

2022 Metro Latino GDP Report



Dallas - Fort Worth - Arlington

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2022 Metro Latino GDP Report: Dallas - Fort Worth - Arlington MSA

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CERF is a nationally recognized economic forecasting center, which provides county, state and national economic forecasts and custom economic analysis for government, business and nonprofit organizations. CERF economists Matthew Fienup and Dan Hamilton are members of the Wall Street Journal Economic Forecasting Survey, the National Association of Business Economics (NABE) Economic Outlook Survey, and the Zillow Home Price Expectations Survey (formerly, the Case-Shiller Home Price Expectations Survey). CERF was awarded 2019, 2020 and 2021 Crystal Ball Awards for the Zillow Home Price Expectations Survey. CERF's U.S. home price forecast received multiple top-3 rankings among more than 100 forecasts included in the survey. CERF is housed at California Lutheran University, a federally designated Hispanic Serving Institution.

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

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



Foreword

Continuing a Centuries Old Tradition

For 300 years, from 1521 to 1821, the Viceroyalty of New Spain brought increasingly large swaths of today's North American continent into the world's first global economy. For three centuries New Spain brought together people from the Américas, Africa, Asia and Iberia. Living next to one another, they formed families together and created new mixtures of food, language, music and spirituality---the bases of Latino society, identity and culture in today's United States of America.

The north Texas region was drawn into this global society and economy as early as 1598, when Spanish-speaking *ciboleros* (buffalo hunters) culled the large free-ranging herds, processed the harvest into economically viable products (hides, tallow, dried meat, bones, hooves and horns) then transported the goods in oxcarts to central México for distribution elsewhere in New Spain.

Since 1565, luxury trade goods from China, Japan and the Philippines had been brought across the Pacific and entered the web of distribution from Mexico City to all corners of the Viceroyalty. Spanish-speaking merchants, called *comancheros*, loaded up their wagons at the end of the Santa Fe trail, and took these goods to trade with various Plains Indian groups in the north Texas-Oklahoma-Kansas region.

For three centuries, vaqueros in New Spain adapted Iberian techniques for managing cattle to the ecology of the Southwest. When the US market for beef exploded in the mid-1800s, vaqueros were the only ones with the skills to round up the cattle (during a *rodeo*) using a lariat (*la riata*) from the back of a mustang (*mesteño*) to control thousands of head of cattle. English-speakers from the Atlantic coast apprenticed themselves to the vaqueros to learn these unfamiliar cattle skills, and they eventually became the cowboys, an important symbol of America and an iconic figure in the Dallas metropolitan area.

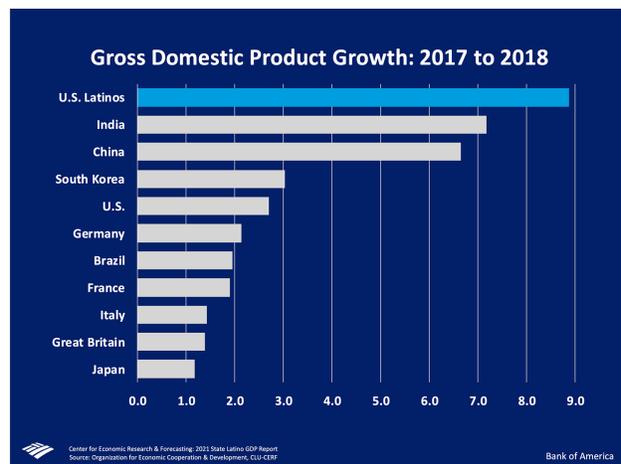
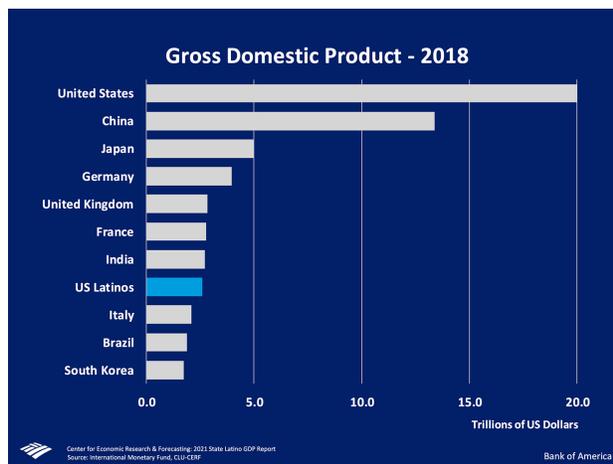
As we consider the large and rapidly growing economic contribution of Latinos living in the Dallas Metro Area and across the entire state of Texas, it is important to understand that this impact is not new. It is actually the continuation of a 400 year-old tradition – a tradition of Latinos providing economic strength and resiliency to the benefit of all people.



U.S. Latino GDP

The *2020 LDC U.S. Latino GDP Report*¹ provides a factual view of the large and rapidly growing economic contribution of Latinos living in the United States. In that report, we estimate the U.S. Latino GDP based on a detailed, bottom-up construction which leverages publicly available data from major U.S. agencies. At the time of publication, the most recent year for which the core building block was available was 2018. Thus, the report provides a snapshot of the total economic contribution of U.S. Latinos in that year².

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



While impressive for its size, the U.S. Latino GDP is most noteworthy for its extraordinary growth rate. Among the world's 10 largest GDPs in 2018, the Latino GDP was the single fastest growing. Latino real GDP grew 21 percent faster than India's and 30 percent faster than China's. Over the entire period from 2010 to 2018, the Latino GDP was the third fastest growing, while the broader U.S. economy ranked fifth. Latino GDP grew a remarkable 74 percent faster than non-Latino GDP from 2010 to 2018.

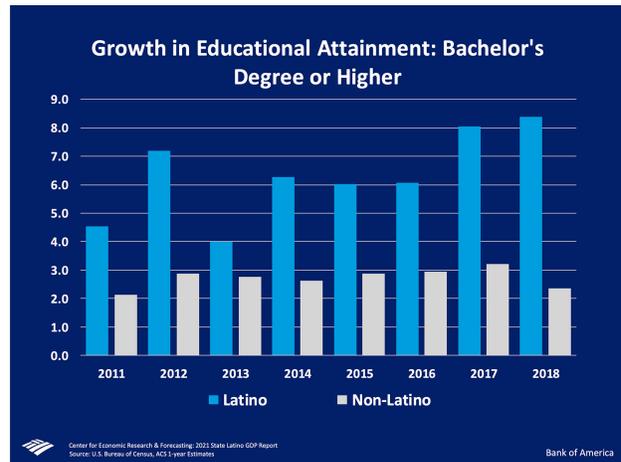
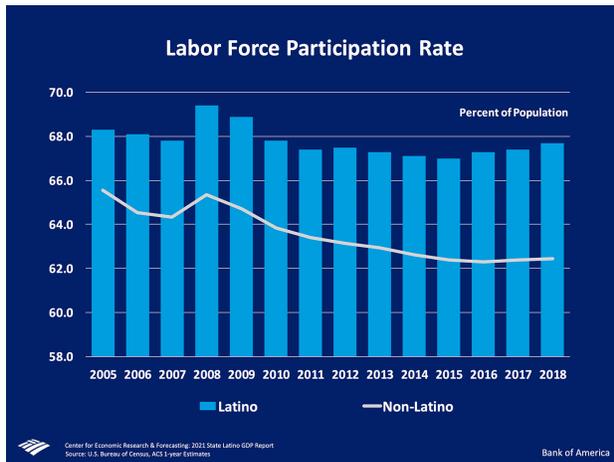
The single largest component of rapid Latino GDP growth since 2010 is personal consumption growth. From 2010 to 2018, Latino real consumption grew 135 percent faster than non-Latino consumption. This dramatic increase is driven by large gains in personal income, which naturally flow from Latinos' rapid gains in educational attainment and strong labor force participation. Whereas the U.S. had average wage and salary growth of just 5.1 percent over the previous five years, wage and salary growth for Latinos averaged 8.6 percent. From 2010 to 2018, growth in the number of people with a

¹ *2020 LDC U.S. Latino GDP Report*: <https://www.clucerf.org/2020/09/28/2020-ldc-u-s-latino-gdp-report/>

² Author's note: the estimates provided in this report are based on source data that are revised on a regular basis. As source data are revised, these U.S. and State level Latino GDP estimates will also be revised and updated to reflect the latest information.

