

PALCUS INDEX 2017 NATIONAL SURVEY

PALCUS NATIONAL INDEX SURVEY: A Report

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Survey Background

- PALCUS was founded in 1991 on the premise that the Portuguese-American communities needed a voice at the national level to advocate for issues of importance to Portuguese Americans and US/Portugal relations.
- In order to best carry out its mission, PALCUS understands that it is necessary to gather data on Portuguese Americans. Such data will drive informed decision making and action, not only for PALCUS, but also other Portuguese-American stakeholders.
- Beyond demographic and socioeconomic data provided by the US Census Bureau's American Community Survey, there is scant information about Portuguese Americans.
- With this survey, PALCUS endeavors to start a process of gathering data on Portuguese Americans – from demographic and socioeconomic statistics to information about what matters most to the members of our communities, the challenges they face, their concerns, where they prioritize their time, effort and money, their political participation, and how connected/disconnected they are to their communities and Portugal, among other variables.
- This report provides an overview of the results of the current survey. To all who participated in the survey, we extend a sincere thank you.
- Survey Committee: Angela Costa Simões, Katherine Soares, Marie Fraley, Dulce Maria Scott, and Diniz Borges

Methodological Issues

- The survey questionnaire was available online, both in English (<http://bit.ly/PALCUSindex>) and in Portuguese (<http://bit.ly/PALCUSindexPortuguese>) from August 2017 to October 2017.
- The survey was based on a sample of convenience (social media and PALCUS' membership and online network), and, consequently, it is not representative of the entire Portuguese-American population.
- Moving forward, PALCUS plans to adopt sampling methodologies that will yield representative samples of the entire Portuguese-American population.
- To clarify sampling biases in our survey and add to our data collection, we provide, where applicable, comparative demographic and socioeconomic data from the American Community Survey (ACS), carried out by the US Census Bureau.
- Compared to the profile of Portuguese Americans provided by the US Census Bureau, our respondents are disproportionately from California and from the immigrant generations. They have higher levels of education and income, as well as higher rates of US citizenship.

Methodological Issues, Cont.

- The Census Bureau data is limited to demographic and socioeconomic variables and does not provide data specific to the different generations of Portuguese Americans (based on the generation that first arrived in the US).
- As such, major advantages of our survey include: (1) questions on several variables beyond those contained in the ACS, and (2) the ability to analyze trends across different generations of Portuguese Americans (not all analyzed within this report, due to length limitations, but available for future study).
- Overall, the data collected provide valuable insights into characteristics, achievements, political participation, relationship with Portugal, opinions, priorities, and concerns within segments of the Portuguese-American population, and offer clues concerning directions for future research on this population group.
- The information collected in this survey, along with Census Bureau data, show that Portuguese Americans are a well-established and well-integrated people group within America's diverse and multicultural tapestry.

Country of Birth

Country	Number	Percent
United States	720	58.5
Continental Portugal	227	18.5
Azores	207	16.8
Madeira	14	1.1
Former Portuguese territories	27	2.2
Canada	8	.7
Brazil	8	.7
France	4	.3
Other	15	1.2
Total	1230	100.0

- In our sample, close to 59% of the respondents were born in the US.
- The 2016 American Community Survey (ACS) indicates that 82% of all Portuguese Americans were born in the US.

Generation That Arrived in the United States

Generation	Number	Percent
First	239	19.4
One and a half	197	16.0
Second	505	41.1
Third	196	15.9
Fourth	71	5.8
Fifth and beyond	22	1.8
Total	1230	100.0

First

- Born in Portugal* and arriving in the US at the age of 14 and higher

One and a half

- Born in Portugal and arriving in this country at the age of 5 to 13 years of age.

Second

- Born in the US of parents born in Portugal as well as those arriving in the US before the age of 5.

Third

- Grandparents born in Portugal

Fourth

- Great-grandparents born in Portugal

Fifth and beyond

- Great-great grandparents and beyond born in Portugal

*Includes respondents who are Portuguese and were born in the former Portuguese overseas territories or in another country, outside the US, to which the Portuguese have immigrated.

State of Residence in the US

States with the highest number of respondents - **PALCUS'** survey

State	Number	Percent
Arizona	22	1.8
California	573	46.7
Connecticut	86	7.0
Florida	31	2.5
Maryland	17	1.4
Massachusetts	149	12.1
Minnesota	6	.5
Nevada	5	.4
New Jersey	76	6.2
New York	80	6.5
North Carolina	7	.6
Pennsylvania	9	.7
Rhode Island	55	4.5
Texas	10	.8
Virginia	23	1.9
Washington	12	1.0
All other states	69	5.4
Total in sample	1230	100.0

States with 10,000 or more Portuguese Americans (**ACS**)

State	Number	Percent of total Portuguese-American population
Total Portuguese American population in US	1,372,141	100.0
Arizona	16,313	1.2
California	344,561	25.1
Colorado	11,198	0.8
Connecticut	51,023	3.7
Florida	66,442	4.8
Georgia	12,804	0.9
Hawaii	50,142	3.7
Illinois	10,393	0.8
Maryland	11,090	0.8
Massachusetts	301,716	22.0
Nevada	15,419	1.1
New Hampshire	18,268	1.3
New Jersey	77,898	5.7
New York	51,704	3.8
North Carolina	16,209	1.2
Oregon	21,521	1.6
Pennsylvania	18,874	1.4
Rhode Island	97,754	7.1
Texas	31,671	2.3
Virginia	16,677	1.2
Washington	23,809	1.7
All others	106,655	7.8

Source: US Census Bureau. Selected Social Characteristics in the United States. 2011-2015, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates

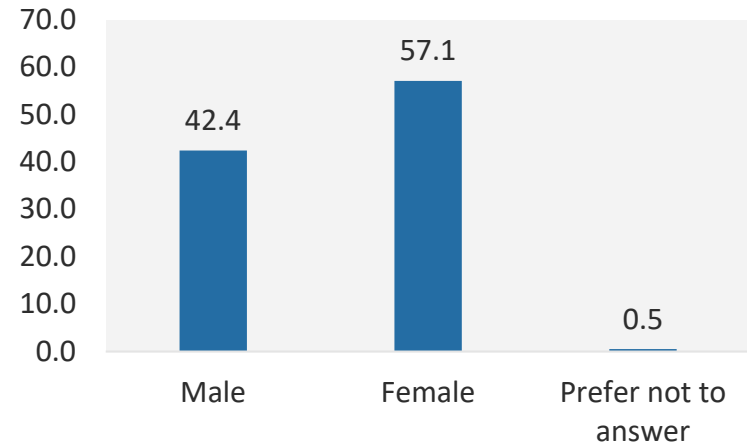
Most Common Cities of Residence (optional question / many missing values)

City	Number
Artesia, CA	15
Atwater	6
Boston, MA	12
Cambridge, MA	7
Castro Valley, CA	7
Cumberland, RI	8
Dartmouth, MA	8
Fall River, MA	10
Fremont, CA	8
Fresno	6
Girlroy	6
Hanford, CA	7
Hartford (East and West), CT	16
Hayward	6
Hilmar, CA	8
Hollister	6
Los Angeles, CA	12
Manteca, CA	7

City	Number
Modesto	6
New Bedford, MA	12
New York City, NY	19
Newark, NJ	7
Newington, CT	7
Modesto	6
Pawtucket, RI	8
Phoenix	6
Sacramento (and West), CA	25
San Diego, CA	31
San Francisco, CA	19
San Jose, CA	44
San Leandro, CA	11
Santa Clara, CA	12
Tulare, CA	31
Turlock, CA	13
Westport, MA	7

Gender

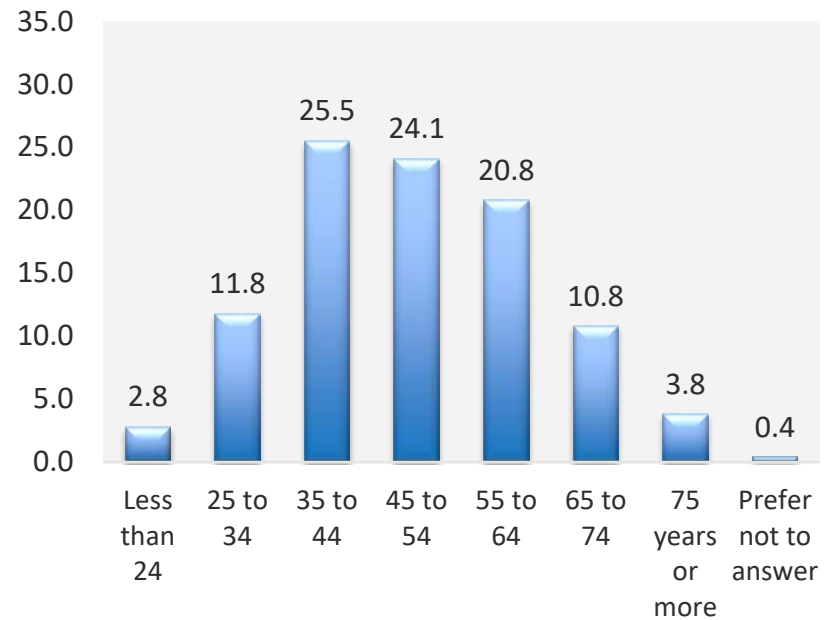
	Number	Percent
Male	522	42.4
Female	702	57.1
Prefer not to answer	6	.5
Total	1230	100.0



Our sample has a higher number of females than males. According to ACS data, Portuguese Americans are 48% male and 52% female.

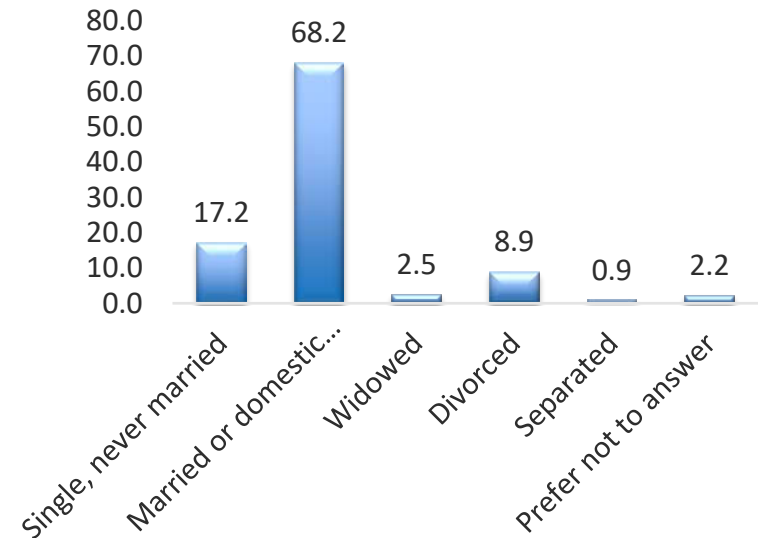
Age

Years	Number	Percent
Less than 24	34	2.8
25 to 34	145	11.8
35 to 44	314	25.5
45 to 54	297	24.1
55 to 64	256	20.8
65 to 74	133	10.8
75 years or more	46	3.7
Prefer not to answer	5	.4
Total	1230	100.0



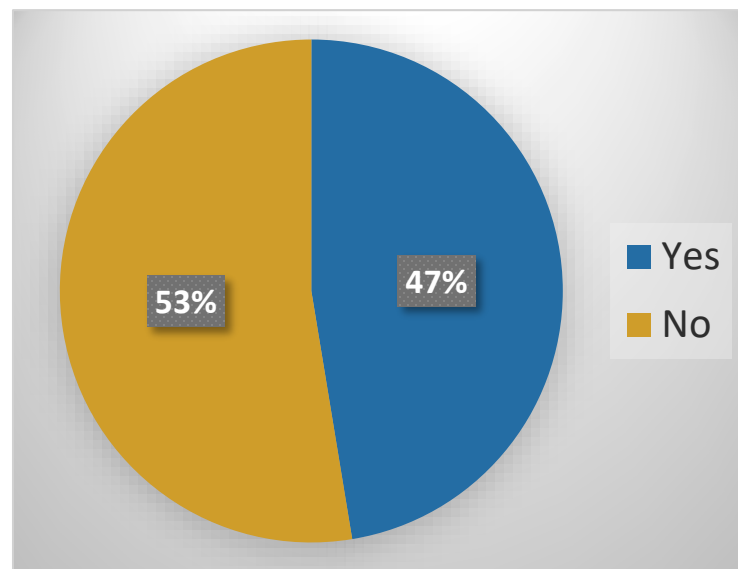
Marital Status

Status	Number	Percent
Single, never married	212	17.2
Married or domestic partnership	839	68.2
Widowed	31	2.5
Divorced	110	8.9
Separated	11	.9
Prefer not to answer	27	2.2
Total	1230	100.0



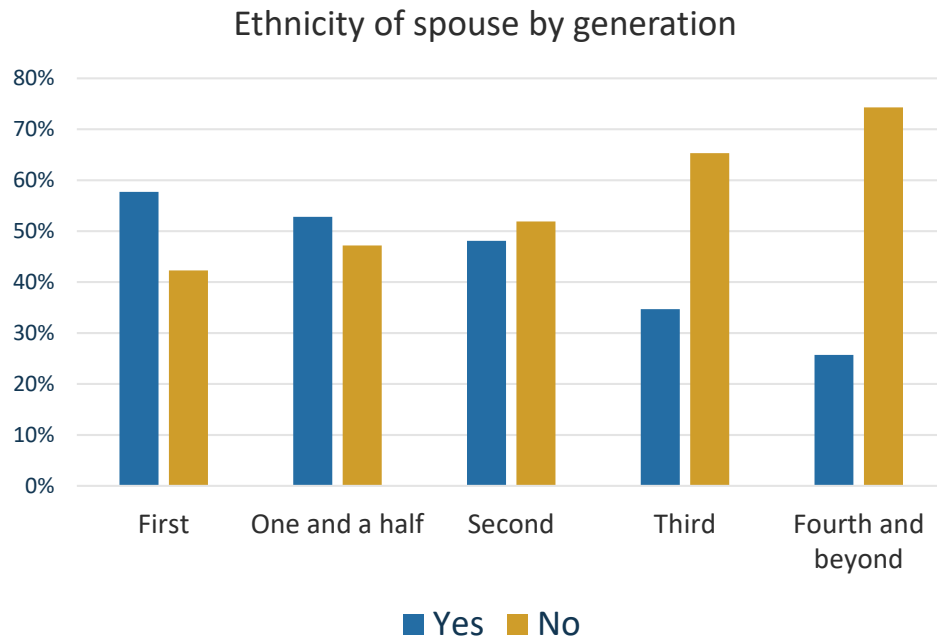
Is Your Spouse/Partner Portuguese or of Portuguese Descent?

	Number	Percent
Yes	470	47.3
No	523	52.7
Total	993	100.0



The rate of inter-group marriage (heterogamy) among respondents is high, and it is evidence of a significant level of biological integration (amalgamation) in the US.

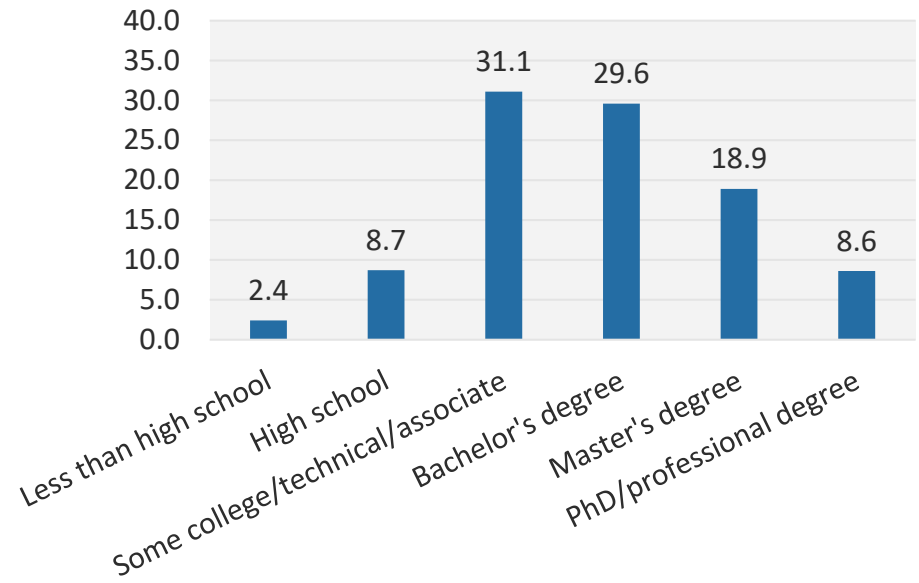
Ethnicity of Spouse by Generation



- As the generations succeed each other in the US, the likelihood that one's spouse is Portuguese declines.
- The Chart shows a gradual level of biological integration (amalgamation), from one generation to the next in the US.

