International Seminar on Data for SDGs: Data Disaggregation Seoul, Republic of Korea, 3~4, November 2016

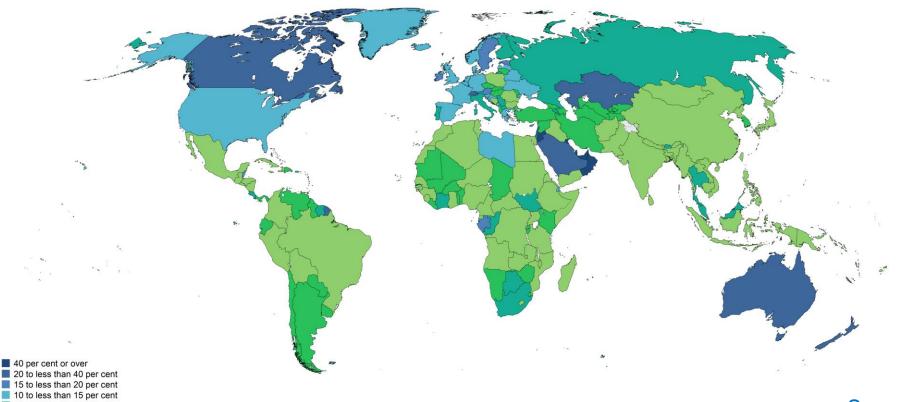
ESA/STAT/AC.324/12

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

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• Why does migratory status matter?

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



• 10 targets are directly relevant migrants and migration in SDGs

Migration in the Goal and target framework

Specific references

Other entry points

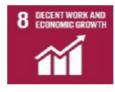
4.b (ST



4.b: SCHOLARSHIPS (STUDENT MOBILITY)



5.2: TRAFFICKING (FOCUS ON WOMEN AND GIRLS)



8.7: TRAFFICKING 8.8: MIGRANT WORKER RIGHTS (ESPECIALLY WOMEN MIGRANTS)



10.7: WELL-MANAGED MIGRATION POLICIES 10.c: REMITTANCES



16.2: TRAFFICKING



17.16: GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP
17.17: PUBLIC, PRIVATE AND
CS PARTNERSHIPS
17.18: DATA DISAGGREGATION
(INCLUDING BY MIGRATORY
STATUS)



