



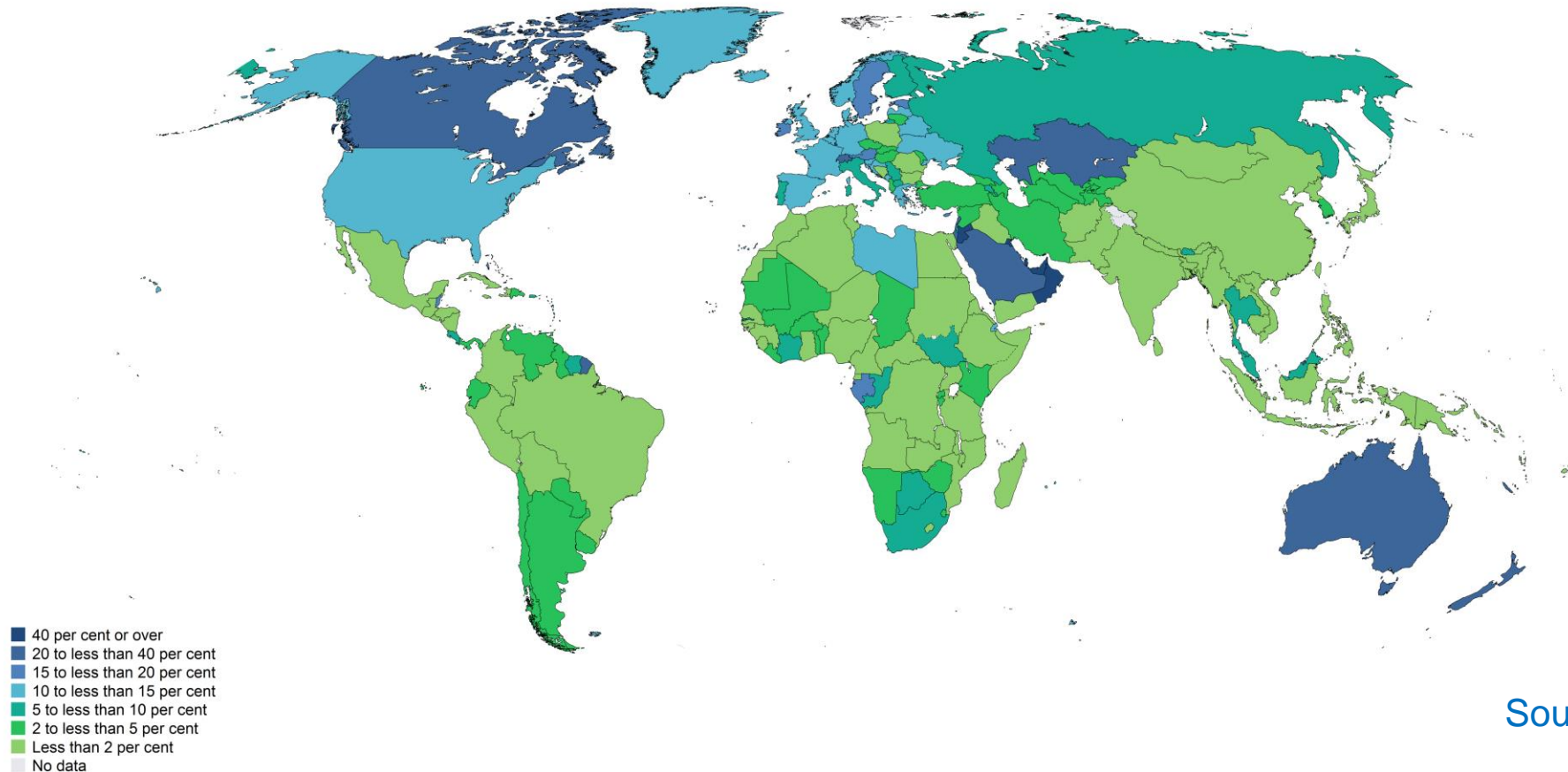
Challenges and Experiences in reporting on SDGs and data disaggregation in migratory status

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1. Introduction

■ Why does migratory status matter?