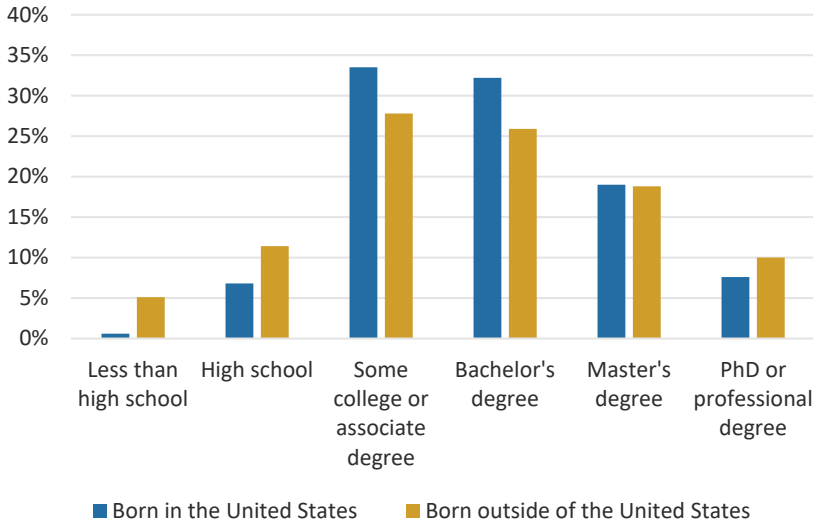
Level of Education

	Number	Percent
Less than high school	30	2.4
High school graduate/GED	107	8.7
Some college or associate degree	383	31.1
Bachelor's degree	364	29.6
Master's degree	233	18.9
PhD or professional degree	106	8.6
Prefer not to answer	7	.6
Total	1230	100

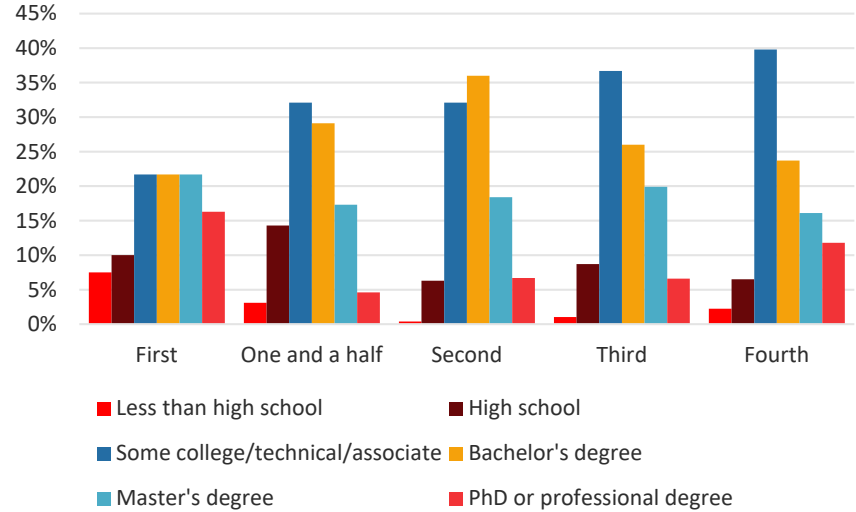


Level of Education by Place of Birth and Generation in the US

Level of education by place of birth



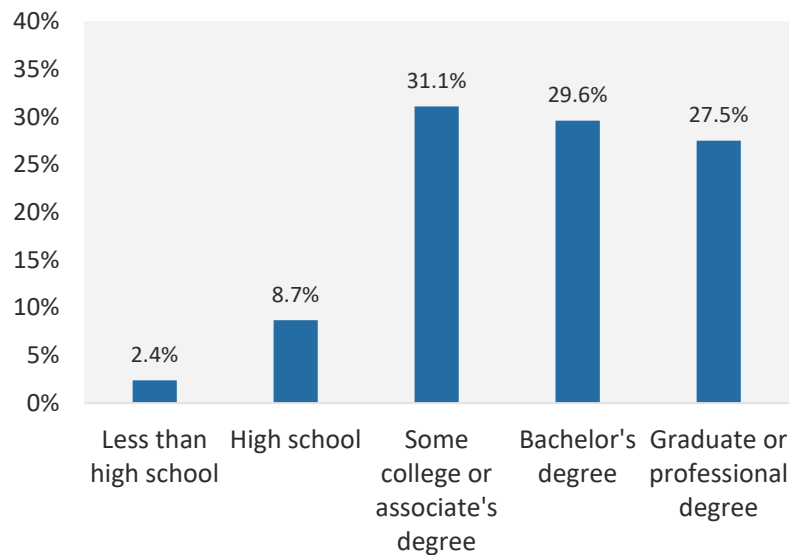
Level of education by generation in the US



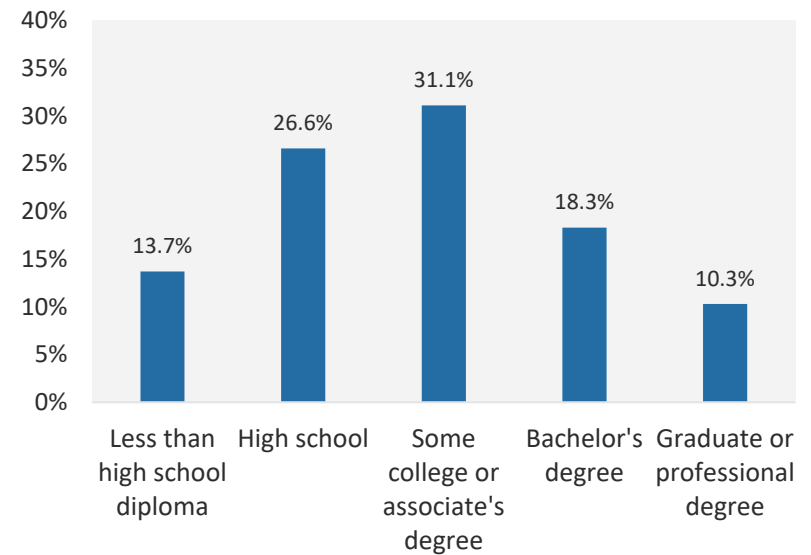
The data in these Charts show that our survey may have captured, to some extent, the contemporary phenomenon of bipolar migration, that is, a pattern of immigration characterized, one the one hand, by highly educated and skilled immigrants and, on the other hand, by low-skilled immigrants. Those born outside of the US (see the first Chart) have the highest percentage of respondents in both the lowest and highest levels of education. This is accentuated when the one-and-a-half generation is separated from the first generation (see the second Chart), with the first generation having an even higher level of respondents in the “less than high school,” as well as the master’s, professional, and doctoral degree categories.

PALCUS Survey Data Compared to ACS Data for Education among Portuguese Americans

PALCUS survey data



American Community Survey data



The level of education of survey respondents is considerably higher than that indicated in the 2016 American Community Survey, for all Portuguese Americans.

Respondents' Current Employment Status

	Number	Percent
Employed for wages	745	60.6
Self-employed	166	13.5
Not working	40	3.3
Homemaker	48	3.9
Student	27	2.2
Retired	185	15.0
Prefer not to answer	19	1.5
Total	1230	100.0

- Business areas vary from engineering, accounting, insurance, finance, and real estate, to restaurants, grocery, travel, personal services, construction, carpentry, landscaping, farming, dairying, and fishing.
- The number of employees varies from one to 10,000.
- The majority are small businesses.
- Only 6 businesses have more than 100 employees.
- The largest business has 10,000 employees and second largest has 3,000.

Compared to ACS data, our sample contains a higher percentage of retired and self-employed respondents and a lower percentage of people employed for wages.

Type of Organization in Which the Respondent Works or Worked before Retirement

	Number	Percent
My own business or farm	130	11.8
For profit company in the private sector	429	38.9
Not-for-profit organization	92	8.3
Government	129	11.7
Health care	109	9.9
Education	203	18.4
Other	12	1.1
Total	1104	100.0
Not applicable	126	

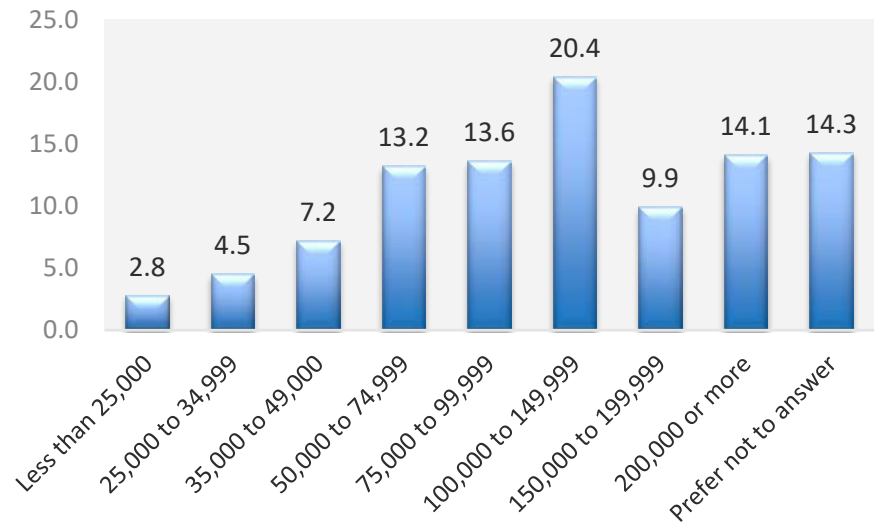
This Table excludes non-applicable categories from the Table in the previous slide.

Occupation

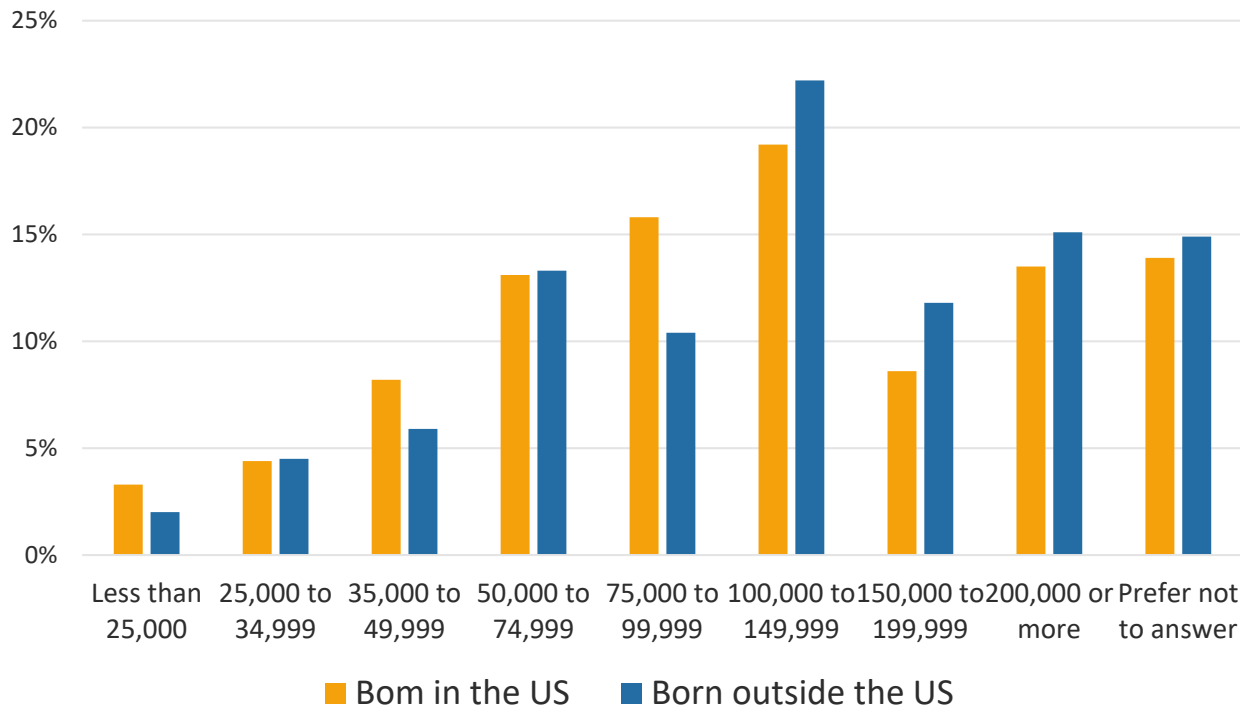
	Number	Percent		Number	Percent
1. Architects, surveyors, cartographers, engineers and related technicians	36	2.9	13. Construction and Extraction	20	1.6
2. Computer specialists: computer & information scientists, programmers, software specialists...	59	4.8	14. Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance	9	0.7
3. Business operations: top executives, marketing, public relations, human resources, health & educational administrators, purchasing, insurance claims, human resources, labor relations, accountants, assessors, appraisers, loans officers	318	25.9	15. Farming, Dairy, and Forestry	13	1.1
4. Office and Administration: clerical & support personnel, clerks, tellers, distribution workers, retail	104	8.5	16. Commercial fishing	4	0.3
5. Education: teaching, research, sciences, students	179	14.6	17. Factory worker, production	17	1.4
6. Library and Museum	11	0.9	18. Installation, Maintenance, and Repair	7	0.6
7. Legal: attorneys, judges, legal support workers	39	3.2	19. Transportation and Material Moving	16	1.3
8. Health professions	83	6.7	20. Hospitality: hotel, restaurant, travel industry, food services, restaurant	36	2.9
9. Arts and Design Workers	21	1.7	21. Personal Care and Services: flight attendants, child care workers, hair stylists & personal care workers, recreation workers, cleaning services	26	2.1
10. Entertainers, Performers, Sports and Related Worker	9	0.7	22. Protective Services: firefighters, correctional officers, police, life guards, security guards, investigators, military	31	2.5
11. Media and Communication Workers	23	1.9	23. Prefer not to answer	21	1.7
12. Community and Social Services: counselors, social workers, community & religious workers, probation officers	41	3.3	24. Other	19	1.5
			25. Not applicable	88	7.2
			Total	1230	100.0

Income

	Number	Percent
Less than 25,000	34	2.8
25,000 to 34,999	55	4.5
35,000 to 49,000	89	7.2
50,000 to 74,999	162	13.2
75,000 to 99,999	167	13.6
100,000 to 149,999	251	20.4
150,000 to 199,999	122	9.9
200,000 or more	174	14.1
Prefer not to answer	176	14.3
Total	1230	100.0



Level of Income by Place of Birth



- Among respondents, there are few differences in income based on place of birth, but the immigrant group earns slightly higher incomes than the native-born.
- This result in our survey may be due to sampling bias, given that we captured a disproportionate number of highly educated immigrants.
- ACS data show that those born in Portugal make on average around \$10,000 less in income than all Portuguese Americans do.
- Nevertheless, we need to keep in mind that current immigrants from Portugal have higher levels of education than the older immigrants do, and that a significant number of Portuguese immigrants are not from Portugal.
- In fact, ACS data show that there are substantial differences in the profile of those born in Portugal and other Portuguese born in other countries outside of both the US and Portugal.

Comparative Income Data from the American Community Survey (ACS)

American Community Survey

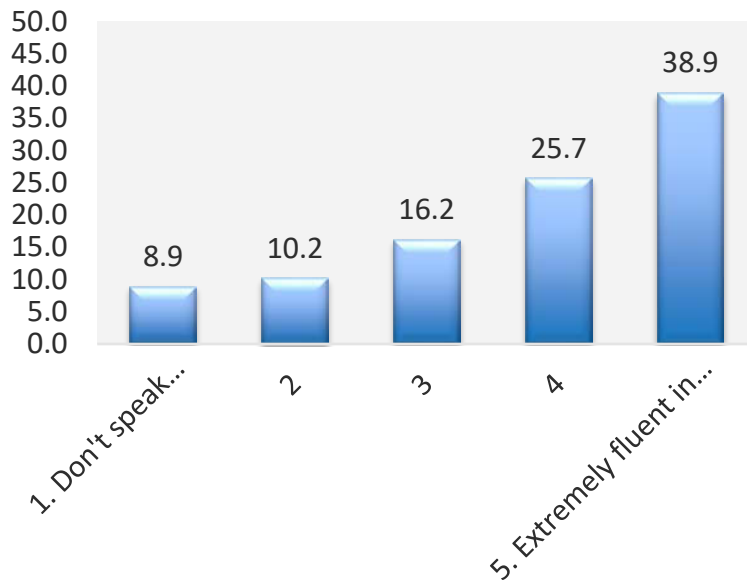
	Median household income	Median family income
Total US population	\$57,617	\$71,062
Portuguese Americans		
Total in the US	\$67,807	\$82,356
California	\$71,742	\$88,844
Florida	\$54,942	\$67,178
Massachusetts	\$70,640	\$85,107
New Jersey	\$83,774	\$90,216
Rhode Island	\$57,128	\$73,590

- In our sample, the mean level of income falls between \$75,000 and \$99,999, and the median family income is in upper bracket of this response category.
- Both ACS and our survey show a high level of economic integration of Portuguese Americans in the US.