1.5: RESILIENCE TO CLIMATE EVENTS AND SOCIOECONOMIC SHOCKS



3.8: ACHIEVING UNIVERSAL HEALTH COVERAGE



11.B: CITIES IMPLEMENTING INTEGRATED POLICIES

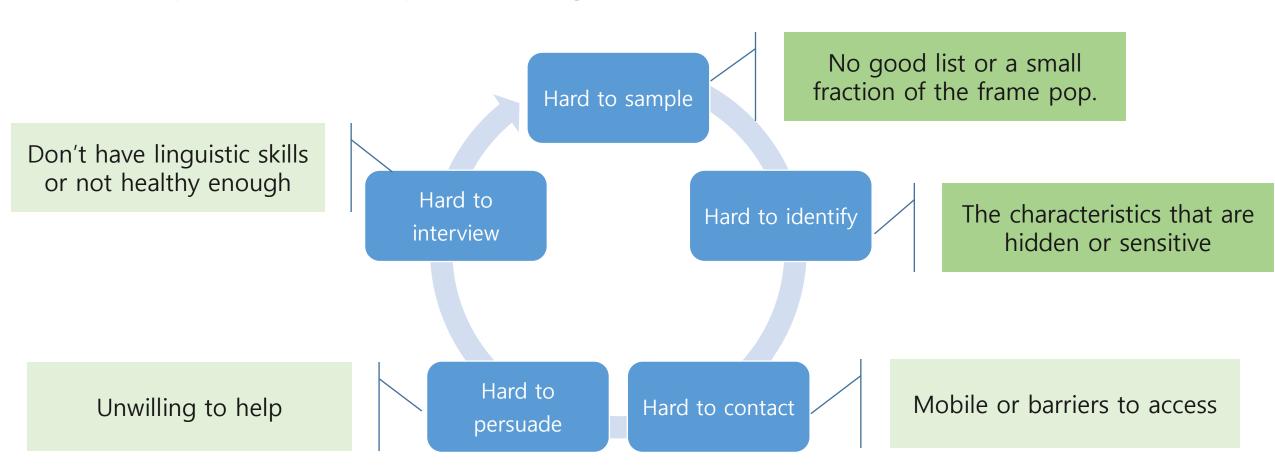


13.1-3: RESILIENCE TO CLIMATE HAZARDS AND NATURAL DISASTERS



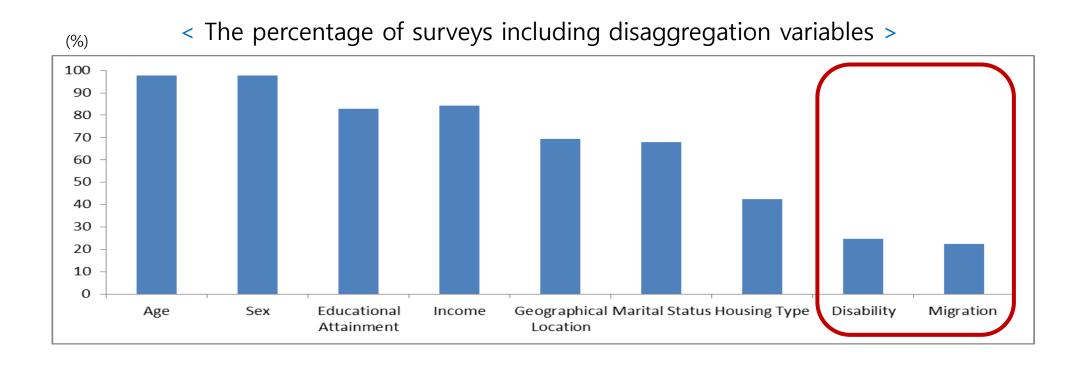
- Statistical strategies for the achievement of 'Leaving no one behind' principle
 - Hidden in statistics
 - Minority and disadvantaged groups: the poor, females, refugees, the disabled, and rural or other groups
 - Minority and disadvantaged groups are likely to be missed by surveys
 - Hard To Survey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

Why hard to survey? (Tourangeau, 2014)



- 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

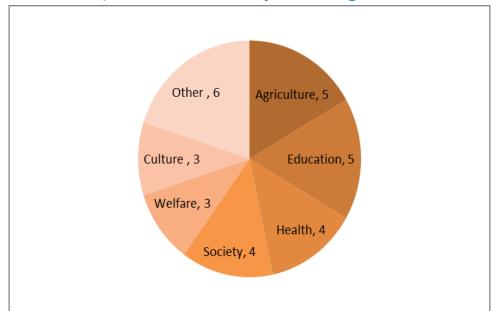
- In most surveys, disability and migratory status variables are neglected
 - There are 30 official statistics which include migration status item



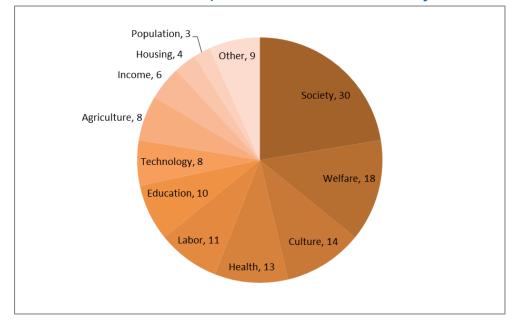
- Analysis of metadata (in total 30 surveys)
 - Who conducted?
 - Statistics Korea 5, Other government ministries 11, Local government 4,
 - Other (Research Centers under Prime Minister's Office etc.) 10
 - When conducted first?
 - ~1990's: 8, 2000's:12, 2010's:10
 - Census or Sample survey?
 - Census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

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

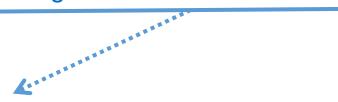
<Number of topic area of survey inc. migration status item>



<Number of topic area of total surveys>



- 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

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

Analysis of survey item : Question

		N	lationali	ty	Cou	ntry	Multicultural		N & C		C&M
Nationality	Current	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark				\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	
	Birth*		\checkmark	\checkmark							
	Other**			\checkmark					√		
Country of	Birth				\checkmark			\checkmark	\checkmark		\checkmark
	Residing					\checkmark				\checkmark	
Multicultural family							\checkmark				\checkmark
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

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

- 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

KOSIS

국적/성별 취업자

● 자료갱신일: 2016-10-20 / 수록기간: 년 2012 ~ 2016 / 자료문의처: 042-481-3862

일괄설정 + 항목[3/3]	국적별[6/16]	시점[1/5] 🔺 🔽
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(단위 : 천명)

국적별	2016				
4712	취업자	남자	여자		
^ ∨ □	A V -	^ v -	A V -		
계	962	638	324		
아시아	879	584	295		
북미	45	28	17		
유럽	24	15	8		
오세아니아	7	4	2		
기타	9	7	2		

KOSIS

1) 가사노동 분담률

○ 자료갱신일: 2014-09-19 / 수록기간: 년 2013 ~ 2013 / 자료문의처: 044-201-1580

일괄설정 +	항목[6/6]	구분별[26/26]	시점[1/1] 🔺 🔽
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(단위:%)

