2023 Metro Latino GDP Report

Phoenix - Mesa - Scottsdale MSA



generously funded by the Bank of America Charitable Foundation

California Lutheran University



Center for the Study of Latino Health and Culture

Dr. David Hayes-Bautistsa, PhD

Dr. Hayes-Bautista is a Distinguished Professor of Medicine and the Director of the Center for the Study of Latino Health and Culture at the David Geffen School of Medicine at UCLA. He has spent over 40 years working to improve public understanding of Latinos and their health, history, culture, and contributions to California and the nation



Dr. Matthew Fienup, PhD



Dr. Fienup is Associate Professor of Economics and Executive Director of the Center for Economic Research & Forecasting (CERF) at California Lutheran University. CERF is a nationally-recognized forecasting center and a member of the Wall Street Journal Economic Forecasting Survey. He is an applied economist who specializes in econometrics and policy analysis.

Why GDP?

- Broad Measure of Economic Activity
- Nearly-universal *summary statistic* for the performance of an economy

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As a summary statistic for the performance of Latinos in the U.S., the Latino GDP is impressive

- Total economic output of U.S. Latinos is very large \$2.6 Trillion in 2018
- U.S. Latino GDP is growing rapidly 74% faster than Non-Latino GDP (2010-18)
- Latinos are drivers of economic growth and an important source of economic strength and resiliency for the nation

Estimating the Latino GDP - Methodology

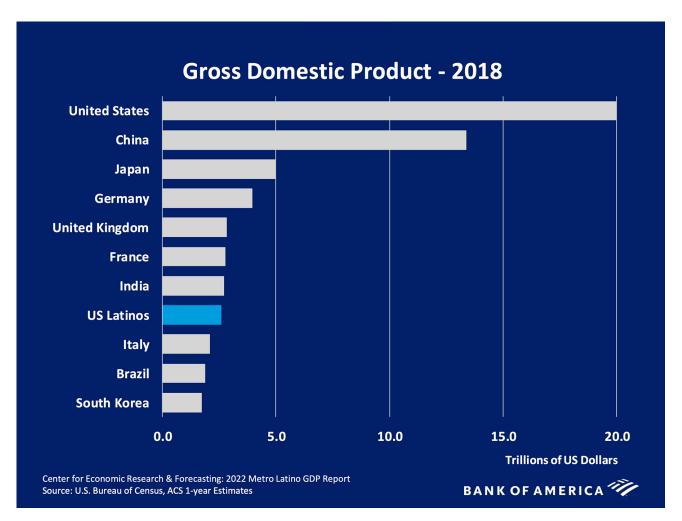
We conduct a detailed, bottom-up construction of Latino economic activity leveraging publicly available data from major U.S. agencies

Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) provides detailed input-output (I-O) tables

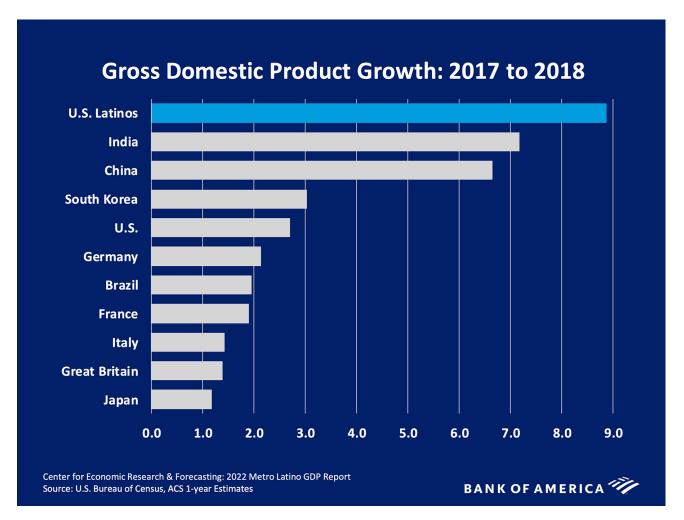
- Broad and deep measure of economic activity across 71 industrial sectors
- The most recent year for which this core building block is available is 2018

