Over the past decade, Latinos have sealed their place as the country’s largest minority group. With the expanded national presence of this vibrant and youthful population, Hispanics increasingly contribute to the economic, social and political life of the country.

District Compared to the Nation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>Hispanic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US</td>
<td>318,857,056</td>
<td>55,279,452</td>
<td>17.34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DC</td>
<td>658,893</td>
<td>68,356</td>
<td>10.37%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Electoral Participation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Latino CVAP</th>
<th>Latinos Registered</th>
<th>Latinos Voted</th>
<th>Latino % of State Voters</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>18,000</td>
<td>11,000</td>
<td>11,000</td>
<td>3.59%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>19,000</td>
<td>14,000</td>
<td>13,000</td>
<td>3.71%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Electorate Growth 2008-2012

- White: 29.50%
- Black: 10.40%
- Latino: 27.27%

Economic Wellbeing

Although Latinos have the highest labor participation rate of any demographic group, they are overrepresented in several high-growth occupations that tend to pay below-median wages. As a result, Latinos are vulnerable to economic downturns and experience high poverty rates, especially among working families with children.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Hispanic</th>
<th>Hispanic % of Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>$84,094</td>
<td>$61,174</td>
<td>10.05%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>$84,094</td>
<td>$61,174</td>
<td>10.05%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- In labor force: 378,000 (10.05%)
- Participation rate: 69.50%
- Unemployed: 30,000 (3.33%)
- Unemployment rate: 7.80%

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Hispanic</th>
<th>Hispanic % of Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>110,666</td>
<td>11,124</td>
<td>10.05%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>110,666</td>
<td>11,124</td>
<td>10.05%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Below poverty level: 110,666 (10.05%)
- Poverty rate: 17.73%
- Under 18 below poverty level: 29,404 (12.47%)
- Child poverty rate: 25.99%

*The labor force participation rate is calculated using the civilian, noninstitutionalized population, not the total population.

**The terms “Hispanic” and “Latino” are used interchangeably by the U.S. Census Bureau and throughout this document to identify persons of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central and South American, Dominican, and Spanish descent; they may be of any race.

† CVAP: Citizen Voting-Age Population | Latino % of State Voters is calculated by dividing the number of Latino votes cast by the number of total votes cast.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2014 American Community Survey
Education

Latinos are the fastest-growing student population in all regions of the country. They form a significant proportion of school enrollments from early childhood to higher education, and continue to narrow the educational attainment gap between them and their White peers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population, 0–4 years (Total)</td>
<td>42,763</td>
<td>31.43%</td>
<td>17.07%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population, 0–4 years (Latino)</td>
<td>7,300</td>
<td>89.91%</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School-age population, 5–17 yrs (Total)</td>
<td>72,267</td>
<td>-12.36%</td>
<td>13.22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School-age population, 5–17 yrs (Latino)</td>
<td>9,555</td>
<td>25.99%</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Enrollment, grades 1–12</th>
<th>Total Children Enrolled</th>
<th>2013 High School Dropout Rate</th>
<th>Hispanic % of Total Children Enrolled</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Population</td>
<td>69,142</td>
<td>5.44%</td>
<td>13.63%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latino</td>
<td>9,422</td>
<td>***</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Proportional Educational Attainment, Age 25 &amp; Over</th>
<th>Some High School or less</th>
<th>HS Diploma and GED</th>
<th>Some College and Associate’s</th>
<th>Bachelor’s or higher</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Population</td>
<td>9.81%</td>
<td>18.18%</td>
<td>17.03%</td>
<td>54.98%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latino</td>
<td>31.95%</td>
<td>14.37%</td>
<td>11.73%</td>
<td>41.95%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Health Insurance

Due to various factors, a significant portion of the Latino population remains uninsured. Despite high workforce participation rates, Latinos are less likely to be offered coverage through their employer. However, with the recent implementation of the Affordable Care Act, Latinos are projected to see significant coverage gains both in public and private insurance when the law is fully implemented.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year: 2014</th>
<th>% with Employer-Sponsored Coverage</th>
<th>% with Medicaid Coverage</th>
<th>Uninsured Rate (All Ages)</th>
<th>Uninsured Rate (0–17)</th>
<th>Hispanic % of Uninsured</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Population</td>
<td>59.97%</td>
<td>11.72%</td>
<td>5.28%</td>
<td>2.08%</td>
<td>32.38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latino</td>
<td>47.38%</td>
<td>34.12%</td>
<td>16.33%</td>
<td>4.87%</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Homeownership

Hispanics and other minorities will fuel the long-term growth in the housing market over the next 20 years, which will in turn fuel overall economic growth. However, Latinos and other minorities currently have little access to affordable mortgage credit which, if not corrected, could dampen the impact on the overall economy.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year: 2014</th>
<th>Number of Homeowners</th>
<th>Homeownership Rate</th>
<th>Hispanic % of Total Homeowners</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Population</td>
<td>112,492</td>
<td>40.56%</td>
<td>5.70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latino</td>
<td>6,413</td>
<td>28.82%</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Data not available**