



2020 LDC U.S. Latino GDP Report

Quantifying the New American Economy



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LDC U.S. Latino GDP Report, 2020

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CENTER FOR ECONOMIC RESEARCH
& FORECASTING

2020 LDC U.S. Latino GDP Report: Quantifying the New American Economy

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CERF is a nationally recognized economic forecasting center, which provides county, state and national economic forecasts and custom economic analysis for government, business and nonprofit organizations. CERF economists Matthew Fienup and Dan Hamilton are members of the Wall Street Journal Economic Forecasting Survey, the National Association of Business Economics (NABE) Economic Outlook and Economic Policy surveys and the Zillow Home Price Expectations Survey (formerly Case-Schiller). In 2016, CERF was awarded second prize in the annual NABE Economic Outlook award, for the most accurate quarterly U.S. economic forecast among 80 professional forecasting centers. CERF was the recipient of a 2019 Crystal Ball Award for the Zillow Home Price Expectations Survey. CERF's U.S. home price forecast received multiple top-5 rankings among the more than 100 forecasts included in the survey. CERF is housed at California Lutheran University, a federally designated Hispanic Serving Institution.

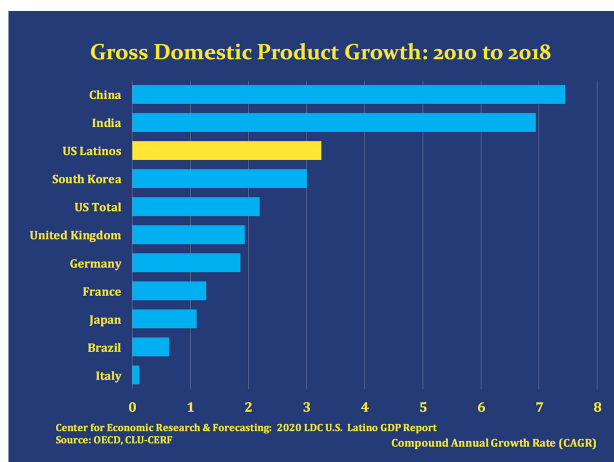
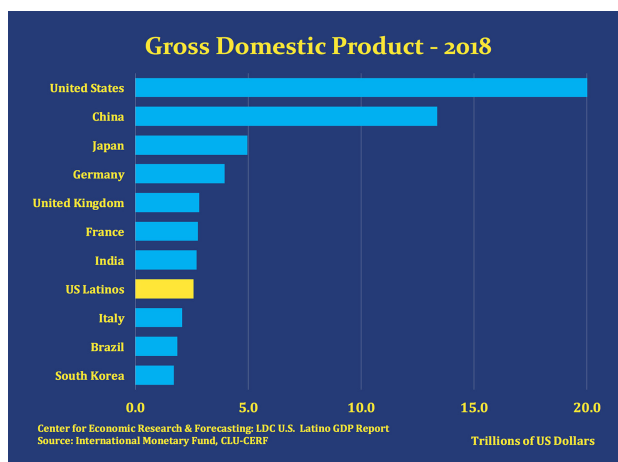
Center for the Study of Latino Health & Culture (CESLAC)

Since 1992, CESLAC has provided cutting-edge research, education and public information about Latinos, their health and their impact on California's economy and society. CESLAC is a resource for community members, business leaders and policy makers who want to gain insightful research and information about Latinos. It offers unparalleled insight into Latino issues through an approach that combines cultural research, demographic trends and historical perspective. In addition, it has helped the University of California meet its public service goal by increasing the effectiveness of their outreach to the Latino community.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The 2020 LDC U.S. Latino GDP Report seeks to provide a factual view of the large and rapidly growing economic contribution of Latinos living in the United States. We estimate the U.S. Latino GDP based on a detailed, bottom-up construction which leverages publicly available data from major U.S. agencies. The most recent year for which the core building block is available is 2018. Thus, this year’s report provides a snapshot of the total economic contribution of U.S. Latinos in that year.

As a summary statistic for the economic performance of Latinos in the United States, the 2018 Latino GDP is breath-taking. The total economic output (or GDP) of Latinos in the United States was \$2.6 trillion in 2018, up from \$2.3 trillion in 2017, and \$1.7 trillion in 2010. If Latinos living in the United States were an independent country, the U.S. Latino GDP would be the eighth largest GDP in the world. The Latino GDP is larger even than the GDPs of Italy, Brazil or South Korea.

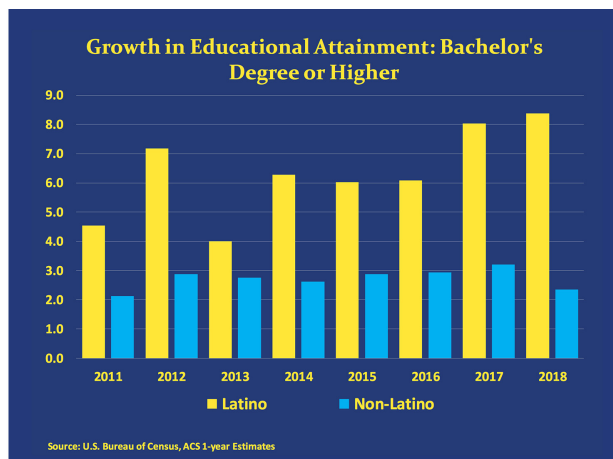
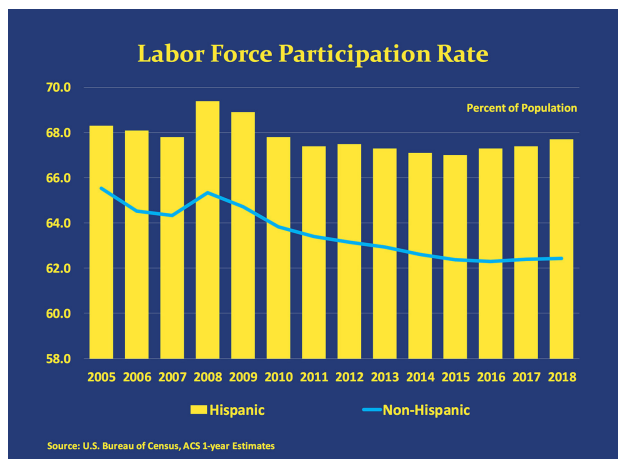


While impressive for its size, the U.S. Latino GDP is most noteworthy for its extraordinary growth rate. Among the world’s 10 largest GDPs in 2018, the Latino GDP was the single fastest growing. Latino real GDP grew 21 percent faster than India’s and 30 percent faster than China’s. Over the entire period from 2010 to 2018, the Latino GDP is the third fastest growing, while the broader U.S. economy ranks fifth.

The economic contribution of Latinos is a tremendous engine of economic growth within the United States. Latino GDP grew 72 percent faster than non-Latino GDP from 2010 to 2018 and nearly 350 percent faster from 2017 to 2018.

The single largest driver of rapid Latino GDP growth since 2010 is personal consumption. From 2010 to 2018, Latino real consumption grew 133 percent faster than non-Latino consumption. This dramatic increase is driven by large gains in personal income, which naturally flow from Latinos’ rapid gains in educational attainment and strong labor force participation. Whereas the U.S. had average wage and salary growth of just 5.1 percent over the previous five years, wage and salary growth for Latinos averaged 8.6 percent. From 2010 to 2018, growth in the number of people with a bachelor’s degree or higher was 2.6 times more rapid for Latinos than Non-Latinos. And Latino

labor force participation in 2018 was 67.7 percent, more than five percentage points higher than non-Latino.



We note again this year that the importance of labor force growth cannot be overstated. According to Federal Reserve economists, the number of people retiring in the U.S. is forecasted to increase substantially over the next two years, peaking in 2022 at close to 350,000 mostly non-Latino Baby-Boomers retiring each month.

This dangerous shortage of workers is a demographic crisis which threatens the country's ability to maintain even modest economic growth. Fortunately, Latinos are already well on their way to rescuing the U.S. from this demographic time bomb, adding substantial numbers to the critical category of working age adults. Despite being only 18.3 percent of the U.S. population, Latinos are responsible for 78 percent of the growth of the U.S. labor force since the Great Recession.

Latinos provide a very large and positive demographic punch through both the addition of workers and the formation of households. The number of Latino households grew 23.2 percent from 2010-18, while the number of Non-Latino households grew just 3.8 percent. This is especially astounding given that average Latino household size is also much larger. A healthy rate of household formation is vital to economic growth, as new households increase current and future economic activity.

The family values, hard work and persistence of U.S. Latinos are not only an engine of economic growth, they are a bright spot during an extraordinary year of economic upheaval. Early evidence from the coronavirus recession of 2020 indicate that Latinos will be a driver of economic recovery. From April to June, as government-mandated closures were beginning to lift, Latino Labor Force Participation soared at a rate more double the rate of Non-Latinos. Using the Financial Crisis and Great Recession as a reference point, we expect the gap between Latino and Non-Latino Labor Force Participation to widen further during the recovery

Latinos are one of the economy's biggest growth engines, and the pandemic is making this even more true than ever.

FOREWORD

The World's 8th Largest Economy Powering Through

Covid-19 pandemic. Over-flowing hospitals. Economic shutdown. Rocketing unemployment. Business closures. Truly, 2020 has been a time that has tried our souls.

In our 2019 Latino GDP Report, we detailed the values that created the Latino GDP: hard work, family values, entrepreneurship, healthy habits, self-reliance, citizenship, and patriotism. Noting that these are uniquely American values, we described the 60 million Latinos living and working in the U.S. as “a most American group.”

The trials of the past six months bring to mind another American value: perseverance. From Commodore Perry in 1813 (“Don’t give up the ship”) to the Battle of the Bulge in 1944, Americans refuse to give up.

Likewise, Latinos – a most American group – have never given up in their rise to create the world’s 8th largest economy. For 80 years, through recessions, wars and civil upheavals, Latinos have never given up. Early indications are that Latinos will not give up on growing one of the world’s largest economies despite the country’s year of misery in 2020. Latino perseverance will be a strength for the nation.

Recessions and Hard Work

Since 1940, this country has experienced at least nine recessions, from 1948/49 to the pandemic recession of 2020. During those same 80 years, Latinos in the United States have consistently had the highest rate of labor force participation of any demographic group. Since the recession of 2007-09, U.S. Latino labor force participation has risen, while non-Latino has actually dropped. The years of the Financial Crisis and Great Recession are especially instructive. During 2009 and 2010, the size of the U.S. labor force would have shrunk were it not for the extraordinary contribution of Latinos—Latinos added nearly 1.5 million workers over those two years. Consider that over 2009 and 2010, the U.S. labor force contracted by just over 300,000 workers but would have contracted by a total of 1.8 million if not for Latino labor force growth. The role of Latino workers during the pandemic recovery will surely prove just as critical.

Wars and Family Values

Families are disrupted during wars, from World War II to the War in Afghanistan. Through this 80-year period, Latinos have consistently been the most likely to form households consisting of couples with children. And the strength of trans-national Latino family bonds can be seen in the profile of *remesas* (remittances) to families in Mexico. While many analysts predicted that remittances would virtually cease with the shock of March 2020, the opposite occurred. During the brutal month of March, remittances to Mexico increased sharply to more than four billion dollars, the highest level in over 25 years and have since leveled tapered off at the highest sustained level in that time. In 1995, remittances were just 200 million dollars per month. Now they are nearly twenty times that amount. Latino family values do not pause for pandemics or for anything else.

