A Guide to National Statistical Office

August 2001

NSO Korea

PREFACE

Statistical activities in the public sector have expanded significantly in recent years. A wealth of statistical information is available to meet various data and user needs. The statistics must be available to users in order to maximize the benefits and returns of the statistical system and its activities. The National Statistical Office(NSO) has therefore prepared this booklet for anyone who uses official statistics of Korea. It will serve as a signpost to the wealth of economic and social information available from the government statistical service and other organizations throughout Korea.

This publication consists of eight parts. Part I is intended to provide an overview of the NSO's organization and operations. Part II describes the coordination of statistical activites under the responsibility of the NSO. Part III summarizes official statistical surveys by item conducted by the NSO. Part IV and V contain data processing and data service. Part VI, VII and VIII describes the other major activities of NSO. The appendices provide additional information such as statistical organizations nation-wide, the Statistics Law, list of publications and contact points of the NSO.

It should be emphasized that the information presented here is intended to give an indication of the scope of statistical activities undertaken and hence may not fully reflect the functions and responsibilities of the office.

We hope this booklet will assist all readers in better understanding the NSO.

August 2001

Young-Dae Yoon

Commissioner

National Statistical Office

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I . Overview of NSO

A. History in Brief

The Bureau of Statistics was established in 1948 in the Office of Public Information just after the establishment of the new government. At that time the Bureau of Statistics had 4 divisions: general affairs, planning, population census and vital statistics. The Bureau of Statistics was transferred to the Ministry of Home Affairs in 1955 and its function was extended from the compilation of population statistics to the compilation of population and economic statistics.

In 1961, the Economic Planning Board(EPB) was established to formulate and coordinate the national economic development plan. EPB was based on four bureaus; two from the Ministry of Construction, and one each from the Ministry of Finance and from the Ministry of Home Affairs(the Bureau of Statistics). Thus the Bureau of Statistics was transferred again and put under another ministerial level organization, namely EPB, and the name of the bureau was changed in 1962 to the National Bureau of Statistics(NBOS), the predecessor of National Statistical Office. From 1961 until the end of the 1980's, the NBOS contributed to the foundation of national economic development plans by producing fundamental statistics and coordinating the national statistical services.

In Dec. 1990, due to the increasing importance of national statistical services with the growth of the economic strength in the 1980's, the NBOS was enlarged and upgraded with name changed to National Statistical Office (hereafter referred to as NSO), an assistant ministerial level organization. Since the governmental reorganization in 1994, NSO has been within the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Finance and Economy which comprises the EPB and the Ministry of Finance.

In 1995, according to the rapid change of internal and external situations, NSO set up Statistical Information Division and International Statistics Division.

In 1998, Statistical Survey Bureau was divided into Economic Statistics Bureau and Population & Social Statistics Bureau, and NSO established Agriculture & Fishery Statistics Division with reception of agricultural and fishery statistics from Ministry of Agricultural and Forestry and Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries. Additionally, NSO founded 26 sub-local offices.

In 1999, Service Industry Statistics Division was set up, and Trade & Price Statistics Division renamed as Price Statistics Division.

B. Role and Operation

1. The Role of NSO in the Korean Statistical System

When explaining the national statistical service, it is convenient to divide the system into a centralized and decentralized one even though the system generally involves varying "degrees of centralization". Under the centralized system, the management and operation of statistical programs are predominantly the responsibility of a single autonomous government agency, headed by the country's chief statistician. At the same time, some statistical programs are managed and operated under the authority of separate government departments within the decentralized system. Under the decentralized system, a particular agency is usually charged with the responsibility of coordinating the statistical activities of various organizations and maintaining high standards.

The Korean statistical system can be considered to be decentralized: each ministry or non-government agency has the responsibility to compile various statistics related to its own field. Such ministries and agencies include the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries, the Ministry of Labor, the Ministry of Health and Welfare, etc. Each unit is in charge of the compilation of statistics and the production of statistics for its own policy purposes. The statistical department of the Bank of Korea is also one of the major agencies compiling official statistics.

Under these circumstances, NSO, which is the central government authority in charge of statistics, plays a key role in the Korean statistical system. It has the responsibility of integrating and coordinating the national statistical services as well as compiling fundamental statistics and disseminating integrated statistical information. As an independent central government authority, NSO is under the supervision of the Ministry of Finance and Economy, but all authority of statistical compilation is delegated to the commissioner of NSO

2. Primary Functions of NSO

a) Integration and Coordination of Statistical Activities

Redundancy and omission of statistics and inconsistency between statistics compiled by various agencies may occur under a decentralized system. To preclude such disadvantages of the decentralized statistical system, the National Statistical

Office, as a central statistical agency, plays a leading role in integrating and coordinating the statistical activities of about 100 governmental and non-governmental agencies authorized by the Statistics Law.

b) Establishment of Statistical Standards and Classifications

With the aim of improving the comparability and consistency of statistics, NSO standardizes statistical terms and classifications. These classifications include the Korean Standard Industrial Classification(KSIC), the Korean Standard Classification of Occupations(KSCO), the Korean Standard Classification of Diseases(KCD), the Standard Korean Trade Classification(SKTC), etc.

c) Compilation and Analysis of the Basic National Statistics

NSO also plays a role as a major producer of statistics by conducting 45 kinds of censuses and surveys which mainly focus on socio-economic and demographic fields. In addition, NSO compiles 8 kinds of analysis statistics which include the Consumer Price Index, Industrial Production Index, Population Estimates, etc. Those censuses and surveys conducted and statistics compiled by the NSO are presented in Appendix C.

d) Management and Dissemination of Statistical Data

One of the major functions performed by NSO is to provide the statistical data for a variety of users such as policy-makers, governmental planners, administrators, researchers at research institutes and universities, political parties, enterprises, individuals, etc. The provision of statistical data is made through various means such as publications, CD-ROMs, magnetic tapes, on-line database system(KOSIS), tabulation for special requests, etc.

e) Statistical Quality Assessment

A statistical quality assessment system which is now in place in Korea can be summed up as a combination of the statistical inspector system and the quality assessment checklist scheme.

NSO has established the statistical assessment team within Planning Division and conducted pilot assessment of CPI, labor statistics, etc..

In 2001, NSO will produce guiding rules on data quality assessment.

f) Statistical Training

The Statistical Training Center has a function of training around 4,300 statistics-related personnel per annum from both governmental and non-governmental agencies. Its training curriculum includes courses on basic and advanced statistics, sampling technique, computer technology, survey methodology, etc.

g) International Statistical Cooperation

NSO actively participates in international and regional conferences as well as projects on statistics. In addition, NSO hosts international conferences on statistics and related fields.

In addition, NSO regularly receives statistical missions and sends its own missions to international organizations and other countries. It also provides statistical data and replies to statistical inquires from international organizations and other countries.

3. Field Operations

Although the Korean statistical system is similar to the Japanese system which is operationally decentralized, it is somewhat different in terms of data collection. The Statistics Bureau and other statistical agencies of the Japanese government conduct various censuses and surveys but they have no field organization of their own.

Instead, their censuses and surveys are conducted through the statistical units of the local governments. In Korea, NSO conducts the censuses and surveys through two channels, regional branch offices of NSO for data collection of relatively small-scale and short-interval surveys, and statistical units of the local governments that collect the censuses and relatively large-scale surveys.

In regard to the organization and operation of the regional offices, the Local Branch Offices of NSO differ from the field organization of the Bureau of the Census of the United States. The Bureau of the Census collects data not only for the Bureau's statistical programs, but also for local governments and other government agencies on a reimbursable basis through a flexible field organization of regional offices in major cities across the country, and the regional offices employ part-time interviewers who gather the data by direct contact with the public. In contrast, the Local Branch Offices of NSO conduct the field phase of the statistical programs only with full-time interviewers who possess the same status as other government officials.

C. Organization

The establishment, organization and functions of NSO are stipulated in Article 27 of the Government Organization Act. As presented in Figure 1, NSO consists of General Services Division, four bureaus comprising 18 divisions and the Statistical Training Center with one division, and 12 Local Branch Offices. Each of four bureaus and the Statistical Training Center is headed by a Director-General reporting directly to the Commissioner.

In NSO, there is a staff of 1,692 personnel of which 415 work at headquarters, 14 in the Statistical Training Center, and 1,263 almost two thirds of the total staff, in the local branch offices. In the headquarters, 18% of its staff members are involved in the Statistical Planning & Management Bureau, 26% are involved in the Economic Statistics Bureau, 20% are involved in the Population & Social Statistics Bureau, 31% are involved in the Statistical Information & Data Management Bureau and 5% are involved in the General Services Division.

1. Headquarters

The headquarters of NSO, together with the executive staff and most of the professional, administrative and clerical staff, is located in the Government Complex in Daejeon.

The titles of the 4 Bureaus and 19 Divisions and their activities are as follows:

Statistical Planning & Management Bureau

The Bureau has 5 divisions: Planning Div., Statistical Standards Div., Statistical Coordination Div., Field Management Div. and International Statistical Cooperation Div. Their activities are as follows:

The Planning Division is in charge of organizational planning and managing budgeting and evaluating the major statistical work carried out by NSO.

The Statistical Standards Division is in charge of coordinating matters concerning standardization of statistical terms, classifications and publishing.

The Statistical Coordination Division is in charge of coordinating statistical activities in Korea under the Statistics Law, operating the Statistical Council, approving the

compilation and publication of statistics from governmental and non-governmental agencies, and conducting the Statistical Activity Survey, the Statistical Information Utilization & Demand Survey and the Statistical Response Survey.

The Field Management Division is in charge of designing samples, planning the field operations, managing the sample households and establishments and managing the Local Branch Offices such as training the field enumerators.

The International Statistical Cooperation Division is in charge of statistical cooperation with international organizations and other countries.

Economic Statistics Bureau

The bureau has 5 divisions: Industrial Statistics Division, Current Industrial trends Division, Service Industry Statistics Division, Price Statistics Division and Statistical Analysis Division. Their activities are as follows:

The Industrial Statistics Division is in charge of conducting the Industrial Census, the Mining and Manufacturing Survey, the Construction Work Survey, the Census on the Basic Characteristics of Establishments, and Publishing the report on Enterprise Statistics (including small and medium Enterprise Statistics and Venture Enterprise Statistics), and updating Business Frame.

The Current Industrial Trends Division is in charge of compiling indicators on industrial activities such as the Indexes of Industrial Production, Producer's Shipment and Inventory and the Indexes of Production Capacity and Operation, and the Values of Machinery and Construction Orders Received, conducting the Current Mining and Manufacturing Survey, the Production Capacity and Operation Ratio Survey, the Machinery Orders Received Survey and the Construction Orders Received Survey.

The Service Industry Statistics Division is in charge of collecting and compiling statistics on the services areas which cover more than half of the GDP. The Division conducts Census on Wholesale & Retail trade and Service Industries, Wholesale and Retail trade Survey, Service Industry Survey, Current Wholesale and Retail trade Survey, Cultural Industry Survey and Transportation Survey. The Division developed information & Communication Industry Survey and E-commerce Survey to capture the picture and trend of the digital economy in 1999, and 2000 respectively. Knowledge-based Industry Statistics is in the process of being developed in 2001.

The Price Statistics Division is in charge of conducting a monthly Consumer Price Survey on 509 items including agricultural, fishery, industrial products, rental fees, public services and private services, compiling Consumer Price Index and developing the methods of producing CPI. It conducts CPI press releases and publishes the monthly and yearly reports.

The Statistical Analysis Division is in charge of conducting the Consumer Sentiment Indexes such as the Consumer Expectation Index and the Consumer Present Situation Index, etc, compiling the Gross Regional Domestic Product, and the Expenditure on the gross regional domestic product, and developing the capital stock estimation method and the environment statistics such as the Environment Index, the Environment industry statistics and the Pollution Emission Statistics.

Population & Social Statistics Bureau

The Bureau has 4 divisions : Population Census Division, Vital Statistics Division, Social Statistics Division and Agriculture & Fishery Statistics Division. Their activities are as follows.

The Population Census Division is in charge of conducting the Population and Housing Census.

The Vital Statistics Division is in charge of compiling the Vital Registration Statistics, the Statistics on Cause of Death, and the Internal Migration, Statistics on the basis of the Civil and Resident Registration Systems, and constructing the Population Projections, and the Life Table.

The Social Statistics Division is in charge of conducting the Economically Active Population Survey, the National Survey on Household Income and Expenditure, the Household Income and Expenditure Survey, Computer & Internet Use Survey, and the Social Statistics Survey, as well as compiling Social Indicators.

The Agriculture & Fishery Statistics Division is in charge of conducting the Agricultural Census, the Basic Agricultural Statistics Survey, the Farm Household Economy Survey, the Production Cost Survey of Agricultural Products, the Food Grain Consumption Survey, the Fisheries Census, the Basic Fisheries Statistics Survey, the Fishery Household Economy Survey, and the Fishery Production Survey.

Statistical Information & Data Management Bureau

The bureau has 4 divisions : Data Processing Division, Statistical Publication Division, Statistical Information Division and Application Programs Development Division. Their activities are as follows:

The Data Processing Division is in charge of planning and operating statistical data processing, operating of computer system, planning the improvement of the computer system, managing raw data and improving tabulation technology.

The Statistical Publication Division is in charge of planning statistical publications. It is also in charge of management of domestic and international statistics, exchange of internal statistical data, and operation of the library.

The Statistical Information Division is in charge of designing and operating the statistical database system. Since 1996, the division has developed the NSO homepage and started the internet service for disseminating the information to the public.

The Application Programs Development Division is in charge of the development and standardization of data processing programs, development and quality control of software, development of programs for the Geographic Information System, development of small area statistics, and analyses on efficiency of statistical data processing programs and computer systems.

General Services Division

The division, which is independent of any of the above four bureaus, is in charge of general administrative affairs, personnel affairs, accounts, and the welfare of the staff.

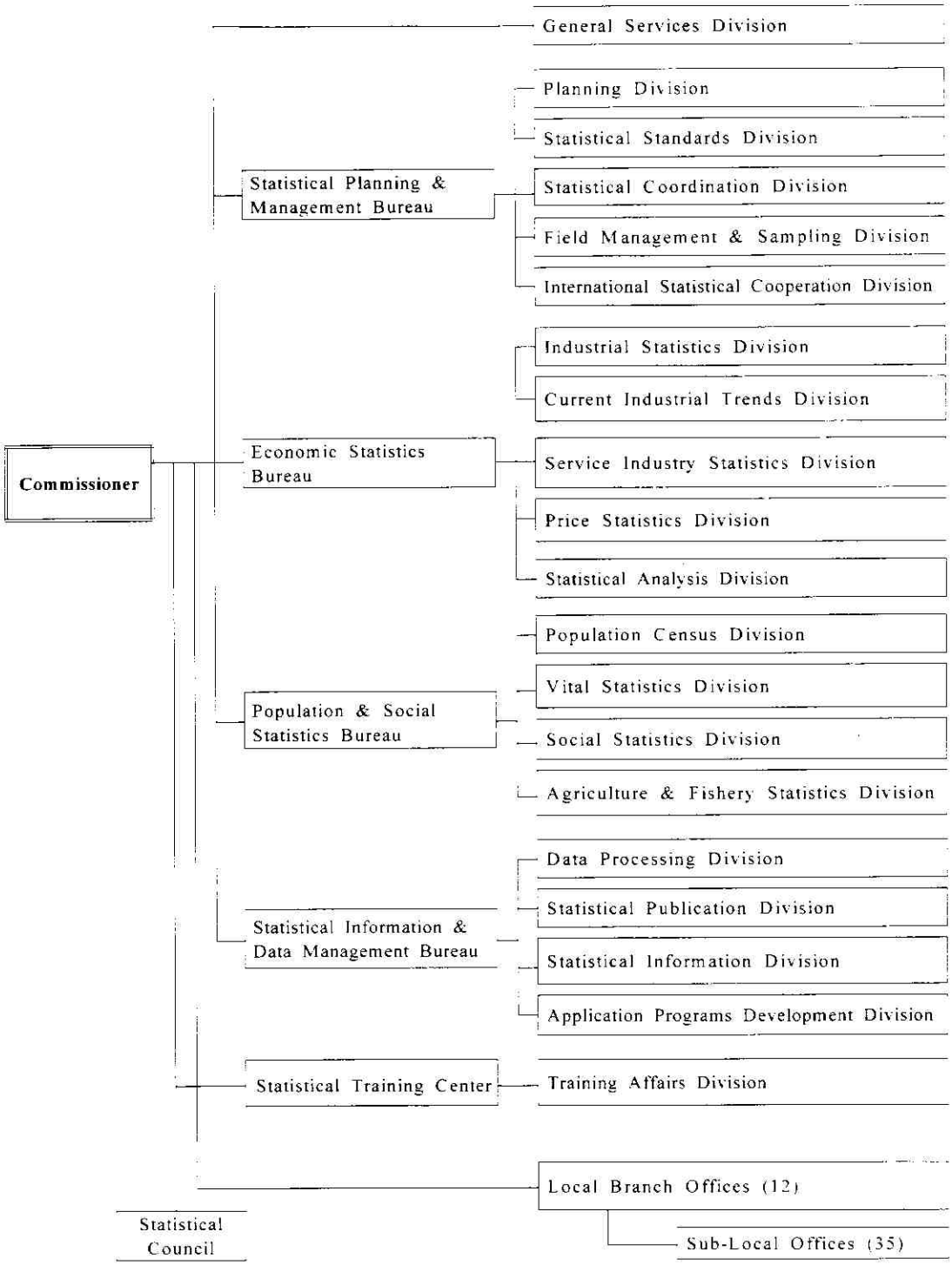
2. Statistical Training Center

The Statistical Training Center (STC), headed by a Director-General, conducts statistical training to improve the quality of statistical personnel for the promotion of statistical development.

The STC was put under the united government training program of the Ministry of Government Administration and Home Affairs as of 1 January 1999 to economize government budgets. Staff members for the Center are dispatched by NSO.

The Center provides statistical training for personnel not only from the NSO but also from the local governments, other central government offices, and non-governmental agencies.

Figure 1. Organization of NSO



3. Local Branch Offices

To meet all its needs, NSO has 12 local branch offices, one in each provincial capital, and 35 sub-local offices in cities or towns. In terms of organization, the local branch offices can be classified into two groups: those whose chiefs are at the Directoral level of the headquarters and those whose chiefs are at the Assistant-directoral level. There are five offices of the former type in Seoul, Busan, Gyeonggi-do, Jeollanam-do and Gyeongsangbuk-do and seven of the latter in Incheon, Gangwon-do, Chungcheongbuk-do, Chungcheongnam-do, Jeollabuk-do, Gyeongsangnam-do, and Jeju-do. The 35 sub-local offices are located in cities and towns.

Each office is responsible for the collection of data for current surveys and for statistical information distribution at the regional level with an average staff of 90, acting on instructions from headquarters. The largest local branch office is in Gyeonggi-do with 152 staff members and the smallest one is in Jeju-do with 44 staff members. Each office has two or three sections :

The General Services Division of the Local Branch Offices is in charge of personnel affairs, budget and accounts, etc.

The Survey Division of the Local Branch Offices and the sub-local offices are in charge of collecting data for 22 monthly statistical surveys and 10 yearly statistical surveys, spot-checking, inputting data through an electronic network, editing data, and releasing regional statistics produced by NSO.

4. Statistical Council

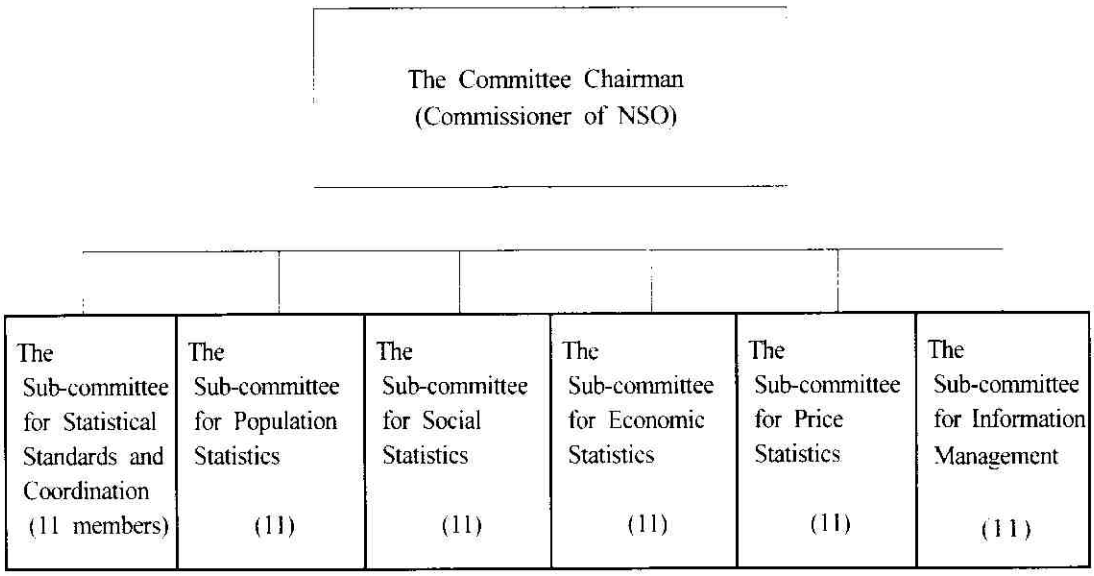
The Statistical Council, established by the Government Organization Act No. 4 and Statistical Council Rules (Presidential Decree No. 16305, revised 14thly in 1999 after enacting in 1962) is a consultative body to the Commissioner of NSO on statistical matters. The Council plays an important role in assisting NSO in relation to its coordinating function of national statistical activities.

In response to the requests of the Commissioner of NSO, the Council deliberates on matters pertinent to (1) the approval, suspension or alteration of surveys and compilation of statistics, (2) the publication of statistics, (3) the analysis of statistics, (4) the development and improvement of statistics, and (5) the establishment and amendment of statistical standard classifications. In particular, the Council submits reports and/or recommendations on the development and improvement of statistics to the Commissioner.

As chairman, the Commissioner of NSO assembles the Council whenever it is needed. The Council is composed of the chairman(NSO Commissioner), fourteen ex officio members who represent major statistical agencies, and using agencies and fifteen entrusted members who are appointed by the Commissioner.

Under the Council six sub-committees are incorporated to deal with special and technical matters of statistics. They are the Sub-committee for Statistical Standards and Coordination, the Sub-committee for Population Statistics, the Sub-committee for Social Statistics, the Sub-committee for Economic Statistics, the Sub-committee for Price Statistics, and the Sub-committee for Information Management.

Figures 2. Organization of the Statistical Council



Ⅱ. Coordination of Statistical Activities

A. Legislation Governing Statistical Activities

The Statistics Law is a fundamental law in Korea concerning the compilation of official statistics. This Law was enacted in January 1962 and most recently amended in January 1999 in order to ensure the reliability of statistics and the efficiency of the operation of the statistical system.

This Law stipulates three principal areas: coordination by giving sufficient authority to the coordinating agency and providing it with the practical means to fulfill its functions; authorization by giving the power to collect data to the statistical agency; and guarantees for safeguarding the confidentiality of the information collected from individual respondents. Major provisions of the Statistics Law are as follows:

a) Definition of Statistics

According to the Statistics Law, official statistics are classified into two categories: Designated Statistics and General Statistics. Designated statistics are those statistics which are compiled by governmental and non-governmental agencies as authorized by Presidential Decree and designated and announced by the Commissioner of National Statistical Office.

Among official statistics which are compiled by authorized agencies by Presidential Decree, those statistics other than designated statistics, are general statistics.

b) Approval for Compiling Statistics

The agency compiling the designated statistics or the general statistics shall obtain in advance the approval from the Commissioner of National Statistical Office. Approval should also be obtained in case of suspension or alteration of approved statistics.

c) Obligation to Report in Designated Statistical Survey

An agency which conducts designated statistical census or surveys may impose the obligation to report on the respondents. Penal regulations are provided for non-observance of this obligation.

d) Confidentiality

Data collection by the statistical agencies must carry a legal guarantee of protection of the confidentiality of individual returns. Secret information obtained from individuals, juridical persons or bodies in the process of the compilation of statistics shall be kept confidential.

e) Prohibition of the Use of Data for Other than Statistical Purposes

Use of statistical data collected for the designated or general statistics is prohibited for anything other than statistical purposes.

f) Consultation and Approval of the Statistical Results for Publication

The head of agencies compiling official statistics shall submit the results of these statistics to the Commissioner of National Statistical Office without delay. After consultation with the commissioner and upon his approval, the results shall be published. This provision aims at not only ensuring the timely publication of the results, but also securing the truthfulness of the official statistics.

g) Other Related Provisions

Besides the above mentioned provisions, the Statistics Law outlines the regulations related to qualification of persons engaging in statistical activities, delegation of authority and so on.

B. Present Status of Statistics Compiling

This section presents the government and non-government agencies compiling official statistics in Korea.

A total of 416 kinds of statistics are compiled at 135 agencies including central, local and non-governmental agencies as of August 1, 2001

- 225 kinds of statistics are compiled by central governmental agencies, 89 kinds of statistics by local governmental agencies, and 102 kinds of statistics by non-governmental agencies

- The number of survey statistics derived from particular investigation are 212, administrative statistics derived from administrative records are 162 and processed statistics from analysis & operation are 42.

a) Statistics Compiled by Agencies

(as of 1 Aug. 2001)

	No. of Compiling Agencies	Total	By Compiling Method		
			Srv. Stat.[2]	Rpt. Stat.[3]	Ana. Stat.[4]
Total	135	416	212	162	42
Governments	64	314	139	139	36
· Central	28	225	107	107	11
· Local	36	89	32	32	25
Dsg. Agencies[1]	71	102	73	23	6

1) Designated agencies : all agencies except Governments producing statistics on population, society, economy, etc., These agencies are designated by the Commissioner of the NSO based on the article 4 of the Statistics Law.

2) Srv. Stat. (Survey Statistics) : Surveys and censuses

3) Rpt. Stat. (Report Statistics) : Administrative records

4) Ana. Stat. (Analysis Statistics) : Analysis statistics from Survey Statistics and Report Statistics

b. Statistics Compiled by Sector

	Total	Srv. Stat.	Rpt. Stat.	Ana. Stat.
Total	416	212	162	42
- Population	22	3	16	3
- Employment · Wages	20	19	1	-
- Prices · Household Consumption	16	16	-	-
- Health · Society · Welfare	76	35	39	2
- Environment	15	7	8	-
- Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery	47	27	19	1
- Mining and Manufacturing · Energy	19	11	8	-
- Construction · Housing · Land	24	15	9	-
- Transportation · Communications	35	11	24	-
- Wholesale & Retail · Services	8	8	-	-
- Business Cycle · Business Enterprise	51	41	-	10
- National Accounts · Regional Accounts	10	1	1	8
- Finances	14	2	12	-
- Trade · Foreign Exchange	5	1	2	2
- Education · Culture · Science	32	11	21	-
- Other	22	4	2	16

C. Development of Statistical Standards and Guidelines

The Statistical Planning Bureau of NSO shall be responsible for establishing and maintaining an assessment and monitoring programs covering all official statistics in order to ensure that the prescribed standards are followed and that problems which arise can be identified and addressed within the compiling agency before the data in question is released to the public. This monitoring program includes a review of the methodology employed and underlying concepts and definitions. In addition to the provisions on coordination of statistical activities, the Statistics Law stipulates that the agency which compiles statistics shall classify the statistical data according to the standard classification provided and announced by the Commissioner of NSO.

