


Seoul, a multicultural city, where local and international residents share everything

Dagachi (multiple values; togetherness) Seoul Master Plan

2015. 10



I. Migrant Policy In Korea

1

Migration trends and challenges in Korea

2

Immigration policy in Korea

Korean attitude toward immigrants :Pure Blood Nationalism

✓ *The myth of pure-blooded nationalism in Korea began to spread as defensive nationalism to protect the country's identity in the late 19th century and early 20th century due to foreign invasions. (Ethnic Nationalism in Korea, Stanford University Press)*



Myth of Pure-Blood Nationalism
(Korean ethnic nationalism)



Blocks Diverse Society in Korea

✓ **The fantasy of a homogenous nation** should be scrapped in order to allow a flourishing multi-ethnic society. (*Korea Times*).

Korean Migration Trends :

from Migrant-Sending to Receiving Country

◆ 1987 Labor Movement; 1986 Asian Games & 1988 Olympic Games

- ☞ increased wage, labor shortage of 3D industry (Manufacture/Construction/Care Service)
- ☞ influx of migrant laborers as temporary migrants

◆ Low fertility rate, son preference, gender imbalance

- ☞ lack of marriageable brides in domestic marriage market, especially in the countryside
- ☞ influx of marriage migrants as permanent migrants

1

1960s ~1990s

- Nurses, miners to West Germany
- Construction workers to the Middle East
- Permanent emigrants to USA, Canada, Australia etc.

Age of labor sending

2

1990 ~ 2003

- Industrial Technical Trainee System (ITTS)
- Beginning of Marriage Immigrants from China, Japan, Vietnam, the Philippines, Mongolia, Cambodia etc.

