

Contributions of Hispanics to the Greater Cincinnati Economy

Prepared by

Applied Economics Research Institute, University of Cincinnati

Thomas Zinn, Director

Tatiana Kosheleva and Nibha Jain

June 2006

TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	3
DEMOGRAPHIC AND ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF HISPANICS IN THE CINCINNATI-MIDDLETOWN MSA	5
Hispanic Population Growth	5
Education and Labor Force Characteristics	5
Education	5
Labor Force Participation	7
Unemployment Rate	7
Occupational Employment of Hispanics	7
Hispanics' Employment by Industry	10
Hispanic-Owned Businesses	10
Income and Spending Contributions of Hispanics	13
Income	13
Spending	13
ECONOMIC IMPACT ANALYSIS OF HISPANICS IN THE CINCINNATI-MIDDLETOWN MSA	18
Methodology	18
Estimation of Hispanics' Earnings for the Cincinnati-Middletown MSA	18
Determining the Baseline Economic Impact	18
Findings	19

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The reasons immigrants come to the U.S. vary, although most of them are related to the income opportunities in its labor market, as well as the democratic stance and independence of its institutions. These and other factors account for the 35 million (12.4%) immigrants in the total population of the U.S. Mexico stands alone because it has the largest share of immigrants in the U.S. population. It is estimated that there are almost 10 million Mexicans currently residing in the U.S. The group that follows the large numbers of the Mexican community is the group of Latin America countries (all other Hispanic countries but Mexico), which accounts for almost 8 million immigrants (CONAPO, *the Mexican Institute for Predictions and Population*, 2003).

The Cincinnati MSA has also experienced a rapid growth of the number of Hispanics. The Hispanic population has been growing and is predicted to grow at a faster rate than the total population and the Black population in the Cincinnati MSA. In 2005, there were 28,365 Hispanics in the Cincinnati-Middletown MSA, which is about 1.4% of total population. Growth peaked during the 1990s when Hispanic population increased by almost 136% and most of it occurred during 1990-95. By 2030, there are predicted to be 75,323 Hispanics in Cincinnati (Woods & Poole). The proportion of Hispanics in the total population is smaller than the proportion of Blacks, but is growing at a faster rate.

Hispanics in Cincinnati have relatively high levels of education. According to the 2000 Census, the percent of Hispanics with graduate degrees was much larger than the percent of Blacks with graduate degrees (12% and 4% respectively), and larger than the percent of the total population in the Cincinnati MSA with graduate degrees, which was 9%. The percent of Hispanics with a Bachelor's degree was larger than the percent of Blacks with a Bachelor's degree in

2000 (16% and 9% respectively) and about the same as for the total population in the Cincinnati MSA. There was a smaller proportion of Hispanics with less than high school and high school graduates than Blacks but larger than Cincinnati average.

Since 1997, the Hispanics' Civilian Labor Force participation rate in the U.S. has been higher than that of Blacks and even higher than that of Whites. According to Census 2000, Hispanics in the Cincinnati MSA also had labor participation rate larger than total population, Whites, and Blacks.

The unemployment rate for Hispanics in the U.S. has been following the same trend as that of Whites and Blacks. However, the unemployment rate for Hispanics has been higher than for Whites but lower than for Blacks. 2000 data for the Cincinnati MSA also show that Hispanics had higher unemployment rate than Whites but lower unemployment rate than Blacks.

According to the U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, there was a larger share of Hispanics employed in Officials and Managers occupations in the Cincinnati PMSA than in the United States as a whole (11% versus 5%) in 2003. The same was true in 1999. There was also a larger percent of Hispanics among Professionals in the Cincinnati PMSA than in the U.S. (11% vs. 6%) in 2003. Overall, there is a higher percent of Hispanics in the Cincinnati PMSA that are employed as Professionals, Officials and Managers, Office and Clerical workers, and Service than in the U.S. as a whole and a smaller percent of Hispanics employed in blue-collar occupations such as Operatives. And there was a noticeable structural change in Hispanics occupations in the Cincinnati PMSA while for the U.S. there was a little proportional change in Hispanics' occupations (2% increase in Service Workers and 2% decrease in Operatives). However, the largest percentages of Hispanics are still employed as Service

Workers and Laborers both in Cincinnati and in the U.S.

The majority of Hispanics are employed in Manufacturing sector (23.7%), followed by Retail Trade (14.5%), and Accommodation and Food Services (11.4%) and Health Care and Social Assistance sector (10.4%).

The participation of Hispanics as owners of business in 1997 was concentrated in the Service Industries with a share of 41% both in the Cincinnati MSA and in the U.S. The Proportion of Hispanic-owned businesses in Construction was 10% both in Cincinnati and in the U.S. Retail Trade accounted for 13% of Hispanic-owned businesses in Cincinnati as well as in the U.S. In 2002, Hispanic-owned businesses were still concentrated in Services and Construction in both the Cincinnati MSA and the U.S.

Median household income, median family income, and per capita income for Hispanics were higher in the Cincinnati MSA than in the U.S. (which is consistent with statistics for total population, Whites, and Blacks). Median household, median family, and per

capita income were also higher for Hispanics than for Blacks in the Cincinnati MSA while per capita income for Hispanics in the U.S. was less than per capita income for Blacks.

Retail Sales in the Cincinnati MSA have been growing at a faster rate for Hispanics than retail sales for Blacks and total retail sales. It may be attributed to the faster growth of Hispanic population.

This study found the Hispanic contribution to output produced in the Cincinnati-Middletown MSA is \$2.3 billion. Hispanics are also responsible for creating \$594.8 million earnings in the MSA. It is also been found that 21,771 jobs are linked to the employment of Hispanics'; earnings received by Hispanic households support 11,396 other jobs in the Cincinnati MSA. The top five industries in which the economic impact of Hispanics on employment is the highest are Retail trade, Accommodation and Food Services, Food, Beverage, and Tobacco Product Manufacturing, Health Care and Social Assistance, and Administrative, Support, Waste Management and Remediation Services.

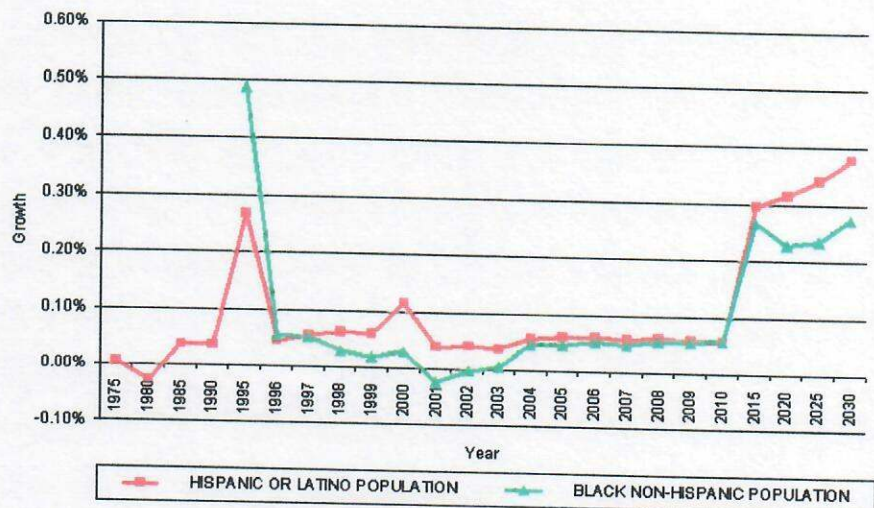
DEMOGRAPHIC AND ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF HISPANICS IN THE CINCINNATI-MIDDLETOWN MSA

Hispanic Population Growth

According to the current estimates and projections of Woods & Poole, the Hispanic population has been growing, and is projected to grow at a faster rate than the total population and the Black population in the Cincinnati MSA. The fastest growth occurred during 1990-95 (59%). For the last 5 years, the annual growth rate of Hispanic population was about 4-5%, while the average for the Cincinnati MSA was less than 1%.

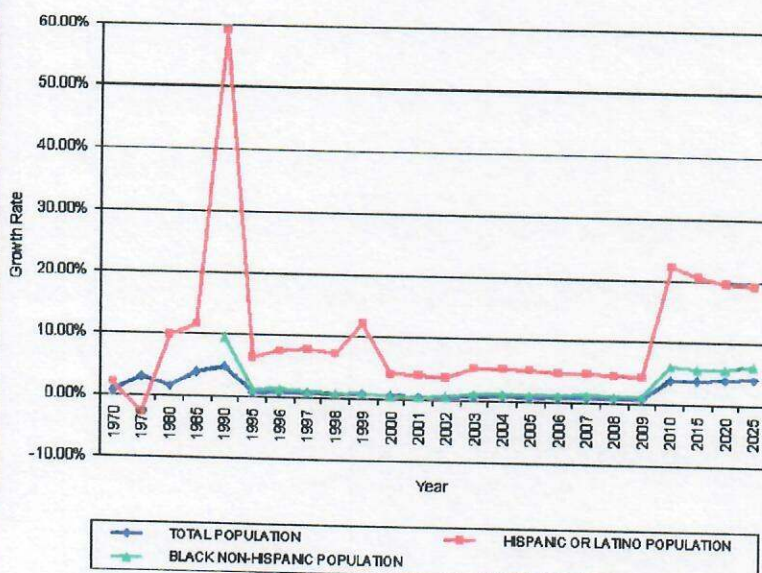
The proportion of Hispanics in the total population is smaller than the proportion of Blacks, but is growing at a faster rate.

Figure 2. Proportion Growth of Hispanics and Blacks in Total Population



Source: Woods & Poole, 2005 Complete Economic and Demographic Data Source (CEDDS)

Figure 1. Population Growth Rates



Source: Woods & Poole, 2005 Complete Economic and Demographic Data Source (CEDDS)

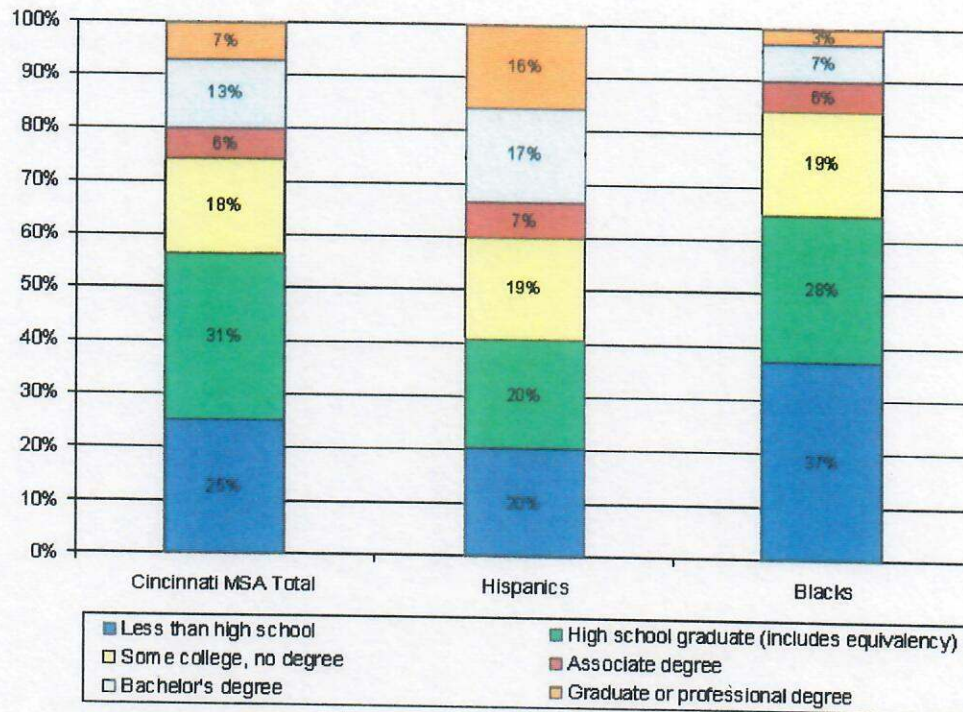
Education and Labor Force Characteristics

Education

According to the 2000 Census, the percent of Hispanics with graduate degrees was much larger than the percent of Blacks with graduate degrees (12% and 4% respectively), and larger than the percent of the total population in the Cincinnati MSA with graduate degrees, which was 9%.

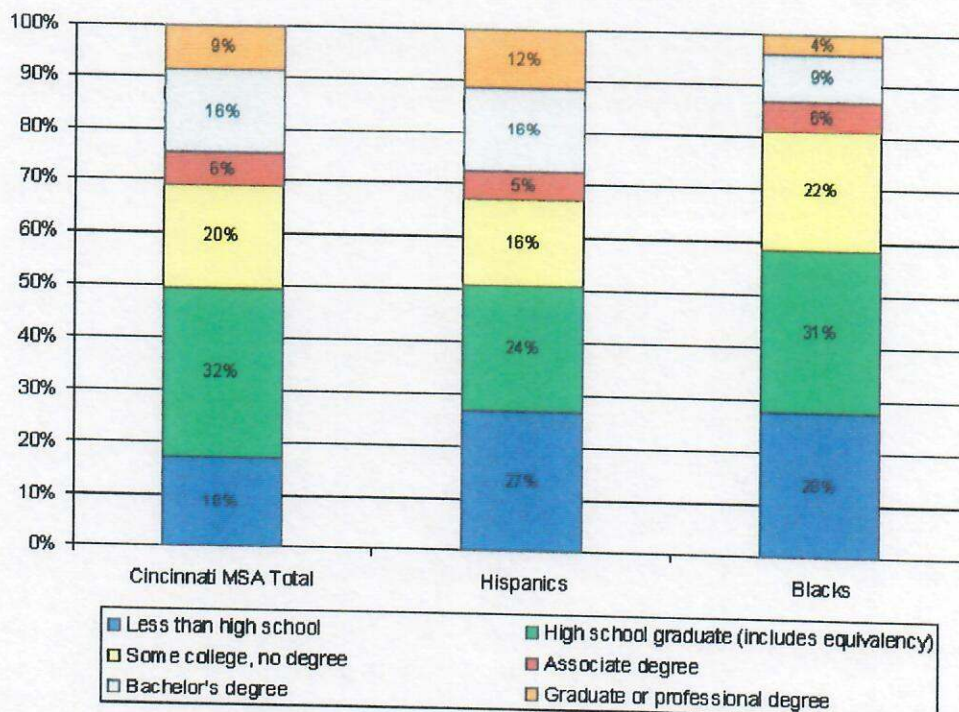
The percent of Hispanics with a Bachelor's degree was larger than the percent of Blacks with a Bachelor's degree in 2000 (16% and 9% respectively). In fact, the percent of Hispanics with Bachelor's degree was about the same as for the total population in the Cincinnati MSA.