This provision has, as its purpose, to establish uniform statistical standards and guidelines for the collection and compilation of statistical data and for the release and

publication of official statistics. It is very important to ensure the accuracy and objectiveness of statistics and to improve the comparability and consistency of all the statistics compiled. Four standard statistical classifications have been established by NSO in Korea. They are as follows:

a) The Korean Standard Industrial Classification

The Korean Standard Industrial Classification(KSIC) was developed to classify economic entities according to the economic activity they carry out. KSIC was adopted in 1963 in the mining and manufacturing areas and in 1964 in the other industry areas. In accordance with the second and the third revision of the International Standard Industrial Classification(ISIC), KSIC was revised in 1970 and in 1991 respectively.

KSIC was revised to reflect new and emerging industries in 2000, and the 2000 ISIC was revised by amending the structure and coding system of 1991 ISIC covering all industries revised on the basis of ISIC Revision 3. Its hierarchical structure is composed of "sections", one-digit ; "divisions", two-digit ; "groups", three-digit ; "classes", four-digit and "sub-classes", five digit. The sections and divisions of KSIC are almost the same as the categories of ISIC Revision 3, but the groups and the classes are increased by 35 and 150 respectively and are subdivided into five-digit levels to meet national requirements. The 2000 KSIC Revision contains 20 sections, 64 divisions, 194 groups, 442 classes and 1,121 sub-classes.

b) The Korean Standard Classification of Occupations

The Korean Standard Classification of Occupations(KSCO) was developed to provide a system for classifying and aggregating occupational information obtained by means of population census and other statistical surveys, as well as from administrative records. KSCO 2000 has replaced the one issued in 1992 and is the fifth revision since the original edition of KSCO which was established in 1963.

The fifth revision currently used for statistical and other purposes, reflected the 1988 revision of the International Standard Classification of Occupations(ISCO) and the rapid change in Korean occupational structure by increasing the number of items under the heading "Occupation". The structure of KSCO 2000 consists of 11 major groups, subdivided into 46 sub-major groups, 162 minor groups, 447 unit groups and 1,404 sub-unit groups.

c) The Standard Korean Trade Classification

The Standard Korean Trade Classification(SKTC) is designed to classify all commodities entering external merchandise trade. But the original version of SKTC, which was established in 1964, was intended for use in the classification of all commodities entering production and internal merchandise trade rather than external merchandise trade. Although the Sections(one-digit) and the Divisions(two-digit) of the original version of SKTC were constructed with the classification scheme of SITC, the version did not use a standard classification for all commodities of international trade due to the reasons mentioned above. In 1967 the original version was revised in order to make it more suitable for classifying commodities entering both internal trade and external trade in accordance with the structure of SITC. The classification scheme of SKTC 1996, which is based on SITC Revision 3, consists of 10 sections, 67 divisions, 261 groups, 1033 sub-groups, 3,404 five digit headings and 5,274 six-digit headings as basic categories and two more digit headings for the corresponding ten-digit headings of HS/K.

d) The Korean Standard Classification of Diseases

The Korean Standard Classification of Diseases(KCD) has been developed to make a system of categories to which morbid entities are assigned according to established criteria. The original classification of diseases in Korea was established in 1952 reflecting the principle and structure of the sixth revision of the International Standard Classification of Disease(ICD). Since the first revision in 1973, KCD has been revised in a ten-year revision cycle in line with the corresponding revision of ICD, and the third revision of KCD is the latest in a series and came into effect on 1 January 1995. The coding scheme of KCD consists of 21 chapters, 2,040 three-digit categories and 12,121 four-digit categories.

In addition to the four standard classifications mentioned above, the Korean Classification of Administrative District was designed to provide a coding system for present statistical data up to the smallest administrative districts and has been updated every two years.

Ⅲ. Production of Statistics

A. Population • Housing

1. Population and Housing Census

a) Historical Background

The population census has been carried out every five years since 1925 to account for the population of the country. The Population Census experienced fundamental changes in 1960. On the one hand it was incorporated with the Housing Census, on the other it was modernized greatly by adopting a sampling method in census operation and an electronic computer system in data processing.

With increasing the round of census, remarkable developments were achieved not only in content but also in technique. The items have also been broadened in topics to meet the increasing demand for information on the ever-changing socio-economic and cultural characteristics of the population.

b) Purpose

The purpose of the census is to clarify the size, structure, distribution and characteristics of the population, households and housing.

c) Periodicity : quinquennial (years ending in 0 & 5)

d) Census Day and Enumeration Period (The 2000 Population and Housing Census)

- Census Day : 1 November 2000
- Enumeration Period : 1 to 10 November 2000

e) Scope and Coverage

The Census covers the whole area within the scope of the administrative jurisdiction of the Republic of Korea.

f) Enumeration Units

○ Population

- The population was counted on the basis of the so-called de jure population concept.

- The following persons were excluded from the enumeration

  • Workers and students who were staying abroad longer than three months at the

time of the census

- Foreigners working in diplomatic and consular offices in Korea and in offices of the Korean mission of the United Nations and their dependents
- Foreign military personnel, military civilians and their dependents

○ Housing

- Housing units were classified into five categories: namely, detached dwellings, apartments, row houses, apartment units in a private house and dwelling units in a building not intended for human habitation.

g) Items Covered

○ Population

- Complete enumeration items

  name, origin of family name, relationship to the head of household, sex, age, school attendance and educational attainment, place of birth, marital status

- Sample enumeration items

  major field of study, way of caring for a child, place of residence one year ago, place of residence five years ago, usage of PC, usage of the Internet, usage of telecommunication amenities, commuting status, place of work or school, mode of transport to work or school, travel time to the place of work or school, economic activity status, employment status, industry, occupation, duration of current work, number of children ever born, place of child living nearest to person aged 60 and over, livlihood source of person aged 60 and over, supporter for person aged 60 and over, basic activities of daily living of person aged 60 and over

○ Households

- Complete enumeration items

  type of household, number of rooms used, type of kitchen, toilet and bathroom, type of tenure, type of living quarters, type of detached house, type of occupancy

- Sample enumeration items

duration of occupancy, fuel used for cooking, type of heating, piped water facilities, type of drinking water, communication facilities, number of automobiles, parking place, rent

○ Housing

- Complete enumeration items

  total area of floor space, total area of housing site, total number of rooms, year of construction, number of housing facilities installed

h) Method of Data Collection

• A self-enumeration method was employed for households residing in apartments while other households were interviewed by a canvasser method.

i) Date of Release : The 2000 Population and Housing Census

• Short-forms : September 2001

• Long-forms : December 2001

j) Publications : The 2000 Population and Housing Census

• Preliminary Count of 2000 Population and Housing Census

• 2000 Population and Housing Census Reports : 15 volumes

k) Characteristics of Census

Year	Census Day	Census Type	Major Features
1925	1 Oct.	Simplified Population Census	· The first modernized version of population census
1930	1 Oct.	Population Census	· Included items on economic activity for the 1st time
1935	1 Oct.	Population census	
1940	1 May	Population census	
1944	1 May	Simplified Population Census	
1949	1 May	Population Census	· Included items on migration for the 1st time
1955	1 Sep.	Population Census	
1960	1 Dec.	Population & Housing Census	1) The first use of 20% sample tabulation on economic activity 2) Introduced a *de jure* population concept 3) The first housing census
1966	1 Oct.	Population Census	· 10% sample enumeration on economic activity and fertility
1970	1 Oct.	Population & Housing Census	· 10% sample enumeration on economic activity, fertility, migration and some topics on housing unit
1975	1 Oct.	Population & Housing Census	· 5% sample enumeration on economic activity, fertility, migration and some topics on housing unit
1980	1 Nov.	Population & Housing Census	· 10% sample enumeration on economic activity, fertility and migration
1985	1 Nov.	Population & Housing Census	1) Complete enumeration for all the topics 2) Included items on the origin of the family name and religion
1990	1 Nov.	Population & Housing Census	1) 10% sample enumeration on economic activity, fertility and migration 2) Included items on commuting 3) Adopted the OMR system in data capture
1995	1 Nov.	Population & Housing Census	1) 10% sample enumeration on commuting, economic activity and migration 2) Included items on religion and duration of residence First usage of the vacant house questionnaire
2000	1 Nov.	Population & Housing Census	1) Adopted self-enumeration method partially 2) Introduced digital maps for ED delineation 3) Decentralized PC data entry

2. Vital Statistics

a) Historical Background

With the enactment of the Minjeok Law(1909) and Chosen Minsaryung(1912), the statistical data concerning vital statistics was derived as a by-product of the processing of family registration reporting. Thus, data on the number of births and deaths are available for the period of 1910~1937.

After establishing the Korean government in 1948, the responsibility of compiling Vital Statistics had fallen into the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Information and the system of compiling Vital Statistics became independent from the Family Registration System.

Vital Statistics has been compiled by NSO since 1961. In spite of the inseparable relation between the Vital Statistics and the Civil Registration, two different reporting forms were used. In 1970, the forms for Vital Statistics and Civil Registration were combined and a single report form has been used ever since.

b) Purpose

The main purpose is to provide various kinds of related statistical data such as rates of birth, death, marriage and divorce, to be used for making national policy regarding the economy, society, education, health, etc.

c) Periodicity

- data collection periodicity : monthly
- release and publication periodicity : annual

d) Scope and Coverage

- all births, deaths, marriages and divorces (based on the Civil Registration System)

e) Items Covered

○ Birth :

date of registration, place of residence, sex, date of birth, ages of mother and father, educational attainments of mother and father, number of children born both living and deceased, weight of infants, and occupations of the mother and father, plural birth, order of delivery, duration of pregnancy

○ Death :

date of registration, place of residence, sex, date of birth, date of death, occupation, cause of death, marital status, place of death, educational attainment

◯ Marriage :

date of registration, places of residences of wife and husband, dates of birth of wife and husband, actual marriage date, educational attainment and occupations of husband and wife, type of marriage.

◯ Divorce :

date of registration, places of residence of wife and husband, dates of birth of wife and husband, actual marriage date, number of children less than 20 years old, reason for divorce, type of divorce, actual divorce date, educational attainment of husband and wife.

f) Data Collection

Informants submit completed forms to the related local government within the legal period (national reporting system). At each registration office, key-entry to PC is done and electronic data are sent to NSO.

After receiving electronic data from each local government, NSO compiles Vital Statistics after editing and analysing data.

g) Publications

- Annual Report on the Vital Statistics (based on Vital Registration)
- Annual Report on the Cause of Death Statistics (based on Vital Registration)

3. Cause of Death Statistics

a) Historical Background

In 1982, the Cause of Death Statistics(1980) based on Vital Statistics was compiled and classified by ICD-9 for the first time. Since 1996, this statistics(1995) has been was classified by ICD-10.

b) Purpose

The main purpose is to provide various kinds of related statistics to be used for the field of public health, life insurance, medical research, population analysis, etc.

c) Periodicity

- data collection periodicity : monthly
- release and publication periodicity : annual

d) Scope and Coverage

• all deaths (based on the Vital Registration System)

e) Items Covered

◌ Death :

date of registration, place of residence, sex, date of birth, date of death, occupation, cause of death, marital status, place of death, educational attainment

f) Data Collection

Informants submit completed death registered forms to the related local government within the legal period (national reporting system). At each registration office, key-entry to PC is done and electronic data are sent to NSO.

After receiving electronic data from each local government, NSO gives the cause of death ICD-10 and compiles the Cause of Death Statistics after editing and analysing data.

g) Publication

• Annual Report on the Cause of Death Statistics (based on Vital Registration)

4. Internal Migration Statistics

a) Historical Background

With the enactment of the Resident Registration Law in 1962, data are collected for in-/out- migration among the smallest administration areas.

Internal Migration Statistics have been compiled by NSO since 1970 on the basis of the migration report from the Resident Registration System.

With Computerization of Resident Registration System, the summary table by municipal office is tabulated automatically and can cover the origin and departure in detail along with five-age groups of the migrants since 1995

Since 2001, NSO is trying to collect the individual informations of the migrants instead of summary tabulation by municipal office. It helps to get detail internal migration statistics

b) Purpose

The purpose is to offer statistical information for making policies regarding balanced regional development. It also produces the basic statistical data for population projection by region.

c) Periodicity

- data collection periodicity : monthly
- release and publication periodicity : monthly, quarterly and annually

d) Scope and Coverage

- all migrations occurring within the country (based on the Resident Registration System)

e) Items Covered

In-migrants and out-migrants, date of in-migrants, relationship to head of household, date of birth and sex of migrant

f) Data Collection

Informants submit the forms with the necessary items filled out to the township(Up) or sub-count(Myon) offices within 14 days of occurrence (legal period). The registrars compile data at the end of every month and submit electronic data to the central computer network center of residents

g) Publication

NSO produces migration statistics, publishes Annual Report on the Internal Migration Statistics

5. Population Projections

a) Historical Background

The first population projections for the nation was made in 1964 using the 1960 census data by the component method. Since then, a new population projections are made based on the results of every population census. Past serials of population estimates were adjusted to new estimates. Currently, the population projections up to the year 2030 is available.

The first Provincial Population was projected in 1988 using the results of the 1985 population census. The last Provincial Population Projections were made in 1998 using the results of the 1995 Population Census.

b) Purpose : to provide major population figures for the near future.

c) Periodicity : quinquennial (one year after conducting the Population and Housing Census)

d) Projection Method : component method

e) Reference Period : 1990~2030

f) Contents : population by sex and single age

g) Latest Date of Release : December 1996

h) Publications

- Population Projections for Korea(1996)
- Provincial Population Projections(1998)

6. Life Table

a) Historical Background

The Korean life table has been officially constructed since 1964. The latest life table, for the year of 1995 was constructed in 2001.

b) Purpose

- to measure the level of mortality
- to project the population
- to establish and evaluate health and medical policies
- to use as a reference in calculating insurance figures

c) Periodicity : biennial

d) Method : Greville's method

e) Basic Data

- Mid-year population by sex and age from the registered population
- Number of deaths by sex and age from the Vital Registration

f) Publication : 1999 Life Tables for Korea

B. Employment • Household Economy • Price

1. Economically Active Population Survey

a) Historical Background

Statistics on the labor force were first collected in Korea by the local governments under the responsibility of the Ministry of Home Affairs from 1957 to 1962. In 1963, the responsibility for the survey was transferred to the Economic Planning Board(EPB) and the name of the survey was changed from the Labor Force Survey to the Economically Active Population Survey (EAPS).

Since then, the survey has been conducted continuously by the National Bureau of Statistics of the EPB with the adoption of the labor force approach recommended by the International Labor Office. In July 1982, the frequency of the survey was changed from quarterly to monthly to figure out quickly the trend of labor structure.

In addition, the questionnaire was revised to introduce several new questions in order to capture the underemployment and underutilization of manpower in June 1983. In January 1987, to enhance the usefulness of survey results and feasibility for international comparison, the lower age limit of the survey was raised from 14 to 15 years of age, and unemployment rates adjusted by seasonal factors started to be produced.

On the basis of the results from the 1985 Population and Housing Census, the sample size of the survey was expanded from 17,500 to 32,500 households in July 1988, which enhanced the reliability of the survey and enabled us to produce regional data quarterly from 1989 onward as well as nationwide data.

In 1998, the sample has been again changed to 30,000 households, using the results of the 1995 Population and Housing Census. To meet the increasing demands for detailed regional data, we started providing labor statistics from 16 large cities and provinces on the monthly basis from that time on.

In July 1999, the data have been adjusted, according to the estimated population on the basis of the 1995 Population and Housing Census, and unemployment statistics based on the criteria suggested by OECD started being produced and released to the public, which extends the period of looking for work from 1 week to 1 month.

Several extra sets of questions have been added to the Economically Active Population Survey for detailed analysis of employment status in Korea such as questions of discouraged workers(from Nov. 1999 onward) and underemployment(from Nov.

1999 onward), etc. And as recently as Aug. 2000, supplementary survey on working status of employed persons had been conducted, which was supposed to have a better understanding of the working status of employed persons.

b) Purpose

The primary purpose of the survey is to collect up-to-date information on the economic activities of the population and changes in the activity pattern of the labor force needed for the formulation and evaluation of various government policies with regard to employment.

c) Periodicity : monthly (quarterly prior to July 1982)

d) Reference and Survey Period

- Reference Period : the week containing the 15th day of every month
- Survey Period : the week just after the reference week

e) Scope and Coverage

The survey covers all persons aged 15 years old and over who usually reside within the territory of the Republic of Korea at the time of enumeration. Members of armed forces, prisoners, and foreigners are excluded from the survey.

f) Items Covered

○ Thirty items were surveyed from Jan. 1998, and two items have been added since Nov. 1999.

- General items(6)

  name, relationship to head of household, sex, age, educational attainment, marital status

- Checking items(5)

  activity type, any work for pay or profit, temporary absence from work and its reason, whether or not looking for work during last week, whether or not looking for work during last month

- Items for the employed(6)

  hours worked, reasons for working less than 36 hours, desire to have additional work or to change a job, availability to increase working hours for the present job, when available to start additional or new work, whether or not looking for another work during last week

- Items for the unemployed(5)

current availability for work, method of looking for work, duration of looking for work, employment status desired, type of work desired

- Items for not economically active population(5)

  willingness to work, current availability for work, reason for not looking for work, whether or not looking for work within 12 months, number of times for looking for work within 12 months

- Common items(5)

  Prior work experience, main reason for leaving the work, industry, occupation, employment status · number of workers in the establishment

g) Sample Design

The data and materials from approximately 22,029 ordinary enumeration districts (about 60 households for 1 enumeration district) derived from the 1995 Population and Housing Census (10% sampling enumeration districts) are used for the sample selection. Island and social welfare institution enumeration districts are excluded from the sample selection.

The sample is a nationwide probability sample, using a stratified three stage sampling with enumeration districts as the Primary Sampling Units(PSUs), the segments as the secondary sampling units and households as the Ultimate Sampling Units(USUs). Every PSU has about 24 households and one segment consists of about 8 households.

h) Data Collection

- The survey is undertaken by CAPI(Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing). Interviewers carry lap-top computers, asking questions as they appear on the screen and directly entering the responses obtained.

i) Date of Release : about the 18th day of the following month of each survey

j) Publications

- News release of monthly employment trends(http://www.nso.go.kr)
- Monthly Report on the Economically Active population
- Annual Report on the Economically Active Population

2. National Survey of Household Income and Expenditure

a) Historical Background

The National Survey of Household and Expenditure was conducted in 1991 for the first time and will be conducted every 5 years henceforth(the 2nd Survey in 1996).

b) Purpose

The purpose of this survey is to clarify the features of income and consumption, to produce data for the pattern of income and expenditure by household members or one-person households and to supply basic data for the in-depth analysis of the structures of income and consumption.

c) Periodicity : quinquennial (years ending in 1 and 6)

d) Reference Date and Period, Survey Period

○ Receipts and Disbursements

- Reference Period : 1 Oct. ~ 30 Nov. (two months)

○ Durable Goods, Savings and Liabilities

- Reference Date : 30 Nov.
- Survey Period : 1 Dec. ~ 7 Dec.

○ Annual Income

- Reference Period : 1 Dec. of the previous year to 30 Nov. of the survey year
- Survey Period : 1 Dec. ~ 7 Dec. Survey year

e) Scope and Coverage

The universe of the sample survey is all households usually residing in Korea about 30,000 households. However, the following types of households are excluded

○ In the case of two or more person households

combined households running restaurants, inns or boarding facilities, households with two or more employees, foreigners' households, farmers' households, households consisting of non-consanguineous groups

○ In the case of one-person households

persons under 15 years of age, students, farmers, inmates of social institutions, patients in hospitals, one-person households subject to the conditions for the two or more person households

f) Items Covered

○ Households

- household type(salary and wage earners' households, other households), family

composition(not working, aged household, mother and children, dual-income household, others), number of household members, number of earners and types of living quarters

○ Household Member

- sex, age, educational attainment, industry and occupation concerning household head and spouse
- number of household members by age and sex

○ Residence

- types of tenure and dwelling, number of rooms, total floor space

○ Income and Expenditure (through family account book completed every day by households)

- Income : wages and salaries, income through business and homework, returns from assets, social security benefits and so forth
- Expenditure : kinds of items, names of items, quantities of purchase and amounts of disbursement

○ Durable Goods

- beds, sofas, automobiles and so on by purchase year and country of origin. Durable goods(surveyed) are for household use only and cost more than 200,000 won(50,000 won in 1991) per item and the period can be(used) must be more than 3 years.
- Items excluded from the survey are as follows: those used for business, those used more for business purposes in the case of being used both for household and business, those which are outdated, those not usable due to damage and so forth, those taken away from the home for a long period of time, those belonging to household members working away from home or studying away from home and those possessed by employees for housework or business.

○ Savings and Liabilities

- Savings : total amount of deposits, life insurance premium paid, current values of stocks, trusts and shares
- Liabilities : total amount of liabilities from bank and insurance company, balances of credit card for household purpose

○ Yearly Income

- total household income and each household member's income for the period of one year (earnings, business income(net profit from an enterprise), returns

from assets and transfer income)

g) Method of Data Collection

In regard to receipts and disbursements, the survey was conducted by using family account books. These books were distributed to each sample household prior to the survey so that income source, type of expenditure and their value could be recorded daily by household members. The information about status of households, durable goods, and yearly income was obtained upon interview and recorded on the questionnaires by the enumerators.

h) Date of Release : after 1~2 years of the survey period

i) Publications : National Survey of Household Income and Expenditure

- Volume Ⅰ: Income and Expenditure
- Volume Ⅱ: Durable Goods, Savings and Liabilities, Yearly Income
- Volume Ⅲ: One-person Households
- Volume Ⅳ: Distribution of Households

3. Household Income and Expenditure Survey

a) Historical Background

Household income and expenditures survey was first conducted from 1942 to 1945. In July 1951, the Bank of Korea conducted the survey of the income and expenditures on the purposive sample of 60 households in Busan city in order to measure the level of households' consumption expenditures during the Korean War. In 1954, a sample of 200 salary and wage earners' households was drawn in Seoul, and the income and expenditures of those households were surveyed until 1959. Since this survey covered only a small fraction of the salary and wage earners' households and was confined in Seoul, the value of information obtained through this survey was not very great.

In 1960, it was again reformed overall to extend the coverage so as to obtain various data on urban-households' income and expenditures by changing the method of survey.

In 1963, the responsibility of the survey was transferred to NSO in order to strengthen the government statistics.

NSO extended the coverage of the survey by including all cities. Since then, the sample of the survey was revised seven times in 1969, 1972, 1977, 1982, 1988, 1993, 1998 in order to reflect the results of quinquennial Population and Housing Censuses.

Furthermore, the survey method was also changed. In 1975, an account-book keeping

method which had been applied to the item of Food & Beverage until then was extended to the other items which had been investigated quarterly by interview method.

b) Purpose

The purpose of the survey is to collect up-to-date information on urban households' income and expenditures and to serve the following objectives :

- To analyze the variation in the levels of living and the disparities among the different socio-economic groups
- To obtain weights for the construction of the comsumer price index
- To supply basic data for the formulation of various economic and social planning

c) Scope and Coverage

The survey covers urban households residing in 69 cities(There are 77 cities in Korea) and the number of sample households is about 5,200.

However, the following types of households are excluded as inappropriate households:

◯ Farmers' households

◯ Fishermen's households

◯ Single person households

◯ Households whose ordinary incomes and expenditures are difficult to be separated from business incomes and expenditures:

- households which manage restaurants, inns, dormitories or boarding houses using their dwellings
- households with 2 or more living-in employees

◯ Foreigner households

d) Survey Method

The survey is conducted monthly by about 280 enumerators, who distribute an Account Book to each sample household prior to the survey so that respondents can record income source, types of expenditure and their value daily.

Households are requested to fill in the Account Book with daily income and expenditures for 5 years.

Enumerators fill in the Household Status with the number of household members, occupation and industry of householder and his(or her) spouse, type of the dwelling,

etc.

Among the sample selected for the survey, some households refused to participate in the survey. The overall response rate is approximately 83.2% (2000 year average).

For the imputation of non-response, NSO inputs household account twice instead of non-response, considering three conditions, namely, occupation types of household head, the number of household members and regional locations.

e) Items Classification

Items of incomes and expenditures are classified by commodity in accordance with ILO classification. Income item has 23 subordinate items, and expenditure item has 516 subordinate items.

Income is divided into current income and non-current income. The former is subdivided into labor earnings, income form business & subsidiary work, returns from assets and transfer income. The non-current income includes such as retirement bonus, scholarship and windfall gains from lotteries.

In consumption, 9 major groups had been applied since Jan. 1982 survey.

In 1995, "Education, Culture and recreation group" was divided into two groups: Education group and Culture & recreation group. From that time, we divided consumption expenditure item into 10 major groups, namely, Food, Housing, Fuel · light & water, Furniture & utensils, Clothing & footwear, Medical service, Education, Culture & recreation, Transportation & communication and Others.

The estimated values of own house and deposits for the lease of a house are categorized as special items excluded in income and expenditure lists.

f) Sample Design

The data and materials of 22,029 ordinary enumeration districts (EDs) derived from the 1995 Population and Housing Census (10% sampling EDs) are used for the sample selection. Islands and social institution are excluded from the sample selection.

The sample is a probability sample, using a stratified three stage sampling with two or three contiguous EDs as the Primary Sampling Units(PSUs),

Every PSU has more than 60 census households.

i) Selection of Primary Sampling Units(PSUs)

The sample of HIES is based on the EAPS (Economically Active Population Survey) sample. In the EAPS sample, the county is divided into 16 regions, i.e., seven large cities and nine provinces. The latter are further divided into Dongs, Ups & Myons. Therefore, there are 25 strata.

Within each stratum, EDs(PSU) are systematically selected with a probability proportional to its measure of size. A total of 1,231 PSUs are selected in 25 strata. Each selected PSU consists of a corresponding number of segments with 8 households on average.

In HIES, the PSUs are divided into 16 strata, i.e., seven major cities under the direct control of the government and Dong areas of nine provinces. Sampling ratios of 16 strata are different.

From the 1231 PSUs of EAPS (Economically Active Population Survey), a total of 697 sample PSUs reflecting Dong (urban) areas are selected. In each stratum, the sample PSUs are systematically selected with a probability proportional to its size

ii) Selection of Ultimate Sampling Units (USUs)

In each sample PSU, one segment of about 10 households is selected as USU.

The sample is self-weighting in each stratum while the sampling rates are different from stratum to stratum. As a result, a total of 5,200 households are included in the sample of the 1995 Population and Housing Census count, with the overall sampling rate of 1/1, 439.

The average number of households in the 2000 monthly survey was about 5,216 households. These households do not include impertinent households like one-person household.

g) Publication

The results of the survey are published in four kinds of forms, namely, the prompt report(data for news report), the Monthly Statistics of Korea, KOSIS(DB for statistics) and annual Report of the Household Income and Expenditure Survey.

The prompt report(data for news report), the Monthly Statistics of Korea and KOSIS(DB for statistics) are quarterly released or updated two or three months after the survey, and the annual report is published in May of the following year.

Income and expenditure data of urban wage & salary workers' households are published in all of those forms, the expenditure data of all the urban households(wage & salary workers', enterprisers' and no-occupation households) are published in the Monthly Statistics of Korea, KOSIS(DB for statistics) and "Annual Report of the Household Income and Expenditure Survey", but income data of enterprisers' and no-occupation households is not published.

4. Consumer Price Index

a) Historical Background

The Consumer Price Index(CPI) is designed to measure the movement of retail prices and service charges paid by the urban households in Korea. The retail price survey was first conducted by the Seoul Chamber of Commerce in 1936 and continued until 1945.

The Bank of Chosun which was the central monetary authority at that time, compiled the "Seoul Retail Price Index" which only included commodities since 1945. A revision including service charges and using relative weights, was first compiled in 1955. The CPI was revised in 1960 to reflect new consumption patterns.

Thereafter, in 1965, the CPI covering major cities was designed by the National Bureau of Statistics, Economic Planning Board(NBOS, EPB), revising the base year at five year intervals to reflect new consumption patterns.

The latest revision was undertaken in 1997, using 1995 as the base year to accommodate the latest changes in consumption patterns.