Age of labor receiving

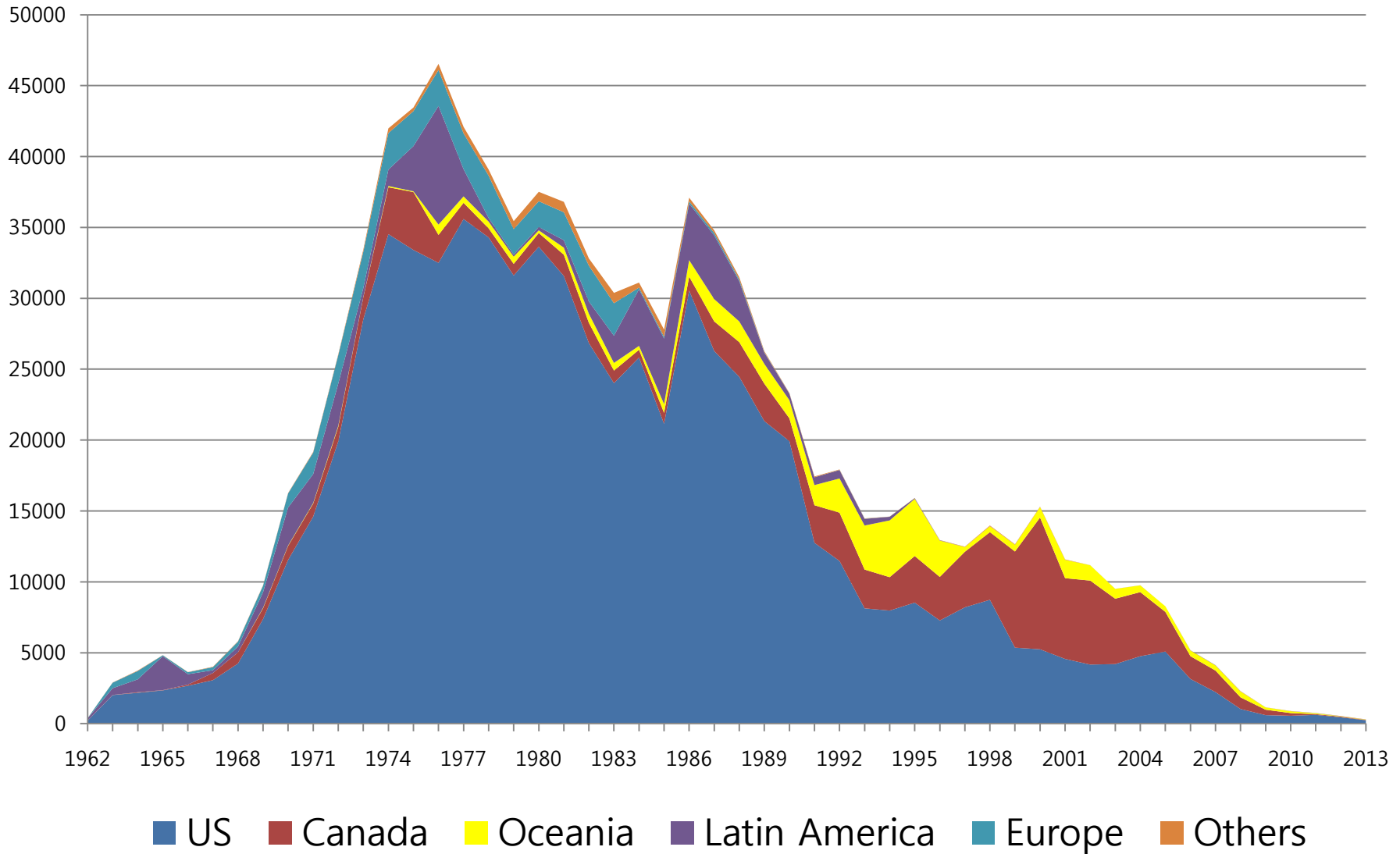
3

2004 ~present

- Employment Permit System (EPS)
- Increasing Marriage Immigrants
- Increasing Foreign Students

Age of increasing foreign residents

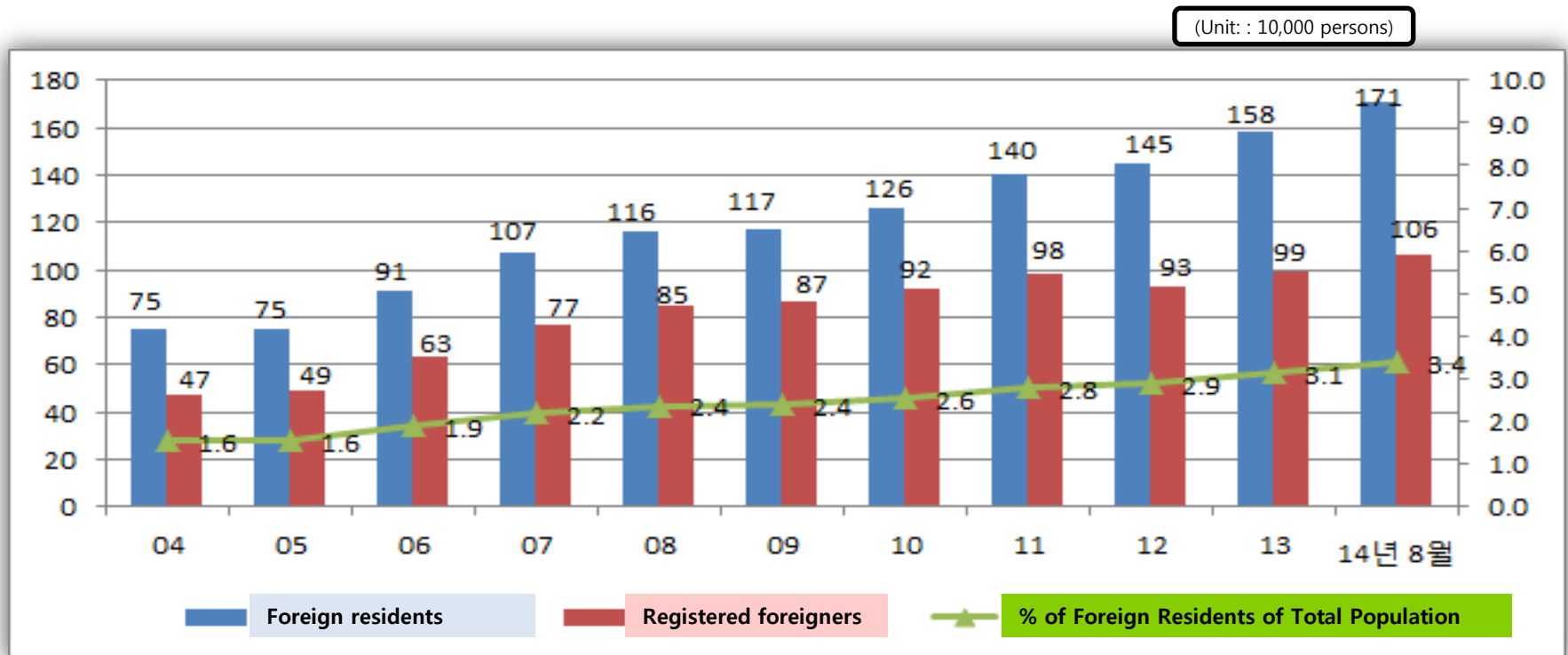
Korean Permanent Emigrants to Other Countries (1962-2013)



