

## Population Groups & Understanding the Negative Implications of DEI for Native Residents

Broad Population Group	Approximate Share
Historic multi-generational non-Hispanic White population	~ <b>55</b> –65%
First-generation, second-generation, minority, and other populations combined	~35–45% + 1–3% visa holders (~ <b>48</b> % total when including national and international visitors)

### Temporary Visa Holders / Nonimmigrant Residents

- ~1–3%

### Visa Waiver Program

- 42 countries participate in U.S. visa waiver programs.
- ~1–2%+ Travelers at any given time: + **50**%

Broad Population Group	Approximate Share of New England Population	
Population Group	Democrat Lean	Republican Lean
Native-born, non-Hispanic White population	~65–70%	
All other populations combined	~30–35%	
Native-born, non-Hispanic White population	~40–50%	~45–55%
Minority + immigrant + first-/second-generation populations combined	~60–80%	~20–40%

### Additional Context

- Some Republicans are also strongly pro-immigration, particularly within business, libertarian, religious, and moderate conservative circles.
- Immigration views do not always divide cleanly along party lines.
- Some immigrant and minority communities also hold conservative views on religion, family, entrepreneurship, and public safety.
- The concern expressed by critics is that the “scales” have become imbalanced, that anti-White bias has become normalized, and that native-born Americans are increasingly being placed last in institutional priorities.

Critics of DEI programs argue that such policies can create racial bias, political favoritism, and institutional targeting against White Americans. They contend that DEI has evolved into a political ideology rather than a neutral American value system, and that it may weaken social cohesion, merit-based standards, and trust within institutions.