NBOS, EPB evolved into the National Statistical Office(NSO) in December 1990. Since then, the CPI has been announced by NSO.

b) Purpose

The CPI is designed to measure the average movement of commodity prices and service charges purchased by households in urban areas(36 major cities), excluding farming, fishery and one-person households.

c) Periodicity : monthly

d) Base Year

The base year for both comparison and weights in the index is 1995.

e) Items Covered

The index items are selected according to their relative importance as consumption expenditures. To be selected, they should account for more than 1/10,000 of total expenditures and be considered representative of similar items.

Some items which can be divided into varieties are further classified in detail for more accurate representation.

The CPI is classified by 9 major divisions, 43 minor divisions and 57 sub-divisions. Also it is classified by several special groups : commodities and services, purchasing frequency, fresh food items (including fresh fish, vegetable and fruit) and living

necessaries.

f) Weights

The weights of selected items were derived from "The Household Income and Expenditure Survey(HIES)" conducted in all cities, excluding farming and fishery households, one-person households and households in which incomes and expenditures are difficult to survey.

The items are limited to those defined as consumption expenditures, excluding some items which are difficult to estimate such as contributions, and membership fees. Rent deposits are included.

Consumption expenditures for weight
= consumption expenditures
− rent deposits
− contributions for congratulations and condolences
− religious contributions
− membership fees

$$\text{The weight of each item} = \frac{\text{Consumption expenditures of each item}}{\text{Total consumption expenditures}} \times 1{,}000$$

g) Price Data

○ Districts and establishments

- Districts

  • 36 major cities

- Establishments

  • Market : 2～11 large representative retail markets per city

  • Establishments : Some 12,000 retail shops which are most frequently visited by consumers for commodities and services and some 7,800 rent households in the HIES(Household Income and Expenditure Survey) area.

○ Reference period and frequency

The questionnaires contain data which are collected by a price collector or through a telephone interview. For most goods and services, prices are collected once a month

and for agricultural & marine products, three times a month, for school fees, quarterly.

◌ Data Collection

The prices obtained by the NSO price collectors are normal prices (actual transaction prices) excluding abnormal transactions such as :

- Reduction prices transacted just for few hours in a day
- Temporarily irregular prices caused by disaster or similar conditions
- Reduced prices from purchasing in large quantity
- Prices of second-hand articles and goods that are sold on an installment basis

Concerning prices of some items which are not available because of their seasonality (i.e., fresh fish, vegetables, fruits and clothing), the last available prices are used to calculate the index until new prices are collected. the price for computation of the index is based on the average price by cities. We are trying to adopt the CAPI(Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing) systems to increase the accuracy and the efficiency of price data surveying. We also study how we can reflect electronic commerce price to CPI as the amount and the frequency of electronic commerce increase in the daily consumption.

As a result of these efforts, our CPI is highly evaluated in IMF' ROSC(Report on the Observance of Standards and Codes).

h) Formula and Computation

◌ Formula

The index is computed by using the Laspeyres' Formula, which was put into effect in 1995, the base year.

i) The indices by city

$$\frac{\left(\sum \frac{Pt}{Po} \times Wc\right)}{\sum Wc} \times 100$$

ii) All cities' indices (national indices)

$$\frac{\sum \left[\frac{(\sum \frac{Pt}{Po} \times We)}{\sum We} \times Wa \right]}{\sum Wa} \times 100$$

where, Po : the base price for each item in each city
Pt : the current price for each item in each city
Wc : the weight of each item in each city
We : the inter-city weight of each item
Wa : all cities' weights of an item relative to all items

◯ Computation

- Process of computation

The transition from the regional index to the national index is usually carried out on the basis of regional household expenditure shares. First, indices by item for each city are calculated and then indices by item for all cities are obtained using the inter-city weight of each item. Next, all cities' indices are calculated using all cities' weights of an item relative to all items.

- Computation of average indices for a year and a quarter

Average indices for a year and a quarter are calculated by taking a simple average of monthly results. The CPI is classified into 9 major divisions and 43 minor divisions to make comparison feasible with those in "The Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES)". It is also classified into several special groups: 'commodities and services', 'by purchasing frequency', 'fresh food', 'including owner occupied equivalent rent', 'excluding agricultural products & oils' and 'living necessaries'. These index series are compiled for each of 36 cities as well as for all cities.

i) Date of Release : the first day or 2nd day of the following month

j) Publications

- Consumer Price Index Monthly
- Annual Report on the CPI
- Monthly Report on the Consumer Price Survey

C. Mining and Manufacturing

1. Industrial Census

a) Historical Background

The Industrial Census was conducted primarily in 1955 by the Bank of Korea and by the Korea Industry Bank in 1958. From 1973 to 1988 the Census was carried out by the National Bureau of Statistics belonging to the Economic Planning Board(EPB) every five years. The 12th census based on 1998 was implemented by NSO which was separated from EPB.

○ Working Basis

Order of Census	Reference Year	Executive Institution	Title
1	1955	Bank of Korea	Mining and Manufacturing Census
2	1958	Korea Industry Bank	Mining and Manufacturing Census
3	1960	Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Korea Industry Bank	Mining and Manufacturing Census
4	1963	Economic Planning Board, Korea Industry Bank	Mining and Manufacturing Census
5	1966	Economic Planning Board, Korea Industry Bank	Mining and Manufacturing Census
6	1968	Economic Planning Board, Korea Industry Bank	Mining and Manufacturing Census
7	1973	Economic Planning Board	Mining and Manufacturing Census
8	1978	Economic Planning Board	Mining and Manufacturing Census
9	1983	Economic Planning Board	Industrial Census
10	1988	Economic Planning Board	Industrial Census
11	1993	National Statistical Office	Industrial Census
12	1998	National Statistical Office	Industrial Census

○ Comparison of Industrial Census and Mining and Manufacturing Surveys

	Industrial Census	Mining and Manufacturing Survey
Periodicity	Every five years	Every year (except the year of Industrial Census)
Scope	Mining, Manufacturing, Electricity, Gas, and Waterworks	Mining and Manufacturing
Coverage	All establishments	Establishments with five or more workers

b) Purpose

The Industrial Census aims to acquire basic data on the structure, distribution and production activity in the mining, manufacturing, electricity, gas and waterworks sectors. These data serve as a basis for economic planning and measurement of the effectiveness of policies in those sectors.

c) Periodicity : quinquennial (years ending in 3 and 8 since 1973)

d) Reference Date, Reference Period and Survey Period

- Reference Date : 31 Dec.
- Reference Period : from 1 Jan. to 31 Dec.
- Survey Period : from Mar. to Apr. of the following year

e) Scope and Coverage

The recent census covers all establishments of mining & manufacturing, electricity, gas and waterworks industries (as defined in the Korean Standard Industrial Classification) with one or more workers (including number of working proprietors and unpaid family workers) as of 31 December 1998.

However, the following establishments were excluded.

- establishments under construction as of 31 December 1998
- establishments directly operated by the armed forces of The Republic of Korea or by allied armed forces
- workshops operated by public occupational centers
- experimental laboratory facilities attached to public organizations and schools

f) Enumeration Unit

The establishment is the unit of enumeration in the survey. The term of establishment is defined as a physical unit engaging in industrial activities such as a factory, workshop, office or mine.

g) Items Covered

Questionnaires of the Industrial Census consist of six kinds :

◌ For mining and manufacturing establishments with five or more workers (Questionnaire Ⅰ - 1) :

name and location of establishment, number of separately located branches or factories belonging to an enterprise, name and location of head office, type of legal organization, capital stock, area of site and floor space, number of workers, wages and salaries of employees, value of shipments and other revenues, production costs, detailed entry for each product produced, value of inventory, value of receipts for each product produced by processing contract, tangible fixed assets, costs for research and development , major raw material used, summary for production process, quantity of water used per day for each source of water supply, assets of antipollution facilities, summary of machine tools possessed

◌ For mining and manufacturing establishments with four or less workers' (Questionnaire Ⅰ - 2) :

name and location of establishment, summary for production process, number of workers, wages and salaries of employees, production costs, detailed entry for each product produced, value of receipts for each product produced by processing contract, area of site and floor space, tangible fixed assets

◌ For mining and manufacturing head office (Questionnaire Ⅰ - 3)

name and location of head office, type of legal organization, capital stock, number of workers, wages and salaries of employees, value of shipments and other revenues, revenue on non industrial sector, production costs, costs for research and development, value of inventories, tangible fixed assets, details of separately located branches or factories belonging to an enterprise

◌ Information and telecommunication (Questionnaire Ⅰ - 4)

name of establishment and location of office, capital stock, members of employees, wages and salaries of employees, etc.

◌ For electricity establishments (Questionnaire Ⅱ)

name and location of establishment, classification of electricity establishment, capital stock, number of workers, wages and salaries of employees, business revenue on electricity, quantity of power generation, production costs, production

and sales of steam, value and quantity of fuel consumed, inventories of fuel, tangible fixed assets

○ For gas establishments (Questionnaire Ⅲ)

name and location of establishment, date of foundation, capital stock, number of workers, wages and salaries of employees, pipe laying facilities, value and quantity of inventories, quantity of production and sales, business revenues, production cost, tangible fixed assets

○ For waterworks establishments (Questionnaire Ⅳ)

name and location of establishment, date of foundation, type of financial accounting standards, number of workers, wages and salaries of employees, value and quantity of water supplied, business revenues, production cost, value and quantity consumed for each raw material, tangible fixed assets, list of branch office

○ For Steam and hot-water supply establishments (Questionnaire Ⅴ)

name and location of establishment, date of foundation, capital stock, number of workers, wages and salaries of employees, pipe laying facilities, value and quantity of fuel consumed, inventories of fuel, quantity of production and sales, business revenue, production cost, tangible fixed assets

h) Method of Data Collection

Sector	Method
○ Mining and Manufacturing	
- Establishments with five or more workers	interview
- Establishments with four or less workers	interview
- Head office	interview
○ Electricity	mail
○ Gas & Steam and hot-water	mail
○ Waterworks	mail

i) Date of Release (for the 12th Census)

- preliminary report : September 1999
- final report : December 1999

j) Publications : Report on Industrial Census

Volume Ⅰ : Whole Country
Volume Ⅱ : Regional
Volume Ⅲ : Others
Volume Ⅳ : Enterprises

2. Mining and Manufacturing Survey

a) Historical Background

The Mining and Manufacturing Survey was conducted primarily in 1968 by the Korea Development Bank. It was then carried out by the National Bureau of Statistics belonging to Economic Planning Board from 1970 to 1990. Since then the survey has been conducted by NSO, which was separated from EPB on 27 Dec. 1990.

b) Purpose

The survey aims to acquire basic data on the structure and production activity of the mining and manufacturing industries. These data serve as a basis for economic planning and measurement of the effectiveness of policies in those sectors.

c) Periodicity : annual (except the year of the Industrial Census)

d) Scope and Coverage

The survey covers mining and manufacturing industries as defined in the Korean Standard Industry Classification(KSIC), revised 2000.

○ The survey covers mining and manufacturing establishments, which:

- engaged five or more workers as of 31 December
- were operating with an average of five or more workers

○ The following establishments are excluded;

- Establishments under construction as of 31 December
- Establishments directly operated by the armed forces of the Republic of Korea or U.N. Forces
- Workshops operated by public occupational guidance centers or prisons
- Experimental laboratory facilities and research institutes attached to public organizations and schools

e) Reference Date and Period, Survey Period

- Reference Date : 31 Dec.
- Reference Period : from 1 Jan. to 31 Dec.
- Survey Period : 1~31 May of the following year

f) Enumeration Unit : establishment

g) Items Covered

○ Status of establishments :

name and location of establishment, name and location of head office, date of foundation, type of legal organization, settlement terms, area of site and floor space, capital stock

○ Number of separately located branches or factories belonging to an enterprise

○ Number of workers & wages and salaries :

working proprietors, uppaid family workers, employees (production workers, all other workers), wages and salaries of employees

○ Value of shipments and other revenues :

value of products shipped, value of wastes shipped, receipts for processing, receipts for repair work, value of merchandise sales, cost of merchandise

○ Production costs :

raw materials, fuel, electric power, water, processing fee for outside order, repair and maintenance, wages and salaries of employees, retirement allowance, rentals, depreciation, taxes and dues, bad debts, others(entertainment, advertising, insurance, transportation, etc.)

○ Detailed entry for each products produced :

product classification code, product name, unit code, unit of measurement, value and quantity shipment, value of export, value of beginning inventories, value of ending inventories, price of shipment per unit

○ Value of inventories :

finished products, semi-finished and goods in process, raw materials · fuels

○ Value of Receipts for each product produced by processing contract :

product classification code, product name, name and location of trust establishment

○ Tangible and intangible assets :

land, buildings and structures, machinery, equipments and tools, etc

◌ Costs for research and development :

existence of activity of technical research and development, technical research and development expenses, workers of research and development

◌ Major raw materials used and production process

h) Method of Data Collection

Delivering and explaining questionnaires through the local administrative offices and filling out the questionnaires by establishment unit and manual editing and collecting the questionnaires

i) Date of Release

- preliminary report : September of the survey year
- final report : December of the survey year

j) Publication

◌ Report on Mining and Manufacturing Survey

- Volume Ⅰ : Whole country
- Volume Ⅱ : Regional
- Volume Ⅲ : Enterprises

3. Current Mining and Manufacturing Survey

a) Historical Background

The survey was conducted by the Bank of Korea to compile the Industrial Production Index from 1954 to 1968. The Korea Development Bank was responsible from 1969 to June 1970.

Since July 1970, the National Statistical Office(then the National Bureau of Statistics, Economic Planning Board) has been conducting the survey on a monthly basis. Representative items have been changed every five years in accordance with revisions of the base year.

b) Purpose

The purpose of the survey is to provide basic data to help analyze current and future economic trends and estimate GDP and labor productivity by indexing the changes in production, producers' shipments and inventories in mining, manufacturing, electricity and gas industries.

c) Periodicity : monthly

d) Reference Period and Survey Period

○ Reference Period

- production, shipment : 1st ~ the last day of the month
- inventory : the last day of the month

○ Survey Period : 5th ~ 19th of the following month

e) Representative Items

A total of 665 items are selected from mining, manufacturing, electricity and gas industries in accordance with the Korean Standard Industrial Classification.

f) Enumeration Unit : establishment

g) Items Covered

○ Production, Shipment, and Inventory

- Questionnaire of type Ⅰ (For establishments that do not go with type Ⅱ & Ⅲ): quantity produced, quantity purchased, quantity of products re-used as inputs, quantity shipped, inventory at the end of the month, etc.
- Questionnaire of type Ⅱ (For establishments that produce machinery & electric & electronic products) : quantity produced, production value, quantity shipped, inventory and value of inventory, etc.
- Questionnaire of type Ⅲ (For establishments that build ships and railroad equipment) : new orders, amount in progress, order remaining and quantity delivered, etc.

○ Raw material and fuel consumption : monthly amount used, inventory at the end of the month, etc.

○ Employment and days worked, number of regular workers, accession and separation during the month, days worked during the month, average hours worked per day, etc.

h) Establishments Surveyed

○ Population Body

some 21,794 establishments producing representative items that employ at least 20 workers

○ Sampling : Currently, both the complete survey method and sample survey method are used.

- Complete survey

  This survey method is used for the items of which producing establishments are less than 20 nationwide

- Sample survey

  The sample survey using the cut-off sampling method is used for the other items. Under the cut-off sampling method, large establishments of which employees are more than 100 are surveyed completely while the other establishments are surveyed on a sample basis.

◌ Survey establishments : about 8,100 establishments

i) Methods of Data Collection : direct interview and self-enumeration

j) Date of Release : the end of the following month

k) Publications

- Monthly Industrial Production Statistics
- Annual Report on the Monthly Industrial Production Statistics

4. Census on Basic Characteristics of Establishments

a) Historical Background

The census has been conducted every year since 1994.

b) Purpose

The purpose of the census is to provide basic data for central and local governments' policy making, private business management planning and academic research etc. Also, it will serve as sample frames for various sample surveys.

c) Periodicity : annual

d) Reference Date and Period, Survey Period

- Reference Date : 31 Dec.
- Reference Period : from 1 Jan. to 31 Dec.
- Survey Period : from Feb. to Apr. of the following reference year

e) Items Covered (total 9 items)

name of establishment, name of representative, location of establishment, type of legal organization, head or branch office, change of establishment, types of business activity, number of workers, gross annual sales (revenue)

f) Enumeration Unit

establishments (head and branch offices, factories, business offices, hospitals, temples, public institutions, etc.)

g) Scope and Coverage

This Census covers all establishments. But the following establishments are excluded.

- agriculture, forestry and fishing (excluding private sector)
- defense
- private households with employed persons
- extra-territorial organizations and bodies

h) Method of Data Collection : direct interview

i) Date of Release : October, the following year of the reference year

j) Publication : Report on the Census on Basic Characteristics of Establishments

5. Production Capacity and Operation Ratio Survey

a) Historical Background

The survey was conducted by Korea Development Bank from September 1970. In January 1977, the survey transferred to the National Statistical Office(then the National Bureau of Statistics, Economic Planning Board) and since then, NSO has been conducting the survey on a monthly basis.

b) Purpose

The purpose of the survey is to collect data of production capacity and operation ratio in order to compile indexes.

c) Periodicity : monthly

d) Reference and Survey Period

- Reference Period : from the 1st day to the last day of the month
- Survey Period : from the 5th day to the 19th day of the following month

e) Representative Items

229 items are selected from manufacturing industry in accordance with the Korean Standard Industrial Classification. To be selected, they have to account for more than 0.0002(about 70 billion won) of the total production value of manufacturing industry.

f) Enumeration Unit : establishment

g) Method of Data Collection : direct interview and self-enumeration

h) Data of Release

- Production Capacity Index
- Operation Ratio Index

6. Venture Enterprises Survey

a) Historical Background

This survey was first conducted in 2000 by NSO , and has been carried out every year since then. In 2001 the survey was carried out jointly by NSO and the Small and Medium Business Administration(SMBA) to reduce the response burden of the venture enterprises.

b) Purpose

The purpose of this survey is to acquire basic data on the venture enterprises. These data serve as a basic for economic policy making and measurement of the effectiveness of policies.

c) Reference and Survey Period

- Reference Date : 31 Dec. (the previous year)
- Reference Period : 1 Jan. ~ 31 Dec. (the previous year)
- Survey Period : April ~ June of the following reference year

d) Scope and Coverage

The survey covers all the venture enterprises identified as venture enterprises by SMBA.

e) Enumeration Unit: enterprise

f) Items Covered

Name and location of enterprise, type of legal organization, capital, number of employees, wages & salaries, kind of activity, sales, expenses, value added, tangible fixed assets, etc.

g) Survey Method : Self-enumeration via mail, Direct interview

h) Date of Release : December of the survey year

i) Publication : Report on the Venture Enterprises Survey

7. Machinery Orders Received Survey

a) Historical Background

This survey has been conducted on a monthly basis since 1979. The number of establishments for the survey was expanded to maintain current standards from 90 to 107 in January 1988 and from 107 to 123 in January 2001.

b) Purpose

The purpose of the survey is to collect up-to-date information on machinery orders and to grasp the trend of equipment investment.

c) Periodicity : monthly

d) Reference and Survey Period

- Reference Period : a whole month (from the beginning to the end of each month)
- Survey Period : from the 5th day to the 19th day of the following month

e) Scope and Coverage

The population of the survey is the production equipment described in code numbers 28 through 35 in the Korea Standard Industrial Classification. The sample establishments were selected by the purposive sampling method taking into account the number of employees(more than 100 persons), the kind of machine and value of production. The total number of establishments are 123, which represents about 68% of the total value of production in the machinery and equipment sector.

f) The Unit of the Survey

In the case of a multi-establishment enterprise, the unit of the survey is in principle the headquarters making allowances for receiving an order system. However, in the case of a single-establishment enterprise, the establishment itself is the unit of the survey.

g) Items Covered

○ Actual result of an order received :

value of an order received by demanders, monthly sales or receipts, balance of an order received

○ The contents of an order received :

name of goods, classification of machinery, name of demanders' establishment, value of an order received, new and repair orders, the prearranged date of delivery

h) Method of Data Collection

The survey methods are side by side self-enumeration and face-to-face interviews by regular enumerators.

i) Date of Release : the end of the following month

j) Publications

- Machinery Orders Received Monthly
- Annual Report on the Machinery Orders Received

8. Indexes of Industrial Production, Shipments and Inventory

[Industrial Production Index (IPI)]

a) Historical Background

The IPI was first compiled in 1957 by the Bank of Korea. The Bank of Korea had been responsible for the index until 1968, and the Korea Development Bank until June 1970. Since July 1970 National Statistical Office (then the National Bureau of Statistics, Economic Planning Board) has been compiling the IPI.

b) Purpose

The Industrial Production Index measures on a monthly basis the change in output in mining, manufacturing, electricity and gas industries in Korea. Output refers to the production of goods and power for domestic sales and for exports. The index is helpful in illuminating structural developments in the economy.

c) Periodicity : monthly

d) Compilation of the Index

○ Scope of the index

Industrial sectors included are mining, manufacturing, and electric and gas utilities, in accordance with the Korean Standard Industrial Classification(KSIC).

○ Base year

The base year for both comparison and weights is 1995.

○ Representative series

A total of 665 series are selected by taking into account the availability of monthly data, the stability of production volume, and the relative importance in each industry group. Among the series 659 items are those that account for more than 1/5000 of the total production value of mining and manufacturing in 1995, and the

other 6 items belong to electricity and gas (These cover 84.9 percent of total industrial value-added of whole industries in 1995).

○ Weights

The weights for the individual series are determined according to the value added in establishments (from the 1995 Mining and Manufacturing Survey) and the weight for a group is the sum of the weights of the series in that group. Value-added data for industries are collected from the 1995 income statements of the establishments.

○ Base output

The comparison base is the average level of monthly output in 1995.

○ Index formula

The IPI is compiled using the Laspeyres formula.

$$I_t = \frac{\sum P_{oi} \cdot Q_{ti}}{\sum P_{oi} \cdot Q_{oi}} = \frac{\sum P_{oi} \cdot Q_{oi} \times (Q_{ti} / Q_{oi})}{\sum P_{oi} \cdot Q_{oi}} = \frac{\sum W_{oi} \times (Q_{ti} / Q_{oi})}{\sum W_{oi}}$$

where I_t : Index of industrial production in period t

P_{oi} : Value-added per production unit of item i in the base year

Q_{ti} : Output volume in physical unit of item i in period t

W_{oi} : Value-added weight of item i in the base year

○ Index revision and linking

The IPI has been revised every five years to reflect the changes in the industrial structure. The latest revision moved the base year for the index from 1990 to 1995. Besides updating weights, the revision changed the number of the series from 678 to 665.

Indexes were linked simply by multiplying the linking coefficient to the 1990 based indexes.

$$\text{Linking coefficient} = \frac{100.0}{\text{average index in 1995 based on 1990}}$$

e) Seasonally Adjusted Index

Seasonally adjusted figures are also available and seasonal adjustment factors are updated employing the X-12 ARIMA method in March every year.

f) Data Collection : data are collected from the Current Mining and Manufacturing Survey

g) Date of Release : the end of the following month

h) Publications

- Monthly Industrial Production Statistics
- Annual Report on the Monthly Industrial Production Statistics

i) Summary about Index by Province

Besides the country IPI, which covers the production activity of the whole country and is provided by the National Statistical Office, the regional IPI is also provided by local statistical offices monthly. The regional IPI covers the 665 items mentioned above and an additional 137 items which are selected as regional items. The release date of the regional IPI is the same as the country IPI.

【Producers' Shipment Index】

a) Historical Background

The index was first compiled in 1968 by the Korea Development Bank. Since July 1970 NSO has been compiling the index.

b) Purpose

The producers' shipment index measures the change in producers' shipments on a monthly basis in the mining, manufacturing, mining, electricity and gas industries. Publication of the index is the same as in the IPI.

c) Compilation of the Index

○ Base year, scope of the index, representative series, index formula, and index linking are the same as in the IPI.

○ Base shipment

The comparison base is the average level of monthly shipment in 1995.

○ Weights

Weights for the individual series are assessed on the basis of producers' shipments from the 1995 Mining and Manufacturing Survey.

○ Classification of the index

Classification of the index is basically the same as in the IPI. In addition,

shipment indexes are classified into those for domestic use and exports.

d) Other Comments

The same as in the IPI. (periodicity, seasonally adjusted index, data collection, date of release, and publications, index by province, etc.)

【Producers' Inventory Index】

a) Historical Background

The index has been compiled since 1970 by the NSO. Publication of the index is the same as in the IPI.

b) Purpose

The producers' inventory index measures the change in the producers' inventory level in the mining and manufacturing industries.

c) Compilation of the Index

○ Base year, index formula, classification of the index, and index linking are the same as in the IPI.

○ Scope of the index

Industrial sectors included are mining and manufacturing industries.

○ Representative series

Indexes are compiled for 538 items out of 665 items in the IPI. Those excluded are intermediate goods that are re-used as inputs in the production process in the same establishment and goods without inventory (nitrogen, pig iron, newspapers, etc.).

○ Base inventory

The comparison base is the average level of inventory at the end of each month in 1995.

○ Weights

Weights for the individual series are based on producers' inventory from the 1995 Mining and Manufacturing Survey.

d) Other Comments

The same as in the IPI. (periodicity, seasonally adjusted index, data collection, date of release, and publications, index by province, etc.)

9. Indexes of Production Capacity and Operation Ratio

a) Historical Background

Production Capacity Index and Operation Ratio Index were first compiled in 1972

by the Korea Development Bank which had been responsible for indexes until 1976. Since January 1977, National Statistical Office(then the National Bureau of Statistics, Economic Planning Board) has been compiling indexes.

b) Purpose

The Production capacity index measures the ability to produce goods with the existing plant and equipment facilities. The Operation Ratio Index measures the level of utilization of the existing plant and equipment facilities. These indexes are essential for analysing current economic activity and its trend.

c) Periodicity : monthly

d) Compilation of indexes

- Scope of indexes

  Indexes are compiled for twenty categories among twenty three divisions of the manufacturing industry, which are classified according to KSIC. Excluded divisions are wearing apparel & fur articles, and publishing & printing and treatment of recycled material.

- Base year : 1995=100 (revised every 5 years)
- Weights

  Weights for Operation Ratio Index are calculated according to the value-added of selected items which is collected from Mining and Manufacturing Annual Survey conducted in 1995. Weights for Production Capacity Index are calculated according to the expanded capacity in terms of the value-added of items as follows :

$$V_i^C = P_i^0 \times \frac{1}{OR_i^0}$$

Where, V_i^C : Expanded Capacity in terms of value-added of item i

P_i^0 : Value-added of item i in the base year

OR_i^0 : Operation ratio of item i in the base year

e) Index Formula

The indexes are compiled using the Laspeyres formula.

