



Immigrants in Oklahoma

Oklahoma has a small but growing community of immigrants, many of whom emigrated from Mexico. One in 16 Oklahomians was born in another country, and foreign-born residents support the state's economy across sectors. For example, 18 percent of all farmers, fishers, and foresters in Oklahoma are immigrants, as are 16 percent of the state's construction industry employees. As neighbors, business owners, taxpayers, and workers, immigrants are an integral part of Oklahoma's diverse and thriving communities and make extensive contributions that benefit all.

Six percent of Oklahoma residents are immigrants, while another 6 percent of residents are native-born U.S. citizens with at least one immigrant parent.

- In 2018, 236,882 immigrants (foreign-born individuals) comprised 6 percent of the population.¹
- Oklahoma was home to 107,582 women, 112,178 men, and 17,122 children who were immigrants.²
- The top countries of origin for immigrants were Mexico (45 percent of immigrants), Vietnam (5 percent), India (5 percent), Germany (3 percent), and Guatemala (3 percent).³
- In 2018, 246,550 people in Oklahoma (6 percent of the state's population) were native-born Americans who had at least one immigrant parent.⁴

More than a third of all immigrants in Oklahoma are naturalized U.S. citizens.

- 88,485 immigrants (37 percent) had naturalized as of 2018,⁵ and 41,672 immigrants were eligible to become [naturalized U.S. citizens](#) in 2017.⁶
- Nearly three-fourths (74 percent) of immigrants reported speaking English "well" or "very well."⁷

Most immigrants in Oklahoma have at least a high school education.

- About one-fourth (24 percent) of adult immigrants had a college degree or more education in 2018, while more than a third (35 percent) had less than a high school diploma.⁸

Education Level	Share (%) of All Immigrants	Share (%) of All Natives
College degree or more	24	26
Some college	17	33
High school diploma only	24	32
Less than a high school diploma	35	10

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2018 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates.

Tens of thousands of U.S. citizens in Oklahoma live with at least one family member who is undocumented.

- 85,000 [undocumented immigrants](#) comprised 38 percent of the immigrant population and 2 percent of the total state population in 2016.⁹
- 125,989 people in Oklahoma, including 60,772 U.S. citizens, lived with at least one [undocumented family member](#) between 2010 and 2014.¹⁰
- During the same period, about 1 in 20 children in the state was a U.S. citizen living with at least one undocumented family member (47,937 children in total).¹¹

Oklahoma is home to thousands of Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) recipients.

- 6,110 [active DACA recipients](#) lived in Oklahoma as of March 2020, while DACA has been granted to 7,490 people in total since 2012.¹²
- As of 2019, 59 percent of [DACA-eligible immigrants](#) in Oklahoma had applied for DACA.¹³
- An additional 3,000 residents of the state would satisfy all but the educational requirements for DACA, and fewer than 1,000 would become eligible as they grew older.¹⁴

One in 12 Oklahoma workers is an immigrant, making up a vital part of the state’s labor force.

- 149,512 immigrant workers comprised 8 percent of the labor force in 2018.¹⁵

- Immigrant workers were most numerous in the following industries:

Industry	Number of Immigrant Workers
Accommodation and Food Services	26,097
Construction	23,153
Manufacturing	21,482
Health Care and Social Assistance	16,795
Retail Trade	15,009

Source: Analysis of the U.S. Census Bureau's 2018 American Community Survey 1-year PUMS data by the American Immigration Council.

- The largest shares of immigrant workers were in the following industries:¹⁶

Industry	Immigrant Share (%) (of all industry workers)
Construction	16
Accommodation and Food Services	14
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, and Hunting	12
Administrative & Support; Waste Management; and Remediation Services	12
Manufacturing	11

Source: Analysis of the U.S. Census Bureau's 2018 American Community Survey 1-year PUMS data by the American Immigration Council.

Immigrants are an integral part of the Oklahoma workforce in a range of occupations.

- In 2018, immigrant workers were most numerous in the following occupation groups:¹⁷

Occupation Category	Number of Immigrant Workers
Construction and Extraction	23,839
Food Preparation and Serving Related	18,032
Building and Grounds Cleaning & Maintenance	17,593
Production	15,100
Office and Administrative Support	14,405

Source: Analysis of the U.S. Census Bureau’s 2018 American Community Survey 1-year PUMS data by the American Immigration Council.

- The largest shares of immigrant workers were in the following occupation groups:¹⁸

Occupation Category	Immigrant Share (%) (of all workers in occupation)
Building and Grounds Cleaning & Maintenance	18
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry	18
Construction and Extraction	17
Food Preparation and Serving Related	12
Life, Physical, and Social Science	11

Source: Analysis of the U.S. Census Bureau’s 2018 American Community Survey 1-year PUMS data by the American Immigration Council.

- Undocumented immigrants comprised 3 percent of Oklahoma’s workforce in 2016.¹⁹

Immigrants in Oklahoma have contributed more than a billion dollars in taxes.

- [Immigrant-led households in the state paid](#) \$795.9 million in federal taxes and \$530.1 million in state and local taxes in 2018.²⁰
- Undocumented immigrants in Oklahoma paid an estimated \$91.3 million in federal taxes and \$77.6 million in [state and local taxes](#) in 2018.²¹
- Oklahoma [DACA recipients](#) and DACA-eligible individuals paid an estimated \$15.3 million in state and local taxes in 2018.²²

As consumers, immigrants add billions of dollars to Oklahoma’s economy.

