

LATINO GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP) REPORT

QUANTIFYING THE IMPACT OF AMERICAN HISPANIC ECONOMIC GROWTH

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ABOUT THE AUTHORS

Werner Schink is the co-founder and CEO of Latino Futures Research, which creates original economic and demographic research in the United States. He has been 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 has worked and partnered with the foremost social scientists in the U.S. from U.C. Berkeley, UCLA, Stanford, RAND, and many other organizations. His other roles and affiliations include 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; member of the National Academy of Sciences. He is the founder of Community and Local Neighborhood Research (CALNR), which provides socio-economic and evaluation research to non-profit and governmental organizations.

David E. Hayes-Bautista, co-founder of Latinos Future Research, is also Distinguished Professor of Medicine at the David Geffen School of Medicine at UCLA. He is also the Director of the Center for the Study of Latino Health and Culture, in the division of General Internal Medicine and Health Services Research. In addition, he is the Faculty Director for the UCLA Anderson Graduate School of Management's Latino Leadership Institute for Executive Education. For 45 years, he has researched the epidemiology, demography, and behavior of Latino populations, and his ground-breaking research has included discovering: the Latino Epidemiological Paradox; Latino wellness metrics; inter-paternity and the limitations of race/ethnic categories for medical research; and the Latino physician shortage. He is a frequent commentator for Univision, TV Azteca, and Telemundo, and contributes columns to the Los Angeles Times and La Opinión. His most recent book is a new edition of *La Nueva California: Latinos from Pioneers to Post-Millennials*, a data-based analysis of Latinos in the U.S. from the 19th century through 2015, published by the University of California Press.

Hayes-Bautista and Schink have collaborated on public policy topics related to Latinos during more than 35 years.

FOREWORD BY THE AUTHORS

In 1983, we published our first report, *The Hispanic Portfolio: An Investment Guide to the Future*, on the generational effects of Latino population growth in California. Those early projections were the basis for our subsequent book *The Burden of Support: Young Latinos in an Aging Society* (Stanford University Press, 1988).

For 35 years, we have seen two trends converging, first in California, and then in the nation:

- The aging, largely non-Latino Baby Boom generation is withdrawing from the labor force, increasingly requiring support generated by those still working;
- The younger, largely Latino population gradually is gaining an increasing share of the labor force, and their productivity is, and will continue to be, a mainstay of support for the aging, largely non-Latino Baby Boomers.

The question for policy makers at the national and state levels, both public and private, is this: Are appropriate investments being made in the young Latino population that will maximize its ability to carry the country, including the burden of the retiring Baby Boom generation, in the 21st century?

Over the past forty years, many piecemeal methodologies, such as report cards, have been used to measure progress on this question. Given the size of the Latino population—55 million in 2015, projected to be around 100 million by 2060—it made sense to us to use the same metric that is commonly used around the world to gauge the progress, or failure, of a region to move into the future: its Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

The Latino Donor Collaborative provided us with an opportunity to implement this dream of calculating the Latino GDP. The results are in this report. Briefly, the Latino GDP is large, growing rapidly, and increasingly will provide the U.S. economy with the competitive edge needed to maintain its position as a world leader. The Latino Donor Collaborative urges policy makers at all levels to consider carefully how to invest this country's resources into maximizing the Latino GDP's potential. We appreciate the support of, and ongoing dialogue with, Sol Trujillo, Co-Founder of the Latino Donor Collaborative, and Ana Valdez, Executive Director of the LDC.

The methodology we developed to estimate the Latino GDP is described at the end of the report. We welcome feedback from our peers.

Sincerely,

Werner Schink
Co-Founder and CEO,
Latino Futures Research

David E. Hayes-Bautista
Distinguished Professor of Medicine,
David Geffen School of Medicine at UCLA

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

To respond to questions about the nature of Latino contributions to the United States, the Latino Donor Collaborative commissioned original research, the first of its kind, which has produced the following study. It presents a factual view of the importance of Latinos to our economy, for all Americans to understand, in business, non-profit organizations, politics, etc.

We thought that Latinos were powering in the economy, but were pleasantly surprised to discover what is actually happening:

- The GDP produced by Latinos in the U.S. in 2015 was \$2.13 trillion.
- If it were an independent country, the Latino GDP would be the 7th largest in the world, larger than the GDP of India, Italy, Brazil or Canada. The Latino GDP would trail only the U.S., China, Japan, Germany, the U.K., and France.
- Of the top ten economies, it would be the third-fastest growing GDP.
- The U.S. Latino GDP is growing 70% faster than the country's non-Latino GDP.
- Latinos accounted for 70% of the U.S. work force's increase in the first half of this decade.
- As young Latinos enter the work force and the older non-Latinos leave it, the Latino GDP will account for an increasing portion of the total U.S. GDP growth, projected to be 24.4% of total US GDP growth by 2020.

The common perception of Latinos being a burden to U.S. society is utterly wrong. To the contrary, Latinos are the element most needed to fuel the growth of this country. All Americans have benefitted from the \$2.13 trillion contribution the Latino GDP makes to the country, and should take steps to make sure it continues.

REPORT

I. Latino Gross Domestic Product

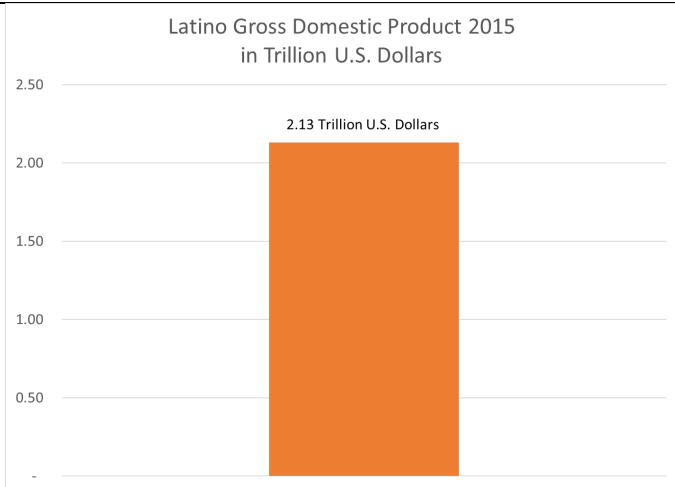
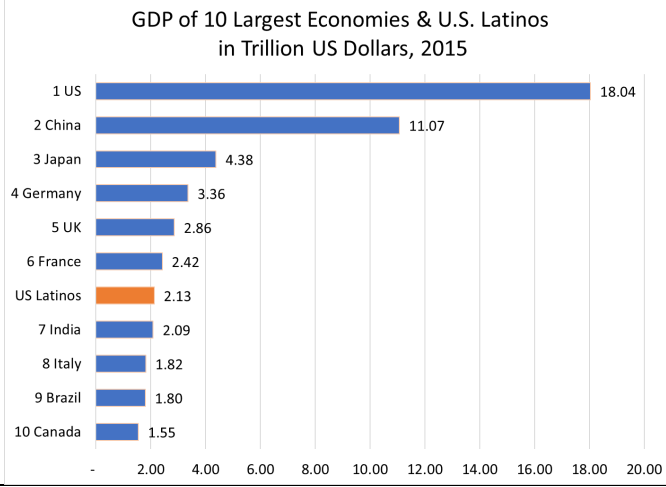
The Latino GDP 2015																																					
<p>Figure GDP1. The Latino GDP, 2015.</p> <p>Gross Domestic Product (GDP) tells the story of a region in two numbers: size and growth.</p> <p>A region’s GDP is often used to compare its economy to other regions’ economies, and to measure its growth over time. A region’s GDP is often used by public and private policymakers to guide their investment decisions.</p> <p>The 55 million Latinos living and working in the U.S. in 2015 produced a Latino GDP of \$2.13 trillion.</p>	<p>Latino Gross Domestic Product 2015 in Trillion U.S. Dollars</p>  <table><tr><th>Category</th><th>GDP (Trillion U.S. Dollars)</th></tr><tr><td>Latino GDP 2015</td><td>2.13</td></tr></table>	Category	GDP (Trillion U.S. Dollars)	Latino GDP 2015	2.13																																
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<p>GDP of 10 Largest Economies & U.S. Latinos in Trillion US Dollars, 2015</p>  <table><tr><th>Rank</th><th>Country/Region</th><th>GDP (Trillion US Dollars)</th></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>US</td><td>18.04</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>China</td><td>11.07</td></tr><tr><td>3</td><td>Japan</td><td>4.38</td></tr><tr><td>4</td><td>Germany</td><td>3.36</td></tr><tr><td>5</td><td>UK</td><td>2.86</td></tr><tr><td>6</td><td>France</td><td>2.42</td></tr><tr><td>7</td><td>US Latinos</td><td>2.13</td></tr><tr><td>8</td><td>India</td><td>2.09</td></tr><tr><td>9</td><td>Italy</td><td>1.82</td></tr><tr><td>10</td><td>Brazil</td><td>1.80</td></tr><tr><td>11</td><td>Canada</td><td>1.55</td></tr></table>	Rank	Country/Region	GDP (Trillion US Dollars)	1	US	18.04	2	China	11.07	3	Japan	4.38	4	Germany	3.36	5	UK	2.86	6	France	2.42	7	US Latinos	2.13	8	India	2.09	9	Italy	1.82	10	Brazil	1.80	11	Canada	1.55	<p>Figure GDP.2. Comparative Size of the Latino GDP.</p> <p>One of the first characteristics of a region’s GDP used by analysts is its size, relative to the GDPs of other regions.</p> <p>The 2015 Latino GDP of \$2.13 trillion ranks as the seventh largest GDP in the world, compared to the world’s ten largest economies.</p> <p>The Latino GDP is larger than the GDP of India, Italy, Brazil, or Canada, and is only slightly smaller than the GDP of France or the United Kingdom.</p>
Rank	Country/Region	GDP (Trillion US Dollars)																																			
1	US	18.04																																			
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Figure GDP.3. Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR).

Another important characteristic of a region's GDP is its Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR). Ideally, a GDP should have a robust, positive CAGR.

The Latino GDP demonstrated a positive CAGR of 2.9% for the period 2010–2015. This was the third highest CAGR of the ten largest economies in the world, higher than the CAGRs of Canada, the U.S. as a whole, Germany, Brazil, Japan, France, or Italy.

Compound Annual Growth Rate of GDP of 10 Largest Economies, 2010-2015

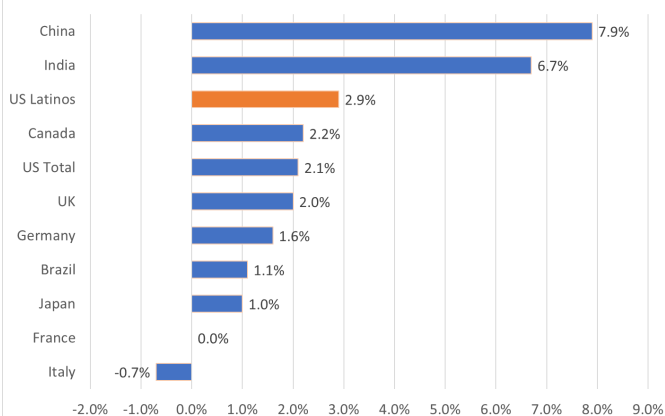
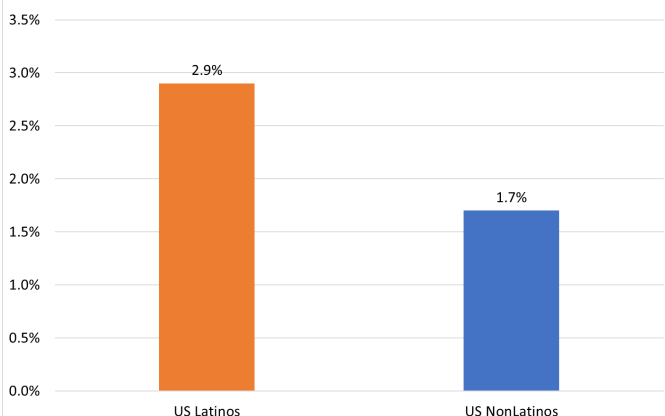


Figure GDP 4. Latino and Non-Latino CAGR in the U.S.

Figure 5.1 shows the CAGR of the Latino GDP, compared to the non-Latino GDP for the period 2010–2015.

The Latino GDP had a CAGR of 2.9%, which is nearly two times higher than the non-Latino GDP of 1.7%.

GDP Compound Annual Growth Rate of GDP, Latinos & NonLatinos 2010-2015



U.S. Real GDP with Latinos and Without Latinos, 2010-2015

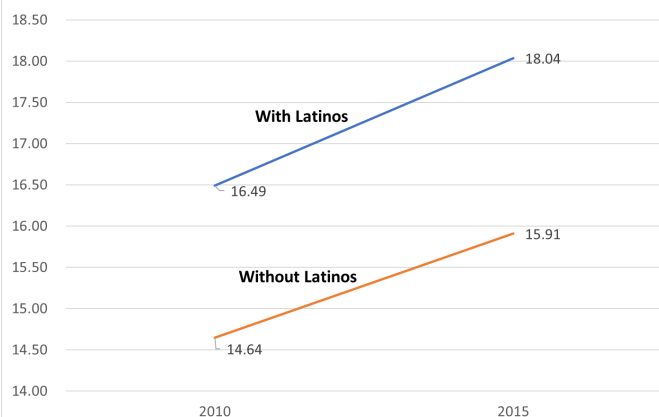


Figure GDP 5. Powering the U.S. GDP

The large size and faster growth rate of the Latino GDP enable it to power the country's total GDP. Without the Latino GDP, the non-Latino GDP of the U.S. would have grown only to \$15.91 trillion by 2015. Thanks to the Latino GDP's size and growth rate, however, the total U.S. GDP reached \$18.04 trillion by that date.

