Urban settlement patterns in American cities are transforming, altering the urban dynamic as well as the spatial component of ethnic groups relative to the spatial assimilation framework. Growth in Asian immigrants and moves into more diverse neighborhoods outside of the city center are the most recent trends in immigration affecting major cities. This study examines the residential patterns of the two most predominant Asian groups in the metropolitan areas of Atlanta, New York City, and San Francisco. Micro-level data for these cities are used to estimate locational attainment models, evaluating the effects of median household income and the percentage of whites in a Public Use Microdata Area (PUMA). Locational attainment models show positive effects with education, homeownership, and new immigrants. The Asian groups examined show moderate segregation with other ethnic and racial groups.