- Formula for Production Capacity Index :

$$PCI = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{C_i^t}{C_i^0} e_i}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} e_i} \times 100$$

- Formula for Operation Ratio Index :

$$ORI = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{Q_i^t / C_i^t}{Q_i^0 / C_i^0} w_i}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} w_i} \times 100$$

where upper subscript t stands for comparison period, 0 base period. Q_i and C_i represent quantity produced and production capacity of item i. e_i and w_i represent weights for Production Capacity Index and Operation Ratio Index.

f) Seasonally Adjusted Index

Seasonally adjusted figures for Operation Ratio Index are available. Seasonal adjustment factors are updated by the X-12 ARIMA method in March every year.

g) Data Source : data from Current Mining and Manufacturing Survey, Production Capacity and Operation Ratio Survey

h) Date of Release : the end of the following month

i) Publications

- Monthly Industrial Production Statistics
- Annual Report on the Monthly Industrial Production Statistics

10. Equipment Investment Estimation Index

a) Historical Background

The estimate of equipment investments has been compiled on a monthly basis since march 1998 after about one-year development works.

b) Purpose

The purpose of compiling the estimation index is to obtain up-to-date information on the trend of equipment investments on the supply side.

c) Periodicity : monthly

d) Base year : 1995=100.0

e) Scope and Coverage

The estimation index is compiled on the 73 elementary sectors the parts of which were allocated to gross fixed capital formation (GFCF) among total 402 elementary sectors in *Input-Output tables(1995)* published by the Bank of Korea. (As a matter of convenience, 12 sectors including ships, dairy, forestry, metals, etc. out of the 73 sectors are excluded in the estimation process.)

f) Method of Compilation

○ The estimation index is calculated using the so-called 'commodity flow method.' The commodity flow method is based upon the assumption that we can obtain the equipment investment portion by subtracting the intermediate consumption, final consumption, changes in inventories, and exports from the aggregate supply of equipment investment goods defined by the sum of domestic production and imports of equipment goods.

$$AS = DP + Im$$
$$= ID + FD\ (\ FC + GFCF + DInv + Ex) = AD$$

$$\therefore\ GFCF = AS - ID - FC - DInv - Ex$$

where, AS: Aggregate Supply

DP: Domestic Production

Im: Imports

ID: Intermediate Demand

FD: Final Demand

FC: Final Consumption

GFCF: Gross Fixed Capital Formation, i.e., Net Investment

DInv: Changes in Inventories

Ex: Exports

AD: Aggregate Demand

◯ The compilation processes in detail are as follows:

- RDP(t) = Base Production(0) × Industrial Production Index(t)
- RIm(t) = IM(t) ÷ Import Deflator(t)
- REx(t) = EX(t) ÷ Export Deflator(t)
- RDInv(t) = Base Inventories(0) × △Index of Producers' Inventories(t)
- $RID(t) = RAS(t) \times \frac{ID(0)}{AS(0)}$
- RFE(t) = RFC(t) + RGFCF(t) = RAS(t) - RID(t) - RDInv(t) - REx(t)
- $RGFCF(t) = RFE(t) \times \frac{GFCF(0)}{FE(0)}$
- Equipment Investment Estimation Index(t)

= RGFCF(t) ÷ Base Equipment Investment(0)

where the letter 0 stands for base year, t current time, and R attached to the head of the variables implies that the variables are calculated in real terms.

g) Date of Release

The basic data necessary to compile the estimation index are collected from the 10th to the 23th of the following month, and the results are compiled and analyzed until the 25th, and then disseminated to the end of the following month.

h) Publications

The provision of the data is made through publications such as "Press Release on Monthly Trend of Industrial Activities", *Monthly Report on the Machinery Orders Received Survey*, *Monthly Industrial Production Statistics*, and *Monthly Statistics of Korea*, and on-line statistical database system(Korean Statistical Information System), etc.

D. Construction • Transportation • Information & Communication

1. Construction Work Survey

a) Historical Background

This survey was initially conducted by the Korea Development Bank from 1968 to 1970. Responsibility for the survey was subsequently transferred to the National Bureau of Statistics belonging to Economic Planning Board(EPB) in 1973, and the first complete survey was taken by the Bureau in 1974. The survey has been implemented every year since 1991 by NSO which was separated from the EPB and raised in status on 27 Dec. 1990.

b) Purpose

The primary purpose of the survey is to gather information on various aspects of the construction industry for use in policy planning. Topics covered in this survey provide a wide range of data on the construction industry side, including employment figures as well as cost, inventory and revenue information on all phases of the construction process.

c) Periodicity : annual

d) Reference Date and Period, Survey Period

- Reference Date : 31 Dec.
- Reference Period: from 1 Jan. to 31 Dec.
- Survey Period : from 16 Mar. to 15 Apr. of the following reference year

e) Scope and Coverage

The survey covers all types of construction industries, as defined in the Korea Standard Industrial Classification (revised in 2000).

f) Items Covered

○ General Information :

name and location of establishment, value of capital and gross annual sales, type of legal organization

○ Employment :

number of employees, compensation of employees

○ Value of completed construction work and cost of construction :

value of completed construction work, cost of construction by expenditure per

item, raw materials cost supplied by orderer, value-added tax(VAT)

○ Value of inventories :

beginning inventories, ending inventories

○ Tangible fixed assets by types :

beginning amounts, the amount of annual acquisition, enlargement and reconstruction of buildings, the amount of annual disposal and damages, ending amounts

○ Number of main machines used in construction :

bulldozers, digging or excavating machines, loaders, fork-lift trucks, cranes, scrapers, dump trucks

○ Actual results of construction work :

region of construction work, name of construction work, type of construction work, orderer, type of contract, year and month of contract, starting work and completion, the value of contract, the value of completed construction work, the value of total receipt

○ The receipts of rental building and machines

○ The types of license

g) Methods of Data Collection : direct interview and self-enumeration

h) Date of Release

- preliminary report : July of the survey year
- final report : December of the year

i) Publication : Report on the Construction Work Survey

2. Construction Orders Received Survey

a) Historical Background

This survey has been conducted on a monthly basis since 1976.

b) Purpose

The purpose of the survey is to collect up-to-date information on construction activity and to offer basic data on this industry.

c) Periodicity : monthly

d) Reference and Survey Period

- Reference Period : a whole month (from the beginning to the end of each month)
- Survey Period : from 1st to 20th of the following month

e) Scope and Coverage

The population of the survey is the construction industry, as defined in the Korea Standard Industrial Classification. Sample establishments are the 290 top ranked establishments in completed construction results, which are licensed by the Ministry of Construction. The rate of representation is estimated to be about 54% of the gross value of the production in the construction.

f) Items Covered

○ Value of domestic construction work orders received

○ Contents of construction work orders received :

name of construction work, type of construction work, orderer's name, value of construction work orders received, construction period, construction location

g) Method of Data Collection

The survey methods are side by side self-enumeration and face-to-face interview by regular enumerators.

h) Date of Release : the end of the following month

i) Publications

- Construction Orders Received Monthly
- Annual Report on the Construction Orders Received Survey

3. Transportation Survey

a) Historical Background

- 1964~1969 : The Industrial Bank of Korea
- 1976~1990 : National Bureau of Statistics (EPB)
- 1991~Present : National Statistical Office

b) Purpose

The purpose of the survey is to collect the information on various aspects of the transport industry, which is used for the planning of economic policy, business and research and development activities etc.

c) Periodicity : annual

d) Reference Date and Period, Survey Period

- Reference Date : 31 Dec. (the previous year)
- Reference Period : from 1 Jan. to 31 Dec. (the previous year)
- Survey Period : from 20 April to 19 May (the survey year)

e) Scope and Coverage

The population of this survey is about 219,000 establishments of the transport and storage industries, as defined in the Korea Standard Industrial Classification, revised in 2000. The samples are about 7,700 establishments for the survey.

f) Enumeration Unit : Enterprise (partly establishments)

g) Items Covered

- General information :

  name and location of the establishment, type of legal organization, year of the foundation, type of sub-group transport, value of capital
- The status of transport equipment by owned or leased
- Employment, compensation
- Revenue and expenses
- Tangible fixed assets

h) Kinds of Questionnaires

- The questionnaire for land transport
- The questionnaire for railways and subways and pipelines
- The questionnaire for water transport
- The questionnaire for air transport
- The questionnaire for supporting and auxiliary transport activities
- The questionnaire for operation of toll road

i) Method of Data Collection : interview (partly self-enumeration)

j) Date of Release : final report : September of the survey year

k) Publication : Report on the Transportation Survey

4. Information & Communication Industry Survey

a) Historical Background

This survey was first conducted In 1998 by NSO in collaboration with the Ministry of Information & Communication (MIC), and has been carried out every year since then.

b) Purpose

The purpose of this survey is to acquire synthetically basic data on the information and communication industry. These data serve as a basic for economic policy making and measurement of the effectiveness of policies.

c) Reference and Survey Period

- Reference Date : 31 Dec. (the previous year)
- Reference Period : 1 Jan. ~ 31 Dec. (the previous year)
- Survey Period : February~June of the following reference year

d) Scope and Coverage

The survey covers the manufacture of information & telecommunications equipment, information & telecommunications construction, wholesale and retail trade of information & telecommunications equipment, information & telecommunications services, S/W & computer related activities defined in the Korean Standard Industrial Classification (KSIC), revised in 2000.

e) Enumeration Unit

In the cases of manufacture, wholesale and retail, and Construction, the surveys are conducted through the headquarters and branch offices. In the cases of information and telecommunications services, S/W & computer related activities, the surveys are conducted through the headquarters only.

f) Items Covered

Name and location of establishment (or enterprise), year and month of foundation, type of legal organization, capital stock, wages & salaries, products shipped (or revenue), expenses, tangible fixed assets, etc.

g) Survey Method : Direct interview, Self-enumeration via mail, Telephone interview

h) Date of Release : December of the survey year

i) Publication : Report on the Information and Telecommunications Survey

E. Wholesale and Retail Trade • Service Industry

1. Current Wholesale and Retail Trade Survey

a) Historical Background

The first survey was conducted in 1965 by the Bank of Korea. Since 1970 the survey agency has been the National Statistical Office. The scope of the survey was expanded from Seoul to all Korean cities in 1982. Since then, the sample has been revised every five years to reflect the changes in the domestic trade structure.

b) Purpose

The purpose of this survey is to acquire data on the characteristics of wholesale and retail trade, to analyze commodity marketing structure and to provide data on formulating economic policies and guidelines for business management to users.

c) Periodicity : monthly

d) Reference and Survey Period

- Reference Period : from the beginning to the end of each month
- Survey Period : 1st to 15th of the following month

e) Scope and Coverage

The survey covers establishments which are classified under the Wholesale and Retail Trade of the Korean Standard Industrial Classification (revised 2000) excluding brokerage and foreign trade and retail trade not in stores.

f) Items Covered

Name and location of establishments, monthly business period, floor space, industrial classification, monthly sales, monthly purchases, monthly inventories and number of employees (8 items)

g) Sample Design

○ Population :

based on the total amount of sales for the wholesale and retail trade sector derived from the 1996 Establishment Census

○ Sample size : 5,500 establishments

h) Method of Data Collection

The field survey is carried out by direct interview at the beginning of every month to collect the results of the previous month from about 5,500 establishments.

i) Date of Release : the end of the following month

j) Publication : Monthly Report on the Wholesale and Retail Sales Index (in the form of index)

2. Census on Wholesale & Retail Trade and Service Industry

a) Historical Background

○ The 1st Census named 「Commercial Census」 was conducted in 1968.

○ Wholesale & Retail Trade Censuses were conducted in 1971(2nd), 1976(3rd), 1979(4th) and 1982(5th).

○ The 6th and 7th Wholesale & Retail Trade Censuses and the 1st and 2nd Service Industry Censuses were conducted together with 「Establishment Census」 in 1986 and 1991 respectively, where necessary items on the basic characteristics of establishments were included as well (The quinquennial Establishment Census was replaced with the Annual Census on Basic Characteristics of Establishment from 1994).

○ The 8th Wholesale & Retail Trade Census and the 3rd Service Industry Census were conducted together with the Annual Census on Basic Characteristics of Establishments in 1997.

b) Purpose

The purpose of this census is to acquire basic data on the wholesale & retail trade and service industry for central and/or local governments' policy making, private business planning, academic research, etc. Moreover, it will also serve as sample frames for various sample surveys.

c) Periodicity : quinquennial (years ending in 1 & 6)

d) Reference and Survey Period

- Reference Date : 31 Dec. 1996
- Reference Period : 1 Jan. ~ 31 Dec. 1996
- Survey Period : 15 Feb. ~ 14 Mar. 1997

e) Scope and Coverage

All establishments classified as G, H, K, M, N, O under the Korean Standard Industrial Classification (KSIC).

- ◯ Wholesale and retail trade (G)
  (Exclusion : wholesale on a fee or contract basis and foreign trade)
- ◯ Hotels and restaurants (H)
- ◯ Real estate, renting and business activities (K)
- ◯ Education (M)
- ◯ Health and social work (N)
- ◯ Other community, social and personal service activities (O)
  (Exclusion : activities of religious organizations or political organizations)

f) Enumeration Unit : establishment

g) Items Covered

name of the establishment, name of the representative, location of the establishment, type of legal organization, head or branch office, establishing year and business period, types of business, number of workers, capital, floor space, number of rooms or seats, annual expenses, annual sales

h) Survey Method

Each establishment is directly interviewed by local government officials and temporary enumerators.

i) Date of release

- Preliminary Report : Dec. 1997
- Final Report : July 1998

j) Publications

- 1996 Report on Census of Wholesale and Retail Trade
- 1996 Report on Census of Service Industries

3. Wholesale and Retail Trade Survey

a) Historical Background

This survey was first conducted in 1988 and has been conducted every year since then.

Wholesale & Retail Trade (G) and Hotel & Restaurants (H) were covered together in one survey prior to 1994, but the former (G) had been covered in the odd-year survey and the latter (H) in the even-year survey from 1994 to 1996. However, the

survey in 1998 covered the both classes again.

b) Purpose

The purpose of this survey is to acquire data on the characteristics of wholesale & retail trade, restaurants & hotels and similar establishments to analyze commodity marketing structure during the year. These data are also necessary for formulating economic policies, estimation of national income and guidelines for business management.

c) Periodicity : annual

d) Reference and Survey Period

- Reference Date : 31 December
- Reference Period : from 1 January to 31 December
- Survey Period : from May to June of the following year

e) Scope and Coverage

The survey covers all establishments which are classified under Wholesale and Retail Trade (G), and Hotels & restaurants (H) in the Korean Standard Industrial Classification (revised in 2000).

f) Enumeration Unit : establishment

g) Items Covered

Name and location of establishment, kind of business activities, type of organization, business period, regular holidays, number of workers and annual remuneration, floor space of establishment(building), deposit money, number of computers and equipments owned, annual sales, cost of sales, selling and administrative expenses, operating profit, payment a value added tax, receipts a rental value, number of rooms and seats, number of guests(in case hotels rooms), area of facilities.

h) Sample

The results of the Census on Basic Characteristics of Establishments were used as the universe of this survey.

○ Complete section

The specific classes such as department stores, and hotels were surveyed without exception.

○ Sampling survey section

Except for the above classes, the others having a larger number of establishments

were surveyed on only selected samples.

i) Methods of Data Collection : direct interview and self-enumeration

j) Date of Release : within 6 months of the survey

k) Publication : Annual Report on the Survey of Service Industries(volume Ⅰ)

4. Service Industry Survey

a) Historical Background

This survey has been conducted every year repeatedly since 1988. Real estate, renting & business activities (K) and Sewage, refuse disposal, sanitation, recreational, culture, and sporting & other services establishments (O) in KSIC(Korean Standard Industrial Classification) were covered in one survey prior to 1994, but the former (K) had been covered in the even-year survey and the latter (O) in the odd-year survey from 1994 to 1996.

b) Purpose

The purpose of this survey is to acquire data on the characteristics of the service sector of Korean industry which is increasing in relative importance every year in line with economic development. These data are also necessary for formulating economic policies and for analyzing management details of related service industries.

c) Periodicity : annual

d) Reference and Survey Period

- Reference Date : 31 December
- Reference Period : From 1 January to 31 December
- Survey Period : From May to June of the following year

e) Scope and Coverage

This survey covers all establishments which are classified under Real estate & Renting & Leasing(L), Business activities(M), Health and social work(P), Recreational, cultural and sporting activities(Q), Other community, repair and personal service activities(R : 91. Membership organizations n.e.c. excluding) based on 「the Korean Standard Industrial Classification (revised in 2000)」.

f) Enumeration Unit : establishment

g) Items covered

Name and location of establishment, kind of business activities, type of organization, business period, regular holidays, number of workers and annual remuneration, number of works by the function, floor space of establishment(building), deposit money, number of computer equipments owned, annual sales, cost of sales, selling and administrative expenses, operating profit, payment a value added tax, receipts a rental value.

h) Sample Design

The results of the Census on Basic Characteristics of Establishments were used as the universe of this survey.

○ Complete section

The specific classes having less than 100 establishments in total were surveyed without exception.

○ Sampling section

Except the above classes, the other having large number of establishments were surveyed on only selected samples.

i) Methods of Data Collection : direct interview and self-enumeration

j) Date of Release : within 6 months of the survey

k) Publication : Annual Report on the Survey of Service Industries(volume Ⅱ, Ⅲ)

5. Culture Industry Survey

a) Historical Background

This survey was first conducted in 2000 by NSO in collaboration with the Ministry of Culture & Tourism(MCT), and has been carried out every year since then.

b) Purpose

The purpose of this survey is to acquire synthetically basic data on the culture industry. These data serve as a basic for economic policy making and measurement of the effectiveness of policies.

c) Reference and Survey Period

- Reference Date : 31 Dec. (the previous year)
- Reference Period : 1 Jan. ~ 31 Dec. (the previous year)
- Survey Period : February~June of the following reference year

d) Scope and Coverage

The survey covers Publishing, Recording, Games, Motion Picture, Broadcasting and

Performing Arts Industries and other culture Industries related activities(including manufacturing, wholesale and retail, services) defined in the Korean Standard Industrial Classification (KSIC), revised in 2000.

e) Enumeration Unit

The surveys are conducted through the headquarters and branch offices.

f) Items Covered

Name and location of establishment (or enterprise), year and month of foundation, type of legal organization, capital stock, wages & salaries, products shipped (or revenue), expenses, tangible fixed assets, intangible assets, etc.

g) Survey Method : Direct interview, Self-enumeration via mail, Telephone interview

h) Date of Release : December of the survey year

i) Publication : Report on the Culture Industries Survey

6. Wholesale and Retail Sales Index

a) Historical Background

The first Wholesale and Retail Sales Index covering only the Seoul region and retail trade was compiled on 1965 base by the Bank of Korea. Thereafter, the Wholesale and Retail Sales Index of Seoul including wholesale trade was on 1970 base and designed by National Statistical Office (formerly, the National Bureau of Statistics, Economic Planning Board). In 1982, the index was on 1980 base and was expanded to include all Korean cities. Since then, the index has been revised every five years.

b) Purpose

The purpose of this index is to provide data on economic policies and business management by measuring the change of wholesale and retail sales.

c) Periodicity : monthly

d) Base Year : 1995=100.0 (revising every five years)

e) Weights

The weights were computed in proportion to the amount of sales of each industrial sector of the results of the 1995 Report on the Census on Basic Characteristics of Establishments.

f) Formula of Compilation

$$I = \frac{\sum \frac{Vt}{Vo} \times Wo}{\sum Wo} \times 100.0$$

I : Index
Vo : Amount of sales for base year
Vt : Amount of sales for comparison year
Wo : Weights by industry

g) Types of Index

- Current Value Index
- Constant Value Index (Volume Index)
- Seasonally Adjusted Index

※ The Volume Index is calculated by deflator which is the weighted average in accordance with classification of the Wholesale and Retail Sales Indexes to each item for the Producer Price Index and the Consumer Price Index.

※ The Seasonally Adjusted Index is calculated using seasonal factors adjusted by the X-11 ARIMA method.

h) Publication : Monthly Report on the Wholesale and Retail Sales Index

7. E-Commerce Survey

a) Historical Background

The E-commerce, which plays a vital role in the digital economy, has recorded such a remarkable growth for the past couple of years that it is widely believed that EC will be a common mode of conducting business in the near future.

with a view to grasping major types of e-commerce, such as B2C and B2B, the survey is conducted in the following two ways since 2000

◌ Cyber shopping malls survey : this survey is focused on identifying the trends and patterns in the B2C area.

◌ Corporations survey : emphasis is given to understanding the trends and patterns in the B2B area.

b) Purpose

The main purpose is to provide information on the e-commerce as a whole which characterizes the digital economy. At the initial stage the focus is on identifying the size of e-business and status of the physical, personnel and institutional infrastructure for the e-commerce. Then, the reach of the survey shall be extended to include the impact of e-commerce in economic dimension.

c) Periodicity

- Cyber shopping malls survey : monthly
- Corporations survey : quarterly

d) Scope and Coverage

○ Cyber shopping malls survey

- This survey covers the businesses which have opened Internet-based cyber shopping malls for the main purpose of B2C or C2C e-commerce.

○ Corporations survey

- Corporations listed on Korea Securities Exchange
- Corporations registered with KOSDAQ
- Public Corporations (state-invested, state-controlled)
- Unlisted or unregistered affiliates of top 30 business groups

e) Item covered

○ Cyber shopping malls survey

- general information : type of organization, amount of investment, number of monthly visits, composition of products for sale, classification of shopping malls, types of shopping malls
- revenue and expenditure : composition of sales, size of sales by product category, operating costs
- composition of consumer price, composition of purchases
- support system for e-commerce

○ Corporations survey

- general information : amount of capital stock, type of business, security system, authentication institution
- sales : ratio of e-commerce sales to total sales, sales of major products sold via e-commerce, sales by customer group, composition of sales by transaction channel, composition of sales by means of payment settlement
- purchase : ratio of e-commerce purchases to total purchases, purchase amount by type of goods or services purchased, purchase amount by type of seller
  : composition of purchases by transaction channel, composition of purchases by means of payment settlement

f) Data collection

The survey is undertaken by a direct interview method through the local offices of NSO

8. Service Business Activity Index

a) Historical Background

The first monthly report was published at Aug. 2000. Half and a year had been taken for preliminary compiling.

b) Purpose

The purpose of this index is to provide data on economic policies and business measuring movement of the products of service industries fields.

c) Periodicity : monthly

d) Base Year : 1996=100.0

e) Weights

The weights were computed in proportion to the amount of products of industrial sector of the results of the 1996 the Census of Service Industries.

f) Scope and Coverage

The population of this survey is about 1,072,000 establishments of the service industries (G, H, I, J, K, M, N, O), as defined in the Korea Standard Industrial Classification, revised in 2000. The samples are about 5,000 establishments.

g) Formula of Compilation

$$I = \frac{\sum \frac{Vt}{Vo} \times Wo}{\sum Wo} \times 100.0$$

I : Index
Vo : Amount of products for base year
Vt : Amount of products for comparison year
Wo : Weights by industry

h) Types of Index : Value index, Volume Index

※ The Volume Index is calculated by deflator which is the weighted average in accordance with classification of the Service Business Activity Index(value index) to each item for the Producer Price Index and the Consumer Price Index.

i) Publication : Advance report of statistics on the web(http://www.nso.go.kr)

All of the holdings, private or institutional, which fall under one of the sub-categories of "farm households" as defined below :

- Private farm household

  Private farm household is classified into two categories : those producing agricultural products mainly for home consumption, and those producing products for sale.

  The definition of farm household is as follows :

  • A household cultivating arable land (paddy, upland, land under permanent crops) of 10a (about 300 pyungs) or more at the time of the enumeration.
  • A household selling more than 500 thousand won worth of agricultural or livestock products.

- Institutional farm household

  One of the following organizations or groups which fall under the same category is considered an institutional farm household

  • Schools
  • Government and public agencies
  • Religious institutions
  • Private and Public Companies
  • Others(Social organizations such as orphanages, asylums, and so on)

f) Items Covered

Based on the UN/FAO recommendations, user's requests, and pretest surveys, census items suitable for analyzing the present agricultural situation are as follows :

◯ Farm households
- Farm households by administrative district
- Farm households by full time or part time farming
- Farm households by farming type

◯ Farm household population
- Names of household members
- Relationships of household members to farm manager
- Ages of household members
- Sexes of household members
- Young household members with the intention of continuing as farmers

- Educational level
- Time spent on farming
- Time spent on non-farming
- Full time or part time farming
- Main type of work
- Marital status

○ Agricultural land
- Crop land(paddies, upland field)
- Land under permanent crops
- Orchards
- Permanent meadows and pastures and their use
- Utilization of paddies by single crop farming or double crop farming
- Area of paddies rearranged
- Paddy field by state of irrigation

○ Crops
- Farm households harvesting crops and harvested area by type of crops
- Harvested area of crops under green houses or protective covers
- Farm households growing fruits by type of fruits

○ Livestock and poultry

○ Agricultural machinery

○ The sale of agricultural or livestock products
- Annual sale of agricultural or livestock products per farm household
- Sale route of agricultural or livestock products per farm household

○ Farming Plan in the Future

○ Environment-Friendly Farming

○ Participation of Producers' Organization

○ Condition of Information-intensive

○ Condition of Residence

g) Methods of Data Collection

Direct interview(self-enumeration for sampled households)

h) Dates of Release (2000 Agricultural Census)

• Preliminary Report : May 2001
• Final Report : Dec. 2001

i) Publications

• Preliminary Report on the 2000 Agricultural Census
• 2000 Agricultural Census Report

2. Basic Agricultural Statistics Survey

a) Historical Background

This survey was conducted by the administrative channel from 1949 to 1973.

From 1974 to 1997, the survey had been conducted annually by the Ministry of Agriculture & Forestry.

NSO took over this survey in 1998.

b) Purpose

This survey is conducted to clarify the trends of the agricultural sector and to provide data on agricultural characteristics for agricultural policy.

c) Periodicity : annual

d) Reference and Survey Period

• Reference period : one year(from 1 Dec. previous year to 30 Nov. this year)
• Survey period : from 1 Dec. to 15 Dec.

e) Scope and Coverage

This survey covers farm households and farm population in Korea.

f) Items Covered

• Number of farm households by full and part time farming.
• Farm population by age, sex, occupation, etc.
• Type of crops & land use

g) Enumeration Units : farm households

h) Sample Design

The data and enumeration districts (EDs) derived from the Population & Housing Census and Agricultural Census are used for the sample selection.

Samples were selected by region, using stratified probability sampling method. 3,059 sample enumeration districts were selected from the Census ED, which are composed

of 60 households.

i) Methods of Data collection : direct interview and self-enumeration

j) Date of Release : the Beginning of next year

k) Publication : Annual Report on the Basic Agricultural Statistics Survey

3. Farm Household Economy Survey

a) Survey Objectives

This survey's goal is to acquire basic data on the farm household economy and agricultural management in order to provide basic information for agricultural policy-making and the improvement of agricultural management.

The report also aims to produce various farm household economy indicators such as farm household expenditures and hours worked, etc., so as to produce basic information for the research of agriculture.

b) Historical Background

In 1953, the Ministry of Agriculture & Forestry and the Bank of Korea jointly produced this survey entitled 「Rural Farm Household Survey」

In 1954, the Ministry of Agriculture & Forestry alone undertook two separate surveys 「Farm Household Economy Survey」 and 「Agricultural Production Cost Survey」

Farm Household Economy Survey was classified as a designated survey by statistics law on 8 December 1962

In 1973, 1977, 1982, and 1988, the Ministry of Agriculture & Forestry updated the sampling frames

In July 1988, this survey was transferred to the National Statistical Office

c) Legal basis : Authority for collection of information on this report is based on Title 9, Section 10142(1 July 1998) of the Statistical Survey Code

d) Survey coverage period

Enumerators distribute daily logs to farm households at the beginning of the month and collect them at the end of the month (based on one year reference period)

Enumerators also distribute farm household assets logs to the farm households twice a year as of 1 Jan. and year-end

e) Publication of the results

- Release : annual

• Contents : national average (include metropolitan cities), province, cultivated land size, zone (outskirts, plain, semi-plain, hilly), full-time & part-time, farming type

f) Sample farm households

Sample size : 3,140 sampled farm household enumeration districts (EDs)

Farm household : A farm household is defined as a household engaged in farming for the purpose of making a living, generating profits, conducting research that would meet one of the following criteria

○ As of the time of survey, the operator manages 10a (about 300 pyungs) or more of cultivated land (paddy, upland, orchard)

○ The operator currently generates annual sales ₩400,000 or more from crops, livestock and products

○ A household raising

- one or more cattle, etc.
- three or more hogs, sheep and goats, etc.
- 40 or more rabbits, poultry, etc.
- five or more beehives

※ Excluded

• agricultural laboratories, schools, religious bodies
• single person households and foreigner households
• unrelated farm households
• entrepreneurial households employing more than 5 full time employees

g) Survey items

○ Daily log

- Basic item : family size, livestock, cultivated land, crops planted, farm materials purchased, etc.
- Receipts and expenses

• Receipts : gross farm receipts, nonfarm business receipts, wages, salaries, rentals, etc.
• Expenses : farm expenses, nonfarm business expenses, interest on debt, taxes and dues, consumption expenditures, milling charges, etc.