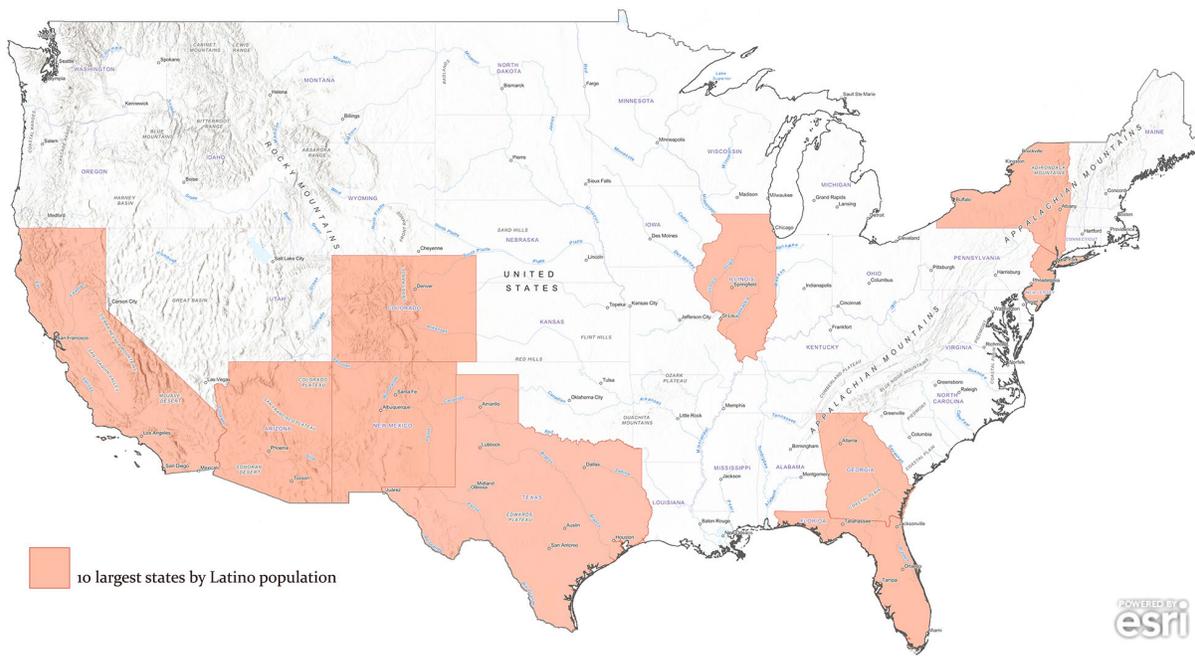


bachelor's degree or higher was 2.6 times more rapid for Latinos than Non-Latinos. And Latino labor force participation in 2018 was 67.8 percent, more than five percentage points higher than non-Latino.



State Latino GDP: 10 Largest States by Latino Population

The 2021 *Bank of America State Latino GDP* Report builds on the U.S. report by providing detailed state-level analysis of the total economic contribution of Latinos, benchmarked against the broader U.S. Latino GDP. Arizona, California, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, and Texas collectively contain more than three-quarters of the Nation's Latino population. The economic contribution of Latinos in these 10 states is even more impressive in a number of ways than that of the broader U.S. Latino cohort. The 10 had a combined 2018 Latino GDP of \$2.1 trillion dollars, representing nearly 80% of the U.S. Latino GDP.



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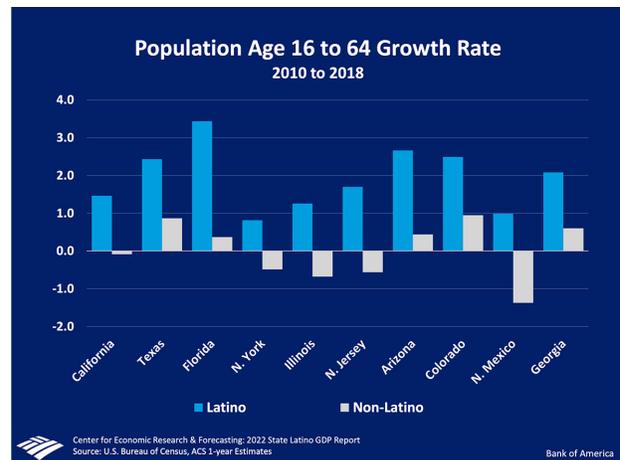
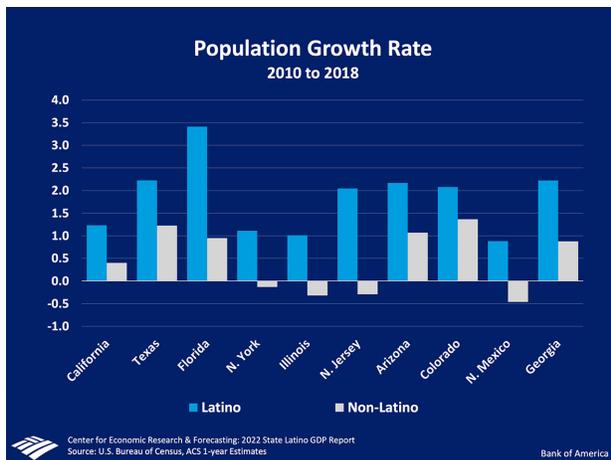
Ten Largest States by Latino Population

| |
|---------------------------|
| California |
| Texas |
| Florida |
| New York |
| Illinois |
| New Jersey |
| Arizona |
| Colorado |
| Georgia |
| New Mexico |
| Total of 10 states |

| Latino GDP | Share of U.S. Latino GDP |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| <i>billions of dollars</i> | <i>percent</i> |
| 706.6 | 27.2 |
| 476.0 | 18.3 |
| 258.9 | 10.0 |
| 202.3 | 7.8 |
| 100.1 | 3.9 |
| 96.9 | 3.7 |
| 91.9 | 3.5 |
| 55.2 | 2.1 |
| 37.9 | 1.5 |
| 36.0 | 1.4 |
| 2,062.0 | 79.4 |

Sources: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Cal Lutheran University-CERF 2021 State Latino GDP Report

California's 2018 Latino GDP is \$707 billion. If it were its own state, the California Latino GDP would be the 7th largest state GDP, larger than the entire economic output of the state of Ohio. The Texas 2018 Latino GDP is \$476 billion, larger than the entire economy of Maryland, Colorado, or Minnesota. Even the smallest of the 10 target states is noteworthy. The Latino GDP of New Mexico is \$36 billion, larger than the entire economy of Vermont.