We combine the BEA I-O tables with data from the Census Bureau (BOC) & Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) to produce Latino I-O tables, which yield Latino-specific calculations of the major GDP components

• BOC and BLS provide breakouts of differences in income, spending, home ownership, educational attainment, labor market patterns and demographics



If it were an independent country, Latino GDP would be 8th largest in the world



Among the ten largest GDPs, Latino GDP is single fastest growing

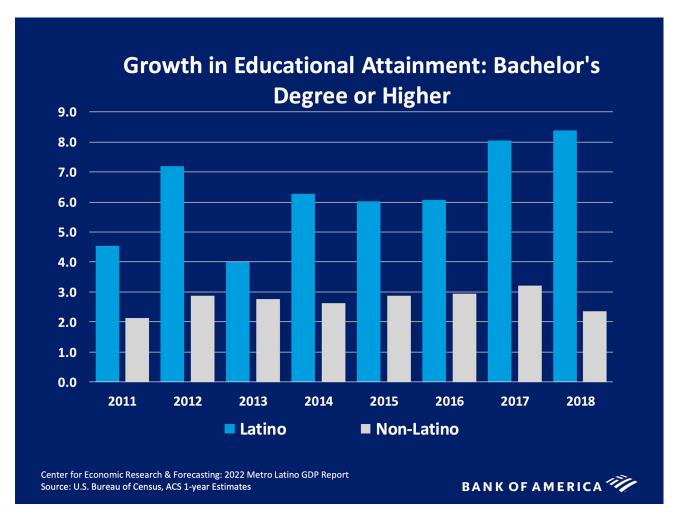
The single largest driver of rapid Latino GDP growth is personal Consumption growth

- From 2010-2018, Latino real consumption grew 135% faster than Non-Latino
- 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.

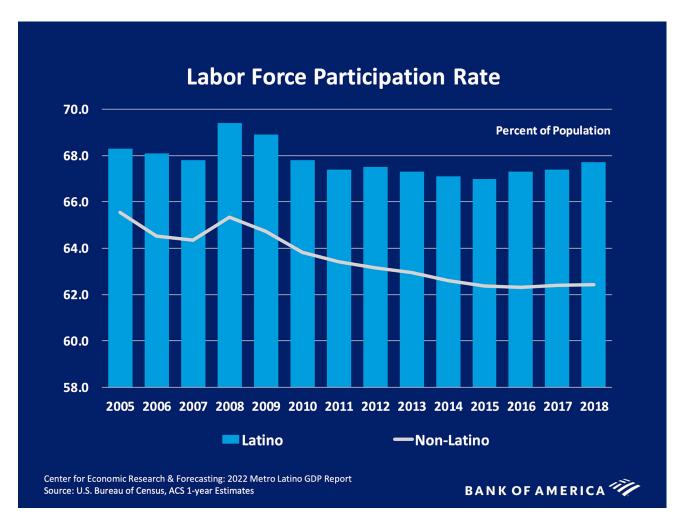
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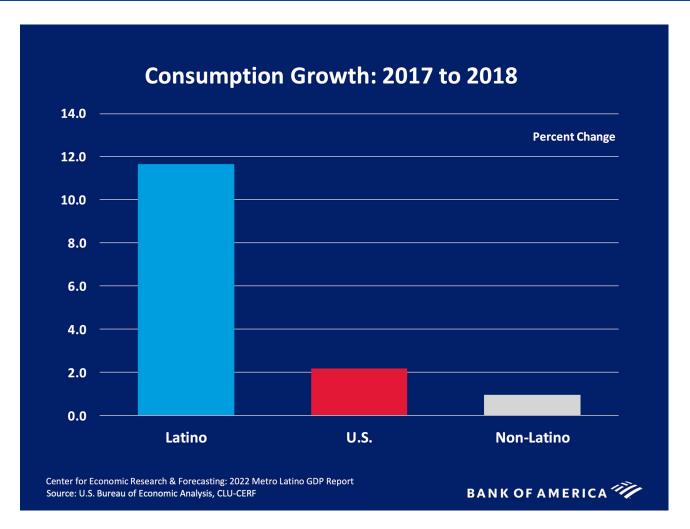
Growth of the Latino GDP is the result of rapid human capital accumulation



