CAUSE-MINDED CONVERSATION:
Latino Giving & Philanthropy

Thank you to our media partners:

www.NorthTexasGivingDay.org
The Growing Importance of the Latino Community to the Economy
Outline

1. Population
2. Labor Force
3. Income
4. Education
Population
Texas Population Percentages by Race and Ethnicity: 1850-2020

- Hispanic
- Black, Non-Hispanic
- White, Non-Hispanic
- Other

1850: 40.5%
2020: 40.1%
Texas’ Population Change: 2000-18

- Hispanic: 4,500,000
- Black: 1,000,000
- White: 750,000
- Asian: 500,000
- Other: 250,000
This trend may slow, but still the Hispanic population of Texas will likely soon be the largest of all racial or ethnic groups in the state.
Labor Force
Hispanics as a Share of All U.S. Workers: By Industry and Overall

- Construction: 16.7% (2016)
- Agriculture: 8.9% (1995)
- Leisure and hospitality: 15%
- Other services: 18%
- Mining, oil and gas extraction: 16%
- Transportation and utilities: 14%
- Wholesale and retail trade: 13%
- Total, 16 years and over: 10%
- Professional and business services: 9%

1995 vs 2016 comparisons for various industries.
Hispanics as a Share of Texas’ Labor Force

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>U.S.</th>
<th>Texas</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>8.9</td>
<td>16.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>16.7</td>
<td>37.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Texas would not have grown like it has without the enormous contribution of the Latino workforce—both native and foreign born.
Income
Texan’s Increase in Jobs and Earnings by and Race and Ethnicity: 2005-17

**Job Gains**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race/Ethnicity</th>
<th>Millions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Earnings Increase**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race/Ethnicity</th>
<th>$Millions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>120,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>40,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Median Annual Earnings of Bachelor’s Degree Holders Aged 25-34 by Race and Ethnicity, 1995-2016*

*Year-round full time workers
Median Annual Earnings of Advanced Degree Holders Aged 25-34 by Race and Ethnicity, 1995-2016*

*Year-round full time workers
Growth in **Mean** Earnings of BAs: 2005-17

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>$5,949</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>$6,741</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>$10,807</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>$24,816</td>
<td>38%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Income growth in the Hispanic community has lagged behind that of other groups, and catching up require higher levels of education.
Education
Educational Attainment by Race and Ethnicity

- Less than high school
- High school graduate - high school diploma or equivalent (GED)
- Some college, but no degree
- Associate's degree in college
- Bachelor's degree
- Master's, professional, or doctorate degree

Bar charts showing educational attainment for Black or African American, Hispanic or Latino, White, and Asian groups.
College Enrollment Rates of 18-24 Year Olds by Race, Ethnicity and Gender
Median Annual Earnings of Bachelor’s Degree Holders Aged 25-34 by Race and Ethnicity, 1995-2016*

*Year-round full time workers
Bachelor’s Fields of Study by Race and Ethnicity*

*Data are for U.S. natives only.
Master’s Fields of Study by Race and Ethnicity*

*Data are for U.S. natives only.
PhD Fields of Study by Race and Ethnicity*

*Data are for U.S. natives only.
Lower rates of college enrollment; fewer high-paying fields of study. Why? The education problem starts in our K-12 schools.
Scores of our K-12 pubic school students have not increased at all in math or reading and they’ve gone down in science—with nearly three times much spent per student today as 40 years ago.
The failure of America’s K-12 public schools affects our low-income households disproportionately because higher-income households can afford to move to the suburbs where home prices are higher but schools are by-and-large better.
Apart from Highland Park, most of DFW’s top performing schools are in the suburbs. As a rule, you’ll find the highest performing schools in those districts where average household income is also the highest.
Or, higher income households can simply for up the dough for private schools and escape the public school system’s failings altogether.
Enrollment in Private Schools by Income Level

Private elementary-school enrollment rates

NOTE: Low-, middle-, and high-income families are defined as those from the 10th, 50th, and 90th percentile of the national income distribution for families with children in grades 1 to 8, respectively.

SOURCE: U.S. Census and the Current Population Survey

Who Goes to Private Schools?
Share of Budget Spent on Education

- Asian: 4.5
- White: 2.6
- Black: 2.2
- Hispanic: 1.8
Educational Attainment of Hispanics in Texas and the U.S.—Foreign Born and U.S. Native

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Foreign Born</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>U.S. Native</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>U.S.</td>
<td>13.8%</td>
<td>16.0%</td>
<td>19.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>11.2%</td>
<td>14.5%</td>
<td>17.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Graduate or Professional Degree
- Bachelor's Degree
One more strike against our Hispanic community is the emphasis placed on education in the countries from which our first-generation immigrants arrive.
Where America’s Most Highly-Educated Hispanic or Latino Immigrants Were Born: 2017

- Venezuela: Bachelor's Degree (54.4) and Advanced Degree (1.6)
- Spain: Bachelor's Degree (53.2) and Advanced Degree (0.5)
- Brazil: Bachelor's Degree (32.0)
- Argentina: Bachelor's Degree (6.8) and Advanced Degree (51.0)
- Chile: Bachelor's Degree (32.0)
Attaining higher levels of education for our Hispanic population is an uphill battle, that begins with the lack of attention paid to schooling in the native countries of our immigrants, then continues right on through our public schools here in the U.S. It takes a while to break out of the low education, low income self-perpetuating cycle. Scholarships and other *private* dollars directed to the right programs can be a big help.
The Growing Importance of the Latino Community to the Economy
Our Panel

Norma Garcia, News Anchor

Rafael Anchia, State Representative, District 103

Lucinda Rocha, President, Hispanic 100

Ana Rodriguez, Managing Director, Business Development & Latino Leadership Initiative
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