

May 14, 2010

**NEW AMERICANS IN THE BEAVER STATE:
The Political and Economic Power of Immigrants, Latinos, and Asians in Oregon**

Immigrants, Latinos, and Asians account for growing shares of the economy and electorate in Oregon. Immigrants make up nearly one-in-ten Oregonians, and one-third of them are naturalized U.S. citizens who are eligible to vote. “New Americans”—immigrants and the children of immigrants—account for 6.5% of registered voters in the state. Immigrants are not only integral to the state’s economy as workers, but also account for billions of dollars in tax revenue and consumer purchasing power. Moreover, Latinos and Asians wield \$11.7 billion in consumer purchasing power, and the businesses they own had sales and receipts of \$3.6 billion and employed more than 30,000 people at last count. At a time of economic recession, Oregon can ill-afford to alienate such a critical component of its labor force, tax base, and business community.

Immigrants and their children are growing shares of Oregon’s population and electorate.

- **The foreign-born share** of Oregon’s population rose from 4.9% in [1990](#),¹ to 8.5% in [2000](#),² to 9.8% in [2007](#),³ according to the U.S. Census Bureau. Oregon was home to 367,551 immigrants in [2007](#),⁴ which is nearly the total population of [Minneapolis, Minnesota](#).⁵
- **34.6% of immigrants (or 127,302 people) in Oregon were naturalized U.S. citizens in [2007](#)**⁶—meaning that they are eligible to vote.
- **6.5% (or 125,082) of registered voters** in Oregon were “New Americans”—naturalized citizens or the U.S.-born children of immigrants who were raised during the current era of immigration from Latin America and Asia which began in 1965—according to an analysis of 2006 Census Bureau data by [Rob Paral & Associates](#).⁷

Nearly one-in-seven Oregonians are Latino or Asian.

- The **Latino share of Oregon’s population** grew from 4.0% in [1990](#),⁸ to 8.0% in [2000](#),⁹ to 10.6% (or 397,230 people) in [2007](#).¹⁰ The **Asian share of the population** grew from 2.3% in [1990](#),¹¹ to 3.0% in [2000](#),¹² to 3.6% (or 134,908 people) in [2007](#),¹³ according to the U.S. Census Bureau.
- **Latinos accounted for 2.1% (or 39,000) of Oregon voters** in the 2008 elections, and **Asians 1.8% (33,000)** according to the [U.S. Census Bureau](#).¹⁴
- In Oregon, **more than four-in-five (or 84% of) children in immigrant families were U.S. citizens** in [2007](#),¹⁵ according to the Center for Social and Demographic Analysis at the University of Albany.

Latino and Asian entrepreneurs and consumers add billions of dollars and tens of thousands of jobs to Oregon's economy.

- The **2009 purchasing power of Latinos in Oregon totaled \$7.0 billion**—an increase of 660.9% since 1990. **Asian buying power totaled \$4.7 billion**—an increase of 425.0% since 1990, according to the [Selig Center for Economic Growth](#) at the University of Georgia.¹⁶
- Oregon's 6,360 **Latino-owned businesses** had sales and receipts of \$1.4 billion and employed 8,272 people in 2002, the last year for which data is available.¹⁷ The state's 9,046 **Asian-owned businesses** had sales and receipts of \$2.2 billion and employed 22,714 people in 2002, according to the U.S. Census Bureau's Survey of Business Owners.¹⁸

Immigrants are essential to Oregon's economy as workers.

- Immigrants comprised **12.2% of the state's workforce** in [2007](#) (or 236,222 workers), according to the U.S. Census Bureau.¹⁹

Unauthorized immigrants are integral to Oregon's economy as workers and taxpayers.