<International migrants as a percentage of total population, 2015>



Source: www.un.org

1. Introduction

- 10 targets are directly relevant migrants and migration in SDGs

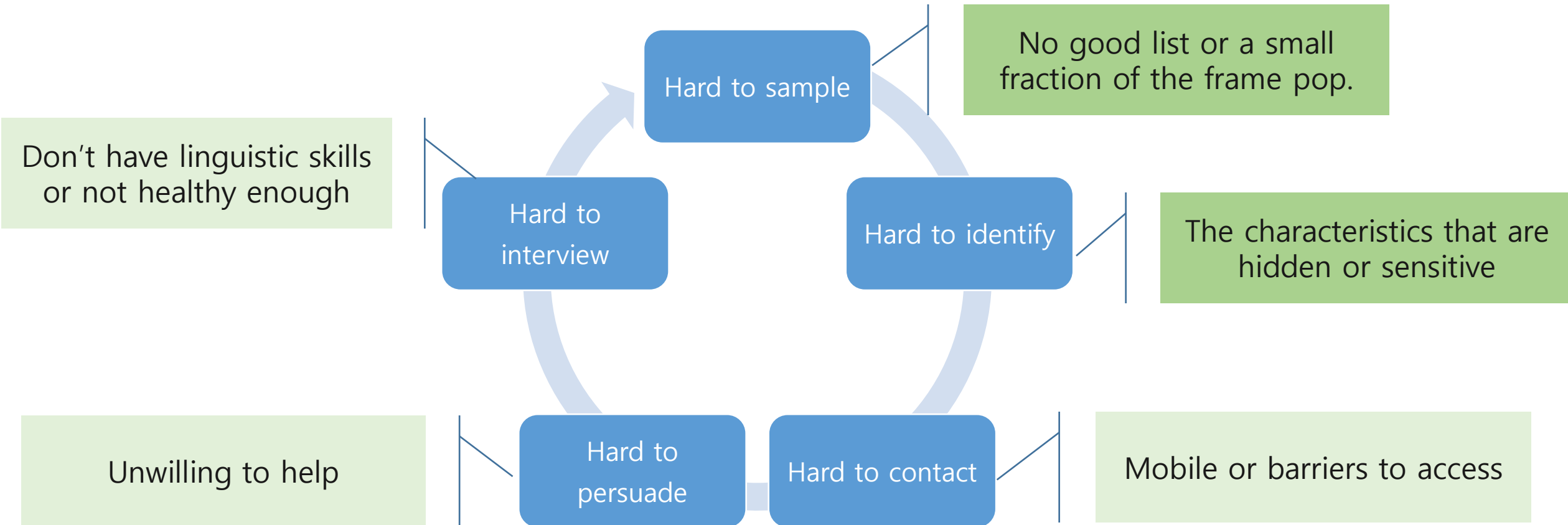


1. Introduction

- Statistical strategies for the achievement of 'Leaving no one behind' principle
 - Hidden in statistics
 - Minority and disadvantaged groups: the poor, females, refugees, the disabled, and rural or other groups
 - Minority and disadvantaged groups are likely to be missed by surveys
 - Hard To Survey (H2S)

1. Introduction

- Why hard to survey? (Tourangeau, 2014)