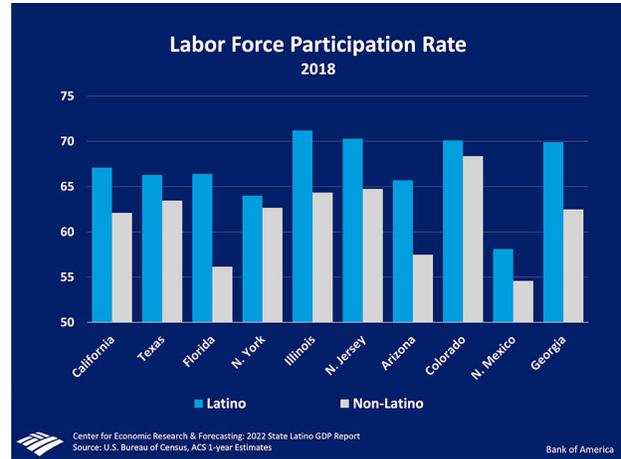
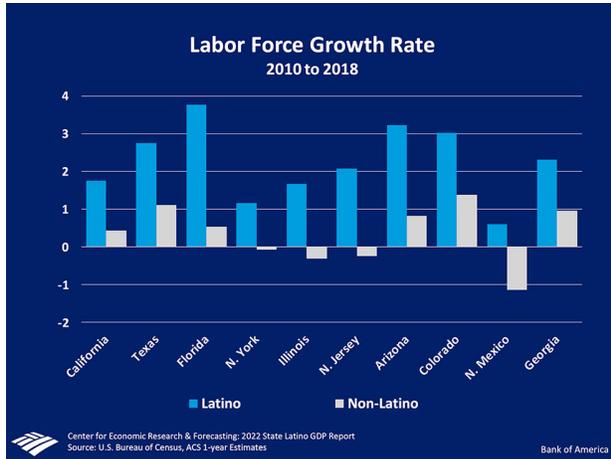
Latino population growth compares very favorably to that of Non-Latinos across all 10 states. Were it not for Latinos, the populations of Illinois, New Jersey, New Mexico, and New York would have contracted between 2010 and 2018. Non-Latino population growth was negative in each of these states, but Latino population growth was strong enough to turn each state's population growth positive overall. Even in those states with strong Non-Latino population growth, Latino population



growth enjoys a substantial growth premium between 2010 and 2018. Across all 10 states, population growth among Latinos was 3.8 times faster than population growth among Non-Latinos.

In addition to having a population that is growing more rapidly, Latinos have a younger median age than Non-Latinos. In 2018, the median age for U.S. Latinos was 29.5 years. For Non-Latinos, it was 40.6 years. Due to their age distribution, Latinos are adding substantial numbers of people in each of the 10 states to the critical category of working age adults, defined as ages 16-64. Meanwhile, Non-Latinos are experiencing a high concentration of population in the 55-64 year age range, the cohort of near-retirees. Were it not for Latinos, the working age populations of California, Illinois, New Jersey, New Mexico, and New York would have contracted from 2010 to 2018. Only five of the 10 states have growing Non-Latino working age populations: Arizona, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, and Texas.

In addition to contributing large numbers to the population of working age adults, Latinos are also significantly more likely to be actively working or seeking work than Non-Latinos. Across all 10 states featured here, the Latino labor force participation rate is substantially higher than that of Non-Latinos. Five of the 10 states enjoy a labor force participation premium that is even larger than the 5.3 percentage point premium enjoyed by Latinos nationally. Florida Latinos are a remarkable 10.3 percentage points more likely to be actively working than their Non-Latino counterparts. The participation premium is an impressive 8.2 percentage points in Arizona and 7.4 percent in Georgia, and 6.9 percent in Illinois.

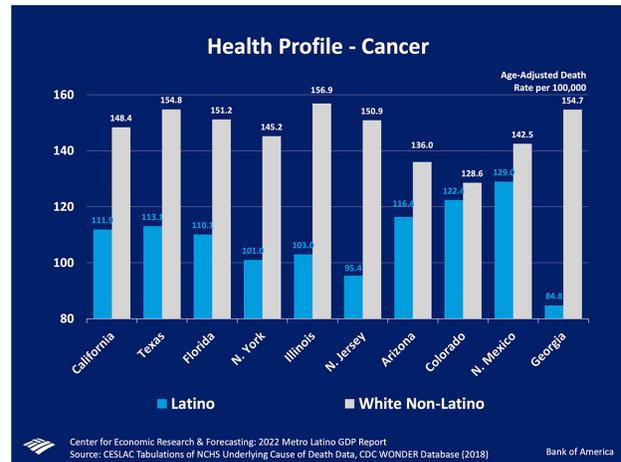
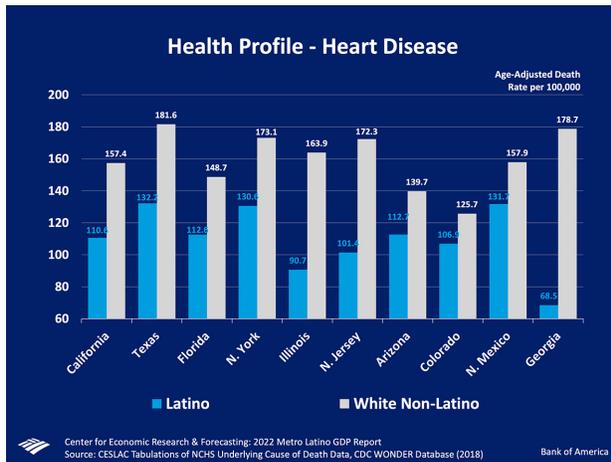


The younger age distribution, strong population growth, and higher labor force participation rate of Latinos in the 10 states have resulted in strong and consistent contributions to each state's labor force. Despite being only 29 percent of the population of the 10 states, Latinos are responsible for 65 percent of the growth of the labor force from 2010 to 2018.

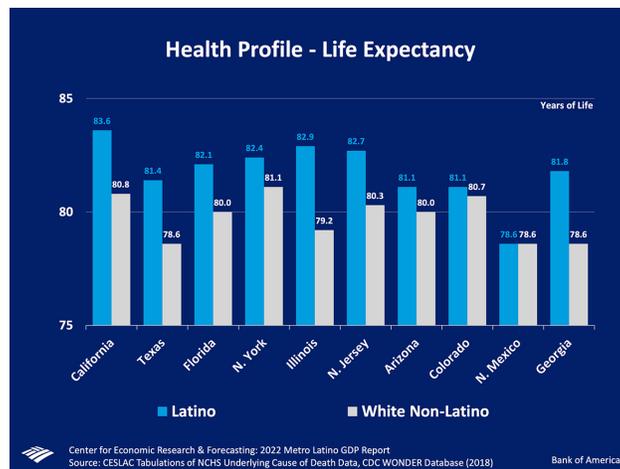
On top of more rapid population and labor force growth, more rapidly increasing educational attainment and incomes, Latinos in both the 10 states and the broader country enjoy stronger health outcomes than their non-Latino counterparts. In 2018, the top four causes of death in the U.S. were heart disease, cancer, unintentional injuries (accidents), and chronic lower respiratory



diseases. Compared to non-Hispanic Whites, Latinos in each of the 10 target states have an age-adjusted death rate that is significantly lower for each of these causes of death.



Life expectancy is one of the key summary statistics for the health of a population. In the 10 target states, the average life expectancy for Latinos ranges from being equal to that of non-Latino Whites to being more than three years longer. For the entire U.S., Latinos can expect to live an average of 81.8 years compared to 78.5 years for non-Latino Whites. Illinois boasts the largest Latino life expectancy premium. At birth, a Latino living in Illinois can expect to live a full 3.7 additional years than a non-Latino White counterpart.



From lower mortality for chronic and other noncommunicable causes of death to longer life expectancy, the strong Latino health profile provides a foundation for decades of continued Latino GDP growth.



