  |  | New |  | San |
| ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Yotal | Angeles | York | Miami | Fran | Chicago |  |
|  | 71.6 | 72.0 | 69.2 | $78.7+$ | 62.9 | 74.3 |  |
| Don't Know/Unsure/Refused | 100 | 101 | 97 | 110 | 88 | 104 |  |
| No | 28.3 | 28.0 | 30.5 | $21.3-$ | 36.8 | 25.7 |  |
|  | 100 | 99 | 108 | 75 | 130 | 91 |  |
|  | 100 | 0 | 0.3 | 0 | 0.3 | 0 |  |
|  |  |  |  | 294 | 0 | 259 | 0 |

## Do you read the newspaper in English?

|  |  | Los | New |  | San |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | Angeles | York | Miami | Fran | Chicago |
| Yes | 47.7 | 44.4 | 53.5+ | 39.3- | 55.6 | 53.5 |
|  | 100 | 93 | 112 | 82 | 116 | 112 |
| No | 52.3 | 55.6 | 46.5- | 60.7+ | 44.2 | 46.5 |
|  | 100 | 106 | 89 | 116 | 84 | 89 |
| Don't Know/Unsure/Refused | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.3 | 0 |
|  | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1152 | 0 |

Do you read the newspaper in Spanish?

|  |  | Los | New |  | San |  |  |
| ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | Angeles | York | Miami | Fran | Chicago |  |
|  | 43.8 | 42.9 | 47.8 | $55.7+$ | 23.4 | $\frac{35.2}{}$ |  |
| Yes | 100 | 98 | 109 | 127 | 53 | 80 |  |
| Don't Know/Unsure/Refused | No | 55.4 | 55.9 | 51.2 | $44.3-$ | $76.3+$ | 64.8 |
|  |  | 100 | 101 | 92 | 80 | 138 | 117 |
|  | 100 | 152 | 121 | 0 | 36 | 0 |  |

Do you read magazines in English?

|  |  | Los | New |  | San |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | Angeles | York | Miami | Fran | Chicago |
| Yes | 45.4 | 43.2 | 49.5 | 44.6 | 45.0 | 45.8 |
|  | 100 | 95 | 109 | 98 | 99 | 101 |
| No | 54.5 | 56.8 | 50.5 | 55.1 | 54.7 | 54.2 |
|  | 100 | 104 | 93 | 101 | 100 | 99 |
| Don't Know/Unsure/Refused | 0.1 | 0 | 0 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0 |
|  | 100 | 0 | 0 | 433 | 423 | 0 |

## Do you read magazines in Spanish?

|  |  | Los | New |  | San |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | Angeles | York | Miami | Fran | Chicago |
| Yes | 41.0 | 37.4 | 46.2 | 49.8+ | 33.8 | 34.1 |
|  | 100 | 91 | 113 | 121 | 83 | 83 |
| No | 58.6 | 62.6 | 52.7- | 49.8- | 65.9 | 65.5 |
|  | 100 | 107 | 90 | 85 | 112 | 112 |
| Don't Know/Unsure/Refused | 0.4 | 0 | 1.0 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.4 |
|  | 100 | 0 | 264 | 114 | 73 | 97 |

## Incidence of Media Usage



## Of those using each Media type:

Average Daily Hours of Media Usage

## ACCULTURATION LEVEL

|  | Hghly | Prtly |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Acc | Acc | Unacc | Span |
| TOTAL | $0-49$ | $50-84$ | $85-100$ | Dmnt |

(Hours Per Day)
Average Media Usage (Hours Per Day)

| Radio Hours | 3.60 | 2.99 | 3.87 | 3.30 | 5.47 | 2.69 | 4.34 | 3.38 | 4.34 | 3.38 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Radio Hours In English | 1.71 | 2.11 | 1.90 | 1.03 | 1.40 | 1.87 | 3.03 | 1.32 | 3.03 | 1.32 |
| Radio Hours In Spanish | 1.89 | 0.88 | 1.97 | 2.26 | 4.07 | 0.82 | 1.30 | 2.06 | 1.30 | 2.06 |
| TV Hours | 4.52 | 3.58 | 4.70 | 4.61 | 6.59 | 3.51 | 4.36 | 4.57 | 4.36 | 4.57 |
| TV Hours In English | 1.93 | 2.34 | 2.11 | 1.27 | 1.77 | 2.01 | 2.91 | 1.64 | 2.91 | 1.64 |
| TV Hours In Spanish | 2.59 | 1.24 | 2.59 | 3.34 | 4.81 | 1.50 | 1.45 | 2.93 | 1.45 | 2.93 |
| Newspaper Hours | 0.73 | 0.57 | 0.82 | 0.59 | 0.87 | 0.66 | 0.79 | 0.71 | 0.79 | 0.71 |
| News Hours In Eng | 0.38 | 0.48 | 0.46 | 0.13 | 0.25 | 0.44 | 0.64 | 0.30 | 0.64 | 0.30 |
| News Hours In Span | 0.35 | 0.09 | 0.37 | 0.47 | 0.62 | 0.22 | 0.15 | 0.41 | 0.15 | 0.41 |
| Magazine Hours | 0.39 | 0.44 | 0.45 | 0.23 | 0.40 | 0.39 | 0.64 | 0.32 | 0.64 | 0.32 |
| Magazine Hours - Eng | 0.23 | 0.37 | 0.27 | 0.06 | 0.11 | 0.29 | 0.52 | 0.15 | 0.52 | 0.15 |
| Magazine Hours - Span | 0.16 | 0.07 | 0.18 | 0.16 | 0.30 | 0.10 | 0.12 | 0.17 | 0.12 | 0.17 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ttl Eng Media Hrs/Day | 4.26 | 5.30 | 4.73 | 2.49 | 3.53 | 4.61 | 7.10 | 3.41 | 7.10 | 3.41 |
| Ttl Span Media Hrs/Day | 4.99 | 2.28 | 5.10 | 6.24 | 9.80 | 2.64 | 3.03 | 5.57 | 3.03 | 5.57 |



## Do you watch television in English?

|  | ACCULTURATION LEVEL |  |  |  |  | NonSpan |  | Index |  | Index |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Hghly | Prtly |  |  |  | Born | Born | US | Non-US |
|  |  | Acc | Acc | Unacc | Span |  | In The | Outside | Born - | Born - |
|  | TOTAL | 0-49 | 50-84 | 85-100 | Dmnt | Dmnt | U.S. | U.S. | $\underline{\mathrm{Wh} / \mathrm{Ot}}$ | US Brn |
| Yes | 84.3 | 87.1 | 86.9 | 76.1- | 79.3- | 86.7 | 92.3+ | 81.9- | 0 | 89 |
| No | 14.5 | 12.0 | 12.3 | 21.4+ | 19.2+ | 12.2 | 7.6- | 16.6 | 0 | 218 |
| Don't Know/Unsure/Ref | 1.2 | 0.9 | 0.8 | $2.6+$ | 1.5 | 1.1 | 0.1 | 1.6 | 0 | 1447 |

## Of those watching Spanish language TV:

| Spanish Language Channels/Networks Watched During Past Week |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | ACCULTURATIONLEVEL |  |  |  |  | Non- <br> Span <br> Dmnt | Born In The U.S. | Born Outside | Index US Born - | Index Non-US Born - |
|  |  | Hghly | Prtly |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Acc | Acc | Unacc | Span |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | TOTAL | 0-49 | 50-84 | 85-100 | Dmnt |  |  | U.S. | Wh/Ot | US Brn |
| Univision or Univ Sta | 84.7 | 67.6- | 86.1 | 86.9 | 89.1+ | 81.7- | 76.4- | 86.3 | 0 | 113 |
| Telemundo or Tel Sta | 79.5 | 57.8- | 79.7 | 85.4+ | 78.4 | 80.2 | $72.7-$ | 80.7 | 0 | 111 |
| Galavision | 37.6 | 37.6 | 36.9 | 39.2 | 38.6 | 37.0 | 48.9+ | 35.5 | 0 | 73 |
| Gems | 8.7 | 5.4 | 8.5 | 10.1 | 7.8 | 9.3 | $14.5+$ | 7.6 | 0 | 52 |
| HBO en Espanol | 19.5 | 12.8 | 20.1 | 20.5 | 18.0 | 20.6 | 24.7 | 18.6 | 0 | 75 |
| Ole TV | 4.2 | 1.7 | 3.7 | 6.0 | 4.7 | 3.9 | 1.1 | 4.8 | 0 | 457 |
| Telenoticias | 75.4 | 71.2 | 75.2 | 77.2 | 78.6 | 73.3 | 74.3 | 75.6 | 0 | 102 |
| Canal Sur | 10.9 | 5.1 | 10.2 | 13.9 | 11.2 | 10.7 | 3.8- | 12.2 | 0 | 324 |
| Viva Television Ntwrk | 13.1 | 16.5 | 12.0 | 14.2 | 13.0 | 13.1 | 17.3 | 12.3 | 0 | 71 |
| MTV Latino | 29.7 | 33.7 | 28.9 | 30.3 | 29.8 | 29.7 | 41.4+ | 27.6 | 0 | 67 |
| Prime Ticket en Espanol | l 9.6 | 9.8 | 9.9 | 8.8 | 10.2 | 9.1 | 12.5 | 9.0 | 0 | 72 |
| Showtime en Espanol | 16.1 | 16.8 | 15.5 | 17.0 | 17.0 | 15.4 | 17.7 | 15.7 | 0 | 89 |

## Do you listen to the radio in English?

|  | ACCULTURATION LEVEL |  |  |  |  | NonSpan | Born <br> In The | Index |  | Index |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Hghly | Prtly |  |  |  |  | Born | US | Non-US |
|  |  | Acc | Acc | Unacc | Span |  |  | Outside | Born - | Born - |
|  | TOTAL | 0-49 | 50-84 | 85-100 | Dmnt | Dmint | U.S. | U.S. | Wh/Ot | US Brn |
| Yes | 60.7 | 79.0+ | $64.9+$ | 39.9- | 47.1- | $67.3+$ | 82.3+ | 54.2- | 0 | 66 |
| No. | 39.2 | 20.3- | $35.0-$ | 60.1+ | 52.7+ | 32.6- | 17.6- | 45.6+ | 0 | 259 |
| Don't Know/Unsure/Ref | 0.2 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0 | 180 |

## Do you listen to the radio in Spanish?

|  |  | ACCUL | RA | E |  |  |  |  | Index | Index |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Hghly | Prtly |  |  | Non- | Born | Born | US | Non-US |
|  |  | Acc | Acc | Unacc | Span | Span | In The | Outside | Born - | Born - |
|  | TOTAL | 0-49 | 50-84 | 85-100 | Dmnt | Dmint | U.S. | U.S. | Wh/Ot | US Brn |
| Yes | 71.6 | 40.5- | 72.2 | 87.9+ | $93.6+$ | 60.9- | 48.2- | $78.6+$ | 0 | 163 |
| No | 28.3 | 59.3+ | 27.7 | 12.1- | $6.4-$ | $38.9+$ | 51.7+ | 21.2- | 0 | 41 |
| Don't Know/Unsure/Ref | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0 | 0 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0 | 103 |

Do you read the newspaper in English?

|  | ACCULTURATION LEVEL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Index | Index |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | TOTAL | Hghly | Prtly |  |  | Non- | Born | Born | US | Non-US |
|  |  | Acc | Acc | Unacc | Span | Span | In The | Outside | Born - | Born - |
|  |  | 0-49 | 50-84 | 85-100 | Dmnt | Dmnt | U.S. | U.S. | $\underline{\mathrm{Wh} / \mathrm{Ot}}$ | US Brn |
| Yes | 47.7 | 69.3+ | 54.1+ | 19.9- | 31.1- | 55.9+ | 80.1+ | 38.0- | 0 | 47 |
| No | 52.3 | 30.6- | 45.9- | 80.1+ | $68.9+$ | 44.1- | 19.8- | $62.0+$ | 0 | 313 |
| Don't Know/Unsure/Ref | 0 | 0.2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Do you read the newspaper in Spanish?


## Do you read magazines in English?

|  | ACCULTURATION LEVEL |  |  |  |  | Non-Span | Born <br> In The | Index |  | Index |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Hghly | Prtly |  |  |  |  | Born | US | Non-US |
|  |  | Acc | Acc | Unacc | Span |  |  | Outside | Born | Born - |
|  | TOTAL | 0-49 | 50-84 | 85-100 | Dmnt | Dmit | U.S. | U.S. | Wh/Ot | US Brn |
| Yes | 45.4 | 70.5+ | 49.5+ | 21.1- | 28.6- | 53.6+ | 77.0+ | 36.0- | 0 | 47 |
| No | 54.5 | 29.3- | 50.5- | 78.7+ | 71.4+ | 46.3- | 22.9- | 64.0+ | 0 | 279 |
| Don't Know/Unsure/Ref | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0 | 0.2 | 0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0 | 51 |

## Do you read magazines in Spanish?

|  | ACCULTURATION LEVEL |  |  |  |  | NonSpan | Born <br> In The | Born Outside | Index <br> US | Index |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Hghly | Prtly |  |  |  |  |  |  | Non-US |
|  |  | Acc | Acc | Unacc | Span |  |  |  | Born - | Born - |
|  | TOTAL | 0-49 | 50-84 | 85-100 | Dmnt | Dmnt | U.S. | U.S. | $\underline{\mathrm{Wh} / \mathrm{Ot}}$ | US Brn |
| Yes | 41.0 | 27.0- | 40.4 | 50.2+ | 55.1+ | 34.1- | 25.8- | 45.5+ | 0 | 177 |
| No | 58.6 | 72.8+ | 59.0 | 49.8- | 44.3- | $65.6+$ | 74.0+ | 54.0- | 0 | 73 |
| Don't Know/Unsure/Ref | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 0 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0 | 187 |

## VII.

## Public Opinion

## 



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## VII. PUBLIC OPINION

## A. Introduction

Immigration, as it often has been in the past, is now a hot topic in the media and among politicians. It is especially hot in America's premier "gateway" cities and states, notably Los Angeles and California, New York City and New York, Miami and Florida, Chicago and Illinois, and Texas.

"Immigrants" are defined generically, yet the fact is close to half of today's immigrants, defined by the U.S. Bureau of the Census as the "foreign-born" population residing the United States, are Hispanic. In 1990, Mexicans alone accounted for over one-quarter (26.3\%) of the foreign-born populations of more than 100,000 persons in the U.S.

Such is the case that, especially in the gateway cities, when one speaks of "immigrants", one speaks of Latin Americans; of the 1990 foreign-born population in the U.S., $42.4 \%$ are from Latin America. If one adds those from countries in the Caribbean and South America which do not speak Spanish, the total comes to 7.7 million, or $47.2 \%$. Furthermore, since Puerto Ricans are U.S. citizens and not counted as "foreign-born", adding the 3.4 million Puerto Ricans living on the mainland in 1990 would put the total over $55 \%$. In other words, about one-half of the immigrants living in the U.S. in 1990 came from our own hemisphere, from a region collectively known as Latin America and the Caribbean.

That immigration is again a topic of debate and proposed legislation is not surprising given that it tends to come around during periods of economic uncertainty. As the U.S. moves toward a global economy while experiencing a spotty, regional and so-called "jobless" economic recovery, immigrants along with "free trade," have become a part of the perceived competition for scarce jobs and income. However, foreign-born immigrants accounted for only $7.9 \%$ of the total 1990 U.S. population -- in 1890, the foreign-born population in the U.S. accounted for $14.7 \%$ of the total population.

Nevertheless, many recent polls conducted by the media show that a majority of Americans believe that the U.S. is "losing ground" in the fight against illegal immigration, and that immigration in general is "out of control" and should be curbed.

## B. Special Report On Immigration: Summary Of Findings

Our own poll of Hispanics and non-Hispanics in Los Angeles, New York, Miami, Chicago and San Francisco paints a similar picture, albeit with some very interesting contradictions and differences. On the following pages, we have graphically presented the findings of several survey questions on immigration and related issues. Here, we would like to briefly summarize those findings.

On the future flow of immigration, there is general agreement that:
The flow of immigrants should be reduced or "stay the same" ...

- By a ratio of $2.6: 1$, Hispanics say they would like to see the number of immigrants allowed to enter the United States decrease or "stay the same."
- On the same question, non-Hispanic whites say the same by a ratio of 6.7:1.

And over the next 5 years it will become more difficult to enter the U.S. both legally, and illegally ...

- $86 \%$ of Hispanics, $68 \%$ of non-Hispanic whites, and $64 \%$ of African Americans say that over the next five years, it will become "much" or "somewhat more difficult" to enter the United States legally.
- $87 \%$ of Hispanics, $68 \%$ of non-Hispanic whites, and $62 \%$ of African Americans say that over the next five years, it will become "much" or "somewhat more difficult" to enter the United States illegally.
- $73 \%$ of Hispanics, $59 \%$ of non-Hispanic whites, and $66 \%$ of African Americans say that over the next five years, deportations of illegal immigrants will increase "greatly" or "somewhat."
Yet respondents believe that ILLEGAL immigration will continue to INCREASE ...
- Over half of all Hispanics ( $58 \%$ ), non-Hispanic whites ( $58 \%$ ), and African Americans ( $65 \%$ ) say that over the next five years, illegal immigration into the United States will increase.
Due to the perception that the U.S. cannot control its international borders ...
- About two-thirds or more of all Hispanics (64\%), non-Hispanic whites (73\%), and African Americans (64\%) agree "totally" or "somewhat" that "today, it is fair to say that the U.S. cannot control its international borders."

Such a display of realism, on the part of Hispanics, whites and blacks in the U.S. underlies a basic disbelief that efforts to curb illegal immigration through the passage of legislation or laws will be effective. People in the U.S. realize and accept that it will be difficult to keep immigrants from entering the U.S.

Furthermore, there is general agreement that recent immigration from Latin America has benefited the U.S. economy:

## Over the past 10 years, Latin American immigration has had a positive effect on the

 economy ...- $57 \%$ of Hispanics, $40 \%$ of non-Hispanic whites, and $40 \%$ of African Americans say that immigration from Latin America has had a "very" or "somewhat positive" effect on the U.S. economy.
- Yet $26 \%$ of non-Hispanic whites and $27 \%$ of African Americans admit that they "don't know" or are "not sure" whether the effect of immigration from Latin America has been positive or negative.

At the same time, however, the populations surveyed exhibit general agreement toward recent changes in at least one U.S. policy to curb immigration, and toward the need to expel or punish those who break immigration laws:

## Hispanics agree with the change in Cuban asylum status

- About two-thirds or more of Hispanics (61\%), non-Hispanic whites (63\%), and African Americans ( $52 \%$ ) agreed "totally" or "somewhat" with ending Cubans' immigration status as "political exiles," forcing them to apply for standard immigrant visas.

Illegal aliens convicted of crimes should be deported, and counterfeiters of immigration documents should serve mandatory time ...

- Vast majorities (over 73\%) of all three ethnic segments favor the immediate deportation of illegal aliens convicted of any felony crime in the U.S.
- Vast majorities (over 73\%) either "totally" or "somewhat" agree that people caught producing, selling or distributing forged immigration or residency documents should receive mandatory jail sentences.

Lastly, the trend toward economic integration in the hemisphere capped by last year's Economic Summit held in Miami, has picked up'some steam in the general population. In the five markets we surveyed, increased integration in the economic and cultural spheres will be the order of the day in years to come.

Majorities in all three populations surveyed FAVOR a hemispheric free trade agreement ...

- 70 percent of Hispanics, $64 \%$ of non-Hispanic whites and $52 \%$ of African Americans favor a hemispheric free trade agreement.

And "dual citizenship", where immigrants retain citizenship in their country of origin while seeking and obtaining U.S. citizenship, is an idea that is gaining currency ...

- $\quad 74$ percent of Hispanic respondents agree "totally" or "somewhat" with allowing dual citizenship in the U.S. Surprisingly strong numbers for the white and black populations were recorded as well; $48 \%$ and $44 \%$, respectively.

The following pages present the data to each immigration-related question in a graphical format. Each page shows the actual question text, and graphical analyses by ethnic segment (Hispanic, whites and African Americans), and for Hispanics 18 years old or more by: top 3 markets, acculturation segment, and place of birth.

Please note that many of the graphs do not sum to $100 \%$; physical limitations on the amount of space required us to drop answer categories, or combine top-two box responses (e.g., adding those who responded "totally" to "somewhat" agree). To see the full cross tabulation, please refer to the survey tabulations at the end of the section.

QUESTION: Overall, would you say you would like to see the number of immigrants allowed to enter the United States increase, decrease or do you think it's about the right number now?


A higher proportion of Hispanics would like to see the number of immigrants allowed into the U.S. increase ( $25.3 \%$ ), or feel that we are currently allowing "about the right number" in ( $47.4 \%$ ). Meanwhile, over one-third of non-Hispanic Whites/Other feel that the number of immigrants allowed into the country should be decreased.


Acculturation plays an important role in opinion on immigration -- $21.9 \%$ of Hispanics who are highly acculturated would like to see the number of immigrants allowed in decreased, as compared to only $10.1 \%$ of relatively unacculturated Hispanics. Even so, $50.2 \%$ of highly acculturated Hispanics feel the number of immigrants is "about the right number" now, as compared to $42.1 \%$ of African Americans and $40.3 \%$ of nonHispanic Whites/Other.


Across the three largest gateway cities, Hispanic opinion is remarkably consistent -about $25 \%$ feel that the number of immigrants allowed to enter should be increased. Still, close to two-thirds would like to see the number stay the same or decrease.


While $27.9 \%$ of those Hispanics born in the U.S. would like to see the number of immigrants admitted decreased, only $11.9 \%$ of those born outside the U.S. say the same. About $14 \%$ of those Hispanics born outside the U.S. claim they are "not sure" if immigration should increase, decrease or stay the same.

QUESTION: Over the next five years do you believe that it will become easier or more difficult to enter the United States legally? Illegally? Do you believe that deportations of illegal immigrants will increase or decrease?


Close to three-quarters or more of all Hispanics believe that both legal and illegal immigration will become "much" or "somewhat" more difficult, and deportations of illegal immigrants will increase over the next five years. Two-thirds of Whites and African Americans agree, though not as strongly.


Highly acculturated Hispanics are less likely to believe that immigration will become more difficult or that deportations of illegals will increase. Fully 9 of every 10 relatively unacculturated Hispanics, however, believe that illegal immigration will become "much/somewhat" more difficult over the next five years.


Across all three markets, Hispanics believe by a ratio of over 8:1 that illegal immigration will become more difficult over the next five years. They equally agree that legal immigration will become more difficult, and that deportations will increase. South Americans are most likely to believe that legal and illegal immigration will become "much" or "somewhat" more difficult (96.5\% and $95.0 \%$, respectively).


Place of birth influences immigration opinion as well; Hispanics born in the United States are somewhat less likely to believe that immigration will become more difficult, although 7 out of 10 do believe it will.

QUESTION: "Over the next 5 years, do you believe that illegal immigration will increase or decrease?


In spite of widespread agreement that illegal immigration will become much more difficult over the next five years, a plurality of all three ethnic groups surveyed see illegal immigration increasing "greatly" or "somewhat."


Highly acculturated Hispanics mirror Los Angeles in the view of illegal immigration. From this perspective, it appears that public opinion on illegal immigration has very important regional slants; to wit, partially acculturated and relatively unacculturated Hispanics equally believe illegal immigration will increase.

## By Top 3 Hispanic Markets ... <br> Increase Greatly $\quad$ Increase Somewhat



New York Hispanics are the most likely to believe that illegal immigration will increase greatly over the next five years. Miami Hispanics who recently witnessed a large group of Cuban rafters returned to Guantanamo bay, and Los Angeles Hispanics facing Proposition 187, are significantly less likely to believe that illegal immigration will increase "greatly." Being realistic, however, $40 \%$ in L.A. say illegal immigration will increase "somewhat."

By Hispanic Place of Birth ...
Increase Greatly Increase Somewhat


Likewise, place of birth has little effect on whether one believes illegal immigration will increase greatly or somewhat.

QUESTION: Today, it is fair to say that the United States cannot control its international borders. Do you agree or disagree with this statement?


What accounts for the apparent contradiction in opinion on immigration, is the widespread belief that the U.S. cannot control its international borders. Over two-thirds of all three ethnic segments either totally agree or agree somewhat with this statement.


## By Top 3 Hispanic Markets ...

Totally Agree
Somewhat Agree


Unlike the issue of illegal immigration increasing or decreasing, Hispanics in the three top markets view the border control issue equally. Cubans, in general, view the Straits of Florida as somewhat more secure; still, $53.8 \%$ agree "totally" or "somewhat" that the borders cannot be controlled.

## By Hispanic Place of Birth ...

Totally Agree $\square$ Somewhat Agree


Furthermore, this is not an issue dependent upon level of acculturation, or place of birth; across the board, over $60 \%$ "totally" or "somewhat" agree.

QUESTION: In general, do you believe that immigration from Latin America over the past 10 years has had a positive or negative effect on the U.S. economy?


Given the fact that the current shift in attitudes toward immigration in the U.S. has been based upon the supposedly negative effect on the economy (increased job competition, low-skilled labor, etc.), it is interesting that one-out-of-four non-Hispanic Whites/Other and African Americans admit they "don't know" if the effects of Latin American immigration have been positive or negative.


Relatively unacculturated Hispanics are significantly more likely to say the economic impact on the U.S. has been "very/somewhat" positive ( $67.8 \%$ ) as compared to highly acculturated Hispanics (43.7\%).


Hispanics, on the other hand, are unanimous in their agreement that the economic impact of Latin American immigration has been "very/somewhat" positive over the past ten years. Significantly more Miami Hispanics ( $64.9 \%$ ) believe that the impact has been "very/somewhat" positive. Cubans feel most strongly, with $66.0 \%$ saying "very/somewhat" positive, and Puerto Ricans least strongly, with only $43.1 \%$ saying the same.


Likewise, $60.7 \%$ of Hispanics born outside the United States say immigration from Latin America over the past 10 years has had a "very/somewhat" positive effect on the U.S. economy.

QUESTION: A recent change in U.S. Immigration policy has ended the political asylum status formerly granted to Cubans. As of now, Cubans must apply for an immigration visa as other immigrants do. Do you agree or disagree?


While whites and blacks are significantly more likely to totally/somewhat agree with the change in Cuban asylum status, it may come as a surprise that $61 \%$ of Hispanics also do.


Both acculturation level and place of birth effect Hispanic public opinion on the Cuban asylum issue. Unacculturated Hispanics and those born outside the United States are significantly more likely to totally/somewhat disagree.


It should not come as a surprise that in Miami, Hispanics are significantly less likely to totally/somewhat agree with the change. Within the Cuban community, public opinion on the issue has polarized: $31.3 \%$ totally agree, and $43.6 \%$ totally disagree. Very few stand in the middle on this issue. Puerto Ricans, perhaps owing to a long-standing Caribbean rivalry, are most likely to support this change: $56.2 \%$ totally agree.


Three-quarters of those Hispanics born in the United States agree totally or somewhat that Cuban should have to apply for normal immigration visas; a proportion that mirrors the white and black segments of U.S. society in the five markets surveyed.

QUESTION: Illegal aliens residing in the United States should be immediately deported to their country of origin if convicted of a felony crime in the U.S. Do you favor or oppose?


Following the "tough on crime" mood of the country today, a majority would favor immediate deportation of illegal immigrants convicted of felony crimes in the U.S. The non-Hispanic Whites/Other segment is strongest on this measure, with $85 \%$ favoring.


Again, this is an issue that Hispanics across the acculturation spectrum favor equally.


Across the top three markets, Hispanics in Miami are significantly more likely to favor deportation of convicted felonists (although one might wonder to where), than Hispanics are in Los Angeles; $20 \%$ in L.A. would oppose such a measure.


Place of birth also has little difference on opinions vis-à-vis deportation of illegal aliens convicted of a felony crime.

QUESTION: People caught producing, selling or distributing forged or counterfeit immigration or residency documents should receive mandatory jail sentences. Do you agree or disagree?


In a question that is hard to disagree with, over $73 \%$ of the survey populations agree "totally" or "somewhat" that persons caught forging immigration documents should receive mandatory jail sentences.


By Hispanic market, there is significantly stronger support for such a punitive measure in Miami and New York, than there is in Los Angeles. In fact, almost one-quarter of Hispanics in Los Angeles (21\%) disagree "totally" or "somewhat." By ethnic group, Mexicans (69\%) and Central Americans $(60 \%)$ are least likely to agree with mandatory jail sentences for counterfeiters. Cubans (83\%) and South Americans (84\%) agree strongest.


While unacculturated Hispanics and those born outside the United States tend to favor more lenient immigration restrictions into the US, they are just as likely to exhibit the "slam. the door behind you" mentality of many immigrant groups in the U.S.

QUESTION: Do you favor or oppose a Hemispheric Free Trade Agreement for all of The Americas?


While support for a hemispheric free trade agreement is strongest among Hispanics, close to one-quarter of all three ethnic segments chose to ride the fence on this issue. Recent swings in public opinion against the NAFTA and the Mexico "bailout" after the peso crisis may account for this. Nevertheless, the plurality of widespread support for such a trade agreement bodes well for the future of the NAFTA, and the socalled "Miami Process" for hemispheric free trade.


On this issue, acculturation level and place of birth have a more pronounced effect. About $60 \%$ of highly acculturated Hispanics favor hemispheric free trade -- a proportion that mirrors opinion among African Americans and non-Hispanic Whites/Other.


Hispanic support of hemispheric free trade is consistent across the top three US Hispanic markets.


Hispanics born in the United States share similar proportions to the black population. Almost 20\% oppose a hemispheric free trade agreement, while 3 out of 4 Hispanics born outside the United States would favor and agreement.

QUESTION: The U.S. should allow recent immigrants from Latin America to retain their citizenship in their country of origin while seeking and obtaining citizenship in the United States -- in effect, to have dual citizenship.


By segment, non-Hispanic Whites/Other and African Americans are significantly less likely to agree with the concept of dual citizenship for Latin immigrants. However, about one-half of each ( $48.2 \%$ for nonHispanic Whites/Other, and $44.5 \%$ for African Americans) either agree totally or somewhat.


Significantly fewer highly acculturated Hispanics in the U.S. totally agree with the concept of dual citizenship, as compared to relatively unacculturated Hispanics. In the next chart, a similar trend can be seen.


Between the top three markets, little difference is discernible -- a plurality either "totally" or "somewhat" agree that Latin American immigrants should be afforded the opportunity to retain citizenship in their country of origin. Currently, Colombia is the only Latin country which allows its citizens living abroad to retain their Colombian citizenship.

By Hispanic Place of Birth ...


Compared to Hispanics born inside the U.S., those born outside are more likely to totally agree with the concept of dual citizenship by a ratio of 1.4 to 1 . A significantly higher proportion of Hispanics born in the U.S. "totally disagree" with dual citizenship (22.9\%).

## C. Lifestyles \& Values

"The real America is a nation of consumer states, of communities defined less by their geography than by the passions of their populace." Arthur J. Weiss, author of Latitudes \& Attitudes: An Atlas of American Tastes, Trends, Politics and Passions

The Hispanic community in the United States is clustered around five major markets, or "gateway" cities, and as such it is often defined by the geographical, ethnic and cultural mosaic of each city. Los Angeles' Hispanic community, for example, is often said to have different product preferences and usage patterns owing to the dominance of Mexicans than does Miami, whose Hispanic populace is largely Cuban, or New York, whose populace is largely Puerto Rican and Dominican. Yet, forgetting product usage for the moment, what are Hispanics' passions? Do their lifestyles and values differ greatly from Los Angeles to Miami? Does ethnicity and geography define their passions, or is it acculturation levels or their places of birth?

In this section we examine the lifestyles and values of Hispanics in the United States; specifically in the five gateway cities of Los Angeles, New York, Miami, San Francisco and Chicago.

For lifestyle, we asked each respondent if they had participated in the following activities in their leisure time during the past month:

- attended a movie at a theater
- watched TV
- rented a video
- gone out dancing
- gotten together with the whole family
- shopped at a mall
- worked out in a gym or health club
- played sports on a team

For values, we asked each respondent how important each of the following factors is for "getting ahead in life":

- getting a good education
- knowing the right people
- having successful parents
- working hard
- being talented

If you haven't considered the important clues the answers to these questions might provide you with for your targeted marketing and advertising campaigns, consider this; more than nonHispanics, Hispanics are significantly more likely to have gotten together with the whole family over the past month and to believe that having successful parents and family is a very important determinant in "getting ahead in life."

## Lifestyles by Ethnic Segment

Looking at past month leisure activities by ethnic segment, some similarities and many differences stand out. For example, while virtually $100 \%$ of all three ethnic groups say they watched television over the past month, slightly fewer Whites/Other (non-Hispanic Whites/Other) ( $97 \%$ ) watched television; it's only a small difference, but it did test as statistically significant.


Surely shopping at the mall is one of America's favorite pastimes, and $84 \%$ of Hispanics say they went "malling" as compared to $75 \%$ of both non-Hispanic Whites/Other and African Americans. Hispanics were also significantly more likely to have gotten together with the whole family over the past month. As for attending a movie at a theater, a significantly higher percentage of Whites/Others ( $56 \%$ ) and African Americans (58\%) went over the past month than did Hispanics (42\%). African Americans were also significantly more likely to have rented a video ( $62 \%$ ) than the other two segments. Hispanics and African Americans were significantly more likely to have gone out dancing and played sports on a team than were non-Hispanic Whites/Other.

## Lifestyles By Top 3 Hispanic Markets

Across the top three Hispanic markets in the United States, Hispanics in Los Angeles are more likely to have; rented a video (56\%), gone out dancing (38\%) and played sports on a team (29\%) than were Hispanics in either Miami or New York.


Hispanics in New York are significantly less like to have gotten together with the whole family ( $71 \%$ ), or shopped at a mall ( $77 \%$ ) -- most likely because they have to travel outside the boroughs to encounter one. New York Hispanics are however more likely to have worked out in a gym or health club in the past month ( $28 \%$ ) than were Hispanics in Miami.

In Miami, a significantly higher proportion had attended a movie (49\%), and were just as likely to have gotten together with the whole family as were Hispanics in Los Angeles (about 80\%). Perhaps Hispanics in Miami are more likely to be outside on the beach, as significantly fewer had rented a video, or worked out in a gym or health club over the past month.

## Lifestyles by Acculturation Segment

Outside of watching television and shopping at a mall, "relatively unacculturated" Hispanics participate in our list of activities in significantly lower proportions. Most importantly, their participation in other market-related leisure time activities pale in comparison to partially and highly acculturated Hispanics; only $45 \%$ have rented a video, a low of $26 \%$ attended a movie in a theater, $15 \%$ worked out in a gym or health club, and $28 \%$ went out dancing.


It would appear, upon first glance, that this market is simply not being served in Spanish. However, the problem is more complex. For example, more Spanish-dominant Hispanics attended a movie in the past month ( $33 \%$ ) than did those who tally as relatively unacculturated ( $26 \%$ ), so it is not strictly an issue of language.

Marketing messages which take level of acculturation into account must also be relevant to the target population. Movies, videos and health clubs would appear to be less relevant to unacculturated Hispanics. Television and shopping, on the other hand, are immediately relevant.

## Lifestyles by Place of Birth

Acculturation differences are highlighted in this chart, which shows the same list of activities by place of birth. Hispanics born in the U.S. are more likely by half to be participating in several activities including; renting videos, attending movies, going out dancing, working out a health clubs, and playing sports on a team.


Watching television, shopping at malls, and getting together with the family appear to be activities in which participation does not diminish for Hispanics regardless of place of birth.

## Lifestyles by Language Ability

Language ability, defined as those Hispanics who are Spanish-dominant and those who are not, highlights the differences in lifestyle that we have already seen in the acculturation and place of birth analyses. The Spanish-language movie and video market, or lack of it, keeps many Spanish-dominant Hispanics at home watching television.


Otherwise Spanish-dominant Hispanics are just as likely to be shopping at malls, going out dancing, playing sports on a team and getting together with the whole family as Hispanics who are not Spanish-dominant.

## Lifestyles by Three Major Ethnic Groups

As an ethnic group, Puerto Ricans are significantly more likely to have rented a video (63\%), attended a movie ( $54 \%$ ), and worked out at a gym or health club ( $40 \%$ ) over the past month. While participation in leisure time activities by Mexicans closely mirrors that of the total Hispanic population in the five market survey area, Cubans are the least likely to have participated in several activities.


Only $36 \%$ have rented a video, for example, and $41 \%$ attended a movie. A low of $18 \%$ say they worked out in a gym, and only $10 \%$ played sports on a team. Miami's insular Spanish-language environment, where $60 \%$ of all Cubans are defined as Spanish-dominant, certainly plays a role in influencing their choice of leisure time activities.

## Important Values for "Getting ahead in Life" by Ethnic Segment

Turning away from lifestyle to a series of values which may be considered important for "getting ahead in life," we can see many differences between the ethic segments. The following graphs depict the percentage of respondents who replied that the value - working hard, getting a good education, etc. - is "very" important for getting ahead in life.

Hispanics are significantly more likely to believe that all of the factors are important for getting ahead in life. While what are considered to be traditional U.S. values -- getting a good education and working hard -- are important to eight out of ten Hispanics or more, a plurality also feel that knowing the right people, having a successful family, and being talented are also very important.


Non-Hispanic Whites/Others and African Americans, on the other hand, are much less likely to feel that talent, knowing the right people, or having a successful family is very important for getting ahead and being successful in the U.S.

## Important Values for "Getting ahead in Life" by Acculturation Segment

The important values for getting ahead in life for all Hispanics in our five market sample are the same across the acculturation spectrum. This is an important finding on Hispanic culture in the United States, where Latinos are often described as one the first immigrant groups to strongly retain their cultural values in the face of assimilation.

We can see in the graph below that, although talent, knowing the right people and having a successful family diminish slightly in importance for highly acculturated Hispanics, over $80 \%$ continue to believe that they are "very" important for getting ahead in life.


Highly acculturated Hispanics, while they have altered their value system in certain ways, still do not think exactly like non-Hispanics; while fewer believe that knowing the right people is very important for getting ahead in life ( $62 \%$ ), it is still higher than the percentage of non-Hispanic Whites/Other (44\%) and African Americans (54\%) who say the same.

## Important Values for "Getting ahead in Life" by Place of Birth

Place of birth has a stronger effect on the importance of values for Hispanics than their level of acculturation. The percentage of Hispanics born in the U.S. who say "very" important closely mirrors that of the non-Hispanic segments.


Fewer believe that knowing the right people is very important for getting ahead in life ( $51 \%$ ), which is in line with the percentage of Whites/Others ( $44 \%$ ) and African Americans (54\%) who say the same. Talent and successful families are also perceived to be less important for Hispanics born in the U.S.

## D. Survey Tabulations

The following tables show the tabulations used in the analysis of this section. The crosstabulations shown are: Market, Ethnic Segment, Acculturation. All data shown this section pertain to Hispanic Adults 18 years of age or older.

On any given line, the first number is a percentage based on the total of all respondents in that column. Where a second figure appears, figure is an index on the total column. All tables shown have Chi-square significance testing at $95 \%$ confidence. The $+/$ indicate significance and direction against the expected value.

## Overall would you say that you would like to see

 the number of immigrants allowed to enter the United States increase decrease or do you think it's about the right number now?|  |  | Los | New |  | San |  |
| ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | Angeles | York | Miami | Fran | Chicago |
| Increase | 25.3 | 24.7 | 27.9 | 21.7 | 26.0 | 25.2 |
|  | 100 | 98 | 111 | 86 | 103 | 100 |
| Decrease | 15.6 | 15.8 | 16.7 | 15.4 | 13.4 | 13.0 |
|  | 100 | 101 | 107 | 99 | 86 | 83 |
| Same As Now | 47.4 | 48.1 | 44.6 | 48.4 | 50.0 | 47.9 |
|  | 100 | 102 | 94 | 102 | 105 | 101 |
| Don't Know/Refused | 11.8 | 11.4 | 10.7 | 14.5 | 10.6 | 13.9 |
|  | 100 | 97 | 91 | 123 | 90 | 118 |

Over the next 5 years do you believe that it will become easier or more difficult to enter the United States LEGALLY?


Over the next 5 years do you believe that it will become easier or more difficult to enter the United States ILLEGALLY?

|  | Los |  |  |  | New |  |
| ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | Angeles | York | Miami | Fran | Chicago |  |
| Top 2 Box (NET) | 87.4 | 88.2 | 86.4 | 88.6 | 86.0 | 85.1 |
|  | 100 | 101 | 99 | 101 | 98 | 97 |
| Much More Difficult | 61.0 | 59.8 | 57.4 | $71.5+$ | 65.0 | 56.2 |
|  | 100 | 98 | 94 | 117 | 107 | 92 |
| Somewhat More Difficult | 26.3 | 28.4 | 29.1 | $17.1-$ | 21.0 | 28.9 |
|  | 100 | 108 | 110 | 65 | 80 | 110 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Somewhat Easier | 3.5 | $1.0-$ | $7.1+$ | 2.3 | 4.8 | 5.5 |
|  | 100 | 29 | 205 | 65 | 138 | 157 |
| Much Easier | 2.7 | 3.1 | 2.6 | 0.7 | 2.9 | 4.7 |
|  | 100 | 115 | 94 | 25 | 107 | 173 |
| Don't Know/Refused | 6.4 | 7.7 | 3.9 | 8.4 | 6.2 | 4.7 |
|  | 100 | 119 | 60 | 131 | 97 | 73 |

## Over the next 5 years do you believe that deportations of illegal immigrants will increase or decrease?

|  |  | Los | New |  | San |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | Angeles | York | Miami | Fran | Chicago |
| Top 2 Box (NET) | 72.6 | 73.1 | 69.6 | 72.8 | 77.0 | 74.5 |
|  | 100 | 101 | 96 | 100 | 106 | 103 |
| Increase Greatly | 38.8 | 35.2 | 39.8 | 43.9 | 41.1 | 43.4 |
|  | 100 | 91 | 103 | 113 | 106 | 112 |
| Increase Somewhat | 33.8 | 37.9 | 29.9 | 28.9 | 35.8 | 31.1 |
|  | 100 | 112 | 88 | 86 | 106 | 92 |
| Decrease Somewhat | 11.7 | 12.1 | 13.9 | 7.9 | 10.3 | 11.2 |
|  | 100 | 103 | 119 | 67 | 88 | 95 |
| Decrease Greatly | 5.7 | 4.7 | 7.7 | 5.9 | 3.7 | 6.1 |
|  | 100 | 83 | 135 | 104 | 66 | 107 |
| Don't Know/Refused | 10.0 | 10.1 | 8.8 | 13.4 | 9.0 | 8.2 |
|  | 100 | 101 | 88 | 134 | 90 | 82 |

## Over the next 5 years do you believe that illegal immigration will increase or decrease?

|  |  | Los | New |  | San |  |
| ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | Angeles | York | Miami | Fran | Chicago |
| Top 2 Box (NET) | 57.8 | 59.6 | 58.2 | 43.8 | 60.6 | $70.2+$ |
|  | 100 | 103 | 101 | 76 | 105 | 121 |
| Increase Greatly | 24.7 | $20.5-$ | $29.9+$ | $18.0-$ | 28.5 | $38.6+$ |
|  | 100 | 83 | 121 | 73 | 115 | 156 |
| Increase Somewhat | 33.1 | $39.1+$ | 28.3 | $25.8-$ | 32.1 | 31.5 |
|  | 100 | 118 | 85 | 78 | 97 | 95 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Decrease Somewhat | 20.0 | 17.6 | 22.1 | 23.2 | 21.8 | 17.4 |
|  | 100 | 88 | 111 | 116 | 109 | 87 |
| Decrease Greatly | 12.4 | 9.7 | 14.3 | $22.7+$ | 8.1 | 6.7 |
|  | 100 | 78 | 115 | 183 | 65 | 54 |
| Don't Know/Refused | 9.8 | $13.0+$ | $5.5-$ | 10.3 | 9.5 | 5.7 |
|  | 100 | 133 | 56 | 105 | 97 | 58 |

Today it is fair to say that the United States cannot control its international borders?


| Somewhat Disagree | 14.6 | 15.4 | 15.3 | 12.0 | 12.5 | 14.6 |
| ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 100 | 106 | 105 | 82 | 86 | 100 |
| Totally Disagree | 14.0 | 11.9 | 15.4 | 14.4 | 17.4 | 16.9 |
|  | 100 | 85 | 110 | 102 | 124 | 120 |
| Don't Know/Refused | 7.9 | 7.1 | 9.1 | 10.8 | 5.2 | 6.4 |
|  | 100 | 89 | 115 | 136 | 65 | 80 |

## In general, do you believe that immigration from Latin America over thepast 10 years has had a positive or negative effect on the U.S. economy?

| Top 2 Box (NET) |  | Los | New |  | San |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | Angeles | York | Miami | Fran | Chicago |
|  | 56.5 | 54.8 | 55.1 | 64.9+ | 58.7 | 52.3 |
|  | 100 | 97 | 97 | 115 | 104 | 93 |
| Very Positive | 31.2 | 31.7 | 26.3 | 38.8+ | 37.0 | 24.5 |
|  | 100 | 102 | 84 | 124 | 119 | 78 |
| Somewhat Positive | 25.3 | 23.1 | 28.8 | 26.1 | 21.6 | 27.9 |
|  | 100 | 91 | 114 | 103 | 86 | 110 |
| Somewhat Negative | 15.8 | 14.8 | 18.8 | 9.8- | 17.7 | 20.1 |
|  | 100 | 94 | 119 | 62 | 112 | 127 |
| Very Negative | 13.1 | 14.1 | 11.7 | 12.5 | 10.5 | 15.5 |
|  | 100 | 108 | 90 | 96 | 81 | 118 |
| Don't Know/Refused | 14.7 | 16.2 | 14.4 | 12.8 | 13.1 | 12.1 |
|  | 100 | 111 | 98 | 87 | 89 | 82 |

## A recent change in U.S. immigration policy has ended the political asylum status formerly granted to Cubans. As of now Cubans must apply for an immigration visa as other immigrants do. Do you Agree or Disagree?

|  |  | Los | New |  | San |  |
| ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | Angeles | York | Miami | Fran | Chicago |
| Top 2 Box (NET) | 60.7 | 63.9 | 57.1 | 55.1 | 65.0 | 60.3 |
|  | 100 | 105 | 94 | 91 | 107 | 99 |
| Totally Agree | 44.0 | 46.2 | 42.1 | 42.1 | 45.9 | 39.4 |
|  | 100 | 105 | 96 | 96 | 104 | 90 |
| Somewhat Agree | 16.7 | 17.7 | 15.0 | 13.0 | 19.1 | 20.9 |
|  | 100 | 106 | 90 | 78 | 115 | 126 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Somewhat Disagree | 8.5 | 8.3 | 9.2 | $4.3-$ | 9.3 | 13.9 |
|  | 100 | 98 | 109 | 50 | 110 | 164 |
| Totally Disagree | 19.5 | $14.7-$ | 23.3 | $29.4+$ | 16.6 | 17.6 |
|  | 100 | 75 | 119 | 151 | 85 | 90 |
| Don't Know/Refused | 11.4 | 13.1 | 10.4 | 11.2 | 9.1 | 8.2 |
|  | 100 | 115 | 91 | 98 | 80 | 72 |

Illegal Aliens residing in the United States should be immediately deported to their country of origin if convicted of a felony crime in the United States?

|  |  | Los | New |  | San |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | Angeles | York | Miami | Fran | Chicago |
| Favor | 75.9 | 71.6- | 80.7+ | 84.5+ | 72.0 | 71.5 |
|  | 100 | 94 | 106 | 111 | 95 | 94 |
| Opposed | 16.9 | 19.9 | 12.5- | 10.0- | 23.3 | 21.4 |
|  | 100 | 118 | 74 | 59 | 138 | 127 |
| Don't Know/Unsure | 7.2 | 8.5 | 6.8 | 5.5 | 4.7 | 7.1 |
|  | 100 | 119 | 95 | 76 | 65 | 99 |

## People caught producing, selling, or distributing forged or counterfeit immigration or residency documents should receive mandatory jail sentences.

|  | Los <br> Tngeles |  |  |  | New <br> York |  |
| ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Miami | San | Fran | Chicago |  |  |  |
| Top 2 Box (NET) | 72.7 | $67.0-$ | $78.5+$ | $79.9+$ | 68.6 | 75.8 |
|  | 100 | 92 | 108 | 110 | 94 | 104 |
| Totally Agree | 57.4 | $52.8-$ | 61.5 | $70.0+$ | 48.8 | 54.1 |
|  | 100 | 92 | 107 | 122 | 85 | 94 |
| Somewhat Agree | 15.3 | 14.1 | 17.0 | $9.9-$ | 19.8 | 21.7 |
|  | 100 | 92 | 111 | 65 | 129 | 142 |
| Somewhat Disagree | 10.2 | $14.7+$ | $6.7-$ | $3.4-$ | 11.7 | 8.5 |
|  | 100 | 144 | 66 | 33 | 115 | 83 |
| Totally Disagree | 7.5 | 6.1 | 7.6 | 7.4 | 12.4 | 8.9 |
|  | 100 | 82 | 102 | 99 | 166 | 120 |
| Don't Know/Refused | 9.6 | 12.2 | 7.2 | 9.3 | 7.3 | 6.8 |
|  | 100 | 127 | 75 | 97 | 76 | 71 |

The United States should allow recent immigrants from Latin America to retain their citizenship in their country of origin while seeking and obtaining citizenship in the United States in effect to have dual citizenship.

|  |  | Los | New |  | San |  |
| ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | Angeles | York | Miami | Fran | Chicago |
| Top 2 Box (NET) | 73.3 | 69.5 | 77.7 | 73.4 | 79.8 | 72.0 |
|  | 100 | 95 | 106 | 100 | 109 | 98 |
| Totally Agree | 59.7 | 58.4 | 60.4 | 60.2 | 63.2 | 60.0 |
|  | 100 | 98 | 101 | 101 | 106 | 100 |
| Somewhat Agree | 13.6 | 11.1 | 17.3 | 13.2 | 16.6 | 12.0 |
|  | 100 | 82 | 128 | 97 | 122 | 89 |


| Somewhat Disagree | 8.2 | $11.4+$ | 6.6 | 4.9 | $1.9-$ | 9.2 |
| ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 100 | 139 | 80 | 60 | 23 | 112 |
| Totally Disagree | 12.1 | 13.7 | 9.0 | 11.7 | 14.0 | 13.1 |
|  | 100 | 113 | 74 | 97 | 115 | 108 |
| Don't Know/Refused | 6.4 | 5.4 | 6.7 | 10.0 | 4.4 | 5.7 |
|  | 100 | 85 | 106 | 157 | 69 | 90 |

Do you Favor or Oppose a Hemispheric Free Trade Agreement for all of the Americas?

|  |  | Los | New |  | San |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | Angeles | York | Miami | Fran | Chicago |
| Favor | 70.4 | 70.7 | 68.9 | 72.2 | 72.8 | 67.5 |
|  | 100 | 100 | 98 | 103 | 103 | 96 |
| Opposed | 9.7 | 9.7 | 8.7 | 7.8 | 11.3 | 14.2 |
|  | 100 | 101 | 90 | 81 | 117 | 146 |
| Don't Know/Unsure | 19.9 | 19.6 | 22.4 | 19.9 | 15.9 | 18.3 |
|  | 100 | 98 | 112 | 100 | 80 | 92 |

Have you watched TV in the past month?

|  | Total | Los | New | San |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Angeles | York | Miami | Fran | Chicago |
| Yes | 97.8 | 97.6 | 99.1 | 99.1 | 94.2- | 96.6 |
|  | 100 | 100 | 101 | 101 | 96 | 99 |
| No | 2.2 | 2.4 | 0.9 | 0.9 | $5.8+$ | 3.4 |
|  | 100 | 111 | 42 | 43 | 266 | 158 |
| Don't Know/Unsure/Refused | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
|  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Have you shopped at a mall in the past month?

|  | Total | Los Angeles | New York | Miami | San <br> Fran | Chicago |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Yes | 83.9 | 86.3 | 77.2- | 83.7 | 84.6 | $92.7+$ |
|  | 100 | 103 | 92 | 100 | 101 | 111 |
| No | 16.1 | 13.7 | $22.8+$ | 16.3 | 15.4 | 7.3- |
|  | 100 | 85 | 141 | 101 | 95 | 45 |
| Don't Know/Unsure/Refused | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
|  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Have you got together with the whole family in the past month?

