# BETTER STATISTICS IN KOREA

AN INTERIM REPORT TO

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA

THE STATISTICAL ADVISORY GROUP SURVEYS & RESEARCH CORPORATION

SEOUL, NOVEMBER 21, 1960



# 韓國統計의改善策

大韓民國政府에 對한 建議書



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#### PREFACE

The one-time Hermit Nation is seeking to enter the Family of Nations as a modern state. The transition is accompanied by growing pains. The Republic of Korea is discovering that political revolution does not solve economic problems automatically; that it has not yet developed means of self-support; that financial, agricultural, industrial and other economic, social and administrative problems abound. As in any other country the moderization and economic growth to which Korea aspires require good statistics. These are particularly important for planning the future of a country that has suffered the loss of half of its territory, the cream of its industrial plant and a large share of its natural resources.

In 1958 Surveys and Research Corporation signed a contract with the International Cooperation Administration to assist the Republic of Korea in the improvement of its national statistical program. Many individual studies and recommendations, both formal and informal, have been made by the Statistical Advisory Group established under this contract in Seoul. The present interim report attempts to summarize the recommendations made to date, placing them within a broad conceptual framework. We hope that it will clarify some of the issues that must be faced in improving Korean statistics; thereby proving useful to the Korean people and their Government.

The Korean language translation was made principally by Mr. Cho, Lee Jay, who in addition made many incisive suggestions regarding the original draft in English.

Stuart A. Rice, President

Surveys & Research Corporation Seoul, Korea

November 21, 1960

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#### CHAPTER I

#### USES OF STATISTICS

#### What are they?

"Statistics" are summaries of a multiplicity of individual facts and the relations among them. In this sense the word is plural. However, it can also be used as a singular noun, meaning the science of statistics. The first meaning is usually intended in this report.

#### Statistics as Tools

Information may be so abundant that it cannot be used until it is summarized. For example, it is important to know whether the Korean population is growing faster than its food supplies. Population growth affects public policy in many other important ways. How can it be known? Throughout Korea babies are born and people die every day; but unless they affect us personally we cannot notice many of these individual events. But when all such events are put together in vital statistics, birth and death rates can be calculated; and the changes taking place in the population can be calculated.

Statistics are tools for reaching conclusions and making decisions. They are used by those in Government who formulate policies or administer programs. In the free world they are also used increasingly for similar purposes in conducting business and other private affairs.

# Importance of Statistics in War

Bad statistics have brought disaster to some nations in war while good statistics have contributed to the victories of others.

Japan entered World War II foredoomed to defeat, in the opinion of many of her intellectual leaders, because her Government had been misled either by bad statistics or by failure to use statistics. When news of the attack on Pearl Harbor reached Tokyo a number of Japanese economists and statisticians met together. For four hours they reviewed the statistical data known to them on the resources of their country and of its opponents, reaching the conclusion that defeat for Japan was inevitable and that patriotism demanded their

opposition to the war.1

A leading statistician of another Asiatic nation attributes to bad statistics the death from starvation during World War II of large numbers of his fellow countrymen. In the absence of reliable statistical data its food supplies were over-estimated, consumed too rapidly and prematurely exhausted.

By contrast the Western allies took prompt steps to improve and extend the work of their statistical agencies and to obtain many new types of data not previously available to them. The United States was turned into a vast work shop and it was essential that the economy be kept in balance. Despite the unprecedented hunt for manpower for the armed services and for industrial and agricultural production, there was an even sharper search for competent statisticians. Only by securing accurate statistical information on supplies and demands for goods and services did the Government find it possible simultaneously to build ships, aircraft, tanks and other "hardware" with scarce materials; to maintain and expand the plants that produced them; to increase the output of food on the farms and to provide the people of its own and other countries with the necessities of life.

In the United Kingdom the Prime Minister, Sir Winston Churchill, created a statistical office attached to himself to give him accurate information on such matters as manpower, production, supply and the state of the war effort generally. There was to be no place in this office for "wishful thinking." His view was like that of an earlier leader, Abraham Lincoln, who as a young lawyer always sought to know his opponent's case better than his own. More will be said later about the statistical office that Churchill established, which is now the Central Statistical Office of the British Cabinet.

# Peace-time Importance of Statistics

To the degree that a national economy becomes industrialized, either in time of war or peace, its parts become interrelated. Planning is increasingly required to keep these parts working together, however individualistic the society may be. Planning is needed not only with respect to certain key factors in the economy as a whole, such as money supply and the balance of international payments; but also with respect to individual segments such as fuel and power production. Hon. Paek, Nak-Chun, Chairman of the House of Councillors, is quoted in the Seoul Shinmun of August 15, 1960, as asserting that "the most urgent and most important" of the problems faced by the new government of the Second

Information given to the writer by participants in the meeting.

Republic of Korea are economic problems for which "both short-term and long range plans" must be developed.