Civil Upheaval and Entrepreneurship

Post-World War II America has been shaken by many civil upheavals. Latinos have persevered through each of these, even upheavals aimed directly at Latinos: the Zoot suit riots, Operation Wetback, English Only, Proposition 187 and, most recently, an administration in Washington D.C. seemingly committed to the criminalization of Latinos. Other upheavals have shaken all of society, including Latinos: Watts, Rodney King, 9/11 and now Black Lives Matter. Through all of this, Latinos have continued to grow, to create and to innovate, establishing an ever-growing number of new households and businesses. Most recently, between 2012 and 2017, the number of Latino-owned businesses grew three times faster than non-Latino businesses: 31.6 percent, compared to 9.3 percent. Look for new Latino-owned businesses to contribute mightily to growth during the Country's economic recovery.

We have already seen 80 years of perseverance, 80 years of powering through, by Latinos. It is already evident that the pandemic will be no different.

Many workers from the world's 8th largest economy are essential workers during the COVID-19 pandemic – in construction, transportation, food, healthcare and other industries. These essential workers have kept the economy functioning. Because these occupations cannot be done while sheltering at home, Latinos have been far more likely than other groups to be out in public and to be exposed to the coronavirus, more likely to become infected, more likely to be hospitalized and more likely to die. In other words, the higher Latino case and mortality rates from COVID-19 are, in large part, a result of the remarkable Latino work ethic noted in this report.

And that work ethic, along with Latinos' extraordinary family values, entrepreneurship, and perseverance, will lead the country out of the current crisis. As we contemplate the years ahead and chart a path to recovery from the pandemic and the most severe economic downturn in the U.S. since World War II, Latinos will be a driver of recovery. As they have been for decades.

The remarkable story of the U.S. Latino GDP is thus a story of hope. This hope is provided with assurance, as U.S. Latinos have shown economic vitality which simply powers through. These data are offered as a guide to one of America's true bright spots during trying times.

U.S. LATINO GDP REPORT

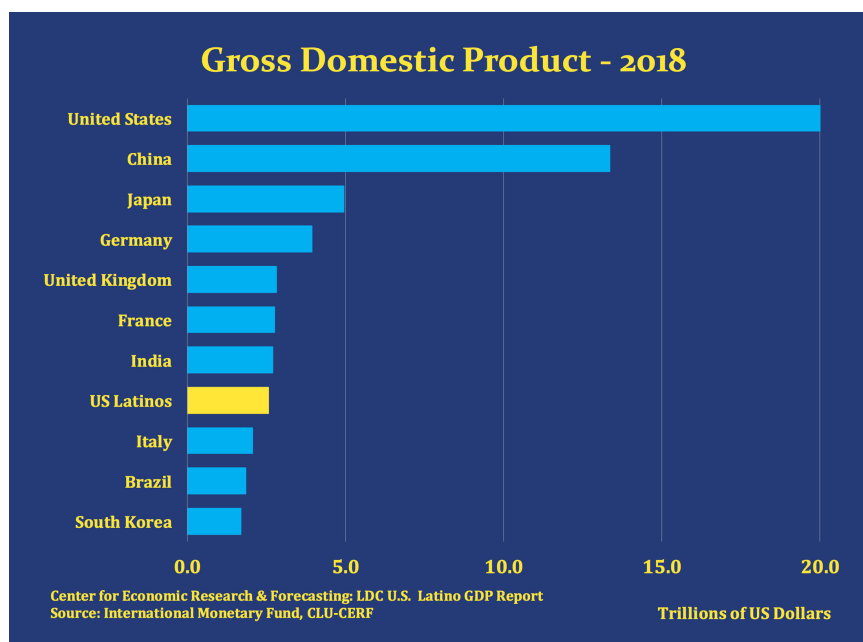
Latino Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

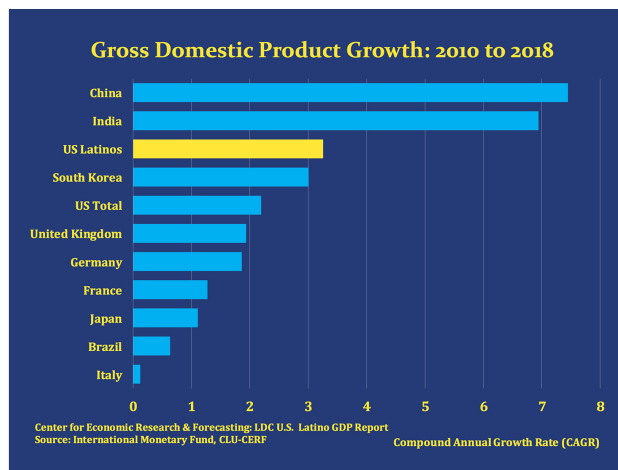
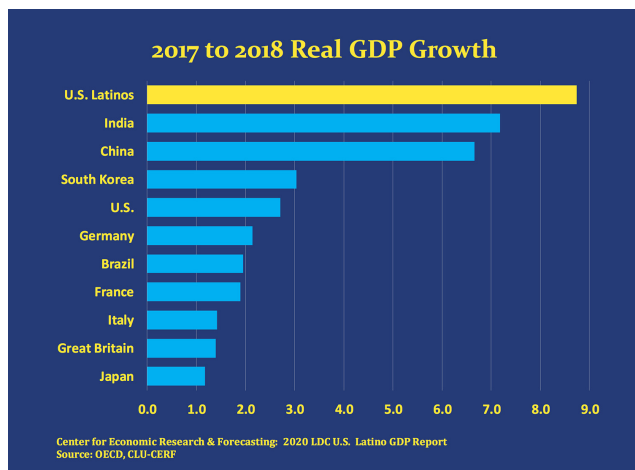
The LDC U.S. Latino GDP Report seeks to provide a factual view of the large and rapidly growing economic contribution of Latinos living in the United States. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is a broad measure of economic activity, representing the value of all finished goods and services produced within a geographic area in a given year. *GDP growth* is a near-universally accepted summary statistic for the performance of an economy.

We estimate the U.S. Latino GDP by first making Latino-specific calculations of major GDP components decomposed across more than 70 industrial sectors of economic activity. This is a detailed, bottom-up construction of the total economic impact of Latinos, one that relies on a broad and deep data program produced by the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA). The most recent year for which the BEA provides detailed Input-Output data is 2018. As such, this year’s report provides a snapshot of the total economic contribution of U.S. Latinos in that year. And what a year it was.

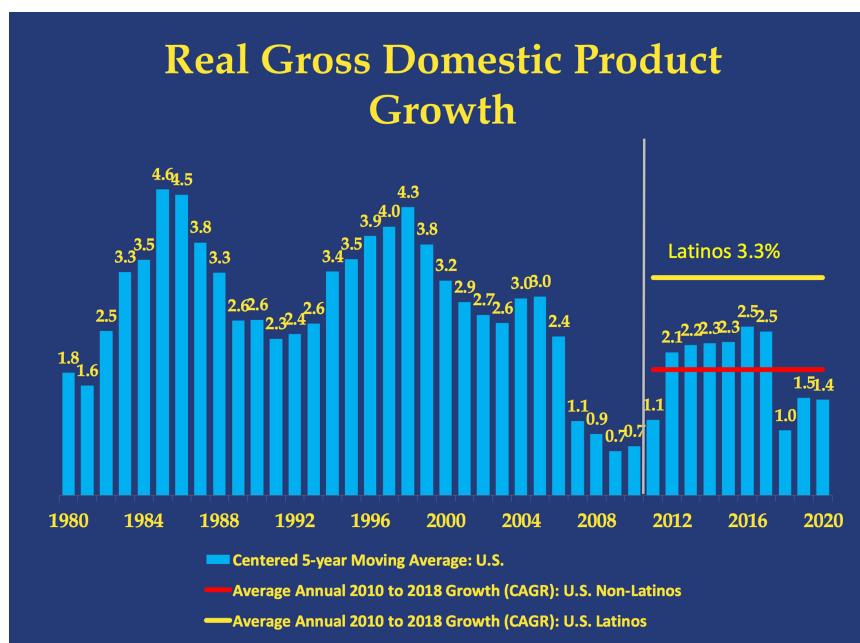
As a summary statistic for the performance of Latinos in the United States, the 2018 Latino GDP is breath-taking. The total economic output (or GDP) of Latinos in the United States was \$2.6 trillion in 2018, up from \$2.31 trillion in 2017, \$2.1 trillion in 2015 and \$1.7 trillion in 2010. Real U.S. Latino GDP grew 8.7 percent between 2017 and 2018, more than four and a half times the growth of Non-Latino GDP.

To put these figures in context, if Latinos living in the United States were an independent country, the U.S. Latino GDP would be the eighth largest GDP in the world. The Latino GDP is larger even than the GDPs of Italy, Brazil or South Korea.



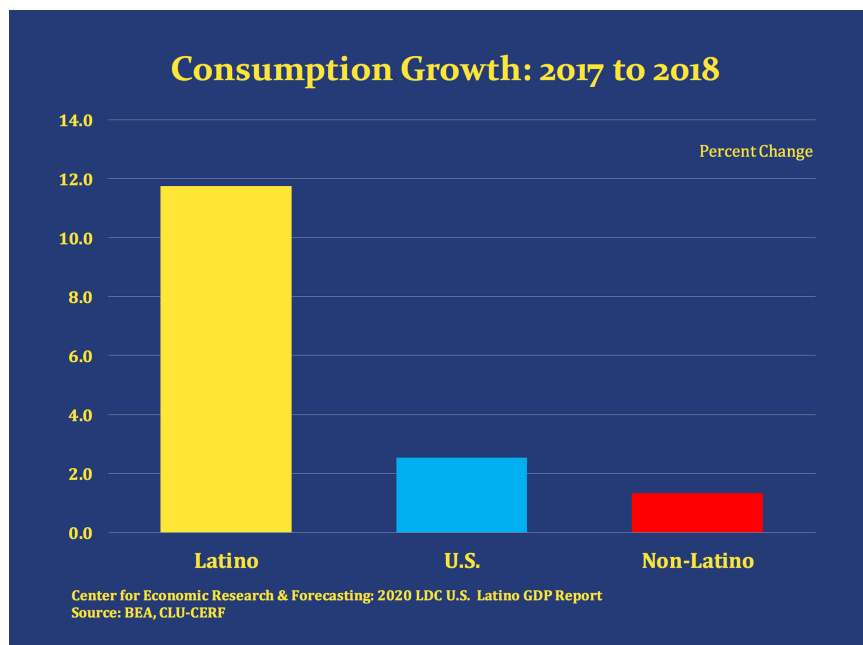


While impressive for its size, the Latino GDP is most noteworthy for its extraordinary growth rate. Among the world's 10 largest GDPs in 2018, the Latino GDP was the single fastest growing. Latino real GDP grew 22 percent faster than India's and 31 percent faster than China's. Over the entire period from 2010 to 2018, the Latino GDP is the third fastest growing, while the broader U.S. economy ranks fifth.



The economic contribution of Latinos is a tremendous engine of economic growth within the United States. Latino GDP grew 72 percent faster than non-Latino GDP from 2010-2018. Over that period, the compound annual growth rate of the U.S. Latino GDP was 3.3 percent, despite historically weak growth of the broader U.S. economy. Throughout the last decade, the Latino GDP has enjoyed robust economic growth of the sort that we commonly associate with the 1980s and 1990s.

