



**Latinum**  
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## ***Market Shifts Driven by the Acculturating Hispanic Consumer***

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# Cost-Effective Proven Formula: The Network Model

Latinum's agenda and deliverables are driven by member shared challenges, generating synergies and scale

**Latinum team delivers** network-wide initiatives in rich peer-to-peer environment and company specific, customized support delivered 1:1 in confidential interactions

Membership includes unlimited access to full suite of Latinum resources – no extra cost for customized services



# Membership Experience Overview

- ❖ Quarterly Business Leaders Roundtables
- ❖ Monthly Virtual Interactions
- ❖ Industry Collaboration
- ❖ Digital Platform
  - Content Workspaces
  - Peer-to-Peer Exchange
  - Commercial Collaboration



- ❖ Foundational Market, Category and Segment Data and Insights
- ❖ Acculturation, Spending and Consumer Behavior Analysis
- ❖ Marketing and Media Effectiveness and ROI
- ❖ Industry- and Issue-Cohorts

- ❖ Company-Specific Analysis and Project Support
- ❖ Strategy and Advisory Support of Key Priorities
- ❖ Executive Decision Support Service
  - Category Performance and Growth Analysis
  - Key Segment and Demand Driver Analysis

# Questions This Analysis Addresses

1. What are the true dimensions of the U.S. Hispanic commercial opportunity and emerging category hot spots?
2. How do we better understand and act upon the underlying drivers of demand?
3. What insights do key market shifts give into the dynamic nature of the opportunity?

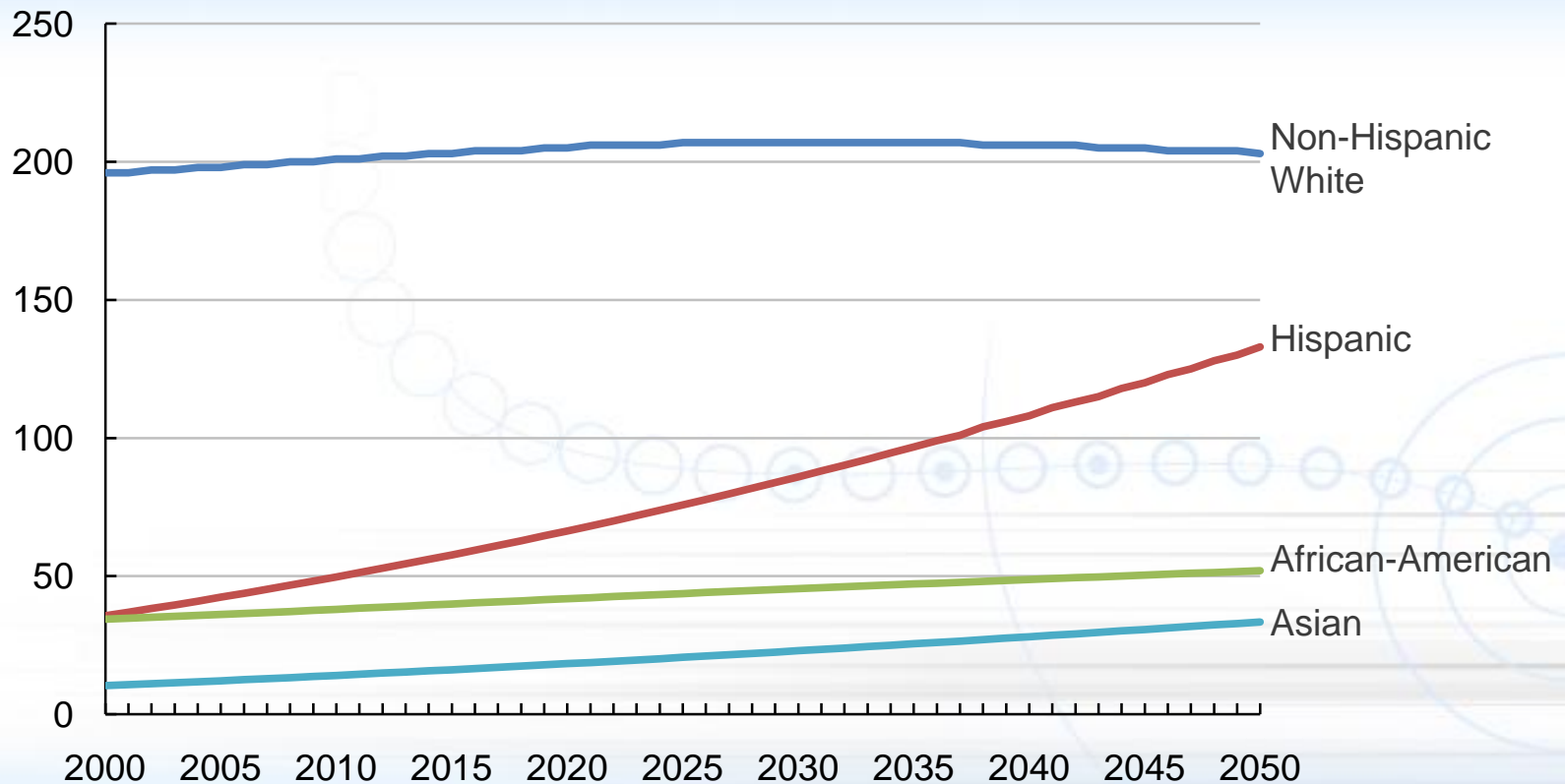
**What are the true  
dimensions of the U.S.  
Hispanic commercial  
opportunity and emerging  
category hot spots?**



# The U.S. consumer landscape is changing dramatically

## Population levels by cultural segment

Millions



# A \$120+ billion “new market”... still growing

## Total Hispanic household spending

\$ Billions

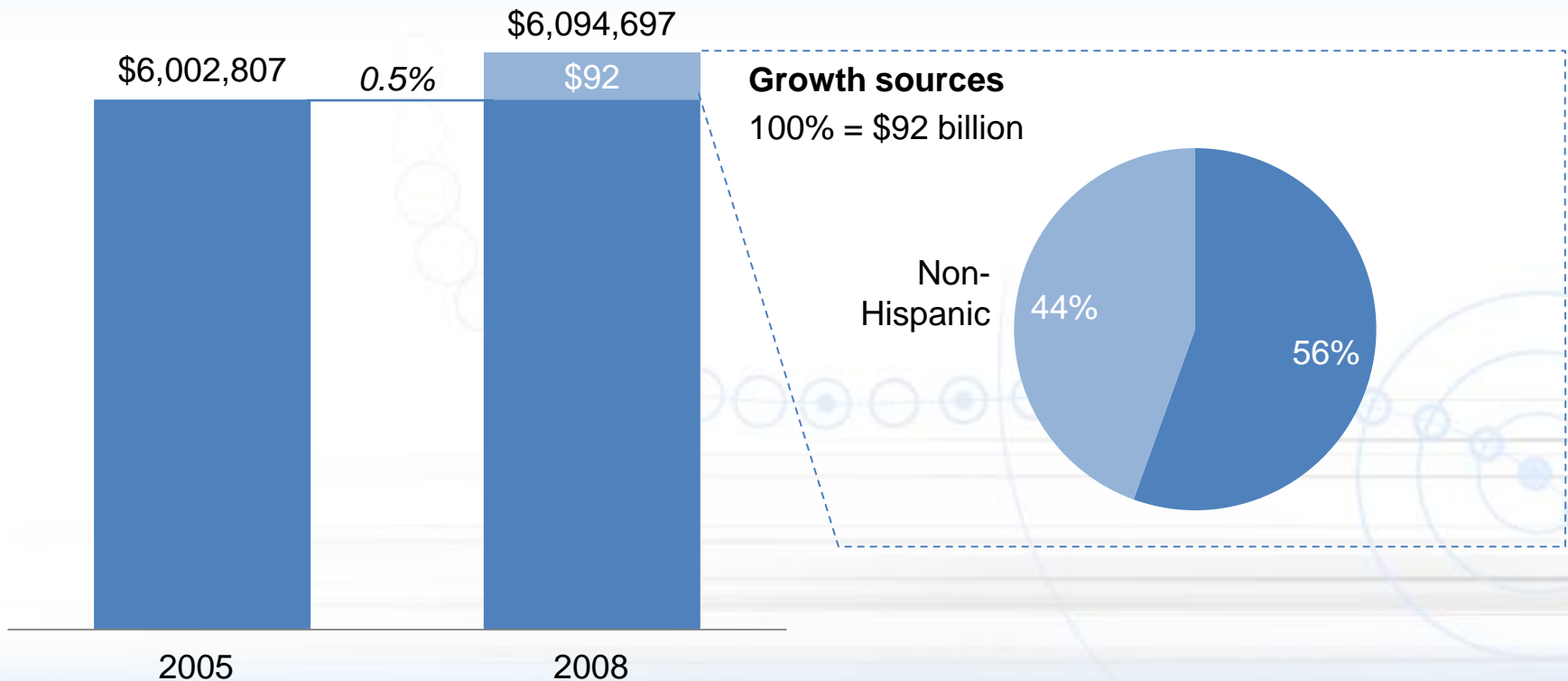


\* Illustrative look at the impact of current growth rates if extended forward

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Consumer Expenditure Survey, 2005-2008; Latinum Network analysis

