

New Patterns of Immigrant Settlement in California

Technical Appendix

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Description

In the accompanying report, we examine trends in immigration from 1990 to 2007 in the United States and California. Using Census Bureau data, we show that in the late 1990s, the popularity of California as a destination among immigrants began to decline, reversing a trend nearly a century old; immigrants have also become more likely to choose areas within California with little history of immigration. We find that these new settlement patterns are related to changes in the underlying location preferences of new immigrants, such as residence near co-ethnics and economic opportunities.

These technical appendices provide detailed statistics, regression results, and background information on relevant policy and theory.

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Supported with funding from The Ford Foundation and the Research Foundation of the City University of New York



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Appendix A

Background Information and Detailed Statistics

2007–2008 Immigrant-Related Bills and Resolutions in California

In 2007, the California legislature passed 11 bills and 5 resolutions regarding immigrant issues.

Education: Two bills passed in 2007, one that gave preferential admission to community college nursing school applicants with refugee or bilingual status, the other to help the federal Department of Education identify immigrant children with special needs.

Health: One bill passed allowing medical clinics to apply for increased Medi-Cal compensation if they serve more special patients, including immigrants.

Housing: One bill passed stating that local governments may not require landlords to inquire about tenants' immigration status and forbids landlords from taking action regarding tenants' known or suspected immigration status.

Licenses: One bill passed modifying existing regulations related to licenses for the transfer of firearms, requiring that applicants be restricted to U.S. citizens or legal resident aliens.

Public Benefits: Five bills passed in 2007 generally broadening immigrants' access to public benefits, including homeless shelters, cash assistance for naturalizing immigrants, educational facility allocations, domestic violence victim services, and income, housing and educational support for migrant workers.

Taxation: One bill passed stating that alien status is irrelevant when considering state tax deductions.

Resolutions: Five resolutions passed in 2007, denouncing immigrant-related hate crimes, opposing naturalization fee increases, and supporting the teaching of portions of Mexican history in state social studies programs.

In 2008, the legislature passed 5 bills and 10 resolutions.

Human Trafficking: A bill providing for a pilot program to assist commercially sexually exploited minors, including vulnerable immigrant children.

Law Enforcement: Exemption of court fees for individuals receiving assistance through the Cash Assistance Program for Aged, Blind, and Disabled Legal Immigrants (CAPI).

Budget and Appropriations: Two bills, one prioritizing funding to immigrants losing funds under the federal PRWORA program. The other allocates funds to migrant and seasonal worker programs.

Public Benefits: The single bill passed in this area allocates fees from domestic violence convictions to go towards county funds for prevention programs focusing on immigrant women, refugees, and women in rural areas.

Resolutions: Ten resolutions were passed. Included were designations for Korean-American Day, Hate Crimes Awareness Month, Italian American Heritage Month, National Multi-cultural Cancer Awareness Week, William Saroyan Year, Black April Memorial Week, and Asian and Pacific Islander Awareness Month, and encouragement of California-Mexico educational exchange programs.¹

¹ National Conference of State Legislatures, 2008, 2009.

Background on the Theories of Location Choice among Immigrants

The study of migration is usually broken down into two decisions made at the individual or household level: whether to migrate and where to locate. Numerous factors, some observable and some not, play into the decision for an individual or household to migrate, and the choice of which particular city to settle in. This study looks at migration decisions within the U.S., abstracting from the first decision of immigrants – whether to migrate to the United States at all.

Immigrants to this country and residents who consider relocating within its borders weigh many factors. There are a number of theories of migration and location choice, which give varying weight to determinants that fall roughly into the following categories: economic, social, and institutional. From neoclassical economic theory, research finds that economic costs and benefits of migrating are a major determinant not just of migration, but also of where to migrate to. Individuals expecting economic gains from migration are more likely to migrate. When weighing the differences between two possible cities to move to, for example, one salient factor is which city would afford the larger economic gains to the individual or household. A move is sometimes directly attributable to a particular job opportunity. Among measures used to analyze economic characteristics of a locale are job opportunity, wages or earnings, employment, and housing prices. Individual-level characteristics such as education, skill, and occupational status also factor into the potential economic gains or losses from migrating, since they are strongly tied to economic opportunity. Typically, more skilled workers are found to be more likely to move as they may have better access to job opportunities and can take on the costs of migration. However the relative importance of these economic factors is difficult to predict. There are differences in these factors across places, and migration does not arbitrage them away. People choose to live in places with low wages or high housing prices, for example. Thus, non-economic considerations must factor into location choice, or a number of economic factors work together in complex ways.

Among social factors for migration, the concentration of co-ethnics in a locality is found to be a very strong predictor of location choice, especially for immigrants.² This measure is very broad, but has been used to proxy for social ties to a particular location, job opportunities arising from social connections, and other informational or social benefits associated with proximity to co-ethnics. This has been a very strong predictor of location choice in the literature, found to some extent to be even exogenous to economic factors, although considering the dispersion of immigrants in the last decade may be declining in salience. Additional social variables that affect migration include ethnicity, marital status, and family structure.

Some institutional factors that are postulated to affect migration include state welfare benefit generosity, border crossing locations, and policy changes. Analysis of these factors is limited by other economic and social changes that are coincident.³ This study analyzes the salience of determinants from all theories, rather than espousing a single theory, in the changing migration patterns observed over 1990–2007. This allows us to weigh the power of different theories in explaining the new trends.⁴

² Bartel (1989) finds that the percent of co-residents of the same ethnic group is the main determinant of location choice for immigrants around 1980.

³ For example, Massey, Durand and Malone (2002), suggest that border enforcement policies changed Mexican border crossing locations and consequently settlement decisions. However, these policy changes were accompanied by economic changes, such as the demand for low-skilled labor in southwestern states, that could have also instigated changing settlement patterns.

⁴ Jaeger (2000), Kaushal (2005), Zavodny (1997), Zavodny (1999).

Table A1. Components of migration in California, as rates per state population

| Years | Total net migration per 1,000 residents | | | | On a per-year basis, per 1,000 residents | | | |
|-----------|---|---------------|-----------|------------------------|--|---------------|-----------|------------------------|
| | Net internal migration = | Native born + | Immigrant | New immigrant arrivals | Net internal migration = | Native born + | Immigrant | New immigrant arrivals |
| 1985–1990 | 7.5 | 5.0 | 2.4 | 58.2 | 1.5 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 11.6 |
| 1995–2000 | -22.3 | -13.6 | -8.6 | 49.7 | -4.5 | -2.7 | -1.7 | 9.9 |
| 2004–2007 | -19.5 | -14.5 | -5.0 | 35.1 | -6.5 | -4.8 | -1.7 | 11.7 |

SOURCE: Author’s calculations from IPUMS Decennial Census and American Community Survey data.

NOTE: Includes immigrants aged 23–64 as of 1990, 2000, or 2007, so as to count only persons of working age over the entire migration period. Rates are calculated as ratio of migrants to state population as of the end date of the migration period.

Table A2. Components of migration in top immigrant and high immigrant growth states

| State | 1985–1990 | | | | 1995–2000 | | | | 2004–2007 | | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|-----------|------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|-----------|------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|-----------|------------------------|
| | Net internal migration = | Native born + | Immigrant | New immigrant arrivals | Net internal migration = | Native born + | Immigrant | New immigrant arrivals | Net internal migration = | Native born + | Immigrant | New immigrant arrivals |
| <i>Top immigrant states</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| California | 120,714 | 81,333 | 39,381 | 942,795 | -407,162 | -249,205 | -157,957 | 906,935 | -388,374 | -288,747 | -99,627 | 698,836 |
| New York | -475,867 | -384,292 | -91,575 | 404,247 | -509,052 | -366,609 | -142,443 | 479,677 | -379,867 | -244,527 | -135,340 | 320,497 |
| Texas | -242,484 | -214,109 | -28,375 | 178,570 | 104,214 | 83,657 | 20,557 | 430,016 | 241,142 | 189,345 | 51,797 | 371,849 |
| Florida | 656,147 | 573,257 | 82,890 | 193,783 | 370,409 | 314,822 | 55,587 | 371,236 | 162,162 | 118,424 | 43,738 | 340,698 |
| Illinois | -174,456 | -153,940 | -20,516 | 119,433 | -180,742 | -162,635 | -18,107 | 227,250 | -101,633 | -82,413 | -19,220 | 167,321 |
| New Jersey | -56,358 | -65,524 | 9,166 | 137,353 | -71,010 | -81,365 | 10,355 | 209,892 | -58,565 | -50,843 | -7,722 | 164,123 |
| <i>New growth states</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Arizona | 118,085 | 111,773 | 6,312 | 35,823 | 199,897 | 170,285 | 29,612 | 103,004 | 179,018 | 148,314 | 30,704 | 123,545 |
| Colorado | -54,584 | -50,912 | -3,672 | 20,259 | 107,718 | 87,252 | 20,466 | 72,874 | 28,631 | 28,694 | -63 | 53,581 |
| Georgia | 192,200 | 179,389 | 12,811 | 30,066 | 208,933 | 169,379 | 39,554 | 133,606 | 134,860 | 96,463 | 38,397 | 102,338 |
| Nevada | 112,681 | 103,820 | 8,861 | 14,759 | 156,230 | 113,815 | 42,415 | 44,749 | 65,121 | 28,527 | 36,594 | 41,260 |
| North Carolina | 139,877 | 134,929 | 4,948 | 19,497 | 179,764 | 153,673 | 26,091 | 109,188 | 138,748 | 118,673 | 20,075 | 75,177 |

SOURCE: Authors’ calculations from IPUMS Decennial Census and American Community Survey data.

NOTE: Includes immigrants aged 23–64 as of 1990, 2000, or 2007, so as to count only persons of working age over the entire migration period.