|  |  | Los | New |  | San |  |  |
| ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | Angeles | York |  | Miami | Fran | Chicago |
|  | 77.5 | 80.9 | $71.1-$ | 79.8 | 73.0 | 81.0 |  |
| Yes | 100 | 104 | 92 | 103 | 94 | 105 |  |
| Don't Know/Unsure/Refused | No | 22.5 | 19.1 | $28.9+$ | 20.2 | 27.0 | 19.0 |
|  | 100 | 85 | 128 | 90 | 120 | 84 |  |
|  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
|  |  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |

Have you rented a (video) movie in the past month?

|  |  | Los | New |  | San |  |  |  |
| ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total |  | Angeles | York |  | Miami |  | Fran | Chicago

Have you attended a movie at a theater in the past month?

|  |  | Los | New |  | San |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | Angeles | York | Miami | Fran | Chicago |
| Yes | 41.9 | 41.0 | 40.4 | 49.2 | 41.4 | 39.5 |
|  | 100 | 98 | 96 | 117 | 99 | 94 |
| No | 58.1 | 59.0 | 59.6 | 50.8 | 58.6 | 60.5 |
|  | 100 | 102 | 103 | 88 | 101 | 104 |
| Don't Know/Unsure/Refused | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
|  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Have you gone out dancing in the past month?

|  | Total | Los | New | San |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Angeles | York | Miami | Fran | Chicago |
| Yes | 35.4 | 37.6 | 33.4 | 30.3 | 36.1 | 38.3 |
|  | 100 | 106 | 94 | 86 | 102 | 108 |
| No | 64.6 | 62.4 | 66.6 | 69.7 | 63.9 | 61.7 |
|  | 100 | 97 | 103 | 108 | 99 | 95 |
| Don't Know/Unsure/Refused | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
|  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Have you worked out in a gym or health club in the past month?

|  |  | Los | New |  | San |  |  |  |
| ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total |  | Angeles | York |  | Miami |  | Fran | Chicago

Have you played sports on a team (Softball, Baseball, Football,Soccer etc) in the past month?

|  | Total | Los | New |  | San |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Angeles | York | Miami | Fran | Chicago |
| Yes | 24.9 | $29.2+$ | 20.5 | 19.6 | 22.7 | 28.6 |
|  | 100 | 117 | 82 | 79 | 91 | 115 |
| No | 75.1 | 70.8- | 79.5 | 80.4 | 77.3 | 70.9 |
|  | 100 | 94 | 106 | 107 | 103 | 94 |
| Don't Know/Unsure/Refused | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.6+ |
|  | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1298 |

Importance Of Getting A Good Education To Get Ahead In Life

|  | Total | Los Angeles | New <br> York | Miami | San <br> Fran | Chicago |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Top 2 Box (NET) | 99.2 | 100.0+ | 97.4- | 100.0 | 99.3 | 99.0 |
|  | 100 | 101 | 98 | 101 | 100 | 100 |
| Very Important | 95.7 | 96.1 | 95.4 | 95.9 | 94.4 | 95.7 |
|  | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 99 | 100 |
| Somewhat Important | 3.5 | 3.9 | 2.0 | 4.1 | 4.9 | 3.3 |
|  | 100 | 112 | 58 | 120 | 143 | 95 |
| Not Very Important | 0.6 | 0 | $2.2+$ | 0 | 0.4 | 0.6 |
|  | 100 | 0 | 332 | 0 | 61 | 94 |
| Not Important At All | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
|  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Don't Know/Refused | 0.2 | 0 | 0.4 | 0 | 0.3 | 0.4 |
|  | 100 | 0 | 252 | 0 | 174 | 239 |

Importance Of Working Hard To Get Ahead In Life

|  | Los <br> Angeles |  |  |  | New <br> York | Miami |  |  | Fan <br> Fran | Chicago <br> Top 2 Box (NET) | 97.4 | 97.4 | 97.8 | 98.1 | 96.3 | 95.5 |
| ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 100 | 100 | 100 | 101 | 99 | 98 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Very Important | 82.2 | 80.9 | 83.6 | 87.2 | 78.4 | 78.7 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 100 | 99 | 102 | 106 | 95 | 96 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Somewhat Important | 15.2 | 16.5 | 14.2 | 10.9 | 17.9 | 16.9 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 100 | 108 | 93 | 72 | 118 | 111 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Not Very Important | 2.2 | 2.6 | 0.9 | 1.9 | 3.4 | 4.5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 100 | 114 | 41 | 84 | 151 | 198 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Not Important At All | 0.1 | 0 | 0.3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 100 | 0 | 379 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Don't Know/Refused | 0.3 | 0 | $0.9+$ | 0 | 0.3 | 0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 100 | 0 | 344 | 0 | 108 | 0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## Importance Of Knowing The Right People To Get Ahead In Life

|  |  | Los | New |  | San |  |
| ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | Angeles | York | Miami | Fran | Chicago |
| Top 2 Box (NET) | 93.3 | $89.9-$ | 95.5 | 96.2 | 93.9 | 97.5 |
|  | 100 | 96 | 102 | 103 | 101 | 105 |
| Very Important | 73.1 | 72.7 | 73.2 | 78.2 | 70.8 | 67.5 |
|  | 100 | 100 | 100 | 107 | 97 | 92 |
| Somewhat Important | 20.2 | 17.2 | 22.3 | 18.0 | 23.1 | $30.0+$ |
|  | 100 | 85 | 111 | 89 | 115 | 149 |
| Not Very Important | 5.0 | $8.2+$ | 2.8 | 2.7 | 3.1 | 1.5 |
|  | 100 | 163 | 56 | 54 | 61. | 31 |
| Not Important At All | 1.1 | 1.6 | 0.8 | 0 | 1.3 | 1.0 |
|  | 100 | 145 | 77 | 0 | 121 | 93 |
| Don't Know/Refused | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 1.1 | 1.7 | 0 |
|  | 100 | 52 | 122 | 163 | 252 | 0 |

Importance Of Being Talented To Get Ahead In Life

|  | Los <br> Total |  |  |  | New <br> Angeles |  |
| ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| York | Miami | San <br> Fran | Chicago |  |  |  |
| Top 2 Box (NET) | 92.3 | $89.7-$ | 93.8 | 95.1 | 93.2 | 95.2 |
|  | 100 | 97 | 102 | 103 | 101 | 103 |
| Very Important | 69.5 | 67.7 | 70.8 | 73.5 | 65.7 | 71.2 |
|  | 100 | 97 | 102 | 106 | 95 | 103 |
| Somewhat Important | 22.8 | 22.0 | 23.0 | 21.6 | 27.5 | 24.0 |
|  | 100 | 96 | 101 | 95 | 120 | 105 |
| Not Very Important | 6.2 | $8.8+$ | 4.5 | 3.3 | 4.6 | 4.8 |
|  | 100 | 142 | 73 | 53 | 75 | 77 |
| Not Important At All | 0.1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | $1.4+$ | 0 |
|  | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1152 | 0 |
| Don't Know/Refused | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 0.7 | 0 |
|  | 100 | 108 | 121 | 120 | 54 | 0 |

## Importance Of Having Successful Parents And Family To Get Ahead In Life

|  | Total | $\begin{gathered} \text { Los } \\ \text { Angeles } \end{gathered}$ | New <br> York | Miami | San <br> Fran | Chicago |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Top 2 Box (NET) | 86.2 | 83.9 | 86.4 | 91.2 | 86.3 | 88.7 |
|  | 100 | 97 | 100 | 106 | 100 | 103 |
| Very Important | 63.6 | 60.5 | 65.6 | 68.9 | 61.3 | 66.1 |
|  | 100 | 95 | 103 | 108 | 96 | 104 |
| Somewhat Important | 22.7 | 23.4 | 20.9 | 22.3 | 25.0 | 22.7 |
|  | 100 | 103 | 92 | 98 | 110 | 100 |


| Not Very Important | 10.2 | 12.7 | 8.3 | 7.0 | 11.2 | 8.1 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 100 | 124 | 81 | 68 | 110 | 79 |
| Not Important At All | 2.7 | 2.5 | 4.5 | 0.9 | 1.3 | 3.2 |
|  | 100 | 91 | 163 | 34 | 48 | 118 |
| Don't Know/Refused | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 0 |
|  | 100 | 109 | 98 | 111 | 134 | 0 |

## Overall would you say that you would like to see the number of immigrants allowed to enter the United States increase, decrease or do you think it's about the right number now?

|  | TOTAL | NON - HISPANIC |  |  |  | Index <br> Hisp - <br> Wh/Ot | Index <br> Hisp - <br> Af/Am |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | White/ | African/ |  |  |  |
|  |  | Total | Other | American | IISPANIC |  |  |
| Increase | 13.5 | 11.7- | 11.2- | 13.8 | 25.3+ | 225 | 183 |
| Decrease | 31.4 | $33.9+$ | 34.3+ | 31.9 | 15.6- | 45 | 49 |
| Same As Now | + 41.5 | 40.6 | 40.3- | 42.1 | 47.4+ | 118 | 112 |
| Don't Know/Refused | 13.5 | 13.8 | 14.1 | 12.1 | 11.8 | 83 | 97 |

Over the next 5 years do you believe that it will become easier or more difficult to enter the United States LEGALLY?

|  | TOTAL | NON-HISPANIC |  |  |  | Index <br> Hisp - <br> Wh/Ot | Index <br> Hisp - <br> $\mathrm{Af} / \mathrm{Am}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | White/ | African/ |  |  |  |
|  |  | Total | Other | American | HISPANIC |  |  |
| Top 2 Box (NET) | 69.2 | 67.5- | 68.4 | 63.8- | 80.2+ | 117 | 126 |
| Much More Difficult | 30.2 | $27.0-$ | 26.4- | 29.4 | 51.1+ | 193 | 174 |
| Somewhat More Difficult | 39.0 | 40.5+ | $41.9+$ | 34.4- | 29.1- | 69 | 84 |
| Somewhat Easier | 12.3 | 13.1+ | 11.5 | $19.7+$ | 7.3- | 63 | 37 |
| Much Easier | 6.7 | 7.0 | 6.7 | $8.3+$ | 4.8- | 72 | 58 |
| Don't Know/Refused | 11.8 | 12.4 | $13.4+$ | 8.2- | 7.7- | 58 | 95 |

## Over the next 5 years do you believe that it will become easier or more difficult to enter the United States ILLEGALLY?

|  | TOTAL | NON-HISPANIC |  |  |  | Index Hisp Wh/Ot | Index Hisp Af/Am |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | White/ | African/ |  |  |  |
|  |  | Total | Other | American | HISPANIC |  |  |
| Top 2 Box (NET) | 69.7 | 66.9 - | 68.0- | $62.3-$ | 87.4+ | 128 | 140 |
| Much More Difficult | 32.6 | 28.2- | 27.2- | 32.7 | $61.0+$ | 225 | 186 |
| Somewhat More Difficult | 37.1 | 38.7+ | 40.8+ | 29.5- | 26.3- | 64 | 89 |
| Somewhat Easier | 11.2 | $12.3+$ | 10.9 | 18.5+ | 3.5- | 32 | 19 |
| Much Easier | 7.8 | $8.6+$ | 8.0 | $11.6+$ | 2.7- | 34 | 24 |
| Don't Know/Refused | 11.3 | $12.1+$ | $13.1+$ | 7.7- | $6.4-$ | 49 | 83 |

## Over the next 5 years do you believe that deportations of illegal immigrants will increase or decrease?

|  | TOTAL | NON-HISPANIC |  |  |  |  | Index <br> Hisp <br> Af/Am |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | White/ | African/ |  |  |  |
|  |  | Total | Other | American | HISPANIC |  |  |
| Top 2 Box (NET) | 61.8 | 60.1- | 58.8- | 65.6+ | 72.6+ | 123 | 111 |
| Increase Greatly | 24.6 | 22.4 | 21.0- | 28.5+ | $38.8+$ | 185 | 136 |
| Increase Somewhat | 37.2 | 37.7 | 37.8 | 37.1 | 33.8- | 89 | 91 |
| Decrease Somewhat | 16.3 | 17.0 | 16.3 | 20.0+ | 11.7- | 72 | 59 |
| Decrease Greatly | 5.5 | 5.4 | 5.0 | $7.4+$ | 5.7 | 114 | 77 |
| Don't Know/Refused | 16.5 | 17.5+ | 19.9+ | 7.0- | 10.0- | 50 | 143 |

## Over the next 5 years do you believe that illegal immigration will increase or decrease?

|  | TOTAL | NON-HISPANIC |  |  | HISPANIC | Index Hisp - <br> Wh/Ot | Index Hisp $\mathrm{Af} / \mathrm{Am}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | White/ | African/ |  |  |  |
|  |  | Total | Other | American |  |  |  |
| Top 2 Box (NET) | 58.9 | 59.1 | 57.6- | $65.5+$ | 57.8 | 100 | 88 |
| Increase Greatly | 28.3 | 28.8 | 27.8 | $33.4+$ | 24.7- | 89 | 74 |
| Increase Somewhat | 30.6 | 30.2 | 29.8 | 32.1 | 33.1 | 111 | 103 |
| Decrease Somewhat | 20.8 | 20.9 | 21.2 | 19.7 | 20.0 | 94 | 101 |
| Decrease Greatly | 7.6 | 6.8- | 6.7 - | 7.4 | 12.4+ | 187 | 167 |
| Don't Know/Refused | 12.7 | 13.2 | 14.5+ | 7.4- | 9.8- | 67 | 133 |

## Today, it is fair to say that the United States cannot control its international borders.



In general, do you believe that immigration from Latin America over the past 10 years has had a positive or negative effect on the U.S. economy?


A recent change in U.S. immigration policy has endedthe political asylum status formerly granted to Cubans. As of now Cubans must apply for an immigration visa as other immigrants do. Do you Agree or Disagree?

| TOTAL |  | NON-HISPANIC |  |  |  | Index <br> Hisp - | Index <br> Hisp - |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | White/ | African/ |  |  |  |
|  |  | Total | Other | American | HISPANIC | Wh/Ot | $\mathrm{Af} / \mathrm{Am}$ |
| Top 2 Box (NET) | 72.6 | 74.4+ | 73.7+ | 77.5+ | $60.7-$ | 82 | 78 |
| Totally Agree | 54.7 | $56.3+$ | 55.4 | $60.3+$ | 44.0- | 79 | 73 |
| Somewhat Agree | 17.9 | 18.1 | 18.3 | 17.2 | 16.7 | 91 | 97 |
| Somewhat Disagree | 5.5 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 4.9 | $8.5+$ | 165 | 174 |
| Totally Disagree | 9.9 | 8.5- | 9.3 | 4.6 - | 19.5+ | 208 | 422 |
| Don't Know/Refused | 12.0 | 12.0 | 11.8 | 13.1 | 11.4 | 97 | 87 |

Illegal Aliens residing in the United States should be immediately deported to their country of origin if convicted of a felony crime in the United States?

|  |  | NON-HISPANIC |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Index | Index |
| ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | White/ African/ |  |  |  | Hisp- | Hisp - |  |  |  |  |
| TOTAL | Total | Other | American HISPANIC | Wh/Ot | Af/Am |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Favor 81.7 | $82.5+$ | $84.7+$ | $73.1-$ | $75.9-$ | 90 | 104 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Opposed | 12.1 | $11.3-$ | $9.6-$ | $18.8+$ | $16.9+$ | 176 | 90 |  |  |  |  |
| Don't Know/Unsure | 6.3 | 6.2 | 5.7 | $8.1+$ | 7.2 | 126 | 89 |  |  |  |  |

## People caught producing, selling, or distributing forged or counterfeit immigration or residency documents should receive mandatory jail sentences.

|  | TOTAL | NON-HISPANIC |  |  |  | Index Hisp Wh/Ot | Index <br> Hisp - <br> Af/Am |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | White/ | African/ |  |  |  |
|  |  | Total | Other | American | HISPANIC |  |  |
| Top 2 Box (NET) | 76.0 | 76.5 | 76.6 | 75.9 | 72.7- | 95 | 96 |
| Totally Agree | 61.0 | 61.5 | 62.4+ | 57.6- | 57.4- | 92 | 100 |
| Somewhat Agree | 15.0 | 15.0 | 14.2 | 18.3+ | 15.3 | 108 | 84 |
| Somewhat Disagree | 9.7 | 9.6 | 9.7 | 9.2 | 10.2 | 105 | 111 |
| Totally Disagree | 6.7 | 6.6 | 6.5 | 7.2 | 7.5 | 115 | 103 |
| Don't Know/Refused | 7.6 | 7.3 | 7.2 | 7.7 | $9.6+$ | 134 | 126 |

## Do you Favor or Oppose a Hemispheric Free Trade Agreement for all of the Americas?



The United States should allow recent immigrants from Latin America to retain their citizenship in their country of origin while seeking and obtaining citizenship in the United States in effect, to have dual citizenship.

|  | TOTAL | NON-HISPANIC |  |  |  | Index Hisp $\mathrm{Wh} / \mathrm{Ot}$ | Index <br> Hisp - <br> $\mathrm{Af} / \mathrm{Am}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | White/ | African/ |  |  |  |
|  |  | Total | Other | American | HISPANIC |  |  |
| Top 2 Box (NET) | 52.3 | 49.1- | 48.2- | 52.9 | 73.3+ | 152 | 139 |
| Totally Agree | 33.4 | 29.4- | 28.9- | 31.3 | 59.7+ | 207 | 191 |
| Somewhat Agree | 18.9 | 19.7 | 19.3 | $21.6+$ | 13.6- | 70 | 63 |
| Somewhat Disagree | 9.3 | 9.5 | 8.6 | 13.2+ | 8.2 | 95 | 62 |
| Totally Disagree | 27.9 | 30.3+ | 32.5+ | 20.6- | 12.1- | 37 | 59 |
| Don't Know/Refused | 10.5 | 11.2 | 10.7 | 13.3+ | 6.4- | 60 | 48 |

Have you watched TV in the past month?


Have you shopped at a mall in the past month?

|  | TOTAL | NON-HISPANIC |  |  |  | Index <br> Hisp - <br> Wh/O | Index Hisp $\mathrm{Af} / \mathrm{Am}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | White/ | African/ |  |  |  |
|  |  | Total | Other | American | HISPANIC |  |  |
| Yes | 76.2 | 75.0 - | 75.0 - | 75.3 | 83.9+ | 112 | 111 |
| No | 23.7 | $24.9+$ | 24.9+ | 24.7 | 16.1- | 65 | 65 |
| Don't Know/Unsure/Refused | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Have you got together with the whole family in the past month?

|  | TOTAL | NON-HISPANIC |  |  |  | Index <br> Hisp - | Index |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | White/ | African/ |  |  | Hisp - |
|  |  | Total | Other | American | HISPANIC | Wh/Ot | Af/Am |
|  | Yes 67.2 | 65.6- | 65.8- | 64.7 - | $77.5+$ | 118 | 120 |
|  | No 32.7 | 34.3+ | 34.1+ | $35.3+$ | 22.5- | 66 | 64 |
| Don't Know/Unsure/Refuse | sed 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Have you rented a (video) movie in the past month?

|  | TOTAL | NON-HISPANIC |  |  |  | Index Hisp $\underline{\mathrm{Wh} / \mathrm{Ot}}$ | Index Hisp $\mathrm{Af} / \mathrm{Am}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | White/ | African/ |  |  |  |
|  |  | Total | Other | American | HISPANIC |  |  |
| Yes | 57.5 | 58.3 | 57.5 | $61.8+$ | 52.3- | 91 | 85 |
| No | 42.4 | 41.6 | 42.4 | 38.2- | 47.7+ | 113 | 125 |
| Don't Know/Unsure/Refused | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |  |  | 0 | 0 |

Have you attended a movie at a theater in the past month?

| TOTAL |  | NON-HISPANIC |  |  |  | Index <br> Hisp - | Index |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | White/ | African/ |  |  | Hisp - |
|  |  | Total | Other | American | HISPANIC | Wh/Ot | Af/Am |
|  | Yes 54.1 | 56.0+ | 55.6+ | $57.6+$ | 41.9- | 75 | 73 |
|  | No 45.8 | 43.9- | 44.3- | 42.3- | 58.1+ | 131 | 137 |
| Don't Know/Unsure/Refuse | sed 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Have you gone out dancing in the past month?


Have you worked out in a gym or health club in the past month?


Have you played sports on a team (Softball, Baseball, Football, Soccer, etc) in the past month?


## Importance Of Getting A Good Education To Get Ahead In Life

| TOTAL |  | NON-HISPANIC |  |  |  | Index Hisp - | Index <br> Hisp - |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | White/ | African/ |  |  |  |
|  |  | Total | Other | American | SPANIC | Wh/Ot | Af/Am |
| Top 2 Box (NET) | 98.7 | 98.6 | 98.7 | 98.0- | 99.2 | 100 | 101 |
| Very Important | 90.2 | 89.4 - | 88.4 - | 93.6+ | 95.7+ | 108 | 102 |
| Somewhat Important | 8.4 | $9.2+$ | $10.3+$ | 4.4- | 3.5- | 34 | 79 |
| Not Very Important | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 94 | 152 |
| Not Important At All | 0.1 | 0.1 | $0-$ | 0.8+ | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Don't Know/Refused | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 28 | 20 |

Importance Of Working Hard To Get Ahead In Life

| TOTAL |  | NON-HISPANIC |  |  |  | Index <br> Hisp - | Index <br> Hisp - |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | White/ | African/ |  |  |  |
|  |  | Total | Other | American | HISPANIC | Wh/Ot | Af/Am |
| Top 2 Box (NET) | 98.5 | 98.7 | 98.6 | 98.8 | 97.4- | 99 | 99 |
| Very Important | 88.0 | 88.9+ | 88.9+ | 88.6 | 82.2- | 92 | 93 |
| Somewhat Important | 10.5 | 9.8 - | 9.7 - | 10.2 | 15.2+ | 157 | 149 |
| Not Very Important | 0.9 | 0.7 | 0.7 - | 1.0 | $2.2+$ | 330 | 229 |
| Not Important At All | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0 | 0.1 | 99 |  |
| Don't Know/Refused | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 44 | 134 |

## Importance Of Knowing The Right People To Get Ahead In Life

|  | TOTAL | NON-HISPANIC |  |  |  |  | Index Hisp Af/Am |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | White/ | African/ |  |  |  |
|  |  | Total | Other | American | HISPANIC |  |  |
| Top 2 Box (NET) | 89.7 | 89.2 | 88.8- | 90.7 | 93.3+ | 105 | 103 |
| Very Important | 49.6 | 46.0- | 44.3 - | 53.7+ | 73.1+ | 165 | 136 |
| Somewhat Important | 40.1 | $43.1+$ | 44.5+ | 37.0- | 20.2- | 45 | 55 |
| Not Very Important | 7.7 | 8.1 | $8.5+$ | 6.2- | 5.0- | 59 | 80 |
| Not Important At All | 2.0 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 1.8 | 1.1- | 48 | 59 |
| Don't Know/Refused | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.5 | $1.2+$ | 0.7 | 142 | 55 |

Importance Of Being Talented To Get Ahead In Life

|  | TOTAL | NON-HISPANIC |  |  | HISPANIC | Index <br> Hisp - <br> Wh/Ot | Index Hisp Af/Am |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | White/ | African/ |  |  |  |
|  |  | Total | Other | American |  |  |  |
| Top 2 Box (NET) | 91.7 | 91.6 | 92.4 | 88.2- | 92.3 | 100 | 105 |
| Very Important | 48.8 | 45.6- | 44.9- | 48.8 | 69.5+ | 155 | 142 |
| Somewhat Important | 42.9 | $46.0+$ | 47.5+ | 39.5- | 22.8- | 48 | 58 |
| Not Very Important | 5.6 | 5.5 | 4.7 - | $9.2+$ | 6.2 | 132 | 67 |
| Not Important At All | 1.5 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 0.1- | 7 | 7 |
| Don't Know/Refused | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 1.4 | 116 | 201 |

## Importance Of Having Successful Parents And Family To Get Ahead In Life

|  | TOTAL | NON-HISPANIC |  |  |  | Index Hisp $\mathrm{Wh} / \mathrm{Ot}$ | Index Hisp $\mathrm{Af} / \mathrm{Am}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | White/ | African/ |  |  |  |
|  |  | Total | Other | American | HISPANIC |  |  |
| Top 2 Box (NET) | 80.4 | 79.6 | 79.1 - | 81.8 | 86.2+ | 109 | 105 |
| Very Important | 41.1 | 37.6- | 37.5- | 38.0- | $63.6+$ | 169 | 167 |
| Somewhat Important | 39.4 | 41.9+ | 41.5+ | 43.8+ | 22.7- | 55 | 52 |
| Not Very Important | 12.4 | 12.8 | 13.3+ | 10.2- | 10.2- | 77 | 100 |
| Not Important At All | 6.3 | $6.9+$ | 6.6 | $7.8+$ | 2.7- | 41 | 35 |
| Don't Know/Refused | 0.8 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 88 | 426 |

Overall, would you say that you would like to see the number of immigrants allowed to enter the United States increase, decrease or do you think it's about the right number now?

|  | ACCULTURATION LEVEL |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Non- } \\ & \text { Span } \end{aligned}$ | Born <br> In The | Index |  | Index |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Hghly | Prtly |  |  |  |  | Born | US | Non-US |
|  |  | Acc | Acc | Unacc | Span |  |  | Outside | Born - | Born - |
|  | TOTAL | 0-49 | 50-84 | 85-100 | Dmnt | Dmnt | U.S. | U.S. | Wh/Ot | US Brn |
| Increase | 25.3 | 15.6- | 26.6 | 27.5 | 30.3+ | 22.8 | 24.4+ | 25.5+ | 217 | 105 |
| Decrease | 15.6 | 21.9+ | 16.3 | 10.1- | 15.3 | 15.7 | 27.9 | 11.9- | 81 | 43 |
| Same As Now | 47.4 | 50.2 | 45.8 | 49.7 | 43.2 | 49.4 | 42.8 | 48.7+ | 106 | 114 |
| Don't Know/Refused | 11.8 | 12.3 | 11.3 | 12.7 | 11.2 | 12.1 | 4.9- | 13.8 | 35 | 282 |

Over the next 5 years do you believe that it will become easier or more difficult to enter the United States LEGALLY?

|  | ACCULTURATION LEVEL |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Non- } \\ & \text { Span } \end{aligned}$ | Born <br> In The | Born | Index | Index |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Hghly | Prtly |  |  |  |  |  | US | Non-US |
|  |  | Acc | Acc | Unacc | Span |  |  | Outside | Born - | Born - |
|  | TOTAL | 0-49 | 50-84 | 85-100 | Dmnt | Dmint | U.S. | U.S. | Wh/Ot | US Brn |
| Top 2 Box (NET) | 80.2 | 75.9 | 77.9 | 88.2+ | 83.8 | 78.5 | 69.5 | 83.4+ | 102 | 120 |
| Much More Difficult | 51.1 | 43.7 | 51.8 | 53.7 | 52.4 | 50.5 | 43.9+ | $53.3+$ | 166 | 121 |
| Smwht More Dif | 29.1 | 32.2 | 26.2 | 34.4+ | 31.3 | 28.0 | 25.6- | 30.1- | 61 | 118 |
| Somewhat Easier | 7.3 | 8.6 | 7.7 | 5.3 | 5.9 | 7.9 | 14.5 | 5.1- | 125 | 35 |
| Much Easier | 4.8 | 4.1 | 6.2 | 1.8- | 3.7 | 5.4 | 7.1 | 4.1- | 106 | 58 |
| Don't Know/Refused | 7.7 | 11.4 | 8.1 | 4.7 | 6.7 | 8.2 | 9.0 | 7.4 | 67 | 82 |

Over the next 5 years do you believe that it will become easier or more difficult to enter the United States ILLEGALLY?

|  | ACCULTURATION LEVEL |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Non- } \\ & \text { Span } \end{aligned}$ | Born In The | Born | Index | Index |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Hghly | Prtly |  |  |  |  |  | US | Non-US |
|  |  | Acc | Acc | Unacc | Span |  |  | Outside | Born - | Born - |
|  | TOTAL | 0-49 | 50-84 | 85-100 | Dmnt | Dmnt | U.S. | U.S. | Wh/Ot | US Brn |
| Top 2 Box (NET) | 87.4 | 80.0- | 86.7 | 93.1+ | 91.4+ | 85.4 | 78.6+ | 90.0+ | 116 | 114 |
| Much More Difficult | 61.0 | 52.0- | 58.7 | 71.8+ | $68.2+$ | 57.5- | 47.2+ | $65.2+$ | 174 | 138 |
| Somewhat More Dif | 26.3 | 27.9 | 28.0 | 21.3 | 23.2 | 27.8 | 31.4 | 24.8- | 77 | 79 |
| Somewhat Easier | 3.5 | $7.0+$ | 3.7 | 0.9- | 2.2 | 4.1 | 8.2 | 2.1- | 75 | 25 |
| Much Easier | 2.7 | 4.3 | 3.0 | 1.1 | 2.1 | 3.0 | 6.4 | 1.6- | 80 | 26 |
| Don't Know/Refused | 6.4 | 8.7 | 6.5 | 4.8 | 4.3 | 7.5 | 6.8- | 6.3- | 52 | 93 |

## Over the next 5 years do you believe that deportations of illegal immigrants will increase or decrease?

|  | ACCULTURATION LEVEL |  |  |  |  | NonSpan | Born <br> In The | Index |  | Index |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Hghly | Prtly |  |  |  |  | Born | US | Non-US |
|  |  | Acc | Acc | Unacc | Span |  |  | Outside | Born - | Born - |
|  | TOTAL | 0-49 | 50-84 | 85-100 | Dmnt | Dmnt | U.S. | U.S. | Wh/Ot | US Brn |
| Top 2 Box (NET) | 72.6 | 59.9- | 75.2 | 73.2 | 71.6 | 73.0 | 72.4+ | 72.6+ | 123 | 100 |
| Increase Greatly | 38.8 | 31.3- | 38.1 | 44.7+ | 42.8 | 36.8 | 31.8+ | 40.9+ | 151 | 129 |
| Increase Somewhat | 33.8 | 28.6 | 37.1 | 28.5 | 28.8- | 36.2 | 40.6 | 31.7- | 107 | 78 |
| Decrease Somewhat | 11.7 | 14.5 | 11.1 | 11.8 | 13.3 | 11.0 | 13.1 | 11.3- | 80 | 86 |
| Decrease Greatly | 5.7 | 7.5 | 5.3 | 5.6 | 7.0 | 5.0 | 3.8 | 6.2 | 77 | 161 |
| Don't Know/Refused | 10.0 | 18.0+ | 8.4 | 9.4 | 8.0 | 11.0 | 10.6- | 9.8- | 53 | 93 |

## Over the next 5 years do you believe that illegal immigration will increase or decrease?

|  | ACCULTURATION LEVEL |  |  |  |  | Non- <br> Span <br> Dmnt | Born <br> In The U.S. | Born Outside | Index US | Index |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Hghly | Prtly |  |  |  |  |  |  | Non-US |
|  |  | Acc | Acc | Unacc | Span |  |  |  | Born - | Born |
|  | TOTAL | 0-49 | 50-84 | 85-100 | Dmnt |  |  | U.S. | Wh/Ot | US Bra |
| Top 2 Box (NET) | 57.8 | 58.1 | 58.0 | 57.2 | 54.0 | 59.7 | $67.2+$ | 55.0- | 117 | 82 |
| Increase Greatly | 24.7 | 18.5 | 26.1 | 24.8 | 23.8 | 25.2 | 22.4 | 25.4 | 81 | 113 |
| Increase Somewhat | 33.1 | 39.6 | 31.9 | 32.4 | 30.2 | 34.5 | $44.7+$ | 29.6 | 150 | 66 |
| Decrease Somewhat | 20.0 | 15.3 | 21.5 | 18.8 | 22.6 | 18.7 | 14.9- | 21.5 | 70 | 144 |
| Decrease Greatly | 12.4 | 9.9 | 11.0 | 17.2+ | 15.4 | 11.0 | 5.6 | 14.5+ | 83 | 260 |
| Don't Know/Refused | 9.8 | 16.7+ | 9.4 | 6.8 | 8.0 | 10.6 | 12.4 | 9.0- | 86 | 73 |

## Today, it is fair to say that the United States cannot control its international borders.

|  | ACCULTURATION LEVEL |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Non- } \\ & \text { Span } \end{aligned}$ | Born <br> In The | Born Outside | Index <br> US | Index |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Hghly | Prtly |  |  |  |  |  |  | Non-US |
|  |  | Acc | Acc | Unacc | Span |  |  |  | Born - | Born - |
|  | TOTAL | 0-49 | 50-84 | 85-100 | Dmnt | Dmnt | U.S. | U.S. | $\underline{\mathrm{Wh} / \mathrm{Ot}}$ | US Brn |
| Top 2 Box (NET) | 63.4 | 63.8 | 61.9 | 66.9 | 63.4 | 63.4 | 66.9 | 62.4- | 92 | 93 |
| Totally Agree | 40.8 | 41.3 | 39.6 | 43.5 | 39.3 | 41.5 | 44.3 | 39.7- | 99 | 90 |
| Somewhat Agree | 22.6 | 22.5 | 22.3 | 23.4 | 24.1 | 21.9 | 22.6 | 22.6- | 80 | 100 |
| Somewhat Disagree | 14.6 | 10.8 | 17.3+ | 10.1- | 13.4 | 15.2 | 14.7 | 14.6 | 123 | 99 |
| Totally Disagree | 14.0 | 12.9 | 14.1 | 14.6 | 14.4 | 13.9 | 13.6+ | 14.2+ | 211 | 105 |
| Don't Know/Refused | 7.9 | 12.5+ | 6.7 | 8.4 | 8.8 | 7.5 | 4.8- | 8.9 | 57 | 184 |

In general, do you believe that immigration from Latin America over the past 10 years has had a positive or negative effect on the U.S. economy?

|  | ACCULTURATION LEVEL |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Non- } \\ & \text { Span } \end{aligned}$ | Born <br> In The | Born Outside | Index | Index |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Hghly | Prtly |  |  |  |  |  | US | Non-US |
|  |  | Acc | Acc | Unacc | Span |  |  |  | Born - | Born - |
|  | TOTAL | 0-49 | 50-84 | 85-100 | Dmnt | Dmnt | U.S. | U.S. | Wh/Ot | US Brn |
| Top 2 Box (NET) | 56.5 | 43.7- | 54.9 | 67.8+ | 55.5 | 57.0 | 42.3 | 60.7+ | 105 | 143 |
| Very Positive | 31.2 | 17.7- | 31.1 | 39.3+ | 35.3 | 29.3 | 23.7+ | 33.5+ | 182 | 142 |
| Somewhat Positive | 25.3 | 26.0 | 23.8 | 28.5 | 20.2- | 27.8 | 18.7- | 27.2 | 69 | 146 |
| Somewhat Negative | 15.8 | 21.5+ | 17.0 | 9.6- | 17.2 | 15.1 | 20.9 | 14.2- | 121 | 68 |
| Very Negative | 13.1 | 12.9 | 15.2 | 7.9- | 11.6 | 13.8 | 18.8 | 11.3- | 113 | 60 |
| Don't Know/Refused | 14.7 | 21.9+ | 13.0 | 14.7 | 15.8 | 14.1 | 17.9- | 13.7- | 70 | 76 |

## A recent change in U.S. immigration policy has ended the political asylum status formerly granted to Cubans. <br> As of now, Cubans must apply for an immigration visa as other immigrants do. Do you Agree or Disagree?

|  | ACCULTURATION LEVEL |  |  |  |  | NonSpan <br> Dmnt | Born <br> In The U.S. |  | Index | Index |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Hghly | Prtly |  |  |  |  |  | US | Non-US |
|  |  | Acc | Acc | Unacc | Span |  |  |  | Born - | Born - |
|  | TOTAL | 0-49 | 50-84 | 85-100 | Dmnt |  |  |  | Wh/Ot | US Brn |
| Top 2 Box (NET) | 60.7 | 65.7 | 63.2 | 51.6- | 58.2 | 61.9 | 74.7 | 56.5- | 101 | 76 |
| Totally Agree | 44.0 | 50.5 | 45.1 | 37.6- | 43.2 | 44.4 | 55.4 | 40.5- | 100 | 73 |
| Somewhat Agree | 16.7 | 15.2 | 18.1 | 14.0 | 15.0 | 17.5 | 19.2 | 15.9 | 105 | 83 |
| Somewhat Disagree | 8.5 | 8.8 | 8.1 | 9.2 | 7.4 | 9.0 | 7.9 | $8.6+$ | 155 | 108 |
| Totally Disagree | 19.5 | 7.3- | 18.4 | 29.0+ | 26.5+ | 16.1- | 9.4 | 22.5+ | 101 | 238 |
| Don't Know/Refused | 11.4 | 18.3+ | 10.3 | 10.2 | 8.0- | 13.1 | 8.0- | 12.4 | 67 | 156 |

Illegal Aliens residing in the United States should be immediately deported to their country of origin if convicted of a felony crime in the United States?

|  | ACCULTURATION LEVEL |  |  |  |  | NonSpan | BornIn The | Index |  | Index |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Hghly | Prtly |  |  |  |  | Born | US | Non-US |
|  |  | Acc | Acc | Unacc | Span |  |  | Outside | Born - | Born - |
|  | TOTAL | 0-49 | 50-84 | 85-100 | Dmnt | Dmnt | U.S. | U.S. | Wh/Ot | US Brn |
| Favor | 75.9 | 82.7+ | 72.9 | 79.4 | 73.7 | 76.9 | 78.0 | 75.3- | 92 | 97 |
| Opposed | 16.9 | 11.1- | 19.5 | 13.8 | 20.5 | 15.2 | 18.9+ | $16.3+$ | 197 | 86 |
| Don't Know/Unsure | 7.2 | 6.2 | 7.6 | 6.8 | 5.7 | 7.9 | 3.1- | 8.4+ | 54 | 270 |

People caught producing, selling, or distributing forged or counterfeit immigration or residency documents should receive mandatory jail sentences.

|  | ACCULTURATION LEVEL |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Non- } \\ & \text { Span } \end{aligned}$ | Born <br> In The | Born Outside | Index | Index |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Hghly | Prtly |  |  |  |  |  | US | Non-US |
|  |  | Acc | Acc | Unacc | Span |  |  |  | Born - | Born - |
|  | TOTAL | 0-49 | 50-84 | 85-100 | Dmnt | Dmat | U.S. | U.S. | $\underline{\mathrm{Wh} / \mathrm{Ot}}$ | US Brn |
| Top 2 Box (NET) | 72.7 | 76.9 | 71.8 | 72.6 | 72.9 | 72.6 | 75.7 | 71.8- | 99 | 95 |
| Totally Agree | 57.4 | 58.4 | 57.1 | 57.6 | 57.4 | 57.4 | 58.1 | 57.2- | 93 | 98 |
| Somewhat Agree | 15.3 | 18.5 | 14.8 | 14.9 | 15.5 | 15.3 | 17.6 | 14.6 | 124 | 83 |
| Somewhat Disagree | 10.2 | 8.3 | 11.6 | 7.9 | 9.7 | 10.4 | 13.3+ | 9.3 | 137 | 70 |
| Totally Disagree | 7.5 | 7.5 | 6.4 | 10.1 | 9.7 | 6.4 | 6.1 | 7.9 | 94 | 129 |
| Don't Know/Refused | 9.6 | 7.3 | 10.2 | 9.5 | 7.7 | 10.5 | 4.9 | $11.0+$ | 69 | 223 |

## Do you Favor or Oppose a Hemispheric Free Trade Agreement for all of the Americas?

|  | ACCULTURATION LEVEL |  |  |  |  | NonSpan | Born In The | Index |  | Index |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Hghly | Prtly |  |  |  |  | Born | US | Non-US |
|  |  | Acc | Acc | Unacc | Span |  |  | Outside | Born - | Born - |
|  | TOTAL | 0-49 | 50-84 | 85-100 | Dmat | Dmnt | U.S. | U.S. | Wh/Ot | US Brn |
| Favor | 70.4 | 60.5- | 72.1 | 71.7 | 72.4 | 69.4 | 56.5- | 74.5+ | 89 | 132 |
| Opposed | 9.7 | 14.4+ | 8.9 | 9.0 | 10.5 | 9.3 | 18.5+ | 7.0- | 170 | 38 |
| Don't Know/Unsure | 19.9 | 25.1 | 19.0 | 19.3 | 17.1 | 21.3 | 25.0 | 18.4- | 98 | 74 |

The United States should allow recent immigrants from Latin America to retain their citizenship in their country of origin while seeking and obtaining citizenship in the United States - in effect, to have dual citizenship.

|  | ACCULTURATION LEVEL |  |  |  |  | Non- | Born | Index |  | Index |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Hghly | Prtly |  |  |  |  | Born | US | Non-US |
|  |  | Acc | Acc | Unacc | Span | Span | In The | Outside | Born - | Born - |
|  | TOTAL | 0-49 | 50-84 | 85-100 | Dmnt | Dmnt | U.S. | U.S. | Wh/Ot | US Brn |
| Top 2 Box (NET) | 73.3 | 63.5- | 69.8- | 87.5+ | 79.4+ | 70.3 | 63.5+ | 76.3+ | 132 | 120 |
| Totally Agree | 59.7 | 49.4- | 55.7- | 75.6+ | 65.5+ | 56.9 | 46.1+ | $63.8+$ | 159 | 139 |
| Somewhat Agree | 13.6 | 14.1 | 14.1 | 11.9 | 13.9 | 13.4 | 17.4 | 12.4- | 90 | 71 |
| Somewhat Disagree | 8.2 | 6.9 | 10.8+ | 2.6- | 7.9 | 8.3 | 11.7 | 7.1- | 135 | 61 |
| Totally Disagree | 12.1 | 22.3+ | 13.1 | 4.0- | 7.1- | 14.6+ | 22.9 | 8.9- | 70 | 39 |
| Don't Know/Refused | 6.4 | 7.4 | 6.3 | 5.9 | 5.5 | 6.8 | 2.0- | 7.7- | 19 | 381 |

## Have you watched TV in the past month?

|  | ACCULTURATION LEVEL |  |  |  |  | NonSpan | Born <br> In The | Born Outside | Index | Index |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Hghly | Prtly |  |  |  |  |  | US | Non-US |
|  |  | Acc | Acc | Unacc | Span |  |  |  | Born - | Born - |
|  | TOTAL | 0-49 | 50-84 | 85-100 | Dmnt | Dmnt | U.S. | U.S. | Wh/Ot | US Brn |
| Yes | 97.8 | 98.5 | 97.4 | 98.5 | 98.7 | 97.4 | 99.2 | 97.4 | 102 | 98 |
| No | 2.2 | 1.5 | 2.6 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 2.6 | 0.8 | 2.6 | 28 | 313 |
| Don't Know/Unsure/Ref | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Have you shopped at a mall in the past month?


Have you got together with the whole family in the past month?

|  | ACCULTURATION LEVEL |  |  |  |  | NonSpan | Born <br> In The | Index |  | Index |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Hghly | Prtly |  |  |  |  | Born | US | Non-US |
|  |  | Acc | Acc | Unacc | Span |  |  | Outside | Born - | Born - |
|  | TOTAL | 0-49 | 50-84 | 85-100 | Dmnt | Dmnt | U.S. | U.S. | Wh/Ot | US Brn |
| Yes | 77.5 | 76.8 | 79.7 | 72.5- | 78.6 | 77.0 | 82.9+ | 75.9+ | 126 | 92 |
| No | 22.5 | 23.2 | 20.3 | 27.5+ | 21.4 | 23.0 | 17.1- | 24.1- | 50 | 141 |
| Don't Know/Unsure/Ref | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |  | 0 | , | 0 | 0 |

Have you rented a (video) movie in the past month?

|  | ACCULTURATION LEVEL |  |  |  |  | Non-Span | Born <br> In The | Born Outside | Index | Index |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Hghly | Prtly |  |  |  |  |  |  | Non-US |
|  |  | Acc | Acc | Unacc | Span |  |  |  | Born - | Born - |
|  | TOTAL | 0-49 | 50-84 | 85-100 | Dmnt | Dmnt | U.S. | U.S. | Wh/Ot | US Brn |
| Yes | 52.3 | 59.7 | 53.5 | 45.0- | 46.1- | 55.3 | 68.3+ | 47.5- | 119 | 70 |
| No | 47.7 | 40.3 | 46.5 | 55.0+ | 53.9+ | 44.7 | 31.7- | 52.5+ | 75 | 166 |
| Don't Know/Unsure/Ref | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Have you attended a movie at a theater in the past month?


Have you gone out dancing in the past month?

|  | ACCULTURATIONLEVEL |  |  |  |  | Non-Span | Born <br> In The | Born Outside | Index <br> US | Index |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Hghly | Prtly |  |  |  |  |  |  | Non-US |
|  |  | Acc | Acc | Unacc | Span |  |  |  | Born - | Born - |
|  | TOTAL | 0-49 | 50-84 | 85-100 | Dmnt | Dmnt | U.S. | U.S. | $\underline{\mathrm{Wh} / \mathrm{Ot}}$ | US Brn |
| Yes | 35.4 | 36.9 | 38.1 | 27.8- | 34.3 | 35.9 | 45.9+ | 32.2 | 174 | 70 |
| No | 64.6 | 63.1 | 61.9 | 72.2+ | 65.7 | 64.1 | 54.1- | 67.8 | 74 | 125 |
| Don't Know/Unsure/Ref | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Have you worked out in a gym or health club in the past month?

|  | ACCULTURATION LEVEL |  |  |  |  | NonSpan | Born | Index |  | Index |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Hghly | Prtly |  |  |  |  | Born | US | Non-US |
|  |  | Acc | Acc | Unacc | Span |  | In The | Outside | Born - | Born - |
|  | TOTAL | 0-49 | 50-84 | 85-100 | Dmnt | Dmnt | U.S. | U.S. | Wh/Ot | US Brn |
| Yes | 24.5 | 30.7 | 26.8 | 15.4- | 17.1- | 28.2+ | 34.0+ | 21.7- | 137 | 64 |
| No | 75.4 | 69.3 | 73.1 | 84.6+ | 82.9+ | 71.8- | 66.0- | 78.2+ | 88 | 119 |
| Don't Know/Unsure/Ref | 0.1 | 0 | 0.1 | 0 | 0 | 0.1 | 0 | 0.1 | 0 | 0 |

## Have you played sports on a team (Softball, Baseball, Football, Soccer, etc) in the past month?



Importance Of Getting A Good Education To Get Ahead In Life

|  | ACCULTURATION LEVEL |  |  |  |  | NonSpan | Born <br> In The | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Born } \\ & \text { Outside } \end{aligned}$ | Index | Index |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Hghly | Prtly |  |  |  |  |  | US | Non-US |
|  |  | Acc | Acc | Unacc | Span |  |  |  | Born - | Born - |
|  | TOTAL | 0-49 | 50-84 | 85-100 | Dmnt | Dmnt | U.S. | U.S. | Wh/Ot | US Brn |
| Top 2 Box (NET) | 99.2 | 98.7 | 99.5 | 98.8 | 98.8 | 99.4 | 98.9 | 99.3 | 100 | 100 |
| Very Important | 95.7 | 95.9 | 95.5 | 96.2 | 96.4 | 95.4 | 95.5+ | $95.8+$ | 108 | 100 |
| Somewhat Important | 3.5 | 2.8 | 4.0 | 2.6 | 2.4 | 4.0 | 3.4 | 3.5- | 33 | 103 |
| Not Very Important | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 151 | 51 |
| Not Important At All | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Don't Know/Refused | 0.2 | $1.0+$ | 0 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 18 | 168 |

Importance Of Working Hard To Get Ahead In Life

|  | ACCULTURATION LEVEL |  |  |  |  | NonSpan | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Born } \\ & \text { In The } \end{aligned}$ | Born Outside | IndexUS | Index |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Hghly | Prtly |  |  |  |  |  |  | Non-US |
|  |  | Acc | Acc | Unacc | Span |  |  |  | Born - | Born - |
|  | TOTAL | 0-49 | 50-84 | 85-100 | Dmnt | Dmat | U.S. | U.S. | Wh/Ot | US Brn |
| Top 2 Box (NET) | 97.4 | 96.2 | 97.6 | 97.5 | 97.2 | 97.5 | 99.1 | 96.9- | 100 | 98 |
| Very Important | 82.2 | 84.2 | 81.3 | 83.2 | 80.8 | 82.8 | 85.7 | 81.1- | 96 | 95 |
| Somewhat Important | 15.2 | 12.1 | 16.3 | 14.3 | 16.4 | 14.7 | 13.4 | 15.8+ | 138 | 118 |
| Not Very Important | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.5 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 0.8 | $2.7+$ | 115 | 343 |
| Not Important At All | 0.1 | $0.6+$ | 0 | 0 | 0.3 | 0 | 0 | 0.1 | 0 | 0 |
| Don't Know/Refused | 0.3 | 1.0 | 0.2 | 0 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 18 | 290 |

Importance Of Knowing The Right People To Get Ahead In Life

|  | ACCULTURATION LEVEL |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Non- } \\ & \text { Span } \end{aligned}$ | Born | Born | Index | Index |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Hghly | Prtly |  |  |  |  |  | US | Non-US |
|  |  | Acc | Acc | Unacc | Span |  | In The | Outside | Born - | Born - |
|  | TOTAL | 0-49 | 50-84 | 85-100 | Dmnt | Dmnt | U.S. | U.S. | $\underline{\mathrm{Wh} / \mathrm{Ot}}$ | US Brn |
| Top 2 Box (NET) | 93.3 | 85.2- | 93.6 | 97.0+ | 94.4 | 92.7 | 82.8- | 96.4+ | 93 | 116 |
| Very Important | 73.1 | 62.3- | 71.1 | 84.2+ | 79.7+ | 69.9- | 50.6 | 79.8+ | 114 | 158 |
| Somewhat Important | 20.2 | 23.0 | 22.5 | 12.8- | 14.7- | 22.8 | 32.2- | 16.6- | 72 | 51 |
| Not Very Important | 5.0 | $9.6+$ | 4.9 | 2.5 | 4.4 | 5.3 | $12.6+$ | 2.7- | 148 | 22 |
| Not Important At All | 1.1 | 4.2+ | 0.8 | 0 | 0.3 | 1.5 | $3.7+$ | 0.3- | 166 | 8 |
| Don't Know/Refused | 0.7 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 190 | 67 |

Importance Of Being Talented To Get Ahead In Life

|  | ACCULTURATION LEVEL |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Non- } \\ & \text { Span } \end{aligned}$ | Born <br> In The | BornOutside | Index | Index |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Hghly | Prtly |  |  |  |  |  | US | Non-US |
|  |  | Acc | Acc | Unacc | Span |  |  |  | Born - | Born - |
|  | TOTAL | 0-49 | 50-84 | 85-100 | Dmnt | Dmnt | U.S. | U.S. | Wh/Ot | US Brn |
| Top 2 Box (NET) | 92.3 | 87.0- | 92.6 | 94.6 | 94.2 | 91.4 | 85.6- | 94.3+ | 93 | 110 |
| Very Important | 69.5 | 55.8- | 68.8 | 78.9+ | $77.1+$ | 65.8- | 47.7 | $76.0+$ | 106 | 159 |
| Somewhat Important | 22.8 | 31.2+ | 23.8 | 15.8- | 17.1- | 25.6 | 37.9 | 18.3- | 80 | 48 |
| Not Very Important | 6.2 | 10.1+ | 5.8 | 4.9 | 3.8 | 7.4 | 11.2+ | 4.7 | 240 | 42 |
| Not Important At All | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.4 | $0.1-$ | 21 | 14 |
| Don't Know/Refused | 1.4 | 2.5 | 1.5 | 0.3 | 1.9 | 1.1 | $2.8+$ | 0.9 | 240 | 33 |

Importance Of Having Successful Parents And Family To Get Ahead In Life

|  | ACCULTURATION LEVEL |  |  |  |  | NonSpan | Born <br> In The | Index |  | Index |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | TOTAL | Hghly | Prtly |  |  |  |  | Born | US | Non-US |
|  |  | Acc | Acc | Unacc | Span |  |  | Outside | Born - | Born - |
|  |  | 0-49 | 50-84 | 85-100 | Dmnt | Dmnt | U.S. | U.S. | Wh/Ot | US Brn |
| Top 2 Box (NET) | 86.2 | 81.3 | 85.7 | 90.3+ | 89.7+ | 84.5 | 77.5 | 88.8+ | 98 | 115 |
| Very Important | 63.6 | 58.8 | 60.9 | $72.8+$ | 70.5+ | 60.2- | 46.6 | $68.7+$ | 124 | 147 |
| Somewhat Important | 22.7 | 22.4 | 24.8 | 17.5- | 19.1 | 24.4 | 30.9- | 20.2- | 74 | 65 |
| Not Very Important | 10.2 | 11.9 | 11.8 | 5.3- | 7.4 | 11.6 | 16.5+ | 8.3- | 124 | 51 |
| Not Important At All | 2.7 | 4.2 | 2.1 | 3.4 | 2.4 | 2.9 | 4.7 | 2.1- | 71 | 46 |
| Don't Know/Refused | 0.8 | $2.7+$ | 0.4 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 1.0 | 1.4 | 0.7 | 140 | 51 |

## VIII. <br> Brand Building \& AdVERTISING

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## VIII. BRAND BUILDING

## A. Brand Loyalty Among U.S. Hispanics

For many, "brand loyalty" conjures up images of consumers with absolute loyalty to a brand; take for example, the Budweiser drinker who will not (except under the most extreme circumstances) drink any other brand of beer. Yet by a strict definition, brand loyalty means the repeat purchase of a brand or "brand continuity." So defined, repeat purchasing of a brand or product does not necessarily indicate absolute ". . . preference for the product, but may also reflect habit, indifference, a lower price, or the non availability of substitutes. ${ }^{1 "}$ Thus, "brand loyalty" is measured by repeat purchasing patterns, as well as brand preferences.

