**Examining the Factors Driving U.S. Immigration Choice Among the Indian Diaspora: A Review**

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**Abstract**

The past two decades (2000-2024) have witnessed a substantial increase in Indian immigration to the United States, driven by a complex interplay of economic, social, cultural, and policy factors. This period has seen significant changes in the global economic landscape, shifts in U.S. immigration policies, and evolving socio-cultural dynamics in both India and the United States. The main objectives of the study are to identify and analyse the key factors influencing Indian immigration to the United States, the trends and patterns of Indian immigrants to the United States over the specified period and to provide insights into the policy implications of Indian immigration to the United States, and recommend strategies for policymakers, stakeholders, and future researchers. This research examines the factors that make the United States a favoured destination for Indian immigrants, focusing on trends from 2000 to 2024. Using data from the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS), Migration Policy Institute (MPI), and other reputable sources, the study identifies key drivers, including economic opportunities, educational prospects, and family reunification policies. This study adopted purposive sampling, andMS-Excel was used in sorting, presenting and analysing the data.The findings revealed that the Indian immigrants felt California was the most favoured destination in the USA. Indian immigrants dominate the H-1B visa program (~70% of recipients in recent years), particularly in tech and healthcare. Indian students are the second-largest international student group in the U.S., contributing billions to the education sector. Indian-Americans are among the top immigrant entrepreneurs in the U.S. Moreover, Family-based green cards and dependents of skilled workers form a large part of Indian immigrant communities. While many Indian immigrants succeed socioeconomically, disparities exist (e.g., among low-wage workers or undocumented students). The findings provide valuable insights into the motivations and trends underlying Indian migration to the U.S., emphasising the role of policy frameworks, cultural appeal, and professional aspirations.

**Keywords**

Indian immigration, United States, migration trends, economic opportunities, education, family reunification, 2000-2024

1. **Introduction**

The definition of “immigrant” refers to a person born abroad, while the descendants of immigrants are called “second generation” immigrants (Li et al., 2023). The United States has consistently attracted immigrants from across the globe, with Indian nationals emerging as one of the largest immigrant groups. This study investigates the underlying factors behind the preference of the U.S. as a migration destination for Indians, analysing trends and motivations over the past two decades. It also explores how policies, socio-economic opportunities, and cultural ties influence this decision.

The United States is a popular destination for international migrants, attracting individuals and families from diverse backgrounds and regions (Kutor et al., 2021; Hermele, 2021). Among these migrant groups, Indian nationals have emerged as one of the largest and most prominent immigrant communities in the United States. Indians are the largest group of immigrant workers in the global technology industry. US companies are their largest recruiters. The median income is approximately $120,000, making them the highest-earning Asian-alone ethnicity in the US (Roy, 2025). According to the U.S. Census Bureau (2020), Indian Americans are the second-largest immigrant group in the country, with a population of over 4.2 million. The largest immigration of Indians to the U.S. occurred post-civil rights movement and the Immigration Act of 1965. However, these immigration changes only allowed immigrants who were deemed highly “skilled” to come to the U.S.; they were largely doctors, engineers, scientists, university professors, and other “white-collar” professions (Nikalje & Çiftçi, 2023; Chakraborty & Chattaraman, 2022). This significant presence of Indian immigrants in the United States raises important questions about the factors that drive their migration decisions.

The past two decades (2000-2024) have witnessed a substantial increase in Indian immigration to the United States, driven by a complex interplay of economic, social, cultural, and policy factors. This period has seen significant changes in the global economic landscape, shifts in U.S. immigration policies, and evolving socio-cultural dynamics in both India and the United States (Hajro et al., 2021; Brettell & Hollifield, 2022). As a result, Indian immigrants have been drawn to the United States for a variety of reasons, including the pursuit of higher education, career opportunities, family reunification, and entrepreneurial ventures.

Despite the growing presence of Indian immigrants in the United States, there is a need for a comprehensive understanding of the factors that influence their migration decisions. Existing research has highlighted the importance of economic opportunities, educational prospects, and family ties in shaping Indian immigration to the United States (Paul & Yeoh, 2021). However, there is a lack of in-depth analysis of the complex interplay between these factors and the broader socio-cultural and policy contexts that shape Indian migration decisions.

This study aims to address this knowledge gap by investigating the factors that influence the preference for the United States as a migration destination among Indian nationals. By analysing trends and motivations over the past two decades, this research seeks to provide a nuanced understanding of the complex factors that drive Indian immigration to the United States. Specifically, this study will examine the role of economic opportunities, educational prospects, family reunification policies, cultural ties, and policy frameworks in shaping Indian migration decisions.