Figure GDP 6. Latino GDP Powers Growth Disproportionately

The faster growth of the Latino GDP enables it to power the growth of the total U.S. GDP out of proportion to its absolute size. By 2015, the Latino GDP grew to represent 11.8% of the total U.S. GDP, but contributed 18.3% of the growth in the total U.S. GDP during the period 2010–2015.

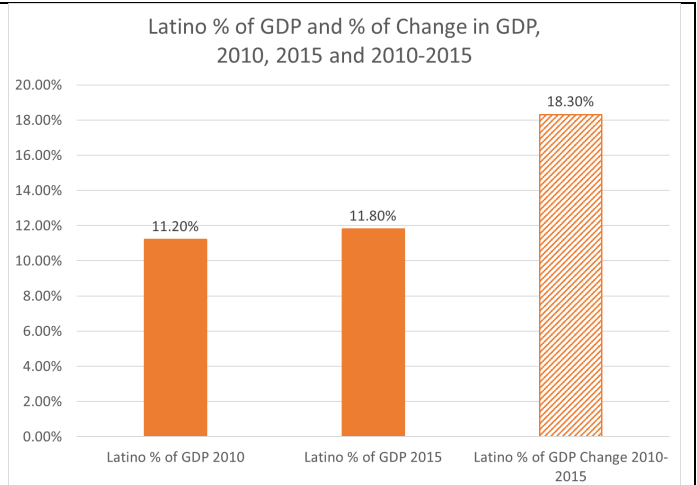


Figure GDP 7. Latino GDP and the Ten Largest State GDPs.

When the Latino GDP of \$2.13 trillion is compared to the GDPs of the 10 largest states in the U.S., it is larger than 9 of the 10. It is larger than the GDP of Texas, New York, Florida, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, New Jersey, Georgia, or North Carolina.

It should be noted that the four largest state GDPs belong to states that have a high percentage of Latino population.

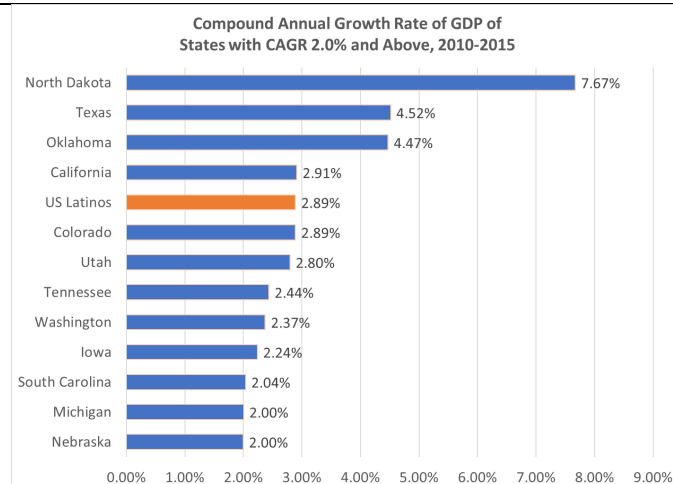
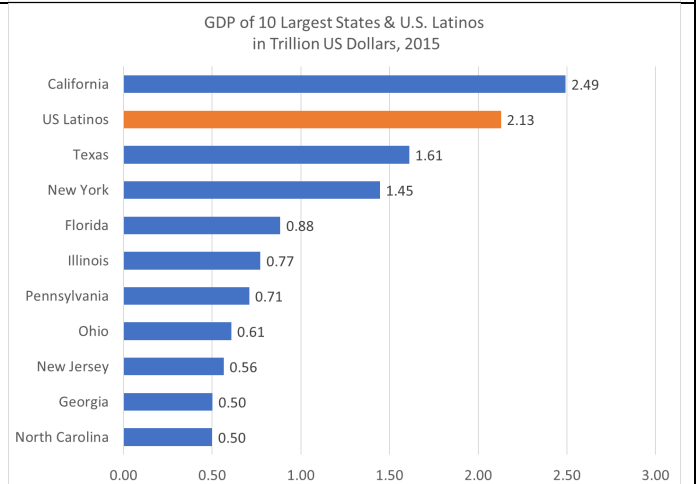
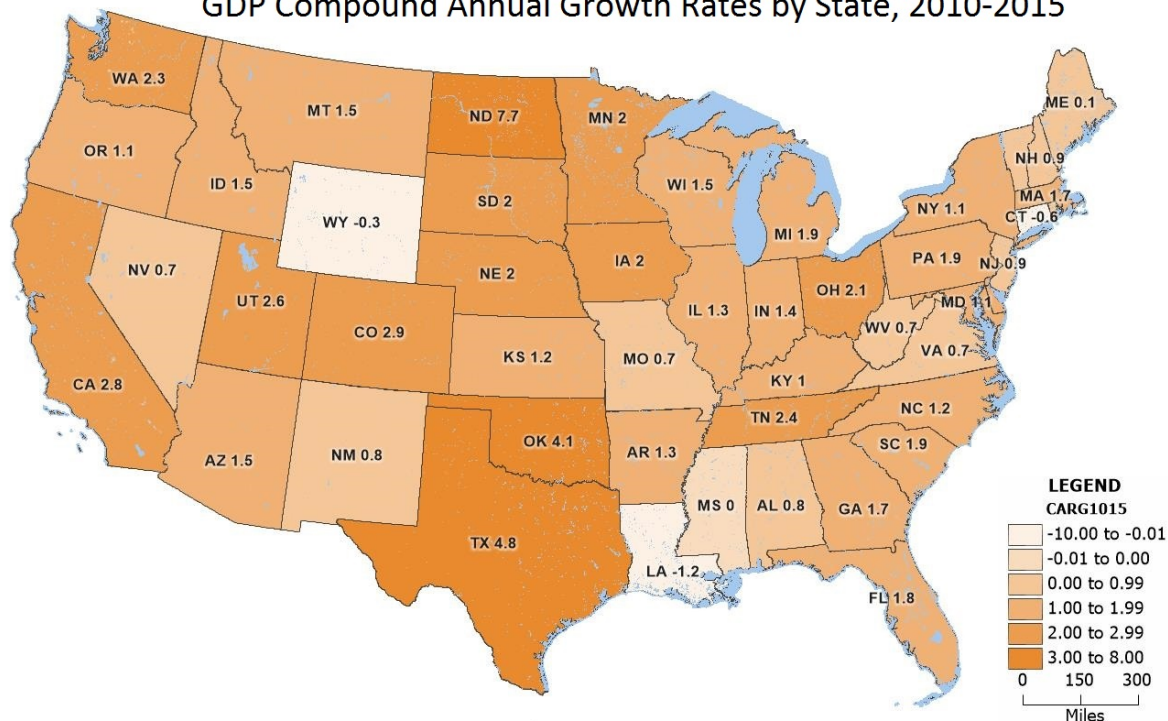


Figure GDP 8. High Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR).

In 2010–2015, only twelve states had a CAGR of 2.0% or above.

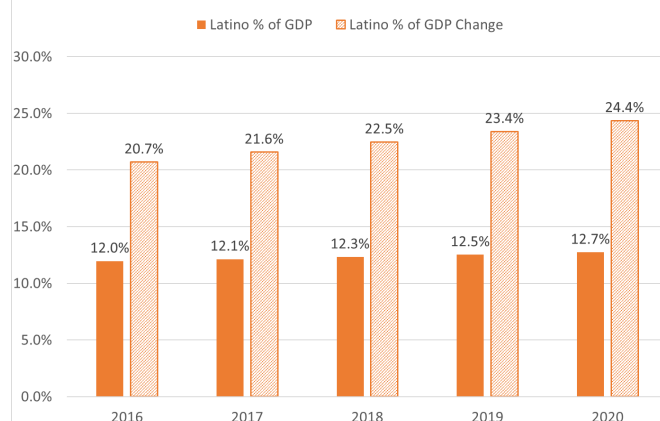
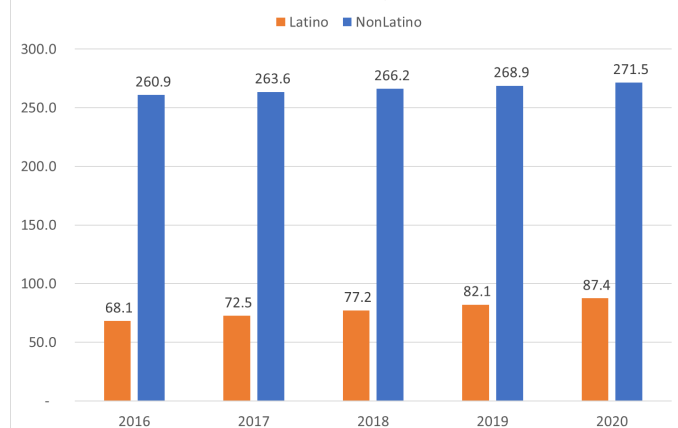
The Latino CAGR of 2.9% was higher than that of 8 of the 12 states which had growth of 2.0% and higher. The Latino GDP CAGR was higher than the CAGR of Colorado, Utah, Tennessee, Washington, Iowa, South Carolina, Michigan, or Nebraska.

Figure GDP 9 (below) shows the CAGR of the 48 contiguous states.



Comparing the Compound Annual Growth Rates for GDP for Latinos and non-Latinos demonstrates the increasingly significant role of Latinos in the U.S. economy.

Projected Change in Real GDP Latino & NonLatino, in Billion 2015 Dollars, 2016-2020	
Latino	10.0
NonLatino	10.0



Translating changes in GDP into percentages indicates that by 2020 the Latino share of the U.S. GDP is projected to grow to 12.7%.

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II. U.S. Latino Population

Figure Population 1 shows that the Latino population of the U.S. in 2015 had a median age of 28 years, while the non-Latino population was considerably older, with a median age of 40 years.

Figure Population 2 disaggregates the U.S. population into five-year age groups (e.g., 0–4 years, 5–9 years, 10–14 years) and shows the percentage of each age group that is Latino. Latinos are around 25% of the youngest age groups (0–4, 5–9, and 10–14) and somewhat less than 10% of the oldest age groups (65–69 and older).

