



# LDC U.S. Latino GDP Report

Quantifying the New American Economy

September 2019



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California Lutheran University

CENTER FOR ECONOMIC RESEARCH  
& FORECASTING



## Letter from Board Chair and Executive President

*The U.S. Latino GDP is now \$2.3 Trillion, 8<sup>th</sup> largest in the world ahead of Brazil and Russia\**

The just-released **LDC 2019 U.S. Latino GDP Report** shows that if the U.S. Latino population were considered as an independent economy, it would rank as the 8<sup>th</sup> largest economy in the world. Latino GDP is remarkable not only for its size but also for its growth. Among the ten largest GDPs in the world, the Latino GDP is the third fastest growing and the single fastest growing of the fully developed economies. The Latino GDP is growing 28% faster than the broader American economy.

Our new report also shows that U.S. Latinos account for nearly 30% of America's growth in real income. With that comes purchasing power, and from 2010 to 2017 U.S. Latino consumption grew 72% faster than non-Latino. U.S. Latinos have comprised 82% of our workforce growth since 2008.

With America's declining GDP, shrinking workforce, and over 7 million job vacancies, U.S. Latinos are like the cavalry coming over the hill to rescue our economy. America is the only country in the world with demographic growth like ours to sustain its position as a world leader. The U.S. Latino cohort is young, growing 6 times faster than the rest of our population, and with a higher workforce participation rate.

The Latino Donor Collaborative (LDC) partners with American economic and demographic experts to create the fact-based data that helps all business leaders, political leaders, and non-profit leaders—all resource allocators to catalyze investments to further growth. Through our reports, we provide a full-view of important economic information that enables American leaders to take full advantage of new opportunities to grow their impact and ultimately, empower our great country's economy.

The facts and data in our latest LDC U.S. Latino GDP Report about the U.S. Latino cohort is good news for all Americans! The American economy is empowered by communities that contribute with productivity and demographic growth, and the Latino community leads and excels in both.

It is time for all of us to do everything possible to further catalyze the accelerating U.S. Latino economic engine, which is proven to be a powerful force driving our economy.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading 'Sol Trujillo'.

Sol Trujillo  
Chairman of the Board

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading 'Ana Valdez'.

Ana Valdez  
Executive President

\* if the U.S. Latino cohort was a standalone country

# 2019 LDC U.S. Latino GDP Report: Quantifying the New American Economy

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### **Center for Economic Research & Forecasting (CERF)**

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 as well as the National Association of Business Economics (NABE) Economic Outlook and Economic Policy surveys. 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 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.

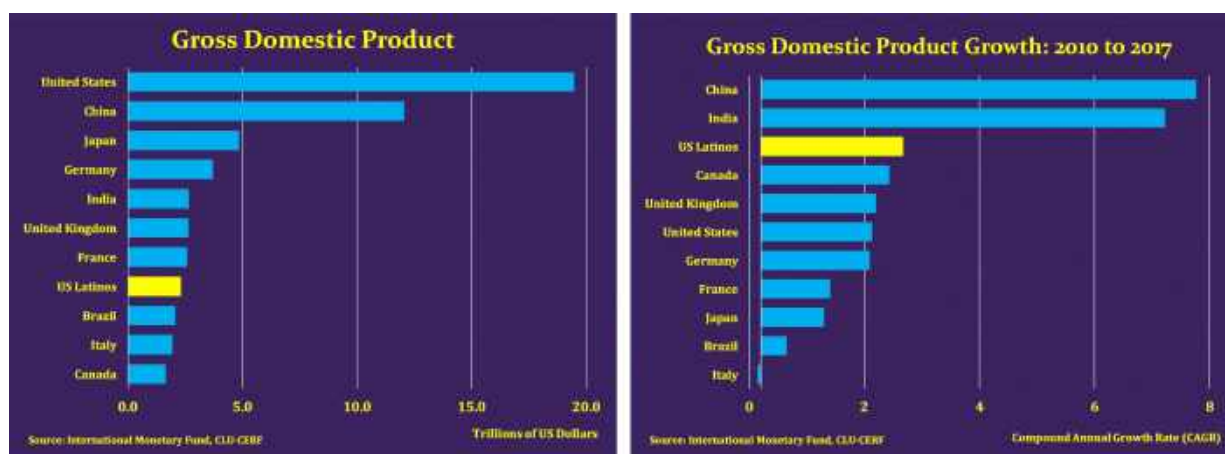


## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report seeks to provide a factual view of the large and growing economic contribution of Latinos living in the United States. In order to do this, we make Latino-specific calculations of major GDP components aggregated across more than 70 industrial sectors of economic activity. This is a detailed, bottom up construction of the total economic impact of Latinos.

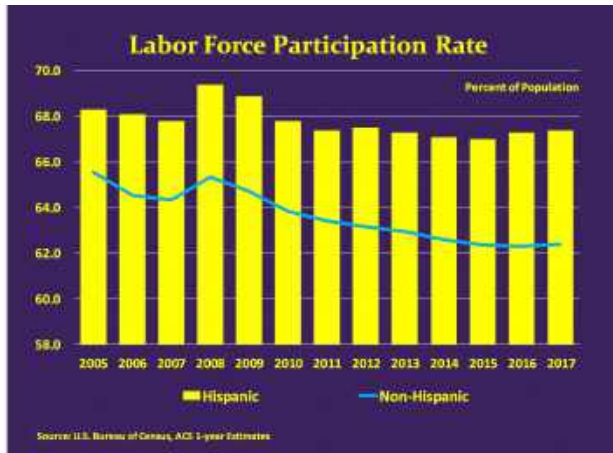
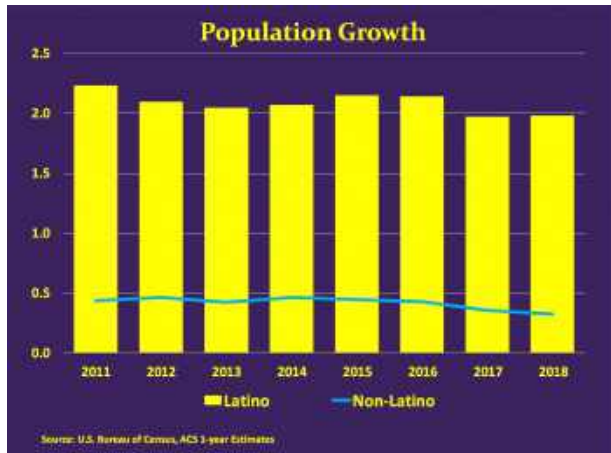
As a summary statistic for the performance of Latinos in the United States, the Latino GDP is impressive indeed. The total economic output (or GDP) of Latinos in the United States was \$2.3 trillion in 2017, up from \$2.1 trillion in 2015 and \$1.7 trillion in 2010. If it were an independent country, the Latino GDP would be the eighth largest in the world, larger even than the GDPs of Brazil, Italy or Canada and more than 45 percent larger than Russia.

Latino GDP is remarkable not only for its size but also for its growth. Among the ten largest GDPs in the world, the Latino GDP is the third fastest growing and the single fastest growing of the fully developed economies. The growth rate of the broader U.S. economy ranks sixth, well behind the Latino GDP.



The single largest driver of rapid Latino GDP growth from 2010 to 2017 was personal consumption. Comparing compound annual growth rates, Latino real consumption grew 72 percent faster than non-Latino consumption over that period.

There are important demographic drivers of the Latino GDP. Two that stand out are population growth and Labor Force Participation. Population growth among U.S. Latinos is currently six times faster than population growth among non-Latinos. Latinos, including both U.S. born individuals and immigrants, are significantly more likely to be actively working or seeking work than non-Latinos. U.S. Latino labor force participation (LFP) is 67.4 percent, fully five percentage points higher than non-Latino. Despite being only 18 percent of the U.S. population, Latinos are responsible for 82 percent of the growth of the U.S. labor force since the Financial Crisis.



The importance of labor force growth can hardly be overstated. According to Federal Reserve economists, the number of people retiring in the U.S. is forecasted to increase more than 15 percent in the next three years. The rate of retirement will peak in 2022 at approximately 345,000 people retiring each month.

According to traditional growth accounting, the United States needs to add more than 300,000 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 close to 650,000 new workers entering the labor force each month, or 8 million new workers added each year, in order to maintain its dominant position in the global economy and to meet commitments made to the Country's retirees. In other words, the U.S. is confronting a dangerous shortage of workers. Fortunately, Latinos are already well on their way to rescuing the U.S. from this demographic time bomb.

Data also show that Latinos have a strong health profile. Not only are they expected to live longer lives (with lower death rates from multiple causes), but they also practice healthy habits. From an economic perspective, supporting this demographic is a key investment for controlling health care costs and for the growth of the U.S. economy overall.

Given the strong health profile, robust population growth and high Latino labor force participation detailed here, along with strong increases in educational attainment and income and personal consumption growth among Latinos, we expect that the economic growth premium that Latinos enjoy relative to Non-Latinos in the U.S. will be maintained in the years ahead. Latinos currently are and will increasingly become a critical foundation of support for the new American Economy.

## FOREWORD

### Latinos, A Most American Group

Latinos have been part of the American story for nearly 500 years, beginning when Spanish speakers established the oldest, continuously inhabited urban city of the United States---San Juan, Puerto Rico. Nearly 200 years ago, Spanish-speaking *vaqueros* in the American West began to teach English-speaking cowboys how to form a lasso (*lazo*) from their lariat (*la riata*) and rope cattle astride a mustang (*mesteño*).