State Latino GDP: TEXAS

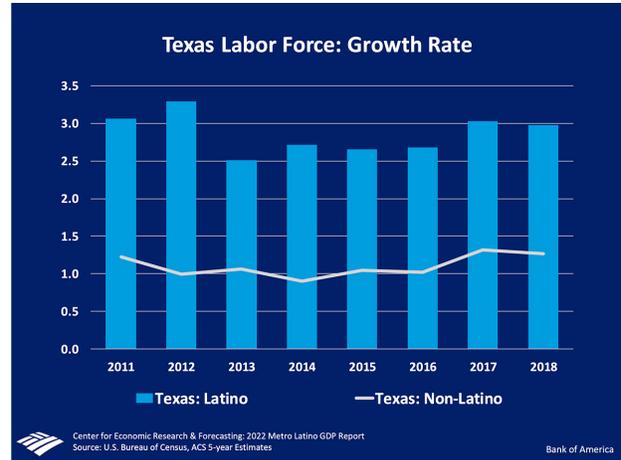
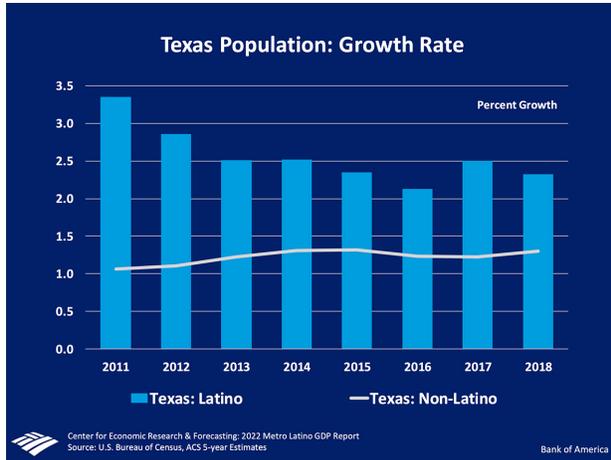
Texas' 2018 Latino GDP is \$476.0 billion, larger than the entire economic output of the state of Maryland. The state's top five 2018 Latino GDP sectors are: Education & Healthcare (15.7% share of the Texas Latino GDP), Construction (12.3%), Professional & Business Services (9.2%), Mining & Quarrying (8.4%), and Finance & Real Estate (8.2%). The largest component of Texas' Latino GDP is personal consumption. Latino consumption totaled more than \$309.7 billion in Texas in 2018.

| Texas: Gross Domestic Product | | |
|--|---|--|
| | Latino GDP Industry Share <i>percent</i> | Statewide GDP Industry Share <i>percent</i> |
| Agricultural/Natural Resources | 0.8 | 0.6 |
| Mining/Quarrying | 8.4 | 8.6 |
| Construction | 12.3 | 5.1 |
| Durables Manufacturing | 5.0 | 6.3 |
| Non-Durables Manufacturing | 4.7 | 7.0 |
| Wholesale Trade | 5.1 | 7.8 |
| Retail Trade | 5.4 | 5.3 |
| Transportation/Warehousing/Utilities | 6.4 | 5.3 |
| Information/Technology | 3.1 | 3.8 |
| Finance/Insurance/Real Estate | 8.2 | 16.1 |
| Professional/Business Services | 9.2 | 11.6 |
| Education/Healthcare/Social Assistance | 15.7 | 6.8 |
| Leisure/Hospitality | 5.2 | 3.5 |
| Personal/Repair/Maintenance Svcs | 2.5 | 2.0 |
| Government Services | 7.9 | 10.5 |
| Total All Industries | 100 | 100 |

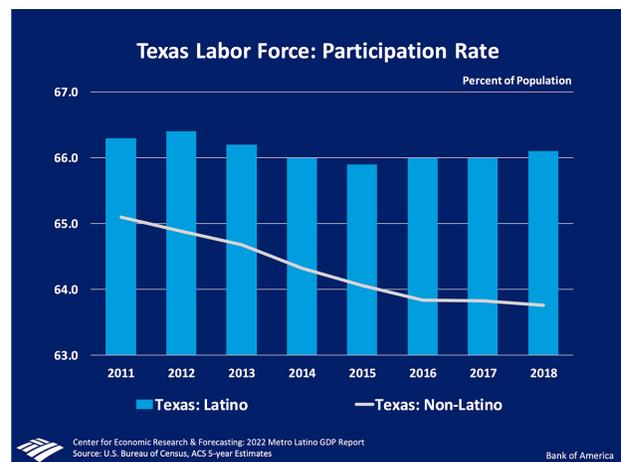
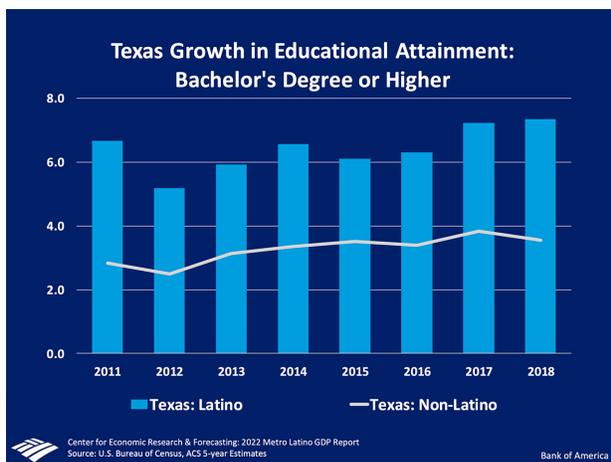
Sources: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Cal Lutheran University-CERF

Four different industry sectors account for out-sized shares of the state's Latino GDP. For example, while Education & Healthcare accounts for only 6.8 percent of Texas GDP, it accounts for 15.7 percent of the Texas Latino GDP. Three other industry sectors account for a substantially larger share of the Texas Latino GDP than the corresponding share of the broader state GDP. These include Construction, Transportation & Warehousing, and Leisure & Hospitality. Texas' Latino economy is highly diversified. In this way, not only are Latinos an engine of economic growth, but they also provide a broad foundation of support for the state's economy.

Latinos are making strong and consistent contributions to Texas' population and labor force. While the population of Texas increased steadily from 2010 to 2018, Latino population growth was more than double that of Non-Latinos. From 2010 to 2018, Texas' Non-Latino population grew by 10 percent. Over that same period, the state's Latino population grew by 22 percent.

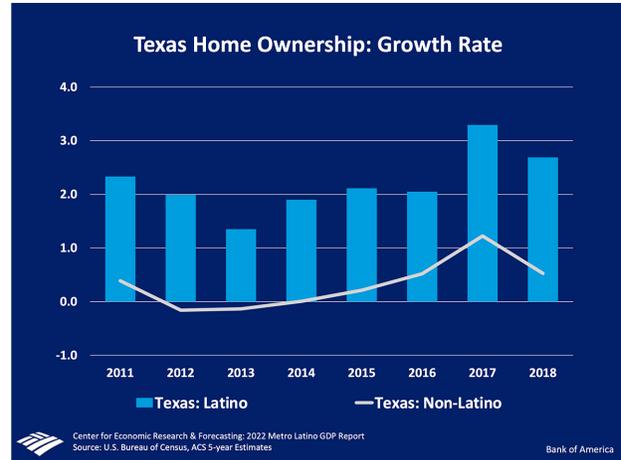
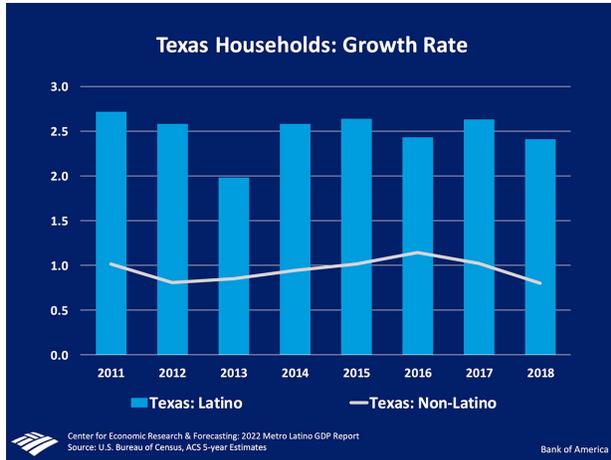


The Latino labor force growth premium is even more impressive. From 2010-18, Texas' Latino labor force grew nearly 2.8 as quickly as the Non-Latino labor force (25.3 percent growth for Latinos compared to 9.2 percent for Non-Latinos).