Figure 3. Educational Attainment, Cincinnati MSA, 1990



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Figure 4. Educational Attainment, Cincinnati MSA, 2000



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

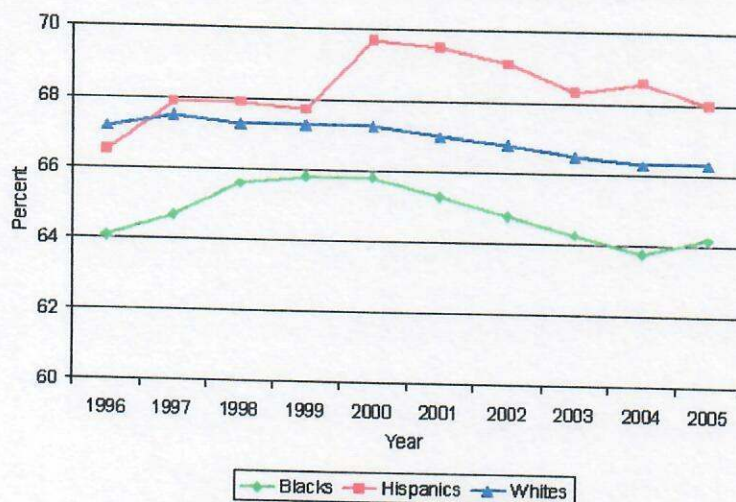
There was a smaller proportion of Hispanics with less than high school and high school graduates than Blacks. The proportion of high school graduates and those with some college was less among Hispanics than in the entire Cincinnati MSA population and the Black population.

The percentages of Hispanics with graduate, Bachelor's, Associate degree and some college has decreased since 1990, and the percentage of Hispanics with only a high school diploma or less has increased since 1990.

Labor Force Participation

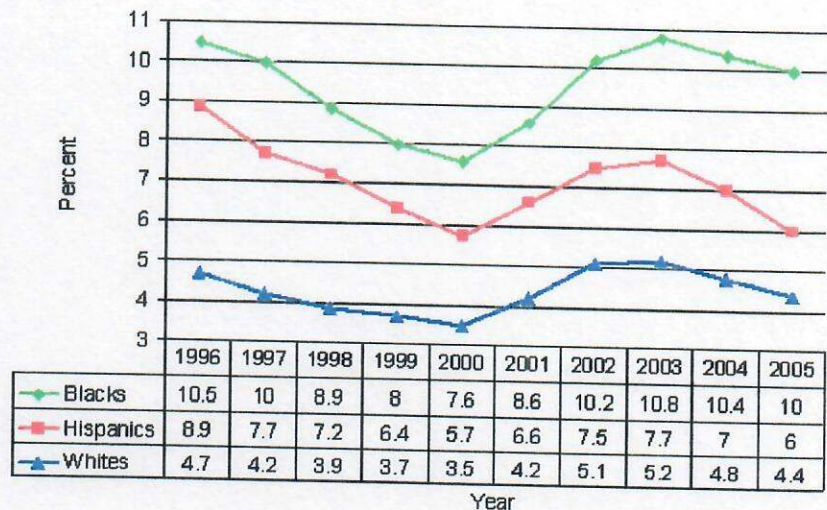
Since 1997, the Hispanics Civilian Labor Force participation rate in the U.S. has been higher than that of Blacks and even higher than that of Whites. In 2005 the rate was 68% for Hispanics, 66.3% for Whites, and 64.2% for Blacks. According to Census 2000, Hispanics in the Cincinnati MSA also had labor participation rate larger than total population, Whites, and Blacks.

Figure 5. Civilian Labor Force Participation Rate, U.S.



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

Figure 6. Unemployment rate, U.S.



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

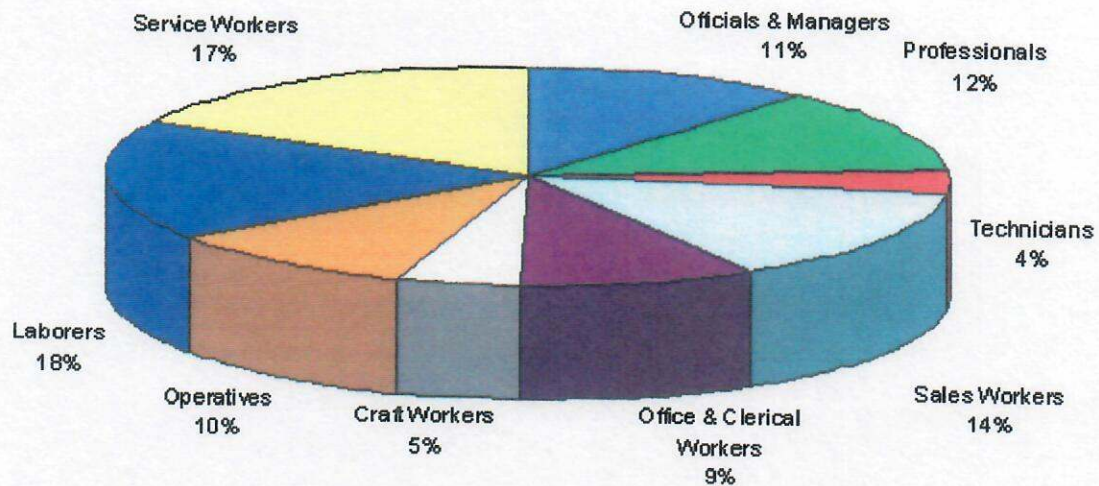
Unemployment Rate

The unemployment rate for Hispanics in the U.S. has been following the same trend as that of Whites and Blacks. However, the unemployment rate for Hispanics has been higher than for Whites but smaller than for Blacks. 2000 data for the Cincinnati MSA also show that Hispanics had higher unemployment rate than Whites but smaller unemployment rate than Blacks.

Occupational Employment of Hispanics

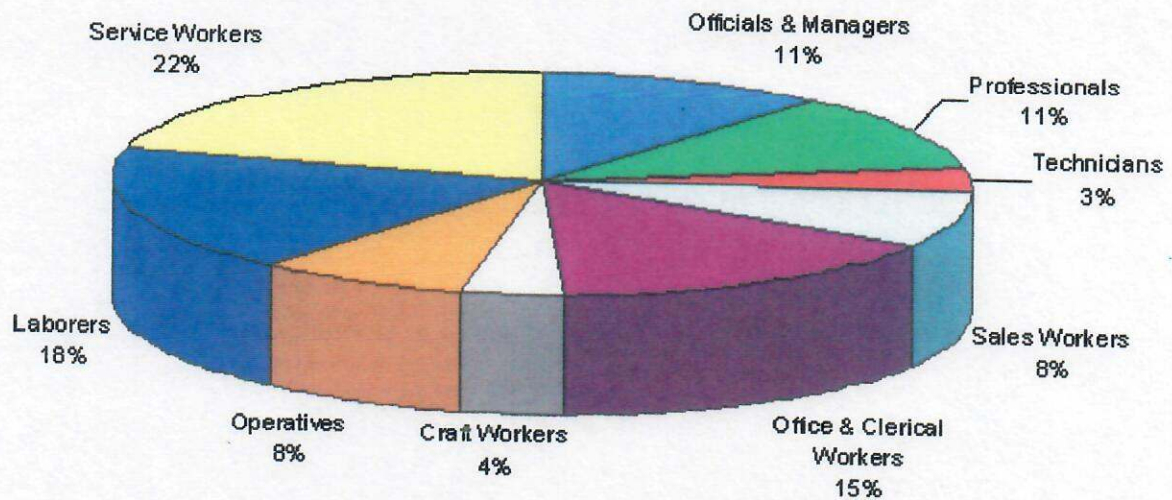
According to the U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, there was a larger share of Hispanics employed in Officials and Managers occupations in the Cincinnati PMSA than in the United States as a whole (11% versus 5%) in 2003. The same was true in 1999. There was also a larger percent of Hispanics among Professionals in the Cincinnati PMSA than in the U.S. (11% vs. 6%) in 2003.

Figure 7. Occupational Employment of Hispanics, Cincinnati PMSA, 1999



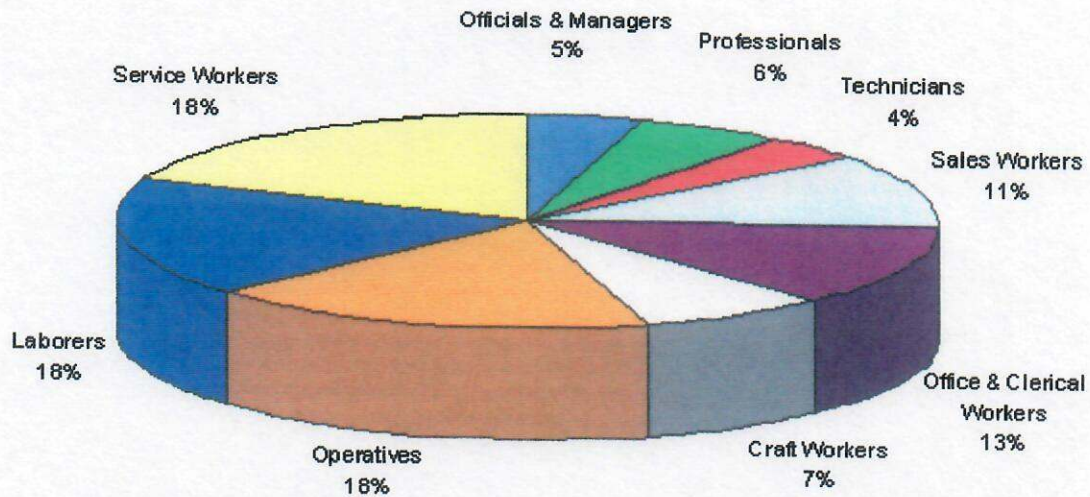
Source: The U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission

Figure 8. Occupational Employment of Hispanics, Cincinnati PMSA, 2003



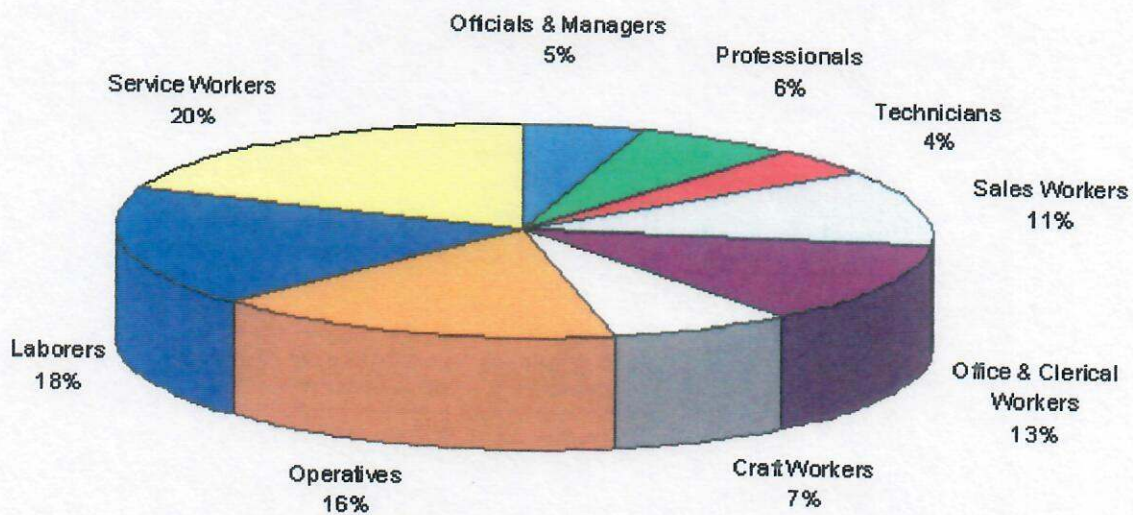
Source: The U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission

Figure 9. Occupational Employment of Hispanics, U.S., 1999



Source: The U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission

Figure 10. Occupational Employment of Hispanics, U.S., 2003



Source: The U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission

Operatives, on the other hand, accounted only for 8% of Hispanics in Cincinnati while this percent was double for U.S. The percent of operatives among Hispanics decreased both in Cincinnati and the U.S. during 1999-2003. A lower percent of Hispanics is employed as Craft and Sales Workers in Cincinnati than in the U.S. while a larger percent of Hispanics is employed as Service and Office and Clerical workers in Cincinnati than in the U.S. The percentage of Hispanics employed as Service workers increased both for Cincinnati and the U.S. but the percent increase was larger for Cincinnati than for U.S. (5% increase vs. 2%). The percentage of Hispanics employed as Sales workers decreased from 14% to 8% in Cincinnati while it remained at 11% in the U.S. Also, the percentage of Hispanics employed as Office and Clerical workers has increased in Cincinnati while remaining constant in the U.S.

Overall, there is a higher percent of Hispanics in the Cincinnati PMSA that are employed as Professionals, Officials and Managers, Office and Clerical workers, and Service than in the U.S. as a whole and a smaller percent of Hispanics employed in blue-collar occupations such as Operatives. And there was a noticeable structural change in Hispanics' occupations in the Cincinnati PMSA while for the U.S. there was a little proportional change in Hispanics' occupations (2% increase in Service Workers and 2% decrease in Operatives). However, the largest percentages of Hispanics are still employed as Service workers and Laborers both in Cincinnati and in the U.S.

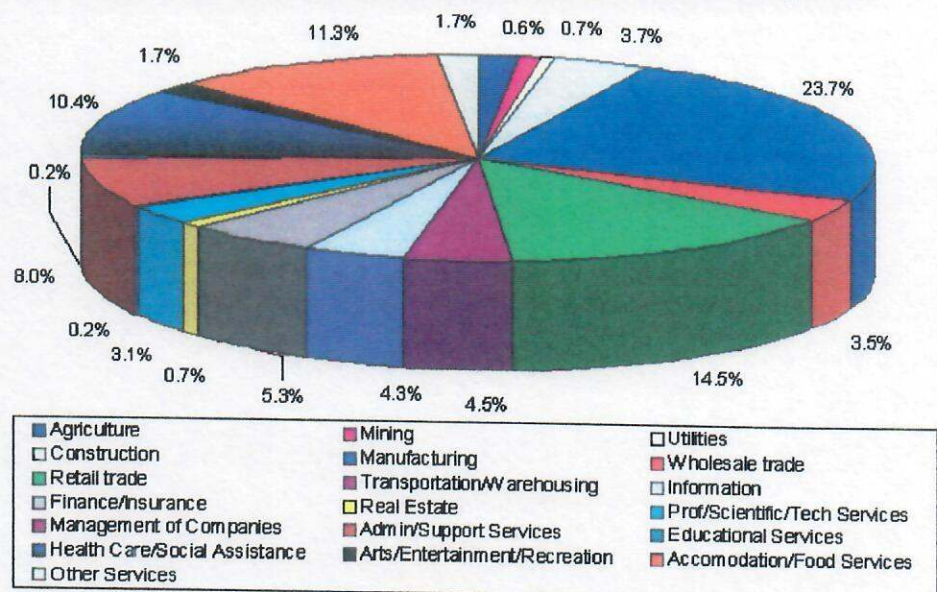
Hispanics' Employment by Industry

Using the occupational employment data for Hispanics at the local level and national percentages of occupational employment within each industry, we were able to estimate employment of Hispanics by industry sectors at the Cincinnati-Middletown MSA level. The pie-chart below reflects the estimated distribution of Hispanics employed by industry at the local level in 2003. Thus, the majority of Hispanics are employed in Manufacturing (23.7%), followed by Retail Trade (14.5%), and Accommodation and Food Services (11.4%) and Health Care and Social Assistance sector (10.4%).