Table A3. Components of migration by state

| State | 1985–1990 | | | | 1995–2000 | | | | 2004–2007 | | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|---------|---------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|----------|---------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|----------|---------------------|
| | Net internal migration = | Net internal migration of: | | New immig. arrivals | Net internal migration = | Net internal migration of: | | New immig. arrivals | Net internal migration = | Net internal migration of: | | New immig. arrivals |
| | | Native born + | Immig. | | | Native born + | Immig. | | | Native born + | Immig. | |
| Alabama | 12,355 | 13,290 | -935 | 6,679 | 14,735 | 13,562 | 1,173 | 18,067 | 49,836 | 50,961 | -1,125 | 25,329 |
| Alaska | -37,567 | -35,984 | -1,583 | 3,317 | -20,316 | -20,088 | -228 | 4,163 | -38,336 | -28,424 | -9,912 | 4,061 |
| Arizona | 118,085 | 111,773 | 6,312 | 35,823 | 199,897 | 170,285 | 29,612 | 103,004 | 179,018 | 148,314 | 30,704 | 123,545 |
| Arkansas | 21,988 | 22,276 | -288 | 3,127 | 28,805 | 24,341 | 4,464 | 13,822 | 43,027 | 36,083 | 6,944 | 12,195 |
| California | 120,714 | 81,333 | 39,381 | 942,795 | -407,162 | -249,205 | -157,957 | 906,935 | -388,374 | -288,747 | -99,627 | 698,836 |
| Colorado | -54,584 | -50,912 | -3,672 | 20,259 | 107,718 | 87,252 | 20,466 | 72,874 | 28,631 | 28,694 | -63 | 53,581 |
| Connecticut | -11,262 | -11,808 | 546 | 32,906 | -27,099 | -29,486 | 2,387 | 55,231 | -12,630 | -17,496 | 4,866 | 40,416 |
| Delaware | 14,453 | 13,362 | 1,091 | 3,316 | 11,419 | 9,646 | 1,773 | 8,350 | 13,052 | 13,822 | -770 | 7,528 |
| District of Columbia | -43,285 | -37,581 | -5,704 | 13,299 | -40,243 | -32,874 | -7,369 | 16,279 | -22,231 | -16,373 | -5,858 | 12,061 |
| Florida | 656,147 | 573,257 | 82,890 | 193,783 | 370,409 | 314,822 | 55,587 | 371,236 | 162,162 | 118,424 | 43,738 | 340,698 |
| Georgia | 192,200 | 179,389 | 12,811 | 30,066 | 208,933 | 169,379 | 39,554 | 133,606 | 134,860 | 96,463 | 38,397 | 102,338 |
| Hawaii | -16,583 | -14,243 | -2,340 | 22,411 | -50,160 | -42,501 | -7,659 | 21,740 | -16,915 | -16,074 | -841 | 19,719 |
| Idaho | -15,065 | -14,042 | -1,023 | 3,476 | 21,335 | 21,157 | 178 | 8,052 | 44,983 | 41,362 | 3,621 | 9,619 |
| Illinois | -174,456 | -153,940 | -20,516 | 119,433 | -180,742 | -162,635 | -18,107 | 227,250 | -101,633 | -82,413 | -19,220 | 167,321 |
| Indiana | -2,837 | -2,752 | -85 | 12,735 | -13,710 | -20,284 | 6,574 | 39,845 | 1,147 | -1,869 | 3,016 | 35,876 |
| Iowa | -69,346 | -67,587 | -1,759 | 7,088 | -33,555 | -32,704 | -851 | 19,634 | 667 | 579 | 88 | 15,185 |
| Kansas | -23,392 | -20,957 | -2,435 | 10,210 | -15,516 | -18,176 | 2,660 | 25,305 | -2,591 | -5,823 | 3,232 | 20,529 |
| Kentucky | -15,847 | -14,426 | -1,421 | 4,840 | 15,975 | 14,955 | 1,020 | 19,359 | 27,295 | 31,517 | -4,222 | 17,475 |
| Louisiana | -169,625 | -158,942 | -10,683 | 10,083 | -54,154 | -51,606 | -2,548 | 15,298 | -142,133 | -138,287 | -3,846 | 21,011 |
| Maine | 26,583 | 25,807 | 776 | 2,226 | 4,858 | 4,249 | 609 | 3,701 | 1,860 | 1,980 | -120 | 1,532 |
| Maryland | 98,957 | 85,843 | 13,114 | 52,951 | 6,768 | -1,301 | 8,069 | 79,139 | -10,509 | -16,376 | 5,867 | 79,474 |
| Massachusetts | -74,773 | -76,020 | 1,247 | 81,432 | -54,867 | -49,678 | -5,189 | 118,245 | -88,221 | -79,484 | -8,737 | 115,811 |
| Michigan | -65,192 | -58,801 | -6,391 | 35,375 | -49,556 | -55,615 | 6,059 | 92,285 | -129,305 | -114,653 | -14,652 | 73,035 |
| Minnesota | 10,181 | 12,127 | -1,946 | 17,118 | 18,694 | 12,293 | 6,401 | 47,314 | -8,386 | -7,383 | -1,003 | 39,634 |
| Mississippi | -12,967 | -12,135 | -832 | 2,541 | 12,473 | 11,984 | 489 | 7,498 | -28,246 | -27,733 | -513 | 9,869 |
| Missouri | 18,858 | 21,432 | -2,574 | 11,002 | 26,126 | 24,282 | 1,844 | 31,194 | -4,705 | -2,018 | -2,687 | 28,035 |
| Montana | -31,710 | -30,681 | -1,029 | 1,139 | -1,570 | -1,893 | 323 | 1,856 | 13,585 | 12,842 | 743 | 600 |
| Nebraska | -25,255 | -24,032 | -1,223 | 3,733 | -12,619 | -16,868 | 4,249 | 14,707 | 274 | -2,363 | 2,637 | 10,722 |
| Nevada | 112,681 | 103,820 | 8,861 | 14,759 | 156,230 | 113,815 | 42,415 | 44,749 | 65,121 | 28,527 | 36,594 | 41,260 |
| New Hampshire | 44,285 | 42,484 | 1,801 | 3,759 | 20,613 | 19,609 | 1,004 | 7,749 | 7,510 | 6,895 | 615 | 11,919 |
| New Jersey | -56,358 | -65,524 | 9,166 | 137,353 | -71,010 | -81,365 | 10,355 | 209,892 | -58,565 | -50,843 | -7,722 | 164,123 |
| New Mexico | -400 | 556 | -956 | 8,427 | -11,883 | -12,867 | 984 | 16,932 | 15,944 | 9,940 | 6,004 | 19,357 |
| New York | -475,867 | -384,292 | -91,575 | 404,247 | -509,052 | -366,609 | -142,443 | 479,677 | -379,867 | -244,527 | -135,340 | 320,497 |
| North Carolina | 139,877 | 134,929 | 4,948 | 19,497 | 179,764 | 153,673 | 26,091 | 109,188 | 138,748 | 118,673 | 20,075 | 75,177 |
| North Dakota | -37,250 | -36,781 | -469 | 1,165 | -21,074 | -19,745 | -1,329 | 1,681 | -9,407 | -9,719 | 312 | 1,605 |
| Ohio | -73,918 | -69,152 | -4,766 | 29,386 | -65,035 | -64,268 | -767 | 57,288 | -57,284 | -48,437 | -8,847 | 63,117 |
| Oklahoma | -93,219 | -86,997 | -6,222 | 9,900 | -1,237 | -2,056 | 819 | 23,403 | 23,903 | 20,766 | 3,137 | 19,584 |
| Oregon | 57,602 | 55,310 | 2,292 | 18,671 | 61,501 | 50,559 | 10,942 | 45,457 | 58,967 | 44,317 | 14,650 | 33,572 |
| Pennsylvania | -53,962 | -53,407 | -555 | 40,216 | -107,632 | -104,335 | -3,297 | 73,470 | 14,992 | 5,018 | 9,974 | 84,416 |
| Rhode Island | 638 | -823 | 1,461 | 11,721 | -5,645 | -5,742 | 97 | 11,511 | -16,207 | -10,725 | -5,482 | 10,851 |
| South Carolina | 49,153 | 48,346 | 807 | 6,747 | 67,035 | 62,001 | 5,034 | 25,270 | 72,740 | 65,844 | 6,896 | 35,005 |
| South Dakota | -14,487 | -13,817 | -670 | 998 | -9,927 | -9,959 | 32 | 3,026 | 8,443 | 7,827 | 616 | 3,594 |
| Tennessee | 71,119 | 69,354 | 1,765 | 9,216 | 86,948 | 80,768 | 6,180 | 37,039 | 63,850 | 57,918 | 5,932 | 35,135 |
| Texas | -242,484 | -214,109 | -28,375 | 178,570 | 104,214 | 83,657 | 20,557 | 430,016 | 241,142 | 189,345 | 51,797 | 371,849 |
| Utah | -34,105 | -29,978 | -4,127 | 8,143 | -6,953 | -11,197 | 4,244 | 29,851 | 10,146 | 4,962 | 5,184 | 22,220 |
| Vermont | 8,561 | 8,263 | 298 | 1,432 | -3,532 | -3,661 | 129 | 2,792 | -1,181 | -1,370 | 189 | 2,290 |
| Virginia | 123,916 | 112,022 | 11,894 | 58,131 | 13,334 | 2,605 | 10,729 | 102,525 | 8,883 | 1,462 | 7,421 | 89,976 |
| Washington | 147,208 | 140,042 | 7,166 | 41,859 | 58,634 | 44,093 | 14,541 | 91,278 | 77,398 | 57,137 | 20,261 | 92,809 |
| West Virginia | -49,200 | -48,530 | -670 | 1,302 | -11,547 | -10,728 | -819 | 3,002 | 5,100 | 4,334 | 766 | 1,403 |
| Wisconsin | -31,986 | -29,513 | -2,473 | 12,852 | -3,254 | -5,041 | 1,787 | 31,199 | 6,539 | 8,644 | -2,105 | 27,937 |
| Wyoming | -38,579 | -37,249 | -1,330 | 1,091 | -7,368 | -6,500 | -868 | 1,492 | -3,097 | -1,513 | -1,584 | 2,700 |

SOURCE: Authors' calculations from IPUMS Decennial Census and American Community Survey data.