One year ago, we noted that the single largest driver of rapid Latino GDP growth since 2010 was personal consumption. This continues to be true. From 2010 to 2018, Latino real consumption grew 133 percent faster than non-Latino consumption.



The dramatic growth of Latino’s share of personal consumption shows no sign of slowing, driven by large gains in personal income, which naturally flow from Latinos’ rapid gains in educational attainment and strong labor force participation.

Given this and other important demographic trends outlined below, we expect that the significant economic growth premium that Latinos enjoy relative to Non-Latinos in the U.S. will continue and the Latino share of U.S. GDP will continue to expand for the foreseeable future.

Comparison: Nominal GDP

| | Nominal GDP in 2010 | | | Nominal GDP in 2017 | | | Nominal GDP in 2018 | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------|----------------|--------------------|---------------------|----------------|--------------------|---------------------|----------------|--------------------|
| | U.S. Economy | Latino Economy | Non-Latino Economy | U.S. Economy | Latino Economy | Non-Latino Economy | U.S. Economy | Latino Economy | Non-Latino Economy |
| | billions | billions | billions | billions | billions | billions | billions | billions | billions |
| Personal consumption | 10,186 | 1,082 | 9,103 | 13,312 | 1,544 | 11,768 | 13,999 | 1,773 | 12,226 |
| Residential investment | 377 | 27 | 350 | 756 | 51 | 705 | 787 | 53 | 734 |
| Non-residential investment | 1,735 | 114 | 1,621 | 2,585 | 164 | 2,420 | 2,787 | 185 | 2,602 |
| Inventory investment | 54 | 4 | 50 | 30 | 2 | 28 | 55 | 3 | 52 |
| Exports of goods and services | 1,658 | 180 | 1,478 | 2,067 | 236 | 1,831 | 2,201 | 267 | 1,934 |
| Imports of goods and services | -2,172 | -244 | -1,928 | -2,642 | -303 | -2,339 | -2,839 | -351 | -2,488 |
| Government | 3,155 | 540 | 2,615 | 3,412 | 616 | 2,796 | 3,591 | 656 | 2,936 |
| Gross domestic product | 14,992 | 1,703 | 13,289 | 19,519 | 2,310 | 17,209 | 20,580 | 2,585 | 17,995 |

Sources: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, CERF

Comparison: Real GDP Growth

| | Real GDP in 2010 | | | Real GDP in 2018 | | | CAGR Growth Rates: 2010 to 2018 | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------|----------------|--------------------|
| | U.S. Economy | Latino Economy | Non-Latino Economy | U.S. Economy | Latino Economy | Non-Latino Economy | U.S. Economy | Latino Economy | Non-Latino Economy |
| | billions (2015\$) | billions (2015\$) | billions (2015\$) | billions (2015\$) | billions (2015\$) | billions (2015\$) | % change | % change | % change |
| Personal consumption | 11,133 | 1,183 | 9,950 | 13,254 | 1,677 | 11,578 | 2.2 | 4.5 | 1.9 |
| Residential investment | 429 | 30 | 398 | 719 | 48 | 671 | 6.7 | 6.0 | 6.7 |
| Non-residential investment | 1,844 | 124 | 1,719 | 2,702 | 175 | 2,527 | 4.9 | 4.4 | 4.9 |
| Inventory investment | 54 | 4 | 51 | 52 | 3 | 49 | -0.6 | -3.5 | -0.4 |
| Exports of goods and services | 1,763 | 192 | 1,571 | 2,082 | 252 | 1,830 | 2.1 | 3.5 | 1.9 |
| Imports of goods and services | -2,134 | -240 | -1,894 | -2,713 | -334 | -2,378 | 3.0 | 4.2 | 2.9 |
| Government | 3,466 | 593 | 2,873 | 3,376 | 616 | 2,759 | -0.3 | 0.5 | -0.5 |
| Gross domestic product | 16,554 | 1,886 | 14,668 | 19,473 | 2,438 | 17,035 | 2.1 | 3.3 | 1.9 |

Sources: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, CERF @ California Lutheran University

Economic Drivers of the Latino GDP

Looking at the extraordinary economic performance of Latinos over the most recent year’s data, it might be natural to assume that 2018 was out of the ordinary. In reality, year in and year out, the economic output of Latinos in the United States grows more rapidly than the Nation’s economy at large, and the growth premium that Latinos enjoy has proved enduring. There are a number of factors driving the impressive size and robust growth of the U.S. Latino GDP.

Income

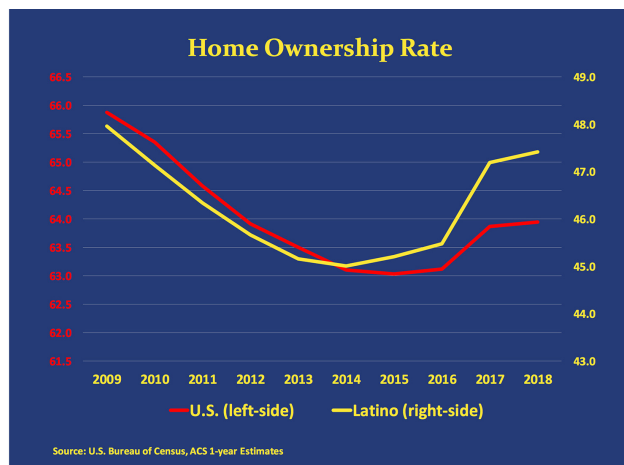
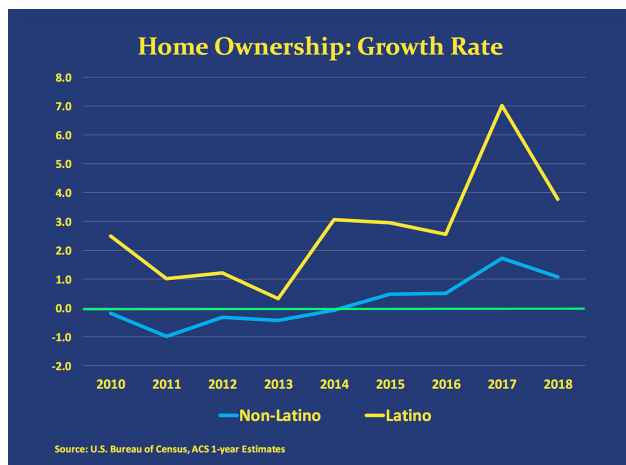
Whereas the U.S. has average wage and salary growth of just 5.1 percent over the past five years, wage and salary income growth for Latinos has averaged 8.6 percent. Latino wage and salary income grew at almost double the rate of Non-Latino wages and salaries in 2018. U.S. Latinos enjoyed income growth of an astounding 14.4 percent in 2018.



While Latinos have per capita income that is lower than that of Non-Latinos, rapid income growth is causing steady increases in Latinos’ share of income. Latino income share rose by 17.3 percent from 2010 to 2018. Strong income growth has fueled explosive consumption growth among Latinos.

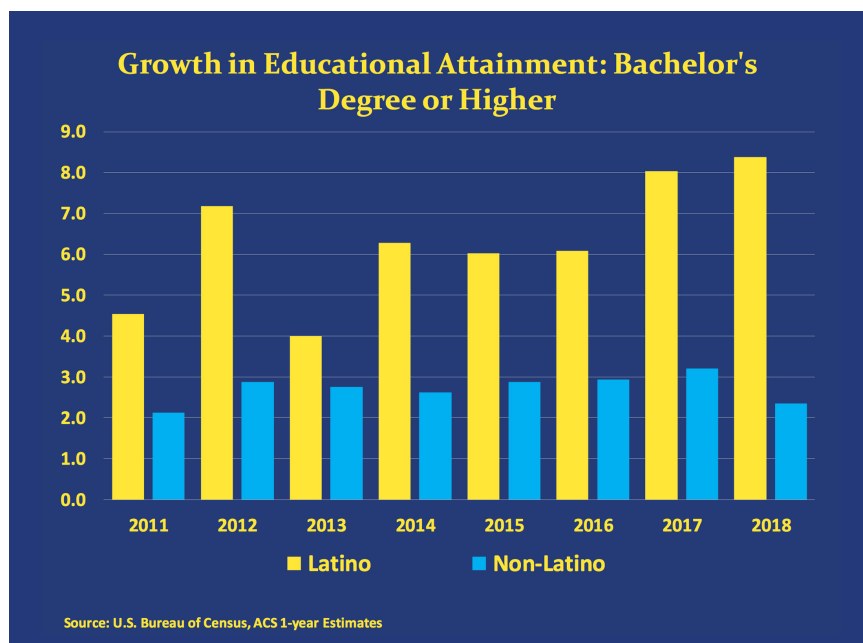
Home Ownership

Trends in income and consumption, not surprisingly, carry through to home ownership. While the growth rate of Latino home ownership slowed during the Great Recession and the first few years of the Recovery, growth has been consistently positive since 2010. Beginning in 2014, Latino growth of home ownership accelerated rapidly and grew by seven percent in 2017 alone. Meanwhile Non-Latinos saw declining rates of homeownership from the earliest days of the financial crisis through 2015. Although home ownership among non-Latinos has begun to grow again, growth has remained below two percent from 2015 to 2018. Strong income growth has fueled explosive consumption growth among Latinos.



Educational attainment

One of the most important drivers of rapid Latino income growth has been the significant accumulation of human capital by this cohort. One representation of this is the extraordinary growth of Latino Educational Attainment. From 2010 to 2018, growth in the number of people with a bachelor’s degree or higher was 2.6 times as rapid for Latinos as Non-Latinos. The number of educated Latinos rose by 63.1 percent during this time, while the number of educated Non-Latinos rose by only 23.9 percent. In 2018, the growth rate of educational attainment accelerated for the third consecutive year among Latinos while growth among Non-Latinos actually slowed.

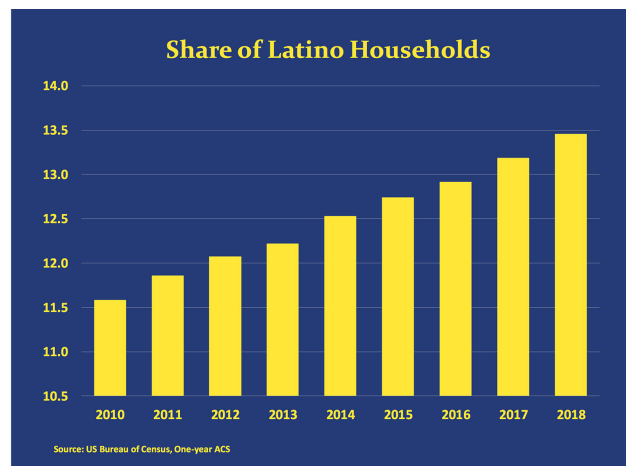
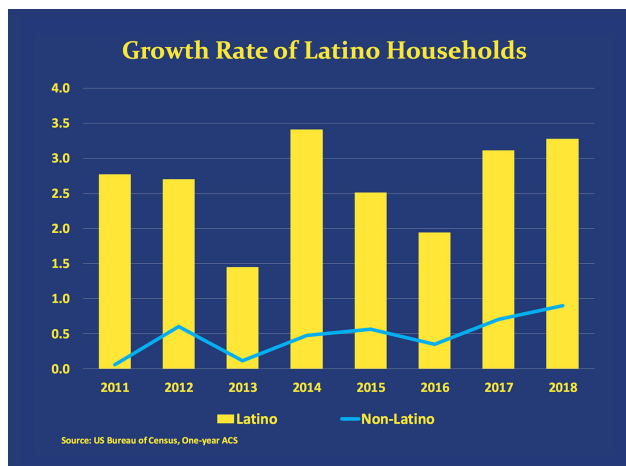


Attaining a college degree significantly increases the expected economic output and lifetime earnings of individuals. The investment that Latinos are making in education today will ensure that the Latino GDP continues to grow more rapidly than the broader U.S. economy, with the growth in the Latino GDP share growing ever larger over time.