Korea's Multicultural Era: the Number of Foreign Residents

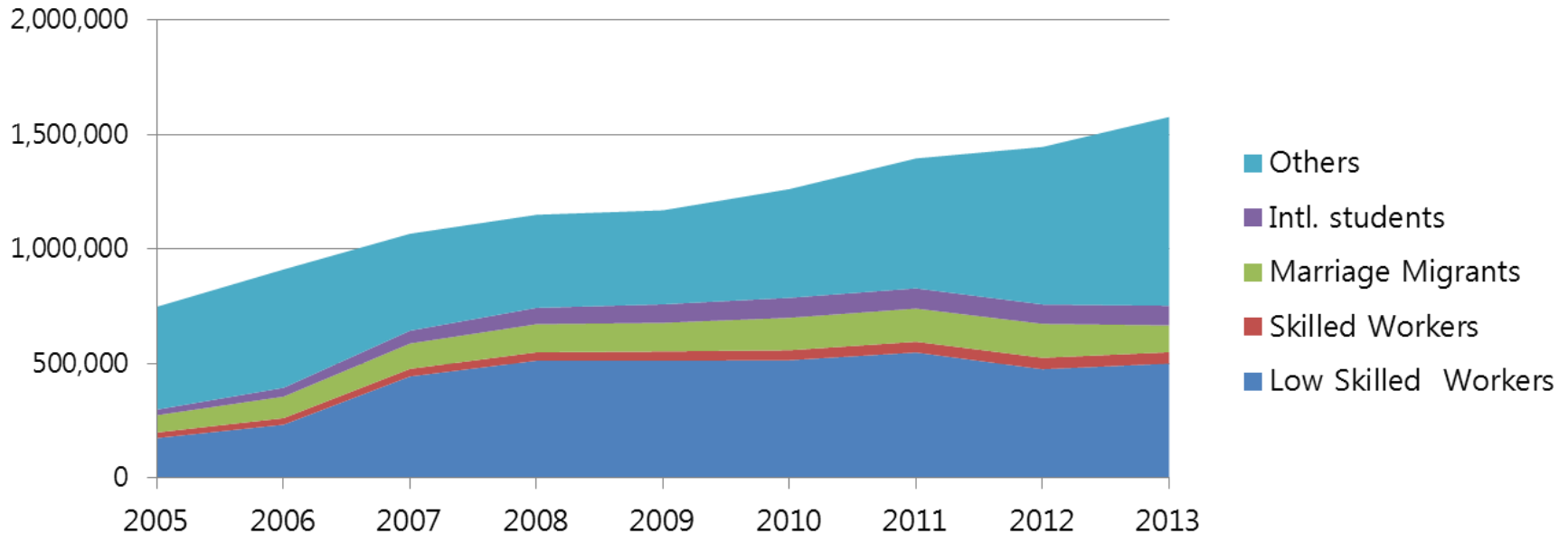
Foreign Residents increased

- Total Number (2014.12) : 1,741,919 persons
- 2.3 fold increase between 2004~2014
- % of total population : 2004 1.6% ▶ **2015 3.4%**