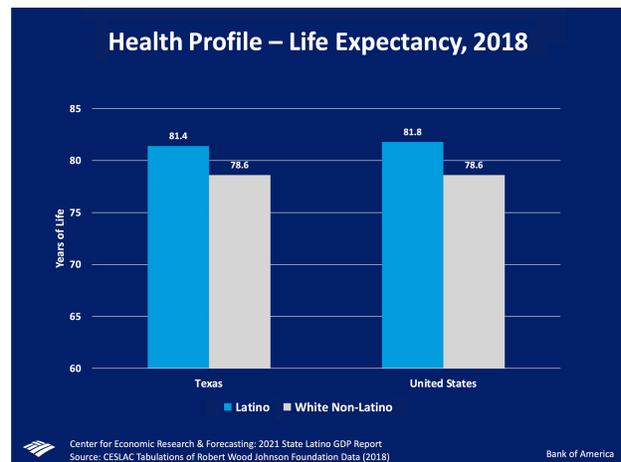
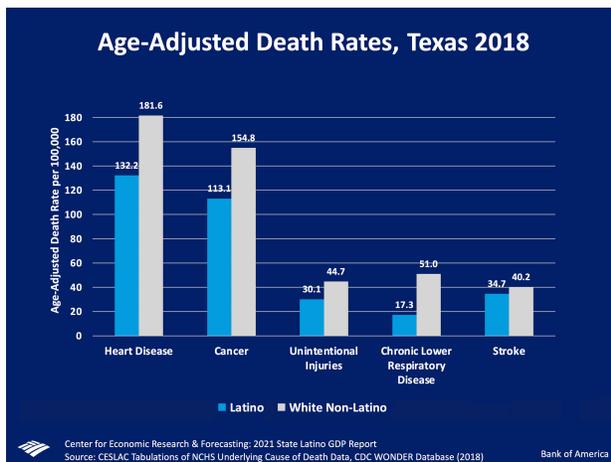


The economic contribution of Latinos in Texas, as with U.S. Latinos broadly, is driven by rapid gains in human capital and strong work ethic. From 2010 to 2018, Latino educational attainment grew at a rate 2.2 times faster than the educational attainment of Non-Latinos. Over those 9 years, Texas Latinos' labor force participation rate was an average of 1.8 percentage points higher than Non-Latinos. In 2018, Latino labor force participation was 2.3 percentage points higher.

Latinos provide a very large and positive demographic punch in Texas through both the addition of workers and the formation of households. The number of Latino households grew at a rate 2.8 times that of Non-Latinos. From 2010 to 2018, the number of Latino households in Texas grew 21.8 percent, while the number of Non-Latino households grew just 7.9 percent. A healthy rate of household formation is vital to economic growth, as new households increase current and future economic activity.



The growth of Latino households is accompanied by strong growth of Latino home ownership. Remarkably, Texas Latino homeownership grew every single year following the Great Recession, even as Non-Latino home ownership declined or was stagnant for three consecutive years. From 2010 to 2018, the number of Latino homeowners in Texas grew by 19.1 percent. During those same years, homeownership among Non-Latinos grew by only 2.6 percent.



Latinos in Texas also boast stronger health outcomes than their non-Latino counterparts. In Texas, the Latino age-adjusted mortality rates for all top five causes of death are lower than Non-Hispanic White rates. Latino rates range from approximately 14 to 66 percent lower. Texas Latinos’ age-adjusted mortality rate is 27 percent lower than the state’s White Non-Latinos for cancer and 27 percent lower for heart disease. Texas Latinos also enjoy greater longevity, with a life expectancy that is nearly three years longer than Non-Hispanic Whites (81.4 years compared to 78.6).

The family values, hard work, and strong health profile of Latinos in Texas and in the U.S. are a tremendous source of economic vitality.



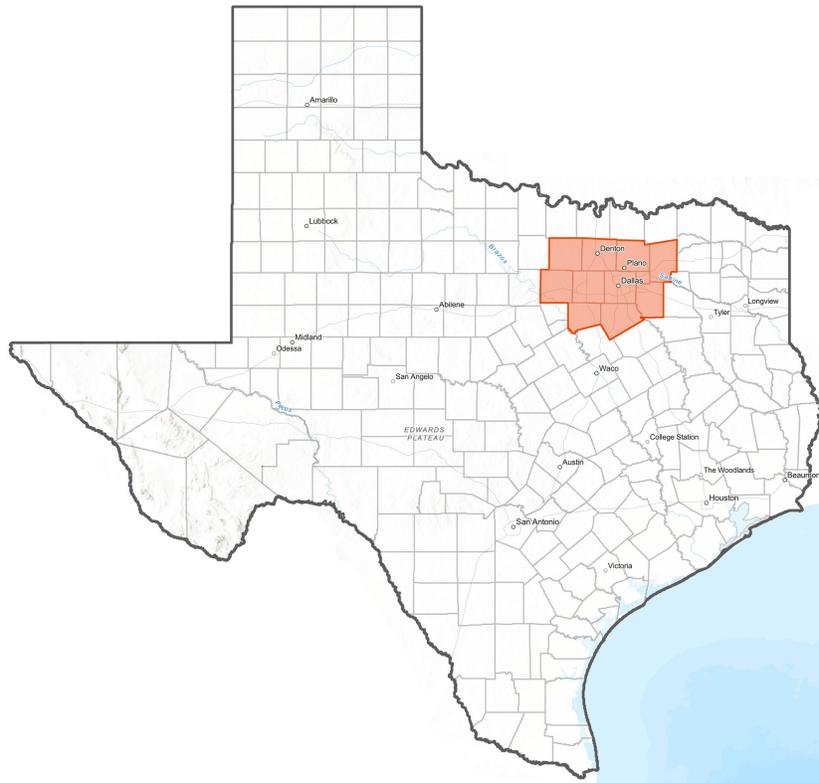
Texas: Headline Characteristics

| | <i>Texas</i> | | |
|---|----------------|-------------------|--|
| | Latino Measure | Statewide Measure | Latino Share of Statewide (percent) |
| Gross Domestic Product (\$-billions) | 476.0 | 1,795.6 | 26.5 |
| Personal Consumption Expenditures (\$-billions) | 309.7 | 1,126.4 | 27.5 |
| Population (millions) | 11.4 | 28.7 | 39.6 |
| Labor Force (millions) | 5.4 | 14.3 | 37.6 |
| Employment (millions) | 5.1 | 13.6 | 37.5 |
| Households (millions) | 3.1 | 9.8 | 31.9 |
| Home-Ownning Households (millions) | 1.8 | 6.0 | 29.6 |
| Education of BA/BS or higher (millions) | 1.0 | 5.6 | 17.3 |

Sources: U.S. Bureau of Census (1-yr ACS), Cal Lutheran University-CERF

Metro Latino GDP: Dallas – Fort Worth – Arlington MSA

The Dallas - Fort Worth - Arlington Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) is formed by two separate Metropolitan Statistical Divisions (MDAs), the Dallas-Plano-Irving and the Fort Worth-Arlington-Grapevine MDAs. Also referred to in this report as the Dallas Metro Area, it consists of 11 counties: Collin, Dallas, Denton, Ellis, Hunt, Johnson, Kaufman, Parker, Rockwall, Tarrant and Wise.