NOTE: Includes immigrants aged 23-64 as of 1990, 2000, or 2007, so as to count only persons of working age over the entire migration period.

Table A4. Linear probability model of living in California for new immigrants only, 1990–2007

Dep var: Pr(in California)

| Parameter | 1990 | | 2000 | | 2007 | |
|----------------------------|------------|--------|------------|--------|------------|--------|
| | Coef | SE | Coef | SE | Coef | SE |
| Intercept | 0.3066*** | 0.0211 | 0.1154*** | 0.0150 | 0.0565* | 0.0342 |
| High school grad | -0.0542*** | 0.0043 | -0.0250*** | 0.0031 | -0.0107 | 0.0068 |
| Some college | -0.0168*** | 0.0050 | -0.0044 | 0.0039 | -0.0007 | 0.0091 |
| College grad | -0.0604*** | 0.0055 | -0.0216*** | 0.0040 | -0.0427*** | 0.0091 |
| Age | -0.0134*** | 0.0010 | -0.0048*** | 0.0007 | -0.0080*** | 0.0016 |
| Age^2 | 0.0001*** | 0.0000 | 0.0001*** | 0.0000 | 0.0001*** | 0.0000 |
| Male | 0.0038 | 0.0034 | -0.0090*** | 0.0025 | -0.0180*** | 0.0059 |
| Latino | 0.1906*** | 0.0049 | 0.0495*** | 0.0035 | 0.0495*** | 0.0085 |
| Black | -0.1603*** | 0.0070 | -0.1023*** | 0.0052 | -0.1135*** | 0.0111 |
| Asian | 0.1430*** | 0.0047 | 0.1158*** | 0.0034 | 0.1359*** | 0.0084 |
| Other ethnicity | -0.0255 | 0.0212 | 0.0105* | 0.0059 | -0.0347* | 0.0200 |
| Not fluent English speaker | 0.0367*** | 0.0038 | 0.0124*** | 0.0028 | 0.0245*** | 0.0066 |
| Married | -0.0323*** | 0.0038 | -0.0143*** | 0.0027 | -0.0059 | 0.0059 |
| Have kids | -0.0082** | 0.0039 | -0.0095*** | 0.0028 | 0.0102 | 0.0063 |
| Log housing costs | 0.0265*** | 0.0007 | 0.0149*** | 0.0006 | 0.0188*** | 0.0012 |
| Homeowner | 0.0484*** | 0.0039 | 0.0151*** | 0.0026 | -0.0189*** | 0.0060 |
| Unemployed | 0.0071 | 0.0061 | 0.0338*** | 0.0051 | 0.0303** | 0.0122 |
| Log weekly wage | -0.0031 | 0.0022 | 0.0019 | 0.0015 | 0.0143*** | 0.0036 |
| Agriculture | 0.1380*** | 0.0074 | 0.1281*** | 0.0056 | 0.0981*** | 0.0112 |
| Mining | -0.1052*** | 0.0324 | -0.1168*** | 0.0256 | -0.0778 | 0.0505 |
| Construction | 0.0314*** | 0.0065 | -0.0594*** | 0.0043 | -0.0451*** | 0.0086 |
| Manufacturing | 0.0455*** | 0.0046 | 0.0273*** | 0.0035 | 0.0137 | 0.0088 |
| Transport, communications | 0.0016 | 0.0086 | -0.0048 | 0.0056 | 0.0392*** | 0.0137 |
| Wholesale trade | 0.0203*** | 0.0077 | 0.0448*** | 0.0060 | 0.0450*** | 0.0158 |
| Finance, ins., real estate | 0.0114 | 0.0082 | -0.0183*** | 0.0063 | -0.0261* | 0.0149 |
| Business services | 0.0549*** | 0.0069 | 0.0287*** | 0.0043 | 0.0167* | 0.0101 |
| Personal services | 0.0040 | 0.0123 | -0.0212** | 0.0085 | -0.0534*** | 0.0190 |
| Entertainment services | -0.0001 | 0.0143 | 0.0108 | 0.0108 | 0.1044*** | 0.0243 |
| Professional services | -0.0282*** | 0.0053 | -0.0237*** | 0.0038 | 0.0015 | 0.0086 |
| Public administration | -0.0242* | 0.0132 | -0.0265*** | 0.0101 | -0.0129 | 0.0247 |
| Military | 0.0136 | 0.0303 | 0.0451* | 0.0261 | 0.0308 | 0.0940 |

SOURCE: Authors' calculations from IPUMS Decennial Census and American Community Survey data.

NOTE: Includes immigrants who arrived to the United States within five years of the survey year.

Table A5. Means of covariates in linear probability model of living in California for new immigrants

| Mean of variable | 1990 | 2000 | 2007 |
|----------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Live in California | 0.36 | 0.20 | 0.20 |
| High school grad | 0.25 | 0.25 | 0.28 |
| Some college | 0.18 | 0.16 | 0.14 |
| College grad | 0.24 | 0.29 | 0.28 |
| Age | 31.6 | 31.6 | 32.5 |
| Age^2 | 1098.1 | 1097.9 | 1156.5 |
| Male | 0.64 | 0.66 | 0.66 |
| Latino | 0.47 | 0.48 | 0.54 |
| Black | 0.07 | 0.06 | 0.08 |
| Asian | 0.27 | 0.22 | 0.21 |
| Other ethnicity | 0.01 | 0.04 | 0.02 |
| Not fluent English speaker | 0.40 | 0.42 | 0.49 |
| Married | 0.55 | 0.53 | 0.51 |
| Have kids | 0.35 | 0.34 | 0.30 |
| Log housing costs | 8.47 | 8.55 | 8.70 |
| Homeowner | 0.23 | 0.25 | 0.25 |
| Unemployed | 0.07 | 0.05 | 0.04 |
| Log weekly wage | 5.87 | 5.97 | 5.87 |
| Agriculture | 0.06 | 0.05 | 0.07 |
| Mining | 0.002 | 0.002 | 0.002 |
| Construction | 0.08 | 0.11 | 0.16 |
| Manufacturing | 0.21 | 0.18 | 0.12 |
| Transport, communications | 0.04 | 0.05 | 0.04 |
| Wholesale trade | 0.05 | 0.04 | 0.03 |
| Finance, ins., real estate | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.03 |
| Business services | 0.06 | 0.09 | 0.08 |
| Personal services | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 |
| Entertainment services | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| Professional services | 0.16 | 0.17 | 0.17 |
| Public admin. | 0.02 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| Military | 0.003 | 0.002 | 0.0007 |
| Number (unweighted) | 87,408 | 128,681 | 24,741 |
| Number (weighted) | 1,917,115 | 2,879,215 | 3,516,491 |

SOURCE: Authors' calculations from IPUMS Decennial Census and American Community Survey data.

NOTE: These are the means from the observations used in regressions, Table A4. Includes immigrants aged 23–64 as of 1990, 2000, or 2007, so as to count only persons of working age over the entire migration period.