Hispanic-Owned Businesses

The participation of Hispanics as investors and owners of business is also important in the analysis of their impact in the Cincinnati MSA economy. Figures 12 and 13 present the composition of Hispanic-owned businesses by economic sector in the Cincinnati PMSA and the U.S. for 1997. The participation of Hispanics as owners of business in 1997 was con-

Figure 11. Hispanics' Employment by Industry, Cincinnati MSA, 2003



Source: Estimated by the Applied Economics Research Institute, UC, based on data from the U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission

centrated in the Service Industries with a share of 41% both in the Cincinnati PMSA and in the U.S. Proportion of Hispanic-owned businesses in Construction was 10% both in Cincinnati and in the U.S. Retail Trade accounted for 13% of Hispanic-owned businesses in Cincinnati as well as in the U.S. So, the participation in the different sectors of the economy

by Hispanics followed the same trend in Cincinnati and the U.S. and it is concentrated in sectors where the small businesses are quite feasible.

Figures 14 and 15 present the information on Hispanic-owned business for 2002 (local data are not available for some of the industries).

Figure 12. Hispanic-Owned Businesses, Cincinnati PMSA, 1997

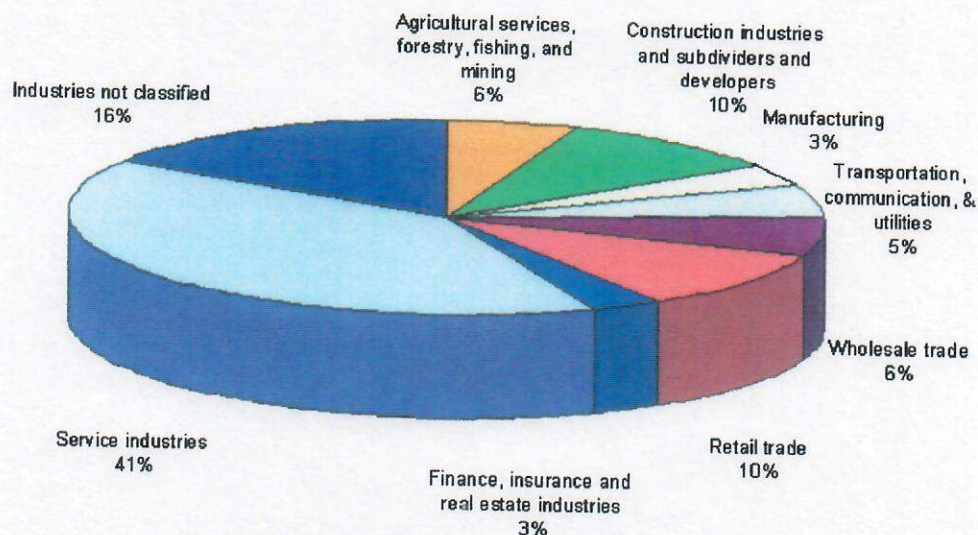
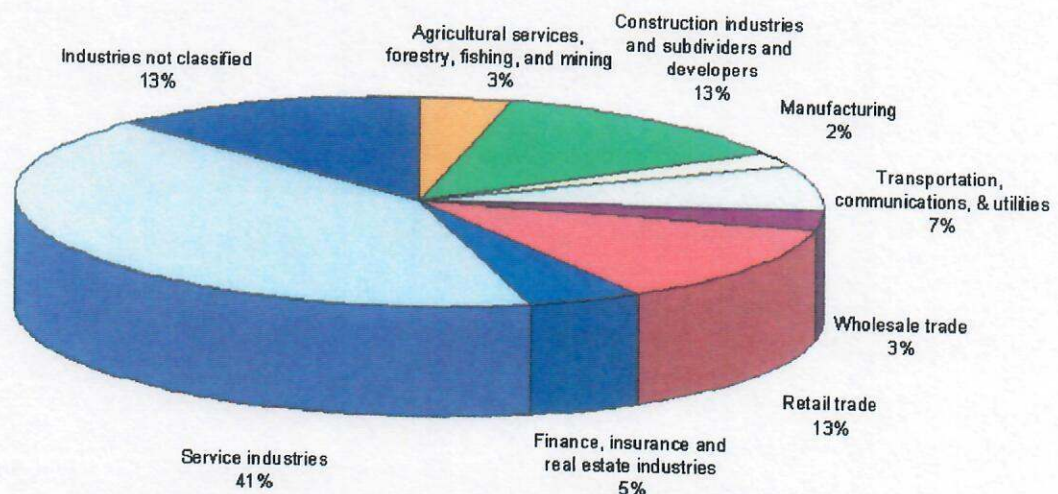


Figure 13. Hispanic-Owned Businesses, U.S., 1997



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Figure 14. Hispanic-Owned Businesses, Cincinnati PMSA, 2002

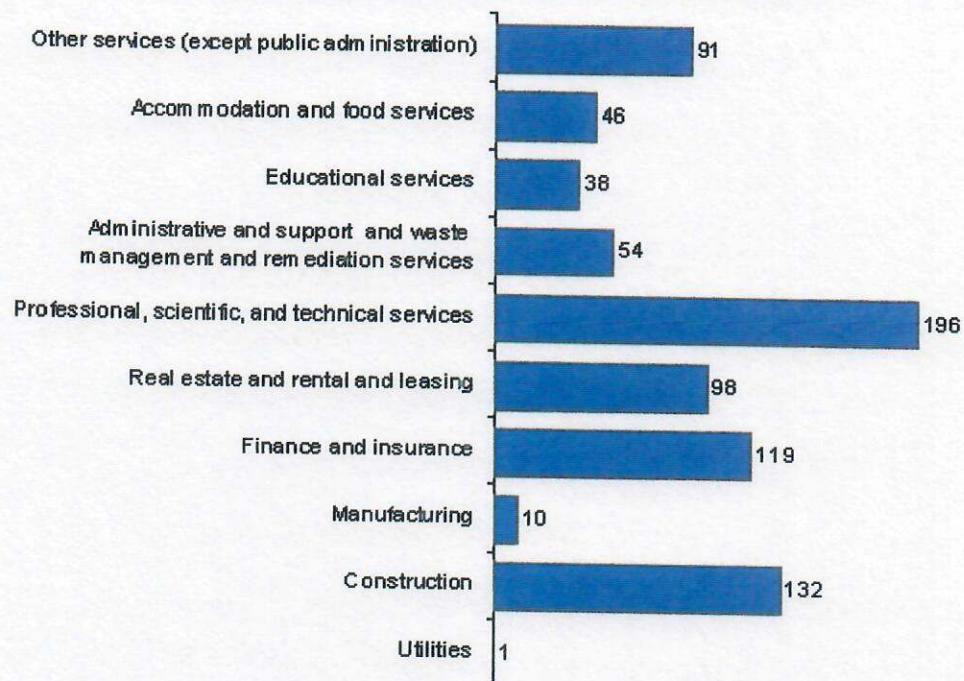
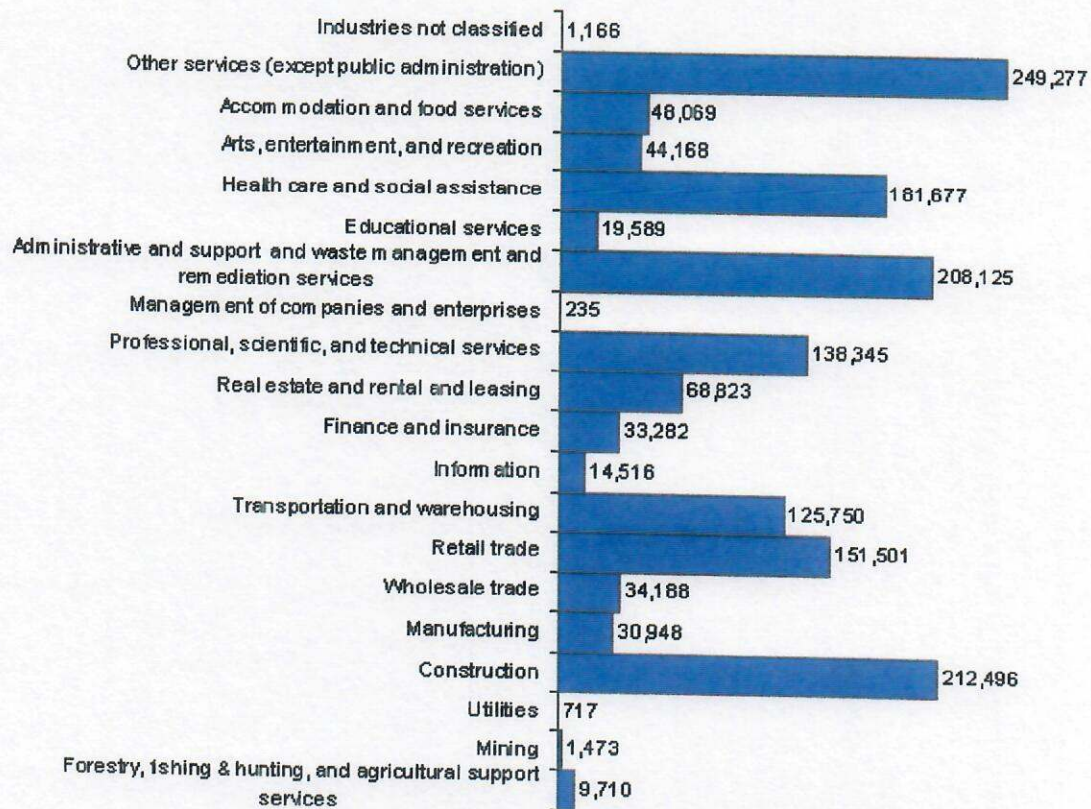


Figure 15. Hispanic-Owned Businesses, U.S., 2002



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

In 2002, Hispanic-owned businesses were still concentrated on Services and Construction in both the Cincinnati MSA and the U.S.

Income and Spending Contributions of Hispanics

Income

Median household income, median family income, and per capita income for Hispanics were higher in the Cincinnati MSA than in the U.S. (which is consistent with statistics for total population, Whites, and Blacks). Median household, median family, and per capita income were also higher for Hispanics than for Blacks in the Cincinnati MSA while per capita income for Hispanics in the U.S. was less than per capita income for Blacks.

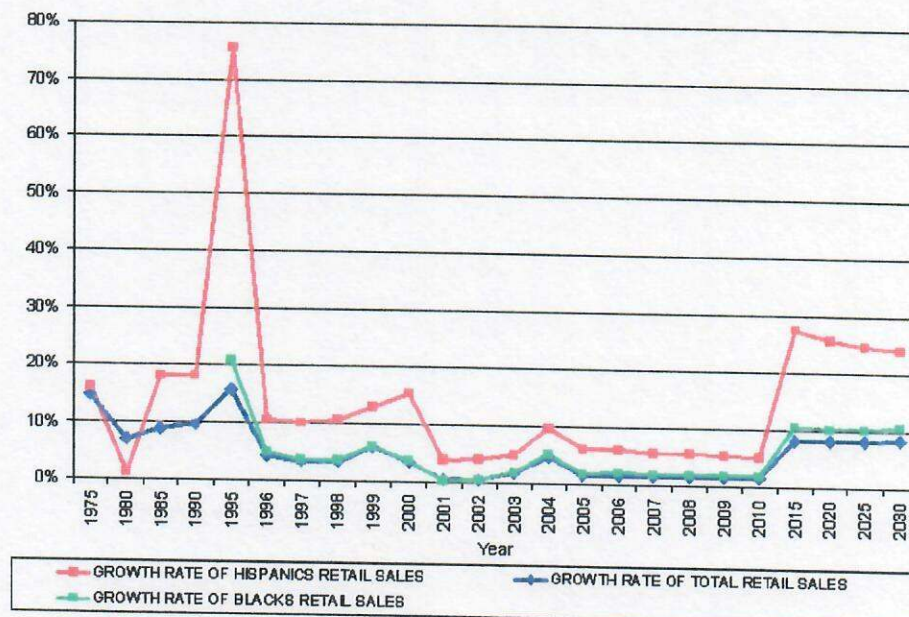
Spending

Retail Sales in the Cincinnati MSA have been growing at a faster rate for Hispanics than retail sales for Blacks and total retail sales. It may be attributed to the faster growth of Hispanic population.

It was estimated that Hispanics' retail spending in the Cincinnati MSA was \$231.9 million in 2005, a 32.7% increase from 2000. Total retail sales for Hispanics were almost eight times smaller than for Blacks in 2005. However, per capita retail sales were larger for Hispanics than for Blacks (\$8,174 vs. \$7,347 in 2005).

Automobile Dealers had the largest share in Retail Sales in the Cincinnati MSA in 2005 (24%). The next largest was General Merchandise (15%) and Food Stores (13%). Drug Stores and Apparel and Accessories had the smallest share (4% and 3% respectively).

Figure 16. Growth of Retail Sales/Spending



Source: Woods & Poole, 2005 Complete Economic and Demographic Data Source (CEDDS)

Figure 17. Median Household Income, 1999

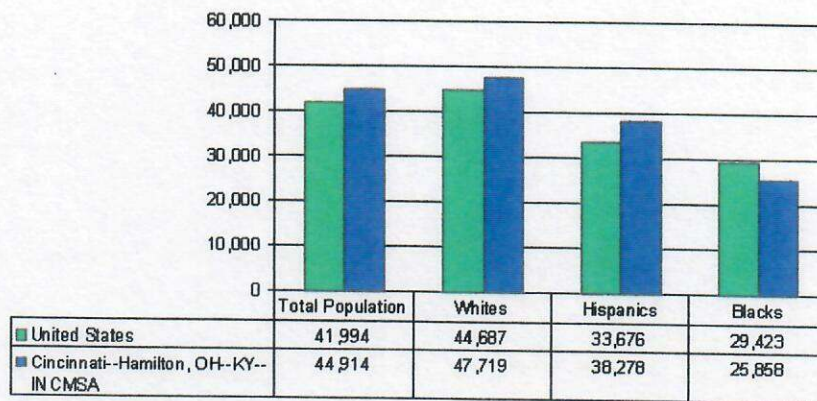


Figure 18. Median Family Income, 1999

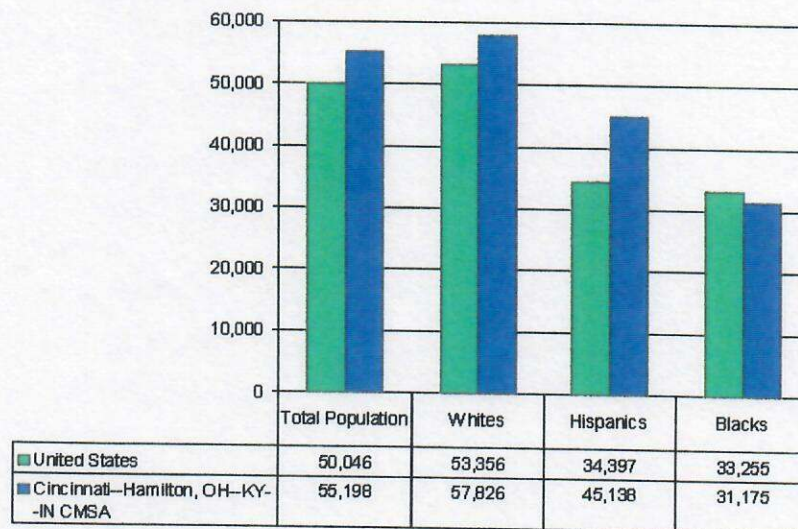
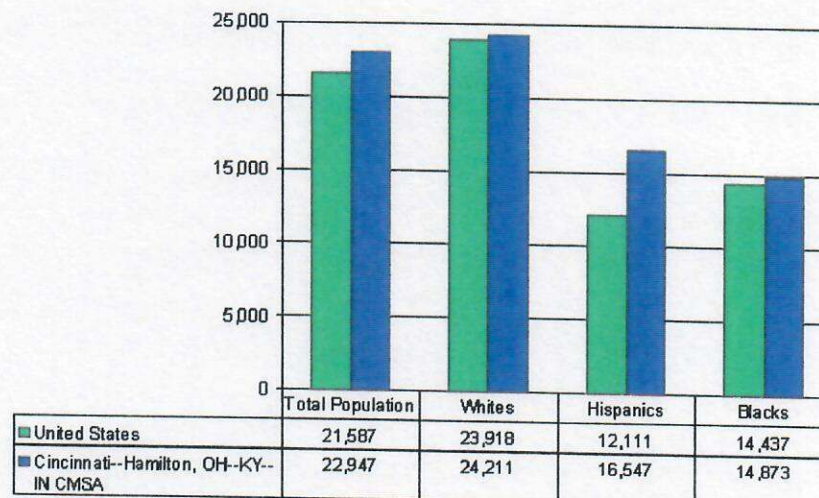