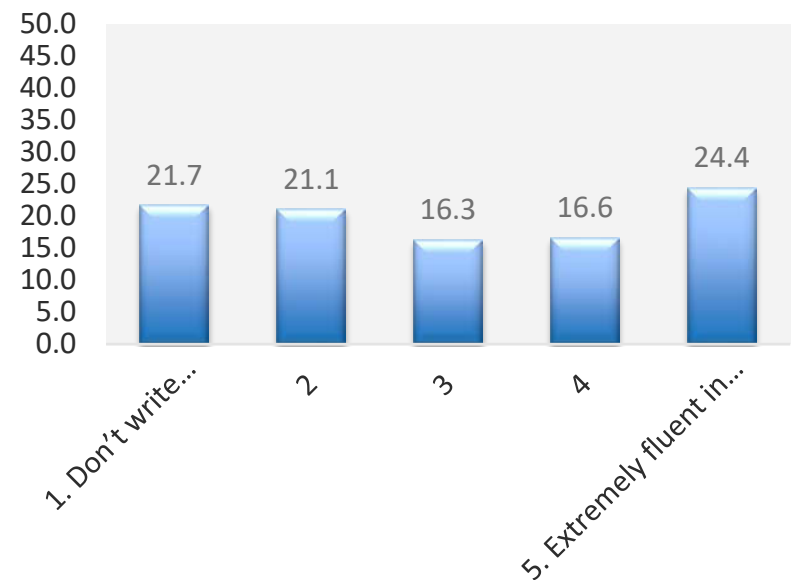
Source: US Census Bureau, Selected Population Profile in the United States. 2016 American Community Survey, 1-Year Estimates

Perceived Portuguese-Language Skills

Speaking skills (percent)

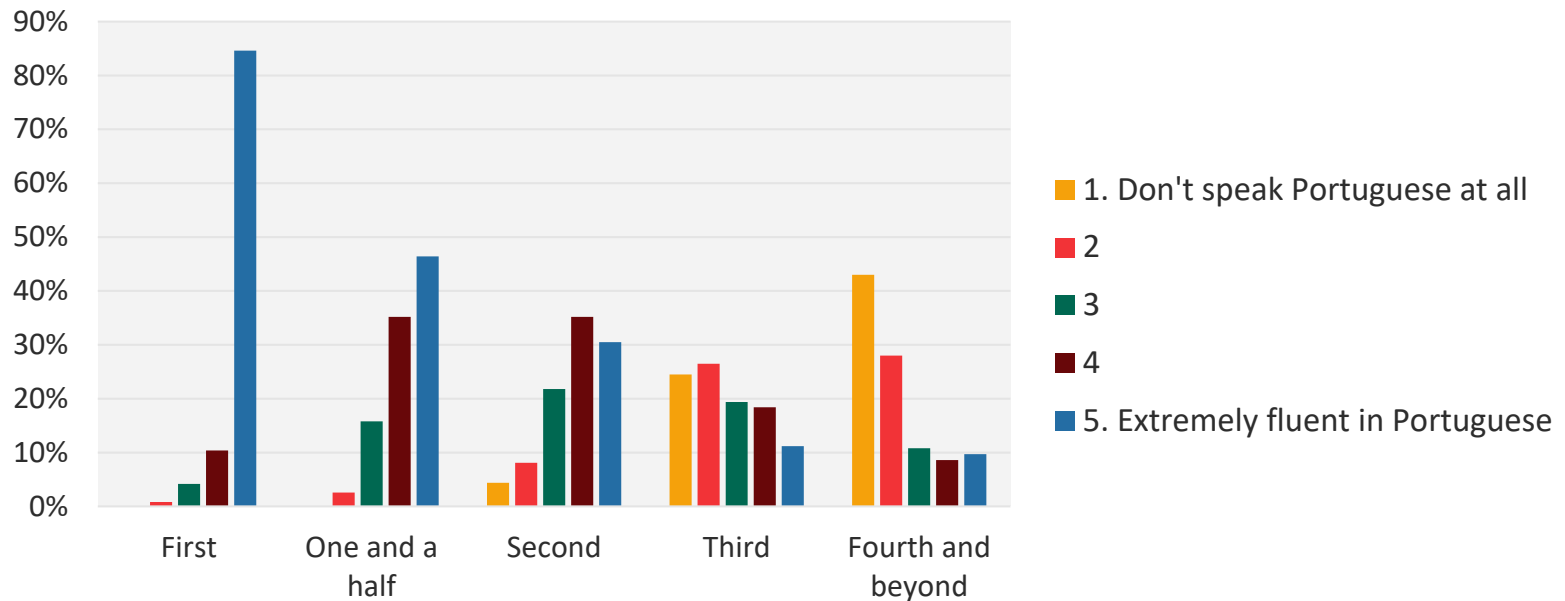


Writing skills (percent)



As expected, particularly since a majority of respondents learned Portuguese at home, Portuguese-speaking skills are higher than Portuguese-writing skills.

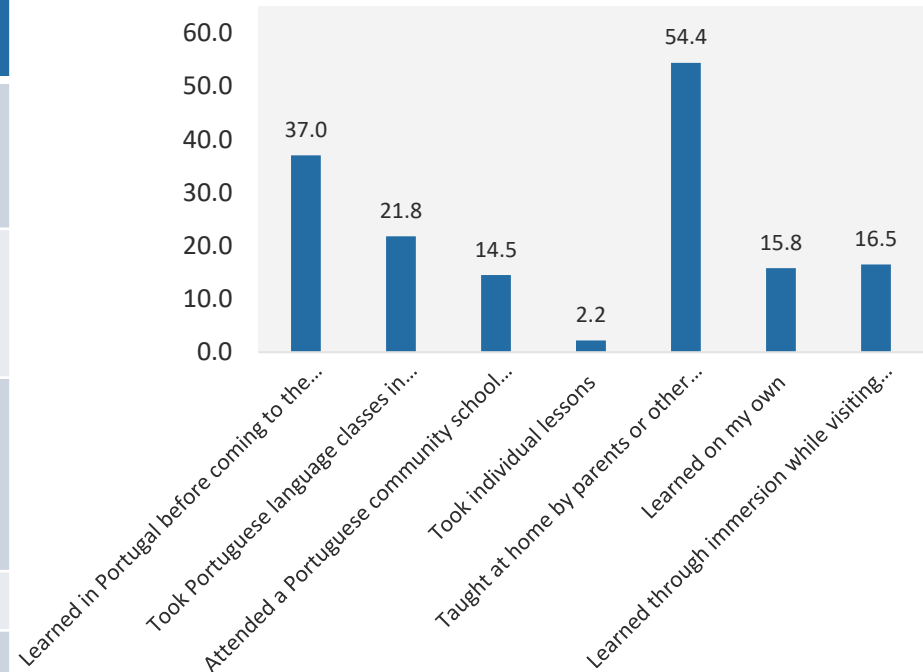
Perceived Portuguese-Speaking Skills by Generation in the US



Among respondents, there is a rapid decline in the ability to speak Portuguese from generation to generation. Similar patterns of “linguistic mortality” across the generations have been found in studies of other immigrant groups in the US (see, for example, Rumbaut et al. “Linguistic Life Expectancies: Immigrant Language Retention in Southern California,” *Population and Development Review*, vol. 32, no. 3, 2006, pp. 447–460).

How Did You Learn Portuguese?

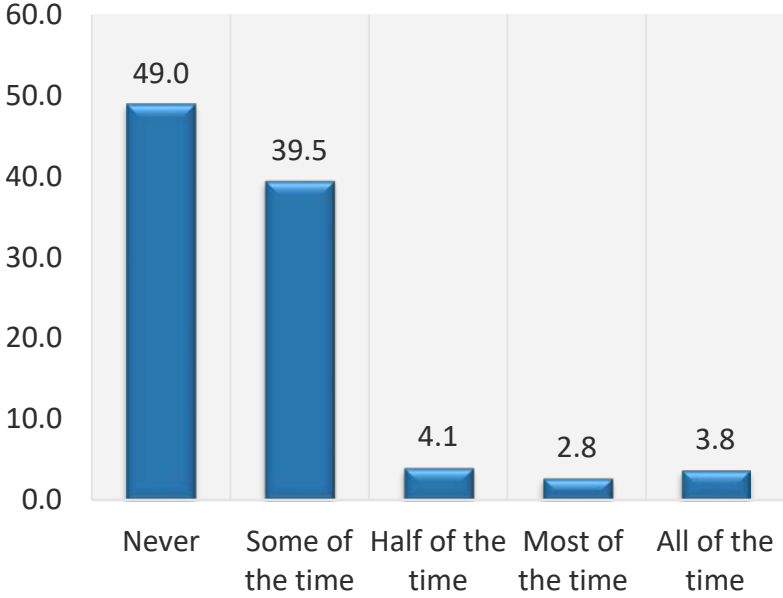
	Number	Percent of cases
Learned in Portugal before coming to the United States	412	37.0
Took Portuguese language classes in public/private school or college	243	21.8
Attended a Portuguese community school after regular school hours or on weekends	162	14.5
Took individual lessons	24	2.2
Taught at home by parents or other relatives	607	54.4
Learned on my own	176	15.8
Learned through immersion while visiting Portugal	184	16.5



“Taught at home” is the most prevalent way in which respondents learned Portuguese. A number of respondents, born in the US, lived in Portugal for some years, and others studied there at a university for extended periods of time.

Do You Use Portuguese in Your Job?

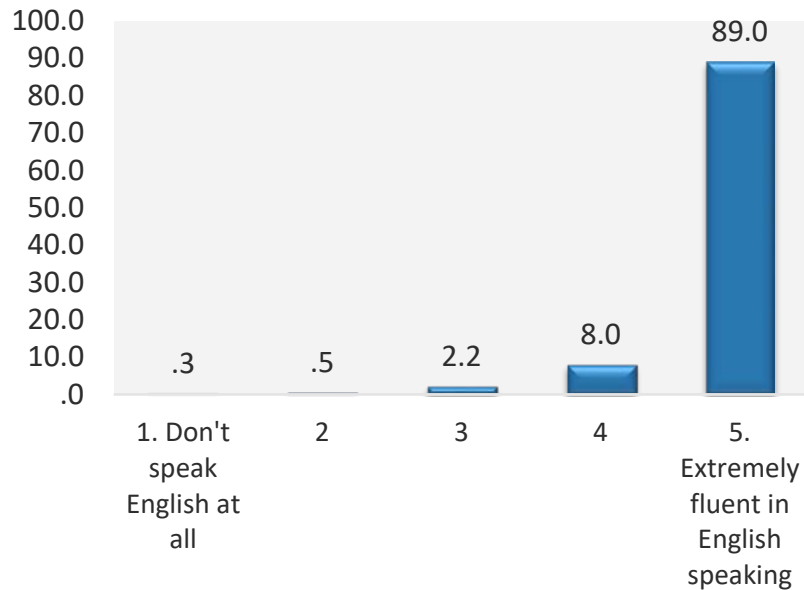
	Number	Percent
Never	540	49.0
Some of the time	436	39.5
Half of the time	50	4.1
Most of the time	35	2.8
All of the time	42	3.8
Total	1103	100.0
Not applicable	125	



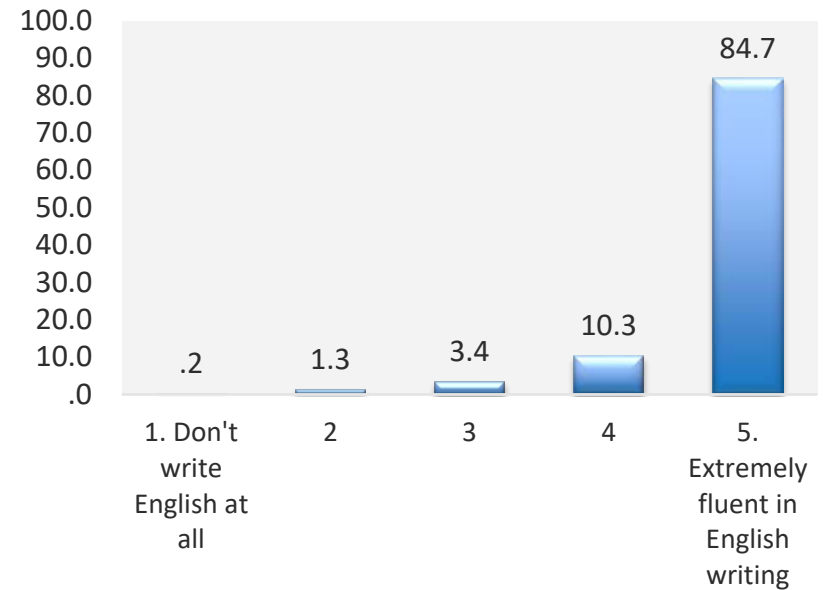
Among respondents, only 3.8% use Portuguese in their job all the time. This indicates that the respondents, to a large extent, are structurally integrated into the mainstream US economy.

Perceived English-Language Skills

English-speaking skills



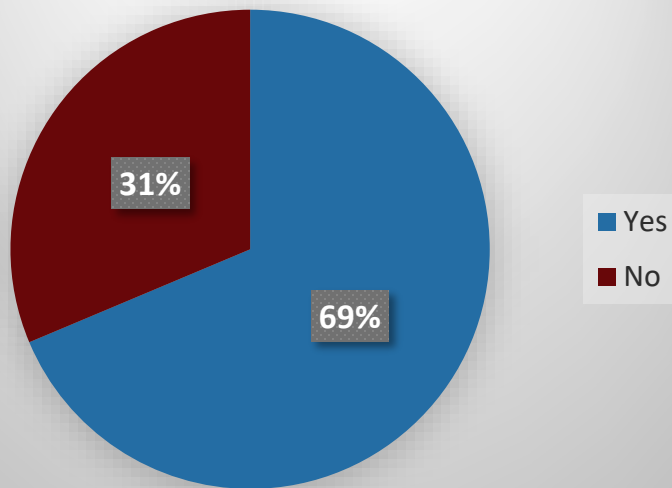
English-writing skills



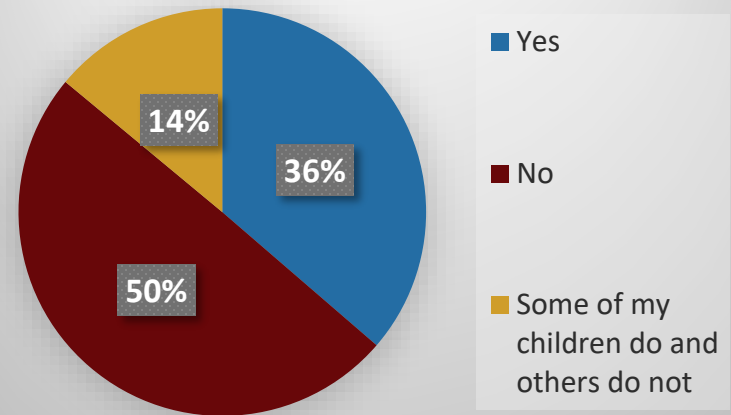
The English-language skills of the respondents show a high level of cultural integration (acculturation) in the US. ACS data show that only 8% of all Portuguese Americans speak English “less than very well,” a statistic similar to that found in our sample.

Children and Portuguese

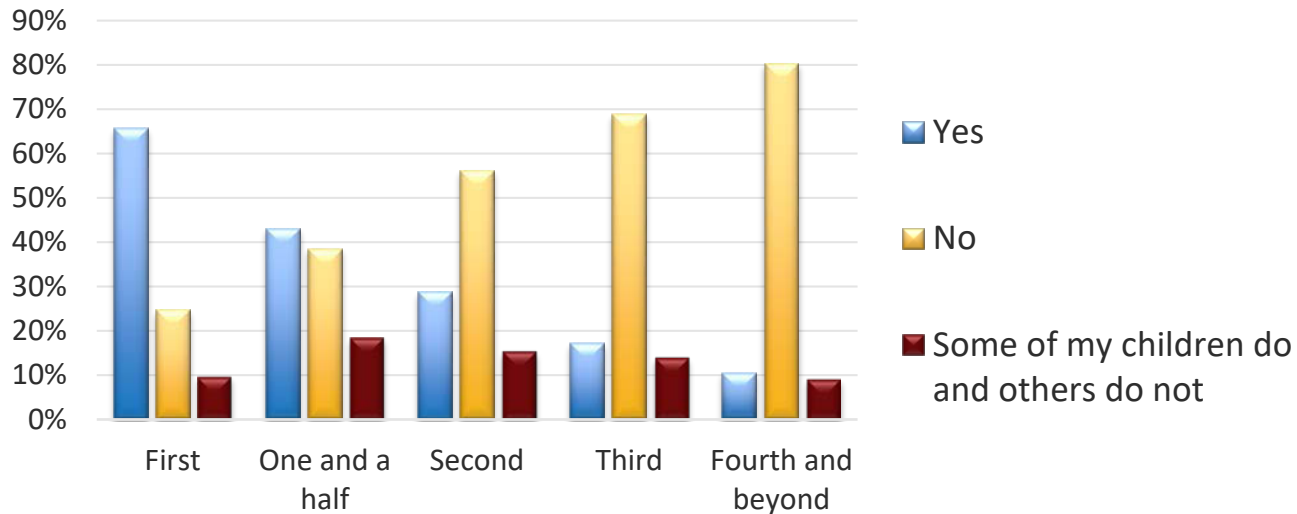
Do you have children?



Do your children speak Portuguese?

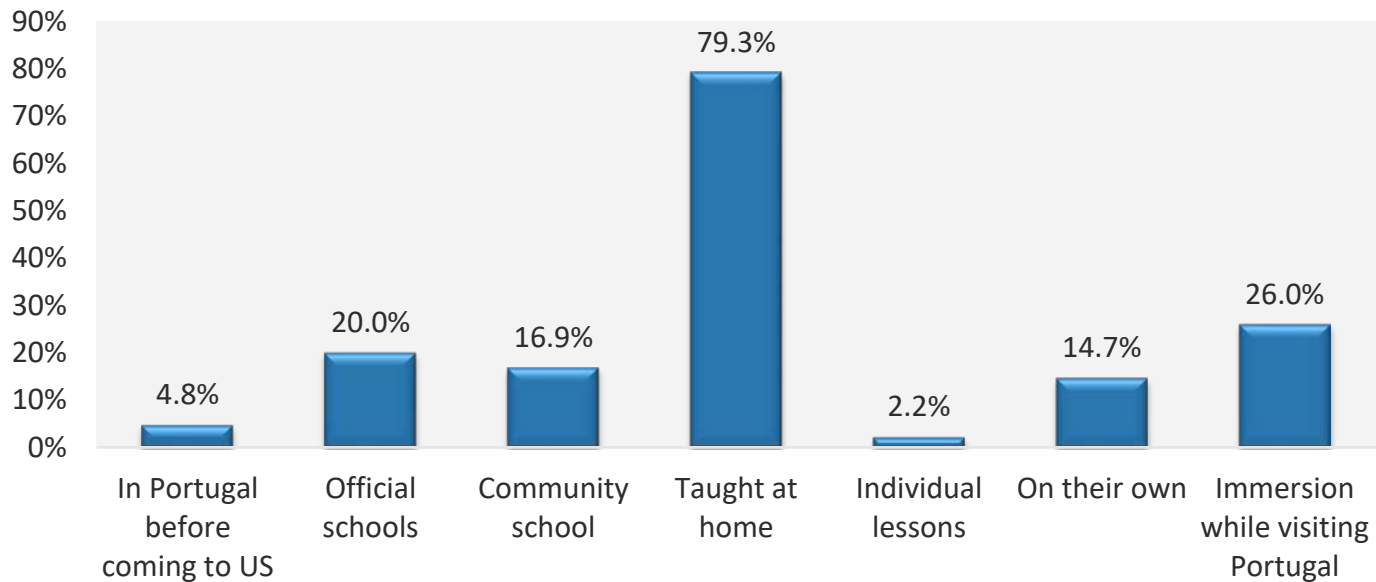


Children Speaking Portuguese by Generation in the US



The Chart shows a sharp decline from one generation to the next in the transmission of the Portuguese language to children.