Latinos are accumulating human capital, which increases income. Increasing income has driven explosive growth of Latino consumption, the primary driver of rapid U.S. Latino GDP growth. On top of these productivity increases, there are demographic trends which represent a force multiplier for the impressive growth of Latinos' economic impact. These demographic trends indicate that the already critical contribution of Latinos to the growth of the U.S. economy will become more and more vital over the decades that follow.

Household Formation

One example of a strong Latino demographic trend is in household formation. The difference in the rate at which Latinos and Non-Latinos form households is stunning. The number of Latino households grew 23.2 percent from 2010-18, while the number of Non-Latino households grew just 3.8 percent. It is especially astounding that the Latino household growth rate is so much faster than Non-Latino given that the average household size is also much larger. Latino households provide a very large and positive demographic punch. High rates of Latino household formation stem from both a younger age distribution and also from the importance of the family in Latino culture. That is to say, strong household formation is the logical outgrowth of strong family values among Latinos.

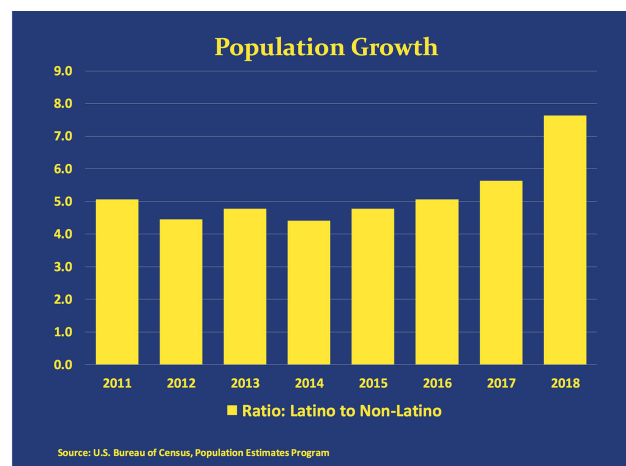
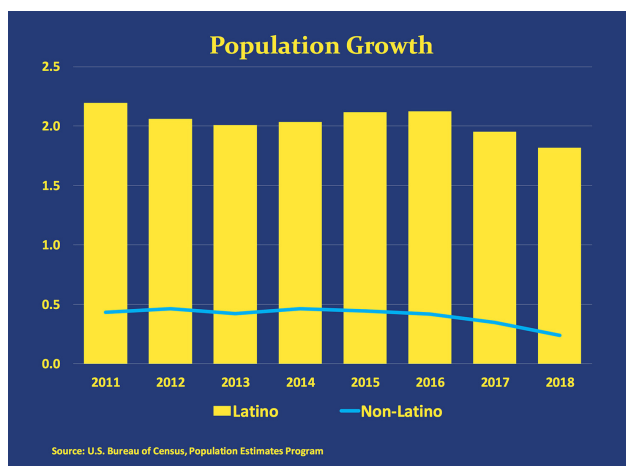


With a 2018 average household size that is 44 percent larger than Non-Latino households, each new Latino household has an outsized impact on the economy. A healthy rate of household formation is vital to economic growth. New households increase current economic activity through the purchase of goods and services. They increase future economic activity through the cycle of child rearing which results in robust household formation in the years ahead.

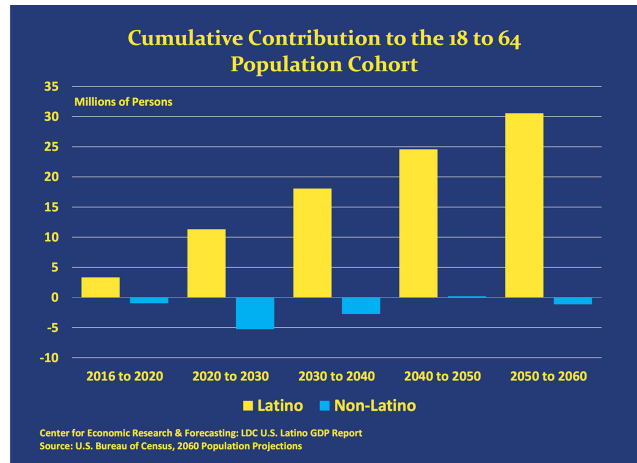
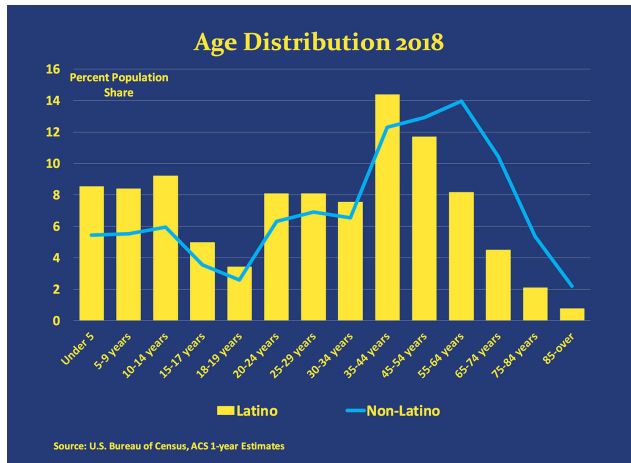
Population Growth & Labor Force Participation

Two particular demographic measures stand out – population growth and Labor Force Participation. Perhaps more than any other factors, these two will propel the increasing importance of Latino GDP growth to the continued growth of the U.S. economy in the future.

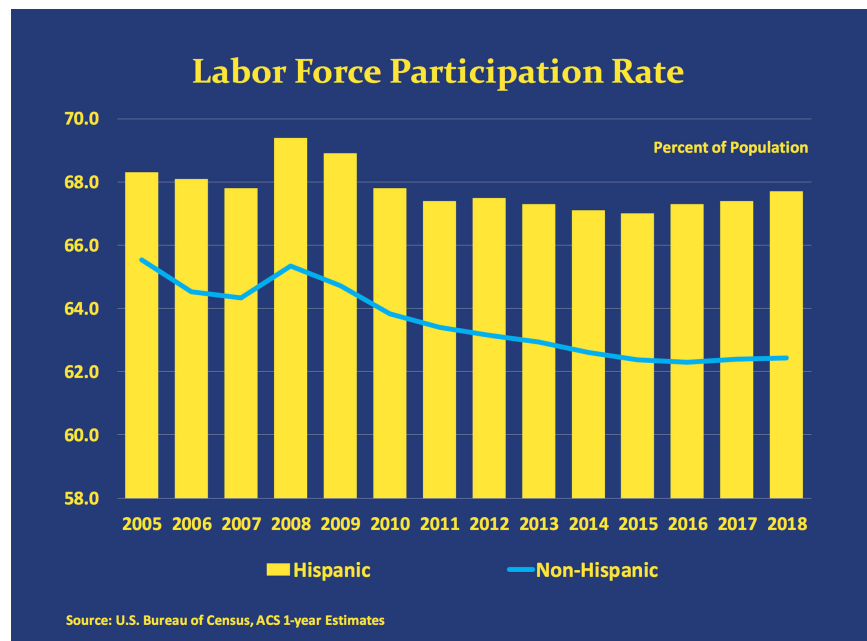
Although Latino population growth has declined from 2.2 percent in 2011 to 1.8 percent in 2018, Latino population growth compares very favorably to population growth for Non-Latinos. Non-Latino population growth has been below 0.5 percent in each year from 2011 to 2018 and currently sits at a historic low of 0.2 percent. Population growth among U.S. Latinos is currently 7.6 times faster than population growth among non-Latinos.



In addition to having a population that is growing more rapidly than non-Latinos, Latinos have a younger median age than non-Latinos. In 2018, the Median Age for Latinos was 29.5 years. For non-Latinos, it was 40.6 years. Due to the fact that Latinos are a younger cohort than their Non-Latino counterparts, Latinos are adding substantial numbers of people to the critical category of working age adults, defined as ages 18-64. Meanwhile, Non-Latinos are experiencing a high concentration of population in the 55-64 year age range, the cohort of near-retirees.



As we noted last year, according to projections by the Census Bureau, by 2060, Latinos will have contributed 30 million people to the population of working age adults (ages 18 to 64). In that same time, the population of non-Latino working age adults will have shrunk by one million.



In addition to adding large numbers to the population of working age adults, working age Latinos are also significantly more likely to be actively working or seeking work than non-Latinos. U.S. Latino labor force participation (LFP) was 67.7 percent in 2018, more than five percentage points higher than non-Latino. The Labor Force Participation gap between Latinos and non-Latinos has grown steadily since 2010. Despite being only 18.3 percent of the U.S. population, Latinos are responsible for 78 percent of the growth of the U.S. labor force since the Great Recession.

We note again this year, the importance of labor force growth cannot be overstated.

According to Federal Reserve economists, the number of people retiring in the U.S. is forecasted to increase substantially over the next two years. The rate of retirement is forecasted to peak in 2022 at close to 350,000 mostly non-Latino Baby-Boomers retiring each month.

According to traditional growth accounting, the United States needs to add hundreds of thousands of jobs per month in order to maintain its post World War II historic average growth rate. Combined with the anticipated loss of nearly 350,000 workers per month due to retirement, the U.S. will need to add *millions* of workers a year in order to maintain the economic growth required to preserve its dominant position in the global economy.

This dangerous shortage of workers is a demographic crisis which threatens the country's ability to maintain even modest economic growth over the next two decades. Fortunately, Latinos are already well on their way to rescuing the U.S. from this demographic time bomb, adding substantial numbers to the critical category of working age adults. This is no surprise – the intersection of declining numbers of Baby-Boomers in the labor force with growing Latino labor force numbers was foreseen over 35 years ago by Hayes-Bautista, Schink & Chapa (1988).

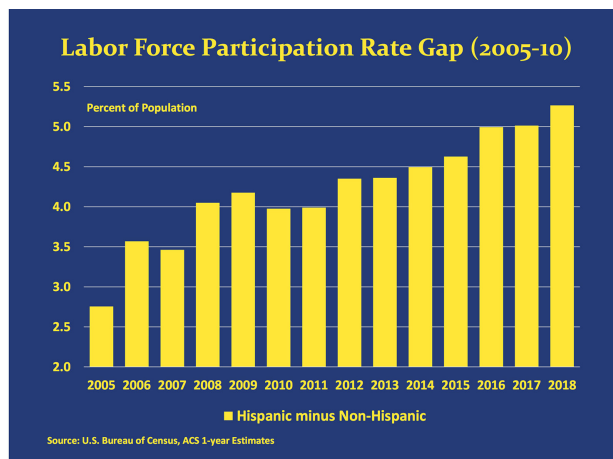
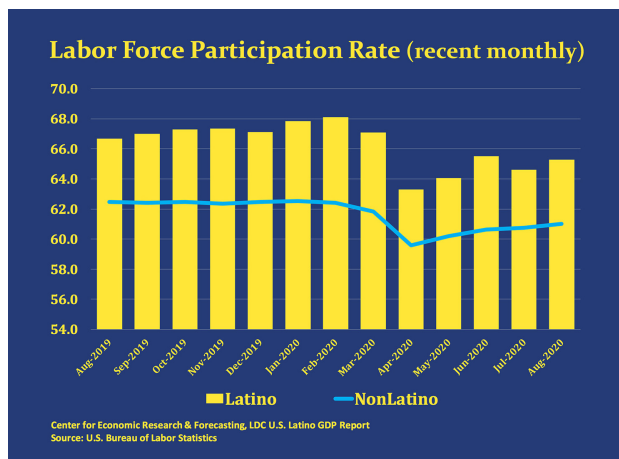
Conclusion

The hard work and persistence of U.S. Latinos is not only an engine of economic growth, it is an antidote to long term demographic challenges confronting the nation. It is also a bright spot during an extraordinary year of economic upheaval resulting from the global coronavirus pandemic. Early evidence, in the form of Labor Force Participation rates, indicate that Latinos will be a driver of economic recovery.