Figure 19. Per Capita Income, 1999



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Table 1. Demographics, Cincinnati-Middletown MSA

POPULATION (in thousands)	1970	1980	1990	2000	2005	2010	2020	2030
TOTAL POPULATION	1694.215	1756.282	1849.832	2014.395	2076.958	2153.989	2324.541	2517.827
WHITE POPULATION	n.a.	n.a.	1,619.05	1,723.98	1,761.42	1,805.09	1,898.51	1,989.07
% WHITE POPULATION	n.a.	n.a.	87.52%	85.58%	84.81%	83.80%	81.67%	79.00%
PROPORTION CHANGE OF WHITES	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	-1.94%	-0.78%	-1.01%	-2.13%	-2.67%
HISPANIC OR LATINO POPULATION	7.93	7.867	9.652	22.767	28.365	35.754	52.759	75.323
%HISPANIC	0.47%	0.45%	0.52%	1.13%	1.37%	1.66%	2.27%	2.99%
PROPORTION CHANGE OF HISPANICS	n.a.	-0.02%	0.07%	0.61%	0.24%	0.29%	0.61%	0.72%
BLACK NON-HISPANIC POPULATION	n.a.	n.a.	204.423	236.315	245.284	260.313	292.513	329.699
% BLACK	n.a.	n.a.	11.05%	11.73%	11.81%	12.09%	12.58%	13.09%
PROPORTION CHANGE OF BLACKS	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	0.68%	0.08%	0.28%	0.50%	0.51%
GROWTH RATES								
TOTAL POPULATION	n.a.	3.66%	5.33%	8.90%	3.11%	3.71%	7.92%	8.32%
WHITE POPULATION	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	6.48%	2.17%	2.48%	5.18%	4.77%
HISPANIC OR LATINO POPULATION	n.a.	-0.79%	22.69%	135.88%	24.59%	26.05%	47.56%	42.77%
BLACK NON-HISPANIC POPULATION	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	15.60%	3.80%	6.13%	12.37%	12.71%

Source: Woods & Poole, 2005 Complete Economic and Demographic Data Source (CEDDS)

Table 2. Employment Status

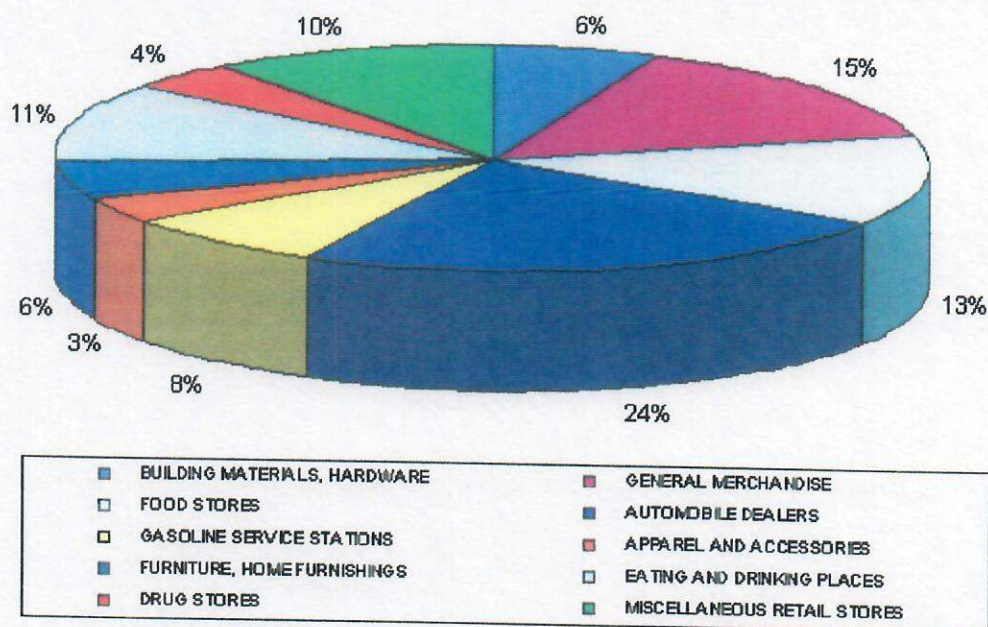
	United States	Cincinnati MSA	Whites in Cincinnati MSA	Blacks in Cincinnati MSA	Hispanics in Cincinnati MSA
Total	217,168,077	1,536,325	1,330,653	163,568	14,756
In labor force:	138,820,935	1,027,076	899,600	98,726	10,515
In Armed Forces	1,152,137	725	551	105	72
Civilian:	137,668,798	1,026,351	899,049	98,621	10,443
Employed	129,721,512	982,727	867,044	88,374	9,722
Unemployed	7,947,286	43,624	32,005	10,247	721
Not in labor force	78,347,142	509,249	431,053	64,842	4,241
Unemployment rate	5.77%	4.25%	3.56%	10.39%	6.90%
Labor Participation Rate	63.92%	66.85%	67.61%	60.36%	71.26%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Table 3. Retail Sales, Cincinnati-Middletown MSA

	1970	1980	1990	2000	2005	2010	2020	2030
TOTAL RETAIL SALES (MILL. 1996 \$)	\$10,287.23	\$12,609.19	\$15,075.15	\$21,438.61	\$23,543.92	\$25,527.48	\$29,938.74	\$35,150.15
GROWTH RATE OF TOTAL RETAIL SALES	n.a.	22.57%	19.56%	42.21%	9.82%	8.42%	17.28%	17.41%
BUILDING MATERIALS, HARDWARE	\$333.04	\$505.27	\$814.35	\$1,188.07	\$1,436.06	\$1,505.06	\$1,793.55	\$2,107.86
GENERAL MERCHANDISE	\$1,731.34	\$1,774.85	\$1,913.89	\$2,898.19	\$3,400.65	\$3,763.73	\$4,381.89	\$5,002.14
FOOD STORES	\$2,479.07	\$3,016.62	\$3,184.34	\$3,069.10	\$3,136.75	\$3,290.34	\$3,606.81	\$4,013.17
AUTOMOBILE DEALERS	\$1,686.30	\$1,993.93	\$2,996.32	\$5,332.29	\$5,462.01	\$5,968.09	\$7,132.87	\$8,279.16
GASOLINE SERVICE STATIONS	\$887.10	\$1,490.79	\$1,239.93	\$1,557.86	\$1,828.92	\$1,848.29	\$2,005.59	\$2,293.47
APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES	\$433.45	\$491.43	\$641.98	\$742.94	\$766.51	\$816.76	\$921.22	\$1,059.76
FURNITURE, HOME FURNISHINGS	\$478.49	\$540.09	\$676.77	\$1,289.66	\$1,354.78	\$1,478.44	\$1,740.74	\$2,021.09
EATING AND DRINKING PLACES	\$962.90	\$1,346.49	\$1,811.45	\$2,322.65	\$2,675.05	\$2,963.45	\$3,532.90	\$4,228.88
DRUG STORES	\$409.77	\$416.89	\$618.68	\$825.27	\$1,028.39	\$1,149.78	\$1,380.78	\$1,666.19
MISCELLANEOUS RETAIL STORES	\$885.79	\$1,032.83	\$1,177.45	\$2,212.56	\$2,454.81	\$2,743.55	\$3,442.39	\$4,478.43

Figure 20. Retail Sales Composition, 2005



Source: Woods & Poole, 2005 Complete Economic and Demographic Data Source (CEDDS)

Table 4. Minorities' Retail Sales, Cincinnati-Middletown MSA

	1970	1980	1990	2000	2005	2010	2020	2030
HISPANICS RETAIL SALES (MILL. 1996\$)	\$34.72	\$40.73	\$56.72	\$174.72	\$231.86	\$305.55	\$489.99	\$758.27
LOG (HISPANICS RETAIL SALES)	1.54	1.61	1.75	2.24	2.37	2.49	2.69	2.88
GROWTH RATE OF HISPANICS RETAIL SALES	n.a.	17.30%	39.27%	208.04%	32.70%	31.78%	60.36%	54.75%
BUILDING MATERIALS, HARDWARE	\$1.12	\$1.63	\$3.06	\$9.68	\$14.14	\$18.01	\$29.35	\$45.47
GENERAL MERCHANDISE	\$5.84	\$5.73	\$7.20	\$23.62	\$33.49	\$45.05	\$71.72	\$107.91
FOOD STORES	\$8.37	\$9.74	\$11.98	\$25.01	\$30.89	\$39.38	\$59.03	\$86.57
AUTOMOBILE DEALERS	\$5.69	\$6.44	\$11.27	\$43.46	\$53.79	\$71.43	\$116.74	\$178.60
GASOLINE SERVICE STATIONS	\$2.99	\$4.82	\$4.67	\$12.70	\$18.01	\$22.12	\$32.82	\$49.48
APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES	\$1.46	\$1.59	\$2.42	\$6.05	\$7.55	\$9.78	\$15.08	\$22.86
FURNITURE, HOME FURNISHINGS	\$1.61	\$1.74	\$2.55	\$10.51	\$13.34	\$17.70	\$28.49	\$43.60
EATING AND DRINKING PLACES	\$3.25	\$4.35	\$6.82	\$18.93	\$26.34	\$35.47	\$57.82	\$91.23
DRUG STORES	\$1.38	\$1.35	\$2.33	\$6.73	\$10.13	\$13.76	\$22.60	\$35.94
MISCELLANEOUS RETAIL STORES	\$2.99	\$3.34	\$4.43	\$18.03	\$24.17	\$32.84	\$56.34	\$96.61
PER CAPITA HISPANICS RETAIL SALES (1000s 1996\$)	\$4.38	\$5.18	\$5.88	\$7.67	\$8.17	\$8.55	\$9.29	\$10.07
BLACKS RETAIL SALES (MILL. 1996 \$)	n.a.	n.a.	\$1,079.77	\$1,630.11	\$1,802.16	\$1,999.55	\$2,441.82	\$2,983.26
LOG (BLACKS RETAIL SALES)	n.a.	n.a.	3.03	3.21	3.26	3.30	3.39	3.47
GROWTH RATE OF BLACKS RETAIL SALES	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	50.97%	10.55%	10.95%	22.12%	22.17%
BUILDING MATERIALS, HARDWARE	n.a.	n.a.	\$58.33	\$90.34	\$109.92	\$117.89	\$146.28	\$178.90
GENERAL MERCHANDISE	n.a.	n.a.	\$137.08	\$220.37	\$260.30	\$294.81	\$357.39	\$424.54
FOOD STORES	n.a.	n.a.	\$228.08	\$233.36	\$240.10	\$257.73	\$294.17	\$340.61
AUTOMOBILE DEALERS	n.a.	n.a.	\$214.61	\$405.45	\$418.09	\$467.48	\$581.76	\$702.67
GASOLINE SERVICE STATIONS	n.a.	n.a.	\$88.81	\$118.45	\$139.99	\$144.78	\$163.58	\$194.65
APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES	n.a.	n.a.	\$45.98	\$56.49	\$58.67	\$63.98	\$75.13	\$89.94
FURNITURE, HOME FURNISHINGS	n.a.	n.a.	\$48.47	\$98.06	\$103.70	\$115.81	\$141.98	\$171.53
EATING AND DRINKING PLACES	n.a.	n.a.	\$129.75	\$176.61	\$204.76	\$232.13	\$288.15	\$358.91
DRUG STORES	n.a.	n.a.	\$44.31	\$62.75	\$78.72	\$90.06	\$112.62	\$141.41
MISCELLANEOUS RETAIL STORES	n.a.	n.a.	\$84.34	\$168.23	\$187.90	\$214.90	\$280.76	\$380.09
PER CAPITA BLACKS RETAIL SALES (1000s 1996\$)	n.a.	n.a.	\$5.28	\$6.90	\$7.35	\$7.68	\$8.35	\$9.05

Source: Woods & Poole, 2005 Complete Economic and Demographic Data Source (CEDDS),
Estimations of Applied Economics Research Institute

ECONOMIC IMPACT ANALYSIS OF HISPANICS IN THE CINCINNATI-MIDDLETOWN MSA

Methodology

Estimation of Hispanics' Earnings for the Cincinnati-Middletown MSA

Since there are no data available for Hispanics' earnings by industry at the Cincinnati-Middletown MSA level, the following methodology was applied for estimation. First, the employment by occupation data for Hispanics was downloaded at the local level from the U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC). The latest data available are for the year 2003. Because of the recent regional definitions change, we combined the Cincinnati PMSA and the Hamilton-Middletown PMSA data in order to get the employment for the Cincinnati-Middletown MSA.

Then, local occupational wages were obtained from the Bureau of Labor Statistics. BLS occupational classification differs from that of EEOC, so they had to be matched as precise as possible. For instance, the EEOC definition of *Technicians* occupation includes occupations from several different BLS subcategories such as *Computer Programmers* which is within *Computer and Mathematical Occupations* or *Architectural and Civil Drafters (Architecture and Engineering Occupations)*. So, wages of the corresponding BLS subcategories were averaged to get wages for each EEOC occupation. After that, occupational wages were multiplied by the Hispanics employment in the corresponding occupations in order to get Hispanics payroll for each occupation.

EEOC also provides data on employment by industry within each occupation for Hispanics. These national shares of Hispanic employment by industry within each occupation were used to estimate Cincinnati Hispanics payroll by industry by applying the national percentages to local occupational payroll numbers.

As a result, we estimated payroll (or earnings) by industry for Hispanics in the Cincinnati-Middletown MSA.

Determining the Baseline Economic Impact

Having determined the magnitude of the Hispanic payroll or earnings paid Hispanics by industry in 2003 dollars, earnings by industry were used to drive the Regional Input Output Modeling System (RIMS II). The RIMS product supplies region specific total requirement tables or "multipliers" by industry. Two sets of multipliers are provided: one consists of final demand multipliers, the other direct effect multipliers. Final demand multipliers include output or gross business sales multipliers, household earnings multipliers, and employment multipliers. Direct effect multipliers exist for both earnings and employment. As pointed out in the RIMS II "User Guide," it is preferable, when estimating impacts, to use direct effect multipliers rather than final demand multipliers as the direct effect linkages more accurately capture region wide input output relationships.

"I-O multiplier tables are essentially accounting tables which trace the linkages of inter-industry purchases and sales within a given county, region, state or country. The multipliers obtained from these tables help to calculate effects on jobs, income and output generated per dollar of spending on various types of goods and services in the study area" (*"Measuring economic impacts of project and programs"* by Glen and Burton Weisbord published in April 1997 by Economic Development Research Group). Economic impacts are outcomes of multiple effects on output, earnings and employment. I-O multipliers are the sources through which these multiple effects can be captured.

