What is this research about?
Globalization has brought about increased immigration today, making large cities home to many different ethnic groups. With this increase, how do ethnic groups integrate into society? What influences how they integrate? Ethnic group members' opportunities for interaction are affected by where they live. There are also other factors that influence groups and their motivations and abilities to integrate in particular kinds of ways. This research highlights the degree of residential integration and how it is impacted by other factors such as panethnicity, income and employment. These factors influence interaction between ethnic groups, and improve different aspects of their quality of life, such as social mobility.

What did the researchers do?
Dr. Ann Kim studied census data from the United States and Canada to see if there were observable patterns with the settlement of specific ethnic groups. She used the U.S. Census 2000 and Canada’s 2001 Census, focusing on social and economic data from metropolitan areas. She analyzed these data, looking at patterns of ethnic and panethnic residential segregation. She also observed the importance of ethnic resources and their availability during integration, comparing the similarities and differences between countries. The researcher sought to learn if processes of integration were distinct to each ethnic group. Thus, she also looked at four groups in closer detail: the Chinese, Jamaicans, Iranians and Vietnamese.

What did the researchers find?
The researcher found that integration was embedded within the larger institutional context and ideology of both states. Within each country, different levels of integration existed between ethnic groups. Within each group, integration levels also varied by country. The results of this research confirmed that there was no universal 'pathway' of integration. Instead, each

What you need to know:
Residential integration can be important for general social integration and for economic wellbeing. Residential patterns are shaped by ethnic history, race and national policies and practices.
ethnic group’s level of integration depended on whether past immigrants migrated for humanitarian or economic reasons and to which broader panethnic or racial group they belonged (white, black, or Asian).

How can you use this research?
This research may help policymakers dealing with immigration, integration, and settlement programs. It sheds insight on some of the ways that increased immigration has impacted societies. By addressing how residential integration is ethnically and racially structured, policymakers may devise and incorporate strategies for a successful and amicable integration of ethnic groups. Implementing measures for the ease of integration and the removal of barriers for all groups is an important goal for states.

About the researcher
Ann H. Kim is an associate professor in the Department of Sociology at York University and Associate of the York Centre for Asian Research (YCAR). This Research Snapshot is based on her book *The Social Context of Residential Integration: Ethnic Groups in the United States and Canada*. annkim@yorku.ca

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Race and ethnicity in the United States is a complex topic because the United States of America has a racially and ethnically diverse population. At the federal level, race and ethnicity have been categorized separately. The most recent United States Census officially recognized five racial categories (White or European American, Black or African American, Native American, Alaska Native, Asian American, Native Hawaiian, and Other Pacific Islander) as well as people of two or more races. The Census The Social Context of Residential Integration: Ethnic Groups in the United States and Canada by Ann H. Kim. The Social Context of Residential Integration: Ethnic Groups in the United States and Canada by Ann H. Kim (pp. 319-321).

The High Caste Hindu Woman by Pandita Ramabai Sarasvati; Pandita Ramabai’s America: Conditions of Life in the United States (United Stateschi Lokasthiti ani Pravasvritta) by Pandita Ramabai Sarasvati, Kshitija Gomez, Philip C. Engblom, Robert E. Frykenberg. The High Caste Hindu Woman by Pandita Ramabai Sarasvati; Pandita Ramabai’s America: Conditions of Life in the United States (United Stateschi Lokasthiti ani Pravasvritta) by Pandita Ramabai Sarasvati, Kshitija Gomez, Philip C. Engblom, Robert E. Frykenberg (pp. 353-360).

Integration in cross-national contexts. Bibliography. Integration is the process by which individuals and groups come to interact freely and equally in society without regard to distinctions of skin color. In a completely racially integrated society, no systemic or institutional discrimination exists against the members of any racial group. Even if economic and cultural differences exist, these do not decrease access to employment, housing, politics, health, public services, and recreation for any racial group. In the United States, “Jim Crow” de jure segregation was dominant from the end of Reconstruction up until the early 1960s. In the North and West, however, de facto segregation based on custom and institutional discrimination was more prevalent. Canada - Ethnic groups. Photo by: Maridav. More than 80% of the population is Canadian-born. In general, the percentage of the population born outside Canada increases as one goes westward from Newfoundland to British Columbia. Persons of whole or partial British (including Irish) origin make up about 28% of the total population; those of whole or partial French origin (centered mainly in Québec, where they constitute some 80% of the population) make up 23%. Other European groups account for 15% of the total populace. About 26% of the population are from mixed backgrounds. Others, mostly Asian. Similarly, United States foreign policy in the mid-20th century was shaped in favor of South African apartheid, according to Catherine Scott,[4] as a result of the influence of people who identified with the Afrikaners based on a feeling of shared "whiteness." World War I. In the United States, according to Alexander DeConde,[5] the "World War quickened the ethnic consciousness of minority groups. They promptly created organizations to help the causes of their old European homelands that had become belligerents."