# Hispanics drove 56% of real growth in a stagnant U.S. consumer economy between 2005 and 2008

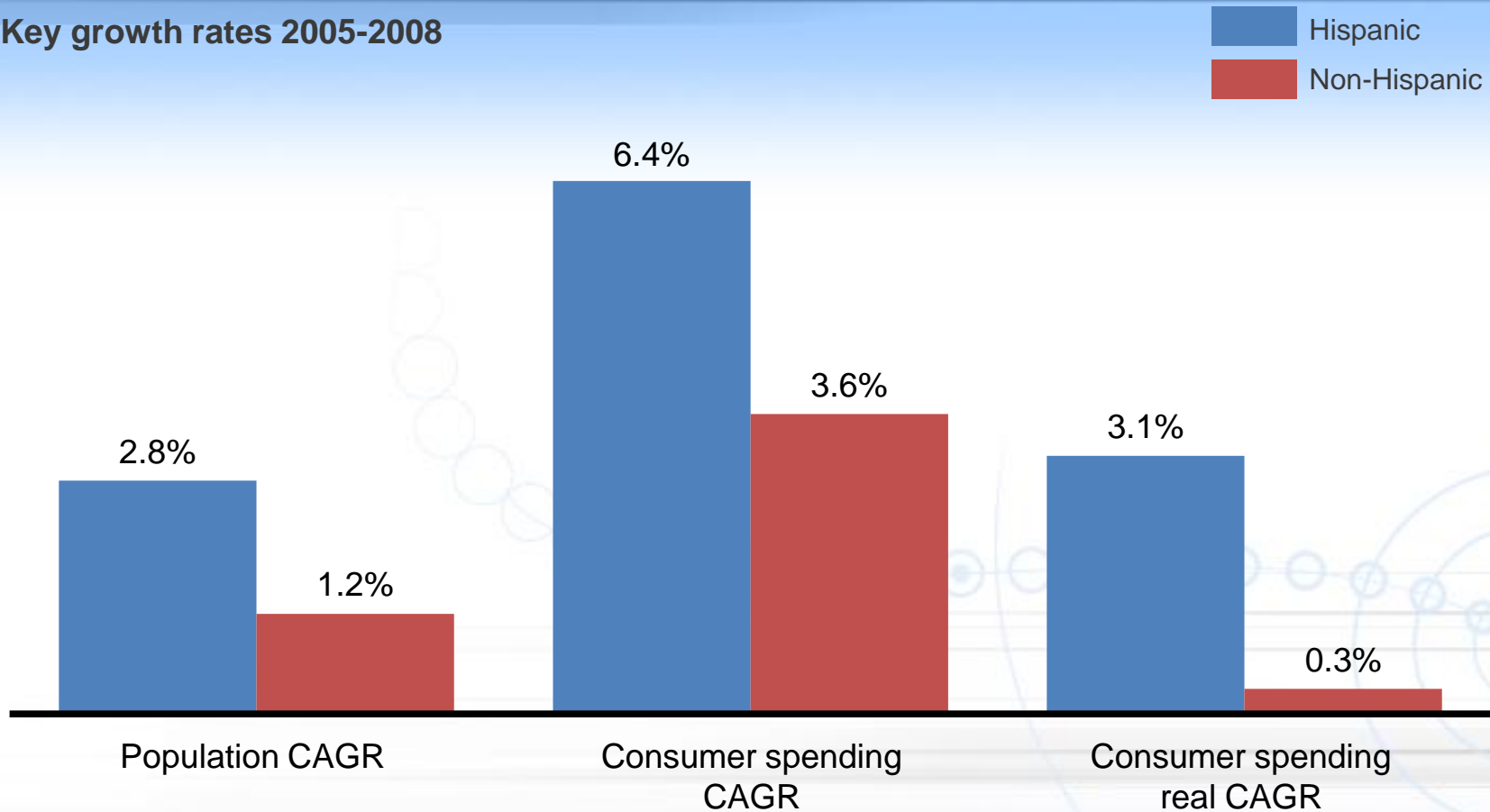
## Real growth\* contributions to the U.S. consumer economy 2008 \$ billions



\* Inflation-adjusted growth to reflect underlying demand

# Hispanic spending grew at 2x the rate of inflation while non-Hispanics barely cleared it

## Key growth rates 2005-2008

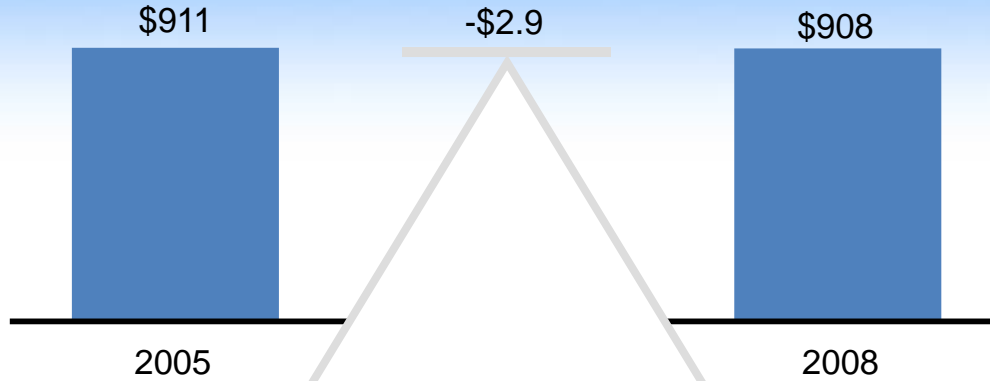




# Hispanics remain a bright spot in a food industry facing headwinds

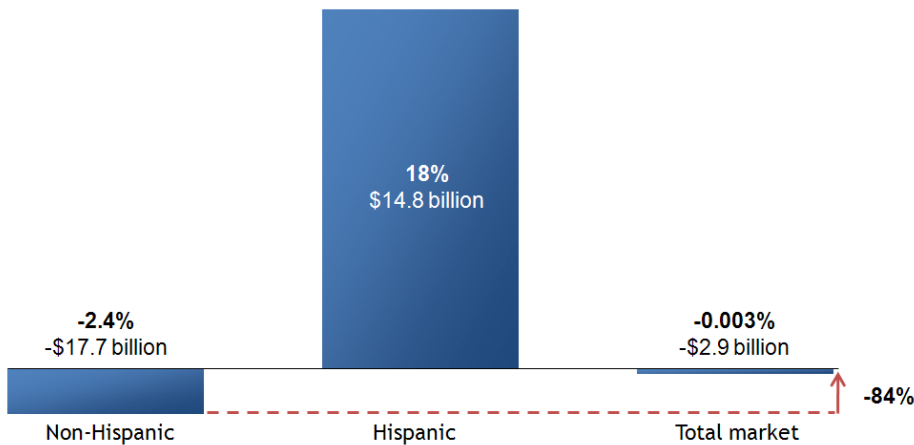
## Industry sales for food, beverage, and restaurants 2005-08

2008 \$ billions



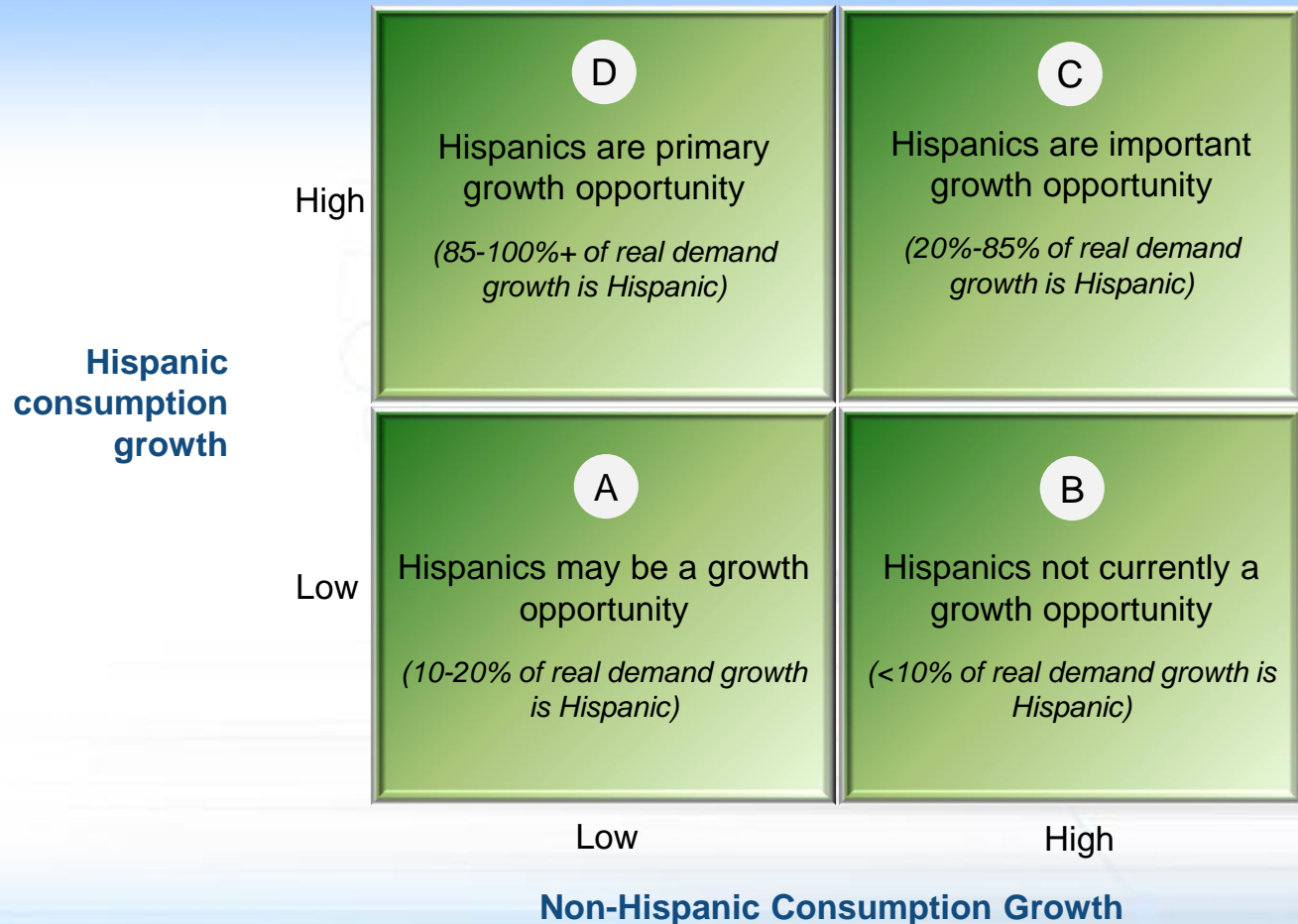
	2005	2008	Change
<b>Food</b>	\$454	\$469	+\$15
<b>Beverage</b>	\$113	\$114	+\$1
<b>Restaurants</b>	\$344	\$325	-\$19
<b>Total</b>	\$911	\$908	-\$2.9

### Real growth by demographic segment (2005-2008)



*New Hispanic consumption offset 84% of the negative real growth across food, beverage, and restaurants*