Table A6. Components of migration by county in California

| State | 1985–1990 | | | | 1995–2000 | | | | 2004–2007 | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|---------------|---------|---------------------|----------------------------|---------------|----------|---------------------|----------------------------|---------------|----------|---------------------|
| | Net internal migration of: | | | New immig. arrivals | Net internal migration of: | | | New immig. arrivals | Net internal migration of: | | | New immig. arrivals |
| | Net internal migration = | Native born + | Immig. | | Net internal migration = | Native born + | Immig. | | Net internal migration = | Native born + | Immig. | |
| Del Norte-Lassen area | 1,907 | 2,203 | -296 | 266 | -1,258 | -993 | -265 | 370 | -1,885 | -1,497 | -388 | 127 |
| Humboldt | 991 | 888 | 103 | 399 | -4,305 | -3,803 | -502 | 633 | -790 | -1,502 | 712 | 168 |
| Shasta | 7,822 | 7,071 | 751 | 257 | 1,590 | 1,397 | 193 | 255 | 3,343 | 3,417 | -74 | 578 |
| Lake-Mendocino | 6,155 | 6,342 | -187 | 1,155 | 3,117 | 2,799 | 318 | 1,111 | 4,239 | 5,266 | -1,027 | 1,489 |
| Colusa-Glenn area | 4,370 | 3,855 | 515 | 1,140 | 2,034 | 2,564 | -530 | 1,375 | 1,099 | 1,197 | -98 | 844 |
| Butte | 4,109 | 3,076 | 1,033 | 1,564 | -1,435 | -927 | -508 | 1,392 | 499 | -445 | 944 | 918 |
| Nevada-Sierra area | 9,180 | 8,781 | 399 | 182 | 4,656 | 4,761 | -105 | 421 | 1,192 | 1,172 | 20 | 284 |
| Sutter-Yuba | 1,809 | 1,458 | 351 | 1,911 | -1,613 | -1,505 | -108 | 2,626 | 863 | 103 | 760 | 2,137 |
| Yolo | -937 | -844 | -93 | 3,518 | -7,136 | -6,038 | -1,098 | 5,323 | -2,808 | -1,915 | -893 | 4,379 |
| Napa | 3,154 | 2,306 | 848 | 1,347 | 728 | 521 | 207 | 2,860 | 3,602 | 1,550 | 2,052 | 3,510 |
| Sonoma | 20,451 | 18,111 | 2,340 | 4,681 | 4,797 | 3,169 | 1,628 | 6,924 | -11,050 | -10,590 | -460 | 3,121 |
| Marin | 622 | 307 | 315 | 3,672 | 1,680 | 2,273 | -593 | 5,273 | 3,917 | 2,136 | 1,781 | 3,808 |
| Solano | 26,815 | 21,002 | 5,813 | 5,154 | 7,274 | 4,361 | 2,913 | 6,362 | -10,193 | -11,097 | 904 | 6,646 |
| Sacramento | 41,928 | 36,247 | 5,681 | 12,003 | 5,547 | 1,086 | 4,461 | 23,903 | 1,327 | 1,443 | -116 | 23,294 |
| Placer | 19,757 | 18,403 | 1,354 | 830 | 20,632 | 18,385 | 2,247 | 1,642 | 13,944 | 9,037 | 4,907 | 4,236 |
| El Dorado | 12,352 | 11,696 | 656 | 1,122 | 5,538 | 5,698 | -160 | 1,184 | 9,353 | 8,625 | 728 | 399 |
| Alpine-Amador area | 9,902 | 9,870 | 32 | 526 | 6,190 | 5,982 | 208 | 540 | 7,037 | 7,550 | -513 | 884 |
| San Joaquin | 13,102 | 11,048 | 2,054 | 9,311 | 7,487 | 5,747 | 1,740 | 10,232 | -2,374 | -4,079 | 1,705 | 14,150 |
| Contra Costa | 28,954 | 19,488 | 9,466 | 12,441 | 16,410 | 7,241 | 9,169 | 18,921 | 2,372 | -4,326 | 6,698 | 16,090 |
| San Francisco | -48,437 | -21,312 | -27,125 | 38,340 | -24,578 | -4,837 | -19,741 | 35,233 | -38,073 | -18,158 | -19,915 | 22,307 |
| San Mateo | -7,886 | -10,951 | 3,065 | 21,810 | -3,419 | -5,854 | 2,435 | 28,187 | -6,865 | -2,977 | -3,888 | 16,495 |
| Alameda | -19,763 | -25,915 | 6,152 | 36,257 | -4,975 | -22,136 | 17,161 | 59,450 | -13,265 | -10,369 | -2,896 | 42,720 |
| Stanislaus | 23,743 | 18,840 | 4,903 | 6,115 | 3,942 | 2,370 | 1,572 | 6,166 | -4,266 | -5,888 | 1,622 | 5,424 |
| Santa Clara | -41,565 | -42,747 | 1,182 | 59,234 | -51,025 | -50,587 | -438 | 95,280 | -16,397 | -20,973 | 4,576 | 67,659 |
| Santa Cruz | -3,458 | -1,991 | -1,467 | 3,972 | -10,246 | -7,300 | -2,946 | 5,109 | -14,552 | -9,263 | -5,289 | 2,717 |
| San Benito-Monterey | 2,292 | 2,815 | -523 | 10,606 | 3,001 | 3,617 | -616 | 11,829 | -12,296 | -5,222 | -7,074 | 10,389 |
| Merced | 692 | 856 | -164 | 4,483 | 1,537 | 1,569 | -32 | 2,928 | -1,557 | 746 | -2,303 | 3,475 |
| Madera | 419 | 1,221 | -802 | 1,840 | -2,756 | -4,029 | 1,273 | 2,150 | 3,543 | 4,778 | -1,235 | 15,997 |
| Fresno | 3,543 | 4,778 | -1,235 | 15,997 | -19,010 | -9,626 | -9,384 | 16,531 | -5,405 | -2,528 | -2,877 | 10,097 |
| Tulare | 3,727 | 2,297 | 1,430 | 7,582 | -5,735 | -3,714 | -2,021 | 6,409 | 2,047 | 1,567 | 480 | 4,274 |
| Kings | -1,976 | -1,924 | -52 | 1,297 | -2,916 | -3,097 | 181 | 1,508 | 2,388 | -1,405 | 3,793 | 1,252 |
| San Luis Obispo | 2,689 | 1,884 | 805 | 1,787 | -2,886 | -2,335 | -551 | 1,633 | 1,219 | 900 | 319 | 1,133 |
| Kern | 11,636 | 10,315 | 1,321 | 8,089 | -12,934 | -10,037 | -2,897 | 8,244 | 16,776 | 9,137 | 7,639 | 8,628 |
| San Bernardino | 119,517 | 92,104 | 27,413 | 24,103 | -2,358 | -14,525 | 12,167 | 23,161 | 23,546 | -513 | 24,059 | 21,831 |
| Los Angeles | -283,810 | -225,756 | -58,054 | 440,861 | -306,646 | -149,416 | -157,230 | 319,314 | -294,952 | -159,689 | -135,263 | 220,417 |
| Ventura | 11,115 | 7,407 | 3,708 | 12,435 | -2,446 | -399 | -2,047 | 12,362 | -11,736 | -13,164 | 1,428 | 10,747 |
| Santa Barbara | -13,033 | -11,814 | -1,219 | 9,296 | -17,756 | -12,593 | -5,163 | 9,122 | -13,535 | -9,110 | -4,425 | 7,965 |
| Orange | -23,968 | -32,454 | 8,486 | 92,385 | -31,250 | -19,955 | -11,295 | 84,720 | -57,614 | -36,616 | -20,998 | 63,990 |
| Riverside | 131,698 | 103,769 | 27,929 | 21,067 | 48,212 | 36,798 | 11,414 | 24,017 | 103,959 | 53,288 | 50,671 | 25,142 |
| San Diego | 43,327 | 31,107 | 12,220 | 62,647 | -33,456 | -27,578 | -5,878 | 58,845 | -68,085 | -60,240 | -7,845 | 57,687 |
| Imperial | -1,812 | -1,283 | -529 | 2,953 | -4,570 | -3,509 | -1,061 | 3,700 | -642 | -286 | -356 | 5,275 |

SOURCE: Authors' calculations from IPUMS Decennial Census and American Community Survey data.

NOTE: Includes immigrants aged 23-64 as of 1990, 2000, or 2007, so as to count only persons of working age over the entire migration period.

Table A7. Components of migration by county in California, as rates per population

| County | 1985–1990 | | | | 1995–2000 | | | | 2004–2007 | | | |
|---|--------------------------|---------------|-----------|------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|-----------|------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|-----------|------------------------|
| | Net internal migration = | Native born + | Immigrant | New immigrant arrivals | Net internal migration = | Native born + | Immigrant | New immigrant arrivals | Net internal migration = | Native born + | Immigrant | New immigrant arrivals |
| Top immigrant destinations | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Los Angeles | -58.3 | -46.4 | -11.9 | 90.6 | -59.4 | -28.9 | -30.4 | 61.8 | -54.2 | -29.4 | -24.9 | 40.5 |
| Orange | -17.3 | -23.5 | 6.1 | 66.9 | -19.6 | -12.5 | -7.1 | 53.1 | -34.5 | -22.0 | -12.6 | 38.4 |
| San Diego | 32.3 | 23.2 | 9.1 | 46.7 | -22.1 | -18.2 | -3.9 | 38.9 | -42.4 | -37.5 | -4.9 | 36.0 |
| Santa Clara | -47.0 | -48.4 | 1.3 | 67.0 | -51.4 | -50.9 | -0.4 | 96.0 | -16.2 | -20.7 | 4.5 | 66.7 |
| Top growing immigrant destinations | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Alameda | -27.2 | -35.7 | 8.5 | 49.9 | -6.0 | -26.6 | 20.7 | 71.6 | -15.7 | -12.3 | -3.4 | 50.5 |
| San Bernardino | 164.2 | 126.5 | 37.7 | 33.1 | -2.7 | -16.9 | 14.2 | 27.0 | 22.6 | -0.5 | 23.1 | 21.0 |
| Riverside | 225.0 | 177.3 | 47.7 | 36.0 | 63.7 | 48.6 | 15.1 | 31.7 | 96.0 | 49.2 | 46.8 | 23.2 |
| Sacramento | 73.0 | 63.1 | 9.9 | 20.9 | 8.4 | 1.6 | 6.8 | 36.2 | 1.8 | 1.9 | -0.2 | 30.7 |
| Kern | 42.8 | 37.9 | 4.9 | 29.7 | -41.6 | -32.3 | -9.3 | 26.5 | 42.9 | 23.4 | 19.5 | 22.1 |

SOURCE: Author's calculations from IPUMS Decennial Census and American Community Survey data.

NOTE: Includes immigrants aged 23-64 as of 1990, 2000, or 2007, so as to count only persons of working age over the entire migration period. Rates are calculated as ratio of migrants to state population as of the end date of the migration period.

Table A8. Linear probability model of living in Los Angeles MSA for new immigrants, 1990–2007