Composition of Foreign Population

Workers + Marriage Migrants + Ethnic Koreans with foreign nationals



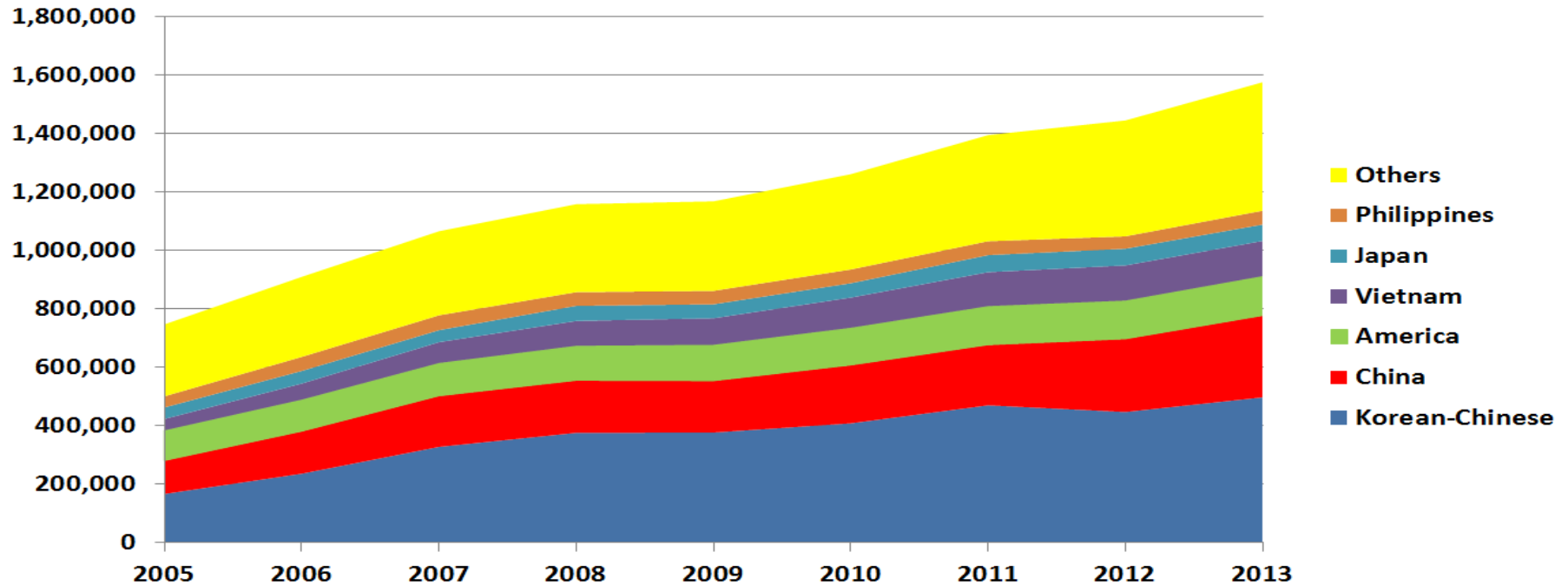
Year	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	% (2013)
Low Skilled Workers	173,549	231,773	442,677	511,249	511,160	513,621	547,324	473,981	499,036	31.7
Skilled Workers	24,785	29,011	33,502	37,304	40,698	43,608	47,095	50,063	49,706	3.2
Marriage Migrants	75,011	93,785	110,362	122,552	125,087	141,654	144,681	148,498	117,007	7.4
Intl. students	24,797	38,649	56,006	71,531	80,985	87,480	88,468	84,711	85,923	5.5
Others	449,325	516,931	423,726	406,230	410,547	475,052	567,509	687,850	824,362	52.3
Total	747,467	910,149	1,066,273	1,148,866	1,168,477	1,261,415	1,395,077	1,445,103	1,576,034	100.0