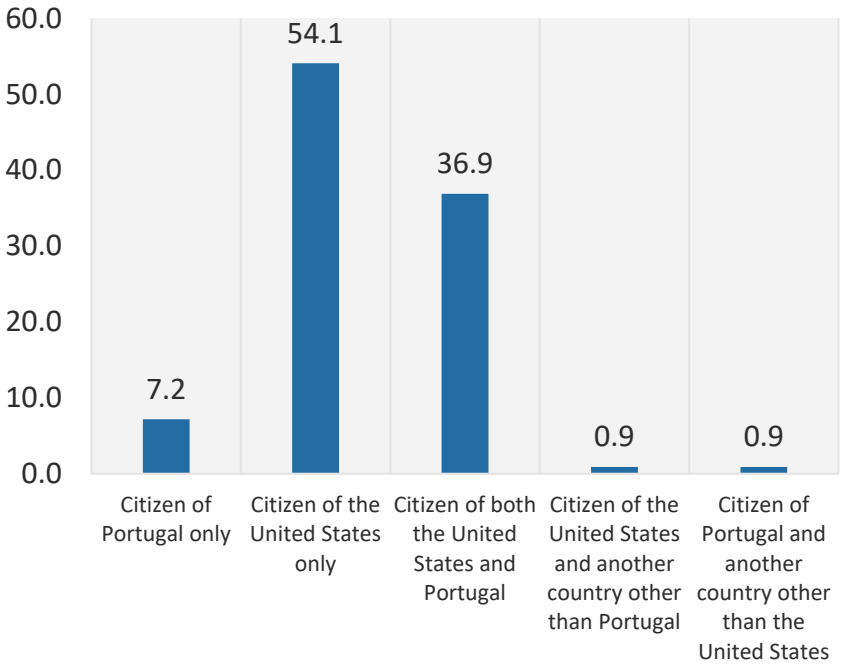
How Children Are / Have Learned Portuguese



“Taught at home” is the prevailing manner in which Portuguese language skills are transmitted to the next generation. Immersion while in Portugal is the second most prevalent way in which our children learn their ancestral language.

Citizenship Status

	Number	Percent
Citizen of Portugal only	89	7.2
Citizen of the United States only	665	54.1
Citizen of both the United States and Portugal	454	36.9
Citizen of the United States and another country other than Portugal	11	.9
Citizen of Portugal and another country other than the United States	11	.9
Total	1230	100.0



A few respondents hold citizenship in three countries.

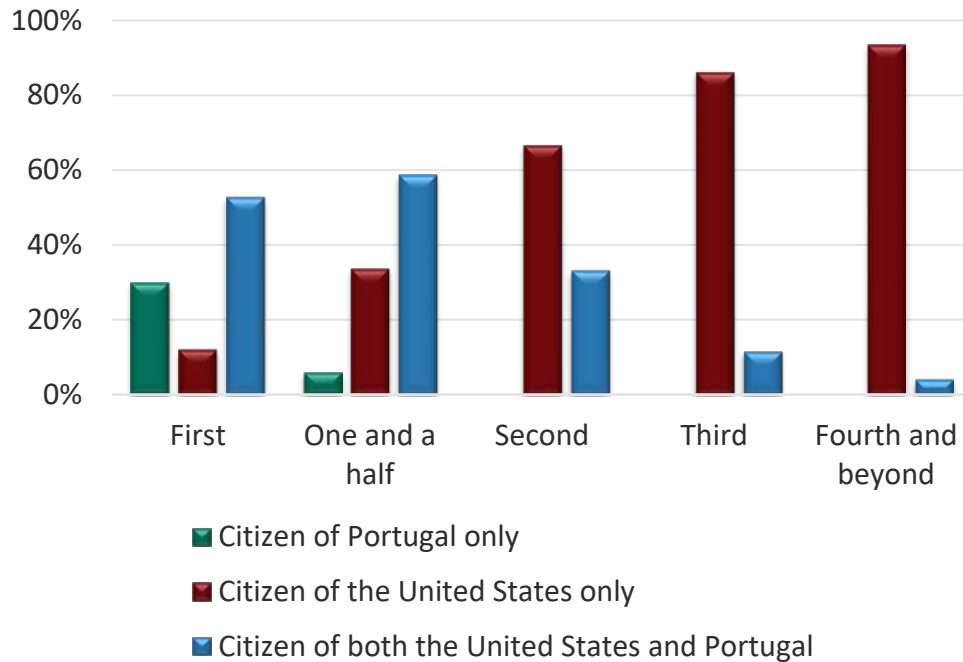
Rate of US Citizenship among Those Born outside of the United States

	Number	Percent
Total born outside US	510	100.0
Naturalized US citizen	409	81.0
Not a US citizen	99	19.0

- Both our survey and the ACS indicate that the Portuguese have a high US citizenship rate. Among survey respondents, 81% are US citizens, and the ACS data for those born in Portugal puts this figure at 70%.
- In contrast, only 51.3% of the entire foreign-born population in the US are naturalized citizens (ACS).
- The Portuguese are an established group in the US, and this partly explains the high US citizenship rates.
- 89.2% of those born in Portugal arrived in the US before 2000, and, among all Portuguese born outside of the US, 76.8% arrived before 2000 (ACS).
- For the US as a whole, only 54.7 of all immigrants entered before 2000 (ACS).
- Citizenship is a catalyst for other forms of integration – from socioeconomic to civic and political – in the receiving society.

Citizenship Status by Generation in the US

Citizenship by generation



Generations

First

- Born in Portugal and arrived in US at the age of 14 and higher

One and a half

- Born in Portugal and arrived in US at the age of 13 or less

Second

- Born in the US of parents born in Portugal

Third

- Grandparents born in Portugal

Fourth and beyond

- Great-grandparents and beyond born in Portugal

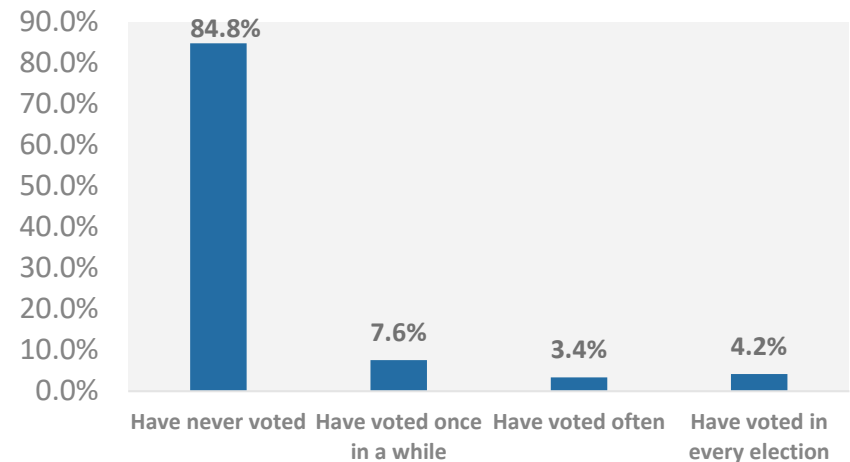
For this crosstab, the variable “generation” was recoded to count people of all ages who were born in Portugal as being either “first”- or “one-and-a-half” generation.

Portuguese Elections

Voting in Portuguese Elections

	Number	Percent
Have never voted	468	84.8
Have voted once in a while	42	7.6
Have voted often	19	3.4
Have voted in every election	23	4.2
Total	552	100

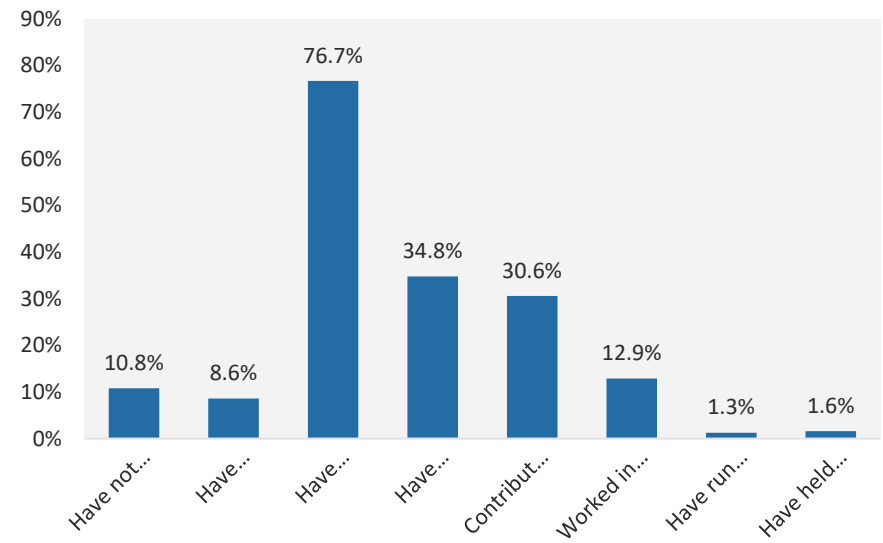
Voting in Portuguese Elections



This question was asked only of those who have Portuguese citizenship. Voting in Portuguese elections for President of Portugal or the Portuguese Parliament is quite low. A study on why this is so is needed.

Political Participation in the US

Type of political participation	Number	Percent of cases
Have not voted	128	10.8
Have voted once in a while	102	8.6
Have voted regularly in elections	898	76.7
Have written to or called my elected officials	405	34.8
Contributed money to a political campaign or candidate	356	30.6
Worked in a political campaign	153	12.9
Have run for political office	15	1.3
Have held political office (elected and appointed)	19	1.6
Prefer not to answer	24	2.0



The respondents show a high level of political participation in the US. This result may be in part due to the high level of education of our survey participants. Studies on voter turnout in the US have shown that there is a positive relationship between the level of education and the level of voter turnout (see, for example, Burden, Barry C. "The Dynamic Effects of Education on Voter Turnout." *Electoral Studies*, vol. 28, 2009, pp. 540–549.

Where Do Portuguese Americans Have the Most Voting Power in Congressional Elections?

Congressional Districts with 10,000 or More Portuguese-Americans (115th Congress)

District number	Number of Portuguese-Americans in district	Current Congress person
California		
1	11,833	Doug LaMalfa (R)
2	12,619	Jared Huffman (D)
3	11,332	John Garamendi (D)
4	17,592	Tom McClintock (R)
5	12,907	Mike Thompson (D)
6	10,607	Doris Matsui (D)
7	15,332	Ami Bera (D)
9	18,517	Jerry McNerney (D)
10	33,499	Jeff Denham (R)
11	10,269	Mark DeSaulnier (D)
15	18,006	Eric Swalwell (D)
16	17,921	Jim Costa (D)
19	12,350	Zoe Lofgren (D)
20	11,531	Jimmy Panetta (D)
22	19,445	Devin Nunes (R)
24	9,999	Salud Carbajal (D)

District number	Number of Portuguese-Americans in district	Current Congress person
Connecticut		
1	11,606	John Larson (D)
2	10,974	Joe Courtney (D)
5	11,368	Elizabeth Esty (D)
Hawaii		
1	12,278	Colleen Hanabusa (D)
2	32,520	Tulsi Gabbard (D)
Massachusetts		
1	13,762	Richard E. Neal (D)
3	16,751	Niki Tsongas (D)
4	75,199	Joseph Kennedy III (D)
5	14,604	Katherine Clark (D)
6	18,136	Seth Moulton (D)
8	13,760	Stephen Lynch (D)
9	105,810	William Keating (D)

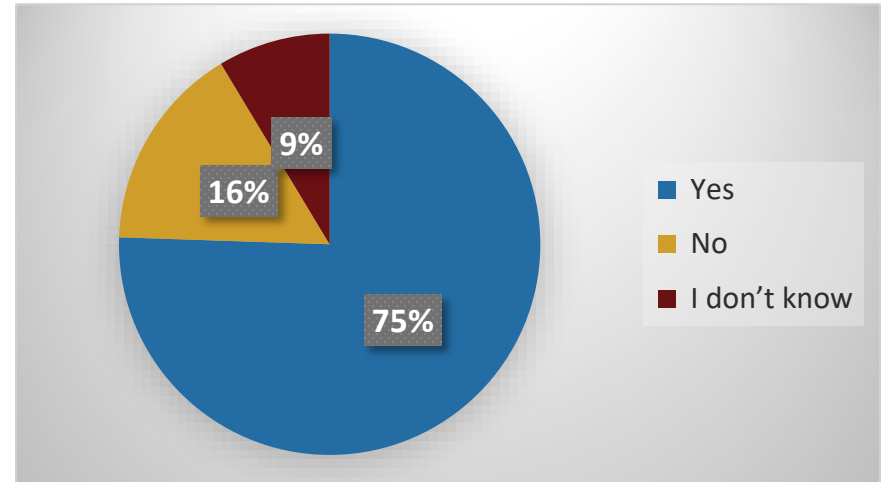
District number	Number of Portuguese-American in district	Current Congress person
New Jersey		
7	10,826	Leonard Lance (R)
8	20,876	Albio Sires (D)
Rhode Island		
1	60,981	David Cicilline (D)
2	33,606	“Jim” Langevin (D)

David Valadao (R)—in addition to Jim Costa and Devin Nunes—is a Portuguese-American Congressman from California, District 21 (with 9,267 Portuguese-Americans).

Source: United States Census Bureau. Selected Social Characteristics In The United States. 2016 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates

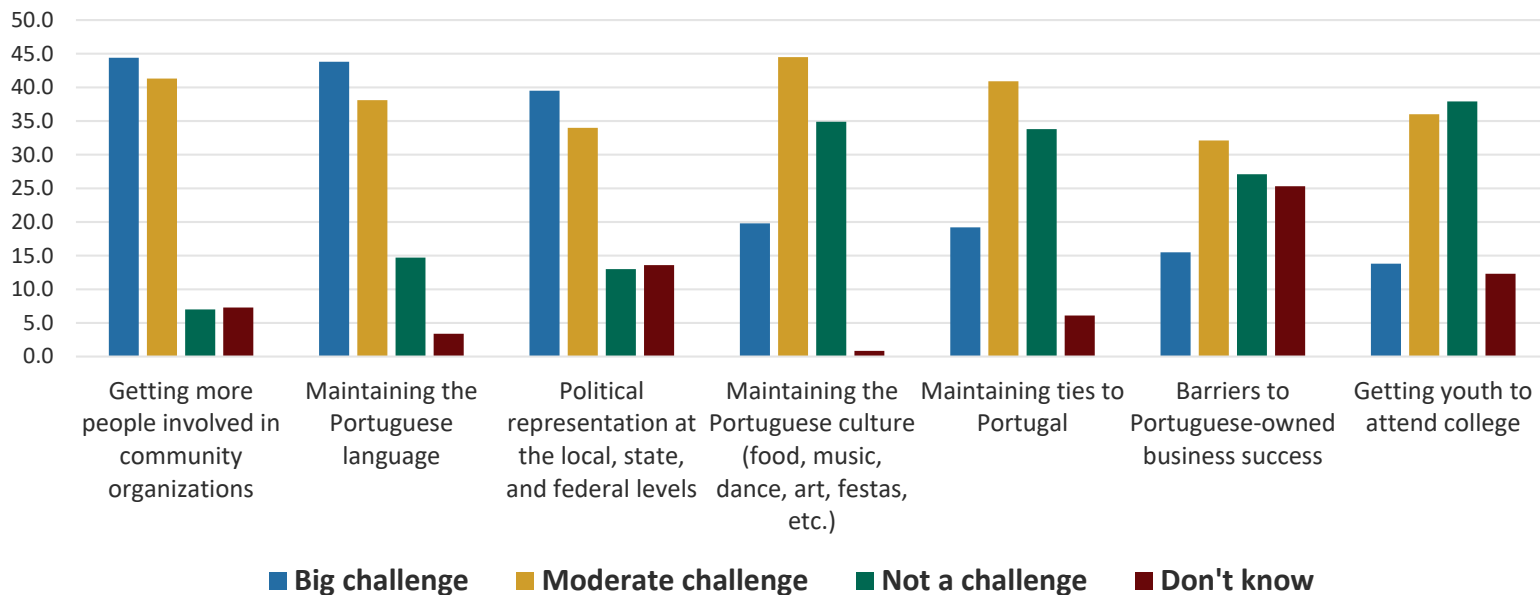
Do You Consider Yourself to Be a Part of a Portuguese Community?

	Number	Percent
Yes	926	75.3
No	194	15.8
I don't know	105	8.5
Missing values	5	.4
Total	1230	100.0



The respondents remain to a large extent within areas of Portuguese geographical concentration. Studies show that this pattern of settlement is similar to that of other immigrant groups in the US. The descendants of immigrants tend to remain, to a larger extent than expected by classical assimilation theory, in the areas of spatial concentration of their ancestors (see, for example, Portes and Rumbaut. *Immigrant America: A Portrait*. 3rd ed., University of California Press, 2006.)

What Are the Biggest Challenges in Your Portuguese Community?