구분별(1)	구분별(2)	2013					
TEE(I)	TE2(2)	25% 미만	25~50% 미만	50~75% 미만	75% 이상		
^ ∨ -	^ ∨ -	A V -	A V -	A V -	^ v -		
전체	소계	1.7	2.5	13	82.9		
조사대상	일반농	0.9	2	15.7	81.4		
	고령농	3	3.2	8.1	85.6		
	다문화	1.7	2.4	28.8	67.1		
연령별	30대이하	4.7	3	16.6	75.7		
	40대	0.6	1.5	19.8	78.1		
	50대	0.1	1.8	16.6	81.4		
	60대	0.7	1.6	9.5	88.1		
	70대이상	4	4.3	8.7	83		
경작면적	0.5ha 미만	1.8	1.9	10.3	85.9		
	0.5ha~1ha 미만	1.2	2.9	11.8	84.1		
	1ha~2ha 미만	1.7	2.4	14.6	81.2		
	2ha~3ha 미만	1.5	1.1	14.3	83.2		
	3ha 이상	2.8	3.9	19.7	73.6		
	종사안함/모름	1.6	2.6	30.5	65.3		

KOSIS

9

통계설명

a 결혼이민자의 배우자와 갈등: 의사소통 문제(2014)

출처 : 여성가족부, 국제결혼중개실태조사 []

◎ 자료갱신일: 2015-09-22 / 수록기간: 년 2014 ~ 2014 / 자료문의처: 02-2100-6378

일괄설정 + 시점[1/1] 🔺 🔽 항목[5/5] 구분1[6/6] 구분2[20/20]

2014

「□ ※ 目 III | ★ 王 &

구분1(1)	구분2(1)	사례수 (명)	갈등을 겪고 있다 (%)	갈등을 겪고 있지 않다 (%)	모름/무응답 (%)	계 (%)
^ V -	^ ∨ -	^ V -	^ ♥ -	^ ∨ -	^ ♥ -	^ v -
전체	전체	402	28.8	69.4	1.8	100
연령	19~-24세	195	31.7	67.3	1	100
	25 29세	118	22	74.8	3.3	100
	3034세	51	26.2	71.1	2.7	100
	35세 이상	39	38.9	61.1	0	100
최종학력	중학교 이하	204	30.6	66.3	3.1	100
	고등학교	150	28.2	71.8	0	100
	대학교 이상	48	23.3	74.8	1.9	100
취업여부	취업자	90	28.1	71.9	0	100
	미취업자	312	29.1	68.6	2.3	100
지역	수도권	159	28.9	69.9	1.2	100
	영남권	100	27.7	69.4	2.9	100
	호남권	65	27.1	72.9	0	100
	충청·강원권	77	31.7	65.3	3	100
출신국	베트남	260	28.5	70	1.6	100
	중국	39	33.2	61.3	5.4	100
	필리핀	42	31.6	68.4	0	100
	캄보디아	30	23.5	76.5	0	100
	우즈베키스탄	17	23.6	76.4	0	100
	기타 나라	13	33.4	59.5	7.1	100

- Conceptual issues: How to define migratory status?
 - Nationality ? Country of Birth ? Nationality & Country of Birth
 - Multicultural family?

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[문10] '이 학생'의 가정은 다문화 가정입니까?
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* 다문화 가정 : 국제결혼 가정, 외국인 노동자 가정, <u>새터민(</u>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

Measurement issues

Country of origin

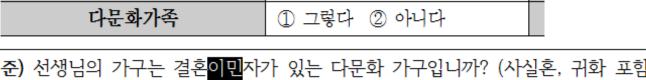
문7. 출신국가	▶ 출신국가와 국가코드를	적어 주십시오
출신 국가를 적어 <u>주세요</u>	1. 한국 2. 중국(한족 기타만족) 3. 중국(조선족) 4. 베트남 5. 필리핀 6. 일본 7. 대만 8. 몽골 9. 태국 10. 캄보디아 11. 방글라데시	12. 파키스탄 13. 우즈베키스탄 14. 러시아 15. 캐나다 16. 인도 17. 인도네시아 18. 에콰도르 19. 카자흐스탄 20. 말레이시아 21. 키르키스스탄 22. 기타

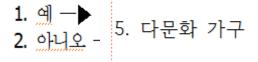
Nationality

	□ ⊘ raine ←
Nationality*₄¹	□① Korea ↔ □② Other⊷ (Country Code: ↔ ← ← →) ↔

Multicultural family

SQ1) 학생은 외국이주민 자녀입니까?





(조사시점기준) 선생님의 가구는 결혼<mark>이민</mark>자가 있는 다문화 가구입니까? (사실혼, 귀화 포함)

- ☞ 5-1번으로 가시오.
- ② 아니요 "가구원 일반사항1"으로 가시오.

[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

Output issues

- Obtained tables by nationality and multicultural family
- No output from country of birth

- 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.