

The Impact of Immigration on U.S. Demographics

Joseph E. Fallon

Rye, New York

U.S. immigration policy is based upon the Immigration and Nationality Act Amendments of 1965. When this legislation was introduced in Congress thirty-one years ago, its sponsors repeatedly assured the public that the proposed law would not increase annual levels of immigration, would not redirect immigration away from Europe, and would not affect the ethnic composition of the U.S. But that is exactly what the 1965 legislation has done.

Since 1955, nine national surveys have shown an over-whelming majority of U.S. citizens opposed to increasing immigration levels. According to the December 1995 Roper poll, 70% of all Americans want annual immigration levels reduced to 300,000 or less. This is an opinion held by 52% of Hispanics, 73% of blacks, 72% of conservatives, 71% of moderates, 66% of liberals, 72% of Democrats, and 70% of Republicans. In addition, 54% of all Americans want immigration reduced to less than 100,000 a year. However, since enacting the 1965 immigration act, Congress has increased legal immigration from less than 300,000 to nearly a million a year.

More significant than the change in the annual level of immigration has been the change in the source of that immigration. Historically, immigrants to the U.S. have been European. The 1965 Act, while promising to preserve the European character of immigration into the U.S., has effectively ended it. Now 80% to 90% of all legal immigrants come from the Third World. The result of millions of Third World immigrants, with their higher fertility rates, settling in the U.S. has been demographically to alter the U.S. from its historic identity as a "European" country into one where non-Europeans are projected to be the majority population by the year 2060.

The demographic destruction of the U.S. has been swift and dramatic. The transformation, made in constant contravention of popular mandate, has been unprecedented in the history of democratic societies. To better understand this phenomenon and the

role which post-1965 immigration policy plays in it, the following 15 tables have been created and compiled from the official statistics of the U.S. Bureau of the Census and the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service.

As documented in Table 1, "United States Census: 1790-1990", there are proportionately fewer European-Americans today than when the United States was founded. In 1790, European-Americans were 81% of the population of the U.S. By 1990, European-Americans had been reduced to 75% of that population. But as Table 1 shows, the actual demographic reduction has been greater than that. It took 130 years (1790-1920) for European-Americans to increase 8 percentage points – from 81% to 89%. As a result of the 1965 Act and related legislation, Congress was able in only 25 years (1965-1990) to reduce the European-American population by 14 percentage points – from 89% to 75%.

Table 2, "A Breakdown of Census Bureau's White Race Category: 1970-1990", more dramatically depicts this decline by clarifying official definitions. Between 1790 and 1960, "White" was synonymous with "European-American". However, as a result of the demographic impact of post-1965 immigration policy, this was no longer the case. The 1970 Census definition of "White" included white Hispanics, North Africans and Southwest Asians with European-Americans. Since the 1980 Census, a "Non-Spanish White" category has existed, but this definition still lumps European-Americans with North Africans and Southwest Asians. The size of the European-American population in 1980 and 1990, therefore, is smaller than what appears on those censuses as "White" or "Non-Spanish White".

It is estimated that European-Americans will be reduced to less than 50% of the U.S. population possibly by the year 2050, and definitely by 2060. Table 3, "United States Population: 1995-2050", shows the demographic projections made by the Census Bureau.

According to Census estimates for state populations, European-Americans will be a demographic minority in California by the year 2000 and in Texas by 2015. Sometime after 2015, Florida and New York are expected to follow suit.

Remember all these estimates by the Census Bureau are conservative, and include the rapidly growing population of North Africans and Southwest Asians as "Non-Spanish White".

The striking contrast between pre-1965 and post-1965 policy is

TABLE 1
United States Census: 1790-1990

Census Year	Population	Percent distribution				
		Non-Spanish White (1)	Non-Spanish Black	Asian (2)	Hispanic (3)	Other (4)
1790(a)	3,929,214	80.7%	19.3%	.....	.....	.....
1800	5,308,483	81.1%	18.9%	.....	.....	.....
1810	7,239,881	81.0%	19.0%	.....	.....	.....
1820	9,638,453	81.6%	18.4%	.....	.....	.....
1830	12,866,020	81.9%	18.1%	.....	.....	.....
1840	17,069,453	83.2%	16.8%	.....	.....	.....
1850	23,191,876	84.3%	15.7%	.....	.....	.....
1860	31,443,321	85.6%	14.1%	0.1% (c)	.....	0.2%
1870	38,558,371	87.1%	12.7%	0.2%	.....	.....
1880	50,155,783	86.5%	13.1%	0.2%	.....	0.2%
1890	62,947,714	87.5%	11.9%	0.2%	.....	0.4%
1900	75,994,575	87.9%	11.6%	0.2%	.....	0.3%
1910	91,972,266	88.5%	10.7%	0.2%	0.4%	0.2%
1920	105,710,620	89.0%	9.9%	0.2%	0.7%	0.2%
1930	122,775,046	88.7%	9.7%	0.2%	1.2% (d)	0.2%
1940	131,669,275	89.8%	9.8%	0.2%	.....	0.2%
1950	150,697,361	89.5%	10.0%	0.2%	.....	0.3%
1960(b)	179,323,175	88.6%	10.5%	0.5%	.....	0.4%
1970	203,211,926	83.3%	10.9%	0.7%	4.5% (e)	0.6%
1980	226,545,805	79.6%	11.5%	1.6% (f)	6.4%	1.0%
1990	248,709,873	75.6% (g)	11.7%	2.9%	9.0%	0.8%