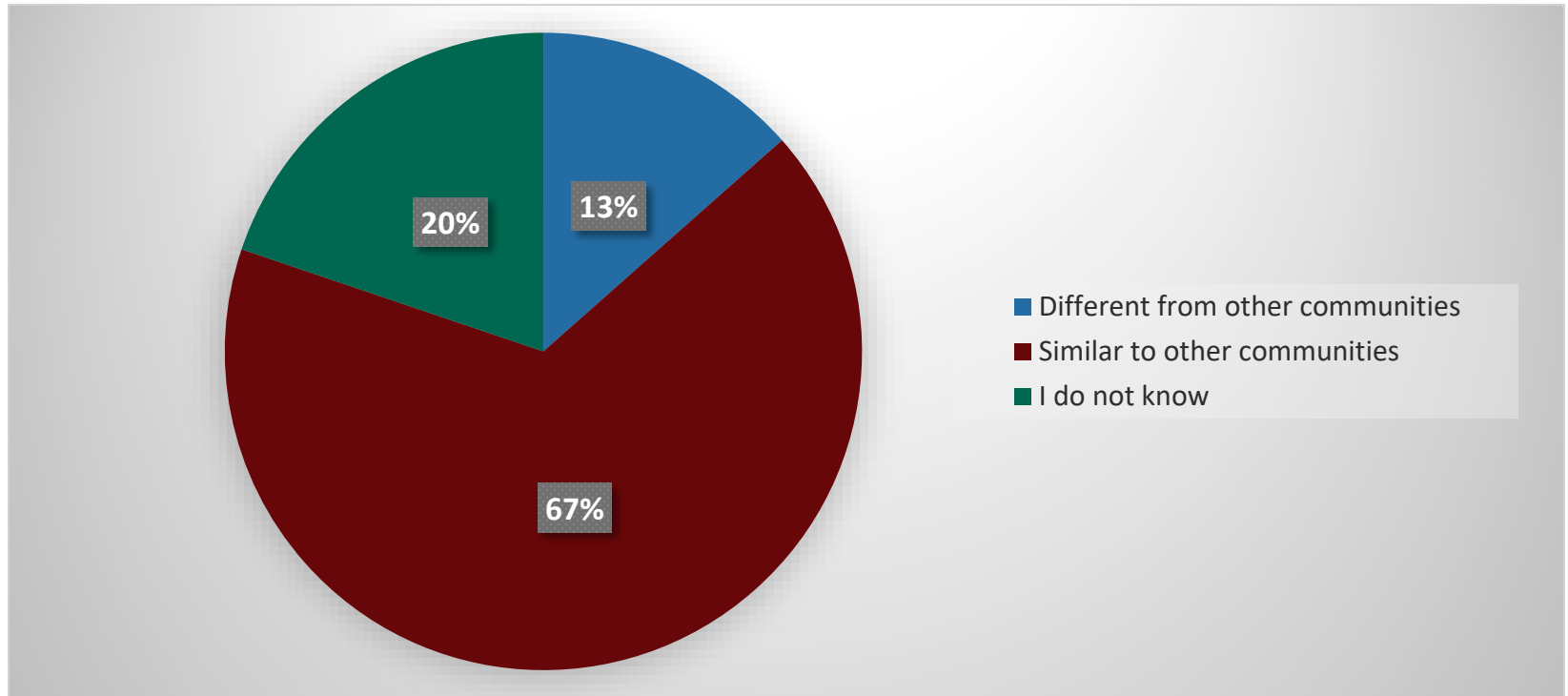


Only respondents who indicated they are a part of a Portuguese community were asked this question. Among respondents, getting people involved in community organizations and maintaining the Portuguese language are the most pressing challenges.

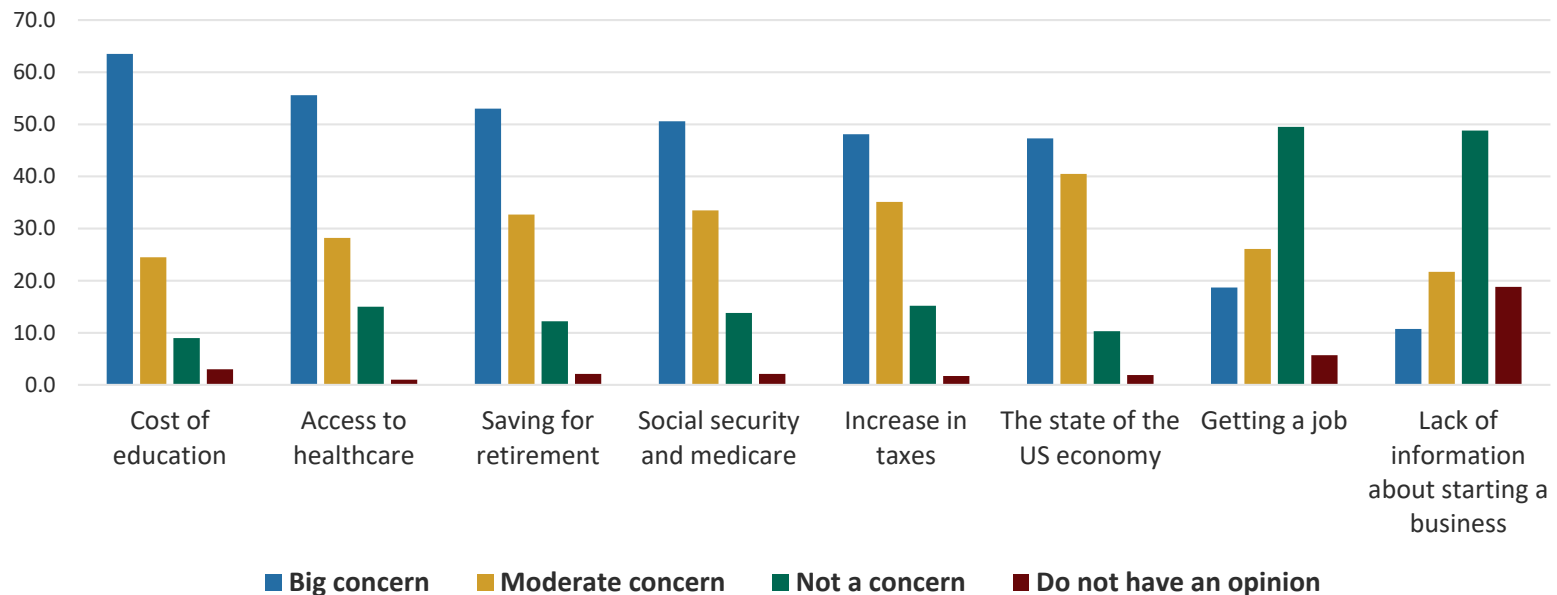
Additional Challenges Mentioned by Respondents

- Divisions among Portuguese organizations and among people who originate in different areas of Portugal
- Transition of organizational leadership to the next generations while letting go of old-school traditions
- Letting go of old cultural practices (nostalgia) and adopting Portuguese contemporary/pop culture
- Decline in immigration from Portugal and aging of the Portuguese immigrant population
- Services for the elderly in Portuguese
- Inadequate social services, especially for youth and elderly
- How Portuguese are labeled in US society
- Portuguese needing to participate in mainstream society
- Others

Do You Think These Challenges Are Unique to Your Particular Community or Do You Believe Them to Be Similar to Those of Portuguese Communities?

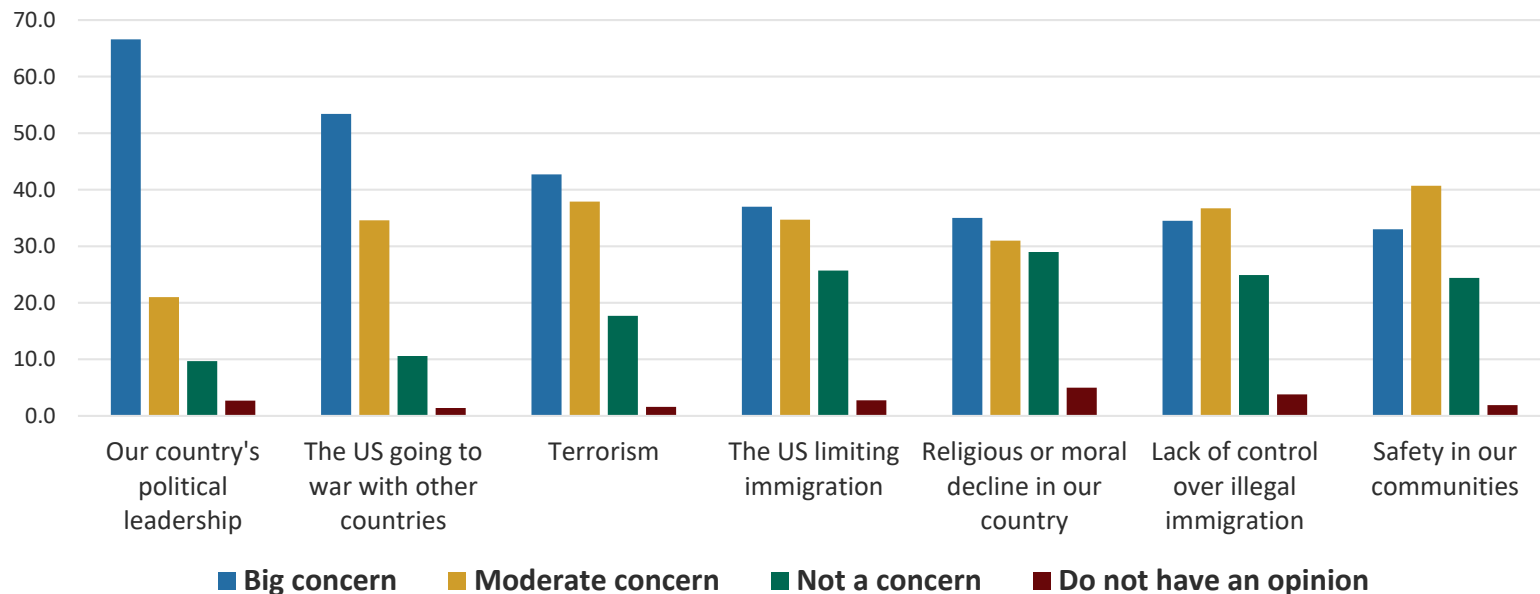


Respondents' Biggest Concerns: Personal and Economic Concerns



The major economic concerns of respondents are similar to those of other Americans.

Respondents' Biggest Concerns: Social and Political Concerns

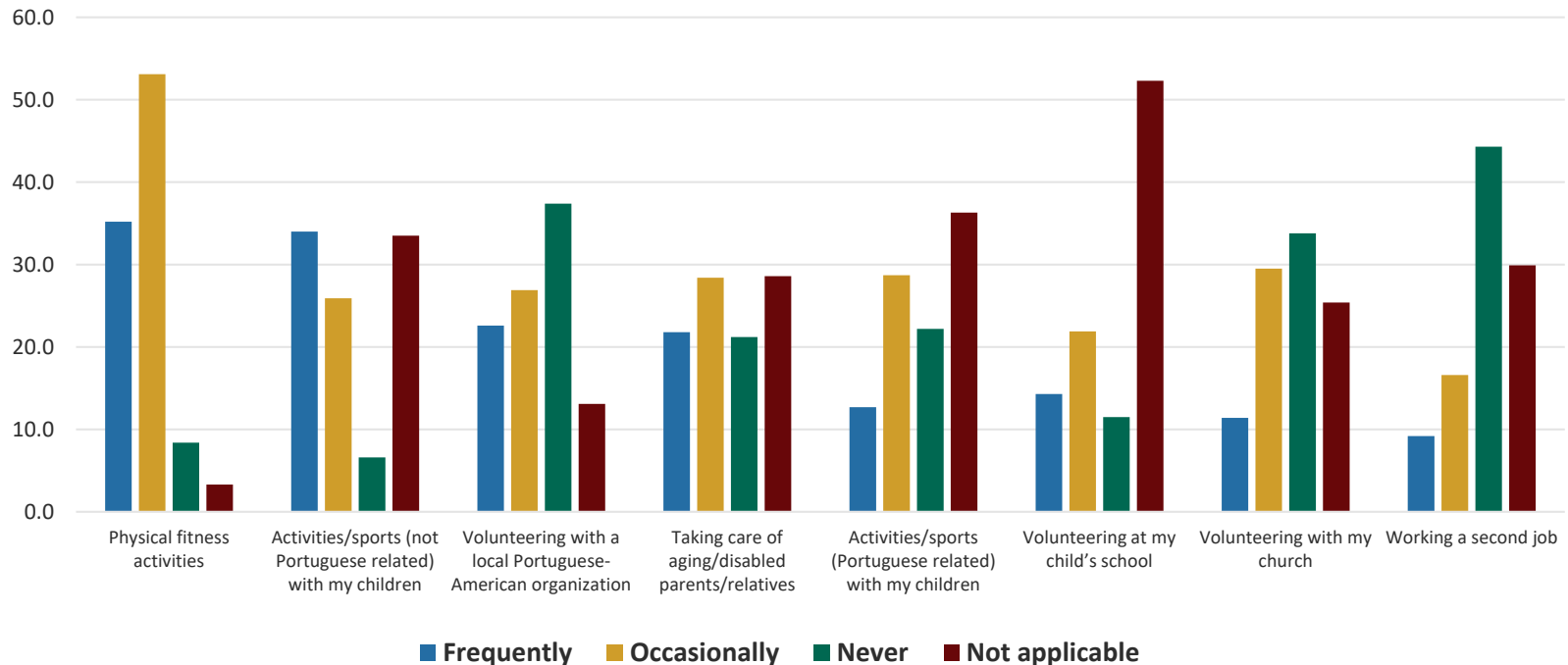


The social and political concerns of respondents are similar to those of Americans in general. According to a recent Gallup poll, the major non-economic concern of Americans is “dissatisfaction with government/poor leadership” (see “Most Important Problem,” <http://news.gallup.com/poll/1675/most-important-problem.aspx>).

Additional Concerns Indicated by Respondents

- Current administration/Trump
- Congress/detachment of the political class from the people/need to rise above the parties
- Climate change/environmental problems
- Social inequality/racism/discrimination/sexism/violence against women/LGBT rights
- Guns/crime
- Drug epidemic, especially among the youth
- Portuguese having a lack of a voice in US society
- Decline of Portuguese communities
- Housing prices/no longer affordable in some traditional Portuguese communities
- Automation in the economy
- How Portuguese are labeled in the Census forms/having a category in the Census for the Portuguese
- Lack of access to Portuguese Embassy/Consulates in the US
- Bureaucracy in Portugal
- How Portuguese Americans are viewed in Portugal
- Others

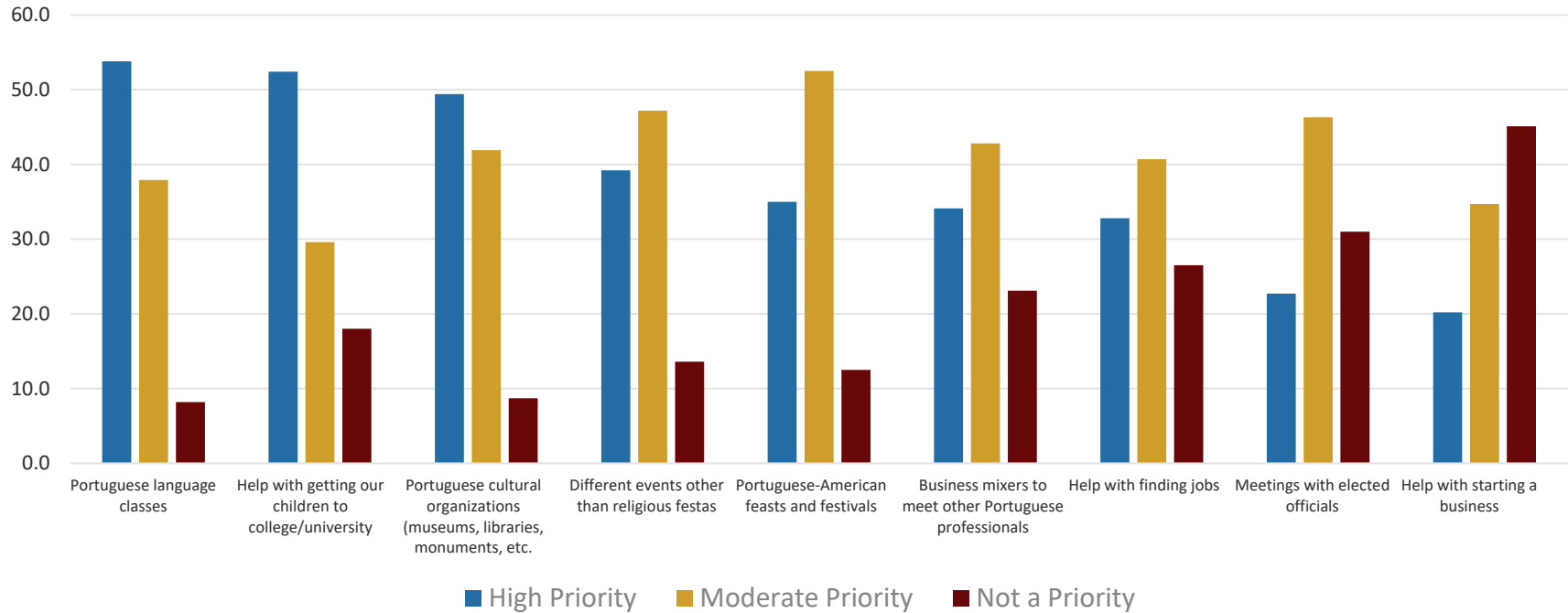
How Often Do You Engage in the Following Activities outside of Work?



Other Activities in Which Respondents Engage

- Since several of the respondents do not have young children, the questions related to activities with children did not apply to them.
- Respondents indicated the following additional activities:
 - Travel
 - Volunteering with organizations other than those specified in the question (ranging from charities and social concerns, to children and women's issues)
 - Genealogy
 - Hobbies/reading/research/arts
 - Socializing with friends
 - Cultural activities, both Portuguese and non-Portuguese related
 - Others

Where Would You like to See More Investment of Time and Money in Our Portuguese Communities?