Educational attainment growth is 2.6x faster among Latinos than non-Latinos

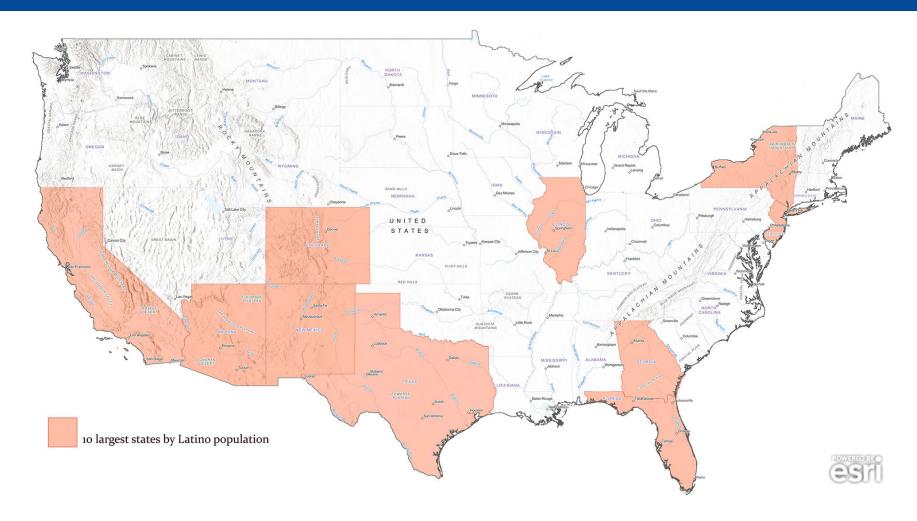


Latinos are significantly more likely than Non-Latinos to be actively working

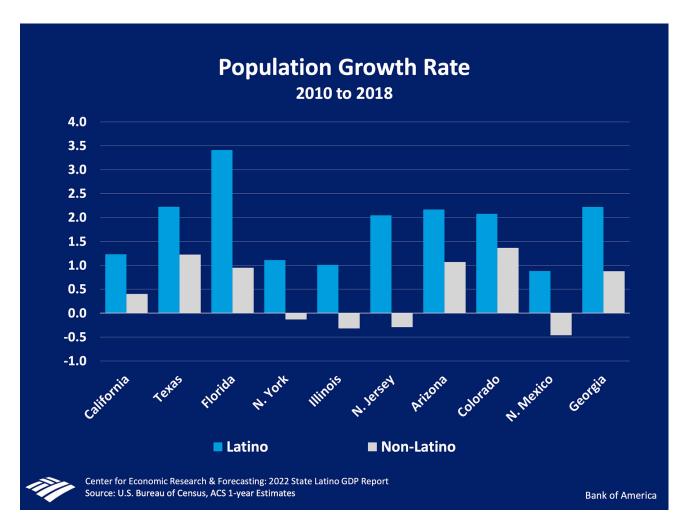


2017-18 Latino real consumption grew 12.2 times faster than Non-Latino

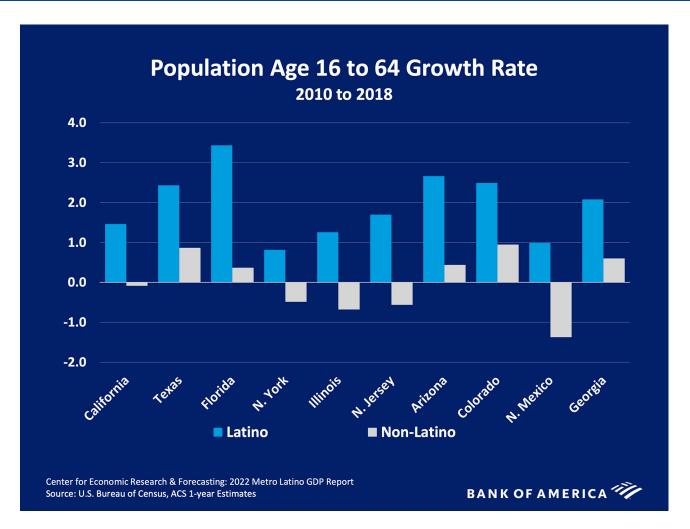
Latino Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by State



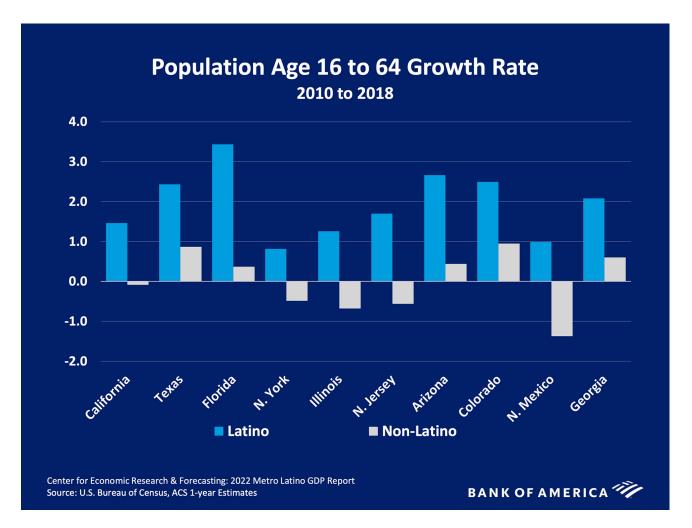