- 1) "Non-Spanish White" includes North Africans and Southwest Asians -- i.e., Arabs, Iranians, and Turks.
- 2) "Asian", which includes Pacific Islanders, was made a separate category in 1980.
- 3) "Hispanic", which can be of any race, was made a separate category in 1980.
- 4) "Other" refers principally to American Indians, Eskimos, and Aleuts. In 1990, 52% of "Hispanics" listed their race as "White" and 48% as "Other", whereas, in 1970, 93% of "Hispanics" had identified themselves as "White".
 - a) Conterminous U.S. This excludes Alaska, Hawaii, and all outlying possessions.
 - b) This includes the 50 States, but excludes all outlying possessions.
 - c) The first Asians to be officially listed by the Census were the Chinese in 1860. The Japanese were added in 1870, the Filipinos in 1930 which estimated that population for 1910 and 1920, and the Koreans, first in 1930 which estimated that population for 1910 and 1920, and then since 1970.
 - d) "Mexicans" were classified as "White" prior to 1930, as "non-White" in 1930 which revised the 1910 and 1920 statistics accordingly, once again as "White" from 1940-1970, and again as "non-White" since 1976.
 - e) Based on the 1970 Census special "Persons of Spanish Origins" report.
 - f) The 1980 Census enumerated 3,500,439 Asians which would represent 1.5% of the U.S. population. This figure, however, was an undercount. The revised number for the Asian population is 3,726,440 or 1.6% of the total population.
 - g) Prior to 1965, the term "White" and "European-American" were synonymous. After 1965, "White" came to include Hispanics, and North Africans and Southwest Asians. While "Non-Spanish White" officially distinguishes White Hispanics from other Whites, it still lumps European-Americans with people of North African and Southwest Asian origins. In 1980, there were 894,000 North Africans and Southwest Asians and a total "Non-Spanish White" population of 180,256,366. Therefore, **European-Americans were 79.2% of the U.S. population. In 1990, there were 1,631,647 North Africans and Southwest Asians and a total "Non-Spanish White" population of 188,128,296. European-Americans were now only 75.0% of the U.S. population.**

SOURCES: All decennial censuses from 1790 to 1990, U.S. Census Bureau. Stanley Lieberson and Mary C. Waters, From Many Strands: Ethnic and Racial Groups in Contemporary America, (New York: Russell Sage Foundation, 1988), page 34, Table 2.1, "Ethnic and Racial Composition of the United States, 1980".

TABLE 2

A Breakdown of Census Bureau's White Race Category: 1970-1990

CENSUS	1970	1980	1990
White (includes white Hispanics, North Africans, Southwest Asians, European-Americans)	87.5%	83.1%	80.3%
Non-Spanish White (includes North Africans, Southwest Asians and European-Americans)	83.3% (a)	79.6%	75.6%
European-American	83.3%	79.2%	75.0%

a) The 1970 Census did not count how many people were of North African and Southwest Asian origin. Accumulating such statistics only began with the 1980 Census. Since few immigrants from those regions were admitted to the U. S. prior to the 1965 immigration act, their population size in 1970 would have been very small -- possibly less than one-tenth of one percent of all Non-Spanish Whites.

SOURCES: The decennial censuses for 1970, 1980, and 1990, U.S. Census Bureau. Stanley Lieberman and Mary C. Waters, From Many Strands: Ethnic and Racial Groups in Contemporary America (New York: Russell Sage Foundation, 1988), page 34, Table 2.1, "Ethnic and Racial Composition of the United States, 1980".

TABLE 3

United States Population: 1995-2050
The Census Middle-Series Projections

Year	Population (in thousands)	Percentage of Total U.S. Population				
		Non-Spanish White (1)	Non-Spanish Black	Asian (2)	Hispanic	Other (3)
1995	262,820	73.6	12.0	3.3	10.2	0.7
2000	274,634	71.8	12.2	3.9	11.4	0.7
2005	285,981	69.9	12.4	4.4	12.6	0.8
2010	297,716	68.0	12.6	4.8	13.8	0.8
2020	322,742	64.3	12.9	5.7	16.3	0.8
2030	346,899	60.5	13.1	6.6	18.9	0.8
2040	369,980	56.7	13.3	7.5	21.7	0.9
2050	393,931	52.8	13.6	8.2	24.5	0.9

1) "Non-Spanish White" lumps together people of European origin with people whose origin is North African/Middle Eastern -- i.e., Arab, Persian, Turk, etc.

2) "Asian" represents both Asians and Pacific Islanders.

3) "Other" represents principally American Indians, Eskimos, and Aleuts.

SOURCE: Population Projections of the United States, by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1990 to 2050, Current Population Reports, P25-1130, February 1996, U.S. Department of Commerce, Economics and Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census, page 12, Table I, "Population by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990 to 2050", and page 13, Table J, "Percent Distribution of the Population by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990 to 2050".

TABLE 4

Legal Immigration to the United States: 1820-1994

Intercensal Decade	Percent distribution by Regions					
	Europe(1)	Canada	Latin(2) America	Asia(3)	Africa	Non-Spanish Caribbean(4)
1820-1830	70.1%	1.6%	6.2%	----	----	----
1831-1840	82.7% (a)	2.3%	3.3%	----	----	----
1841-1850	93.2%	2.4%	1.2%	----	----	----
1851-1860	94.4%	2.3%	0.6%	1.6%	----	----
1861-1870	89.2%	6.6%	0.5%	2.8%	----	----
1871-1880	80.8%	13.6%	0.7%	4.4%	----	----
1881-1890	90.3%	7.5%	0.6%	1.3%	----	----
1891-1900	96.4%	0.1%	1.0%	2.0%	----	----
1901-1910	91.6%	2.0%	2.1%	3.7%	0.1%	----
1911-1920	75.3%	12.9%	7.0%	4.3%	0.1%	----
1921-1930(b)	60.0%	22.5%	14.4%	2.7%	0.2%	----
1931-1940	65.8%	20.5%	9.7%	3.0%	0.3%	----
1941-1950	60.0%	16.6%	14.9%	3.1%	0.7%	----
1951-1960	52.7%	15.0%	20.7%	6.1%	0.6%	1.5%
1961-1970(c)	33.8%	12.4%	33.6%	12.9%	0.9%	5.0%
1971-1980	17.8%	3.8%	31.6%	35.3%	1.8%	8.7%
1981-1990	10.3%	2.1%	39.3%	37.6%	2.4%	8.0%
1991	7.4%	0.7%	64.3%	19.8%	1.9%	5.6%
1992	14.5%	1.6%	38.0%	37.4%	2.8%	5.5%
1993	17.5%	1.9%	31.9%	39.8%	3.1%	5.5%
1994(d)	20.0%	2.0%	31.8%	36.6%	3.3%	5.9%

