In South Korea, there has been a significant increase in the number of immigrants, foreign workers, and illegal aliens. The number of non-Korean residents has surged since the 1990s as a result of rapid economic development and social democratization. Foreign workers especially from Asian countries who are unfamiliar with Korean language and society are vulnerable to discrimination and human rights abuses. Newcomers can be considered as a group of people with distinct needs. These groups are diverse in origin and ethnic background, therefore it is assumed that individuals frequently faces different problems in accessing information about labor, cultural, and economic issues. More or easy access to information fosters social inclusion; in contrast, lack of information facilitates social exclusion. The purpose of this paper is twofold: first, to examine immigrants and foreign workers’ forms and paths of assimilation in Korea, and second, to explore their socio-economic hardships and social interaction. In order to address the issues, this paper is to explore two mixed communities (Wongok and Garibong) in the Seoul Metropolitan Region through questionnaire and field survey. Using the results of questionnaires, we assess a commonly recognized element of assimilation process and socio-economic hardship of newcomers. Major findings are as follows: social network of immigrants and foreign workers have the different path and process in line with their nationality and background of native countries. They seem to have limited social network and to experience social exclusion from the neighborhoods. Foreign residents have faced a serious socio-economic hardship, which are under the influence of labor-related and lack of information accessibility. The author suggests the necessity of programs and policies for the improvement of immigrants’ well-being and community development based on assimilation process and social network dimensions.