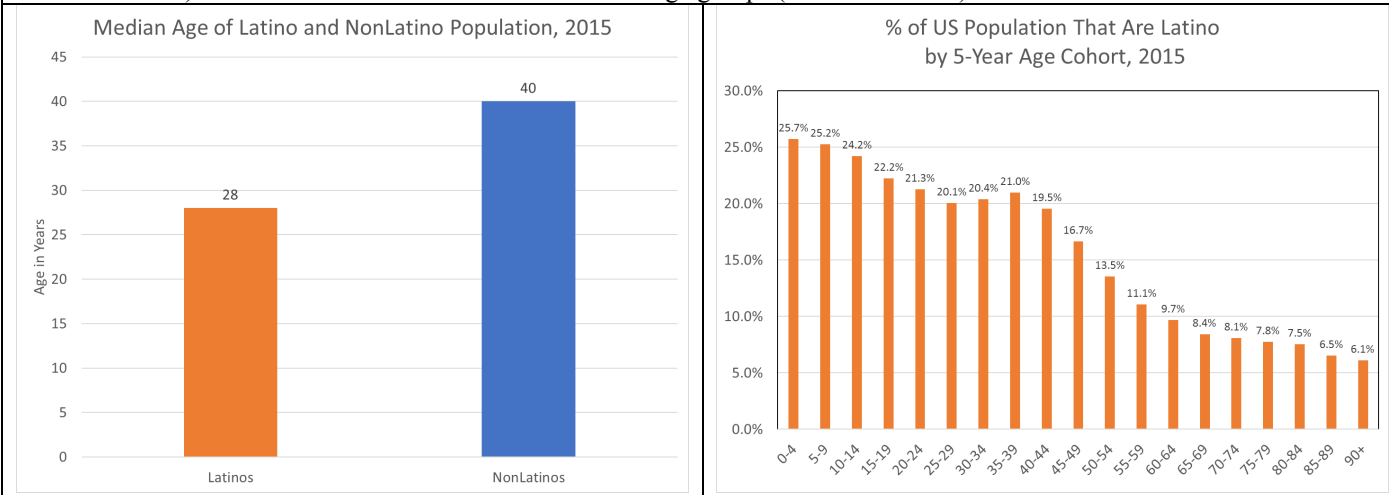
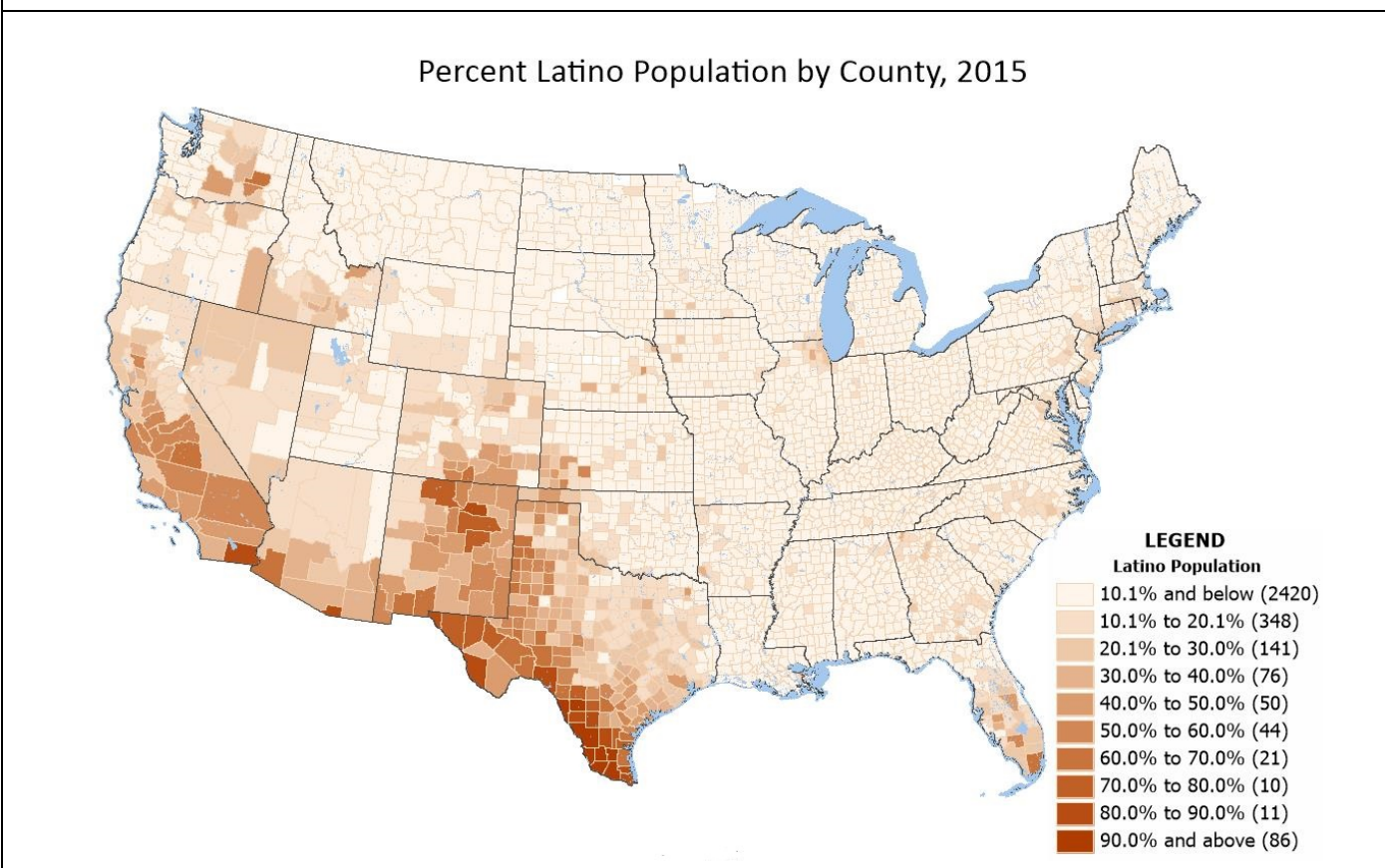


Figure Population 3 shows the concentration of Latinos by county. It is highest in the Western states, Florida, Illinois, and New York–New Jersey.



IV. U.S. Latino Work and Labor Force

Figure Work Force 1. Changes in the Young (Ages 16–24) Civilian Work Force

The future of the U.S. work force is seen clearly in Figure Population 1. Between 2010 and 2015, the population of young Latinos, ages 16–24, in the work force grew by 359,633, while the non-Latino population of the same age grew much more slowly, adding only 155,160 civilian workers.

So, for every two young Latinos entering the civilian work force, roughly only one young non-Latino entered.

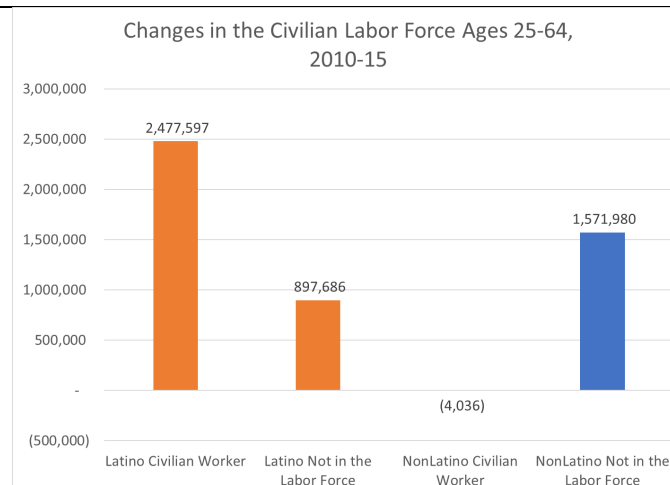
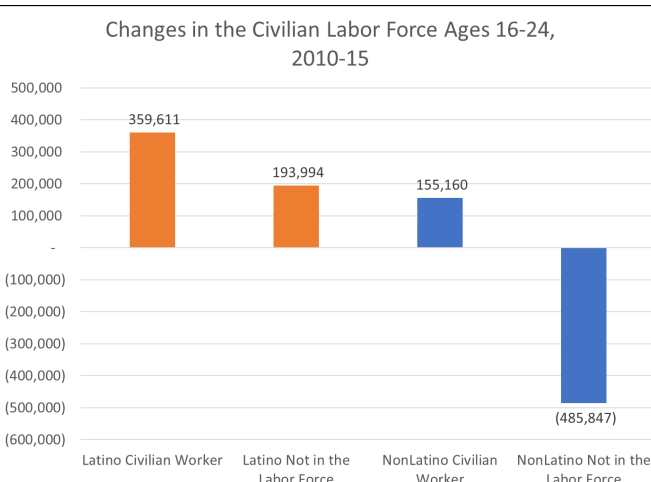


Figure Work Force 2. Changes in the Mature (Ages 25–64) Civilian Work Force

In 2010–2015, the non-Latino work force shrank slightly, by 4,036, and the non-Latino population not in the work force grew, by 1.57 million. At the same time, the Latino population in the work force grew, by 2.48 million: more than enough to compensate for both 0.9 million Latinos not in the work force and shrinkage in the non-Latino work force and growth in the non-Latino population not in the work force.

Figure Work Force 3. Changes in the Elderly (65 years +) Civilian Work Force

As detailed in Figure 7.2, Latinos are less than 10% of the total population ages 65+ years. The greatest growth in the population not in the work force was seen in the non-Latino population. 2.54 million non-Latino elderly were added to the population not in the work force, as compared to only 376,603 Latino elderly who were not in the work force.

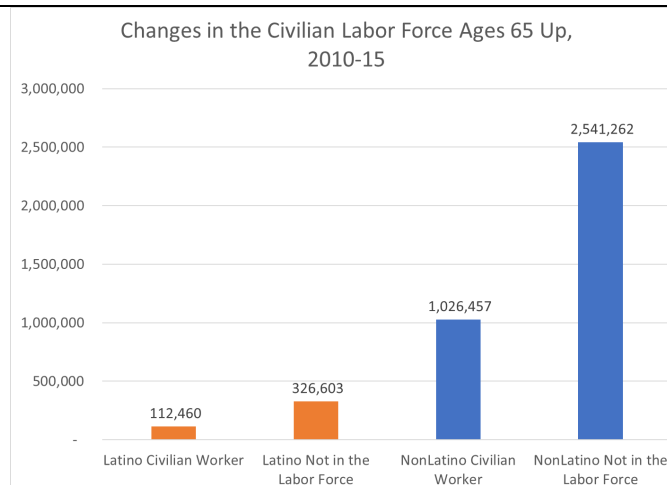
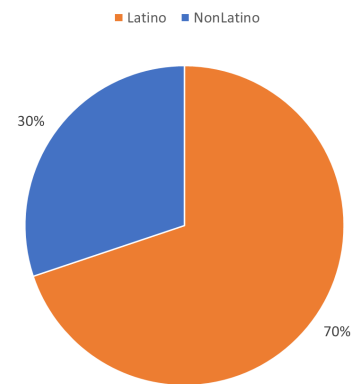


Figure Work Force 4. Total Work Force Increase, 2010–2015.

The vast majority (70%) of the increase in the work force in 2010–2015 was due to Latinos joining. Non-Latinos made up 30% of the increase.

Latinos are the future of the U.S. work force.

Latino and NonLatino % of Workforce Increase, Ages 16-64, 2010-2015



Latino and NonLatino Workforce Change Ages 25-64, 2010-2015

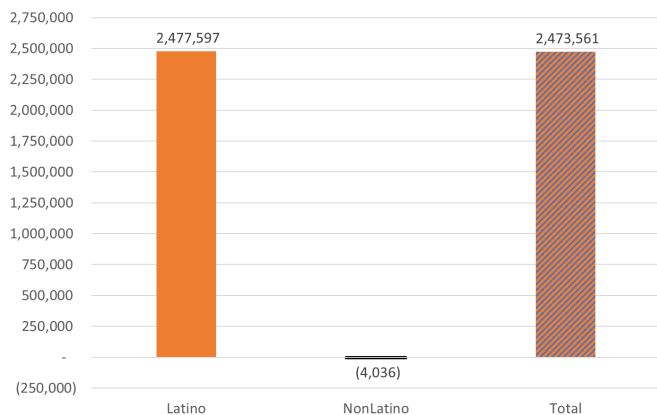


Figure Work Force 5. Growth in the Mature (25–64) Civilian Work Force.

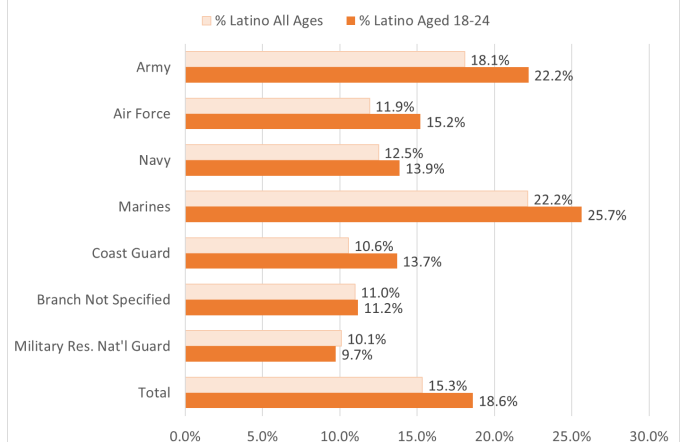
In 2010–2015, the non-Latino work force shrank by 4,036. If Latino workers were not counted, the U.S. work force would be in a gradual decline.

Thanks to 2.48 million Latinos joining the work force, however, the total work force actually grew in that period, by 2.47 million. In essence, Latinos supplied nearly all the growth in the mature work force segment, ages 25–64.

Figure Work Force 6. Latino Growth in Defending America.

The ripple effect of the young Latino population entering adult-age activities also appears in the military. Young Latinos, ages 18–24, are more highly represented than older Latinos in all branches of the U.S. military, except the Military Reserve National Guard. In the Marine Corps and the Army, young Latinos make up nearly one fourth of the men and women in uniform.

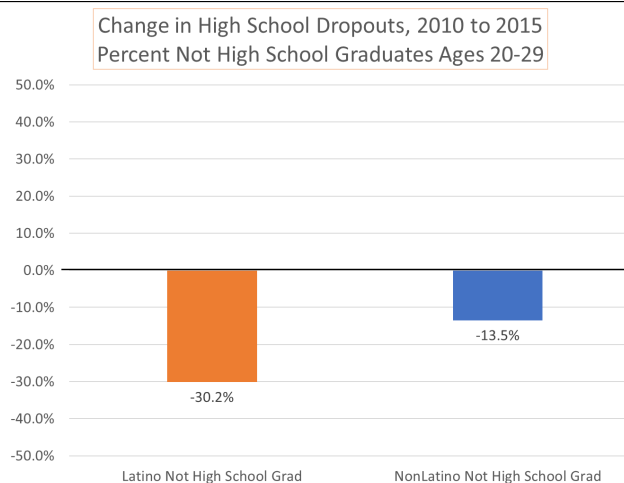
Percent of Latinos in Military by Service , 2015



V. U.S. Latino Educational Attainment

Figure Education 1. Decrease in the Non-High School Graduate Population

In 2010–2015, the percent of Latinos ages 20 to 29 years old who were not high school graduates decreased by over 30%. The corresponding decrease for non-Latinos was 13.5%.



Percent Change High School Graduates, 2010 to 2015 (Not College Graduates) Ages 20-29

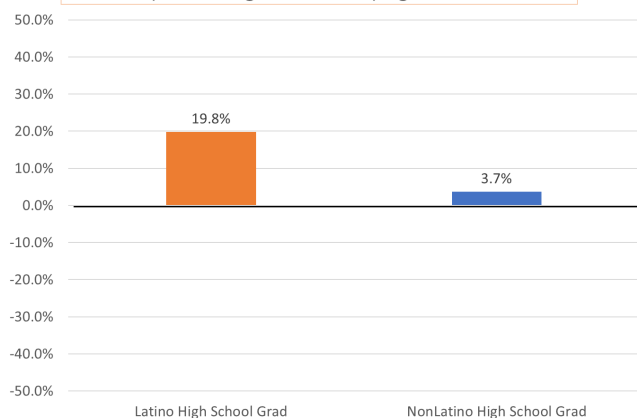


Figure Education 2. Increase in the High School Graduate Population.