Today, the 60 million Latinos living in the United States continue to be part of the American story by vigorously reinforcing the notion that the American Dream is within the reach of those who value certain ideals: hard work, self-reliance, strong families, entrepreneurship, healthy habits and patriotism.

From the perspective of American history, values and ideals, Latinos in the United States are, indeed, “a most American group.”

#### *Hard Work*

From the one million braceros of World War II who grew the food to feed democracy, to the one million U.S. born Latinos who enter the work force every year, Latinos have shown a very strong work ethic. In every year from 2005 to 2017, Latinos have had a substantially higher rate of labor force participation than non-Latinos.

#### *Self-Reliance*

By having a higher rate of participation in the work force than non-Latinos, it should not be surprising that Latinos in poverty are less likely than non-Latinos to make use of income-transfer programs such as Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF).

#### *Family values*

The sturdy Latino family is almost a stereotype, but since 1940 Latino households have been more likely than any to be composed of couples with children. Latino households also have more family members—children and adults—than non-Latino households.

#### *Entrepreneurship*

From 2007-2012, while the total number of white-owned businesses shrank by five percent, the number of Latino-owned businesses increased by 46 percent.<sup>1</sup>

#### *Healthy Habits*

The surprisingly strong Latino health profile is detailed in a later section of this report, but that strength can be summarized in one statistic: life expectancy for Latinos is nearly three and a half years longer than for non-Latinos.

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<sup>1</sup> Stanford Graduate School of Business. 2018. “2018 State of Latino Entrepreneurship.”



*Patriotism*

During the American War of Independence (1776-1783) Latinos in Florida, Louisiana, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona and California supported George Washington's efforts with prayers, donations and troops. General Bernardo de Galvez, Governor of Alta and Baja Louisiana combined these local efforts with thousands of troops from Puerto Rico, Cuba, Santo Domingo and Mexico. In a number of battles, more soldiers spoke Spanish than English, but all fought together for America's independence.

Consistent with their authentically American values and ideals, Latinos in America are thriving, bettering themselves and their families while providing a critical economic foundation of support for the broader economy. The data detailed in this report strongly suggest that any narrative which regards Latinos as a drag on the U.S. economy has turned reality completely on its head. Far from being a drag, Latinos are a key factor enabling the U.S. to maintain its competitive edge in the 21<sup>st</sup> century global economy. Investment in Latino productivity is a key investment for overall U.S. economic growth.

## U.S. LATINO GDP REPORT

### Latino Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

This report seeks to provide a factual view of the large and growing economic contribution of Latinos living in the United States. In order to do this, we make 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, and these calculations substantially add to our understanding of the American economy.

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is the total monetary value of all finished goods and services produced within a particular country in a given year. GDP is a broad measure of economic activity. *GDP growth* is a near-universally accepted summary statistic for the performance of an economy, a summary statistic that is often breathlessly reported (or Tweeted) as the latest quarterly growth figure is released.

As a summary statistic for the performance of Latinos in the United States, the Latino GDP is breathtaking. The total economic output (or GDP) of Latinos in the United States was \$2.3 trillion in 2017, up from \$2.1 trillion in 2015 and \$1.7 trillion in 2010.

The new 2017 Latino GDP estimates show significantly rising Latino shares of GDP and personal consumption. The 2017 Latino GDP share has increased to 11.8 percent, compared with 11.4 for 2010. The 2017 Latino personal consumption share is 11.6 percent, up considerably from 10.6 percent in 2010.

The single largest driver of rapid Latino GDP growth from 2010 to 2017 was personal consumption. Latino personal consumption rose for two reasons, first the number of Latino consumers rose with strength during this time, and also, the amount spent by individual consumers also rose.

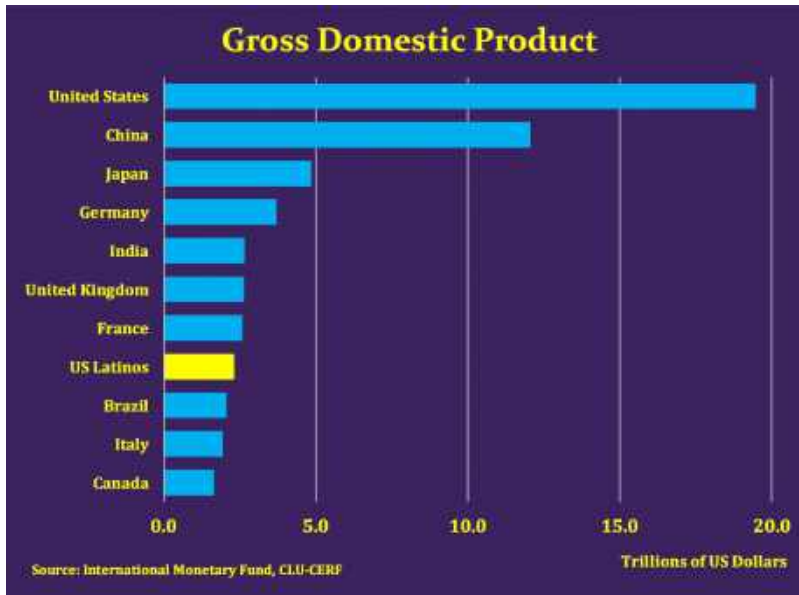
Given important demographic trends, including strong increases in educational attainment, robust population growth, and high Latino labor force participation and income growth, we expect that the significant economic growth premium that Latinos enjoy relative to Non-Latinos in the U.S. will widen in 2018 and beyond.

#### Comparison: Nominal GDP

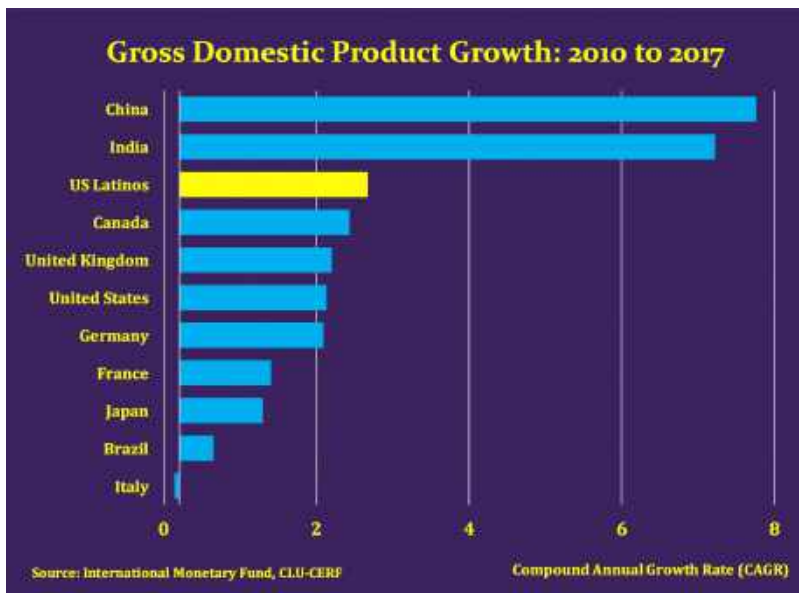
	Nominal GDP in 2010			Nominal GDP in 2015			Nominal GDP in 2017		
	U.S. Economy	Latino Economy	Non-Latino Economy	U.S. Economy	Latino Economy	Non-Latino Economy	U.S. Economy	Latino Economy	Non-Latino Economy
	billions	billions	billions	billions	billions	billions	billions	billions	billions
Personal consumption	10,186	1,082	9,103	12,295	1,410	10,885	13,321	1,544	11,777
Residential investment	377	27	350	634	46	588	755	51	704
Non-residential investment	1,735	114	1,621	2,450	154	2,295	2,588	165	2,423
Inventory investment	54	4	50	129	6	122	25	1	24
Export goods and services	1,658	180	1,478	1,999	228	1,770	2,060	235	1,825
Import goods and services	-2,172	-244	-1,928	-2,520	-277	-2,243	-2,638	-300	-2,338
Federal defense	828	142	686	730	129	601	744	134	610
Federal non-defense	470	80	390	491	87	405	521	94	427
State & local government	1,857	318	1,539	2,013	355	1,659	2,109	381	1,728
Gross domestic product	14,992	1,703	13,289	18,219	2,137	16,082	19,485	2,306	17,180

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

If it were an independent country, the U.S. Latino GDP would be the eighth largest in the world, larger even than the GDPs of Brazil, Italy or Canada. U.S. Latino GDP is currently more than 45 percent larger than the GDP of Russia. At current growth rates, the U.S. Latino GDP will move from eighth largest GDP to seventh, growing to exceed the size of France's GDP within the next 10 years.



It is important to note that the Latino GDP is remarkable not only for its size but also for its growth. Among the ten largest GDPs in the world, the Latino GDP is the third fastest growing and the single fastest growing of the fully developed economies. The growth rate of the broader U.S. economy ranks sixth, well behind the Latino GDP.



The compound annual growth rate of the U.S. Latino GDP between 2010 and 2017 is 2.5 percent. The growth rate of the broader economy over the same period is 1.9 percent. The total economic output of Latinos in the U.S. is growing more than 30 percent more rapidly than that of non-Latinos.