- Unauthorized immigrants comprised roughly **5.4% of the state's workforce** (or 100,000 workers) in [2008](#), according to a report by the Pew Hispanic Center.²⁰
- Unauthorized workers in Oregon paid **between \$134 million and \$187 million** in taxes in [2005](#),²¹ according to a 2007 study by the Oregon Center for Public Policy, including:
 - \$65 million to \$90 million in state income, excise, and property taxes.
 - \$56 million to \$79 million in Social Security taxes.
 - \$13 million to \$18 million in Medicare taxes.
- In addition, Oregon employers paid **between \$97 million and \$136 million** in taxes on behalf of unauthorized workers in [2005](#),²² including:
 - \$56 million to \$79 million in Social Security taxes.
 - \$13 million to \$18 million in Medicare taxes.
 - \$28 million to \$39 million in state unemployment insurance taxes.
- If all unauthorized immigrants were removed from Oregon, **the state would lose \$3.4 billion in economic activity, \$1.5 billion in gross state product, and approximately 19,259 jobs**, even accounting for adequate market adjustment time, according to a report by the [Perryman Group](#).²³

Immigrants are integral to Oregon's economy as students.

- Oregon's 6,648 **foreign students contributed \$188 million** to the state's economy in tuition, fees, and living expenses for the 2008-2009 academic year, according to [NAFSA: Association of International Educators](#).²⁴

Naturalized citizens excel educationally.

- In Oregon, **33.5% of foreign-born persons** who were naturalized U.S. citizens in [2007](#) **had a bachelor's or higher degree**, compared to 19.2% of noncitizens. At the same time, only 19.6% of naturalized citizens lacked a high-school diploma, compared to 43.4% of noncitizens.²⁵
- The number of immigrants in Oregon with a college degree **increased by 51.9%** between 2000 and 2007, according to [data](#) from the Migration Policy Institute.²⁶
- In Oregon, **74.1% of all children** between the ages of 5 and 17 in families that spoke a language other than English at home also spoke English “very well” as of [2007](#).²⁷

Endnotes

¹ U.S. Census Bureau, [The Foreign-Born Population: 2000](#), December 2003.

² Ibid.

³ 2007 American Community Survey (1-Year Estimates).

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ U.S. Census Bureau, [2008 Annual Estimates of the Resident Population for Counties](#), May 13, 2009.

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ Rob Paral and Associates, [The New American Electorate: The Growing Political Power of Immigrants and Their Children](#) (Washington, DC: Immigration Policy Center, American Immigration Law Foundation, October 2008).

⁸ U.S. Census Bureau, [The Hispanic Population: 2000](#), May 2001.

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ 2007 American Community Survey (1-Year Estimates).

¹¹ U.S. Census Bureau, [The Asian Population: 2000](#), February 2002.

¹² Ibid.

¹³ 2007 American Community Survey (1-Year Estimates).

¹⁴ U.S. Electoral College, [2008 Presidential Election: Popular Vote Totals](#).

¹⁵ Center for Social and Demographic Analysis, [Children in Immigrant Families in Oregon](#) (Albany, NY: University of Albany, SUNY, September 2009).

¹⁶ Jeffrey M. Humphreys, [The Multicultural Economy 2008](#) (Athens, GA: Selig Center for Economic Growth, University of Georgia, 2008), p. 64.

¹⁷ U.S. Census Bureau, [Hispanic-Owned Firms: 2002](#), August 2006.

¹⁸ U.S. Census Bureau, [Asian-Owned Firms: 2002](#), August 2006.

¹⁹ 2007 American Community Survey (1-Year Estimates).

²⁰ Jeffrey S. Passel and D’Vera Cohn, [A Portrait of Unauthorized Immigrants in the United States](#) (Washington, DC: The Pew Charitable Trusts, April 14, 2009), p. 30.

²¹ Oregon Center for Public Policy, [Undocumented Workers Are Taxpayers, Too](#) (Silverton, OR: Oregon Center for Public Policy, 2007).

²² Ibid.

²³ The Perryman Group, [An Essential Resource: An Analysis of the Economic Impact of Undocumented Workers on Business Activity in the US with Estimated Effects by State and by Industry](#) (Waco, TX: April 2008), p. 69.

²⁴ NAFSA: Association of International Educators, [The Economic Benefits of International Education to the United States for the 2008-2009 Academic Year: A Statistical Analysis](#) (Washington, DC: NAFSA: Association of International Educators, 2009).

²⁵ Migration Policy Institute Data Hub, [Oregon: Language & Education](#).

²⁶ Ibid.

²⁷ Ibid.