Monthly data show a dramatic contraction of the U.S. labor force resulting from government mandated shutdowns beginning in March. The data also indicate a stunning recovery in at least one corner of the U.S. Labor market.

From April to June, as government-mandated closures were beginning to lift, Latino Labor Force Participation soared by an average of 1.1 percentage points per month. Over the same three months, Non-Latino Labor Force Participation recovered at less than half the rate, just 0.5 percentage points per month. After being rocked by a second round of government-mandated closures in mid-

summer, Latino Labor Force Participation one again surged, growing at a rate more double the rate of Non-Latinos.



Using the Financial Crisis and Great Recession as a reference point, we expect the gap between Latino and Non-Latino Labor Force Participation to widen during the recovery, and we expect Latino perseverance and hard work to once again be a source of resiliency for the U.S. economy. During the darkest days of the Financial Crisis and Great Recession, the gap between Latino and Non-Latino Labor Force Participation surged, increasing fifty percent from 2005 to 2009. The gap between Latino and Non-Latino participation increased continuously from 2010 and 2018, widening by an additional 25 percent. As we’ve argued for two years now, this correlates strongly with the growth of the Latino GDP. And it points to what we can expect following the current crisis.

Latinos are one of the economy’s biggest growth engines, and the pandemic is making this even more true than ever.

The Latino narrative is truly amazing in breadth. It is not just about a work ethic that raises the country’s productive capacity. It includes the addition of substantial numbers to the critical category of working age adults, increases in current and future economic activity through strong household formation, accumulation of human capital represented by gains in educational attainment, rapid income growth which results in greater purchasing power, and persistent hard work. These will power through the current situation and continue to drive the economy for years to come.

METHODOLOGY

This report provides the team's 2nd annual update of U.S. Latino GDP estimates. GDP is a familiar economic statistic and is a broad measure of economic activity that greatly enhances our understanding of the Latino economy. This effort continues the tradition of the inaugural Latino GDP report by Schink and Hayes-Bautista (2017) that proposed an innovative method and used that method to provide the first estimates of Latino GDP. In that report, Schink and Hayes-Bautista (SHB) provided 2010 and 2015 estimates of Latino and Non-Latino GDP for the United States. They showed that the size of the Latino economy was large and that its share of U.S. economic activity was rising rapidly. A year ago, this team's first annual Latino GDP report provided an update to SHB and added 2017 estimates. This report serves as the public release of the 2018 Latino GDP estimates.

The main purpose of this essay is to provide a description of the methodology used to estimate Latino GDP, and to describe the 2018 estimates. Briefly, we compute Latino versions of seven major GDP expenditure components decomposed across more than 70 industrial sectors of economic activity. The input-output (IO) tables for the United States economy provide the starting point for analysis of the economic activity across many industries that are allocated to expenditures and to income. IO tables are the foundation for the national accounting system that produces GDP breakouts by expenditure type, income type, and industry sector. This system with all of its auxiliary tables is provided by the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA).

Additional data from major U.S. agencies on many types of economic activities, broken out by Latino and Non-Latino, provide the information needed to compute Latino shares of expenditures at a detailed industrial sector level. These include publicly available data from the U.S. Census Bureau, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, as well as other U.S. macroeconomic datasets used for benchmarking. The Latino GDP is the aggregation of the Latino expenditure components, providing a bottom-up estimate of total Latino economic activity. A more detailed description of the methodology is provided in the appendix.

Results

For this 2020 report we present the latest Latino GDP estimates. As mentioned below in the Appendix to this essay, the core source data for these annually released estimates do not come out until November *following the year that just ended*. Therefore, in September of any given year, available GDP estimates will be dated 2 years prior, 2018 in this case. In the table below, we show this year's release of the latest 2018 data, and also provide the 2010 estimates for comparison.

GDP Comparison Table: Latino Shares

| <i>expenditures by type</i> | Nominal GDP in 2010 | | | Nominal GDP in 2018 | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|--------------|---------------------|-----------------|--------------|
| | U.S. Economy | Latino Economy | Latino Share | U.S. Economy | Latino Economy | Latino Share |
| | <i>billions</i> | <i>billions</i> | <i>%</i> | <i>billions</i> | <i>billions</i> | <i>%</i> |
| Personal consumption | 10,186 | 1,082 | 10.6 | 13,999 | 1,773 | 12.7 |
| Residential investment | 377 | 27 | 7.1 | 787 | 53 | 6.7 |
| Non-residential investment | 1,735 | 114 | 6.6 | 2,787 | 185 | 6.6 |
| Inventory investment | 54 | 4 | 6.6 | 55 | 3 | 5.4 |
| Exports of goods and services | 1,658 | 180 | 10.9 | 2,201 | 267 | 12.1 |
| Imports of goods and services | -2,172 | -244 | 11.2 | -2,839 | -351 | 12.4 |
| Government | 3,155 | 540 | 17.1 | 3,591 | 656 | 18.3 |
| Gross domestic product | 14,992 | 1,703 | 11.4 | 20,580 | 2,585 | 12.6 |

Sources: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, CERF @ California Lutheran University

The 2018 Latino GDP estimate indicates that the U.S. Latino economy expanded rapidly over the preceding year. The \$2.585 trillion dollar Latino GDP estimate is significant on the global stage. The Latino share of U.S. GDP rose to 12.6 percent, a large jump from the 11.4 percent share of 2010 (shown) and a large jump from the 2017 Latino share of 11.8 percent (not shown). This jump was driven by growth in Latino personal consumption, exports and government, but especially consumption. To see that it was driven by consumption more than the other expenditure components, note that the 2010 to 2018 change in Latino consumption was almost \$500 billion dollars, and that this comprises 90 percent of the overall Latino GDP rise from 2010 to 2018. For the broader U.S. economy, consumption growth accounted for only 73 percent of the 2010 to 2018 change in GDP.

Turning to growth rates of Latino GDP, the table below presents compound annual growth rates of Latino and U.S. GDP components for the 2010 to 2018 time period. Latino personal consumption grew at a very strong 4.5 percent during this period, a much more rapid pace than the 2.2 percent growth for the overall U.S. economy. Consumption growth propelled Latino GDP to increase by 3.3 percent, compounded, every year from 2010 to 2018. This represents a substantially larger growth rate than the U.S. and also a rate 73 percent faster than Non-Latino GDP growth (not shown) for the same period.

GDP Comparison Table: Growth

| <i>expenditures by type</i> | Real GDP in 2010 | | Real GDP in 2018 | | CAGR Growth Rates: 2010 to 2018 | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|
| | U.S. Economy | Latino Economy | U.S. Economy | Latino Economy | U.S. Economy | Latino Economy |
| | <i>billions (2015 \$)</i> | <i>billions (2015 \$)</i> | <i>billions (2015 \$)</i> | <i>billions (2015 \$)</i> | <i>percent change</i> | <i>percent change</i> |
| Personal consumption | 11,133 | 1,183 | 13,254 | 1,677 | 2.2 | 4.5 |
| Residential investment | 429 | 30 | 719 | 48 | 6.7 | 6.0 |
| Non-residential investment | 1,844 | 124 | 2,702 | 175 | 4.9 | 4.4 |
| Inventory investment | 54 | 4 | 52 | 3 | -0.6 | -3.5 |
| Exports of goods and services | 1,763 | 192 | 2,082 | 252 | 2.1 | 3.5 |
| Imports of goods and services | -2,134 | -240 | -2,713 | -334 | 3.0 | 4.2 |
| Government | 3,466 | 593 | 3,376 | 616 | -0.3 | 0.5 |
| Gross domestic product | 16,554 | 1,886 | 19,473 | 2,438 | 2.1 | 3.3 |

Sources: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, CERF @ California Lutheran University

In addition to releasing the new 2018 estimates, in this report we update prior estimates of Latino GDP. As some readers may know, U.S. GDP estimates are periodically re-estimated and updated by the BEA, based on updates to related data and improvements to methodology. For this report, we utilize updates which occurred during the last 12 months to national accounts data including GDP, prices, and IO tables, to update earlier estimates of Latino GDP.

The Latino GDP calculations for this report appear to be robust implementations of Werner Schink’s algorithm. The 2010 share of U.S. GDP has remained stable at 11.4 percent for each of the vintages of calculations to date (see columns 1, 3, and 5 in the table). The calculations for 2015 showed a slight fall of the Latino GDP share from 11.8 percent in the original calculation to 11.7 percent in the 2019 update. For this year’s 2020 update of the 2015 estimates, while it is true the estimate changed slightly, it is so small as to not be seen at the level of billions of dollars. The 2017 calculation last year was for \$2.306 trillion, and this year’s update shows a slight rise to \$2.310 trillion, where the U.S. share remained stable at 11.8 percent.

| | LDC/SHB Inaugural (2017) | | LDC/CERF Update (2019) | | LDC/CERF Update (2020) | |
|------|-------------------------------------|-------------|-------------------------------------|-------------|-------------------------------------|-------------|
| | Size & Share | Real Growth | Size & Share | Real Growth | Size & Share | Real Growth |
| 2010 | 1.702 Trillion \$ 11.4 % of U.S. | n/a | 1.703 Trillion \$ 11.4 % of U.S. | n/a | 1.703 Trillion \$ 11.4 % of U.S. | n/a |
| 2015 | 2.128 Trillion \$ 11.8 % of U.S. | 2.89% | 2.137 Trillion \$ 11.7 % of U.S. | 2.53% | 2.137 Trillion \$ 11.7 % of U.S. | 2.53% |
| 2017 | | | 2.306 Trillion \$ 11.8 % of U.S. | 2.47% | 2.310 Trillion \$ 11.8 % of U.S. | 2.50% |
| 2018 | | | | | 2.585 Trillion \$ 12.6 % of U.S. | 3.26% |

Sources: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, CERF @ California Lutheran University
 SHB is Schink/Hayes-Bautista (2017). All growth rates are CAGR from 2010 to the specified year.

While the jump in Latino GDP share from 11.8 percent in 2017 to 12.6 percent in 2018 might seem very large, we see it as entirely reasonable. With Latino population comprising 18.3 percent of the U.S., the GDP share should continue rising and should eventually approach the population share. This will be driven by the underlying drivers that have been discussed in this report, the demographics, educational attainment growth, and high labor force participation which all support rapid Latino GDP growth in the years ahead.