Comparison: Real GDP Growth

	Real GDP in 2010			Real GDP in 2017			CAGR Growth Rates: 2010 to 2017		
	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	11,128	1,182	9,946	12,940	1,500	11,439	2.2	3.5	2.0
Residential investment	429	30	398	717	48	669	7.6	6.9	7.7
Non-residential investment	1,844	124	1,719	2,550	160	2,390	4.7	3.7	4.8
Inventory investment	54	4	51	25	1	23	-10.7	-15.1	-10.5
Export goods and services	1,763	192	1,570	2,025	232	1,793	2.0	2.7	1.9
Import goods and services	-2,133	-240	-1,893	-2,602	-296	-2,306	2.9	3.1	2.9
Federal defense	881	151	730	728	132	597	-2.7	-1.9	-2.8
Federal non-defense	509	87	422	505	91	414	-0.1	0.7	-0.3
State & local government	2,077	355	1,721	2,039	368	1,671	-0.3	0.5	-0.4
Gross domestic product	16,551	1,886	14,665	18,927	2,237	16,690	1.94	2.47	1.87

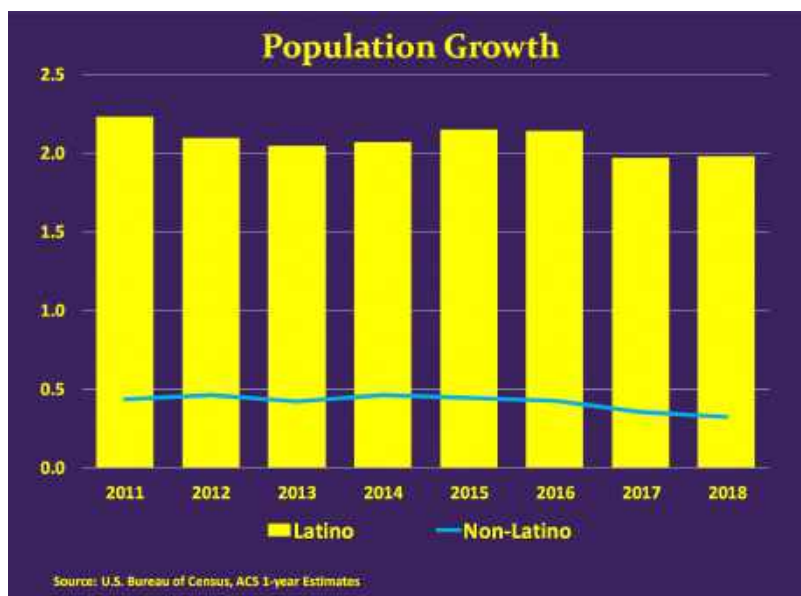
Sources: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, CERF

## Economic Drivers of the Latino GDP

Year in and year out, the economic output of Latinos in the United States grows more rapidly than the Nation's economy at large. There are a number of factors driving the impressive size and robust growth of the Latino GDP.

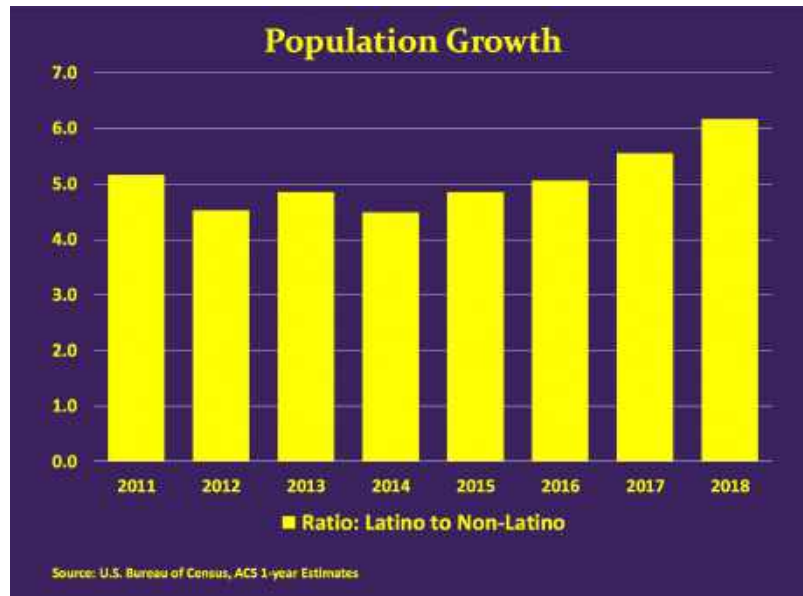
### Demographic Drivers: Population Growth and Labor Force Participation

The biggest factors driving U.S. Latino GDP are demographic. Two particular demographic measures stand out – population growth and Labor Force Participation. Perhaps more than any other factors, these two explain much of the economic dynamism of U.S. Latinos.



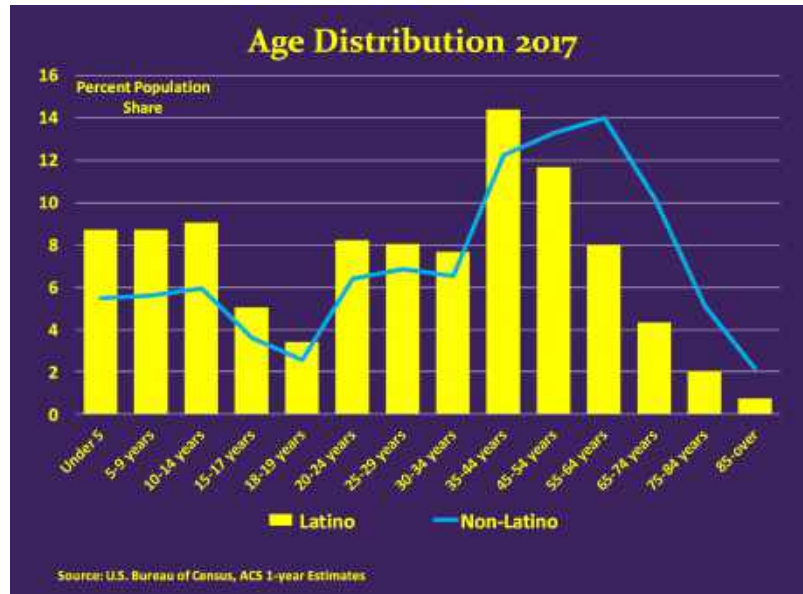
Although Latino population growth has declined from 2.2 percent in 2010 to 2.0 percent in 2017 and 2018, Latino population growth compares very favorably to population growth for non-Latinos. Non-Latino population growth has been below 0.5 percent in each year from 2011 to 2018.

Population growth among U.S. Latinos is currently six times faster than population growth among non-Latinos.

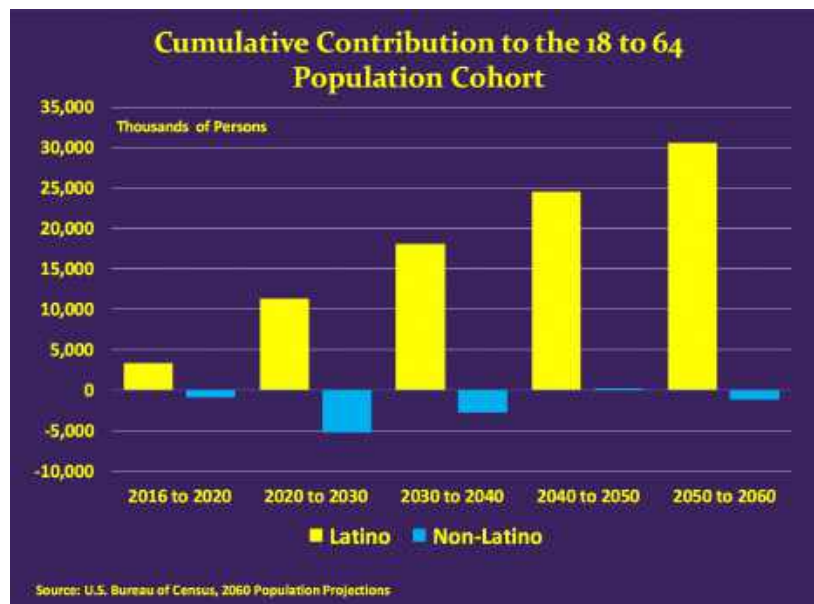


In addition to having a population that is growing more rapidly than non-Latinos, Latinos have a younger median age than non-Latinos. In 2017, Median Age for Latinos was 29.3 years. For non-Latinos, it was 40.5 years. Due to the fact that Latinos are a younger cohort than their Non-Latino counterparts, 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 its population in the 55-64 year age range, the age of near-retirees.

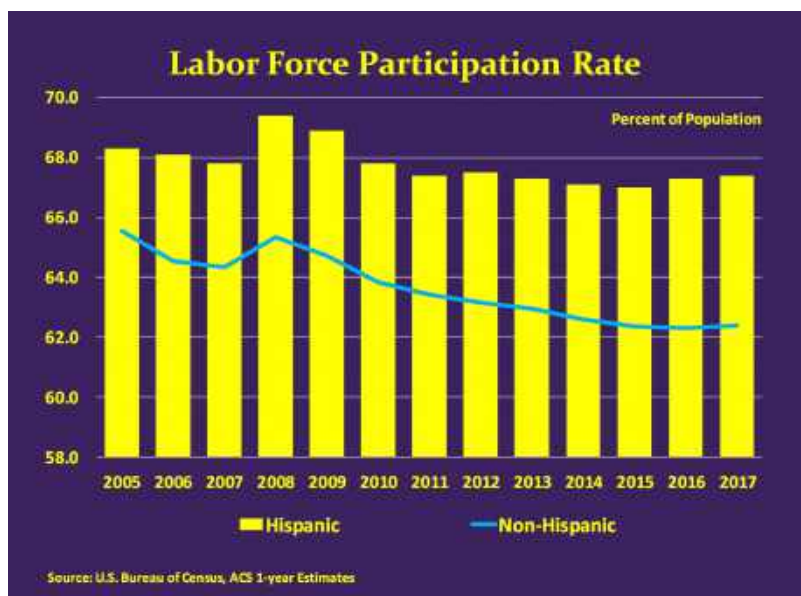




According to projections by the Census Bureau, by 2060, Latinos will have contributed 30 million people to the population of working age adults (age 18 to 64). In that same time, the population of non-Latino working age adults will have shrunk by one million.