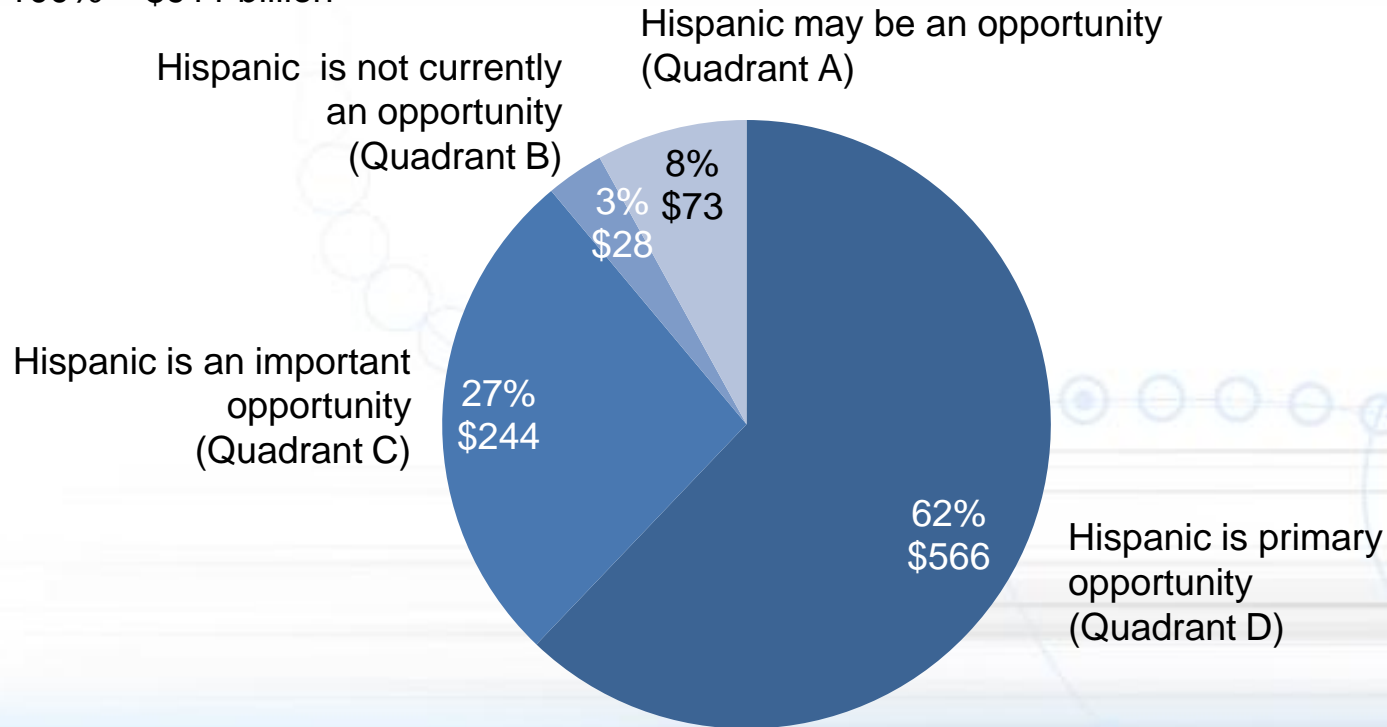
# A Lens for Viewing the Importance of the Hispanic Market to Consumer Industry Categories



# Hispanics are the major demographic growth driver for the food, beverage, and restaurant industry

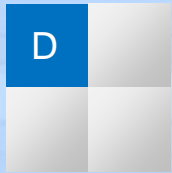
*Hispanics represent the primary demographic growth opportunity for 62% (\$566 billion) and an important opportunity for 27% (\$244 billion) of the industry*

100% = \$911 billion



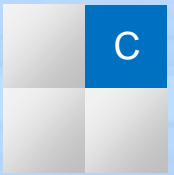


# Hispanics are the primary demographic opportunity for a \$566-billion majority of the food, beverage, and restaurant industry



Affected food/beverage category	Market size \$ Millions 2008	Hispanic market share 2008	Real growth of Hispanic market 2005-2008 CAGR	Real growth of non- Hispanic market 2005-2008 CAGR	Real demand created by Hispanics \$ Millions 2005-2008
Fish and seafood	\$ 15,417	13.4%	10.2%	-1.3%	\$ 524
Candy and chewing gum	19,644	10.8%	8.2%	-1.7%	446
Other dairy products	31,518	10.1%	4.1%	-0.2%	365
Canned/bottle fruit juice	14,508	17.4%	5.3%	0.1%	361
Beef	28,799	14.5%	3.0%	-1.2%	359
Fresh milk and cream	20,269	13.1%	4.9%	-0.2%	353
Cereal	23,092	13.1%	4.1%	-2.2%	339
Crackers	8,565	10.3%	12.0%	-0.1%	256
Noncola carbonated drinks	12,485	13.8%	5.4%	-1.5%	251
Processed fruits	14,032	13.4%	3.4%	-1.8%	178
Bananas	7,942	18.2%	4.0%	-0.6%	162
Salad dressings	6,658	12.4%	7.4%	-2.8%	159
Canned beans	3,578	15.3%	7.1%	0.2%	101
Citrus fruits, excluding oranges	4,499	21.6%	3.4%	-0.1%	93
Bacon	7,192	11.9%	3.5%	0.0%	84
Frankfurters	5,015	14.2%	4.1%	-2.9%	80
Fresh fruit juice	4,459	15.1%	3.1%	-0.4%	58
Peanut butter	3,157	7.9%	8.4%	-0.6%	54
Olives, pickles, relishes	2,054	12.6%	3.5%	-2.0%	23
Roasted coffee	8,433	12.0%	0.3%	-1.4%	9
<b>Affected food-at-home cats</b>	<b>\$ 241,320</b>				<b>\$ 4,254</b>
<b>Restaurants</b>	<b>\$ 325,370</b>	<b>10.7%</b>	<b>5.2%</b>	<b>-2.5%</b>	<b>\$ 4,908</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 566,690</b>				<b>\$ 9,165</b>

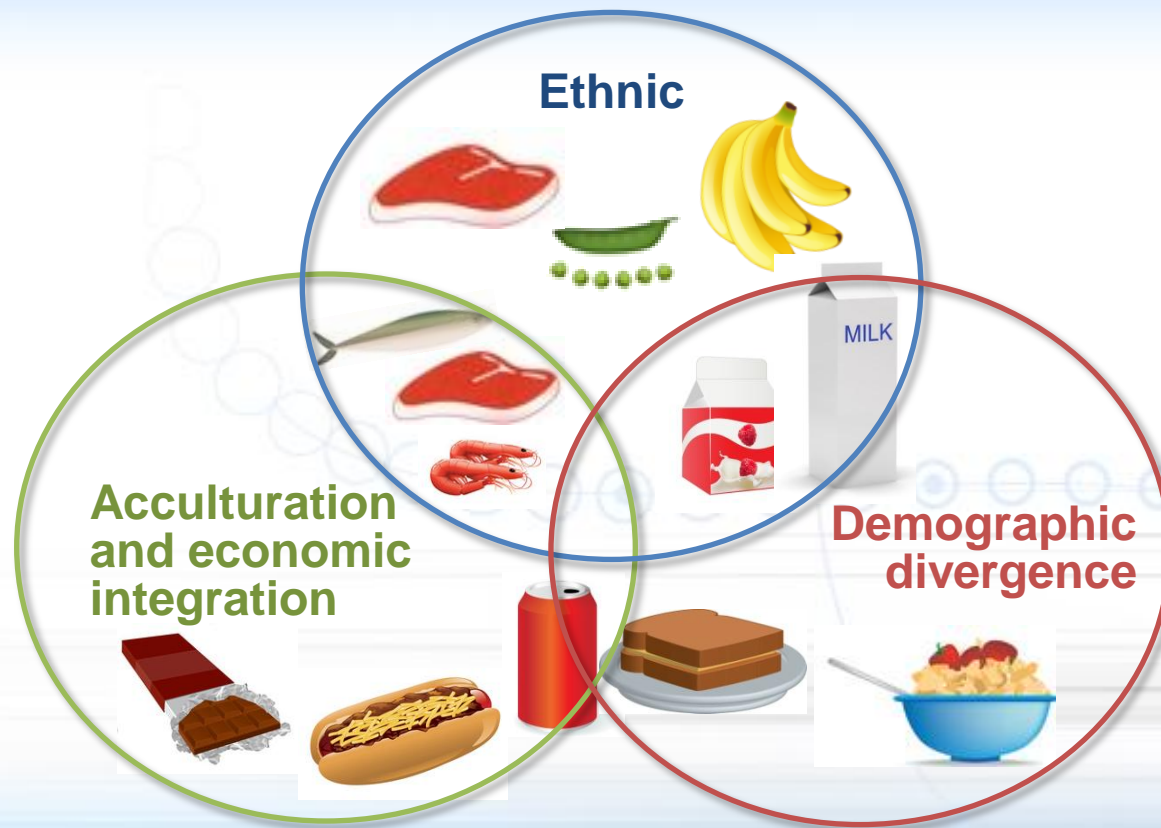
# Hispanics are an important demographic growth opportunity for \$245 billion of the food, beverage, and restaurant industry



Affected food/beverage category	Market size	Hispanic market %	Real growth of Hispanic market	Real growth of non-Hispanic market	Real Demand Created by Hispanics
	\$ Millions	2008	2005-2008 CAGR	2005-2008 CAGR	\$ Millions
Frozen meals	\$ 10,859	12.2%	30.1%	18.2%	\$ 645
Poultry	19,175	15.2%	7.7%	3.5%	584
Pork	19,649	13.2%	8.4%	0.8%	556
Tea	7,901	12.6%	27.1%	9.1%	511
Fats and oils	12,595	13.5%	11.6%	0.7%	476
Fresh vegetables	25,542	13.1%	4.7%	2.8%	428
Ham (excluding canned)	8,130	15.0%	14.2%	4.4%	402
Miscellaneous prepared foods	21,640	20.3%	3.1%	2.6%	321
Noncarbonated fruit drinks	6,894	15.5%	10.9%	13.5%	285
Potato chips and other snacks	15,128	14.0%	5.6%	1.2%	278
Alcoholic beverages	53,558	7.6%	2.2%	-0.8%	256
Oranges	6,134	16.5%	6.5%	3.7%	175
Eggs	6,156	16.7%	5.7%	0.5%	157
Fresh and canned vegetable juices	3,612	16.0%	10.6%	3.7%	150
Pasta, cornmeal, and other cereal	7,502	11.9%	5.6%	2.3%	135
Salt, seasonings, spices	4,377	19.4%	6.4%	8.7%	120
Frozen vegetables	8,366	9.9%	5.2%	5.5%	117
Artificial sweeteners	1,608	11.4%	36.3%	4.0%	111
Baby food	5,211	30.3%	3.1%	4.9%	105
Mutton, goat, game	456	20.5%	33.8%	12.5%	45
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 244,492</b>				<b>\$ 5,858</b>