Latinos in 10 U.S. states account for more than ¾ of the U.S. Latino GDP. These 10 states have a combined Latino GDP of \$2.1 trillion.



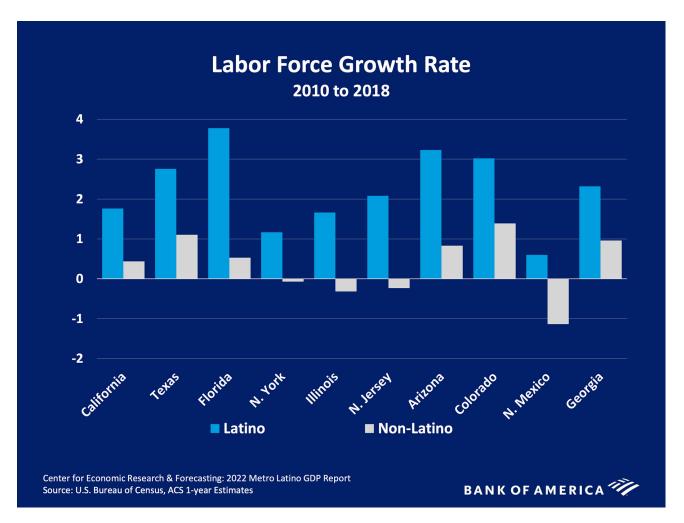
Across all 10 states, Latino population growth is 3.8 times that of Non-Latinos



Median age of U.S. Latinos is 29.5, compared to 40.6 for Non-Latinos



2060: Latinos projected to contribute 30 million additional working age adults



Latinos are responsible for 78% of U.S. labor force growth since Great Recession

Latino GDP: Phoenix - Mesa - Scottsdale MSA



Phoenix Metro Area (2018)

