

# Current Situation of Multicultural Policy Promotion in Gwangmyeong City

## 1. Profile of the Mayor

Elected as Mayor in July 2010 (first term)

Previous post: Reporter, Political, Economical & Social Department, Donga Daily Newspaper

## 2. Outline of Gwangmyeong City

### a. Introduction

Gwangmyeong City is an adjacent city of Seoul in the Republic of Korea. It has a population of approximately 350,000 people and a land area of 38.5km<sup>2</sup>, of which 40% is stretched over low mountain. Gwangmyeong City provides a comfortable living atmosphere, compared to the locality of other cities. More than anything, the name “Gwangmyeong” has been well known to mean “Beaming Sun and Moon” and “an easy place to live” for many years.

Gwangmyeong City is a brand city bursting to the surface of the capital transport region, and is home to the “The Heart of Unified Korea KTX Gwangmyeong Station”, “The largest dome in the east: The Gwangmyeong Speedom Velodrome” and Kia Motors etc.

### b. General Situation

Area	Particulars		Notes
Population	131,513 households	355,658 people	Pop. Density: 9,042 people/km <sup>2</sup>
Land Area	38.5km <sup>2</sup>		
Land Area	General Area 22.98km <sup>2</sup>	Development Restriction Area 15.52km <sup>2</sup>	
Admin. Structure	18 Dong 489 Tong 3,121 Ban		
Civil Servants	948 people		375 citizens per 1 civil servant
Education Institutions	45 Institutions (24 Elementary Schools, 11 Junior High Schools, 10 Senior High Schools)		Liberal Schools: 10 Elementary: 5 Junior High: 4 Senior High: 1
Enterprise	465 Businesses (1 Large, 8 Medium to small and 456 small businesses)		
Budget (Unit: Million Won)	507,843		Financial Degree of Self Reliance 51.6 % Financial Degree of Autonomy 75.8 %
Budget (Unit: Million Won)	General Account 406,280	Special Account 101,563	Financial Degree of Self Reliance 51.6 % Financial Degree of Autonomy 75.8 %

### c. Administrative Institutions

Main Government		Assembly Secretariat		Directly Controlled Institutions		Businesses		Dong Citizen Center
Bureaus	Divisions	Bureau	Experts	Healthcare Center	Division	Businesses	Division	
6	32	1	3	1	1	3	6	18

## 3. Current Situation of Foreign Residents

### a. Foreign Resident Situation

Record Date	Total			Persons without Korean Nationality			Persons with Korean Nationality			Foreign Resident Children			Number of Foreign Resident Households
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
2010.12.31	6,087	2,519	3,568	4,134	1,814	2,320	965	222	743	988	483	505	1,686
2012.1.1	7,838	3,339	4,499	5,556	2,529	3,027	1,148	251	897	1,134	559	575	1,992

### b. Current Situation Multicultural Families

Record Date	Total			Married Immigrants			Naturalization Through Marriage			Acquisition of Korean Nationality by other means		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
2010.12.31	1,869	383	1,486	904	161	743	591	55	536	374	167	207
2012.1.1	2,117	439	1,678	969	188	781	655	54	601	493	197	296

### c. Current Situation of Migrants Married to Koreans

Breakdown			China	China (Korean Descent)	Taiwan	Japan	Mongolia	Vietnam	Philippines	Thailand	Indonesia	Cambodia	Other
Total	Male	Female											
969	188	781	215	363	5	77	14	157	46	14	6	12	6

## 4. Multicultural Policy

### a. Promotional Direction

Using the policies created by central government as a cornerstone, Gwangmyeong City creates its own structured systems, and with the understanding of migrant culture and additionally making fair the rights and responsibilities of these people, through diverse support measures, Gwangmyeong City makes sure multicultural families are able to adapt to Korean society.