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) is 67.4 percent, fully five percentage points higher than non-Latino.



Despite being only 18 percent of the U.S. population, Latinos are responsible for 82 percent of the growth of the U.S. labor force since the Great Recession.

The importance of labor force growth can hardly be overstated.

According to Federal Reserve economists, the number of people retiring in the U.S. is forecasted to increase more than 15 percent in the next three years. The rate of retirement will peak in 2022 at approximately 345,000 people retiring each month. This is equal to the entire population of the City of Anaheim leaving the workforce every 30 days.

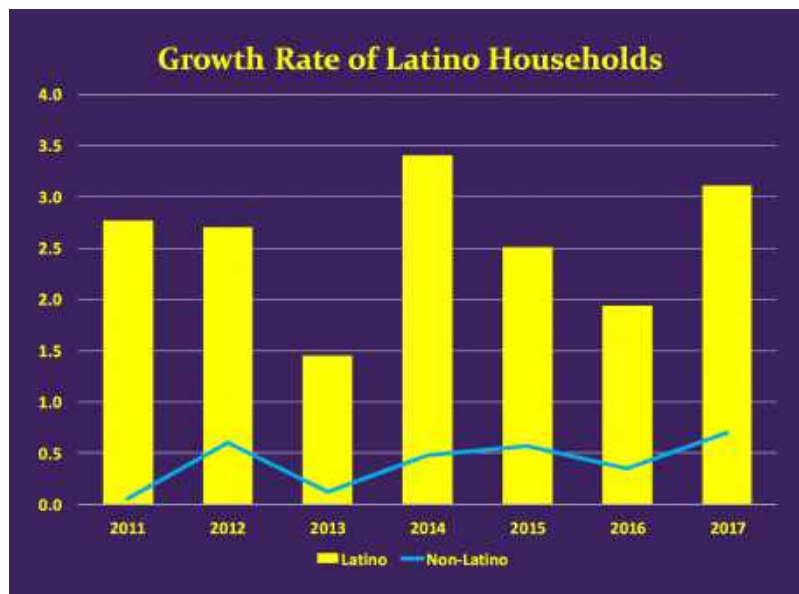
According to the trustees of the Social Security Trust Fund, due to a demographic wave of largely non-Latino retirements, the number of workers who support each retiree has been declining since 2009. The trustees forecast that the ratio will drop from three workers per beneficiary in 2009 to as low as two workers per beneficiary by 2034. As a result, 2020 will be the first year in the history of the Social Security program that total program costs exceed total income. The program will incur increasingly large deficits in each year that follows, exhausting the Social Security Trust Fund by 2034.

According to traditional growth accounting, the United States needs to add more than 300,000 jobs per month in order to maintain its post World War II historic growth rate. Combined with the anticipated loss of nearly 350,000 workers per month due to retirement, the U.S. will need closer to 650,000 new workers entering the labor force each month. This means that the U.S. will need to add nearly eight million workers a year in order to maintain the economic growth required to preserve its dominant position in the global economy.

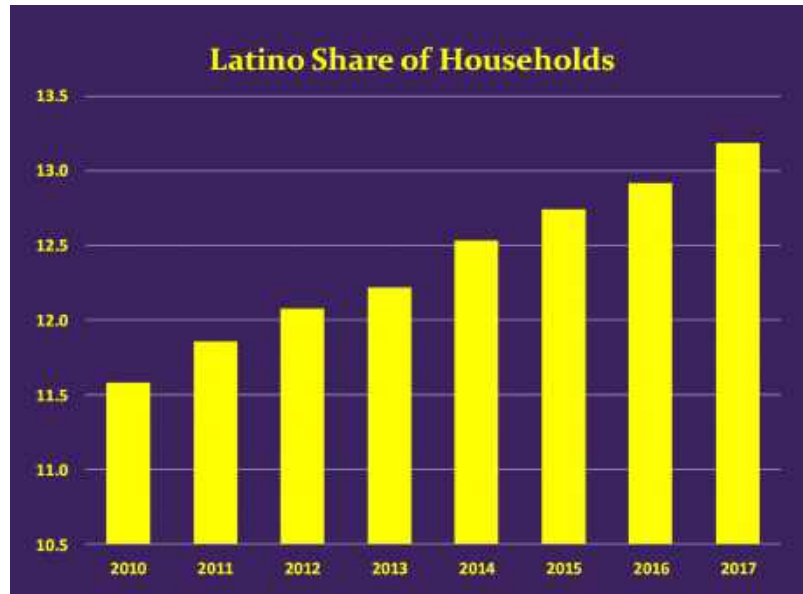
The U.S. is confronting a dangerous shortage of workers. The worker shortage is a demographic crisis which threatens the country's ability to maintain even modest economic growth and to meet commitments made to the Country's retirees. Fortunately, Latinos are already well on their way to rescuing the U.S. from this demographic time bomb.

### *Household Formation*

Growth in the number of Latino households from 2010-17 was extremely high, at 19 percent. For Non-Latinos, it was just three percent. 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.

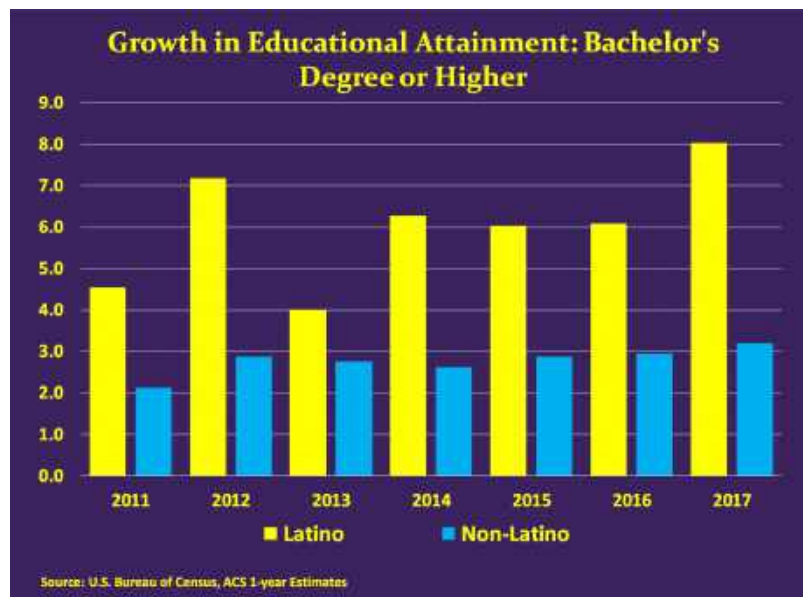


With an average household size that is 30 percent larger than Non-Latino households, each new Latino household has an outsized impact on the economy. A healthy rate of Household formation is vital to economic growth. New households increase current economic activity through the purchase of goods and services. They increase future economic activity through the cycle of child rearing which results in additional household formations in years ahead.



#### *Educational attainment*

A forward-looking demographic indicator of economic output for U.S. Latinos is educational attainment. Latinos in the U.S. currently have a lower share of educational attainment than their non-Latino counterparts, however, Latinos are experiencing extraordinary growth in this area. From 2010 to 2017 growth in the number of people with a bachelor's degree or higher was more than two times as rapid for Latinos as Non-Latinos. The number of educated Latinos rose by 51 percent during this time, while the number of educated Non-Latinos only rose by 21 percent.



Attaining a college degree represents a significant accumulation of human capital and significantly increases the expected economic output and earnings of individuals earning these degrees. 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 GDP growth premium already enjoyed by U.S. Latinos growing larger over time.

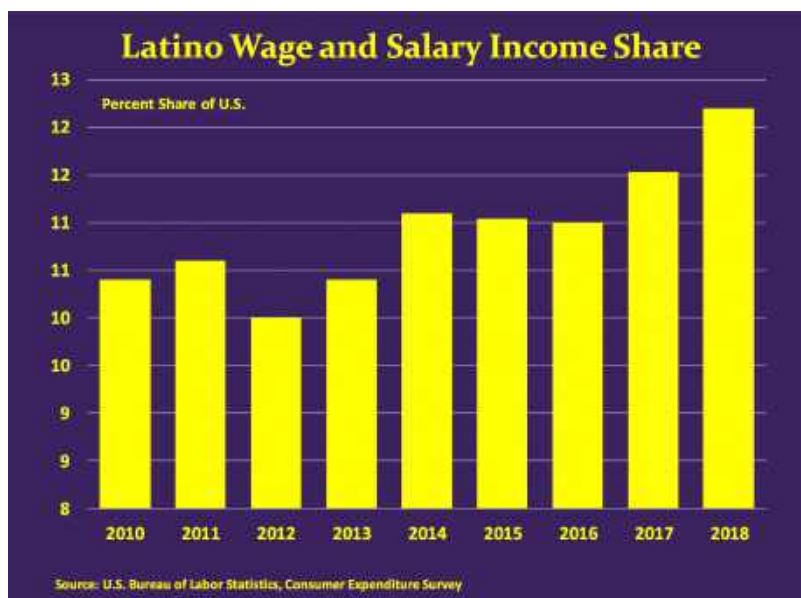
### *Income*

Given U.S. Latinos' strong labor force participation and extraordinary growth in educational attainment, it should not come as a surprise that U.S. Latinos are enjoying robust income growth. Whereas the U.S. has average income growth of just 4.7 percent over the past five years, income growth for Latinos has averaged 8.6 percent. U.S. Latinos enjoyed income growth of an astounding 14 percent in 2018.