- 4.9 million people of all ethnicities
 - Nation's ninth largest MSA
- Latino population: 1.5 million
 - Eighth largest MSA by Latino population
 - Latinos are 31% of total metro area population

Latino GDP: Phoenix – Mesa – Scottsdale MSA



2018 Phoenix Metro Latino GDP

- Latino population growth is 2x that of Non-Latinos
- Latino labor force growth is 4x that of Non-Latinos

Latino GDP: Phoenix – Mesa – Scottsdale MSA



Phoenix Metro Area (2010-18)

- \$65.1 billion of economic activity
 - Larger than the entire economy of the state of Maine or North Dakota
 - Largest component is personal consumption, which equals \$44.5 billion (larger than the GDP of Wyoming)

Latino GDP: Phoenix Metro Area

	Metro Latino GDP by Industry	Metrowide GDP by Industry billions of dollars
	billions of dollars	
Agricultural/Natural Resources	0.4	0.8
Mining/Quarrying	0.1	1.4
Construction	6.1	13.4
Durables Manufacturing	4.9	19.2
Non-Durables Manufacturing	0.9	3.7
Wholesale Trade	2.8	17.1
Retail Trade	5.4	18.2
Transportation/Warehousing/Utilities	4.6	13.2
Information/Technology	2.0	9.7
Finance/Insurance/Real Estate	12.9	61.3
Professional/Business Services	7.4	33.3
Education/Healthcare/Social Assistance	6.1	25.4
Leisure/Hospitality	4.0	12.6
Personal/Repair/Maintenance Svcs	1.6	5.1
Government Services	5.8	25.0
Total All Industries	65.1	259.3

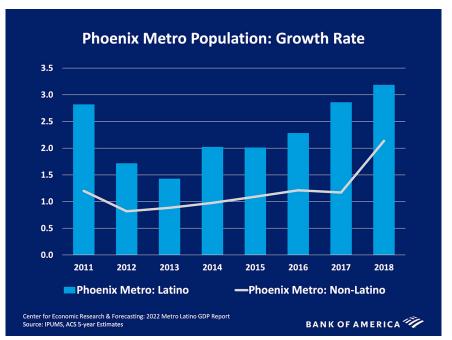
The Phoenix Metro's top 4 Latino GDP sectors are Finance & Real Estate, Professional & Business Services, Construction, and Education & Healthcare

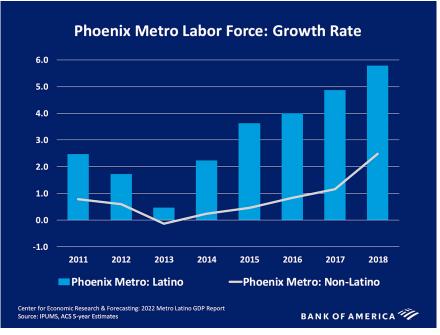
Latino GDP: Phoenix Metro Area

	Metro Latino GDP Industry Share percent	Metrowide GDP Industry Share percent
Agricultural/Natural Resources	0.6	0.3
Mining/Quarrying	0.2	0.5
Construction	9.4	5.2
Durables Manufacturing	7.5	7.4
Non-Durables Manufacturing	1.3	1.4
Wholesale Trade	4.2	6.6
Retail Trade	8.3	7.0
Transportation/Warehousing/Utilities	7.0	5.1
Information/Technology	3.1	3.8
Finance/Insurance/Real Estate	19.9	23.6
Professional/Business Services	11.4	12.9
Education/Healthcare/Social Assistance	9.4	9.8
Leisure/Hospitality	6.2	4.8
Personal/Repair/Maintenance Svcs	2.4	2.0
Government Services	8.9	9.6
Total All Industries	100	100

The Phoenix Metro's Latino economy is highly diversified. Four different sectors account for out-sized shares of the Phoenix Metro Latino GDP.

