

Immigrants' Living Conditions and Labour Force Survey & Development Plan for Measuring SDG 10.7.1(Recruitment Costs)

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Survey on Immigrants' Living Conditions and Labour Force



1. Introduction of Survey

Purpose

- Due to the low birth rate and aging population, a shortage in the labour force led to increased inflow of the foreign labour force. Thus the demand of statistics increased for managing immigrants stay and the status of their social integration
- Establishment of basic statistical data for policy-making related to immigrants for their social integration by identifying the status of foreigners and naturalization permit holders staying in Korea

History of Survey

- 2012~2016: Foreigner Labour Force Survey
 - Surveying only foreigners
- ➤ The 3rd Low Birth-Aging Society Committee (2016–2020) included tasks related to status survey for immigrants living in Korea
- From 2017~Present: Survey on Immigrants' Living Conditions and Labour Force
 - Surveying employment and status of stay targeting foreigners and naturalized permit holders
 - May 24~Jun 7, 2022: The 6th Survey on Immigrants' Living Conditions and Labour Force conducted

Overview of Survey

- Organization: Jointly held by Statistics Korea and the Ministry of Justice
- Target: Foreigners aged 15 years or older, and those who have stayed for 91 days or more and who are naturalized to Koreans within the last five years
- Frequency: Annually
- Reference Date: May 15
- Method: Interview survey

(Self-administered questionnaires are allowed)

Survey Design

- Sample Frame: Register* of long-term stay foreigners from Ministry of Justice as of January 31st
 - * Register of naturalization permit holders within the last 5 years
- Sampling Methods: Stratified systematic sampling
 - Foreigners: Stratified 17 cities & provinces
 Classification Index: Status of residence, Nationality
 - Naturalization Permit: Stratified Gender x 8 Regions
 Classification Index: Previous nationality, marital status, and age
- Sampling Unit: Individuals
- Sample Size: 20,000 foreigners and 5,000 naturalization permit holders

Survey Questions

Classification		Survey Target and Survey Items				
	Common Items (yearly)	•Basic (40) •Residen	ce(12)	•Employment (37) Total 89 items		
Common Item	Recurring Items (every 2 yrs)	•Income and Consum •Educating Children (Condition (3)	 [Even-numbered years] Health and IT (5) Life in Korea (22) Proficiency of Korean (14) Total 41 items 		
Specialized items (every 3 yrs)		[1st year] •Non-Professional Employment (16) •Student (21)	[2 nd year] •Work and Overseas (20)		[3 rd year] •Permanent Resident / Naturalization permit holder (38)	

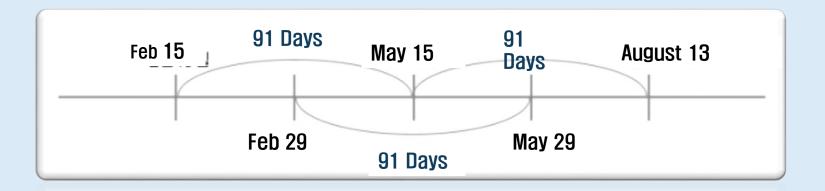
Survey Characteristics

- Individually surveyed
- One sample management number provides two alternative samples for foreigners and one for naturalized permit holders
- The first sample taken for the survey is called the original sample. If the one of the participants cannot be surveyed due to long-term absence, address error, etc. He/She is replaced by the next alterative participant

2. Survey Results (2022)

Residing Population

Concept: A person who has lived in the country for 91 days or more, as of May 15th



Residing Population: Nationality

As of May 15, 2022, there were 1,302,000 foreigners residing in Korea aged 15 or older for 91 days or more, which was decreased by 3,000 year-on-year

Favoignes	Population								
Foreigner	aged 15+	Asians	Korean- Chinese	Chinese	Vietnamese	Others	Non- Asians		
2021	1,331.8	1,198.6	511.4	126.7	175.6	384.9	133.1		
2022	1,301.9	1,169.5	478.8	129.9	169.0	391.8	132.4		
Rate of Composition	(100.0)	(89.8)	(36.8)	(10.0)	(13.0)	(30.1)	(10.2)		
Year-on-year increase/decrease	△29.9	△29.1	△32.6	3.2	△6.6	6.9	△0.7		
Rate of increase/decrease	△22	△24	△6.4	2.5	△3.8	1.8	△0.5		

Residing Population: Residence Qualification

ŀ	Residing Population	Non- Professional Employment (E-9)	Work and Visit (H-2)	Professional Staff (E-1~7)	Student (D-2, D-4-1)	Overseas Korean (F-4)	Permanent Resident (F-5)	Marriage Migrant (F-6)	Others
	1,301.9	209.5	96.5	41.7	162.6	374.3	129.6	122.7	165.0
	(100.0)	(16.1)	(7.4)	(3.2)	(12.5)	(28.8)	(10.0)	(9.4)	(12.7)



*** Status of residence**

: Qualifications (types of visa), granted when a foreigner enters Korea, which limits the category that a foreigner can engage in according to his/her status of residence

Employment Indicators

The number of foreign economically active people decreased by 29,700 year-on-year to 880,000 (\triangle 3.3%), and the economic activity participation rate decreased by \triangle 0.7%p year-on-year to 67.6%

