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**NEW AMERICANS IN INDIANA:
The Political and Economic Power of Immigrants, Latinos, and Asians
in the Hoosier State**

Immigrants, Latinos, and Asians account for growing shares of the economy and population in Indiana. Immigrants (the foreign-born) make up 4.7% of the state's population, and more than one-third of them are naturalized U.S. citizens who are eligible to vote. "New Americans"—immigrants and the children of immigrants—account for 1.9% 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 \$12.6 billion in consumer purchasing power, and the businesses they own had sales and receipts of \$5.1 billion and employed more than 39,000 people at last count. At a time when the economy is still recovering, 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 4.7% in [2011](#),³ according to the U.S. Census Bureau. Indiana was home to 307,194 immigrants in [2011](#),⁴ which is more than the total population of [Cincinnati, Ohio](#).⁵
- **35.1% of immigrants (or 107,751 people) in Indiana were naturalized U.S. citizens in [2011](#)**⁶—meaning that they are eligible to vote.
- Unauthorized immigrants comprised **1.8% of the state's population** (or 110,000 people) in [2010](#), according to a report by the Pew Hispanic Center.⁷
- **1.9% (or 58,988) 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 2008 Census Bureau data by [Rob Paral & Associates](#).⁸

Roughly 1 in 15 Hoosiers are Latino or Asian.

- The **Latino share of Indiana's population** grew from 1.8% in [1990](#),⁹ to 3.5% in [2000](#),¹⁰ to 6.1% (or 399,486 people) in [2011](#).¹¹ The **Asian share of the population** grew from 0.7% in [1990](#),¹² to 1.0% in [2000](#),¹³ to 1.6% (or 102,695 people) in [2011](#),¹⁴ 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.¹⁵

- In Indiana, **86.8% of children with immigrant parents were U.S. citizens** in [2009](#), according to data from the Urban Institute.¹⁶
- In [2009](#), **84% of children in Asian families** in Indiana were U.S. citizens, as were **91.3% of children in Latino families**.¹⁷

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

- **The 2012 purchasing power of Latinos in Indiana totaled \$7.9 billion**—an increase of 655.4% since 1990. **Asian buying power totaled \$4.7 billion**—an increase of 568.4% since 1990, according to the [Selig Center for Economic Growth](#) at the University of Georgia.¹⁸
- Indiana's 8,756 **Asian-owned businesses had sales and receipts of \$3.4 billion and employed 24,730 people** in 2007, the last year for which data is available.¹⁹ The state's 8,558 **Latino-owned businesses had sales and receipts of \$1.7 billion and employed 14,304 people** in 2007, according to the U.S. Census Bureau's Survey of Business Owners.²⁰

Immigrants are integral to Indiana's economy as taxpayers.

- Immigrants in Indiana paid an **estimated \$2.1 billion in federal, state, and local taxes** in [2007](#), according to a study by the Sagamore Institute,²¹ including:
 - \$1.2 billion paid by naturalized U.S. citizens.
 - \$901.7 million paid by authorized immigrants who were not U.S. citizens.
- Unauthorized immigrants in Indiana paid **\$108.9 million** in state and local taxes in [2010](#), including \$74.4 million in sales taxes, \$25.4 million in state income taxes, and \$9 million in property taxes, according to data from the Institute for Taxation and Economic Policy.²²
- Were unauthorized immigrants in Indiana to have legal status, they would pay **\$141.7 million** in state and local taxes, including \$78.8 million in sales taxes, \$53.3 million in state income taxes, and \$9.6 million in property taxes.²³

Immigrants are integral to Indiana's economy as workers.

- Immigrants comprised **5.7% of the state's workforce** in [2011](#) (or 187,176 workers), according to the U.S. Census Bureau.²⁴
- Unauthorized immigrants comprised **2.3% of the state's workforce** (or 70,000 workers) in [2010](#), according to a report by the Pew Hispanic Center.²⁵
- 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](#).²⁶

Immigrants are integral to Indiana's economy as students.

- Indiana's 22,194 **foreign students contributed \$688.2 million** to the state's economy in tuition, fees, and living expenses for the 2011-2012 academic year, according to [NAFSA: Association of International Educators](#).²⁷

Naturalized citizens excel educationally.

- In Indiana, **34.4% of foreign-born persons** who were naturalized U.S. citizens in [2011](#) had a **bachelor's or higher degree**, compared to 26.5% of noncitizens.²⁸
- The number of immigrants in Indiana with a college degree **increased by 61%** between 2000 and 2011, according to [data](#) from the Migration Policy Institute.²⁹
- In Indiana, **81.4% of children with immigrant parents** were considered "English proficient" as of [2009](#), according to data from the Urban Institute.³⁰
- The English proficiency rate among **Asian children in Indiana was 86.4%**, while for **Latino children it was 83.8%**, as of [2009](#).³¹

Endnotes

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

² Ibid.

³ 2011 American Community Survey (1-Year Estimates).

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ Jeffrey S. Passel and D'Vera Cohn, [Unauthorized Immigrant Population: National and State Trends, 2010](#) (Washington, DC: Pew Hispanic Center, February 1, 2011), p. 24.

⁸ Rob Paral & Associates and the Immigration Policy Center, [The New American Electorate: The Growing Political Power of Immigrants and Their Children](#) (Washington, DC: American Immigration Council, October 2010).

⁹ U.S. Census Bureau, [The Hispanic Population: 2000](#), May 2001.

¹⁰ Ibid.

¹¹ 2011 American Community Survey (1-Year Estimates).

¹² U.S. Census Bureau, [The Asian Population: 2000](#), February 2002.

¹³ Ibid.

¹⁴ 2011 American Community Survey (1-Year Estimates).

¹⁵ U.S. Electoral College, [2008 Presidential Election: Popular Vote Totals](#).

¹⁶ [The Urban Institute](#), data from the Integrated Public Use Microdata Series datasets drawn from the 2005 - 2009 American Community Survey.

¹⁷ Ibid.

¹⁸ Jeffrey M. Humphreys, [The Multicultural Economy 2012](#) (Athens, GA: Selig Center for Economic Growth, University of Georgia, 2012).

¹⁹ U.S. Census Bureau, [Estimates of Business Ownership by Gender, Ethnicity, Race, and Veteran Status: 2007](#), June, 2011.

²⁰ Ibid.

²¹ Justin Heet, [The Impact of Immigration in Indiana](#) (Indianapolis, IN: Sagamore Institute, February 2009), p. 44.

²² Institute on Taxation and Economic Policy, [Undocumented Immigrants' State and Local Tax Contributions](#) (Washington, DC: July 2013).

²³ Ibid.

²⁴ 2011 American Community Survey (1-Year Estimates).

²⁵ Jeffrey S. Passel and D'Vera Cohn, [Unauthorized Immigrant Population: National and State Trends, 2010](#) (Washington, DC: Pew Hispanic Center, February 1, 2011), p. 24.

²⁶ 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.

²⁷ NAFSA: Association of International Educators, [The Economic Benefits of International Students to the U.S. Economy: Academic Year 2011-2012](#) (Washington, DC: 2012).

²⁸ Migration Policy Institute Data Hub, [Indiana: Language & Education](#).

²⁹ Ibid.

³⁰ [The Urban Institute](#), data from the Integrated Public Use Microdata Series datasets drawn from the 2005 - 2009 American Community Survey.

³¹ Ibid.