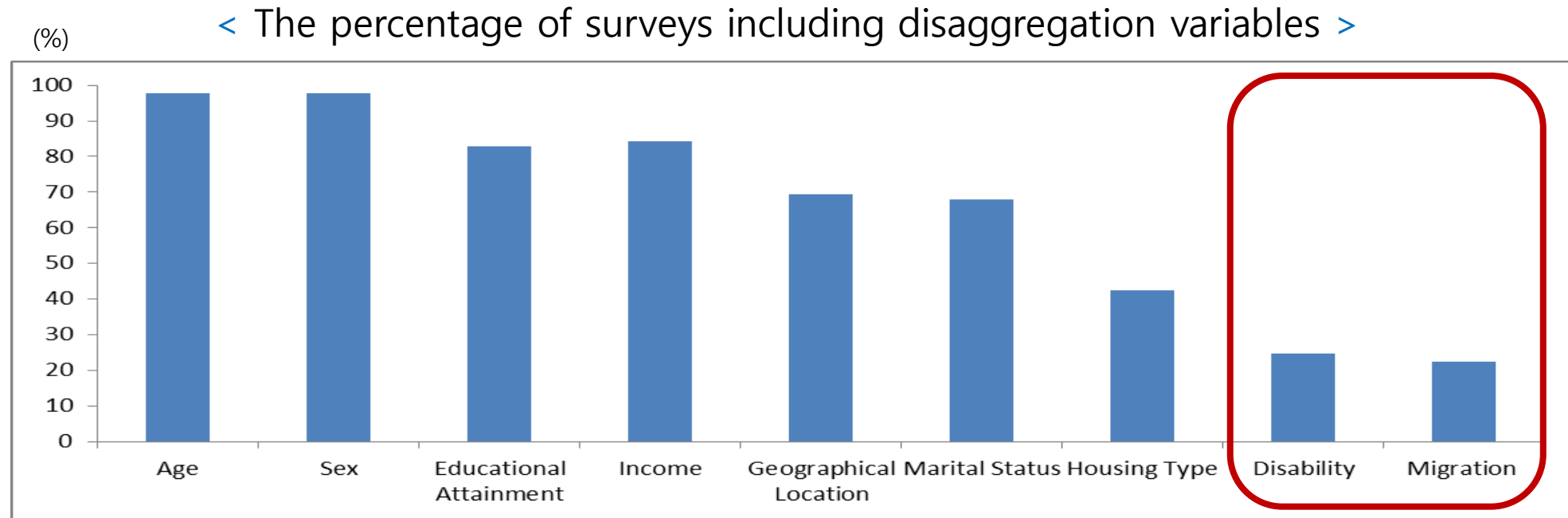


2. Review on Migration Statistics in ROK

- Implement a study to examine the current status of concept and measurement of data disaggregation variables
 - Target : 134 survey statistics based on individual or household of official statistics in ROK as of May 2016
 - Method: to compare questions, response category, and output type among surveys

2. Review on Migration Statistics in ROK

- In most surveys, disability and migratory status variables are neglected
 - There are 30 official statistics which include migration status item



2. Review on Migration Statistics in ROK

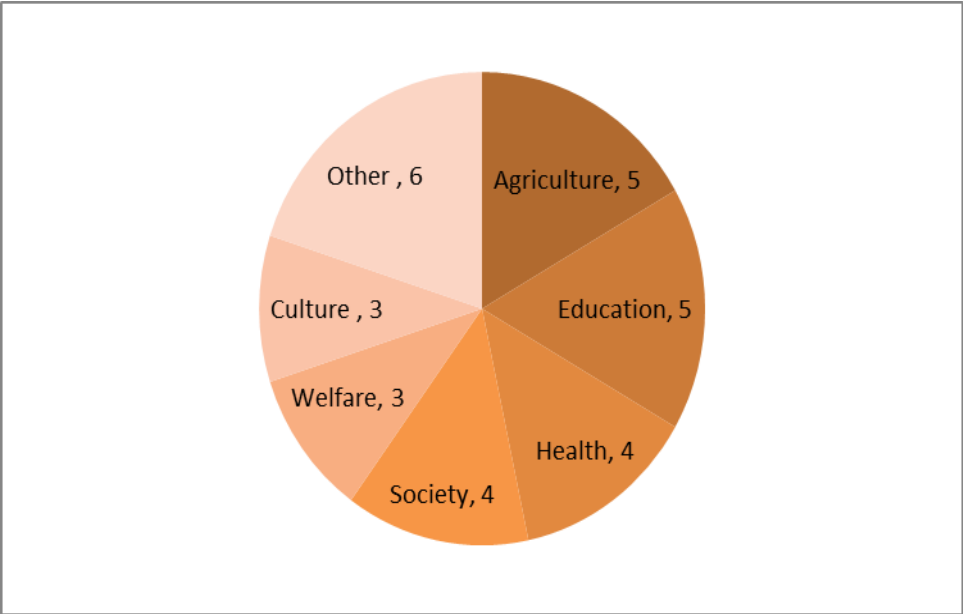
- Analysis of metadata (in total 30 surveys)
 - Who conducted?
 - *Statistics Korea* 5, Other government ministries 11, Local government 4,
 - Other (Research Centers under Prime Minister's Office etc.) 10
 - When conducted first?
 - ~1990's : 8, 2000's :12, 2010's :10
 - Census or Sample survey?
 - Census 4 vs Sample 26