- 1) Europe includes Spain and Portugal.
- 2) Latin America includes Spanish and Portuguese-speaking states.
- 3) Asia includes Oceania but excludes Australia and New Zealand.
- 4) Includes the islands plus Belize, Guyana, Suriname, and French Guiana.
 - a) During the decades 1820-1850, the percentages for immigration by specific regions do not add up to 100%. This is because the country of origin for a substantial number of immigrants was officially listed as "Not Specified". All such immigrants, however, were European. Therefore, the actual percents for European immigration were: 92.2% in 1820-1830, 94.4% in 1831-1840, and 96.4% in 1841-1850.
 - b) 1921, 1924, and 1929 saw the beginning of anti-European legislation.
 - c) 1965 Immigration Law was passed after assurances that it would not change the demographic composition of the country, would not change the traditional sources of immigration, would not increase immigration numbers, and would not lower the standards for admissions.
 - d) Immigration from Europe **does not** mean ethnic European immigration. Asians, Africans, and Latin Americans have been able to enter Europe and then immigrate to the U.S. under the quota for Europe.

SOURCES: "Immigration to the U.S.: The Unfinished Story" *Population Bulletin* Vol. 41, No. 4, November 1986 by Leon F. Bouvier and Robert W. Gardner. *Statistical Yearbook of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, 1992*, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 1993. "Immigrants Admitted by Country or Region of Birth" for fiscal years 1950-1994. Demographic Statistics Branch, Statistics Division, Immigration and Naturalization Service, U.S. Department of Justice.

NOTE: Most of the statistics presented in this chart for the years 1820 to 1985 are taken from Table 1, "Legal Immigration to the U.S., by Region of Last Residence: 1820-1985", pages 8 and 9, *Immigration to the U.S.: The Unfinished Story*, by Leon F. Bouvier and Robert W. Gardner. Dr. Bouvier established the nature and scope of the "Not Specified" category for 1820-1850 and the resulting official undercount of European immigration for those years. In his table, Dr. Bouvier defines "Latin America" to include Mexico, the Caribbean, Central and South America. Changes have, therefore, been made to this table beginning in the decade 1951-1960 to show the percentage of immigration derived from the "Non-Spanish Caribbean" -- islands plus Belize, Guyana, Suriname, and French Guiana. The figure for "Non-Spanish Caribbean" immigration was obtained from "Immigrants Admitted by Country or Region of Birth" for fiscal years 1950-1994. Demographic Statistics Branch, Statistics Division, Immigration and Naturalization Service, U.S. Department of Justice. The "Non-Spanish Caribbean" percentages were then subtracted from Dr. Bouvier's percentages for "Latin America".

TABLE 5
Immigration to the U.S.: 1820-1967

Years	Total Immigration	Europe(1)	Canada	Latin America and Caribbean	Asia(2)	Africa
1820-30	151,824	106,487	2,486	9,465	36	17
1831-40	599,125	495,681	13,624	19,800	55	54
1841-50	1,713,251	1,597,442	41,723	20,746	141	55
1851-60	2,598,214	2,452,577	59,309	15,411	41,538	210
1861-70	2,314,824	2,065,141	153,878	12,729	64,759	312
1871-80	2,812,191	2,271,925	383,640	20,404	124,160	358
1881-90	5,246,613	4,735,484	393,304	33,663	69,942	857
1891-1900	3,687,564	3,555,352	3,311	35,661	74,862	350
1901-10	8,795,386	8,056,040	179,226	182,662	323,543	7,368
1911-20	5,735,811	4,321,887	742,185	401,486	247,236	8,443
1921-30	4,107,209	2,463,194	924,515	592,170	112,059	6,286
1931-40	528,431	347,566	108,527	51,485	16,595	1,750
1941-50	1,035,039	621,147	171,718	153,810	37,028	7,367
1951-60	2,515,479	1,325,729	377,952	559,281	153,249	14,092
1961-67	2,135,324	866,732	226,619	791,857	215,745	20,193
Total	43,976,285	35,282,384	3,782,017	2,900,630	1,480,948	67,712
Percent of Total		80.2%	8.6%	6.6%	3.4%	0.2%
		88.8%				

The remaining one percent is divided among two categories -- "not specified" and "Oceania". Immigrants in both categories were virtually all of European origin from Europe, Australia, or New Zealand. During these 147 years, Europeans constituted 90% of all immigrants.

- 1) Europe includes Spain and Portugal.
2) Asia does not include the Pacific Islands.

SOURCES: *Statistical Yearbook of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, 1992*, pages 26-29, Table 2, "Immigration By Region and Selected Country of Last Residence, Fiscal Years: 1820-1992", and "Immigrants Admitted by Country or Region of Birth" for fiscal years 1991-1994, Demographic Statistics Branch, Statistics Division, Immigration and Naturalization Service, U.S. Department of Justice.

This table appears on page 281 of Peter Brimelow's *Alien Nation: Common Sense About America's Immigration Disaster*, Random House, 1995.

TABLE 6
Immigration to the U.S.: 1968-1994

<u>Years</u>	<u>Total Immigration</u>	<u>Europe(1)</u>	<u>Canada</u>	<u>Latin America and Caribbean</u>	<u>Asia(2)</u>	<u>Africa</u>
1968-70	1,186,353	371,821	60,048	497,009	229,551	19,069
1971-80	4,493,314	800,368	169,939	1,811,801	1,588,178	80,779
1981-90	7,338,062	761,550	156,938	3,457,829	2,738,157	176,893
1991-94	4,509,852	619,101	74,696	2,342,858	1,337,597	112,744
Total	17,527,581	2,552,840	461,621	8,109,497	5,893,483	389,485
Percent of Total		14.6%	2.6%	46.3%	33.6%	2.2%
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		17.2%				

The remaining 0.7% is from Australia, New Zealand and the Pacific Islands.

While 17% of all immigrants between 1968 and 1994 came from Europe and Canada, this does not mean they were European immigrants. Unlike the period 1820 to 1967, Africans, Asians, and Latin Americans are now immigrating to Europe and Canada and then reimmigrate to the U.S. under the quota for the European countries and Canada.