# Mind the categories affected by diverging preferences or demographics

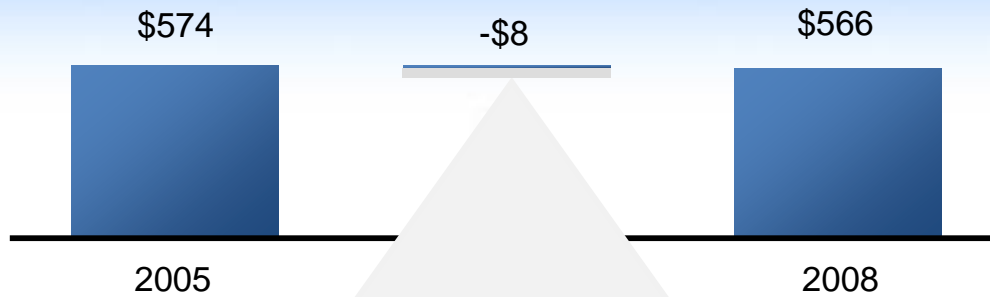
For example, health and wellness trends reduce non-Hispanic consumption of beef; but ethnic preferences buoy Hispanic spending



# Hispanics are important contributors to the Household and Personal Goods industry

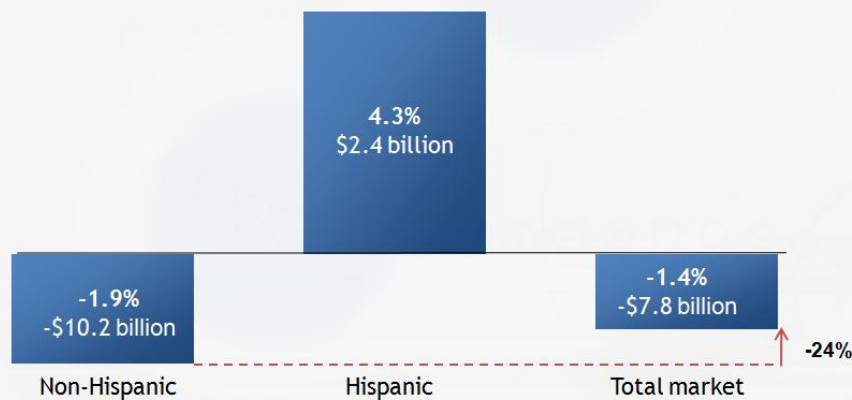
## Industry sales for household and personal goods 2005-08

2008 \$ billions



	2005	2008	Change
Household goods	\$284	\$275	-\$9
Personal goods	\$290	\$291	+\$1
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$574</b>	<b>\$566</b>	<b>-\$8</b>

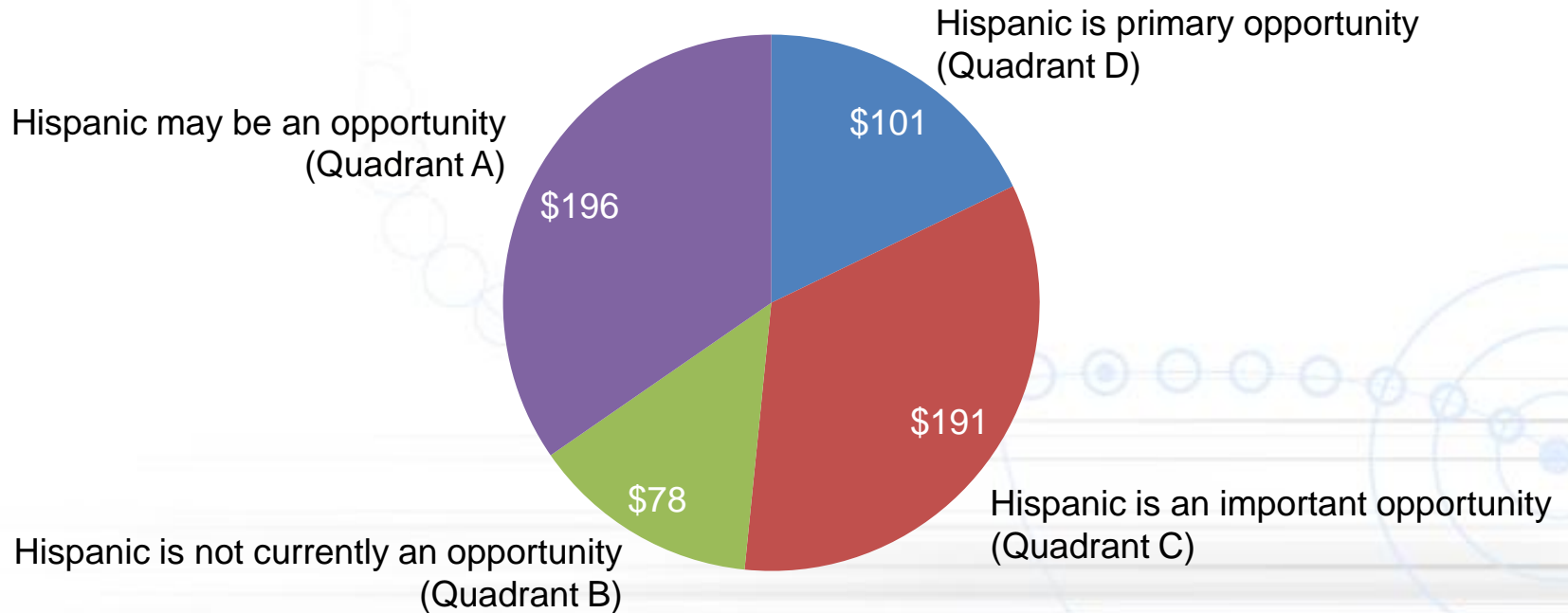
## Real growth by demographic segment (2005-08)



*New Hispanic consumption offset 24% of the real growth decline across household and personal goods*

# Hispanics are a major demographic growth driver for the Household and Personal goods industry

*Hispanics represent the primary demographic growth opportunity for 18% (\$101 billion) and an important opportunity for 34% (\$191 billion) of the industry*



# Selected Industry Overviews

	Non-Hispanic growth (2005-08)	Hispanic growth (2005-08)	Notes
Vehicle insurance	19.7% (\$19.7 billion)	36.3% (\$3.9 billion)	<i>Hispanics contributed a disproportionate 17% of growth to the vehicle insurance market.</i>
Mortgage interest	7.2% (\$27.8 billion)	14.3% (\$6.2 billion)	<i>Hispanics contributed a disproportionate 18% of growth to the mortgage market.</i>
Wireless service	51.5% (\$55.7 billion)	71.4% (\$12.6 billion)	<i>Hispanics contributed a disproportionate 18% of growth to the wireless market.</i>
Cable/Satellite TV service	-6.5% (-\$4.0 billion)	21.0% (\$1.5 billion)	<i>New Hispanic consumption offset 38% of the real growth decline in cable/satellite services.</i>

**How do we better understand  
and act upon the underlying  
drivers of demand?**



# Incrementality in context

**Definition of Hispanic consumer acculturation:** the process by which Hispanic consumers norm to the general population

Demographic effects

Behavioral effects

## What categories they consume or use most

- Size/nature of market opportunity
- Growth sources
- Market shifts
- Category development
- Who buys what
- Key segments

## Category usage drivers

- Family structure
- Education
- Asset ownership
- Category specific drivers

## Which products or services suit them best

- Product life cycle matching
- Product targeting strategies
- Product design
- Complimentary products
- Regional vs. National strategies
- Packaging

## Product suitability drivers

- Consumer life stage
- Product or category experience
- Taste and other preferences

## How to influence their buying decisions

- Brand awareness/perception
- Media mix
- Regional vs. National strategies
- Communication and messaging
- Distribution
- Shopper marketing

## Buying decision drivers

- Media/channel usage
- Identity, attitudes and other psychographics
- Buying habits and shopper experience

# Explaining Hispanic spend patterns

## Latinum's analytical process

### Economic and culturally relevant variables

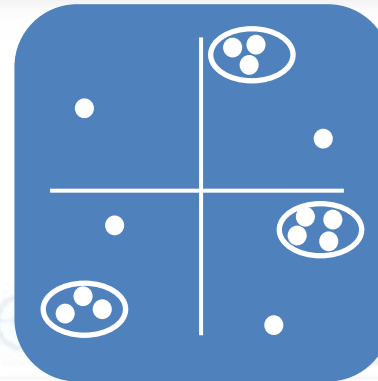
- Education
- Occupation
- Number of children under 18
- English proficiency
- Spanish preference
- Bicultural marriage
- Ethnic self-identification
- Country of origin
- Female role in household
- Extended family
- Age
- After-tax income
- Home ownership
- Citizenship
- Foreign born
- Years in U.S.
- etc.

### Rich data sources

Consumer Expenditure Survey  
16,000 households,  
including 2,250  
Hispanic

American Community Survey  
3m households,  
including 450,000  
Hispanic

### Factor analysis



### Culturally relevant drivers of spend

- Household composition?
- Tastes?
- Household assets?
- Age?
- Income?