Hispanics are often said to be "more brand loyal" than non-Hispanic Whites and other ethnic segments. In our survey, we asked respondents two brand loyalty questions. In the first, respondents were asked how much they agreed with the following statement; "The popular name brands I use most often today are the same ones I will be using a year from now."


In the five markets surveyed, Hispanics were significantly more likely to answer "totally agree" ( $57 \%$ ), as compared to African Americans ( $46 \%$ ) and Whites/Others ( $44 \%$ ). African Americans and Whites Others, on the other hand, were significantly more likely to answer "somewhat agree," implying a more circumspect approach to the brands they are currently buying and see themselves buying and using one year from now.

We may imply from these results that Hispanics have a stronger intention to stick with the popular name brands they are using today into the near future. From this perspective, they can be considered more "brand loyal."

[^1]
## Best for My Family

Consumers who purchase products for their families undertake a heavy responsibility for the health, comfort, and pleasure of their families. Such responsibilities are not taken lightly. When consumers were asked their opinions as to the quality of national brands in terms of being "best for my family" Hispanics exhibited much stronger preference for nationally advertised brands.


Thus, Hispanics exhibit both stronger repeat purchase intention and national brand preference.

## Country of Origin Effects on Brand Loyalty

Some major differences in brand loyalty are evident in Hispanics' countries of origin. Of the three largest Hispanic ethnic groups, a significantly larger percentage of Cubans and Mexicans agreed "totally" that the popular name brands they are using most often today are the same ones they'll be using one year from now, compared to $49 \%$ of Puerto Ricans.


Dominicans and Central Americans also appear as brand loyal as Cubans or Mexicans. A total of $84 \%$ of Dominicans and $81 \%$ of Central Americans agreed "totally" or "somewhat" with our statement. South Americans, on the other hand, mirrored the response of the Puerto Ricans, who both closely mirror the response of Whites/Others; slightly less than half of the South Americans were inclined to "totally" agree with our brand loyalty statement.


Whose brands and products are they most loyal to? Well, we know that they are not necessarily nationally advertised or popular national brands. They also may not necessarily be Americanmade.

We also asked respondents to tell us how much they agreed with the following statement: "The most reliable and best products are made by American companies."

Hispanics are most likely to agree that American companies turn out the most reliable and best products of the three ethnic segments. A significantly higher percentage of Hispanics (41\%), "totally" agreed, and another $26 \%$ "somewhat" agreed.


Among Hispanics, significantly more Cubans "totally" agreed, and overall, Puerto Ricans are significantly less likely to agree either "totally" or "somewhat."


Mexicans are no more likely than other Hispanic ethnic groups to agree that American companies make the most reliable and best products.

Mexicans' feelings toward U.S. brands and products translate into their stated preference; almost one-third state that they personally prefer brands and products from Mexico. Cubans on the other hand, have little choice under the current embargo.


Central Americans exhibit a significantly higher tendency to "totally" agree that American products are tops; $53 \%$ plus another $20 \%$ who agree "somewhat." Close to $30 \%$ of both Dominicans and South Americans said they either disagreed "somewhat" or "totally".


Additionally, all three of these groups expressed a very high preference for U.S. products and brands over those made in their countries of origin.


It is interesting to ponder the implications of free trade while considering the responses to the questions on brand loyalty, and country of origin preference for products and brands. Many U.S. "brands" have manufacturing facilities in other countries of the world, and very often a brand that is closely associated with being "American" is made or assembled in Mexico, China, Taiwan, etc. The free flow of products, and increasingly of information, between countries obviously impacts the equation as well. Were the U.S. to have free trade agreements with countries in Central America, for example, would even more Central Americans living in the U.S. prefer products and brands from their country of origin?

As economies of the Western Hemisphere become more integrated and brand choices increase exponentially for consumers, the importance of international or global brand building -- the goal of creating brand image, relevancy and loyalty consistently across many countries -- will grow to be of utmost importance.

## B. Global Brand Building And Hispanics

You may have already begun to wonder, given the fact that 3 out of 4 adult Hispanics living in the United States were born in another country, where their mind-sets or attitudes toward brands were created. Thinking about U.S. brands and products, we decided to test the waters for opportunities in global brand building -- both through the U.S. Hispanic market and Latin American markets.

The results are based upon the responses to a series of questions asked only of those Hispanics residing in the U.S. who had lived in their countries of origin at least until they were 16 years old. In this way, we can be assured that their perceptions of media and the brands available in their countries were beginning to take hold before they arrived in the consumer-choice Mecca that is the United States.


We wanted to know how popular Hispanics perceived U.S. brands to be in Latin American countries. For Mexico and Puerto Rico, over half of the respondents state that U.S. brands are "very popular," and another $20 \%$ or so say they are at least "somewhat popular." Interestingly enough, $54 \%$ of Cubans surveyed say that U.S. brands are "very popular" in Cuba, although $30 \%$ grant that they either did not know or were not sure ("DK/NS").

From the Dominican Republic in the Caribbean, across Central America and south to Colombia, Argentina, Venezuela and Chile, American brands are perceived to be "very popular" by the vast majority of Hispanics from these regions.


Better yet, with the understandable exception of Cuba (the embargo), Hispanics perceive American brands to be increasingly popular. In Mexico, where a low of $54 \%$ of Mexicans residing in the U.S. say American brands are "very popular", almost $80 \%$ say they are becoming more popular. (There's hope for the NAFTA yet.)


The same is true for the Dominican Republic, and Central and South America in general. It is interesting to note the low proportions of Hispanics who say they "don't know" or are "not sure" whether American brands are becoming more popular in their countries of origin. While understandable in the case of Cuba -- $42 \%$ say they don't know -- only about $10-15 \%$ of the foreign-born population of all other Hispanics appear to be cut-off from communications with their countries of origin.


Word-of-mouth advertising can be an effective vehicle for global brand building. We can assume that virtually $100 \%$ of all Hispanics living in the United States have relatives in their countries of origin. Add to that the number of Hispanic-owned businesses which rely on international trade with the Americas, and you've got a powerful phenomenon, through modern electronic communications, working in your favor.

Word-of-mouth from the United States is obviously not the only channel through which information and opinions about U.S. brands and products is transmitted. Product distribution, with or without advertising, creates awareness of brands, and advertising -- with or without distribution -- is a fact of life in many Latin American countries. Through cable and satellite TV, radio signals which cross borders, and the international press, advertisements for U.S. products are seen, heard and read all over Latin America regardless of whether or not the product is available in a certain region or country.

In fact, even without advertising or distribution of brands or products made in the U.S., all countries have images of products made in another country based upon travels and the image they have of the country itself. Known as "Product-Country Image," or PCI, American products are often globally associated with innovation, quality and durability, among other factors. Other product-countries which receive high marks around the globe are Japan (know for its "high-tech" products) and Germany (known for its engineering).

## C. Northbound Brand Building

However the message gets to Latin America about U.S. brands and products, it is clearly hitting home; upon first arriving in the States, the effects of northbound brand building can be seen in the new arrivals' stated preference for U.S. products for which they had seen advertising in their countries of origin.


Over two-thirds of foreign-born Hispanics from the three countries which contribute the largest Hispanic populations to the U.S., Mexico, Cuba and Puerto Rico, report, upon arriving in the U.S., that they preferred to buy American products they had seen advertised in their home countries.


This phenomenon is not restricted to the Mexican border, or nearby Caribbean countries either. Over two-thirds of Hispanics born in the Dominican Republic, Central American countries, and South American countries also report preferring to buy American brands they had seen advertised in their home countries.

## D. Southbound Brand Building

As it pays to advertise in Latin America, it also pays to target Hispanics in the United States. Of those who returned for a visit over the past year, for whatever reason, over $60 \%$ in all ethnic groups say they prefer to buy U.S. products while there. The effects of southbound brand building is stronger among Central and South Americans, $66 \%$ or more of whom prefer to buy U.S. products when they return home. Even two-thirds of the Mexicans say they preferred to buy U.S. products when they returned over the past year.


The obvious question now is how many Hispanics return to visit their country of origin, and how often.

Seventy-seven percent of all adult Hispanics residing in the five U.S. markets included in our survey report being born outside of the U.S. The graph below depicts the flow of absolute southbound travel for Hispanics for each country of origin. For example, $92 \%$ of Puerto Ricans in the five market study say they travel to their home country to visit, and $59 \%$ traveled in the past year. Forty-six percent of all Puerto Ricans in the five markets brought gifts for family, friends or business associates when they traveled in the past year. That means that $78 \%$ of those adults who went to Puerto Rico for a visit over the past year brought some type of gift with them.


Because we know that $70 \%$ of Puerto Ricans in our survey said they prefer to buy U.S. brands over brands made on the island, we can assume that a good proportion of those gifts were U.S. brands. Some groups are even more likely to be carrying gifts for family, friends or business associates upon their arrival home.

Additionally, some Latinos travel home a great deal more often than others. Just over the past year, the average number of trips to their country of origin made was:

$$
\begin{aligned}
\text { Mexicans: } & 2.7 \\
\text { Puerto Ricans: } & 1.7 \\
\text { Central Americans: } & 1.3 \\
\text { South Americans: } & 1.3 \\
\text { Dominicans: } & 1.3
\end{aligned}
$$

Although a relatively smaller potential market for southbound brand building, $97 \%$ of Central Americans in our survey who returned home to visit over the past year brought gifts. Eightythree percent of the Mexicans who traveled home brought gifts over the past year, and $88 \%$ of the South Americans did as well.

The question is then; what type of gifts do they bring? Overwhelmingly, three categories top the list--Clothing, Electronics, and Perfume.


Other popular categories include small household appliances and furnishings, sporting goods, and CDs and cassettes. Lest manufacturers of larger items that don't fit in a suitcase despair, $2 \%$ report taking large furniture with them.

Although the types of gifts brought home are similar for Hispanics from all countries, a few interesting significant differences do exist. For example, Central Americans are significantly more likely to bring electronics home (43\%) indicating a lack of availability or high prices for electronics in Central America. South Americans, on the other hand, are significantly more likely to bring perfume home (39\%).

The time is ripe for marketing practitioners to study and explore the potential for global brand building in the U.S. Hispanic market and Latin America. If we assume for the moment that the effects of word-of-mouth and media advertising, product distribution, and travel back-and-forth from the United States to Latin America and the Caribbean have had the unintentional result of northbound and southbound brand building for American products, imagine the results of a targeted advertising campaign against this phenomenon. The U.S. Hispanic market represents a fantastic, if untapped, potential market for global brand building in the Western Hemisphere.

On the next page we take a look at advertising and language.

## E. Advertising to Hispanics: Spanish or English?

When it comes to advertising to Hispanics, $48 \%$ in the five markets we surveyed said they felt Spanish advertisements were the "most persuasive". However, certain Latino ethnic groups exhibit different preferences. Take, for example, Puerto Ricans and Dominicans. While $57 \%$ of Puerto Ricans said they found English advertisements to be most persuasive, $68 \%$ of Dominicans said Spanish ads were most persuasive. So if you were thinking of advertising only in English in New York City, think again.


Central Americans are as predisposed to Spanish advertisements as are Dominicans. South Americans, on the other hand, appear to find English ads most persuasive. Twenty-nine percent say English ads alone, and another $27 \%$ say "a little of both languages". Still $44 \%$ say Spanish ads are most persuasive.


Spanish ads are understood the most by $53 \%$ of the Hispanic adults in our five market survey, and preferred by $48 \%$. Simply put, Spanish language ads are the most persuasive, most preferred and most understood by the Hispanic market in the five markets surveyed.


## F. Survey Tabulations

The following tables show the tabulations used in the analysis of this section. Included in the tabulations are the data used in this section. The cross-tabulations shown are: Ethnic Segment, Market and Country of Origin. All data shown this section are Hispanic Adults 18 years of age or older.

On any given line, the first number is a percentage based on the total of all respondents in that column. Where a second figure appears, figure is an index on the total column.

All tables shown have Chi-square significance testing at $95 \%$ confidence. The $+/$ - indicate significance and direction against the expected value.

## The Popular Name Brands I use most often today are the same ones I will be using a year from now

| TOTAL |  | NON-HISPANIC |  |  |  | Index <br> Hisp - <br> Wh/Ot | Index <br> Hisp - <br> $\mathrm{Af} / \mathrm{Am}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | White/ | African/ |  |  |  |
|  |  | Total | Other | American | HISPANIC |  |  |
| Top 2 Box (NET) | 77.9 | 77.6 | 77.9 | 76.3 | 80.0 | 103 | 105 |
| Totally Agree | 45.6 | 43.8- | 43.5- | 45.5 | 57.1+ | 131 | 125 |
| Somewhat Agree | 32.3 | $33.8+$ | $34.4+$ | 30.7 | 22.8- | 66 | 74 |
| Somewhat Disagree | 13.6 | 13.9 | 13.8 | 14.2 | 11.6 | 84 | 81 |
| Totally Disagree | 4.5 | 4.5 | 4.4 | 5.3 | 4.6 | 105 | 86 |
| Don't Know/Refused | 4.0 | 4.0 | 3.9 | 4.2 | 3.9 | 100 | 94 |

Nationally advertised and popular name brands are the best products for my family

| TOTAL |  | NON-HISPANIC |  |  |  | Index <br> Hisp - | Index <br> Hisp - |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | White/ | African/ |  |  |  |
|  |  | Total | Other | American | HISPANIC | Wh/Ot | Af/Am |
| Top 2 Box (NET) | 47.6 | 46.5- | 47.7 | 41.0- | 55.4+ | 116 | 135 |
| Totally Agree | 19.3 | 17.2- | 17.7- | 14.9- | 33.1+ | 186 | 221 |
| Somewhat Agree | 28.3 | 29.2 | 30.0+ | 26.0 | 22.3- | 75 | 86 |
| Somewhat Disagree | 34.2 | 35.5+ | 35.4+ | 35.7 | 25.7- | 72 | 72 |
| Totally Disagree | 15.5 | 15.9 | 14.8 | 21.1+ | 12.4- | 84 | 59 |
| Don't Know/Refused | 2.7 | 2.1- | 2.1- | 2.2 | $6.5+$ | 311 | 299 |

The most reliable and best products are made by American companies

|  | TOTAL | NON-HISPANIC |  |  | HISPANIC | Index Hisp $\mathrm{Wh} / \mathrm{Ot}$ | Index Hisp Af/Am |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | White/ | African/ |  |  |  |
|  |  | Total | Other | American |  |  |  |
| Top 2 Box (NET) | 59.1 | 57.9- | 56.1- | 65.7+ | $66.8+$ | 119 | 102 |
| Totally Agree | 30.9 | 29.3- | 29.2- | 29.7 | 41.0+ | 140 | 138 |
| Somewhat Agree | 28.2 | 28.6 | 26.9- | 36.0+ | 25.8 | 96 | 72 |
| Somewhat Disagree | 27.5 | 28.7+ | $30.6+$ | 20.4- | 19.5- | 64 | 95 |
| Totally Disagree | 6.1 | 6.0 | 5.8 | 6.9 | 6.8 | 117 | 99 |
| Don't Know/Refused | 7.4 | 7.4 | 7.5 | 7.0 | 7.0 | 93 | 99 |

## The Popular Name Brands I Use most often today are the same Ones I Will Be Using

 A Year From Now|  |  | COUNTRY |  |  | OF ORIGIN |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Puerto |  | Central | South | Dominican |
|  | Total | Mexico | Rico | Cuba | America | America | Republic |
| Totally/Somewhat Agree (NET) | 80 | 81.8 | 74.3 | 81.1 | 81 | 72.8 | 83.5 |
| Totally Agree | 57.1 | 58.9 | 48.4 | 60.4 | 60.5 | 49.2 | 58.4 |
| Somewhat Agree | 22.8 | 22.9 | 25.9 | 20.7 | 20.6 | 23.6 | 25.2 |
| Somewhat Disagree | 11.6 | 12 | 15.3 | 6.3 | 10.9 | 13 | 8.9 |
| Totally Disagree | 4.6 | 3.3 | 6.8 | 5.7 | 5.2 | 6.6 | 1.8 |
| Don't Know/Refused | 3.9 | 2.8 | 3.6 | 6.9 | 2.8 | 7.6+ | 5.7 |

## Nationally advertised and popular name brands are the best products for my family

|  | Total | COUNTRY |  |  | O F | ORIGIN |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Puerto |  | Central | South | Dominican |
|  |  | Mexico | Rico | Cuba | America | America | Republic |
| Totally/Somewhat Agree (NET) | 55.4 | 54.9 | 52.4 | 48.6 | 64.5+ | 59.5 | 59.4 |
| Totally Agree | 33.1 | 32.3 | 27.9 | 30.8 | 42.4+ | 35.5 | 37.6 |
| Somewhat Agree | 22.3 | 22.6 | 24.6 | 17.8 | 22 | 24 | 21.8 |
| Somewhat Disagree | 25.7 | 27 | 32.2 | 27 | 17.0- | 17.6 | 25.4 |
| Totally Disagree | 12.4 | 12.2 | 11.4 | 16 | 9.3 | 13.4 | 10.5 |
| Don't Know/Refused | 6.5 | 5.9 | 3.9 | 8.4 | 9.3 | 9.5 | 4.7 |

The most reliable and best products are made by American companies

|  | Total | C O U N T R Y |  |  | O F | ORIG I N |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Puerto |  | Central | South | Dominican |
|  |  | Mexico | Rico | Cuba | America | America | Republic |
| Totally/Somewhat Agree (NET) | 66.8 | 69.4 | 52.6- | 70.9 | 72.8 | 64.7 | 64.8 |
| Totally Agree | 41 | 37.3 | 33.8 | $51.2+$ | 53.3+ | 42.6 | 44.7 |
| Somewhat Agree | 25.8 | $32.1+$ | 18.8 | 19.8 | 19.5 | 22 | 20.1 |
| Somewhat Disagree | 19.5 | 16.7 | 34.6+ | 13.9 | 13.6 | 20.3 | 23.4 |
| Totally Disagree | 6.8 | 6.1 | 6.5 | 9.3 | 6.4 | 8.2 | 6.7 |
| Don't Know/Refused | 7 | 7.8 | 6.3 | 5.9 | 7.2 | 6.9 | 5.1 |

Would you say that you personally prefer to purchase U.S. products and brands or do you prefer products and brands made in the country you were born?

|  | Total | C OUNT R Y |  |  | O | ORIG I N |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Puerto |  | Central | South | Dominican |
|  |  | Mexico | Rico | Cuba | America | America | Republic |
| Yes - U.S. Products | 63.4 | 50.2- | 68.9 | $85.2+$ | 70.3 | 75.4+ | 74.9 |
| No - Other Products | 23.3 | 31.6+ | 26.7 | 6.7 - | 20.6 | 16.5 | 12.6 |
| Don't Know/Refused | 13.2 | 18.2+ | 4.4 | 8.1 | 9.1 | 8.1 | 12.5 |

How popular are brands or products made in the United States in the country that you were born in?

|  | COUNTRY |  |  |  | OF ORIGIN |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Puerto |  |  | Central | South | Dominican |
|  | Total | Mexico | Rico | Cuba | America | America | Republic |
| Very/Somewhat Popular (NET) | 80.8 | 80.8 | 88.6 | 58.5- | 87.5 | 87.8 | 97.8+ |
| Very Popular | 61.2 | 53.5- | 67.9 | 53.9 | 70.4 | 75.0+ | 87.4+ |
| Somewhat Popular | 19.6 | 27.2+ | 20.7 | 4.6- | 17.0 | 12.9 | 10.4 |
| Not Too Popular | 5.2 | 7.6+ | 4.2 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 2.6 | 0 |
| Not At All Popular | 3.6 | 4.1 | 0 | 7.6+ | 2.6 | 1.1 | 0 |
| Don't Know/Refused | 10.4 | 7.5 | 7.2 | 30.4+ | 6.4 | 8.5 | 2.2 |

Are American brands advertised in the U.S. becoming more popular in your country of origin?

|  | Total | COUNTRY |  |  | O F | ORIGIN |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Puerto |  | Central | South | Dominican |
|  |  | Mexico | Rico | Cuba | America | America | Republic |
| Yes | 74.3 | 78.9 | 84.5 | 36.6- | $83.1+$ | 81.2 | 82.8 |
| No | 8.9 | 7.5 | 4.8 | 21.7+ | 7.0 | 6.5 | 3.2 |
| Don't Know/Unsure/Refused | 16.8 | 13.6 | 10.7 . | 41.6+ | 9.9 | 12.3 | 14.0 |

When you first came to the U.S., did you prefer to buy American products that you had seen advertised in your HOME country?

|  | Total | COUNTRY |  |  | OF | ORIGIN |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Puerto |  | Central | South | Dominican |
|  |  | Mexico | Rico | Cuba | America | America | Republic |
| Yes | 70.6 | 68.7 | 70.5 | 74.1 | 68.9 | 76.8 | 69.1 |
| No | 27.1 | 30.7 | 26.8 | 18.2- | 29.2 | 21.5 | 25.2 |
| Don't Know/Unsure/Refused | 2.4 | $0.6-$ | 2.7 | 7.7+ | 1.9 | 1.7 | 5.7 |

## During the past year, how many visits did you make?

|  | COUNTR Y |  |  |  | OFORIGIN |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total |  | Puerto |  | Central | South | Dominican |
|  |  | Mexico | Rico | Cuba | America | America | Republic |
| 0 | 38.1 | 33.2 | 35.4 | 48.2 | 51.4+ | 43.0 | 44.6 |
| 1 | 42.3 | 43.1 | 31.8 | 45.4 | 41.8 | 46.6 | 41.9 |
| 2 | 11.7 | 12.9 | 25.1+ | 3.2 | 2.7- | 6.8 | 11.9 |
| 3 | 3.1 | 4.2 | 5.1 | 0 | 1.3 | 0 | 1.6 |
| 4 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 0 | 2.7 | 3.6 | 0 |
| 5 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 0 | 3.2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6 | 0.7 | 1.3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| $10+$ | 1.3 | 2.2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Don't Know/Refused | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mean (Excluding 0) | 2.19 | 2.70 | 1.66 | 1.31 | 1.28 | 1.31 | 1.27 |

Have you taken gifts for family, friends, or business associates when you travel to your country of origin?

|  | Total | CO O U T R Y |  |  | $0 \mathrm{~F}$ <br> Central | ORIG I N |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Puerto |  |  | South | Dominican |
|  |  | Mexico | Rico | Cuba | America | America | Republic |
| Yes | 84.6 | 83.1 | 78.4 | 100.0 | 97.3+ | 87.8 | 80.9 |
| No | 15.4 | 16.9 | 21.6 | 0 | 2.7- | 12.2 | 19.1 |
| Don't Know/Unsure/Refused | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

## What type of gifts do you take or send?

|  |  | C O U N T R Y |  |  | O F | ORI G I N |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Puerto |  |  | Central | South | Dominican |
|  | Total | Mexico | Rico | Cuba | America | America | Republic |
| Art work | 4.1 | 3.2 | 11.8+ | 12.1 | 10.2 | 0 | 0 |
| Clothing | 86.0 | 85.6 | 70.6- | 87.9 | 90.3 | 87.5 | 97.8 |
| Compact Discs or Cassette Tapes | 10.9 | 12.7 | 18.1 | 0 | 9.3 | 7.0 | 0 |
| Computers/Software | 0.5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4.3+ | 0 |
| Cosmetics | 1.7 | 0.3 | 4.9 | 0 | 7.2+ | 3.5 | 0 |
| Electronic Equipment | 22.5 | 20.1 | 25.0 | 0 | 43.4+ | 22.8 | 19.1 |
| Food | 2.1 | 2.9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3.5 | 0 |
| Furniture | 1.9 | 2.2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5.3 | 0 |
| Home Furnishings (not furniture) | 9.3 | 10.4 | 5.9 | 0 | 16.8 | 3.5 | 0 |
| Jewelry | 6.4 | 4.6 | 9.7 | 9.7 | 6.3 | 7.6 | 7.5 |
| Liquor | 4.8 | 2.7 | 12.5 | 0 | 6.5 | 3.5 | 6.4 |
| Perfume | 23.1 | 17.6 | 33.8 | 19.4 | 27.4 | $38.8+$ | 20.3 |
| Small Household Appliances | 12.0 | 10.5 | 5.9 | 6.2 | 20.8 | 8.4 | 20.1 |
| Sporting Goods | 11.2 | 15.3 | 0 | 0 | 5.8 | 8.3 | 6.7 |
| Toys | 7.1 | 8.8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6.7 | 13.0 |
| Other | 6.4 | 5.4 | 16.1+ | 47.3+ | 0 | 7.2 | 0 |
| Don't Know/Refused | 2.1 | 1.9 | 11.2+ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Do people, like yourself, who have lived in the United States prefer to purchase U.S. products when they return to their HOME countries?

|  | Total | COUNT O O |  |  | O F Central | ORIG I N |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Puerto |  |  | South | Dominican |
|  |  | Mexico | Rico | Cuba | America | America | Republic |
| Yes | 66.1 | 66.9 | 60.5 | 72.3 | 69.4 | 65.5 | 64.1 |
| No | 25.5 | 24.9 | 26.1 | 16.1 | 24.7 | 32.9 | 20.8 |
| Don't Know/Unsure/Refused | 8.4 | 8.1 | 13.4 | 11.6 | 5.9 | 1.6- | 15.0 |

The Popular Name Brands I use most often today are the same ones I will be using a year from now

|  |  | Los | New |  | San |  |
| ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | Angeles | York | Miami | Fran | Chicago |
| Top 2 Box (NET) | 80.0 | 82.6 | 77.7 | 80.7 | 76.5 | 75.3 |
|  | 100 | 103 | 97 | 101 | 96 | 94 |
| Totally Agree | 57.1 | 61.0 | 52.2 | 59.3 | 52.5 | 53.6 |
|  | 100 | 107 | 91 | 104 | 92 | 94 |
| Somewhat Agree | 22.8 | 21.6 | 25.5 | 21.4 | 24.0 | 21.7 |
|  | 100 | 95 | 112 | 94 | 105 | 95 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Somewhat Disagree | 11.6 | 12.5 | 9.6 | 9.3 | 14.4 | 13.9 |
|  | 100 | 108 | 83 | 80 | 125 | 120 |
| Totally Disagree | 4.6 | 2.9 | $7.2+$ | 3.5 | 5.1 | 6.0 |
|  | 100 | 63 | 159 | 78 | 111 | 133 |
| Don't Know/Refused | 3.9 | $2.0-$ | 5.4 | 6.5 | 4.0 | 4.8 |
|  | 100 | 52 | 138 | 164 | 102 | 121 |

Nationally advertised and popular name brands are the best products for my family

|  | Los <br> Total |  |  |  | New <br> Angeles |  |
| ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| York | Miami | San |  |  |  |  |
| Tran | Chicago |  |  |  |  |  |
| Top 2 Box (NET) | 55.4 | 56.4 | 55.0 | 58.1 | 49.7 | 52.7 |
|  | 100 | 102 | 99 | 105 | 90 | 95 |
| Totally Agree | 33.1 | 33.2 | 32.7 | 38.8 | 27.3 | 29.3 |
|  | 100 | 101 | 99 | 117 | 83 | 89 |
| Somewhat Agree | 22.3 | 23.2 | 22.3 | 19.3 | 22.3 | 23.4 |
|  | 100 | 104 | 100 | 87 | 100 | 105 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Somewhat Disagree | 25.7 | 26.7 | 25.7 | 21.4 | 28.2 | 24.6 |
|  | 100 | 104 | 100 | 83 | 110 | 96 |
| Totally Disagree | 12.4 | 11.4 | 11.3 | 14.0 | 15.0 | 15.9 |
|  | 100 | 92 | 91 | 113 | 121 | 128 |
| Don't Know/Refused | 6.5 | 5.5 | 8.0 | 6.4 | 7.1 | 6.7 |
|  | 100 | 84 | 122 | 99 | 109 | 103 |

## The most reliable and best products are made by American companies

|  |  | Los | New |  | San |  |  |  |
| ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | Angeles | York |  | Miami | Fran |  |  | Chicago

Would you say that you personally prefer to purchase U.S. products and brands or do you prefer products and brands made in the country you were born?

|  |  | Los | New |  | San |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | Angeles | York | Miami | Fran | Chicago |
| Yes - U.S. Products | 63.4 | $56.4-$ | 70.2 | $79.6+$ | 58.2 | $44.4-$ |
|  | 100 | 89 | 111 | 126 | 92 | 70 |
| No - Other Products | 23.3 | 27.2 | 22.9 | $12.9-$ | 25.4 | 26.4 |
|  | 100 | 117 | 98 | 55 | 109 | 113 |
| Don't Know/Refused | 13.2 | 16.4 | $6.9-$ | 7.5 | 16.4 | $29.2+$ |
|  | 100 | 123 | 52 | 56 | 124 | 220 |

How popular are brands or products made in the United States in the country that you were born in?

|  |  | Los | New |  | San |  |
| ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | Angeles | York | Miami | $\frac{\text { Fran }}{\text { Chicago }}$ |  |
| Top 2 Box (NET) | 80.8 | 79.7 | 82.9 | 75.8 | 86.8 | 84.3 |
|  | 100 | 99 | 103 | 94 | 108 | 104 |
| Very Popular | 61.2 | 57.3 | 66.4 | 67.3 | 54.4 | 56.2 |
|  | 100 | 94 | 109 | 110 | 89 | 92 |
|  | 19.6 | 22.4 | 16.5 | $8.5-$ | $32.4+$ | 28.0 |
| Somewhat Popular | 100 | 115 | 84 | 43 | 166 | 143 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Not Too Popular | 5.2 | 7.0 | 3.4 | 3.7 | 6.1 | 4.7 |
|  | 100 | 135 | 65 | 71 | 118 | 90 |
| Not At All Popular | 3.6 | 4.3 | 2.7 | 4.9 | 2.0 | 2.0 |
|  | 100 | 119 | 74 | 136 | 55 | 55 |
| Don't Know/Refused | 10.4 | 9.0 | 11.1 | 15.6 | 5.1 | 9.1 |
|  | 100 | 86 | 106 | 150 | 49 | 87 |

## Are American brands advertised in the U.S. becoming more popular in your country of origin?

|  |  | Los | New |  | San |  |  |
| ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | Angeles | York |  | Miami |  | Fran | Chicago

When you first came to the U.S, did you prefer to buy American products that you had seen advertised in your HOME country?

|  |  | Los | New |  | San |  |
| ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | Angeles | York | Miami | Fran | Chicago |
|  | 70.6 | 71.2 | 72.0 | 73.5 | 60.4 | 65.9 |
| Yes | 100 | 101 | 102 | 104 | 86 | 93 |
| No | 27.1 | 28.4 | 25.2 | 20.1 | 36.6 | 33.1 |
| Don't Know/Unsure/Refused | 100 | 105 | 93 | 74 | 135 | 122 |
|  | 100 | $0.4-$ | 2.8 | $6.3+$ | 3.0 | 1.0 |

Do you ever return for visits to your country of origin?

|  |  | Los | New |  | San |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | Angeles | York | Miami | Eran | Chicago |
| Yes | 65.9 | 72.7+ | 75.9+ | 27.7 - | 65.3 | $80.2+$ |
|  | 100 | 110 | 115 | 42 | 99 | 122 |
| No | 34.1 | 27.3- | 24.1- | 72.3+ | 33.9 | 19.8- |
|  | 100 | 80 | 71 | 212 | 99 | 58 |
| Don't Know/Unsure/Refused | 0.1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.8+ | 0 |
|  | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1302 | 0 |

## During the past year, how many visits did you make?

|  | Total | Los Angeles | New <br> York | Miami | San Fran | Chicago |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0 | 38.1 | 35.0 | 43.3 | 42.0 | 28.3 | 40.0 |
|  | 100 | 92 | 114 | 110 | 74 | 105 |
| 1 | 42.3 | 38.4 | 45.5 | 31.8 | 57.8+ | 46.4 |
|  | 100 | 91 | 108 | 75 | 137 | 110 |
| 2 | 11.7 | 12.3 | 9.1 | 21.3 | 10.3 | 11.5 |
|  | 100 | 105 | 77 | 182 | 88 | 98 |
| 3 | 3.1 | 4.5 | 1.4 | 3.9 | 2.5 | 2.1 |
|  | 100 | 143 | 46 | 126 | 81 | 69 |
| 4 | 2.3 | 4.6+ | 0.7 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
|  | 100 | 201 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5 | 0.5 | 1.0 | 0 | 0.9 | 0 | 0 |
|  | 100 | 194 | 0 | 177 | 0 | 0 |
| 6 | 0.7 | 1.4 | 0 | 0 | 1.0 | 0 |
|  | 100 | 198 | 0 | 0 | 143 | 0 |
| 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
|  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
|  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
|  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 10+ | 1.3 | $2.8+$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
|  | 100 | 222 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Don't know/refused | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
|  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mean | 1.35 | 2.07 | 0.71 | 0.91 | 0.92 | 0.76 |

Have you taken gifts for family, friends, or business associates when you travel to your country of origin?

|  |  | Los | New |  | San |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | Angeles | York | Miami | Fran | Chicago |
| Yes | 84.6 | 84.5 | 86.9 | 87.6 | 77.8 | 81.8 |
|  | 100 | 100 | 103 | 104 | 92 | 97 |
| No | 15.4 | 15.5 | 13.1 | 12.4 | 22.2 | 18.2 |
|  | 100 | 100 | 85 | 80 | 144 | 118 |
| Don't Know/Unsure/Refused | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
|  | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

## What type of gifts do you take or send?

|  |  | Los | New |  | San |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | Angeles | York | Miami | Fran | Chicago |
| Art work | 4.1 | 1.2 | 6.5 | 8.5 | 8.7 | 4.3 |
|  | 100 | 29 | 157 | 205 | 210 | 105 |
| Clothing | 86.0 | 84.0 | 86.2 | 84.2 | 86.8 | 98.0 |
|  | 100 | 98 | 100 | 98 | 101 | 114 |
| Compact Discs or Cassette Tapes | 10.9 | 10.4 | 13.0 | 7.8 | 10.6 | 8.8 |
|  | 100 | 96 | 120 | 71 | 97 | 81 |
| Computers/Software | 0.5 | 0 | 1.7 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
|  | 100 | 0 | 339 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Cosmetics | 1.7 | 0 | 4.7+ | 0 | 1.8 | 2.0 |
|  | 100 | 0 | 277 | 0 | 108 | 116 |
| Electronic Equipment | 22.5 | 18.2 | 29.4 | 12.7 | 25.7 | 28.5 |
|  | 100 | 81 | 130 | 56 | 114 | 126 |
| Food | 2.1 | 2.9 | 1.4 | 0 | 4.2 | 0 |
|  | 100 | 137 | 66 | 0 | 197 | 0 |
| Furniture | 1.9 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 0 | 3.4 | 0 |
|  | 100 | 112 | 110 | 0 | 178 | 0 |
| Home Furnishings (not furniture) | 9.3 | 10.0 | 8.3 | 12.5 | 10.7 | 5.2 |
|  | 100 | 107 | 89 | 134 | 115 | 56 |
| Jewelry | 6.4 | 1.7- | 11.0 | 11.6 | 13.2 | 5.5 |
|  | 100 | 27 | 172 | 182 | 206 | 86 |
| Liquor | 4.8 | 0 - | 9.7+ | 16.0+ | 9.9 | 0 |
|  | 100 | 0 | 203 | 334 | 208 | 0 |
| Perfume | 23.1 | 18.0 | $31.8+$ | 34.8 | 21.9 | 12.7 |
|  | 100 | 78 | 138 | 150 | 95 | 55 |
| Small Household Appliances | 12.0 | 9.2 | 15.6 | 9.1 | 17.9 | 12.2 |
|  | 100 | 76 | 130 | 75 | 148 | 101 |
| Sporting Goods | 11.2 | 14.4 | 9.5 | 0 | 11.8 | 8.5 |
|  | 100 | 128 | 84 | 0 | 105 | 76 |
| Toys | 7.1 | 8.1 | 4.9 | 9.6 | 7.7 | 5.7 |
|  | 100 | 115 | 70 | 136 | 109 | 81 |
| Other | 6.4 | 7.5 | 5.8 | 8.8 | 5.2 | 1.4 |
|  | 100 | 117 | 90 | 138 | 82 | 21 |
| Don't Know/Refused | 2.1 | 2.2 | 3.2 | 0 | 1.8 | 0 |
|  | 100 | 102 | 153 | 0 | 85 | 0 |

Do people like yourself, who have lived in the United States prefer to purchase U.S. products when they return to their HOME countries?

|  |  | Los | New |  | San |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | Angeles | York | Miami | Fran | Chicago |
| Yes | 66.1 | 70.7 | 59.6 | 84.1+ | 56.9 | 58.7 |
|  | 100 | 107 | 90 | 127 | 86 | 89 |
| No | 25.5 | 23.0 | 29.2 | 11.9- | 34.4 | 29.0 |
|  | 100 | 90 | 114 | 47 | 135 | 113 |
| Don't Know/Unsure/Refused | 8.4 | 6.3 | 11.2 | 4.0 | 8.7 | 12.3 |
|  | 100 | 75 | 134 | 48 | 103 | 147 |

Thinking about all the advertising you see or hear which ads do you find to be the most persuasive for you to try a product or service

|  |  | Los | New |  | San |  |  |
| ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | Angeles | York |  | Miami | Fran | Chicago |
| English | 34.6 | 35.4 | 34.2 |  | 27.2 | 39.8 | 39.2 |
| Spanish | 47.9 | 48.5 | 44.2 | 55 | 47.2 | 45.4 |  |
| A Little Of Both Languages | 17.5 | 16.1 | 21.6 | 17.8 | 13 | 15.4 |  |

## Thinking about all the advertising you see or hear which ads do you find that you

 understand the most?|  | Los |  | New | San |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | Angeles | York | Miami | Fran | Chicago |
| English | 28.1 | 27.9 | 31.5 | 19.3- | 31.8 | 29.1 |
| Spanish | 52.7 | 53.6 | 46.7- | 62.5+ | 49.9 | 53.5 |
| A Little Of Both Languages | 19.3 | 18.5 | 21.9 | 18.2 | 18.3 | 17.5 |

## Thinking about all the advertising you see or hear which ads do you find that you prefer the most?

|  | Total | Los | New | San |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Angeles | York | Miami | Fran | Chicago |
| English | 33.5 | 31.6 | 36.4 | 29.6 | 37.4 | 37.1 |
| Spanish | 48.1 | 48.4 | 44.6 | 54.2 | 46.7 | 49 |
| A Little Of Both Languages | 18.3 | 19.9 | 19 | 16.1 | 16 | 13.8 |

Thinking about all the advertising you see or hear which ads do you find to be the most persuasive for you to try a product or service?

|  | Total | COUNTRY |  |  | 0 F | ORIGIN |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Puerto |  | Central | South | Dominican |
|  |  | Mexico | Rico | Cuba | America | America | Republic |
| English | 34.6 | 32 | 57.4+ | 32.9 | 22.4 - | 31.9 | 27 |
| Spanish | 47.9 | 51.1 | 26.9 - | 52.8 | 59.6+ | 43.8 | 53.1 |
| A Little Of Both Languages | 17.5 | 16.9 | 15.7 | 14.3 | 17.9 | 24.2 | 19.9 |

## Thinking about all the advertising you see or hear which ads do you find that you understand the most?

|  |  | C O U N T R Y | O F | O R I G I N N |  |  |  |  |
| ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Puerto |  |  |  |  | Central | South Dominican |
|  | Total | Mexico | Rico | Cuba | America | America | Republic |  |
| English | 28.1 | 26.1 | $64.0+$ | 24.9 | $9.1-$ | 28.9 | $13.4-$ |  |
| Spanish | 52.7 | $57.6+$ | $20.3-$ | 58.1 | $66.0+$ | 44.1 | $67.8+$ |  |
| A Little Of Both Languages | 19.3 | 16.3 | 15.7 | 17 | 25 | $27.0+$ | 18.8 |  |

Thinking about all the advertising you see or hear which ads do you find that you prefer the most?

|  | Total | C O U N T R Y |  |  | O F <br> America | OR I G I N |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Puerto |  |  | South | Dominican |
|  |  | Mexico | Rico | Cuba |  | America | Republic |
| English | 33.5 | 30.3 | $61.7+$ | 31.8 | 15.8- | 32.9 | 29.9 |
| Spanish | 48.1 | 52.4+ | 22.0 - | 56.1 | $57.6+$ | 42.8 | 54.3 |
| A Little Of Both Languages | 18.3 | 17.3 | 16.3 | 12.2 | $26.7+$ | 24.3 | 15.8 |

# IX. <br> $\mathbf{S} \star \mathbf{T} \star \mathbf{A} \star \mathbf{R}$ Personality Ratings 



## IX. $\quad S^{*} \mathbf{T}^{*} A^{*}$ R Personality Ratings

## A. Introduction

This section provides highlights from the most recent STAR PR ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ Reports for both Hispanic Adults and Teens. This data presented was not collected in the survey for the 1996 U.S. Hispanic Market Study. The STAR Personality Ratings, STAR PR ${ }^{T M}$, are national syndicated reports measuring the Awareness and Favorability of key Personalities and Celebrities. This report is conducted among Hispanic Adults 18-54 and Hispanic Teenagers 12-17 years of age, and covers the following personality and celebrity categories:

Actors/Actresses<br>Music Entertainers<br>TV Announcers/Show Hosts

Each STAR PR $^{\text {TM }}$ report has the following five key measures:

1) Total Awareness (percent of respondents who are aware of the Personality)
2) STAR PR ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ Score (percent who named Personality as one of their favorites)
3) Favorability Rating (average Personality's rating)
4) Index of each Personality's STAR PR ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ Score and Awareness Score against average for the Category
5) Ranking of Indices by Category

Each Personality is measured as follows:

1) Awareness ("Have you heard of ...?")
2) Favorability ("Is he/she one of your favorites?" and
3) "... rate Personality on a five-point scale.")

Demographic cross tabulations for all key measures are included in the report.
Age
Sex
Reported Markets: Total U.S., Los Angeles, New York, Miami, Texas
Employment Status
Country of Origin
Born In/Out of U.S.A.

The surveys are conducted twice a year. A random sample is drawn in the eight top Hispanic markets which represent $58 \%$ of total U.S. Hispanics. The selected markets and sample sizes are:

| Los Angeles - | 200 | Dallas/Ft. Worth - | 100 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| New York - | 200 | Houston - | 100 |
| Miami - | 200 | San Antonio - | 100 |
| San Francisco - | 100 | Chicago - | 100 |

The surveys are conducted by telephone using Strategy Research Corporation's CATI (Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing) Center in Miami. Sample size for Performers Report I is 1,100 Hispanic Adults 18-54 years of age, and for Performers II, the sample size is 550 Hispanic Teens 12-17 years of age. There are 75 mainly Hispanic Personalities included on the questionnaire for each survey.

The STAR PR $^{\mathrm{TM}}$ have been designed to be flexible. Should you require something other than the regular report, the report can be customized to fit your needs. Here are some of the customized reports that can be produced:

Adding Personalities on a Proprietary Basis
Data Tracking Wave-to-Wave
Special Report on one or more Personalities
Special Report on Local Market Personalities
For more information about the STAR Personality Ratings report please call our Miami offices at (305) 649-5400.

## B. Hispanic Celebrity Ratings: Hispanic Adults 18-54

The STAR PR ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ Score indicates that $26 \%$ of the Respondents who were Aware of Thalia gave her a top rating as 'uno de mis favoritos/one of my favorites', and $19 \%$ of the respondents who were Aware of Cristina rated her highest for favorability. The Awareness Score simply indicates that $86 \%$ of the respondents were Aware of Lucia Mendez and $85 \%$ were Aware of Don Francisco.

PERFORMERS REPORT I
Adults 18-54
Spring Report-April 1995

| Type of <br> Performer | Type of <br> Rating | Personality | Ratings (Pct. <br> Response) |
| :--- | :---: | :--- | :---: |
| Actor/Actress | STAR PR ${ }^{T M}$ | Thalia | 26 |
| Actor/Actress | Awareness | Lucia Mendez | 86 |
| TV Announcer/Host | STAR PR ${ }^{T M}$ | Cristina | 19 |
| TV Announcer/Host | Awareness | Don Francisco | 85 |
| Music Entertainer | STAR PR ${ }^{T M}$ | Juan Gabriel | 27 |
| Hispanic Music Group | STAR PR ${ }^{T M}$ | Los Bukis | 22 |

Source: Strategy Research Corporation

Some performers have significant differences in their scores when cross tabulations are analyzed. For example:

Angelica Maria had a higher STAR PR ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ Score among respondents born outside the U.S. (19) as opposed to respondents born in the U.S. (15). This was also true of Maribel Guardia - (15) vs. (5). This relationship was reversed for Andy Garcia, Paul Rodriguez, and John Leguizamo. Thalia's STAR PR ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ Score, however, was relatively even among those born in and those born outside of the U.S.

Eduardo Yañes was significantly more popular among women (21) than among men (9), as was Eduardo Capetillo and Eduardo Palomo. Antonio Banderas, Alberto Vazquez, and Adela Noriega were equally well regarded by both sexes. Men gave higher STAR PR ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ Scores to Thalia, Edward James Olmos, and Andy Garcia, than did women.

Among TV Hosts/Announcers, Daisy Fuentes had a much higher STAR PR ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ score among males (20) than among females (11). This relationship was reversed for Pedro Sevcec - (15) among females vs. (10) among males - and for Cristina - (21) among females vs. (17) among males. Cristina, Daisy Fuentes, Enrique Gratas, Don Francisco, and Raul Velazco all indexed above average among respondents born inside and born outside of the U.S. Maria Celeste indexed higher among those born inside the US but below average among U.S. born respondents. Lily Estefan indexed higher with U.S.-born respondents than among those born outside the U.S.

The STAR PR ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ Scores and Awareness percentages among Music Stars reflect the diverse tastes of Hispanics when analyzed by age, sex, country of origin, and language spoken at home. As expected, some stars had regional appeal while others crossed over national and demographic boundaries. For example, Los Bukis and Los Tigres del Norte had higher STAR PR ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ Scores among Mexican respondents than among all other respondents. On the other hand, Ana Gabriel scored equally well among respondents from all nationalities. Among Puerto Rican respondents, Tito Puente had the highest STAR $\mathrm{PR}^{\mathrm{TM}}$ score (37). Cuban respondents scored Gloria Estefan highest (38), and among Mexican respondents, Vicente Fernandez scored highest (33). Female respondents gave Juan Gabriel (31), Vicente Fernandez (27), and Ana Gabriel (25) the highest STAR PR ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ scores, while males preferred Vicente Fernandez (26) and Gloria Estefan (25).

The STAR PR ${ }^{\mathrm{TM}}$ Score indicates that $38 \%$ of Hispanic Teens who were Aware of John Leguizamo gave him a top rating as "uno de mis favoritos," and $20 \%$ of Hispanic Teens who were Aware of Daisy Fuentes rated her highest for favorability. The Awareness Score simply indicates that $75 \%$ of Hispanic Teens were Aware of Paul Rodriguez, $83 \%$ were Aware of Beavis \& Butt-Head, and $93 \%$ were aware of Gloria Estefan. Some performers have significant differences in their scores when cross tabulations are analyzed. For example: Eduardo Capetillo's STAR PR ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ Score was twice as high for females (32) as it was for males (16). These results were reversed for Paul Rodriguez who scored (27) among males and (13) among females.

| PERFORMERS REPORT II <br> Teens 12-17 <br> Spring Report-April 1995 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Type of | Type of |  | Ratings (Pct. |
| Performer | Rating | Personality | Response) |
| Actor/Actress | STAR PR ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ | John Leguizamo | 38 |
| Actor/Actress | Awareness | Paul Rodriguez | 75 |
| TV Announcer/Host | Awareness | Beavis \& Butt-Head | 83 |
| Non-Animated TV |  |  |  |
| Announcer/Host | STAR PR ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ | Daisy Fuentes | 20 |
| Male TV Announcer/ |  |  |  |
| Host | STAR PR ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ | Emilio Aragon | 15 |
| Music Entertainer | Awareness | Gloria Estefan | 93 |

The STAR PR ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ Scores and Awareness percentages among Music Stars reflect the diverse tastes of Hispanics when analyzed by age, sex, country of origin and language spoken at home. As expected, some stars had regional appeal while others crossed over national and demographic boundaries. For example, Barrio Boyzz had a higher STAR PR ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ Score among Females (26) than among Males (19). Further, Mark Anthony scored higher among respondents born in the U.S. (21) compared to respondents born outside of the U.S. (14).

The highest STAR PR ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ Scores among Hispanic Music Stars for various cross tabulations were as follows:

## HISPANIC MUSIC STARS <br> STAR PR ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ <br> Spring Report - April 1995

| Type of Respondent | Music Star | STAR PR ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | Lucero | 32 |
| Mexicans | Lucero | 34 |
| Cubans | Jerry Rivera | 45 |
| Los Angeles | Cristian Castro | 32 |
| Dallas | Selena | 40 |
| Males | Jerry Rivera | 32 |
| Females | Lucero | 36 |

Source: Strategy Research Corporation

The death of tejano singer Selena has left a void in the heart of the Hispanic music industry. Selena was a favorite among U.S. Hispanics. Her STAR PR ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ Index was 155 among teens. She had a STAR PR ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ Score of 31 for both males and females. Further, Selena's score among Mexican respondents was 32.

## Selected Product Usage



## X. SELECTED PRODUCT USAGE

## A. Personal Product Usage

The 1996 U.S. Hispanic Market survey includes a series of questions regarding the personal incidence of use of 111 consumer products. These specific products are grouped into 11 product categories ranging from health and medicinal aids through various food groups to health and beauty aids. Each product category is cross-tabulated in the following tables by first a General market to Hispanic market comparison including; Total, Total non-Hispanics, non-Hispanic Whites/Other, and African Americans as well as all Hispanics. Secondly, tables are broken out by the top five U.S. Hispanic markets, including in rank order; Los Angeles, New York, Miami, San Francisco and Chicago;

- The U.S. General Market \& The U.S. Hispanic Market Comparison
- The Top 5 U.S. Hispanic Market Comparison
- Personal Product Usage Highlights

While the analysis points out the major differences between the General Market and Hispanic markets, it is beneficial to focus on the similarities in product category consumption and past 30 day purchase patterns, which illustrate the need to reach the Hispanic consumer as a vital component of the overall marketing plan. The summary section illustrates the highlights of incidence of use for selected personal product consumption patterns.

If your company is producing or marketing personal consumer goods, you will be able to see how each product fares in the U.S. Hispanic market compared to the same product in the U.S. General market. Further, comparisons of incidence of product usage by market segmentation including an index of Hispanics to non-Hispanic Whites/Other and another index of Hispanics to African Americans easily illustrate similarities and differences in specific product usage patterns. In addition, among the top five Hispanic markets, you will be able to see the highest incidence of product usage among all Hispanics as well as similarities and differences in consumption across markets.