※ Excluded are such intermediate items as feed, barn yard, green manure, seed

& seedlings mostly produced and consumed by farm households, also excluded are night soil and ashes

- Working status
  - Labor hour for farming : hours worked are divided by kind of crops and kind of farm household work and further into family labor, hired labor and exchange labor
  - Input materials : farm materials by crops
- Other items : cash & quasi-cash, farm household debt, food grain consumption and stocks, farm wages, etc.

○ Farm household assets log

- Fixed assets : land(owner-operated land, rented land, lent land), farm buildings & facilities, farming machinery, trees & vines, livestock, etc.
- Inventory assets : poultry & small animals, change in crop & material inventory, etc.
- Financial assets : cash, deposits, loans to individuals, insurances, securities, etc.
- Other items : farm household debts, household appliances, etc.

※ Not included in the farm household assets

- furnishing equipment, furniture, medical care, etc.
- non-farm fixed assets not used for agriculture, such as buildings, machines
- non-farm liquid assets used for non-agricultural industry and other commercial purposes
- young plants and small farm equipment

h) Survey method

Basically the questionnaires(logs) are kept by the farm householders, except for those, assisted by the enumerators, who are not able to keep daily logs

i) Sample design

○ Population : Population size was 1,243,491 farm households based on Census of Agriculture 1995 excluding single family households

○ Sampled enumeration districts by province

○ Sampling method of EDs and farm households

- Proportional probability sampling based on the farm household size

- 10 farm households are selected for each ED by the systematic sampling

4. Production Cost Survey of Agriculture Products

a) Survey Objectives

The major objectives of the survey are to provide basic information needed to formulate rational agricultural policies related to improving farm management practices as well as, among other things, setting appropriate product prices for farm products

b) Historical Background

In 1953, both the Ministry of Agriculture & Forestry and the Bank of Korea together undertook the 「Rural Farm Household Survey」

In 1954, the Ministry of Agriculture & Forestry alone undertook two separate surveys 「Agricultural Economy Survey」 and 「Agricultural Production Cost Survey」

In 1961, the Ministry of Agriculture & Forestry combined the two surveys by expanding 「Agricultural Economy Survey」 sampling

In 1973, 1977, 1982, and 1988, the Ministry of Agriculture & Forestry revised sampling methods in each of the four years

In July 1998, the function of this survey has been transferred to the National Statistical Office.

c) Legal Authority : Authority for collection of information on this report is Title 9, Section 10143(July 1, 1998) of the Statistical Survey Code

d) Survey Period

- Crop Year basis
  - Rice : 1 December of previous year ~ 30 November of this year
  - Barley, Garlic, Onions : 1 August of previous year ~ 31 July of this year
  - Red Pepper, Sesame : 1 November of previous year ~ 31 October of this year

e) Sample Households

- Of those 「Agricultural Economy Survey」 sample households(3,140) that exceed the following size criteria
  - Rice : 600 pyung or more
  - Common Barley, Naked Barley : 300 pyung or more
  - Garlic, Red Pepper, Sesame : 200 pyung or more

• Onions : 100 pyung or more

f) Survey Methods

Sample households were required to report in daily logs all entries in the question marks, and the enumerator filled in any missing entries by direct interview

g) Survey Items

○ Basic Items

- Cultivated land area is classified by tenure(own or rented) at the time of the crop being surveyed
- Planted land area excludes the area where raising crop is not practical such as field path etc. from the cultivated land area
- Amount of Output is divided into main product(No. 2 grade, rough basis) and by-products(dry storable, weight basis)

○ Cost Items : All costs are apportioned based on the input usage to each crop

- Seed and Seedling costs.
- Fertilizer costs
- Agricultural chemical costs
- Fuels and electricity costs
- Other material costs exclude those costs items mentioned above
- Irrigation costs include all expenses associated with irrigation such as repairs, maintenance, depreciation of irrigation structure and association fees related to irrigation
- Farm implement costs include repairs, maintenance, depreciation, and rental for large equipment, and replacement costs for small tools
- Farm building and facility costs
- Draft animal costs include own(imputed) and rented draft animal used
- Labor costs include own and family labor(imputed) and hired labor
- Custom work costs
- Land service costs include own(imputed, based on prevailing rental) and rented(actual payment) land

- Capital service costs are calculated by applying a 10% interest for fixed assets, large equipment, farm and irrigation structure(at present value). For the survey period cash outlays apply 5%(10%×0.5) interest

h) Glossary

◯ Production costs

- all input values(either in accounting and opportunity cost basis) expressed in cash terms

• Production costs per 10a $= \frac{\text{Total costs(₩)}}{\text{Planted area(pyeong)}} \times 302.5\text{(pyung)}$

• Production costs per bag $= \frac{\text{Total costs(excl. by-product) per 10a}}{\text{Output per 10a(kg)}} \times \text{weight per bag(kg)}$

◯ Direct and Indirect Costs

- Production costs = Direct costs + Indirect costs

• Direct(primary) costs refer to cash outlays associated with (1) Seed and seedling, (2) Fertilizer, (3) Agricultural chemicals, (4) Fuels and electricity, (5) Other materials, (6) Farm implements, (7) Farm buildings and facilities, (8) Irrigation structure, (9) Draft animal, (10) Labor, and (11) Custom work

• Indirect(secondary) costs refer to payments related to increases in rental values associated with land(rent) and capital(interest) as the result of production

◯ Type of payments

- Production costs = External costs + Own supply costs + Internal fixed costs

• External costs refer to cash outlays for purchased goods and sevices plus depreciation costs for capital items that may later be replaced

• Own supply costs refer to imputed costs for own supplies such as home-grown seed and seedling, home-made manure or fertilizer, and own draft animal

• Internal fixed costs refer to family labor, capital, and own land

- Production costs excluding by-products

$$\text{By-product costs} = \text{Total costs} \times \frac{\text{Receipts from by-products}}{\text{receipts from both main product and by-products}}$$

- Management costs refer to Production costs excluding internal fixed costs

i) Sampling errors

Sampling errors refer to any deviation from the (true population value) due to sampling. Because survey items have different unit of measurements, standard errors are being standardized by their means and expressed in percentage terms - Relative Standard Error(RSE). Therefore, smaller RSEs can be regarded as better estimates.

5. Food Grain Consumption Survey

a) Historical Background

The Food Grain Consumption Survey was launched in 1962 by the Bureau of Food Administration in the Ministry of Agriculture & Forestry. The sample size was 426 farm households and 294 non-farm households, 720 in total. In 1997, the sample size of Food Grain Consumption Survey was 628 farm households and 625 non-farm households. From the 1st of July 1998, the Food Grain Consumption Survey has been conducted by the National Statistical Office.

b) Purpose

The purpose of the survey is to obtain basic information on the food grain consumption from farm households as well as non-farm households for formulating the food grain supply and demand plan, food grain production, the dietary improvement plan, and other agricultural policies.

c) Periodicity : monthly

d) Reference and Survey Period

from 1 November in the previous year to 31 October in the current year

e) Scope and Coverage

The survey is carried out for domestic and individual households as consumption units. Accordingly, the following are excluded :

- Foreign families
- Sanatoriums, single people's households
- Hotels and other similar establishments
- Dormitories, Penitentiaries, Military Camps, etc.

f) Items Covered

◯ Family size

◯ Quantity of grain stock at the beginning of each month

◯ Quantity purchased or obtained, and quantity produced

◯ Consumption

- Food uses such as main food, sauce, cake and other food
- Other uses such as seed, feed, sales and so on

◯ Stock at the end of each month

◯ Frequency of eating out and dishes served to non-family members

g) Sample Design

The food grain consumption survey had been conducted apart from the farm household economy survey until 1972. But since 1973, the food grain consumption survey on the farm household in the rural areas has been conducted in tandem with the farm household economy survey. However, the sample for the urban area was designed separately.

◯ Sample Design for Farm Household

Two farm households in each enumeration district for the Farm Household Economy Survey were selected.

◯ Sample Design for Non-Farm Household

125 enumeration districts were selected on the basis of a two-stage stratified proportional systematic sampling method. Five households per enumeration district were sampled for the survey, resulting in 625 total sampled households.

h) Method of Data Collection

The survey is undertaken by resident enumerators with a direct interview method.

i) Release : the end of January of the following year

j) Publication : Annual Report on the Food Grain Consumption Survey Report

6. Fishery Census

a) Historical Background

The Fishery Census has been conducted every ten years since 1970. The fifth census has been conducted by NSO in March 2001.

b) Purpose

The Fishery Census aims at obtaining numerical information on the production of fisheries and the employment and the living condition of fishery workers, thus providing information for fishery policies formulation. These data are also used for international comparison, and for updating the population from which samples are drawn for fisheries statistics.

c) Legal Basis

The Fishery Census has been carried out as designated statistics No. 10146 by article 4 of the Statistics Law, article 5 of the Cabinet Decree.

d) Periodicity

Every ten years. years ending in '0' (A Sample Fishery Census is conducted in years ending in "5".)

e) Reference and Survey Period

◯ Reference Date : 1 Dec.

◯ Survey period

- period of preparation : 5 Mar. ~ 6 Mar. (2 days)
- period of actual enumeration : 7 Mar. to 16 Mar. (10 days)

f) Scope and Coverage

The area covered by the Census includes all the coastal Shi (cities), Gun (counties) and Gu (township / ward) in the country.

g) Items Covered

◯ Marine Fisheries

- Items for fishery enterprises : organizations(individuals, private companies, cooperatives, and institutes), kinds of fisheries
- Items for fishing vessels
- Items for marine-culture facilities
- Items for fishing activity workers in season : number of fishery workers in season, working days at sea
- Items for fishery households : types of fisheries, full-time or part-time jobs, home

appliances and other equipment

- Items for fishery household population : age and sex, education, types of fisheries engaged, etc.

< For inland water fisheries >

- Items for fishery enterprises : organizations(individuals, private companies, cooperatives and institutes), kinds of fisheries, fish catching locations and areas of marine culture, seed obtaining method, etc.
- Items for fishing vessels : types of vessels
- Items for management of fishery business enterprises : number of employees and investors, profit size, and profit allocation method
- Items for fishery households : types of fisheries, full-time or part-time jobs, home appliances and other equipment
- Items for fishery household population : age and sex, education, types of fisheries engaged, and so on.

h) Method of Data Collection : the survey is undertaken by part-time interviewers with a direct interview

i) Date of Release : the end of the following year

j) Publication : Fishery Census Report of Korea (Ⅰ, Ⅱ)

7. Basic Fishery Statistics Survey

a) Historical Background

This survey had been conducted through administrative channels until 1970. In 1971 sample surveys had been conducted, then samples were replaced three times. The current sample was designed in 1997 on the basis of the 1995 Fishery Census.

b) Purpose

The purpose of the survey is to provide basic information for the change in items of fishery households. This includes fishery household members, kind of fishing activities, etc.

c) Legal Basis

The basis fishery statistics Survey has been carried out as designated statistics No. 10148 of article 4 of the Statistics Law, article 5 of the Cabinet Decree.

d) Periodicity : annual

e) Reference and Survey Period

• Reference Period : 1 November

• Survey Period : 1 to 15 November

f) Scope and Coverage

Survey objects are households in sample EDs which carry on catching or collecting inland fishery animals or plants for the purpose of sale, for one month or more during one year prior to the survey.

g) Items Covered

○ Fishery Households :

Households classified by fishery type, management, fishing vessel size, size of marine cultural facilities and kind of marine culture, etc.

○ Household members :

Household members are classified by sex, age, management characteristic, etc.

○ Fishery workers :

Fishery workers classified by sex, age, management characteristic, fishery, etc.

h) Method of Data Collection

The survey is undertaken by enumerators residing in the EDs with a direct interview method

i) Latest Date of Release : June 1998

j) Publication : Basic Fishery Statistics Report

8. Fishery Household Economy Survey

a) Historical Background

For the purpose of understanding the condition of fishery household finances, this survey was initiated by the National Federation of Fisheries Cooperatives (NFFC) in 1967, but discontinued in 1970 due to inaccurate survey results. In 1974, the Fishery Administration resumed the survey in place of NFFC. To unify the divided statistics organizations, the Fishery Administration was transferred to the Fisheries Statistics Division of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fishery in 1978.

The fisheries statistics organization was transferred from the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry to the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries in 1996.

In July 1998, the responsibility of the survey was transferred to the NSO. Since then, the sample of the survey was revised in 1974, 1982 and 1988. The current sample, based on the results of the Fishery Census in 1990, was redesigned in order to reflect the various changes on fishery environments and Economy structures in 1993.

b) Purpose

The purpose of this survey is to obtain information on the fishery household economy and various changes in the industry structure, which will provide fundamental information for the establishment of fishery policies and study of the various fishery matters

c) Scope and coverage

This survey covers individual fishery households operating near adjacent coastal waters fisheries and marine cultures. A fishery household is defined as a household having at least one member engaged in the capture or culture of aquatic animals and plants, for the purpose of sale, for more than one month during the past one year prior to survey.

The types of fishery households are as follows;

- Fishery Households without boat
- Fishery Households with nonpowered boat
- Fishery households with motor boat
- Aquaculture Fishery households

However, the following types of households are considered to be inappropriate objects for the survey and are excluded

- Company-supported fishery households
- Fresh-waters fishery households
- Distant-waters fishery households
- Single-person households

d) Sample Design

- Population

The population of the survey comprised the fishery households in the nation and the subpopulation was those in all provinces

- Stratification

The population and Housing Census provided 8,540 EDs available for the survey. Of these, 3,295 EDs having over 11 households in each district were selected and divided into 60 strata. Then, 2 districts from each stratum, a total of 121 EDs were selected (One more district was added to improve statistical reliability for Gangwon province)

○ Stratification index

- Tonnage of Boats in ED
- Size of aquaculture farm in ED
- Full-time fishery households those as percent of all fishery households in ED

○ Selection of Sample Fishery Households

For the sample selection, a list of fishery households was made based on fishery household income in each selected ED. From this list, 7 or 8 fishery households were selected through systematic sampling procedure

○ Sample total

Out of each ED, 7 or 8 households were selected from the 121 EDs - a total 910 fishery households

○ Estimation

1) All households

$$AY_{hij} = \frac{1}{nk_{hij}} \sum_{k=1}^{nk_{hij}} Y_{hijk}$$

$$AY_{hi} = \frac{1}{nj_{hi}} \sum_{j=1}^{nj_{hi}} AY_{hij}$$

$$AY_{h} = \sum_{i=1}^{sni_{h}} \left(\frac{NJ_{hi}}{NJ_{h}}\right) AY_{hi}$$

$$AY = \sum_{h=1}^{nh} \left(\frac{NJ_{h}}{NJ}\right) AY_{h}$$

where,

Y : characteristic (fishery household income, receipts, expenses, assets, debts, etc.)

AY : average estimate value of the characteristic Y

h : subscript for province (8 province)

i : subscript for strata (60 strata)

j : subscript for sample EDs

k : subscript for household

nk : number of sample households

nj : number of sample EDs

sni : number of strata

nh : number of province

NK : number of census households

NJ : number of census EDs

2) Household by Fishery type

▪ Household average by fishery type

$$AY_m = \frac{1}{nk_m} \sum_{k=1}^{nk_m} Y_{mk}$$

▪ Changed Household average by fishery type

$$\overline{\overline{AY_m}} = \frac{AY_m}{C}$$

But, $C = \frac{AY}{\overline{AY}}$ $\left(AY = \frac{\sum_m AY_m \times nk_m}{\sum_m nk_m} \right)$

where, m : subscript for fishery type

nk_m : number of sample households in fishery type m

◯ Intended Accuracy : 2.65 %

e) Survey Items

◯ Characteristics of Fishery Household members

This survey classifies household members by sex, age, employment(including full or part-time) status and education.

Household members include only those who live with the family at least 3 months a year

○ Receipts and Expenses of fishery household

- Receipts are composed of fishery receipts, nonfishery business (farm, other business) receipts, nonbusiness receipts, transfer income and property receipts
- Expenses are composed of fishery expenses, nonfishery business (farm, other business) expenses, nonbusiness expenses, property expenses, taxes and dues, household consumption expenditures and family branching expenditures

○ Assets

Assets related directly to the business of the fishery household are surveyed

○ Debts

All liabilities of the fishery household are surveyed

f) Survey Method

○ Types of survey books

- The daily log, which is the keynote of this survey, is kept at each fishery household. The entries in the logs on the daily transactions of the fishery households are completed to the sample households
- The survey ledger, in which the entries are completed by enumerators twice a year by conducting interviews on the fishery household assets such as buildings, large equipment, inventory of agricultural and fishery products, production material and supplies, cash, liabilities, etc.

○ Data collection methods

- The daily logs
  - Guidance for making entries in daily logs
    The enumerator visits each of the selected sample fishery households in his jurisdiction more than 2 times a week, checks the logs and provides guidance for making entries in them
  - Distribution, Collection and Examination of daily logs
    The daily logs are distributed and collected by the enumerators of each region and branch office every month. After the examination of the entries, the daily logs are then sent electrically to the headquarters
- The survey ledgers, completed twice annually, are also sent to the headquarters where data are tabulated

g) Item Classification

In classifying the item by application of the principle of double-entry bookkeeping for all Economy activities of the fishery households, two parts are considered; receipts

and expenses. There are described as follows;

○ Receipts

- Business receipts

  Business receipts refer to receipts from business transactions, which are further divided into fishery and nonfishery business receipts. The fishery receipts consist of fishing receipts, aquaculture receipts, and fishery processing receipts. Nonfishery business receipts are divided into farm receipts and other nonfishery business receipts

- Nonbusiness receipts

  Nonbusiness receipts refer to nonmanagement receipts such as wages, salaries, interest, rents and miscellaneous receipts, which make up a part of the household income

- Transfer income

  Transfer income refers to income received as gifts, retirement payments, and government subsidies. Beginning in 1992, transfer income has been separately classified from nonfishery income

- Receipts from borrowing and disposition of assets

  This refers to the sales of fixed assets, withdrawal or sales of financial assets such as deposits, stocks, bonds and increase in loans or liabilities

○ Expenses

- Business expenses

  This is divided into fishery and nonfishery business expenses. the Fishery expenses refer to expenses of fishery management such as supplies, wages, rents, repairs, equipment charges for fishing-related work, etc. Nonfishery business expenses are divided into farm expenses and other business expenses

- Nonbusiness expenses

  This includes interest on bank and individual loans

- Taxes and Dues

  This consists of expenses for taxes and dues, including minor miscellaneous charges

- Household consumption expenditures

  Refers to expenses such as food, purchase of household furnishings, education, clothing, utilities and other miscellaneous expenses

- Family branching expenditures

  Family branching expenditures refer to expenditures for setting up a separate family

- Financial outflow expenditures for lending, debt payment and acquisition of

assets

This includes payments for the purchase of fixed assets and financial assets, and the payments to decrease loans or liabilities

9. Fishery Production Survey

a) Historical Background

This survey was first conducted by the Ministry of Agriculture & Forestry through administrative channels in 1948 to measure fishery production. This survey was transferred to the Fishery Administration in 1966 and back to the Ministry of Agriculture & Forestry and Fishery in 1978.

The Sample survey was adopted for non-cooperative channel sales since 1982, and this survey was transferred to the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries (MMAF) in August 1996, and them to the National Statistical Office (NSO) in July 1998.

b) Purpose

The purpose of this survey is to obtain information on fishery production and value of production with the aim of providing data to be used for fishery policy.

c) Periodicity : monthly

d) Reference and Survey Period

- Reference period : 1st ~ last day of the month
- Survey period : 1st ~ 10th day of the following month for non-cooperative complete survey
  : 1st ~ last day of the following month for non-cooperative sample survey

e) Scope and Coverage

This survey covers adjacent waters fisheries, shallow-sea cultures, inland waters fisheries and deep-sea fisheries.

- Adjacent waters fisheries and shallow-sea cultures

  Cooperative channel sales of fishery production : production by the fisheries cooperative organization.

- Inland waters fisheries : local government officials
- Deep-sea fisheries : Korean Deep-sea Fisheries Association

f) Items Covered

- fishery production and value of production
- fishing methods

g) Sample Design

The data and enumeration districts (EDs) derived from the Population & Housing Census and Fisheries Census in 1995 are used for the sample selection.

194 EDs are selected from 1,921 fishery household EDs and then 5 fishery households are selected through the systematic sampling for every 194 EDs. (970 fishery households)

h) Method of Data Collection

○ Non-cooperative channel sales of fishery products

The enumerators visit the selected sample fishery households in the EDs to check and provide guidance for making entries on the questionnaire.

The questionnaires collected by the enumerators are sent to the headquarters through the on-line system.

○ Cooperative channel sales of fishery products

Staff of the Fisheries Cooperative Organization sends sales-value data to NSO.

○ Inland waters fisheries

Local governments collect data on the production and value of production from fishery households and send it to the NSO.

○ Deep-sea fisheries

The Korea Deep-sea Fishery Association compiles data on the production and value of production and send it to MMAF, and then the MMAF checks and sends to NSO.

i) Latest Date of Release : end of the following month

j) Publication : Report on the Fishery Production Survey

10. Agriculture & Fishery Establishment Survey

a) Historical Background

Recently, the production structure of agriculture & fishery is getting more specialized and industrialized due to : the increase of fallow land, the aging of farmers,

and a decrease in population. Accordingly, it has become necessary to examine the trend of agriculture & fishery establishments by production activities and roles in relevant industries. This survey has been newly developed to provide statistics on Agriculture & Fishery Establishments, being firstly conducted in 2001

b) Purpose

The purpose of this survey is to provide basic data about agriculture & fishery for policy-making in central and local governments and academic research, including states and variations of the management in relation to type of legal organization, investment state, cultivated land, state of fishing vessels and management income & expenditure, etc.

c) Periodicity: annual

d) Reference date and period, Survey Period

- Reference date : 31 Dec. yearly
- Reference period : 1 Jan. ~ 31 Dec.(one year)
- Survey period : Mar. ~ Apr. yearly

e) Scope and Coverage

All the agriculture & fishery establishments in Korea (about 9,000 establishments)

- Agriculture : Growing of crops, livestock raising, growing of crops combined with livestock raising, agricultural agent service activities
- Fishery : Fishing and gathering of marine materials, operation of fish hatcheries and fish farms

f) Organization

NSO⇔Local branch office⇔Sub-local branch office⇔Interviewers⇔Establishments

g) Data Collection

Each establishment, which is independently instructed to perform production activities on agriculture & fishery by a single ownership or under control in a certain place

h) Method of Data Collection : direct interview

i) Items Covered

- Agriculture : Type of legal organization, type of establishment, year of foundation, foundation purpose, investment state, method of operation, number

of employees, agricultural machinery, cultivated acreage, crops production, raising livestock, farming agent, sale of agricultural or livestock products, operation performance

- Fishery : Type of legal organization, type of establishment, year of foundation, foundation purpose, investment state, method of operation, number of employees, cultivating facilities, number of fishing vessels, number of power vessels, sales of marine products, operation performance

j) Date of release : Annually, September in the following year

G. Regional Accounts • Business Indicators

1. National Wealth Survey

a) Historical Background

In 1998, the fourth National Wealth Survey(NWS) was conducted as of December 31,1997, following the first Survey in 1968, the second in 1977 and the third in 1987.

In the first NWS, each of various sectors was surveyed by a different agency. The Economic Planning Board, acting as the headquarters, conducted the survey on the household sector. The government sector and net foreign claims portion were surveyed by the Bank of Korea, the incorporated enterprise sector by the Korea Development Bank, and the unincorporated enterprise sector by the Industrial Bank of Korea.

In the second and the third NWS, the unincorporated enterprise sector was, because of its large population, divided by industry and surveyed by three agencies, - the Industrial Bank of Korea, the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry & Fisheries, and the Citizens National Bank. In the fourth NWS, the unincorporated enterprise was divided by NSO, the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, and Korea Forest Service. The government sector and the incorporated enterprise sector were surveyed by NSO, while net foreign claims portion by the Bank of Korea. The land was estimated by NSO. Hence, the four agencies were responsible for the survey of their respective sectors.

b) Purpose

The purpose of the NWS can be summarized as follows :

- To measure the results of socio-economic developments
- To provide the basic information for establishing national development policies
- To compute the capital coefficients by the relationship between national wealth and national income, and to provide basic material for formulating the national balance sheet

c) Periodicity : decennial

d) Reference and Survey Period

- Reference Date : 31 December 1997
- Survey Period : March ~ October of the following year

e) Scope and Coverage

○ Subjects

The survey covers all sectors including the governments, government enterprises, public bodies, incorporated enterprises, unincorporated enterprises, private non-profit

institutes, households, and net foreign claims classified by their ownerships.

○ Coverage of assets

- Tangible fixed assets : buildings, structures (other than buildings), machinery and equipment, ships, vehicles and transport equipment, tools and furniture, construction work in progress, big animals and plants, household assets (excluding buildings)

- Tangible non-produced asset : land

- Stocks : finished goods and merchandise, semi-finished goods and work-in-progress, raw materials storages, others

- Net foreign claims

f) Methods of Data Collection

Sector	3rd Survey(1987)		4th Survey(1997)	
	Related Agencies	Survey Method	Related Agencies	Survey Method
○ Government Sector	The Bank of Korea	Complete Survey	NSO	Complete Survey
○ Incorporated Enterprise Sector	Korea Development Bank	Sampling	NSO	Sampling
○ Unincorporated Enterprise Sector				
• Agriculture	Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry	Sampling	Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry	Sampling
• Fishery	"	Sampling	NSO	Sampling
• Forestry	"	Sampling	Korea Forest Service	Sampling
• Mining and Manufacturing · Wholesale and Retail	The Industrial Bank of Korea	Sampling	NSO	Sampling
• Transport, Services	Kookmin Bank	Sampling	NSO	Sampling
○ Household Sector	NSO	Sampling	NSO	Sampling
○ Land		not Surveyed	NSO	Estimation
○ Net Foreign Claims	The Bank of Korea	Estimation	The Bank of Korea	Estimation

※ Each sector in the survey is undertaken by separate agencies.

g) Methods of Valuation

○ Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are valued at the acquisition cost basis, for which the

information about both time and cost of acquisition was a prerequisite.

First, the gross value is estimated by applying the price index to the acquisition cost of assets. Second, the net value is derived by applying the rate of the remaining value to the gross value.

- Gross value = acquisition cost × price index
- Net value = gross value × rate of remaining value

◌ Second-hand goods and Revalued Assets

Methods for estimating second-hand goods and revalued assets were as follows:

- **Gross value**

$$G = P \times R \times \frac{1}{r_1}$$

G : Gross Value
P : price as of acquisition time
R : price index from acquisition time to the end of 1997
r_1 : remaining rate determined by years elapsed since purchasing secondhand assets

- **Net value**

$$N = G \times r_2$$

N : net value
G : Gross Value
r_2 : remaining rate determined by original purchasing year of assets.