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- 1) Europe includes Spain and Portugal.
2) Asia does not include the Pacific Islands.

SOURCES: Statistical Yearbook of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, 1992, pages 26-29, Table 2, "Immigration By Region and Selected Country of Last Residence, Fiscal Years: 1820-1992", and "Immigrants Admitted by Country or Region of Birth" for fiscal years 1991-1994, Demographic Statistics Branch, Statistics Division, Immigration and Naturalization Service, U.S. Department of Justice.

A version of this table appears on page 283 of Peter Brimelow's Alien Nation: Common Sense About America's Immigration Disaster, Random House, 1995.

TABLE 7
 Percentage of Total Legal Immigration to the
 U.S. by Selected Countries: 1951-1994

Country	Decade Average				1991	1992	1993	1994
	1951-60	1961-70	1971-80	1981-90				
Germany	13.7%	6.0%	1.5%	0.9%	0.4%	1.0%	0.8%	0.9%
Ireland	2.6%	1.3%	0.3%	0.4%	0.3%	1.3%	1.5%	2.1%
Italy	7.5%	6.2%	2.9%	0.4%	0.1%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%
Poland	5.1%	2.2%	1.0%	1.3%	1.1%	2.6%	3.1%	3.5%
U.K.	8.3%	6.9%	2.7%	1.9%	0.8%	2.1%	2.1%	2.0%
China	1.3%	2.9%	4.5%	3.7%	1.8%	4.0%	7.3%	6.7%
Hong Kong	0.1%	0.8%	1.0%	0.9%	0.6%	1.1%	1.0%	1.0%
Taiwan	----	----	----	1.6%	0.7%	1.7%	1.6%	1.2%
India	0.1%	0.9%	4.0%	3.6%	2.5%	3.8%	4.4%	4.3%
Korea	0.3%	1.1%	6.1%	4.6%	1.5%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%
Philippines	0.7%	3.1%	8.0%	6.8%	3.5%	6.3%	7.0%	6.7%
Vietnam	0.01%	0.1%	4.1%	5.5%	3.0%	8.0%	6.6%	5.1%
Colombia	0.7%	2.1%	1.7%	1.7%	1.1%	1.4%	1.4%	1.3%
Cuba	3.1%	7.7%	6.2%	2.2%	0.6%	1.2%	1.5%	1.8%
D. R. (1)	0.4%	2.8%	3.3%	3.4%	2.3%	4.3%	5.0%	6.4%
El Sal. (2)	0.2%	0.5%	0.7%	2.9%	2.6%	2.7%	3.0%	2.2%
Mexico	12.7%	13.3%	14.2%	22.5%	52.0%	22.0%	14.0%	13.8%
Haiti	0.2%	1.1%	1.3%	1.9%	2.6%	1.1%	1.1%	1.7%
Jamaica	0.3%	2.1%	3.2%	2.9%	1.3%	1.9%	1.9%	1.8%

1) D. R. represents Dominican Republic.

2) El Sal. represents El Salvador.

SOURCES: "Immigrants Admitted by Country or Region of Birth", for fiscal years 1951-1994, Demographic Statistics Branch, Statistics Division, Immigration and Naturalization Service, U.S. Department of Justice

TABLE 8
Percentage of Selected Ethnic Groups
to Legal Immigration: 1989-1994

Ethnic Origin	Census 1990	Immigration Admissions by Country					
		1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
European							
German(1)	23.7%	0.7%	0.5%	0.4%	1.1%	0.9%	0.9%
British(2)	18.4%	1.3%	1.0%	0.8%	2.1%	2.1%	2.0%
Irish	15.6%	0.6%	0.7%	0.3%	1.3%	1.5%	2.1%
Italian	5.9%	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%
Polish	3.8%	1.4%	1.3%	1.1%	2.6%	3.1%	3.5%
Asian							
Chinese(3)	0.7%	5.1%	3.7%	3.1%	6.8%	9.9%	8.9%
Filipino	0.6%	5.2%	4.1%	3.5%	6.3%	7.0%	6.7%
Asian Indian	0.3%	2.9%	2.0%	2.5%	3.8%	4.4%	4.3%
Korean	0.3%	3.1%	2.1%	1.5%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%
Vietnamese	0.3%	3.5%	3.2%	3.0%	8.0%	6.6%	5.1%
Hispanic							
Mexican	5.4%	37.1%	44.2%	52.0%	22.0%	14.0%	13.8%
Cuban	0.4%	0.9%	0.7%	0.6%	1.2%	1.5%	1.8%
Colombian	0.2%	1.4%	1.6%	1.1%	1.4%	1.4%	1.3%
Dominican	0.2%	2.4%	2.7%	2.3%	4.3%	5.0%	6.4%
Salvadoran	0.2%	5.3%	5.2%	2.6%	2.7%	3.0%	2.2%

1) "German" includes Germans from Germany and Austria. "Immigration Admissions" is based on the combined number for both of those countries.

2) British is the total of all English, Scotch-Irish, Scottish, and Welsh. "Immigration Admissions" is for the United Kingdom.

3) "Immigration Admissions" for the Chinese is based on the combined number for China, Hong Kong, and Taiwan.

SOURCES: 1990 Census, U.S. Census Bureau, and "Immigrants Admitted by Country or Region of Birth", for fiscal years 1989-1994, Demographic Statistics Branch, Statistics Division, Immigration and Naturalization Service, U.S. Department of Justice.

TABLE 9
IRCA Legalization: 1989-1994

	YEAR		NUMBER	
	1989	478,814	1989	478,814
	1990	880,372	1990	880,372
	1991	1,123,162	1991	1,123,162
	1992	163,342	1992	163,342
	1993	24,278	1993	24,278
	1994	6,022	1994	6,022

IRCA Legalization By Regional Percentage						
	Europe(1)	Latin America(2)	Asia(3)	Africa	Non-Spanish Caribbean(4)	Other(5)
1989	1.9%	87.5%	6.6%	1.4%	2.1%	0.5%
1990	1.7%	89.0%	4.2%	1.9%	2.8%	0.4%
1991	0.7%	88.8%	4.8%	1.2%	4.3%	0.2%
1992	1.0%	84.4%	5.5%	1.4%	7.5%	0.2%
1993	1.4%	87.4%	4.5%	1.6%	4.8%	0.3%
1994	1.6%	87.3%	4.7%	1.7%	4.4%	0.3%

1) Europe includes Spain and Portugal. Immigration from Europe does not mean European immigration. Asians, Africans, and Latin Americans have immigrated to the U.S. under the quota from Europe.