•Skilled migrant=From E1(Professor) to E7(Special activity)

Low Skilled Migrant Worker=E8(Trainee), E9(Non professional occupation), E10(Vessel Crew), H2(Working Visit)

Source: KIS

Foreign Residents by Nationality (2005-2013)



Year	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	%(2013)
Korean-Chinese	167,589	236,854	328,621	376,563	377,560	409,079	470,570	447,877	497,989	31.6
China	114,441	145,383	174,806	179,954	177,522	199,802	207,384	250,567	280,124	17.8
America	103,029	108,091	112,268	117,986	122,659	127,140	132,133	130,562	134,711	8.5
Vietnam	38,902	54,698	71,074	84,763	90,931	103,306	116,219	120,254	120,069	7.6
Japan	39,410	43,207	41,053	51,763	47,718	48,905	58,169	57,174	56,081	3.6
Philippines	38,057	48,164	50,873	46,894	45,913	47,241	47,542	42,219	47,514	3.0
Others	246,039	273,752	287,578	300,943	306,174	325,942	363,060	396,450	439,546	27.9
Total	747,467	910,149	1,066,273	1,158,866	1,168,477	1,261,415	1,395,077	1,445,103	1,576,034	100.0

Immigration Policy Changes in Korea

Stage 1

- **Border Control Policy (~1990)**
- Korean overseas workers, Korean emigrants management

Stage 2

- **Foreign Labor Utilization Policy (1991~present)**
- Unskilled migrant workers : ITTS (1993) EPS (2004)
- Ethnic Koreans with foreign nationalities: Working Visit (Visa) System (WVS)

Stage 3

- **Multicultural Policy/Immigrant Integration Policy (2006~present)**
- Marriage migrants and their children (multicultural family)
- North Korean defectors

Korean Diverse Policy Challenges

Arising as Immigration Increases

(By IOM Migration Research & Training Center)

➤ Drawing public consensus

➤ Integrating and educating the children of immigrants

➤ Utilizing immigration policy to solve population problems

➤ Attracting skilled migrants & international students

➤ Promoting flow of low-skilled migrants and effectively monitoring irregular migrant workers

➤ Developing more **concrete** migration policies based on international cooperation



II. Seoul's Migrant Policy

1 Background of “Dagachi” PLAN

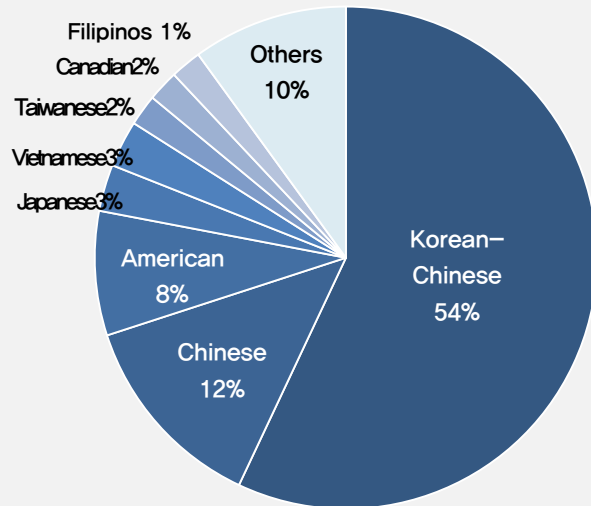
2 Process of “Dagachi” PLAN by Governance

Background of “Dagachi” PLAN :