**b. Multicultural Family Center**

Opened		2010. 1. 27
Main Projects		Consultation & education for multicultural families Information provision & publication of multicultural family support services
Current Situation of Entrusted Management	Entrusted Organization	Social Welfare Corporation In Clover Foundation
	Entrusted Period	2012. 4. 1. ~ 2015. 3. 31.(3 years)
	Management Funding	City subsidy and private expenses
	Management Staff	4 people (Center Director, Team Director and 2 team staff)

**c. Distinctive Policies of Gwangmyeong City**

The “Multicultural Family Happiness Building Camp” promotes Korean culture and family understanding, improves social adaptation, provides opportunities through collaborative programs and strengthens bonds of families. The “Multicultural Family Home Family Visit” project strengthens the power of families through offering married immigrant women of homes which are struggling financially the opportunity to visit their home families and reconcile. The “Multicultural Family Childbirth Product Support” project, which eases financial burdens or any tensions within multicultural families, is a socially structured support system which provides homes with childbirth products in time of pregnancy and childbirth. For the purpose of the development of future projects, we have implemented the “Multicultural Society Recognition and Demand Survey”, which is not only for individual married immigrant women, but for integrated access for families and for the widening of coexistence and social understanding.

# Current Situation of Foreign Resident Support Policies in Gwangsan-gu

## 1. Profile of the Mayor

Name: MIN Hyung-Bae

Elected in 2010

The 5th Mayor of Gwangsan-gu (District)

Background: Doctor of Sociology at Chonnam National University, Secretary for Social Adjustment National Government

## 2. Outline of Gwangsan-gu

### (1) Characteristics

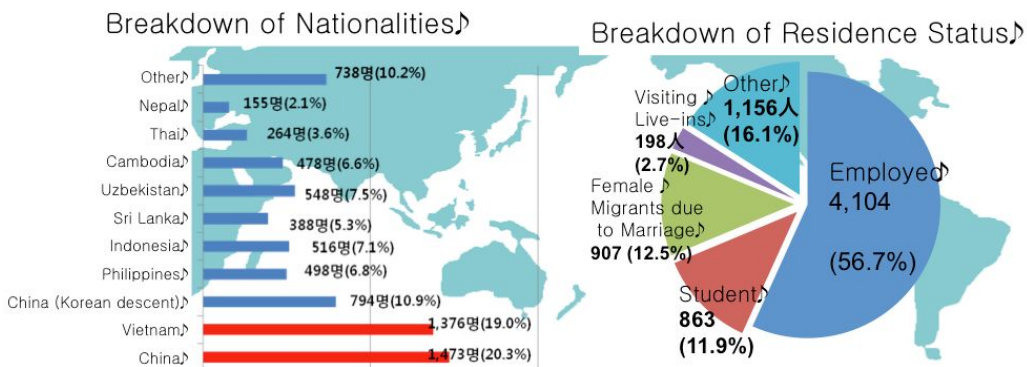
Gwangsan-gu is located on the south western part of Gwangju Metropolitan City, Republic of Korea, and is a district office belonging to Gwangju Metropolitan City. The population of Gwangsan is approximately 390,000 people and with a land area of 22,289 km<sup>2</sup>, it accounts for around 45% of Gwangju City. 55% of Gwangju industrial estates are located within Gwangsan-gu. Gwangju holds a mix of advanced technology and tradition, a city and a farming village, with a new center and an old center. It is a city of vitality, having experienced an increase in population of 120,000 people in the last ten years. The average age of citizens in Gwangsan-gu is the youngest in the Republic of Korea, with the average age standing at 33.4 years.

### (2) Current Situation of Foreign Residents

As of January 2012, Gwangsan-gu held a foreign resident population of 7,228 people, 1.9% of the total population. The breakdown of foreign residents is as follows: Workers (4,306 people, 59.5%), University Students (1,006 people, 13.9%), immigrants married to Koreans (970 people, 13.4%) etc. Half of the total number of foreign residents work in Gwangsan's industrial estates. 55.2% of foreign resident workers come from South East Asian countries such as Vietnam the Philippines and India, and 19.8% come from China.

There has been an increasing trend of foreign university students in recent years, as a result of universities in the district actively inviting international students. Most of these foreign university students come from China.

There are 1,461 immigrants married to Koreans living in Gwangsan, including those naturalized through marriage. Of these, people from China (including ethnic Koreans) make up 52.4%, people from Vietnam account for 26.1%, and 11.3% of those are from the Philippines. Regarding women who came to Korea because of marriage, the onset of Japanese women immigrating to Korea during the late 1980's kick-started an increase which saw Chinese women arriving in the 1990's, and there has been a trend of women from South East arriving since the 2000's.