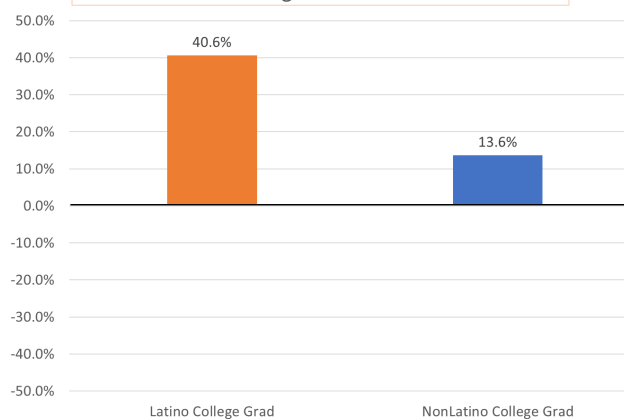
In 2010–2015, the percentage of Latino high school graduates increased by nearly 20%, while the non-Latino high school graduate population increased by less than 4%.

Figure Education 3. Growth Rate of the College Graduate Population.

In 2010–2015, the population of Latino college graduates grew by 40.6%. The population of non-Latino college graduates also grew, but at a slower rate, 13.6%.

Latinos are rapidly becoming more educated than they were in the late 20th century.

Percent Change in College Graduates, 2010 to 2015 Ages 20-29



VI. U.S. Latino Citizenship and Immigration

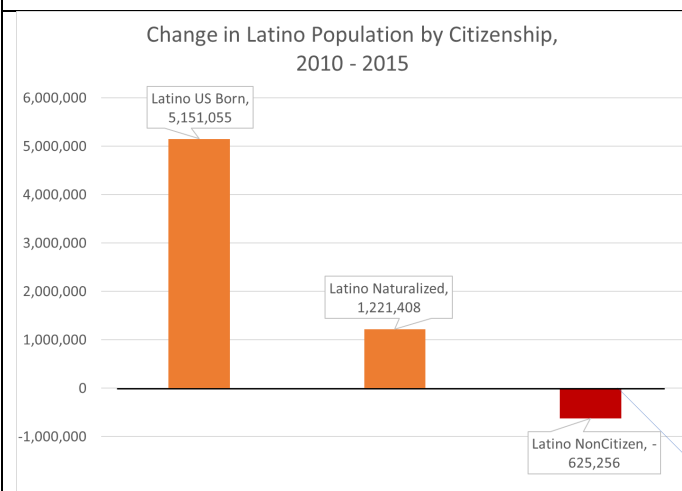


Figure Citizenship 1. Change in the Citizenship of the U.S. Latino Population.

Contrary to common public perception, growth in the Latino population between 2010 and 2015 was not driven by immigration, but by growth in the number of Latino U.S. citizens. Of the 6.376 million Latinos added to the U.S.-citizen population, 80.8% (5.151 million) were U.S.-born. The other 19.2% were naturalized U.S. citizens. The number of Latino non-citizens decreased by 625,256 during the same period.

Figure Citizenship 2. Non-Citizen Immigrant Growth is Non-Latino

Also contrary to common public perception, growth in the non-citizen population of the U.S. is driven by immigration from Europe, Asia, and Africa, not from Mexico and Latin America. In 2010–2015, the population of non-citizen Latinos actually decreased, by 625,256, while the population of non-citizens who were *not* Latino grew, by 590,893. These were largely immigrants from Europe, Asia, and Africa.

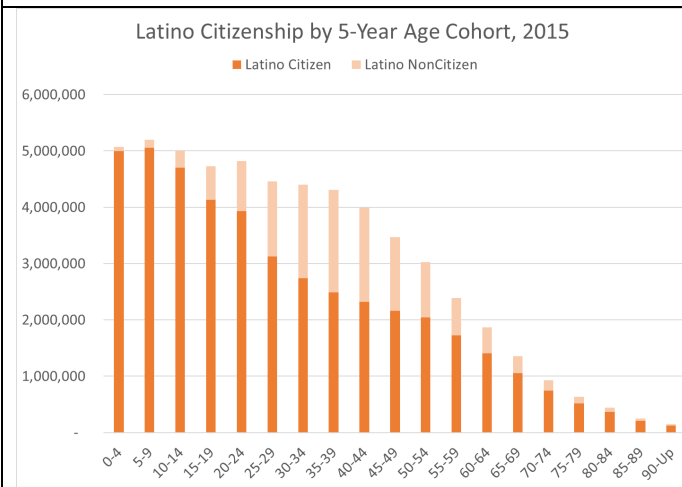
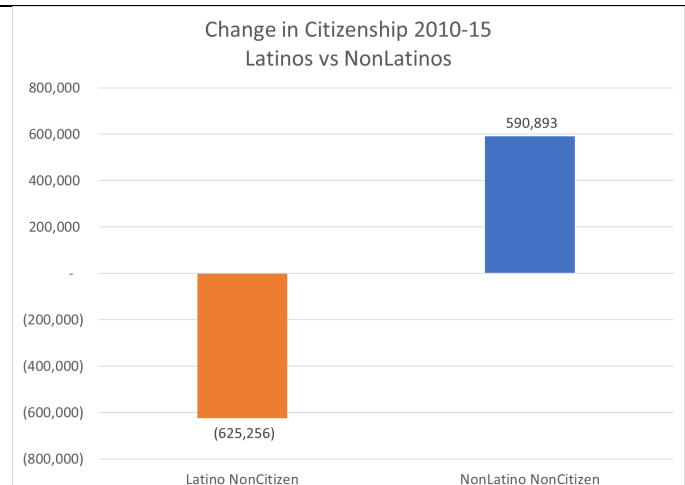


Figure Citizenship 3. U.S. Citizenship of Latinos by 5-Year Age Groups, 2015

In every Latino age group (0–4, 5–9, etc.), the majority of that group is composed of U.S. citizens, both U.S.-born and naturalized. In the age groups from 0–24 years, over 90% of Latinos are U.S. citizens, largely by birth. In the Latino mature work force age group (25–64 years), about two thirds of each age group are U.S. citizens, and about one-third non-citizens.

Figure Non-Citizens 1. Work Force Participation Rate, Male Latino Non-Citizens.

Another common misperception is that non-U.S. citizen Latinos do not participate in the work force as much as other populations. In fact, male Latino non-citizens have an extremely high work force participation rate, over 90% for young mature workers aged 25 to 49. In contrast, non-Latino males born in the U.S. had a lower work force participation rate, ranging generally from 82–86%.

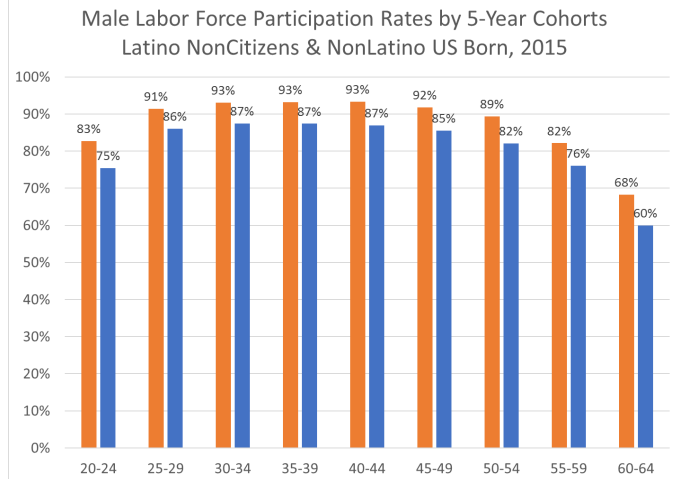


Figure Non-Citizens 2. Percentage of Latino Non-Citizens by Public Use Micro Area (PUMA), 2015.

In most of the United States, non-citizen Latinos make up a very small share of the population. As seen on the map, the highest concentrations of non-citizen Latinos are in the western and southwestern U.S. These areas are predominantly agricultural. The likely net effect of arresting and deporting unauthorized Latinos (about half of non-citizen Latinos) will be to adversely affect rural agricultural economies and increase food prices. The “job opportunities” whereby created would be geographically inconvenient for non-Latino citizens living in more northerly areas, and would not pay wages that would induce them to move.

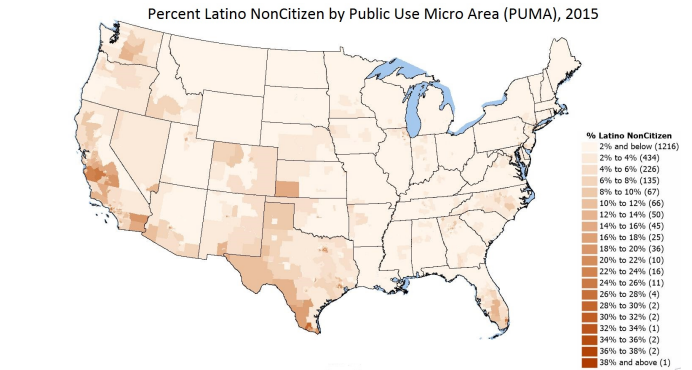
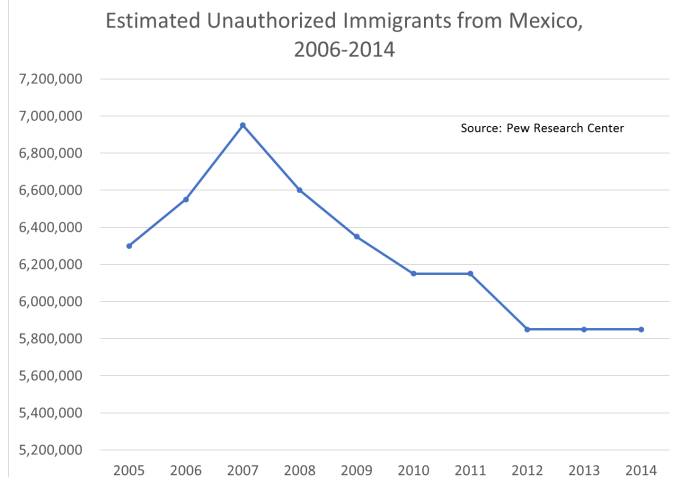


Figure Non-Citizens 3. Declining Unauthorized Immigrant Population from Mexico.

The Pew Research Center estimated that, between 2005 and 2014, the unauthorized Mexican immigrant population of the U.S. decreased by more than 1,000,000 persons—in contrast to the common public perception that presence of unauthorized immigrants from Mexico is both ongoing and increasing.



VII. Methodology and References

The methodology used for estimating Latino GDP, and the associated data for population, employment and labor force, education and citizenship, relied almost exclusively on data and public use microdata from the U.S. Department of Commerce and the U.S. Department of Labor.

The starting point for this analysis was are from the latest input-output models available from the Bureau of Labor Statistics as of May 2017 – https://www.bea.gov/industry/xls/io-annual/IOUse_After_Redefinitions_PRO_1997-2015_Summary.xlsx

These tables are available for every year from 1997 through 2015 and include price deflators by industry for each year, providing the basis for converting nominal dollar values to constant 2015 dollar values. These models delineate “interindustry production and sales relationships,” along with “final demand” sales. Interindustry relationships entail double-counting; for example, sales of grain by farmers are processed and then milled into flour, which is sold to bakeries, and the baked goods are sold to consumers. The value of the grain is included in the value of the flour, and their value is included in the value of the baked goods. Thus the value of the wheat and milling is “double-counted” in the interindustry matrices. Sales that represent final consumption or use constitute the building blocks of “final demand,” which, summed up across all industries and forms of final demand, result in Gross Domestic Product.

The primary components of the Gross Domestic Product Model by Component for the 71 Industries in the BEA tables are:

- Personal Consumption Expenditures — 68.1%
- Residential Investment — 3.6%
- NonResidential Investment — 12.8%
- Change in Inventories — 0.5%
- Exports — 11.1%
- Imports (Negative) — (14.0%)
- Government — 17.8%

For each component, estimates were made of the relative shares for Latinos and non-Latinos, and these shares were applied to the total GDP component values. Briefly, the methodology for each component was:

- Personal Consumption Expenditures — Based on microdata from the Consumer Expenditure Survey (Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor), which is a survey of approximately 25,000 households (consumer units) each year. These data are compiled from detailed expenditure diaries, as well as a series of interviews with households surveyed.
- Residential Investment — Based on tabulations of the American Community Survey of approximately 1.3 million households per year, which includes, for home owners, the year they moved in, the year the home was built, and the purchase price of the home. This survey also provides values for the Current Price Index to convert nominal dollar values into constant dollar values.
- NonResidential Investment — To allocate Latino and non-Latino shares, the cells in the BEA interindustry tables were decomposed into six categories: Latino Wages and Salary, Latino Business, Latino Investment, Non-Latino Wages and Salary, Non-Latino Business, and Non-Latino Investment. This was based on the share of business and investment income by industry.
- Change in Inventories — This was based on the share of business and investment income by industry.
- Exports — This was based on the share of business and investment income by industry.
- Imports (Negative) — This was based on the share of intermediate interindustry purchases, plus personal consumption purchases.