In 2018, the Dallas – Fort Worth – Arlington Metropolitan Statistical Area was the largest metro area in Texas, with 7.54 million people of all ethnicities. This represents 26.3 percent of the state’s 2018 population, up from 7.1 million people, or 25.9 percent, in 2015. The Dallas Metro Area is followed by the Houston Metro Area, with 7.5 million people of all ethnicities, and the San Antonio Metro Area with 2.5 million people. Of these three largest Metro Areas, the Dallas Metro Area was the fastest growing between 2015 and 2018, with an average annual population growth rate of 2.1 percent. This compares to San Antonio’s rate of 1.9 percent and Houston’s rate of 1.7 percent.

The 2018 Dallas Metro Latino population is 2.2 million people, representing 19.3 percent of the 11.4 million Latinos living in Texas. This was up from 2.0 million Latinos in 2015. The 2018 Dallas Metro Latino population was the 2nd largest in Texas, behind only the Houston Metro Area, with 2.6 million Latinos, and ahead of the San Antonio Metro Area, with 1.4 million Latinos. Together, these 3 metro areas account for nearly 55 percent of all Latinos living in Texas. In 2018, the Dallas Metro Area was the 6th largest metro area in the United States by Latino population, behind California’s Inland Empire and just ahead of the Chicago Metro Area.

The 2018 Dallas Metro Latino GDP is \$99.0 billion, larger than the entire economy of the state of Hawaii, New Hampshire, or Idaho. The largest component of the Dallas Metro’s Latino GDP is personal consumption. Latino consumption in the Dallas Metro Area totaled more than \$68.7 billion in 2018, representing a consumption market larger than the entire economy of the state of Maine, Rhode Island, or North Dakota.

| Dallas Metro: Gross Domestic Product | | |
|---|--|---|
| | Metro Latino GDP by Industry <i>billions of dollars</i> | Metrowide GDP by Industry <i>billions of dollars</i> |
| Agricultural/Natural Resources | 0.4 | 0.7 |
| Mining/Quarrying | 1.7 | 8.2 |
| Construction | 15.1 | 25.4 |
| Durables Manufacturing | 7.2 | 44.7 |
| Non-Durables Manufacturing | 5.0 | 15.3 |
| Wholesale Trade | 6.1 | 42.0 |
| Retail Trade | 5.8 | 29.2 |
| Transportation/Warehousing/Utilities | 6.9 | 29.1 |
| Information/Technology | 3.3 | 34.2 |
| Finance/Insurance/Real Estate | 10.0 | 105.1 |
| Professional/Business Services | 10.3 | 69.4 |
| Education/Healthcare/Social Assistance | 12.5 | 38.2 |
| Leisure/Hospitality | 5.8 | 18.4 |
| Personal/Repair/Maintenance Svcs | 2.5 | 10.1 |
| Government Services | 6.5 | 42.0 |
| Total All Industries | 99.0 | 512.0 |

Sources: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Cal Lutheran University-CERF



The Dallas Metro’s top five 2018 Latino GDP sectors are: Construction (with \$15.1 billion of economic activity by Latinos), Education & Healthcare (\$12.5 billion), Professional & Business Services (\$10.3 billion), Finance & Real Estate (\$10.0 billion), and Durables Manufacturing (\$7.2 billion).

The Dallas Metro Area’s Latino economy is highly diversified. Five different industry sectors account for out-sized shares of the Dallas Metro Latino GDP.

| Dallas Metro: Gross Domestic Product | | |
|---|---|--|
| | Metro Latino GDP Industry Share <i>percent</i> | Metrowide GDP Industry Share <i>percent</i> |
| Agricultural/Natural Resources | 0.4 | 0.1 |
| Mining/Quarrying | 1.7 | 1.6 |
| Construction | 15.2 | 5.0 |
| Durables Manufacturing | 7.2 | 8.7 |
| Non-Durables Manufacturing | 5.0 | 3.0 |
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| Retail Trade | 5.8 | 5.7 |
| Transportation/Warehousing/Utilities | 7.0 | 5.7 |
| Information/Technology | 3.4 | 6.7 |
| Finance/Insurance/Real Estate | 10.1 | 20.5 |
| Professional/Business Services | 10.4 | 13.6 |
| Education/Healthcare/Social Assistance | 12.6 | 7.5 |
| Leisure/Hospitality | 5.8 | 3.6 |
| Personal/Repair/Maintenance Svcs | 2.5 | 2.0 |
| Government Services | 6.6 | 8.2 |
| Total All Industries | 100 | 100 |

Sources: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Cal Lutheran University-CERF

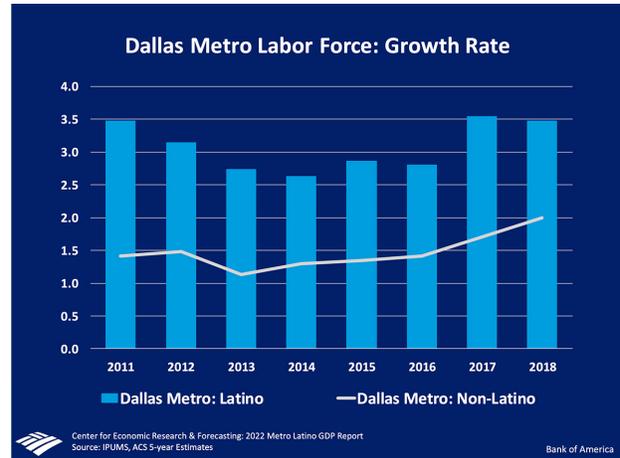
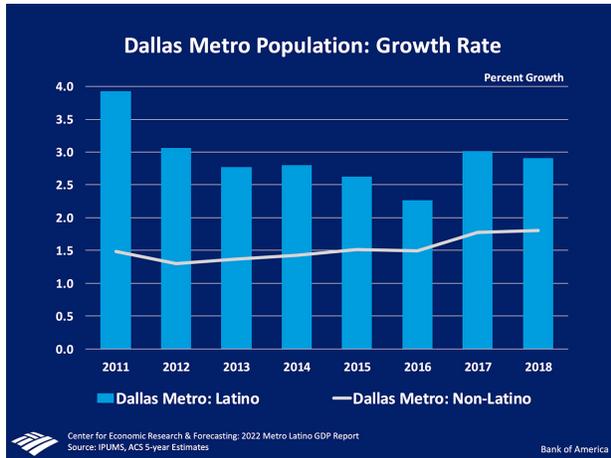
For example, while Construction accounts for only 5.0 percent of the Dallas Metro GDP, it accounts for 15.2 percent of the Dallas Metro Latino GDP. Four other industry sectors account for a substantially larger share of the Dallas Metro Latino GDP than the industry’s corresponding share of the broader Metro Area GDP. These include Non-Durables Manufacturing, Transportation & Warehousing, Education & Healthcare, and Leisure & Hospitality.

As in the state of Texas at large, Latinos are making strong and consistent contributions to the Dallas Metro’s population and labor force. While the population of the Dallas Metro Area increased steadily from 2010 to 2018, Latino population growth was more than double that of Non-Latinos. From 2010 to 2018, the Dallas Metro’s Non-Latino population grew by 13 percent. Over that same period, the state’s Latino population grew by 26 percent. The Latino labor force growth premium is even more impressive. From 2010-18, the Dallas Metro’s Latino labor force grew 2.2 times as quickly as the Non-Latino labor force (27.5 percent growth for Latinos compared to only 12.4 percent for Non-Latinos).