Two adjustments to the data were necessary. The nominal payroll numbers in 2003 dollars were converted into real or constant terms using the appropriate industry value added price deflators to match the earnings matrix in RIMS II. Following the adjustment of the payroll data, the industry by industry earnings were converted into a final demand change. This step was necessary in order to estimate the industry by industry economic impacts. Failure to determine the mathematical relationship among the direct effect and final demand multipliers would limit the analysis to determining only regional totals.

There are three types of effects in the Input-Output analysis framework. Direct economic effects measure the "changes in local business activity occurring as a direct consequence of the project or policy", in this case as a result of Hispanics earnings. Indirect effects "result from changes in sales for suppliers to the directly-affected businesses, including trade and services at the retail, wholesale, and producer levels". Induced effects "are further shifts in spending in food, clothing, shelter, and other consumer goods and services caused by a change in personal income of local workers employed by the directly and indirectly affected businesses" ("Understanding Input-Output Analysis" by Northern Economics Inc., Briefings, June 2005, Vol. 6, No.1). RIMS II combines indirect and induced effects together.

Findings

This study found the Hispanic contribution to output produced in the Cincinnati-Middletown MSA is \$2.3 billion. Hispanics are also responsible for creating \$594.8 million earnings in the MSA. It is also been found that 21,771 jobs are attributable to the Hispanic population in the Cincinnati MSA. Table 6 shows the top five industries in which the economic impact of Hispanics on employment is the highest.

Table 5. Economic Impact of Hispanics in Cincinnati

Effect	Output (million)	Earnings (million)	Jobs
Direct	\$1,072.8	\$283.4	10,375
Indirect & Induced	\$1,178.3	\$311.3	11,396
Total	\$2,251.1	\$594.8	21,771

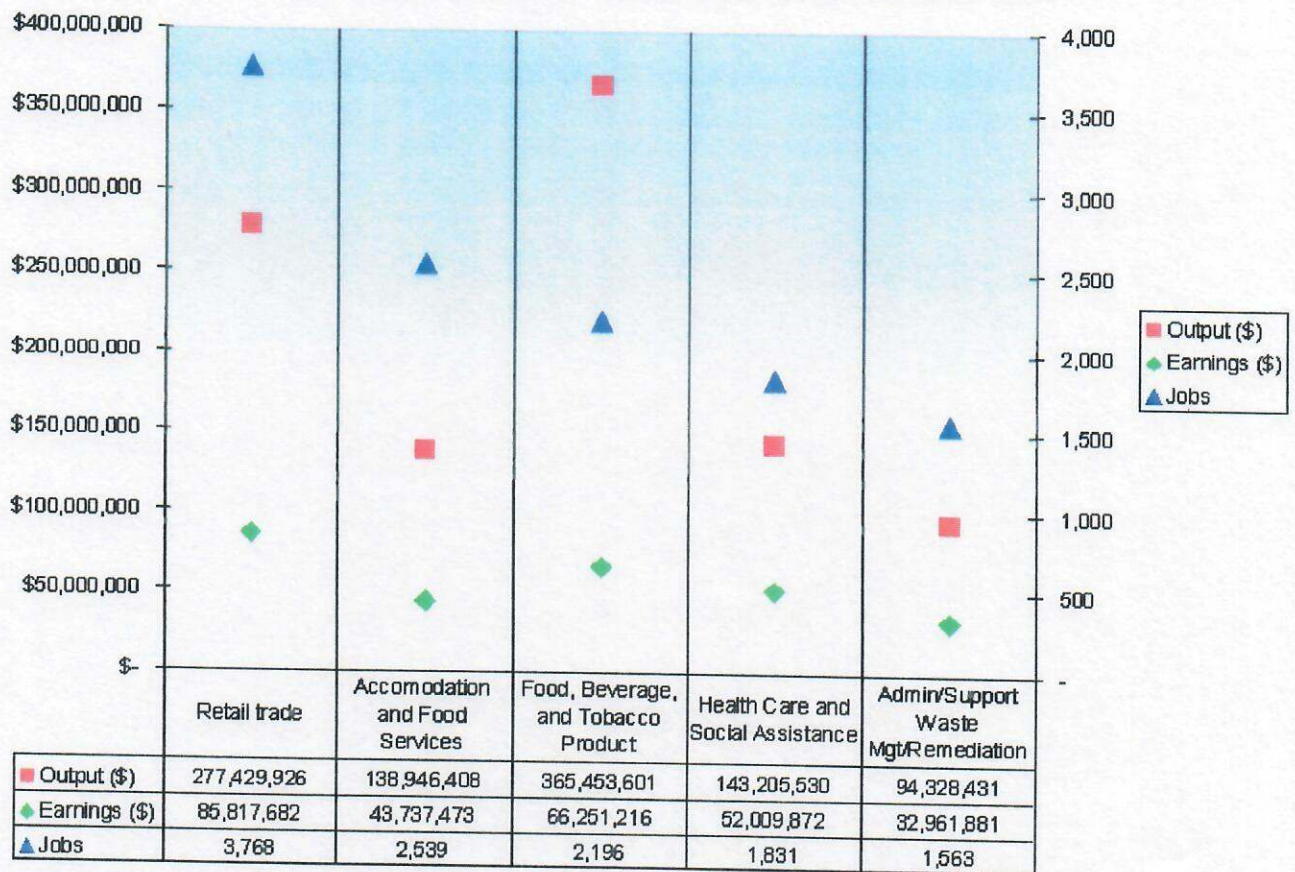
Source: Estimations of Applied Economics Research Institute based on RIMS II data from Bureau of Economic Analysis

Table 6. Top Five Industries with the Largest Employment Impact

NAICS Code	Industry	Jobs
44-45	Retail trade	3,768
72	Accommodation and Food Services	2,539
311-312	Food, Beverage, and Tobacco Product Manufacturing	2,196
62	Health Care and Social Assistance	1,831
56	Admin/Support Waste Mgt/ Remediation Services	1,563

Source: Estimations of Applied Economics Research Institute based on RIMS II data from Bureau of Economic Analysis

Figure 21. Economic Impact of Hispanics in Top Five Industry Sectors



Source: Estimations of Applied Economics Research Institute based on RIMS II data from Bureau of Economic Analysis

Table 7. Economic Impact of Hispanics by Industry

NAICS Code	Industry	Output	Earnings	Jobs
11	Agriculture	60,223,131	10,139,019	660
21	Mining	10,407,589	2,882,858	71
22	Utilities	23,662,882	5,166,661	122
23	Construction	57,638,415	18,218,362	584
321	Wood Product Manufacturing	12,409,778	2,740,863	96
327	Nonmetallic Mineral Product Manufacturing	17,515,462	4,211,150	121
331	Primary Metal Manufacturing	24,044,243	4,928,175	133
332	Fabricated Metal Manufacturing	40,261,639	10,022,169	291
333	Machinery Manufacturing	28,779,941	7,374,096	206
334	Computer and Electronic Product Manufacturing	81,766,436	20,374,587	564
335	Electrical Equipment and Appliance Manufacturing	19,933,554	4,659,608	130
3361-3363	Motor Vehicle, Body, Trailer, and Parts Manufacturing	37,713,536	8,497,251	225
3369	Other Transportation Equipment Manufacturing	685,533	163,596	4
337	Furniture and Related Product Manufacturing	13,793,610	3,521,194	120
339	Miscellaneous Manufacturing	30,881,866	7,974,198	241
311-312	Food, Beverage, and Tobacco Product Manufacturing	365,453,601	66,251,216	2,196
313-314	Textile and Textile Product Mills	13,470,435	3,189,379	109
315-316	Apparel, Leather, and Allied Product Manufacturing	14,206,763	3,296,124	129
322	Paper Manufacturing	28,021,696	5,948,551	168
323	Printing and Related Support Activities	10,687,052	2,853,163	89
324	Petroleum and Coal Products Manufacturing	10,191,077	2,409,503	56
325	Chemical Manufacturing	77,925,185	15,213,176	389
326	Plastics and Rubber Products Manufacturing	38,046,289	8,457,548	252
42	Wholesale trade	65,066,409	19,723,182	566
44-45	Retail trade	277,429,926	85,817,682	3,768
48-49	Transportation and Warehousing	56,769,475	20,362,778	713
51	Information	113,307,816	32,584,128	892
52	Finance and Insurance	162,858,471	44,110,952	1,258
53	Real Estate, Rental, and Leasing	70,362,782	7,638,933	370
54	Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	53,059,439	18,986,850	558
55	Management of Companies and Enterprises	2,735,997	1,048,448	24
56	Admin/Support Waste Mgt/Remediation Services	94,328,431	32,961,881	1,563
61	Educational Services	3,721,835	1,283,964	58
62	Health Care and Social Assistance	143,205,530	52,009,872	1,831
71	Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	21,207,612	6,973,887	281
72	Accommodation and Food Services	138,946,408	43,737,473	2,539
81	Other Services (Except Public Administration)	30,429,752	9,027,926	395
	Total	2,251,149,598	594,760,402	21,771

Source: Estimations of Applied Economics Research Institute based on RIMS II data from Bureau of Economic Analysis

Table 8. Economic Impact of Hispanics in Agriculture

Industry	Output	Earnings	Jobs
1. Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	\$38,003,157	\$4,679,801	472
2. Mining	\$69,355	\$19,816	0
3. Utilities	\$825,653	\$148,618	2
4. Construction	\$234,485	\$85,868	2
5. Manufacturing	\$3,586,637	\$571,352	14
6. Wholesale trade	\$2,585,945	\$805,837	19
7. Retail trade	\$1,136,099	\$373,195	20
8. Transportation and warehousing	\$1,397,005	\$439,247	13
9. Information	\$607,681	\$155,223	3
10. Finance and insurance	\$2,153,303	\$544,931	14
11. Real estate and rental and leasing	\$4,607,144	\$224,578	17
12. Professional, scientific, and technical services	\$815,745	\$346,774	8
13. Management of companies and enterprises	\$406,221	\$201,459	3
14. Administrative and waste management services	\$581,260	\$217,972	11
15. Educational services	\$161,828	\$72,657	4
16. Health care and social assistance	\$1,284,716	\$620,891	20
17. Arts, entertainment, and recreation	\$168,433	\$69,355	3
18. Accommodation and food services	\$554,839	\$211,367	15
19. Other services	\$1,043,625	\$333,564	17
20. Households	\$10,139,019	\$16,513	2
Total	\$60,223,131	\$10,139,019	660

Table 9. Economic Impact of Hispanics in Mining

Industry	Output	Earnings	Jobs
1. Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	\$23,505	\$2,733	0
2. Mining	\$5,703,402	\$1,531,074	26
3. Utilities	\$312,665	\$56,302	1
4. Construction	\$26,238	\$9,292	0
5. Manufacturing	\$737,386	\$131,735	3
6. Wholesale trade	\$307,745	\$96,205	2
7. Retail trade	\$323,051	\$106,044	6
8. Transportation and warehousing	\$305,559	\$92,925	3
9. Information	\$165,078	\$43,183	1
10. Finance and insurance	\$389,738	\$103,857	3
11. Real estate and rental and leasing	\$585,427	\$38,810	2
12. Professional, scientific, and technical services	\$230,126	\$97,298	2
13. Management of companies and enterprises	\$359,674	\$177,651	3
14. Administrative and waste management services	\$119,709	\$47,009	2
15. Educational services	\$46,462	\$20,225	1
16. Health care and social assistance	\$365,687	\$177,104	6
17. Arts, entertainment, and recreation	\$75,980	\$31,157	1
18. Accommodation and food services	\$164,532	\$62,861	5
19. Other services	\$165,625	\$53,022	3
20. Households	\$2,883,405	\$4,373	0
Total	\$10,407,589	\$2,882,858	71

Source: Estimations of Applied Economics Research Institute based on RIMS II data from Bureau of Economic Analysis

Table 10. Economic Impact of Hispanics in Utilities

Industry	Output	Earnings	Jobs
1. Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	\$46,887	\$6,050	1
2. Mining	\$10,587	\$3,025	0
3. Utilities	\$15,330,583	\$2,754,241	37
4. Construction	\$288,885	\$104,362	3
5. Manufacturing	\$1,300,740	\$231,411	6
6. Wholesale trade	\$488,534	\$152,761	4
7. Retail trade	\$556,596	\$183,011	10
8. Transportation and warehousing	\$892,368	\$252,586	6
9. Information	\$299,473	\$78,649	2
10. Finance and insurance	\$724,482	\$186,036	5
11. Real estate and rental and leasing	\$969,505	\$52,937	4
12. Professional, scientific, and technical services	\$683,645	\$288,885	7
13. Management of companies and enterprises	\$167,886	\$83,187	1
14. Administrative and waste management services	\$347,872	\$136,124	7
15. Educational services	\$111,924	\$48,400	2
16. Health care and social assistance	\$654,908	\$316,110	10
17. Arts, entertainment, and recreation	\$87,724	\$36,300	2
18. Accommodation and food services	\$352,410	\$134,611	10
19. Other services	\$347,872	\$110,412	6
20. Households	\$5,169,686	\$7,562	1
Total	\$23,662,882	\$5,166,661	122

Table 11. Economic Impact of Hispanics in Construction

Industry	Output	Earnings	Jobs
1. Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	\$190,532	\$22,563	2
2. Mining	\$218,109	\$57,661	1
3. Utilities	\$722,016	\$130,364	2
4. Construction	\$25,240,466	\$9,158,068	269
5. Manufacturing	\$7,836,879	\$1,459,073	37
6. Wholesale trade	\$2,236,243	\$699,453	16
7. Retail trade	\$3,191,410	\$1,050,433	56
8. Transportation and warehousing	\$1,632,056	\$491,372	15
9. Information	\$1,042,912	\$268,249	6
10. Finance and insurance	\$2,454,352	\$634,271	16
11. Real estate and rental and leasing	\$3,364,393	\$200,560	13
12. Professional, scientific, and technical services	\$2,512,013	\$1,062,968	26
13. Management of companies and enterprises	\$819,789	\$403,627	6
14. Administrative and waste management services	\$1,040,405	\$406,134	21
15. Educational services	\$293,319	\$127,857	7
16. Health care and social assistance	\$2,316,467	\$1,120,629	35
17. Arts, entertainment, and recreation	\$305,854	\$125,350	6
18. Accommodation and food services	\$985,251	\$376,050	27
19. Other services	\$1,235,951	\$393,599	20
20. Households	\$18,218,362	\$30,084	3
Total	\$57,638,415	\$18,218,362	584

Source: Estimations of Applied Economics Research Institute based on RIMS II data from Bureau of Economic Analysis