The findings of this study will contribute to a deeper understanding of the factors that influence Indian immigration to the United States, with implications for policymakers, immigration scholars, and stakeholders. By providing a comprehensive analysis of the complex factors that drive Indian migration decisions, this research aims to inform policy debates, shape public discourse, and enhance our understanding of the complex dynamics of international migration.

**Table 1: Key policies implemented by the USA government during 2000-2024.**

The period from 2000 to 2024 witnessed significant shifts in U.S. immigration policies, particularly impacting Indian nationals. Below is a detailed year-by-year overview of key policy developments affecting Indian immigration:​

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Year** | **Key policy implements** |
| October 17, 2000 | **American Competitiveness in the 21st Century Act (AC21)** increased the H-1B visa cap to 195,000 for fiscal years 2001 through 2003. It also introduced provisions allowing H-1B workers to change employers more easily and extended their stay under certain conditions. |
| December 21, 2000 | **Legal Immigration Family Equity (LIFE) Act** aimed to facilitate family reunification by allowing certain individuals to adjust their status within the U.S., thereby reducing the need for consular processing abroad. ​ |
| January 7, 2004 | **Fair and Secure Immigration Reform Proposal:** President George W. Bush proposed reforms to establish a new guest worker program. The initiative aimed to match willing foreign workers with U.S. employers, addressing labour shortages while enhancing border security. ​ |
| 2007 | **Comprehensive Immigration Reform Act of 2007:** This proposed legislation sought to overhaul the U.S. immigration system by strengthening border security, creating a pathway to legal status for undocumented immigrants, and reforming visa programs. Despite extensive debate, the bill failed to pass in the Senate. ​ |
| 2013 | **Border Security, Economic Opportunity, and Immigration Modernisation Act:** In 2013, the Senate passed this comprehensive immigration reform bill, which proposed significant changes to family-based and employment-based visa categories. Notably, it aimed to eliminate the diversity visa program and introduce a merit-based points system. However, the House of Representatives did not advance the bill. ​ |
| April 18, 2017 | **"Buy American, Hire American" Executive Order:** Signed on April 18, 2017, by President Donald Trump, this executive order directed federal agencies to propose reforms to ensure that H-1B visas were awarded to the most-skilled or highest-paid beneficiaries, emphasising the protection of American workers. ​ |
| 2017 | **Travel Ban Implementation:** In 2017, the Trump administration introduced a series of travel bans restricting entry from several countries. While India was not directly affected, these actions signalled a broader tightening of U.S. immigration policies. ​ |
| June 28, 2018 | **Policy on Visa Extension Denials Leading to Deportation**: U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) announced that individuals whose visa extension applications were denied could be subject to deportation, adding uncertainty for many H-1B visa holders, including a significant number of Indian nationals. ​ |
| June 22, 2020 | **H-1B Visa Entry Suspension:** On June 22, 2020, President Trump signed a proclamation suspending the entry of H-1B visa holders until December 31, 2020, citing the need to protect U.S. workers amid the economic downturn caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. This suspension was later extended to March 31, 2021. |
| October, 2020 | **H-1B Lottery Rule Change:** In October 2020, a new rule was approved to reform the H-1B lottery system by prioritising applicants offered the highest wages, aiming to ensure that the visas were allocated to the most skilled or highest-paid workers. |
| March 31, 2021 | **Expiration of H-1B Entry Suspension:** President Joe Biden allowed the suspension of H-1B visa entries to expire on March 31, 2021, permitting visa holders to enter the U.S. starting April 1, 2021. |
| 2024 | **Proposed Crackdown on Legal Immigration:** Reports emerged in late 2024 indicating that former President Trump, during his campaign for a second term, planned to implement significant reductions in legal immigration pathways. Proposed measures included pausing applications for backlogged immigration categories, such as employment-based green cards, which would notably affect Indian tech workers. |