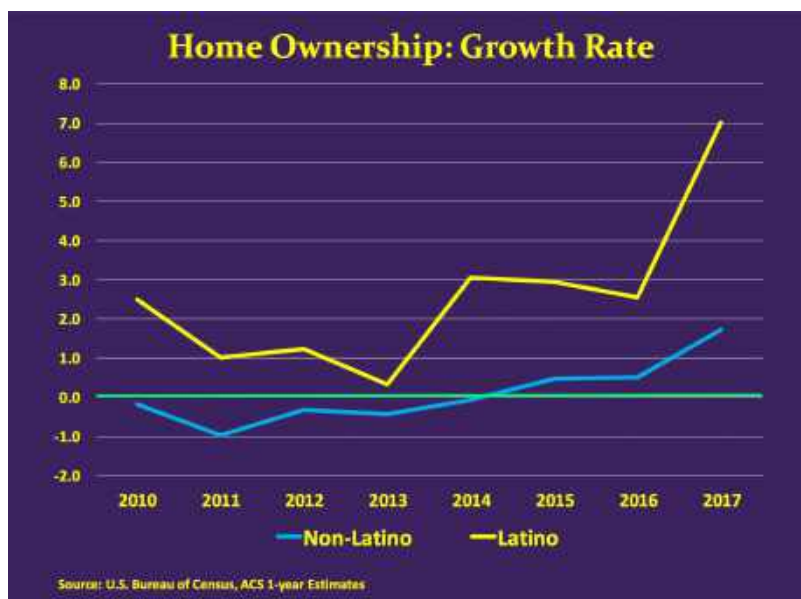


While Latinos have per capita income that is lower than that of Non-Latinos, rapid income growth is causing steady increases in Latinos' share of income. Latino income share rose by twenty percent from 2010 to 2018.





Data regarding personal consumption is even more remarkable than data on income. Comparing compound annual growth rates, Latino real consumption grew 72 percent faster than non-Latino consumption over the period 2010-2017.

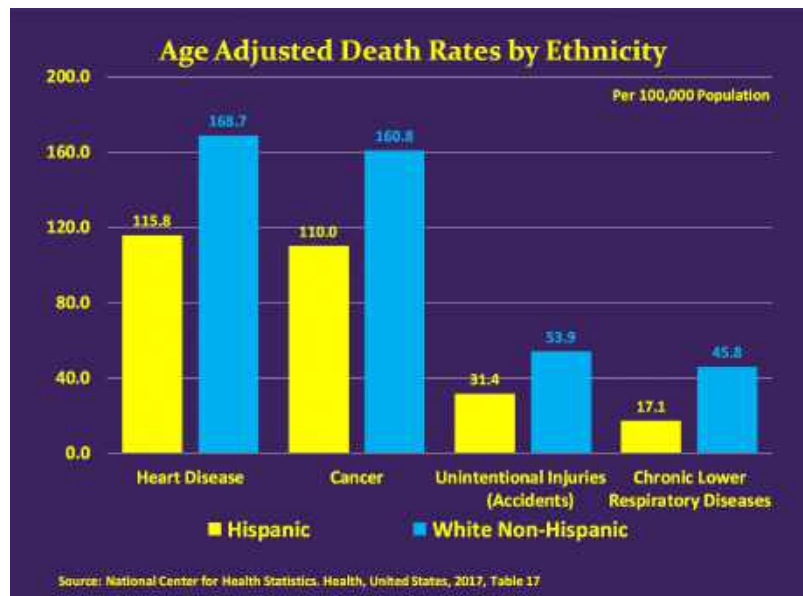


Trends in income and consumption, not surprisingly, carry through to home ownership. While the growth rate of Latino home ownership slowed during the Great Recession and the first few years of the Recovery, growth was always positive. Latinos added new home owners each year from 2010 to 2017. Beginning in 2013, 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 all the way through 2014. Although home ownership among non-Latinos has begun to grow again, growth has remained below two percent from 2015 to 2017.

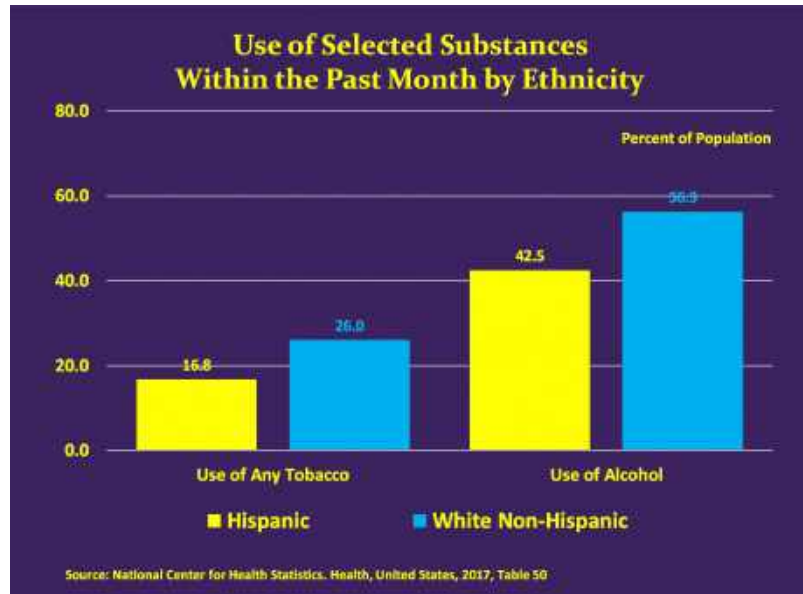
## Latino Health

Currently, the top four causes of death in the U.S. are heart disease, cancer, unintentional injuries (accidents), and chronic lower respiratory diseases (CLRD). Treatment for these causes of death consume vast amounts of the nation's health spending. Latinos in the U.S., compared to non-Hispanic whites, have an age-adjusted death rate ranging from 30 percent to 60 percent lower for these causes of death. This means that Latinos require fewer expensive medical interventions than non-Hispanic Whites.



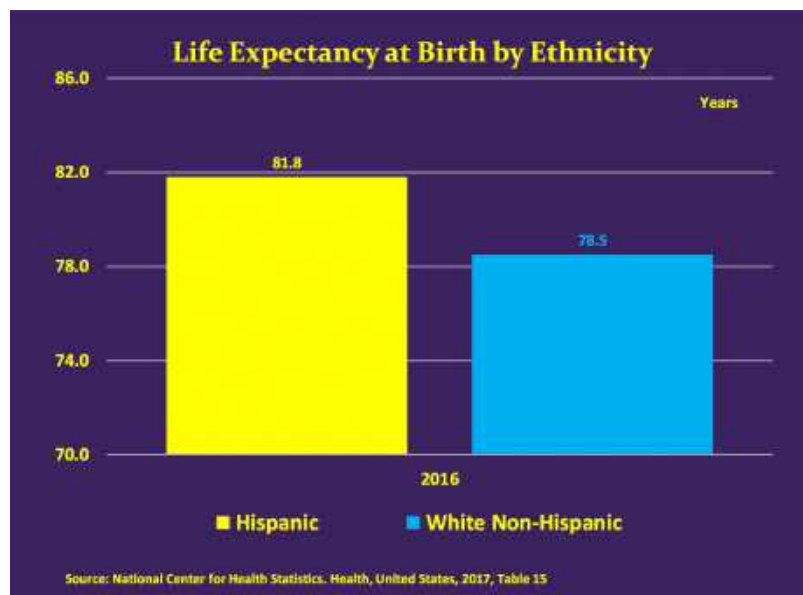
## Drinking and Smoking

Smoking tobacco and drinking alcohol have negative effects on a person's health. A population pool with fewer smokers and drinkers in it will see fewer illnesses (such as heart disease, cancer and CLRD) and will have to pay out for fewer medical interventions.



### *Longer Life Expectancy*

Life expectancy is one of the key indicators of a population's health, and it is often used to summarize the mortality pattern experienced by that population in a given year. The average life expectancy for Latinos was more than three years longer than White non-Latinos in 2016. At birth, Latinos can expect to live an average of 81.8 years compared to 78.5 years for non-Latino Whites.



### *Latinos and Healthy Habits*

The growing Latino population is younger, it suffers less from major chronic diseases, has healthier habits and enjoys a longer life expectancy than the non-Latino population. The non-Latino population in the United States is aging rapidly, and the 65+ group is projected to grow from 43.1 million in 2012 to 83.7 million by 2050. This nearly-doubled elderly population is expected to demand increasing amounts of health care services. Absent any demographic change, this Aging America will place a heavy burden on the decreasing number of non-Latino younger subscribers to health insurances.

