
This research examines the location choices for new immigrants in the United States during a given period of time. The findings include ethnic geographic concentrations, education and that internal migration mostly occurs among immigrants.


The author tests the welfare magnets of states who offer more services and benefits to immigrants. When new immigrants enter the United States does their choice depends on the amount of programs available. This varies from state to state due different polices offered by the law.


This paper looks at the difference in location of the two nationalities who chose to reside in either Florida or New York. Using U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Services data, he found that Cubans choose Florida as their destinations compared to Dominicans names New York as their destination.

This survey article examines various aspects of immigration affects on a host country like the United States. Many immigrants migrate for various reasons and their impact on the native wages are very small in the economy. The authors also look at the concentration of immigrants in certain cities with wages as a variable.


This article also studies the welfare magnets effects on new immigrant location choices. The magnets include the cost and benefits of states with welfare programs and the amount of recipients already in the area. There is also a strong influence from the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act, which did not allow non citizens in the U.S. from federal benefits.


This research investigates the difference in location choices of employment-based immigrants granted by the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Services. These immigrants differ because they are based on their professional skills and individual characteristics. While other examines the choices among states, this article choose to look at the metropolitan areas instead.

This article explores the destination choices of newly legal permanent residents and refugees entering the United States during 1989 to 1994. The determinants of preferences include the presence of other foreign born in the state, welfare benefits and economic conditions.