​ *Source: official website of office of Homeland security statistics*

1. **Review of Literature:**

* **Meghamrita Chakraborty (2023)** found that diversity, as measured by migration by place of birth, has a positive and significant relationship with the income growth of the states. This is consistent with a trend of increased migration to the industrialised or higher GDP states, such as Gujarat, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka. The study shows that the diversity of people originating from different regions is beneficial for economic progress. This mobility and assimilation of people and cultures will positively affect a region and its economy.
* **Sudha Nagarajan (2023)** examined the lived experiences of ten Indian women technology professionals working in the U.S. on non-immigrant H-1B visas. The purpose of this study was to explore how cultural factors and unique stressors played a role in acculturative experiences. There is not enough research focused on Indian women on H-1B visas addressing aspects of their psychological and emotional well-being during their international relocation.
* **Basanth and Binod (2022)** felt thatPrevious studies on the economic performance of immigrants in the United States of America showed that successive immigrants possess lower skills and experience sluggish wage growth, thereby making the wage convergence with the natives almost impossible. However, analysis of variance (ANOVA) post hoc tests using data from the American Community Survey (ACS) 2010–2019 on China- and India-born immigrants revealed otherwise. Both immigrant groups have significantly higher levels of education, better occupations and higher earnings compared to all foreign-born immigrants and natives. During 2010–2019, the earnings of China- and India-born immigrants increased faster than the natives due to their higher educational attainment. Thus, the general characteristics and experiences of all foreign-born vis-à-vis natives cannot be generalised across specific immigrant groups. Immigrants from different origin countries who have different skill levels and competencies show different earning differentials compared with the natives. Some immigrant groups even become more productive over time due to the increased portability of the human capital of their latest cohorts.

This study seeks to answer the following research questions:

1. What factors influence Indian immigrants' decisions to migrate to the United States?

2. How have economic opportunities, educational prospects, family reunification policies, cultural ties, and policy frameworks shaped Indian migration decisions over the past two decades?

1. **Objectives:**

* To identify and analyse the key factors influencing Indian immigration to the United States from 2000 to 2024 during the study period.
* To examine the trends and patterns of Indian immigrants to the United States over the specified period.
* To provide insights into the policy implications of Indian immigration to the United States and recommend strategies for policymakers, stakeholders, and future researchers.

1. **Data Sources and Methodology**

The researcher adopted purposive sampling while choosing the sample and period of study**.** MS-Excel was used in sorting, presenting and analysing the data.

This research is based on data from:

* U.S. Census Bureau and American Community Survey (ACS): Annual data on Indian immigrant demographics and socio-economic status.
* Migration Policy Institute (MPI): Reports on migration trends and policy impacts.
* Pew Research Centre: Surveys capturing cultural and societal perspectives of Indian immigrants.
* World Bank and United Nations: Data on global migration patterns and remittance

flows.

**Data presentation and analysis**:

**Objective 1**: To identify and analyse the key factors influencing Indian immigration to the United States from 2000 to 2024 during the study period.

Table 2: **Key factors influencing Indian immigration to the United States**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  |  |
| **Economic Opportunities** | * The U.S. offers lucrative career opportunities in technology, healthcare, and engineering, attracting skilled professionals. * Indian immigrants have a median household income exceeding $120,000 as of 2024, significantly higher than the national average. * The H-1B visa program has been instrumental, with Indians consistently accounting for over 70% of H-1B visa recipients. |
| **Educational Prospects** | * Indian students constitute the second-largest group of international students in the U.S., with over 200,000 enrolled in 2024. * World-class universities and opportunities for research and employment post-graduation are significant pull factors. |
| **Family Reunification Policies** | * The U.S. immigration system prioritises family-sponsored visas, enabling immigrants to bring spouses, children, and parents. * Multi-generational households are common among Indian immigrants, reflecting cultural traditions. |
| **Professional Networks and Community Support** | * Networks like TiE (The Indus Entrepreneurs) and community groups facilitate career advancement and entrepreneurship. * The established Indian diaspora creates a supportive environment for newcomers. |
| **Political Stability and Quality of Life** | * Indian immigrants often cite safety, quality healthcare, and educational facilities as key factors in their decision to migrate. * The prospect of U.S. citizenship and its associated benefits is a long-term goal for many. |
| **Cultural and Linguistic Affinities** | * English proficiency among Indians reduces barriers to integration. * Indian culture, including cuisine, festivals, and religious institutions, is well-represented in the U.S., creating a sense of belonging. |