What implications might these patterns have from a workforce and an economic perspective? From an actuarial point of view, a population of younger, relatively healthy workers has several advantages.

For example, an HMO or other insurance organization that can maximize the number of young, healthy Latino subscribers into its coverage pool could be quite competitive in the marketplace. A health insurance pool, or a managed care enrollee base, works best when it has a large number of young, healthy subscribers, who will use fewer, less expensive preventative services. Their insurance premiums (or monthly pre-paid membership fees) subsidize the costs of care for a relatively smaller number of elderly, who use more, and more expensive, services (such as open heart surgery, or joint and hip replacements.)

Similarly, a healthier population would likely contribute more in terms of payroll taxes for disability and other safety-net funds in relation to its use of these programs. At the very least, a workforce of relatively healthy workers could result in a lower number of sick days and/or missed work, leading to higher productivity.

These data show that Latinos have a strong, healthy profile. Not only are they expected to live longer lives (with lower death rates from multiple causes), but they also practice healthy habits. From an economic and actuarial perspective, supporting this demographic is a key investment, not just for this population itself, but for controlling health care costs and for the growth of the U.S. economy overall.

It should not be surprising that the same Latino population that produced the world's eighth largest economy also offers a unique investment opportunity for health care insurers and managed-care providers.

## METHODOLOGY

This report provides estimates of Latino GDP for the United States. These estimates substantially add to our understanding of the Latino economy. GDP is a familiar economic statistic and is a broad measure of economic activity that provides a leap forward in our ability to track the Latino economy. This effort updates a report by Schink and Hayes-Bautista (2017) that provided the first estimates of Latino GDP. In that ground-breaking report Schink and Hayes-Bautista show that the size of the Latino economy was large and that its share of U.S. economic activity was rising. Using the available data, they provided 2010 and 2015 estimates of Latino GDP. We update those calculations based on revisions to data covering those years, and leverage the availability of new data to provide 2017 estimates. This report serves as the unveiling of the 2017 Latino GDP estimates to the public.

The main purpose of this essay is to provide a description of the methodology used to estimate Latino GDP and to discuss the update to the previous report. Briefly, we compute Latino versions of major GDP expenditure components decomposed across more than 70 industrial sectors of economic activity. The input-output (IO) table for the United States economy provides the starting point for analysis of the economic activity across many industries, allocated to either expenditures or income. 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. The Latino GDP is the aggregation of the Latino expenditure components, providing a bottom-up estimate of total Latino economic activity.

The United States input-output accounts are a highly detailed measurement system providing statistics on economic processes and relationships and a full accounting of industry and final-use transactions. It is a set of data that is closely related to the statistics collected by business – for example sales volumes and cost of sales. They are building blocks for other accounts in 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 system entails such a broad and deep accounting of alternate measures of activity, they are used as a cross-check for the variety of data sources and types that must be used to estimate the national accounts (GDP). 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), and the latest year for which this data is available is 2017.

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 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



series (BOC-IPUMS), 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.

These Latino versus Non-Latino calculations are done for seven major GDP expenditure components across 71 industrial sectors of the economy. Seventy of the 71 industrial sectors are documented in a table in the Appendix to this essay.

The method, pioneered by the late Werner Schink, calculates the seven expenditure components according to this set of algorithms:

#### [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.

#### [2.] Residential Investment Expenditures

This calculation is based on analysis of the American Housing Survey which provides estimates of new housing units developed by Latinos and Non-Latinos, 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 summed.

#### [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.

#### [6.] Imports of Goods and Services

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, which are then aggregated.

#### [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 summed.

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

## **Results**

The 2017 Latino GDP calculation and the 2010 recalculation appear to be robust implementations of Werner Schink's algorithm. The 2010 share of U.S. GDP remained stable at 11.4 percent, the personal consumption expenditure share was also stable at 10.6 percent. The level of Latino GDP in 2010 dollars rose very slightly, by only six hundredths of a percent.

From this work we have noticed that there is volatility in the smaller components of GDP when comparing updates to the data and more so when comparing different years. To some extent, this is not surprising. First, there is some shifting that is occurring due to re-estimates of the IO table. Prices have been restated too. The second impact is volatility in the volume of certain types of income and investment spending that are used to compute Latino shares of activity. We believe this impact is often larger, especially for investment categories of GDP.

What is stable here is that the underlying trends that have been discussed in this report, the demographics, educational attainment growth, and high labor force participation all support the narrative of a Latino renaissance in the United States.

The new 2017 Latino GDP estimates show significantly rising Latino shares of GDP and personal consumption expenditures (PCE). The 2017 Latino GDP share has increased to 11.8 percent,

compared with 11.4 for 2010. The 2017 Latino PCE share is 11.6 percent, up considerably from 10.6 percent in 2010.

**GDP Comparison Table: Latino Shares**

expenditures by type	Nominal GDP in 2010			Nominal GDP in 2017		
	U.S. Economy	Latino Economy	Latino Share	U.S. Economy	Latino Economy	Latino Share
	billions	billions	%	billions	billions	%
Personal consumption	10,185.8	1,082.3	10.6	13,321.4	1,544.0	11.6
Residential investment	376.6	26.6	7.1	754.6	50.8	6.7
Non-residential investment	1,735.0	114.4	6.6	2,587.9	164.8	6.4
Inventory investment	53.9	3.5	6.6	25.5	1.2	4.7
Exports of goods and services	1,658.3	180.3	10.9	2,059.8	235.2	11.4
Imports of goods and services	-2,172.2	-243.7	11.2	-2,638.2	-299.8	11.4
Government	3,154.6	539.8	17.1	3,374.4	609.3	18.1
Gross domestic product	14,992.0	1,703.3	11.4	19,485.4	2,305.6	11.8

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

The updated Latino GDP estimates for 2010 and the presently new release for 2017 show that Latino GDP continues to grow more rapidly than the nation. The single largest driver of rapid Latino GDP growth from 2010 to 2017 was personal consumption. PCE rose for two reasons, first the number of consumer units rose with strength during this time, and also, their expenditures rose. With relatively stronger growth from the government category these stronger than U.S. components outweighed the slower growing investment categories and the effects of trade.

**GDP Comparison Table: Growth**

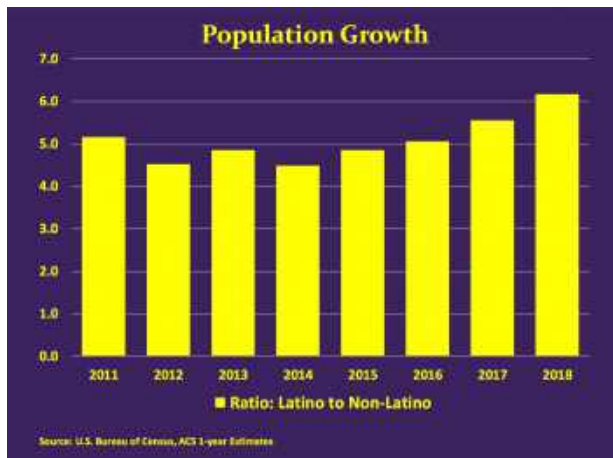
expenditures by type	Real GDP in 2010		Real GDP in 2017		CAGR Growth Rates: 2010 to 2017	
	U.S. Economy	Latino Economy	U.S. Economy	Latino Economy	U.S. Economy	Latino Economy
	billions (2015 \$)	billions (2015 \$)	billions (2015 \$)	billions (2015 \$)	percent change	percent change
Personal consumption	11,128	1,182	12,940	1,500	2.2	3.5
Residential investment	429	30	717	48	7.6	6.9
Non-residential investment	1,844	124	2,550	160	4.7	3.7
Inventory investment	54	4	25	1	-10.7	-15.1
Exports of goods and services	1,763	192	2,025	232	2.0	2.7
Imports of goods and services	-2,133	-240	-2,602	-296	2.9	3.1
Federal defense	881	151	728	132	-2.7	-1.9
Federal non-defense	509	87	505	91	-0.1	0.7
State and local government	2,077	355	2,039	368	-0.3	0.5
Gross domestic product	16,551	1,886	18,927	2,237	1.9	2.5

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

## Looking Ahead

While the IO tables for 2018 have not yet been released, we have seen the release of certain key drivers of the Latino U.S. economy. First, the Census Bureau's official 2018 population estimates are out. These estimates show an acceleration of the demographic trends that support Latino economic activity. The chart on the left (below) shows that the ratio of Latino to Non-Latino population growth rose sharply from 2017 to 2018 and is the fourth year of a growth of Latino population relative to Non-Latino population change. Second, the 2018 Consumer Expenditure

Survey was just released last week showing that the Latino Wage and Salary share jumped substantially in 2018. This movement is noteworthy as it is on top of, and even larger than, what was already a large jump in 2017. With these and with our expectation that the 2018 Latino new household unit share will recover from a relative low in 2017, we expect that the Latino GDP growth premium over Non-Latino growth will widen in 2018.



## References

W. Schink and D. Hayes-Bautista. 2017. "Latino Gross Domestic Product (GDP) Report: Quantifying the Impact of American Hispanic Economic Growth." Latino Donors Collaborative (LDC), June.

K. Horowitz and M. Planting. 2009. "Concepts and Methods of the U.S. Input-Output Accounts." U.S. Department of Commerce: Bureau of Economic Analysis, April.