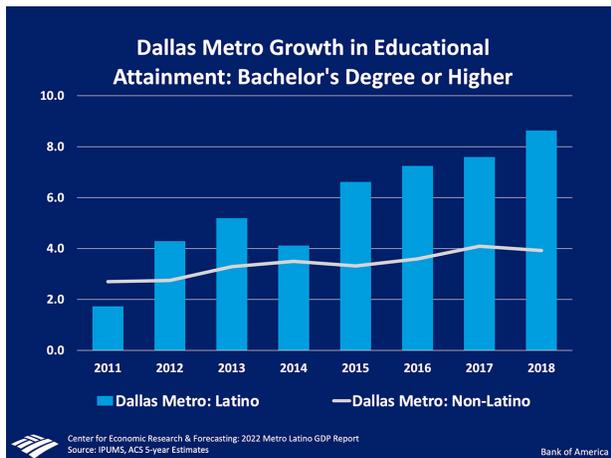
It’s worth noting that the Dallas Metro Area enjoys labor force growth which is substantially higher than that of the entire State of Texas. The overall size of the Dallas Metro’s labor force increased by



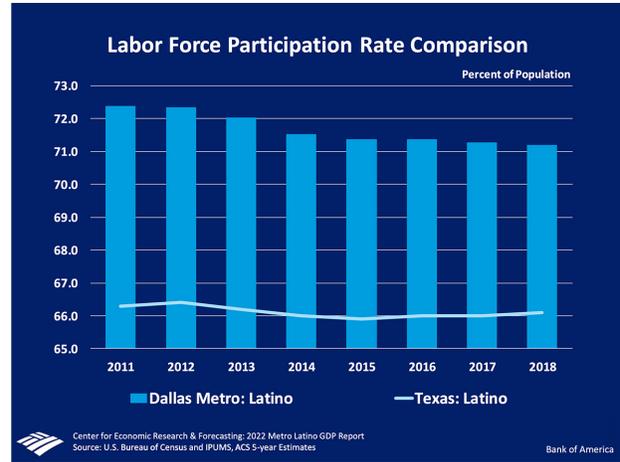
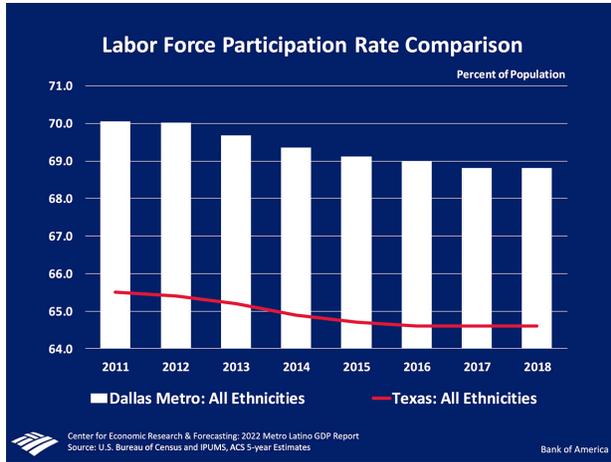
16.1 percent from 2010 to 2018. During that same time the Texas labor force grew 14.6 percent. It is also worth noting that the Dallas Metro Latino labor force growth multiple, while extremely impressive, is slightly lower than the Texas-wide Latino labor force growth premium (2.2 times compared to 2.8 times).



As with larger geographies, the economic contribution of Latinos in the Dallas Metro Area is driven by rapid gains in human capital and a strong work ethic. From 2010 to 2018, Latino educational attainment grew at a rate 1.8 times faster than the educational attainment of Dallas Metro Non-Latinos. Over those 9 years, Dallas Metro Latinos' labor force participation rate was an average of 3.1 percentage points higher than Non-Latinos. In 2018, Latino labor force participation was 3.2 percentage points higher.

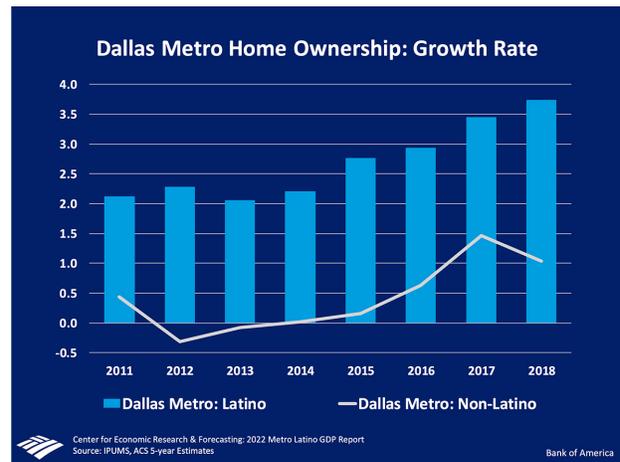
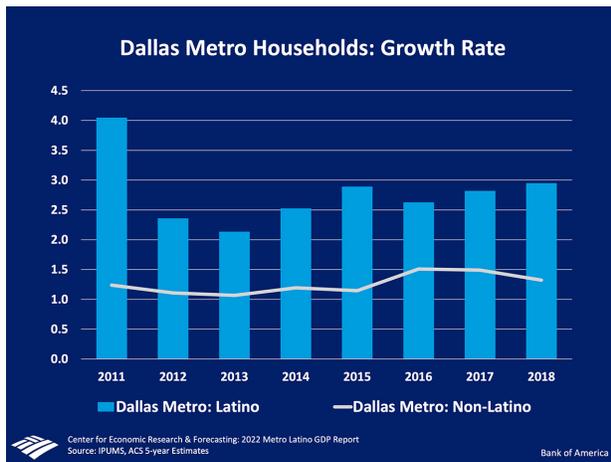


Labor force participation is substantially higher for all ethnicities in the Dallas Metro Area than in Texas at large. From 2010-18, the all-ethnicities labor force participation rate was an average of 4.5 percentage points higher in the Dallas Metro Area than in the broader state (69.5 percent for Dallas Metro compared to 65.0 for Texas). Over the same period, the labor force participation rate of Dallas Metro Latinos was an average of 5.6 percentage points higher than that of Texas Latinos (71.8 percent for Dallas Metro Latinos compared to 66.2 percent for Texas Latinos).



As with the larger geographies already highlighted in this report, Latinos provide a very large and positive demographic punch in the Dallas Metro Area through both the addition of workers and the formation of households. From 2010 to 2018, the number of Dallas Metro Latino households grew at a rate 2.3 times that of Non-Latinos. From 2010 to 2018, the number of Latino households in the Dallas Metro Area grew 24.7 percent, while the number of Non-Latino households grew just 10.5 percent.

The growth of Latino households is accompanied by strong growth of Latino home ownership. Latino homeownership grew strongly in every single year following the Great Recession in the Dallas Metro Area. In the post-recession period, Non-Latino home ownership did not begin to recover in the Dallas Metro Area until 2015.



From 2010 to 2018, the number of Latino homeowners in the Dallas Metro Area grew a very impressive 23.7 percent. During those same years, homeownership among Non-Latinos grew by only 3.34 percent. The growth of Latino home ownership was 7 times that of Non-Latinos.



Dallas Metro: Headline Characteristics

| | <i>Dallas - Fort Worth - Arlington MSA</i> | | |
|---|--|---------------------|---------------------|
| | Latino | All Ethnicities | Latino Share of MSA |
| | <i>Dallas Metro</i> | <i>Dallas Metro</i> | <i>percent</i> |
| Gross Domestic Product (\$-billions) | 99.0 | 512.0 | 19.3 |
| Personal Consumption Expenditures (\$-billions) | 68.7 | n/a | n/a |
| Population (thousands) | 2,189.8 | 7,540.4 | 29.0 |
| Labor Force (thousands) | 1,084.1 | 3,996.4 | 27.1 |
| Employment (thousands) | 1,036.4 | 3,824.5 | 27.1 |
| Households (thousands) | 568.4 | 2,623.9 | 21.7 |
| Home-Owning Households (thousands) | 296.1 | 1,552.0 | 19.1 |
| Education of BA/BS or higher (thousands) | 171.1 | 1,738.7 | 9.8 |