\*Source: National Foreign Resident Survey  
(as of Jan 1<sup>st</sup> 2012)

### 3. Outline of Foreign Resident Policies

#### (1) Policy Objectives

Gwangsan-gu views each individual immigrant as one constituent member of local society, who live together in partnership. Together with bringing out the necessary skills of these foreign residents, the district works on the necessary policies for these residents.

One on one services relating to counseling, education and employment etc. are provided for foreign residents who hold two cultures, in order for these residents to live a self-sustaining life not only with ethnic diversity but with various diverse aspects on levels such as family, economy and religion etc. In order to create a mature multicultural society which respects human rights and diversity, and to have the city prosper as a harmonious city, Gwangsan endeavors to have local society integrated as one.

#### (2) Current Situation of Policy Promotion

##### ① Management of the Multicultural Family Center

The main projects undertaken by the Multicultural Family Center, which is funded by national and local government, include consultation on various topics, provision of translation and interpretation services and Korean language learning support etc. Systematic, integrated learning support is implemented, and programs such as language development support for children of multicultural families, language learning classes for gifted children which support learning of the parents' native language and intellectual and emotional education programs are managed.

##### ② Establishment and Management of the Foreign Resident Support Policy Committee.

The "Gwangsan Foreign Resident Support Policy Committee" was established in 2007, for the purpose of actively responding to the increasing number of foreign residents and their administrative demands, based on the foreign resident support ordinance.

The committee is creating a network of institutions and groups, with local foreign residents included, stemming from 14 different fields. Each institution and group shares information, and through cooperation, synergy is born, and the advancement of policies in accordance with the demands of foreign residents becomes possible.

#### Gwangsan-gu Foreign Resident Support Policy Council



##### ③ Support Management of the Global School for Children Born Overseas

In a global society where various citizens live together, Gwangsan supports the management of "Senaru School" which aims at not only having children in Korea, who come from parents of international marriages, foreign exchange education and working immigrants, adapt as individual members of local society, but nurturing these children to become global leaders.

With Korean language education as the norm, "Senaru School" implements "1 on 1 special" education of parents' native language and a 3<sup>rd</sup> language. Every year, through cooperation with local residents, a cultural festival which introduces traditional culture of various countries is opened.

##### ④ Event Openings and Medical Treatment Support Projects for Foreign Resident Workers

Events for foreign residents and free health check projects for foreign resident workers are implemented. Other than these, the opening of events such as sports competitions including a national soccer tournament for foreign resident workers and world food festivals are supported.

# Outline of Guro-gu

Vice Mayor of Guro-gu

JO, Sung-Il

## 1. Current Situation of Guro-gu

### ■ Origin of the name “Guro”

• The name derived from a legend called “Guro-ri”, in which nine (gu) old (ro) men enjoyed longevity in the district.

### ■ Slogan: “Starting a New Guro Age with Communication, Care and Concord”

### ■ Characteristics of the Local Area

- Main Urban Area of the South western part of Seoul
  - Guro-gu is the main urban area for living and mobilization which is actively implementing regional development such as the “4 main region development”, in order to breakthrough as the central area of the south western area of Seoul.
- A Digital Industry Mecca Leading High-tech Venture Industries
  - Guro-gu is rapidly surging as the 21<sup>st</sup> century digital economy Mecca due to reorganization of the industrial structure of the Seoul digital industry complex, and the city houses a high-value added high-tech information industry.
- A New Residential Area of the South Western Region of Seoul Full of Developmental Potential
  - There is more than 30% of undeveloped area, such as a natural green area, etc. in the city. Guro-gu is rising as the new residential area of the south western region of Seoul which is not only full of developmental potential, it is also an ideal site for factory relocation.

### ■ Administrative Divisions

Area	Administrative Division		Tong	Ban
	Legally designated Dong	Administrative Dong		
20.12 km <sup>2</sup>	10	15	595	4,647

### ■ Budget Scale

- Total Budget : KRW 320, 325 million
  - General Budget: KRW 311,198 million
  - Special Budget: KRW 9,127 million

### ■ City Plan Area (Unit:km<sup>2</sup>)

Total Area	Residential Area	Industrial Area	Green Area	Commercial Area
20.12	7.63	6.45	5.52	0.52

## 2. Current Situation of Foreign Residents

### ■ Yearly Breakdown of Foreign Residents (Unit:km<sup>2</sup>)

Year	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Registered Foreign Resident	20,980	28,818	34,480	33,700	37,359	43,239
Immigrants Married to Koreans	2,375	2,949	2,912	3,069	3,806	3,981
Children	422	458	498	892	1,649	1,842