The major tools of planning in peace as in war are statistics. Thus in the United States there are few governmental departments, trade organizations or large business firms that do not regard statistical activities as basic elements of their operations. Government departments gauge the needs of the public within their respective fields and seek to measure the results of their efforts to serve these needs and to carry out their legal mandates. Trade organizations compare the outlook for their industries with that for competing industries, and call members' attention to the trade opportunities that statistics disclose. Individual business firms examine their share in the output of the industry to which they belong and by "market research" test their prospects for expansion into new industries or areas or for success in the introduction of new products. There is probably no individual American whose life is not influenced by statistics, often by ways of which he may be unaware.

The prediction at the end of World War II by *The Economist* of London that "the world of the future will be governed by statistics" is rapidly comin trgue.

#### Needs for Statistics in Korea

The economic problems of the Republic of Korea can scarcely be exagerated. Occupying the mainly agricultural segment of a truncated country, it is artificially cut off from many of the principal mineral resources, power supplies and industrial installations with which its economy was once integrated. Apart from external assistance it must depend for survival upon the intelligence, energy and training of its people, and upon the utmost possible development and use of its economic potentials through programs of national planning. These necessities give unusual importance to its statistical program.

Statistics are needed on the one hand to determine the nature and gauge the dimensions of the problems to be attacked. On the other hand, when such determinations have been made, statistics are needed to supply the facts required for attemps to solve these problems.

Examples of the first requirement pertain to population growth in relation to the resources available to support Korea's growing population. Population censuses and vital statistics—on births, deaths and marriages—are needed to exhibit the rates and character of growth. A variety of statistics—on employment, unemployment and labor force; industrial, agricultural and mining production; land use, and other related subjects will throw light on the extent to which resources

are available and utilized. Statistics of foreign trade, domestic consumption, prices and income will be among the data used to indicate whether the nation is gaining or losing in the struggle to keep economic growth ahead of population increase; i.e., to maintain or increase the per capita level of living.

Such information will help to meet the second requirement; that is, it will supply ingredients for national planning. Planners will wish to know how economic growth can be accelerated. For example, what resources can be developed or used more effectively? What restrictions may have to be placed on imports or consumption? What is the productivity of Korean industry? What commodities for export can meet international competition? How do wage scales and profits relate to costs of production? How can surplus and underemployed labor be utilized to increase the national product? How can new industries be started with minimum burden upon the national revenues and the pocket-books of taxpayers? What encouragements can be given to savings by Koreans for investment and to the inflow of capital from abroad? What is the deficit in the national accounts that may be met by external grants or borrowings?

These are some of the questions that Korea's planners will ask. For answers they will look to Korea's statistics. Korean statisticians have the central task of developing a rounded and accurate informational system to meet the planners' requirements. Information is a "must" for decision-making. Statisticians need first to discover or be told the questions upon which decisions are to be made. Then they must determine the character of the information that is both obtainable and useful in making the decisions. The collection, tabulation and analysis of this information will become the statistical program of the Republic of Korea.

#### CHAPTER II

#### STATISTICS AND THE PUBLIC

# Statistical Mindedness

Sociologists agree that certain common assumptions, habits and attitudes may characterize an entire nation. For example, few people in England or Japan doubt that highway traffic should move to the left; while few in the United States or Korea doubt that it should move to the right. Again, the obligation of the state to provide its youth with a primary education seems axiomatic in many countries, though not in all. Similarly, in countries having well-developed economic systems there is unquestioning acceptance of the need for and value of statistics. Even humor about the subject, such as American references to "lies, damn lies and statistics", are testimonials to public familiarity with and acceptance of statistical information as a commonplace of daily life. There is probably no person in the United States who is not affected in some manner by the statistical information upon which innumerable decisions, large and small, are based each day. There is scarcely an adult who does not read statistics, whether accurate or inaccurate, in his daily paper and who does not in turn cite them, whether consciously or unconsciously, in his daily conversation.

The national trait of thinking in terms of numbers, quantities and dimensions—in other words, of statistics—has been termed by Rice and Dedrick "statistical mindedness." They say:

In a statistically minded nation, quantitative approaches are made to the solution of almost any problem by almost any group or individual concerned with the problem. The data assembled and the analyses made may be good or bad, adequate to the problem or inadequate, truthful, or erroneous; but unless held secret they pass into the general reservoir of factual data produced by the statistical system. There they are sifted, criticized, used, rejected, entered in

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Stuart A. Rice and Calvert L. Dedrick, Japanese Statistical Organization, A Report of the Second Statistical Mission to Japan to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, Washington: U.S. Buseau of the Census, July, 1951, The citation is to page 25.

permanent annals or forgotten. In the majority of cases they may make little or no "contribution" in a scientific or scholarly sense. They do, however, form a part of the national activity of statistical production and use that in its aggregate enables the nation and its citizens to be guided by facts and not by guess-work, tradition and habit alone.