## 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



## APPENDICES – DATA TABLES

### Appendix A.1: Summary of Latino GDP, 2010, 2015, and 2017, in Billions of dollars

	Personal Consumption Expenditures	Residential Investment	Nonresidenti al Investment	Change in Inventories	Exports	Imports	Government	GDP
Total Nominal GDP, 2017	13,321.4	754.6	2,587.9	25.5	2,059.8	-2,638.2	3,374.4	19,485.4
Latino Nominal GDP, 2017	1,544.0	50.8	164.8	1.2	235.2	-299.8	609.3	2,305.6
Non-Latino Nominal GDP, 2017	11,777.4	703.8	2,423.1	24.3	1,824.5	-2,338.3	2,765.2	17,179.8
Latino % of Total, 2017	11.6	6.7	6.4	4.7	11.4	11.4	18.1	11.8
Total GDP, 2015	12,294.5	633.6	2,449.7	128.7	1,998.7	-2,520.1	3,234.2	18,219.3
Latino GDP, 2015	1,409.8	45.6	154.4	6.2	228.3	-277.3	570.0	2,137.0
Non-Latino GDP, 2015	10,884.8	588.0	2,295.3	122.5	1,770.4	-2,242.9	2,664.2	16,082.3
Latino % of Total, 2015	11.5	7.2	6.3	4.8	11.4	11.0	17.6	11.7
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, 2010-17	2.18	7.62	4.74	-10.73	2.00	2.88	-0.82	1.94
Growth, Latino Real GDP, CAGR, 2010-17	3.47	6.87	3.70	-15.06	2.73	3.06	-0.05	2.47
Growth, NonLatino Real GDP, CAGR, 2010-17	2.02	7.68	4.82	-10.46	1.91	2.86	-0.98	1.87

*Citation: LDC U.S. Latino GDP Report (2019)*

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

## Appendix A.2: 2017 Latino GDP in Billions of Dollars

	Personal Consumption Expenditures	Residential Investment	Nonresidential Investment	Change in Inventories	Exports	Imports	Government	GDP
<b>All Industries</b>	<b>1,544.04</b>	<b>50.82</b>	<b>164.79</b>	<b>1.21</b>	<b>235.25</b>	<b>(299.83)</b>	<b>609.28</b>	<b>2,305.56</b>
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting	12.59	-	-	(0.17)	10.59	(10.18)	-	12.83
Mining, Oil, Gas, Minerals	0.01	-	6.84	(0.01)	6.99	(19.92)	-	(6.09)
Utilities	38.71	-	-	-	0.47	(0.32)	-	38.86
Construction	-	38.38	72.86	-	0.01	-	53.54	164.80
Durables Manufacturing	66.80	0.67	27.50	0.92	60.65	(145.52)	20.15	31.17
Non-Durables Manufacturing	193.91	0.02	0.08	(0.07)	43.82	(88.88)	0.00	148.89
Wholesale Trade	68.10	0.19	13.98	0.26	23.39	4.83	3.96	114.70
Retail Trade	161.60	0.48	5.89	-	-	-	-	167.97
Transportation and Warehousing	39.90	0.14	4.56	(0.01)	14.12	(2.50)	0.48	56.69
Information and Technology	58.48	-	10.54	0.06	7.30	(1.46)	1.54	76.45
Finance and Insurance	118.17	0.72	-	-	12.67	(4.47)	-	127.08
Real Estate, Rental, and Leasing	305.80	8.32	1.22	-	9.07	0.00	-	324.41
Professional, Scientific, Technical Service:	17.69	1.91	31.23	-	19.23	(13.34)	34.70	91.41
Management of Establishments	-	-	-	-	0.52	-	-	0.52
Administrative, Waste Remediation	10.65	-	-	-	0.24	(0.19)	-	10.69
Educational Services	32.52	-	-	-	0.28	(0.14)	-	32.66
Health Care and Social Assistance	230.46	-	-	-	0.19	(0.32)	-	230.33
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation	20.04	-	0.26	-	0.14	(0.11)	-	20.32
Accommodation and Food Services	106.37	-	-	-	0.26	-	-	106.63
Personal, Repair, Maintenance Services	56.95	-	-	-	0.01	(0.48)	-	56.48
Government Services	5.31	(0.00)	(10.16)	0.23	25.30	(16.82)	494.90	498.75

Citation: LDC U.S. Latino GDP Report (2019)

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

### Appendix A.3: 2017 U.S. GDP in Billions of Dollars

	Personal Consumption Expenditures	Residential Investment	Nonresidenti al Investment	Change in Inventories	Exports	Imports	Government	GDP
<b>All Industries</b>	<b>13,321.41</b>	<b>754.62</b>	<b>2,587.86</b>	<b>25.49</b>	<b>2,059.75</b>	<b>(2,638.18)</b>	<b>3,374.45</b>	<b>19,485.40</b>
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Hunting	77.41	-	-	(5.55)	57.38	(58.32)	-	70.91
Mining, Oil, Gas, Minerals	0.13	-	109.92	(0.14)	52.19	(145.24)	-	16.85
Utilities	267.36	-	-	-	3.85	(2.40)	-	268.81
Construction	-	569.97	458.68	-	0.10	-	296.55	1,325.30
Durables Manufacturing	564.49	9.91	896.44	23.51	564.07	(1,317.20)	111.61	852.84
Non-Durables Manufacturing	1,300.92	0.32	2.66	(0.41)	352.30	(643.78)	0.02	1,012.03
Wholesale Trade	545.16	2.78	234.58	4.33	186.16	38.54	21.95	1,033.50
Retail Trade	1,395.86	7.15	71.29	-	-	-	-	1,474.30
Transportation and Warehousing	306.33	2.01	26.25	(0.07)	114.95	(21.06)	2.65	431.07
Information and Technology	502.66	-	183.37	0.93	74.36	(16.19)	8.53	753.66
Finance and Insurance	1,060.21	10.63	-	-	141.48	(50.22)	-	1,162.10
Real Estate, Rental, and Leasing	2,231.70	123.55	21.22	-	77.05	-	-	2,453.51
Professional, Scientific, Technical Service:	178.30	28.33	696.10	-	180.62	(125.48)	192.18	1,150.06
Management of Establishments	-	-	-	-	3.93	-	-	3.93
Administrative, Waste Remediation	87.55	-	-	-	2.12	(1.72)	-	87.95
Educational Services	353.87	-	-	-	2.45	(1.46)	-	354.87
Health Care and Social Assistance	2,595.07	-	-	-	2.38	(3.58)	-	2,593.87
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation	280.13	-	5.35	-	1.54	(1.30)	-	285.72
Accommodation and Food Services	882.06	-	-	-	2.39	-	-	884.45
Personal, Repair, Maintenance Services	621.18	-	-	-	0.08	(4.73)	-	616.53
Government Services	71.00	(0.04)	(118.01)	2.89	240.37	(284.02)	2,740.97	2,653.16

Citation: LDC U.S. Latino GDP Report (2019)

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

Note: See Electronic Publication for Appendix A.4

### Appendix A.5: 2017 Latino GDP with 10 Largest Countries

Country	GDP
	<i>billions of dollars</i>
United States	19,485.4
China	12,062.3
Japan	4,860.0
Germany	3,700.6
India	2,652.2
United Kingdom	2,640.0
France	2,587.7
US Latinos	2,305.6
Brazil	2,053.2
Italy	1,946.9
Canada	1,650.2

Country	Real GDP Growth
	<i>CAGR</i>
China	7.6
India	7.0
US Latinos	2.5
Canada	2.2
United Kingdom	2.0
US Total	1.9
Germany	1.9
France	1.2
Japan	1.1
Brazil	0.4
Italy	-0.1

*Citation: LDC U.S. Latino GDP Report (2019)*

*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)
<b>Total, 2010</b>	50,747,471	258,578,614	309,326,085	16.4%
<b>Total, 2017</b>	58,707,457	266,439,664	325,147,121	18.1%
<b>Change, 2010-17</b>	7,959,986	7,861,050	15,821,036	
<b>% Change (10-17)</b>	15.7%	3.0%	5.1%	
<b>Ages 0-14, 2010</b>	14,480,174	46,720,512	61,200,686	23.7%
<b>Ages 0-14, 2017</b>	15,600,016	45,362,682	60,962,698	25.6%
<b>Change, 2010-17</b>	1,119,842	(1,357,830)	(237,988)	
<b>% Change</b>	7.7%	-2.9%	-0.4%	
<b>Ages 15-24, 2010</b>	8,886,025	34,796,673	43,682,698	20.3%
<b>Ages 15-24, 2017</b>	9,695,892	33,473,104	43,168,996	22.5%
<b>Change, 2010-17</b>	809,867	(1,323,569)	(513,702)	
<b>% Change</b>	9.1%	-3.8%	-1.2%	
<b>Ages 25-64, 2010</b>	24,564,643	139,399,276	163,963,919	15.0%
<b>Ages 25-64, 2017</b>	29,234,522	140,986,982	170,221,504	17.2%
<b>Change, 2010-17</b>	4,669,879	1,587,706	6,257,585	
<b>% Change</b>	19.0%	1.1%	3.8%	
<b>Ages 65+, 2010</b>	2,816,629	37,662,153	40,478,782	7.0%
<b>Ages 65+, 2017</b>	4,177,027	46,616,896	50,793,923	8.2%
<b>Change, 2010-17</b>	1,360,398	8,954,743	10,315,141	
<b>% Change</b>	48.3%	23.8%	25.5%	