## Product Categories

The 11 product categories included, in order, are:

- Health and Medicinal Aids
- Women's Products
- Condiments/Staples
- Alcoholic Beverages
- Meats
- Snack Items
- Dairy Products
- Desserts and Sweets
- Beverages
- Health and Beauty Aids
- Breakfast Foods

Plus Personal Credit Card Ownership for:

- American Express
- Visa
- MasterCard
- Diners Club card
- Discover card
- American Express OPTIMA card


## The U.S. General Market \& The U.S. Hispanic Market Comparison

For each product category, the first tabulation shown is the General Market vs. Hispanic Market, as in the table below. Shown here for the product category "Women's Products Used In The Past 30 Days" are: home permanents, hand cream/lotion, lipstick/lip gloss, mascara, eye shadow, eye liner, nail polish, tampons, sanitary napkins, panty shields/liners, in-home pregnancy test, perfume/cologne, a hair coloring product, hair spray, styling gels/lotions and hair mousse.

For each product the incidence of use in the past 30 days among women in the general market, classified as either White/Other (non-Hispanic) or African American, and the Hispanic market are shown. To the right of these percentages, are an indices of the Hispanic market segment to two general market classifications; White/Other and to African American. In this table, the Total .Non-Hispanic market is considered the base for indexing; that is, "100."

For example, for the first product, "home permanents," $7.3 \%$ of White/Other women report having used "home permanents" in the past 30 days, as compared to $12.6 \%$ of Hispanic women. Because the incidence of use is higher among the Hispanic women, the index shows a difference of higher usage at 171. Conversely, the incidence of using "home permanents" in the past 30 days among African American non-Hispanic women is $24.7 \%$ compared to $12.6 \%$ for Hispanic women. Because the incidence of use of home permanents among Hispanic women is half that of African American women, the index shows the lower usage at 51.


| WOMEN'S PRODUCTS PURCHASED IN PAST 30 DAYS <br> (Continued) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | TOTAL | Total | Non Gene White/ Other | panic Market Afr/ Amer | Hlispanic | Index of Hisp to Wh/Oth | Index of Hisp to At/Am |
| Sanitary Napkins | 46.9 | 42.9 | 39.3 | 57.8 | 73.9 | 188 | 128 |
| Panty Shields/Liners | 41.3 | 41.6 | 39.3 | 51.4 | 39.4 | 100 | 77 |
| In-Home Preg Test | 3.5 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 2.7 | 5.7 | 170 | 214 |
| Perfume/Cologne | 74.0 | 73.5 | 72.1 | 79.4 | 77.4 | 107 | 98 |
| Hair Coloring Prod | 28.0 | 26.8 | 26.2 | 29.4 | 36.0 | 138 | 122 |
| Hair Spray | 61.6 | 61.2 | 63.5 | 51.8 | 64.1 | 101 | 124 |
| Styling Gels/Lotions | 47.9 | 47.7 | 43.4 | 64.0 | 51.5 | 119 | 80 |
| Hair Mousse | 28.2 | 25.1 | 28.1 | 12.8 | 49.5 | 176 | 388 |
| Source: Strategy Research Corporation First five columns represent Percentages Last two columns represent Index |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

"Tampons," have a lower incidence of use by Hispanic females (14.4\%) than by either African American females (33.5\%) or White/Other females (36.1\%). The resulting indices of 43 Hispanics to African Americans and 40 for Hispanics to Whites/Other highlights that lower incidence.

## The Top 5 U.S. Hispanic Market Comparison

For each product category, the second tabulation shown illustrates the Top 5 Hispanic markets, such as in the table below. For our purposes, the table below for "Women's Products Used In The Past 30 Days" details product usage percentages for Los Angeles, New York, Miami, San Francisco and Chicago.

Among the products listed for this category, "hand cream/lotion" has the highest use among Hispanic females, $85.0 \%$. Among the top five markets listed, Hispanic women in the Miami market have the highest reported incidence of use of "hand cream/lotion" (88.6\%).

| WOMEN'S PRODUCTS PURCHASED IN PAST 30 DAYS |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | TOP 5 HISPANIC MARKETS |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Los | New |  | San |  |
|  | TOTAL | Angeles | York | Miami | Francisco | Chicago |
| Home Permanents | 12.6 | 10.4 | 17.2 | 13.0 | 7.5 | 11.7 |
| HandCream/Lotion | 85.0 | 82.0 | 87.0 | 88.6 | 87.5 | 82.8 |
| Lipstick/Lip Gloss | 72.7 | 68.1 | 76.3 | 73.2 | 74.2 | 80.8 |
| Mascara | 44.2 | 47.6 | 45.7 | 35.9 | 41.7 | 40.8 |
| Eye Shadow | 46.4 | 47.7 | 44.7 | 43.2 | 52.2 | 45.9 |
| Eye Liner | 55.1 | 55.4 | 58.5 | 47.7 | 58.2 | 52.6 |
| Nail Polish | 61.3 | 56.0 | 70.4 | 66.5 | 49.8 | 58.9 |
| Tampons | 14.4 | 14.8 | 15.1 | 12.6 | 13.5 | 14.3 |
| Sanitary Napkins | 73.9 | 81.2 | 74.8 | 58.1 | 66.3 | 73.6 |
| Panty Shields/Liners | 39.4 | 42.9 | 40.2 | 32.7 | 35.4 | 35.4 |
| In-Home Preg Test | 5.7 | 7.2 | 4.9 | 5.0 | 3.4 | 4.8 |
| Perfume/Cologne | 77.4 | 71.8 | 84.1 | 85.0 | 72.9 | 72.6 |
| Hair Coloring Prod | 36.0 | 31.6 | 37.7 | 51.2 | 27.8 | 31.7 |
| Hair Spray | 64.1 | 61.3 | 71.1 | 64.3 | 61.7 | 54.9 |
| Styling Gels/Lotions | 51.5 | 49.5 | 58.3 | 49.2 | 49.9 | 43.1 |
| Hair Mousse | 49.5 | 52.3 | 49.3 | 45.2 | 47.5 | 46.9 |
| Source: Strategy Research Corporation Figures in each row represent a Percentage |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## Personal Product Usage Highlights

A few graphs highlighting the differences and similarities of incidence of use among Hispanics compared to Whites/Other and African Americans for various personal product categories are illustrated. Interestingly, many more similarities than differences appear in consumption patterns.


The Hispanic market segment has a significantly higher incidence of use for several products within the personal product category, Health \& Medicinal Aids, than the White/Other or African American segments.
"Cough syrup" has a high incidence of use 34.3\% - Hispanics, compared to $13.6 \%$ Whites/Other and $21.2 \%$ African Americans; "cough drops," $26.2 \%$ usage among Hispanics, is the same as African Americans, $25.5 \%$ but high compared to $17.2 \%$ among Whites/Other.

Though incidence of "eye wash/drops" is similar between the White/Other and African American segments (about one in four), it is slightly higher, $37.6 \%$ among Hispanics.
"Laxatives," with an incidence of $16.3 \%$ among Hispanics is more than double that of Whites/Other, 6.4\%.
"Indigestion remedies" have a slightly higher incidence among Hispanics (used by 4 out of 10 Hispanics), compared to about one-third of Whites/Other and fewer (1 out of 4) African Americans.

In the feminine hygiene group of products taken from the Women's Product category, Hispanic females have a significantly higher incidence of use of "sanitary napkins" (73.9\%) compared to $39.3 \%$ among White/Other females and $57.8 \%$ among African American females.


Conversely, "tampons" have a significantly lower incidence of use among Hispanic females, $14.4 \%$, compared to $36.1 \%$ among White/Other females and $33.5 \%$ among African American females.

Meanwhile, incidence of purchase of "panty shields/liners," is the same among both the White/Other and Hispanic female segments ( $39.3 \%$ and $39.4 \%$, respectively) yet, higher among the Black females, $51.4 \%$.
"In-home pregnancy tests" have a higher incidence of usage among the Hispanic females than either the White/Other or African American female segments. Of all products within this category, "in-home pregnancy tests" have the lowest incidence of past thirty day purchase for all women; White/Other, African American and Hispanic.

Hispanics' consumption of "any alcoholic beverage," $44.8 \%$, is lower than that of their White/Other counterparts (49.0\%) but higher than the African American segment, 34.5\%.


In terms of liquor products (including; brandy/cognac, rum, scotch/bourbon, vodka, gin, tequila, cordials/liqueurs and dinner/table wines), Hispanic consumption is lower than both other market segments. Hispanics "liquor" consumption at $37.9 \%$ is much lower than Whites/Other at $54.0 \%$ and somewhat lower than African Americans at 47.8\%.
"Beer" consumption, either imported or domestic, is relatively the same among Hispanics and Whites/Other, yet somewhat lower among African Americans.

The Hispanic market segment usage of Desserts and Sweets is higher in most cases ( 7 out of 10 of the products) than among the White/Other market segment. The African American market segment has a higher incidence of usage than Hispanics for 6 of the 10 products listed.


Hispanics have the highest personal consumption for "gelatin" (60.7\%), significantly higher than either Whites/Other at $27.5 \%$ and African Americans at 28.0\%.

Hispanics also have a higher consumption of "snack cakes" (40.8\%) compared to Whites/Other ( $25.5 \%$ ), but lower than African Americans (43.1\%).

African Americans have the highest incidence of usage for "ice cream" at $84.8 \%$, compared to $77.8 \%$ usage among Hispanics and $75.3 \%$ among Whites/Other.

Meanwhile, Hispanics have not developed a taste for "artificial sweeteners," based on an incidence of use of $23.1 \%$ for Hispanics, compared to a higher incidence of use for Whites/Other at $30.7 \%$, yet similar to African Americans at $24.9 \%$.

In the Cold Beverage product category, Hispanics stand out as consumers of "Fruit Nectars," 52.4\%, about twice the amount for either Whites/Other, $23.2 \%$ and African Americans, $28.2 \%$.


Hispanics also consume "tomato juice" substantially more frequently, $32.7 \%$ in the past 30 days, than either Whites/Other, 21.1\% and African Americans, 21.2\%.

Diet soft drinks do not do well among Hispanics. Hispanics consume less "diet cola" and "diet non-cola" ( $23.7 \%$ and $18.9 \%$ respectively), than the Whites/Other segment ( $38.1 \%$ and $26.7 \%$ respectively) or the African American segment, ( $31.2 \%$ and $24.4 \%$ respectively). As we saw earlier with the low usage of artificial sweeteners, the Hispanic taste preference appears to be consistent in its consumption of the real sugar/sweet taste.

Compared to the other market segments, Hispanics have higher consumption of coffee products and a lower consumption of tea in the Hot Beverage product category.


Hispanics have a significantly higher incidence of use of "Latin Instant Coffee" (33.3\%), "Decaf Instant Coffee" (33.3\%), "Regular Instant Coffee" (43.7\%), "Latin Ground Coffee" ( $40.5 \%$ ), and 'Decaf Ground Coffee" (30.0\%) than the other market segments.

The only time Whites/Other have a higher incidence of use in this category is for, "Regular Ground Coffee," $51.7 \%$ compared to $46.8 \%$ for Hispanics and $42.8 \%$ for African Americans.

African Americans have the highest incidence of use for "Regular Tea" used by about twothirds, compared to about one-half in both the Whites/Other and Hispanic market segments.

Considering the product category, Breakfast Foods, Hispanics overall have a lower incidence of use on a product by product comparison in relation to the other market segments.

The one outstanding instance of higher incidence of use among Hispanics is for "hot cereals" where Hispanics have an incidence of use of $48.3 \%$ compared to $29.1 \%$ among Whites/Other, and no real difference from African Americans with an incidence of use of $48.4 \%$.


Incidence of use of "Cold cereals" is slightly lower in the Hispanic segment as compared to the African American or White/Other segments; $57.4 \%$ inciderice of personal consumption within the past thirty days compared to $74.2 \%$ and $70.5 \%$, respectively.
"Powder instant breakfast" has the lowest incidence of use, about 1 out of every 10 respondents, among all market segments.

## B. Household Product Usage

The 1996 U.S. Hispanic Market survey includes a series of questions regarding Hispanic household incidence of use of 80 consumer products and intent to purchase on 14 other household products, plus past 30 day habits for 5 different types of fast food/take-away restaurants. The initial 80 different consumer products are grouped into 11 product categories ranging from Frozen Foods through Fresh Food groups onto Bottled/Canned, and Packaged Food groups to Paper Products and Cleaning Products. Intent to purchase products consists of another 3 product groupings. Each specific product fits into this household definition due to its' household product nature. These product categories are shown in the following tables by a General market to Hispanic market comparison as used previously and broken out by the top five U.S. Hispanic markets, Los Angeles, New York, Miami, San Francisco and Chicago.

- The U.S. General Market \&. The U.S. Hispanic Market Comparison
- The Top 5 U.S. Hispanic Market Comparison
- Household Product Usage Highlights

The 11 product categories included, in order, are:
Household Products

- Frozen Foods
- Household Cleaning Products
- Laundry Products
- Paper/Plastic Wraps/Bags
- Packaged Foods
- Fresh Vegetables
- Fresh Dairy/Meat
- Bottled/Canned Goods
- Pet Products
- Baby Products

Intent to Buy in Next 60 Days:

- Large Ticket Items
- Auto Suppies/Parts
- Electronic Items

And Shopping Habits, Fast Food Restaurant Types Eaten From in the Past 30 Days:

- Hamburger
- Pizza
- Chicken
- Mexican/Taco
- Chinese


## The U.S. General Market \& The U.S. Hispanic Market Comparison

For each household product category, the first cross-tabulation shown is the General Market vs. Hispanic Market, such as in the table below. Shown here for the household product category "Staples Purchased In The Past 30 Days," cornmeal, flour, shortening, olive oil and salad/cooking oil are listed.

| STAPLES PURCHASED IN PAST 30 DAYS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Non-Hispanic |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | TOTAL |  |  | Afr/ <br> Amer | Hlispanic | Hisp to Wh/Oth | Hisp to Af/Am |
| Cornmeal | 27.2 | 24.3 | 17.8 | 52.7 | 46.4 | 260 | 88 |
| Flour | 51.3 | 49.5 | 42.1 | 82.2 | 62.9 | 149 | 77 |
| Shortening | 30.6 | 25.3 | 19.4 | 51.7 | 65.3 | 337 | 126 |
| Olive Oil | 49.6 | 48.6 | 49.0 | 47.1 | 55.9 | 114 | 119 |
| Salad/Cooking Oil | 71.3 | 68.5 | 64.7 | 85.4 | 89.9 | 139 | 105 |
| First five columns repre Last two columns repres | Percent <br> Index |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Source: Strategy Research | Corporation |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Consider the first product, "cornmeal:" $17.8 \%$ of non-Hispanic Whites/Other respondents report having purchased "cornmeal" in the past 30 days, as compared to $46.4 \%$ of Hispanic respondents. Because the incidence of purchase is higher among the Hispanic market segment, the index shows a difference with higher usage at 260 . Conversely, the incidence of purchasing "cornmeal" in the past 30 days among African American non-Hispanic respondents is $52.7 \%$ compared to $46.4 \%$ for Hispanic respondents. Because the incidence of purchase among the Hispanic market segment is lower, the index shows the lower usage at 88 .

All staples listed show a higher incidence of purchase among the Hispanic market segment than among their non-Hispanic Whites/Other counterparts, however, incidence of purchase for both "cornmeal" and "flour," is higher among the non-Hispanic African American market segment. The resulting indices of 88 Hispanics to non-Hispanic African Americans for "cornmeal" and 77 for Hispanics to non-Hispanic African Americans for "flour" highlights these lower levels. For the product category, Staples, the Whites/Other non-Hispanic market segment has the overall lowest incidences for past 30 day purchase patterns. Does this mean they use less, or perhaps they may be purchasing greater volumes less frequently than either their African American or Hispanic market segment counterparts?

## The Top 5 U.S. Hispanic Market Comparison

For each household product category, the second cross-tabulation shown illustrates the Top 5 Hispanic markets, such as in the table below. For our purposes, the table below for "Staples Purchased In The Past 30 Days" details Hispanic product purchase percentages for Los Angeles, New York, Miami, San Francisco and Chicago.

Among the products listed for this category, "salad/cooking oil" has the highest past thirty day purchase among Hispanics, $89.9 \%$. Among the top five markets listed, Hispanics in the Los Angeles market have the highest reported incidence of purchase of "salad/cooking oil" ( $92.1 \%$ ).

| STAPLES PRODUCTS PURCHASED IN PAST 30 DAYS |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | TOP 5 HISPANIC MARKETS |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Los | New |  | San |  |
|  | TOTAL | Angeles | York | Miami | Francisco | Chicage |
| Cornmeal | 46.4 | 45.7 | 47.7 | 50.2 | 42.4 | 43.0 |
| Flour | 62.9 | 65.0 | 65.4 | 53.3 | 67.0 | 55.8 |
| Shortening | 65.3 | 71.4 | 53.4 | 74.0 | 58.2 | 64.0 |
| Olive Oil | 55.9 | 45.4 | 69.9 | 73.6 | 47.6 | 44.7 |
| Salad/Conking Oil | 89.9 | 92.1 | 88.3 | 89.0 | 85.9 | 89.5 |
| Figures in each row represent a Percentage |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Source: Strategy Research Corporation |  |  |  |  |  |  |

The product least used in this table, by Hispanics, is "cornmeal," at $46.4 \%$, and cornmeal was used least of all by Hispanics in the San Francisco market (42.4\%).

## Household Product Usage Highlights

A few graphs highlighting the differences and similarities of incidence of use among Hispanics compared to Whites/Other and African Americans for various household product categories are illustrated. Interestingly, many more similarities appear than differences in household consumption patterns.


The Hispanic market segment has a significantly higher incidence of purchase for most products within the product category, Household Cleaning Products, than the Whites/Other or African American classifications. Hispanics have a higher incidence of purchase than Whites/Other for: toilet bowl cleaners, pine oil disinfectant, glass cleaners, oven cleaners, dishwashing liquid, scouring cleansers, all purpose liquid cleaners, all purpose powder cleaners and air fresheners.

The only product with a lower incidence of use among Hispanics (42.4\%) is "dishwashing detergent" compared to $67.9 \%$ among Whites/Other and an even higher incidence of use $78.3 \%$ among African Americans.

Therefore, not surprisingly, among the Hispanic market segment "dishwashing liquid" has the highest incidence of use at $84.8 \%$, compared to $73.6 \%$ among White /Others and a slightly higher incidence of use among African Americans, 88.2\%.
"Oven cleaners" have the highest incidence of use among Hispanics (58.5\%), compared to $17.0 \%$ of Whites/Other and $39.8 \%$ of African Americans.

In the Laundry group of products, Hispanic respondents have a significantly higher incidence of purchase of "liquid fabric softener" ( $80.6 \%$ ) compared to $36.7 \%$ among Whites/Other and 60.0\% among African Americans.


All household products within this category have a somewhat higher incidence of use among Hispanics compared to Whites/Other. African Americans incidence of use seems to be more comparable to Hispanics than to Whites/Other for most products within this group.

Both "shortening" (65.3\%) and "cornmeal" (46.4\%) have a significantly higher incidence of use among Hispanics compared to Whites/Other ( $19.4 \%$ and $17.8 \%$ respectively). However, though Hispanics have a higher incidence of purchase than African Americans for "shortening" at $51.7 \%$, African Americans at $52.7 \%$ have a higher incidence of purchase than Hispanics for "cornmeal".


The product with the highest incidence of purchase among Hispanics is "salad/cooking oil", purchased by about 9 out of 10 of all Hispanics in the past thirty days. A similar incidence of purchase is reported among the African American segment, $85.4 \%$, while the Whites/Other segment of the non-Hispanic classification report that about two-thirds have made such a purchase in the past thirty days.

Meanwhile, about one-half of all respondents indicate having purchased "flour" in the past thirty days. Yet, when analyzing by market segmentation, approximately 8 out of 10 African Americans have purchased flour, about two-thirds of Hispanics and only about 4 out of 10 Whites/Other claim to have purchased flour in the past thirty days.

Packaged Foods most traditionally associated with the Hispanic market segment include rice and beans. Considering the product, rice, we see an interesting trend among Hispanics past thirty day purchase patterns. "Packaged regular rice" at $90.5 \%$ among the Hispanics surveyed has the highest incidence of all products within this category. In contrast, "packaged flavored/seasoned rice" has a much lower incidence of use, 30.4\%. "Packaged dry beans/peas" have a much higher incidence of use among Hispanics (76.2\%) compared to Whites/Other (32.0\%) and African Americans (57.2\%).


While a slightly higher incidence of purchase of "powdered fruit drinks" is apparent among Hispanics ( $37.3 \%$ ) compared to Whites/Other ( $24.8 \%$ ), African Americans incidence of purchase for this item is basically the same ( $37.2 \%$ ) as Hispanics.

The product within this category with the lowest overall incidence among all market segments is "dry milk" purchased by less than 1 out of 10 respondents, regardless of classification segmentation.

While apples, oranges, avocados, tomatoes and asparagus all have a higher incidence of purchase among Hispanics than Whites/Other and African Americans, "avocado" purchases by Hispanics are significantly higher ( $77.1 \%$ ) than both other market segments, Whites/Other at $33.3 \%$ and African Americans at $26.5 \%$.

"Fresh corn" however, has a lower incidence of purchase among Hispanics, 59.9\% than it does among both the African American group, $73.2 \%$ or the Whites/Other segment, $64.7 \%$.

The product with the highest incidence of purchase among Hispanics, within the fresh fruit and vegetable product category is "tomatoes," $95.9 \%$ which is higher than both African Americans, $87.7 \%$ and Whites/Other, $82.1 \%$.

Taken from the household product group, Bottled/Canned Goods, are several products of interest, considering the lower incidence of purchase among Hispanics.
"Bottled salad dressing" showed the highest incidence of purchase among African Americans, $82.9 \%$, among the Whites/Other, $67.3 \%$, and lower among Hispanics, $57.1 \%$.


Where we previously saw 3 out of 4 Hispanics with a past thirty day purchase pattern for "packaged dry beans/peas," here we see only 4 out of 10 who indicate having purchased "canned ready to eat beans." Also, whereas fresh tomatoes had the highest incidence of purchase among Hispanics in the fresh fruit \& vegetable category ( $95.9 \%$ ), "canned tomatoes" have an incidence of use of $32.8 \%$, compared to $43.6 \%$ for Whites/Other and $51.1 \%$ for African Americans.
"Canned soup" with the highest incidence of use among the African Americans, $67.7 \%$ and $62.6 \%$ among White Others, is considerably lower among Hispanics, $42.8 \%$.
"Canned Evaporated Milk" showed Hispanic incidence of use second to African Americans ( $34.0 \%$ to $37.9 \%$ ), with Whites/Other scoring a low $14.5 \%$ usage.

Overwhelmingly, Hispanics have much higher purchase patterns for each and every product within the Baby Products category. More than one-third of the Hispanic households (36.0\%) reported purchasing "baby shampoo" and 30 percent of the households purchasing disposable diapers.


Considering the incidence of purchase of Hispanics to the Whites/Other we see significantly higher usage, and even compared to the African American segment, a higher purchase pattern appears. Hispanic households tend to be larger than the traditional non-Hispanic American family unit. The data suppports the larger family unit among Hispanics with the higher incidences of purchase among all products within this group, from "disposable diapers" to "baby food in jars".

Among the Large Ticket Items for which all respondents were asked the intent to purchase in the next 60 days, Hispanics have the highest incidence for "used auto" at $12.2 \%$, double the incidence of Whites/Other, $6.4 \%$ and higher than African Americans at 7.5\%.


All respondents were also asked a similar series of questions regarding Electronic Items, about 1 out of 10 Hispanics surveyed indicated the intent to purchase a "compact disc player," "television set," or "video game system" in the next 60 days. The intention to purchase a "video game system" is much higher among Hispanics (11.1\%) than among the Whites/Other ( $2.5 \%$ ), but about the same as African Americans, $11.5 \%$. African Americans have the highest incidence for intention to purchase a "television set", $17.5 \%$ compared to $10.5 \%$ among the Hispanics and 7.4\% among White /Others.


Credit card ownership is highest in the White/Other segment, $75.2 \%$, as compared to $50.4 \%$ of the African American segment and $46.7 \%$ of the Hispanic segment. The charge card with the highest incidence of ownership, regardless of market segment, is "VISA."


In a comparative analysis, Hispanics have a higher incidence of ownership of the "Diners Club" $2.5 \%$ than Whites/Other at $1.6 \%$ and African Americans at $2.0 \%$. Meanwhile, the Whites/Other segment has an incidence about twice that of Hispanics for the "American Express Card" and one and a half times for both the "VISA" and "MasterCard."

This data would tend support the theory that the Hispanic segment is more cash-oriented than other market segments. This may also indicate why direct marketing efforts toward Hispanics tend to be less successful.

Retailers could offer an acceptable alternative to Hispanics who do not have credit cards. In stores with high Hispanic patronage, savvy retailers should consider offering lay-away plans. This would help to meet the credit needs of the large percentage of Hispanic consumers without major credit cards.


Another illustration of credit card ownership among Hispanics based on place of birth indicates a significantly higher incidence of credit card ownership among those Hispanics born in the U.S.; $61.5 \%$ compared to $42.2 \%$ of Hispanics born ouside of the U.S.

Hispanics born in the U.S. have a significantly higher incidence of use for all major credit cards. This may imply that less acculturated Hispanics need an alternative method for major purchases, such as lay-away plans, or that this segment represents a good opportunity for an educational marketing campaign on the part of the major credit card companies.


A pattern is seen regarding incidence of credit card ownership and level of acculturation. The higher the level of acculturation, the higher the incidence of credit card ownership among Hispanics. This is true for each credit card measured within our survey findings.

## C. Survey Tabulations

The following tables show the tabulations used in the analysis of this section. Included in the tabulations are the data used in this section. The cross tabulations shown are: Market and Acculturation. All data shown this section are Hispanic Adults 18 years of age or older.

On any given line, the first number is a percentage based on the total of all respondents in that column. Where a second figure appears, figure is an index on the total column.

All tables shown have Chi-square significance testing at $95 \%$ confidence. The $+/$ - indicate significance and direction against the expected value.

## Frozen Foods Purchased For Use In Past 30 Days

|  | Los |  |  | New |  | San |
| ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | Angeles | York | Miami | Fran | Chicago |
| Frozen Dinners | 32.5 | 33.4 | 27.5 | 34.7 | 33.2 | 39.0 |
|  | 100 | 103 | 85 | 107 | 102 | 120 |
| Frozen Prepared Vegetables | 39.9 | 41.7 | 38.4 | 40.3 | 37.1 | 37.4 |
|  | 100 | 105 | 96 | 101 | 93 | 94 |
| Plain Frozen Vegetables | 54.0 | 53.5 | 55.0 | 58.5 | 48.9 | 50.7 |
|  | 100 | 99 | 102 | 108 | 91 | 94 |
| Frozen Orange Juice | 41.0 | 44.3 | 36.9 | $29.9-$ | $52.7+$ | 43.6 |
|  | 100 | 108 | 90 | 73 | 129 | 106 |

Household Cleaning Products Purchased For Use In Past 30 Days

|  |  | Los | New |  | San |  |
| ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | Angeles | York | Miami | Fran | Chicago |
| Toilet Bowl Cleaners | 79.4 | $75.5-$ | $85.1+$ | $92.7+$ | $66.4-$ | 72.7 |
|  | 100 | 95 | 107 | 117 | 84 | 91 |
| Pine Oil Disinfectant | 67.7 | 66.5 | 67.7 | 69.3 | 67.5 | 72.2 |
|  | 100 | 98 | 100 | 102 | 100 | 107 |
| Glass Cleaners | 76.4 | 77.0 | 76.4 | 81.9 | 69.9 | 70.1 |
|  | 100 | 101 | 100 | 107 | 92 | 92 |
| Oven Cleaners | 58.5 | 58.0 | $66.9+$ | 57.4 | $46.4-$ | 48.5 |
|  | 100 | 99 | 114 | 98 | 79 | 83 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 100 | 97 | 104 | 99 | 101 | 105 |
|  | 42.4 | 45.5 | 42.8 | $32.6-$ | 44.2 | 40.1 |
| Dishwashing Liquid | 84.8 | 82.4 | 88.0 | 83.6 | 85.9 | 88.7 |
|  | 100 | 107 | 101 | 77 | 104 | 94 |
| Dishwashing Detergent | 71.3 | 69.5 | $76.4+$ | 72.8 | 66.7 | 66.0 |
|  | 100 | 97 | 107 | 102 | 94 | 93 |
| Scouring Cleansers | 80.6 | 80.4 | 83.2 | 85.1 | $68.8-$ | 78.6 |
|  | 100 | 100 | 103 | 106 | 85 | 98 |
| All Purpase Liquid Cleaners |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 100 | 61.0 | 62.8 | 58.3 | 54.8 | 52.6 |
| All Purpose Powder Cleaners | 59.9 | 61.0 | 105 | 97 | 91 | 88 |
|  | 100 | 102 | 73.9 | $80.3+$ | $59.1-$ | 65.3 |
| Air Fresheners | 71.0 | 69.6 | 104 | 113 | 83 | 92 |
|  | 100 | 98 | 104 |  |  |  |
|  | 51.5 | $57.2+$ | 47.1 | $61.3+$ | $31.7-$ | $39.1-$ |
|  | 100 | 111 | 91 | 119 | 62 | 76 |
| Insecticides | 43.4 | 46.1 | 41.6 | 45.4 | $33.5-$ | 42.1 |
|  | 100 | 106 | 96 | 105 | 77 | 97 |

## Laundry Products Purchased For Use In Past 30 Days



## Paper/Plastic Wraps/Bags Purchased For Use In Past 30 Days

|  | Los <br> Angeles |  |  |  | New <br> York |  |
| ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Miami | San | Eran | Chicago |  |  |  |
| Facial Tissue | 76.9 | 77.9 | 75.6 | 76.7 | 74.4 | 78.6 |
|  | 100 | 101 | 98 | 100 | 97 | 102 |
| Paper Towels | 95.0 | 94.0 | 96.3 | 97.6 | $90.2-$ | 96.7 |
|  | 100 | 99 | 101 | 103 | 95 | 102 |
| Plastic Garbage Bags | 85.9 | $82.3-$ | $90.6+$ | 87.9 | 81.9 | 90.1 |
|  | 100 | 96 | 106 | 102 | 95 | 105 |
| Plastic Sandwich Bags | 64.9 | $72.4+$ | $54.8-$ | $55.6-$ | 67.2 | 71.8 |
|  | 100 | 112 | 85 | 86 | 103 | 111 |
| Plastic Wrap | 64.8 | $69.0+$ | $59.0-$ | 64.3 | 62.9 | 63.8 |
|  | 100 | 107 | 91 | 99 | 97 | 99 |
| Aluminum Foil Wrap | 91.5 | 93.2 | 90.8 | 91.2 | 90.6 | 85.7 |
|  | 100 | 102 | 99 | 100 | 99 | 94 |

Staples Purchased For Use In Past 30 Days

|  | Los <br> Total |  |  |  | New <br> Angeles | York |
| ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :--- |
| Cornmeal | 46.4 | 45.7 | 47.7 | 50.2 | 42.4 | San <br> Fran |
| Chicago |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 100 | 99 | 103 | 108 | 91 | 93 |
| Flour | 62.9 | 65.0 | 65.4 | $53.3-$ | 67.0 | 55.8 |
|  | 100 | 103 | 104 | 85 | 107 | 89 |
| Shortening | 65.3 | $71.4+$ | $53.4-$ | $74.0+$ | 58.2 | 64.0 |
|  | 100 | 109 | 82 | 113 | 89 | 98 |
| Olive Oil | 55.9 | $45.4-$ | $69.9+$ | $73.6+$ | 47.6 | $44.7-$ |
|  | 100 | 81 | 125 | 132 | 85 | 80 |
| Salad/Cooking Oil | 89.9 | 92.1 | 88.3 | 89.0 | 85.9 | 89.5 |
|  | 100 | 102 | 98 | 99 | 96 | 100 |

## Packaged Foods Purchased For Use In Past 30 Days

|  |  | Los | New |  | San |  |
| ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | Angeles <br> York | Miami | Eran | Chicago <br> Sliced Bread | 87.4 |
|  | $91.6+$ | 83.9 | $82.0-$ | 85.2 | 87.7 |  |
|  | 100 | 105 | 96 | 94 | 98 | 100 |
| Sliced American Cheese | 69.1 | 70.5 | 72.1 | 67.9 | $59.9-$ | 64.3 |
|  | 100 | 102 | 104 | 98 | 87 | 93 |
| Dry Milk | 9.4 | 9.5 | 6.7 | 13.1 | 7.2 | 13.4 |
|  | 100 | 102 | 72 | 140 | 76 | 143 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Packaged Regular Rice | 90.5 | 91.5 | 91.4 | 92.4 | $82.5-$ | 87.5 |
|  | 100 | 101 | 101 | 102 | 91 | 97 |
| Packaged Flavored/Seasoned Rice | 30.4 | $38.5+$ | $20.8-$ | $22.8-$ | 30.9 | 31.2 |
|  | 100 | 127 | 68 | 75 | 102 | 103 |
| Packaged Dry Beans/Peas | 76.2 | 78.8 | 73.6 | 72.3 | 76.1 | 77.9 |
|  | 100 | 103 | 97 | 95 | 100 | 102 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 40.2 | 39.9 | 42.1 | 45.6 | 32.2 | 35.2 |
| Packaged Dry Soup | 100 | 99 | 105 | 113 | 80 | 88 |
|  | 78.1 | 77.4 | 81.6 | 81.8 | 70.5 | 71.5 |
| Packaged Dry Spaghetti | 100 | 99 | 105 | 105 | 90 | 92 |
|  | 37.3 | 36.7 | $44.1+$ | $29.2-$ | 31.7 | 39.4 |

Fresh Fruit/Vegetables Purchased For Use In Past 30 Days

| Fresh Apples | Total | Los Angeles | New <br> York | Miami | San <br> Fran | Chicago |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 91.5 | 94.1+ | 89.3 | 85.5- | 93.1 | 92.9 |
|  | 100 | 103 | 98 | 94 | 102 | 102 |
| Fresh Peaches | 67.0 | 67.8 | 69.8 | 58.2- | 70.0 | 64.8 |
|  | 100 | 101 | 104 | 87 | 105 | 97 |
| Fresh Oranges | 85.8 | 88.3 | 86.1 | 77.2- | 86.3 | 86.0 |
|  | 100 | 103 | 100 | 90 | 101 | 100 |
| Fresh Avocados | 77.1 | 82.9+ | 72.7 | 58.1- | 85.0 | $86.2+$ |
|  | 100 | 107 | 94 | 75 | 110 | 112 |
| Fresh Corn | 59.9 | 53.4- | 64.1 | 65.4 | 64.8 | 66.3 |
|  | 100 | 89 | 107 | 109 | 108 | 111 |
| Fresh Green Beans | 52.7 | 51.8 | 59.9+ | 48.3 | 45.9 | 48.8 |
|  | 100 | 98 | 114 | 92 | 87 | 93 |
| Fresh Tomatoes | 95.9 | 97.7+ | 94.0 | 93.0 | 97.5 | 96.1 |
|  | 100 | 102 | 98 | 97 | 102 | 100 |
| Fresh Asparagus | 39.7 | 42.1 | 39.4 | 32.0- | 43.1 | 37.9 |
|  | 100 | 106 | 99 | 81 | 108 | 95 |

Fresh Dairy/Meat Purchased For Use In Past 30 Days

|  | Los <br> Total |  |  |  | New <br> Angeles | York |  |  | Miami | Fran | Chicago |
| ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Fresh Beef | 91.9 | 93.0 | 90.2 | 91.5 | 91.9 | 92.1 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 100 | 101 | 98 | 100 | 100 | 100 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fresh Eggs | 96.3 | 97.9 | $94.0-$ | 94.7 | 96.6 | 98.1 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 100 | 102 | 98 | 98 | 100 | 102 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fresh Chicken | 93.3 | 94.2 | 92.7 | 91.7 | 92.6 | 94.5 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 100 | 101 | 99 | 98 | 99 | 101 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Fresh Fish | 64.6 | 62.1 | 69.9 | 64.7 | 65.1 | 59.5 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 100 | 96 | 108 | 100 | 101 | 92 |  |  |  |  |  |

Bottled/Canned Goods Purchased For Use In Past 30 Days

| Bottled Fruit Drinks | Total | Los Angeles | New <br> York | Miami | San <br> Fran | Chicago |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 66.6 | 66.2 | 66.4 | 63.0 | 74.2 | 67.6 |
|  | 100 | 99 | 100 | 95 | 111 | 101 |
| BBQ/Season Sauces | 60.1 | 63.4 | 55.2 | 59.5 | 60.7 | 58.4 |
|  | 100 | 105 | 92 | 99 | 101 | 97 |
| Bottled Salad Dressing | 57.1 | 60.5 | 55.9 | 54.9 | 54.8 | 49.0 |
|  | 100 | 106 | 98 | 96 | 96 | 86 |
| Canned Evaporated Milk | 34.0 | 32.0 | 36.3 | 43.8+ | 22.7- | 33.0 |
|  | 100 | 94 | 107 | 129 | 67 | 97 |
| Canned Soup | 42.8 | 40.9 | 45.0 | 44.6 | 43.3 | 41.8 |
|  | 100 | 96 | 105 | 104 | 101 | 98 |
| Canned Tomato Paste | 54.5 | 49.6- | $63.2+$ | $62.2+$ | 45.5 | 48.0 |
|  | 100 | 91 | 116 | 114 | 84 | 88 |
| Canned Tomato Sauce | 73.2 | 70.6 | 78.2+ | 76.2 | 66.7 | 72.4 |
|  | 100 | 96 | 107 | 104 | 91 | 99 |
| Canned Tomatoes | 32.8 | 33.6 | 26.4- | 34.1 | 38.8 | 40.5 |
|  | 100 | 102 | 81 | 104 | 118 | 124 |
| Canned Chili | 45.4 | 67.6+ | 17.5- | 21.3- | 54.3 | 49.8 |
|  | 100 | 149 | 39 | 47 | 120 | 110 |
| Canned Tuna | 71.7 | 76.1+ | 69.4 | 66.6 | 69.0 | 67.4 |
|  | 100 | 106 | 97 | 93 | 96 | 94 |
| Canned Beans in Water/Salt | 36.2 | 22.5- | 55.4+ | 52.3+ | 19.6- | 36.2 |
|  | 100 | 62 | 153 | 145 | 54 | 100 |
| Canned Ready to Eat Beans | 40.5 | 34.1- | 43.9 | 57.4+ | 30.5- | 45.5 |
|  | 100 | 84 | 108 | 142 | 75 | 112 |
| Canned Vegetables | 55.7 | 59.7 | 52.8 | 58.8 | 40.4- | 55.1 |
|  | 100 | 107 | 95 | 106 | 73 | 99 |
| Canned Spaghetti | 17.7 | 13.8- | 22.4+ | 22.4 | 9.5- | 24.7 |
|  | 100 | 78 | 126 | 126 | 54 | 139 |
| Canned Spaghetti Sauce | 61.2 | 64.7 | 62.7 | 59.2 | 46.7- | 56.8 |
|  | 100 | 106 | 102 | 97 | 76 | 93 |

Pet Products Purchased For Use In Past 30 Days

|  |  | Los | New |  | San |  |
| ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | Angeles | York | Miami | Fran | Chicago |
| Net Purch Cat Food: | 12.9 | 10.5 | 15.9 | 17.2 | 13.0 | 9.1 |
|  | 100 | 81 | 123 | 133 | 100 | 70 |
| Canned Cat Food | 9.4 | 7.7 | 11.1 | 13.9 | 7.7 | 7.7 |
|  | 100 | 81 | 118 | 147 | 81 | 81 |
| Dry Cat Food | 11.5 | 9.1 | 14.9 | 13.5 | 12.0 | 8.5 |
|  | 100 | 80 | 130 | 118 | 105 | 74 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Net Purch Dog Food: | 22.7 | 25.6 | 17.4 | 30.4 | 19.1 | 14.9 |
|  | 100 | 112 | 77 | 134 | 84 | 66 |
| Canned Dog Food | 13.6 | 13.1 | 12.3 | $24.1+$ | 7.1 | 8.9 |
|  | 100 | 97 | 90 | 177 | 52 | 65 |
| Dry Dog Food | 20.7 | 23.9 | $14.7-$ | $27.1+$ | 18.6 | 14.5 |
|  | 100 | 115 | 71 | 131 | 90 | 70 |
| Flea/Tick Care Products | 17.5 | $22.7+$ | $10.5-$ | 21.0 | 14.7 | $8.4-$ |
|  | 100 | 130 | 60 | 120 | 84 | 48 |

Baby Products Purchased For Use In Past 30 Days

|  | Los |  |  |  | New |  | San |  |
| ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: |
|  | Total | Angeles | York | Miami | Fran | Chicago |  |  |
| Baby Food in Jars | 20.0 | 23.4 | 18.5 | 15.3 | 15.5 | 19.8 |  |  |
|  | 100 | 117 | 92 | 77 | 77 | 99 |  |  |
| Infant Cereal | 27.6 | $33.3+$ | 25.5 | $17.2-$ | 24.6 | 25.8 |  |  |
|  | 100 | 120 | 92 | 62 | 89 | 93 |  |  |
| Infant Formula | 17.7 | $21.8+$ | 15.0 | $11.5-$ | 13.3 | 21.2 |  |  |
|  | 100 | 123 | 84 | 65 | 75 | 119 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Baby Shampoo | 36.0 | $43.8+$ | $29.1-$ | $26.6-$ | 32.4 | 37.1 |  |  |
|  | 100 | 122 | 81 | 74 | 90 | 103 |  |  |
| Baby Vitamins | 22.2 | $26.0+$ | 20.7 | 16.3 | 18.5 | 20.6 |  |  |
|  | 100 | 117 | 94 | 73 | 83 | 93 |  |  |
| Disposable Diapers | 29.6 | $35.8+$ | $23.5-$ | $21.1-$ | 26.9 | 34.4 |  |  |
|  | 100 | 121 | 79 | 71 | 91 | 116 |  |  |

Large Ticket Items Household Plans To Buy In Next 60 Days

|  |  | Los <br> Total <br> Angeles | New <br> York |  | Man <br> Momiami | Fran |
| ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Homicago |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 5.7 | $3.1-$ | $9.8+$ | 5.7 | 6.1 | 5.9 |
|  | 100 | 55 | 171 | 100 | 107 | 103 |
| New Automobile | 5.7 | 4.6 | 7.6 | 6.9 | 4.5 | 5.0 |
|  | 100 | 80 | 133 | 120 | 79 | 88 |
| Used Automobile | 12.2 | 13.2 | 12.7 | 9.0 | 11.5 | 11.6 |
|  | 100 | 108 | 104 | 74 | 94 | 95 |
| Truck/Van | 5.4 | 6.0 | 5.3 | 3.7 | 6.3 | 4.3 |
|  | 100 | 111 | 99 | 69 | 117 | 80 |
| Boat | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 3.0 | 3.0 |
|  | 100 | 95 | 83 | 74 | 164 | 161 |

## Auto Supplies/Parts Household Plans To Buy In Next 60 Days

|  |  | Los | New |  | $c$ | San |
| ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | Angeles | York | Miami | Fran | Chicago |
| Car Batteries | 13.8 | 15.3 | 15.7 | 10.3 | 11.2 | 9.1 |
|  | 100 | 110 | 113 | 74 | 81 | 66 |
| Spark Plugs | 30.0 | $40.2+$ | $19.5-$ | $22.5-$ | 30.0 | 22.4 |
|  | 100 | 134 | 65 | 75 | 100 | 75 |
| Motor Oil | 54.1 | $62.8+$ | $43.0-$ | 49.8 | 55.4 | 50.2 |
|  | 100 | 116 | 79 | 92 | 102 | 93 |
| Tires | 23.2 | 26.7 | 20.7 | 22.6 | 16.6 | 20.2 |
|  | 100 | 115 | 89 | 98 | 72 | 87 |

Electronics Household Plans To Buy In Next 60 Days

|  | Los <br> Total |  |  |  | New <br> Angeles | York |  |  | Miami <br> Mran | Chicago <br> Compact Disc Player | 11.7 | 10.1 | 14.5 | 8.8 | 11.0 | 17.4 |
| ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 100 | 86 | 124 | 75 | 94 | 148 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Television Set | 10.5 | 9.7 | 10.3 | 12.7 | 6.3 | 16.9 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 100 | 92 | 98 | 120 | 60 | 160 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Camcorder | 8.9 | 6.8 | $12.8+$ | 10.5 | 3.4 | 10.7 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 100 | 77 | 143 | 118 | 38 | 120 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Personal Computer | 5.0 | 4.3 | 7.3 | 4.5 | 3.0 | 4.8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 100 | 84 | 146 | 90 | 60 | 95 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Video Game System | 11.1 | 10.3 | $14.8+$ | 7.8 | 7.5 | 12.8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 100 | 93 | 133 | 71 | 67 | 116 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Health and Medicinal Aids Used In Past 30 Days

|  |  | Los | New |  | San |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | Angeles | York | Miami | Fran | Chicago |
| Cough drops | 26.2 | 27.7 | 25.3 | 23.8 | 27.0 | 23.9 |
|  | 100 | 106 | 97 | 91 | 103 | 91 |
| Cough Syrup | 34.3 | 35.4 | 32.9 | 35.4 | 32.5 | 33.5 |
|  | 100 | 103 | 96 | 103 | 95 | 98 |
| Eye Wash/Drops | 37.6 | 38.5 | 36.7 | 41.5 | 31.8 | 34.8 |
|  | 100 | 103 | 98 | 110 | 85 | 93 |
| Pain Relieving Rubs/Liquids | 27.3 | 24.1 | 30.9 | 31.5 | 26.3 | 26.5 |
|  | 100 | 88 | 113 | 115 | 96 | 97 |
| Net Headache/Pain Remedy: | 57.4 | 55.0 | 57.2 | 70.3 | 53.6 | 52.0 |
|  | 100 | 96 | 100 | 123 | 93 | 91 |
| Aspirin Formula | 38.6 | 36.2 | 38.4 | 47.8+ | 37.6 | 37.2 |
|  | 100 | 94 | 99 | 124 | 97 | 96 |
| Non-Aspirin Formula | 37.0 | 34.5 | 35.6 | 48.5+ | 37.0 | 34.6 |
|  | 100 | 93 | 96 | 131 | 100 | 94 |
| Cold/Sinus/Allergy Remedy | 38.0 | 37.6 | 40.7 | 39.8 | 35.6 | 30.3 |
|  | 100 | 99 | 107 | 105 | 94 | 80 |

Health and Medicinal Aids Used In Past 30 Days (Con't)

|  |  | Los <br> Angeles | New <br> York |  | Miami |  | San <br> Fran |
| ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | Chicago |  |  |  |  |  |
| Indigestion Aids/Stomach Remedy | 40.0 | 37.4 | 41.3 | $50.4+$ | 33.6 | 39.1 |  |
|  | 100 | 93 | 103 | 126 | 84 | 98 |  |
| Laxatives | 16.3 | 16.0 | 17.7 | 20.3 | 10.2 | 12.6 |  |
|  | 100 | 98 | 109 | 125 | 63 | 77 |  |
|  | 55.3 | 53.8 | 58.3 | 60.1 | $45.6-$ | 55.9 |  |
| Adhesive Bandages | 100 | 97 | 105 | 109 | 82 | 101 |  |
|  | 31.8 | 30.3 | 34.2 | 32.6 | 30.7 | 31.7 |  |
| Suntan/Sunscreen Products | 100 | 95 | 108 | 102 | 97 | 100 |  |
| 'Sunburn Remedy | 18.3 | 18.0 | 17.1 | 23.3 | 15.7 | 18.5 |  |
|  | 100 | 98 | 93 | 127 | 86 | 101 |  |

Women's Products Used In Past 30 Days

| Home Permanents | Total | Los Angeles | New <br> York | Miami | San Fran | Chicago |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 12.6 | 10.4 | 17.2 | 13.0 | 7.5 | 11.7 |
|  | 100 | 83 | 137 | 104 | 60 | 93 |
| Hand Cream/Lotion | 85.0 | 82.0 | 87.0 | 88.6 | 87.5 | 82.8 |
|  | 100 | 97 | 102 | 104 | 103 | 97 |
| Lipstick/Lip Gloss | 72.7 | 68.1 | 76.3 | 73.2 | 74.2 | 80.8 |
|  | 100 | 94 | 105 | 101 | 102 | 111 |
| Mascara | 44.2 | 47.6 | 45.7 | 35.9 | 41.7 | 40.8 |
|  | 100 | 108 | 103 | 81 | 94 | 92 |
| Eye Shadow | 46.4 | 47.7 | 44.7 | 43.2 | 52.2 | 45.9 |
|  | 100 | 103 | 96 | 93 | 112 | 99 |
| Eye Liner | 55.1 | 55.4 | 58.5 | 47.7 | 58.2 | 52.6 |
|  | 100 | 101 | 106 | 86 | 105 | 95 |
| Nail Polish | 61.3 | 56.0 | 70.4+ | 66.5 | 49.8 | 58.9 |
|  | 100 | 91 | 115 | 108 | 81 | 96 |
| Tampons | 14.4 | 14.8 | 15.1 | 12.6 | 13.5 | 14.3 |
|  | 100 | 103 | 105 | 87 | 94 | 99 |
| Sanitary Napkins | 73.9 | 81.2+ | 74.8 | 58.1- | 66.3 | 73.6 |
|  | 100 | 110 | 101 | 79 | 90 | 100 |
| Panty Shields/Liners | 39.4 | 42.9 | 40.2 | 32.7 | 35.4 | 35.4 |
|  | 100 | 109 | 102 | 83 | 90 | 90 |
| In-Home Pregnancy Test | 5.7 | 7.2 | 4.9 | 5.0 | 3.4 | 4.8 |
|  | 100 | 127 | 86 | 88 | 59 | 83 |
| Perfume/Cologne | 77.4 | 71.8- | 84.1+ | 85.0 | 72.9 | 72.6 |
|  | 100 | 93 | 109 | 110 | 94 | 94 |
| A Hair Coloring Product | 36.0 | 31.6 | 37.7 | 51.2+ | 27.8 | 31.7 |
|  | 100 | 88 | 105 | 142 | 77 | 88 |
| Hair Spray | 64.1 | 61.3 | 71.1 | 64.3 | 61.7 | 54.9 |
|  | 100 | 96 | 111 | 100 | 96 | 86 |
| Styling Gels/Lotions | 51.5 | 49.5 | 58.3 | 49.2 | 49.9 | 43.1 |
|  | 100 | 96 | 113 | 96 | 97 | 84 |
| Hair Mousse | 49.5 | 52.3 | 49.3 | 45.2 | 47.5 | 46.9 |
|  | 100 | 106 | 100 | 91 | 96 | 95 |

Condiments/Staples Personally Consumed In Past 30 Days

|  |  | Los | New |  | San |  |  |
| ---: | :---: | :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | Total | Angeles | York |  | Miami | Fran | Chicago |
| Corn Tortillas | 68.7 | $91.7+$ | $37.7-$ | $35.0-$ | $88.2+$ | $84.9+$ |  |
|  | 100 | 134 | 55 | 51 | 128 | 124 |  |
| Flour Tortillas | 55.8 | $74.9+$ | $32.1-$ | $29.2-$ | $75.4+$ | 56.4 |  |
|  | 100 | 134 | 57 | 52 | 135 | 101 |  |
| Mustard | 51.4 | 54.2 | $44.1-$ | 53.5 | 53.4 | 54.7 |  |
|  | 100 | 105 | 86 | 104 | 104 | 106 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ketchup | 79.0 | $84.1+$ | $71.5-$ | 78.3 | 76.8 | 79.4 |  |
|  | 100 | 106 | 91 | 99 | 97 | 101 |  |
| Salsa | 52.9 | $70.8+$ | $29.3-$ | $18.9-$ | $78.5+$ | $66.3+$ |  |
|  | 100 | 134 | 55 | 36 | 148 | 125 |  |
| Mayonnaise/Dressing | 81.1 | $87.3+$ | 78.6 | $65.9-$ | 84.1 | 78.9 |  |
|  | 100 | 108 | 97 | 81 | 104 | 97 |  |