Table 12. Economic Impact of Hispanics in Wood Product Manufacturing

Industry	Output	Earnings	Jobs
1. Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	\$32,096	\$4,012	0
2. Mining	\$4,012	\$1,337	0
3. Utilities	\$156,468	\$28,084	0
4. Construction	\$32,765	\$12,036	0
5. Manufacturing	\$8,182,470	\$1,440,976	52
6. Wholesale trade	\$716,142	\$223,335	5
7. Retail trade	\$308,255	\$101,637	5
8. Transportation and warehousing	\$472,078	\$135,739	4
9. Information	\$169,173	\$44,801	1
10. Finance and insurance	\$379,134	\$96,957	3
11. Real estate and rental and leasing	\$497,488	\$28,084	2
12. Professional, scientific, and technical services	\$266,798	\$113,005	3
13. Management of companies and enterprises	\$227,347	\$112,336	2
14. Administrative and waste management services	\$151,119	\$57,505	3
15. Educational services	\$44,132	\$19,391	1
16. Health care and social assistance	\$347,038	\$167,835	5
17. Arts, entertainment, and recreation	\$48,144	\$20,060	1
18. Accommodation and food services	\$167,167	\$63,523	5
19. Other services	\$207,955	\$66,198	3
20. Households	\$2,740,194	\$4,012	0
Total	\$12,409,778	\$2,740,863	96

Table 13. Economic Impact of Hispanics in Non-metallic Mineral Product Manufacturing

Industry	Output	Earnings	Jobs
1. Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	\$35,629	\$4,345	0
2. Mining	\$551,812	\$148,598	3
3. Utilities	\$322,397	\$58,223	1
4. Construction	\$63,437	\$22,594	1
5. Manufacturing	\$10,356,682	\$2,033,448	50
6. Wholesale trade	\$655,222	\$204,214	5
7. Retail trade	\$499,672	\$164,240	9
8. Transportation and warehousing	\$968,929	\$268,519	8
9. Information	\$259,829	\$68,651	2
10. Finance and insurance	\$590,917	\$151,205	4
11. Real estate and rental and leasing	\$791,654	\$46,926	3
12. Professional, scientific, and technical services	\$398,869	\$168,585	4
13. Management of companies and enterprises	\$503,148	\$247,664	4
14. Administrative and waste management services	\$217,249	\$83,424	4
15. Educational services	\$67,782	\$29,546	2
16. Health care and social assistance	\$533,563	\$258,092	8
17. Arts, entertainment, and recreation	\$75,603	\$31,284	1
18. Accommodation and food services	\$247,664	\$94,720	7
19. Other services	\$375,406	\$119,921	6
20. Households	\$4,210,281	\$6,952	1
Total	\$17,515,462	\$4,211,150	121

Source: Estimations of Applied Economics Research Institute based on RIMS II data from Bureau of Economic Analysis

Table 14. Economic Impact of Hispanics in Primary Metal Manufacturing

Industry	Output	Earnings	Jobs
1. Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	\$44,151	\$5,966	1
2. Mining	\$59,663	\$15,512	0
3. Utilities	\$564,413	\$101,427	1
4. Construction	\$79,949	\$28,638	1
5. Manufacturing	\$15,020,791	\$2,183,671	43
6. Wholesale trade	\$1,638,350	\$511,910	12
7. Retail trade	\$584,699	\$192,115	10
8. Transportation and warehousing	\$1,152,692	\$324,567	9
9. Information	\$310,248	\$82,335	2
10. Finance and insurance	\$727,890	\$186,149	5
11. Real estate and rental and leasing	\$911,653	\$53,697	4
12. Professional, scientific, and technical services	\$514,296	\$217,174	5
13. Management of companies and enterprises	\$472,532	\$232,686	4
14. Administrative and waste management services	\$336,500	\$125,293	6
15. Educational services	\$81,142	\$35,798	2
16. Health care and social assistance	\$624,076	\$301,895	10
17. Arts, entertainment, and recreation	\$88,301	\$36,991	2
18. Accommodation and food services	\$304,282	\$115,746	8
19. Other services	\$528,615	\$168,250	9
20. Households	\$4,929,368	\$8,353	1
Total	\$24,044,243	\$4,928,175	133

Table 15. Economic Impact of Hispanics in Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing

Industry	Output	Earnings	Jobs
1. Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	\$84,559	\$9,609	1
2. Mining	\$21,140	\$5,765	0
3. Utilities	\$620,740	\$111,464	2
4. Construction	\$130,682	\$48,045	1
5. Manufacturing	\$26,174,870	\$5,659,691	142
6. Wholesale trade	\$1,891,048	\$589,992	14
7. Retail trade	\$1,087,737	\$357,454	19
8. Transportation and warehousing	\$1,110,798	\$330,549	10
9. Information	\$601,522	\$157,587	4
10. Finance and insurance	\$1,322,196	\$338,236	9
11. Real estate and rental and leasing	\$1,852,612	\$105,699	7
12. Professional, scientific, and technical services	\$933,993	\$395,890	10
13. Management of companies and enterprises	\$987,803	\$486,215	7
14. Administrative and waste management services	\$507,354	\$194,101	10
15. Educational services	\$163,353	\$71,106	4
16. Health care and social assistance	\$1,270,308	\$613,053	19
17. Arts, entertainment, and recreation	\$172,962	\$71,106	3
18. Accommodation and food services	\$588,070	\$224,850	16
19. Other services	\$739,892	\$236,381	12
20. Households	\$10,024,091	\$15,374	2
Total	\$40,261,639	\$10,022,169	291

Source: Estimations of Applied Economics Research Institute based on RIMS II data from Bureau of Economic Analysis

Table 16. Economic Impact of Hispanics in Machinery Manufacturing

Industry	Output	Earnings	Jobs
1. Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	\$61,832	\$8,065	1
2. Mining	\$13,442	\$4,032	0
3. Utilities	\$369,646	\$65,864	1
4. Construction	\$108,877	\$40,325	1
5. Manufacturing	\$18,299,478	\$4,045,940	95
6. Wholesale trade	\$1,426,160	\$444,919	10
7. Retail trade	\$786,337	\$258,080	14
8. Transportation and warehousing	\$735,259	\$224,476	7
9. Information	\$485,244	\$127,696	3
10. Finance and insurance	\$954,358	\$245,982	6
11. Real estate and rental and leasing	\$1,341,478	\$76,617	5
12. Professional, scientific, and technical services	\$741,980	\$314,535	8
13. Management of companies and enterprises	\$978,553	\$482,556	7
14. Administrative and waste management services	\$357,548	\$138,449	7
15. Educational services	\$119,631	\$52,422	3
16. Health care and social assistance	\$932,851	\$451,640	14
17. Arts, entertainment, and recreation	\$126,352	\$52,422	2
18. Accommodation and food services	\$436,854	\$166,677	12
19. Other services	\$504,062	\$161,300	8
20. Households	\$7,370,063	\$12,097	1
Total	\$28,779,941	\$7,374,096	206

Table 17. Economic Impact of Hispanics in Computer and Electronic Product Manufacturing

Industry	Output	Earnings	Jobs
1. Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	\$174,469	\$21,277	2
2. Mining	\$21,277	\$4,255	0
3. Utilities	\$902,133	\$161,703	2
4. Construction	\$238,299	\$85,107	3
5. Manufacturing	\$51,851,367	\$10,868,149	244
6. Wholesale trade	\$4,378,749	\$1,365,965	32
7. Retail trade	\$2,170,225	\$714,898	38
8. Transportation and warehousing	\$1,795,755	\$570,216	17
9. Information	\$1,506,392	\$400,002	9
10. Finance and insurance	\$2,608,526	\$668,089	18
11. Real estate and rental and leasing	\$4,008,534	\$251,065	16
12. Professional, scientific, and technical services	\$2,519,164	\$1,068,091	26
13. Management of companies and enterprises	\$2,493,632	\$1,229,794	19
14. Administrative and waste management services	\$1,327,667	\$519,152	27
15. Educational services	\$327,661	\$144,682	7
16. Health care and social assistance	\$2,578,738	\$1,246,816	39
17. Arts, entertainment, and recreation	\$353,194	\$144,682	7
18. Accommodation and food services	\$1,191,496	\$455,322	33
19. Other services	\$1,319,157	\$421,279	22
20. Households	\$20,378,843	\$34,043	3
Total	\$81,766,436	\$20,374,587	564

Source: Estimations of Applied Economics Research Institute based on RIMS II data from Bureau of Economic Analysis

Table 18. Economic Impact of Hispanics in Electrical Equipments and Appliances Manufacturing

Industry	Output	Earnings	Jobs
1. Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	\$40,650	\$4,727	1
2. Mining	\$10,399	\$2,836	0
3. Utilities	\$265,642	\$48,213	1
4. Construction	\$59,557	\$21,743	1
5. Manufacturing	\$12,668,574	\$2,335,003	55
6. Wholesale trade	\$1,130,633	\$352,614	8
7. Retail trade	\$518,049	\$170,162	9
8. Transportation and warehousing	\$568,153	\$174,889	5
9. Information	\$325,199	\$86,026	2
10. Finance and insurance	\$618,256	\$158,818	4
11. Real estate and rental and leasing	\$848,920	\$47,267	3
12. Professional, scientific, and technical services	\$562,481	\$238,227	6
13. Management of companies and enterprises	\$715,627	\$352,614	5
14. Administrative and waste management services	\$238,227	\$91,699	5
15. Educational services	\$75,628	\$33,087	2
16. Health care and social assistance	\$589,896	\$285,494	9
17. Arts, entertainment, and recreation	\$81,300	\$34,032	2
18. Accommodation and food services	\$278,877	\$106,824	8
19. Other services	\$337,488	\$107,769	6
20. Households	\$4,658,662	\$7,563	1
Total	\$19,933,554	\$4,659,608	130

Table 19. Economic Impact of Hispanics in Motor Vehicle, Body, Trailers, and Parts, Manufacturing

Industry	Output	Earnings	Jobs
1. Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	\$73,932	\$9,858	1
2. Mining	\$19,715	\$4,929	0
3. Utilities	\$501,095	\$90,361	1
4. Construction	\$105,148	\$37,787	1
5. Manufacturing	\$24,635,786	\$4,381,703	87
6. Wholesale trade	\$1,973,163	\$616,100	14
7. Retail trade	\$967,688	\$318,729	17
8. Transportation and warehousing	\$1,148,410	\$346,659	10
9. Information	\$601,314	\$157,722	4
10. Finance and insurance	\$1,148,410	\$294,085	8
11. Real estate and rental and leasing	\$1,559,144	\$92,004	6
12. Professional, scientific, and technical services	\$970,974	\$410,733	10
13. Management of companies and enterprises	\$1,000,546	\$492,880	8
14. Administrative and waste management services	\$463,307	\$177,437	9
15. Educational services	\$146,221	\$64,074	3
16. Health care and social assistance	\$1,076,121	\$520,810	16
17. Arts, entertainment, and recreation	\$147,864	\$60,789	3
18. Accommodation and food services	\$509,309	\$195,509	14
19. Other services	\$665,388	\$211,938	11
20. Households	\$8,498,894	\$13,143	1
Total	\$37,713,536	\$8,497,251	225

Source: Estimations of Applied Economics Research Institute based on RIMS II data from Bureau of Economic Analysis

Table 20. Economic Impact of Hispanics in Other Transportation Equipments Manufacturing

Industry	Output	Earnings	Jobs
1. Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	\$1,357	\$179	0
2. Mining	\$179	\$36	0
3. Utilities	\$8,430	\$1,500	0
4. Construction	\$2,286	\$822	0
5. Manufacturing	\$463,535	\$92,693	2
6. Wholesale trade	\$22,218	\$6,930	0
7. Retail trade	\$17,181	\$5,644	0
8. Transportation and warehousing	\$17,253	\$5,358	0
9. Information	\$9,894	\$2,643	0
10. Finance and insurance	\$21,182	\$5,465	0
11. Real estate and rental and leasing	\$28,469	\$1,607	0
12. Professional, scientific, and technical services	\$18,753	\$7,930	0
13. Management of companies and enterprises	\$20,539	\$10,109	0
14. Administrative and waste management services	\$7,751	\$3,000	0
15. Educational services	\$2,643	\$1,143	0
16. Health care and social assistance	\$20,717	\$10,002	0
17. Arts, entertainment, and recreation	\$2,822	\$1,179	0
18. Accommodation and food services	\$9,716	\$3,715	0
19. Other services	\$10,609	\$3,393	0
20. Households	\$163,596	\$250	0
Total	\$685,533	\$163,596	4

Table 21. Economic Impact of Hispanics in Furniture and Related Product Manufacturing

Industry	Output	Earnings	Jobs
1. Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	\$30,509	\$3,979	0
2. Mining	\$4,643	\$1,326	0
3. Utilities	\$182,394	\$32,499	0
4. Construction	\$43,774	\$15,918	0
5. Manufacturing	\$8,853,061	\$1,997,046	67
6. Wholesale trade	\$634,730	\$198,312	5
7. Retail trade	\$387,338	\$127,344	7
8. Transportation and warehousing	\$407,899	\$120,048	4
9. Information	\$248,055	\$64,998	1
10. Finance and insurance	\$464,938	\$119,385	3
11. Real estate and rental and leasing	\$672,535	\$38,468	3
12. Professional, scientific, and technical services	\$337,594	\$142,599	3
13. Management of companies and enterprises	\$327,645	\$161,170	2
14. Administrative and waste management services	\$177,751	\$68,315	3
15. Educational services	\$56,376	\$24,540	1
16. Health care and social assistance	\$445,704	\$215,556	7
17. Arts, entertainment, and recreation	\$61,019	\$25,203	1
18. Accommodation and food services	\$207,597	\$79,590	6
19. Other services	\$250,045	\$79,590	4
20. Households	\$3,521,857	\$5,306	1
Total	\$13,793,610	\$3,521,194	120

Source: Estimations of Applied Economics Research Institute based on RIMS II data from Bureau of Economic Analysis

Table 22. Economic Impact of Hispanics in Miscellaneous Manufacturing

Industry	Output	Earnings	Jobs
1. Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	\$74,082	\$8,890	1
2. Mining	\$11,853	\$2,963	0
3. Utilities	\$411,896	\$74,082	1
4. Construction	\$103,715	\$37,041	1
5. Manufacturing	\$19,695,468	\$4,483,449	122
6. Wholesale trade	\$1,425,340	\$444,493	10
7. Retail trade	\$884,540	\$290,402	16
8. Transportation and warehousing	\$843,054	\$254,842	8
9. Information	\$554,134	\$145,201	3
10. Finance and insurance	\$1,044,558	\$268,177	7
11. Real estate and rental and leasing	\$1,490,532	\$84,454	6
12. Professional, scientific, and technical services	\$804,532	\$340,778	8
13. Management of companies and enterprises	\$841,573	\$414,860	6
14. Administrative and waste management services	\$392,635	\$151,127	8
15. Educational services	\$128,903	\$56,302	3
16. Health care and social assistance	\$1,008,998	\$488,942	15
17. Arts, entertainment, and recreation	\$137,793	\$56,302	3
18. Accommodation and food services	\$471,162	\$180,760	13
19. Other services	\$557,097	\$177,797	9
20. Households	\$7,974,198	\$13,335	1
Total	\$30,881,866	\$7,974,198	241

Table 23. Economic Impact of Hispanics in Food, Beverages and Tobacco Manufacturing