*Citation: LDC U.S. Latino GDP Report (2019)*

*Source: Census Bureau - Official Population Estimates*

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

2010	Latino	Non-Latino	Total	% Latino
<b>0-4</b>	5,127,504	15,061,311	20,188,815	25.4
<b>5-9</b>	4,810,330	15,520,899	20,331,229	23.7
<b>10-14</b>	4,542,340	16,138,302	20,680,642	22.0
<b>15-19</b>	4,541,928	17,439,289	21,981,217	20.7
<b>20-24</b>	4,344,097	17,357,384	21,701,481	20.0
<b>25-29</b>	4,313,597	16,829,565	21,143,162	20.4
<b>30-34</b>	4,144,545	15,923,923	20,068,468	20.7
<b>35-39</b>	3,871,075	16,206,805	20,077,880	19.3
<b>40-44</b>	3,463,452	17,440,340	20,903,792	16.6
<b>45-49</b>	3,042,451	19,593,002	22,635,453	13.4
<b>50-54</b>	2,469,609	19,882,272	22,351,881	11.0
<b>55-59</b>	1,866,208	17,927,765	19,793,973	9.4
<b>60-64</b>	1,393,706	15,595,604	16,989,310	8.2
<b>65-99</b>	960,676	11,560,096	12,520,772	7.7
<b>70-74</b>	707,406	8,628,687	9,336,093	7.6
<b>75-79</b>	515,020	6,804,782	7,319,802	7.0
<b>80-84</b>	356,618	5,402,589	5,759,207	6.2
<b>85+</b>	276,909	5,265,999	5,542,908	5.0
<b>2017</b>				
<b>0-4</b>	5,169,577	14,722,390	19,891,967	26.0
<b>5-9</b>	5,268,498	15,036,439	20,304,937	25.9
<b>10-14</b>	5,161,941	15,603,853	20,765,794	24.9
<b>15-19</b>	4,886,202	16,217,130	21,103,332	23.2
<b>20-24</b>	4,809,690	17,255,974	22,065,664	21.8
<b>25-29</b>	4,772,557	18,563,618	23,336,175	20.5
<b>30-34</b>	4,508,845	17,429,598	21,938,443	20.6
<b>35-39</b>	4,396,748	16,793,706	21,190,454	20.7
<b>40-44</b>	4,032,448	15,558,304	19,590,752	20.6
<b>45-49</b>	3,671,214	17,244,972	20,916,186	17.6
<b>50-54</b>	3,181,908	18,165,667	21,347,575	14.9
<b>55-59</b>	2,634,696	19,325,214	21,959,910	12.0
<b>60-64</b>	2,036,106	17,905,903	19,942,009	10.2
<b>65-99</b>	1,490,463	15,312,537	16,803,000	8.9
<b>70-74</b>	1,042,989	11,786,694	12,829,683	8.1
<b>75-79</b>	700,115	8,030,413	8,730,528	8.0
<b>80-84</b>	470,840	5,489,458	5,960,298	7.9
<b>85+</b>	472,620	5,997,794	6,470,414	7.3

*Citation: LDC U.S. Latino GDP Report (2019)*

*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
<b>Total, 2010</b>	133,960	23,809,586	11,412,464	925,188	132,163,372	75,401,604
<b>Total, 2017</b>	163,600	28,332,446	13,785,774	866,495	135,360,208	82,107,571
<b>Change, 2010-17</b>	29,640	4,522,860	2,373,310	-58,693	3,196,836	6,705,967
<b>% Change, 2010-17</b>	22.1	19.0	20.8	-6.3	2.4	8.9
<b>Ages 16-24, 2010</b>	62,337	4,472,431	3,485,352	346,760	17,807,773	13,325,392
<b>Ages 16-24, 2017</b>	76,925	4,998,548	3,716,624	320,609	17,694,214	12,498,798
<b>Change, 2010-17</b>	14,588	526,117	231,272	-26,151	-113,559	-826,594
<b>% Change, 2010-17</b>	23.4	11.8	6.6	-7.5	-0.6	-6.2
<b>Ages 25-64, 2010</b>	71,623	18,905,736	5,548,324	578,428	108,297,422	30,495,222
<b>Ages 25-64, 2017</b>	86,675	22,632,439	6,593,437	545,886	109,278,890	31,371,564
<b>Change, 2010-17</b>	15,052	3,726,703	1,045,113	-32,542	981,468	876,342
<b>% Change, 2010-17</b>	21.0	19.7	18.8	-5.6	0.9	2.9
<b>Ages 65+, 2010</b>	-	275,348	787,116	-	3,591,530	9,823,735
<b>Ages 65+, 2017</b>	-	701,459	3,475,713	-	8,387,104	38,237,209
<b>Change, 2010-17</b>	-	426,111	2,688,597	-	4,795,574	28,413,474
<b>% Change, 2010-17</b>	-	154.8	341.6	-	133.5	289.2

*Citation: LDC U.S. Latino GDP Report (2019)*

*Source: IPUMS*

Note: Additional Latino Labor Force data is available in Appendix C.2 in the Electronic Publication

## Appendix D.1: Latino Educational Attainment Summary

	Latinos, Not HS Grads	Latinos, HS Grads	Latinos, College Grads	Non-Latinos, Not HS Grads	Non-Latinos, HS Grads	Non-Latinos College Grads	Total
<b>2010</b>	29,172,521	17,730,186	3,826,863	79,157,380	122,800,524	56,662,215	309,349,689
<b>2017</b>	30,043,026	23,034,365	5,760,470	73,574,759	124,795,420	68,511,138	325,719,178
<b>Change 2010-17</b>	870,505	5,304,179	1,933,607	-5,582,621	1,994,896	11,848,923	16,369,489
<b>% Change 2010-17</b>	3.0	29.9	50.5	-7.1	1.6	20.9	5.3
<b>Latino % Change</b>	-18.5	72.7	14.0				
<b>Age 20-24 2010</b>	1,087,736	3,030,492	237,897	1,494,525	13,287,715	2,572,158	21,710,523
<b>Age 20-24 2017</b>	597,239	3,846,749	388,652	1,098,655	13,080,532	3,016,504	22,028,331
<b>Change 2010-17</b>	-490,497	816,257	150,755	-395,870	-207,183	444,346	317,808
<b>% Change 2010-17</b>	-45.1	26.9	63.4	-26.5	-1.6	17.3	1.5
<b>Latino % Change</b>	55.3	134.0	25.3				
<b>Age 25-34 2010</b>	2,725,826	4,576,831	1,094,094	2,532,098	18,280,706	11,676,849	40,886,404
<b>Age 25-34 2017</b>	1,863,896	5,677,988	1,650,182	2,196,636	19,126,090	14,358,031	44,872,823
<b>Change 2010-17</b>	-861,930	1,101,157	556,088	-335,462	845,384	2,681,182	3,986,419
<b>% Change 2010-17</b>	-31.6	24.1	50.8	-13.2	4.6	23.0	9.7
<b>Latino % Change</b>	72.0	56.6	17.2				
<b>Age 35-64 2010</b>	6,017,980	7,875,546	2,235,406	9,201,664	63,641,314	34,038,441	123,010,351
<b>Age 35-64 2017</b>	6,603,015	10,295,433	3,222,037	7,960,356	59,955,799	37,599,428	125,636,068
<b>Change 2010-17</b>	585,035	2,419,887	986,631	-1,241,308	-3,685,515	3,560,987	2,625,717
<b>% Change 2010-17</b>	9.7	30.7	44.1	-13.5	-5.8	10.5	2.1
<b>Latino % Change</b>	-89.1	-191.2	21.7				

Citation: LDC U.S. Latino GDP Report (2019)

Source: IPUMS

Note: Additional Latino Educational Attainment data is available in Appendix D.2 in the Electronic Publication

Note: Latino Citizenship data are available in Appendices E.1 and E.2 in the Electronic Publication

## 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
<b>18-64 years old</b>						
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
Percent share						
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 (2019)

Source: U.S. Bureau of Census



*I N M E M O R I A M*



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**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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**Werner** was Co-Founder of Latino Futures Research and Co-Author of the original 2017 Latino GDP Report. His original calculations and analysis provide the foundation for this on-going research. His deep understanding of the many economic and demographic measurement systems used to monitor the United States economy enabled him to suggest an algorithm for computing Latino GDP. His insights have provided a way to perform a well-grounded assessment of the quantitative characteristics of the U.S. Latino economy.

**Werner** was Chief Economist of the California Employment Development Department, Chief of California's Job Training Program, and Chief of Research for the Department of Social Services during welfare reform, among other leadership and research positions. He was also former President of the National Association for Welfare Research and Statistics, member of the Joint Center for Poverty Research at the University of Chicago and Northwestern University, and member of the National Academy of Sciences.



The Latino Donor Collaborative ([www.latinodonorcollaborative.org](http://www.latinodonorcollaborative.org)) was founded in 2010. It is a 501(c)(3) non-profit organization dedicated to reshaping the perception of Latinos as part of the American social mainstream. The LDC is self-funded and independent and created by an accomplished group of Latino national leaders to promote high-level dialogue about the economic opportunities that the Latino community offer. We do this through a nonpartisan agenda that includes outreach to influential people in media, advertising, politics, corporate America, and civil society and confronting stereotypes with data that brings understanding and appreciation of the actual roles being played by Latinos in society, politics, and commerce. The LDC board is passionate about empowering a prosperous, united, and more powerful United States of America.