| Pr(Choose LA Choose CA) | 1990 | | 2000 | | 2007 | |
|----------------------------|------------|--------|------------|--------|------------|--------|
| | Coef | SE | Coef | SE | Coef | SE |
| Intercept | 0.4066*** | 0.0372 | 0.5489*** | 0.0397 | 0.3109*** | 0.0943 |
| High school grad | -0.0088 | 0.0069 | -0.0181** | 0.0081 | 0.0289 | 0.0181 |
| Some college | -0.0376*** | 0.0084 | -0.0092 | 0.0102 | 0.0109 | 0.0249 |
| College grad | -0.0231** | 0.0095 | -0.0383*** | 0.0108 | 0.0369 | 0.0255 |
| Age | 0.0039** | 0.0016 | 0.0089*** | 0.0018 | 0.0209*** | 0.0040 |
| Age^2 | 0.0000** | 0.0000 | -0.0001*** | 0.0000 | -0.0002*** | 0.0001 |
| Male | 0.0083 | 0.0058 | 0.0242*** | 0.0064 | 0.0157 | 0.0155 |
| Latino | 0.1114*** | 0.0100 | 0.1013*** | 0.0107 | 0.0624** | 0.0267 |
| Black | -0.0201 | 0.0264 | 0.0769*** | 0.0259 | 0.0139 | 0.0589 |
| Asian | -0.0433*** | 0.0095 | 0.0033 | 0.0094 | 0.0031 | 0.0240 |
| Other ethnicity | -0.1489*** | 0.0465 | 0.0485*** | 0.0174 | 0.0580 | 0.0713 |
| Not fluent English speaker | 0.0496*** | 0.0061 | 0.0597*** | 0.0072 | 0.0329* | 0.0183 |
| Married | -0.0362*** | 0.0063 | -0.0477*** | 0.0069 | -0.0685*** | 0.0159 |
| Have kids | -0.0420*** | 0.0068 | -0.0005 | 0.0074 | -0.0636*** | 0.0168 |
| Log housing costs | 0.0148*** | 0.0013 | 0.0024 | 0.0015 | 0.0038 | 0.0036 |
| Homeowner | -0.0574*** | 0.0065 | -0.0693*** | 0.0067 | -0.0518*** | 0.0163 |
| Unemployed | -0.0314*** | 0.0098 | 0.0126 | 0.0122 | -0.0315 | 0.0304 |
| Log weekly wage | -0.0111*** | 0.0040 | -0.0614*** | 0.0040 | -0.0580*** | 0.0100 |
| Agriculture | -0.4398*** | 0.0105 | -0.3478*** | 0.0121 | -0.3222*** | 0.0259 |
| Mining | -0.0611 | 0.0720 | -0.1095 | 0.1366 | -0.2742 | 0.1911 |
| Construction | 0.0069 | 0.0104 | -0.0518*** | 0.0124 | -0.0301 | 0.0244 |
| Manufacturing | 0.0652*** | 0.0073 | 0.0868*** | 0.0087 | 0.0482** | 0.0227 |
| Transport, communications | 0.0929*** | 0.0153 | 0.0591*** | 0.0152 | 0.0655* | 0.0354 |
| Wholesale trade | 0.0715*** | 0.0127 | 0.1203*** | 0.0143 | 0.0747* | 0.0385 |
| Finance, ins., real estate | 0.1178*** | 0.0150 | 0.1122*** | 0.0175 | 0.1672*** | 0.0430 |
| Business services | 0.0547*** | 0.0110 | -0.0045 | 0.0108 | 0.0195 | 0.0261 |
| Personal services | 0.0178 | 0.0205 | 0.1169*** | 0.0230 | 0.0401 | 0.0570 |
| Entertainment services | 0.0604** | 0.0245 | 0.2287*** | 0.0279 | 0.1730*** | 0.0548 |
| Professional services | 0.0161 | 0.0098 | 0.0615*** | 0.0103 | 0.0308 | 0.0237 |
| Public admin. | -0.0799*** | 0.0270 | -0.0491 | 0.0305 | -0.0863 | 0.0764 |
| Military | -0.2724*** | 0.0588 | -0.2567*** | 0.0695 | -0.0901 | 0.2579 |

SOURCE: Authors' calculations from IPUMS Decennial Census and American Community Survey data.

NOTE: Includes immigrants aged 23–64 as of 1990, 2000, or 2007, so as to count only persons of working age over the entire migration period.

Table A9. Means of covariates in linear probability model of living in Los Angeles MSA for new immigrants who choose California

| Mean of variable | 1990 | 2000 | 2007 |
|----------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Live in Los Angeles MSA | 0.57 | 0.43 | 0.42 |
| High school grad | 0.23 | 0.23 | 0.27 |
| Some college | 0.17 | 0.15 | 0.13 |
| College grad | 0.17 | 0.28 | 0.26 |
| Age | 30.2 | 31.2 | 3.5 |
| Age^2 | 1008.5 | 1076.2 | 1164.6 |
| Male | 0.67 | 0.66 | 0.65 |
| Latino | 0.62 | 0.52 | 0.58 |
| Black | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| Asian | 0.27 | 0.29 | 0.29 |
| Other ethnicity | 0.003 | 0.03 | 0.009 |
| Not fluent English speaker | 0.50 | 0.46 | 0.55 |
| Married | 0.49 | 0.51 | 0.51 |
| Have kids | 0.31 | 0.31 | 0.31 |
| Log housing costs | 8.81 | 8.80 | 9.06 |
| Homeowner | 0.22 | 0.25 | 0.22 |
| Unemployed | 0.07 | 0.06 | 0.05 |
| Log weekly wage | 5.79 | 5.95 | 5.87 |
| Agriculture | 0.09 | 0.08 | 0.11 |
| Mining | 0.001 | 0.0004 | 0.001 |
| Construction | 0.09 | 0.07 | 0.13 |
| Manufacturing | 0.24 | 0.21 | 0.13 |
| Transport, communications | 0.03 | 0.04 | 0.04 |
| Wholesale trade | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.03 |
| Finance, ins., real estate | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 |
| Business services | 0.07 | 0.1 | 0.09 |
| Personal services | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.01 |
| Entertainment services | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.02 |
| Professional services | 0.11 | 0.14 | 0.15 |
| Public admin. | 0.009 | 0.009 | 0.008 |
| Military | 0.002 | 0.002 | 0.0007 |
| Number (unweighted) | 33,740 | 27,938 | 5229 |
| Number (weighted) | 698,019 | 574,575 | 699,517 |

SOURCE: Authors' calculations from IPUMS Decennial Census and American Community Survey data.

NOTE: These are the means from the observations used in regressions, Table A8. Includes immigrants aged 23–64 as of 1990, 2000, or 2007, so as to count only persons of working age over the entire migration period.

Appendix B

Data Construction

State-level Variables

Welfare Generosity

We use a measure of state welfare generosity common to other studies in the literature (for example Borjas, 1999). Under the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) and the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) welfare programs, states are allowed flexibility in the generosity of cash assistance. A benchmark measure for this variation in generosity is the “Maximum Monthly Benefit for a Family of Three with No Income.” Certain states have different benefit levels for exempt and non-exempt individuals, with exempt benefits generally being between 2 and 12 percent higher. For this analysis, the non-exempt benefit is used. In addition, benefits in some states vary by county. In these few instances, the benefit for the most populous county is used. Data is collected from the Urban Institute Welfare Rules Database (WRD). This is largely consistent with figures reported by the House of Representatives Ways and Means Committee’s *Green Book* publication, which reports the benefit amounts only for selected years. While these two sources have slight differences, they are comparable and consistent with each other.

MSA-level Variables

Unemployment

Unemployment rates by MSA are obtained from the Local Area Unemployment Statistics program of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The BLS methodology produces consistent estimates over time and across geographic areas. At the MSA level, the unemployment rate is available monthly from 1990 forward, except for a few large MSAs for which the series begins earlier. In the present analysis, we utilize the annual average rate of unemployment by MSA, not seasonally adjusted. Since the seasonally adjusted unemployment series are not available consistently for all MSAs, we choose the unadjusted statistic.

Median House Pricing Indices

Median house prices are calculated at the MSA level using two primary sources: the Office of Federal Housing Enterprise Oversight (OFHEO) House Price Index and Census median house value. The OFHEO Index is a weighted, repeat-sales index of single-family houses, meaning that it calculates median house values on homes that have been sold two or more times since 1975. The data are based on mortgage information collected by Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, which limits the data to mortgages that comply with lending rules for these institutions, most notably, conforming loan limits.⁵ However, since these are national institutions, the data have a broad geographic scope, which covers all states and metro areas.

By comparison, the Case-Schiller Home Price Index follows a similar index methodology without

⁵ In 2008, the conforming loan limit for most parts of the United States was \$417,000. Note that this represents the mortgage amount, not the house value.

conforming loan limit constraints, but it is limited to 20 metro areas. The broader geography of the OFHEO Index is a key advantage, which in our estimation outweighs the limitation in mortgage size. Since the OFHEO Index is published quarterly, the data are annualized by taking a simple average over the year.

In our analysis we normalized the data to 2000 levels, and then adjusted the 2000 Census median house prices by metropolitan area, giving annual nominal median house price estimates for 1985 to 2006 for all metropolitan areas. We used the Consumer Price Index from the Bureau of Labor Statistics to discount these values to 1999 price levels.⁶

Individual-level Variables

Individual Housing Cost

Housing costs are estimated as out-of-pocket expenditures that a household reports in the U.S. Census and American Community Survey. This includes mortgage costs, rents, property insurance and taxes. These costs are estimated separately for homeowners and renters. For homeowners, annual housing costs are made up of self-reported monthly mortgage payment (annualized), property insurance payments, and property taxes (when not included in monthly mortgage payment). Each of these components is top coded, and no adjustments were made for top coded values. For renters, it is assumed that property insurance and taxes are included in rental prices, and therefore no adjustment is made for these components. Annual housing cost for renters is thus calculated by simply annualizing self-reported monthly rental cost.

Annual housing cost is constant across individuals within the same household. The figures are converted to constant 1999 dollars using the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers. To normalize the distribution of housing costs for regression purposes, the natural log is used in most specifications.

Other

Distance to Home Country

We calculate the distance in miles between an MSA and an immigrant's country of birth. Obviously, the MSA and home country are geographic areas, but distance is calculated between two points. MSAs are sufficiently small such that the centroid⁷ is a realistic representation of the destination. However, many countries are large enough that the geographic center of the country does not accurately represent the population center, thus calculating distance from the country centroid may not reflect how far a migrant would actually travel.⁸ To get a more realistic estimate of a single coordinate from which an immigrant would travel, we calculate population weighted average coordinates for each home country based on the location of major cities. Data for city coordinates and population are from an ArcGIS database. Latitude and longitude coordinates were averaged

⁶ CPI All Urban Consumers, All Items, Base Period: 1967=100.

⁷ A centroid is the geometric center of an area, or the midpoint of the maximum and minimum of the X and Y coordinates.

⁸ For example, while Australia is a vast country, the large majority of its population resides on the east coast of the continent, so a coordinate calculated based on the location of its people will be closer to the east coast, and will more accurately reflect the distance an average Australian will travel to get to San Francisco than will the centroid of Australia.

separately, weighted by city populations. For countries without a major city, the country centroid was used. The country of origin variable in Census public use data occasionally denotes a region, rather than a country. In these cases, the same methodology was followed, treating cities within the region in the same manner as cities within countries.

