

## **ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY (from undergraduate research paper)**

Bartel, A.P. (1989). Where Do the New U.S. Immigrants Live? *Journal of Labor*

*Economics*, 7(4), 371-391. Retrieved September 12, 2006 from JSTOR Online Database.

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.

Borjas, G. J. (1999). Immigration and Welfare Magnets. *Journal of Labor Economics*,

17(4), 607-637. Retrieved September 18, 2006 from JSTOR Online Database.

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 policies offered by the law.

Dunlevy, J.A. (1991). On the Settlement Patterns of Recent Caribbean and Latin Immigrants to the United States. *Growth and Change*, 54- 67. Retrieved September 18, 2006 from Gale Group Online Database.

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.

Friedberg, R.M. and Hunt, J. (1995). The Impact of Immigrants on Host Country Wages, Employment and Growth. *The Journal of Economic Perspective*, 9(2), 23-44. Retrieved September 7, 2006 from JSTOR Online Database.

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.

Kausal, N. (2005). New Immigrants' Location Choices: Magnets without Welfare. *Journal of Labor Economics*, 23(1), 59- 80. Retrieved September 26, 2006 from ABI/INFORM Global Database.

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.

Scott, D.M., Coomes, P.A., and Izyumov, A.I. (2005). The Location Choice of Employment-Based Immigrants Among U.S. Metro Areas. *Journal of Regional Science*, 45(1), 113-145. Retrieved September 26, 2006 from Synergy Blackwell Journal Database.

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.

Zavodny, M. (1999). Determinants of Recent Immigrants' Location Choices. *International Migration Review*, 33(4), 1014-1030. Retrieved September 26, 2006 from JSTOR Online Database.

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.