Alcoholic Beverages Personally Consumed In Past 30 Days

|  |  | Los | New |  | San |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | Angeles | York | Miami | Fran | Chicago |
| Any Alcoholic Beverage (Net) | 44.8 | 45.8 | 44.1 | 42.6 | 46.0 | 44.5 |
|  | 100 | 102 | 98 | 95 | 103 | 99 |
| Domestic Beer (Subnet) | 40.3 | 41.5 | 38.9 | 39.4 | 40.2 | 39.6 |
|  | 100 | 103 | 97 | 98 | 100 | 98 |
| Low Calorie Beer | 21.9 | 23.3 | 20.3 | 19.3 | 20.7 | 26.1 |
|  | 100 | 106 | 93 | 88 | 94 | 119 |
| Regular Beer | 36.9 | 38.2 | 35.2 | 37.1 | 38.3 | 33.5 |
|  | 100 | 103 | 95 | 101 | 104 | 91 |
| Imported Beer (Subnet) | 31.6 | 33.1 | 32.9 | 25.9 | 31.6 | 28.9 |
|  | 100 | 105 | 104 | 82 | 100 | 91 |
| Low Calorie Beer | 15.9 | 18.3 | 15.5 | 14.2 | 9.2 | 14.3 |
|  | 100 | 115 | 97 | 89 | 58 | 90 |
| Regular Beer | 28.7 | 29.8 | 30.7 | 22.9 | 29.2 | 25.9 |
|  | 100 | 104 | 107 | 80 | 102 | 90 |
| Liquor Products | 37.9 | 35.2 | 41.1 | 43.3 | 34.2 | 35.9 |
|  | 100 | 93 | 109 | 114 | 90 | 95 |
| Brandy/Cognac | 10.5 | 11.3 | 9.7 | 10.5 | 9.3 | 9.9 |
|  | 100 | 108 | 93 | 100 | 89 | 94 |
| Rum | 11.5 | 8.1- | 15.6+ | 19.2+ | 4.8- | 10.5 |
|  | 100 | 70 | 136 | 167 | 41 | 91 |
| Scotch/Bourbon | 9.9 | 9.6 | 8.9 | 17.7+ | 6.5 | 4.8 |
|  | 100 | 97 | 90 | 179 | 66 | 49 |
| Vodka | 10.2 | 9.7 | 12.9 | 9.8 | 8.7 | 6.1 |
|  | 100 | 95 | 126 | 96 | 86 | 60 |
| Gin | 6.0 | 6.8 | 7.5 | 4.5 | 2.8 | 3.4 |
|  | 100 | 113 | 124 | 75 | 46 | 56 |
| Tequila | 11.5 | 13.8 | 6.6- | 9.5 | 17.9+ | 11.2 |
|  | 100 | 120 | 58 | 83 | 156 | 98 |
| Cordials/Liqueurs | 13.0 | 13.6 | 13.7 | 12.4 | 11.5 | 11.0 |
|  | 100 | 104 | 105 | 95 | 88 | 84 |
| Dinner/Table Wines | 22.2 | 16.1- | 28.5+ | 32.5+ | 20.3 | 18.0 |
|  | 100 | 72 | 129 | 146 | 92 | 81 |



Snack Items Personally Consumed In Past 30 Days

|  | Total | Los | New | San |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Angeles | York | Miami | Fran | Chicago |
| Potato Chips | 70.6 | 76.2+ | 63.7- | 63.6 | 75.1 | 69.8 |
|  | 100 | 108 | 90 | 90 | 106 | 99 |
| Packaged Pop Corn | 42.4 | 43.3 | 39.3 | 34.6- | 51.1 | 52.6 |
|  | 100 | 102 | 93 | 82 | 120 | 124 |
| Pretzels | 30.2 | 28.6 | 34.0 | 21.8- | 34.0 | 36.9 |
|  | 100 | 95 | 113 | 72 | 113 | 122 |
| Corn Tortilla Chips | 58.6 | 69.0+ | 41.3- | 39.9- | 79.8+ | 69.5+ |
|  | 100 | 118 | 70 | 68 | 136 | 119 |
| Crackers | 69.1 | 71.3 | 65.0 | 64.6 | 70.9 | 76.0 |
|  | 100 | 103 | 94 | 94 | 103 | 110 |
| Peanut Butter | 44.9 | 53.5+ | 39.4 | 27.7- | 48.3 | 43.5 |
|  | 100 | 119 | 88 | 62 | 107 | 97 |

## Dairy Products Personally Consumed In Past 30 Days

|  |  | Los | New |  | San |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | Angeles | York | Miami | Fran | Chicago |
| Margarine | 67.4 | 72.4+ | 69.0 | 60.4 | 59.0 | 56.3- |
|  | 100 | 107 | 102 | 90 | 88 | 84 |
| Butter | 75.5 | 76.0 | 79.8 | 69.4 | 69.5 | 75.4 |
|  | 100 | 101 | 106 | 92 | 92 | 100 |
| Sour Cream | 37.9 | 50.3+ | 16.5- | 30.5- | 50.2+ | 41.5 |
|  | 100 | 133 | 44 | 80 | 132 | 109 |
| Grated Cheese | 53.7 | 55.9 | 52.6 | 55.9 | 46.1 | 50.0 |
|  | 100 | 104 | 98 | 104 | 86 | 93 |
| Cottage Cheese | 31.8 | 40.8+ | 19.1- | 24.8 | 31.2 | 38.4 |
|  | 100 | 128 | 60 | 78 | 98 | 121 |
| Spread Cheese | 41.3 | 40.9 | 41.5 | 44.9 | 35.9 | 42.3 |
|  | 100 | 99 | 100 | 109 | 87 | 102 |
| Non-Dairy Substitute | 12.9 | 14.3 | 8.6- | 21.4+ | 8.7 | 9.4 |
|  | 100 | 111 | 66 | 165 | 67 | 73 |
| Yogurt | 58.2 | 60.5 | 52.2- | 65.6 | 53.8 | 57.1 |
|  | 100 | 104 | 90 | 113 | 92 | 98 |

Desserts and Sweets Personally Consumed In Past 30 Days

| Sweet Rolls/Pastries | Total | Los Angeles | New <br> York | Miami | San <br> Fran | Chicago |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 58.3 | 69.6+ | 42.9- | 42.1- | 64.8 | 70.0+ |
|  | 100 | 119 | 74 | 72 | 111 | 120 |
| Frozen Yogurt | 44.8 | 45.7 | 44.7 | 46.3 | 40.5 | 42.1 |
|  | 100 | 102 | 100 | 103 | 91 | 94 |
| Ice Cream | 77.8 | 78.1 | 78.9 | 76.4 | 74.7 | 79.2 |
|  | 100 | 100 | 101 | 98 | 96 | 102 |
| Sherbet/Popsicles/Fruit Bars | 42.7 | 46.8 | 37.7 | 37.2 | 51.2 | 37.5 |
|  | 100 | 109 | 88 | 87 | 120 | 88 |
| Prepared Puddings | 27.2 | 24.3 | 30.4 | 32.4 | 23.1 | 27.3 |
|  | 100 | 89 | 112 | 119 | 85 | 101 |
| Snack Cakes | 40.8 | 35.7- | 51.4+ | 39.3 | 34.2 | 43.7 |
|  | 100 | 88 | 126 | 96 | 84 | 107 |
| Cookies | 66.6 | 69.1 | 64.0 | 66.9 | 67.1 | 61.0 |
|  | 100 | 104 | 96 | 100 | 101 | 92 |
| Gelatin | 60.7 | 65.2+ | 51.9- | 65.4 | 52.6 | 66.6 |
|  | 100 | 107 | 86 | 108 | 87 | 110 |
| Artificial Sweeteners | 23.1 | 21.9 | 22.9 | 28.0 | 22.2 | 22.1 |
|  | 100 | 95 | 99 | 121 | 96 | 96 |
| Candy Bars | 47.5 | 46.1 | 48.0 | 48.2 | 46.1 | 53.9 |
|  | 100 | 97 | 101 | 102 | 97 | 114 |

Beverages Personally Consumed In Past 30 Days

|  |  | Los | New |  | San |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | Angeles | York | Miami | Fran | Chicago |
| Diet Cola | 23.7 | 22.9 | 22.9 | 26.2 | 24.9 | 24.2 |
|  | 100 | 97 | 97 | 111 | 105 | 102 |
| Diet Non-Cola | 18.9 | 19.9 | 17.9 | 19.1 | 17.4 | 18.0 |
|  | 100 | 105 | 95 | 101 | 92 | 95 |
| Regular Cola | 58.9 | 61.6 | 56.3 | 53.8 | 59.8 | 61.4 |
|  | 100 | 104 | 96 | 91 | 101 | 104 |
| Regular-Carbonated Non-Cola | 37.3 | 37.5 | 36.4 | 36.5 | 36.8 | 42.0 |
|  | 100 | 100 | 97 | 98 | 99 | 113 |
| Flavored Seltzer Water | 27.0 | 29.3 | 28.6 | 15.0- | 25.6 | 31.8 |
|  | 100 | 109 | 106 | 55 | 95 | 118 |
| Energy/Isotonic Beverage Drinks | 14.3 | 15.0 | 11.9 | 17.0 | 10.7 | 17.8 |
|  | 100 | 105 | 83 | 119 | 75 | 125 |
| Bottled Drinking Water | 70.7 | 76.6+ | 68.6 | 59.7- | 75.8 | 59.2- |
|  | 100 | 108 | 97 | 84 | 107 | 84 |
| Tomato Juice | 32.7 | 41.4+ | 20.1- | 32.9 | 31.9 | 27.9 |
|  | 100 | 127 | 61 | 100 | 97 | 85 |

Beverages Personally Consumed In Past 30 Days (Con't)

|  |  | Los | New |  | San |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | Angeles | York | Miami | Fran | Chicago |
| Fruit Juices | 80.7 | ${ }^{3} 80.9$ | 79.8 | 80.0 | 83.0 | 82.2 |
|  | 100 | 100 | 99 | 99 | 103 | 102 |
| Fruit Nectars | 52.4 | 53.9 | 48.4 | 52.3 | 54.8 | 55.5 |
|  | 100 | 103 | 92 | 100 | 105 | 106 |
| Instant Iced Tea | 39.5 | 37.8 | 46.7+ | 38.5 | 27.3- | 39.8 |
|  | 100 | 96 | 118 | 98 | 69 | 101 |
| Regular Tea | 47.2 | 44.6 | 54.1+ | 43.8 | 43.6 | 47.8 |
|  | 100 | 95 | 115 | 93 | 93 | 101 |
| Regular Ground Coffee | 46.8 | 36.1 - | 53.3+ | $65.7+$ | 47.1 | 49.6 |
|  | 100 | 77 | 114 | 140 | 101 | 106 |
| Decaffeinated Ground Coffee | 30.0 | 25.3- | 34.8 | 30.7 | 37.9 | 30.2 |
|  | 100 | 84 | 116 | 102 | 126 | 101 |
| Latin Style Ground Coffee | $40.5$ | $31.1-$ | $49.2+$ | $65.2+$ | $29.3$ | $31.5$ |
|  | 100 | 77 | 121 | $161$ | $72$ | $78$ |
| Regular Instant Coffee | 43.7 | 48.8+ | 37.9- | 39.7 | 46.4 | 39.4 |
|  | 100 | 112 | 87 | 91 | 106 | 90 |
| Decaffeinated Instant Coffee | 33.3 | 33.5 | 32.4 | 33.0 | 35.4 | 33.7 |
|  | 100 | 101 | 97 | 99 | 106 | 101 |
| Latin Style Instant Coffee | 33.3 | 33.2 | 32.6 | 37.9 | 31.6 | 30.0 |
|  | 100 | 100 | 98 | 114 | 95 | 90 |

Health \& Beauty Aids Personally Used In Past 30 Days

|  |  | Los | New |  | San |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | Angeles | York | Miami | Fran | Chicago |
| Breath Mints | 52.4 | 54.7 | 52.2 | 46.9 | 48.2 | 55.0 |
|  | 100 | 104 | 100 | 90 | 92 | 105 |
| Vitamins/Minerals | 49.0 | 47.5 | 54.0 | 52.3 | 39.4 | 44.7 |
|  | 100 | 97 | 110 | 107 | 80 | 91 |
| Mouthwash | 79.4 | $83.6+$ | 76.7 | 75.7 | 73.8 | 78.1 |
|  | 100 | 105 | 97 | 95 | 93 | 98 |
| Baby Powder | 35.7 | 36.2 | 40.0 | 28.3 | 30.5 | 37.1 |
|  | 100 | 102 | 112 | 79 | 86 | 104 |
| Spray Deodorants/Anti-perspirants | 47.2 | 53.1+ | 40.6- | 41.3 | 45.2 | 50.1 |
|  | 100 | 112 | 86 | 88 | 96 | 106 |
| Solid Deodorants/Anti-perspirants | 70.3 | 74.4+ | 73.2 | 57.5- | 64.3 | 68.2 |
|  | 100 | 106 | 104 | 82 | 91 | 97 |
| Roll-on Deodorants/Anti-perspirants | 56.8 | 59.1 | 56.7 | 52.0 | 55.4 | 54.8 |
|  | 100 | 104 | 100 | 92 | 98 | 97 |


| Health \& Beauty Aids Personally Used In Past 30 Days Con't) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Los |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Total | New |  | San |  |  |  |
| Angeles | York | Miami | Fran | Chicago |  |  |  |
| Toothpaste from Pump | 31.4 | 32.8 | 31.4 | 30.4 | 27.0 | 30.0 |  |
|  | 100 | 105 | 100 | 97 | 86 | 96 |  |
| Toothpaste from Tube | 87.0 | 86.8 | 86.7 | 91.5 | 84.9 | 83.8 |  |
|  | 100 | 100 | 100 | 105 | 97 | 96 |  |
| Tartar Control Toothpaste | 72.5 | 74.0 | 70.1 | 76.0 | 69.4 | 69.7 |  |
|  | 100 | 102 | 97 | 105 | 96 | 96 |  |
| Regular Toothpaste | 84.3 | 85.7 | 84.0 | 80.9 | 82.5 | 85.8 |  |
|  | 100 | 102 | 100 | 96 | 98 | 102 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Personal Bar Soap | 89.6 | 89.0 | $94.0+$ | 86.1 | 88.3 | 86.2 |  |
|  | 100 | 99 | 105 | 96 | 98 | 96 |  |
| Liquid Hand Soap | 64.6 | 66.5 | 65.8 | 64.6 | $51.8-$ | 64.5 |  |
|  | 100 | 103 | 102 | 100 | 80 | 100 |  |
| Shampoo | 95.4 | 95.9 | 96.2 | 93.8 | 93.4 | 94.4 |  |
|  | 100 | 101 | 101 | 98 | 98 | 99 |  |
| Hair Conditioners | 75.6 | $79.8+$ | 73.7 | 76.9 | $66.2-$ | 66.9 |  |
|  | 100 | 106 | 98 | 102 | 88 | 89 |  |

## Breakfast Foods Personally Used In Past 30 Days

|  | Los <br> Total |  |  |  | New <br> Angeles | York |
| ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Miami | San |  |  |  |  |
| Eran | Chicago |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hot Cereals | 48.3 | 47.7 | 51.8 | 44.0 | 49.0 | 46.8 |
|  | 100 | 99 | 107 | 91 | 101 | 97 |
| Cold Cereals | 57.4 | 59.0 | 60.3 | 50.2 | 53.6 | 55.3 |
|  | 100 | 103 | 105 | 87 | 93 | 96 |
| Powder Instant Breakfast | 10.3 | 11.2 | 9.0 | 11.6 | 8.7 | 9.1 |
|  | 100 | 109 | 87 | 113 | 85 | 89 |
| English Muffins | 29.8 | 27.7 | $35.9+$ | 26.1 | 27.9 | 29.8 |
|  | 100 | 93 | 120 | 88 | 93 | 100 |
| Jams/Jellies/Preserves | 52.9 | $63.2+$ | $37.2-$ | 46.0 | 56.9 | 57.5 |
|  | 100 | 119 | 70 | 87 | 107 | 109 |

Shopped In The Past 30 Days At
Fast Foods/Drive Thru Restaurants


## Credit Cards Personally Have

|  | Los <br>  <br>  <br>  <br> Total |  |  | New <br> Angeles | York | Miami |
| ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | | San |
| :---: |
| Fran | Chicago

## Frozen Foods Purchased For Use In Past 30 Days



Household Cleaning Products Purchased For Use In Past 30 Days

| TOTAL |  | NON-HISPANIC |  |  |  | Index <br> Hisp - | Index <br> Hisp - <br> Af/Am |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | White/ | African/ |  |  |  |
|  |  | Total | Other | American | HISPANIC | Wh/Ot |  |
| Toilet Bowl Cleaners | 61.1 | 58.4 - | 55.6 - | 70.6+ | 79.4+ | 143 | 112 |
| Pine Oil Disinfectant | 46.4 | 43.1- | 35.5- | 76.7+ | $67.7+$ | 191 | 88 |
| Glass Cleaners | 63.1 | 61.0 | 59.6 - | $67.1+$ | 76.4+ | 128 | 114 |
| Oven Cleaners | 26.2 | 21.2- | 17.0- | $39.8+$ | 58.5+ | 343 | 147 |
| Dishwashing Liquid | 77.4 | $76.3-$ | 73.6 - | 88.2+ | $84.8+$ | 115 | 96 |
| Dishwashing Detergent | 66.2 | $69.8+$ | 67.9+ | $78.3+$ | 42.4- | 62 | 54 |
| Scouring Cleansers | 60.3 | 58.7 - | 56.0 | 70.6+ | 71.3+ | 127 | 101 |
| All Purpose Liquid Cleaners | 68.8 | 67.0- | 65.8- | 72.1+ | 80.6+ | 122 | 112 |
| All Purpose Powder Cleaners | 47.1 | 45.1- | 41.9- | 59.5+ | 59.9+ | 143 | 101 |
| Air Fresheners | 56.6 | 54.4 | 49.1- | 78.1+ | 71.0+ | 145 | 91 |
| Insecticides | 34.9 | $32.4-$ | 31.8- | 34.9 | 51.5+ | 162 | 147 |
| Insect Repellents | 29.9 | 27.8- | 26.6- | 33.4+ | 43.4+ | 163 | 130 |

## Laundry Products Purchased For Use In Past 30 Days

|  | TOTAL | NON-HISPANIC |  |  |  | Index <br> Hisp - <br> $\mathrm{Wh} / \mathrm{Qt}$ | Index Hisp Af/Am |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | White/ | African/ |  |  |  |
|  |  | Total | Other | American | HISPANIC |  |  |
| Powder Laundry Detergent | t 64.7 | 62.8- | 60.3- | 73.6+ | 77.7+ | 129 | 106 |
| Liquid Laundry Detergent | t 58.2 | 56.8- | 54.6- | 66.2+ | $68.0+$ | 125 | 103 |
| Liquid Fabric Softener | r 46.2 | 41.0- | 36.7- | $60.0+$ | $80.6+$ | 220 | 134 |
| Fabric Softener Sheets | 56.5 | 55.0- | 54.9- | 55.7 | $66.2+$ | 121 | 119 |
| Bottled Bleach | 67.2 | 64.6- | 60.0- | $84.6+$ | 84.6+ | 141 | 100 |
| Fabric Pre-treatments | s 27.5 | 26.2- | 25.6- | 28.7 | 36.3+ | 142 | 127 |

## Paper/Plastic Wraps/Bags Purchased For Use In Past 30 Days

| TOTAL |  | NON-HISPANIC |  |  |  | Index <br> Hisp - | Index Hisp |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | White/ | African/ |  |  |  |
|  |  | Total | Other | American | HISPANIC | Wh/Ot | Af/Am |
| Facial Tissue | 69.8 | 68.8 - | 68.6 - | 69.5 | 76.9+ | 112 | 111 |
| Paper Towels | 91.1 | 90.5 | $89.9-$ | 93.0+ | $95.0+$ | 106 | 102 |
| Plastic Garbage Bags | 74.7 | 73.0- | 70.1- | 85.7+ | 85.9+ | 122 | 100 |
| Plastic Sandwich Bags | 60.8 | 60.2 | 59.8 | 62.1 | 64.9+ | 109 | 105 |
| Plastic Wrap | 59.5 | 58.7 | 56.8- | 67.2+ | $64.8+$ | 114 | 96 |
| Aluminum Foil Wrap | 76.4 | 74.1- | 70.8- | 88.6+ | 91.5+ | 129 | 103 |

Staples Purchased For Use In Past 30 Days

|  |  | NON-HISPANIC |  |  |  |  | Index |
| ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | Index

## Packaged Foods Purchased For Use In Past 30 Days

|  | TOTAL | NON-HISPANIC |  |  |  | Index <br> Hisp - <br> Wh/Ot | Index Hisp Af/Am |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | White/ | African/ |  |  |  |
|  |  | Total | Other | American | HISPANIC |  |  |
| Sliced Bread | 87.8 | 87.9 | 86.6- | 93.7+ | 87.4 | 101 | 93 |
| Sliced American Cheese | 63.2 | 62.2 | 59.2- | 75.9+ | $69.1+$ | 117 | 91 |
| Dry Milk | 9.2 | 9.2 | 9.4 | 8.1 | 9.4 | 99 | 116 |
| Packaged Regular Rice | 68.7 | $65.4-$ | 61.4 | $82.9+$ | 90.5+ | 147 | 109 |
| Packaged Flavored/Seasoned Rice | 39.5 | $40.8+$ | 40.2 | 43.6+ | 30.4 | 76 | 70 |
| Packaged Dry Beans/Peas | 41.9 | 36.7- | 32.0- | 57.2+ | 76.2+ | 238 | 133 |
| Packaged Dry Soup | 32.9 | 31.8- | 31.6- | 32.5 | $40.2+$ | 127 | 124 |
| Packaged Dry Spaghetti | 73.0 | 72.2 | 72.2 | 72.2 | $78.1+$ | 108 | 108 |
| Powdered Fruit Drinks | 28.4 | 27.1- | 24.8- | 37.2+ | 37.3+ | 151 | 100 |

Fresh Fruit/Vegetables Purchased For Use In Past 30 Days

|  | TOTAL | NON-HISPANIC |  |  | HISPANIC | Index Hisp Wh/Ot | Index <br> Hisp - <br> Af/Am |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | White/ | African/ |  |  |  |
|  |  | Total | Other | American |  |  |  |
| Fresh Apples | S 76.9 | 74.7 - | 73.2- | 81.3+ | 91.5+ | 125 | 113 |
| Fresh Peaches | S 63.7 | 63.2 | 61.4- | 71.4+ | $67.0+$ | 109 | 94 |
| Fresh Oranges | S 71.8 | 69.7 - | 67.4- | $79.8+$ | $85.8+$ | 127 | 107 |
| Fresh Avocados | S 38.0 | 32.0- | 33.3- | 26.5- | $77.1+$ | 232 | 291 |
| Fresh Corn | n 65.4 | 66.3 | 64.7 | $73.2+$ | 59.9- | 93 | 82 |
| Fresh Green Beans | S 52.4 | 52.4 | 48.9- | $67.9+$ | 52.7 | 108 | 78 |
| Fresh Tomatoes | s 84.8 | 83.1- | 82.1- | 87.7+ | 95.9+ | 117 | 109 |
| Fresh Asparagus | S 31.7 | 30.5- | 32.9+ | 20.0- | $39.7+$ | 121 | 199 |

Fresh Dairy/Meat Purchased For Use In Past 30 Days


Bottled/Canned Goods Purchased For Use In Past 30 Days


## Pet Products Purchased For Use In Past 30 Days

|  | TOTAL | NON-HISPANIC |  |  |  | Index Hisp Wh/Ot | Index Hisp Af/Am |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | White/ | African/ |  |  |  |
|  |  | Total | Other | American | HISPANIC |  |  |
| Net Purch Cat Food: | 26.2 | 28.2 | 30.2 | 19.1 | 12.9 | 43 | 68 |
| Canned Cat Food | 16.6 | $17.7+$ | 18.9+ | 12.4- | 9.4- | 50 | 76 |
| Dry Cat Food | 23.4 | 25.2+ | $27.8+$ | 13.4- | 11.5- | 41 | 85 |
| Net Purch Dog Food: | 26.3 | 26.8 | 28.8 | 18.1 | 22.7 | 79 | 125 |
| Canned Dog Food | 14.0 | 14.0 | 14.6 | 11.3- | 13.6 | 93 | 120 |
| Dry Dog Food | 24.3 | 24.9 | 26.9+ | 16.0- | 20.7- | 77 | 130 |
| Flea/Tick Care Products | 17.0 | 17.0 | 17.4 | 15.2 | 17.5 | 101 | 115 |

Baby Products Purchased For Use In Past 30 Days


## Large Ticket Items Household Plans To Buy In Next 60 Days

|  | TOTAL | NON-HISPANIC |  |  |  | Index Hisp $\mathrm{Wh} / \mathrm{Ot}$ | Index Hisp Af/Am |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | White/ | African/ |  |  |  |
|  |  | Total | Other | American | HISPANIC |  |  |
| Home | e 4.1 | 3.9 | 3.5- | 5.5+ | 5.7+ | 163 | 103 |
| New Automobile | - 5.8 | 5.8 | 5.2- | 8.6+ | 5.7 | 111 | 67 |
| Used Automobile | - 7.4 | 6.6- | 6.4- | 7.5 | $12.2+$ | 189 | 162 |
| Truck/Van | 4.0 | 3.7 | 3.2- | $6.0+$ | 5.4+ | 167 | 90 |
| Boat | t 1.7 | 1.7 | 2.0 | 0.2- | 1.8 | 92 | 862 |

## Auto Supplies/Parts Household Plans To Buy In Next 60 Days

|  |  | NON-HISPANIC |  |  |  | Index Hisp Wh/Ot | Index <br> Hisp - <br> Af/Am |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | White/ | African/ |  |  |  |
|  | TOTAL | Total | Other | American | HISPANIC |  |  |
| Car Batteries | 6.0 | 4.8- | 3.4- | 10.7+ | 13.8+ | 404 | 129 |
| Spark Plugs | 15.5 | 13.3- | 11.4- | 21.5+ | $30.0+$ | 263 | 140 |
| Motor Oil | 44.7 | 43.3- | 44.0 | 40.4- | 54.1+ | 123 | 134 |
| Tires | 15.1 | 13.8- | 12.8- | 18.2+ | $23.2+$ | 181 | 128 |

## Electronics Household Plans To Buy In Next 60 Days



## Health and Medicinal Aids Used In Past 30 Days

|  |  | NON | HIS P | ANIC |  | Index | Index |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | White/ | African/ |  | Hisp - | Hisp - |
|  | TOTAL | Total | Other | American | HISPANIC | Wh/Ot | Af/Am |
| Cough drops | 19.7 | 18.8- | 17.2- | 25.5+ | 26.2+ | 152 | 103 |
| Cough Syrup | 17.5 | 15.0- | 13.6- | $21.2+$ | $34.3+$ | 253 | 162 |
| Eye Wash/Drops | 28.9 | 27.6 - | $27.5-$ | 27.9 | 37.6+ | 137 | 135 |
| Pain Relieving Rubs/Liquids | 23.9 | 23.4 | $22.0-$ | 29.5+ | 27.3+ | 124 | 93 |
| Net Headache/Pain Remedy: | 55.9 | 55.7 | 56.9 | 50.8 | 57.4 | 101 | 113 |
| Aspirin Formula | 34.1 | 33.4 | 34.0 | 30.7- | 38.6+ | 113 | 126 |
| Non-Aspirin Formula | 39.0 | 39.3 | 40.9+ | 32.3- | 37.0 | 90 | 114 |
| Cold/Sinus/Allergy Remedy | 32.6 | 31.8 | 30.8 - | $36.3+$ | 38.0+ | 123 | 105 |
| Indigestion Aids/Stomach Remedy | 32.7 | 31.6 | 33.3 | 24.4- | 40.0+ | 120 | 164 |
| Laxatives | 9.4 | 8.3- | $6.4-$ | 16.8+ | 16.3+ | 254 | 97 |
| Adhesive Bandages | 43.7 | $42.0-$ | 43.2 | 36.5- | 55.3+ | 128 | 151 |
| Suntan/Sunscreen Products | 40.3 | 41.6+ | $47.0+$ | 17.8- | 31.8- | 68 | 179 |
| Sunburn Remedy | 16.1 | 15.7 | $17.8+$ | 6.6- | $18.3+$ | 103 | 278 |

Women's Products Used In Past 30 Days

|  | TOTAL | NON-HISPANIC |  |  |  | Index <br> Hisp - | Index <br> Hisp - |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | White/ | African/ |  |  |  |
|  |  | Total | Other | American | HISPANIC | Wh/Ot |  |
| Home Permanents | 10.9 | 10.7 | 7.3- | 24.7+ | 12.6 | 171 | 51 |
| Hand Cream/Lotion | 78.2 | 77.2 | 75.2- | $85.7+$ | $85.0+$ | 113 | 99 |
| Lipstick/Lip Gloss | 75.0 | 75.4 | 76.7+ | 69.7 - | 72.7 | 95 | 104 |
| Mascara | 50.1 | 50.9 | $54.0+$ | 38.0- | 44.2- | 82 | 116 |
| Eye Shadow | 40.7 | 39.9 | $43.2+$ | 26.3- | 46.4+ | 108 | 176 |
| Eye Liner | 44.1 | 42.5- | 43.0 | 40.3- | 55.1+ | 128 | 137 |
| Nail Polish | 54.5 | 53.4 | 50.0- | $67.8+$ | $61.3+$ | 123 | 90 |
| Tampons | 32.8 | 35.6+ | 36.1+ | 33.5 | 14.4- | 40 | 43 |
| Sanitary Napkins | 46.9 | 42.9- | 39.3- | 57.8+ | 73.9+ | 188 | 128 |
| Panty Shields/Liners | 41.3 | 41.6 | 39.3- | 51.4+ | 39.4 | 100 | 77 |
| In-Home Pregnancy Test | 3.5 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 2.7 | 5.7+ | 170 | 214 |
| Perfume/Cologne | 74.0 | 73.5 | 72.1- | $79.4+$ | 77.4 | 107 | 98 |

## Women's Products Used In Past 30 Days (Con't)

|  | TOTAL | NON-HISPANIC |  |  | HISPANIC | Index <br> Hisp - <br> Wh/Ot | Index Hisp $\mathrm{Af} / \mathrm{Am}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | White/ | African/ |  |  |  |
|  |  | Total | Other | American |  |  |  |
| A Hair Coloring Product | 28.0 | 26.8 | 26.2- | 29.4 | 36.0+ | 138 | 122 |
| Hair Spray | 61.6 | 61.2 | $63.5+$ | 51.8- | 64.1 | 101 | 124 |
| Styling Gels/Lotions | 47.9 | 47.4 | 43.4- | $64.0+$ | 51.5 | 119 | 80 |
| Hair Mousse | 28.2 | 25.1- | 28.1 | 12.8- | 49.5+ | 176 | 388 |

Condiments/Staples Personally Consumed In Past 30 Days

|  | TOTAL | NON-HISPANIC |  |  |  | Index <br> Hisp - <br> $\mathrm{Wh} / \mathrm{Ot}$ | Index <br> Hisp - <br> Af/Am |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | White/ | African/ |  |  |  |
|  |  | Total | Other | America | HISPANIC |  |  |
| Corn Tortillas | 44.9 | 41.3- | 43.4- | 32.0- | 68.7+ | 158 | 215 |
| Flour Tortillas | 47.4 | 46.2- | 48.3 | 36.6- | 55.8+ | 116 | 152 |
| Mustard | 71.8 | $74.8+$ | $74.2+$ | 77.7+ | 51.4- | 69 | 66 |
| Ketchup | 78.9 | 78.9 | 78.1 | 82.5+ | 79.0 | 101 | 96 |
| Salsa | 53.3 | 53.3 | $55.2+$ | 45.2- | 52.9 | 96 | 117 |
| Mayonnaise/Dressing | 79.8 | 79.6 | 78.6- | 83.8+ | 81.1 | 103 | 97 |

Alcoholic Beverages Personally Consumed In Past 30 Days



## Snack Items Personally Consumed In Past 30 Days

| TQTAL |  | NON-HISPANIC |  |  |  | Index <br> Hisp - | Index |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | White/ | African/ |  |  | Hisp - |
|  |  | Total | Qther | American | HISPANIC | Wh/Ot | Af/Am |
| Potato Chips | 68.4 | 68.1 | 65.4- | 80.2+ | 70.6 | 108 | 88 |
| Packaged Pop Corn | 40.9 | 40.6 | 36.7- | 57.9+ | 42.4 | 116 | 73 |
| Pretzels | 42.1 | 43.9+ | 43.9+ | 44.0 | 30.2- | 69 | 69 |
| Corn Tortilla Chips | 53.3 | 52.5 | 53.6 | 47.7- | 58.6+ | 109 | 123 |
| Crackers | 71.1 | 71.4 | 70.2 | 76.5+ | 69.1 | 98 | 90 |
| Peanut Butter | 54.0 | 55.4+ | 55.7+ | 54.3 | 44.9- | 81 | 83 |

Dairy Products Personally Consumed In Past 30 Days

| TAL |  | NON-HISPANIC |  |  |  | Index <br> Hisp - <br> $\mathrm{Wh} / \mathrm{Ot}$ | Index <br> Hisp <br> $\mathrm{Af} / \mathrm{Am}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | White/ | African/ |  |  |  |
|  |  | Total | Other | American | HISPANIC |  |  |
| Margarine | 64.6 | 64.1 | 62.1 - | 73.1+ | 67.4+ | 109 | 92 |
| Butter | 68.2 | 67.1- | 63.6- | $82.7+$ | 75.5+ | 119 | 91 |
| Sour Cream | 43.3 | 44.1 | 45.5+ | 38.0- | 37.9- | 83 | 100 |
| Grated Cheese | 54.3 | 54.4 | 54.0 | 55.9 | 53.7 | 99 | 96 |
| Cottage Cheese | 31.3 | 31.2 | 33.5+ | 21.5- | 31.8 | 95 | 148 |
| Spread Cheese | 24.2 | 21.6 | 18.9- | 33.9+ | 41.3+ | 219 | 122 |
| Non-Dairy Substitute | 18.2 | 19.0 | 19.6+ | 16.4 | 12.9- | 66 | 79 |
| Yogurt | 50.5 | 49.3- | 51.4 | 40.4- | 58.2+ | 113 | 144 |

Desserts and Sweets Personally Consumed In Past 30 Days

| TOTAL |  | NON-HISPANIC |  |  |  | Index <br> Hisp - <br> $\mathrm{Wh} / \mathrm{Ot}$ | Index <br> Hisp <br> $\mathrm{Af} / \mathrm{Am}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | White/ | African/ |  |  |  |
|  |  | Total | Other | American | HISPANIC |  |  |
| Sweet Rolls/Pastries | 52.3 | 51.4 | 49.5- | 59.7+ | $58.3+$ | 118 | 98 |
| Frozen Yogurt | 36.7 | 35.5- | 37.7 | 25.8- | $44.8+$ | 119 | 174 |
| Ice Cream | 77.1 | 77.0 | 75.3- | $84.8+$ | 77.8 | 103 | 92 |
| Sherbet/Popsicles/Fruit Bars | 42.8 | 42.8 | 40.0- | 55.3+ | 42.7 | 107 | 77 |
| Prepared Puddings | 22.2 | 21.4 | 20.9- | 23.7 | 27.2+ | 130 | 115 |
| Snack Cakes | 30.3 | 28.7 - | 25.5- | 43.1+ | 40.8+ | 160 | 95 |
| Cookies | 68.6 | 68.9 | 68.1 | 72.7+ | 66.6 | 98 | 92 |
| Gelatin | 31.9 | 27.6- | 27.5- | 28.0- | 60.7+ | 221 | 217 |
| Artificial Sweeteners | 28.7 | 29.6 | 30.7+ | 24.9- | 23.1- | 75 | 93 |
| Candy Bars | 50.5 | 50.9 | 50.0 | 54.7+ | 47.5- | 95 | 87 |

Beverages Personally Consumed In Past 30 Days

|  |  | NON | H IS P | ANIC |  | Index | Index |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | White/ | African/ |  | Hisp - | Hisp - |
|  | TOTAL | Total | Other | American | HISPANIC | $\underline{\mathrm{Wh} / \mathrm{Ot}}$ | Af/Am |
| Diet Cola | 35.1 | 36.9+ | $38.1+$ | 31.2- | 23.7- | 62 | 76 |
| Diet Non-Cola | 25.3 | 26.3 | 26.7+ | 24.4 | 18.9- | 71 | 77 |
| Regular Cola | 55.6 | 55.0 | 53.0- | 64.3+ | 58.9+ | 111 | 92 |
| Regular-Carbonated Non-Cola | 35.9 | 35.7 | 35.3 | 37.4 | 37.3 | 106 | 100 |
| Flavored Seltzer Water | 25.0 | 24.7 | 24.2 | 27.2 | 27.0 | 111 | 99 |
| Energy/Isotonic Beverage Drinks | 15.6 | 15.8 | 15.4 | 17.4 | 14.3 | 93 | 82 |
| Bottled Drinking Water | 61.4 | 60.0- | 57.0- | 73.4+ | 70.7+ | 124 | 96 |
| Tomato Juice | 22.6 | 21.1- | 21.1- | 21.2 | 32.7+ | 155 | 154 |
| Fruit Juices | 77.3 | 76.8 | 75.9- | 80.4+ | 80.7+ | 106 | 100 |
| Fruit Nectars | 27.8 | 24.1- | 23.2- | 28.2 | 52.4+ | 226 | 186 |
| Instant Iced Tea | 33.8 | 32.9 | 30.5- | 43.3+ | 39.5+ | 129 | 91 |
| Regular Tea | 55.1 | 56.3+ | 53.8- | $67.2+$ | 47.2- | 88 | 70 |
| Regular Ground Coffee | 49.6 | 50.0 | 51.7+ | 42.8- | 46.8 | 91 | 109 |
| Decaffeinated Ground Coffee | 22.2 | 21.0 - | 22.0 | 16.8- | 30.0+ | 136 | 179 |
| Latin Style Ground Coffee | 19.4 | 16.2- | 15.9- | 17.6 | 40.5+ | 254 | 231 |
| Regular Instant Coffee | 30.7 | 28.7 - | 28.1- | 31.5 | 43.7+ | 156 | 139 |
| Decaffeinated Instant Coffee | 22.5 | 20.9- | 21.2- | 19.7- | $33.3+$ | 157 | 169 |
| Latin Style Instant Coffee | 11.6 | 8.3- | 7.5- | 11.8 | $33.3+$ | 442 | 282 |

Health \& Beauty Aids Personally Used In Past 30 Days

|  |  | NO | H IS P | ANIC |  | Index | Index |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | White/ | African/ |  | Hisp - | Hisp - |
|  | TOTAL | Total | Other | American | HISPANIC | Wh/Ot | Af/Am |
| Breath Mints | \$ 45.9 | 44.9 | 41.1- | 61.9+ | 52.4+ | 127 | 85 |
| Vitamins/Minerals | 58.3 | 59.8+ | 60.1+ | 58.1 | 49.0- | 81 | 84 |
| Mouthwash | 62.7 | 60.2- | 54.8- | 84.0+ | 79.4+ | 145 | 95 |
| Baby Powder | r 31.3 | 30.6 | 26.3- | 49.8+ | $35.7+$ | 136 | 72 |
| Spray Deodorants/Anti-perspirants | S 32.5 | 30.3- | 29.1- | $35.8+$ | 47.2+ | 163 | 132 |
| Solid Deodorants/Anti-perspirants | s 63.9 | 62.9 | 60.0- | 75.7+ | $70.3+$ | 117 | 93 |
| Roll-on Deodorants/Anti-perspirants | 52.6 | 51.9 | 48.8- | 66.0+ | 56.8+ | 117 | 86 |
| Toothpaste from Pump | - 28.9 | 28.5 | 27.0- | 35.1+ | 31.4 | 116 | 89 |
| Toothpaste from Tube | 85.1 | 84.8 | 83.4- | 90.8+ | 87.0 | 104 | 96 |
| Tartar Control Toothpaste | - 66.1 | 65.1 | 64.9- | 66.2 | 72.5+ | 112 | 110 |
| Regular Toothpaste | 74.3 | 72.8- | 71.2- | 79.7+ | $84.3+$ | 118 | 106 |
| Personal Bar Soap | 87.9 | 87.6 | 87.2 | 89.4 | 89.6 | 103 | 100 |
| Liquid Hand Soap | 59.4 | 58.7 | 59.9 | 53.4- | 64.6+ | 108 | 121 |
| Shampoo | 90.7 | 90.0- | 92.0+ | 81.3- | 95.4+ | 104 | 117 |
| Hair Conditioners | s 65.9 | 64.4- | 62.8- | 71.5+ | 75.6+ | 120 | 106 |

Breakfast Foods Personally Used In Past 30 Days

|  | TOTAL | NON-HISPANIC |  |  |  | Index <br> Hisp - <br> Wh/Ot | Index Hisp Af/Am |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | White/ | African/ |  |  |  |
|  |  | Total | Other | American | HISPANIC |  |  |
| Hot Cereals | 34.7 | 32.7- | 29.1- | 48.4+ | 48.3+ | 166 | 100 |
| Cold Cereals | 69.4 | 71.2+ | 70.5 | $74.2+$ | 57.4- | 81 | 77 |
| Powder Instant Breakfast | 7.8 | 7.4 | 6.6- | 10.5+ | $10.3+$ | 155 | 98 |
| English Muffins | 41.0 | 42.7+ | 44.4+ | 35.5- | 29.8- | 67 | 84 |
| Jams/Jellies/Preserves | 60.3 | 61.4+ | 61.0 | $63.1+$ | 52.9- | 87 | 84 |

## Shopped In The Past 30 Days At <br> Fast Foods/Drive Thru Restaurants

|  | TOTAL | NON-HISPANIC |  |  |  | Index Hisp $\underline{\mathrm{Wh} / \mathrm{Ot}}$ | Index Hisp Af/Am |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | White/ | African/ |  |  |  |
|  |  | Total | Other | American | HISPANIC |  |  |
| Hamburger | 63.4 | 63.4 | 62.7 | $66.5+$ | 63.5 | 101 | 95 |
| Pizza | 61.6 | 62.0 | $63.2+$ | 56.8- | 58.8 | 93 | 104 |
| Chicken | 50.7 | 49.5- | 45.6- | $66.5+$ | $58.8+$ | 129 | 88 |
| Mexican/Taco | 47.2 | 47.2 | 48.7+ | 40.7- | 47.2 | 97 | 116 |
| Chinese | 52.3 | 52.5 | 50.1- | $63.4+$ | 50.7 | 101 | 80 |

## Credit Cards Personally Have

|  |  | NON-HISPANIC |  |  |  |  | Index | Index |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | TOTAL |  | White/ | African/ |  | Hisp - | Hisp - |
|  |  | Total | Other | American | HISPANIC | Wh/Ot | Af/Am |
|  | Any Credit Card (Net) |  | 67.5 | 70.6 | 75.2 | 50.4 | 46.7 | 62 | 93 |
|  | American Express card | 18.8 | 19.9+ | 21.0+ | 15.1- | 11.9- | 57 | 79 |
|  | Visa card | 55.4 | 57.9+ | $62.6+$ | 37.0- | 39.1- | 62 | 106 |
|  | MasterCard | 38.6 | 40.1+ | 42.6+ | 29.3- | 28.4- | 67 | 97 |
|  | Diners Club card | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 2.0 | 2.5 | 151 | 126 |
|  | Discover card | 20.7 | 21.3 | $23.3+$ | 12.7 - | 16.8- | 72 | 132 |
| American | Express OPTIMA card | 6.7 | 6.8 | 6.6 | 7.7 | 6.3 | 96 | 83 |

## Frozen Foods Purchased For Use In Past 30 Days

|  | ACCULTURATION LEVEL |  |  |  |  |  |  | Index |  | Index |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Hghly | Prtly |  |  | Non- | Born | Born | US | Non-US |
|  |  | Acc | Acc | Unacc | Span | Span | In The | Outside | Born - | Born - |
|  | TOTAL | 0-49 | 50-84 | 85-100 | Dmnt | Dmnt | U.S. | U.S. | Wh/Ot | US Brn |
| Frozen Dinners | 32.5 | 46.7+ | 27.5- | 26.8 | 30.0 | 29.5 | 32.8 | 32.4- | 84 | 99 |
| Frozen Prepared Vegs | 39.9 | 41.7 | 36.6 | 39.1 | 30.2 | 39.7 | 48.6 | 37.3- | 96 | 77 |
| Plain Frozen Vegetables | 54.0 | 58.9 | 51.7 | 53.1 | 49.3 | 53.8 | 54.8- | 53.7- | 89 | 98 |
| Frozen Orange Juice | 41.0 | 36.0 | 38.2 | 40.0 | 39.0 | 38.4 | 42.2+ | 40.7+ | 119 | 96 |

Household Cleaning Products Purchased For Use In Past 30 Days

|  | ACCULTURATION LEVEL |  |  |  |  |  |  | Index |  | Index |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | TOTAL | Hghly | Prtly |  |  | Non- | Born | Born | US | Non-US |
|  |  | Acc | Acc | Unacc | Span | Span | In The | Outside | Born - | Born - |
|  |  | 0-49 | 50-84 | 85-100 | Dmnt | Dmant | U.S. | U.S. | Wh/Ot | US Brn |
| Toilet Bowl Cleaners | 79.4 | 80.8 | 79.5 | 81.7 | 84.0 | 79.6 | 75.3+ | 80.7+ | 136 | 107 |
| Pine Oil Disinfectant | 67.7 | $55.3-$ | 72.7+ | 76.2+ | 69.7 | 72.1 | 60.6+ | 69.9+ | 171 | 115 |
| Glass Cleaners | 76.4 | 75.4 | 80.5 | 78.5 | 82.7 | 78.5 | 69.5+ | 78.4+ | 117 | 113 |
| Oven Cleaners | 58.5 | 37.2- | 59.3 | 63.6 | 67.6+ | 55.9 | 46.6+ | 62.1+ | 274 | 133 |
| Dishwashing Liquid | 84.8 | 79.6 | 82.7 | 88.1 | 80.8 | 84.7 | 79.4 | 86.5+ | 108 | 109 |
| Dishwashing Detergent | 42.4 | 61.6+ | 45.4 | 29.3- | 29.6- | 45.0 | 65.9 | 35.3- | 97 | 54 |
| Scouring Cleansers | 71.3 | 81.9+ | 68.5 | 76.1 | 73.2 | 72.4 | 64.5 | 73.3+ | 115 | 114 |
| All Prps Liquid Cleaners | s 80.6 | 77.8 | 81.1 | 80.6 | 89.6+ | 78.5 | 77.5+ | $81.6+$ | 118 | 105 |
| All Prps Powder Cleaners | rs 59.9 | 64.0 | 57.8 | 68.9+ | 65.2 | 61.4 | 54.2+ | $61.6+$ | 129 | 114 |
| Air Fresheners | 71.0 | 67.1 | 72.1 | 78.1+ | 77.3 | 72.6 | $65.8+$ | $72.6+$ | 134 | 110 |
| Insecticides | 51.5 | 49.4 | 49.1 | 58.8+ | 46.9 | 53.4 | 48.0+ | 52.5+ | 151 | 109 |
| Insect Repellents | 43.4 | 43.8 | 39.5 | 50.8+ | 40.8 | 44.2 | 43.8+ | 43.3+ | 165 | 99 |

## Laundry Products Purchased For Use In Past 30 Days



## Paper/Plastic Wraps/Bags Purchased For Use In Past 30 Days

|  | ACCULTURATION LEVEL |  |  |  |  | NonSpan | Born <br> In The | Index |  | Index |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Hghly | Prtly |  |  |  |  | Born | US | Non-US |  |
|  |  | Acc | Acc | Unacc | Span |  |  | Outside | Born - | Born - |  |
|  | TOTAL | 0-49 | 50-84 | 85-100 | Dmnt | Dmnt | U.S. | U.S. | $\underline{\mathrm{Wh} / \mathrm{Ot}}$ | US Brn |  |
| Facial Tissue | 76.9 | 72.4 | $81.6+$ | 80.5 | 84.7 | 79.1 | 71.3 | 78.6+ | 104 | 110 |  |
| Paper Towels | 95.0 | 91.9 | 97.2 | 97.8 |  | 96.1 | 96.9 | 92.4 | $95.8+$ | 103 | 104 |
| Plastic Garbage Bags | 85.9 | 82.7 | 85.8 | 82.8 | 89.8 | 83.3 | 85.2+ | $86.0+$ | 121 | 101 |  |
| Plastic Sandwich Bags | 64.9 | 62.5 | 64.5 | 62.0 | 61.1 | 64.0 | 64.6 | 65.0+ | 108 | 101 |  |
| Plastic Wrap | 64.8 | 67.5 | 62.7 | 58.6 | 63.8 | 61.6 | 56.4 | $67.3+$ | 99 | 119 |  |
| Aluminum Foil Wrap | 91.5 | 87.1 | 92.1 | 92.0 | 92.4 | 91.3 | 89.5+ | $92.1+$ | 126 | 103 |  |

## Staples Purchased For Use In Past 30 Days



## Packaged Foods Purchased For Use In Past 30 Days



## Fresh Fruit/Vegetables Purchased For Use In Past 30 Days

|  | ACCULTURATION LEVEL |  |  |  |  |  |  | Index |  | Index |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Hghly | Prtly |  |  | Non- | Born | Born | US | Non-US |
|  |  | Acc | Acc | Unacc | Span | Span | In The | Outside | Born - | Born - |
|  | TOTAL | 0-49 | 50-84 | 85-100 | Dmnt | Dmnt | U.S. | U.S. | Wh/Ot | US Brn |
| Fresh Apples | 91.5 | 84.5- | 91.5 | 94.2 | 93.8 | 91.0 | 84.2+ | $93.6+$ | 115 | 111 |
| Fresh Peaches | 67.0 | 75.5 | 69.8 | 63.1 | 62.8 | 69.6 | 64.4 | $67.8+$ | 105 | 105 |
| Fresh Oranges | 85.8 | 87.0 | 86.2 | 86.1 | 78.2- | 88.1 | 78.0+ | 88.1+ | 116 | 113 |
| Fresh Avocados | 77.1 | 60.5- | 74.2 | 85.1+ | 74.6 | 76.3 | 63.2+ | 81.4+ | 190 | 129 |
| Fresh Corn | 59.9 | 78.5+ | 59.5 | 60.8 | 64.0 | 61.8 | 68.5 | 57.3- | 106 | 84 |
| Fresh Green Beans | 52.7 | 46.1 | 55.0 | 55.8 | 50.7 | 54.9 | 40.4- | 56.4+ | 83 | 139 |
| Fresh Tomatoes | 95.9 | 96.6 | 97.8 | 96.1 | 95.8 | 97.4 | 93.7+ | $96.6+$ | 114 | 103 |
| Fresh Asparagus | 39.7 | 42.4 | 37.2 | 36.7 | 39.7 | 37.2 | 28.9 | $43.0+$ | 88 | 149 |

## Fresh Dairy/Meat Purchased For Use In Past 30 Days

|  | ACCULTURATION LEVEL |  |  |  |  |  |  | Index |  | Index |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Hghly | Prtly |  |  | Non- | Born | Born | US | Non-US |
|  |  | Acc | Acc | Unacc | Span | Span | In The | Outside | Born - | Born - |
|  | TOTAL | 0-49 | 50-84 | 85-100 | Dmnt | Dmnt | U.S. | U.S. | Wh/Ot | US Brn |
| Fresh Beef | 91.9 | 86.8 | 92.2 | 95.7+ | 91.9 | 92.8 | 86.8+ | 93.4+ | 116 | 108 |
| Fresh Eggs | 96.3 | 90.2- | 97.4 | 97.7 | 94.9 | 97.0 | 95.2+ | $96.6+$ | 112 | 101 |
| Fresh Chicken | 93.3 | 89.8 | 94.2 | 96.6 | 90.4 | 95.3 | 90.4 | 94.2+ | 108 | 104 |
| Fresh Fish | 64.6 | 60.4 | 66.5 | 69.4 | 81.3+ | 63.5 | 48.1- | 69.6+ | 96 | 145 |