Increasing Foreign Resident

Foreign residents by nationality

‘07년 207,417명 ‘10년 336,221명 ‘14년 457,806명

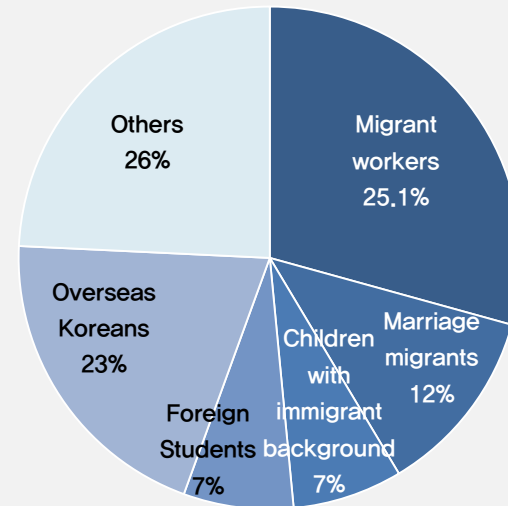


457,806 foreign residents from a total of 169 countries



Types of foreign residents

〈Status of foreign residents by social groups〉



Largest social groups: others, migrants workers, overseas Koreans

- Migrant workers
- Marriage migrants
- Children
- Students
- Overseas Koreans
- Investors

Background of “Dagachi” PLAN:

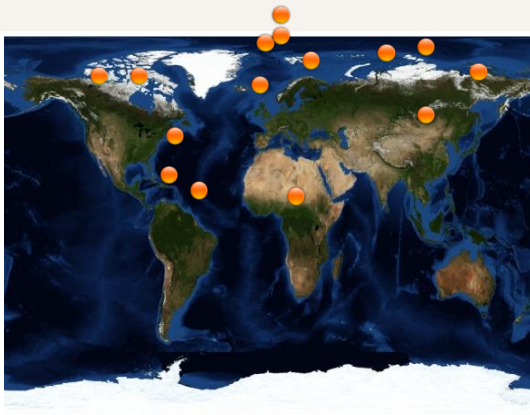
Two Sides Of Seoul

Seoul is ranked 6th in the world as a Global Power City*

44% of Koreans do not like migrants as neighbor

(World Value Survey, 2010–2014)

- 6th high percentage of 59 countries



About 75.7% of foreign residents say they have experienced discrimination

- Workplace > Hospital > Public transportation



About 83% of those from multicultural families say they have difficulty adapting to life in Korea

- Economy > Loneliness > Cultural Differences



*Ranking by the Mori Memorial Foundation

Background of “Dagachi” PLAN:

Ineffective Previous Foreign Resident Policy Initiatives

➤ Enforced with **lack** of multicultural vision

➤ Considered to be a **sub-item** of a strategy for building Seoul’s competitiveness as a global city

➤ Insufficient to enhance the quality of life for foreign residents and promote cultural diversity

Background of “Dagachi” PLAN:

Improving Foreign Resident Policy

Change in foreign resident-related policies

Pre-2013

Boosting global urban competitiveness by promoting foreign residents' convenience in everyday life

Construction of infrastructure

Centered on foreign residents from OECD countries

Seoul Metropolitan Government-led top-down policy

Selectively promoting particular migrant groups



Post-2014

Boosting urban competitiveness



Enhancing the quality of foreign residents' lives

More efficient operation of extensive infrastructure

Extension to immigrants from non-OECD countries

Strengthening collaboration between Seoul City, civic groups, and organizations representing foreign residents

Foreign resident policy oriented towards universal human rights

Process of "Dagachi" PLAN :

Listening to their opinions And Solving problems together



Process of “Dagachi” PLAN :

Establishing a philosophy and vision for our multicultural era

Seoul, a multicultural city where **locals and international residents share everything**

Dagachi Seoul Master Plan

ADVOCATING HUMAN RIGHTS

A cosmopolitan city equipped with a social safety network, ensuring no discrimination

CULTURAL DIVERSITY

An advanced multicultural city characterized by cultural diversity and people's participation

SHARING GROWTH

A city of shared growth where all citizens share the fruits of growth as well as social responsibilities and obligations

BOLSTERING CAPABILITIES

A highly competitive city where the beneficiaries of benefits are encouraged to become contributors

Process of “Dagachi” PLAN :