Sources: U.S. Bureau of Census (1-yr ACS), Cal Lutheran University-CERF

The Geography of the Latino GDP

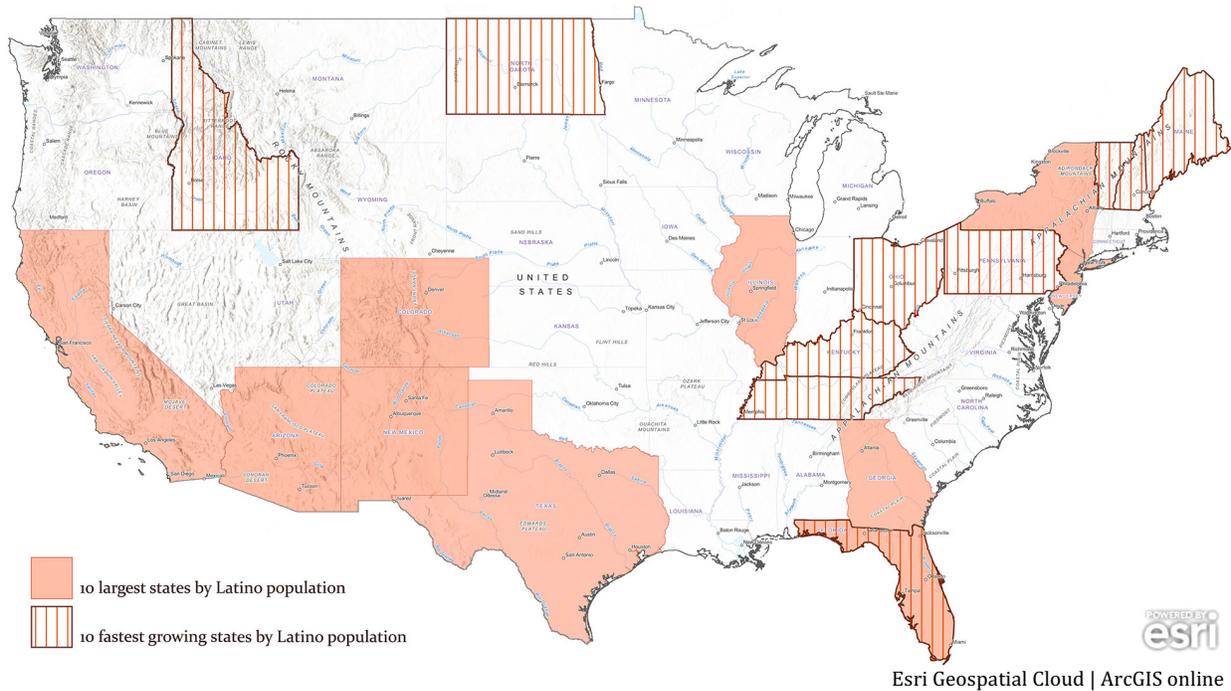
Seeing the dramatic economic impact of Latinos living in the Dallas Metro Area and in Texas more broadly, one might be misled to think that this extraordinary impact must be concentrated within a narrow geographic region. In fact, the Dallas Metro Area and the state of Texas are merely examples of a nationwide phenomenon.

As we have noted for years, the story of the dramatic economic contribution of Latinos in the U.S. is foremost a story of extraordinary growth. The largest states by Latino population, in many instances, are adding the largest numbers of Latinos on an annual basis. In terms of people added, the fastest growing Latino populations are Texas, California and Florida. Texas added 852 thousand Latinos from 2015 to 2019. Florida added 700 thousand, and California added 390 thousand⁴. But ranked by percentage growth, we see that the fastest growing state Latino populations are spread far and wide across the United States. Comparing all 50 states, the three fastest growing states by Latino population are New Hampshire, Vermont and North Dakota. These three, along with Tennessee and Kentucky have Latino populations which grew 15 percent or more between 2015 and 2019. Of the ten fastest growing states by Latino population, only Florida (the ninth fastest growing) is among the 10 largest states by Latino population.

⁴ U.S. Bureau of Census, ACS 1-year Estimates



Largest & Fastest Growing States by Latino Population



With the exception of Florida, the major hotspots for the growth of Latino population and thus the growth of the Latino GDP are *outside* of the 10 states highlighted in this report. Thus, Latinos will continue to drive economic growth and be a source of economic resilience in places like California, Arizona and Texas. But the biggest impact of Latinos in the years ahead is likely to be seen in places less obvious, places like Idaho, North Dakota, Ohio and Tennessee.



Methodology

The starting point for the MSA-specific Latino GDP estimates in this report is the U.S. Latino GDP calculations undertaken by Hamilton, Fienup, Hayes-Bautista, and Hsu in the *LDC U.S. Latino GDP Report* (Hamilton et al. 2019, 2020, 2021b) and the State Latino GDP calculations undertaken by the same authors in the *Bank of America State Latino GDP Report* (Hamilton et al. 2021a). The U.S. calculations are based on publicly available national income and product accounts (NIPA) data as well as a wide set of nation-wide measures of Latino-specific demographic, housing, labor market, and other economic activities. The state-specific Latino GDP calculations start with the U.S. Latino GDP estimates and add state-level income and product account data, along with a wide set of state-specific measures of Latino demographics, housing, and labor market activity. Likewise, the MSA-specific Latino calculations start with the corresponding State Latino GDP estimates and utilize MSA-level income and product account data along with Latino specific measures of demographics, and housing market and labor market activities.

For national, state and MSA Latino GDP, we compute Latino versions of seven major expenditure components across many commodity definitions of economic activity. The level of detail includes 71 categories of commodities for the U.S. analysis. Those categories are aggregated into 21 broader commodity categories for the state- and aggregated into 15 categories for the MSA-level analyses.⁵ Our analysis requires detailed data from the U.S. Bureau of Economic analysis on GDP, income, expenditure, employment, and prices across all of the states and the nation. We also utilize the U.S. Input-Output (I-O) table, the foundation for the national income accounting system that produces GDP breakouts by expenditure type, income type, and industry sector. This effort also requires data on economic and demographic activity broken out by ethnicity, so that we can compute Latino shares of expenditures at a detailed industrial sector level. The Latino-specific data are sourced from the American Community Survey (BOC-ACS), integrated public use microdata series (BOC-UMN-IPUMS), the American Housing Survey (BOC-AHS), the Current Population Survey (BOC-CPS), the Population Estimates program (BOC-POPEST), the Housing Vacancy Survey (BOC-HVS), and the Consumer Expenditure Survey (BLS-CEX). The Latino GDP is calculated as the sum of Latino-specific measures of the seven major expenditure categories.

To compute the industry breakdowns of Latino GDP, for the MSAs, states and nation, we utilize BEA measures of income by type for all ethnicities, along with IPUMS data on Latino income by type. These data provide a way to calculate Latino-specific versions of three major income categories across 21 industries. The sum of these major income categories provides the industry breakdown of Latino GDP.

As with standard GDP estimates by the BEA, our Latino GDP estimates are based on a detailed bottom-up calculation. The Metro Latino measures can be decomposed to seven major expenditure components, and they can be split out into 15 separate industrial sectors. The seven expenditure categories are: Personal Consumption, Residential Investment, Nonresidential Investment, Change

⁵ Commodities and industries both follow the NAICS classification scheme, but are conceptually different in that industries are the outputs of the production processes by sector, and commodities are the inputs to the production process by sector.



in Inventories, Exports, Imports, and Government Consumption and Investment. The 15 industrial sectors are provided in the following table:

Table 1: Latino GDP Industry Categories

- Agriculture/Natural Resources
- Mining/Quarrying
- Construction
- Durables Manufacturing
- Non-Durables Manufacturing
- Wholesale Trade
- Retail Trade
- Transportation/Warehousing/Utilities
- Information/Technology
- Finance/Insurance/Real Estate
- Professional/Business Services
- Education/Healthcare/Social Assistance
- Leisure/Hospitality
- Personal/Repair/Maintenance Services
- Government Services



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