Finally the distance to home country variable was calculated based on a direct line along the Earth's surface between the immigrant's country of origin population weighted centroid and the centroid of the destination MSA.⁹

Industry Statistics

We use two sources for information on industry composition. The Census datasets central to this analysis provide self-reported industry of employment for respondents. We use this at the individual level and aggregated up to the state or MSA level for 1990, 2000, and 2006 when appropriate. We use the broadest grouping of industries consistently defined across the period of study by the IPUMS data project (variable IND1990). However, in many of the models it is preferable to estimate the industry distribution at a point in time before the Census cross-section. In these cases, we use employment figures reported by the BLS in the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages program. The QCEW data series is also known as the ES-202 series, as it includes a count of establishments, employment and wages for all employers subject to state and federal Unemployment Insurance (UI) laws. We use total employment by industry and MSA from 1984 forward. We use the broadest groupings of industry in the QCEW series under SIC definitions before 2001 and NAICS definitions afterward.

⁹ This is commonly known as distance "as the crow flies."

Appendix C

Industry Composition

This appendix provides context on the composition of industries in California and the United States and changes in composition over time. As described in Technical Appendix B, we use industry statistics from a number of sources in the complete analysis. Here, we provide summary statistics on industry as measured in the Census data.

**Table C1. Percent of labor force in major industries, 1990–2007,
California vs. rest of United States**

| Industry | California | | | Rest of United States | | |
|--|------------|-------|-------|-----------------------|-------|-------|
| | 1990 | 2000 | 2007 | 1990 | 2000 | 2007 |
| Agriculture | 3.0 | 2.8 | 3.3 | 2.4 | 2.0 | 2.1 |
| Mining | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.6 |
| Construction | 7.0 | 6.4 | 8.2 | 6.4 | 7.1 | 8.1 |
| Manufacturing | 17.4 | 14.2 | 11.1 | 18.5 | 15.6 | 12.5 |
| Transportation, communication & public utilities | 7.0 | 7.0 | 7.1 | 7.5 | 7.6 | 7.4 |
| Wholesale trade | 4.7 | 4.1 | 3.5 | 4.5 | 3.6 | 3.2 |
| Retail trade | 15.8 | 16.0 | 16.8 | 15.9 | 16.0 | 16.6 |
| Finance, real estate & insurance | 7.7 | 6.7 | 7.3 | 7.0 | 6.7 | 7.1 |
| Business & repair services | 5.9 | 8.0 | 7.5 | 4.8 | 6.0 | 6.2 |
| Personal services | 1.6 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.8 |
| Entertainment & recreation services | 2.0 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 1.4 |
| Professional services | 22.0 | 25.4 | 26.0 | 23.6 | 26.3 | 27.9 |
| Public administration | 4.6 | 4.7 | 4.6 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 4.9 |
| Military services | 1.1 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 0.5 |
| All industries | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

SOURCE: Authors' calculations from IPUMS Decennial Census and American Community Survey data.

NOTE: Aggregated from individual responses, includes all people reporting employment and of working age (18–64).

**Table C2. Percent of labor force in major industries, 1990–2007,
by selected California counties**

1990

| Industry | 1990 | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------------|--------|-----------|-------------|---------|----------------|-----------|------------|---------------|--|
| | Los Angeles | Orange | San Diego | Santa Clara | Alameda | San Bernardino | Riverside | Sacramento | San Francisco | |
| Agriculture | 1.2 | 1.7 | 2.2 | 1.4 | 1.0 | 2.3 | 4.4 | 1.8 | 0.6 | |
| Mining | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | |
| Construction | 6.1 | 7.0 | 8.0 | 5.3 | 5.7 | 9.3 | 11.5 | 7.5 | 4.5 | |
| Manufacturing | 21.3 | 22.1 | 13.6 | 32.4 | 16.4 | 15.5 | 15.1 | 8.1 | 9.9 | |
| Transportation, communication & public utilities | 7.2 | 5.6 | 5.4 | 5.1 | 9.4 | 8.5 | 6.7 | 7.2 | 8.6 | |
| Wholesale trade | 5.2 | 5.5 | 4.0 | 4.8 | 5.0 | 4.2 | 4.0 | 4.5 | 3.8 | |
| Retail trade | 15.2 | 15.6 | 17.3 | 13.3 | 14.9 | 17.0 | 17.1 | 16.2 | 17.3 | |
| Finance, real estate & insurance | 8.0 | 9.2 | 7.7 | 5.2 | 7.6 | 6.1 | 6.7 | 7.8 | 11.4 | |
| Business & repair services | 6.5 | 6.3 | 5.7 | 6.7 | 6.1 | 5.2 | 5.5 | 5.3 | 7.2 | |
| Personal services | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.7 | 1.5 | 2.0 | |
| Entertainment & recreation services | 3.1 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 1.0 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 2.2 | 1.3 | 2.0 | |
| Professional services | 21.2 | 19.9 | 22.8 | 20.1 | 25.5 | 21.1 | 19.7 | 22.8 | 28.2 | |
| Public administration | 3.0 | 2.8 | 5.2 | 2.7 | 4.9 | 6.0 | 4.4 | 14.7 | 4.0 | |
| Military services | 0.3 | 0.7 | 4.8 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 2.1 | 0.9 | 1.3 | 0.6 | |
| All industries | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | |

2000

| Industry | 2000 | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------------|--------|-----------|-------------|---------|----------------|-----------|------------|---------------|--|
| | Los Angeles | Orange | San Diego | Santa Clara | Alameda | San Bernardino | Riverside | Sacramento | San Francisco | |
| Agriculture | 1.2 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.4 | 1.0 | 1.6 | 3.7% | 1.5 | 0.4 | |
| Mining | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | |
| Construction | 5.3 | 6.5 | 6.6 | 5.1 | 5.8 | 7.6 | 9.9 | 7.2 | 3.8 | |
| Manufacturing | 15.8 | 18.2 | 11.9 | 28.8 | 15.5 | 13.4 | 13.0 | 7.9 | 8.2 | |
| Transportation, communication & public utilities | 7.5 | 5.5 | 6.3 | 5.1 | 8.7 | 8.8 | 7.3 | 7.4 | 7.0 | |
| Wholesale trade | 4.8 | 5.2 | 3.4 | 3.0 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 3.8 | 3.3 | 2.7 | |
| Retail trade | 15.8 | 16.2 | 16.1 | 13.5 | 14.6 | 17.6 | 17.8 | 15.6 | 17.3 | |
| Finance, real estate & insurance | 6.7 | 8.6 | 6.4 | 4.3 | 6.6 | 5.3 | 5.3 | 8.3 | 10.2 | |
| Business & repair services | 8.2 | 8.0 | 7.5 | 12.5 | 9.7 | 6.6 | 6.5 | 7.3 | 14.3 | |
| Personal services | 2.0 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.4 | 1.7 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 2.0 | |
| Entertainment & recreation services | 3.5 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 2.7 | 1.3 | 1.5 | |
| Professional services | 25.7 | 23.4 | 26.8 | 21.3 | 27.1 | 25.0 | 23.0 | 25.2 | 29.0 | |
| Public administration | 3.2 | 2.9 | 5.5 | 2.6 | 3.8 | 5.8 | 5.0 | 12.8 | 3.6 | |
| Military services | 0.1 | 0.2 | 3.9 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 1.2 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.03 | |
| All industries | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | |

2007

| Industry | 2007 | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------------|--------|-----------|-------------|---------|----------------|-----------|------------|---------------|--|
| | Los Angeles | Orange | San Diego | Santa Clara | Alameda | San Bernardino | Riverside | Sacramento | San Francisco | |
| Agriculture | 1.5 | 2.3 | 2.0 | 1.5 | 1.2 | 1.8 | 4.1 | 2.3 | 0.6 | |
| Mining | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0 | |
| Construction | 7.1 | 8.2 | 7.5 | 6.8 | 7.3 | 10.7 | 11.3 | 8.9 | 9.1 | |
| Manufacturing | 12.5 | 14.5 | 9.8 | 21.3 | 13.2 | 9.8 | 11.0 | 5.6 | 7.0 | |
| Transportation, communication & public utilities | 7.8 | 5.5 | 6.3 | 5.8 | 7.8 | 9.8 | 7.0 | 7.7 | 8.9 | |
| Wholesale trade | 4.0 | 4.2 | 2.9 | 2.7 | 3.6 | 4.2 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 3.1 | |
| Retail trade | 16.9 | 16.0 | 16.4 | 14.1 | 14.3 | 18.2 | 19.0 | 16.9 | 17.7 | |
| Finance, real estate & insurance | 7.3 | 10.3 | 7.3 | 5.3 | 7.1 | 6.4 | 5.9 | 8.4 | 10.7 | |
| Business & repair services | 7.9 | 7.9 | 7.9 | 12.5 | 9.4 | 5.9 | 5.7 | 7.1 | 7.5 | |
| Personal services | 2.1 | 2.1 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 1.9 | |
| Entertainment & recreation services | 3.3 | 1.8 | 2.3 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 1.5 | 2.9 | 1.5 | 1.2 | |
| Professional services | 26.4 | 24.1 | 27.5 | 24.6 | 29.1 | 23.9 | 23.0 | 26.0 | 27.0 | |
| Public administration | 3.2 | 3.0 | 5.9 | 2.4 | 4.0 | 5.6 | 4.7 | 10.2 | 4.1 | |
| Military services | 0.1 | 0.2 | 2.7 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.2 | |
| All Industries | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | |

SOURCE: Authors' calculations from IPUMS Decennial Census and American Community Survey data.

NOTE: Aggregated from individual responses, includes all people reporting employment and of working age (18-64).