2) Latin America includes Spanish and Portuguese-speaking states.

3) Asia includes Oceania but excludes Australia and New Zealand.

4) Non-Spanish Caribbean includes the islands plus Belize, Guyana, Suriname, and French Guiana.

5). Other includes Australia, New Zealand, Canada, Greenland, the United States, and "unknown".

SOURCES: "Immigrants Admitted by Country of Birth and Major Category of Admission": fiscal years 1989-1994, Demographic Statistics Branch, Statistics Division, Immigration and Naturalization Service, U.S. Department of Justice.

TABLE 10
Total Immigrants for Top Ten Countries
of Birth: 1989-1994

Fiscal Year 1989

<u>Country Of Birth</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Non-IRCA</u>	<u>IRCA Legalization</u>
1.) Mexico	37.1%	10.9%	70.7%
2.) El Salvador	5.3%	2.2%	9.3%
3.) Philippines	5.2%	8.1%	1.5%
4.) Vietnam	3.5%	6.1%	0.03%
5.) Korea	3.1%	5.3%	0.4%
6.) China, Mainland	3.0%	4.5%	1.0%
7.) India	2.9%	4.7%	0.6%
8.) Dominican Republic	2.4%	4.2%	0.2%
9.) Jamaica	2.2%	3.6%	0.5%
10.) Iran	1.9%	2.8%	0.9%

Fiscal Year 1990

<u>Country Of Birth</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Non-IRCA</u>	<u>IRCA Legalization</u>
1.) Mexico	44.2%	8.6%	70.7%
2.) El Salvador	5.2%	1.6%	7.9%
3.) Philippines	4.1%	8.4%	1.0%
4.) Vietnam	3.2%	7.4%	0.01%
5.) Dominican Republic	2.7%	4.9%	1.2%
6.) Guatemala	2.1%	0.8%	3.1%
7.) Korea	2.1%	4.5%	0.3%
8.) China, Mainland	2.1%	4.4%	0.3%
9.) India	2.0%	4.4%	0.2%
10.) Soviet Union	1.7%	3.9%	0.02%

Fiscal Year 1991

<u>Country Of Birth</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Non-IRCA</u>	<u>IRCA Legalization</u>
1.) Mexico	52.0%	7.5%	79.5%
2.) Philippines	3.5%	7.9%	0.7%
3.) Soviet Union	3.1%	8.1%	0.01%
4.) Vietnam	3.0%	7.9%	0.003%
5.) Haiti	2.6%	1.8%	3.1%
6.) El Salvador	2.6%	2.1%	2.9%
7.) India	2.5%	4.4%	1.2%
8.) Dominican Republic	2.3%	4.3%	1.0%
9.) China, Mainland	1.8%	4.5%	0.1%
10.) Korea	1.5%	3.1%	0.4%

Fiscal Year 1992

<u>Country Of Birth</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Non-IRCA</u>	<u>IRCA Legalization</u>
1) Mexico	22.0%	11.3%	75.0%
2) Vietnam	8.0%	9.6%	0.004%
3) Philippines	6.3%	7.3%	1.1%
4) former Soviet Union	4.5%	5.4%	0.01%
5) Dominican Republic	4.3%	5.0%	0.7%
6) China, Mainland	4.0%	4.8%	0.1%
7) India	3.8%	4.3%	1.3%
8) El Salvador	2.7%	2.6%	3.1%
9) Poland	2.6%	3.1%	0.4%
10) United Kingdom	2.1%	2.4%	0.1%

Fiscal Year 1993

<u>Country Of Birth</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Non-IRCA</u>	<u>IRCA Legalization</u>
1) Mexico	14.0%	12.4%	72.2%
2) China, Mainland	7.3%	7.4%	0.1%
3) Philippines	7.0%	7.2%	1.1%
4) Vietnam	6.6%	6.8%	0.004%
5) former Soviet Union	6.5%	6.7%	0.01%
6) Dominican Republic	5.0%	5.1%	2.2%
7) India	4.4%	4.5%	0.4%
8) Poland	3.1%	3.2%	0.5%
9) El Salvador	3.0%	2.9%	5.4%
10) United Kingdom	2.1%	2.1%	0.3%

Fiscal Year 1994

<u>Country Of Birth</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Non-IRCA</u>	<u>IRCA Legalization</u>
1) Mexico	13.8%	13.4%	73.1%
2) former Soviet Union	7.9%	7.9%	0.05%
3) China, Mainland	6.7%	6.8%	0.2%
4) Philippines	6.7%	6.7%	0.6%
5) Dominican Republic	6.4%	6.4%	2.4%
6) Vietnam	5.1%	5.2%	0.02%
7) India	4.3%	4.4%	0.8%
8) Poland	3.5%	3.5%	0.5%
9) El Salvador	2.2%	2.2%	4.8%
10) United Kingdom	2.0%	2.0%	0.3%

SOURCES: "Immigrants Admitted by Country of Birth and Major Category of Admission": fiscal years 1989-1994, Demographic Statistics Branch, Statistics Division, Immigration and Naturalization Service, U.S. Department of Justice.

highlighted by Table 5, "Immigration to the U.S.: 1820-1967", and Table 6, "Immigration to the U.S.: 1968-1994". Between 1820 and 1967, Europeans immigrated into the U.S. from Europe, Canada, and Australia, and accounted for 90% of all immigration – 40 million out of a total of 44 million. From 1968 (the year the 1965 Act was implemented) to 1994 the combined number admitted from Europe, Canada, and Australia had been reduced to approximately 17% – 3 million out of 18 million.