- **Stocks**

Stocks are estimated at acquisition cost by adding secondary expenses on the purchase cost. However if the current price is less than 70% of the book value, the current price is regarded as the estimated value.

h) Publications

◌ National Wealth Survey of Korea

- Volume I : Summary

- Volume Ⅱ : Government and Net Foreign Claims
- Volume Ⅲ : Corporation
- Volume Ⅳ : Unincorporation
- Volume Ⅴ : Households

2. Gross Regional Domestic Product

a) Historical Background

NSO started to study the development of regional accounts in the middle of the 1980s and released 「Gross Regional Domestic Product (1985～1991)」 for the first time in 1993.

b) Purpose

The main purpose is to provide the basic data for regional policy devised for the improvement of living standards, the reduction of regional unbalance and the allocation of investment etc.

c) Periodicity : annual

d) Items Estimated :

regional production amount, economic growth rates, industrial structure, statistical tables, etc.

e) Basic Data Collected

- Provincial-level data being produced by economic surveys and censuses
- Administrative records of central government
- Financial statements of related organizations
- Conducted ad-hoc surveys for its purpose

f) Compiling Method

- Direct estimation from basic data
- Assigning each transaction shown in the national accounts to the geographical region (16 provinces) according to some criteria based upon the location of the appropriate economic agents involved in the transaction

g) Publication : Gross Regional Domestic Product

3. Composite Indexes of Business Indicators

a) Historical Background

The National Statistical Office of the Republic of Korea has compiled composite indexes and published them in the Composite Indexes of Business Indicators since March of 1981 and has been revised five times to help predict peaks and troughs in the business cycle.

b) Purpose

The composite indexes of business indicators (leading, coincident, and lagging composite index) are designed to approximate movements in aggregate economic activity.

c) Periodicity : monthly

d) Base Year : 1995=100.0

e) Compilation Method : National Bureau of Economic Research(NBER) method without weight adjustment

f) Date of Release : the end of the following month

g) Publication : Composite Indexes of Business Indicators

h) Components of Current Indexes

- ○ Leading Index : Providing indications of cyclical turning points in economic activity in advance
- ○ Coincident Index : Having turning points that coincide with those of the business cycle
- ○ Lagging Index : Confirming the economic activity afterwards

Leading Index (10 components)	Coincident Index (10 components)	Lagging Index (6 components)
• Ratio of Workers Placed to Displaced (Mfg.)	• Amount of Labour Input(All)	• Unemployment Rates (Non- farm Household; Inverted)
• Producers' Shipment Index (Intermediate Goods)	• Industrial Production Index (All)	• Number of Regular Employees (All)
• Producers' Shipment Index (Durable Consumer Goods; 12MS)	• Operation Ratio Index (Mfg.)	• Consumption Expenditure (All Households in all cities)
• Floor Area Permitted for Building Construction(Residential and Industrial; 12MS)	• Producers' Shipment Index (All)	• Imports of Machinery (Excl. Vessels & Aircrafts; Real)
• Industrial Production Index (Intermediate Construction Goods; 12MS)	• Electric Power Consumption (Mfg.)	• Producers' Inventory Index
• Value of Machinery Orders Received (Private and Public; Excl. Vessels; Real)	• Wholesale and Retail Sales Index	• Yields on Corporate Bonds
• Inventory Circulation Indicator (Shipment, 12MS-Inventory, 12MS; Mfg.)	• Producers' Shipment Index (Non-durable Consumer Goods)	
• Total Liquidity (M3; Real; 12MS)	• Domestic Cement Consumption	
• Export Letters of Credit Arrival(Real)	• Exports (Real)	
• Imports (Raw Materials for Re-export, Real)	• Imports (Real)	

※ 12MS : percent changes of 12-month span, Mfg. : Manufacturing, All : All industry, Excl. : Exclusive

4. Consumer Sentiment Survey

a) Historical Background

The NSO collected data and established a basic scheme to investigate consumer's consciousness from 1997, and conducted two pilot surveys through telephone. Since Feb. 1998, quarterly surveys were conducted by interviewers until it was changed to monthly survey to reflect current business conditions and to raise timeliness.

b) Purpose

The purpose of the survey is to survey the changes of consumer's consciousness and index them to utilize it to judge the trend of consumption and business as well

as to provide fundamental information for government and business policies.

c) Periodicity : monthly(quarterly prior to December 1998)

d) Reference Period, Survey Period and Sample Size

- Reference period : the week containing the 22th day
- Survey period : the week containing the 22th day
- Sample size : 2,000 households

e) Scope

The survey covers all persons aged 20 and over, with married or ever married, who lived within the territory of the ROK at the time of enumeration.

f) Items Covered(23)

The survey items were composed of 14 questions such as business condition, household living standard, consumption expenditure and employment conditions, etc.

- General items :
  name, sex, age, educational attainment, industry and job
- Business condition and household living standard
- Consumption expenditure :
  Purchases for household durables(furniture, washing machines, etc.)
- Expenditure for culture, recreation and meals outside
- Employment conditions
- The price of goods
- Current household wealth(compared to 6 months ago) :
  housing(possessions, rent, etc.)
  Real estate and forest
  Financial assets
  Stocks and loan bond
- Saving and debt
- Household living levels

g) Method of Data Collection

The survey is undertaken by resident interviewers with a direct interview method

h) Date of release : about 18th day of the following month

i) Publication

- News release of monthly consumer sentiment survey(http://www.nso.go.kr)
- Monthly Report on the Consumer Sentiment Survey

H. Health • Society • Environment

1. Social Statistics Survey

a) Historical Background

○ The first survey in 1979

- '79-'84 : 4 or 5 sections out of 7 (excluding population section) surveyed in turn every year
- '85-'96 : 2 or 3 sections out of 8 (excluding population section) surveyed in turn every year

○ From '98

- 3 sections out of 12 (excluding population section) were surveyed annually and these items are alternated every 4 years.

b) Purpose

This survey includes items related to subjective consciousness, social interests, and quality of the life which are not produced by other surveys. The objective of the survey is to measure changes in life style and provide the basic data for social indicators and the social development policy.

c) Periodicity : annual (quadrennial for each section)

d) Items Covered

population, family, income and consumption, labor, education, health, housing and transportation, information and telecommunication, environment, welfare, culture and leisure, safety and social participation

e) Persons to Be Surveyed

Each household member 15 years old and over in the 30,000 sample households in Korea

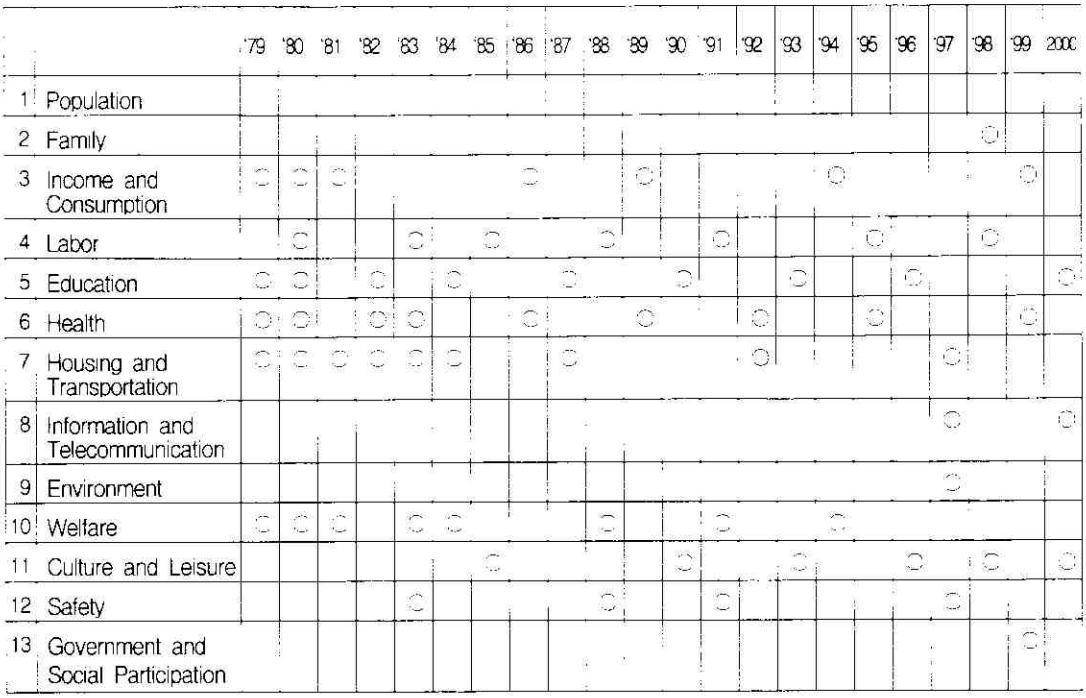
f) Methods of Data Collection

direct interview or self-enumeration when enumerator cannot meet the interviewer

g) Period of the Survey

10 days after the week including the 15th day of the selected months

〈Social Statistics Survey cycle and year by section〉



h) Date of Release : 6～7 months after the survey

i) Publications

- The Report of the Social Statistics Survey (From the 1999 Publication)
- Social Indicators in Korea (To 2000 Publications)

2. Social Indicators

a) Historical Background

Social indicators are indexes that enable us to describe the living condition and the state of the society in general by measuring people's lives with respect to quality and quantity.

- 1978 : following the recommendations of the United Nations Statistical Commission on Social Indicators in 1972, we worked jointly with the Korea Development Institute to develop a system of social indicators from 1975 and formed a system with 350 indicators in 8 fields.
- 1979 : reported 128 indicators for the first time
- 1987 : extended the system of social indicators to 468 indicators in 9 fields

- 1994 : reported 291 indicators
- 1995 : extended the system of social indicators in 13 fields

b) Purpose

- Periodically measure the objective and subjective evaluation of people's lives and level of consciousness
- Produce useful data to decide policy and to measure the impacts of the policy by describing the changes in social structure and social concern

c) Periodicity : annual

d) Items Covered

481 indicators in 13 fields such as population, income and consumption, employment and labor-management, education, health, housing and environment, family life and social participation, culture and leisure, public and safety

e) Compiling Methods

Social indicators are produced by two methods.

- One is to collect and classify the basic data from various organizations which produce the statistical data.
- The other is to collect data from the social statistics survey about people's subjective thought and social concern which are not produced by any other organizations.

f) Publication and date of release : Social Indicators in Korea, December

3. Time Use Survey

a) Purpose

The purpose of the survey was to collect date on how people spent their time (a day for 24 hours) and when and what types of behaviors were done. The results of the survey provided information on the life style and on the quality of life for Koreans. In fact, this information was the basic data by which our time resources were utilized effectively.

This survey was conducted to compile data on how much time was spent on unpaid household work and on other activities by women. The collected data will provide fundamental data for these kinds of researches that productions of household areas are counted on national accounts, for making various policies on labor, welfare, culture, education and transportation and for other academic researches.

b) Scope of the Survey

The survey covers the persons aged 10 years or over living in 17,000 sampling households nationwide

c) Periodicity : quinquennial

d) Method of the Survey

Questionnaires on households and individual characteristics were surveyed through interviews with members of households by enumerators. Details for time spent survey were conducted through self questionnaire method: after papers of time-diary survey were delivered, behaviors and time for 2 days(48 hours) were recorded by the enumerators onto the questionaries.

e) Items of the Survey

○ Household Characteristics

- type of living quarters, type of occupancy, living space, car possession, and caring of pre-school children, etc.

○ Individual Characteristics

- not only individual statistics such as relationship to household head, sex, age, educational attainment, marital status bus also economic activity status, systems of leave and holiday, feeling of time-short, etc.

○ Time-Diary Survey

- activities (main and secondary activities), places(inside and outside of house), travel and mode of transportation in 10 minute intervals are surveyed.

f) Recent Release

Life Style on the results of the Time Use Survey 1999(December 2000)

g) Publications

○ Title : '99 Report on the Time Use Survey(December, 2000)

- Volume one : Time Spent on Activities
- Volume two : Participation rates in Activities by Time Intervals

○ Contents

- Average Time Spent on activities by Age Group
- Time Use by Education
- Time Use by Marital Status
- Time Use by Employment Status

- Time Spent on Activities by Provinces
- Participation Rates in Activities per 10 Minute Intervals for Population Aged 10 Years or Over
- Participation Rates in Activities per 30 Minute Intervals for Individual Characteristics
- Average Participation Rates in Activities by Provinces

4. Computer & Internet Use Survey(CIUS)

a) Historical Background

Recently, Korea is getting rapidly transformed into an information society with increasing numbers of computers and of internet users in Korean household. As a result, knowledge and information become gradually the main and key factor which ultimately determines the distribution level of income.

b) Purpose

As the necessity to produce the data of Korean activities in using computer is sharply increasing, National Statistical Office has developed the Computer and Internet Use Survey(CIUS) to meet the demand.

The CIUS will report on various data such as internet population, PC penetration, e-transaction in household. And the compiled data will, provide basic frames and figures for government information policy.

b) Coverage

The survey covers approximately 80,000 aged 6 and over who usually reside in about 30,000 sample households.

c) Sample Design

The sample of CIUS is that of Economically Active Population Survey(EAPS), which is the monthly household survey which produces the labor force population, unemployment rate, etc.

This sample consists of about 30,000 households derived from the 1995 Population and Housing Census(10% Sampling enumeration districts) for multi-purpose. Island and social welfare institution enumeration districts are excluded from the sample selection.

d) Periodicity : annual(The survey is conducted from 2001)

e) Reference and Survey Period

• Reference Period : the week containing the 15th of March

• Survey Period : one week containing the 29th of March

f) Staffs of Survey

About 630 part-time interviewers are employed by local offices and local branch offices for the survey.

g) Method of Survey

The part-time interviewers will conduct the CIUS. They will visit the houses of respondents, and ask them questions and then fill in the questionnaires

h) Items Covered

- Basic Items (10 items) :

  name, relationship to household head, sex, age, educational attainment, marital status, major activity during last week, industry, occupation, employment status

- Special Items (22 items) :

  equipment, software expense, monthly expense of equipment, plan to buy computer within 6 months, income, education for information, the main reason to have education, the main reason not to have education, ability to use computer, hours used and use for, whether or not access to the internet, what use for with internet, the main reason not to access to internet, whether or not e-commerce transaction, number of transaction, product or services of e-commerce transaction, the main reason not to use internet purchase, government support, application after government support, wanting government support, effect of information society, the means of getting information

i) Publication : 2001 Computer & Internet Use Survey

j) Scheduled Publication

The results of 2001 Computer & Internet Use Survey will be announced on October 2001

5. Environment Industry Survey

a) Historical Background

Recently the environment industry has been widely seen as a new growth sector, generating wealth and creating jobs as well as playing a major role in the transition of economics towards sustainable development. In response to such issues, OECD/Eurostat has developed a manual for data collection and analysis including the definition and classification for the environment industry in 1999.

According to the OECD/Eurostat manual, environment industry survey for Korea was first conducted in June 2001 and this survey was complete survey.

The result of environment industry survey can use work on environmental and economic accounting of NSO as part of work to develop satellite accounting.

b) Purpose

The main purpose of this survey can be summarized as follows:

- To produce data and describe the environment industry according to number of enterprises and establishment, turnover, export, employment and R&D etc.
- To supply basic data for the environmental and economic policy to sustainable society

c) Scope and Coverage

The environment industry of NSO can be defined as activities which produce goods and services to measure, prevent, limit, minimize or correct environmental damage to water, air and soil, as well as problems related to waste, noise and eco-systems. This includes cleaner technologies, products and services that reduce environment risk and minimize pollution and resource use.

The environment industry of NSO is classified according to the economic activity undertaken. The basic structure is as follows:

- ***Level 1*** distinguishes the three main groups:
  1) Pollution management
  2) Cleaner technologies and products
  3) Resource management.
- ***Level 2*** distinguishes the main categories of environmental protection business activities : production of equipment and specific materials, provision of services, construction and installation.
- ***Level 3*** comprises the main classes of environmental protection activites: air pollution control, wastewater management, solid waste management, noise and vibration abatement.

The environment industry survey of NSO covers business and government sectors of Korea and the number of population is about 30,000. The survey population derived from the establishment census and mining and manufacturing survey

d) Periodicity : annual

e) Survey Method

Each establishment is directly interviewed by local government officials and temporary enumerators.

f) Reference and Survey period

- Reference date : Dec. 31 (the previous year)
- Reference period : Jan. 1 Dec. 31 (the previous year)
- Survey period : From June to July

g) Enumeration Unit : establishment

h) Items Coverd

- Common items : name and location of establishment, name and location of head office, Homepage URL, type of legal organization, capital stock, revenue, tangible fixed assets, etc.
- Special items : turnover, employment, investment, export, R&D, etc.

i) Publication

- Report on the Environment Industry Statistics of Korea

6. Environment Index

a) Historical Background

Compiling of environment index was initiated at the level of research in 1996. NSO published 「The Report on Developing Plan of Korean Environmental Statistics」 (Feb.1996) and 「The Evaluation Report on Korean Environmental Statistics」 (Nov.1996). As preparation for developing environment indices, the Reports on Korean Environmental Indicators and Korean Environment Index were published in 1997. The report on Korean Environment Index was updated in February 2001.

b) Purpose

The purpose of the Korean Environmental Index is to provide diversified quantitative information for environmental and economic decision-making and overall environmental discussion and communication about environmental issues of Korea.

c) Compiling Methods

- Selection of environmental indicators
- Survey for deciding weight of individual environmental indicators
- Weighting environmental indicators
- Compiling model for environmental indicators

d) Forms of Environmental Indices

- Composite index
- Sub-indices

e) Compilation Frequency : annual

f) Expected Effects

- Understand trends of environmental state easily
- Supply basic data for environmental policy
- Comparison of regional environmental states
- Application for development of Environmental and Economic Accounting

I. Other Statistics

1. Statistical Activity Survey

a) Historical Background

Since the 11th survey in 1981 following the 1st survey in 1971 this survey had been conducted biennially or quadrennially up to 1998. The interval was lengthened to a four year period in 1985 and 1989, then returned to a biennial basis in 1992.

b) Purpose

This survey is aimed to provide basic data for statistical policy-making by surveying organizations, manpower, budget and statistical activities of government agencies and designated agencies.

c) Periodicity : biennial

d) Reference Date and Survey Period

- Reference Date : 1 July
- Survey Period : From 6 Apr. to 30 Apr. 1998

e) Scope and Coverage : government agencies and designated agencies compiling one or more statistics

f) Items Covered

○ Statistical system : statistical organizations and their manpower (fixed number and actual number)

○ Statistical manpower : name, sex, age, kind of occupation, position and level, duties, statistical experience, education attainment, major fields, statistical training, etc.

○ Statistical budget : basic expenses, working expenses, other expenses, etc.

○ Future plans of statistical operation were composed of 7 items such as number of drawing statistics, developing or changing plan, new statistics and its field, situation and prospect on statistical man-power and budget.

g) Method of the Survey : complete survey by mail

h) Publication : Report on the Statistical Activity Survey

2. Statistical Information Utilization & Demand Survey

a) Historical Background

○ The first survey was divided into two subjects according to the type of organization.

- The 1993 survey : 103 units of central & local administrative offices and government organization
- The 1994 survey : 106 units of private research institute, all sorts of associations, companies, etc.

○ The latest survey(3rd) was conducted during March of 2000, and the scope of the survey was expanded (506 units → 688 units)

b) Purpose

○ Producing statistics in conformity with users' demands & utilization through a full grasp of improvements to be made for existing statistics

○ Grasping demand of the new statistics to be developed

○ Providing reference data to understand possible difficulties arising from statistical data utilization and to disseminate statistics efficiently

c) Periodicity : biennial

d) Reference Date and Survey Period

- Reference Date : date of survey
- Survey Period : 1 Mar. 2000 ~ 4 Apr. 2000 (in the 3rd survey)

e) Scope and Coverage

Central administrative offices, local administrative offices, designated organizations, research institutes, organization & associations, private companies, universities and individuals, etc.

f) Items Covered

○ The actual state of using statistics

- Sorts of using statistics and using details
- Improvement of existing statistics and demands of betterment
- Using data and purchasing the publication of statistics

◌ The actual state of demanding statistics

- Development of new statistics

g) Method of the Survey : Postal survey & E-mail survey

h) Publication : report on the Statistical Information Utilization & Demand Survey

3. Statistical Response Survey

a) Historical Background

The first and second surveys were conducted as pilot surveys in 1993 and 1994. The third survey which was the first official survey was conducted in March 1997.

b) Purpose

This survey aims to provide the basic data for devising the reduction of respondents' burden and the utilization enlargement of statistical data.

c) Periodicity : triennial

d) Scope and Coverage : 400 manufacturing establishments and 276 households

e) Reference and Survey Period

- Reference Period : 1 Jan. to 31 Dec. of the previous year
- Survey Period : 1 Mar. to 31 Mar.

f) Items Covered : name of survey, agency, periodicity, approved or not, etc.

g) Method of the Survey : Sample survey by interview

4. Study on Rotation Sampling in Household Survey

a) Historical Background

For the monthly household surveys, of Economically Active Population Survey and Household Income and Expenditure Survey, a fixed sample method is currently used. Once a household is selected for the sample, the household is surveyed for five years without change. Fixed samples require high burden on respondent and make it difficult to reflect the change of the populations. With such reasons, we conducted pilot survey since May 2000 to introduce rotation sampling system to the household surveys.

b) Purpose

The purpose of considering rotation sampling system is to reduce the response burden and reflect the change of the population better. To introduce rotation sampling system to household surveys of NSO, pilot survey was performed.

With pilot survey, we want to figure out

- the problems of rotation sampling system compared to the current fixed sampling system
- an appropriate rotation model for respondents and interviewers
- an appropriate estimation formula which provides the stable time series data

c) Scope(Coverage) and Survey Method

The pilot survey covers 840 households residing in 9 areas for the Economically Active Population Survey and 480 households residing in 8 urban cities for the Household Income and Expenditure Survey. Other scopes(coverage) and survey methods are the same as the current Economically Active Population Survey and the Household Income and Expenditure Survey.

d) Sample Design

Two rotation models, 4-8-4 and 6-6-6, are applied to Economically Active Population Survey. 4-8-4 rotation model represents a household selected for the sample is interviewed for four consecutive months, rotated out of the sample for eight months, and then interviewed for another four months before being retired from the sample. 6-6-6 rotation model is the similar pattern of 4-8-4 rotation model, i.e. six month sample in, six month out, and another six month in.

480 households for 4-8-4 and 360 households for 6-6-6 rotation model are interviewed each month. Under 4-8-4 rotation system, approximately 75% of the samples are common from month-to-month and 50% from year-to-year for the same month. Under 6-6-6 rotation model, approximately 83% of the samples are common from month-to-month and 50% from year-to-year for the same month.

For the Household Income and Expenditure Pilot Survey, a household selected for the sample is interviewed for 18 months and retired for the sample. Approximately 1/6 of the sample is changed every quarter. Approximately 83% of the samples are common from quarter-to-quarter and 33% from year-to-year for the same month.

e) Data Analysis and Future Plan

To find out appropriate rotation model, we analyze response rate, data quality depending on the times in sample, interviewer's work load, estimation methodology, etc. of the pilot survey.

Based on the data analysis, appropriate rotation model will be applied on the 2002 sample redesign.

Ⅳ. Statistical Data Processing

Ⅳ. Statistical Data Processing

The Statistical Information and Data Management Bureau is responsible for the operation of statistical survey data processing, the maintenance of Computer System(Information Technology Infrastructure) and the development and standardization of application programs.

A. IT Infrastructure

The NSO was the first office to convert to computer technology. since 1967, it has employed the IBM-1401 computer to perform data processing and the tabulating of statistics.

For three decades since then, going through upgrading computer system and developing application program with advanced IT continuously, NSO is being operated based on these computer system for all levels of statistical works : data collection, processing, tabulation, analysis and dissemination.

Currently, the NSO's IT(Information Technology) infrastructure adopts a multi-platform approach with applications systems implemented on various platforms, ranging from IBM mainframe and several mid-range Unix computers(Samsung TICOMs) to thousands of PCs and standalone Workstations supporting and connecting this IT infrastructure is the NSO's Backbone Network. NSO's Internet Server is being installed with a Firewall for security.

The network infrastructure supports multiple protocols, and multiple topologies. The LAN backbone for NSO is using routers and modems, which covers the NSO's headquarters and 12 Local Branch Offices and 35 Sub-local Offices.

Besides these, NSO has a plotter and geographic workstation consisting of HP-sws715 for mapping the statistical ED(Enumeration District) of Population census and Census on basic characteristics of establishment.

B. Application of Software Development

The IT staff in Application Programs Development Division and Statistical Information Division lead the way in developing application software for data processing and database management & dissemination, respectively. Thousands of programs developed and operated in NSO can be grouped into several areas and summarized as follows :

a) CADI (Computer Assisted Data Input) and CAPI (Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing) programs were installed at all Local Branch Offices in 1998, allowing field enumerators to input data surveyed monthly and transmit them to headquarters via PSTN or PSDN. Then a series of tabulations & analysis programs are run in batch mode using an IBM mainframe. The enumerators received 500 notebook computers to serve this purpose.

b) The program of statistical database management and services began to develop in 1978 in the hierarchical model of IMS/DB and CICS. On the second version of NSO's statistical database, a relational database model (ORACLE and SQL) has been redesigned and developed with user-friendly functions, such as retrieval and searching by menu or index, downloading and graphical presentation of data, etc.

c) The program of Statistical Mapping System(SMS) was developed using Image Art. It produces an ED outline map of the Population and Housing Census for auto-establishment of Census ED and includes a two-part process.

- Creating the map database with graphic and non-graphic data.
- Processing the mapping procedure will attach each administrative unit to a map database. Future development will extend to Geographic Information System(GIS), SMS will make it possible to classify geo-coded addresses of the map database into a geographic framework which will be required to tabulate and disseminate the data collected in censuses.

d) The program of statistical tabulation and analysis that occurred in the non-IT department was developed by end-user too. Commonly used software packages include SAS, SPSS, TPL and Excel, etc.

C. Data Processing and Tabulation

Editing and coding are performed by the headquarters and Local Branch Offices of NSO and by Local Governments. The surveys for which the data are collected through the Local Branch Offices are edited and coded by those offices. The censuses and surveys for which the data are collected through the Local Governments are edited by both Local Governments and NSO headquarters and coded by NSO headquarters. The data from the Census on the Basic Characteristics of Establishments are edited and coded by the local Governments. The editing is performed manually and with the aid of computers, but the coding is performed manually. The programs for computer-assisted editing were developed by NSO staff. For the large scale censuses and surveys, temporary staffs are employed.

The inputting of the data is performed by the NSO's Local Branch Offices, and the Local Governments as well as headquarters' Data Input Office. The Local Branch Offices of NSO input the data for those surveys which they collect themselves. There are two methods of inputting the data through on-line systems, depending on the input periodicity and quantity of data ; one is the host-based input system which is used for a small data set or for just updating the process during the survey period. The other is the CADI input system which is used for a comparatively large data set.

In the host-based input system enumerators themselves in Local Branch Offices put the survey data on terminals connected with the host computer. The data is then automatically stored on storage devices in the host computer. This system has been applied to NSO surveys including the Consumer Price Survey using CICS.