Pursuing 30 core programs comprising 100 projects in 4 areas

Advocating Human Rights

6 core program

1. Launch of human rights team for international residents
2. Installation of shelters for foreign residents
3. Operation of Seoul Communication Supporters
4. Interpretation/translation service for legal matters
5. Multicultural sensitivity education for public officials
6. Campaign to improve local residents' perception of foreign residents

Cultural Diversity

6 core program

1. Launch of meetings for representatives of foreign residents
2. Selection of exemplary foreign residents
3. Establishment of an integrated culture center
4. Designation of 'Foreign Residents Month' by country
5. Registration of preliminary non-profit organizations
6. Launch of a global volunteers

Sharing Growth

7 core program

1. Launch of the Global Center-2 in southwest of Seoul
2. Innovative improvement in operation of support facilities for foreign residents
3. Support for outbound remittance and currency exchange
4. Operation of a session for coaching tips on being a Seoul citizen
5. Strengthening tax payment obligations
6. Fee-based service for foreign residents

⋮

Bolstering Capabilities

11 core program

1. Job Expos for foreign residents
2. Holding startup job fairs for foreign residents
3. Establishment of a support center for foreign students
4. Provision of a professional job-seeking service for foreign residents married to Koreans
5. Scholarship funds for marriage migrants and their children
6. Finding jobs for children with immigrant backgrounds

⋮

Process of "Dagachi" PLAN:

Vision which can be realized Only by Working Together



Process of policy making & modifying

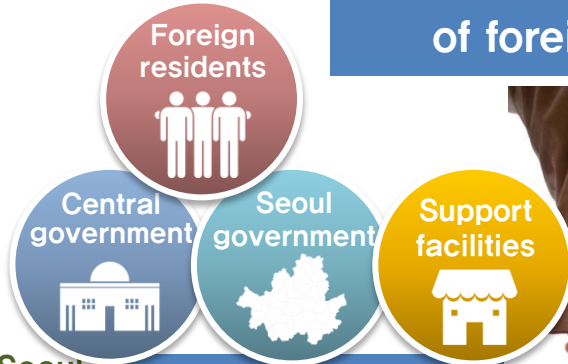


- open recruitment & selection
- 45 foreign resident representatives

Meeting Representatives of foreign residents



Seoul Town Meeting with Mayor



Foreign residents & multicultural family support meeting

- Vice Mayor of Seoul
 - Immigration office
 - Education office
 - Expats support centers
 - Foreign residents
 - Honorary vice mayor (foreigner)



Inter-district meeting to address Korean Chinese Issue



Foreign students support meeting

- Seoul Metropolitan Government
- Universities in Seoul
- Businesses
- Foreign student communities

- Municipal lawmakers, head of district offices
- Chief of police
- Immigration office
- Vice mayor of Seoul
- Education office
- Korean Chinese community leaders

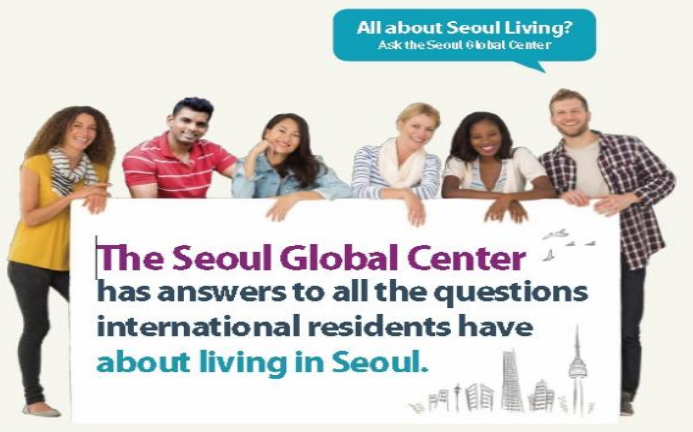
Implementation process of immigration policy