The drop in European admissions, however, is more pronounced than Tables 4, 5, and 6 show. Unlike immigration during the first 147 years, post-1967 immigration from Europe, Canada, and Australia no longer amounted to European immigration: since 1967, Africans, Asians, and Latin Americans have been able to immigrate to those lands and then remigrate to the U.S. under the legal quotas for Europe, Canada, and Australia.

The effect of post-1965 immigration policy on individual countries can be seen in Table 7, "Percentage of Total Legal Immigration to the U.S. by Selected Countries: 1951-1994". The traditional sources of immigration were effectively closed. Admissions from Germany and the United Kingdom, for instance, fell from 14% to 1% and from 8% to 2% respectively. Due to the post-1965 phenomenon of Third World immigration to the U.S. via Europe, this reduced level of admissions from Germany and the United Kingdom no longer meant that these immigrants were ethnically European. At the same time, direct immigration from the Third World increased exponentially. For example, admissions from the Dominican Republic went from 0.4% to 6%, India from 0.1% to 4%, and Vietnam from 0.01% to 5%.

As is shown in Table 8, "Percentage of Selected Ethnic Groups to Legal Immigration: 1989-1994", post-1965 immigration policy has created an inverse relationship between the demographic size of an ethnic group and the percentage of immigration admissions it enjoys. For example, in 1994, Vietnamese, Filipinos, Chinese, and Mexicans represented 0.3%, 0.6%, 0.7% and 5% of the U.S. population, respectively. Yet, Vietnamese, Filipinos, Chinese, and Mexicans were 5%, 7%, 9%, and 14%, respectively, of legal immigration. Asians are 3% of the U.S. population, but accounted for 37% of legal immigration. Hispanics, 9% of the U.S. population, represented another 32%.

Tables 4-8, however, document only the impact of legal immigration from the Third World. The scale of illegal immigration is currently estimated by the Immigration and Naturalization Service to be an additional 300,000 to 500,000 annually. This number refers to those illegal aliens who each year permanently settle in the U.S. According to the Census Bureau, a total of 5 million illegal aliens have already settled permanently in the U.S.. As in legal immigration, most illegal immigration comes from the Third World.

This fact is established in Table 9, "IRCA Legalization: 1989-1994". To be eligible for legalization under The Immigration Reform and Control Act (IRCA) of 1986, illegal aliens had to have been residing in the U.S. since January 1, 1982. The first year for IRCA legalizations was 1989. Of the 2,675,990 illegal aliens amnestied between 1989 and 1994, 98% to 99% came from the Third World – principally Asia and Latin America. IRCA, therefore, rewards the very countries which already monopolize legal immigration.

Table 10, "Total Immigration for Top Ten Countries of Birth: 1989-1994", shows that the primary beneficiary of IRCA has been Mexico. Between 1989 and 1994, Mexicans represented between 71% and 80% of all amnestied illegal aliens. At the same time, with the exception of 1991, Mexico had the highest rate of non-IRCA admissions of any country, accounting for 8% to 13% of all legal immigration.

By expanding on Table 9 and offering a comparison to Table 10, Table 11, "Total Immigration for Top Ten European Countries of Birth: 1989-1994", is able to demonstrate how truly insignificant IRCA was for European immigrants. Poland, with a population of 37 million, had the most amnesties of any European country with 0.2% to 1.1% of the yearly IRCA total. Compare this to El Salvador on Table 10. With a population of only 5 million, El Salvador had between 3% to 9% of the amnesties. This is the highest IRCA rate after Mexico. In other words, Europeans, who are discriminated against by U.S. immigration policy, nevertheless abide by the law, while statistically immigrants from the Third World, although favored by U.S. immigration policy, flagrantly violate that law.

Table 12, "Percentage of Selected Ethnic Groups to IRCA Legalizations: 1989-1994", shows how IRCA rewarded Third World communities in the U.S. German-Americans and Irish-Americans are 24% and 16% of the U.S. population respectively. Yet, the former

TABLE 11
Total Immigration for Top Ten European
Countries of Birth: 1989-1994

Fiscal Year 1989

<u>Country</u> <u>Of Birth</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Non-IRCA</u>	<u>IRCA Legalization</u>
1.) Poland	1.4%	1.6%	1.1%
2.) UK	1.3%	2.1%	0.3%
3.) Soviet Union	1.0%	1.8%	0.02%
4.) West Germany	0.6%	1.1%	0.04%
5.) Ireland	0.6%	1.1%	0.04%
6.) Italy	0.3%	0.4%	0.06%
7.) Greece	0.2%	0.4%	0.07%
8.) France	0.2%	0.4%	0.04%
9.) Hungary	0.1%	0.2%	0.03%
10.) Netherlands	0.1%	0.2%	0.02%

Fiscal Year 1990

<u>Country</u> <u>Of Birth</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Non-IRCA</u>	<u>IRCA Legalization</u>
1) Soviet Union	1.7%	3.9%	0.02%
2) Poland	1.3%	2.0%	0.8%
3) U.K.	1.0%	2.1%	0.2%
4) Ireland	0.7%	1.5%	0.08%
5) West Germany	0.5%	1.0%	0.06%
6) Romania	0.3%	0.7%	0.009%
7) Portugal	0.3%	0.5%	0.08%
8) Italy	0.2%	0.4%	0.07%
9) France	0.2%	0.4%	0.04%
10) Greece	0.2%	0.3%	0.08%

Fiscal Year 1991

<u>Country Of Birth</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Non-IRCA</u>	<u>IRCA Legalization</u>
1) Soviet Union	3.1%	8.1%	0.01%
2) Poland	1.1%	2.4%	0.2%
3) U.K.	0.8%	1.8%	0.1%
4) Romania	0.4%	1.1%	0.002%
5) Germany	0.4%	0.9%	0.02%
6) Ireland	0.3%	0.6%	0.03%
7) Portugal	0.2%	0.4%	0.1%
8) Yugoslavia	0.1%	0.3%	0.05%
9) Italy	0.1%	0.3%	0.03%
10) Greece	0.1%	0.2%	0.03%