**Table 3: Objective 2**: To examine the trends and patterns of Indian immigrants to the United States over the specified period.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| From India to | FY2023 | FY2022 | FY2021 | FY2020 | FY2019 | FY2018 | FY2017 | FY2016 | FY2015 | FY2014 |
| California | 16,940 | 26,216 | 17,299 | 9,569 | 11,750 | 12617 | 11941 | 13241 | 12925 | 15770 |
| Texas | 8,720 | 15,481 | 11,128 | 5,057 | 4,862 | 5646 | 6378 | 6086 | 6084 | 7490 |
| New Jersey | 7,850 | 12,944 | 10,145 | 4,888 | 5,817 | 6554 | 6884 | 7508 | 7258 | 9192 |
| New York | 4,820 | 5,188 | 3,669 | 2,663 | 3,812 | 4267 | 4255 | 5077 | 4319 | 5098 |
| Illinois | 4,470 | 6,125 | 4,429 | 2,924 | 3,592 | 3946 | 4063 | 4666 | 4745 | 5127 |
| Washington | 3,470 | 6,266 | 4,994 | 1,855 | 1963 | 1859 | 1743 | 1859 | 2011 | 2297 |
| Georgia | 3,270 | 5,503 | 3,752 | 1,994 | 2,542 | 2450 | 2430 | 2589 | 2519 | 2917 |
| Pennsylvania | 2,920 | 4,409 | 3,184 | 1,627 | 2,108 | 2393 | 2177 | 2460 | 2382 | 2784 |
| Florida | 2,400 | 4,424 | 2,874 | 1,417 | 2,150 | 1982 | 1956 | 2023 | 1972 | 2530 |
| North Carolina | 2,260 | 4,287 | 3,117 | 1,380 | 1,239 | 1440 | 1650 | 1562 | 1529 | 1754 |

Source: www.mpi.org

Graph 1: Top 10 most favourable cities in the USA by Indian immigrants

Source: Researcher composition based on the data

**Discussion:**

The top 10 U.S. states most popular among Indian immigrants are generally those with strong job markets, established Indian communities, and access to quality education and lifestyle. Here’s a list of the top states and the main reasons why Indian immigrants are drawn to them:

* 1. **California:**

The key cities like San Jose, Fremont, San Diego, Los Angeles, and San Francisco in California are top destinations in California for Indian immigrants. Tech hub (Silicon Valley), large Indian population, job opportunities in IT, engineering, and academia are the major criteria.

* 1. **Texas**

The key cities like Dallas, Austin, Houston, and Irving are the top destinations in Texas for Indian immigrants. A booming job market, especially in tech, energy, and healthcare, is the major criterion.

* 1. **New Jersey**

The key cities like Edison, Jersey City, and Parsippany are the top destinations in New Jersey for Indian immigrants. Proximity to New York City, strong Indian communities, access to finance and pharma jobs are the major criteria

* 1. **New York**

The key cities like Queens (especially Jackson Heights), Manhattan, and Albany are the top destinations in New York for Indian immigrants. Financial and media industries, a diverse immigrant population, and cultural familiarity are the major criteria.

* 1. **Illinois**

The key cities like Chicago, Naperville, and Schaumburg in Illinois are the favourite destinations for Indian immigrants. Financial and media industries, a diverse immigrant population, and cultural familiarity are the major criteria.

* 1. **Washington**

The key cities like Seattle, Redmond, and Bellevue in Washington are the favourite destinations for Indian immigrants. Tech giants like Microsoft and Amazon, scenic lifestyle, and excellent schools are the major criteria.

* 1. **Georgia**

The key cities like Atlanta, Alpharetta in Georgia are the favourite destinations for Indian immigrants. The growing tech sector, lower cost of living, and family-friendly suburbs are the major criteria.

* 1. **Pennsylvania**

The key cities like Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and Allentown in Pennsylvania are the favourite destinations for Indian immigrants. Opportunities in healthcare, education, and finance, a large student population, are the major criteria.

* 1. **Florida**

The key cities like Tampa, Orlando, Jacksonville, and Miami in Florida are the favourite destinations for Indian immigrants. Warm climate, growing healthcare and tech sectors, and affordable living are the major criteria.

* 1. **North Carolina**

The key cities like Raleigh, Charlotte, Cary in North Carolina are the favour destinations for Indian immigrants. Research Triangle Park (tech and biotech hub), good education options, and family-friendly are the major criteria.

Common Reasons Across States

* STEM Jobs: Indians, particularly H-1B visa holders, are often in tech, engineering, or healthcare roles.
* Community Networks: Established Indian communities help with cultural familiarity and support systems.
* Education: Access to top universities and good K-12 schooling for children.
* Immigration Pathways: States with strong employers often sponsor green cards or facilitate longer stays.

