

**Supporting Evidence for Implementation # 3:**

Community Integration of Burmese Refugees in the United States

**APA Reference:**

Lee, S., Choi, S., Proulx, L. (2015). Community integration of burmese refugees in the united states. *Asian American Journal of Psychology*, 6(4), 333-341. Retrieved from <https://doi.org/10.1037/aap0000027>

**Level of Evidence:**

Level IV: Experimental Single Case Study

**Summary:**

The article summarizes the importance of community integration for resettlement success among refugees specifically coming into the United States. The study's focus was to examine the dimensions of community integration on the Burmese population who are studied to be at risk for social isolation and physiological health issues (Lee et al., 2015, p 333). Through semi structured interviews and self-reports from survey respondents from Burmese participants the article found indicators that low English proficiency is a major barrier to social and physical integration especially in regard to receiving social services (Lee et al., 2015, p 337). An additional finding highlights that despite English proficiency barriers, the Burmese population has relatively higher levels of psychological integration as supported by strong social ties (Lee et al., 2015, p 339).

The article supports our session protocol in its findings that English proficiency does have an impact on community integration. One of the scales used to define community

integration was the adapted version of Segal and Aviram's external integration scale which specifically asks immigrants questions such as "how often did you visit the grocery store" (Lee et al., 2015, p 335). By developing a user friendly grocery binder with visual aids and simple translations the expectation is for immigrant populations to review the binder before entering a larger store for their needs to increase their competency and confidence in navigating these stores and contributing to their overall integration into the community.