- Government — This was based on share of total population. Alternative methods were investigated. Because constant-dollar government expenditures declined slightly between 2010 and 2015, alternative methods that would lower Latino shares would result in a higher Latino share of the percentage change in GDP between 2010 and 2015.

The final GDP-Industry tables provided in the report cover 50 industries. The reduction in the number of industries was due to the inability to disaggregate some consumer expenditure survey data along the industry classifications of the GDP tables. For example, the BEA tables list “Hospitals” as a separate health industry, and there is no corresponding product code for hospitals in the Consumer Expenditure Survey. Also, some industries make up very small components in the GDP. For example, almost all mining industry purchases are between industries as intermediate goods, and only a very small fraction of them is purchased as final demand in GDP.

Data on population, employment, work force participation, education, and citizenship were based on tabulations of the American Community Survey, of approximately 3.1 million individuals each year. American Community Survey data are collected continuously throughout the year and represent a 1% sample of the U.S. population.

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Appendix A.1: Summary of Latino Real GDP, 2010 and 2015, in Billions of 2015 Dollars

	Personal Consumption Expenditures	Residential Investment	Nonresidential Investment	Change in Inventories	Exports	Imports	Govt	GDP
Total GDP, 2015	12,283.69	651.91	2,311.32	93.40	1,997.17	(2,519.14)	3,218.31	18,036.65
Latino GDP, 2015	1,411.16	46.89	144.48	4.97	228.65	(275.27)	567.18	2,128.05
Non-Latino GDP, 2015	10,872.53	605.02	2,166.84	88.43	1,768.52	(2,243.88)	2,651.13	15,908.59
Latino % of Total, 2015	11.5%	7.2%	6.3%	5.3%	11.4%	10.9%	17.6%	11.8%
Total Real GDP, 2010	11,144.84	429.02	1,770.15	63.53	1,759.12	(2,140.80)	3,463.40	16,489.26
Latino Real GDP, 2010	1,182.50	27.97	107.38	2.92	180.98	(225.93)	569.49	1,845.31
NonLatino GDP, 2010	9,962.34	401.05	1,662.77	60.61	1,578.15	(1,914.87)	2,893.91	14,643.95
Latino % of Total, 2010	10.6%	6.5%	6.1%	4.6%	10.3%	10.6%	16.4%	11.2%
Change, Total Real GDP, 2010–15	1,138.85	222.89	541.17	29.86	238.05	(378.34)	(245.09)	1,547.39
Change, Latino Real GDP, 2010–15	228.66	18.92	37.10	2.04	47.67	(49.34)	(2.31)	282.75
Change, NonLatino GDP, 2010–15	910.18	203.97	504.07	27.82	190.37	(329.00)	(242.78)	1,264.64
Latino % of Total, 2010	20.1%	8.5%	6.9%	6.8%	20.0%	13.0%	0.9%	18.3%

Appendix A.2: Latino GDP in 2015 in Billions of Dollars

	Personal Consumption Expenditures	Residential Investment	Nonresidential Investment	Change in Inventories	Exports	Imports	Govt	GDP
Total Latino GDP 2015	1,411.16	46.89	144.48	4.97	228.65	(275.27)	567.18	2,128.05
Farms, Forest, Fisheries	12.10	-	-	0.06	8.78	(9.44)	-	11.51
Mining, Oil, Gas, Minerals	0.02	-	6.37	0.01	3.83	(19.76)	-	(9.53)
Utilities	35.24	-	-	-	0.19	(0.33)	-	35.10
Construction	-	35.53	64.13	-	0.01	-	50.89	150.55
Primary Metals	1.87	0.30	0.01	0.12	5.51	(14.05)	0.05	(6.19)
Metal Products & Machinery	2.95	-	6.29	0.30	17.38	(25.98)	1.49	2.43
Computer & Electronic Products	7.73	0.02	4.32	0.07	10.11	(30.78)	0.96	(7.57)
Electrical Equipment, Appliances	4.90	0.31	0.99	0.07	4.15	(11.88)	0.09	(1.37)
Motor Vehicles, Trailers, Parts	31.61	-	7.46	0.22	10.27	(35.60)	14.08	28.04
Other Transportation Equipment	2.46	-	2.76	0.12	13.95	(6.67)	3.74	16.37
Furniture & Related	6.27	0.03	2.32	0.08	0.60	(5.53)	0.15	3.92
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	10.07	-	2.41	0.23	3.50	(9.06)	0.05	7.21
Food, Beverage, Tobacco Products	78.24	-	-	0.93	12.08	(14.05)	-	77.20
Textile Mills Products	3.03	0.01	0.01	0.05	1.19	(3.90)	0.00	0.40
Apparel Products	26.43	-	-	0.46	0.67	(23.49)	-	4.07
Paper Products	3.43	-	-	0.08	2.71	(2.85)	-	3.37
Printing & Related Activities	0.22	-	-	0.05	0.25	(0.25)	-	0.27
Petroleum & Coal Products	26.24	-	-	0.20	11.00	(9.83)	-	27.60
Chemical Products	56.39	-	0.08	0.30	15.53	(28.87)	-	43.43
Plastics & Rubber Products	3.55	0.00	0.00	0.04	3.29	(6.05)	0.00	0.82
Wholesale Trade	56.31	0.15	9.79	0.73	19.73	4.79	2.27	93.76
Motor Vehicle & Parts Dealers	21.53	0.00	1.79	-	-	-	-	23.32
Food & Beverage Stores	26.18	0.00	0.05	-	-	-	-	26.23
General Merchandise Stores & Other	106.20	0.36	2.19	-	-	-	-	108.74
Transportation & Warehousing	35.71	0.03	5.33	0.52	15.24	(3.32)	0.55	54.05
Publishing & Software	4.65	-	4.21	0.10	2.84	(0.30)	1.16	12.65
Motion Picture & Sound Recording	3.17	-	2.50	0.02	1.86	(0.72)	-	6.83
Broadcasting, Telecomm, Internet	45.29	-	1.50	-	1.88	(0.12)	-	48.55
Banks, & Credit Intermediation	30.36	-	-	-	5.07	(0.01)	-	35.43
Securities, Commodities, Investments	17.96	-	-	-	5.65	-	-	23.61
Insurance & Related	34.81	0.73	-	-	1.57	(4.39)	-	32.73
Funds, Trusts, & Related	17.78	-	-	-	-	-	-	17.78
Housing & Real Estate	254.37	8.29	0.20	-	0.33	-	-	263.19
Rental & Leasing Services	9.01	-	-	-	7.07	-	-	16.08
Legal Services	9.27	1.23	-	-	1.24	(0.25)	-	11.49
Computer Systems, Design & Related	-	-	8.61	-	1.84	(2.82)	5.83	13.45
Misc. Professional & Scientific Tech Services	8.46	0.10	18.79	-	13.41	(9.15)	25.89	57.48
Management of Companies	-	-	-	-	0.03	-	-	0.03
Administrative & Support Services	6.85	-	-	-	0.28	(0.21)	-	6.92

Waste Management Services	2.25	-	-	-	0.01	(0.03)	-	2.24
Educational Services	31.29	-	-	-	0.38	(0.11)	-	31.56
Health & Human Services	200.29	-	-	-	0.11	(0.28)	-	200.13
Performing Arts, Spectator Sports, Museums	6.62	-	0.22	-	0.27	(0.10)	-	7.01
Amusements, Gambling, & Recreation	11.29	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.29
Accommodation	7.83	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.83
Food Services & Drinking Places	87.95	-	-	-	0.18	-	-	88.12
Other Services, Except Government	61.27	-	-	-	0.01	(0.39)	-	60.88
Federal Government, Defense	-	-	-	-	-	-	104.09	104.09
Federal Government, Nondefense	0.51	-	-	-	0.06	(0.04)	65.75	66.28
State & Local Government	5.63	-	-	-	-	-	289.23	294.86
Used Goods & Adjustments	(4.42)	(0.19)	(7.83)	0.21	24.58	0.54	0.92	13.81

Appendix A.3: Total U.S. GDP in Billions of Dollars, 2015

	Personal Consumption Expenditures	Residential Investment	Nonresidential Investment	Change in Inventories	Exports	Imports	Govt	GDP
Total GDP 2015	12,283.69	651.91	2,311.32	93.40	1,997.17	(2,519.14)	3,218.31	18,036.65
Farms, Forest, Fisheries	77.93	-	-	1.91	47.08	(53.47)	-	73.46
Mining, Oil, Gas, Minerals	0.46	-	102.66	(1.09)	29.56	(144.77)	-	(13.18)
Utilities	265.52	-	-	-	1.65	(2.69)	-	264.49
Construction	-	493.91	404.70	-	0.12	-	288.76	1,187.49
Primary Metals	16.34	4.20	0.26	2.54	46.38	(117.23)	0.28	(47.23)
Metal Products & Machinery	29.95	-	243.15	8.36	142.99	(215.50)	8.47	217.41
Computer & Electronic Products	79.47	0.31	184.40	3.02	106.22	(321.77)	5.42	57.07
Electrical Equipment, Appliances	40.77	4.26	25.52	1.72	31.49	(92.43)	0.52	11.84
Motor Vehicles, Trailers, Parts	235.06	-	287.52	8.41	107.89	(316.58)	79.89	402.19
Other Transportation Equipment	18.33	-	60.07	2.62	128.90	(59.81)	21.21	171.31
Furniture & Related	45.58	0.44	29.70	1.04	3.92	(38.49)	0.85	43.03
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	97.07	-	45.41	4.39	35.10	(88.77)	0.31	93.51
Food, Beverage, Tobacco Products	563.20	-	-	11.24	64.86	(88.94)	-	550.36
Textile Mills Products	27.87	0.20	0.17	1.03	8.97	(31.66)	0.00	6.59
Apparel Products	166.04	-	-	3.66	5.09	(150.83)	-	23.96
Paper Products	27.01	-	-	1.85	21.97	(23.00)	-	27.82
Printing & Related Activities	3.66	-	-	1.06	2.52	(2.57)	-	4.67
Petroleum & Coal Products	179.17	-	-	7.63	82.24	(71.04)	-	197.99
Chemical Products	325.24	-	2.86	11.08	156.92	(226.16)	-	269.93
Plastics & Rubber Products	31.85	0.02	0.01	2.87	26.17	(48.98)	0.00	11.94
Wholesale Trade	457.25	2.11	164.74	12.30	154.92	38.12	12.86	842.30
Motor Vehicle & Parts Dealers	159.37	0.02	16.95	-	-	-	-	176.34
Food & Beverage Stores	198.26	0.00	0.42	-	-	-	-	198.68
General Merchandise Stores & Other	950.27	4.97	31.65	-	-	-	-	986.89
Transportation & Warehousing	267.53	0.38	31.83	3.11	121.05	(26.05)	3.12	400.97
Publishing & Software	76.27	-	71.62	1.74	35.79	(4.34)	6.57	187.66
Motion Picture & Sound Recording	37.02	-	35.99	0.24	20.32	(8.00)	-	85.57
Broadcasting, Telecomm, Internet	379.15	-	33.76	-	18.07	(1.05)	-	429.92
Banks & Credit Intermediation	258.79	-	-	-	48.64	(0.06)	-	307.37
Securities, Commodities, Investments	160.36	-	-	-	66.48	-	-	226.85
Insurance & Related	342.98	10.12	-	-	17.94	(47.16)	-	323.87
Funds, Trusts, & Related	158.77	-	-	-	-	-	-	158.77
Housing & Real Estate	1,921.62	115.24	3.53	-	2.92	-	-	2,043.32
Rental & Leasing Services	87.62	-	-	-	60.40	-	-	148.02
Legal Services	101.81	17.05	-	-	12.27	(2.55)	-	128.58
Computer Systems, Design & Related	-	-	243.64	-	17.92	(27.49)	33.07	267.14
Misc. Professional & Scientific Tech Services	69.17	1.36	378.33	-	124.79	(84.51)	146.89	636.01
Management of Companies	-	-	-	-	0.23	-	-	0.23
Administrative & Support Services	56.03	-	-	-	2.57	(1.92)	-	56.68

Waste Management Services	17.34	-	-	-	0.10	(0.21)	-	17.23
Educational Services	344.34	-	-	-	3.36	(1.21)	-	346.49
Health & Human Services	2,324.75	-	-	-	1.41	(3.21)	-	2,322.96
Performing Arts, Spectator Sports, Museums	77.23	-	4.57	-	2.81	(1.10)	-	83.51
Amusements, Gambling, & Recreation	175.76	-	-	-	-	-	-	175.76
Accommodation	129.38	-	-	-	-	-	-	129.38
Food Services & Drinking Places	666.10	-	-	-	1.63	-	-	667.73
Other Services, Except Government	595.82	-	-	-	0.07	(3.69)	-	592.20
Federal Government (Defense)	-	-	-	-	-	-	590.65	590.65
Federal Government (Nondefense)	8.20	-	-	-	0.51	(0.36)	373.10	381.44
State & Local Government	68.44	-	-	-	-	-	1,641.17	1,709.61
Used Goods & Adjustments	(36.46)	(2.69)	(92.13)	2.66	232.95	(249.64)	5.20	(140.11)