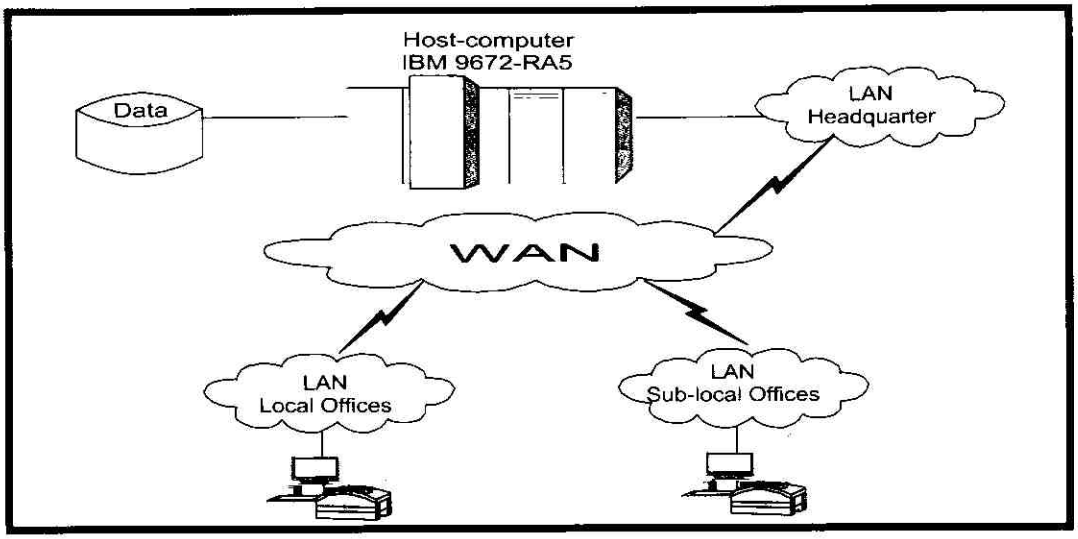
In the CADI input system, enumerators in Local Branch Offices put the data on their PC terminals and store it temporarily on their PC-drives. Then they send the data to the host-computer through the data communication network between the local and main offices. Because of the stand-alone method, the CADI system requires less input time than the other methods. This system has been applied to the Current Mining and Manufacturing Survey, the Economically Active Population Survey and the Household Income and Expenditure Survey, etc.

Using the communication emulator which is connected between host and PCs in Local Offices, host computers do only the minimum processes, while all updating and editing process are done through the PC and sent record by record to the host. This system has been applied to the Economically Active Population Survey.

At headquarters, all questionnaires are collected from each Local Branch Office and the data placed on PCs which are connected to workstations through the PC-LAN. Then the data is stored in the specified storage area at workstations at the Statistical Information and Data Management Bureau. This batch system has been applied to annual statistical surveys such as the Construction Work Survey, the Transportation Survey, the Wholesale & Retail Trade Survey, the Service Industry Survey, etc.

The Local Governments input the data for the Census on Basic Characteristics of Establishments by themselves. The Local Governments input such data through the batch system on diskettes first and send them to NSO headquarters secondly. NSO provides the Local Governments with programs for inputting the data.

Figure 3. Operation of On-line System for the Data Input from the Local Branch Offices



V. Statistical Data Service: Data Dissemination

V. Statistical Data Service : Data Dissemination

National Statistical Office has made great efforts to build a statistical data system so that users can easily and conveniently have access to statistical data and figures. The purpose of the data system is to provide and collect increasing demands of statistical data and information from various sectors of the society. To produce the statistical data, large amounts of budgets have been invested.

NSO has conducted 17 kinds of complete enumeration surveys and 30 kinds of systematic sample surveys, including the population census. Furthermore, NSO has made all efforts to quickly release results of each survey, and at the same time to provide the users with various periodicals, CD-ROMs and diskettes as statistical data and figures are compiled.

There are other major statistical data compiled by other statistical institutions whose results are different from those surveyed by NSO. Those major data are systematically controlled through the DB system of NSO, and are re-made into information data of internet web-systems, which will be provided to the users through the home pages of NSO and Stat-Korea and other portal-sites of statistical information in Korea.

Other necessary data are available from statistical libraries in the head office of NSO, in local branch offices and from other major libraries throughout the country. These statistical data can also be purchased from Korea Statistical Association, from large book stores and from the internet shopping mall (http://www.nso.go.kr/shopmall).

A. Statistical Publication Service

7 composite Statistics publications have been published, including 「Monthly Statistics of Korea」 and 「Korea Statistical Yearbook」. In these books, various kinds of data and figures ; composite indexes of business indicators announced monthly by the NSO, current trends of industry & price, statistical data of labor, wage & household income, and so on, are compiled.

10 publications related to population and employment areas, such as 「Population and Housing Census Report」, 「Annual Report on the Vital Statistics」, 「Monthly Report on the Economically Active Population Survey」 and so on, have been published.

9 publications related to price, household and social areas, such as 「Monthly Report on the Consumer Price Survey」, 「Annual Report on the Household Income and

Expenditure Survey」, 「Report on the Social Statistics Survey」 and so on, have been published.

9 publications related to agricultural and fishery areas, such as 「Census of Agricultur e」, 「Farm Household Economy Survey Report」, 「Fishery Household Economy Surve y」 and so on, have been published.

20 publications related to business and industrial areas, such as 「Composite Indexes of Business Indicators」, 「Monthly Industrial Production Statistics」, 「Monthly Report on the Wholesale and Retail Sale Index」 「Report on Mining and Manufacturing Survey」 and so on, have been published.

And 6 publication related to comparative international statistics, such as 「Monthly Bulletin of International Statistics」, 「International Statistics Yearbook」, 「Main Statistical Indicators in OECD」 and so on, have been published,. All the data from domestic and international statistical institutions are also compiled in these publications.

Moreover, new publications which reflect past and recent changes of the society, such as 「Korean Economic Note during 50 Year Since Liberation」, 「Changes of Employment Situation for Last 30 Years」, 「Wonderful World of Statistics for Elementary School Students」 and so on, have been published.

B. CD-ROM Service

Two types of forms are used for compiling data to CD-ROM - General Publication Form and Standard Statistical DB Form. In these CD-ROMs, not only recent data but even past data are compiled particularly in the form of time series. Furthermore, many functions of how to find and handle particular statistical data, - how to produce rate of changes, how to find component rate, how to draw graphics and so on - are included in the CD-ROM.

○ 11 CD-ROMs, including 「Korea Statistical Yearbook CD」, 「Population and Housing Census Report CD」, 「Report on Industrial Census CD」 and so on, are formated in General Publication Forms.

○ 5 CD-ROMs, including 「Economically Active Population Survey CD」, 「Household Income and Expenditure Survey CD」, 「Industrial Production Statistics CD」 and so on, are formated in Standard Statistical DB Forms.

C. Internet Home Page Service

The home page of the NSO (http://www.nso.go.kr/eng) has been on service since November 1996. This home page has been up-graded several times since, mainly due to increasing numbers of users. We have made all efforts to provide up-to-date data for our home page.

Main Contents for the Service:

◯ Not only the statistics closely related to our everyday life such as unemployment rate, consumer price index and composite indexes of business indicators, but also other domestic statistics such as major economic indicators, bulletins of major economic statistic and so on, are provided through the home page.

◯ Other statistical institutions in Korea are introduced, and current situations of statistical activity such as what kinds of statistics are produced, what informations on publications are produced and so on, are also provided.

◯ And the 「Q&A」 corner is available; questions and inquiries on statistical data from the users are received, and the requested data by them are provided. Furthermore, within two days, questions and inquiries will be answered back to the users as quickly as possible.

◯ Moreover, other subsidiary home pages which are designed to advertise ISI (International Statistical Institute) Assembly on August 2001, etc. are separatedly serviced.

D. KOSIS Data Service

KOSIS is a name of the statistical data base where major statistical data - total 9,700,000 series of data produced by governmental organizations including the NSO (the main statistical center) and by other statistical institutions in home and abroad - are compiled. Moreover, not only Telnet searches but also the banner connection services between the NSO home page and the Stat-Korea page are possible and available thorough it.

Users can find the requested data using two searching methods in KOSIS. One method is "by subject group" and "by statistical survey group". The other is "by words" in which data are searched through their names. In KOSIS, these functions of search such as long term series, source, frequency & year, classification and sorting are available. Individual requests for data are also possible.

In KOSIS, the "Electric Statistical Book Service" is available so that data can be found in a similar way such as in the data tables of statistical books and publications. At the present moment, 6 publications, including 「Major Economic Indicators」 and 「Consumer Price」 are on the service in the forms of electric books. Electric Statistical Book Service may provide effective ways of searching various data from recent publications to past ones for the users.

E. STAT-KOREA Service

For the compilation of statistics, Korea had adopted a decentralized statistical system. This statistical system had limited functions in terms of sharing and exchanging data between different statistical institutes. Thus, there have been some difficult cases where the users felt confused about where the data they were looking for would be found. To overcome these difficulties in data sharing, NSO has built the "Stat-Korea System" where all compiled data from different statistical institutions will be served to the users through a comprehensive data system.

In short, Stat-Korea System can be regarded as a portal site where statistical information is served. Various kinds of information and data - economic indicators, statistical reports and other compiled data from various statistical institutions, even from the NSO - are provided through a non-stop data service system on internet networks. Additional information on other surveys by statistical institutions, standard classifications, statistics law and major statistical terms are also provided through the Stat-Korea System.

Major contents of the system are as follow

○ NSO has built a DB system of statistical index in which all key words of various statistical information from other institutions are compiled. Then, all figures and data collected in the home pages of other different institutions can be searched and available through the index DB system from any places on the network.

○ NSO has developed a Standard Statistical DB System and provided DB system S/W to statistical institutions in Korea who wish to have this system. All the data compiled by this DB system can be retrieved automatically through the Stat-Korea System ; all the retrieved data are hyperlinked to the homepages of the institutions which originally compile the data.

F. Service of Statistical Raw Data

Raw data from the statistical surveys conducted by the NSO are provided to those users who need them, but the raw data will be provided by the NSO only under a categorical restriction that private secrets related to individuals and establishments should be protected. Further, the raw data can be re-compiled as a suitable data matching to any requested forms of statistical tables to be provided and served to the users.

From May of 2000, raw data, especially the 「Population and Housing 2% File」 and others - which have a high frequency of data usage - have be compiled in CD-ROMs, and the names of them are listed on the Statistical Shopping Mall. By employing these kinds of efforts, raw data will be more easily accessible and available to the general public.

Furthermore, an "on-site access" system is already on the service; individual users can make access directly to the raw data compiled in NSO, and print them out.

In addition, categories on which raw data from statistical surveys will be allowed to the public must be announced through the home page. This will help the users access these data, and improve the general clarity of process in the data service.

G. Geographic Information System

Since 1983 NSO has operated the Geographic Information System(GIS) with the introduction of microcomputer HP-(SWS 715/100, L 2000), a plotter, and a color-printer, furnished by the software of Image Art for map-inputting. For further development, NSO introduced ARC/INFO and Image Art software for inputting maps and developing statistical maps, 2 HP 1050C plotters, 1 HP 650C printer.

The main functions of GIS are as follows :

a) To provide statistical maps, graphs, charts and diagrams with color for the user's efficient analyses of statistical data.

b) To provide the statistical maps by administrative units such as Do, Shi · Gu · Gun and Dong · Up · Myoen. The "Statistical Maps by Administrative Units" were published in 1988 and in 1993 for the 1985 and 1990 and 1995 Population and Housing Census, respectively.

c) To support the establishment of enumeration districts for the Population and Housing Census by computer. For the 1995 census, NSO borrowed the basemaps from the National Geographic Institute and local governments and input them by scanning

them into the Census Mapping System Database. After delineating the enumeration districts on the map through the computer, NSO was able to provide as many copies of enumeration district maps as needed for conducting the census.

d) For the 2000 Population and Housing Census, NSO has borrowed full counts cut-line maps from the National Geographical Institute, and boundary-lines of Enumeration Districts from local governments, and has scanned them into the Census Mapping System Database.

H. Running the Statistical Libraries

Two main Statistical Libraries at NSO's headquarters(at the Government Complex III in Daejon) and its branch(in Seoul) have been holding all the statistical publications of NSO and other statistical agencies as well as papers on statistics, magazines, and periodicals. Statistical books are collected through multiple channels such as publication exchange, purchasing new books, and donations, from domestic and foreign sources. The common users of the statistical libraries are NSO's staff, professors, researchers, students, business sector's personnel, etc.

To provide extensive use to users, NSO runs hundreds of Statistics Reference Corners in local administrative government offices, University Libraries, the Korean Trade Association, the Federation of Korean Industries, etc..

I. Statistical Exhibition Center

The Center opened on 9th September 1998. It was designed to explain statistics to NSO visitors for a better understanding of NSO's work. It has the 6 following sections :

a) Entrance Section

This section displays the world's and Korea's electronic population-counting clocks. A chronological table presents the history of Korean statistics. It is generally known that Korea's statistics originated for conscription purposes and for measuring cultivated land for taxes.

b) Noticing of Statistics Section

Statistical archives and related materials are on display here. There is also a three-dimensional 'Magic Vision' video describing the purpose and process of the surveys conducted by NSO. 'Semdori,' the mascot of the NSO, performs on the stage alongside live actors and actresses.

c) Compiling of Statistics Section

Several panels explain some selected surveys of NSO, and historical books related to the statistical surveys are on displays. Also displayed are data processing machines comprising calculators, various types of discs, magnetic tapes, CD-ROMs, and Hard Discs.

d) NSO Information Section

History and Organization of the NSO are shown on video. A moving image on graph called 'Del vision' describes variable-expression types of statistical data.

e) Experiencing Statistical Data Section

This section displays KOSIS (Korea Statistical Information System), the database of NSO. The KOSIS, storing 3 million statistical data series, is accessible through the NSO homepage of the internet.

f) Special Display Corner

This corner is designed for displays of statistical exhibitions in memory of the Korean government's 50th anniversary. Electronic graphics show important statistical indicators of economic and social changes.

A touch screen system, designed to register visitors, is installed at the Center. Visitors are registered by feeding information on their age, sex, and occupation into the system.

VI. Statistical Training

Ⅵ. Statistical Training

As already mentioned, the Statistical Training Center provides statistical training to improve the quality of statistical personnel for the promotion of statistical development. The Center trains personnel not only from the NSO but also from the local governments, other central government agencies, civilians and non-government agencies. You can visit its homepage(http://stc.nipa.go.kr) for details

The Center provides 40 training courses in the year 2001 as the following:

○ **Statistics**

- Introductory statistics courses
- Sample design course
- Introductory courses on computerization of statistics
- Major statistical indicators course
- Field survey course
- Statistical course for statistical education teachers
- Statistical course for journalists
- Statistical course for NGO
- Statistical course for elementary school students
- Statistical course for collegians
- Statistical workshop for college staffs
- Statistical course for foreign statisticians
- Industrial and occupational classification
- Agricultural statistics course
- Social statistics course
- Economic statistics course
- Price statistics course
- Service statistics course
- Economic trend analysis course
- National account course
- Index theory and practice course
- Integrated course on computerized statistics
- Statistical course for new employees of NSO

○ **Computer**

- Basic SAS course
- SAS data analysis course
- Basic SPSS courses
- Database courses

- Basic Excel course
- Excel data analysis course
- Excel VBA programming course
- Homepage building practice course
- Internet information-searching practice course
- Presentation course
- Information-oriented devices operating practice course

○ **Others**

- Policy planning and evaluation course
- General administration course
- Statistical administration course
- Introductory and intermediate TOEIC course

Ⅶ. Statistical Data Quality Management

1. Development of Data Quality Management System

NSO recognized the importance of statistical data quality and made an effort to improve accuracy and confidence of data. Therefore NSO has directed much effort to statistical quality management and improvement recently. In this situation, NSO introduced a new data quality management system in 1999 whereby quality assessment is made by a team organized separately from the Divisions responsible for data collection and compilation.

In order to develop the framework and indicators for statistical data quality management, NSO conducted several pilot assessment. The data quality management system which is now in place in Korea can be summed up as a combination of the quality inspector system and the quality assessment checklist scheme. Based on those perspectives and studies, NSO set up checklist and guideline for data quality assessment.

2. The Framework of Data Quality Assessment

The framework of the NSO statistical quality assessment is made up of 5 Dimensions of Quality: Relevance, Accuracy, Timeliness, Accessibility and Comparability and each Quality Dimension has 3~5 quality elements, each of which, in turn, consists of specific quality indicators.

NSO has set up a list of quality indicators which can be commonly applied to monthly business statistical surveys, based on the experiences obtained from the quality assessments. The quality indicators are not permanent at all but open to constant supplementation and update. At the time of selecting the indicators, the highest priority was placed on applicability, not on completeness.

The statistical inspector system has been adopted for data quality management in NSO. Statistical inspector system refers to forming a separate organization, within a national statistical agency, for statistical quality assessment. The inspectors shall take a neutral stance in review and assessing the quality of individual data using the data quality checklist and making a report on the outcome of review and assessment which will be submitted to the Division concerned and the Head of the agency. NSO has set up a quality assessment section within Planning Division for running inspector's function.

3. The Process of Data Quality Assessment

1) Periodical assessment of statistical data of high utility

The quality assessment team annually selects 7~8 sets of statistical data of great utility, for the purpose of quality assessment, and sets up a plan for assessment. The statistical data which are subject to the annual quality assessment include Industrial Production Index, Consumer Price Index, Economically Active Population Survey, Population and Housing Census, and such data shall be assessed at the regular interval, that is, at least once every 5 years.

2) Internal assessment combined with external assessment

For working out on quality assessment, the indicators are classified as those for internal assessment and those for external assessment. As for the internal assessment specific measurement indicators are selected for each of Quality Dimensions, such as relevance, accuracy, timeliness, accessibility and comparability. The quality indicators for external assessment are mainly composed of indicators on convenient use of data.

3) On-the-spot check on field operations

Data quality assessment is conducted by reviewing the written plan, guidelines and other relevant documents for statistical enumeration kept by the Division and interviewing the personnel involved. In this course, the assessment officer may be present at the site of field operations to test enumerators' understanding of the enumeration guidelines and sample the enumerated data to measure accuracy of the field survey.

4) Reflection of opinions of the assessed Division

Based on the outcome of quality assessment conducted in the aforementioned manner, the quality assessment team draws up a preliminary report on quality assessment and then sends it to the assessed Division for review. The Division reviews the results of assessment under each quality indicators and, if it finds anything infeasible in the report, requests the team to revise the report or conduct another assessment. The quality assessment team, if it determines that the requested revision is justifiable, makes adjustments to the report and writes out a final report.

5) Institutional framework for feed-back of quality assessment

The Division assessed shall submit a semi-annual report to the quality assessment team on any actions taken to achieve the recommended improvements, starting from the following year of the release of the assessment report. Based on this semi-annual report, the quality assessment team checks whether the assessment is properly fed back.

VII. International Cooperation in Statistics

A. Exchange of Statistical Missions

Since 1982, NSO has maintained bilateral exchange and cooperation programs with the Statistics Bureau of Japan. NSO also reached agreement on exchange and cooperation with the National Bureau of Statistics of China in 1993, and with the Federal Statistical Office of Germany in 1997.

Statistical missions make mutual visits every year to exchange information on matters of concern in statistics between Japan and Korea, between China and Korea, and every other year between Germany and Korea. Meanwhile, the Commissioner of NSO and the Chairman of State Committee on Statistics in the Russian Federation concluded an agreement on statistical exchange and cooperation between the two countries in Moscow on the 8th of June 1995. In addition, NSO has received statistical missions from international organization such as UN, ESCAP, OECD, IMF, etc. and from other countries including Thailand, Iran, Vietnam, India and Myanmar.

B. Participation in International Statistical Activities

NSO actively participates in statistical activities taking place in the Asia-Pacific region and beyond. Major international statistical meetings we are represented include:

- United Nations Statistical Commission
- OECD Expert Group Meetings
- OECD/ECE Conference of European Statisticians
- International Statistical Institute's biennial session
- ESCAP Commission Session
- ESCAP Committee on Statistics
- ESCAP Working Group of Statistical Experts
- ESCAP Asian and Pacific Population Conference
- Session of the Governing Board of the Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific
- Population Census Conference
- Voorburg Group Meeting on Service Statistics
- Meeting of the Heads of National Statistical Offices of East Asian Countries, etc.

In addition to its participation in a range of meetings, NSO has organized or played host to a number of international conferences and statistical training courses.

- Population Census Conference (1981, 1993)
- International Seminar on Social Statistics (1983)
- ISI Cutting Edge Conference on Demographic Problems of Countries Changing to a Market Economy (1997)

- International Seminar on Human Resource Accounts (1998)
- Seminar on Application of Information Technology (1998)
- International Statistical Forum (1999)
- Workshop on Sampling Design for Household and Establishment Survey(1999)
- Training Course on Data Management and Dissemination (2000)
- Statistical Quality Seminar (2000)

The NSO is going to hold the 53rd session of the International Statistical Institute in Seoul during 22nd to 29th August 2001. In this context, several satellite meetings are scheduled.

C. Reporting and Collecting of International Statistics

Great importance is placed on ensuring that Korea's statistics are internationally comparable through compliance with standards set by such bodies as the United Nations(UN), International Monetary Fund(IMF), and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development(OECD).

Especially, NSO is providing statistical data to OECD as being a member of OECD Member Countries. For the effective preparation of the requested statistics, NSO has participated in various expert meetings organized by OECD and consulted with OECD statistical missions which visited Korea several times.

It utilizes the statistical information and materials sent by these international organizations for national use.

Appendices

A. Statistical Organizations Nation-Wide

1. Central Administrative Organizations

Ministry of Government Administration and Home Affairs

- Personnel Bureau
  - Personnel Planning Div.
- Local Finance & Local Tax Bureau
  - Local Public Enterprise Div.
  - Regional Development Div.
  - Local Tax System Div.
  - Cadastral Div.
- Civil defense and disaster management bureau
  - Disaster Preparedness Div.
- Fire Administration Bureau
  - Fire Suppression Div.
  - Request & Emergency Medical Service Div.

Ministry of Science and Technology

- Science & Technology Policy Bureau
  - Technology Information Div.

Ministry of Environment

- Environmental Policy Office
  - Environmental Education Div.
- Nature Conservation Bureau
  - National Park Div.
- Air Quality Management Bureau
  - Air Pollution Control Div.
- Water Quality Management Bureau
  - Water Quality Policy Div.
  - Environmental Investigation Div.
- Water Supply & Sewage Treatment Bureau
  - Water Supply & Sewage Treatment Div.
- Waste Management & Recycling Bureau
  - Waste Management Policy Div.
  - Waste Recycling Div.
  - Hazardous Substance Div.

Ministry of Justice

- Immigration Bureau
  - Regidence Control Div.
  - Exit Control Div.

Ministry of Education & Human Resources Development

- Local Education Services Bureau
  - Special Education and Public Health Div.

Ministry of Culture & Tourism

- Cultural Policy Bureau
  - Cultural Policy Div.
- Tourism Bureau
  - Tourism Facilities Div.
- Sports Bureau
  - Sports for All Div.

Ministry of Agricultural and Forestry

- Planning & Management Office
  - Agricultural Information Statistics Officer
    - Statistics Planning Div.
- Food Grain Policy Bureau
  - Food Grain Management Div.
  - Agro-Production Support Div.
- Marketing Policy Bureau
  - Market Development Div.
- Agricultural Production & Morticulture Bureau
  - Agricultural Production and Technology Div.
  - Vegetable & Special Crops Div.
  - Fruit and Flower Div.
- Livestock Bureau
  - Livestock & Feed Management Div.
  - Animal Health Div.
- Nation Agricultural Products & Grade Inspection Office
  - Agricultural Information Div.

Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Energy

- Energy Resources Policy Office
  - Director General for Energy & Resources Policy
    - Energy & Resources Policy Div.
    - Energy & Technology Policy Div.
    - Energy & Resources Development Div.
    - Energy Safety Div.
  - Director General for Energy Indusry
    - Petroleum Industry Div.
    - Electirc Power Industry Div.
    - Nuclear Power Industry Div.
    - Coal Industry Div.
- Industrial Policy Bureau
  - Industrial Policy Div.
  - Industrial Innovation Div.
  - Industrial Location and Enviornment Div.
  - Distribution Logistics & Business Service Industries Div.
  - E-Commerce Policy Div.
  - E-Commerce Assistance Div.

Ministry of Construction and Transportation

- Planning & Management Office
  - Information Management Officer
- Construction Affairs Office
  - Information Management Officer
  - Director General for Water Resources
    - Water Resources Policy Div.
  - Director General for Construction Economy
    - Construction Equipment & Material Div.
- Transport Policy Office
  - Director General for Road
    - Road Management Div.
    - Road Facility Div.
  - Director General for Logistics
    - Logistics Facilities Div.
    - Logistics Policy Div.
- Land Bureau
  - Land Policy Div.
- Housing & Urban Bureau
  - Housing Policy Div.
  - Urban & Architecture Officer
    - Architecture Div.
- Surface Transportation Bureau
  - Surface Transportation Policy Div.
  - Intercity Transportation Div.
  - Motor Vehicles Management Div.
- Civil Aviation Bureau
  - Aviation Policy Div.
- The Han River Flood Control Office
  - Research and Investigation Div.

Ministry of Labor

- Assistant Minister for Planning & Management
  - Information Div.
- Labor Policy Bureau
  - Labor-Management Consultation Div.
- Labor Standards Bureau
  - Labor Insurance Div.
- Industrial Safety & Health Bureau
  - Safety Policy Div.
  - Industrial Health & Work Environment Div.
- Minimum Wage of Council
  - Research Div.
- Central Employment Information Office

Ministry of Health and Welfare

- Assistant Minister for Planning & Management
  - Information Planning Div.
- Assistant Minister for Social Welfare Policy
  - Director General Social Welfare
    - Livehood Assistance Div.
  - Director General Family Welfare
    - Elderly Person's Welfare Div.
    - Women Welfare Div.
    - Infant Nursey & Child Welfare Div.
  - Director-General Disabled Person's Welfare
    - Disabled Person's Policy Div.
    - Disabled Person's Rehabilitation Div.
- Health Promotion Bureau
  - Health Promotion Div.
  - Community Health Div.
  - Communicable Disease Control Div.
  - Mental Health Div.
  - Oral Health Div.
- Health Resources Management Bureau
  - Health Resources Div.
- Korea Association of Health

Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries

- Director General for International Cooperation
  - International Cooperation Officer
- Director General for Maritime Safety Management
  - Ship Management Officer
- Marine Policy Bureau
  - Marine Environment Planning Div.
- Maritime Transport & Seafares Bureau
  - Shipping Policy Div.
  - Coastal Shipping Div.
  - Seafarers & Labor Policy Div.
- Port Policy Bureau
  - Port Policy Div.
  - Port Logistics Div.
  - Port Services Div.
- Port Construction Bureau
  - Port Planning Div.
- Fisheries Policy Bureau
  - Marketing & Processing Coordination Div.
- Fisheries Promotion Bureau
  - Resources Enhancement Div.
- Marine Accidents Inquiry Agency

Ministry of Information-Communication

- Posts Bureau
  - Service Promotion Div.
  - International Postal Services Div.

Supply Administration

- Management Bureau
  - Property Management Div.

National Police Agency

- Public Security &Traffic Bureau
  - Deputy Director for Traffic
    - Traffic Planning Div.
    - Traffic Safety Div.

National Tax Administration

- Collection Appeals Bureau
  - Tax Collection Div.

Korea Customs Service

- Information Analysis & Management Bureau
  - Intelligence Div.

Supreme Public Prosecutor's Office

- General Affairs Department
  - Planning Div.

Forestry Administration

- Forestry Policy Bureau
  - Forestry Policy Div.
  - Forestry Products Distribution Div.
- Forestry Resources Bureau
  - Forestry Resources Div.
  - Forestry Engineering Div.
- Forestry Fire Control Bureau
  - Forestry Protection Div.
- Forestry Research Institute
  - Forestry Survey Div.

Korean Industrial Property Office

- Information & Documentation Bureau — computer System Operating Officer

National Railroad Administration

- Transport Safety Office — Safety Officer
- Transportation Business Bureau — Transportation Planning Div.
  - Passenger Service Div.
  - Train Operation Div.
- Civil Engineering Bureau — Track Maintenance Div.

Small & Medium Business Administration

- Small & Medium Business Policy Bureau — Industry Survey Div.

Military Manpower Administration

- Conscription Bureau — Examination for Conscription Div.

Korea Food and Drug Administration

- Food Safety Bureau — Food Safety Div.
- Pharmaceutical Control Bureau — Pharmaceutical Control Div.