Bottled/Canned Goods Purchased For Use In Past 30 Days

|  | ACCULTURATION LEVEL |  |  |  |  |  |  | Index |  | Index |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Hghly | Prtly |  |  | Non- | Born | Born | US | Non-US |
|  |  | Acc | Acc | Unacc | Span | Span | In The | Outside | Born - | Born - |
|  | TOTAL | 0-49 | 50-84 | 85-100 | Dmat | Dmnt | U.S. | U.S. | Wh/Ot | US Brn |
| Bottled Fruit Drinks | 66.6 | 70.1 | 67.5 | 64.0 | 67.4 | 66.6 | 70.5 | 65.5 | 113 | 93 |
| BBQ/Season Sauces | 60.1 | 68.3 | 61.9 | 55.3 | 56.2 | 61.5 | 74.3+ | 55.8- | 135 | 75 |
| Bottled Salad Dressing | 57.1 | $78.2+$ | 60.2 | 44.5- | 47.8- | 59.5 | 73.9 | 52.0- | 110 | 70 |
| Canned Evaporated Milk | k 34.0 | 33.4 | 34.3 | 39.7 | 43.8 | 34.2 | 25.8+ | 36.5+ | 178 | 141 |
| Canned Soup | 42.8 | 59.1+ | 43.1 | 33.4- | 34.8 | 43.5 | 61.2 | 37.2- | 98 | 61 |
| Canned Tomato Paste | 54.5 | 49.2 | 53.6 | 54.4 | 61.2 | 51.6 | 49.7 | 55.9+ | 110 | 113 |
| Canned Tomato Sauce | 73.2 | 68.2 | 70.8 | 76.5 | 71.5 | 72.5 | 76.2+ | 72.3+ | 132 | 95 |
| Canned Tomatoes | 32.8 | 34.1 | 32.9 | 27.4 | 32.7 | 31.0 | 44.0 | 29.4- | 101 | 67 |
| Canned Chili | 45.4 | 43.6 | 42.6 | 41.7 | 34.6 | 44.1 | 43.1+ | 46.0+ | 168 | 107 |
| Canned Tuna | 71.7 | 81.2 | 72.9 | 69.1 | 67.0 | 73.9 | 76.7 | 70.2 | 110 | 92 |
| Cnd Beans in Water/Salt | lt 36.2 | 44.0 | 35.0 | 32.7 | 36.8 | 35.0 | 41.9+ | 34.4 | 125 | 82 |
| Cnd Ready to Eat Beans | 40.5 | $52.6+$ | 36.4 | 36.9 | 42.8 | 37.6 | 48.9+ | 38.0 - | 117 | 78 |
| Canned Vegetables | 55.7 | 59.9 | 55.6 | 51.1 | 59.2 | 53.7 | $64.3+$ | 53.1 | 122 | 83 |
| Canned Spaghetti | 17.7 | 18.8 | 20.0 | 16.8 | 22.7 | 18.0 | 27.2+ | 14.9- | 185 | 55 |
| Canned Spaghetti Sauce | 61.2 | 58.9 | 57.2 | 62.4 | 57.3 | 59.4 | 57.7+ | $62.2+$ | 152 | 108 |

## Pet Products Purchased For Use In Past 30 Days

|  | ACCULTURATION LEVEL |  |  |  |  |  |  | Index |  | Index |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Hghly | Prtly |  |  | Non- | Born | Born | US | Non-US |
|  | TOT | Acc $0-49$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Acc } \\ 50-84 \end{gathered}$ | Unace 85-100 | Span <br> Dmnt | Span <br> Dmnt | In The U.S. | Outside U.S. | Born - <br> Wh/Ot | Born US Brn |
| Net Purch Cat Food: | 12.9 | 31.5 | 11.1 | 7.6 | 11.7 | 12.6 | 20.9 | 10.5 | 69 | 50 |
| Canned Cat Food | 9.4 | $21.2+$ | 8.8 | 6.8 | 8.8 | 9.9 | 14.7 | 7.9- | 78 | 54 |
| Dry Cat Food | 11.5 | 27.2+ | 9.0 | 6.4- | 7.9 | 10.9 | 19.8 | 8.9 - | 71 | 45 |
| Net Purch Dog Food: | 22.7 | 32.6 | 24.7 | 12.9 | 17.1 | 23.0 | 35.9 | 18.7 | 124 | 52 |
| Canned Dog Food | 13.6 | $21.2+$ | 14.9 | 8.0- | 11.2 | 13.9 | 25.7+ | 10.0- | 175 | 39 |
| Dry Dog Food | 20.7 | 30.5+ | 22.2 | 10.8- | 17.1 | 20.1 | 32.3+ | 17.3- | 120 | 53 |
| Flea/Tick Care Products | - 17.5 | 18.4 | 20.4 | 13.5 | 20.0 | 17.5 | 20.6 | 16.5 | 119 | 80 |

Baby Products Purchased For Use In Past 30 Days

|  | ACCULTURATION LEVEL |  |  |  |  |  |  | Index |  | Index |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Hghly | Prtly |  |  | Non- | Born | Born | US | Non-US |
|  |  | Acc | Acc | Unacc | Span | Span | In The | Outside | Born - | Born - |
|  | TOTAL | 0-49 | 50-84 | 85-100 | Dmnt | Dmnt | U.S. | U.S. | Wh/Ot | US Brn |
| Baby Food in Jars | 20.0 | 21.0 | 18.7 | 23.6 | 23.5 | 19.9 | 19.0+ | 20.3+ | 241 | 107 |
| Infant Cereal | 27.6 | 23.0 | 25.7 | 35.2+ | 27.9 | 28.5 | 20.8+ | $29.7+$ | 206 | 143 |
| Infant Formula | 17.7 | 7.2- | 14.3 | 20.9 | 15.4 | 15.6 | 16.1+ | 18.2+ | 349 | 113 |
| Baby Shampoo | 36.0 | 27.9 | 32.9 | 45.4+ | 42.6 | 34.9 | 27.0+ | $38.7+$ | 216 | 144 |
| Baby Vitamins | 22.2 | 21.2 | 17.5- | 30.0+ | 25.8 | 21.1 | 15.7+ | $24.1+$ | 234 | 154 |
| Disposable Diapers | 29.6 | 17.2- | 28.6 | 31.9 | 31.5 | 27.6 | 28.3+ | $30.0+$ | 244 | 106 |

## Large Ticket Items Household Plans To Buy In Next 60 Days

|  | ACCULTURATION LEVEL |  |  |  |  |  |  | Index |  | Index |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Hghly | Prtly |  |  | Non- | Born | Born | US | Non-US |
|  |  | Acc | Acc | Unacc | Span | Span | In The | Outside | Born - | Born - |
|  | TOTAL | 0-49 | 50-84 | 85-100 | Dmnt | Dmint | U.S. | U.S. | Wh/Ot | US Brn |
| Home | 5.7 | 7.6 | 5.1 | 7.1 | 8.0 | 5.6 | 5.0 | 5.9+ | 142 | 119 |
| New Automobile | 5.7 | 11.6+ | 4.0 | 5.9 | 3.9 | 5.9 | 8.4 | 4.9 | 163 | 58 |
| Used Automobile | 12.2 | 12.6 | 9.5 | 15.1 | 11.2 | 11.7 | $14.7+$ | 11.4+ | 229 | 77 |
| Truck/Van | 5.4 | 7.2 | 3.6 | 5.8 | 1.3 | 5.5 | 6.1 | 5.2 | 189 | 85 |
| Boat | 1.8 | 1.1 | 1.5 | 1.0 | 1.8 | 1.2 | 2.9 | 1.5 | 147 | 52 |

Auto Supplies/Parts Household Plans To Buy In Next 60 Days

|  | ACCULTURATIONLEVEL |  |  |  |  |  | Index |  |  |  |
| ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Hghly |  |  | Prtly |  |  | Non- | Born | Born | US | Non-US

Electronics Household Plans To Buy In Next 60 Days

|  | ACCULTURATIONLEVEL |  |  |  |  |  |  | Index |  | Index |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | TOTAL | Hghly | Prtly |  |  | Non- | Born | Born | US | Non-US |
|  |  | Acc | Acc | Unacc | Span | Span | In The | Outside | Born - | Born - |
|  |  | 0-49 | 50-84 | 85-100 | Dmnt | Dmnt | U.S. | U.S. | Wh/Ot | US Brn |
| Compact Disc Player | 11.7 | 7.9 | 10.4 | 12.4 | 10.6 | 10.8 | 9.1 | 12.5+ | 150 | 137 |
| Television Set | 10.5 | 5.2 | 8.3 | 11.1 | 10.0 | 8.6 | 8.3 | 11.2 | 112 | 135 |
| Camcorder | 8.9 | 14.1 | 7.3 | 9.5 | 10.2 | 8.5 | $9.0+$ | $8.9+$ | 279 | 99 |
| Personal Computer | 5.0 | 3.0 | 4.6 | 7.9 | 2.4 | 6.1 | 5.7 | 4.9- | 64 | 86 |
| Video Game System | 11.1 | $21.6+$ | 9.2 | 13.0 | 15.8 | 11.1 | 11.2+ | $11.0+$ | 449 | 98 |

Health and Medicinal Aids Used In Past 30 Days

|  | ACCULTURATION LEVEL |  |  |  |  |  |  | Index |  | Index |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Hghly | Prtly |  |  | Non- | Born | Born | US |  |
|  |  | Acc | Acc | Unacc | Span | Span | In The | Outside | Born - | Born - |
|  | TOTAL | 0-49 | 50-84 | 85-100 | Dmnt | Dmnt | U.S. | U.S. | $\underline{\mathrm{Wh} / \mathrm{Ot}}$ | US Brn |
| Cough drops | 26.2 | 17.7 | 27.0 | 23.0 | 30.9 | 23.2 | 21.8 | 27.5+ | 126 | 126 |
| Cough Syrup | 34.3 | 17.8- | 31.8 | 42.7+ | 42.4+ | 31.6 | 23.4+ | 37.6+ | 173 | 161 |
| Eye Wash/Drops | 37.6 | 31.5 | 39.4 | 34.7 | 38.5 | 36.6 | 36.4+ | 37.9+ | 132 | 104 |
| Pain Rlvng Rubs/Lqds | 27.3 | 29.2 | 25.3 | 28.2 | 26.2 | 26.8 | 26.6 | 27.6+ | 121 | 104 |
| Net Headache/Pain Rem: | : 57.4 | 60.8 | 53.1 | 62.3 | 56.4 | 57.0 | 57.2 | 57.4 | 101 | 100 |
| Aspirin Formula | 38.6 | 43.3 | 33.1- | 41.6 | 38.1 | 36.8 | 36.3 | 39.3+ | 107 | 108 |
| Non-Aspirin Formula | 37.0 | 35.0 | 34.4 | 38.5 | 38.6 | 35.2 | 38.7 | 36.5 | 95 | 94 |
| Cold/Sinus/Allergy Rem | 38.0 | 24.0 - | 33.5 | 41.9 | 46.7+ | 32.4 | 31.1 | 40.1+ | 101 | 129 |
| Indiges Aids/Stmch Rem | - 40.0 | 25.4- | 34.0- | 50.1+ | 43.8 | 36.8 | 29.9 | 43.1+ | 90 | 144 |
| Laxatives | 16.3 | 17.6 | 16.2 | 19.9 | 24.0 | 16.2 | $13.8+$ | $17.0+$ | 215 | 124 |
| Adhesive Bandages | 55.3 | 52.3 | 52.9 | 62.8+ | 59.9 | 55.1 | 43.1 | 59.0+ | 100 | 137 |
| Suntan/Sunscreen Prdts | 31.8 | 35.5 | 35.4 | 27.1 | 18.8- | 35.8 | 46.4+ | 27.4- | 99 | 59 |
| Sunburn Remedy | 18.3 | 14.6 | 17.8 | 17.2 | 14.8 | 17.7 | 21.8+ | 17.3 | 122 | 79 |



Condiments/Staples Personally Consumed In Past 30 Days

|  | ACCULTURATION LEVEL |  |  |  |  |  |  | Index |  | Index |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Hghly | Prtly |  |  | Non- | Born | Born | US | Non-US |
|  |  | Acc | Acc | Unacc | Span | Span | In The | Outside | Born - | Born - |
|  | TOTAL | 0-49 | 50-84 | 85-100 | Dmnt | Dmnt | U.S. | U.S. | Wh/Ot | US Brn |
| Corn Tortillas | 68.7 | 66.8 | 66.4 | 70.3 | 63.3 | 68.7 | 65.3+ | 69.7+ | 151 | 107 |
| Flour Tortillas | 55.8 | 72.4+ | 57.5 | 49.7 | 50.3 | 58.2 | 70.4+ | 51.4+ | 146 | 73 |
| Mustard | 51.4 | $65.2+$ | 52.5 | 43.6- | 45.2 | 52.6 | 71.0 | 45.5- | 96 | 64 |
| Ketchup | 79.0 | 84.1 | 77.5 | 77.0 | 81.2 | 77.4 | 82.0 | 78.0 | 105 | 95 |
| Salsa | 52.9 | 70.4+ | 50.7 | 47.0 | 37.6- | 55.0 | $61.5+$ | 50.3 | 112 | 82 |
| Mayonnaise/Dressing | 81.1 | 71.7- | 78.7 | 82.9 | 77.5 | 79.6 | 82.2 | 80.7 | 105 | 98 |

Alcoholic Beverages Personally Consumed In Past 30 Days



Snack Items Personally Consumed In Past 30 Days

|  | ACCULTURATIONLEVEL |  |  |  |  | NonSpan | Born In The | Index |  | Index |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Hghly | Prtly |  |  |  |  | Born | US | Non-US |
|  |  | Acc | Acc | Unacc | Span |  |  | Outside | Born.- | Born - |
|  | TOTAL | 0-49 | 50-84 | 85-100 | Dmnt | Dmat | U.S. | U.S. | Wh/Ot | US Brn |
| Potato Chips | 70.6 | 71.2 | 69.3 | 70.7 | 70.2 | 69.9 | 72.8 | 69.9 | 111 | 96 |
| Packaged Pop Corn | 42.4 | 55.8+ | 38.5 | 40.0 | 44.2 | 40.4 | 48.2+ | 40.6 | 131 | 84 |
| Pretzels | 30.2 | 30.0 | 28.3 | 26.6 | 24.3 | 28.7 | 40.6 | 27.0- | 93 | 66 |
| Corn Tortilla Chips | 58.6 | 65.1 | 59.0 | 57.1 | 53.3 | 60.4 | 67.3+ | 56.0 | 125 | 83 |
| Crackers | 69.1 | 73.7 | 68.2 | 74.6 | 72.4 | 70.6 | 70.6 | 68.6 | 101 | 97 |
| Peanut Butter | 44.9 | 41.6 | 42.7 | 42.7 | 41.8 | 42.8 | 56.1 | 41.6- | 101 | 74 |

## Dairy Products Personally Consumed In Past 30 Days

|  | ACCULTURATION LEVEL |  |  |  |  |  |  | Index |  | Index |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | TOTAL | Hghly | Prtly |  |  | Non- | Born | Born | US | Non-US |
|  |  | Acc | Acc | Unacc | Span | Span | In The | Outside | Born - | Born - |
|  |  | 0-49 | 50-84 | 85-100 | Dmnt | Dmnt | U.S. | U.S. | Wh/Ot | US Brn |
| Margarine | 67.4 | 58.3 | 68.5 | 69.6 | 68.5 | 67.4 | 65.6 | 68.0+ | 106 | 104 |
| Butter | 75.5 | 71.6 | 75.0 | 77.5 | 78.3 | 74.8 | 74.7+ | 75.7+ | 117 | 101 |
| Sour Cream | 37.9 | 41.0 | 39.0 | 36.4 | 33.0 | 39.6 | 50.1+ | 34.2- | 110 | 68 |
| Grated Cheese | 53.7 | 58.0 | 52.6 | 56.2 | 59.8 | 53.2 | 58.1 | 52.4 | 108 | 90 |
| Cottage Cheese | 31.8 | 44.0+ | 29.2 | 23.7- | 28.0 | 29.5 | 36.6 | 30.4 | 109 | 83 |
| Spread Cheese | 41.3 | 39.7 | 39.7 | 43.3 | 48.4 | 39.2 | 30.5+ | 44.6+ | 162 | 146 |
| Non-Dairy Substitute | 12.9 | 19.1 | 12.4 | 14.8 | 14.5 | 13.9 | 15.0 | 12.3- | 77 | 82 |
| Yogurt | 58.2 | 60.3 | 53.8 | 70.8+ | 66.3 | 58.6 | 49.9 | $60.7+$ | 97 | 122 |

## Desserts and Sweets Personally Consumed In Past 30 Days

|  | ACCULTURATION LEVEL |  |  |  |  |  |  | Index |  | Index |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Hghly | Prtly |  |  | Non- | Born | Born | US | Non-US |
|  |  | Acc | Acc | Unacc | Span | Span | In The | Outside | Born - | Born - |
|  | TOTAL | 0-49 | 50-84 | 85-100 | Dmnt | Dmnt | U.S. | U.S. | Wh/Ot | US Brn |
| Sweet Rolls/Pastries | 58.3 | 43.0- | 54.9 | 56.2 | 50.8 | 54.6 | 53.2 | 59.8+ | 108 | 112 |
| Frozen Yogurt | 44.8 | 42.7 | 42.3 | 53.9+ | 55.9+ | 43.9 | 33.3 | 48.3+ | 88 | 145 |
| Ice Cream | 77.8 | 85.8 | 78.7 | 76.7 | 79.2 | 78.9 | 76.2 | 78.3 | 101 | 103 |
| Sherbet/Pops/Fruit Bars | 42.7 | 52.2 | 43.8 | 33.3- | 33.6 | 43.2 | 51.0+ | 40.2 | 128 | 79 |
| Prepared Puddings | 27.2 | 30.0 | 24.5 | 25.3 | 34.3+ | 23.5 | 29.3+ | 26.5+ | 140 | 91 |
| Snack Cakes | 40.8 | 39.0 | 44.0 | 41.9 | 46.0 | 42.1 | 36.8+ | $42.1+$ | 144 | 114 |
| Cookies | 66.6 | 57.3 | 70.3 | 64.4 | 69.3 | 66.3 | 69.3 | 65.9 | 102 | 95 |
| Gelatin | 60.7 | 57.3 | 60.7 | 68.5+ | 67.0 | 61.9 | 47.3+ | $64.8+$ | 172 | 137 |
| Artificial Sweeteners | 23.1 | 35.8+ | 20.2 | 23.3 | 27.6 | 22.1 | 29.1 | 21.3- | 95 | 73 |
| Candy Bars | 47.5 | 35.7- | 48.0 | 47.3 | 50.8 | 45.3 | 49.9 | 46.7- | 100 | 94 |

Beverages Personally Consumed In Past 30 Days

|  | ACCULTURATIONLEVEL |  |  |  |  | NonSpan | Born <br> In The <br> U.S. | Index |  | Index |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Hghly | Prtly |  |  |  |  | Born | US | Non-US |
|  |  | Acc | Acc | Unacc | Span |  |  | Outside | Born | Born |
|  | TOTAL | 0-49 | 50-84 | 85-100 | Dmint | Dmnt |  | U.S. | Wh/Ot | US Brn |
| Diet Cola | 23.7 | 29.5 | 20.9 | 21.8 | 26.8 | 21.2 | 24.4- | 23.4 | 64 | 96 |
| Diet Non-Cola | 18.9 | 19.4 | 15.7 | 19.6 | 15.1 | 17.9 | 23.4 | 17.5- | 88 | 75 |
| Regular Cola | 58.9 | 59.1 | 58.7 | 50.7- | 51.1 | 57.3 | 69.5+ | 55.7 | 131 | 80 |
| Reg-Carb Non-Cola | 37.3 | 33.3 | 40.5 | 30.5- | 32.1 | 37.4 | 45.0+ | 35.0 | 128 | 78 |
| Flavored Seltzer Water | 27.0 | 25.2 | 27.3 | 25.4 | 28.6 | 26.0 | 22.0 | 28.5+ | 91 | 129 |
| Energy/Isotonic Drinks | 14.3 | 13.2 | 16.9 | 7.9- | 9.7 | 14.5 | 23.1+ | 11.6 | 150 | 51 |
| Bottled Drinking Water | 70.7 | 63.1 | 72.6 | 54.8- | 68.8 | 65.2 | 71.8+ | $70.4+$ | 126 | 98 |
| Tomato Juice | 32.7 | 20.8- | 31.2 | 41.1+ | 40.6 | 31.4 | 19.2 | $36.8+$ | 91 | 192 |

Beverages Personally Consumed In Past 30 Days (Con't)

|  | ACCULTURATION LEVEL |  |  |  |  |  |  | Index |  | Index |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Hghly | Prtly |  |  | Non- | Born | Born | US | Non-US |
|  |  | Acc | Acc | Unacc | Span | Span | In The | Outside | Born - | Born - |
|  | TOTAL | 0-49 | 50-84 | 85-100 | Dmnt | Dmnt | U.S. | U.S. | Wh/Ot | US Brn |
| Fruit Juices | 80.7 | 76.2 | 83.4 | 79.3 | 81.4 | 81.2 | 84.7+ | 79.5 | 112 | 94 |
| Fruit Nectars | 52.4 | 29.9- | 53.6 | 53.9 | $63.1+$ | 48.1 | 43.5+ | 55.1+ | 188 | 127 |
| Instant Iced Tea | 39.5 | 35.3 | 34.3- | 39.7 | 30.3 | 37.4 | 38.2 | $39.9+$ | 125 | 104 |
| Regular Tea | 47.2 | 52.0 | 43.7 | 54.7+ | 45.0 | 48.9 | 48.5- | 46.8- | 90 | 96 |
| Regular Ground Coffee | 46.8 | 64.8+ | 48.7 | 46.5 | 56.3 | 48.6 | 43.1- | 47.9 | 83 | 111 |
| Decaf Ground Coffee | 30.0 | 28.4 | 28.7 | 34.7 | 49.3+ | 26.5- | 23.4 | $32.0+$ | 106 | 137 |
| Latin Style Grnd Coffee | 40.5 | 23.0- | 42.8 | 47.9+ | 57.6+ | 38.6 | 25.1+ | $45.2+$ | 158 | 180 |
| Regular Instant Coffee | 43.7 | 41.6 | 40.6 | 43.4 | 48.1 | 40.2 | 32.6 | 47.1+ | 116 | 145 |
| Decaf Instant Coffee | 33.3 | 22.6- | 29.7 | 43.7+ | 47.4+ | 30.2 | 20.9 | 37.1+ | 99 | 178 |
| Latin Style Inst Coffee | 33.3 | 19.8- | 32.4 | 38.8 | 48.3+ | 29.6 | 17.2+ | 38.2+ | 228 | 222 |

Health \& Beauty Aids Personally Used In Past 30 Days

|  | ACCULTURATION LEVEL |  |  |  |  |  |  | Index |  | Index |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Hghly | Prtly |  |  | Non- | Born | Born | US | Non-US |
|  |  | Acc | Acc | Unacc | Span | Span | In The | Outside | Born - | Born - |
|  | TOTAL | 0-49 | 50-84 | 85-100 | Dmnt | Dmnt | U.S. | U.S. | Wh/Ot | US Brn |
| Breath Mints | 52.4 | 39.6- | 49.4 | 52.6 | 59.8+ | 46.9 | 46.2 | 54.3+ | 112 | 117 |
| Vitamins/Minerals | 49.0 | 58.5 | 45.9 | 45.8 | 53.8 | 46.0 | 57.5 | 46.4- | - 96 | 81 |
| Mouthwash | 79.4 | 71.4 | 79.0 | 79.8 | 81.2 | 77.7 | 73.6+ | $81.1+$ | 134 | 110 |
| Baby Powder | 35.7 | 42.7 | 34.9 | 37.2 | 29.2 | 38.2 | 41.7+ | 33.8 | 159 | 81 |
| Spray Deods/Anti-pers | 47.2 | 52.1 | 42.4 | 41.1 | 39.9 | 43.9 | 46.4+ | 47.5+ | 160 | 102 |
| Solid Deods/Anti-pers | 70.3 | 73.8 | 72.0 | 68.4 | 65.9 | 72.2 | 80.9+ | 67.1+ | 135 | 83 |
| Roll-on Deods/Anti-pers | s 56.8 | 61.6 | 60.8 | 52.6 | 60.6 | 57.7 | 60.9+ | 55.6 | 125 | 91 |
| Toothpaste from Pump | 31.4 | 43.2+ | 31.0 | 26.1 | 29.9 | 31.1 | 32.5 | 31.0 | 121 | 95 |
| Toothpaste from Tube | 87.0 | 90.0 | 87.1 | 83.7 | 86.8 | 86.3 | 88.2 | 86.7 | 106 | 98 |
| Tartar Control Tthpst | 72.5 | 70.3 | 70.0 | 76.1 | 77.6 | 70.7 | 69.7 | 73.4+ | 108 | 105 |
| Regular Toothpaste | 84.3 | 84.6 | 83.2 | 86.0 | 87.3 | 83.6 | 83.8+ | 84.5+ | 118 | 101 |
| Personal Bar Soap | 89.6 | 90.3 | 89.8 | 94.6+ | 93.4 | 91.0 | 92.9+ | 88.6 | 107 | 95 |
| Liquid Hand Soap | 64.6 | $77.9+$ | 62.2 | 62.1 | 64.1 | 64.1 | 64.3 | $64.7+$ | 107 | 101 |
| Shampoo | 95.4 | 98.7 | 92.2- | 98.0 | 97.1 | 94.3 | 97.3+ | 94.8+ | 106 | 97 |
| Hair Conditioners | 75.6 | 67.9 | 75.8 | 75.5 | 75.8 | 74.5 | $80.5+$ | $74.1+$ | 128 | 92 |

## Breakfast Foods Personally Used In Past 30 Days

|  | ACCULTURATION LEVEL |  |  |  |  |  |  | Index |  | Index |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Hghly | Prtly |  |  | Non- | Born | Born | US | Non-US |
|  |  | Acc | Acc | Unacc | Span | Span | In The | Outside | Born - | Born - |
|  | TOTAL | 0-49 | 50-84 | 85-100 | Dmnt | Dmnt | U.S. | U.S. | Wh/Ot | US Brn |
| Hot Cereals | 48.3 | 32.8- | 44.0 | $55.2+$ | 60.4+ | 43.1 | 37.3 | 51.6+ | 128 | 138 |
| Cold Cereals | 57.4 | 75.7+ | 59.0 | 49.5- | 53.5 | 59.0 | $79.0+$ | 50.8- | 112 | 64 |
| Powder Instant Brkfst | 10.3 | 16.8 | 8.4 | 10.4 | 13.4 | 9.3 | $13.0+$ | 9.5 | 195 | 73 |
| English Muffins | 29.8 | 41.8+ | 30.2 | 26.6 | 29.1 | 30.7 | 41.0 | 26.4- | 92 | 65 |
| Jams/Jellies/Preserves | 52.9 | 57.2 | 53.0 | 50.5 | 47.9 | 53.8 | 54.0- | 52.6- | 88 | 98 |

## Shopped In The Past 30 Days At Fast Foods/Drive Thru Restaurants

|  | ACCULTURATION LEVEL |  |  |  |  | NonSpan | Born <br> In The | Index |  | Index |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Hghly | Prtly |  |  |  |  | Born | US | Non-US |
|  |  | Acc | Acc | Unacc | Span |  |  | Outside | Born - | Born - |
|  | TOTAL | 0-49 | 50-84 | 85-100 | Dmnt | Dmnt | U.S. | U.S. | Wh/Ot | US Brn |
| Hamburger | 63.5 | 64.4 | 63.6 | 59.3 | 58.3 | 63.2 | 69.8+ | 61.6 | 111 | 88 |
| Pizza | 58.8 | 59.1 | 61.8 | 60.1 | 59.2 | 61.3 | 58.8 | 58.8 | 93 | 100 |
| Chicken | 58.8 | 59.0 | 56.3 | 56.7 | 59.6 | 56.1 | 61.1+ | 58.1+ | 134 | 95 |
| Mexican/Taco | 47.2 | 57.0 | 48.0 | 32.2- | 30.8- | 47.0 | 65.5+ | 41.7- | 134 | 64 |
| Chinese | 50.7 | 43.1 | 52.7 | 45.5 | 54.9 | 48.0 | 58.1 | 48.4- | 116 | 83 |

## Credit Cards Personally Have

|  | ACCULTURATION LEVEL |  |  |  |  |  |  | Index |  | Index |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Hghly | Prtly |  |  | Non- | Born | Born | US | Non-US |
|  |  | Acc | Acc | Unace | Span | Span | In The | Outside | Born - | Born - |
|  | TOTAL | 0-49 | 50-84 | 85-100 | Dmnt | Dmnt | U.S. | U.S. | Wh/Ot | US Brn |
| Any Credit Card (Net) | 46.7 | 68.3 | 51.5 | 32.9 | 39.7 | 49.3 | 61.5 | 42.2 | 82 | 69 |
| American Exp card | 11.9 | 17.2 | 11.9 | 10.0 | 9.2 | 12.6 | 15.2 | 10.9- | 72 | 72 |
| Visa card | 39.1 | 64.9+ | 41.7 | 27.0 - | 34.9 | 40.9 | 53.0 | 34.8- | 85 | 66 |
| MasterCard | 28.4 | 43.9+ | 28.0 | 22.7 | 22.5 | 29.5 | 38.7 | 25.3- | 91 | 65 |
| Diners Club card | 2.5 | 5.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 2.3 | 1.6 | 3.9+ | 2.1 | 235 | 53 |
| Discover card | 16.8 | 20.5 | 16.6 | 17.0 | 13.6 | 18.0 | 25.3 | 14.2- | 109 | 56 |
| Amer Exp OPTIMA | 6.3 | 8.9 | 5.0 | 2.5- | 3.3 | 5.0 | 11.1+ | 4.9- | 168 | 44 |

## XI.

## TOP 50 HISPANIC MARKETS

# Colonial Press international 



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## XI. TOP 50 U.S. HISPANIC MARKETS

## A. Introduction

The following pages contain market data for the Top 50 Hispanic Markets in order of Hispanic population. This information was derived both from primary and secondary research. Each market begins with a short synopsis on the market.

The data shown for each market is:

- Maps of the counties
- Hispanic Buying Power
- Population Trends: '80, '92, '94, '96
- Population and Households U.S. vs. Hispanic

By counties

- Country of Origin
- Hispanic Population

By Age \& Sex

- Hispanic Retail Sales

By Store Types

- Media in the Marketplace

Buying power in this report is synonymous with "purchasing power," "discretionary income," "effective buying income," and "disposable income." It is the gross income available to a household after taxes to purchase goods and services.

The following table trends the Total U.S. Hispanic Market Buying Power over the years, as reported by Strategy Research Corporation.

| Total U.S. Hispanic Market <br> Annual Buying Power <br> Year |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| (billions) |  |
| 1984 | $\$ 94.1$ |
| 1987 | 134.1 |
| 1989 | 171.1 |
| 1991 | 182.1 |
| 1994 | 206.0 |
| 1996 | $\mathbf{2 2 8 . 1}$ |
| Source: Strategy Research Corporation |  |

There are some markets which have no listings of Hispanic newspapers, radio or television stations. Every effort has been made by Strategy Research Corporation to include all of the media covering a given market and to ensure the accuracy of the listings. A lack of media listings does not necessarily mean that the market is not reached by Hispanic media. Small community newspapers may be available but are not listed in secondary sources; radio stations with strong signals from larger markets may reach some smaller markets; and markets without Spanish TV station affiliates may be covered by the Spanish-language networks via cable or satellite.

| TOP 50 MARKETS RANKING BY POPULATION 1/1/96 |  |  | TOP 50 MARKETS RANKING BY HOUSEHOLDS 1/1/96 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Rank | Market | Population | Rank | Market | Households |
| 1. | Los Angeles | 6,012,300 | 1. | Los Angeles | 1,480,100 |
| 2. | New York | 3,278,100 | 2. | New York | 1,011,600 |
| 3. | Miami | 1,358,100 | 3. | Miami | 468,500 |
| 4. | San Francisco | 1,120,100 | 4. | San Francisco | 306,700 |
| 5. | Chicago | 1,106,800 | 5. | Chicago | 288,300 |
| 6. | Houston | 1,078,600 | 6. | Houston | 288,300 |
| 7. | San Antonio | 1,018,000 | 7. | San Antonio | 287,800 |
| 8. | McAllen/Browns. | 803,800 | 8. | Albuquerque | 202,300 |
| 9. | Dallas-Ft. Worth | 740,000 | 9. | Dallas-Ft. Worth | 198,900 |
| 10. | El Paso | 644,800 | 10. | McAllen/Browns. | 197,900 |
| 11. | San Diego | 642,700 | 11. | El Paso | 171,900 |
| 12. | Albuquerque | 637,700 | 12. | Phoenix | 163,100 |
| 13. | Fresno | 632,500 | 13. | San Diego | 157,000 |
| 14. | Phoenix | 586,600 | 14. | Fresno | 155,100 |
| 15. | Sacramento | 553,300 | 15. | Sacramento | 148,400 |
| 16. | Denver | 378,600 | 16. | Denver | 116,000 |
| 17. | Philadelphia | 355,500 | 17. | Philadelphia | 100,400 |
| 18. | Corpus Christi | 335,700 | 18. | Corpus Christi | 94,900 |
| 19. | Washington D.C. | 310,500 | 19. | Washington D.C. | 90,200 |
| 20. | Boston | 289,700 | 20. | Boston | 82,900 |
| 21. | Tucson | 285,000 | 21. | Tucson | 82,700 |
| 22. | Austin | 248,600 | 22. | Tampa | 74,200 |
| 23. | Tampa | 233,400 | 23. | Austin | 73,000 |
| 24. | Salinas | 223,100 | 24. | Orlando | 61,000 |
| 25. | Orlando | 200,000 | 25. | Hartford | 51,800 |
| 26. | Laredo | 186,400 | 26. | Salinas | 49,400 |
| 27. | Bakersfield | 180,400 | 27. | Laredo | 47,800 |
| 28. | Hartford | 175,700 | 28. | Bakersfield | 43,900 |
| 29. | El Centro - Yuma | 166,600 | 29. | El Centro - Yuma | 41,100 |
| 30. | Santa Barbara | 158,000 | 30. | Odessa | 40,900 |
| 31. | Odessa | 153,100 | 31. | Las Vegas | 39,700 |
| 32. | Seattle | 139,500 | 32. | Seattle | 39,600 |
| 33. | Las Vegas | 137,800 | 33. | Colorado Springs | 38,200 |
| 34. | Lubbock | 124,500 | 34. | Santa Barbara | 37,400 |
| 35. | Salt Lake City | 122,800 | 35. | West Palm Beach | 33,500 |
| 36. | Colorado Springs | 119,700 | 36. | Salt Lake City | 33,200 |
| 37. | Portland | 119,600 | 37. | Lubbock | 33,000 |
| 38. | West Palm Beach | 115,000 | 38. | Waco | 30,200 |
| 39. | Waco | 111,500 | 39. | Detroit | 30,000 |
| 40. | Palm Springs | 109,000 | 40. | Portland | 29,500 |
| 41. | Yakima | 107,400 | 41. | Amarillo | 27,900 |
| 42. | Amarillo | 101,800 | 42. | Atlanta | 27,100 |
| 43. | Detroit | 101,300 | 43. | Paim Springs | 26,600 |
| 44. | Atlanta | 92,700 | 44. | Yakima | 24,500 |
| 45. | Milwaukee | 84,200 | 45. | Milwaukee | 22,200 |
| 46. | Providence | 72,300 | 46. | Cleveland | 21,300 |
| 47. | Cleveland | 70,100 | 47. | Providence | 21,100 |
| 48. | New Orleans | 62,500 | 48. | New Orleans | 20,900 |
| 49. | Springfield | 61,600 | 49. | Springfield | 17,600 |
| 50. | Kansas City | 59,500 | 50. | Kansas City | 17,100 |


| TOP 50 MARKETS RANKING BY TOTAL BUYING POWER 1/1/96 |  |  | TOP 50 MARKETS RANKING BY HISPANIC PCT OF POPULATION 1/1/96 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Rank | Market | Total Buyilng Power | Rank | Market | Hispanic Pop <br> (\%) |
| 1. | Los Angeles | \$50,641,708,966 | 1. | Laredo | 97.7 |
| 2. | New York | \$29,671,805,861 | 2. | McAllen/Browns. | 90.3 |
| 3. | Miami | \$13,678,342,875 | 3. | El Paso | 73.0 |
| 4. | San Francisco | \$10,140,244,495 | 4. | El Centro - Yuma | 60.2 |
| 5. | Chicago | \$9,071,456,169 | 5. | Corpus Christi | 58.4 |
| 6. | Houston | \$8,739,854,017 | 6. | San Antonio | 51.0 |
| 7. | San Antonio | \$8,545,237,526 | 7. | Fresno | 40.1 |
| 8. | McAllen/Browns. | \$6,358,872,345 | 8. | Albuquerque | 38.2 |
| 9. | Dallas-Ft. Worth | \$6,042,399,534 | 9. | Odessa | 37.8 |
| 10. | Albuquerque | \$5,533,666,152 | 10. | Los Angeles | 37.3 |
| 11. | San Diego | \$5,377,627,288 | 11. | Miami | 37.1 |
| 12. | El Paso | \$5,317,227,249 | 12. | Salinas | 32.9 |
| 13. | Fresno | \$4,925,584,778 | 13. | Lubbock | 32.1 |
| 14. | Sacramento | \$4,609,480,551 | 14. | Palm Springs | 29.8 |
| 15. | Phoenix | \$4,570,720,060 | 15. | Bakersfield | 29.6 |
| 16. | Denver | \$3,147,932,162 | 16. | Tucson | 29.5 |
| 17. | Washington D.C. | \$2,949,622,027 | 17. | Santa Barbara | 25.4 |
| 18. | Philadelphia | \$2,845,677,288 | 18. | San Diego | 23.6 |
| 19. | Corpus Christi | \$2,792,634,924 | 19. | Houston | 23.5 |
| 20. | Boston | \$2,580,330,763 | 20. | Austin | 22.0 |
| 21. | Tucson | \$2,327,963,610 | 21. | Amarillo | 21.4 |
| 22. | Tampa | \$2,254,062,904 | 22. | Yakima | 19.6 |
| 23. | Austin | \$2,121,452,463 | 23. | Phoenix | 18.0 |
| 24. | Orlando | \$1,813,900,562 | 24. | San Francisco | 16.9 |
| 25. | Salinas | \$1,719,019,678 | 25. | Colorado Springs | 16.8 |
| 26. | Laredo | \$1,511,817,479 | 26. | Sacramento | 16.6 |
| 27. | Santa Barbara | \$1,453,335,067 | 27. | New York | 16.4 |
| 28. | Hartford | \$1,383,486,166 | 28. | Dallas-Ft. Worth | 14.2 |
| 29. | Bakersfield | \$1,343,839,710 | 29. | Waco | 14.1 |
| 30. | El Centro - Yuma | \$1,333,032,875 | 30. | Las Vegas | 13.0 |
| 31. | Seattle | \$1,140,413,873 | 31. | Denver | 12.5 |
| 32. | Odessa | \$1,135,223,642 | 32. | Chicago | 11.8 |
| 33. | West Palm Beach | \$1,053,528,566 | 33. | Springfield | 9.3 |
| 34. | Las Vegas | \$1,037,987,836 | 34. | West Palm Beach | 8.2 |
| 35. | Portland | \$946,235,528 | 35. | Orlando | 7.5 |
| 36. | Colorado Springs | \$933,596,952 | 36. | Tampa | 6.8 |
| 37. | Salt Lake City | \$930,940,719 | 37. | Hartford | 6.8 |
| 38. | Lubbock | \$919,176,342 | 38. | Washington D.C. | 5.7 |
| 39. | Waco | \$910,290,373 | 39. | Salt Lake City | 5.7 |
| 40. | Palm Springs | \$845,196,033 | 40. | Boston | 5.0 |
| 41. | Detroit | \$823,711,069 | 41. | Providence | 4.8 |
| 42. | Atlanta | \$818,722,349 | 42. | Philadelphia | 4.6 |
| 43. | Yakima | \$805,388,983 | 43. | Portland | 4.6 |
| 44. | Amarillo | \$730,243,300 | 44. | Milwaukee | 4.0 |
| 45. | Milwaukee | \$629,317,951 | 45. | Seattle | 3.6 |
| 46. | Providence | \$614,097,349 | 46. | New Orleans | 3.6 |
| 47. | Cleveland | \$567,113,060 | 47. | Kansas City | 2.9 |
| 48. | New Orleans | \$557,435,575 | 48. | Atlanta | 2.2 |
| 49. | Springfield | \$522,451,795 | 49. | Detroit | 2.1 |
| 50. | Kansas City | \$488,643,076 | 50. | Cleveland | 1.8 |


| TOP 50 MARKETS RANKING BY PER CAPITA BUYING POWER 1/1/96 |  | TOP 50 MARKETS RANKING BY TOTAL RETAIL SALES 1/1/96 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Per Capita Buying Power | Rank | Market | Total Retail Sales (000) |
| 1. | Miami | \$10,072 | 1. | Los Angeles | \$28,922,743 |
| 2. | Tampa | \$9,658 | 2. | New York | \$17,633,478 |
| 3. | Washington D.C. | \$9,500 | 3. | Miami | \$9,037,243 |
| 4. | Santa Barbara | \$9,198 | 4. | San Francisco | \$6,032,670 |
| 5. | West Palm Beach | \$9,161 | 5. | Chicago | \$5,983,128 |
| 6. | Orlando | \$9,070 | 6. | Houston | \$5,457,472 |
| 7. | San Francisco | \$9,053 | 7. | San Antonio | \$5,377,614 |
| 8. | New York | \$9,052 | 8. | Dallas-Ft. Worth | \$4,005,417 |
| 9. | New Orleans | \$8,919 | 9. | Albuquerque | \$3,548,684 |
| 10. | Boston | \$8,907 | 10. | San Diego | \$2,979,368 |
| 11. | Atlanta | \$8,832 | 11. | McAllen/Browns. | \$2,823,038 |
| 12. | Albuquerque | \$8,678 | 12. | Phoenix | \$2,741,039 |
| 13. | Austin | \$8,534 | 13. | Sacramento | \$2,640,385 |
| 14. | Providence | \$8,494 | 14. | El Paso | \$2,485,172 |
| 15. | Springfield | \$8,481 | 15. | Fresno | \$2,200,830 |
| 16. | Los Angeles | \$8,423 | 16. | Denver | \$1,983,014 |
| 17. | San Antonio | \$8,394 | 17. | Washington D.C. | \$1,878,284 |
| 18. | San Diego | \$8,367 | 18. | Boston | \$1,678,909 |
| 19. | Sacramento | \$8,331 | 19. | Corpus Christi | \$1,440,510 |
| 20. | Corpus Christi | \$8,319 | 20. | Philadelphia | \$1,404,078 |
| 21. | Denver | \$8,315 | 21. | Austin | \$1,316,253 |
| 22. | El Paso | \$8,246 | 22. | Tampa | \$1,284,182 |
| 23. | Kansas City | \$8,212 | 23. | Orlando | \$1,154,660 |
| 24. | Chicago | \$8,196 | 24. | Tucson | \$1,023,994 |
| 25. | Seattle | \$8,175 | 25. | Salinas | \$878,218 |
| 26. | Tucson | \$8,168 | 26. | Hartford | \$847,716 |
| 27. | Dallas-Ft. Worth | \$8,165 | 27. | Laredo | \$765,839 |
| 28. | Waco | \$8,164 | 28. | Seattle | \$748,075 |
| 29. | Detroit | \$8,131 | 29. | Santa Barbara | \$669,571 |
| 30. | Laredo | \$8,111 | 30. | Las Vegas | \$666,924 |
| 31. | Houston | \$8,103 | 31. | Bakerstield | \$666,720 |
| 32. | Cleveland | \$8,090 | 32. | El Centro - Yuma | \$657,768 |
| 33. | Philadelphia | \$8,005 | 33. | West Palm Beach | \$656,718 |
| 34. | El Centro - Yuma | \$8,001 | 34. | Odessa | \$632,579 |
| 35. | Portland | \$7,912 | 35. | Salt Lake City | \$584,045 |
| 36. | McAllen/Browns. | \$7,911 | 36. | Lubbock | \$552,232 |
| 37. | Hartford | \$7,874 | 37. | Detroit | \$548,382 |
| 38. | Colorado Springs | \$7,799 | 38. | Colorado Springs | \$546,523 |
| 39. | Phoenix | \$7,792 | 39. | Portland | \$545,571 |
| 40. | Fresno | \$7,787 | 40. | Atlanta | \$500,048 |
| 41. | Paim Springs | \$7,754 | 41. | Palm Springs | \$490, 197 |
| 42. | Salinas | \$7,705 | 42. | Amarillo | \$468,762 |
| 43. | Salt Lake City | \$7,581 | 43. | Waco | \$458,215 |
| 44. | Las Vegas | \$7,533 | 44. | Yakima | \$408,986 |
| 45. | Yakima | \$7,499 | 45. | Providence | \$407,612 |
| 46. | Milwaukee | \$7,474 | 46. | Cleveland | \$358,190 |
| 47. | Bakersfield | \$7,449 | 47. | New Orleans | \$313,351 |
| 48. | Odessa | \$7,415 | 48. | Milwaukee | \$307,937 |
| 49. | Lubbock | \$7,383 | 49. | Kansas City | \$306,501 |
| 50. | Amarillo | \$7,173 | 50. | Springfield | \$297,116 |

## LOS ANGELES

## MARKET \#1

The Los Angeles Market, with over 6 million Hispanics, continues to be the largest Hispanic market area in the country. As a matter of fact, this market has a greater Hispanic population than many Latin American countries including El Salvador, Puerto Rico, and Costa Rica.

Traditionally, Mexican immigrants have made Los Angeles their location for migrating to the U.S. The fact that $75 \%$ of the Hispanics are of Mexican origin translates to over four and a half million of them in the L.A. market. This means there are more Mexicans in Los Angeles than the entire population of the Seattle-Tacoma A.D.I.!
L.A. also happens to have the most Hispanic media outlets of any A.D.I. in the U.S. You will note that there are over 30 Hispanic media sources between radio, television and newspapers.

MARKET BUYING POWER $\$ 50,641,709,000$

PER CAPITA BUYING POWER $\$ 8,423$

MEAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME $\$ 42,769$


POPULATION
Total
Hispanic

Population
Rank
Household
Avg. Person/HH
$16,122,200$
6,012,300
2
5,817,700
$1,480,100$
2.86 4.06

## COUNTRY OF ORIGIN

Country
\% Distribution
Mexico
75
San Salvador ....................................... 8
Guatemala4
South America ..... 3
Other ..... 10

## POPULATION TRENDS

Total Pop Hispanic Pop \% of Total
$1980 \ldots .10,959,700 \ldots . . .2,737,600 \ldots \ldots . . . . .24 .9$
$1992 \ldots .16,086,100$...... $5,362,800 \ldots \ldots . . . . .33 .3$
1994 .... 16,053,800 ..... $5,605,800$.......... 34.9
1996 .... 16,122,200 ......6,012,300 .......... 37.3

## LOS ANGELES




## NEW YORK

MARKET \#2

The "Big Apple" is the second largest Hispanic market in the United States, with nearly 3.3 million Hispanics representing $16.4 \%$ of the market's total population. Further, New York contains $12.0 \%$ of total U.S. Hispanics.

Traditionally, New York has been considered a Puerto Rican (43\%) or Caribbean market, but significant numbers of other Hispanics reside in the 29 counties that comprise the ADI. Mexicans and Central Americans now make up at least $15 \%$ of New York Hispanics.

POPULATION

|  | Total | Hispanic |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |
| Population | $19,981,700$ | $3,278,100$ |
| Rank | 1 | 2 |
| Household | $7,599,000$ | $1,011,600$ |
| Avg. Person/HH | 2.63 | 3.24 |

Four counties (boroughs) contain the vast majority of the market's Hispanic population. Bronx, Kings (Brooklyn), New York (Manhattan) and Queens Counties each contain over 400,000 Hispanics and a total of nearly 2 million or $61 \%$ of market total.

| MARKET BUYING POWER |
| :---: |
| $\$ 29,671,806,000$ |
| PER CAPITA |
| BUYING POWER |
| $\$ 9,052$ |
| MEAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME |
| $\$ 36,664$ |

## COUNTRY OF ORIGIN

Country
\% Distribution

Mexico .5
Puerto Rico ............................................. 43
Cuba. 5
Dóminican Republic .............................. 18
Central America ...................................... 10
Colombia ............................................... 6
Ecuador ................................................. 4
Other ..................................................... 9

## POPULATION TRENDS

|  | Total Pop | Hispanic Pop | \% of Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1980 | 18,158,600. | 2,064,200 | 113. |
| 1992 | 18,459,300. | 3,037,500. | . 16.5 |
| 1994 | 19,295,600. | 3,094,600. | .. 16.0 |
| 1996 | 19,981,700. | 3,278,100 | . 16.4 |



| 1/1/96 Hispanic Population (000) | Hispanic Retail Sales Estimates as of $1 / 1 / 96$ <br> By Store Group (000) |
| :---: | :---: |
| MEN 18-20 ............................... 86.4 |  |
| MEN 21-24................................ 122.9 |  |
| MEN 25-34............................... 319.8 |  |
| MEN 35-49............................... 313.0 | Food ............................................ \$4,714,947 |
| MEN 50-54................................. 68.4 | Eating \& Drinking ................................. 1,744,035 |
| MEN 55-64 ................................. 99.4 | General Merchandise .................................. $1,708,545$ |
|  | Apparel \& Accessories ............................... $1,604,826$ |
| MEN 18+ ......................................... 1074.0 | Furniture/Appliance/ |
| WOMEN 18-20 | Home Furnishings .................................... 917,178 |
| WOMEN 21-24 ..................................... 119.3 | Automotive Dealers ............................ $2,662,585$ |
| WOMEN 25-34 .................................... 335.3 | Gasoline Service ................................... 870,023 |
| WOMEN 35-49 .......................... 360.6 | Drug Stores ........................................ 462,285 |
| WOMEN 50-54 ........................... 85.8 | All Others ......................................... $2,949,054$ |
| WOMEN 55-64 ............................ 123.2 | Total Retail Sales ......................... \$17,633,478 |
| WOMEN $65+\ldots . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ~ 110.9 ~$ | Total Retail Sales ........................... \$17,633,478 |
| WOMEN 18+ ....................................... 1217.6 |  |
| TEENS 12-17 ......................................... 315.6 |  |
| CHILLDREN 0-11 ..................................... 670.9 | Radio |
| CHILDREN 2-11..................................... 556.3 |  |
|  | Dial Spanish |
| TOTALPERSONS ........................................................ 1011.6 |  |
|  | AM |
| Newspapers | WADO .......... 1280 News/Talk |
| Name Published | WCUM........... 1450 Country |
|  | WKDM ......... 1380 Contemporary |
| El Diario/La Prensa ..................................... Daily | WSKQ............ 620 Contemporary/Oldies |
| El Especial ............................................ Weekly |  |
| ElTiempo ............................................... Weekly | FM |
| EL Vocero ................................................... Daily |  |
| Impacto Latin News .................................. Weekly | WNWK ........ 107.5 Mexican Contemporary |
| La Tribuna Hispana .................................. Weekly | WRTN ............ 93.5 Oldies |
| La Voz Hispana ........................................ Weekly | WSKQ........... 97.9 Top 40/Contemporary |
| Mensaje ................................................. Weekly |  |
| Noticias del Mundo .................................... Daily |  |
| Nuevo Amanecer ................................... Weekly |  |
| Television | Cable/VCRs/Telephone |
| Station Channel Affiliation | Cable Penetration: ............................ $21 \%$ |
|  | Household with VCR: ....................... $92 \%$ |
| WNJU .................... 47 ................ Telemundo | TV Sets/HH: .................................... 2.5 |
| WXTV .................... 41 .................. Univision | Unlisted Phone Numbers: ................... $84 \%$ |

## MIAMI

## MARKET \#3

The third largest U.S. Hispanic market is Miami with 1.36 million Hispanics representing $37 \%$ of the total ADI population and $5 \%$ of the national Hispanic population. Nearly $88 \%$ ( 1.91 million) of Miami's Hispanics live in Dade County, making them the majority ( $56 \%$ ) of this county's population.

Miami has often been considered a "Cuban" market and in fact $58 \%$ of the area's Hispanics are of Cuban origin but large numbers of Hispanics from Central and South America have also migrated to South Florida. This Gateway to Latin America is $9 \%$ Nicaraguan, 8\% Puerto Rican and 6\% Colombian.