Appendix A.4: Latino GDP 2010 in Billions of 2015 Dollars

Industry	Personal Consumption Expenditures	Residential Investment	Nonresidential Investment	Change in Inventories	Exports	Imports	Govt	GDP
Total Latino Real GDP 2010	1,182.50	27.97	107.38	2.92	180.98	(225.93)	569.49	1,845.31
Farms, Forest, Fisheries	11.19	-	-	(0.17)	9.97	(7.94)	-	13.05
Mining, Oil, Gas, Minerals	0.01	-	4.63	0.00	2.00	(17.46)	-	(10.82)
Utilities	32.50	-	-	-	0.23	(0.28)	-	32.45
Construction	-	20.88	43.23	-	0.01	-	57.38	121.50
Primary Metals	1.53	0.19	0.01	0.16	4.47	(9.94)	0.00	(3.58)
Metal Products & Machinery	2.34	-	6.03	0.21	15.03	(17.14)	1.35	7.82
Computer & Electronic Products	7.12	0.02	5.13	0.09	8.97	(24.60)	6.86	3.59
Electrical Equipment, Appliances	3.31	0.27	0.40	0.02	3.00	(7.98)	0.62	(0.36)
Motor Vehicles, Trailers, Parts	17.98	-	3.39	0.24	6.74	(26.13)	5.12	7.34
Other Transportation Equipment	1.52	-	0.84	0.23	7.61	(3.35)	7.37	14.22
Furniture & Related	4.72	0.03	1.47	0.06	0.47	(4.31)	0.37	2.81
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	9.12	-	1.79	0.16	2.89	(8.66)	0.17	5.47
Food, Beverage, Tobacco Products	72.62	-	-	0.28	10.39	(10.97)	-	72.31
Textile Mills Products	2.07	0.00	0.00	0.05	1.00	(2.87)	0.01	0.26
Apparel Products	21.54	-	-	0.22	0.58	(23.78)	-	(1.43)
Paper Products	3.08	-	-	0.00	2.49	(2.57)	-	3.01
Printing & Related Activities	0.18	-	-	(0.01)	0.21	(0.22)	-	0.16
Petroleum & Coal Products	23.02	-	-	0.05	6.33	(10.90)	-	18.50
Chemical Products	46.59	-	0.16	0.34	13.82	(25.11)	-	35.80
Plastics & Rubber Products	3.19	0.00	0.00	0.03	2.82	(4.66)	0.00	1.38
Wholesale Trade	47.04	0.10	7.79	0.36	15.99	3.74	2.99	78.01
Motor Vehicle & Parts Dealers	13.11	(0.00)	1.00	-	-	-	-	14.10
Food & Beverage Stores	26.71	0.00	0.06	-	-	-	-	26.76
General Merchandise Stores & Other	94.87	0.28	1.60	-	-	-	-	96.76
Transportation & Warehousing	27.23	0.02	4.20	0.27	12.82	(1.62)	0.53	43.45
Publishing & Software	3.85	-	3.09	0.01	3.45	(0.34)	0.89	10.95
Motion Picture & Sound Recording	2.36	-	2.31	0.01	1.48	(0.42)	-	5.74
Broadcasting, Telecomm, Internet	35.16	-	1.40	-	1.49	(0.09)	-	37.97
Banks & Credit Intermediation	32.33	-	-	-	3.69	(0.00)	-	36.01
Securities, Commodities, Investments	17.21	-	-	-	4.68	-	-	21.89
Insurance & Related	26.16	0.35	-	-	1.25	(5.74)	-	22.03
Funds, Trusts, & Related	15.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	15.50
Housing & Real Estate	226.67	4.96	0.12	-	0.31	-	-	232.06
Rental & Leasing Services	5.55	-	-	-	5.52	-	-	11.07
Legal Services	9.61	1.15	-	-	1.10	(0.18)	-	11.67
Computer Systems, Design, & Related	-	-	12.31	-	1.00	(1.82)	4.93	16.41
Misc. Professional & Scientific Tech Services	6.24	0.07	13.90	-	9.09	(6.28)	26.94	49.96
Management of Companies	-	-	-	-	0.03	-	-	0.03

Administrative & Support Services	5.38	-	-	-	0.25	(0.16)	-	5.47
Waste Management Services	2.44	-	-	-	0.01	(0.02)	-	2.42
Educational Services	26.51	-	-	-	0.34	(0.16)	-	26.69
Health & Human Services	148.45	-	-	-	0.05	(0.26)	-	148.25
Performing Arts, Spectator Sports, Museums	5.12	-	0.17	-	0.27	(0.05)	-	5.51
Amusements, Gambling, & Recreation	11.42	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.42
Accommodation	5.47	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.47
Food Services & Drinking Places	74.48	-	-	-	0.25	-	-	74.73
Other Services, Except Government	45.45	-	-	-	0.04	(0.25)	-	45.24
Federal Government (Defense)	-	-	-	-	-	-	114.49	114.49
Federal Government (Nondefense)	0.25	-	-	-	0.03	(0.03)	62.87	63.12
State & Local Government	5.04	-	-	-	-	-	274.48	279.51
Used Goods & Adjustments	(0.77)	(0.35)	(7.65)	0.33	18.81	(3.39)	2.11	9.10

Appendix A.5: Total Real U.S. 2010 GDP in Billions of 2015 Dollars

	Personal Consumption Expenditures	Residential Investment	Nonresidential Investment	Change in Inventories	Exports	Imports	Govt	GDP
Total Real U.S. GDP 2010	11,144.84	429.02	1,770.15	63.53	1,759.12	(2,140.80)	3,463.40	16,489.26
Farms, Forest, Fisheries	76.90	-	-	(6.34)	55.65	(47.54)	-	78.67
Mining, Oil, Gas, Minerals	0.21	-	95.70	1.56	20.06	(172.90)	-	(55.37)
Utilities	260.35	-	-	-	2.27	(2.31)	-	260.31
Construction	-	320.19	315.41	-	0.13	-	348.99	984.72
Primary Metals	15.16	2.96	0.29	3.49	43.12	(95.47)	0.03	(30.42)
Metal Products & Machinery	23.51	-	187.30	5.87	143.00	(159.59)	8.21	208.30
Computer & Electronic Products	70.96	0.31	161.36	2.88	104.20	(268.79)	41.71	112.64
Electrical Equipment, Appliances	37.29	4.11	21.85	1.01	26.81	(70.65)	3.78	24.19
Motor Vehicles, Trailers, Parts	161.73	-	154.91	10.95	83.28	(215.98)	31.14	226.03
Other Transportation Equipment	13.71	-	34.33	9.28	89.44	(35.73)	44.82	155.85
Furniture & Related	40.62	0.38	22.64	0.86	3.52	(30.24)	2.25	40.04
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	92.37	-	44.04	3.91	31.95	(87.00)	1.04	86.31
Food, Beverage, Tobacco Products	584.46	-	-	2.48	59.20	(72.89)	-	573.25
Textile Mills Products	24.86	0.07	0.07	0.89	9.09	(27.55)	0.04	7.46
Apparel Products	140.40	-	-	2.12	5.01	(135.61)	-	11.93
Paper Products	26.28	-	-	0.17	22.79	(23.03)	-	26.21
Printing & Related Activities	3.35	-	-	(0.13)	2.28	(2.44)	-	3.06
Petroleum & Coal Products	174.37	-	-	1.18	54.02	(71.83)	-	157.74
Chemical Products	258.12	-	3.88	8.45	153.28	(201.64)	-	222.08
Plastics & Rubber Products	29.62	0.01	0.19	1.22	24.60	(40.51)	0.02	15.14
Wholesale Trade	413.41	1.58	142.29	6.62	140.62	30.88	18.18	753.60
Motor Vehicle & Parts Dealers	115.17	(0.01)	11.94	-	-	-	-	127.10
Food & Beverage Stores	206.38	0.00	0.50	-	-	-	-	206.88
General Merchandise Stores & Other	837.01	4.36	25.17	-	-	-	-	866.55
Transportation & Warehousing	227.25	0.28	25.37	2.31	115.09	(13.33)	3.24	360.18
Publishing & Software	71.73	-	52.51	0.11	44.27	(4.24)	5.42	169.79
	30.77	-	37.49	0.14	16.37	(4.79)	-	79.99
Broadcasting, Telecomm, Internet	304.59	-	27.71	-	15.41	(0.72)	-	346.98
Banks & Credit Intermediation	271.33	-	-	-	39.10	(0.05)	-	310.37
Securities, Commodities, Investments	167.08	-	-	-	59.56	-	-	226.64
Insurance & Related	306.98	5.39	-	-	15.96	(64.52)	-	263.82
Funds, Trusts, & Related	150.44	-	-	-	-	-	-	150.44
Housing & Real Estate	1,811.48	76.01	2.53	-	3.08	-	-	1,893.10
Rental & Leasing Services	67.25	-	-	-	53.69	-	-	120.94
Legal Services	107.92	17.60	-	-	12.31	(2.13)	-	135.70
Computer Systems, Design, & Related	-	-	195.55	-	10.54	(19.24)	29.96	216.81
Misc Professional & Scientific Tech Services	58.02	1.09	302.09	-	95.02	(63.64)	163.85	556.44
Management of Companies	-	-	-	-	0.29	-	-	0.29

Administrative & Support Services	50.01	-	-	-	2.59	(1.59)	-	51.01
Waste Management Services	18.21	-	-	-	0.05	(0.18)	-	18.08
Educational Services	332.03	-	-	-	3.38	(1.80)	-	333.60
Health & Human Services	2,045.36	-	-	-	0.69	(2.70)	-	2,043.35
Performing Arts, Spectator Sports, Museums	66.70	-	4.31	-	3.18	(0.62)	-	73.57
Amusements, Gambling, & Recreation	151.97	-	-	-	-	-	-	151.97
Accommodation	106.30	-	-	-	-	-	-	106.30
Food Services & Drinking Places	575.57	-	-	-	2.57	-	-	578.14
Other Services, Except Government	550.35	-	-	-	0.33	(2.66)	-	548.02
Federal Government (Defense)	-	-	-	-	-	-	696.27	696.27
Federal Government (Nondefense)	10.88	-	-	-	0.30	(0.32)	382.34	393.19
State & Local Government	63.49	-	-	-	-	-	1,669.25	1,732.73
Used Goods & Adjustments	(7.10)	(5.33)	(99.27)	4.50	191.05	(227.46)	12.86	(130.75)

Appendix A.6: Latino GDP as % of Total U.S. GDP, 2015

	Personal Consumption Expenditures	Residential Investment	Nonresidential Investment	Change in Inventories	Exports	Imports	Govt	GDP
Latino GDP as % of Total GDP 2015	11.5%	7.2%	6.3%	5.3%	11.4%	10.9%	17.6%	11.8%
Farms, Forest, Fisheries	15.5%			2.9%	18.7%	17.6%		15.7%
Mining, Oil, Gas, Minerals	3.5%		6.2%	-1.4%	13.0%	13.6%		72.3%
Utilities	13.3%				11.3%	12.3%		13.3%
Construction		7.2%	15.8%		10.4%		17.6%	12.7%
Primary Metals	11.5%	7.2%	5.0%	4.5%	11.9%	12.0%	17.6%	13.1%
Metal Products & Machinery	9.9%		2.6%	3.6%	12.2%	12.1%	17.6%	1.1%
Computer & Electronic Products	9.7%	7.2%	2.3%	2.3%	9.5%	9.6%	17.6%	-13.3%
Electrical Equipment, Appliances	12.0%	7.2%	3.9%	3.9%	13.2%	12.9%	17.6%	-11.6%
Motor Vehicles, Trailers, Parts	13.4%		2.6%	2.6%	9.5%	11.2%	17.6%	7.0%
Other Transportation Equipment	13.4%		4.6%	4.6%	10.8%	11.1%	17.6%	9.6%
Furniture & Related	13.8%	7.2%	7.8%	7.8%	15.4%	14.4%	17.6%	9.1%
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	10.4%		5.3%	5.3%	10.0%	10.2%	17.6%	7.7%
Food, Beverage, Tobacco Products	13.9%			8.3%	18.6%	15.8%		14.0%
Textile Mills Products	10.9%	7.2%	5.3%	5.3%	13.2%	12.3%	17.6%	6.1%
Apparel Products	15.9%			12.4%	13.1%	15.6%		17.0%
Paper Products	12.7%			4.2%	12.3%	12.4%		12.1%
Printing & Related Activities	6.1%			4.6%	10.0%	9.8%		5.8%
Petroleum & Coal Products	14.6%			2.6%	13.4%	13.8%		13.9%
Chemical Products	17.3%		2.7%	2.7%	9.9%	12.8%		16.1%
Plastics & Rubber Products	11.1%	7.2%	1.4%	1.4%	12.6%	12.4%	17.6%	6.9%
Wholesale Trade	12.3%	7.2%	5.9%	5.9%	12.7%	12.6%	17.6%	11.1%
Motor Vehicle & Parts Dealers	13.5%	7.2%	10.6%					13.2%
Food & Beverage Stores	13.2%	7.2%	11.6%					13.2%
General Merchandise Stores & Other	11.2%	7.2%	6.9%					11.0%
Transportation & Warehousing	13.3%	7.2%	16.7%	16.8%	12.6%	12.8%	17.6%	13.5%
Publishing & Software	6.1%		5.9%	5.9%	7.9%	6.9%	17.6%	6.7%
Motion Picture & Sound Recording	8.6%		6.9%	6.9%	9.1%	8.9%		8.0%
Broadcasting, Telecomm, Internet	11.9%		4.4%		10.4%	11.1%		11.3%
Banks & Credit Intermediation	11.7%				10.4%	11.0%		11.5%
Securities, Commodities, Investments	11.2%				8.5%			10.4%
Insurance & Related	10.2%	7.2%			8.8%	9.3%		10.1%
Funds, Trusts, & Related	11.2%							11.2%
Housing & Real Estate	13.2%	7.2%	5.7%		11.4%			12.9%
Rental & Leasing Services	10.3%				11.7%			10.9%
Legal Services	9.1%	7.2%			10.1%	9.8%		8.9%
Computer Systems, Design, & Related			3.5%		10.3%	10.3%	17.6%	5.0%
Misc. Professional & Scientific Tech Services	12.2%	7.2%	5.0%		10.7%	10.8%	17.6%	9.0%