2. Local Governments

- Seoul Metropolitan City
- Busan Metropolitan City
- Daegu Metropolitan City
- Incheon Metropolitan City
- Gwangju Metropolitan City
- Daejeon Metropolitan City
- Ulsan Metropolitan City
- Gyeonggi-Do
- Gangwon-Do
- Chungcheongbuk-Do
- Chungcheongnam-Do
- Jeollabuk-Do
- Jeollanam-Do
- Gyeongsangbuk-Do
- Gyeongsangnam-Do
- Jeju-Do

3. Non-Governmental Agencies

3-1. Financial Agencies

- The Bank of Korea
- Industrial Bank of Korea
- Korea Development Bank
- Kookmin Bank
- Housing and Commercial Bank
- National Agricultural Cooperatives Federation
- National Federation of Fisheries Cooperatives

3-2. Government-Owned Enterprises

- Korea Electric Power Corporation
- Korea Agricultural & Rural Infrastructure Corporation
- Korea National Housing Corporation
- Korea Highway Corporation
- Korea Land Corporation
- Korea National Tourism Organization
- Korea Telecom
- Korea Tabacco & Ginseng Corporation
- Korea National Oil Corporation
- Korea Water Resources Corporation
- Korea Gas Corporation

3-3. Government-Sponsored Organization

- Korea Development Institute
- Korea Consumer Protection Board
- Korea Institute for Health and Social Affairs
- Korea Research Institute of Standards and Science
- Korea Educational Development Institute
- Korea Labor Institute
- Korea Energy Management Corporation
- Korea Occupational Safety & Health Agency

3-4. Public-Service Corporation

- Korea Federation of Small Business
- Financial Supervisory Service
- Korea Stock Exchange
- Korea Productivity Center
- Korea Chamber of Commerce & Industry
- Korea Securities Depository
- National Health Insurance Cooperation
- Health Insurance Review Agency

3-5. Other Agencies

- Korea International Trade Association
- The Federation of Korean Industries
- Korea Employers Federation
- Korea Iron and Steel Association
- Electronic Industries Association of Korea
- Construction Association of Korea
- Korea Specialty Contractors Association
- Korea Life Insurance Association
- Spinners & Weavers Association of Korea
- Air-Conditioning, Plumbing and Mechanical Work Contractors` Association of Korea
- Korea Electronic Contractors Association
- Korea Information & Communication Contractors Association
- Korea Engineering Services Association
- Computer & Communications Promotion Association of Korea
- Korea Software Industry Association

B. Statistics Law

Law No. 980, 15 Jan. 1962

Amended by Law No. 1215, 12 Dec. 1962
Law No. 2799, 31 Dec. 1975
Law No. 5043, 29 Dec. 1995
Law No. 5691, 29 Jan. 1999

Article 1. (*Purpose*) The purpose of this Law shall be to ensure the reliability of statistics and the efficiency of the operation of the statistical systems through a comprehensive coordination of statistical activities and realignment of the statistical regime.

Article 2. (*Fundamental Ideology of Statistics*) Statistics shall be compiled in a scientific method and used impartially for social development as a resource to facilitate reasonable decision making.

Article 3. (*Definition*) For the purpose of this Law,

(1) the term "statistics" means designated statistics and general statistics which shall be compiled by the statistical agency itself or by another delegated or an entrusted agency in order to be utilized for their policy making, evaluation, etc. and be determined by Presidential Decree;

(2) the term "designated statistics" means statistics which shall be designated and announced publicly by the Commissioner of the National Statistical Office among the statistics compiled by a statistical agency;

(3) the term "general statistics" means statistics other than the designated statistics compiled by the statistical agency;

(4) the term "statistical agency" means a central administrative agency, local government or designated agency as prescribed in Article 4 (hereinafter referred to as "statistical agency").

Article 4. (*Designation of Statistical Agencies, etc.*)

(1) The Commissioner of the NSO shall designate agencies by the applications of various agencies. Agencies to be designated and the requirements of the designation shall be stipulated by Presidential Decree

(2) Where a designated agency or a designated statistics fails to fulfill the requirements in Article 4(1), the Commissioner may repeal the designation.

(3) If the Commissioner of the NSO desires to designate any statistics or repeal them, the Commissioner shall notify the general public.

Article 5. (*Relation to Other Laws*)

(1) The provisions of this Law shall not be applicable to statistical matters governed by other laws.

(2) If the head of a related administrative agency desires to establish or revise the laws and regulations concerning statistical matters, he shall, in advance, confer with the Commissioner of the NSO.

Article 6. (*Request for Improvement of Statistical Matters, etc.*)

(1) If it is deemed necessary for performing the function as referred to in Article 1, the Commissioner of the NSO may request a statistical agency to implement, suspend, change or improve the statistical matters.

(2) The head of a statistical agency receiving a request from the Commissioner of the NSO under Paragraph(1) shall comply, unless a justifiable reason can be given that he should not.

Article 7. (*Request for Data Presentation*)

(1) If it is deemed necessary for enforcing this Law, the Commissioner of the NSO may order the head of a statistical agency to present related data.

(2) The provisions of Article 6(2) shall be applicable to the case as referred to in Paragraph(1).

Article 8. (*Approval for Statistical Compilation*) The head of a statistical agency desiring to compile new statistics shall, in advance, obtains the approval of Commissioner of the NSO for the statistical compilation. In a case of suspension of the approved statistical compilation or change of the approved items, the same shall be applicable.

Article 9. (*Compilation Conference*)

(1) For statistics compiled by other laws, the items such as survey method, etc., as referred to in the Presidential Decree, among items not stipulated by the

Law shall, in advance, be conferred with the Commissioner of the NSO. In a case of suspension or change of the conferred statistical compilation the same shall be applicable.

(2) In a case of statistical compilation by conference under Paragraph(1), it shall be read as the Commissioner's approval under the provisions of Article 8.

Article 10. (*Order to Present Material*) If it is deemed necessary for compiling designated statistics, the head of the central administrative agency or local government shall order the individuals, juristic persons, or organizations to present the related materials.

Article 11. (*Education for Employees on Statistical Matters*)

(1) In order to advance the ability of persons engaged in statistical work of a statistical agency the Commissioner of the NSO may conduct education on statistical matters or recommend the head of a statistical agency to conduct it.

(2) The scope of persons who shall receive the education and the educational method on statistical matters under the provisions of Paragraph(1) shall be determined by the Ordinance of Presidential Decree

Article 12. (*Field Investigation*)

(1) Persons engaged in statistical work may inspect concerned materials, request their submission, or ask questions to the persons concerned for the purpose of the investigation or confirmation of the designated statistics under terms approved in advance by the Commissioner of the NSO.

(2) A person requested to submit or inspect concerned materials or asked questions shall comply, unless a justifiable reason exists why he should not.

(3) A person who conducts the duty under paragraph(1) shall show to related persons a certificate indicating his competence.

Article 13. (*Protection of Secrets, etc.*)

(1) The secrets belonging to individuals, juristic persons or organizations revealed in the course of carrying out a statistical activity shall be protected.

(2) No fundamental material of a confidential nature belonging to individuals, juristic persons or organizations collected for statistical compilation shall be used for any purpose other than statistical compilation.

Article 14. (*Duty of Person Engaged in Statistical Matter*) No person who performs or performed a statistical matter, or who performs or performed an entrusted matter from the statistical agency for a processing of statistical data, shall use that data for a purpose other than the work, such as divulging any secret belonging to individual, juristic person or organization learned in the course of carrying out his work, using it, or offering it to others without authority.

Article 15. (*Publication of Statistical Results, etc*)

(1) The head of a statistical agency which has compiled statistics shall submit the results of the statistics to the Commissioner of the NSO, and after consultation with the Commissioner, the results shall be published; provided, with his permission, it may not be published.

(2) If it is deemed necessary not to consult with the producer of the statistical results submitted under Paragraph(1), the Commissioner may have it published without consultation.

(3) When the Commissioner of the NSO recognizes the compilation method to be unreasonable or the reliability of the statistical results to have deteriorated for the statistics compiled without consultation under Paragraph(2), he may have it published again after consultation.

(4) When the head of a statistical agency publishes the statistical results under Paragraphs (1), (2) and (3), he shall submit the statistical results without delay to the Commissioner of the NSO, who shall take the necessary measures concerning the use of the statistical results for the users of statistics.

Article 16. (Use of the Statistical Data) The head of a statistical agency shall have the statistical data used extensively under the conditions prescribed by the Presidential Decree in the limit of falling under the provisions of Article 13.

Article 17. (*Classification of Statistical Data*)

(1) When the head of a statistical agency classifies the statistical data, he shall follow the standard classifications established and announced publicly by the Commissioner of the NSO on the basis of international standard classifications. The Commissioner shall confer with related agency in advance when he establishes the standard classifications.

(2) Where the statistical data is unsuitable for the standard classifications as referred to in Paragraph(1), the head of a statistical agency may classify, upon approval of the Commissioner of the NSO, the statistical data according to a method other than the standard classifications.

(3) If the Commissioner of the NSO deems the content of the standard classifications incorrect due to alteration, summary, or selection through publication, he may order it corrected.

Article 18. (*Printing Statistical Material*) The head of a statistical agency which has printed material containing the statistics (hereinafter referred to as "printing material") as referred to in the Presidential Decree shall notify the Commissioner of the NSO of its contents without delay.

Article 19. (*Cooperation in Statistical Compilation*)

(1) The head of a statistical agency compiling statistics under the provisions of Article 8 or 9 (1) may request, if necessary, the cooperation of related statistical agencies. The requested agency shall comply except in special cases.

(2) The statistical agency requesting cooperation shall, principally, bear the costs needed for the cooperation under Paragraph(1) except in cases prescribed in the other laws and regulations; provided, where the compiled statistics are to be used by the agency requested for the cooperation, it may bear a part of the needed costs under mutual conference.

Article 20. (*Delegation and Entrust of Authority*)

(1) The head of a statistical agency may delegate part of his authority under this Law to the head of an agency under his control, the mayor of a special city, a mayor of a metropolitan city or a provincial governor, or he may entrust it to the head of another administrative agency or statistical agency as referred to in the Presidential Decree.

(2) The mayor of a special city, the mayor of a metropolitan city or a provincial governor may delegate again, upon approval of the delegation agency, part of the authority delegated by the provisions of Paragraph(1) to the mayor of an ordinary city, head of a county, head of district of a metropolitan city, or head of another agency under his control.

Article 21. (*Assistance of Budget, Manpower and Other areas*)

(1) The Commissioner of the NSO may assist a statistical agency or an organization which conducts business for the education, development or advertisement of statistics with a part of the needed costs for the operation of the business in the limit of the yearly budget, and if necessary, assist with manpower for a defined time.

(2) The Commissioner of the NSO shall help those requesting assistance in obtaining the desired cooperation, if the Commissioner is requested for necessary advice or technology in statistical planning, surveys or processing.

Article 22. (*Non-approval of Statistical Compilation, etc.*) The Commissioner of the NSO may repeal the designation of a designated agency if the agency falls under any of the following cases:

(1) Where it has violated the provisions of Article 6(2), including the case where it is applicable under Article 7(2);

(2) Where it has compiled, changed, or suspended the statistics without approval or consultation in contravention of the provisions of Articles 8 and 9;

(3) Where it has published statistical results in contravention of the provisions of Article 15(1) and 15(3);

(4) Where it has not used the standard classifications under Article 17 or used classifications other than the standard classifications under Article 17 without approval of the Commissioner of the NSO.

Article 23. (*Penal Provision*) Any person who falls under any of the following sub-paragraphs shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than three years, or a fine not exceeding ten million Won:

(1) A person who has violated the provisions of Article 14;

(2) A person who has read or been provided, in a false or unfair method, secret materials belonging to individuals, juristic persons or organizations;

(3) A person who has changed or erased the fundamental materials which the statistical agency collected, retained or managed to compile.

(4) A person who uses personal or a corporation's confidentialities, which he/she

has obtained for the purpose of producing statistics for other purposes than originally intended, or who provides them to others without proper permission.

Article 24. (*Joint Penal Provision*) If a representative of a juristic person, agent, serviceman, or other employee of a juristic person or individual, commits an offense falling under subparagraph (2) or (4) of Article 23, the fine as prescribed in Article 23 shall also be imposed on such juristic person or individual in addition to the offender.

Article 25. (*Fine for Negligence*)

(1) Any person who falls under any of the following sub-paragraphs shall be punished by a fine for negligence not exceeding one million Won:

① A person who has failed to present material or submitted false materials in contravention of the provisions of Article 10;

② A person who has interfered with the submission of the materials in contravention of the provisions of Article 10;

③ A person who has refused, interfered with, or evaded any investigation conducted by the person engaged in statistical work, submitted false materials or made a false statement in contravention of the provisions of Article 12.

(2) Any statistical agency which has committed an act falling under any of the following sub-paragraphs shall be punished by a fine for negligence not exceeding two million Won:

① An agency that has violated the provisions of Article 6(2), including the case where it is applicable under Article 7(2);

② An agency that has compiled, changed or suspended statistics without approval or consultation in contravention of the provisions of Articles 8 and 9;

③ An agency that has published statistical results in contravention of the provisions of Articles 15(1) and 15(3);

④ An agency that has not used the standard classifications under Article 17 or used other classifications than the standard classifications under Article 17 without approval of the Commissioner of the NSO;

(3) Any person who has violated the correction order of the Commissioner of the NSO, in contravention of the provisions of Article 17(3), shall be punished by a fine for negligence not exceeding three million Won.

Article 26. (*Imposition Process of a Fine for Negligence*)

(1) The fine for negligence as referred to in Article 25 shall be imposed and collected by the head of a central administrative agency or local government (hereinafter referred to as "person who is entitled to impose it").

(2) Any person who is dissatisfied with the disposition of a fine for negligence as referred to in Paragraph(1), may make an objection against the person who is entitled to impose it within thirty days after he is informed of such disposition.

(3) If a person who is subject to a disposition of fine for negligence as referred to in Paragraph(1), has made an objection under Paragraph(2), the person who is entitled to impose it shall notify the competent court of the above without delay, which shall, upon receiving the notification, bring the case of fine for negligence to a trial under the Non-Contentious Case Procedure Act.

(4) If no objection is made, and no fine for negligence is paid, in the period as referred to in Paragraph(2), it shall be collected according to the examples of the disposition of national or local taxes in arrears.

ADDENDA

(1) (Enforcement Date) This Act shall enter into force as of April 1, 1999.

(2) (Interim Measures concerning Designated Agency, etc) Any designated agency or designated statistics designated by the previous provisions at the time of the enforcement of this Act shall be considered as those designated 4(1) by this Act.

(3) (Removal from the designated agency responsibilities) Agencies designated under the authority of the Commissioner of the National Statistical Office based on Article 4(1) of the old Act may request the Removal from their responsibilities within three months of the enforcement of the Act. In this case the Commissioner shall relieve these agencies from their responsibilities and announce their removal publically.

C. List of Statistics Compiled by NSO

Total in NSO : 55 (as of 1 August 2001, Unit : Kind)

Method of compiling statistics	Cycle	Title of statistics
Survey Statistics(47)		
Complete Surveys(17)	Decennial	• Agricultural Census • Fishery Census
	Quinquennial	• Population Census • Housing Census • Industrial Census • Census on Wholesale & Retail Trade and Service Industry
	Biennial	• Statistical Activity Survey
	Annual	• Mining and Manufacturing Survey • Construction Work Survey • Information and Telecommunications Survey • Census on Basic Characteristics of Establishments • Agriculture and Fishery Establishment Survey • Environment Industry Survey
	Quarterly	• Electronic Commerce Industry Statistics
	Monthly	• Vital Statistics (The Cause Death Statistics) • Internal Migration Statistics • Electronic Commerce Statistics
Sample Surveys(30)	Decennial	• National Wealth Survey
	Quinquennial	• National Survey of Household Income and Expenditure • Time Use Survey
	Triennial	• Statistical Response Survey
	Biennial	• Statistical Information Utilization & Demand Survey
	Annual	• Social Statistics Survey • Wholesale and Retail Trade Survey • Service Industry Survey • Transportation Survey • Farm Household Economy Survey • Production Cost Survey of Agricultural Products • Fishery Household Economy Survey • Basic Agricultural Statistics Survey • Basic Fisheries Statistics Survey • Computer and Internet Use Survey • Cultural Industry Statistics • Venture Industry Statistics Survey

Sample Surveys(30)	Monthly	• Current Mining and Manufacturing Survey (Indexes of Industrial Production, Producer's Shipments and Inventory) • Production Capacity and Operation Ratio Survey(Indexes) • Construction Orders Received Survey • Machinery Orders Received Survey • Current Wholesale and Retail Trade Survey (Wholesale and Retail Sales Index) • Household Income and Expenditure Survey • Economically Active Population Survey • Construction Put-in Place Survey • Food Grain Consumption Survey • Fishery Production Survey • Current Service Industry Survey • Consumer Price Survey(Index) • Consumer Sentiment Survey(Index)
Analysis Statistics(8)	Annual	• Social Indicators • Gross Regional Domestic Products • Cause of Death Statistics
	Monthly	• Composite Indexes of Business Indicators • Estimated Index of Equipment Investment
	Occasional	• Life Table • Population Projections • Population Projections by Province

D. List of NSO Publications

1. General References

Title	Frequency	Language	Publishing Division
Advance Report of Major Statistics	monthly	Korean	Statistical Publication Div.
Monthly Statistics of Korea	monthly	Korean/English	〃
Major Statistics of Korean Economy	biennial	Korean/English	〃
Korea Statistical Yearbook	annual	Korean/English	〃
Regional Statistics Yearbook	annual	Korean/English	〃
Korea in Figures	annual	Korean/English	〃
Statistical Handbook of Korea	annual	English	〃
Statistics through Chart	annual	Korean	〃
Social Indicators in Korea	annual	Korean/English	Social Statistics Div.
Korean through Statistics	occasional	Korean	Statistical Publication Div.
Funny and Novel Statistics	occasional	Korean	〃
Major Statistics of City · County · Ward	occasional	Korean	〃
Review on the Korean Socio-Economic situation for 50 years	occasional	Korean	〃
Statistics in ordinary life	occasional	Korean	〃
Review on Progress of Korean Development through Statistics	occasional	Korean	〃
Review on the Korean Socio-Economic Situation before Liberation through Statistics	occasional	Korean	〃
Statistics Easy to Understand	occasional	Korean	〃

2. Population and Society

Title	Frequency	Language	Publishing Division
Annual Report on Live Births · Deaths Statistics	annual	Korean/English	Vital Statistics Div.
Annual Report on Marriages · Divorces Statistics	annual	Korean/English	〃
Annual Report on the Cause of Death Statistics	annual	Korean/English	〃
Annual Report on Internal Migration Statistics	annual	Korean/English	〃
Life Tables for Korea	biennial	Korean/English	〃
Preliminary Count of Population and Housing Census	quinquennial	Korean/English	Population Census Div.
1995 Population and Housing Census Report	quinquennial	Korean/English	〃
Population Projection for Korea 1995 ~ 2030	occasional	Korean	Vital Statistics Div.
Provincial Population Projection 1995 ~ 2030	occasional	Korean	〃
Report on the Internal Migration Survey	occasional	Korean	〃
Report on the Special Survey for the Cause of Death Statistics	occasional	Korean/English	〃
Monthly Report on the Economically Active Population Survey	monthly	Korean/English	Social Statistics Div.
Annual Report on the Economically Active Population Survey	annual	Korean/English	〃
Report on the Social Statistics Survey	annual	Korean/English	〃
Report on the Time Use Survey	quinquennial	Korean/English	〃
1963 ~ 1993 Comprehensive Time Series Report on the Economically Active Population Survey	occasional	Korean/English	〃
Whole country Resident Registration Population Statistics	annual	Korean	Statistical Coordination Div.

3. Business and Industry

Title	Frequency	Language	Publishing Division
Composite Indexes of Business Indicators	monthly	Korean/English	Current Industrial Trends Div.
Monthly Industrial Production Statistics	monthly	Korean/English	〃
Monthly Report on the Construction Orders Received Survey	monthly	Korean/English	〃
Monthly Report on the Machinery Orders Received Survey	monthly	Korean/English	〃
Monthly Report on the Wholesale and Retail Sales Index	monthly	Korean/English	Service Industry Statistics Div.
Report on the Census of Basic Characteristics of Establishments	annual	Korean/English	Industrial Statistics Div.
Report on Mining and Manufacturing Survey	annual	Korean/English	〃
Report on the Construction Work Survey	annual	Korean/English	〃
Report on Enterprise Survey	annual	Korean/English	〃
Annual Report on Monthly Industrial Production Statistics	annual	Korean/English	Current Industrial Trends Div.
Annual Report on the Construction Orders Received Survey	annual	Korean	〃
Annual Report on the Machinery Orders Received Survey	annual	Korean	〃
Annual Report on the Wholesale and Retail Trade Survey	annual	Korean/English	Service Industry Statistics Div.
Annual Report on the Survey of Service Industries	annual	Korean/English	〃
Report on the Transportation Survey	annual	Korean/English	〃
Report on the Information and Telecommunications Survey	annual	Korean/English	〃
Gross Regional Domestic Product	annual	Korean/English	Statistical Analysis Div.
Report on the Industrial Census	quinquennial	Korean/English	Industry Statistics Div.
Report on Census of Wholesale and Retail Trade	quinquennial	Korean/English	Service Industry Statistics Div.
Report on Census of Service Industry	quinquennial	Korean/English	〃
National Wealth Survey of Korea	decennial	Korean/English	Statistical Analysis Div.

4. Prices and Household

Title	Frequency	Language	Publishing Division
Consumer Price Index Monthly	monthly	Korean/English	Price Statistics Div.
Monthly Report on the Consumer Price Survey	monthly	Korean/English	〃
Annual Report on the Consumer Price Index	annual	Korean/English	〃
Annual Report on the Household Income and Expenditure Survey	annual	Korean/English	Social Statistics Div.
National Survey of Household Income and Expenditure	quinquennial	Korean/English	〃
1963 ~1992 Comprehensive Time Series Report on the Household Income and Expenditure Survey	occasional	Korean/English	〃

5. Agricultural and Fishery

Title	Frequency	Language	Publishing Division
Agricultural Production Cost Survey Report	monthly	Korean/English	Agriculture & Fishery Statistics Div.
Fishery Household Economy Survey Report	annual	Korean/English	〃
Fishery Production Survey	monthly	Korean	〃
Annual Report on the Basic Agriculture Statistics Survey	annual	Korean	〃
Farm Household Economy Survey Report	annual	Korean/English	〃
Food Grain Consumption Survey Report	annual	Korean/English	〃
Annual Report on the Basic Fishery Statistics Survey	annual	Korean	〃
Agriculture Census Report	quinquennial	Korean	〃
Fishery Census Report of Korea	decennial	Korean	〃

6. International Comparative Statistics

Title	Frequency	Language	Publishing Division
Monthly Bulletin of International Statistics	monthly	Korean/English	Statistical Publication Div.
International Statistics Yearbook	annual	Korean/English	〃
Main Statistical Indicators for OECD Member Countries	annual	Korean/English	〃
Main Statistical Indicators in APEC	annual	Korean/English	〃
Socio-Economic Comparison between South and North Korea	annual	Korean	〃
Main Statistical Indicators in ASEM	occasional	Korean/English	〃
Major Economic Indicators of Transition Countries to Market-Economy	occasional	Korean/English	〃
Major Socio-Economic Indicators of China	occasional	Korean	〃
Major Socio-Economic Indicators of Vietnam	occasional	Korean	〃
Major Socio-Economic Indicators of Russia	occasional	Korean	〃
Major Socio-Economic Indicators of Germany	occasional	Korean	〃

7. Classifications and Other

Title	Frequency	Language	Publishing Division
Korean Standard Industrial Classification	occasional	Korean	Statistical Standards Div.
Korean Standard Classification of Occupations	occasional	Korean	〃
Standard Korean Trade Classification	occasional	Korean	〃
Korean Standard Classification of Diseases	occasional	Korean	〃
Korean Classification of dministrative District	occasional	Korean	〃
Statistical Terminology	occasional	Korean	〃
Report on the Statistical Activity Survey	biennial	Korean	Statistical Coordination Div.
Report on the Statistical Infomation Utilization & Demand Survey	biennial	Korean	〃
Index of Statistical Information Resources	occasional	Korean	Statistical Publication Div.
Explanation on Major Statistical Indexes	occasional	Korean	〃
Statistical Map of Administrative Districts	occasional	Korean	〃

How to Obtain Publications

Please refer to Appendix 3 for the address and telephone/facsimile numbers you can reach. You may also inquire about our publications via E-mail on the Internet or visit NSO's Home Page (http://www.nso.go.kr) to obtain the information you need.

E. How to contact NSO

◉ Address of NSO

National Statistical Office

Government Complex-Daejeon 920, Dunsan-Dong, Seo-Gu, Daejeon 302-701, Republic of Korea

- Home Page on the Internet : www.nso.go.kr
- E-mail Address : webmaster@nso.go.kr

◉ Telephone and Facsimile Numbers

Title	Telephone	Facsimile
• Office of Commissioner	(82-42)481-2100 (82-42)481-2101 ~ 4	(82-42)481-2200
• General Services Div.	(82-42)481-2001	(82-42)481-2460
◎ Statistical Planning Bureau		
• Director-General	(82-42)481-2030	(82-42)481-2461
• Planning & Management Div.	(82-42)481-2033 ~ 50	〃
• Statistical Standards Div.	(82-42)481-2051 ~ 61	(82-42)481-2462
• Statistical Coordination Div.	(82-42)481-2063 ~ 77	(82-42)481-2463
• Field Management Div.	(82-42)481-2078 ~ 94	(82-42)481-2464
• International Statistical Cooperation Div.	(82-42)481-2095 ~ 99 481-2120 ~ 27	(82-42)481-2465

Title	Telephone	Facsimile
◎ Economic Statistics Bureau		
• Director-General	(82-42)481-2130	(82-42)481-2466
• Industrial Statistics Div.	(82-42)481-2133～56	(82-42)481-2466
• Current Industrial Trends Div.	(82-42)481-2157～80	(82-42)481-2467
• Service Industry Statistics Div.	(82-42)481-2181～2203	(82-42)481-2468
• Price Statistics Div.	(82-42)481-2530～44	(82-42)481-2512
• Statistical Analysis Div.	(82-42)481-2206～29	(82-42)481-2469
◎ Population & Social Statistics Bureau		
• Director-General	(82-42)481-2230	(82-42)481-2470
• Population Census Div.	(82-42)481-2233～49 481-6806～07	〃
• Vital Statistics Div.	(82-42)481-2250～63	〃
• Social Statistics Div.	(82-42)481-2264～83	(82-42)481-2472
• Agriculture & Fishery Statistics Div.	(82-42)481-2284～2308	(82-42)481-2473
◎ Statistical Information & Data Management Bureau		
• Director-General	(82-42)481-2310	(82-42)481-2474
• Data Processing Div.	(82-42)481-2313～50	〃
• Statistical Publication Div.	(82-42)481-2377～99	(82-42)481-2647
• Statistical Information Div.	(82-42)481-2411～33	(82-42)481-2478
• Application Programs Development Div.	(82-42)481-2434～57	(82-42)481-2478
◎ Statistical Training Center		
• Director-General	(82-42)601-4400	(82-42)862-4968
• Training Affairs Div.	(82-42)601-4402～19	(82-42)862-4969

◉ Library of NSO

The libraries are open to the general public :

· Office Hours : Monday ~ Friday (09:00 ~ 18:00),
Saturday (09:00 ~ 17:00)

※ Closed for Lunch (12:00 ~ 13:00)

◆ **Daejeon** (located on the 13th floor of NSO)

· Telephone : (82-42) 481-2406 ~ 08

· FAX. : (82-42) 481-2477

◆ **Seoul** (located on the 1st floor of Seoul Local Branch Office)

· Telephone : (82-2) 3446-4428

· FAX. : (82-2) 3446-8351