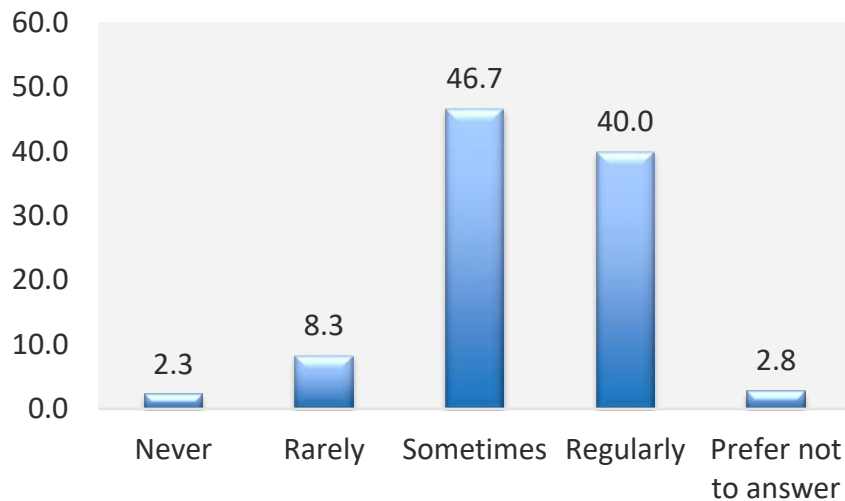
The respondents prioritize socio-cultural concerns to a higher extent than they do economic issues.

Other Priorities Indicated by Respondents

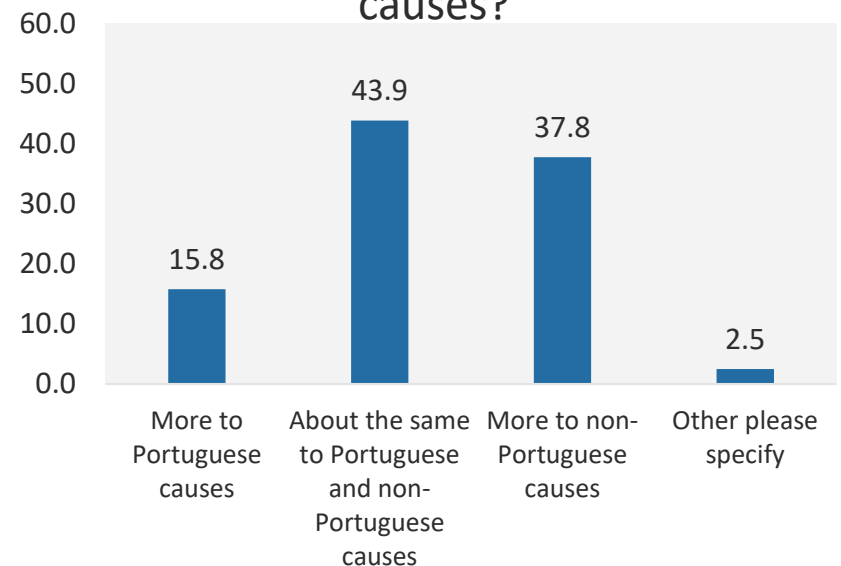
- Getting Lusophones elected – through both political parties
- Educating the youth about politics
- Making travel to the Azores easier
- Bring different communities together
- Bringing in the youth
- Facilitating cultural and academic exchanges with Portugal
- Scholarships for learning Portuguese/teaching Portuguese and Portuguese-American history
- Social services in Portuguese
- Promoting education
- Mentoring for Portuguese-American youth
- Bringing Portuguese things to areas where there are no established Portuguese communities
- Others

Donations and Charitable Giving

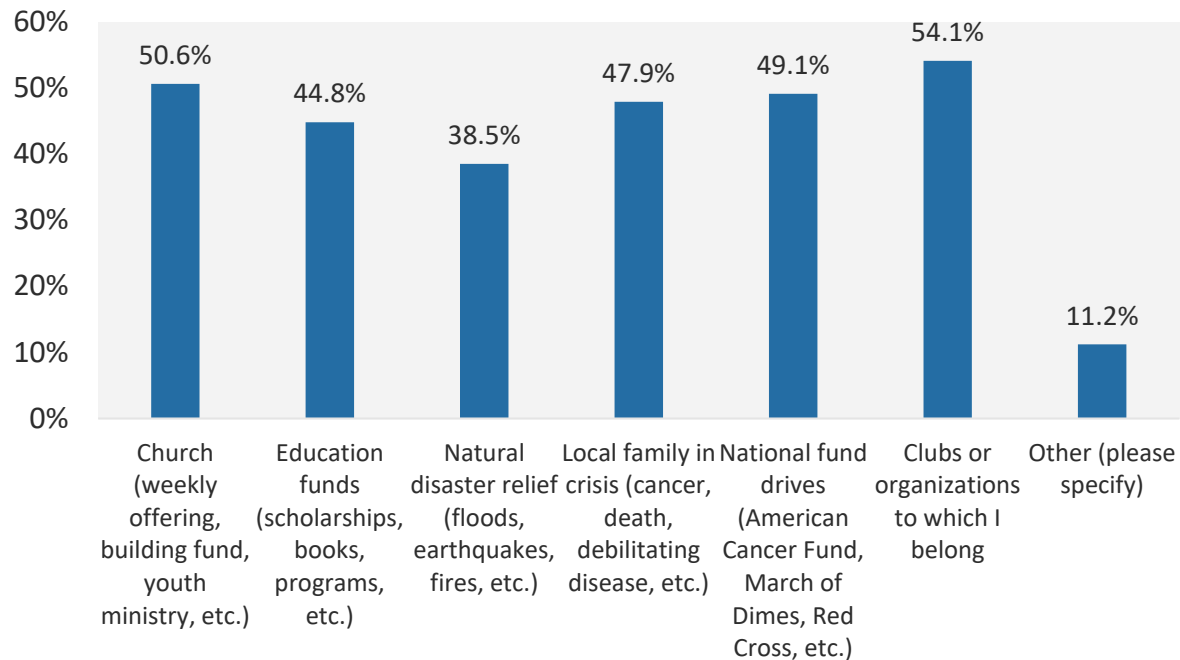
Do you tend to donate money to charitable or cultural causes?



Do you give to Portuguese causes more than non-Portuguese causes?



To which Causes or Organizations do you Tend to Contribute Money?



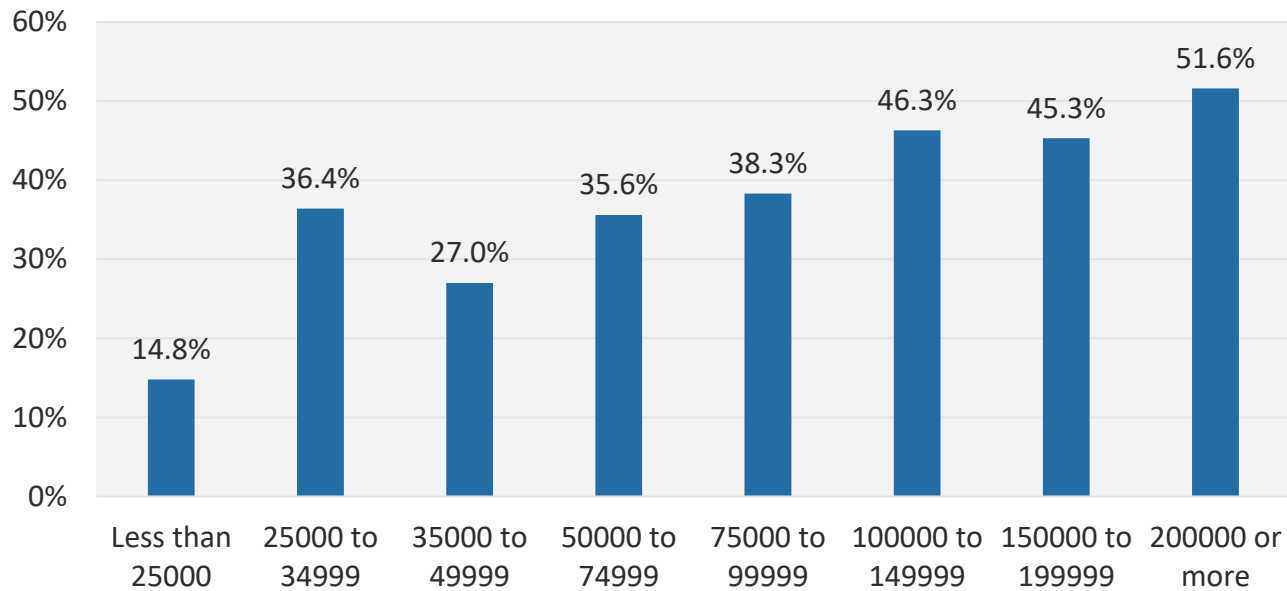
Other causes:

- Animal care
- Cultural organizations
- Environmental groups
- Homelessness/food pantries
- Political causes
- Veteran programs
- Others

The causes to which our respondents give are similar to those to which other Americans donate (see “Giving USA 2015 Press Release,” The Giving Institute. Web).

Giving by Income Level

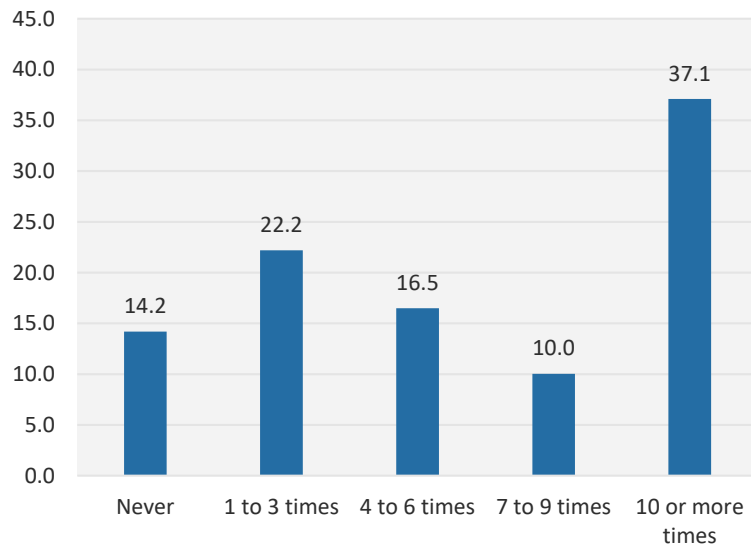
Percent of respondents who give regularly by income level



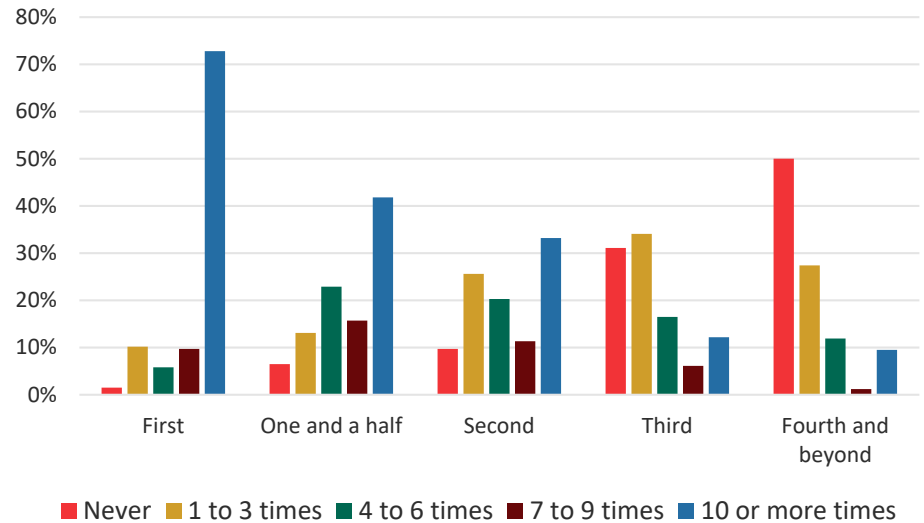
Respondents from the three highest income levels are more likely to make donations on a regular basis than those at the lower income levels. For more information on the complex relationship between income and giving, see “Charitable Giving in America: Some Facts and Figures.” National Center for Charitable Statistics. Web.

Visits to Portugal

Number of visits to Portugal

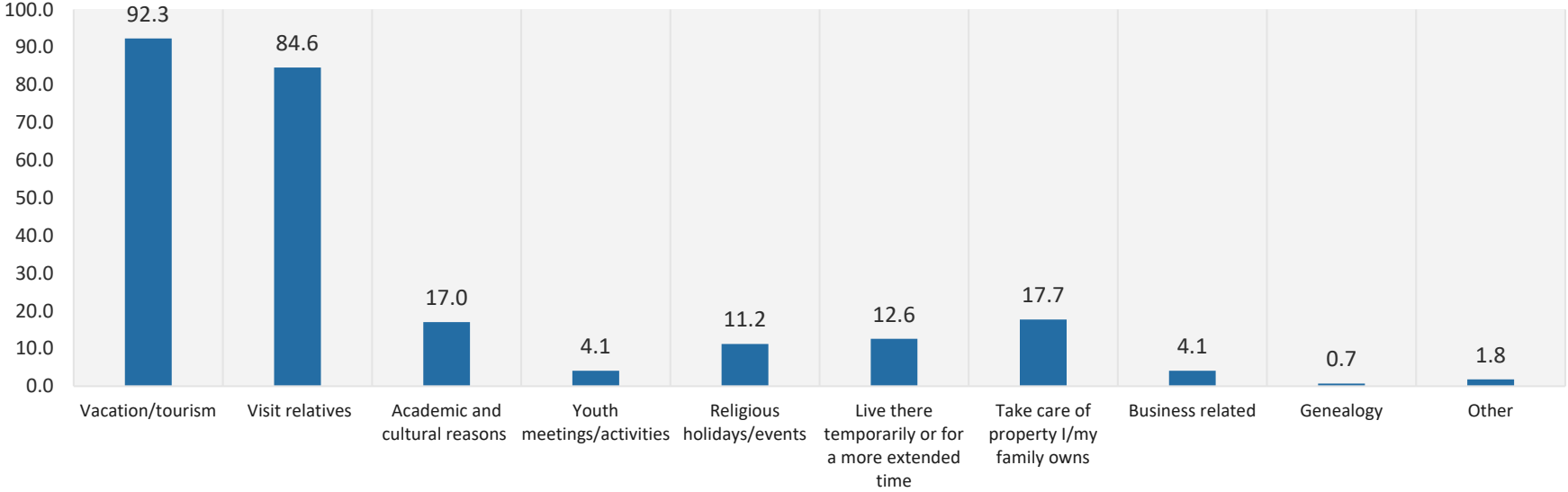


Frequency of visits to Portugal by generation



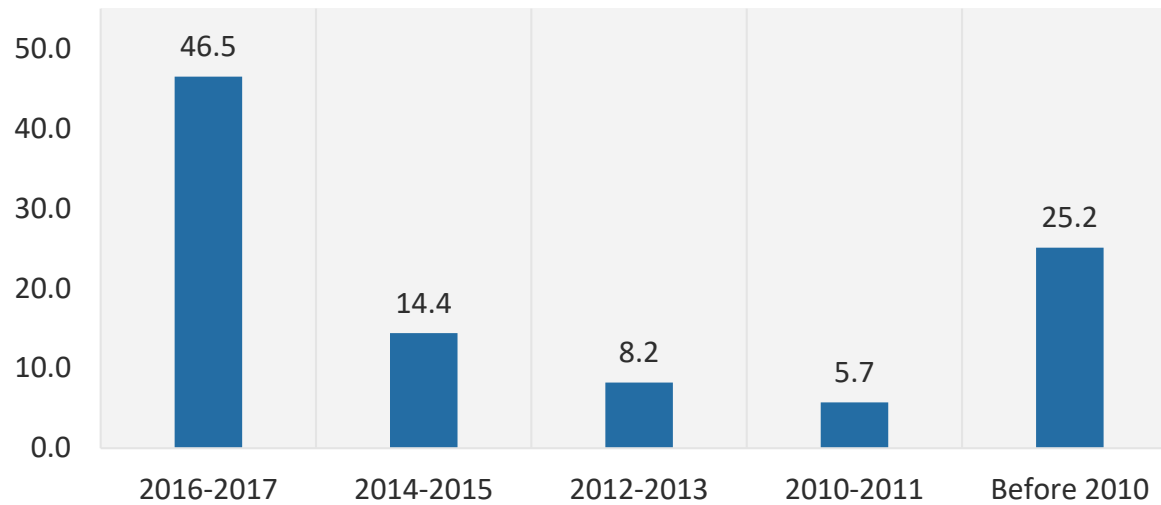
The steep decline in visits to Portugal from the first to the subsequent generations, suggests that travel to Portugal, among the respondents, may still be, to a large extent, a “tourism of saudade.” Nevertheless, as the next slide shows, substantial numbers of respondents travel to Portugal for different reasons, including regular tourism among the American-born generations.

Reasons for Travel to Portugal



Time of Last Visit

When was your last visit?