Management of Companies					12.5%		12.5%
Administrative & Support Services	12.2%				10.7%	10.8%	12.2%
Waste Management Services	13.0%				12.7%	12.8%	13.0%
Educational Services	9.1%				11.4%	9.3%	9.1%
Health & Human Services	8.6%				8.1%	8.6%	8.6%
Performing Arts, Spectator Sports, Museums	8.6%	4.8%			9.5%	9.0%	8.4%
Amusements, Gambling, & Recreation	6.4%						6.4%
Accommodation	6.1%						6.1%
Food Services & Drinking Places	13.2%				10.8%		13.2%
Other Services, Except Government	10.3%				11.7%	10.7%	10.3%
Federal Government (Defense)							17.6%
Federal Government (Nondefense)	6.2%				12.5%	11.8%	17.6%
State & Local Government	8.2%						17.6%
Used Goods & Adjustments	12.1%	7.2%	8.5%	7.9%	10.6%	-0.2%	17.6%
							-9.9%

Appendix B.1: Latino Population Summary

	Latino	Non-Latino	Total	% Latino
Total, 2010	50,729,570	258,620,119	309,349,689	16.4%
Total, 2015	56,476,777	264,942,044	321,418,821	17.6%
Change, 2010–15	5,747,207	6,321,925	12,069,132	
% Change	11.3%	2.4%	3.9%	
Ages 0–14, 2010	14,502,393	46,794,038	61,296,431	23.7%
Ages 0–14, 2015	15,273,666	45,708,654	60,982,320	25.0%
Change, 2010–15	771,273	(1,085,384)	(314,111)	
% Change	5.3%	-2.3%	-0.5%	
Ages 15–24, 2010	8,891,287	34,815,842	43,707,129	20.3%
Ages 15–24, 2015	9,545,411	34,360,418	43,905,829	21.7%
Change, 2010–15	654,124	(455,424)	198,700	
% Change	7.4%	-1.3%	0.5%	
Ages 25–64, 2010	24,525,683	139,371,072	163,896,755	15.0%
Ages 25–64, 2015	27,912,489	140,903,374	168,815,863	16.5%
Change, 2010–15	3,386,806	1,532,302	4,919,108	
% Change	13.8%	1.1%	3.0%	
Ages 65+, 2010	2,810,207	37,639,167	40,449,374	6.9%
Ages 65+, 2015	3,745,211	43,969,598	47,714,809	7.8%
Change, 2010–15	935,004	6,330,431	7,265,435	
% Change	33.3%	16.8%	18.0%	

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

2010	Latino	Non-Latino	Total	% Latino
0–4	5,088,608	15,006,724	20,095,332	25.3%
5–9	4,861,964	15,562,821	20,424,785	23.8%
10–14	4,551,821	16,224,493	20,776,314	21.9%
15–19	4,535,162	17,461,444	21,996,606	20.6%
20–24	4,356,125	17,354,398	21,710,523	20.1%
25–29	4,259,091	16,645,220	20,904,311	20.4%
30–34	4,137,660	15,844,433	19,982,093	20.7%
35–39	3,922,174	16,340,236	20,262,410	19.4%
40–44	3,473,523	17,606,730	21,080,253	16.5%
45–49	3,052,608	19,590,348	22,642,956	13.5%
50–54	2,443,693	19,837,989	22,281,682	11.0%
55–59	1,838,392	17,802,902	19,641,294	9.4%
60–64	1,398,542	15,703,214	17,101,756	8.2%
65–69	963,244	11,536,284	12,499,528	7.7%
70–74	709,301	8,664,375	9,373,676	7.6%
75–79	496,715	6,763,362	7,260,077	6.8%
80–84	358,006	5,393,608	5,751,614	6.2%
85–89	183,721	3,402,557	3,586,278	5.1%
90+	99,220	1,878,981	1,978,201	5.0%

2015	Latino	Non-Latino	Total	% Latino
0–4	5,073,300	14,659,968	19,733,268	25.7%
5–9	5,199,097	15,394,145	20,593,242	25.2%
10–14	5,001,269	15,654,541	20,655,810	24.2%
15–19	4,728,888	16,536,848	21,265,736	22.2%
20–24	4,816,523	17,823,570	22,640,093	21.3%
25–29	4,460,885	17,778,511	22,239,396	20.1%
30–34	4,400,485	17,184,587	21,585,072	20.4%
35–39	4,310,165	16,248,692	20,558,857	21.0%
40–44	3,992,253	16,448,704	20,440,957	19.5%
45–49	3,468,268	17,353,770	20,822,038	16.7%
50–54	3,020,972	19,300,391	22,321,363	13.5%
55–59	2,390,548	19,180,537	21,571,085	11.1%
60–64	1,868,913	17,408,182	19,277,095	9.7%
65–69	1,355,819	14,744,244	16,100,063	8.4%
70–74	928,045	10,571,197	11,499,242	8.1%
75–79	632,333	7,513,351	8,145,684	7.8%
80–84	437,578	5,380,523	5,818,101	7.5%
85–89	245,728	3,521,543	3,767,271	6.5%
90+	145,708	2,238,740	2,384,448	6.1%

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, 2015	156,506	26,823,994	13,261,948	863,733	133,886,608	81,246,056
Change, 2010–15	22,546	3,014,408	1,849,484	(61,455)	1,723,236	5,844,452
% Change, 2010–15	16.8%	12.7%	16.2%	-6.6%	1.3%	7.8%
Ages 16–24, 2010	62,337	4,472,431	3,485,352	346,760	17,807,773	13,325,392
Ages 16–24, 2015	73,360	4,832,042	3,679,346	320,947	17,962,933	12,839,545
Change, 2010–15	11,023	359,611	193,994	(25,813)	155,160	(485,847)
% Change, 2010–15	17.7%	8.0%	5.6%	-7.4%	0.9%	-3.6%
Ages 25–64, 2010	71,623	18,905,736	5,548,324	578,428	108,297,422	30,495,222
Ages 25–64, 2015	83,146	21,383,333	6,446,010	542,786	108,293,386	32,067,202
Change, 2010–15	11,523	2,477,597	897,686	(35,642)	(4,036)	1,571,980
% Change, 2010–15	16.1%	13.1%	16.2%	-6.2%	0.0%	5.2%
Ages 65+, 2010		275,348	787,116	-	3,591,530	9,823,735
Ages 65+, 2015		387,808	1,113,719	-	4,617,987	12,364,997
Change, 2010–15		112,460	326,603	-	1,026,457	2,541,262
% Change, 2010–15		40.8%	41.5%		28.6%	25.9%

Appendix C.2: Latino Employment and Work Force Participation, by 5-Year Age Cohort

2010	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
16–19	16,226	1,279,211	2,368,558	73,921	5,348,179	8,703,427
20–24	46,111	3,193,220	1,116,794	272,839	12,459,594	4,621,965
25–29	28,243	3,325,373	905,475	204,127	13,600,332	2,840,761
30–34	18,264	3,290,736	828,660	121,592	13,064,889	2,657,952
35–39	12,725	3,134,872	774,577	109,380	13,523,450	2,707,406
40–44	7,731	2,827,028	638,764	79,371	14,528,064	2,999,295
45–49	3,146	2,453,154	596,308	42,030	16,111,211	3,437,107
50–54	1,157	1,884,749	557,787	16,340	15,829,436	3,992,213
55–59	293	1,261,568	576,531	4,895	12,967,137	4,830,870
60–64	64	728,256	670,222	693	8,672,903	7,029,618
65–69	-	274,209	689,035	-	3,571,877	7,964,407
70–74	-	99,907	609,394	-	1,481,445	7,182,930
75–79	-	39,777	456,938	-	667,576	6,095,786
80–84	-	12,221	345,785	-	244,599	5,149,009
85–89	-	4,166	179,555	-	73,027	3,329,530
90+	-	1,139	98,081	-	19,653	1,859,328

2015	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
16–19	19,766	1,298,907	2,449,552	60,931	5,047,104	8,191,820
20–24	53,594	3,533,135	1,229,794	260,016	12,915,829	4,647,725
25–29	32,304	3,541,315	887,266	194,833	14,493,439	3,090,239
30–34	19,418	3,506,533	874,534	127,072	14,075,148	2,982,367
35–39	15,924	3,406,829	887,412	96,645	13,339,979	2,812,068
40–44	8,981	3,187,739	795,533	64,823	13,540,982	2,842,899
45–49	3,890	2,780,598	683,780	40,191	14,141,689	3,171,890
50–54	2,215	2,324,470	694,287	16,547	15,133,087	4,150,757
55–59	414	1,654,898	735,236	2,434	13,836,936	5,341,167
60–64	-	980,951	887,962	241	9,732,126	7,675,815
65–69	-	385,271	970,548	-	4,586,219	10,158,025
70–74	-	142,630	785,415	-	1,856,601	8,714,596
75–79	-	51,512	580,821	-	775,686	6,737,665
80–84	-	19,306	418,272	-	279,600	5,100,923
85–89	-	7,363	238,365	-	100,415	3,421,128
90+	-	2,537	143,171	-	31,768	2,206,972

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
2010	29,172,521	17,730,186	3,826,863	79,157,380	122,800,524	56,662,215	309,349,689
2015	30,070,123	21,331,521	5,075,133	75,087,207	125,330,149	64,524,688	321,418,821
Change, 2010–15	897,602	3,601,335	1,248,270	(4,070,173)	2,529,625	7,862,473	12,069,132
% Change, 2010–15	3.1%	20.3%	32.6%	-5.1%	2.1%	13.9%	3.9%
Latino % Change	-28.3%	58.7%	13.7%				
Ages 20–24, 2010	1,087,736	3,030,492	237,897	1,494,525	13,287,715	2,572,158	21,710,523
Ages 20–24, 2015	731,639	3,754,408	330,476	1,253,766	13,684,660	2,885,144	22,640,093
Change, 2010–15	(356,097)	723,916	92,579	(240,759)	396,945	312,986	929,570
% Change, 2010–15	-32.7%	23.9%	38.9%	-16.1%	3.0%	12.2%	4.3%
Latino % Change	59.7%	64.6%	22.8%				
Ages 25–34, 2010	2,725,826	4,576,831	1,094,094	2,532,098	18,280,706	11,676,849	40,886,404
Ages 25–34, 2015	2,201,617	5,228,719	1,431,034	2,317,798	19,075,738	13,569,562	43,824,468
Change, 2010–15	(524,209)	651,888	336,940	(214,300)	795,032	1,892,713	2,938,064
% Change, 2010–15	-19.2%	14.2%	30.8%	-8.5%	4.3%	16.2%	7.2%
Latino % Change	71.0%	45.1%	15.1%				
Ages 35–64, 2010	6,017,980	7,875,546	2,235,406	9,201,664	63,641,314	34,038,441	123,010,351
Ages 35–64, 2015	6,673,593	9,463,900	2,913,626	8,375,809	61,402,305	36,162,162	124,991,395
Change, 2010–15	655,613	1,588,354	678,220	(825,855)	(2,239,009)	2,123,721	1,981,044
% Change, 2010–15	10.9%	20.2%	30.3%	-9.0%	-3.5%	6.2%	1.6%
Latino % Change	-385.1%	-244.1%	24.2%				

