The 2021 Illinois Latino GDP Report

An Economic and Demographic Profile

September 17, 2021

UCLA Health

Center for the Study of Latino Health and Culture
Present: How Do Latinos Support the Illinois Economy?
Latino Population Change, Illinois 1980-2018

• 635,602 in 1980
Latino Population Change, Illinois 1980-2018

Bank of America Center for Economic Research & Forecasting: 2021 State Latino GDP Report
Latino Population Change, Illinois 1980-2018

- 635,602 in 1980
- 2.2 million in 2018
Latino Population Change, Illinois 1980-2018

• 635,602 in 1980
• 2.2 million in 2018
• 247.6% growth 1980-2018
Younger Non-Hispanic Whites, Older Non-Hispanic Whites, Illinois 2018

- Elderly- majority are non-Hispanic White
- Youth-
  - Near majority are Not White
  - One-fourth are Latino
Millennial and Parental Age, Latino and Non-Hispanic White, Illinois 2018

- **Millennial (0-19)**
  - Latino: 24.7%
  - Non-Hispanic White: 51.2%

- **Parental (65+)**
  - Latino: 6.8%
  - Non-Hispanic White: 76.3%

Source: CESLAC Tabulations of American Community Survey Data (2018)
Millennial and Parental Age, By Race/Ethnicity, Illinois 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race/Ethnicity</th>
<th>Millennial (0-19)</th>
<th>Parental (65+)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Latino</td>
<td>4.6%</td>
<td>0.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Hispanic White</td>
<td>4.9%</td>
<td>4.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Hispanic Black</td>
<td>14.6%</td>
<td>11.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Hispanic Asian/Pacific Islander</td>
<td>51.2%</td>
<td>76.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>6.8%</td>
<td>6.8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: CESLAC Tabulations of American Community Survey Data (2018)
Educational Increase, Latino Millennials over Latino Parental Generation, Illinois 2018

• Higher percent are high school graduates
• Higher percent attending college
Latino High School and Latino College Attendance, Millennial and Parental Generation, Illinois 2018

**Latino High School Attendance:**
- **Latino Millennial (25-29):** 92.4%
- **Latino Parental (65-69):** 54.0%

**Latino College Attendance:**
- **Latino Millennial (25-29):** 46.8%
- **Latino Parental (65-69):** 20.5%

Source: CESLAC Tabulations of American Community Survey Data (2018)
Self-Sufficiency in Employment, Illinois 2018

- Private sector employment — Latinos are higher percentage
- Public sector — Latinos are a lower percentage
Self-Sufficiency – Private Sector And Government Sector Employment, Latino and Non-Latino, Illinois 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Latino</th>
<th>Non-Latino</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Private Sector</td>
<td>81.7%</td>
<td>68.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government Sector</td>
<td>7.2%</td>
<td>12.7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: CESLAC Tabulations of American Community Survey Data (2018)
Healthy Profile, United States, 2019

- Top 5 causes of death
  1. Heart Disease
  2. Cancer
  3. Unintentional Injuries
  4. Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease
  5. Stroke

Healthy Profile, Illinois 2018

• Top 5 causes of death—Latinos have lower age-adjusted mortality rate than non-Hispanic Whites
  – heart disease, cancer, unintentional injuries and chronic lower respiratory disease, and stroke
Age-Adjusted Death Rates, Latino and Non-Hispanic White, Illinois 2018

Heart Disease
Cancer
Unintentional Injuries
Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease
Stroke

Age-Adjusted Death Rate per 100,000

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>Latino</th>
<th>Non-Hispanic White</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Heart Disease</td>
<td>90.7</td>
<td>163.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cancer</td>
<td>103.0</td>
<td>156.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unintentional Injuries</td>
<td>30.5</td>
<td>46.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease</td>
<td>10.1</td>
<td>40.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stroke</td>
<td>30.2</td>
<td>34.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: CESLAC Tabulations of NCHS Underlying Cause of Death Data, CDC WONDER Database (2018)
Healthy Profile, Illinois 2018

• Low birth weight babies—Latinos have a lower percentage than non-Latinos
Healthy Babies – Percent Born with Low Birth Weight, Latino and Non-Latino, Illinois and United States 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Latino</th>
<th>Non-Latino</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Illinois</td>
<td>7.5%</td>
<td>8.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>7.5%</td>
<td>8.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: CESLAC Tabulations of NCHS Natality Public-Use Data, CDC WONDER Database (2018)
Healthy Profile, Illinois 2018

• Top 5 causes of death— Latinos have lower age-adjusted mortality rate than non-Hispanic Whites

• Low birth weight babies— Latinos have lower percentage than non-Latinos

• Life expectancy— Latinos have higher years of life expectancy than non-Hispanic Whites
Healthy Profile – Life Expectancy, Latino and Non-Hispanic White, Illinois and United States, 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Years of Life</th>
<th>Illinois</th>
<th>United States</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Latino</td>
<td>82.9</td>
<td>81.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Hispanic White</td>
<td>79.2</td>
<td>78.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2021 How do Latinos Support the Illinois Economy?

- Population growth
- Youth into labor force
- Rising high school graduates
- Rising college attendees
- Private sector employment
- Healthy profile
- Long life expectancy
Future
How Will Latinos Support the Illinois Economy?
Latinos Rise to COVID’s Challenge: 2020-2021
Latinos Rise to COVID’s Challenge

• Labor Force Recovery
Latinos Rise to COVID’s Challenge

• Labor Force Recovery
• Helping Hand for Others
Remittances to Mexico, 2019-2021
Remittances to Mexico, 1995-2021
Latinos Help Family or Friends: Latinos who lost jobs vs. Latinos who did not lose jobs/wages, U.S., March 2021

- **Groceries, Errands, Child Care**: 46% (Lost Job/Wages), 34% (Did Not Lose Job/Wages)
- **Remittance to Another Country**: 32% (Lost Job/Wages), 24% (Did Not Lose Job/Wages)
- **Remittance to U.S.**: 30% (Lost Job/Wages), 22% (Did Not Lose Job/Wages)
- **Helped in More than One Way**: 69% (Lost Job/Wages), 60% (Did Not Lose Job/Wages)

Latinos Rise to COVID’s Challenge

• Labor Force Recovery
• Helping Hand for Others
• Optimism
Satisfaction with the nation’s direction among Latinos, all U.S. adults rises sharply in 2021

% of Latino adults saying they are satisfied with the way things are going in this country today

Note: Shaded areas mark Great Recession, which ran from December 2007 to June 2009, and the current recession, which started in February 2020, as defined by the National Bureau of Economic Research.


“For U.S. Latinos, COVID-19 Has Taken a Personal and Financial Toll”

PEW RESEARCH CENTER
Latinos Rise to COVID’s Challenge: 2020-2021

Confidence
Optimism
Resilience