# What moves together

## Family structure

- **Number of children**
- Multigenerational

## Economic achievement

- **Highest education level**
- Post-secondary education
- Occupation

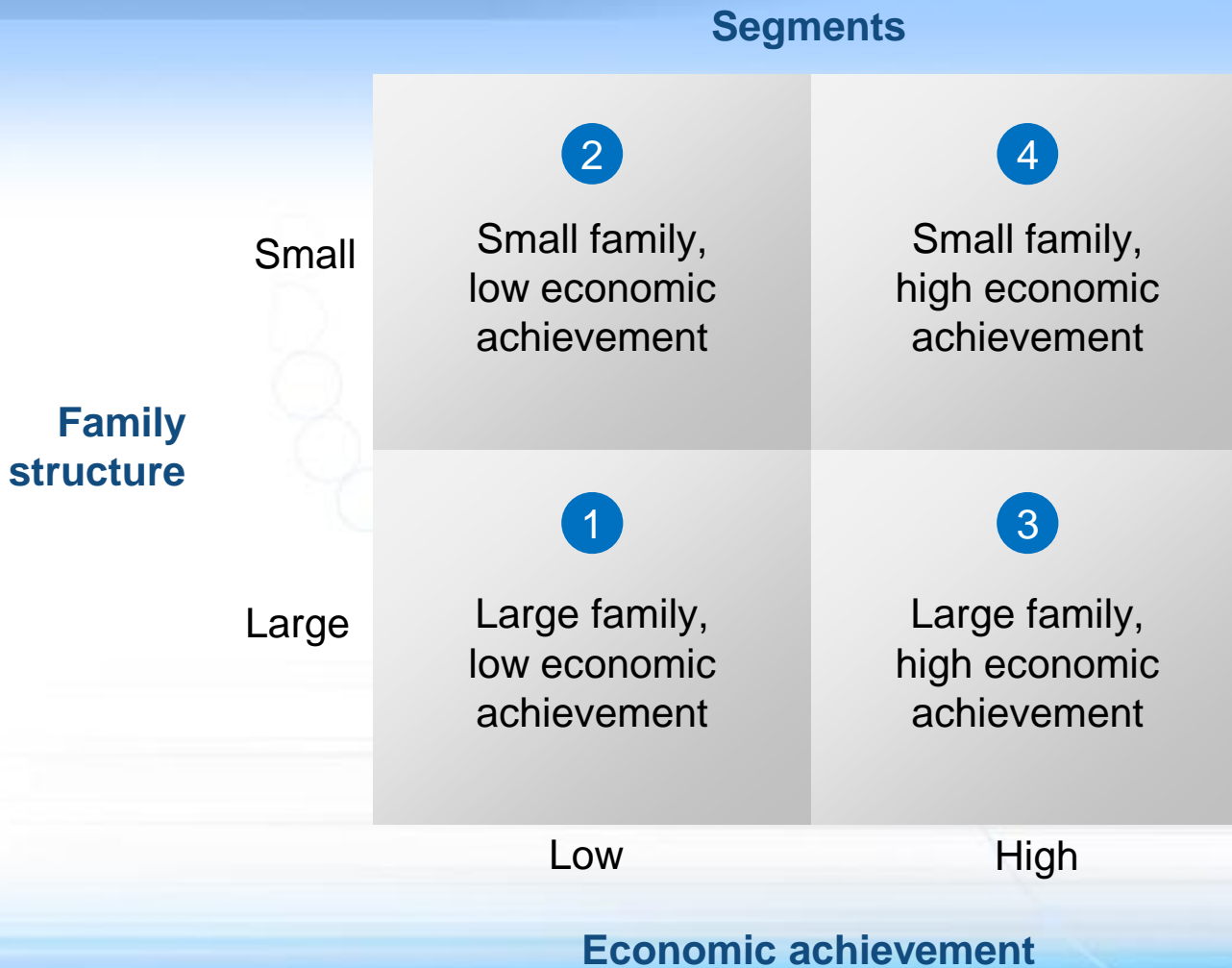
## Functional adaptation

- **Percent of life spent in U.S.**
- Citizenship
- English ability
- Language at home

Primary cultural factors that influence category spend

Cultural factors that may explain consumer behavior

# Latinum's foundational spending framework



# Snapshot of segment attributes

2	Small family, low economic achievement	3.5 million households
Average household size		2.0
Average adult age		50.1
Median household income		\$28,514
Householder or spouse college rate		5%
English-only home*		17%

1	Large family, low economic achievement	3.4 million households
Average household size		4.7
Average adult age		36.4
Median household income		\$37,680
Householder or spouse college rate		4%
English-only home*		13%

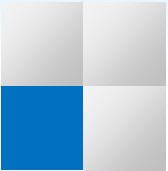


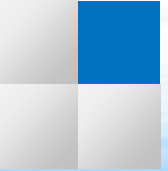
4	Small family, high economic achievement	3.4 million households
Average household size		2.1
Average adult age		45.3
Median household income		\$59,654
Householder or spouse college rate		95%
English-only home*		29%

3	Large family, high economic achievement	3.6 million households
Average household size		4.2
Average adult age		38.0
Median household income		\$71,798
Householder or spouse college rate		92%
English-only home*		25%

Note: Hispanic consumers in Quadrants 3 and 4 have spent a higher percentage of their life in the US on average than those in Quadrants 1 and 2. A higher % of adults and children have also been born in the US.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2006-2008; Bureau of Labor Statistics, Consumer Expenditure Survey, 2005-2008; Latinum Network analysis

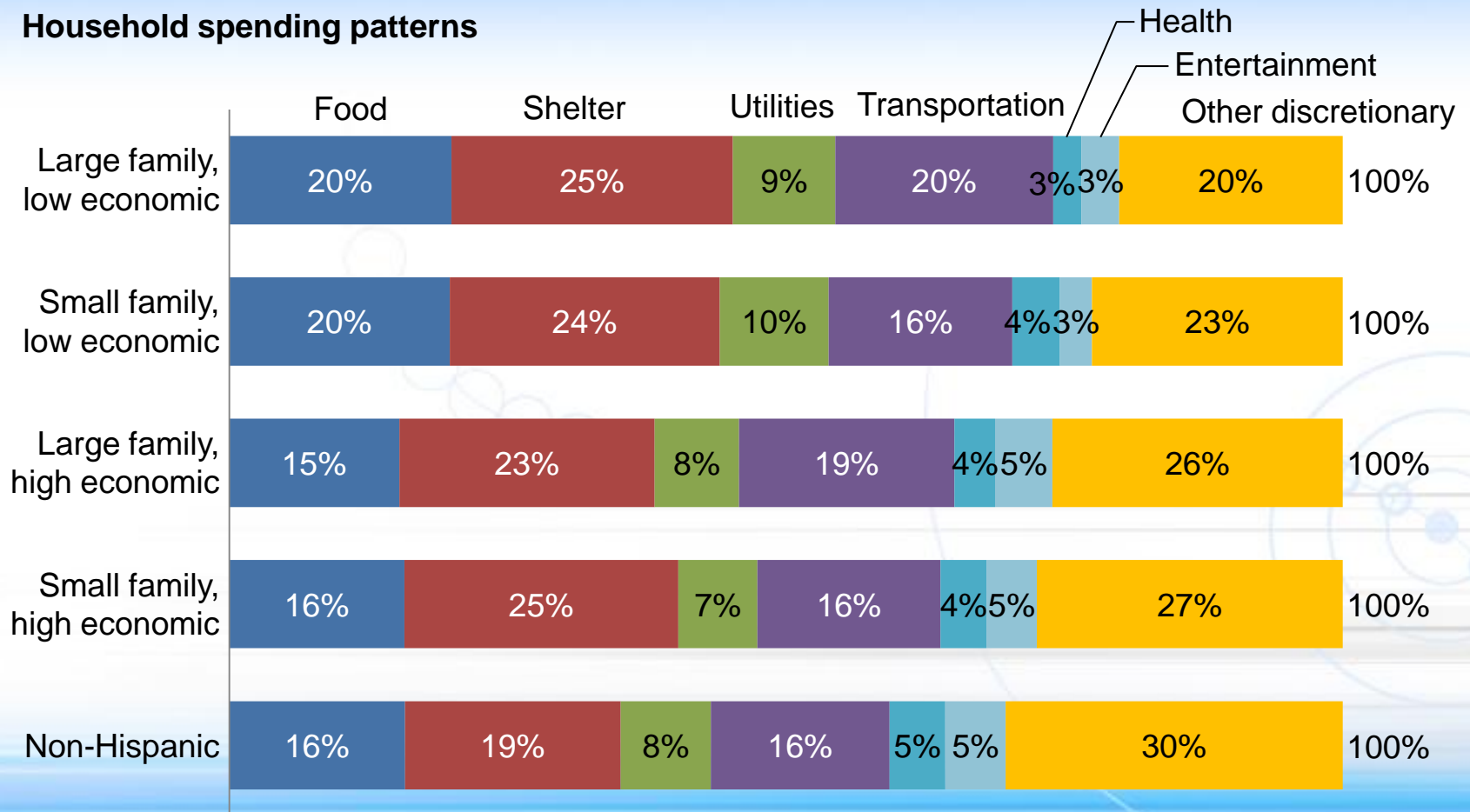
# Where the Money Is

	Percentage of Hispanic households	Spending
 <p><b>Large family, low economic</b></p>	27%	\$194 billion (23.7%)
 <p><b>Small family, low economic</b></p>	23%	\$125 billion (15.2%)
 <p><b>Large family, high economic</b></p>	27%	\$286 billion (35.0%)
 <p><b>Small family, high economic</b></p>	23%	\$212 billion (26.0%)

# Spending patterns vary significantly by segment

*As Hispanic consumers reach levels of economic achievement similar to non-Hispanics, their spending patterns look more like non-Hispanic general market spending patterns*