Miami is rich in Spanish language media outlets. The market has 13 radio stations and 12 newspapers. In addition, it is the headquarters of several international broadcast and cable television networks.

| MARKET BUYING POWER |
| :---: |
| $\$ 13,678,343,000$ |
| PER CAPITA |
| BUYING POWER |
| $\$ 10,072$ |
| MEAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME |
| $\$ 36,495$ |



POPULATION

|  | Total | Hispanic |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Population | $3,661,000$ | $1,358,100$ |
| Rank | 14 | 3 |
| Household | $1,484,600$ | 468,500 |
| Avg. Person/HH | 2.47 | 2.90 |
|  |  |  |


| COUNTRY OF ORIGIN |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Country | \% Distribution |
| Cuba | ........ 58 |
| Nicaragua | ............. 9 |
| Puerto Rico | ............ 8 |
| Dominican | ............. 3 |
| Colombia | ............. 6 |
| Peru | ........... 2 |
| Mexico | .......... |
| Other | 11 |

## POPULATION TRENDS

|  | Total Pop | Hispanic Pop | \% of Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1980 | 2,471,800 | 712,000 | 28.8 |
| 1992 | 3,449,400. | 1,187,600 | 34.4 |
| 1994 | 3,526,600. | 1,237,100 | 35.1 |
| 1996 | 3,661,000. | 1,358,100 | 37.1 |

# The one and only television network of Latin American superstations that delivers "Live" newscasts from all the major Latin countries and the best sascer aud Spawish entertainment anywhere... 



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Sales Manager, Miriam Hernández or General Manager, María Llansa



## SAN FRANCISCO

## MARKET \#4

The San Francisco market area has a Hispanic population of over 1.1 million. Hispanics represent nearly $17 \%$ of the total market area's population, and $23 \%$
fornia cities including San Francisco, San Jose, and Oakland.

Since 1980, San Francisco's Hispanic population has nearly doubled. This is a result of continued immigration of Mexico and various Central American countries. Two-thirds of the Bay area's Hispanics are of Mexican origin, while 7\% are from San Salvador and 5\% are from Nicaragua.

MARKET BUYING POWER $\$ 10,140,245,000$

PER CAPITA BUYING POWER \$9,053

MEAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME
$\$ 41,328$



## POPULATION TRENDS

|  | Total Pop | Hispanic Pop | \% of Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1980 | 4,971,300. | .. 628,100 | 12.6 |
| 1992 | 6,223,200. | 996,200 | 16.0 |
| 1994 | 6,374,800. | 1,023,300 | 16.1 |
| 1996 | 6,630,000. | 1,120,100 | 16.9 |

Why aren't you getting your share of over 6.5 billion dollars being spent in the San Francisco bay area?
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## SAN FRANCISCO

## 1996 Summary by County

| County | State | Hisp <br> Pop <br> (000) | Hisp HHs (000) | Pct of <br> Total Pop \% | Total Pop (000) | Total HHs (000) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Alameda | CA | 216.5 | 61.8 | 15.4 | 1,405.8 | 543.0 |
| Contra Costa | CA | 117.7 | 32.3 | 12.9 | 912.5 | 340.6 |
| Lake | CA | 4.9 | 1.3 | 8.0 | 60.7 | 25.6 |
| Marin | CA | 23.7 | 6.6 | 9.8 | 241.9 | 92.7 |
| Mendocino | CA | 10.9 | 2.5 | 12.8 | 84.9 | 32.1 |
| Napa | CA | 20.6 | 5.4 | 17.0 | 121.6 | 46.6 |
| San Francisco | CA | 115.2 | 37.2 | 14.6 | 789.1 | 341.5 |
| San Mateo | CA | 145.7 | 39.4 | 20.2 | 721.2 | 282.2 |
| Santa Clara | CA | 388.3 | 99.7 | 23.2 | 1,673.8 | 589.7 |
| Solano-West | CA | 22.5 | 6.2 | 12.6 | 178.6 | 52.3 |
| Sonoma | CA | 54.1 | 14.3 | 12.3 | 439.9 | 168.5 |
| TOTAL |  | 1,120.1 | 306.7 | 16.9\% | 6,630.0 | 2,514.8 |



## CHICAGO

## MARKET \#5

TThe Chicago ADI is comprised of seventeen counties, of which twelve are in the state of Illinois and five are in the state of Indiana. Most Chicago area Hispanics (75\%) live in Cook County, Illinois.

This market, located on the shores of Lake Michigan, closely reflects the makeup of the U.S. Hispanic population in terms of country of origin. The market includes Mexicans, Puerto Ricans, Cubans, Central Americans and Hispanics from many other countries.

Hispanics now represent nearly $12 \%$ of the market's total population and make up $15 \%$ of Cook County. They have an estimated market Buying Power of $\$ 9$ billion.

MARKET BUYING POWER $\$ 9,071,456,000$

PER CAPITA BUYING POWER $\$ 8,196$

MEAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME \$39,332


## COUNTRY OF ORIGIN

Country
\% Distribution

Mexico
68
Puerto Rico.......................................... 19
Cuba ................................................... 2
Guatemala ............................................. 2
Other ................................................... 9


## CHICAGO

## 1996 Summary by County

| County | State | Hisp Pop (000) | Hisp HHs (000) | Pct of <br> Total <br> Pop <br> \% | Total Pop (000) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cook | IL | 839.0 | 220.6 | 15.3 | 5,483.7 | 2,073.5 |
| De Kalb | IL | 3.0 | 0.7 | 3.3 | 91.7 | 32.4 |
| DuPage | IL | 46.4 | 12.0 | 5.0 | 927.9 | 342.6 |
| Grundy | IL | 1.0 | 0.2 | 2.4 | 40.0 | 15.0 |
| Iroquois | IL | 0.9 | 0.2 | 2.3 | 40.3 | 15.8 |
| Kane | IL | 59.2 | 13.6 | 15.6 | 379.4 | 135.1 |
| Kankakee | IL | 2.5 | 0.5 | 2.4 | 104.8 | 38.4 |
| Kendall | IL | 2.5 | 0.6 | 4.8 | 52.8 | 18.8 |
| Lake | IL | 52.2 | 12.4 | 8.7 | 600.4 | 204.3 |
| La Salle | IL | 4.4 | 1.3 | 3.4 | 130.0 | 51.5 |
| McHenry | IL | 9.1 | 2.3 | 3.7 | 246.7 | 88.0 |
| Will | IL | 27.7 | 6.9 | 6.4 | 432.9 | 144.5 |
| Jasper | IN | 0.3 | 0.1 | 1.3 | 23.6 | - 7.8 |
| Lake | IN | 51.6 | 14.9 | 10.1 | 511.2 | 180.9 |
| La Porte | IN | 1.9 | 0.5 | 1.6 | 117.2 | 41.5 |
| Newton | IN | 0.2 | 0.1 | 1.5 | 15.3 | 5.6 |
| Porter | IN | 4.9 | 1.4 | 3.4 | 143.8 | 50.0 |
| TOTAL |  | 1,106.8 | 288.3 | 11.8\% | 9,341.7 | 3,445.7 |

## CHICAGO

| 1/1/96 Hispanic Population (000) | Hispanic Retail Sales Estimates as of $1 / 1 / 96$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| MEN 18-20............................. 38.2 | By Store Group (000) |
| MEN 21-24.............................. 52.5 |  |
|  | Food ............................................ \$1,273,428 |
| MEN 35-49 .............................. 995 | Eating \& Drinking ................................ 629,799 |
|  | General Merchandise ...........................6 649,657 |
| MEN 55-64.............................. 26.2 | Apparel \& Accessories ......................... 490,153 |
| MEN 65+................................ 14.2 | Furniture/Appliance/ |
| MEN 18+ .......................................... 372.1 | Home Furnishings ................................. 294,201 |
|  | Automotive Dealers .......................... 1,009,481 |
| WOMEN 18-20 ......................... 28.7 | Gasoline Service ................................. 419,053 |
| WOMEN 21-24 ......................... 40.1 | Drug Stores .......................................... 262,913 |
| WOMEN 25-34....................... 104.4 | All Others ......................................... 954,443 |
| WOMEN 35-49 .........................94.1 |  |
| WOMEN $50-54 \ldots . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .18 .0 ~$ | Total Retail Sales ......................... \$5,983,128 |
| WOMEN 55-64......................... 26.0 |  |
| WOMEN $65+$........................... 179 |  |
| WOMEN 18+ .................................... 329.2 |  |
| TEENS 12-17 ..................................... 124.2 | Radio |
| CHILDREN 0-11 ................................ 281.3 | Dial Spanish |
| CHILDREN 2-11 ................................ 233.5 | Station Position Format |
| TOTAL PERSONS $2+$....................... 1059.0 | AM |
| TOTALPERSONS .............................. 1106.8 |  |
| HOUSEHOLDS ..................................288.3 | WCRW ........ 1240 Contemporary |
| Newspapers | WEDC ......... 1240 Variety <br> WIND ......... 560 News/Talk/Sports/Music |
| Name Published | WKGA ........ 1500 Contemporary |
| Catolico ..................................................... Monthly | WONX ........ 1590 Contemporary |
| El Conquistador ........................................ Bi-Weekly | WOPA ......... 1200 Contemporary Hits |
| El Dia ...................................................... Weekly | WPNA ........ 1490 Religious |
| El Heraldo $\qquad$ Weekly <br> El Manana $\qquad$ Daily | WRMN........ 1410 Musical Variety |
| EIImparcial......................................................................................... | WSBC ......... 1240 Contemporary |
| Exito .......................................................Weekly | WTAQ ........ 1300 Adult Contemporary |
| Extra Bilingual Community Newspaper .............. Weekly | $\underline{\text { FM }}$ |
| Impacto News Magazine............................ Monthly |  |
| La Raza ..................................................... Weekly |  |
| La Voz .................................................... Weekly | WOJO ........ 105.1 Adult Contemporary |
| Mundo Hispano ...............................................................................................Su Noticiero Bilingue ........... | - Cable/vCRs/Telephone |
|  |  |
| Television | Cable Penetration: .................................. $24 \%$ |
| Station Channel Affiliation | Household with VCR: .............................. $88 \%$ |
|  | TV Sets/HH: ........................................... 22 |
| WSNS ...................... 44 ................. Telemundo | Unlisted Phone Numbers: ......................... $38 \%$ |

## HOUSTON

## MARKET \#6

TThe Houston market area has a Hispanic population of slightly over one million. Hispanics represent nearly a quarter of the total market area's population, and $27 \%$ of Harris County which accounts for $78 \%$ of the market's total Hispanic population.

This makes Houston the sixth largest U.S. Hispanic market. Harris County contains the third largest Hispanic population from among all U.S. counties. Only Los Angeles County, CA, and Dade County, FL, have larger Hispanic populations. The market has a 1996 estimated Buying Power of $\$ 8.7$ billion and spending in Retail stores is expected to amount to $\$ 5.5$ billion.

Since 1980, Houston's Hispanic population has more than doubled, going from four hundred eighty-five thousand to over one million. The vast majority ( $80 \%$ ) of Houston's Hispanics are of Mexican origin.

MARKET BUYING POWER $\$ 8,739,854,000$

PER CAPITA BUYING POWER \$8,103

## MEAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME \$37,894

## POPULATION TRENDS

|  | Total Pop | Hispanic Pop | \% of Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1980 | 3,236,700 | ... 484,700 | . 14.9 |
| 1993 | 4,125,200 | .. 881,800 | . 21.4 |
| 1994. | 4,378,800 | ... 953,200 | . 21.8 |
| 1996. | 4,597,500. | 1,078,600 | .. 23.5 |



| 1/1/96 Hispanic Population $(000)$ | Hispanic Retail Sales Estimates as of $1 / 1 / 96$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| MEN 18-20_................................ 32.3 | By Store Group (000) |
| MEN 21-24................................ 47.5 |  |
| MEN 25-34 ................................ 129.1 |  |
| MEN 35-49................................. 99.5 | Food ................................................ \$1,555,708 |
| MEN 50-54 ................................ 14.4 | Eating \& Drinking ................................ 511,856 |
| MEN 55-64................................. 19.4 | General Merchandise ..........................631,815 |
| MEN 65+ .................................. 12.1 | Apparel \& Accessories ....................... 355,795 |
| MEN 18+........................................... 354.3 | Furniture/Appliance/ Home Furnishings |
| WOMEN 18-20 ........................... 27.7 | Automotive Dealers ........................ 1,171,385 |
| WOMEN 21-24 ............................ 39.7 | Gasoline Service ................................285,912 |
| WOMEN 25-34 .......................... 1099 | Drug Stores ....................................152,741 |
| WOMEN 35-49 ............................ 91.4 | All Others ........................................578,212 |
| WOMEN 50-54 ............................ 14.6 |  |
| WOMEN 55-64 ............................ 21.8 | Total Retail Sales .......................... \$5,457,472 |
|  |  |
|  | Radio |
| TEENS 12-17 ......................................... 116.5 |  |
| CHILDREN 0-11 .................................... 285.5 | Dial Spanish |
| CHILDREN 2-11.................................... 236.7 | Station Position Format |
| TOTALPERSONS $2+\ldots . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .1029 .8 ~$ | AM |
| TOTALPERSONS ................................1078.6 |  |
| HOUSEHOLDS ..................................... 288.3 | KEYH ........... 850 Adult Contemporary |
| Newspapers | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { KLAT ......... } 1010 & \text { News/Sports/Talk/Music } \\ \text { KLVL ......... } 1480 & \text { Adult Contemporary }\end{array}$ |
| Name Published | KMPQ .......... 980 Tropica//nternational |
| El Heraldo ................................................. Weekly | KXYZ ......... 1320 Adult Contemporary |
| El Mexica ............................................... Weekly | KYST ............ 920 Tejano Hits/International Hits |
| Hola ...................................................... Weekly |  |
| La Buene Suerte .................................... Weekly | FM |
| La Informacion ........................................ Weekly |  |
| La Subasta ...................................... Tri-Weekly | KLTN...........93.3 Adult Contemporary |
| La Voz ................................................. Weekly | KLTO......... 104.9 Adult Contemporary |
| Libreta de Ahorros ............................... Monthly | KXTJ ......... 107.9 Tejano |
| Semana .................................................. Weekly | KQQK ........ 106.5 Tejano Hits |
| Television | Cable/VCRs/Telephone |
| Station Channel Affliation | Cable Penetration: ................................... 34\% |
| KTFH .................... 49 ................ Independent | Household with VCR: .............................. $71 \%$ |
| KTMD ........................ 48 ......................... Telemundo | TV Sets/HH: ............................................ 2.1 |
| KXLN ......................... 45 ........................Univision | Unlisted Phone Numbers: ........................ 79\% |

## SAN ANTONIO

MARKET \#7

The San Antonio Market, with slightly over one million Hispanics, is the sev enth largest Hispanic market area in the country. Hispanic residents are now the ma-
 jority ( $51 \%$ ) of this ADI. Bexar county (pronounced like Bear) has a Hispanic population of 713,700 which represents $70 \%$ of the ADI's Hispanics and $54 \%$ of that county's total.

San Antonio is a highly Mexican market ( $92 \%$ ) with a significant total Buying Power of roughly $\$ 8.5$ billion. The market has an amazing 17 radio stations broadcasting to the local Hispanic market.


## COUNTRY OF ORIGIN


$\qquad$

## POPULATION TRENDS

|  | Total Pop | Hispanic Pop | \% of Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1980. | 1,369,000 | .638,500 ... | .... 46.6 |
| 1992. | 1,775,200. | .860,700.. | .... 48.5 |
| 1994. | 1,926,300.. | .941,000 ... | .... 48.9 |
| 1996 | 1,994,800... | 1,018,000 ... | .... 51.0 |
|  |  | \#\#\# |  |

## 1996 Summary by County



## SAN ANTONIO



## MCALLENBROWNSVILLE

## MARKET \#8

Roughly nine out of every ten residents of the McAllen-Brownsville market area are of Hispanic origin. Of all U.S. Hispanic markets, only Laredo has a higher percentage of Hispanics. With just over eight hundred thousand Hispanics, McAllen (also known as the Lower Rio Grande Valley) is the eighth largest U.S. Hispanic market.

Due to its geographic proximity to Mexico, McAllen-Brownsville Hispanics are predominantly of Mexican origin. There are nearly two hundred thousand Hispanic households in this ADI and they have a total estimated Buying Power of $\$ 6.4$ billion.


POPULATION
Total
Mispanic
Population
Rank
890,000
803,800
8
197,900
Avg. Person/HH
252.500
3.52 4.06


## MCALLEN-BROWNSVILLE



## MCALLEN-BROWNSVILLE



## DALLASFORT WORTH

MARKET \#9

The Dallas-Ft. Worth market area has a Hispanic population of nearly 750,000 . Hispanics represent just over $14 \%$ of the total market area's population, and 20\% of Dallas county. The 32 county Dallas ADI is made up of two major Texas cities, Dallas and Ft. Worth.

Since 1980, Dallas' Hispanic population has nearly tripled. The two counties of Dallas and Tarrant contain nearly 600,000 Hispanic residents, representing $81 \%$ of the market's total Hispanic population. As with all Texas markets, the vast majority ( $86 \%$ ) of the area's Hispanics are of Mexican origin. The market has a 1996 estimated Buying Power of $\$ 6.0$ billion.

MARKET BUYING POWER $\$ 6,042,400,000$

PER CAPITA BUYING POWER \$8,165

MEAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME \$37,974


POPULATION

| Total | Hispanic |
| :---: | :---: |
| $5,199,300$ | 740,000 |
| 8 | 4 |
| $1,985,000$ | 198,900 |
| 2.62 | 3.72 |


| MARKET BUYING POWER |
| :---: |
| $\$ 6,042,400,000$ |
| PER CAPITA |
| BUYING POWER |
| $\$ 8,165$ |
| MEAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME |
| $\$ 37,974$ |

## DALLAS-FORT WORTH

1996 Summary by County

| County | State | Hisp Pop (000) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Hisp } \\ & \text { HHs } \\ & (000) \end{aligned}$ | Pct of <br> Total <br> Pop <br> \% | Total Pop (000) | Total HHs (000) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Anderson | TX | 5.2 | 0.7 | 9.9 | 52.7 | 16.1 |
| Bosque | TX | 1.9 | 0.5 | 11.8 | 16.2 | 6.9 |
| Collin | TX | 28.1 | 7.3 | 8.0 | 351.5 | 118.3 |
| Comanche | TX | 2.6 | 0.7 | 19.7 | 13.1 | 5.0 |
| Cooke | TX | 2.0 | 0.5 | 5.7 | 34.3 | 12.9 |
| Dallas | TX | 411.7 | 111.4 | 20.0 | 2,058.5 | 818.2 |
| Delta | TX | 0.1 | 0.0 | 2.0 | 5.0 | 1.8 |
| Denton | TX | 28.2 | 7.7 | 8.3 | 339.3 | 123.0 |
| Ellis | TX | 14.6 | 3.4 | 15.0 | 97.0 | 33.3 |
| Erath | TX | 3.4 | 0.8 | 11.0 | 31.3 | 12.9 |
| Fannin | TX | 0.6 | 0.1 | 2.3 | 24.6 | 9.9 |
| Freestone | TX | 0.8 | 0.2 | 4.9 | 16.2 | 6.0 |
| Grayson | TX | 3.6 | 1.0 | 3.7 | 98.6 | 38.8 |
| Hamilton | TX | 0.5 | 0.1 | 6.6 | 7.0 | 2.9 |
| Henderson | TX | 3.4 | 0.8 | 5.1 | 67.2 | 26.8 |
| Hill | TX | 2.8 | 0.7 | 9.6 | 29.1 | 11.5 |
| Hood | TX | 2.0 | 0.4 | 5,4 | 37.0 | 14.6 |
| Hopkins | TX | 1.9 | 0.7 | 6.2 | 31.3 | 12.2 |
| Hunt | TX | 3.7 | 0.9 | 5.6 | 66.3 | 25.5 |
| Jack | TX | 0.4 | 0.1 | 4.6 | 7.8 | 3.1 |
| Johnson | TX | 10.3 | 2.7 | 9.5 | 108.5 | 38.3 |
| Kaufman | TX | 4.7 | 1.2 | 7.7 | 61.4 | 21.4 |
| Lamar | TX | 0.5 | 0.2 | 1.2 | 44.6 | 17.2 |
| Navarro | TX | 3.6 | 0.9 | 8.6 | 41.5 | 16.2 |
| Palo Pinto | TX | \% 2.9 | 0.8 | 11.0 | 26.8 | 10.4 |
| Parker | TX | 3.6 | 0.9 | 4.8 | 75.0 | 27.5 |
| Rains | TX | 0.2 | 0.1 | 3.0 | 7.6 | 3.2 |
| Rockwall | TX | 2.4 | 0.6 | 7.2 | 33.5 | 11.8 |
| Somervell | TX | 1.0 | 0.3 | 17.5 | 5.8 | 2.4 |
| Tarrant | TX | 187.6 | 51.8 | 14.1 | 1,330.7 | 507.3 |
| Van Zandt | TX | 2.1 | 0.6 | 5.1 | 41.2 | 15.6 |
| Wise | TX | 3.6 | 0.8 | 9.2 | 38.7 | 14.0 |
| TOTAL |  | 740.0 | 198.9 | 14.2\% | 5,199.3 | 1,985.0 |

## DALLAS-FORT WORTH



## EL PASO

## MARKET \#10

The El Paso ADI is comprised of three counties, two of which are in the state of Texas and one is in the state of New Mexico. Most El Paso area Hispanics (84\%) live in El Paso County, Texas.

This market whose counties all share a border with Mexico has a Hispanic population of approximately 644,800 . Ninety-six percent of the market's Hispanics are of Mexican origin. With an estimated market Buying Power of $\$ 5.3$ billion, this fast growing Hispanic market has a total of 29 Spanish language radio stations.




## POPULATION TRENDS

Total Pop Hispanic Pop \% of Total

| 1980 | 607,800 | 364,700 | 60.0 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1992 | 797,700 | 544,500 | 68.3 |
| 1994 | 817,100 | 573,800 | 702 |
| 1996 | 883,500 | 644,800 | 73.0 |



## EL PASO



## SAN DIEGO

MARKET \#11

The San Diego ADI is one geographi cally large county - San Diego County, California. An estimated six hundred forty-three thousand Hispanics reside here, representing nearly one quarter of the total population. The Buying Power of Hispanics in San Diego is estimated to be $\$ 5.4$ billion in 1996, with Retaill Sales at $\$ 3.0$ billion.

Because of its contiguous border with Mexico and specifically Tijuana, San Diego has traditionally been a point of entry into the U.S. for thousands of Mexicans. As a result of the easy flow of people and goods across the border, for Marketing purposes, San Diego can be said to comprise not only the 643,000 U.S.-side Hispanics but also the approximately 2 million residents of the Tijuana area.

MARKET BUYING POWER \$5,377,627,000

PER CAPITA BUYING POWER $\$ 8,367$

MEAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME $\$ 42,816$

POPULATION

|  | Total | Hispanic |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |
| Population | $2,723,500$ | 642,700 |
| Rank | 19 | 11 |
| Household | 968,300 | 157,000 |
| Avg. Person/HH | 2.81 | 4.09 |

## COUNTRY OF ORIGIN

Country
\% Distribution
Mexico
88
Central America ....................................... 2
South America ...................................... 2
Other ....................................................... 8


## SAN DIEGO




## ALBUQUERQUE

MARKET \#12

TThe twelfth largest U.S. Hispanic market is Albuquerque with six hundred thirty-eight thousand Hispanics representing $38 \%$ of the total ADI population and 2.3\% of the national Hispanic population. Nearly $34 \%(217,000)$ of Albuquerque's Hispanics live in Bernalillo County, making them $39 \%$ of this county's population.

This market is one of the largest in area, covering practically all of the state of New Mexico and parts of Colorado and Arizona. Most of Albuquerque's Hispanics are of Mexican origin, but as the city was originally founded by Spanish settlers in 1706, many area residents consider themselves direct descendants of the conquistadors.

MARKET BUYING POWER $\$ 5,533,666,000$

PER CAPITA BUYING POWER \$8,678

MEAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME \$34,192


## POPULATION

Hispanic
Population
Rank
Household Avg. Person/HH
2.78

637,700
12
202.300
3.15


## POPULATION TRENDS

Total Pop MispanicPop \% of Total

| 1980 | 901,400. | 360,500 | 39.9 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1992 | 1,483,000 | 526,300 | 35.5 |
| 1994 | 1,600,600 | 579,200 | 36.2 |
| 1996 | 1,670,800 | 637,700 | 38.2 |

## 1996 Summary by County

| County | State | Hisp Pop (000) | Hisp HHs <br> (000) | Pct of <br> Total <br> Pop \% |  | Total HHs <br> (000) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Apache -North | AZ | 3.3 | 0.9 | 55 | 60.2 | 16.0 |
| Alamosa | Co | - 6.5 | 2.2 | 42.4 | 15.3 | 5.6 |
| Archuleta | CO | 1.6 | 0.5 | 25.0 | . 6.4 | 2.7 |
| Conejos | CO | 5.1 | 1.7 | 62.8 | 8.1 | 2.8 |
| Costilla | Co | 2.8 | 0.9 | 80.0 | 35 | 1.3 |
| Montezuma | Co | 2.4 | 0.9 | 93 | 25.6 | 9.4 |
| Rio Grande | Co | 5.2 | 1.6 | 44.0 | 11.8 | 4.0 |
| Saguache | Co | 2.7 | 0.9 | 50.0 | 5.4 | 1.9 |
| Bemalillo | NM | 216.8 | 70.8 | 39.4 | 550.4 | 213.4 |
| Catron | NM | 0.8 | 0.3 | 30.1 | 2.7 | 0.9 |
| Chaves | NM | 26.2 | 7.6 | 41.0 | 64.0 | 24.2 |
| Cibola | NM | 12.2 | 3.5 | 48.7 | 25.0 | 8.0 |
| Colfax | NM | 7.7 | 2.5 | 50.9 | 15.1 | 5.5 |
| De Baca | NM | 09 | 0.3 | 35.4 | 2.6 | 1.3 |
| Eddy | NM | 21.7 | 6.0 | 39.2 | 55.4 | 19.9 |
| Grant | NM | 16.7 | 5.2 | 53.4 | 31.4 | 11.2 |
| Guadalupe | NM | 4.0 | 1.6 | 89.9 | 4.4 | 1.6 |
| Harding | NM | 0.6 | 0.2 | 49.3 | 12 | 0.7 |
| Lea North | NM | 20.5 | 5.3 | 33.4 | 61.5 | 22.0 |
| Lincoln | NM | 4.8 | 1.6 | 30.4 | 15.7 | 6.1 |
| Los Alamos | NM | 2.4 | 0.6 | 11.6 | 20.4 | 7.9 |
| Luna | NM | 13.1 | 3.9 | 53.7 | 24.5 | 8.8 |
| McKinley | NM | 11.3 | 3.3 | 15.0 | 75.1 | 21.3 |
| Mora | NM | 45 | 1.5 | 89.0 | 5.1 | 1.7 |
| Otero | NM | 15.0 | 4.5 | 26.1 | 57.6 | 20.1 |
| Rio Arriba | NM | 30.0 | 9.9 | 77.1 | 38.9 | 12.9 |
| Roosevelt | NM | 6.3 | 1.8 | 31.1 | 20.3 | 6.9 |
| Sandoval | NM | 23.9 | 7.4 | 29.4 | 81.3 | 26.0 |
| San Juan | NM | 15.8 | 4.5 | 15.0 | 105.5 | 34.4 |
| San Miguel | NM | 24.5 | 8.3 | 83.6 | 29.4 | 10.1 |
| Santa Fe | NM | 61.4 | 20.7 | 50.1 | 122.5 | 47.3 |
| Sierra | NM | 3.0 | 1.0 | 24.9 | 12.0 | 5.4 |
| Socorro | NM | 8.7 | 2.8 | 51.5 | 16.8 | 5.5 |
| Taos | NM | 18.0 | 6.0 | 67.5 | 26.6 | 9.5 |
| Torrance | NM | 5.2 | 1.6 | 38.8 | 13.3 | 4.7 |
| Valencia | NM | 32.1 | 10.0 | 57.5 | 55.8 | 19.8 |
| TOTAL |  | 637.7 | 202.3 | 38.2\% | 1,670.8 | 600.8 |



## FRESNO

## MARKET \#13

The Fresno Market, with over six hundred thirty-two thousànd Hispanics, is the thirteenth largest Hispanic market in the country. Hispanics represent roughly $40 \%$ of the total population of this six county ADI.

Mexican immigrants have traditionally made Fresno a popular location for settlement after migrating to the U.S. The fact that $93 \%$ of the Fresno Hispanics are of Mexican origin translates to well over half a million area residents. Since 1980, Fresno's Hispanic population has more than doubled in size.

The Fresno Hispanic market has a total Buying Power of $\$ 4.9$ billion and a Mean Household Income of $\$ 39,697$.


## POPULATION TRENDS



## COUNTRY OF ORIGIN

Country

POPULATION

|  | Total | Hispanic |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Population | $1,579,200$ | 632,500 |
| Rank | 29 | 13 |
| Household | 509,900 | 155,100 |
| Avg. Person/HH | 3.1 | 4.08 |
|  |  |  |

$\qquad$
Other 7


| 1996 Summary by County |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| County | State | Hisp Pop (000) | Hisp HHs (000) | Pct of <br> Total <br> Pop <br> $\%$ | Total Pop (000) | Total HHs <br> (000) |
| Fresno | CA | 306.9 | 80.7 | 39.8 | 771.1 | 259.1 |
| Kings | CA | 45.3 | 10.5 | 38.1 | 118.9 | 35.4 |
| Madera | CA | 43.5 | 9.9 | 39.6 | 109.9 | 35.1 |
| Mariposa | CA | 0.9 | 0.3 | 5.4 | 16.3 | 6.4 |
| Merced | CA | 75.8 | 17.4 | 37.3 | 203.2 | 61.9 |
| Tulare | CA | 160.1 | 36.3 | 44.5 | 359.8 | 112.0 |
| TOTAL |  | 632.5 | 155.1 | 40.1\% | 1,579.2 | 509.9 |
| 1/1/96 Hispanic Population <br> (000) |  |  |  | Hispanic Retail Sales Estimates as of $1 / 1 / 96$ <br> By Store Group (000) |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| MEN 25-34.................................. 64.1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| MEN 35-49. |  | .. 51.1 |  | Food ........... | ........... | \$745,524 |
| MEN 50-54. |  | ...... 8.9 |  | Eating \& Drinki | ........ | . 168,513 |
| MEN 55-64......................... |  | .... 13.0 |  | General Mercha | ise ........... | . 328,840 |
| MEN $65+$.................................... 10.4 |  |  |  | Apparel \& Acc | ories ........ | . 184,572 |
| MEN 18+ ............................................. 189.2 |  |  |  | Furniture/Appliance/ |  |  |
| WOMEN 18-20 .............................. 15.7 |  | .... 15.7 |  | Home Furnishings ...........................................76,450Automotive Dealers .................. 262,116 |  |  |
| WOMEN 21-24 .............................. 23.4 |  |  |  | Automotive Dealers ............................262,116 |  |  |
| WOMEN 35-49 ......................................... 53.1 |  |  |  | Drug Stores .................................... 97,508 |  |  |
| WOMEN 50-54 .............................. 8.3 |  |  |  | All Others ...................................... 216,264 |  |  |
| WOMEN 55-64 ............................. 15.6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| WOMEN $65+$ $\qquad$ 14.1 <br> WOMEN 18+ $\qquad$ 191.7 |  |  |  | Total Retail Sales ................... \$2,200,830 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| TEENS 12-17 ......................................... 67.7 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| CHILDREN 0-11 ................................... 183.9 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| CHLLDREN 2-11 ................................... 151.1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| TOTALPERSONS 2+ ............................ 599.7 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| TOTALPERSONS .................................... 632.5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| HOUSEHOLDS ...................................... 155.1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## FRESNO



## PHOENIX

## MARKET \#14

Phoenix, the fourteenth largest Hispanic market in the United States, has nearly six hundred thousand Hispanics representing $18 \%$ of the market's total population. Further, the state of Arizona contains $3.4 \%$ of total U.S. Hispanics. One county (Maricopa) contains the vast majority ( $81 \%$ ) of the market's Hispanic population.

Traditionally, Phoenix has been considered a Mexican market, as Hispanics of Mexican origin comprise $90 \%$ of the market's Hispanic population. The estimated Hispanic market Buying Power for Phoenix is $\$ 4.6$ billion and the Per Capita Buying Power is $\$ 7,792$.


## COUNTRY OF ORIGIN

## Country

\% Distribation

Mexico ..... 9
Puerto Rico ..... 2
Central America ..... 3
Other ..... 5

POPULATION TRENDS

## PHOENIX

## 1996 Summary by County

| County | State | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Hisp } \\ & \text { Pop } \\ & (000) \end{aligned}$ | Hisp HHs <br> (000) | Pct of <br> Total <br> Pop <br> $\%$ | Total Pop <br> (000) | Total HHs (000) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gila | AZ | 9.9 | 3.2 | 19.0 | 52.1 | 19.8 |
| Graham | AZ | 8.6 | 2.5 | 27.0 | 32.0 | 9.5 |
| Greenlee | AZ | 4.9 | 1.5 | 43.9 | 11.2 | 3.8 |
| LaPaz | AZ | 4.8 | 1.2 | 27.8 | 17.3 | 7.0 |
| Maricopa | AZ | 475.8 | 132.0 | 18.5 | 2,571.9 | 994.8 |
| Mohave | AZ | 8.0 | 2.4 | 5.9 | 135.6 | 56.5 |
| Navajo | AZ | 8.4 | 2.4 | 8.2 | 102.4 | 29.8 |
| Pinal | AZ | 47.0 | 12.6 | 31.1 | 151.1 | 51.1 |
| Yavapai | AZ | 10.1 | 3.1 | 6.8 | 148.5 | 62.9 |
| Riverside-East | CA | 9.1 | 2.2 | 29.7 | 30.6 | 10.9 |
| TOTAL |  | 586.6 | 163.1 | 18.0\% | 3,252.7 | 1,246.1 |

## PHOENIX

| 1/1/96 Hispanic Population (000) | Hispanic Retail Sales Estimates as of $1 / 1 / 96$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| MEN 18-20 ................................. 17.8 | By Store Group (000) |
| MEN 21-24_............................... 25.3 |  |
| MEN 25-34................................. 59.3 |  |
| MEN 35-49................................ 48.6 | Food ............................................... \$746,062 |
| MEN 50-54................................. 8.4 | Eating \& Drinking ........................... 280,621 |
| MEN 55-64................................ 11.4 | General Merchandise ...................... 296,276 |
| MEN 65+ ..................................... 9.0 | Apparel \& Accessories ................... 187,146 |
| MEN 18+....................................... 179.8 | Furniture/Appliance/ |
| WOMEN 18-20............................ 16.4 | Home Furnishings ............................ 128,853 |
| WOMEN 21-24.................................... 21.7 | Automotive Dealers ........................ 477,886 |
| WOMEN 25-34 ........................... 56.1 | Gasoline Service ............................ 159,120 |
| WOMEN 35-49 .......................... 47.7 | Drug Stores .................................. 101,442 |
| WOMEN 50-54 ............................ 79 | All Others ....................................... 363,633 |
| WOMEN 55-64 ............................ 12.9 |  |
|  | Total Retail Sales ................... \$2,741,039 |
| WOMEN 18+ ..................................... 174.7 |  |
| TEENS 12-17 .......................................... 66.9 | Radio |
|  |  |
| CHILDREN 0-11 ......................................................... 135.2 | Dial Spanish |
|  | Station Position Format |
| TOTAL PERSONS $\qquad$ . 586.6 <br> HOUSEHOLDS $\qquad$ 163.1 | AM |
|  | KJAA ......... 1240 Country |
| Newspapers | KPHX ......... 1480 Country |
| Name Published | KSUN .......... 1400 Adult Contemporary <br> KVVA ......... 860 Contemporary |
|  | FM |
|  | KVVA ......... 107.1 Contemporary |
|  | KLVA ............ 105.5 Christian |
| Television | Cable/VCRs/Telephone |
| Station Channel Affiliation | Cable Penetration: .................................. $29 \%$ |
| K64DR .................. 64 ............................................................................... | Household with VCR: . .............................. $75 \%$ |
|  | TV Sets/HH: ..................................... 22 |
|  | Unlisted Phone Numbers: ........................ $71 \%$ |

## SACRAMENTO

## MARKET \#15

The fifteenth largest U.S. Hispanic market is Sacramento with 553,300 Hispanics representing $16.6 \%$ of the total ADI population. Nearly three hundred thou-
 sanḍ (53\%) of Sacramento's Hispanics live in Sacramento or San Joaquin Counties.

Sacramento has often been considered a "Mexican" market and in fact, $78 \%$ of the area's Hispanics are of Mexican origin. However, large numbers of Hispanics from Central and South America have also migrated to the capital of the state of California. The market has 6 Radio stations and 5 newspapers. Sacramento has achieved a good level of Cable Peneration (44\%) among Hispanic residents.

| MARKET BUYING POWER |
| :---: |
| $\$ 4,609,481,000$ |
| PER CAPITA |
| BUYING POWER |
| $\$ 8,331$ |
| MEAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME |
| $\$ 38,826$ |

## COUNTRY OF ORIGIN

## Country

\% Distribution
Mexico
78
Guatemala........................................... 4
Puerto Rico ........................................... 4
South America ..................................... 4
Other ................................................. 10

| POPULATION TRENDS |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total Pop | Hispanic Pop | \% of Total |
| 1980 | ... 2,061,200 | ...... 261,400 | ... 12.6 |
| 1992 | ... 3,273,200 | ...... 466,400 | ..... 14.2 |
| 1994 | ... 3,174,400 | ...... 496,300 | ..... 15.6 |
| 1996 | ... 3,333,100 | ...... 553,300 ... | ..... 16.6 |

## SACRAMENTO




## DENVER

## MARKET \#16

The Denver market area has a Hispanic population approaching four hundred thousand. Hispanics represent nearly $13 \%$ of the total market area's population. The Hispanic population of the large 48 county Denver ADI is concentrated in Denver $(130,000)$, Adams $(64,000)$, Weld $(36,000)$ and Arapahoe $(29,000)$ Counties. The ADI also contains counties from Nebraska and Wyoming.

Since 1980, Denver's Hispanic population has nearly doubled. Two-thirds of the area's Hispanics are of Mexican origin. The market's Buying Power is projected to be $\$ 3.1$ billion in 1996, and Retail Sales are projected at $\$ 2$ billion.


## COUNTRY OF ORIGIN

| Country | \% Distribution |
| :---: | :---: |
| Mexico | ......... 61 |
| Puerto R | . 2 |
| Other. | . 31 |



| 1/1/96 Hispanic Population (000) | Hispanic Retail Sales Estimates as of $1 / 1 / 96$ <br> By Store Group (000) |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\text { MEN 21-24 ................................... } 12.6$ |  |
| MEN 25-34 ............................................. 36.6 | Food ................................................... \$523,170 |
| MEN 35-49............................................... 37.3 | Eating \& Drinking ................................... 225,132 |
| MEN 50-54 ............................................... 7.0 | General Merchandise ............................... 234,085 |
| MEN 55-64 .................................. 9.4 | Apparel \& Accessories ............................ 106,888 |
| MEN 65 + ................................... 7.0 | Furniture/Appliance/ |
| MEN 18+ ............................................ 120.1 | Home Furnishings ...................................................................... 30975 |
| WOMEN 18-20 ............................. 9.8 | Gasoline Service ...................................... 131,165 |
|  | Drug Stores ............................................. 43,133 |
| WOMEN 25-34 ........................... 36.9 | All Others ............................................... 318,268 |
| WOMEN 35-49 ............................. 36.7 |  |
| WOMEN $50-54$............................. 6.8 | Total Retail Sales ............................ \$1,983,014 |
| WOMEN 55-64 ............................ 11.1 |  |
| WOMEN 65+.................................. 9.2 |  |
|  |  |
| TEENS 12-17 ......................................... 38.5 | Radio |
| CHILDEREN 0-11 .................................... 96.5 |  |
| CHILDREN 2-11 ..................................... 79.9 | Dial Spanish |
|  | Station Position Format |
|  |  |
| TOTAL PERSONS .................................. 378.6 | AM |
| HOUSEHOLDS ..................................... 116.0 |  |
|  | KBNO.......... 1220 Top 40 |
| Newspapers | KJME .......... 1390 Mexican Contemporary <br> KVVS ......... 1170 Ranchero |
| Name Published | MM |
| La Voz ................................................ Weekly |  |
| Television | Cable/VCRs/Telephone |
| Station Channel Affiliation | Cable Penetration: .................................. $43 \%$ |
| KCEC $\qquad$ 50 $\qquad$ Univision <br> KUBD $\qquad$ 59 $\qquad$ Telemundo | Household with VCR: ............................. $77 \%$ |
|  | TV Sets/HH: ........................................ 1.9 |
|  | Unlisted Phone Numbers: ......................... $70 \%$ |

## PHILADELPHIA

MARKET \#17

The Philadelphia ADI is comprised of nineteen counties, of which nine are in the state of Pennsylvania and eight are in the state of New Jersey. The area's 355,500 Hispanics represent nearly $5 \%$ of this large northeastern market's total population. In Philadelphia County, PA, there are 102,500 Hispanics in 30,100 homes. The ADI contains two major cities separated by the Delaware River, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania and Camden, New Jersey.

The majority of Philadelphia's Hispanics are of Puerto Rican origin, while 5\% are from Mexico and $3 \%$ are from Cuba. The City of Brotherly Love's Hispanics have a Mean Household Income of $\$ 35,429$ and a Per Capita Buying Power of $\$ 8,005$.



## COUNTRY OF ORIGIN

Country\% Distribution
Mexico5
Puerto Rico ..... 72
Cuba ..... 3
Dominican Republic ..... 2
Colombia ..... 2
Other ..... 16

## POPULATION TRENDS

Total Pop HispanicPop \% of Total

| 1980 | 6,850,700 | 182,000 ........... 26 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 7,393,700 | . 317,300 ............ 4.3 |
| 1994 | 7,463,400 | ..328,100 ............ 4.4 |
| 1996 | 7,695,900 | 355,500 ............ 4.6 |

## PHILADELPHIA



## PHILADELPHIA



## CORPUS CHRISTI

## MARKET \#18

The Corpus Christi market area has a Hispanic population of 335,700 . Hispanics represent the majority ( $58 \%$ ) of the total market area's population, and $57 \%$ of Nueces County which accounts for $54 \%$ of the market's total Hispanic population.

This makes Corpus Christi the eighteenth largest U.S. Hispanic market. This market has a 1996 estimated Buying Power of $\$ 2.8$ billion, and spending in Retail stores is expected to amount to $\$ 1.4$ billion. Since 1980, Corpus Christi's Hispanic population increased $39 \%$, going from two hundred forty-one thousand to nearly three hundred forty thousand. The vast majority (93\%) of the area's Hispanics are of Mexican origin.

MARKET BUYING POWER \$2,792,635,000

## PER CAPITA

 BUYING POWER \$8,319MEAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME \$36,784


## POPULATION TRENDS

TotalPop HispanicPop \% of Total
1980 ........ 442,100 ........ 241,400 ............ 54.6

1992 .......... 528,00 .......... 295,800 .............. 56.0
1994 ....... 554,200 ..n...... 309,800 ............. 559
1996 ....... 575,100 ........ $335,700 \ldots \ldots \ldots . . . .58 .4$

## CORPUS CHRISTI

| County |  | 1996 | mary | County |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | State |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Hisp | Hisp | Total | Total | Total |
|  |  | Pop | HHs | Pop | Pop | HHs |
|  |  | (000) | (000) | \% | (000) | (000) |
| Aransas | TX | 5.0 | 1.5 | 21.6 | 23.1 | 8.8 |
| Bee | TX | 14.0 | 42 | 55.4 | 25.3 | 8.4 |
| Brooks | TX | 8.5 | 2.7 | 93.2 | 9.1 | 2.8 |
| Duval | TX | 12.6 | 3.9 | 95.0 | 13.3 | 4.2 |
| Jim Hogg | TX | 5.4 | 1.7 | 93.1 | 5.8 | 19 |
| Jim Wells | TX | 34.9 | 10.2 | 77.4 | 45.1 | 14.7 |
| Kenedy | TX | 0.5 | 0.1 | 78.7 | 0.7 | 0.3 |
| Kleberg | TX | 24.1 | 6.8 | 64.4 | 37.4 | 12.3 |
| Live Oak | TX | 4.1 | 1.3 | 37.2 | 11.0 | 3.6 |
| Nueces | TX | 182.0 | 51.0 | 56.6 | 321.6 | 109.8 |
| Refugio | TX | 3.7 | 1.0 | 41.5 | 9.0 | 3.1 |
| San Patricio | TX | 40.9 | 10.5 | 55.5 | 73.7 | 23.4 |
| TOTAL |  | 335.7 | 94.9 | 58.4\% | 575.1 | 193.3 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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## CORPUS CHRISTI



## WASHINGTON D.C.

MARKET \#19

The Washington D.C. Market, with slightly over three hundred thousand Hispanics, is the nineteenth largest Hispanic market area in the country. Hispanic residents now account for $5.7 \%$ of this ADI. One of the fastest growing Hispanic markets in the country, D.C.'s Hispanic population has gone from 99,600 in 1980 to 310,500 in 1996. This is an increase of $212 \%$.
D.C. is also one of the most diverse Hispanic markets in terms of country of origin. The largest single group (San Salvador) accounts for only $25 \%$ of the Hispanic total. Mexicans are $12 \%$ and Puerto Ricans $9 \%$. With a total market Buying Power of nearly $\$ 3.0$ billion, Washington D.C. ranks third in Per Capita Buying Power at $\$ 9,500$. If the adjacent Baltimore ADI is taken into account, the combined Buying Power approximates $\$ 3.5$ billion.

MARKET BUYING POWER $\$ 2,949,622,000$

PER CAPITA BUYING POWER \$9,500

MEAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME $\$ 40,876$


| COUNTRY OF ORIGIN Country <br> \% Distribution |
| :---: |
| San Salvador ...................................... 25 |
| Nicaragua ............................................. 4 |
| Guatemala ............................................ 4 |
| Puerto Rico.......................................... 9 |
| Mexico ............................................... 12 |
| Cuba ................................................... 4 |
| Dominican Republic .............................. 2 |
| Honduras ............................................ 2 |
| Panama ................................................. 2 |
| South America ..................................... 11 |
| Other ............................................., 25 |

## POPULATION TRENDS

|  | Total Pop | Hispanic Pop | \% of Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1980 | 3,972,900 | 99,600 | 25 |
| 1992 | , 4,687,100 | .... 242,400 | .... 5.2 |
| 1994 | . 4,774,200 | ...... 257,000 ... | ..... 5.4 |
| 1996 | 5,484,300 | ... 310,500... | 5.7 |

## 1996 Summary by County

| County | State | Hisp <br> Pop <br> (000) | Hisp HHs (000) | Total <br> Pop <br> $\%$ | Total <br> Pop <br> (000) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Total } \\ & \text { HH } \\ & (000) \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| District of Columbia | DC | 38.2 | 12.4 | 6.1 | 631.3 | 259.6 |
| Allegany | MD | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 76.9 | 29.7 |
| Calvert | MD | 0.7 | 0.2 | 1.1 | 68.2 | 22.5 |
| Charles | MD | 2.2 | 0.6 | 1.9 | 117.1 | 36.7 |
| Frederick | MD | 2.5 | 0.7 | 13 | 184.2 | 612 |
| Montgomery | MD | 74.8 | 22.0 | 8.5 | 885.2 | 328.8 |
| Prince George's | MD | 36.5 | 10.3 | 4.6 | 793.5 | 283.0 |
| St. Mary's | MD | 1.6 | 0.3 | 1.8 | 88.9 | 292 |
| Washington | MD | 1.1 | 0.3 | 0.9 | 120.3 | 44.5 |
| Franklin | PA | 1.4 | 0.4 | 1.0 | 146.0 | 55.6 |
| Arlington | VA | 34.8 | 10.9 | 17.5 | 198.9 | 92.5 |
| Clarke | VA | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 13.8 | 5.1 |
| Culpeper | VA | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 31.6 | 11.0 |
| Fairfax | VA | 70.9 | 192 | 7.4 | 958.1 | 340.0 |
| Fauquier | VA | 0.9 | 0.3 | 1.4 | 66.7 | 22.8 |
| Frederick | VA | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 66.7 | 22.0 |
| King George | VA | 0.5 | 0.3 | 1.8 | 28.6 | 9.5 |
| Loudoun | VA | 3.6 | 1.0 | 3.1 | 115.5 | 402 |
| Page | VA | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 22.0 | 8.1 |
| Prince William | VA | 13.8 | 3.4 | 55 | 251.3 | 80.9 |
| Rappahannock | VA | 0.1 | 0.0 | 12 | 8.3 | 3.2 |
| Shenandoah | VA | 0.4 | 0.1 | 1.1 | 32.3 | 12.6 |
| Spotsylvania | VA | 1.3 | 0.4 | 1.8 | 71.3 | 23.4 |
| Stafford | VA | 2.0 | 0.5 | 25 | 80.0 | 25.2 |
| Warren | VA | 0.5 | 02 | 12 | 37.6 | 14.3 |
| Westmoreland | VA | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 16.0 | 6.4 |
| Berkeley | WV | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 58.0 | 22.3 |
| Hampshire | WV | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 20.2 | 7.6 |
| Hardy | WV | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 13.0 | 5.1 |
| Jefferson | WV | 0.6 | 0.1 | 1.4 | 40.4 | 14.9 |
| Mineral | WV | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 28.3 | 10.7 |
| Morgan | WV | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 9.0 | 3.6 |
| Alexandria City | VA | 14.0 | 42 | 12.4 | 112.9 | 53.8 |
| Fairfax City | VA | 1.6 | 0.4 | 7.7 | 20.7 | 7.7 |
| Falls Church City | VA | 0.8 | 0.2 | 7.8 | 9.7 | 4.3 |
| Fredericksburg City | VA | 0.7 | 02 | 3.2 | 22.3 | 8.8 |
| Manassas City | VA | 25 | 0.6 | 7.8 | 32.7 | 10.9 |
| Manassas Park | VA | 0.4 | 0.1 | 6.1 | 6.8 | 2.1 |
| TOTAL |  | 310.5 | 90.2 | 5.7\% | 5,484.3 | 2,019.8 |

## 1/1/96 Hispanic Population (000)

MEN 18-20 ..... 10.5
MEN 21-24 ..... 18.1
MEN 25-34 ..... 43.2
MEN 35-49 ..... 31.4
MEN 50-54 ..... 4.6
MEN 55-64 ..... 5.9
MEN 65+ ..... 3.4
MEN 18+
8.3
WOMEN 18-20
13.9
WOMEN 21-24
36.9
WOMEN 25-34
32.0
WOMEN 35-49
6.1
WOMEN 50-54
7.8
WOMEN 55-64
6.6
WOMEN $65+$
WOMEN 18+ ..... 111.6
TEENS 12-17 ..... 24.3
CHILDREN 0-11 ..... 57.5
CHILDREN 2-11 ..... 45.7
TOTALPERSONS $2+$ ..... 298.7
TOTALPERSONS ..... 310.5
HOUSEHOLDS ..... 90.2
Newspapers

|  | WILC............. 900 Latin AM Music <br> WMDO ...... 1540 Popular/Traditional Music |
| :---: | :---: |
| Newspapers | WMET ........ 1150 News/Talk |
| Name <br> Published | FM |
| El Diario de la Nacion $\qquad$ Weekly <br> El Pregonero $\qquad$ Weekly <br> El Tiempo Latino $\qquad$ Weekly |  |
| Television | Cable/VCRs/Telephone |
| Station Channel Affiliation | Cable Penetration: ..................................... $58 \%$ |
| WMDO $\qquad$ 48 $\qquad$ Univision | Household with VCR: ................................ 78\% |
| W64BW .................. 64 .............................. Telemundo | TV Sets/HH; ..................................................... 1.8 |
| W42AJ ................. 42 ................................ Sur | Unlisted Phone Numbers: .......................... $47 \%$ |

## BOSTON

TThe Northernmost city among the toptwenty U.S. Hispanic markets is Boston, Massachusetts. With just under 300,000 Hispanics, Boston is the twentieth largest U.S. Hispanic market. This large New England market has more than doubled its Hispanic population since 1980.