Appendix D.2: Latino Educational Attainment by 5-Year Age Cohort

2010	Latinos, Not HS Grads	Latinos, HS Grads	Latinos, College Grads	Non-Latinos, Not HS Grads	Non-Latinos, HS Grads	Non-Latinos, College Grads	Total
0–4	5,088,608.0	-	-	15,006,724.0	-	-	20,095,332.0
5–9	4,861,964.0	-	-	15,562,821.0	-	-	20,424,785.0
10–14	4,551,821.0	-	-	16,224,493.0	-	-	20,776,314.0
15–19	3,276,464.0	1,258,325.0	373.0	11,742,175.0	5,713,084.0	6,185.0	21,996,606.0
20–24	1,087,736.0	3,030,492.0	237,897.0	1,494,525.0	13,287,715.0	2,572,158.0	21,710,523.0
25–29	1,314,272.0	2,425,228.0	519,591.0	1,324,549.0	9,474,730.0	5,845,941.0	20,904,311.0
30–34	1,411,554.0	2,151,603.0	574,503.0	1,207,549.0	8,805,976.0	5,830,908.0	19,982,093.0
35–39	1,418,417.0	1,951,834.0	551,923.0	1,195,793.0	9,239,066.0	5,905,377.0	20,262,410.0
40–44	1,241,997.0	1,740,713.0	490,813.0	1,372,268.0	10,261,043.0	5,973,419.0	21,080,253.0
45–49	1,110,322.0	1,521,644.0	420,642.0	1,710,131.0	11,992,644.0	5,887,573.0	22,642,956.0
50–54	920,968.0	1,174,915.0	347,810.0	1,787,683.0	12,291,378.0	5,758,928.0	22,281,682.0
55–59	731,175.0	861,755.0	245,462.0	1,562,542.0	10,700,941.0	5,539,419.0	19,641,294.0
60–64	595,101.0	624,685.0	178,756.0	1,573,247.0	9,156,242.0	4,973,725.0	17,101,756.0
65–69	469,540.0	388,587.0	105,117.0	1,589,722.0	6,843,854.0	3,102,708.0	12,499,528.0
70–74	388,900.0	255,312.0	65,089.0	1,542,857.0	5,127,913.0	1,993,605.0	9,373,676.0
75–79	294,420.0	161,081.0	41,214.0	1,441,663.0	3,914,829.0	1,406,870.0	7,260,077.0
80–84	220,446.0	107,327.0	30,233.0	1,338,803.0	3,041,795.0	1,013,010.0	5,751,614.0
85–89	120,126.0	52,406.0	11,189.0	886,052.0	1,956,846.0	559,659.0	3,586,278.0
90+	68,690.0	24,279.0	6,251.0	593,783.0	992,468.0	292,730.0	1,978,201.0
2015	Latinos, Not HS Grads	Latinos, HS Grads	Latinos, College Grads	Non-Latinos, Not HS Grads	Non-Latinos, HS Grads	Non-Latinos, College Grads	Total
0–4	5,073,300.0	-	-	14,659,968.0	-	-	19,733,268.0
5–9	5,199,097.0	-	-	15,394,145.0	-	-	20,593,242.0
10–14	5,001,269.0	-	-	15,654,541.0	-	-	20,655,810.0
15–19	3,320,444.0	1,407,159.0	1,285.0	11,091,074.0	5,437,787.0	7,987.0	21,265,736.0
20–24	731,639.0	3,754,408.0	330,476.0	1,253,766.0	13,684,660.0	2,885,144.0	22,640,093.0
25–29	945,115.0	2,781,070.0	734,700.0	1,183,580.0	9,913,128.0	6,681,803.0	22,239,396.0
30–34	1,256,502.0	2,447,649.0	696,334.0	1,134,218.0	9,162,610.0	6,887,759.0	21,585,072.0
35–39	1,423,220.0	2,208,170.0	678,775.0	1,076,019.0	8,720,875.0	6,451,798.0	20,558,857.0
40–44	1,350,056.0	2,008,801.0	633,396.0	1,143,271.0	9,014,601.0	6,290,832.0	20,440,957.0
45–49	1,218,792.0	1,716,091.0	533,385.0	1,319,635.0	9,867,022.0	6,167,113.0	20,822,038.0
50–54	1,065,514.0	1,491,567.0	463,891.0	1,646,010.0	11,645,255.0	6,009,126.0	22,321,363.0
55–59	879,392.0	1,167,297.0	343,859.0	1,678,792.0	11,798,884.0	5,702,861.0	21,571,085.0
60–64	736,619.0	871,974.0	260,320.0	1,512,082.0	10,355,668.0	5,540,432.0	19,277,095.0
65–69	585,104.0	593,408.0	177,307.0	1,367,249.0	8,620,531.0	4,756,464.0	16,100,063.0
70–74	451,531.0	373,358.0	103,156.0	1,356,619.0	6,221,642.0	2,992,936.0	11,499,242.0
75–79	343,900.0	234,598.0	53,835.0	1,227,453.0	4,456,408.0	1,829,490.0	8,145,684.0
80–84	252,439.0	149,921.0	35,218.0	1,040,654.0	3,131,826.0	1,208,043.0	5,818,101.0
85–89	146,362.0	80,008.0	19,358.0	785,204.0	2,014,000.0	722,339.0	3,767,271.0
90+	89,828.0	46,042.0	9,838.0	562,927.0	1,285,252.0	390,561.0	2,384,448.0

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
2015	37,063,520	6,766,268	12,646,989	241,197,191	13,965,642	9,779,211	321,418,821
Change 2010–15	5,151,055	1,221,408	(625,256)	3,676,842	2,054,190	590,893	12,069,132
% Change 2010–15	16.1%	22.0%	-4.7%	1.5%	17.2%	6.4%	3.9%
Ages 0–14, 2010	13,575,235	99,506	827,652	45,746,130	318,925	728,983	61,296,431
Ages 0–14, 2015	14,646,696	104,549	522,421	44,675,755	320,502	712,397	60,982,320
Change, 2010–15	1,071,461	5,043	(305,231)	(1,070,375)	1,577	(16,586)	(314,111)
% Change, 2010–15	7.9%	5.1%	-36.9%	-2.3%	0.5%	-2.3%	-0.5%
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, 2015	7,713,019	345,373	1,487,019	32,334,312	752,887	1,273,219	43,905,829
Change, 2010–15	1,222,585	29,284	(597,745)	(553,187)	81,868	15,895	198,700
% Change, 2010–15	18.8%	9.3%	-28.7%	-1.7%	12.2%	1.3%	0.5%
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, 2015	13,008,182	5,006,531	9,897,776	124,534,062	9,501,862	6,867,450	168,815,863
Change, 2010–15	2,427,153	839,956	119,697	(120,890)	1,209,721	443,471	4,919,108
% Change, 2010–15	22.9%	20.2%	1.2%	-0.1%	14.6%	6.9%	3.0%
Ages 65+, 2010	1,265,767	962,690	581,750	34,231,768	2,629,367	778,032	40,449,374
Ages 65+, 2015	1,695,623	1,309,815	739,773	39,653,062	3,390,391	926,145	47,714,809
Change, 2010–15	429,856	347,125	158,023	5,421,294	761,024	148,113	7,265,435
% Change, 2010–15	34.0%	36.1%	27.2%	15.8%	28.9%	19.0%	18.0%

Appendix E.2: Latino Citizenship by 5-Year Age Cohort

2010	Latinos, U.S.-Born	Latinos, Naturalized	Latinos, Non-Citizens	Non-Latinos, U.S.-Born	Non-Latinos, Naturalized	Non-Latinos, Non-Citizens	Total
0–4	4,994,392	18,151	76,065	14,838,901	35,650	132,173	20,095,332
5–9	4,584,908	28,281	248,775	15,215,885	109,493	237,443	20,424,785
10–14	3,995,935	53,074	502,812	15,691,344	173,782	359,367	20,776,314
15–19	3,666,907	108,355	759,900	16,711,722	260,803	488,919	21,996,606
20–24	2,823,527	207,734	1,324,864	16,175,777	410,216	768,405	21,710,523
25–29	2,214,518	302,694	1,741,879	15,044,575	578,335	1,022,310	20,904,311
30–34	1,821,618	408,183	1,907,859	13,938,869	763,648	1,141,916	19,982,093
35–39	1,548,970	527,862	1,845,342	14,209,619	1,046,569	1,084,048	20,262,410
40–44	1,354,627	649,979	1,468,917	15,497,969	1,182,191	926,570	21,080,253
45–49	1,208,633	719,503	1,124,472	17,557,350	1,273,824	759,174	22,642,956
50–54	1,010,882	643,017	789,794	17,943,852	1,253,659	640,478	22,281,682
55–59	787,346	504,376	546,670	16,195,598	1,134,659	472,645	19,641,294
60–64	634,435	410,961	353,146	14,267,120	1,059,256	376,838	17,101,756
65–69	427,866	314,341	221,037	10,495,530	766,109	274,645	12,499,528
70–74	304,992	246,218	158,091	7,799,489	657,619	207,267	9,373,676
75–79	226,567	176,262	93,886	6,147,532	479,046	136,784	7,260,077
80–84	172,275	125,468	60,263	4,927,042	374,753	91,813	5,751,614
85–89	88,549	66,593	28,579	3,121,869	235,608	45,080	3,586,278
90+	45,518	33,808	19,894	1,740,306	116,232	22,443	1,978,201
0–4	4,980,637	11,384	81,279	14,486,120	28,250	145,598	19,733,268
5–9	5,022,192	31,197	145,708	15,020,519	95,823	277,803	20,593,242
10–14	4,643,867	61,968	295,434	15,169,116	196,429	288,996	20,655,810
15–19	4,002,547	125,540	600,801	15,762,410	322,603	451,835	21,265,736
20–24	3,710,472	219,833	886,218	16,571,902	430,284	821,384	22,640,093
25–29	2,777,634	350,396	1,332,855	16,006,129	663,632	1,108,750	22,239,396
30–34	2,283,777	457,448	1,659,260	15,067,431	864,655	1,252,501	21,585,072
35–39	1,932,614	557,073	1,820,478	14,027,369	1,098,590	1,122,733	20,558,857
40–44	1,613,773	707,464	1,671,016	14,105,872	1,389,827	953,005	20,440,957
45–49	1,336,454	826,718	1,305,096	15,140,690	1,428,015	785,065	20,822,038
50–54	1,222,597	818,402	979,973	17,189,240	1,456,167	654,984	22,321,363
55–59	1,032,271	692,132	666,145	17,257,980	1,383,956	538,601	21,571,085
60–64	809,062	596,898	462,953	15,739,351	1,217,020	451,811	19,277,095
65–69	619,801	435,170	300,848	13,312,749	1,085,333	346,162	16,100,063
70–74	419,040	323,075	185,930	9,556,013	782,450	232,734	11,499,242
75–79	273,596	240,714	118,023	6,714,781	639,111	159,459	8,145,684
80–84	198,943	163,798	74,837	4,845,731	434,915	99,877	5,818,101
85–89	114,853	90,731	40,144	3,193,986	275,660	51,897	3,767,271
90+	69,390	56,327	19,991	2,029,802	172,922	36,016	2,384,448

LATINOS – MYTHS VERSUS REALITIES

Facts about the Latino GDP confute the common, but highly inaccurate, public image of Latinos as hopelessly dysfunctional miscreants. Two numbers, the size of Latino GDP and the growth rate of the Latino GDP, tell the story of how much 55 million Latinos contribute to the economic well-being of the United States.

We found the data resulting from this study so compelling that we have listed below some of the myths commonly repeated in the popular public perception vs. the data-based reality:

MYTH: LATINOS LIVE ON THE MARGINS OF THE U.S. ECONOMY.

REALITY: LATINOS CONTRIBUTE—A LOT

At \$2.13 trillion, the Latino GDP is the seventh largest GDP in the world, and the second largest among the GDPs of U.S. states.

MYTH: LATINOS ARE A DRAIN ON U.S. ECONOMIC GROWTH

REALITY: LATINOS GREATLY OUTPERFORM EXPECTATIONS IN DRIVING U.S. ECONOMIC GROWTH

At 2.9%, the Latino Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of GDP between 2010 and 2015 was the third highest growth rate at the global level—behind only China and India, of the major economies—and nearly 70% higher than the non-Latino U.S. GDP rate of 1.7%. If these rates are sustained, Latinos will contribute nearly one quarter of all U.S. GDP growth between 2019 and 2020.

MYTH: LATINOS DON'T CARRY THEIR FAIR SHARE OF THE WORKLOAD

REALITY: LATINOS ARE THE MAJOR COMPONENT OF GROWTH OF THE U.S. WORK FORCE

While the non-Latino work force shrank by about 4,000 workers between 2010 and 2015, the Latino work force grew by nearly 2.5 million, powering an overall increase of 2.4 million in the U.S. work force ages 25–64.

MYTH: LATINOS DO NOT VALUE EDUCATION

REALITY: LATINOS ARE GRADUATING FROM COLLEGE IN RECORD NUMBERS

The Latino college graduate population, ages 20–24, grew by 40.6% between 2010 and 2015, compared to 13.6% for the non-Latino college graduate population in the same age group.

MYTH: LATINOS ARE MOSTLY NON-CITIZEN IMMIGRANTS

REALITY: A SUPER-MAJORITY OF LATINOS ARE NATIVE-BORN U.S. CITIZENS

In 2015, a super-majority of all Latinos were U.S. Citizens, either U.S.-born or naturalized. Young Latinos are 25% of the Post-Millennial generation and virtually all are U.S. citizens.

MYTH: LATINOS DO NOT DEFEND THE AMERICAN WAY OF LIFE

REALITY: LATINOS ARE ON THE FRONT LINES, DEFENDING AND SUPPORTING THE USA

Latinos comprise 25.7% of all 18 to 24-year-old Marines, and 22.2% of 18 to 24-year-olds in the Army.

MYTH: UNDOCUMENTED LATINO IMMIGRANTS ARE A DRAIN ON THE AMERICAN ECONOMY, AND TAKE JOBS FROM OTHERS.

REALITY: UNDOCUMENTED LATINO IMMIGRANTS ARE A SMALL, BUT ESSENTIAL, COMPONENT OF THE AMERICAN ECONOMY.

Undocumented Latinos are primarily honest, working-age males with very high labor force participation rates. They are critical to the country's agricultural production, and their contributions directly translate into lower food prices and lower rates of imports. In most of the country, they represent an inconsequential share of the labor force.