■ Current Situation of Foreign Residents (2012. 1. 1)

(Unit: people)

Population of Registered Foreign Residents	Percentage (%)	Total Foreign Resident	Persons without Korean nationality					Persons with Korean nationality		Children
			Foreign Resident Workers	Immigrants Married to Koreans	Students	Koreans with Foreign Nationalities	Others	Immigrants naturalized through marriage	Others	
427,468	10.1	43,239	21,893	2,493	352	4,740	6,702	1,488	3,729	1,842

■ Nationality Breakdown (2012. 1. 1)

(Unit: people)

Countries	China	China (Ethnic Korean)	U. S.	Vietnam	Taiwan	Japan	The Philippines	Malaysia	Mongolia	Others	Children	
Total	43,239	2,113	37,026	449	319	233	158	147	92	82	778	1,842

■ Age Breakdown of Children in International Marriage (Multicultural) Families (2012. 1. 1)

(Unit: people)

Age	0-1	2-4	5-6	7-9	10-12	13-15	16-18	
Total	years old	years old	years old	years old	years old	years old	years old	
	1,842	336	511	254	289	215	160	77

■ Dong Breakdown of International Marriage (Multicultural) Families (2012. 1. 1)(Unit: people)

Sequence No.	Name of Dongs	Total			Immigrants married to Koreans			Immigrants naturalized through marriage		
		Number	Male	Female	Number	Male	Female	Number	Male	Female
Total		3,981	888	3,093	2,493	752	1,741	1,488	136	1,352
1	Sindorim-dong	71	15	56	50	13	37	21	2	19
2	Guro-dong 1	32	7	25	28	6	22	4	1	3
3	Guro-dong 2	1,081	277	804	631	227	404	450	50	400
4	Guro-dong 3	223	55	168	142	40	102	81	15	66
5	Guro-dong 4	616	159	457	345	139	206	271	20	251
6	Guro-dong 5	402	102	300	275	94	181	127	8	119
7	Garibong-dong	585	144	441	405	124	281	180	20	160
8	Gocheok-dong 1	72	6	66	51	5	46	21	1	20

9	Gocheok-dong 2	157	23	134	87	20	67	70	3	67
10	Gaebang-dong 1	135	17	118	115	17	98	20	-	20
11	Gaebang-dong 2	124	15	109	66	12	54	58	3	55
12	Gaebang-dong 3	73	11	62	42	8	34	31	3	28
13	Oryu-dong 1	106	16	90	73	15	58	33	1	32
14	Oryu-dong 2	219	33	186	123	24	99	96	9	87
15	Sugung-dong	85	8	77	60	8	52	25	-	25

### 3. Special Projects

#### ■ Employment of multicultural family full time contract public workers

- Date of Employment: 2012. 3. 5
- Contract Period: 2012. 3. 5 ~ 2013. 3. 4 <1 Year>
- Work Content: Interpretation and translation, consultation, management of the Multicultural Family Support Center, support for foreign resident groups, creation of a Chinese version of the digital Guro News



# Promotion of Multicultural Family Support Policies in Cheonan City

## Profile of the Mayor

Cheonan Mayor Mooyong Seong

Assumed Office as Mayor of Cheonan City in 2002, currently serving his third term

Professional background: Member of the National Assembly, politician

## Outline of Cheonan City

### 1. Characteristic of the City

Cheonan City is located 83.6km away from Seoul, the capital city of the South Korea. The name of the city has a meaning of being “the most peaceful and the best city to live in the world”.