Foreigner	Residing Population	Economically Active Population		Unemployed	Economically Inactive Population	Economic Participation Rate	Employment Rate	Unemploy ment Rate
2021	1,331.8	909.6	855.3	54.3	422.2	68.3	64.2	6.0
2022	1,301.9	879.9	843.0	36.8	422.1	67.6	64.8	4.2
Year-on-year increase/decrease	△29.9	△29.7	△12.3	△17.5	△0.1	△0.7	0.6	△1.8
Rate of increase/decrease	△2.2	△3.3	△1.4	△32.2	0.0	_	_	_



Employment Indicators: Residence Status

	2022								
Foreigner	Economically Active Population	Employed	Economically inactive Population	Economic Participation Rate	Employment Rate				
Foreigners	879.9	843.0	422.1	67.6	64.8				
Non-Professional Employment (E-9)	209.2	209.1	0.3	99.9	99.8				
Work and Visit (H-2)	75.1	71.6	21.4	77.8	74.2				
Professional Staff (E-1 ~ E-7)	41.1	40.8	0.5	98.6	97.8				
Student (D-2,D-4-1·7)	35.0	28.3	127.6	21.5	17.4				
Overseas Korean (F-4)	256.5	245.8	117.8	68.5	65.7				
Permanent Resident(F-5)	99.5	95.8	30.1	76.8	73.9				
Marriage Migrant (F-6)	72.5	67.9	50.2	59.1	55.3				
Others	90.8	83.7	74.2	55.0	50.7				



Trends in Resident Population, Employment, and Employment Rates



Development of Recruitment Costs (SDG10.7.1)



1. Application Methods

Definition of Indicators

- Recruitment costs of labor migrants was selected as one of the 2015 Sustainable Development Goal Indicators
 - Recruitment Costs borne by employees as a proportion of monthly income earned in country of destination

Application Methods

- Considering applying the results of the survey on Immigrants' Living Conditions and Labour Force
 - Survey Target: Non-Professional Employment residing in Korea for employment (E-9), migrant workers with residential status, considering the purpose of the indicators and the efficiency, etc

Purpose: Since low-skilled workers have been overpaying for employment abroad, the indicator was introduced to reduce job search costs

Application Methods

- Non-Professional Employment(E-9) residential status will be given to foreigners from 16 countries employed in Korea through the EPS (Employment Permit System) contract
- Residing Period: 3 years after entry
- Procedure: Korean Proficiency Test -> Application -> Contract
 Pre-training -> Entry -> Job training -> Dispatch to workplaces



Application Methods

Comparison of Recruitment Costs and Survey on Immigrants' Living Conditions and Labour Force Items >

Classifications	Surveyed	Not Surveyed	Remarks
SDG10.7.1 (11) Items	7	4	Non-Professional Employment
① Are you a citizen of this country?	0		
② Which country are you a citizen of?	0		
③ In the last 3 years, did you move from [origin country] to this country to live and work for a salary?	0		
4 How many different jobs or employers did you have since moving to this country?	0		
5 Did you work overseas before migrating to this country?	0		
[First job you had/have since moving to this country] 6 How did you obtain this first job?	0		
① How did you enter this country for this first job?	0		
How much did you pay to get this first job?		0	
What kind of work did you usually for your first job?		0	
What is the main activity of the business or place of work for your first job?		0	
How much did you earn? (First month of salary earned in this of first job)		0	

2. Item Design

Item Design

Designed to survey recruitment costs within 3 years of receiving a salary for the first time, after getting a job in Korea

E4. How many years ago were you first paid wages or remunerations for working in Korea?

- 1 Less than 1 year ago
- 2 1-3 years ago
- 3 3-6 years ago
- 4 Over 6 years ago
- → Go to No. E7

Item Design

1 Recruitment Costs of Detailed Items

E5. What is the total cost that goes into finding a workplace (job) in Korea for the first time? Please fill in each of the following items, including the total cost of finding a job.

Items	Description	Hundred million	Ten million	Million	Hundred thousand	Ten thousand
1 Documents (paper)	All expenses for issuance and preparation of documents (papers) such as visa and passport, health checkups, insurance, and training expenses					
2 Employment referral	Employment referral fees paid to individuals or recruitment agencies (including acquaintances, relatives, and public/private organizations)					
3 Transportation expenses	Transportation and lodging expenses (including domestic travel and temporary accommodation)					
4 Other()	Other expenses excluding documentation fees, job referral fees, and transportation expenses (including debt repayment fees and expenses incurred by previous job search failure)					
Total	Total cost of finding a job					

Item Design

2 Average Monthly Wage Received in Korea for the First Time

E6. What was the average monthly (monthly average) wage or remunerations received in Korea for the first time?

(Before tax) Monthly avg. of

ſ	Hundred million	Ten million	Million	Hundred thousand	Ten thousand	Ten thousand won
)1						ten thousand won

Results

- Complete cognitive test on recruitment cost items targeting Non-Professional Employment (E-9) status foreigners (May 2022)
 - Review the possibility of the survey on the recruitment costs after testing cognitive experiments of understanding the recruitment cost items
- Apply Examination Survey on Immigrants' Living Conditions and Labour Force (Aug ~ Sep 2022)
 - Currently doing test survey reflecting the cognitive test results
 - After analyzing the test survey, the determination of doing the main survey will be reviewed



Thank you!!