Phoenix Metro Latino GDP - Population & Labor Force

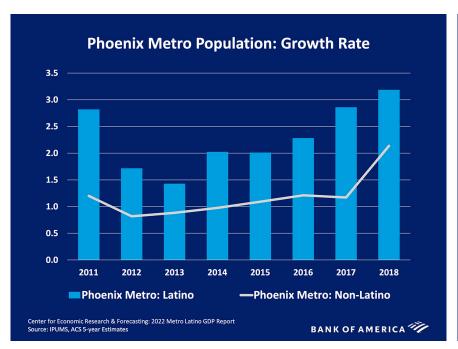


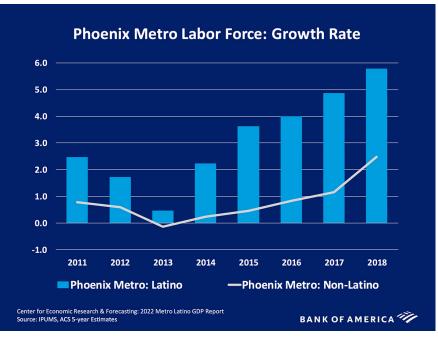


Latinos are making strong and consistent contributions to the Phoenix Metro Area's population and labor force

- Non-Latino population grew consistently from 2010 to 2018 (growing by 9.9 percent over those years)
- Latino population grew 2 times the rate of Non-Latinos from 2010 to 2018 (growing by 19.9 percent)

Phoenix Metro Latino GDP - Population & Labor Force

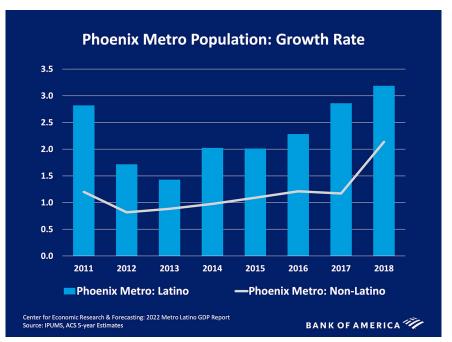


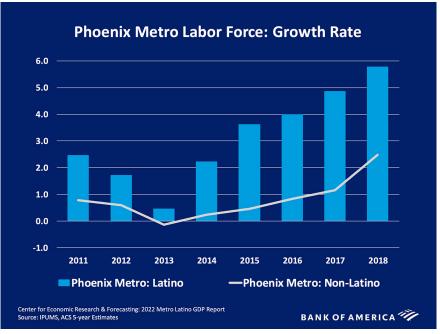


Latinos are making strong and consistent contributions to the Phoenix Metro Area's population and labor force

- Number of Non-Latino workers grew weakly from 2010 to 2018 (growing by just 6.5 percent over those years)
- Number of Latino workers grew robustly from 2010 to 2018 (growing by 28 percent)

Phoenix Metro Latino GDP - Population & Labor Force

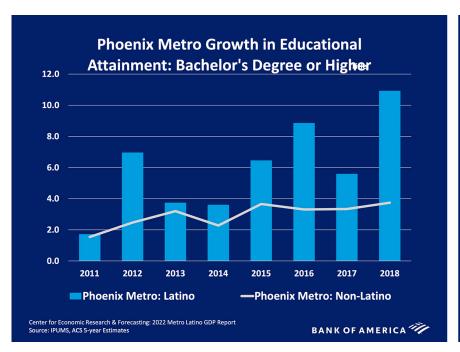


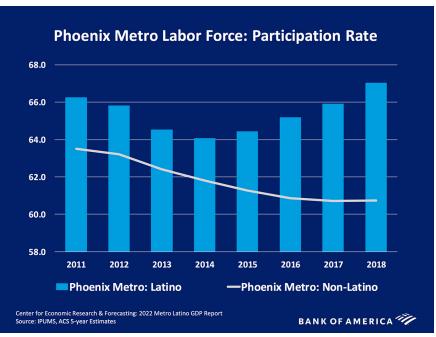


Latinos are making strong and consistent contributions to the Phoenix Metro Area's population and labor force

