

July 2010

NEW AMERICANS IN THE HOOSIER STATE: The Political and Economic Power of Immigrants, Latinos, and Asians in Indiana

Immigrants, Latinos, and Asians account for growing shares of the economy and electorate in Indiana. Immigrants (the foreign-born) make up 4.0% of the state's population, and more than a third of them are naturalized U.S. citizens who are eligible to vote. "New Americans"—immigrants and the children of immigrants—account for 2.9% 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 (both foreign-born and native-born) wield \$10.1 billion in consumer purchasing power, and the businesses they own had sales and receipts of \$3.4 billion and employed more than 25,000 people at last count. At a time of economic recession, Indiana 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 Indiana's population and electorate.

- **The foreign-born share** of Indiana's population rose from 1.7% in [1990](#),¹ to 3.1% in [2000](#),² to 4.0% in [2008](#),³ according to the U.S. Census Bureau. Indiana was home to 256,125 immigrants in [2008](#),⁴ which is more than the total population of [Lincoln, Nebraska](#).⁵
- **35.6% of immigrants (or 91,266 people) in Indiana were naturalized U.S. citizens** in [2008](#)⁶—meaning that they are eligible to vote.
- **2.9% (or 85,425) of registered voters** in Indiana 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

1 in 15 Hoosiers are Latino or Asian.

- The **Latino share of Indiana's population** grew from 1.8% in [1990](#),⁸ to 3.5% in [2000](#),⁹ to 5.2% (or 331,593 people) in [2008](#).¹⁰ The **Asian share of the population** grew from 0.7% in [1990](#),¹¹ to 1.0% in [2000](#),¹² to 1.3% (or 82,898 people) in [2008](#),¹³ according to the U.S. Census Bureau.
- **Latinos accounted for 1.3% (or 36,000) of Indiana voters** in the 2008 elections, according to the [U.S. Census Bureau](#). The number of Latino voters was greater than the margin of victory ([28,391 votes](#)) by which Barack Obama defeated John McCain in Indiana.¹⁴
- In Indiana, **more than four in five (or 83% 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 Indiana's economy.

- **The 2009 purchasing power of Latinos in Indiana totaled \$7.1 billion**—an increase of 578.2% since 1990. **Asian buying power totaled \$3.0 billion**—an increase of 324.9% since 1990, according to the [Selig Center for Economic Growth](#) at the University of Georgia.¹⁶
- Indiana's 6,078 **Asian-owned businesses** had sales and receipts of \$2.6 billion and employed 20,422 people in 2002, the last year for which data is available.¹⁷ The state's 5,482 **Latino-owned businesses** had sales and receipts of \$792.5 million and employed 5,824 people in 2002, according to the U.S. Census Bureau's Survey of Business Owners.¹⁸

Immigrants are integral to Indiana's economy as taxpayers.

- Immigrants in Indiana paid an **estimated \$2.3 billion in federal, state, and local taxes** in [2007](#), according to a study by the Sagamore Institute,¹⁹ including:
 - \$1.2 billion paid by naturalized U.S. citizens.
 - \$901.7 million paid by authorized immigrants who were not U.S. citizens.
 - \$255.9 million paid by unauthorized immigrants.

Immigrants are integral to Indiana's economy as workers.

- Immigrants comprised **4.8% of the state's workforce** in [2008](#) (or 160,066 workers), according to the U.S. Census Bureau.²⁰
- Unauthorized immigrants comprised **2.4% of the state's workforce** (or 75,000 workers) in [2008](#), according to a report by the Pew Hispanic Center.²¹
- If all unauthorized immigrants were removed from Indiana, **the state would lose \$2.8 billion in economic activity, \$1.3 billion in gross state product, and approximately 16,739 jobs**, even accounting for adequate market adjustment time, according to a report by the [Perryman Group](#).²²

Immigrants are integral to Indiana's economy as students.

- Indiana's 17,098 **foreign students contributed \$443.6 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 Indiana, **34.4% of foreign-born persons** who were naturalized U.S. citizens in [2008](#) **had a bachelor's or higher degree**, compared to 24.6% of noncitizens. At the same time, only 18.9% of naturalized citizens lacked a high-school diploma, compared to 40.5% of noncitizens.²⁴
- The number of immigrants in Indiana with a college degree **increased by 30.7%** between 2000 and 2008, according to [data](#) from the Migration Policy Institute.²⁵
- **28.5% of Indiana's foreign-born population** age 25 and older **had a bachelor's or higher degree** in [2008](#), compared to 22.6% of native-born persons age 25 and older.²⁶
- In Indiana, **69.9% 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 [2008](#).²⁷

Endnotes

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- ¹ U.S. Census Bureau, [*The Foreign-Born Population: 2000*](#), December 2003.
- ² Ibid.
- ³ 2008 American Community Survey (1-Year Estimates).
- ⁴ Ibid.
- ⁵ Ibid.
- 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 2008 American Community Survey (1-Year Estimates).
- ¹¹ U.S. Census Bureau, [*The Asian Population: 2000*](#), February 2002.
- ¹² Ibid.
- ¹³ 2008 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 Indiana*](#) (Albany, NY: University of Albany, SUNY, September 2009).
- ¹⁶ Jeffrey M. Humphreys, [*The Multicultural Economy 2009*](#) (Athens, GA: Selig Center for Economic Growth, University of Georgia, 2009).
- ¹⁷ U.S. Census Bureau, [*Hispanic-Owned Firms: 2002*](#), August 2006.
- ¹⁸ U.S. Census Bureau, [*Asian-Owned Firms: 2002*](#), August 2006.
- ¹⁹ Justin Heet, [*The Impact of Immigration in Indiana*](#) (Indianapolis, IN: Sagamore Institute, February 2009), p. 44.
- ²⁰ 2008 American Community Survey (1-Year Estimates).
- ²¹ Jeffrey S. Passel and D’Vera Cohn, [*A Portrait of Unauthorized Immigrants in the United States*](#) (Washington, DC: Pew Hispanic Center, April 14, 2009), p. 30.
- 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, [*Indiana: Language & Education*](#).
- ²⁵ Ibid.
- ²⁶ Ibid.
- ²⁷ Ibid.