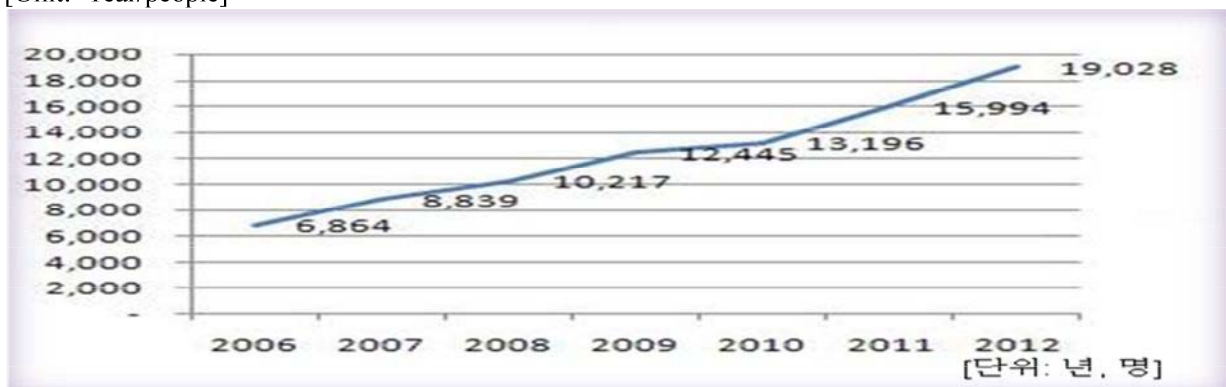
Cheonan City has an area of 636.25 and a population of 600,000. In conjunction with being a major urban city in South Korea, the city is also the key transportation hub of the country. The 11 universities in the city have a combination of 71,646 students and the 2,169 companies in the city have a combination of 92,810 employees. Cheonan is a city of education, industry, welfare and culture. Together with aspiring to become “Cheonan: A Future City Full of Hopes”, which is base on the development of a balanced city, realization of an administration that is trusted by citizens, and cultivation of an active local economy, Cheonan is aiming to improve its citizen’s quality of life, and thus, becoming one of the top 100 cities in the world.

### 2. Characteristics of the Foreign Population

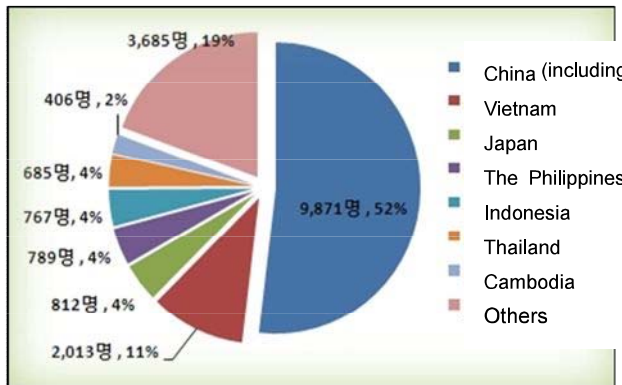
Foreign residents (19,027 people) account for 3.33% of the total population (571,377 people) of Cheonan City. As Cheonan is an educational city where urban and rural blend together, the reasons for foreign residents to live in Cheonan are mainly, work (9,504 people, 50%), immigrants who are married to Koreans (2,515 people, 13.2%) and study (1,657 people, 8.7%). In the nationality breakdown of foreign residents, the majority of foreign residents are from the following countries. China (including those who are ethnic Koreans) (9,871 people, 51.9%), Vietnam (2,013 people, 10.6%), Japan (812 people, 4.3%), Philippines (789 people, 4.3%) and Indonesia (767 people, 4.0%).

#### [Yearly transition of foreign residents in the city]

[Unit: Year/people]

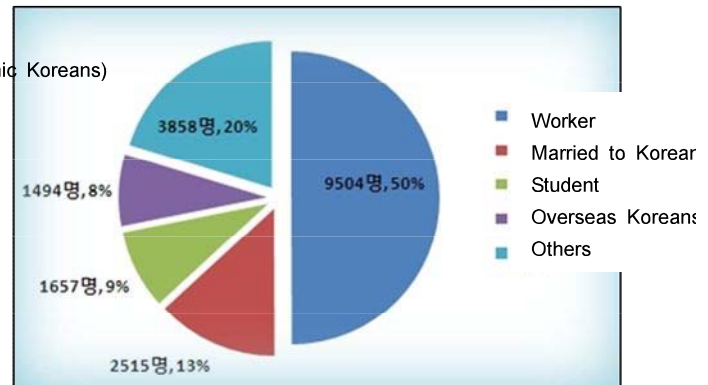


[Nationality breakdown of foreign residents]



Unit: People

[Purpose of stay breakdown of foreign residents]



Unit: People

## Promotion Situation of Multicultural Family Support Policies in Cheonan City

### 1) Promotion of Multicultural Family Support Projects

Cheonan City is promoting social integration support projects in order to correspond to citizens with diverse backgrounds. Based on the respect of human rights, instead of viewing foreign residents as mere recipients of support in the city, the city will stimulate and cultivate responsible members of society who can be independent of themselves. On the other hand, the city will guide residents who hold discrimination and biased views against foreign residents to change their mindset, as well as learn to accept, respect and understand differences. With these concepts, the city is promoting social integration support projects which will increase citizens' capacities for multiculturalism.