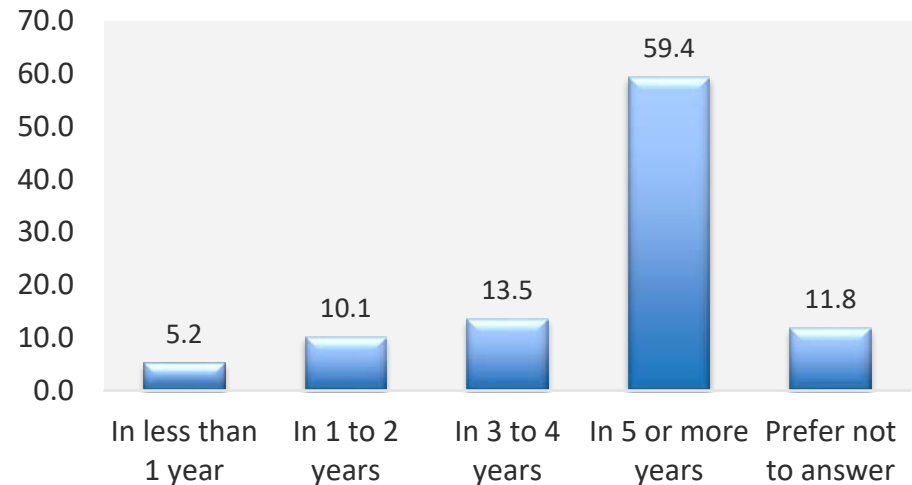


Over 46% of the respondents who have travelled to Portugal did so in the last year.

Intention to Buy Property in Portugal

- 341 respondents indicated that they plan to purchase property in Portugal.
- Others added that they already owned property in Portugal.

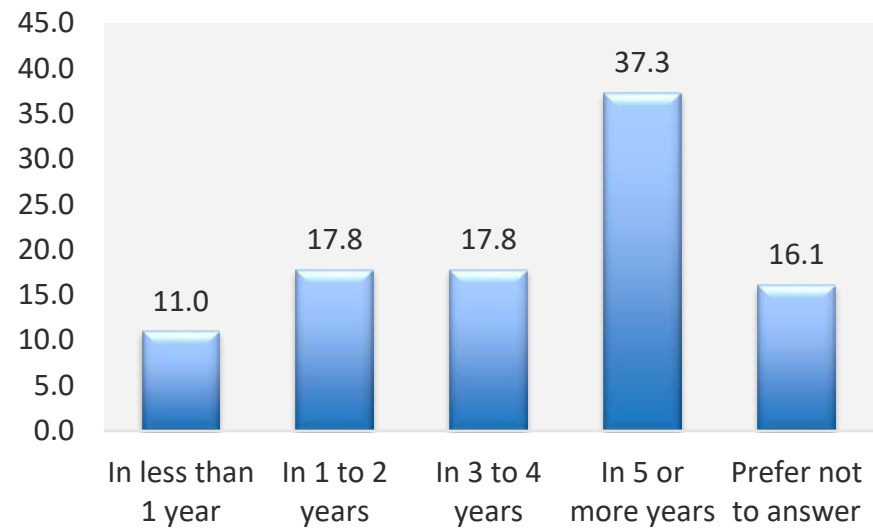
When do you intend to buy property in Portugal?



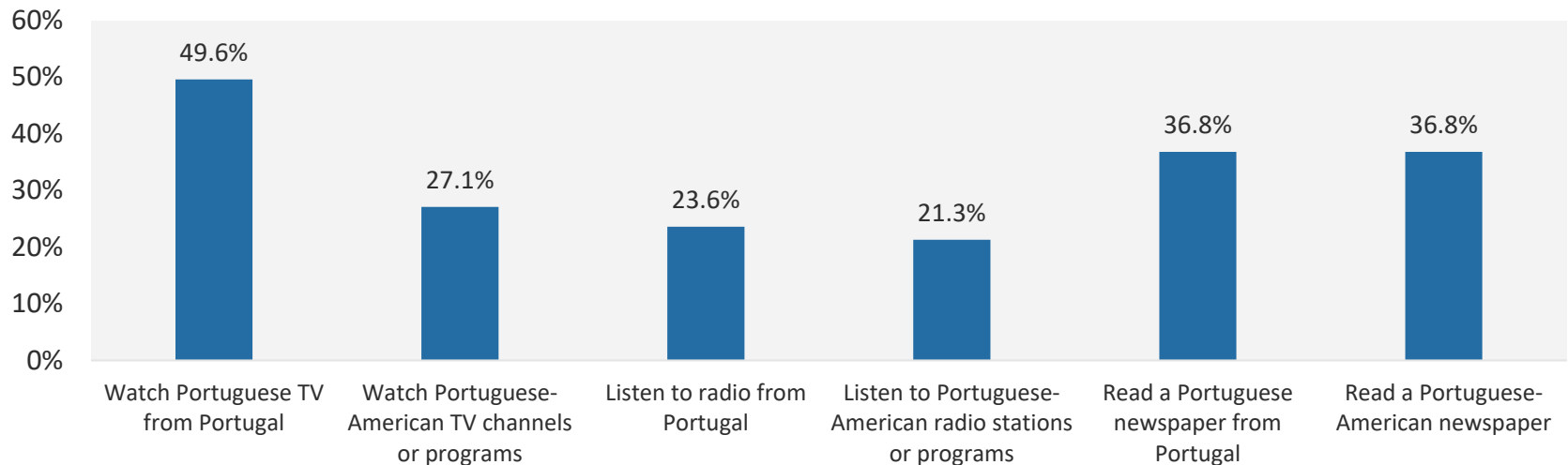
Investments in Portugal

- 110 respondents said they intended to make investments in Portugal
- Others already have businesses there.

When do you plan to invest in Portugal?

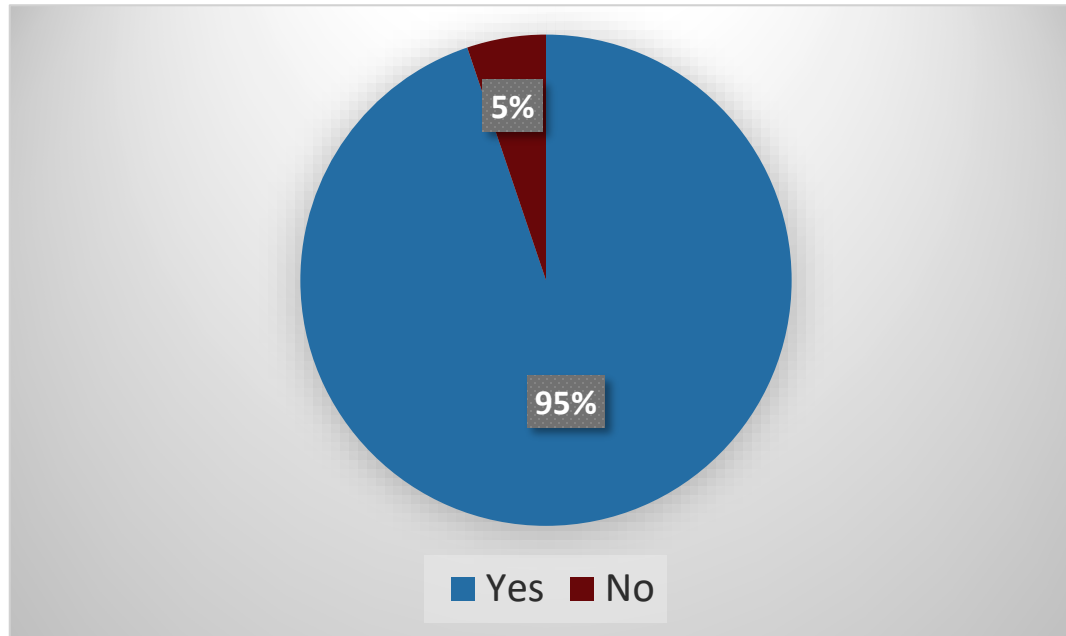


Consumption of Portuguese and Portuguese-American Media

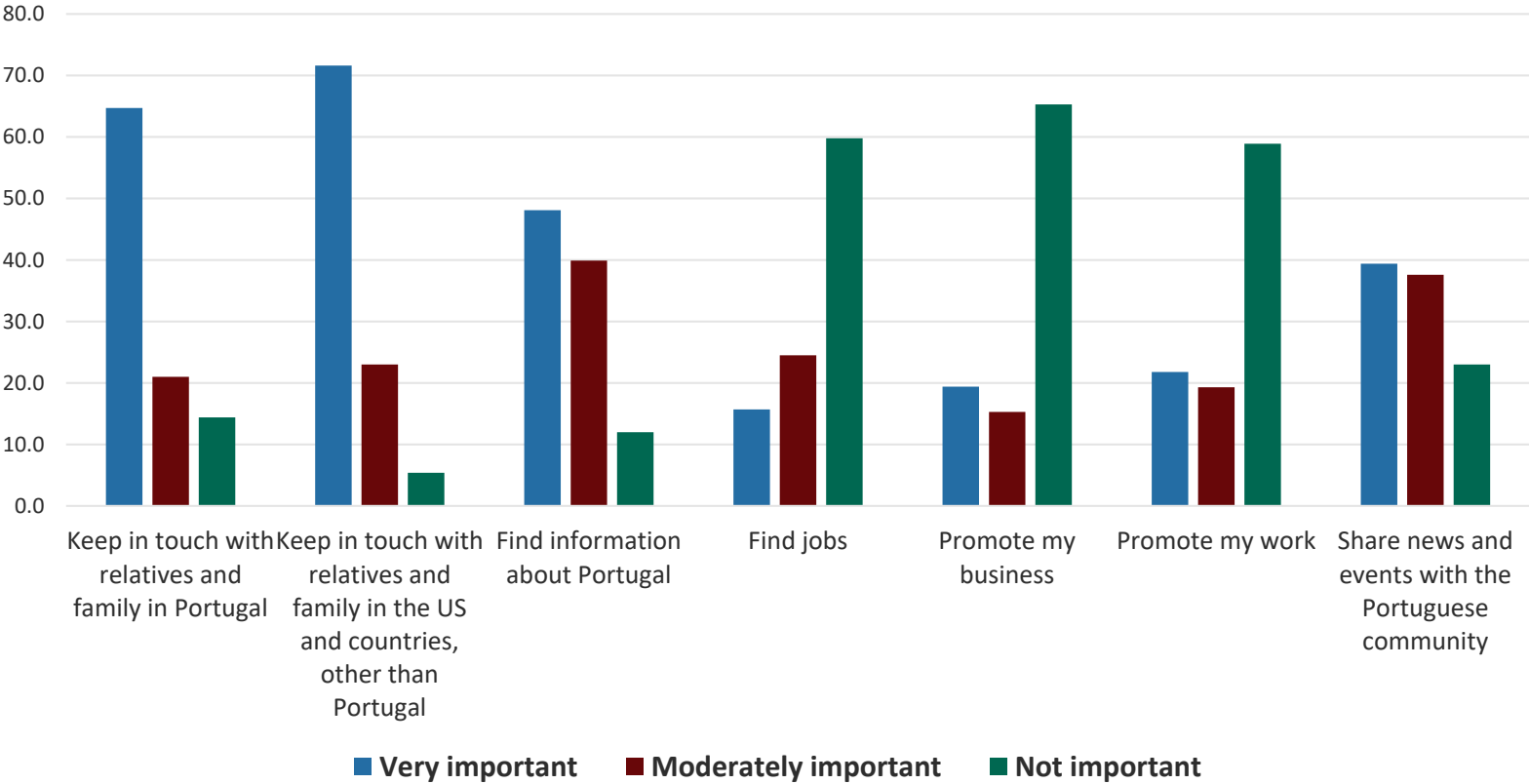


Television from Portugal is viewed to a higher extent than Portuguese-American TV channels. This is perhaps because the latter are local, and respondents have no access to them. Radio consumption is lower than TV and newspaper consumption. The level of consumption of newspapers is the same for both Portuguese and Portuguese-American newspapers.

Are You Connected to Social Media?

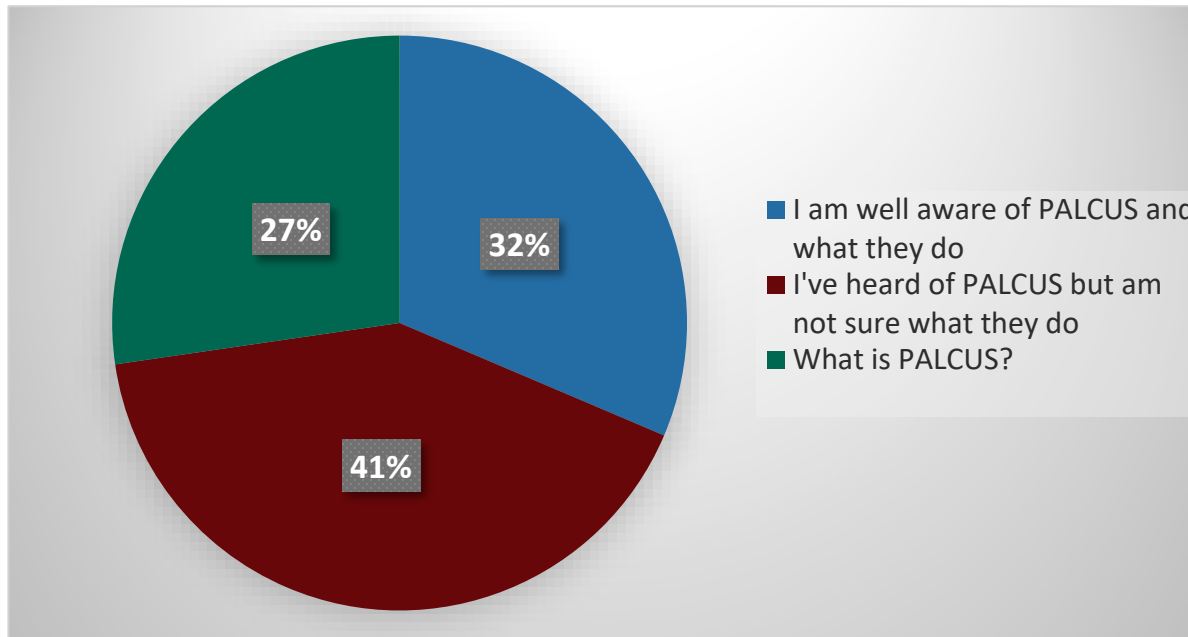


Purposes of Social Media Use

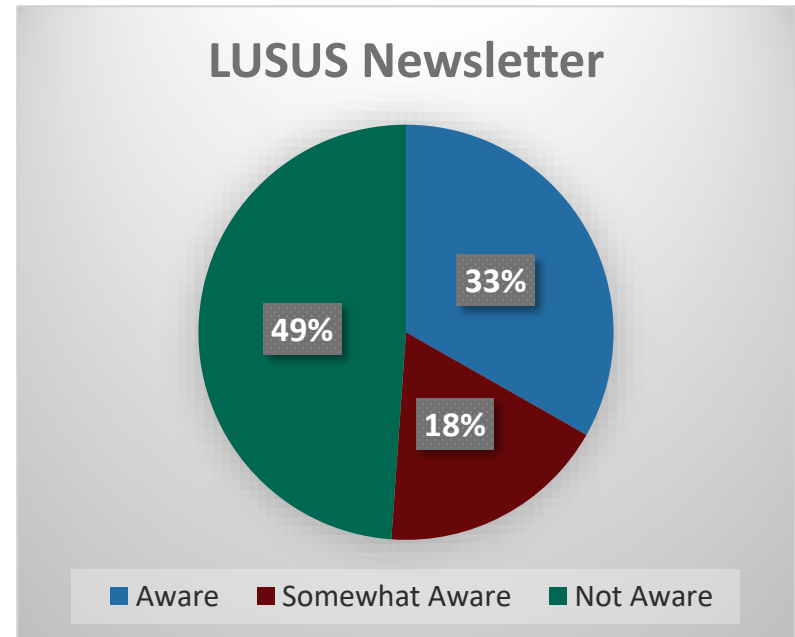
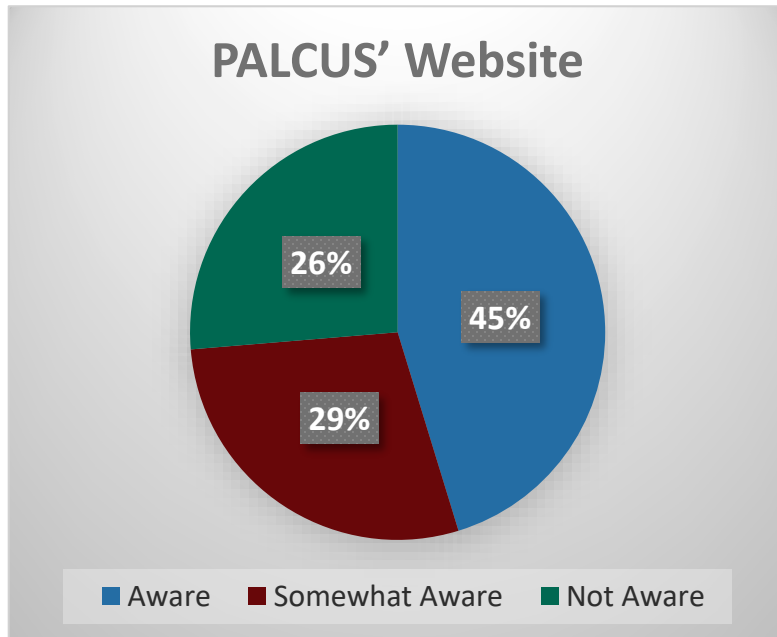


Other purposes include genealogical research.