Appendix D

Location Choice Model

In particular, I use the conditional logit model of McFadden (1973). The probability $P(i,j)$ that individual i chooses location j is a function of MSA characteristics Z and individual characteristics X . The first consideration is the individual's location choice set. Using MSA as the level of geography reflects the closest measure of a local labor market available in the data. Including all MSAs that have some positive probability of factoring into an immigrant's location decision is attractive. However there are two drawbacks. First, the size of choice set is related to computability of the model, since the dataset is expanded by a factor of however many MSAs are in the choice set. Second, the model requires the IIA assumption, so including MSAs that are very similar is more likely to violate this assumption. In initial models, I use the top 50 MSAs by number of immigrants. This verges on the largest choice set that is easily computable. The top 50 MSAs include 82 percent of immigrants in the United States in 1990, 92 percent in 2000, and 76 percent in 2007. Also, I include as many MSA characteristics as possible in order to make clear the distinctions between MSAs in the choice set.

The goal of using this modeling technique is to combine individual and place characteristics in the location choice model. However, since the probability of choosing MSA j is measured relative to choosing all other MSAs, any individual characteristic that does not vary across MSAs drops out. For example, an individual i 's ethnicity does not vary across MSAs. But the percent of an MSA of the same ethnicity as individual i does vary across MSAs and thus can be included. To include detailed individual characteristics, one must add interaction terms to the model. An alternate, more general approach is to execute the models separately for immigrants within groups of interest. For the purposes of this study, the second approach is sufficient. So, to understand the interaction between individual characteristics like ethnicity with the location decision, I estimate the logit models separately along these dimensions.

Using the Census and ACS data, I examine only new immigrants who arrived in the country within the five years prior to the survey year. So, models look at immigrants who arrived between 1985–1990 for the 1990 Census, 1995–2000 for the 2000 Census, and 2002–2007 for the 2007 ACS. To capture the changes in location choice over time, I estimate models for these three cohorts of new immigrants separately. MSA characteristics are aggregated from the Census and ACS data and appended from other sources. The MSA variables that do not vary by individual are: population, average weekly wage, unemployment rate (from BLS), state welfare benefit generosity, and housing price index (from OFHEO).¹⁰

The timing of covariates is important to identification in this model. We observe new immigrants who have arrived over a five-year period but must select a single point in time to measure the variables that explain their location choice over the period. As the Census is a wealth of information that is easily aggregated to the geographic level of interest, it is desirable to pick the survey year as the point in time to measure the covariates. However, this induces potential endogeneity bias since the new arrivals over t_1 - t_2 may affect the average MSA characteristics measured at t_2 . This bias may be mitigated in large MSAs where even a rather large influx of immigrants is unlikely to move the averages much. It may also be mitigated by

¹⁰ See Technical Appendix B for details on the source and construction of these variables.

the fact that the economic and social factors we consider in the model are highly correlated over time. We do test the model using lags of the explanatory variables as one check on the identification. The non-Census variables are relatively easy to lag, since most are available annually. However, other characteristics that are best measured in the Census are hard, if not impossible, to lag reliably. In a second check, we look at a subgroup of the new immigrants for which the endogeneity problem is less likely to persist. In particular, we look at immigrants who have arrived within one year of the survey. Data limitations in the Census allow us to examine this group only in 2000 and 2007.

Results presented here reflect the most parsimonious specifications. A variety of additional variables were considered, such as industry composition, job growth, average immigrant wage, and additional lags of the variables. Information in the construction of the covariates is included in Technical Appendix B.

The tables here report odds ratios from the conditional logit estimates. An odds ratio x is interpreted as: for an MSA with 1 unit higher level in the independent variable, individuals are x times more likely to choose that MSA. Standard errors clustered on individual are in parentheses.

**Table D1. Conditional logit model of location choice of new immigrants,
5-year lag odds ratios**

| | Latino immigrants | | | Asian immigrants | | |
|---|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| | 1985–1990 arrivals in 1990 | 1995–2000 arrivals in 2000 | 2002–2007 arrivals in 2007 | 1985–1990 arrivals in 1990 | 1995–2000 arrivals in 2000 | 2002–2007 arrivals in 2007 |
| Pct own ethnicity | 1.026*** (0.001) | 0.999*** (0.000) | 0.996*** (0.001) | 1.005*** (0.001) | 1.019*** (0.001) | 1.031*** (0.002) |
| Population (10,000) | 1.005*** (0.000) | 1.005*** (0.000) | 1.004*** (0.000) | 1.006*** (0.000) | 1.006*** (0.000) | 1.005*** (0.000) |
| Avg log wage | 1.001*** (0.000) | 1.000*** (0.000) | 1.000 (0.000) | 1.004*** (0.000) | 1.001*** (0.000) | 1.002*** (0.000) |
| Unemployment rate | 0.854*** (0.003) | 0.900*** (0.005) | 0.935*** (0.012) | 0.853*** (0.006) | 0.840*** (0.008) | 0.937*** (0.018) |
| Avg TANF benefit (\$100) | 1.025*** (0.001) | 1.010*** (0.000) | 1.010*** (0.002) | 1.002*** (0.001) | 0.985*** (0.001) | 1.000 (0.002) |
| Distance to home country (1,000) | 0.124*** (0.002) | 0.127*** (0.002) | 0.167*** (0.006) | 0.502*** (0.008) | 0.675*** (0.008) | 0.736*** (0.021) |
| Housing price index (\$1,000) | 0.999*** (0.000) | 1.003*** (0.000) | 1.002*** (0.000) | 0.997*** (0.000) | 1.005*** (0.000) | 1.000 (0.000) |
| N | 54,467 | 77,902 | 10,463 | 29,069 | 33,735 | 6,531 |

Table D2. Means of MSA-level variables in conditional logit model

| | 1990 | 2000 | 2007 |
|---|--------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| Percent Latino | 21.6 (19) | 30 (21) | 33.9 (21) |
| Percent black | 7.3 (7) | 6.9 (7) | 7.6 (7) |
| Percent Asian | 5.8 (9) | 7.4 (9) | 8.8 (9) |
| Percent white | 64.5 (18) | 52.6 (19) | 47.5 (17) |
| Percent other | 0.8 (1) | 3.1 (2) | 2.3 (2) |
| Population | 821233.5 (1209708) | 1042353.2 (1371614) | 1146239.1 (1470359) |
| Weekly wage | 705.6 (134) | 810.2 (208) | 826.2 (230) |
| Unemployment rate | 7.6 (4) | 5.4 (3) | 5.4 (2) |
| Welfare generosity (monthly) | 8223.1 (2674) | 5686.5 (1820) | 5079.6 (1773) |
| Home price index | 172627.2 (72082) | 162149.2 (75996) | 277536.2 (129375) |
| Distance to Home Country for Latino immigrants | 1803.1 (975) | 1603.8 (875) | 1652.3 (946) |
| Distance to home Country for Asian immigrants | 7155.2 (1144) | 7264.3 (1171) | 7341.5 (1161) |

SOURCE: Authors' calculations from IPUMS Decennial Census and American Community Survey data.
NOTE: Standard deviations in parentheses.

Table D3. Conditional logit model of location choice of new immigrants, 5-year lag odds ratios (smaller set of variables)

| | Latino immigrants | | | Asian immigrants | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1985–1990 arrivals in 1990 | 1995–2000 arrivals in 2000 | 2002–2007 arrivals in 2007 | 1985–1990 arrivals in 1990 | 1995–2000 arrivals in 2000 | 2002–2007 arrivals in 2007 |
| Unemployment rate | 0.910*** (0.000) | 0.846*** (0.000) | 0.750*** (0.007) | 0.910*** (0.000) | 0.846*** (0.000) | 0.750*** (0.007) |
| Avg TANF benefit (\$100) | 1.029*** (0.000) | 1.023*** (0.000) | 1.037*** (0.001) | 1.029*** (0.000) | 1.023*** (0.000) | 1.037*** (0.001) |
| Distance to home Country (1,000) | 0.0344*** (0.000) | 0.151*** (0.001) | 0.156*** (0.009) | 0.0344*** (0.000) | 0.151*** (0.001) | 0.156*** (0.009) |
| Distance to home Country squared | 1.000*** (0.000) | 1.000*** (0.000) | 1.000*** (0.000) | 1.000*** (0.000) | 1.000*** (0.000) | 1.000*** (0.000) |
| Housing price index (\$1,000) | 1.005*** (0.000) | 1.001*** (0.000) | 1.000 (0.000) | 1.005*** (0.000) | 1.001*** (0.000) | 1.000 (0.000) |

**Table D4. Conditional logit model of location choice of new immigrants,
1-year lag odds ratios**

| | Latino immigrants | | Asian immigrants | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1999–2000 arrivals in 2000 | 2006–2007 arrivals in 2007 | 1999–2000 arrivals in 2000 | 2006–2007 arrivals in 2007 |
| Unemployment rate | 0.859*** (0.001) | 0.753*** (0.015) | 0.839*** (0.001) | 0.669*** (0.013) |
| Avg TANF benefit (\$100) | 1.019*** (0.000) | 1.035*** (0.003) | 0.998*** (0.000) | 1.027*** (0.003) |
| Distance to home Country (1,000) | 0.158*** (0.001) | 0.135*** (0.014) | 1.695*** (0.034) | 1.776*** (0.421) |
| Distance to home Country squared | 1.000*** (0.000) | 1.000*** (0.000) | 1.000*** (0.000) | 1.000*** (0.000) |
| Housing price index (\$1,000) | 1.001*** (0.000) | 0.999*** (0.000) | 1.003*** (0.000) | 0.998*** (0.000) |

Figure D1. Importance of Factors in Asian New Immigrant Location Choice, for Less than High School and College-Educated