• Despite being just 31 percent of the Metro Area's population, Latinos are responsible for 60 percent of the growth of the labor force from 2010-18

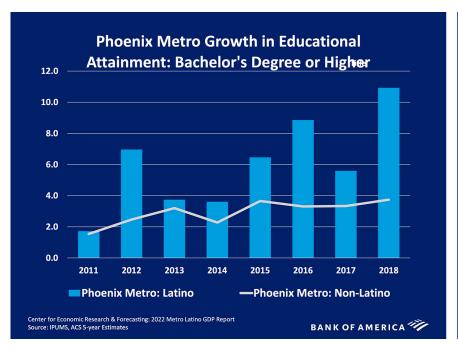
Phoenix Metro Latino GDP - Education & LFP

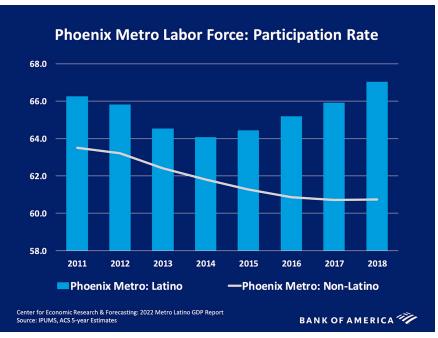




Educational attainment of Phoenix Metro Latinos is growing 2.3 times as fast as that of Non-Latinos

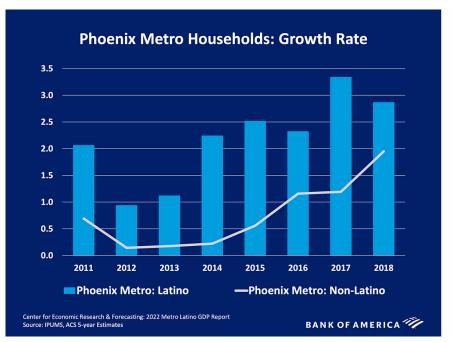
Phoenix Metro Latino GDP - Education & LFP

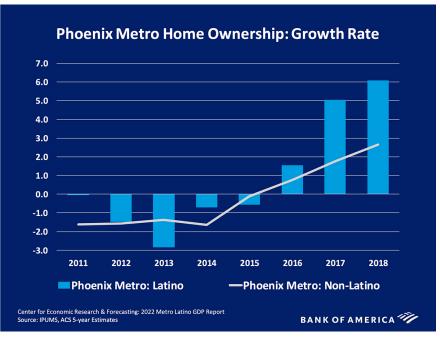




From 2010-2018, Latino's labor force participation rate was an average of 3.5 percentage points higher than Non-Latino. In 2018, it was a remarkable 6.3 percentage points higher.

Phoenix Metro Latino GDP - Households & Ownership

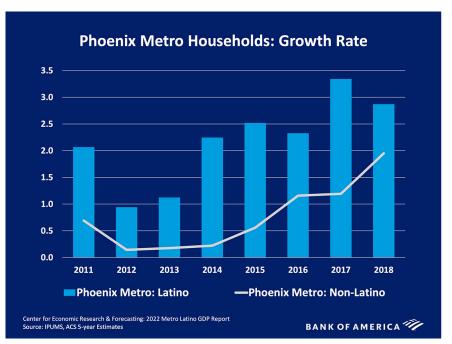


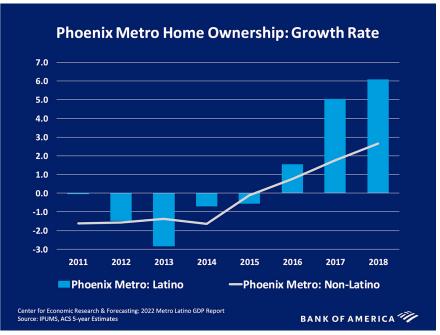


Latinos provide a very large and positive demographic punch through both the addition of workers and the formation of households