Level of Awareness of PALCUS

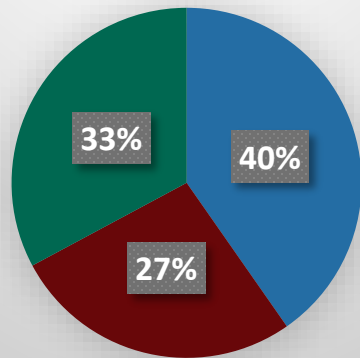


Level of Awareness of PALCUS Programs Website & Newsletter



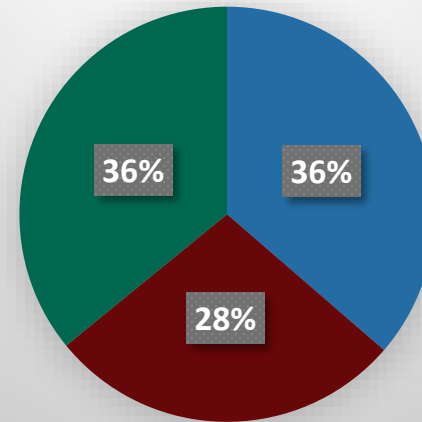
Level of Awareness of PALCUS Programs Gala & Scholarship

Annual Leadership Awards Gala



■ Aware ■ Somewhat Aware ■ Not Aware

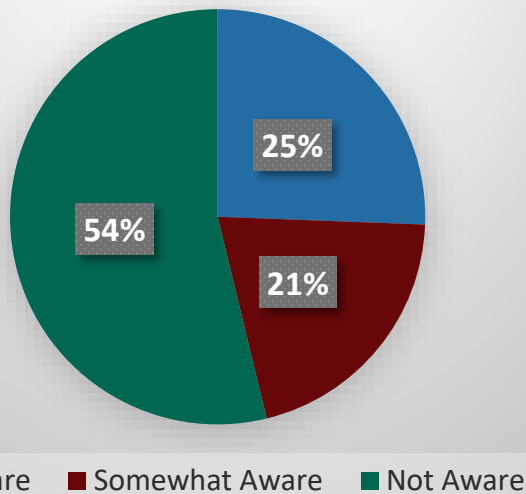
Scholarship Fund



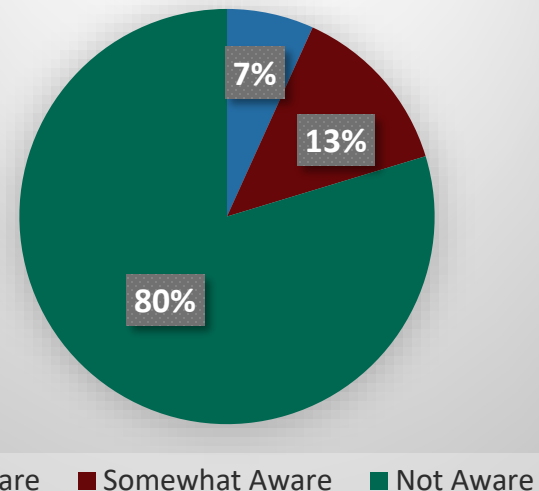
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Level of Awareness of PALCUS Programs Internship & Mentoring

Internship Program

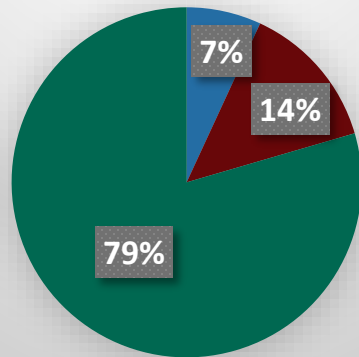


Online Mentoring Program



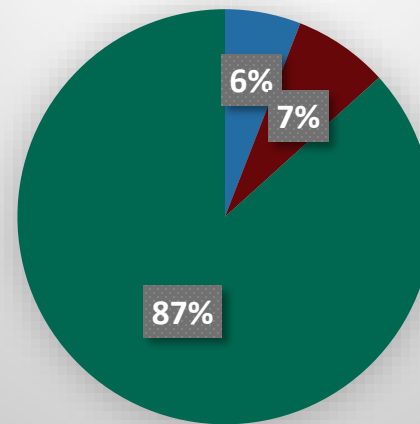
Level of Awareness of PALCUS Programs Student & Gateway

Student Exchange Partnership with MultiWay



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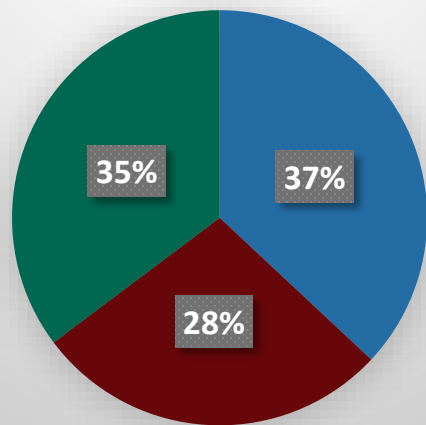
The Gateway



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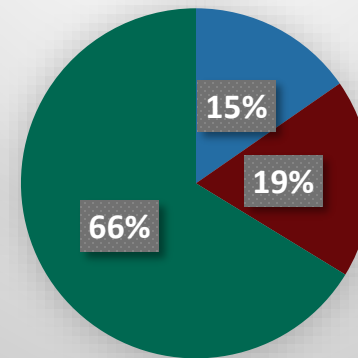
Level of Awareness of PALCUS Programs Facebook & Jobs Page

PALCUS Facebook Page



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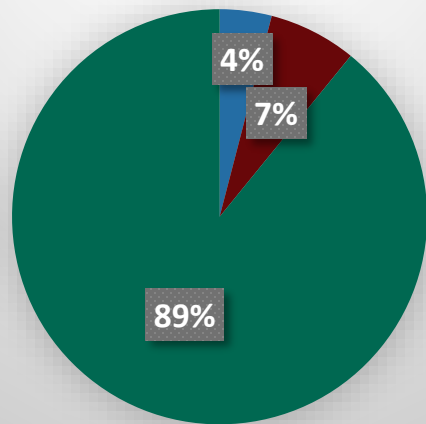
Jobs for Portuguese Speakers Facebook Page



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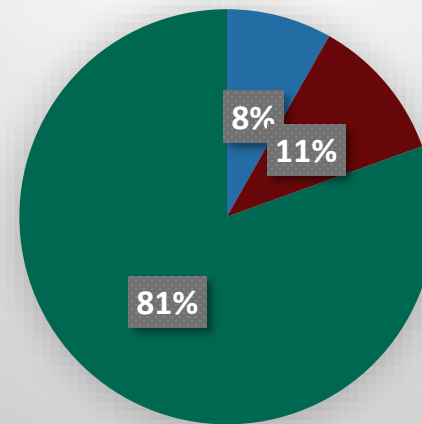
Level of Awareness of PALCUS Programs Adopt a School & Webinars

Adopt a School Program



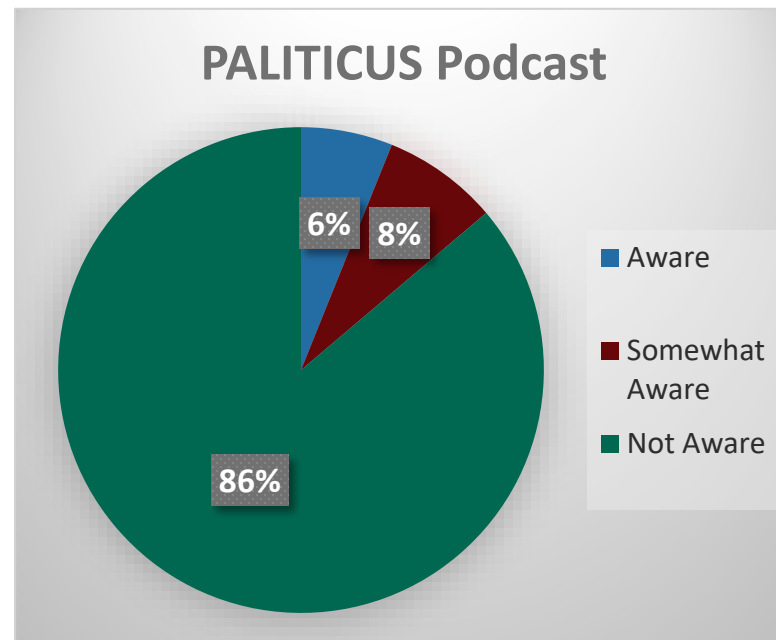
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FYI Webinar Series

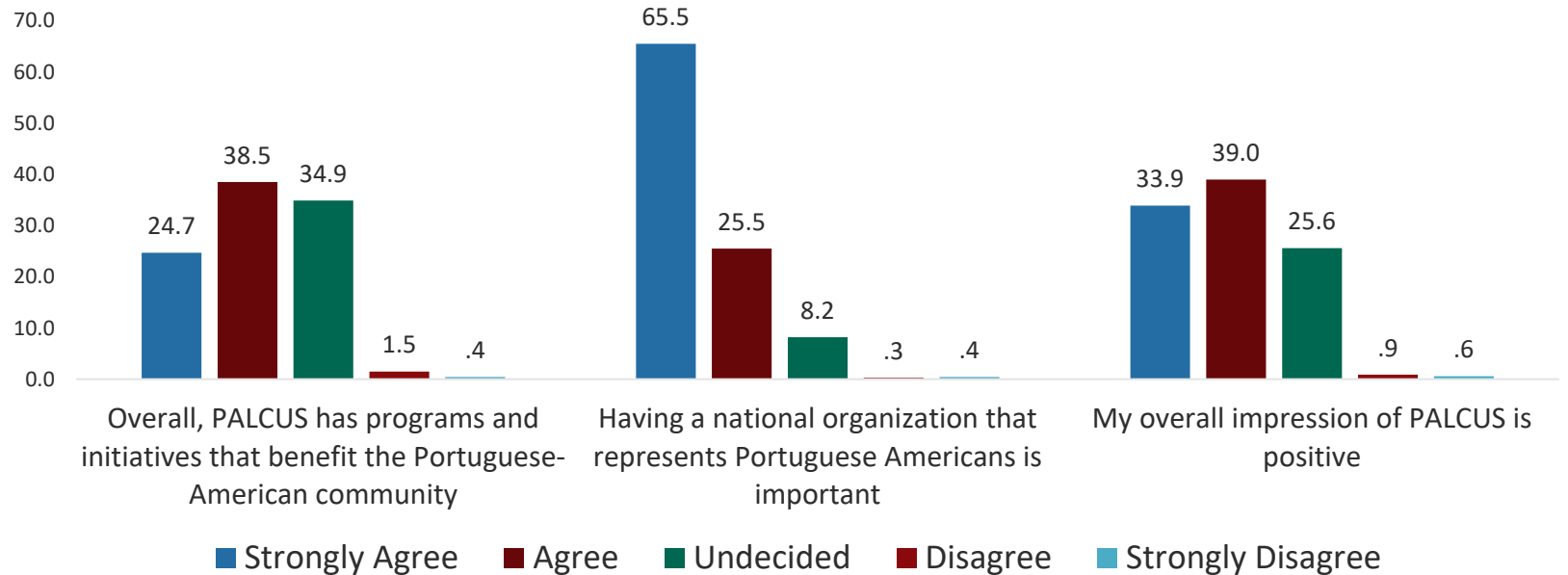


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Level of Awareness of PALCUS Programs Podcast

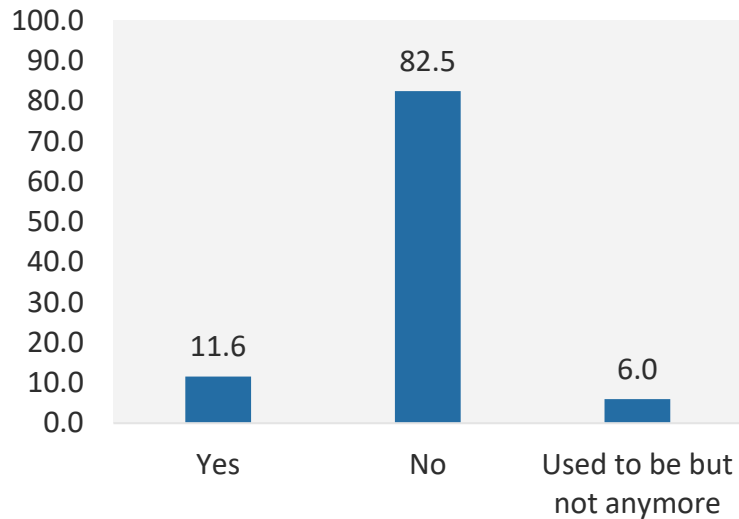


Level of Agreement with the Following Statements

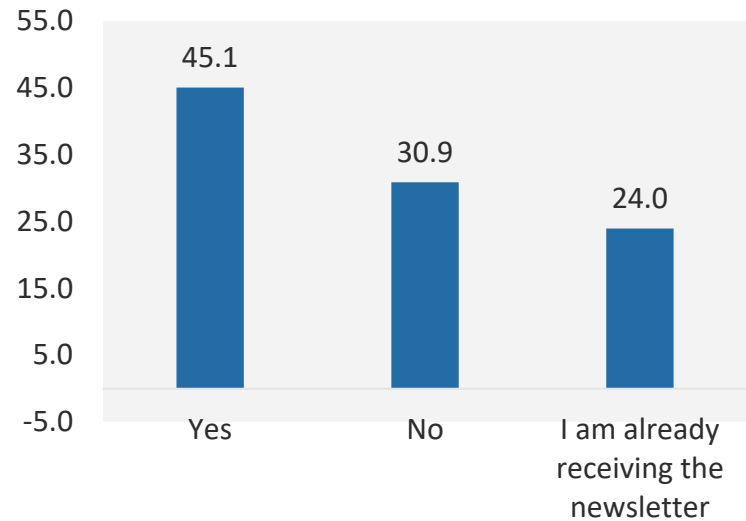


PALCUS Membership and Newsletter

Are you a member of PALCUS?



Are you interested in signing up for PALCUS' newsletter?



Concluding Remarks

- The PALCUS Index survey and the American Community Survey (ACS) indicate that Portuguese Americans are linguistically and socioeconomically well integrated into American society.
- Both sources of data show that people of Portuguese descent remain to a large extent concentrated in areas of Portuguese spatial concentration in the US. Studies have shown that this pattern of settlement is common as well among other immigrant groups in America (see, for example, Portes and Rumbaut. *Immigrant America: A Portrait*, 3rd ed., University of California Press, 2006).
- Politically, Portuguese Americans are also well integrated. Both the PALCUS survey and the ACS show that Portuguese immigrants have high rates of US citizenship. Additionally, the PALCUS survey shows that the respondents have high levels of voter turnout as well as other forms of political participation. The number of Portuguese-American elected and appointed officials continues to grow in America.

Concluding Remarks, Cont.

- As an established and socioeconomically integrated group in the United States, the respondents' daily existence and major economic and political concerns – from the high cost of education and access to medical care to our political leadership and the possibility the US will enter a war – are to a large extent similar to those of other Americans.
- However, for this group of respondents there are some challenges and priorities – more sociocultural than economic in nature – that are specific to our communities. This is evident in the responses to questions about challenges and priorities, in which respondents generally placed linguistic, cultural, and social capital concerns above other types of issues specific to our ethnic group.

Concluding Remarks, Cont.

- Of primary concern to respondents is the maintenance of our many Portuguese-American organizations as well as our sociocultural ethnic boundaries. That is, how do we maintain our organizations and our cultural distinctiveness within American society, when we are faced with sharp declines in immigration from Portugal and our American-born youth feel the strong pull of assimilation into the American mainstream?
- In this regard, Portuguese-American community leaders face poignant questions, among which:
 - How do we overcome divisions among Portuguese-American organizations, and how do we bring more people into these organizations? And, even more challenging, how do we bring in our youth and pass the leadership torch to the next generation? In order to attract youth, do we allow them to Americanize our organizations and organizational life or do we demand that they keep our traditions? Can we reach a compromise between these two options?
 - How do we maintain the next generations interested in their cultural heritage and their ancestral language? And in terms of Portuguese culture, which should we transmit to our youth, traditional or contemporary Portuguese culture or a mix of both?

Concluding Remarks, Cont.

- Congruent with the prioritization of cultural concerns, of highest importance among respondents is the transmission of the Portuguese language across the generations. The reproduction of Portuguese cultural practices as well as ties to Portugal also ranked high among the respondents in terms of in-group priorities. In relation to these challenges and priorities, we highlight the following issues:
 1. As studies have shown, the maintenance of the ancestral language across the generations is extremely difficult, if not an uphill battle. Portuguese Americans and various institutions in Portugal have expended effort and resources in this endeavor, but perhaps more needs to be done. The learning of the Portuguese language is enhanced by travel and study in Portugal, and taking our youth to the old country ought to be considered a priority.
 2. We should also strive to intensify the teaching of Portuguese language, history, and culture in our community and parochial schools as well as American official schools. In order to cement our imprint in the fabric of American society, we should create additional Portuguese cultural interactive centers in communities and institutions of higher learning.

Concluding Remarks, Cont.

3. Of less difficulty has been the maintenance of ties to Portugal, as evidenced by the high number of visits respondents have made to the old country as well as the consumption of Portuguese media in the US. Additionally, social media has permitted easy access to information about Portugal and communication with relatives and friends in the old country. However, given that the number of visits to Portugal declines sharply from generation to generation, it would be important to promote Portugal as a destination for the American-born generations.
4. A significant number of respondents already own property or plan to buy property in Portugal. Others already have businesses in Portugal or travel there because of business reasons. Still others intend to invest in Portugal in the future. The facilitation of travel, along with economic, scientific, and technological interchanges with Portugal, ought to be a priority for our community, its stakeholders, and political and economic entities in Portugal. An inventory of Portuguese-American business needs to be assembled so as to enable a sense of shared interest and community among economic leaders across the continents.
5. There is a tremendous deficit in the participation of Portuguese Americans who hold Portuguese citizenship in elections in Portugal. Before action can be taken to remedy this deficit, a study of why Portuguese Americans fail to vote in Portuguese elections – with the individual as the unit of analysis – should be carried out.

Concluding Remarks, Cont.

- Last, but not least, there is a considerable amount of support among respondents for the existence of an organization that represents the interests of Portuguese Americans at the national level. PALCUS will continue to endeavor in order to fulfill its mission as a national voice for Portuguese Americans, as well as promote US/Portugal relations.

THANK YOU!
MUITO OBRIGADA!

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