

May 7, 2010

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

Immigrants, Latinos, and Asians account for growing shares of the economy and electorate in Oklahoma. Immigrants make up nearly one-in-twenty Oklahomans, and 30.9% of them are naturalized U.S. citizens who are eligible to vote. “New Americans”—immigrants and the children of immigrants—account for 2.6% 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 \$7.9 billion in consumer purchasing power, and the businesses they own had sales and receipts of \$2 billion and employed more than 17,000 people at last count. At a time of economic recession, Oklahoma can ill-afford to alienate such an important component of its labor force, tax base, and business community.

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

- **The foreign-born share** of Oklahoma’s population rose from 2.1% in [1990](#),¹ to 3.8% in [2000](#),² to 5.0% in [2007](#),³ according to the U.S. Census Bureau. Oklahoma was home to 182,186 immigrants in [2007](#),⁴ which is more than the total population of [Salt Lake City, Utah](#).⁵
- **30.9% of immigrants (or 56,307 people) in Oklahoma were naturalized U.S. citizens in [2007](#)**⁶—meaning that they are eligible to vote.
- **2.6% (or 46,175) of registered voters** in Oklahoma 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-eleven Oklahomans are Latino or Asian.

- The **Latino share of Oklahoma’s population** grew from 2.7% in [1990](#),⁸ to 5.2% in [2000](#),⁹ to 7.2% (or 260,447 people) in [2007](#).¹⁰ The **Asian share of the population** grew from 1.0% in [1990](#),¹¹ to 1.4% in [2000](#),¹² to 1.6% (or 57,877 people) in [2007](#),¹³ according to the U.S. Census Bureau.
- **Latinos accounted for 2.2% (or 33,000) of Oklahoma voters** in the 2008 elections, according to the [U.S. Census Bureau](#).¹⁴
- In Oklahoma, **more than four-in-five (or 85% 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 Oklahoma's economy.

- **The 2009 purchasing power of Latinos in Oklahoma totaled \$5.8 billion**—an increase of 708.2% since 1990. **Asian buying power totaled \$2.1 billion**—an increase of 386.9% since 1990, according to the [Selig Center for Economic Growth](#) at the University of Georgia.¹⁶
- Oklahoma's 5,442 **Latino-owned businesses** had sales and receipts of \$1.1 billion and employed 8,161 people in 2002, the last year for which data is available.¹⁷ The state's 4,583 **Asian-owned businesses** had sales and receipts of \$929.1 million and employed 9,452 people in 2002, according to the U.S. Census Bureau's Survey of Business Owners.¹⁸

Immigrants are integral to Oklahoma's economy as workers and taxpayers.

- Immigrants comprised **6.5% of the state's workforce** in [2007](#) (or 115,484 workers), according to the U.S. Census Bureau.¹⁹
- Unauthorized immigrants comprised roughly **2.2% of the state's workforce** (or 40,000 workers) in [2008](#), according to a report by the Pew Hispanic Center.²⁰
- If one-half (roughly 50,000 people) of all the state's immigrant labor force was removed, Oklahoma's economy would be reduced by **1.32% in the short run—a reduction of nearly \$1.8 billion** relative to 2006 production levels, according to a 2008 study by the [Economic Impact Group](#).²¹
- If all unauthorized immigrants were removed from Oklahoma, **the state would lose \$580.3 million in economic activity, \$257.8 million in gross state product, and approximately 4,680 jobs**, even accounting for adequate market adjustment time, according to a report by the [Perryman Group](#).²²

Immigrants are integral to Oklahoma's economy as students.

- Oklahoma's 8,460 **foreign students contributed \$178 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](#).²³

Naturalized citizens excel educationally.

- In Oklahoma, **27.7% of foreign-born persons** who were naturalized U.S. citizens in [2007](#) **had a bachelor's or higher degree**, compared to 19.3% of noncitizens. At the same time, only 26.2% of naturalized citizens lacked a high-school diploma, compared to 48.4% of noncitizens.²⁴
- The number of immigrants in Oklahoma with a college degree **increased by 51.1%** between 2000 and 2007, according to [data](#) from the Migration Policy Institute.²⁵
- In Oklahoma, **77.3% 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](#).²⁶

Endnotes

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- 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 Oklahoma*](#) (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 Economic Impact Group, LLC, [*A Computable General Equilibrium \(CGE\) Analysis of the Impact of the Oklahoma Taxpayer and Citizen Protection Act of 2007*](#) (Edmond, OK: Economic Impact Group, 2008).
- ²² 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.
- ²³ 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).
- ²⁴ Migration Policy Institute Data Hub, [*Oklahoma: Language & Education*](#).
- ²⁵ Ibid.
- ²⁶ Ibid.