Fiscal Year 1992

<u>Country Of Birth</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Non-IRCA</u>	<u>IRCA Legalization</u>
1) former Soviet Union	4.5%	5.4%	0.01%
2) Poland	2.6%	3.1%	0.4%
3) U.K.	2.1%	2.4%	0.1%
4) Ireland	1.3%	1.5%	0.04%
5) Germany	1.0%	1.2%	0.04%
6) Romania	0.7%	0.8%	0.005%
7) France	0.3%	0.4%	0.03%
8) Portugal	0.3%	0.3%	0.1%
9) former Yugoslavia	0.3%	0.3%	0.06%
10) Italy	0.3%	0.3%	0.03%

Fiscal Year 1993

<u>Country Of Birth</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Non-IRCA</u>	<u>IRCA Legalization</u>
1) former Soviet Union	6.5%	6.7%	0.01%
2) Poland	3.1%	3.2%	0.5%
3) U.K.	2.1%	2.1%	0.3%
4) Ireland	1.5%	1.5%	0.06%
5) Germany	0.8%	0.8%	0.05%
6) Romania	0.6%	0.6%	0.004%
7) France	0.3%	0.3%	0.03%
8) former Yugoslavia	0.3%	0.3%	0.1%
9) Italy	0.3%	0.3%	0.06%
10) Portugal	0.2%	0.2%	0.07%

Fiscal Year 1994

<u>Country Of Birth</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Non-IRCA</u>	<u>IRCA Legalization</u>
1) former Soviet Union	7.9%	7.9%	0.05%
2) Poland	3.5%	3.5%	0.5%
3) Ireland	2.1%	2.2%	0.08%
4) U.K.	2.0%	2.0%	0.3%
5) Germany	0.9%	0.8%	0.07%
6) Romania	0.4%	0.4%	-----
7) former Yugoslavia	0.4%	0.4%	0.08%
8) France	0.3%	0.3%	0.03%
9) Italy	0.3%	0.3%	0.05%
10) Portugal	0.3%	0.3%	0.1%

SOURCES: "Immigrants Admitted by Country of Birth and Major Category of Admission": fiscal years 1989-1994, Demographic Statistics Branch, Statistics Division, Immigration and Naturalization Service, U.S. Department of Justice.

TABLE 12
Percentage of Selected Ethnic Groups
to IRCA Legalizations: 1989-1994

Ethnic Origin	Census 1990	IRCA Legalizations					
		1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
<u>European</u>							
German(1)	23.7%	0.05%	0.07%	0.03%	0.04%	0.05%	0.07%
British(2)	18.4%	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%	0.3%
Irish	15.6%	0.04%	0.08%	0.03%	0.04%	0.06%	0.08%
Italian	5.9%	0.06%	0.07%	0.03%	0.03%	0.06%	0.05%
Polish	3.6%	1.1%	0.8%	0.2%	0.4%	0.5%	0.5%
<u>Asian</u>							
Chinese(3)	0.7%	1.5%	0.6%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%
Filipino	0.6%	1.5%	1.0%	0.7%	1.1%	1.1%	0.6%
Asian Indian	0.3%	0.6%	0.2%	1.2%	1.3%	0.4%	0.8%
Korean	0.3%	0.4%	0.3%	0.4%	0.2%	0.3%	0.4%
Iranian	0.1%	0.9%	0.8%	0.1%	0.3%	0.6%	0.6%
Pakistani	0.04%	0.4%	0.2%	1.1%	0.8%	0.4%	0.8%
<u>Hispanic</u>							
Mexican	5.4%	70.7%	70.7%	79.5%	75.0%	72.2%	73.1%
Colombian	0.2%	1.0%	1.6%	0.9%	0.8%	1.3%	0.8%
Dominican	0.2%	0.2%	1.2%	1.0%	0.7%	2.2%	2.4%
Salvadoran	0.2%	9.3%	7.9%	2.9%	3.1%	5.4%	4.8%
<u>Non-Spanish</u>							
<u>Caribbean</u>							
Jamaican	0.2%	0.5%	0.7%	0.5%	1.3%	1.1%	0.9%
Haitian	0.1%	0.8%	1.0%	3.1%	5.3%	2.0%	2.2%

1) "German" includes Germans from Germany and Austria. "Immigration Admissions" is based on the combined number for both of those countries.

2) British is the total of all English, Scotch-Irish, Scottish, and Welsh. "Immigration Admissions" is for the United Kingdom.

3) "Immigration Admissions" for the Chinese is based on the combined number for China, Hong Kong, and Taiwan.

SOURCES: 1990 Census, U.S. Census Bureau, and "Immigrants Admitted by Country of Birth and Major Category of Admission", for fiscal years 1989-1994, Demographic Statistics Branch, Statistics Division, Immigration and Naturalization Service, U.S. Department of Justice.

TABLE 13

**Percentage of Hispanics and Asians
to Total U.S. Population: 1790-1990**

Census Year	Hispanic	Chinese	Japanese	Filipino	Korean	Asian Indian
1790(a)	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1800	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1810	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1820	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1830	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1840	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1850	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1860	-----	0.1%	-----	-----	-----	-----
1870	-----	0.2%	0.0001%	-----	-----	-----
1880	-----	0.2%	0.0003%	-----	-----	-----
1890	-----	0.2%	0.003%	-----	-----	-----
1900	-----	0.1%	0.03%	-----	-----	-----
1910	0.4%	0.1%	0.08%	0.0002%	0.0005%	0.003% (c)
1920	0.7%	0.1%	0.1%	0.001%	0.0009%	0.003%
1930	1.2% (d)	0.1%	0.1%	0.04%	0.001%	0.002%
1940	-----	0.1%	0.1%	0.03%	N.A.	N.A.
1950	-----	0.1%	0.1%	0.04%	N.A.	N.A.
1960(b)	-----	0.1%	0.3%	0.1%	N.A.	N.A.
1970	4.5%	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%	0.03%	N.A.
1980(e)	6.4%	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%
1990	9.0%	0.7%	0.3%	0.6%	0.3%	0.3%

a) Conterminous U.S. This excludes Alaska, Hawaii, and all outlying possessions

b) This includes the 50 States, but excludes all outlying possessions.

c) Asian Indians were identified as "Hindu".

d) "Mexicans" classified as White prior to 1930, as non-White in 1930 which revised the 1910 and 1920 statistics accordingly, once again as White between 1940-1970 and again as non-White since 1976.