### 2) Key Programs (Management of the Multicultural Family Support Center)

- Korean language education (separated into different levels) for phrases necessary for daily life in Korea and understanding Korean culture
- Multicultural family support and multicultural society understanding education for adaptation to life in Korea
- Support project for employment and business starting for multicultural families in order to promote participation in economic activity
- Multicultural family self-help gatherings for friendship development and early stage settlement support
- Consultation projects to support the increase in self-esteem and relieve stress in multicultural families
- Korean language education projects and language development support projects for children in multicultural families
- Interpreting and translating service for foreign residents who are married to Koreans

### 3) Concentrated Projects

- Expansion of Korean Language Education

Multicultural policies in the Republic of Korea are established by the national government, which are then conveyed to all the local governments in the country. Multicultural Family

Support Centers which are managed by local governments are then responsible for implementation of these policies. In particular, Korean language education for foreign residents is included in the national basic policy.

At Cheonan City, other than Korean language classes at the Multicultural Family Support Center, there are also Korean language learning support being implemented by 13 other institutes such as religious groups, private organizations and city related institutes such as regional resident centers etc. These support institutes are distributed across the city so Korean language education is very accessible for all foreign residents.

- Multicultural Understanding Improvement Projects

Cheonan City established a migrant talent bank and is training multicultural lecturers. The city is also implementing multicultural understanding education classes for students and residents in local areas to recognize race, ethnical and a variety of cultural differences, as well as to nurture receptiveness in the public.

The classes are implemented with an aim to change the bias views and discriminations local residents have against multi culture, as well as to initiate opportunities to uncover the value of coexistence with foreign residents and recognizing diversity in modern multicultural society. It is also a project to create a positive and constructive multicultural society.

When these projects began, it held classes mainly for kindergarten and elementary school students. However, recently there are requests to expand the classes so junior and senior high students and ordinary citizens can take these classes as well.

- Creation and Management of the Cheonan City Multicultural Organization Council

Private organizations in Cheonan have initiated the formation of a multicultural organization council, which is being operated actively.

A council was established in November 2010, which has the Cheonan Multicultural Family Support Center as the core participant, and approximately 20 other foreign resident support organizations participating. Information exchange and socializing is taking place between the organizations in the council and it is contributing to the efficient implantation of multicultural policies by creating a cooperative system.

The multicultural organization council has been holding multicultural development discussion sessions every year, which are important opportunities to exchange discussions regarding major multicultural challenges and policies, and express opinions from foreign residents' points of view about the vision of the city's multicultural policies.

## 2013 Cheonan City Multicultural Project Promotion Plan

Project Name	Project Content
Project for creation of a social integration system for multicultural families	Korean language education and multicultural family support education
Multicultural family social adjustment program	Korean culture and cuisine classes
Project for consultation and case management for multicultural families	Consultation and case management project
Employment training	Employment training in hairdressing, beauty, nail art etc.
Interpreter & translator training project Interpretation & translation provision service	Interpretation and translation services at public institutes
Establishment and management of talent banks for immigrants married to Koreans	Training of multicultural supporters
Korean language education support project	Korean language education support for children of multicultural families
Home visit guidance project	Korean language support for foreign residents married to Koreans, home visit service for education support etc. for parents and children in multicultural families
Korean and native language education support for children in multicultural families	Korean and native language education support for children in multicultural families
Management project for foreign resident worker human rights protection facilities	Management of temporary housing facilities for foreign resident workers
Employment of foreign resident workers and living stabilization projects	Implementation of foreign resident worker support centers and consultation projects
Multicultural awareness improvement project	Multicultural awareness improvement projects for students and the general public
Management of the Multicultural Organization Council	Management of the Multicultural Organization Council
Multicultural development discussion session	Holding of multicultural development discussion sessions
Holding of multicultural events	Holding of "World Day" celebrations and Cheonan Culture Festival
Management of Multicultural Family Support Center	Management of the center to promote projects related to multiculturalism