- From 2010 to 2018, the number of Latino households increased 18.8 percent
- During the same time, the number of Non-Latino households grew by only 6.2 percent

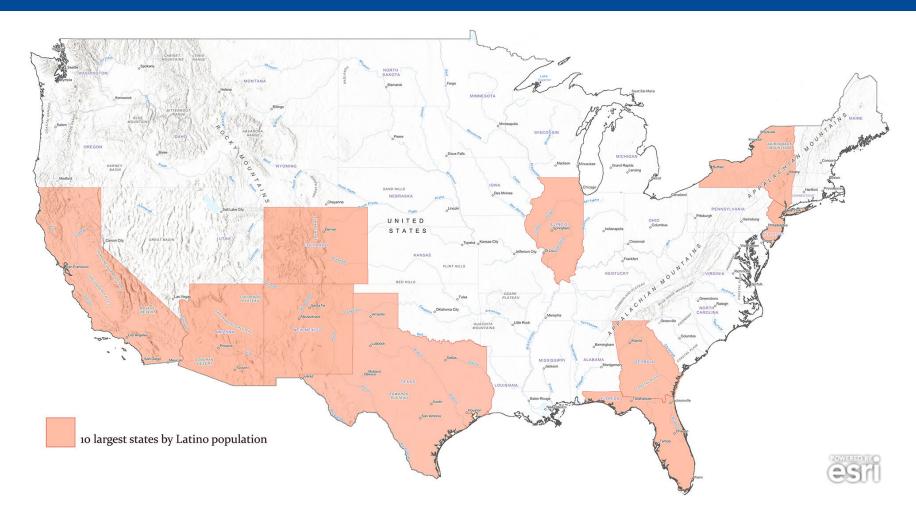
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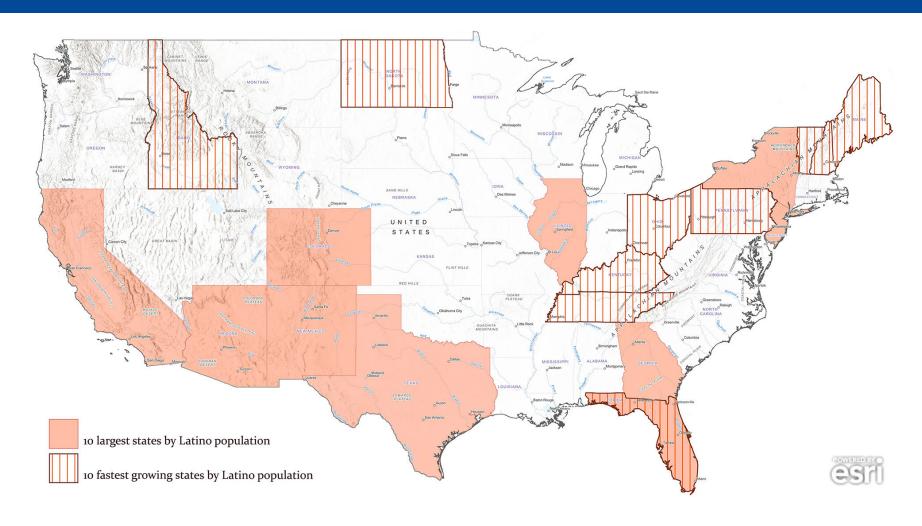


The growth of Latino households is accompanied by strong growth of Latino home ownership

- From 2016-18, the number of Latino homeowners increased by more over 13 percent
- During those same years, the number of Non-Latino homeowners increased by only 5 percent



The story of the extraordinary economic contribution of Latinos is not unique to a handful of states...



This is a story that touches every corner of the nation

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