2. Review on Migration Statistics in ROK

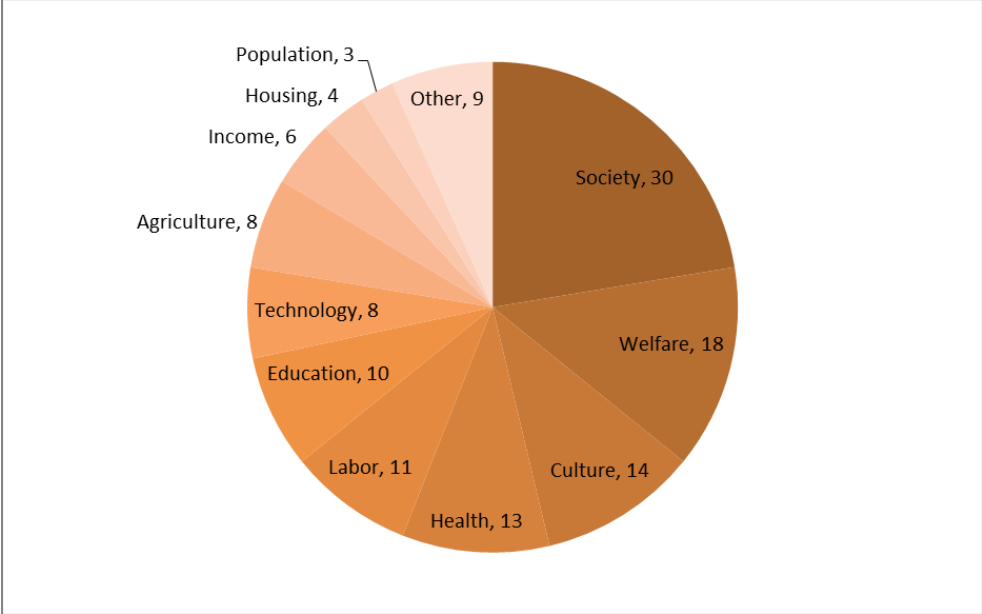
■ Analysis of metadata

- Items related to migration status are being discussed in the areas of agriculture and education

<Number of topic area of survey inc. migration status item>



<Number of topic area of total surveys>

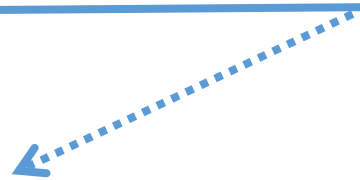


2. Review on Migration Statistics in ROK

■ Analysis of metadata

- Target population

- Korean and Foreigner 25 vs Foreigner or multicultural family 5



- Resident foreigners over the age of 15 in Korea
 - Foreigners or Koreans from overseas
 - Foreign spouse married to Koreans
 - Marriage migrants and naturalized persons
 - Children of multicultural families

3. Measuring and Reporting Migration Status

- Items related to migration status
 - Nationality
 - Country of birth
 - Nationality & Country of birth
 - Multicultural family
 - Multicultural family + Country of birth