Industry	Output	Earnings	Jobs
1. Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	\$22,700,377	\$2,800,808	282
2. Mining	\$242,045	\$69,156	1
3. Utilities	\$4,356,813	\$778,002	11
4. Construction	\$950,892	\$345,779	10
5. Manufacturing	\$228,905,557	\$28,198,260	760
6. Wholesale trade	\$17,721,163	\$5,532,461	128
7. Retail trade	\$7,780,023	\$2,558,763	137
8. Transportation and warehousing	\$10,978,477	\$3,267,610	97
9. Information	\$5,394,149	\$1,434,982	32
10. Finance and insurance	\$10,909,321	\$2,783,519	72
11. Real estate and rental and leasing	\$14,920,355	\$933,603	60
12. Professional, scientific, and technical services	\$7,365,088	\$3,112,009	76
13. Management of companies and enterprises	\$9,197,716	\$4,529,702	69
14. Administrative and waste management services	\$3,907,300	\$1,504,138	75
15. Educational services	\$1,089,203	\$466,801	24
16. Health care and social assistance	\$8,385,136	\$4,062,901	128
17. Arts, entertainment, and recreation	\$1,210,226	\$501,379	24
18. Accommodation and food services	\$4,062,901	\$1,556,005	112
19. Other services	\$5,376,860	\$1,711,605	88
20. Households	\$66,251,216	\$103,734	10
Total	\$365,453,601	\$66,251,216	2,196

Source: Estimations of Applied Economics Research Institute based on RIMS II data from Bureau of Economic Analysis

Table 24. Economic Impact of Hispanics in Textile and Textile Product Mills

Industry	Output	Earnings	Jobs
1. Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	\$41,770	\$4,956	1
2. Mining	\$2,832	\$708	0
3. Utilities	\$205,310	\$36,814	0
4. Construction	\$41,062	\$14,867	0
5. Manufacturing	\$8,749,729	\$1,722,477	60
6. Wholesale trade	\$642,831	\$201,062	5
7. Retail trade	\$351,150	\$115,398	6
8. Transportation and warehousing	\$423,363	\$124,602	4
9. Information	\$201,062	\$53,097	1
10. Finance and insurance	\$424,779	\$107,611	3
11. Real estate and rental and leasing	\$595,398	\$33,982	2
12. Professional, scientific, and technical services	\$303,717	\$128,849	3
13. Management of companies and enterprises	\$373,097	\$184,071	3
14. Administrative and waste management services	\$160,708	\$61,593	3
15. Educational services	\$51,681	\$22,655	1
16. Health care and social assistance	\$403,540	\$195,398	6
17. Arts, entertainment, and recreation	\$55,221	\$22,655	1
18. Accommodation and food services	\$190,442	\$72,920	5
19. Other services	\$252,743	\$80,708	4
20. Households	\$3,189,379	\$4,956	0
Total	\$13,470,435	\$3,189,379	109

Table 25. Economic Impact of Hispanics in Apparel, Leather, and Allied Product Manufacturing

Industry	Output	Earnings	Jobs
1. Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	\$57,330	\$7,446	1
2. Mining	\$2,978	\$745	0
3. Utilities	\$169,013	\$30,527	0
4. Construction	\$35,738	\$13,402	0
5. Manufacturing	\$9,288,264	\$1,746,715	75
6. Wholesale trade	\$655,204	\$204,751	5
7. Retail trade	\$355,150	\$116,894	6
8. Transportation and warehousing	\$367,063	\$113,916	3
9. Information	\$204,751	\$54,352	1
10. Finance and insurance	\$461,621	\$116,894	3
11. Real estate and rental and leasing	\$639,569	\$37,972	3
12. Professional, scientific, and technical services	\$312,711	\$132,530	3
13. Management of companies and enterprises	\$393,867	\$194,328	3
14. Administrative and waste management services	\$300,054	\$119,128	6
15. Educational services	\$52,863	\$23,081	1
16. Health care and social assistance	\$416,948	\$201,773	6
17. Arts, entertainment, and recreation	\$57,330	\$23,826	1
18. Accommodation and food services	\$205,496	\$78,922	6
19. Other services	\$230,811	\$73,710	4
20. Households	\$3,293,890	\$5,212	1
Total	\$14,206,763	\$3,296,124	129

Source: Estimations of Applied Economics Research Institute based on RIMS II data from Bureau of Economic Analysis

Table 26. Economic Impact of Hispanics in Paper Manufacturing

Industry	Output	Earnings	Jobs
1. Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	\$58,872	\$7,516	1
2. Mining	\$32,567	\$8,768	0
3. Utilities	\$548,635	\$98,955	1
4. Construction	\$93,944	\$33,820	1
5. Manufacturing	\$18,133,749	\$2,852,148	68
6. Wholesale trade	\$1,355,303	\$423,376	10
7. Retail trade	\$688,925	\$226,719	12
8. Transportation and warehousing	\$1,019,608	\$293,106	9
9. Information	\$382,040	\$101,460	2
10. Finance and insurance	\$841,741	\$214,193	6
11. Real estate and rental and leasing	\$1,114,805	\$63,882	4
12. Professional, scientific, and technical services	\$591,223	\$250,518	6
13. Management of companies and enterprises	\$961,989	\$473,479	7
14. Administrative and waste management services	\$340,705	\$129,017	6
15. Educational services	\$100,207	\$43,841	2
16. Health care and social assistance	\$752,807	\$364,504	12
17. Arts, entertainment, and recreation	\$105,218	\$43,841	2
18. Accommodation and food services	\$359,493	\$137,785	10
19. Other services	\$539,866	\$171,605	9
20. Households	\$5,946,046	\$10,021	1
Total	\$28,021,696	\$5,948,551	168

Table 27. Economic Impact of Hispanics in Printing and Related Support Activities

Industry	Output	Earnings	Jobs
1. Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	\$24,620	\$3,252	0
2. Mining	\$4,181	\$929	0
3. Utilities	\$158,870	\$28,337	0
4. Construction	\$33,446	\$12,078	0
5. Manufacturing	\$6,644,219	\$1,606,356	46
6. Wholesale trade	\$519,348	\$162,122	4
7. Retail trade	\$309,844	\$101,733	5
8. Transportation and warehousing	\$381,382	\$112,417	3
9. Information	\$189,994	\$50,170	1
10. Finance and insurance	\$373,485	\$94,765	2
11. Real estate and rental and leasing	\$541,646	\$31,124	2
12. Professional, scientific, and technical services	\$262,926	\$111,023	3
13. Management of companies and enterprises	\$280,578	\$138,431	2
14. Administrative and waste management services	\$141,683	\$54,350	3
15. Educational services	\$46,918	\$20,439	1
16. Health care and social assistance	\$361,407	\$174,665	6
17. Arts, entertainment, and recreation	\$48,776	\$19,975	1
18. Accommodation and food services	\$164,445	\$62,712	5
19. Other services	\$199,285	\$63,641	3
20. Households	\$2,853,628	\$4,645	0
Total	\$10,687,052	\$2,853,163	89

Source: Estimations of Applied Economics Research Institute based on RIMS II data from Bureau of Economic Analysis

Table 28. Economic Impact of Hispanics in Petroleum and Coal Products Manufacturing

Industry	Output	Earnings	Jobs
1. Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	\$23,292	\$2,973	0
2. Mining	\$242,338	\$64,921	1
3. Utilities	\$180,391	\$32,213	0
4. Construction	\$32,213	\$11,894	0
5. Manufacturing	\$5,971,226	\$1,087,795	14
6. Wholesale trade	\$489,632	\$152,638	4
7. Retail trade	\$271,577	\$89,204	5
8. Transportation and warehousing	\$462,870	\$130,833	4
9. Information	\$159,576	\$42,620	1
10. Finance and insurance	\$331,542	\$85,240	2
11. Real estate and rental and leasing	\$464,853	\$27,752	2
12. Professional, scientific, and technical services	\$284,958	\$120,426	3
13. Management of companies and enterprises	\$424,215	\$209,134	3
14. Administrative and waste management services	\$129,842	\$49,558	2
15. Educational services	\$39,646	\$17,345	1
16. Health care and social assistance	\$305,772	\$147,682	5
17. Arts, entertainment, and recreation	\$43,115	\$17,841	1
18. Accommodation and food services	\$141,240	\$54,018	4
19. Other services	\$192,780	\$61,452	3
20. Households	\$2,409,503	\$3,965	0
Total	\$10,191,077	\$2,409,503	56

Table 29. Economic Impact of Hispanics in Chemical Manufacturing

Industry	Output	Earnings	Jobs
1. Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	\$319,921	\$37,638	4
2. Mining	\$79,039	\$22,583	0
3. Utilities	\$1,163,006	\$210,771	3
4. Construction	\$263,464	\$94,094	3
5. Manufacturing	\$50,332,955	\$6,349,487	107
6. Wholesale trade	\$3,760,011	\$1,174,298	27
7. Retail trade	\$1,791,557	\$590,913	31
8. Transportation and warehousing	\$2,337,304	\$715,117	21
9. Information	\$1,226,990	\$327,448	7
10. Finance and insurance	\$2,194,280	\$557,039	15
11. Real estate and rental and leasing	\$3,195,444	\$214,535	13
12. Professional, scientific, and technical services	\$2,446,453	\$1,035,038	25
13. Management of companies and enterprises	\$3,195,444	\$1,573,258	24
14. Administrative and waste management services	\$982,345	\$368,850	18
15. Educational services	\$263,464	\$116,677	6
16. Health care and social assistance	\$1,927,052	\$933,416	29
17. Arts, entertainment, and recreation	\$278,519	\$116,677	6
18. Accommodation and food services	\$940,944	\$361,322	26
19. Other services	\$1,226,990	\$391,433	20
20. Households	\$15,209,412	\$22,583	2
Total	\$77,925,185	\$15,213,176	389

Source: Estimations of Applied Economics Research Institute based on RIMS II data from Bureau of Economic Analysis

Table 30. Economic Impact of Hispanics in Plastic and Rubber Product Manufacturing

Industry	Output	Earnings	Jobs
1. Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	\$83,308	\$10,866	1
2. Mining	\$18,110	\$5,433	0
3. Utilities	\$679,139	\$121,340	2
4. Construction	\$115,906	\$41,654	1
5. Manufacturing	\$24,805,789	\$4,357,358	115
6. Wholesale trade	\$1,657,100	\$517,957	12
7. Retail trade	\$983,394	\$324,176	17
8. Transportation and warehousing	\$1,407,177	\$405,673	12
9. Information	\$537,878	\$141,261	3
10. Finance and insurance	\$1,177,175	\$298,821	8
11. Real estate and rental and leasing	\$1,622,690	\$94,174	6
12. Professional, scientific, and technical services	\$905,519	\$382,129	9
13. Management of companies and enterprises	\$1,061,268	\$523,390	8
14. Administrative and waste management services	\$463,626	\$175,671	9
15. Educational services	\$141,261	\$61,575	3
16. Health care and social assistance	\$1,072,135	\$517,957	16
17. Arts, entertainment, and recreation	\$148,505	\$61,575	3
18. Accommodation and food services	\$508,902	\$193,781	14
19. Other services	\$657,407	\$210,080	11
20. Households	\$8,459,359	\$12,677	1
Total	\$38,046,289	\$8,457,548	252

Table 31. Economic Impact of Hispanics in Wholesale Trade

Industry	Output	Earnings	Jobs
1. Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	\$207,612	\$26,789	3
2. Mining	\$16,743	\$3,349	0
3. Utilities	\$850,541	\$154,035	2
4. Construction	\$234,401	\$87,063	3
5. Manufacturing	\$4,510,548	\$800,312	21
6. Wholesale trade	\$35,736,129	\$11,157,494	258
7. Retail trade	\$2,203,371	\$723,295	39
8. Transportation and warehousing	\$1,925,438	\$663,020	20
9. Information	\$1,593,928	\$415,225	9
10. Finance and insurance	\$2,595,156	\$656,323	17
11. Real estate and rental and leasing	\$3,998,214	\$217,658	15
12. Professional, scientific, and technical services	\$2,042,639	\$863,936	21
13. Management of companies and enterprises	\$1,784,797	\$880,679	13
14. Administrative and waste management services	\$1,747,963	\$696,506	37
15. Educational services	\$334,859	\$147,338	8
16. Health care and social assistance	\$2,498,046	\$1,208,840	38
17. Arts, entertainment, and recreation	\$351,602	\$143,989	7
18. Accommodation and food services	\$1,148,566	\$438,665	32
19. Other services	\$1,285,858	\$408,528	21
20. Households	\$19,729,879	\$30,137	3
Total	\$65,066,409	\$19,723,182	566

Source: Estimations of Applied Economics Research Institute based on RIMS II data from Bureau of Economic Analysis

Table 32. Economic Impact of Hispanics in Retail Trade

Industry	Output	Earnings	Jobs
1. Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	\$829,027	\$106,971	10
2. Mining	\$66,857	\$13,371	0
3. Utilities	\$4,840,449	\$869,141	12
4. Construction	\$1,283,655	\$467,999	14
5. Manufacturing	\$19,950,137	\$3,503,308	88
6. Wholesale trade	\$6,832,788	\$2,126,054	49
7. Retail trade	\$143,582,155	\$47,227,805	2,523
8. Transportation and warehousing	\$7,902,501	\$2,701,024	84
9. Information	\$7,862,387	\$2,072,568	46
10. Finance and insurance	\$11,593,009	\$2,928,338	76
11. Real estate and rental and leasing	\$20,645,450	\$1,083,084	77
12. Professional, scientific, and technical services	\$8,557,700	\$3,623,651	88
13. Management of companies and enterprises	\$12,555,750	\$6,190,961	95
14. Administrative and waste management services	\$6,391,532	\$2,527,196	132
15. Educational services	\$1,417,369	\$628,456	32
16. Health care and social assistance	\$10,870,953	\$5,254,962	166
17. Arts, entertainment, and recreation	\$1,524,340	\$628,456	30
18. Accommodation and food services	\$5,014,277	\$1,912,111	138
19. Other services	\$5,709,590	\$1,818,511	94
20. Households	\$85,831,053	\$133,714	13
Total	\$277,429,926	\$85,817,682	3,768

Table 33. Economic Impact of Hispanics in Transportation and Warehousing

Industry	Output	Earnings	Jobs
1. Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	\$168,193	\$19,955	2
2. Mining	\$14,254	\$2,851	0
3. Utilities	\$1,533,694	\$276,521	4
4. Construction	\$327,834	\$119,731	3
5. Manufacturing	\$3,443,684	\$587,251	15
6. Wholesale trade	\$1,516,589	\$473,221	11
7. Retail trade	\$2,163,706	\$712,683	38
8. Transportation and warehousing	\$29,784,447	\$13,158,978	442
9. Information	\$1,174,502	\$302,178	7
10. Finance and insurance	\$2,434,525	\$624,310	16
11. Real estate and rental and leasing	\$5,208,287	\$273,670	20
12. Professional, scientific, and technical services	\$1,496,634	\$632,862	15
13. Management of companies and enterprises	\$498,878	\$245,163	4
14. Administrative and waste management services	\$1,354,098	\$535,938	28
15. Educational services	\$330,685	\$145,387	7
16. Health care and social assistance	\$2,577,062	\$1,245,770	39
17. Arts, entertainment, and recreation	\$322,133	\$133,984	6
18. Accommodation and food services	\$1,074,726	\$410,505	30
19. Other services	\$1,345,545	\$430,461	22
20. Households	\$20,365,629	\$31,358	3
Total	\$56,769,475	\$20,362,778	713

Source: Estimations of Applied Economics Research Institute based on RIMS II data from Bureau of Economic Analysis