Technical Description

The methodology to compute Latino GDP, pioneered by the late Werner Schink, leverages a plethora of data sources including large and highly detailed accounts of U.S. economic activity.

The United States input-output accounts are a measurement system providing statistics on economic processes and relationships and a full accounting of industry and final-use transactions. It contains measures that are closely related to business activities – for example sales volumes and cost of sales. They provide the foundation for the national income and product accounting system (NIPA) that provides the estimates of US GDP, and output by industrial sector, as primary examples. Because the IO accounts entail a broad and deep accounting of alternate measures of activity, they are used as a cross-check for the variety of measurement systems in the national accounts. This system with all of its auxiliary tables is provided by the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA). This data program is large enough and detailed enough that it takes the BEA a considerable amount of time to promulgate the data. Ordinarily, these annually measured tables are released in November after the end of the most recent calendar year. Thus, at this time, the latest available data of this type is for 2018.

The IO system includes approximately 40 tables, most of which are presented in matrix form. They include *Make*, *Use*, *Requirements*, and *Supply* tables among others, including presentations of activity across more than 400 sectors. The *Use* table is the key database for the Latino GDP calculation. This table, arranged as a matrix, shows the uses of commodities by both intermediate (which are inter-industry or business-to-business) and to final users (which are then added up to compute GDP). The rows are commodities or products and the columns are industries and final users that utilize those products. An automobile manufacturer purchases electronics for producing its vehicles and this value is found by finding the product row for electronics and following that over to the column for motor vehicle production. The sum of all entries for a row is the output of that product, which is decomposed into business-to-business and to final GDP expenditure components.¹ The *Use* table is sometimes referred to as a recipe matrix because it shows the components necessary for producing the output of each industry. The sum of all entries for a column is the output of that industry.²

The process of estimating a Latino version of the IO table entails using other publicly available data from the U.S. Bureau of Census (BOC) and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). These include but are not limited to: the American Community Survey (BOC-ACS), integrated public use microdata

¹ By way of example, the *Use* table for 2018 gives \$25 billion dollars as the estimated value of electronic products used by the motor vehicle industry. Businesses purchased about \$249 billion in computer and electronic products and final users (households, firms, and government) purchased about \$65 billion. Thus, there were about \$314 billion in total sales for the computer and electronic product segment.

² The hospital industry produced services with a value of \$926 billion dollars in 2018, \$443 of which went to other businesses, and the remainder went to final users.

series (BOC-UMN-IPUMS³), the American Housing Survey (BOC-AHS), the Current Population Survey (BOC-CPS), the Housing Vacancy Survey (BOC-HVS), and the Consumer Expenditure Survey (BLS-CEX). From these sources as well as other U.S. macroeconomic datasets used for benchmarking, we utilize information regarding the Latino versus Non-Latino breakouts of economic activity of many types. These include breakouts of differences in spending patterns, income patterns, home ownership patterns, demographics, labor market patterns, educational attainment patterns, and more. From these Latino and Non-Latino breakouts, we can create estimates of the components of the US *Use* table that is for Latinos as well as the portion that is for Non-Latinos.

The methodology as it pertains to the seven expenditure components of GDP is explained here.

[1.] Personal Consumption Expenditures

We analyze BLS consumer expenditure survey data that provide information on 117 types of household expenditures across Latino and Non-Latino households. These 117 segments are mapped to the 71 IO table industries. With this mapping, we compute the Latino personal consumption shares across the 71 industries. These final consumption demands, by sector, are aggregated to derive Latino Personal Consumption Expenditures.

[2.] Residential Investment Expenditures

This calculation is based on analysis of the American Housing Survey which provides estimates of new housing units developed by Latino and Non-Latino, as well as the relative values. The value estimates were benchmarked against real estate data in CERF's U.S. macroeconomic database system. These provided a Latino share of residential investment that could be applied to the IO table industries that then were added up to compute Latino expenditures in this category.

[3.] Nonresidential Investment Expenditures and [4.] Change in Inventories

We analyze consumer expenditure survey data that provide information on various income types: Latino and Non-Latino wage and salary income, Latino and Non-Latino business income, and Latino and Non-Latino investment income. The Latino income data are used to compute, by sector, Latino Nonresidential Investment Expenditures and Change in Inventories.

[5.] Exports of Goods and Services

Data on Latino income types including wage and salary incomes, business income, and investment income are used to compute inter-industry tables for Latinos for each of these three income types. These are then aggregated to compute a Latino inter-industry IO table. By aggregating across the 71 sectors, we compute total Latino inter-industry expenditures for the U.S. economy. These are used to compute the Latino export shares by industry. Once this is completed, these are aggregated across industries to yield Latino export expenditures.

[6.] Imports of Goods and Services

³ Promulgated via the University of Minnesota.

This computation starts with the Latino business-to-business expenditures for the Latino U.S. economy that was also used for exports. Then, by industry, we compute the sum of Latino inter-business plus Latino personal consumption expenditures across the 71 IO industries. These data are then used to compute Latino import shares by industry, and these are aggregated across industries to calculate Latino import expenditures.

[7.] Government Consumption and Investment Expenditures

The U.S. government sector was broken out to the federal defense sector, federal nondefense, and state and local government. For each of these three segments, we used the Latino population share to compute the Latino fraction of government expenditures across the IO industries. The industries were accumulated to total expenditures by segment, then added to form total Latino government expenditures.

With the computation of the seven major Latino expenditure components, Latino GDP is the sum of these components.

The 70 Sectors in the Latino IO Table:

| | |
|--|--|
| Farms | Transit and ground passenger transportation |
| Forestry, fishing, and related activities | Pipeline transportation |
| Oil and gas extraction | Other transportation and support activities |
| Mining, except oil and gas | Warehousing and storage |
| Support activities for mining | Publishing industries, except internet (includes software) |
| Utilities | Motion picture and sound recording industries |
| Construction | Broadcasting telecommunications Internet |
| Wood products | Federal Reserve banks, credit intermediation, and related activities |
| Nonmetallic mineral products | Securities, commodity contracts, and investments |
| Primary metals | Insurance carriers and related activities |
| Fabricated metal products | Funds, trusts, and other financial vehicles |
| Machinery | Housing and Real Estate |
| Computer and electronic products | Rental and leasing services and lessors of intangible assets |
| Electrical equipment, appliances, and components | Legal services |
| Motor vehicles, bodies and trailers, and parts | Computer systems design and related services |
| Other transportation equipment | Miscellaneous professional, scientific, and technical services |
| Furniture and related products | Management of companies and enterprises |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing | Administrative and support services |
| Food and beverage and tobacco products | Waste management and remediation services |
| Textile mills and textile product mills | Educational services |
| Apparel and leather and allied products | Ambulatory health care services |
| Paper products | Hospitals |
| Printing and related support activities | Nursing and residential care facilities |
| Petroleum and coal products | Social assistance |
| Chemical products | Performing arts, spectator sports, museums, and related activities |
| Plastics and rubber products | Amusements, gambling, and recreation industries |
| Wholesale trade | Accommodation |
| Motor vehicle and parts dealers | Food services and drinking places |
| Food and beverage stores | Other services, except government |
| General merchandise stores | Federal general government (defense) |
| Other retail | Federal general government (nondefense) |
| Air transportation | Federal government enterprises |
| Rail transportation | State and local general government |
| Water transportation | State and local government enterprises |
| Truck transportation | Scrap, used and secondhand goods |

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APPENDICES – DATA TABLES

Appendix A.1: Summary of Latino Real GDP, 2010, 2017, and 2018, in Billions of dollars

| | Personal Consumption Expenditures | Residential Investment | Nonresidential Investment | Change in Inventories | Exports | Imports | Government | GDP |
|---|---|---------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|---------|----------|------------|----------|
| Total Nominal GDP, 2018 | 13,998.7 | 786.7 | 2,786.9 | 54.7 | 2,200.5 | -2,838.7 | 3,591.5 | 20,580.2 |
| Latino Nominal GDP, 2018 | 1,772.9 | 52.7 | 184.9 | 2.9 | 266.5 | -350.6 | 655.7 | 2,585.0 |
| Non-Latino Nominal GDP, 2018 | 12,225.8 | 734.0 | 2,602.0 | 51.8 | 1,934.0 | -2,488.1 | 2,935.8 | 17,995.2 |
| Latino % of Total, 2018 | 12.7 | 6.7 | 6.6 | 5.4 | 12.1 | 12.4 | 18.3 | 12.6 |
| Total Nominal GDP, 2017 | 13,312.1 | 755.7 | 2,584.8 | 30.2 | 2,066.9 | -2,642.2 | 3,412.0 | 19,519.4 |
| Latino Nominal GDP, 2017 | 1,544.0 | 50.9 | 164.3 | 2.0 | 236.3 | -303.4 | 616.1 | 2,310.2 |
| Non-Latino Nominal GDP, 2017 | 11,768.0 | 704.9 | 2,420.5 | 28.2 | 1,830.6 | -2,338.8 | 2,795.9 | 17,209.2 |
| Latino % of Total, 2017 | 11.6 | 6.7 | 6.4 | 6.5 | 11.4 | 11.5 | 18.1 | 11.8 |
| Total Nominal GDP, 2010 | 10,185.8 | 376.6 | 1,735.0 | 53.9 | 1,658.3 | -2,172.2 | 3,154.6 | 14,992.0 |
| Latino Nominal GDP, 2010 | 1,082.3 | 26.6 | 114.4 | 3.5 | 180.3 | -243.7 | 539.8 | 1,703.3 |
| NonLatino Nominal GDP, 2010 | 9,103.5 | 349.9 | 1,620.6 | 50.4 | 1,478.0 | -1,928.5 | 2,614.9 | 13,288.7 |
| Latino % of Total, 2010 | 10.6 | 7.1 | 6.6 | 6.6 | 10.9 | 11.2 | 17.1 | 11.4 |
| Growth, Total Real GDP, CAGR, 2010-18 | 2.21 | 6.68 | 4.89 | -0.55 | 2.10 | 3.05 | -0.33 | 2.05 |
| Growth, Latino Real GDP, CAGR, 2010-18 | 4.47 | 5.96 | 4.39 | -3.51 | 3.47 | 4.25 | 0.48 | 3.26 |
| Growth, NonLatino Real GDP, CAGR, 2010-18 | 1.92 | 6.73 | 4.93 | -0.36 | 1.93 | 2.89 | -0.50 | 1.89 |

Citation: LDC U.S. Latino GDP Report (2020)

Principle sources: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, and CERF @ Cal Lutheran University