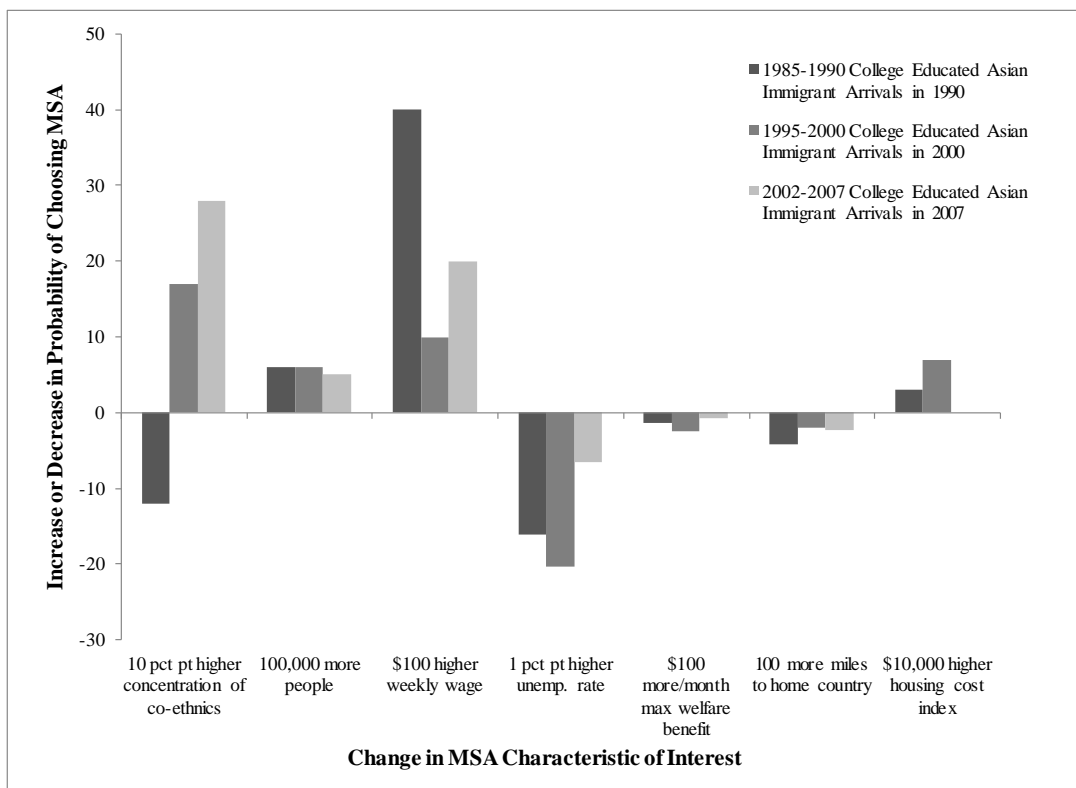
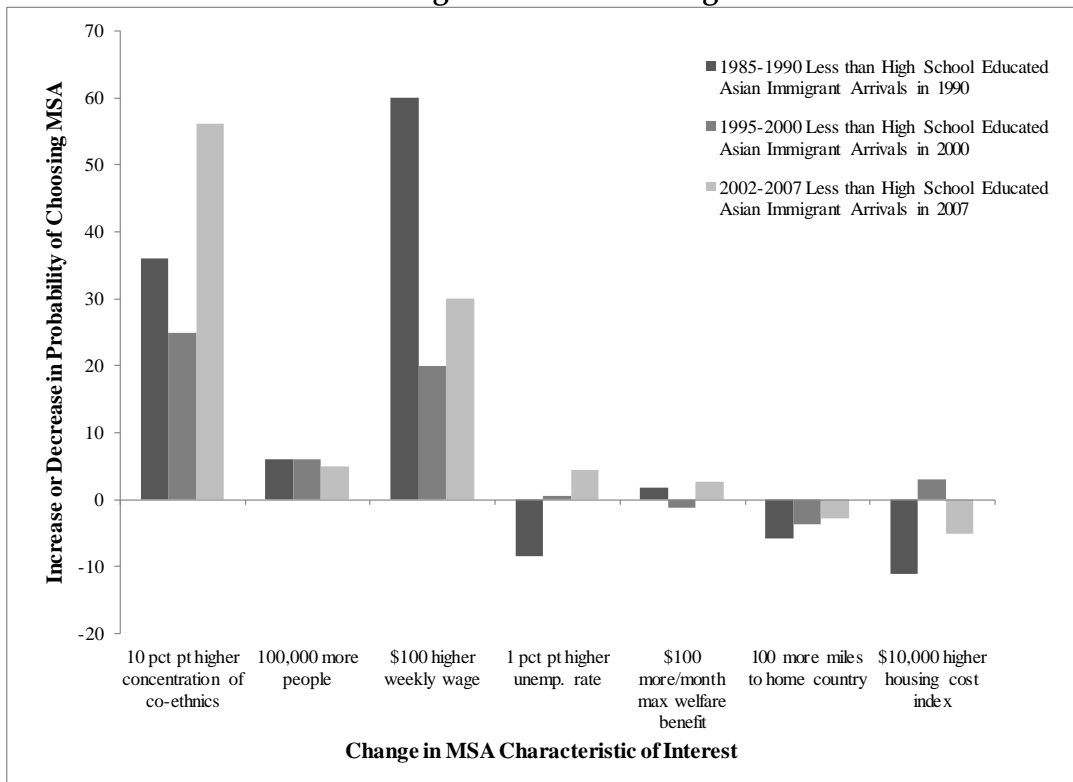
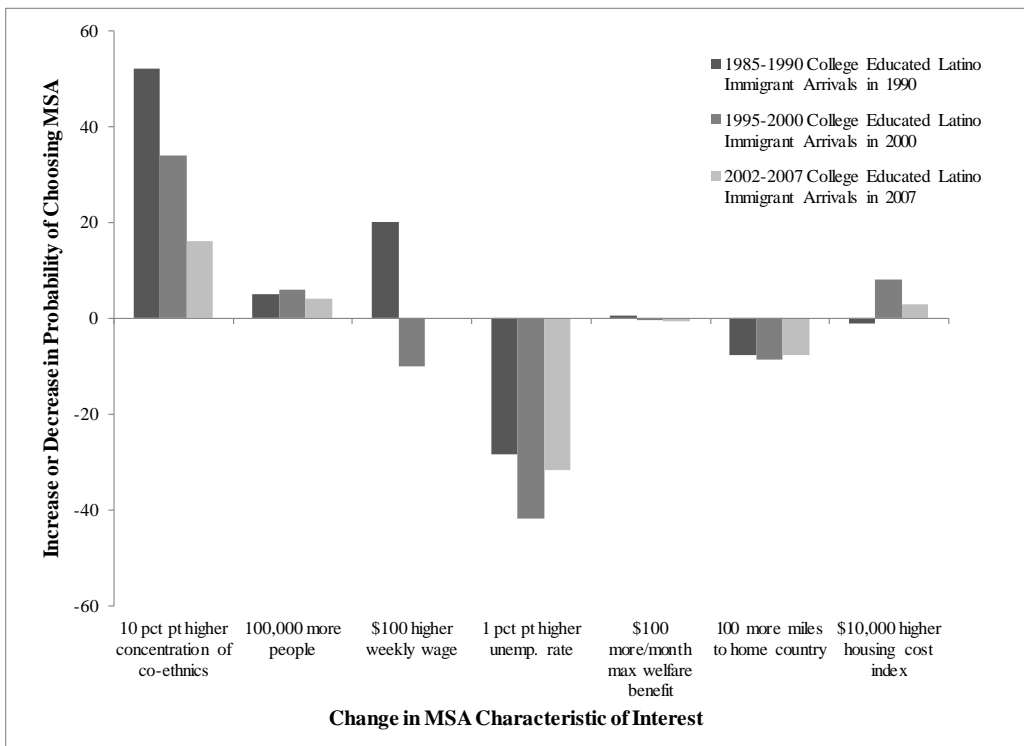
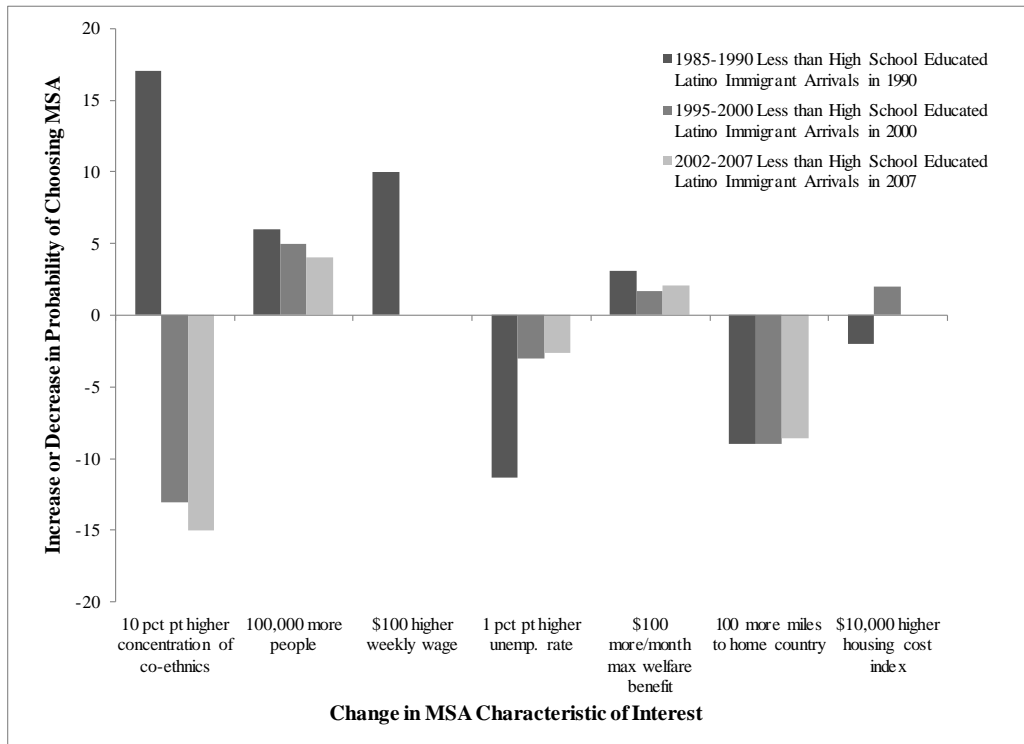


Figure D2. Importance of Factors in Latino New Immigrant Location Choice, for Less than High School and College-Educated



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