Slightly over half of the Hispanic population of the Boston area is made up of Puerto Ricans ( $37 \%$ ) and Dominicans (15\%). There are over 80,000 Hispanic households in this ADI and they have a total estimated Buying Power of $\$ 2.6$ billion. Boston ranks 10th in Per Capita Buying Power $(\$ 8,907)$.

MARKET BUYING POWER $\$ 2,580,331,000$

PER CAPITA BUYING POWER \$8,907

MEAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME $\$ 38,907$


| COUNTRY OF ORIGIN |
| :--- |
| Country |
| \% Distribution |

## POPULATION TRENDS

Total Pop $\quad$ Hispanic Pop \% of Total
$1980 \ldots . .5,376,300 \ldots \ldots . .109,600 \ldots \ldots . . . . .20$
$1992 \ldots . .5,825,800 \ldots \ldots . .259,400 \ldots \ldots \ldots . .4 .5$
$1994 \ldots . .5,898,600 \ldots \ldots . .263,200 \ldots \ldots . . . .4 .5$
$1996 \ldots . .5,841,000 \ldots \ldots . .289,700 \ldots \ldots \ldots . .50$

BOSTON


| 1/1/96 Hispanic Population $(000)$ | Hispanic Retail Sales Estimates as of $1 / 1 / 96$ <br> By Store Group (000) |
| :---: | :---: |
| MEN 18-20 ................................. 10.4 |  |
| MEN 21-24................................ 16.1 |  |
| MEN 25-34................................. 35.4 | Food ............................................... \$439,210 |
| MEN 35-49 ................................... 24.3 | Eating \& Drinking .............................................................. 216,989 |
| MEN 50-54 ................................. 3.5 | General Merchandise ..........................................174,249 |
| MEN 55-64 ................................. 4.7 | Apparel \& Accessories .......................................... 105,247 |
| MEN $65+$...................................... 3.3 | Furniture/Appliance/ |
| MEN 18+............................................ 97.7 | Home Furnishings ...................................72,543 |
| WOMEN 18-20 ............................ 10.9 | Automotive Dealers ............................... 311,074 |
| WOMEN 21-24 ................................... 14.9 | Gasoline Service ..................................... 90,995 |
| WOMEN 25-34 ........................... 32.1 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Drug Stores ...........................................................................30,35 } \\ & \text { All Others } 208,247 \end{aligned}$ |
| WOMEN 35-49 ............................ 26.7 |  |
| WOMEN 50-54 ............................... 4.7 | Total Retail Sales ............................ \$1,678,909 |
| WOMEN 55-64 .............................. 6.8 |  |
| WOMEN $65+$ $\qquad$ 101.7 | Radio |
|  | StationDial  <br> Position Spanish <br> Format |
| TOTAL PERSONS $2+\ldots . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ~ 277.4 ~$ | AM |
| TOTAL PERSONS ................................... 289.7 | WCCM ......... 800 News/Talk |
| HOUSEHOLDS ...................................... 82.9 | WLLH ........ 1400 Hit/Music |
| Newspapers | WUNR ........ 1600 Top 40 Hits |
| Name Published | FM |
| El Mundo ........................................... Weekly | WSSH ..........99.5 Adult Contemporary |
| Television | Cable/VCRs/Telephone |
| Station Channel Affiliation | Cable Penetration: .................................. $74 \%$ |
|  | Household with VCR: ............................. 74\% |
|  | TV Sets/HH: .......................................... 19 |
| WUNI ................. 27 ...................... Univision | Unlisted Phone Numbers: ......................... $50 \%$ |

## TUCSON

## MARKET \#21

Nine out of every ten Hispanic residents of the Tucson market area is of Mexican origin. Thirty percent of the total area's population is Hispanic. Thus there are over a quarter of a million Tucson area residents of Mexican origin.

Pima County contains $75 \%$ of Tucson's 285,000 Hispanics. There are roughly eightythree thousand Hispanic households in this ADI and they have a total estimated Buying Power of $\$ 2.4$ billion. The market has a high cable television penetration of approximately $50 \%$. The combined markets of Phoenix and Tucson have a total Hispanic population of 871,600 and a Buying Power of $\$ 7$ billion.

MARKET BUYING POWER $\$ 2,327,964,000$

PER CAPITA
BU゙YING POWER \$8,168

MEAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME \$35,187




## AUSTIN

MARKET \#22

TThe Austin market area has a Hispanic population of nearly a quarter of a million. Hispanics represent $22 \%$ of the total market area's population, and $24 \%$ of Travis County. This county contains over one hundred sixty thousand Hispanic residents, representing $64 \%$ of the market's total Hispanic population.

Since 1980, Austin's Hispanic population has more than doubled. As with all Texas markets, the vast majority ( $89 \%$ ) of the area's Hispanics are of Mexican origin. The market has a 1996 estimated Buying Power of $\$ 2.1$ billion and a Mean Household Income of $\$ 36,326$.

MARKET BUYING POWER \$2,121,452,000

PER CAPITA BUYING POWER \$8,534

MEAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME $\$ 36,326$

POPULATION

|  | Total | Hispanic |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Population | 1,128,500 | 248,600 |
| Rank | 32 | 2. |
| Household:. | 440,400 | 73,000 |
| Avg. Person/hH | 2.56 | 3.41 |



| County | State | 1996 Summary by County |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Total | Total | Total |
|  |  | Pop | HHs | Pop | Pop | HHs |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bastrop | TX | 9.4 | 2.4 | 21.0 | 44.9 | 16.6 |
| Blanco | TX | * 1.2 | 0.3 | 17.0 | 7.3 | 32 |
| Burnet | TX | 35 | 0.9 | 13.1 | 26.5 | 10.8 |
| Caldwell | TX | 12.2 | 32 | 41.8 | 29.1 | 9.8 |
| Fayette | TX | 2.3 | 0.7 | 10.3 | 22.3 | 9.0 |
| Gillespie | TX | 3.2 | 0.9 | 16.0 | 20.2 | 8.3 |
| Hays | TX | 23.5 | 6.2 | 28.3 | 83.0 | 27.9 |
| Lee | TX | 2.0 | 0.4 | 13.7 | 14.7 | 5.3 |
| Llano | TX | 0.7 | 0.2 | 4.8 | 15.2 | 6.6 |
| Mason | TX | 1.0 | 02 | 22.0 | 4.6 | 2.2 |
| Travis | TX | 160.2 | 49.4 | 23.7 | 676.0 | 277.1 |
| Williamson | TX | 29.4 | 8.2 | 15.9 | 184.7 | 63.6 |
| TOTAL |  | 248.6 | 73.0 | 22.0\% | 1,128.5 | 440.4 |
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# TAMPAST.PETERSBURG 

## MARKET \#23

The Tampa-St. Petersburg ADI is comprised of eleven counties. Most Tampa area Hispanics (57\%) live in Hillsborough County, but there are also significant Hispanic populations in Pinellas and Polk Counties. With an estimated market Buying Power of \$2.3 Billion, this fast growing Hispanic market has the second highest Per Capita Buying Power $(\$ 9,658)$ in the U.S.

Often considered a Cuban market, this area actually has a diverse Hispanic population in terms of country of origin. While $29 \%$ are of Cuban origin, $26 \%$ are Puerto Rican and the remainder are from the various other Latin American countries. Further, the Mexican population of the adjacent areas has been growing rapidly in recent years.

MARKET BUYING POWER $\$ 2,254,063,000$

PER CAPITA BUYING POWER \$9,658

MEAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME \$37,973


## COUNTRY OF ORIGIN

| Country | \% Distribution |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
| Mexico | 9 |
| Puerto Rico...... | ........ 26 |
| Cuba | -.... 29 |
| Central America | ......... 4 |
| Colombia | -....... 4 |
| Other | -..... 28 |

## POPULATION TRENDS

TotalPop HispanicPop \% of Total
1980 ..... 2,230,500 ......... 101,400 .............. 4.5
$1992 \ldots . . .3,326,700 \ldots \ldots . . .202,500 \ldots \ldots \ldots . . . . . .6 .1$
1994 ...... 3,403,500 ......... 212,500 .............. 6.2
1996 ..... $3,452,300 \ldots \ldots . . .233,400 \ldots \ldots . . . . . . . .6 .8$

## W•QBN 1300 AM

Spanistr Radionotwork

## Tampa's Oldest Spanish Radio Station



Providing The Hispanic Community With News, Informative Talk Shows, Sports and Latin Music Since the 1970's

For advertising Rates and Information Please Call (813) 281-0013

## TAMPA-ST. PETERSBURG



## TAMPA-ST. PETERSBURG



## SALINASMONTEREY

MARKET \#24

TThe Salinas ADI is comprised of three California counties. MostSalinas-area Hispanics (65\%) live in Monterey County which is $37 \%$ Hispanic. The market's 223,100 Hispanics represent roughly one-third of the total area population.

Ninety-three percent of the market's Hispanics are of Mexican origin. Salinas has an estimated market Buying Power of $\$ 1.7$ billion for 1996 and a Mean Household Income of $\$ 43,497$. Total Retail Sales for 1996 are expected to be $\$ 878$ million.


## COUNTRY OF ORIGIN

Country
\% Distribution

Mexico
93
Other
7

MARKET BUYING POWER \$1,719,020,000 PER CAPITA BUYING POWER \$7,705

MEAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME $\$ 43,497$

## POPULATION TRENDS

|  | Total Pop | Hispanic Pop | \% of Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1980 | 487,600 | 114,200 | .. 23.4 |
| 1992. | . 648,300 | 198,400 | . 30.6 |
| 1994 | . 671,700 | . 206,900 | . 30.8 |
| 1996. | ... 677700 | 223,100 | . 32.9 |

## SALINAS-MONTEREY



## SALINAS-MONTEREY



# ORLANDO-DAYTONA MELBOURNE 

MARKET \#25

TThe Orlando ADI is comprised of nine Florida counties. An estimated two hundred thousand Hispanics reside here, representing nearly $8 \%$ of the total population. Orange County now contains 93,000 Hispanics. The Buying Power of Hispanics in Orlando is estimated to be $\$ 1.8$ billion in 1996, with Retail Sales at $\$ 1.2$ billion.

The Orlando Hispanic population has increased by a factor of five (494\%) since 1980. This is the third largest percentage increase of any U.S. market. Although the market in general has grown rapidly, the Hispanic rate of growth has outpaced the general market. In 1980, Hispanics accounted for $3 \%$ of the area's total population whereas today, Hispanics account for $7.5 \%$ of area residents.

MARKET BUYING POWER \$1,813,901,000

PER CAPITA BUYING POWER \$9,070

MEAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME \$37,170


## POPULATION

Total
Hispanic
Population
Rank
Household
Avg. Person/HH
$2,651,600$
20
200,000
25
1,037,300
61,000
256
3.28

## COUNTRY OF ORIGIN

## Country

## \% Distribution

Mexico
11
Puetto Rico................................................. 54
Cuba........................................................... 11
Central America........................................... 4
South America ........................................... 9
Other
11

## POPULATION TRENDS




## ORLANDO-DAYTONA-MELBOURNE



## LAREDO <br> MARKET \#26

TThe Laredo ADI is made up of two Texas counties. Of all U.S. Hispanic markets, Laredo has the highest percentage of Hispanic residents. With just under two hundred thousand Hispanics, Laredo is $98 \%$ Hispanic. Webb county holds $95 \%$ of the market's Hispanics, and is $98 \%$ Hispanic.

Due to its geographic proximity to Mexico, Laredo Hispanics are predominantly of Mexican origin ( $97 \%$ ). There are nearly fifty thousand Hispanic households in this ADI and they have a total estimated Buying Power of $\$ 1.5$ billion.


## LAREDO



## LAREDO



## BAKERSFIELD

## MARKET \#27

The Bakersfield market has a Hispanic population of roughly 180,000 . Hispanics represent nearly a third ( $30 \%$ ) of the total market area's population. This makes Bakersfield the twenty-seventh largest U.S. Hispanic market.

The Bakersfield ADI is defined as the Western portion of Kern County, California. Eastern Kern is part of the Los Angeles ADI. The Bakersfield market has a 1996 estimated Buying Power of $\$ 1.3$ billion and spending in Retail stores is expected to amount to $\$ 667,000$. Nine out of every ten Bakersfield Hispanics is of Mexican origin.

Since 1980 Bakersfield's Hispanic population has more than doubled, going from 87,000 to over 180,000 . The vast majority ( $89 \%$ ) of Bakersfield's Hispanics are of Mexican origin.



POPULATION
Total
Hispanic
Population
Rank
Household
Avg. Person/HH

180,400
27
43.900
4.11

## COUNTRY OF ORIGIN


\% Distribution
$\qquad$
Mexico
89
Central America ........................................ 2
Other
.9


## BAKERSFIELD



## BAKERSFIELD



## HARTFORD-NEW HAVEN

MARKET \#28

The Hartford-New Haven Market, with $175,700 \mathrm{Hispanics}$, is the twenty-eighth largest Hispanic market area in the country. Hispanic residents are nearly $7 \%$ of this Connecticut market. Hartford and New Haven Counties represent $85 \%$ of the ADI's Hispanic population.

Hartford is a highly Puerto Rican market (79\%) with a significant total Buying Power of roughly $\$ 1.4$ billion. Retail sales for 1996 are expected to reach close to $\$ 850$ million.

| MARKET BUYING POWER |
| :---: |
| $\$ 1,383,486,000$ |
| PER CAPITA |
| BUYING POWER |
| $\$ 7,874$ |
| MEAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME |
| $\$ 33,385$ |



## POPULATION TRENDS

|  | Total Pop | Hispanic Pop | \% of Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1980 | 1,971,800 | 77,300 | 3.9 |
| 1992 | 2,547,100 | . 159,200 | .... 6.3 |
| 1994 | 2,503,200 | . 162,000 | 65 |
| 1996 | 2,587,800. | 175,700. | ... 6.8 |




## EL CENTRO-YUMA

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MARKET #29
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TThe El Centro-Yuma market area has a Hispanic population of nearly one hundred sixty-seven thousand. Hispanics represent just over $60 \%$ of the total market
 area's population, and $73 \%$ of El Centro County.

Since 1980, El Centro's Hispanic population has more than doubled. As with all border markets, the vast majority (94\%) of the area's Hispanic are of Mexican origin. The market has a 1996 estimated Buying Power of $\$ 1.3$ billion.

POPULATION
 \$8,001

MEAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME $\$ 40,542$


## EL CENTRO-YUMA



## EL CENTRO-YUMA



## SANTA BARBARASANTA MARIA-SAN LUIS OBISPO <br> MARKET \#30

The Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-San Luis Obispo market area has a Hispanic population of 158,000 . Hispanics represent roughly one quarter of the total market area's population and $31 \%$ of Santa Barbara County which contains the city of Santa Maria.

Since 1980 Santa Barbara's Hispanic population has more than doubled. This is a result of continued immigration from Mexico and various Central American countries. Eighty-seven percent of the area's Hispanics are of Mexican origin. Hispanics in this market have a Buying Power of $\$ 1.5$ billion.


## POPULATION TRENDS

Total Pop Hispanic Pop \% of Total

| 1980 | 449,700 | 70,200 | 15.6 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1992 | 606,500 | 135,800 | 22.4 |
| 1994 | 618,000 | 144,400 | 23.4 |
| 1996 | 623,200 | 158,000 | 25.4 |

## SANTA BARBARA-SANTA MARIA-SAN LUIS OBISPO



## SANTA BARBARA-SANTA MARIA-SAN LUIS OBISPO



## ODESSA-MIDLAND

MARKET \#31

TThe Odessa-Midland ADI is comprised of part of one New Mexico county, and twenty Texas counties. An estimated one hundred fifty-three thousand Hispanics reside here, representing nearly $38 \%$ of the total population. The Buying Power of Hispanics in Odessa is estimated to be $\$ 1.1$ billion in 1996, with retail sales at $\$ 633$ million.


ODESSA-MIDLAND

1996 Summary by County

| County | State | $\begin{gathered} \text { Hisp } \\ \text { Pop } \\ (000) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Hisp } \\ & \text { HHs } \\ & (000) \end{aligned}$ | Pct of <br> Total <br> Pop <br> \% | $\begin{gathered} \text { Total } \\ \text { Pop } \\ (000) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Total } \\ \text { HHs } \\ (000) \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Lea South | NM | 3.4 | 0.3 | 34.9 | 9.7 | 3.4 |
| Andrews | TX | 5.4 | 1.4 | 37.6 | 14.5 | 4.8 |
| Brewster | TX | 4.0 | 1.3 | 44.9 | 8.9 | 35 |
| Crane | TX | 1.8 | 0.4 | 39.6 | 4.6 | 15 |
| Culberson | TX | 2.6 | 0.8 | 78.2 | 3.3 | 1.1 |
| Ector | TX | 46.1 | 12.4 | 37.1 | 124.1 | 44.1 |
| Gaines | TX | 5.2 | 1.3 | 35.3 | 14.7 | 4.6 |
| Glasscock | TX | 0.4 | 0.1 | 31.2 | 1.4 | 0.5 |
| Howard | TX | 9.8 | 25 | 30.4 | 32.3 | 11.3 |
| Jeff Davis | TX | 0.9 | 0.3 | 38.8 | 2.3 | 0.9 |
| Loving | TX | 0.0 | 0.0 | 12.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Martin | TX | 2.2 | 0.5 | 43.9 | 4.9 | 1.6 |
| Midland | TX | 29.4 | 8.0 | 25.2 | 116.6 | 42.7 |
| Pecos | TX | 9.2 | 2.6 | 63.4 | 14.5 | 4.6 |
| Presidio | TX | 6.8 | 2.2 | 88.3 | 7.7 | 2.6 |
| Reagan | TX | 2.3 | 0.6 | 50.2 | 4.5 | 1.4 |
| Reeves | TX | 12.4 | 33 | 81.4 | 15.2 | 4.6 |
| Terrell | TX | 0.8 | 0.3 | 60.4 | 1.3 | 0.5 |
| Upton | TX | 1.8 | 05 | 43.4 | 4.1 | 15 |
| Ward | TX | 5.2 | 1.4 | 43.0 | 12.2 | 4.1 |
| Winkler | TX | 3.5 | 09 | 43.4 | 8.0 | 2.7 |
| TOTAL |  | 153.1 | 40.9 | 37.8\% | 404.9 | 142.1 |


| 1/1/96 Hispanic Population $(000)$ | Hispanic Retail Sales Estimates as of $1 / 1 / 96$ <br> By Store Group (000) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| MEN 18-20.................................. 4.0 |  |  |  |
| MEN 21-24.................................. 5.7 | Food ................................................ \$205,572 |  |  |
| MEN 25-34.................................. 13.6 | Eating \& Drinking ....................................................26, 267 |  |  |
| MEN 35-49................................ 11.4 |  |  |  |
| MEN 50-54 .................................. 2.2 | Apparel \& Accessories ............................ 29,973 |  |  |
| MEN 55-64 .................................. 3.1 | Furniture/Appliance/ |  |  |
| MEN $65+\ldots . .1$............................... 2.2 | Home Furnishings .................................................................32,192 |  |  |
| MEN 18+........................................... 42.2 |  |  |  |
|  | Gasoline Service ..................................... 55,562 |  |  |
| WOMEN 18-20 ............................ 4.3 |  |  |  |
| WOMEN $21-24$........................... 5.3 |  |  |  |
| WOMEN $25-34 \ldots . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ~ 15.0 ~$ |  |  |  |
| WOMEN $35-49$ $\qquad$ 12.8 | Total Retail Sales ............................. $\mathbf{\$ 6 3 2 , 5 7 9}$ |  |  |
| WOMEN 55-64 $\qquad$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Radio |  |  |
| TEENS 12-17 .............................................................................. 47.1 | Station $\begin{array}{cc}\text { Dial } \\ \text { Position } & \text { Spanish } \\ \text { Format }\end{array}$ |  |  |
| TOTAL PERSONS $2+$ $\qquad$ 145.6 TOTAL PERSONS $\qquad$ 153.1 HOUSEHOLDS $\qquad$ 40.9 | AM |  |  |
|  | KERB ............. 600 |  | International |
|  | KFST .............. 860 |  | Top 40 Spanish |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { KIKZ .............. } 1250 \\ & \text { KION .......... } 1400 \end{aligned}$ |  | Top 40 Spanish |
|  |  |  | Spanish Country |
| - | KNDA .......... 1000 |  | Tex/Mex |
| Newspapers | $\begin{aligned} & \text { KOZA ........... } 1230 \\ & \text { KULF.......... } 1240 \end{aligned}$ |  | International |
| Newspapers |  |  | Adult Contemporary |
| Name Published | KWEL .......... 1070 |  | Mexican |
| El Editor Permian Basin .................... Weekly Nueva Vista .................................Bi-weekly | EM |  |  |
|  | KERB .... | .... 106.3 | International |
|  | KFST .... | ..... 94.3 | Top 40 Spanish |
|  | KMRK | .. 96.1 | Adult Contemporary |
| Television | Cable/VCRs/Telephone |  |  |
| Station Channel Affiliation | No Data Available |  |  |
| K60EE .................. 60..................... Telemundo |  |  |  |

## SEATTLE-TACOMA

MARKET \#32

TThe thirty-second largest U.S. Hispanic market is Seattle with 139,500 Hispanics representing $3.6 \%$ of the total ADI population. Nearly $39 \%(55,000)$ of Seattle's Hispanics live in King County, making them $3.4 \%$ of this county's population. The Seattle Hispanic market has a Per Capita Buying Power of $\$ 8,175$.

| MARKET BUYING POWER |
| :---: |
| $\$ 1,140,414,000$ |
| PER CAPITA |
| BUYING POWER |
| \$8,175 |
| MEAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME |
| $\$ 35,998$ |



## COUNTRY OF ORIGIN

Country
\%. Distribution

Mexico
55
Puerto Rico............................................... 5
Cuba .......................................................... 3
Colombia .................................................. 2
Peru .......................................................... 2
Other ....................................................... 33


## SEATTLE

## 1996 Summary by County




## LAS VEGAS

## MARKET \#33

The three county Las Vegas Market, with nearly one hundred forty thousand Hispanics, is the thirty-third largest Hispanic market in the country. Hispanics represent roughly $13 \%$ of this market's total population. Two-thirds of the area's Hispanics are of Mexican origin. The Las Vegas Hispanic population has grown $46 \%$ since 1992.

MARKET BUYING POWER \$1,037,988,000

PER CAPITA BUYING POWER \$7,533

MEAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME
\$32,682


| $18$ | OPULATION TRENDS |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total Pop | Hispanic Pop | \% of Total |
| - 1980 | 403,400. | 20,400 | 51 |
| 1994 | 828,200. | 94,100 | ... 11.4 |
| -1994 | 913,000. | . 109,200 | .. 12.0 |
| 1996 | 1,057,200. | . 137.800 | .. 13.0 |
|  |  |  | \% |

## LAS VEGAS



## LUBBOCK

```
MARKET \#34
```

Lubbock is the thirty-fourth largest Hispanic market in the United States, with nearly one hundred twenty-five thousand Hispanics representing $32 \%$ of the
 market's total population. Traditionally, Lubbock has been considered a Mexican market, and Hispanics of Mexican origin comprise $92 \%$ of the market's Hispanic population. The estimated Hispanic market Buying Power for Lubbock is $\$ 919$ million and the Per Capita Buying Power is $\$ 7,383$.


## COUNTRY OF ORIGIN

Country
\% Distribution
Mexico
92
Other. .8

MARKET BUYING POWER $\$ 919,176,000$

PER CAPITA BUYING POWER \$7,383

MEAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME
\$34,817

## POPULATION TRENDS

Total Pop HispanicPop \% of Total
1980 ........ $402,500 \ldots . . . . .104,500$........... 259

1992 ......... $392,600 \ldots \ldots \ldots . .121,800$ _............ 31.0
1994 ….... 398,800 ........ 124,800 …....... 31.3
1996 …..... 388,300 …..... 124,500 ............ 32.1

| County | State | $1996$ <br> Hisp Pop (000) |  | ounty <br> Pct of <br> Total <br> Pop <br> \% | $\begin{gathered} \text { Total } \\ \text { Pop } \\ (000) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Total } \\ & \text { HHs } \\ & (000) \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Bailey | TX | 2.9 | 0.8 | 43.0 | 6.7 | 2.4 |
| Borden | TX | 0.1 | 0.0 | 16.0 | 0.8 | 03 |
| Cochran | TX | 2.0 | 0.5 | 47.9 | 4.2 | 1.4 |
| Crosby | TX | 3.5 | 0.9 | 47.3 | 7.3 | 2.6 |
| Dawson | TX | - 6.6 | 1.7 | 47.1 | 14.0 | 4.8 |
| Dickens | TX | 0.5 | 0.1 | 20.5 | 2.4 | 1.1 |
| Floyd | TX | 3.6 | 0.9 | 44.4 | 8.1 | 2.8 |
| Garza | TX | 1.4 | 0.4 | 31.5 | 4.6 | 1.8 |
| Hale | TX | 17.0 | 4.2 | 47.1 | 36.1 | 11.9 |
| Hockley | TX | 8.6 | 2.2 | 35.3 | 24.3 | 8.0 |
| Kent | TX | 0.1 | 0.0 | 14.2 | 1.0 | 0.4 |
| King | TX | 0.1 | 0.0 | 18.0 | 0.4 | 0.1 |
| Lamb | TX | 6.1 | 1.7 | 41.1 | 14.9 | 5.5 |
| Lubbock | TX | 59.8 | 16.3 | 25.5 | 234.6 | 85.1 |
| Lynn | TX | 3.0 | 0.8 | 45.6 | 6.5 | 23 |
| Motley | TX | 0.1 | 0.0 | 9.8 | 1.4 | 0.6 |
| Terry | TX | 5.6 | 1.4 | 43.7 | 12.7 | 43 |
| Yoakum | TX | 3.5 | 0.9 | 42.3 | 8.3 | 2.7 |
| TOTAL |  | 124.5 | 33.0 | 32.1\% | 388.3 | 138.1 |

## LUBBOCK



## SALT LAKE CITY

MARKET \#35

TThe Thirty-fifth largest U.S. Hispanic market is Salt Lake City with 122,800 Hispanics representing $5.7 \%$ of the total ADI population. Two-thirds of the area's Hispanics are of Mexican origin. The Hispanic population of the large 40 county Salt Lake City ADI is concentrated in Salt Lake $(55,000)$, Weber $(14,000)$ and Utah $(11,000)$ Counties. The ADI also contains counties from Colorado, Idaho, Nevada and Wyoming

MARKET BUYING POWER \$930,941,000

PER CAPITA BUYING POWER $\$ 7,581$

MEAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME $\$ 35,050$


## COUNTRY OF ORIGIN

| Country | \% Distribution |
| :---: | :---: |
| Mexico | 66 |
| Puerto Rico | 3 |
| Central America | 3 |
| South America | 5 |
|  |  |

## POPULATION TRENDS

Total Pop HispanicPop \% of Total
1980 ....... $1,508,100 \ldots . . . . . . .85,800 \ldots . . . . . . . . .5 .7$

1992 ....... 1958,400 ......... 100,000 ............. 5.1
1994 ....... 2,003,600 ......... 108,900 ............. 5.4
1996 ....... 2,138,700 ......... 122,800 ............ 5.7



# COLORADO SPRINGS 

MARKET \#36

The Colorado-Springs market area has a Hispanic population approaching one hundred twenty thousand. Hispanics represent nearly $17 \%$ of the total market area's

population. The Hispanic population of this Rocky Mountain ADI is concentrated in El Paso $(45,000)$, and Pueblo $(51,000)$ Counties. Since 1980, Colorado Springs' Hispanic population has increased $32 \%$.

The market's Buying Power is projected to be just under $\$ 1$ billion in 1996, and Retail Sales are projected at $\$ 546$ million.


## POPULATION TRENDS



## COLORADO SPRINGS




## PORTLAND

## MARKET \#37

The Portland ADI is comprised of twenty-seven counties, of which twenty-two are in the state of Oregon and five are in the state of Washington. The area's 119,600 Hispanics represent nearly $5 \%$ of this market's total population. The majority (68\%) of Portland's Hispanics are of Mexican origin.

The market's Hispanics have a Mean Household Income of \$40,095 and a Per Capita Buying Power of $\$ 7,912$.


## POPULATION TRENDS

|  | Total Pop | Hispanic Pop | \% of Tota |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1980 | 835,100 | 49,000 | 5.9 |
| 1992 | 2,252,100 | 91,700 | . 3.6 |
| 1994 | 2,445,200 | 102,600 | 4.2 |
| 1996 | 2,579,800 | 119,600 | ... 4.6 |

PORTLAND


| 1/1/96 Hispanic Population (000) | Hispanic Retail Sales Estimates as of $1 / 1 / 96$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| MEN 18-20................................. 3.8 | By Store Group (000) |
| MEN 21-24.................................. 5.2 |  |
| MEN 25-34................................ 14.5 | Food ................................................. \$145,527 |
| MEN 35-49................................... 9.9 | Eating \& Drinking ........................................ 70,861 |
| MEN 50-54 .................................. 2.3 | General Merchandise .................................67,579 |
| MEN 55-64................................... 2.8 | Apparel \& Accessories ............................. 33,810 |
|  | Furniture/Appliance/ |
|  | Home Furnishings ..................................... 26,357 |
|  | Automotive Dealers ................................. 65,368 |
| WOMEN 18-20 ............................... 2.9 | Gasoline Service ..................................... 35,135 |
| WOMEN 21-24 .............................. 3.9 | Drug Stores .......................................... 17,820 |
| WOMEN $25-34$........................... 12.5 | All Others ............................................. 83,114 |
| WOMEN 35-49 ............................. 8.2 |  |
| WOMEN 50-54 ............................. 1.4 | Total Retail Sales ............................... \$545,571 |
| WOMEN 55-64 ............................. 2.9 |  |
| WOMEN 65+............................... 1.5 |  |
| WOMEN 18+ ........................................ 33.3 |  |
| TEENS 12-17......................................... 13.2 | Radio |
| CHILDDREN 0-11 ....................................... 33.1 |  |
| CHILDREN 2-11 ...................................... 27.9 | No Data Available |
| TOTAL PERSONS $2+$ $\qquad$ 114.4 TOTAL PERSONS. $\qquad$ 119.6 <br> HOUSEHOLDS $\qquad$ 29.5 |  |
| Newspapers |  |
| No.Data Available |  |
| Television | Cable/VCRs/Telephone |
| No Data Available | No Data Available |

## WEST PALM BEACH

MARKET \#38

The West PalmBeach ADI is comprised of five counties. Most West Palm Beach area Hispanics ( $80 \%$ ) live in Palm Beach County. With an estimated marketBuying Power of \$1.1 Billion, this fast growing Hispanic market has the fifth highest Per Capita Buying Power $(\$ 9,161)$. The Palm Beach area has a diverse Hispanic population in terms of country of origin. While $28 \%$ are of Cuban origin, $20 \%$ are Puerto Rican and the remainder are from the various other Latin American countries.


## COUNTRY OF ORIGIN


\% Distribution

Mexico
17
Puerto Rico................................................ 20
Cuba ........................................................ 28
Dominican Republic .................................. 2
Guatemala 2
Nicaragua .................................................. 2
Colombia 6
Other 23
MARKET BUYING POWER $\$ 1,053,529,000$

PER CAPITA BUYING POWER \$9,161

MEAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME \$39,311

## POPULATION TRENDS

|  | Total Pop | Hispanic Pop | \% of Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1980 | .... 713,800 | 34,700 | 4.9 |
| 1992 | . 1,320,500 | 93,000 | 7.0 |
| 1994. | 1,376,200 | ... 102,400 | .... 7.4 |
| 1996 | 1,406,200 | ... 115,000 | ... 8.2 |

## WEST PALM BEACH



## WACO-TEMPLE

## MARKET \#39

TThe Waco market area has a Hispanic population of 111,500 . Hispanics represent $14 \%$ of the total market area's population. This makes Waco the thirty-ninth
 largest U.S. Hispanic market. The market has a 1996 estimated Buying Power of just under $\$ 1$ billion and spending in Retail stores is expected to amount to nearly half a billion. Since 1980, Waco's Hispanic population increased $106 \%$, going from fifty-four thousand to nearly one hundred twelve thousand. The vast majority ( $92 \%$ ) of the area's Hispanics are of Mexican origin.

POPULATION
Total
Hispanic
Population
Rank
Household
Avg. Person/HH
$=789,600$
$=\quad 37$
278,400
111,500
39
30,200
2.84
3.69


## WACO-TEMPLE




## PALM SPRINGS

MARKET \#40

TThe Palm Springs market has a Hispanic population of roughly 109,000 . Hispanics represent nearly a third (30\%) of the total market area's population. This makes Palm Springs the fortieth largest U.S. Hispanic market. The Palm Springs ADI is defined as the Central portion of Riverside County, California. Eastern Riverside is part of the Phoenix ADI and Western Riverside is part of the Los Angeles ADI.

The Palm Springs market has a 1996 estimated Buying Power of $\$ 845$ million and spending in Retail stores is expected to amount to $\$ 490$ million. Nine out of every ten Palm Springs ${ }{ }^{\prime}$ Hispanics are of Mexican origin. Since 1980, Palm Springs' Hispanic population has exploded, going from 12,000 to 109,000 .

| MARKET BUYING POWER |
| :---: |
| $\$ 845,196,000$ |
| PER CAPITA |
| BUYING POWER |
| $\$ 7,754$ |
| MEAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME |
| $\$ 39,718$ |



## YAKIMA

## MARKET \#41

TThe Yakima ADI is comprised of seven counties, of which five are in the state of Washington and two are in the state of Oregon. Most Yakima area Hispanics (58\%)-live in Yakima County, Washington. Hispanics now represent nearly $20 \%$ of the market's total propulation and are $29 \%$ of Yakima County. This mostly Mexican ( $91 \%$ ) market has an estimated market Buying Power of $\$ 805$ million.

MARKET BUYING POWER \$805,389,000

PER CAPITA BUYING POWER \$7,499

MEAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME $\$ 41,091$


## POPULATION TRENDS

|  | Total Pop | Hispanic Pop | \% of Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1980 | 421,200 | 43,400 | ... 10.3 |
| 1992 | 484,100 | 82,500 | . 17.1 |
| 1994 | 511,300 | 91,000 | ... 17.8 |
| 1996 | 549,100 | .107,400 | .. 19.6 |



## AMARILLO

```
MARKET #42
```

The Amarillo Market, with slightly over one-hundred thousand Hispanics, is the forty-second largest Hispanic market area in the country. Hispanic residents are now
 $21 \%$ of this ADI. Amarillo is a highly Mexican market ( $88 \%$ ) with a significant total Buying Power of roughly $\$ 730$ million. The ADI is comprised of 32 counties, 3 in New Mexico, 2 in Oklahoma and the rest in Texas.

The city of Amarillo (which means yellow in Spanish) was named for the color of the subsoil in the area.

POPULATION
Total
Hispanic
Population
Rank
Household
Avg. Person/HH
474,900
45
177,500
2.68

101,800
42
27,900
3.65

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN

Country
\% Distribution
Mexico 88
Other 12

MARKET BUYING POWER $\$ 730,243,000$

PER CAPITA BUYING POWER \$7,173

MEAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME \$32,717

## POPULATION TRENDS

|  | Total Pop | Hispanic Pop | \% of Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1980 | 451,000 | 37.700 | ..... 8.4 |
| 1992 | .. 450,000 | 85,700 | ... 19.0 |
| 1994 | .. 453,800 | .89,300 | 19.7 |
| 1996 | 474,900 | 101,800 | 21.4 |

## AMARILLO




## DETROIT

```
MARKET \#43
```

The Detroit market area has a Hispanic population of more than one hundred thousand. Hispanics represent $2.1 \%$ of this large market's total population. Since 1980, Detroit's Hispanic population has increased by $31 \%$. The majority ( $63 \%$ ) of the area's Hispanics are of Mexican origin, but $13 \%$ are from Puerto Rico.

The market has a 1996 estimated Buying Power of $\$ 823$ million and a Mean Household Income of $\$ 34,321$.

| MARKET BUYING POWER |
| :---: |
| $\$ 823,711,000$ |
| PER CAPITA |
| BUYING POWER |
| $\$ 8,131$ |
| MEAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME |
| \$34,321 |



| COUNTRY OF ORIGIN |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Country | \% Distribution |
| Mexico | .. 63 |
| Puerto Rico. | . 13 |
| Cuba | . 3 |
| Central America | ..... 2 |
| South America | 4 |
| Other | ..... 15 |

## POPULATION TRENDS

|  | Total Pop | Hispanic Pop | \% of Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1980 | 1. $4,763,200$ | ..... 77,500 | 1.6 |
| 1992 | 4,591,600 | 94,000 | ... 2.0 |
| 1994 | 4,733,900 | .... 96,200 | .... 2.0 |
| 1996 | 4,734,100. | 101,300 | ... 2.1 |

DETROIT


## ATLANTA

## MARKET \#44

TThe Atlanta ADI is comprised of fiftyone counties. The market's 92,700 Hispanics represent roughly $2 \%$ of the total area's population. The site of the 1996 Summer Olympics has a diverse mix of Hispanic countries of origin. Thirty-nine percent of the market's Hispanics are of Mexican origin, $14 \%$ are from Puerto Rico and $12 \%$ are from Cuba.

The Atlanta ADI has an estimated market Buying Power of $\$ 818$ million for 1996 and total Retail Sāles for 1996 are expected to be $\$ 500$ million.

MARKET BUYING POWER \$818,722,000

PER CAPITA BUYING POWER \$8,832

MEAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME \$37,764


POPULATION
Total
Hispanic
Population
Rank
Household
Avg. Person/HH

|  | POPULATION |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | Hispanic |
| Population | $4,216,600$ | 92,700 |
| Rank | 11 | 44 |
| Household | $1,565,400$ | 27,100 |
| Avg. Person/HH | 2.69 | 3.42 |

## COUNTRY OF ORIGIN

Country
\% Distribution

Mexico
39
Puerto Rico............................................... 14
Cuba ........................................................ 12
Panama ................................................... 2
San Salvador ............................................. 3
Colombia ................................................... 6
Peru .......................................................... 2
Other ...................................................... 22


| County | State | 1996 Summary by County |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Hisp Pop (000) | Hisp <br> HHs <br> (000) | Pct of Total Pop $\%$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cherokee | AL | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 20.9 | 8.0 |
| Randolph | AL | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 20.3 | 7.9 |
| Banks | GA | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 11.4 | 4.2 |
| Barrow | GA | 0.4 | 0.1 | 1.0 | 36.1 | 12.8 |
| Bartow | GA | 0.7 | 0.2 | 1.1 | 63.7 | 22.8 |
| - Butts | GA | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 15.4 | 4.8 |
| Carroll | GA | 0.7 | 0.2 | 0.9 | 78.6 | 27.9 |
| Chattooga | GA | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 23.0 | 8.4 |
| Clarke | GA | 1.8 | 0.6 | 1.9 | 92.1 | 35.3 |
| Clayton | GA | 4.7 | 1.4 | 2.4 | 200.1 | 71.7 |
| Cobb | GA | 14.0 | 4.2 | 2.6 | 531.0 | 203.4 |
| Coweta | GA | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 72.8 | 25.5 |
| Dawson | GA | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 12.1 | 4.2 |
| De Kalb | GA | 18.7 | 5.6 | 3.2 | 589.3 | 225.2 |
| Douglas | GA | 1.0 | 0.3 | 1.3 | 83.5 | 28.4 |
| Fayette | GA | 1.6 | 0.4 | 2.0 | 80.3 | 27.1 |
| Floyd | GA | 1.0 | 0.3 | 1.2 | 83.8 | 31.5 |
| Forsyth | GA | 1.2 | 0.3 | 1.9 | 61.8 | 22.2 |
| Fulton | GA | 17.3 | 5.4 | 2.4 | 713.0 | 281.5 |
| Gilmer | GA | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 15.8 | 5.9 |
| Gordon | GA | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 38.7 | 14.1 |
| Greene | GA | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 12.9 | 4.5 |
| Gwinnett | GA | 14.5 | 4.3 | 3.1 | 462.4 | 166.7 |
| Habersham | GA | 0.5 | 0.1 | 1.7 | 30.1 | 11.1 |
| Hall | GA | 7.3 | 1.5 | 6.7 | 108.9 | 39.6 |
| Haralson | GA | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 23.5 | 8.8 |
| Heard | GA | 0.1 | 0:0 | 0.8 | 9.5 | 3.6 |
| Henry | GA | 0.7 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 85.9 | 29.3 |
| Jackson | GA | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 34.5 | 12.3 |
| Jasper | GA | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 9.1 | 3.2 |
| Lamar | GA | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 13.9 | 5.1 |
| Lumpkin | GA | 0.3 | 0.1 | 1.9 | 17.0 | 5.9 |
| Meriwether | GA | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 23.2 | 8.0 |
| Morgan | GA | 0.1 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 14.1 | 4.8 |
| Newton | GA | 0.6 | 0.1 | 1.1 | 51.1 | 17.7 |
| Oconee | GA | 0.3 | 0.1 | 1.2 | 21.3 | 7.3 |
| Oglethorpe | GA | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 10.9 | 4.0 |
| Paulding | GA | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 60.8 | 20.8 |
| Pickens | GA | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 17.3 | 6.6 |
| Pike | GA | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 11.4 | 4.0 |
| Polk | GA | 0.6 | 0.2 | 1.7 | 34.9 | 13.1 |
| Putnam | GA | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 16.1 | 6.0 |
| Rabun | GA | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 12.5 | 5.0 |
| Rockdale | GA | 0.9 | 0.2 | 1.3 | 64.3 | 21.8 |
| Spalding | GA | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 57.5 | 20.4 |
| Towns | GA | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 7.5 | 3.3 |
| Troup | GA | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 58.3 | 21.5 |
| Union | GA | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 14.2 | 5.6 |
| Upson | GA | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 27.1 | 10.3 |
| Walton | GA | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.9 | 47.5 | 16.5 |
| White | GA | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 15.2 | 5.8 |
| - TOTAL |  | 92.7 | 27.1 | 2.2\% | 4,216.6 | 1,565.4 |



## MILWAUKEE

```
MARKET \#45
```

The forty-fifth largest U.S. Hispanic market is Milwaukee with 84,200 Hispanics representing $4.0 \%$ of the total ADI population. Nearly fifty-one thousand ( $60 \%$ )
 of Milwaukee's Hispanics live in Milwaukee County. Fifty-nine percent of the area's Hispanics are of Mexican origin but large numbers of Hispanics from Puerto Rico (31\%) have also settled in this Wisconsin market.



## PROVIDENCE-NEW BEDFORD

MARKET \#46

The Providence ADI is made up of five Rhode Island counties and two Massachusetts counties. With just roughly seventy-two thousand Hispanics, Providence is nearly $5 \%$ Hispanic. Providence County holds $70 \%$ of the market's Hispanics, and is $8.7 \%$ Hispanic. There are about twenty-one thousand Hispanic households in this ADI and they have a total estimated Buying Power of $\$ 614$ million.

MARKET BUYING POWER \$614,097,000

PER CAPITA BUYING POWER \$8,494

MEAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME $\$ 36,380$


POPULATION

|  | $1,517,700$ | 72,300 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Population | 30 | 46 |
| Rank | 567,700 | 21,100 |
| Household | 2.67 | 3.43 |
| Avg. Person/HH |  |  |


| COUNTRY OF ORIGIN |
| :--- |
| Country |
| \% Distribution |$|$

## POPULATION TRENDS



## PROVIDENCE-NEW BEDFORD



## CLEVELAND

MARKET \#47

The Cleveland Market, with 70,100
Hispanics, is the forty-seventh largest
Hispanic market area in the country. Hispanic residents are nearly $2 \%$ of this Midwestern market. Cuyahoga and Lorain Counties represent $76 \%$ of the ADI's Hispanic population. Cleveland is a highly Puerto Rican market ( $65 \%$ ) with a significant total Buying Power of roughly $\$ 567$ million. Retail sales for 1996 are expected to reach close to $\$ 358$ million. The Cleveland Hispanic population has increased by $250 \%$ since 1980.


## POPULATION TRENDS

|  | Total Pop | HispanicPop | \% of Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1980 | 3,865,100 | ...20,100.. | . 0.05 |
| 1992 | 3,775,900 | .....64,700 | 1.7 |
| 1994 | 3,814,800 | 65,600. | . 1.7 |
| 1996 | 3,831,100 | 70,100. | 1.8 |
| \% | \% |  |  |

## CLEVELAND




## NEW ORLEANS

## MARKET \#48

The New Orleans ADI is comprised of 14 counties, 12 of which are in the state of Louisiana and 2 are in the state of Mississippi. The area's 62,500 Hispanics represent nearly $4 \%$ of this large southern market's total population. In Jefferson County, LA., there are 30,400 Hispanics in 10,000 households. The city has a mix of Hispanics from many Latin American countries of origin.

MARKET BUYING POWER $\$ 557,436,000$

PER CAPITA BUYING POWER \$8,919

MEAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME \$33,339
$1-5 \cos$


## COUNTRY OF ORIGIN

Country
\% Distribution

Mexico
15
Puerto Rico ................................................ 5
Cuba.
. 11
Guatemala ................................................ 4
Honduras ............................................... 20
Nicaragua ............................................... 8
San Salvador ............................................. 2
Colombia .................................................. 2
Other ...................................................... 33

## POPULATION TRENDS

|  | TotalPop | Hispanic Pop | \% of Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1980 | 1,627,500 | 60,100 | . 37 |
| 1992. | 1,664,200. | 59,000 | ... 3.5 |
| 1994. | 1,707,900 | 60,900 | 3.6 |
| 1996. | 1,722,600. | 62,500 | 3.6 |

## 1996 Summary by County

| County | State | Hisp Pop (000) | Hisp HHs (000) | Total <br> Pop \% | $\begin{gathered} \text { Total } \\ \text { Pop } \\ (\mathbf{0 0 0}) \end{gathered}$ | Total HHs (000) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Jefferson | LA | 30.4 | 10.0 | 6.6 | 457.0 | 170.6 |
| Lafourche | LA | 1.2 | 0.4 | 1.3 | 87.2 | 29.4 |
| Orleans | LA | 16.2 | 5.9 | 3.4 | 479.3 | 180.6 |
| Plaquemines | LA | 0.6 | 0.2 | 2.3 | 25.4 | 7.9 |
| St. Bernard | LA | 4.0 | 1.4 | 5.9 | 67.3 | 23.5 |
| St. Charles | LA | 1.3 | 0.4 | 2.8 | 47.0 | 16.0 |
| St. James | LA | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 21.1 | 6.5 |
| St. John Bap | LA | 1.1 | 0.3 | 2.6 | 42.1 | 13.6 |
| St. Tammany | LA | 4.2 | 1.3 | 2.4 | 175.8 | 61.8 |
| Tangipahoa | LA | 1.0 | 0.3 | 1.1 | 93.7 | 32.4 |
| Terrebonne | LA | 1.4 | 0.4 | 1.4 | 101.1 | 33.0 |
| Washington | LA | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 42.9 | 15.4 |
| Hancock | MS | 0.7 | 0.2 | 1.8 | 38.8 | 14.8 |
| Pearl River | MS | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 43.9 | 15.8 |
| TOTAL |  | 62.5 | 20.9 | 3.6\% | 1,722.6 | 621.3 |



## SPRINGFIELD

MARKET \#49

The Springfield, MA Market, with over 61,000 Hispanics, is the fortynineth largest Hispanic market area in the country. Hispanic residents now account for $9.3 \%$ of this ADI. Springfield's Hispanic population has gone from 38,500 in 1980 to 61,600 in 1996. With a total market Buying Power of nearly $\$ 522$ million, Springfield ranks fourteenth in Per Capita Buying Power at $\$ 8,481$. If the adjacent Boston ADI is taken into account, the combined Buying Power approximates $\$ 3.1$ billion.



## SPRINGFIELD



## KANSAS CITY

MARKET \#50

The Kansas City market, with almost 60,000 Hispanics, is the fiftieth largest Hispanic market area in the country. Hispanic residents are now nearly $3 \%$ of this ADI. Kansas City is a highly Mexican market (80\%) with a significant total Buying Power of roughly half a billion dollars. Since 1980, the Hispanic population of Kansas City has increased $44 \%$. The market has a Mean Household Income of $\$ 35,720$.

MARKET BUYING POWER \$488,643,000

PER CAPITA BUYING POWER \$8,212

MEAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME $\$ 35,720$


| COUNTRY OF ORIGIN |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Country | \% Distribution |
| Mexico | ......... 80 |
| Puerto Rico. | -........ 3 |
| Cuba .... | ...... 3 |
| Central America | $\ldots$ |
| South America . | -1.... 3 |
| Other | .......... 9 |

## POPULATION TRENDS

Total Pop Hispanic Pop \% of Total
1980 ......... 1,887,900 .......... 41,300 ............. 2.2

1992 $2007,200-53,300$ 2.2

1994
2,07,200 .......... 53,300
2.7
1....... 2,060,000 ......... 55,800 _............. 27

1996 ......... 2,078,600 .......... 59,500 29

KANSAS CITY


## 1/1/96 Hispanic Population (000)

MEN 18-20 ..... 1.8
MEN 21-24 ..... 2.4
MEN 25-34 ..... 5.3
MEN 35-49 ..... 49
MEN 50-54 ..... 1.4
MEN 55-64 ..... 1.4
MEN $65+$ ..... 1.7
MEN $18+$ ..... 18.9
WOMEN 18-20 ..... 1.8
WOMEN 21-24 ..... 2.4
WOMEN 25-34 ..... 5.0
WOMEN $35-49$ ..... 5.1
WOMEN 50-54 ..... 1.3
WOMEN 55-64 ..... 19
WOMEN $65+$ ..... 1.4
WOMEN $18+$ ..... 18.9
TEENS 12-17 ..... 6.0
CHILDREN 0-11 ..... 15.7
CHILDREN 2-11 ..... 12.8
TOTAL PERSONS $2+$ ..... 56.6
TOTAL PERSONS ..... 59.5
HOUSEHOLDS ..... 17.1
Newspapers
No Data Available

Television
No Data Available

## Hispanic Retail Sales Estimates as of $1 / 1 / 96$

By Store Group (000)
Food ..... \$73,720
Eating \& Drinking ..... 47,952
General Merchandise ..... 35,651
Apparel \& Accessories ..... 22,442
Furniture/Appliance/Home Furnishings15,742
Automotive Dealers ..... 43,928
Gasoline Service ..... 17,066
Drug Stores ..... 7,254
All Others ..... 42,746
Total Retail Sales ..... \$306,501
RadioNo Data Available

| Newspapers |
| :---: |
| NoData Available |
|  |
|  |
| Television |
| No Data Available |
|  |
|  |
|  |
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|  |

## PUERTO RICO

The island of Puerto Rico, located just East of Hispaniola in the Greater Antilles, is a self-governing territory of the U.S. Puerto Rico's population has grown from about 3.2 million in 1980 to over 3.7 million today. The population of the small island is concentrated in the capital city of San Juan. In fact, over $43 \%$ of Puerto Rico's population reside in San Juan and its surrounding region.

Considering the whole country as one market, Puerto Rico's Market Buying Power of $\$ 15.7$ billion is comparable to that of San Francisco's Hispanics. Puerto Rico's Median Household Income is $\$ 16,200$ while the Mean Household Income is $\$ 15,610$.


POPULATION
Total

| Population | $3,706,000$ |
| :--- | :---: |
| Household | $1,117,500$ |
| Avg. Person/HH | 3.32 |

## POPULATION BY REGION

| Region | Population | Households | Pers/HH |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Arecibo | 450,400. | 133,200 | 3.38 |
| Caguas | 523,600. | 153,500. | .... 3.41 |
| Mayaguez | 539,900. | 166,900 | 3.23 |
| Ponce ...... | 591,700. | 167,900 | 3.52 |
| San Juan... | . 1,600,400 | 496,000. | 3.23 |



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## Introduction

Population \&
Demography
Language
Market
Characteristics

Acculturation
\& Cultural
Components

## Media Habits

## Public Opinion

# Brand Building 

\& Advertising

## Successful Marketing Requires Strategy



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## Los Angeles:

Top 50
Hispanic Markets


[^0]:    1 Strategy Research Corporation. 1995 Latin American Market Planning Handbook. 1995.

[^1]:    1 Kotler, Philip. Marketing Management: Analysis, Planning and Control. Fourth Edition. 1980. Prentice-Hall, Inc., Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey.