e) In 1980, two new categories were added -- "Hispanic" and "Asian and Pacific Islander"

SOURCES: All decennial censuses from 1790 to 1990. "Census Bureau Releases 1990 Census Counts on Specific Racial Groups", CB91-215, U.S. Department of Commerce News, Economics and Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census, Wednesday, June 12, 1991, pages 3 and 4, Table 1 "Race and Hispanic Origin for the United States: 1990 and 1980", Table 2, "Other Asian or Pacific Islander Persons by Group: 1990 and 1980"

TABLE 14

**Percentage of Other Asian Groups
to Total U.S. Population: 1790-1990**

<u>Census Year</u>	<u>Cambodian</u>	<u>Hmong</u>	<u>Lactian</u>	<u>Pakistani</u>	<u>Thai</u>	<u>Vietnamese</u>
1790(a)	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1800	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1810	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1820	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1830	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1840	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1850	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1860	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1870	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1880	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1890	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1900	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1910	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1920	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1930	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1940	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1950	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1960(b)	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1970	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1980	0.007%	0.002%	0.02%	0.007%	0.02%	0.1%
1990	0.06%	0.04%	0.06%	0.03%	0.04%	0.2%

a) Conterminous U.S. This excludes Alaska, Hawaii, and all outlying possessions.

b) This includes the 50 States, but excludes all outlying possessions.

SOURCES: All decennial censuses from 1790 to 1990. "Census Bureau Releases 1990 Census Counts on Specific Racial Groups", CB91-215, U.S. Department of Commerce News, Economics and Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census, Wednesday, June 12, 1991, pages 3 and 4, Table 1, "Race and Hispanic Origin for the United States: 1990 and 1980", Table 2, "Other Asian or Pacific Islander Persons by Groups: 1990 and 1980".

TABLE 15

Growth Rate of U.S. Population and Selected Ethnic Groups: 1960-1990

Group	1960-90	Group	1970-90	Group	1980-90
Chinese	727%	Hispanic	146%	Asian-	
Filipino	1222%	Korean	1032%	Indian	126%
Japanese	226%			Cambodian	819%
				Hmong	1631%
				Laotian	213%
U.S. overall	39%	U.S. overall	22%	Pakistani	415%
European-		European-		Thai	102%
American	17%	American	10%	Vietnamese	135%
				U.S. overall	10%
				European-	
				American	4%

SOURCES: The decennial censuses for 1970, 1980, and 1990, U.S. Census Bureau. Also "Census Bureau Releases 1990 Census Counts on Specific Racial Groups", CB91-215, U.S. Department of Commerce News, Economic and Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census, Wednesday, June 12, 1991, Pages 3 and 4, Table 1, "Race and Hispanic Origin for the United States: 1990 and 1980", Table 2, "Other Asian or Pacific Islander Persons by Group: 1990 and 1980".

accounted for just 0.03% to 0.07% of IRCA legalizations, and Irish-Americans for only 0.03% to 0.08%. Iranians, by contrast, 0.09% of the U.S. population, were 0.1% to 0.9% of IRCA legalizations. And although only 0.04% of the U.S. population, Pakistanis had 0.2% to 1% of those amnesties.

The growth of the non-European population in the U.S. is documented in Table 13, "Percentage of Hispanics and Asians to Total U.S. Population: 1790-1990", and Table 14, "Percentage of Major Asian Groups to Total U.S. Population: 1790-1990".

That the phenomenal increase in the demographic size of the non-European population is due to post-1965 immigration policy is shown in Table 15, "Growth of U.S. Population and Selected Ethnic Groups: 1960-1990".

For instance, between 1960 and 1990, the Filipino population increased by 1222%. Between 1970 and 1990, the Hispanic population grew 146%. In just ten years, from 1980 to 1990, the Hmong population rose by 1631%. During each of these periods, the growth rate for the overall U.S. population was only a fraction of the non-European rates. And the growth rate of European-Americans was less than half this national rate.

As the U.S. Congress recasts the U.S. into a multi-ethnic, multi-racial, multi-linguistic, and multi-cultural country (against the wishes of the majority of the U.S. population), it ignores the lessons of history. Multi-ethnic states have historically either disintegrated, like Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, Pakistan, the U.S.S.R. and Yugoslavia, or been bound together by force of armed dictatorship, as in Burma, China, Indonesia, Iraq, Iran and Sudan. Consequently, there is in America a growing feeling of dissatisfaction with the present demographic changes.

Examining Performance in State-Owned Organizations

Francois K. Doamekpor

University of Akron

The plethora of economic difficulties that confronted many state-owned organizations in the late 1970s and early '80s culminated in higher taxes and rekindled taxpayers' interest in scrutinizing the role of the state, especially in its ability to deliver services and allocate resources adequately to meet societal needs. This paper examines the importance of developing indicators to evaluate results of performance. It also examines the possibility of adopting an open balance sheet approach to assess performance through the development of composite performance indicators. It seeks to add to the efforts currently underway by the Government Accounting Standards Board to develop and adopt appropriate performance indicators for state-owned organizations.

In an interesting introductory paragraph to *Reinventing Government*, Osborne and Gaebler (1993) drew attention to *Time* magazine's cover question: "Is Government Dead?" Perhaps, *Time's* question was an appropriate one, especially in the wake of dwindling confidence levels among taxpayers. As the '90s kept rolling, many taxpayers seemed to be saying yes to *Time's* popular question (Osborne, and Gaebler, 1993). A recent study initiated by President Clinton to review performance in the public sector found that only 20% of Americans trust the government to do the right thing. This was in sharp contrast to 76% in 1963.

Several reasons can be cited to justify the erosion of confidence among citizens. First, many state governments confronted the decade of the '80s with complex financial difficulties. As a result, many were distracted from performing adequately their traditional roles of priority setting, resource mobilization and allocation, including the provision of essential services to citizens.

Second, prior to the '80s, many governments had faced protracted periods of fiscal imbalances which included acute shortages of resources. This culminated in lay-offs, dwindling services and lowered credit ratings for many. It also led to tax revolts by citizens