43
support centers

- Global Center(3)
- Global village Center(7)
- Global Business Center(2)
- Seoul Global culture Center(1)
- Migrant worker Center(6)
- Multicultural Family Support Center(24)



- Counseling service**
 - Labor issue, education, housing, medical, etc.
 - Driver's license, finance, consumer counseling, etc.
- On-site consulting Service**
 - Counselors makes visit to foreigner-dense areas
- Business Support**
 - Business incubating service, start-up counseling, Job fairs for expats, etc.
- Cultural Exchange**
 - Cultural experience programs, global concert, foreigners' flea market, volunteer service, etc.
- Multilingual Service**
 - 10 service languages (English, Chinese, Thai, Mongolian, Japanese, etc.)
- Education Service**
 - Korean class, Bilingual education for migrants' children, vocational education, etc.



Implementation process of immigration policy

Businesses



Seoul Ondream Education Center
For Children of Multicultural Families



Fellowship program for voluntary foreign student



Fellowship for Multicultural children Parents' Home country visit project

Inter – national Organization



International Organization for Migration (IOM)
Organisation internationale pour les migrations (OIM)
Organización Internacional para las Migraciones (OIM)

IOM SEOUL TO LEAD INTERNATIONAL MIGRANT'S DAY CAMPAIGN IN ROK WITH THE CITY OF SEOUL

Seoul, Republic of Korea (ROK) – IOM Seoul, Seoul Metropolitan Government (SMG), and ROK NGO Global Village will begin a weeklong International Migrants Day campaign, from 18 December to 25 December 2014, in Seoul Plaza.

The goal of the International Migrants Day campaign in ROK is to promote a positive public perception of international migrants by highlighting their significant contributions to societies around the world.

The two main themes of the campaign, 'Migrants Contribute' and 'MigrationMeans,' have come from two global campaigns initiated by IOM, in 2013 and 2014 respectively, in an effort to raise awareness of how migrants contribute to societies and that there are many different reasons for migration. Mayor of Seoul Park Won-soon has participated in the #MigrationMeans campaign to show his support to IOM and to the campaign. He said that to him migration means hoping together. "Many people move to Seoul hoping for a better life and more opportunities. It is one of Seoul city's priorities to hope together with its 400,000 migrants, so that their hopes can come true," he added.



2014
세계 이주자의 날 기념행사

일시: 12. 18 (목) ~ 12. 25 (목)
장소: 한국외국인복지지원센터 총 강당

세종특별자치시와 국제이주기구(IOM), (사)이주촌사망나눔은 동반자의 이주자들의 상호 이해, 소통, 공감을 위한 2014 세계 이주자의 날(12. 18) 행사를 공동개최하여 이주자 및 다문화 가족에 대한 일반적 편견을 타파하고, 여러 문화가 존중 여려 공존하는 진정한 다문화사회로 한 단계 도약하려 하니 많은 관심 바랍니다.

i am a migrant



“I feel lucky to have a job. Maybe this way I can pay back what I received from all the kind people in Korea who have helped me.”

“I didn’t know a small advertisement would change my life forever,” said Pham Thi Quynh Hoa, 34, a marriage migrant who moved from Hanoi, Vietnam to Seoul, Republic of Korea. Quynh Hoa works as a manager at the Multiculturalism Division of Seoul City Hall, “I feel lucky to have a job that I can perform better than the locals”. A wife and mother of two, Quynh Hoa moved to Seoul from Hanoi ten years ago to be with her Korean husband. Quynh Hoa started her Masters’ degree at Seoul National University with a Korean government scholarship the year she moved to Seoul. Luckily, the university allowed the couple to live in one of the family residences at the university. “It was a huge financial relief for us, because private housing in Seoul is extremely expensive.” After living in student accommodations for eight years, the family moved to an apartment near the university in 2012. This is



Quynh Hoa

Current Country: Republic of Korea

Country of Origin: Vietnam

Continuing to pursue “Dagachi” policies

with firm determination!

Making Seoul a multicultural city where multiple perspectives are valued, and everyone is happy (dagachi)



Thank you