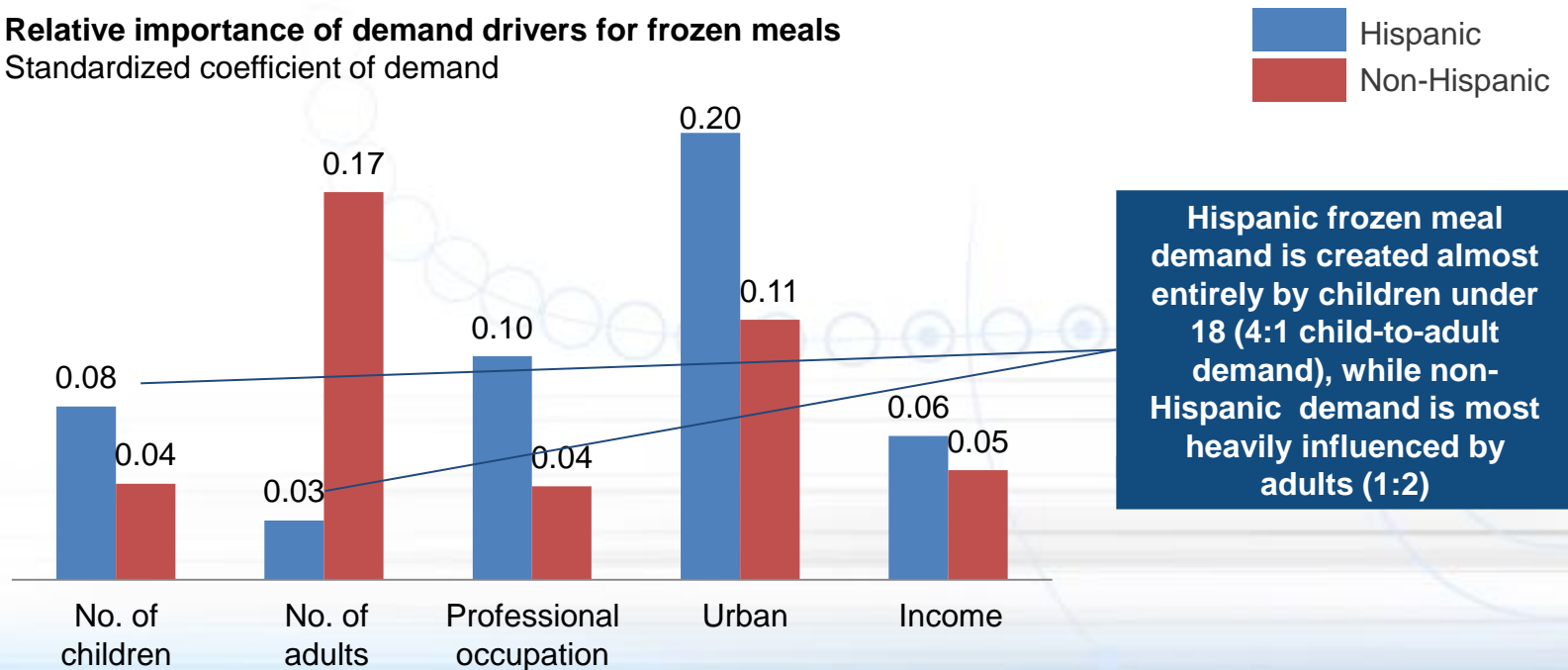
## Household spending patterns



# Example - frozen food preferences

*Frozen meals is the highest-growth food category among Hispanics, but the demand for frozen food is driven by different drivers than in the general market: In the general market the number of adults is driving the demand, but for Hispanics it is more influenced by the number of children. Urban and professional Hispanics are also much more likely to buy frozen foods. It would seem that busy Hispanic professionals are increasingly turning to frozen meals to feed their children*

**Relative importance of demand drivers for frozen meals**  
Standardized coefficient of demand



**Hispanic frozen meal demand is created almost entirely by children under 18 (4:1 child-to-adult demand), while non-Hispanic demand is most heavily influenced by adults (1:2)**

Note: Several other factors influence overall demand, including urban living situations, parents' disposable time, and household income; some of these factors affect Hispanic decisions more acutely

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Consumer Expenditure Survey, 2005-2008; Latinum Network analysis

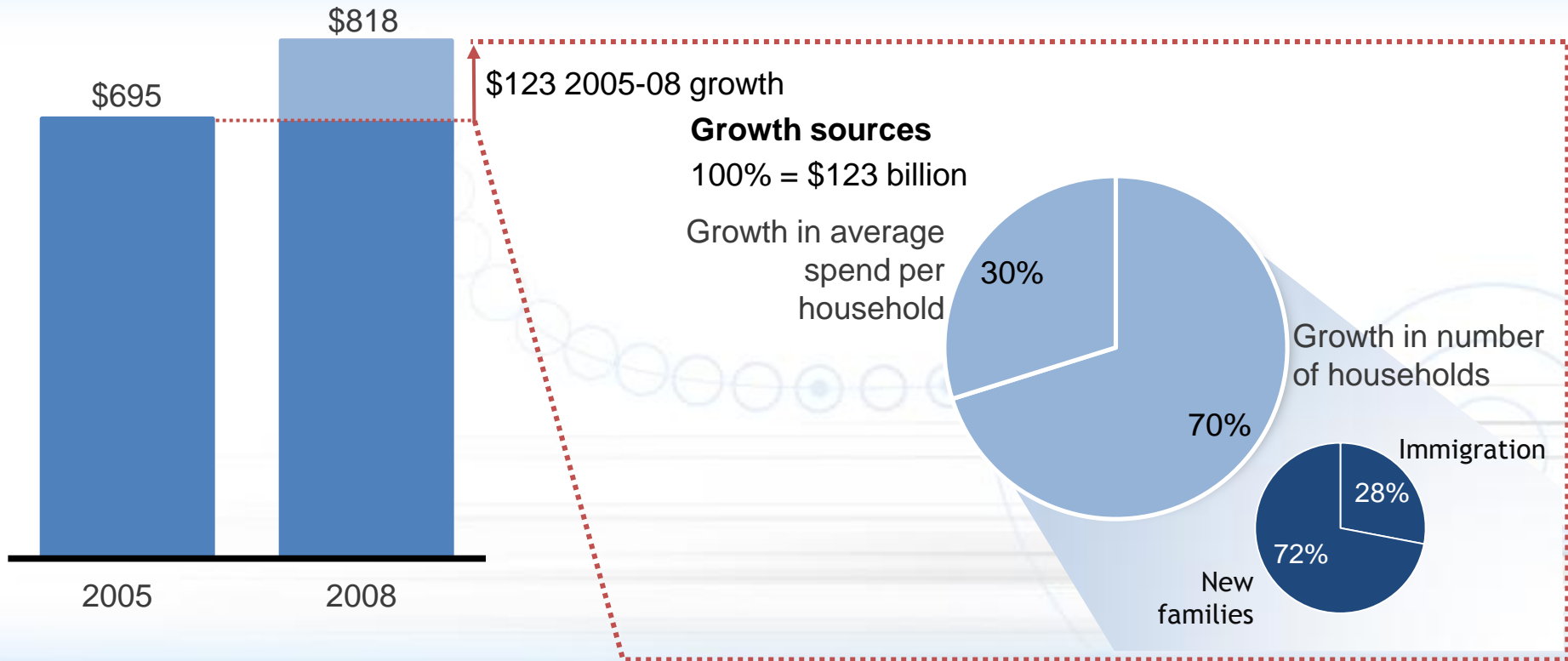
**What insights do key market shifts give into the dynamic nature of the opportunity?**



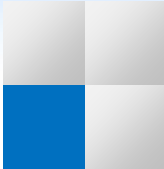
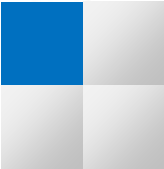
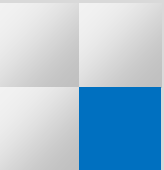
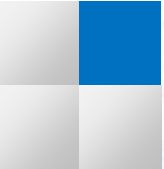
# Spending growth is driven primarily by new households

## Total Hispanic household spending

\$ Billions

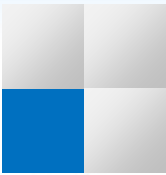
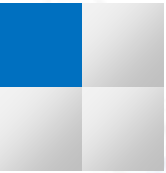

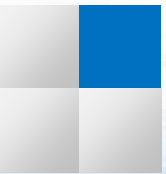


# Higher economic achievers are ascendant

	Household growth contribution	Household population CAGR 2005-08
 <p><b>Large family, low economic</b></p>	-14%	-2.2%
 <p><b>Small family, low economic</b></p>	40%	6.9%
 <p><b>Large family, high economic</b></p>	36%	5.3%
 <p><b>Small family, high economic</b></p>	38%	6.0%

Note: Between 2006 and 2008, 72% of Hispanic population growth came from new births and 28% from immigration. During this period, immigration showed an annualized decline of 6.2%, while new births accelerated at 2.8% annually

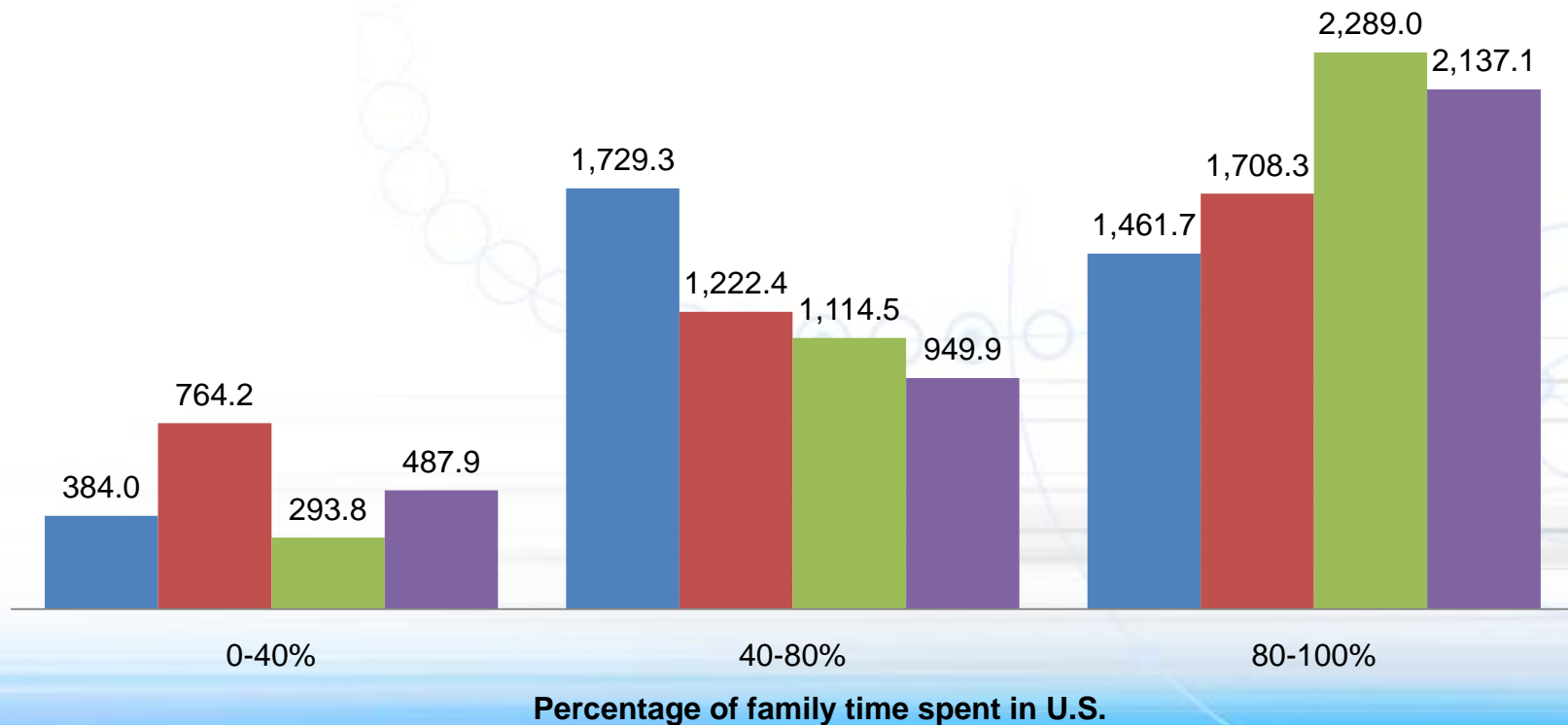
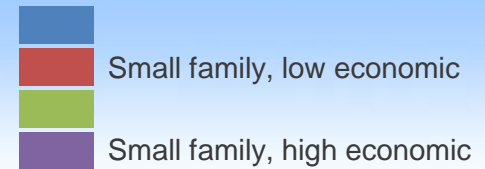
# High economic achievers are driving spending shifts