3. Measuring and Reporting Migration Status

- Analysis of survey item : Question

		Nationality			Country		Multicultural	N & C			C&M
Nationality	Current	√	√	√				√	√	√	
	Birth*		√	√							
	Other**			√					√		
Country of	Birth				√			√	√		√
	Residing					√				√	
Multicultural family							√				√
Total (30)		8	2	5	4	2	5	1	1	1	1

* Including at the time of marriage

** Including year of arrival, sojourn status, year of naturalization

3. Measuring and Reporting Migration Status

- Analysis of survey item : Response category

	Closed	Open
Country name	8	7
Whether R's nationality is Korean or not	7	-
(Whether R's nationality is Korean or not) + if not Korean +Country name	2	2
Whether R's family is multicultural or not	6	-

* When asked with nationality and country name at the same time, it becomes 32 due to the number of question

3. Measuring and Reporting Migration Status

- Survey item analysis : Output

- Survey targeted at foreigners or multicultural families
 - Provide statistics by nationality, sojourn status, and multicultural family
- Survey targeted at entire population
 - Doesn't provide statistics by nationality etc.
 - For the Census, show statistics for foreigner separately

3. Measuring and Reporting Migration Status

- Conceptual issues : How to define migratory status?

- Nationality ? Country of Birth ? Nationality & Country of Birth

- Multicultural family?

[문10] '이 학생'의 가정은 다문화 가정입니까?

※ 다문화 가정 : 국제결혼 가정, 외국인 노동자 가정, 새터민(탈북자) 가정, 중국 조선족 가정 등

1. 다문화 가정이다

2. 다문화 가정이 아니다

- OECD and EU

- Foreign population, Foreign-born population

- The population with a migration background

3. Measuring and Reporting Migration Status

- Task Force Meeting to harmonize migration statistics
 - Line ministries
 - Ministry of Justice / of the Interior / of Education / of Gender Equality and Family
 - *Statistics Korea*
 - Main issues : Statistical difference by difference in reference group and period
 - Statistics of marriage migrants / of foreign students / of multicultural family
 - Difficulty of harmonization
 - Each statistics has its own purpose

4. Efforts for SDGs Monitoring

- Assessment of the status of the global indicators under domestic circumstances
 - The indicators are classified into three tiers

Tier1	Indicator conceptually clear, established methodology and standards available and data regularly produced by countries
Tier2	Indicators conceptually clear, established methodology and standards available but data are not regularly produced by countries
Tier3	Indicators for which there are no established methodology and standards or methodology/standards are being developed /tested

- The tier classification contains (16 indicators related to migration)
 - 1 of Tier 1 indicators, 6 of Tier 2 indicators , 9 of Tier 3 indicators

4. Efforts for SDGs Monitoring

- Indicator 8.8.1 Frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries by sex and migrant status
 - Definition : Number of cases of fatal and non-fatal occupational injury per hours worked by the concerned population during the reference period
 - Relevant official statistics : Industrial Accident Statistics
 - Produced by the Ministry of Employment and Labor since 1977
 - The victims of industrial accidents in workplace where the Industrial Accident Compensation Insurance Act is applied to the population

4. Efforts for SDGs Monitoring

- Relevant official statistics in ROK : Industrial Accident Statistics
 - In order to produce indicator 8.8.1, required a item of 'working hours' in the questionnaire
 - For the purpose of data disaggregation, 'migratory status' item needs to be added
 - How to measure 'migratory status' ?

5. Conclusions

- Develop the standardized migratory status item to compare statistics among surveys in national and global level
 - Output harmonization

- Migratory Status should be dealt with basic background variables
 - Sex, age, education, , migratory status,, etc.

5. Conclusions

- For the social integration policy, migratory status should be asked in surveys targeting both Koreans and foreigners
- To obtain the statistics for the immigrant group, the alternative sampling technique and estimation methodology for the rare population should be applied.