Appendix A.2: 2018 Latino GDP in Billions of Dollars

| | Personal Consumption Expenditures | Residential Investment | Nonresidential Investment | Change in Inventories | Exports | Imports | Government | GDP |
|---|---|---------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| All Industries | 1,772.87 | 52.71 | 184.93 | 2.93 | 266.54 | (350.63) | 655.66 | 2,585.00 |
| Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting | 12.46 | - | - | (0.23) | 10.84 | (11.12) | - | 11.95 |
| Mining, Oil, Gas, Minerals | 0.01 | - | 9.28 | 0.01 | 11.75 | (25.41) | - | (4.37) |
| Utilities | 40.93 | - | - | - | 0.55 | (0.34) | - | 41.14 |
| Construction | - | 40.24 | 79.79 | - | 0.01 | - | 58.67 | 178.71 |
| Durables Manufacturing | 79.45 | 0.88 | 31.62 | 1.76 | 66.85 | (171.46) | 22.23 | 31.34 |
| Non-Durables Manufacturing | 212.80 | 0.03 | 0.12 | (0.04) | 51.81 | (99.32) | - | 165.40 |
| Wholesale Trade | 76.48 | 0.21 | 15.77 | 0.53 | 25.89 | 7.06 | 3.71 | 129.64 |
| Retail Trade | 206.11 | 0.47 | 6.38 | - | - | - | - | 212.96 |
| Transportation and Warehousing | 46.43 | 0.05 | 5.61 | 0.23 | 16.15 | (2.79) | 0.50 | 66.17 |
| Information and Technology | 59.49 | - | 12.12 | 0.06 | 7.70 | (1.54) | 1.74 | 79.57 |
| Finance and Insurance | 135.05 | 0.65 | - | - | 14.51 | (4.00) | - | 146.21 |
| Real Estate, Rental, and Leasing | 334.88 | 8.26 | 1.33 | - | 9.56 | - | - | 354.04 |
| Professional, Scientific, Technical Services: | 19.00 | 1.97 | 35.56 | - | 21.69 | (15.16) | 35.97 | 99.03 |
| Management of Establishments | - | - | - | - | 0.57 | - | - | 0.57 |
| Administrative, Waste Remediation | 12.49 | - | - | - | 0.29 | (0.21) | - | 12.58 |
| Educational Services | 37.06 | - | - | - | 0.24 | (0.15) | - | 37.15 |
| Health Care and Social Assistance | 258.52 | - | - | - | 0.20 | (0.33) | - | 258.39 |
| Arts, Entertainment, Recreation | 28.93 | - | 0.30 | - | 0.15 | (0.13) | - | 29.25 |
| Accommodation and Food Services | 137.00 | - | - | - | 0.28 | - | - | 137.28 |
| Personal, Repair, Maintenance Services | 66.92 | - | - | - | 0.01 | (0.59) | - | 66.34 |
| Government Services | 8.85 | (0.07) | (12.95) | 0.62 | 27.50 | (25.14) | 532.83 | 531.64 |

Citation: LDC U.S. Latino GDP Report (2020)

Principle sources: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, and CERF @ Cal Lutheran University

Appendix A.3: 2018 U.S. GDP in Billions of Dollars

| | Personal Consumption Expenditures | Residential Investment | Nonresidential Investment | Change in Inventories | Exports | Imports | Government | GDP |
|--|---|---------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| All Industries | 13,998.67 | 786.66 | 2,786.92 | 54.72 | 2,200.52 | (2,838.73) | 3,591.47 | 20,580.22 |
| Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting | 82.92 | - | - | (7.00) | 55.47 | (61.26) | - | 70.13 |
| Mining, Oil, Gas, Minerals | 0.18 | - | 141.19 | (1.23) | 82.06 | (174.90) | - | 47.30 |
| Utilities | 283.70 | - | - | - | 4.26 | (2.49) | - | 285.47 |
| Construction | - | 600.65 | 475.70 | - | 0.10 | - | 321.36 | 1,397.82 |
| Durables Manufacturing | 590.97 | 13.19 | 980.40 | 44.14 | 589.44 | (1,436.46) | 121.79 | 903.47 |
| Non-Durables Manufacturing | 1,356.14 | 0.43 | 3.42 | 1.10 | 394.35 | (682.10) | - | 1,073.32 |
| Wholesale Trade | 578.37 | 3.19 | 250.67 | 8.35 | 195.20 | 53.28 | 20.33 | 1,109.40 |
| Retail Trade | 1,452.93 | 7.08 | 73.44 | - | - | - | - | 1,533.45 |
| Transportation and Warehousing | 335.92 | 0.76 | 30.42 | 1.09 | 123.78 | (21.98) | 2.74 | 472.73 |
| Information and Technology | 512.90 | - | 200.40 | 0.92 | 73.48 | (15.84) | 9.54 | 781.40 |
| Finance and Insurance | 1,110.84 | 9.66 | - | - | 149.81 | (42.10) | - | 1,228.21 |
| Real Estate, Rental, and Leasing | 2,336.83 | 123.36 | 21.95 | - | 77.20 | - | - | 2,559.34 |
| Professional, Scientific, Technical Service: | 183.12 | 29.46 | 747.50 | - | 193.18 | (134.98) | 197.02 | 1,215.30 |
| Management of Establishments | - | - | - | - | 4.10 | - | - | 4.10 |
| Administrative, Waste Remediation | 96.36 | - | - | - | 2.49 | (1.74) | - | 97.11 |
| Educational Services | 365.11 | - | - | - | 1.96 | (1.42) | - | 365.65 |
| Health Care and Social Assistance | 2,712.73 | - | - | - | 2.40 | (3.51) | - | 2,711.62 |
| Arts, Entertainment, Recreation | 293.58 | - | 5.95 | - | 1.49 | (1.40) | - | 299.61 |
| Accommodation and Food Services | 956.61 | - | - | - | 2.47 | - | - | 959.08 |
| Personal, Repair, Maintenance Services | 656.23 | - | - | - | 0.08 | (5.37) | - | 650.93 |
| Government Services | 93.25 | (1.12) | (144.11) | 7.35 | 247.20 | (306.47) | 2,918.69 | 2,814.80 |

Citation: LDC U.S. Latino GDP Report (2020)

Principle sources: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, and CERF @ Cal Lutheran University

Appendix A.4: 2018 Latino GDP with 10 Largest Countries

| Country | GDP |
|----------------|----------------------------|
| | <i>billions of dollars</i> |
| United States | 20,580.2 |
| China | 13,368.1 |
| Japan | 4,971.8 |
| Germany | 3,951.3 |
| United Kingdom | 2,828.8 |
| France | 2,780.2 |
| India | 2,718.7 |
| US Latinos | 2,585.0 |
| Italy | 2,075.9 |
| Brazil | 1,867.8 |
| Korea | 1,720.5 |
| <i>IMF</i> | |

| Country | Real GDP Growth |
|----------------|---|
| | <i>Growth: 2010 to 2018</i> <i>CAGR</i> |
| China | 7.5 |
| India | 6.9 |
| US Latinos | 3.3 |
| Korea | 3.0 |
| US Total | 2.2 |
| United Kingdom | 1.9 |
| Germany | 1.9 |
| France | 1.3 |
| Japan | 1.1 |
| Brazil | 0.6 |
| Italy | 0.1 |
| <i>OECD</i> | |

Citation: LDC U.S. Latino GDP Report (2020)

Principle sources: International Monetary Fund and Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development

Appendix B.1: Latino Population Summary

| | Latino | Non-Latino | Total | % Latino (share of total) |
|-------------------------|------------|-------------|-------------|---------------------------|
| Total, 2010 | 50,742,885 | 258,578,781 | 309,321,666 | 16.4% |
| Total, 2018 | 59,639,869 | 267,047,632 | 326,687,501 | 18.3% |
| Change, 2010-18 | 8,896,984 | 8,468,851 | 17,365,835 | |
| % Change (10-18) | 17.5% | 3.3% | 5.6% | |
| Ages 0-14, 2010 | 14,478,648 | 46,722,001 | 61,200,649 | 23.7% |
| Ages 0-14, 2018 | 15,641,172 | 45,178,704 | 60,819,876 | 25.7% |
| Change, 2010-18 | 1,162,524 | (1,543,297) | (380,773) | |
| % Change (10-18) | 8.0% | -3.3% | -0.6% | |
| Ages 15-24, 2010 | 8,885,782 | 34,796,615 | 43,682,397 | 20.3% |
| Ages 15-24, 2018 | 9,785,445 | 33,087,302 | 42,872,747 | 22.8% |
| Change, 2010-18 | 899,663 | (1,709,313) | (809,650) | |
| % Change (10-18) | 10.1% | -4.9% | -1.9% | |
| Ages 25-64, 2010 | 24,562,096 | 139,398,300 | 163,960,396 | 15.0% |
| Ages 25-64, 2018 | 29,818,454 | 140,807,085 | 170,625,539 | 17.5% |
| Change, 2010-18 | 5,256,358 | 1,408,785 | 6,665,143 | |
| % Change (10-18) | 21.4% | 1.0% | 4.1% | |
| Ages 65+, 2010 | 2,816,359 | 37,661,865 | 40,478,224 | 7.0% |
| Ages 65+, 2018 | 4,394,798 | 47,974,541 | 52,369,339 | 8.4% |
| Change, 2010-18 | 1,578,439 | 10,312,676 | 11,891,115 | |
| % Change (10-18) | 56.0% | 27.4% | 29.4% | |

Citation: LDC U.S. Latino GDP Report (2020)

Source: Census Bureau - Official Population Estimates

Appendix B.2: Latino Population, by 5-Year Age Cohort

| 2010 | Latino | Non-Latino | Total | % Latino |
|--------------|-----------|------------|------------|----------|
| 0-4 | 5,126,014 | 15,062,801 | 20,188,815 | 25.4 |
| 5-9 | 4,810,330 | 15,520,898 | 20,331,228 | 23.7 |
| 10-14 | 4,542,304 | 16,138,302 | 20,680,606 | 22.0 |
| 15-19 | 4,541,838 | 17,439,261 | 21,981,099 | 20.7 |
| 20-24 | 4,343,944 | 17,357,354 | 21,701,298 | 20.0 |
| 25-29 | 4,313,373 | 16,829,504 | 21,142,877 | 20.4 |
| 30-34 | 4,144,122 | 15,923,815 | 20,067,937 | 20.7 |
| 35-39 | 3,870,598 | 16,206,665 | 20,077,263 | 19.3 |
| 40-44 | 3,463,031 | 17,440,178 | 20,903,209 | 16.6 |
| 45-49 | 3,042,087 | 19,592,849 | 22,634,936 | 13.4 |
| 50-54 | 2,469,334 | 19,882,122 | 22,351,456 | 11.0 |
| 55-59 | 1,866,006 | 17,927,654 | 19,793,660 | 9.4 |
| 60-64 | 1,393,545 | 15,595,513 | 16,989,058 | 8.2 |
| 65-69 | 960,587 | 11,559,992 | 12,520,579 | 7.7 |
| 70-74 | 707,455 | 8,628,395 | 9,335,850 | 7.6 |
| 75-79 | 515,184 | 6,804,634 | 7,319,818 | 7.0 |
| 80-84 | 356,838 | 5,401,632 | 5,758,470 | 6.2 |
| 85+ | 276,295 | 5,267,212 | 5,543,507 | 5.0 |
| 2018 | | | | |
| 0-4 | 5,126,651 | 14,636,311 | 19,762,962 | 25.9 |
| 5-9 | 5,238,753 | 14,949,532 | 20,188,285 | 25.9 |
| 10-14 | 5,275,768 | 15,592,861 | 20,868,629 | 25.3 |
| 15-19 | 4,965,325 | 16,099,336 | 21,064,661 | 23.6 |
| 20-24 | 4,820,120 | 16,987,966 | 21,808,086 | 22.1 |
| 25-29 | 4,865,962 | 18,644,999 | 23,510,961 | 20.7 |
| 30-34 | 4,540,007 | 17,559,142 | 22,099,149 | 20.5 |
| 35-39 | 4,463,380 | 17,068,642 | 21,532,022 | 20.7 |
| 40-44 | 4,091,168 | 15,590,284 | 19,681,452 | 20.8 |
| 45-49 | 3,742,323 | 16,976,202 | 20,718,525 | 18.1 |
| 50-54 | 3,248,993 | 17,610,188 | 20,859,181 | 15.6 |
| 55-59 | 2,737,917 | 19,179,765 | 21,917,682 | 12.5 |
| 60-64 | 2,128,704 | 18,177,863 | 20,306,567 | 10.5 |
| 65-69 | 1,556,876 | 15,510,343 | 17,067,219 | 9.1 |
| 70-74 | 1,110,447 | 12,271,517 | 13,381,964 | 8.3 |
| 75-79 | 741,233 | 8,510,842 | 9,252,075 | 8.0 |
| 80-84 | 502,613 | 5,621,168 | 6,123,781 | 8.2 |
| 85+ | 483,629 | 6,060,671 | 6,544,300 | 7.4 |