- Oklahoma residents in immigrant-led households had \$4.2 billion in [spending power](#) (after-tax income) in 2018.²³

Immigrant entrepreneurs in Oklahoma generate hundreds of millions of dollars in business revenue.

- 14,453 immigrant business owners accounted for 7 percent of all self-employed Oklahoma residents in 2018 and generated \$252.3 million in business income.²⁴

Endnotes

1. “Foreign born” does not include people born in Puerto Rico or U.S. island areas or U.S. citizens born abroad of American parent(s). U.S. Census Bureau, 2018 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates. The American Immigration Council elected to use data from the 2018 ACS 1-Year estimates wherever possible to provide the most current information available. Since these estimates are based on a smaller sample size than the ACS 5-year, however, they are more sensitive to fluctuations and may result in greater margins of error (compared to 5-year estimates).
2. Children are defined as people age 17 or younger. Men and women do not include children. Ibid.
3. Analysis of the U.S. Census Bureau’s 2018 American Community Survey 1-year PUMS data by the American Immigration Council.
4. Analysis of data from the 2018 Current Population Survey by the American Immigration Council, using IPUMS CPS. Sarah Flood, Miriam King, Renae Rodgers, Steven Ruggles and J. Robert Warren, *Integrated Public Use Microdata Series, Current Population Survey: Version 7.0* [dataset] (Minneapolis, MN: IPUMS, 2020), <https://doi.org/10.18128/D030.V7.0>.
5. 2018 ACS 1-Year Estimates.
6. Augmented IPUMS-ACS data, as published in “State-Level Unauthorized Population and Eligible-to-Naturalize Estimates,” Center for Migration Studies data tool, accessed April 2020, data.cmsny.org/state.html.
7. Figure includes immigrants who speak only English. Data based on survey respondents age 5 and over. Analysis of 2018 ACS 1-Year Estimates by the American Immigration Council.
8. Data based on survey respondents age 25 and older. Ibid.
9. Pew Research Center, “U.S. unauthorized immigration population estimates, 2016,” February 5, 2019, www.pewhispanic.org/interactives/unauthorized-immigrants/.
10. Silva Mathema, “State-by-State Estimates of the Family Members of Unauthorized Immigrants,” University of Southern California’s Center for the Study of Immigrant Integration and the Center for American Progress, March 2017, www.americanprogress.org/issues/immigration/news/2017/03/16/427868/state-state-estimates-family-members-unauthorized-immigrants/.
11. American Immigration Council analysis of data from the 2010-2014 ACS 5-Year, using Silva Mathema’s “State-by-State Estimates of the Family Members of Unauthorized Immigrants” and IPUMS-USA. Steven Ruggles, Katie Genadek, Ronald Goeken, Josiah Grover, and Matthew Sobek, *Integrated Public Use Microdata Series: Version 7.0* [dataset] (Minneapolis, MN: University of Minnesota, 2017).
12. The number of DACA recipients reflects USCIS’ estimate of those with active DACA grants as of March 31, 2020. U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS), “Approximate Active DACA Recipients: As of March 31, 2020” [dataset], July 22, 2020, <https://www.uscis.gov/sites/default/files/document/data/Approximate%20Active%20DACA%20Receipts%20-%20March%2031%2C%202020.pdf>. DACA grants reflect USCIS Form I-821D initial requests approved from Aug. 15, 2012-Mar. 31, 2020, as of April 2020. USCIS, “Number of Form I-821D, Consideration of Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals, Status, by Fiscal Year, Quarter, and Case Status: Aug. 15, 2012-Mar. 31, 2020,” July 22, 2020, https://www.uscis.gov/sites/default/files/document/data/DACA_performance_data_fy2020_qtr2.pdf.
13. Estimates of the DACA-eligible population as of 2019 include unauthorized immigrant youth who had been in the United States since 2007, were under the age of 16 at the time of arrival, were under the age of 31 as of 2012, and who met DACA eligibility requirements as of 2016. Migration Policy Institute (MPI) analysis of U.S. Census Bureau data from the 2012-16 American Community Survey (ACS) pooled, and the 2008 Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP), with legal status assignments by James Bachmeier and Colin Hammar of Temple University and Jennifer Van Hook of The Pennsylvania State University, Population Research Institute, as cited in “Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) Data Tools,” accessed April 2020, www.migrationpolicy.org/programs/data-hub/deferred-action-childhood-arrivals-daca-profiles.
14. Ibid.
15. Analysis of 2018 ACS 1-year PUMS data by the American Immigration Council. Categories are based on the 2012 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), www.census.gov/eos/www/naics/index.html.
16. Ibid.
17. Analysis of 2018 ACS 1-year PUMS data by the American Immigration Council. Categories are based on the 2010 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system, www.bls.gov/soc/major_groups.htm.
18. Ibid.
19. Pew Research Center, “U.S. unauthorized immigration population estimates, 2016,” 2019.
20. New American Economy analysis of 2018 ACS microdata using IPUMS. New American Economy, “Map the Impact,” section Taxes and Spending Power, January 31, 2020, <https://www.newamericaneconomy.org/locations/>.
21. Ibid. at sec. Undocumented Immigrants.
22. Institute on Taxation and Economic Policy, *State & Local Tax Contributions of Young Undocumented Immigrants* (Washington, DC: April 2018), Appendix 1, <https://itep.org/state-local-tax-contributions-of-young-undocumented-immigrants>.
23. New American Economy, “Map the Impact,” section Taxes and Spending Power.
24. “Business owners” include people who are self-employed, at least 18 years old, and work at least 15 hours per week at their businesses. Analysis of 2018 ACS 1-year PUMS data by the American Immigration Council.