	<b>Spend growth contribution</b>	<b>Segment spend CAGR 2005-08</b>
 <p><b>Large family, low economic</b></p>	10%	2%
 <p><b>Small family, low economic</b></p>	20%	8%
 <p><b>Large family, high economic</b></p>	35%	7%
 <p><b>Small family, high economic</b></p>	35%	6%

# Family composition evolves over time spent in the U.S.

## Influence of time in U.S. on family composition Thousands of households

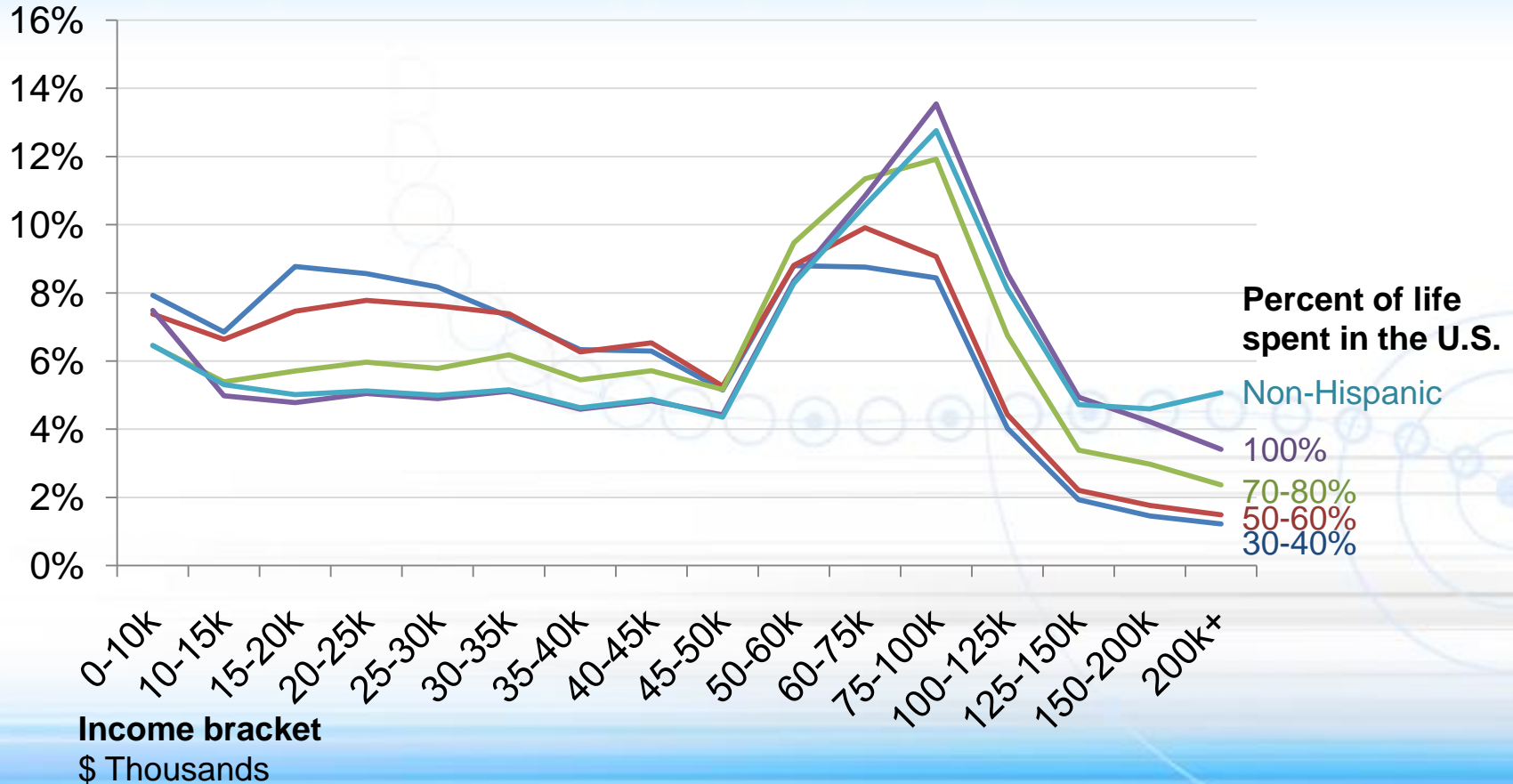
- *Small family, low economic* dominate among more recent immigrant families
- *Large family, low economic* dominate among immigrant families who have spent considerable time in the U.S.
- *Large family, high economic* dominate among long settled or U.S.-born families



# Income distribution *norms* to non-Hispanic patterns over time

## Income distribution relative to time in the U.S.

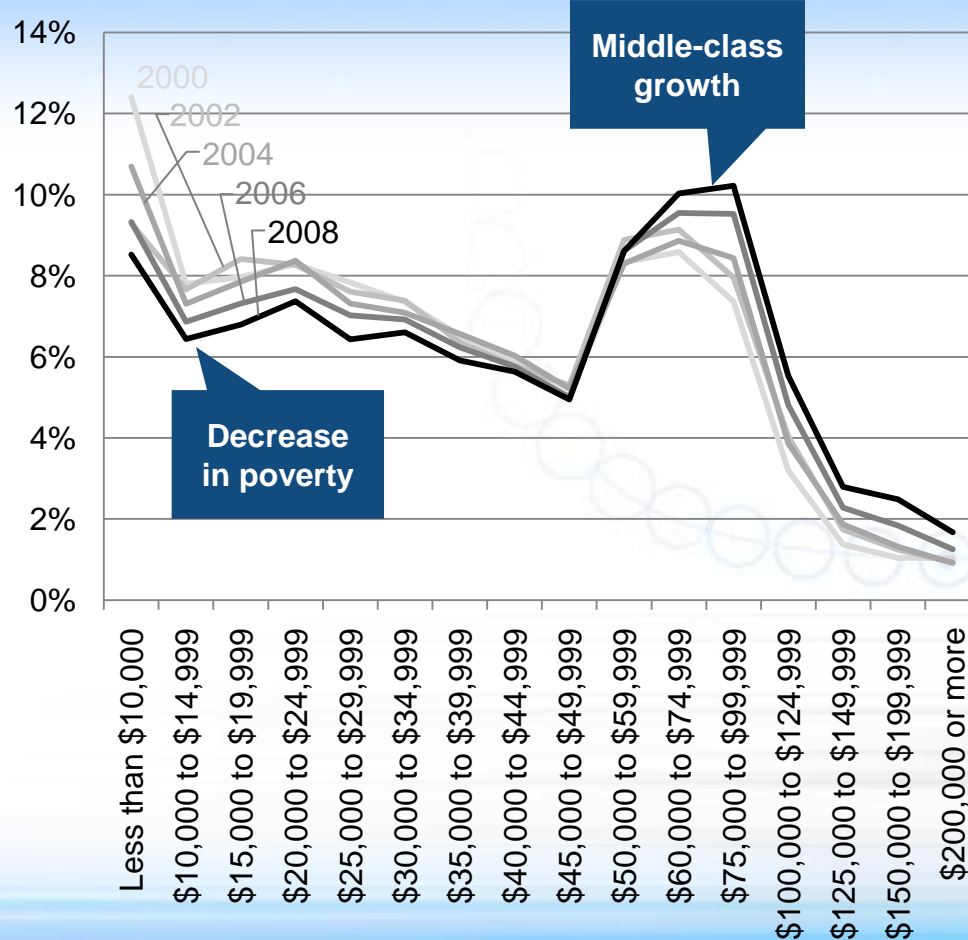
Percent of households



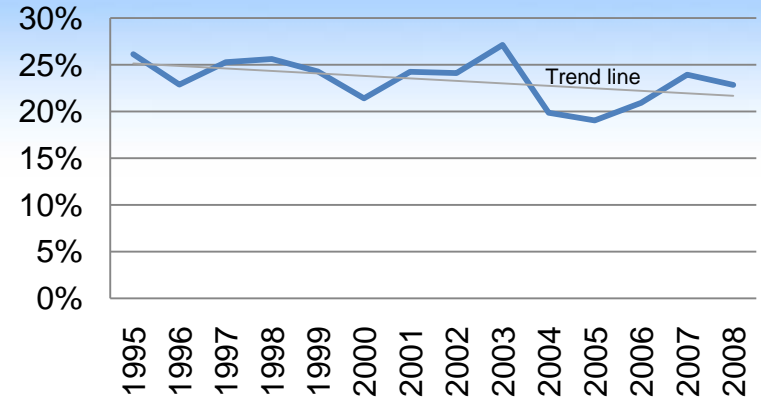
# Wealth and asset effects: the rise of the Hispanic middle class