Citation: LDC U.S. Latino GDP Report (2020)

Source: Census Bureau - Official Population Estimates

Appendix C.1: Latino Employment and Work Force Participation Summary

| | Latinos, Military | Latino Civilian Workers | Latinos, Not in the Work Force | Non-Latinos, Military | Non-Latino Civilian Workers | Non-Latinos, Not in the Work Force |
|--------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Total, 2010 | 133,960 | 23,809,586 | 11,412,464 | 925,188 | 132,163,372 | 75,401,604 |
| Total, 2018 | 167,609 | 29,023,088 | 13,912,892 | 844,678 | 136,028,272 | 82,240,284 |
| Change, 2010-18 | 33,649 | 5,213,502 | 2,500,428 | -80,510 | 3,864,900 | 6,838,680 |
| % Change, 2010-18 | 25.1 | 21.9 | 21.9 | -8.7 | 2.9 | 9.1 |
| Ages 16-24, 2010 | 62,337 | 4,472,431 | 3,485,352 | 346,760 | 17,807,773 | 13,325,392 |
| Ages 16-24, 2018 | 83,714 | 5,059,673 | 3,714,867 | 327,575 | 17,513,526 | 12,271,090 |
| Change, 2010-18 | 21,377 | 587,242 | 229,515 | -19,185 | -294,247 | -1,054,302 |
| % Change, 2010-18 | 34.3 | 13.1 | 6.6 | -5.5 | -1.7 | -7.9 |
| Ages 25-64, 2010 | 71,623 | 18,905,736 | 5,548,324 | 578,428 | 108,297,422 | 30,495,222 |
| Ages 25-64, 2018 | 83,895 | 23,214,682 | 6,560,378 | 517,103 | 109,737,554 | 30,725,217 |
| Change, 2010-18 | 12,272 | 4,308,946 | 1,012,054 | -61,325 | 1,440,132 | 229,995 |
| % Change, 2010-18 | 17.1 | 22.8 | 18.2 | -10.6 | 1.3 | 0.8 |
| Ages 65+, 2010 | - | 431,419 | 2,378,788 | - | 6,058,177 | 31,580,990 |
| Ages 65+, 2018 | - | 748,733 | 3,637,647 | - | 8,777,192 | 39,243,977 |
| Change, 2010-18 | - | 317,314 | 1,258,859 | - | 2,719,015 | 7,662,987 |
| % Change, 2010-18 | - | 73.6 | 52.9 | - | 44.9 | 24.3 |

Citation: LDC U.S. Latino GDP Report (2020)

Source: IPUMS

Appendix D.1: Latino Educational Attainment Summary

| | Latinos, Not HS Grads | Latinos, HS Grads | Latinos, College Grads | Non-Latino's, Not HS Grads | Non-Latinos, HS Grads | Non-Latinos College Grads | Total |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|-------------|
| 2010 | 29,172,521 | 17,730,186 | 3,826,863 | 79,157,380 | 122,800,524 | 56,662,215 | 309,349,689 |
| 2018 | 30,042,839 | 23,465,326 | 6,232,108 | 72,683,471 | 124,573,186 | 70,170,509 | 327,167,439 |
| Change 2010-18 | 870,318 | 5,735,140 | 2,405,245 | -6,473,909 | 1,772,662 | 13,508,294 | 17,817,750 |
| % Change 2010-18 | 3.0 | 32.3 | 62.9 | -8.2 | 1.4 | 23.8 | 5.8 |
| Latino Change Share of U.S. % | -15.5 | 76.4 | 15.1 | | | | |
| Age 20-24 2010 | 1,087,736 | 3,030,492 | 237,897 | 1,494,525 | 13,287,715 | 2,572,158 | 21,710,523 |
| Age 20-24 2018 | 578,172 | 3,824,285 | 423,297 | 1,057,683 | 12,753,022 | 3,141,531 | 21,777,990 |
| Change 2010-18 | -509,564 | 793,793 | 185,400 | -436,842 | -534,693 | 569,373 | 67,467 |
| % Change 2010-18 | -46.8 | 26.2 | 77.9 | -29.2 | -4.0 | 22.1 | 0.3 |
| Latino Change Share of U.S. % | 53.8 | 306.4 | 24.6 | | | | |
| Age 25-34 2010 | 2,725,826 | 4,576,831 | 1,094,094 | 2,532,098 | 18,280,706 | 11,676,849 | 40,886,404 |
| Age 25-34 2018 | 1,770,637 | 5,737,815 | 1,792,648 | 2,111,941 | 19,209,926 | 14,654,050 | 45,277,017 |
| Change 2010-18 | -955,189 | 1,160,984 | 698,554 | -420,157 | 929,220 | 2,977,201 | 4,390,613 |
| % Change 2010-18 | -35.0 | 25.4 | 63.8 | -16.6 | 5.1 | 25.5 | 10.7 |
| Latino Change Share of U.S. % | 69.5 | 55.5 | 19.0 | | | | |
| Age 35-64 2010 | 6,017,980 | 7,875,546 | 2,235,406 | 9,201,664 | 63,641,314 | 34,038,441 | 123,010,351 |
| Age 35-64 2018 | 6,598,518 | 10,481,691 | 3,477,646 | 7,798,628 | 59,078,961 | 38,126,368 | 125,561,812 |
| Change 2010-18 | 580,538 | 2,606,145 | 1,242,240 | -1,403,036 | -4,562,353 | 4,087,927 | 2,551,461 |
| % Change 2010-18 | 9.6 | 33.1 | 55.6 | -15.2 | -7.2 | 12.0 | 2.1 |
| Latino Change Share of U.S. % | -70.6 | -133.2 | 23.3 | | | | |

Citation: LDC U.S. Latino GDP Report (2020)

Source: IPUMS

Appendix E.1: Latino Citizenship Summary

| Citizenship | Latinos, U.S.-Born | Latinos, Naturalized | Latinos, Non-Citizens | Non-Latinos, U.S.-Born | Non-Latinos, Naturalized | Non-Latinos, Non-Citizens | Total |
|--------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|-------------|
| 2010 | 31,912,465 | 5,544,860 | 13,272,245 | 237,520,349 | 11,911,452 | 9,188,318 | 309,349,689 |
| 2018 | 39,920,459 | 7,681,255 | 12,138,559 | 242,486,358 | 14,998,270 | 9,942,538 | 327,167,439 |
| Change, 2010-18 | 8,007,994 | 2,136,395 | -1,133,686 | 4,966,009 | 3,086,818 | 754,220 | 17,817,750 |
| % Change, 2010-18 | 25.1 | 38.5 | -8.5 | 2.1 | 25.9 | 8.2 | 5.8 |
| Ages 0-14, 2010 | 13,575,235 | 99,506 | 827,652 | 45,746,130 | 318,925 | 728,983 | 61,296,431 |
| Ages 0-14, 2018 | 14,928,190 | 127,709 | 580,357 | 44,092,558 | 297,038 | 793,372 | 60,819,224 |
| Change, 2010-18 | 1,352,955 | 28,203 | -247,295 | -1,653,572 | -21,887 | 64,389 | -477,207 |
| % Change, 2010-18 | 10.0 | 28.3 | -29.9 | -3.6 | -6.9 | 8.8 | -0.8 |
| Ages 15-24, 2010 | 6,490,434 | 316,089 | 2,084,764 | 32,887,499 | 671,019 | 1,257,324 | 43,707,129 |
| Ages 15-24, 2018 | 8,186,740 | 391,400 | 1,280,542 | 31,231,519 | 786,446 | 1,225,190 | 43,101,837 |
| Change, 2010-18 | 1,696,306 | 75,311 | -804,222 | -1,655,980 | 115,427 | -32,134 | -605,292 |
| % Change, 2010-18 | 26.1 | 23.8 | -38.6 | -5.0 | 17.2 | -2.6 | -1.4 |
| Ages 25-64, 2010 | 10,581,029 | 4,166,575 | 9,778,079 | 124,654,952 | 8,292,141 | 6,423,979 | 163,896,755 |
| Ages 25-64, 2018 | 14,817,805 | 5,558,621 | 9,482,529 | 123,956,071 | 10,062,266 | 6,961,537 | 170,838,829 |
| Change, 2010-18 | 4,236,776 | 1,392,046 | -295,550 | -698,881 | 1,770,125 | 537,558 | 6,942,074 |
| % Change, 2010-18 | 40.0 | 33.4 | -3.0 | -0.6 | 21.3 | 8.4 | 4.2 |
| Ages 65+, 2010 | 1,265,767 | 962,690 | 581,750 | 34,231,768 | 2,629,367 | 778,032 | 40,449,374 |
| Ages 65+, 2018 | 1,987,724 | 1,603,525 | 795,131 | 43,206,210 | 3,852,520 | 962,439 | 52,407,549 |
| Change, 2010-18 | 721,957 | 640,835 | 213,381 | 8,974,442 | 1,223,153 | 184,407 | 11,958,175 |
| % Change, 2010-18 | 57.0 | 66.6 | 36.7 | 26.2 | 46.5 | 23.7 | 29.6 |

Citation: LDC U.S. Latino GDP Report (2020)

Source: IPUMS

Appendix F.1: U.S. Census Bureau Population Projections

| | 2016 | 2020 | 2030 | 2040 | 2050 | 2060 |
|-----------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| <i>thousands of persons</i> | | | | | | |
| United States† (all ages) | 323,128 | 332,639 | 355,101 | 373,528 | 388,922 | 404,483 |
| 18-64 years old | | | | | | |
| United States | 200,241 | 202,621 | 206,312 | 215,572 | 225,022 | 229,670 |
| Latino | 35,162 | 38,498 | 46,482 | 53,246 | 59,743 | 65,732 |
| NonLatino | 165,079 | 164,123 | 159,830 | 162,326 | 165,279 | 163,938 |
| Percent share | | | | | | |
| Latino | 17.6 | 19.0 | 22.5 | 24.7 | 26.6 | 28.6 |
| NonLatino | 82.4 | 81.0 | 77.5 | 75.3 | 73.5 | 71.4 |
| Cumulative Change | | | | | | |
| Latino | - | 3,336 | 11,320 | 18,084 | 24,581 | 30,569 |
| NonLatino | - | -956 | -5,249 | -2,753 | 200 | -1,140 |

† All projections last updated September 2018 based on the Bureau's official 2016 population estimates

Citation: LDC U.S. Latino GDP Report (2020)

Source: U.S. Bureau of Census

I N M E M O R I A M



WERNER OTTO SCHINK, JR.

1945-2018

Co-Author, Co-Principal Investigator
*Latino Gross Domestic Product (GDP) Report:
Quantifying the Impact of American Hispanic Economic Growth*
Latino Futures Research, 2017



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