**Discussion and Findings:**

Considering the study period, Indian immigrants felt that California was the most favoured destination in the USA. Indian immigration to the United States has far-reaching implications for economic, social, and immigration policy. Given the significant presence and impact of Indian immigrants, especially in the STEM fields, higher education, and entrepreneurship, there are several policy areas affected and opportunities for refinement. Below is a detailed analysis of **policy implications**, along with **recommendations** for various stakeholders.

1. **Policy Implications of Indian Immigration to the U.S.**

* **Labor Market & Skilled Immigration**
* Implication: Indian immigrants dominate the H-1B visa program (~70% of recipients in recent years), particularly in tech and healthcare.
* Challenges**:** Over-reliance on temporary visas, backlog in employment-based green cards, and labour mobility restrictions.
* Impact: Talent shortages, wage suppression debates, and challenges in workforce planning.
* **Education & Innovation**
* Implication: Indian students are the second-largest international student group in the U.S., contributing billions to the education sector.
* Impact: Boost to U.S. higher education, research output, and the STEM talent pipeline.
* Challenges**:** Visa uncertainties may deter future students, especially post-pandemic.
* **Entrepreneurship & Economic Growth**
* Implication: Indian-Americans are among the top immigrant entrepreneurs in the U.S.
* Impact**:** High rates of startup creation, especially in tech (e.g., CEOs of Google, Microsoft, Adobe are of Indian origin).
* Challenge: Current visa pathways are not optimised for immigrant entrepreneurs.
* **Family-Based Immigration & Community Development**
* Implication: Family-based green cards and dependents of skilled workers form a large part of Indian immigrant communities.
* Challenge: Backlogs and ageing-out issues for children (especially H-4 visa holders) create long-term instability for families.
* **Social Integration & Equity**
* Implication: While many Indian immigrants succeed socioeconomically, disparities exist (e.g., among low-wage workers or undocumented students).
* Impact: Need for more inclusive policies that address intra-group inequality.

**Recommendations For Policymakers**

* **Reform the Employment-Based Green Card System**
  + Eliminate country-specific caps to reduce the decades-long backlog for Indians.
  + Create a points-based system for skilled immigration.
* **Streamline H-1B and H-4 Visa Processes**
  + Increase transparency and efficiency.
  + Allow work authorisation for all H-4 visa holders to prevent economic dependency.
* **Support High-Skilled Entrepreneur Visas**
  + Develop or expand startup visa programs targeted at immigrant founders.
* **Facilitate Transition from Student to Permanent Residency**
  + Offer clearer pathways from F-1 OPT/STEM OPT to green card status for advanced degree holders.
* **Invest in Community Integration Programs**
  + Fund language training, entrepreneurship support, and legal aid to assist integration and reduce disparities.

**For Stakeholders (employers, universities, advocacy groups)**

* **Employers:**
  + Advocate for predictable visa policies and support green card sponsorship.
  + Provide legal and relocation support for immigrant employees.
* **Universities:**
  + Offer more financial support to Indian students facing fluctuating exchange rates.
  + Expand career services tailored to visa holders.
* **Advocacy Groups:**
  + Push for legislative reforms.
  + Provide mental health and legal resources to vulnerable immigrants (e.g., H-4 children ageing out).

**Suggested Areas of Study for Researchers:**

* + Long-term economic outcomes of high-skilled Indian immigrants vs. other groups.
  + Mental health and identity development among Indian-American youth (especially “ageing-out” H-4 dependents).
  + Regional integration patterns—why certain states absorb Indian populations better.
  + Impacts of visa insecurity on innovation and entrepreneurship.

1. **Conclusion**

Between 2000 and 2024, the United States has remained the top destination for Indian immigrants due to economic opportunities, educational prospects, family reunification policies, and quality of life. Understanding these factors provides insights into migration trends and can inform future immigration policies. Further research could explore the impact of changing immigration policies and global events on Indian migration patterns. Throughout this period, U.S. immigration policies underwent numerous changes, directly impacting Indian nationals seeking employment, family reunification, or permanent residency in the United States. These policy shifts reflect the evolving priorities of successive administrations concerning immigration and labour market needs. Indian immigration is a major driver of U.S. economic competitiveness and cultural diversity. However, outdated immigration laws and administrative inefficiencies pose challenges. A multi-stakeholder approach—blending federal policy reform, employer involvement, and academic research—is essential for maximising the benefits of Indian immigration while addressing its systemic bottlenecks.

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