## Hispanic household income distribution 2000-08

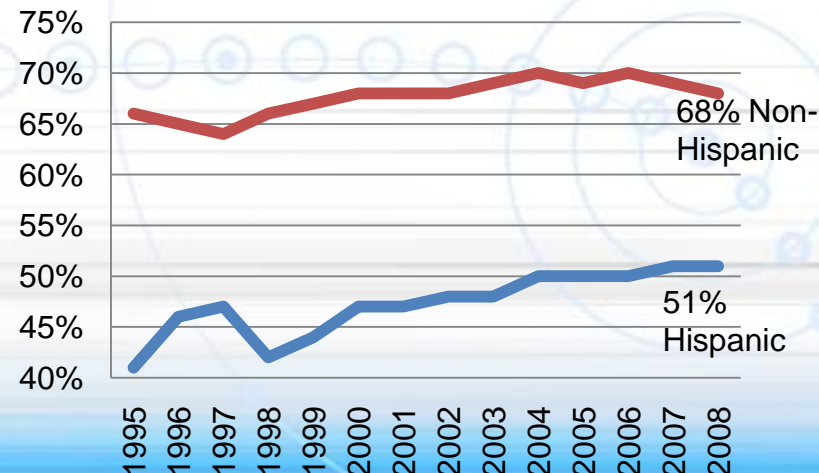
Percent of households



## Hispanic income gap as percent of non-Hispanic income

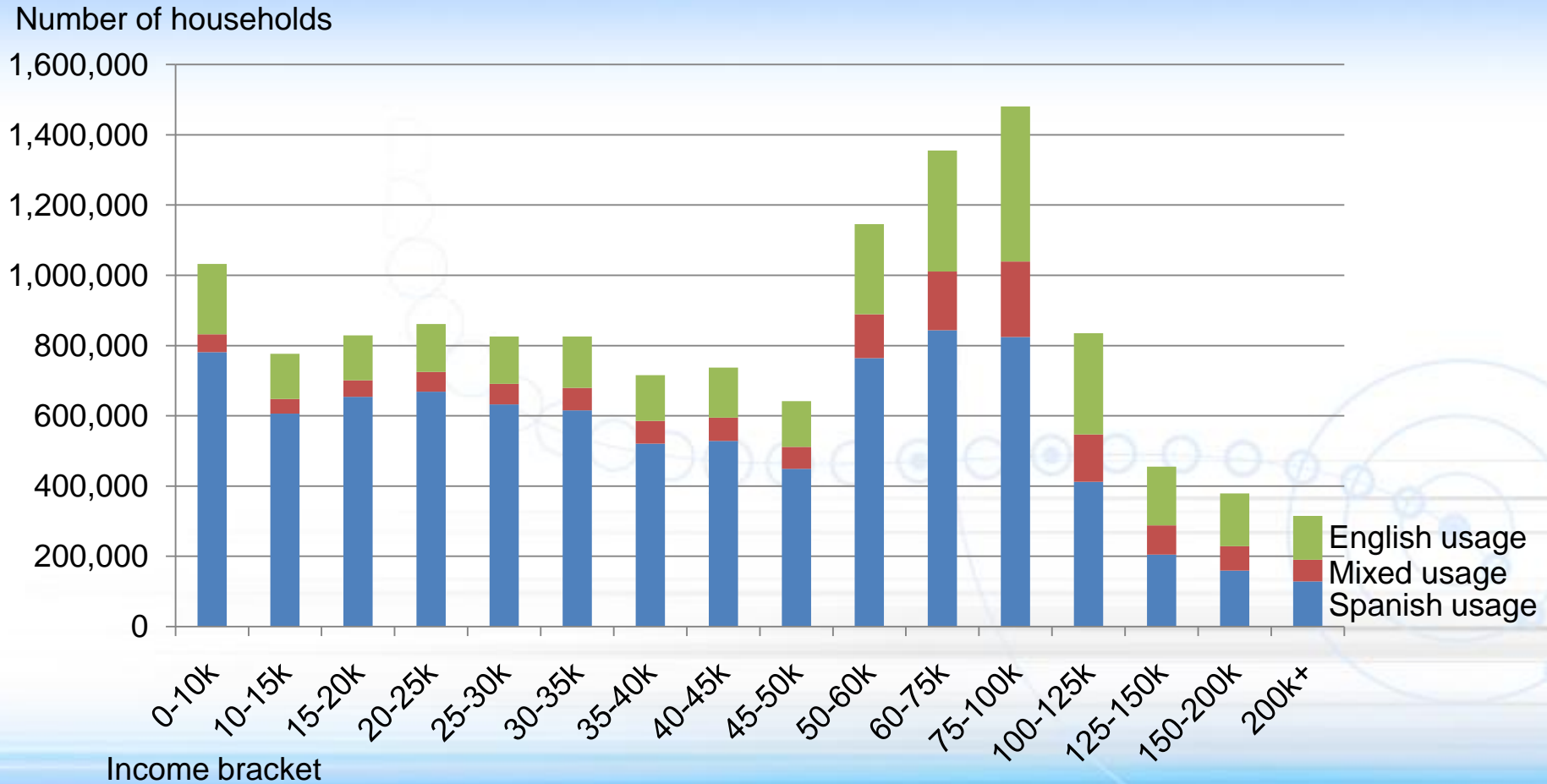


## Percentage of households owning homes



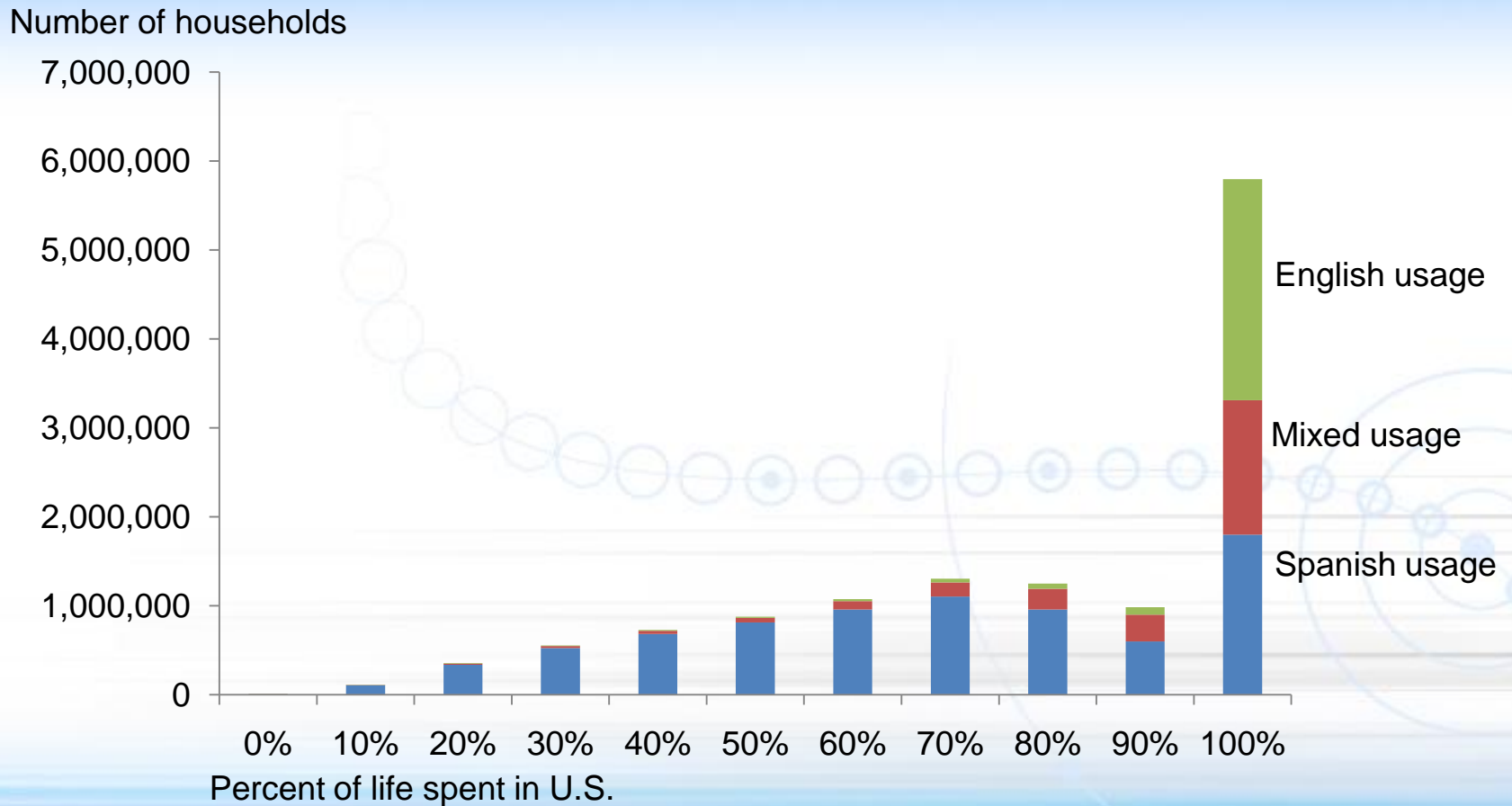
# Spanish Is Used In The Majority of Households Across All Income Levels

## Household Language Preference by Income



# Spanish usage persists over time

## Household Language Usage by Time in U.S.



# What this tells us about the opportunity

- Most of the growth in the Hispanic population is from new births rather than immigration and from families with higher levels of economic achievement, representing an increase in the U.S.-born population and the average percentage of life in the U.S.
- Levels of economic achievement and income are norming over time to non-Hispanic patterns (with education still an open question)
- Family structures, on the other hand, are not as birth rates remain high and the Hispanic population continues to skew much younger than the non-Hispanic norm
- The language picture is mixed – although household usage of Spanish declines with longer time in the U.S., it remains widespread across segments and English adoption rate varies significantly by region
- These effects combine to create a market opportunity around growing numbers of more affluent Hispanic households, who can still be reached as Hispanics due to their cultural adherence as demonstrated by their household Spanish usage



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