Table 34. Economic Impact of Hispanics in Information

Industry	Output	Earnings	Jobs
1. Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	\$277,974	\$33,357	3
2. Mining	\$27,797	\$5,559	0
3. Utilities	\$1,250,884	\$222,379	3
4. Construction	\$322,450	\$116,749	3
5. Manufacturing	\$13,615,173	\$2,740,825	74
6. Wholesale trade	\$3,858,281	\$1,206,408	28
7. Retail trade	\$3,441,320	\$1,134,134	61
8. Transportation and warehousing	\$3,029,918	\$978,469	30
9. Information	\$60,136,924	\$17,490,132	363
10. Finance and insurance	\$4,019,506	\$1,028,504	27
11. Real estate and rental and leasing	\$6,476,797	\$400,283	26
12. Professional, scientific, and technical services	\$3,402,403	\$1,439,906	35
13. Management of companies and enterprises	\$1,995,854	\$984,028	15
14. Administrative and waste management services	\$2,346,102	\$933,993	49
15. Educational services	\$561,508	\$244,617	13
16. Health care and social assistance	\$4,125,136	\$1,995,854	63
17. Arts, entertainment, and recreation	\$572,627	\$239,058	11
18. Accommodation and food services	\$1,834,629	\$700,495	51
19. Other services	\$2,012,533	\$639,341	33
20. Households	\$32,589,687	\$50,035	5
Total	\$113,307,816	\$32,584,128	892

Table 35. Economic Impact of Hispanics in Finance and Insurance

Industry	Output	Earnings	Jobs
1. Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	\$345,573	\$43,197	4
2. Mining	\$21,598	\$7,199	0
3. Utilities	\$1,281,500	\$230,382	3
4. Construction	\$352,772	\$129,590	4
5. Manufacturing	\$6,421,898	\$1,115,913	29
6. Wholesale trade	\$2,577,399	\$806,337	19
7. Retail trade	\$4,521,247	\$1,490,284	79
8. Transportation and warehousing	\$2,570,199	\$820,736	26
9. Information	\$3,376,536	\$878,331	19
10. Finance and insurance	\$113,139,157	\$29,913,662	723
11. Real estate and rental and leasing	\$9,222,479	\$489,562	35
12. Professional, scientific, and technical services	\$3,304,542	\$1,396,691	34
13. Management of companies and enterprises	\$1,936,649	\$957,525	15
14. Administrative and waste management services	\$1,987,045	\$777,539	40
15. Educational services	\$705,545	\$309,576	16
16. Health care and social assistance	\$5,579,564	\$2,699,789	85
17. Arts, entertainment, and recreation	\$719,944	\$295,177	14
18. Accommodation and food services	\$2,354,216	\$899,930	65
19. Other services	\$2,440,609	\$777,539	40
20. Households	\$44,103,753	\$71,994	7
Total	\$162,858,471	\$44,110,952	1,258

Source: Estimations of Applied Economics Research Institute based on RIMS II data from Bureau of Economic Analysis

Table 36. Economic Impact of Hispanics in Real Estate , Rental and Leasing

Industry	Output	Earnings	Jobs
1. Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	\$109,483	\$14,930	1
2. Mining	\$79,624	\$19,906	0
3. Utilities	\$870,888	\$154,272	2
4. Construction	\$681,781	\$248,825	7
5. Manufacturing	\$3,234,727	\$592,204	15
6. Wholesale trade	\$930,606	\$288,637	7
7. Retail trade	\$1,169,478	\$383,191	21
8. Transportation and warehousing	\$841,029	\$263,755	8
9. Information	\$602,157	\$154,272	3
10. Finance and insurance	\$2,856,513	\$726,570	18
11. Real estate and rental and leasing	\$52,890,279	\$2,289,192	185
12. Professional, scientific, and technical services	\$1,393,421	\$587,227	14
13. Management of companies and enterprises	\$378,214	\$184,131	3
14. Administrative and waste management services	\$1,781,588	\$691,734	35
15. Educational services	\$129,389	\$54,742	3
16. Health care and social assistance	\$970,418	\$467,791	15
17. Arts, entertainment, and recreation	\$139,342	\$59,718	3
18. Accommodation and food services	\$502,627	\$194,084	14
19. Other services	\$801,217	\$253,802	13
20. Households	\$7,653,862	\$9,953	1
Total	\$70,362,782	\$7,638,933	370

Table 37. Economic Impact of Hispanics in Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services

Industry	Output	Earnings	Jobs
1. Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	\$164,798	\$21,613	2
2. Mining	\$13,508	\$2,702	0
3. Utilities	\$640,279	\$116,169	2
4. Construction	\$183,709	\$67,540	2
5. Manufacturing	\$3,228,413	\$559,231	14
6. Wholesale trade	\$1,277,857	\$399,837	9
7. Retail trade	\$2,004,588	\$659,191	35
8. Transportation and warehousing	\$1,391,324	\$456,571	14
9. Information	\$1,353,502	\$351,208	8
10. Finance and insurance	\$2,234,224	\$575,441	15
11. Real estate and rental and leasing	\$3,790,346	\$205,322	14
12. Professional, scientific, and technical services	\$29,255,634	\$12,376,033	300
13. Management of companies and enterprises	\$588,949	\$289,071	4
14. Administrative and waste management services	\$1,572,332	\$626,771	33
15. Educational services	\$321,490	\$140,483	7
16. Health care and social assistance	\$2,407,126	\$1,164,390	37
17. Arts, entertainment, and recreation	\$345,805	\$143,185	7
18. Accommodation and food services	\$1,175,196	\$448,466	32
19. Other services	\$1,110,358	\$353,910	18
20. Households	\$18,986,850	\$29,718	3
Total	\$53,059,439	\$18,986,850	558

Source: Estimations of Applied Economics Research Institute based on RIMS II data from Bureau of Economic Analysis

Table 38. Economic Impact of Hispanics in Management of Companies and Enterprises

Industry	Output	Earnings	Jobs
1. Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	\$8,205	\$1,059	0
2. Mining	\$794	\$265	0
3. Utilities	\$47,512	\$8,470	0
4. Construction	\$17,602	\$6,353	0
5. Manufacturing	\$196,667	\$36,131	1
6. Wholesale trade	\$72,658	\$22,631	1
7. Retail trade	\$108,259	\$35,601	2
8. Transportation and warehousing	\$50,027	\$15,617	0
9. Information	\$120,303	\$31,895	1
10. Finance and insurance	\$107,730	\$27,528	1
11. Real estate and rental and leasing	\$216,122	\$12,044	1
12. Professional, scientific, and technical services	\$118,053	\$50,027	1
13. Management of companies and enterprises	\$1,348,478	\$664,644	10
14. Administrative and waste management services	\$36,131	\$13,896	1
15. Educational services	\$16,543	\$7,279	0
16. Health care and social assistance	\$132,743	\$64,188	2
17. Arts, entertainment, and recreation	\$17,602	\$7,279	0
18. Accommodation and food services	\$52,542	\$20,117	1
19. Other services	\$68,026	\$21,705	1
20. Households	\$1,048,448	\$1,721	0
Total	\$2,735,997	\$1,048,448	24

Table 39. Economic Impact of Hispanics in Administrative, Support, Waste Mgt & Remediation Services

Industry	Output	Earnings	Jobs
1. Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	\$861,780	\$107,114	11
2. Mining	\$24,344	\$4,869	0
3. Utilities	\$1,144,172	\$204,490	3
4. Construction	\$301,867	\$107,114	3
5. Manufacturing	\$6,037,331	\$1,051,664	27
6. Wholesale trade	\$2,497,702	\$779,010	18
7. Retail trade	\$4,036,248	\$1,329,187	71
8. Transportation and warehousing	\$2,419,801	\$779,010	24
9. Information	\$2,210,442	\$579,389	13
10. Finance and insurance	\$3,875,577	\$988,370	26
11. Real estate and rental and leasing	\$6,115,232	\$331,079	23
12. Professional, scientific, and technical services	\$2,551,259	\$1,076,008	26
13. Management of companies and enterprises	\$1,801,462	\$890,993	14
14. Administrative and waste management services	\$51,239,414	\$20,814,186	1,125
15. Educational services	\$540,439	\$238,572	12
16. Health care and social assistance	\$4,182,312	\$2,020,558	64
17. Arts, entertainment, and recreation	\$579,389	\$238,572	11
18. Accommodation and food services	\$1,967,001	\$749,798	54
19. Other services	\$1,942,657	\$618,340	32
20. Households	\$32,971,618	\$53,557	5
Total	\$94,328,431	\$32,961,881	1,563

Source: Estimations of Applied Economics Research Institute based on RIMS II data from Bureau of Economic Analysis

Table 40. Economic Impact of Hispanics in Educational Services

Industry	Output	Earnings	Jobs
1. Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	\$12,663	\$1,540	0
2. Mining	\$1,711	\$513	0
3. Utilities	\$54,589	\$9,754	0
4. Construction	\$53,563	\$19,337	1
5. Manufacturing	\$274,145	\$47,573	1
6. Wholesale trade	\$102,847	\$32,172	1
7. Retail trade	\$137,586	\$45,177	2
8. Transportation and warehousing	\$90,868	\$29,092	1
9. Information	\$98,740	\$25,840	1
10. Finance and insurance	\$152,816	\$40,386	1
11. Real estate and rental and leasing	\$406,768	\$20,193	1
12. Professional, scientific, and technical services	\$98,740	\$41,755	1
13. Management of companies and enterprises	\$40,386	\$19,851	0
14. Administrative and waste management services	\$100,451	\$39,701	2
15. Educational services	\$1,740,530	\$761,343	39
16. Health care and social assistance	\$163,255	\$78,889	2
17. Arts, entertainment, and recreation	\$24,300	\$10,096	0
18. Accommodation and food services	\$80,087	\$30,632	2
19. Other services	\$87,788	\$28,065	1
20. Households	\$1,284,135	\$2,054	0
Total	\$3,721,835	\$1,283,964	58

Table 41. Economic Impact of Hispanics in Health Care and Social Assistance

Industry	Output	Earnings	Jobs
1. Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	\$596,771	\$71,353	7
2. Mining	\$45,406	\$12,973	0
3. Utilities	\$2,283,297	\$408,658	6
4. Construction	\$681,097	\$246,492	7
5. Manufacturing	\$12,882,465	\$2,114,644	53
6. Wholesale trade	\$4,462,808	\$1,394,627	32
7. Retail trade	\$5,610,943	\$1,842,205	99
8. Transportation and warehousing	\$3,969,823	\$1,310,301	43
9. Information	\$2,763,308	\$720,017	16
10. Finance and insurance	\$6,363,393	\$1,718,959	46
11. Real estate and rental and leasing	\$12,117,042	\$629,204	45
12. Professional, scientific, and technical services	\$4,112,529	\$1,738,419	42
13. Management of companies and enterprises	\$2,432,490	\$1,200,028	18
14. Administrative and waste management services	\$4,371,995	\$1,725,446	89
15. Educational services	\$914,616	\$402,172	20
16. Health care and social assistance	\$71,476,276	\$33,471,058	1,119
17. Arts, entertainment, and recreation	\$888,670	\$363,252	17
18. Accommodation and food services	\$3,853,064	\$1,478,954	108
19. Other services	\$3,379,539	\$1,076,782	55
20. Households	\$52,009,872	\$84,326	8
Total	\$143,205,530	\$52,009,872	1,831

Source: Estimations of Applied Economics Research Institute based on RIMS II data from Bureau of Economic Analysis

Table 42. Economic Impact of Hispanics in Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation

Industry	Output	Earnings	Jobs
1. Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	\$117,314	\$14,664	1
2. Mining	\$6,285	\$2,095	0
3. Utilities	\$404,314	\$72,274	1
4. Construction	\$141,405	\$51,325	2
5. Manufacturing	\$1,629,824	\$268,146	7
6. Wholesale trade	\$614,850	\$191,682	4
7. Retail trade	\$765,682	\$251,387	13
8. Transportation and warehousing	\$498,584	\$163,401	5
9. Information	\$502,773	\$131,978	3
10. Finance and insurance	\$919,656	\$234,628	6
11. Real estate and rental and leasing	\$1,640,298	\$87,985	6
12. Professional, scientific, and technical services	\$632,657	\$267,098	6
13. Management of companies and enterprises	\$380,222	\$187,493	3
14. Administrative and waste management services	\$430,500	\$167,591	9
15. Educational services	\$113,124	\$49,230	3
16. Health care and social assistance	\$882,996	\$427,357	14
17. Arts, entertainment, and recreation	\$10,636,801	\$4,086,082	178
18. Accommodation and food services	\$380,222	\$145,595	11
19. Other services	\$510,106	\$162,354	8
20. Households	\$6,973,887	\$11,522	1
Total	\$21,207,612	\$6,973,887	281

Table 43. Economic Impact of Hispanics in Accommodation and Food Services

Industry	Output	Earnings	Jobs
1. Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	\$1,813,443	\$221,152	22
2. Mining	\$44,230	\$12,637	0
3. Utilities	\$2,533,766	\$454,940	6
4. Construction	\$644,499	\$233,789	7
5. Manufacturing	\$18,248,168	\$2,634,864	69
6. Wholesale trade	\$5,983,731	\$1,870,311	43
7. Retail trade	\$5,168,629	\$1,699,708	91
8. Transportation and warehousing	\$3,557,382	\$1,086,802	33
9. Information	\$2,938,157	\$764,553	18
10. Finance and insurance	\$5,693,075	\$1,446,963	38
11. Real estate and rental and leasing	\$9,635,892	\$524,445	37
12. Professional, scientific, and technical services	\$3,159,309	\$1,339,547	32
13. Management of companies and enterprises	\$1,554,380	\$764,553	12
14. Administrative and waste management services	\$1,996,683	\$770,871	39
15. Educational services	\$707,685	\$309,612	16
16. Health care and social assistance	\$5,535,109	\$2,679,094	85
17. Arts, entertainment, and recreation	\$1,061,528	\$454,940	23
18. Accommodation and food services	\$65,770,494	\$25,476,667	1,915
19. Other services	\$2,900,246	\$922,518	48
20. Households	\$43,737,473	\$69,505	7
Total	\$138,946,408	\$43,737,473	2,539

Source: Estimations of Applied Economics Research Institute based on RIMS II data from Bureau of Economic Analysis

Table 44. Economic Impact of Hispanics in Other Services

Industry	Output	Earnings	Jobs
1. Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting	\$84,166	\$10,336	1
2. Mining	\$17,719	\$4,430	0
3. Utilities	\$544,865	\$97,456	1
4. Construction	\$326,328	\$118,128	3
5. Manufacturing	\$3,087,568	\$561,108	14
6. Wholesale trade	\$940,594	\$293,843	7
7. Retail trade	\$1,079,394	\$354,384	19
8. Transportation and warehousing	\$782,597	\$251,022	8
9. Information	\$636,414	\$166,856	4
10. Finance and insurance	\$1,123,692	\$289,413	8
11. Real estate and rental and leasing	\$2,155,835	\$112,222	8
12. Professional, scientific, and technical services	\$995,228	\$420,831	10
13. Management of companies and enterprises	\$440,026	\$217,060	3
14. Administrative and waste management services	\$733,870	\$287,937	15
15. Educational services	\$152,090	\$66,447	3
16. Health care and social assistance	\$1,144,364	\$553,725	17
17. Arts, entertainment, and recreation	\$157,996	\$64,970	3
18. Accommodation and food services	\$513,856	\$196,388	14
19. Other services	\$15,513,149	\$4,946,607	254
20. Households	\$9,026,450	\$14,766	1
Total	\$30,429,752	\$9,027,926	395

Source: Estimations of Applied Economics Research Institute based on RIMSII data from Bureau of Economic Analysis