Statistical mindedness is the seed-bed needed in Korea from which to grow statistical improvements. It may be exhibited in several ways:

#### The Habit of Looking for Facts

Primitive man had difficulty in distinguishing between reality and the unreal. For instance, in a dream his neighbor may have sought to kill him; therefore on awaking he must kill the neighbor first. Civilized men sometimes act in a similiar way when they respond to rumor, conjecture or prejudice, without waiting to learn the facts. The result may be harmful to everyone.

The Christian Bible promises "Ye shall know the Truth, and the Truth shall make ye free." The statistical-minded individual holds a similar premise. He looks for the facts in a situation before reaching any important decision respecting it. Moreover, he recognizes the need of his nation for accurate information and answers truthfully the questions asked of him by his Government in statistical surveys. The Government, in turn, if it is wise, will respect his right to privacy and guarantee that the information he supplies about himself and his affairs will be used for statistical purposes only, and never to tax or otherwise place him at a disadvantage.

# Recognition of Statistics as a Science and a Technology

Little progress in obtaining needed statistical information can be made if the work of statisticians is held in low esteem. This appears to be the case at present in Korea, as it was formerly the case in Japan and some other countries that have since changed their outlook. Statistics is a science, closely related to mathematics. It is essential to advances in physics, astrophysics, astronomy and other growing fields of physical science, as well as to economics, sociology and the formation of public policies. Some of the brightest minds in the intellectual world are those of men who are proud to think of themselves as statisticians.

The high place that statisticians occupy in the affairs of some countries is suggested by the membership of the International Statistical Institute, which

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Gospel of John, ch. 8, vs. 32.

recently held its 32nd biennial session in Tokyo. Among its members during three-quarters of a century have been men who occupied positions of the greatest prominence and influence in their own countries. A few of the more recent include: From the United Kingdom, the late Lord Keynes, perhaps the most influencial economist of modern times; from Italy, Professor Luigi Einaudi, the nation's President during its post-war reconstruction period; from Norway, Gunnar Jahn, Chairman of the Nobel Prize Committee; from the United States, former President Herbert Hoover; from India, Professor P. C. Mahalanobis, friend and advisor of Prime Minister Nehru; from the U.S.S.R., Professor Michael Ptouka, venerable member of the Academy of Science and head of its Demographic Section.

Whenever statisticians of first-rate ability can be obtained for public or private service in the Republic of Korea their salaries and prestige should be commensurate with those of other distinguished men of science and public affairs.

### Recognition of the Importance of Statistics in Government

The relatively low esteem for statisticians in Korea, on the part of both the public and higher officials has often detered men of promise from entering the field of statistics, especially in government service. The transfer of a government employe to a statistical agency has often been regarded as a demotion. Apart from the intellectual attraction and the opportunities for public service that statistical work offers to superior minds, there has been little incentive for civil servants of competence to engage in it.

This is a severe handicap upon Korean statistical development. Statisticians should be given high rank in the civil service, with salaries that correspond. The statistical agencies of the Government should be recognized as technical and non-political. Their personnel, if competent, should be allowed to retain their positions indefinitely with security of tenure and prospects of advancement for meritorious professional service.

#### Existence of a Statistical Profession

As expressed by Rice and Dedrick (op. cit., p. 5) a statistical profession consists of "a body of men and women who are aware of their mutual participation in statistical activities, who are acquainted with and make use of each other's work, and who support each other in the furtherance of common objectives related to statistical goals."

These conditions can be met only if there are regular opportunities for statisticians from different agencies, within and without the government, to meet

together for discussion of each other's work and problems. These problems may be mathematically abstract or practical and specific, technical or administrative, pertain to sample designs or census enumerations, to the collection of information in the field or to its tabulation and analysis, be about people or live stock, about the prices of fertilizer or the market for shoes. Questions of these varied types are innumerable. By discussing them the common interests of statisticians will begin to appear, the horizons of each will be broadened, and a sense of sharing in a field of high intellectual endeavor in the national interest will begin to appear.

In the United Kingdom, France, Mexico and the United States, among other western countries, the growth of a statistical profession in each has been fostered for about a century by an active, national statistical society. The time is ripe for a similar society to undertake a similar function in the Republic of Korea.

The Korean Statistical Association has been incorporated but has not yet been able to "get off the ground." In the universities, in agencies of the ROK Government, in the banks and business organizations there is a nucleus of trained statisticians that could make the organization effective if they could get together and solve the problems of democratic organization on a sound financial base. Meanwhile the Association is little more than a "paper organization", auxiliary to the Bureau of Statistics. Its democratic activation offers a challenge both to the Bureau and the statisticians of the Republic, wherever located.

# Opportunity for University Training in Statistics

Training in statistical theory, already developed in elementary fashion in some Korean universities, and training in statistical applications are both needed. Without the second the first tends to become "academic" and unrealistic, making little contribution to the creation of a Korean statistical system.

Until the universities and colleges of Korea are able to develop a comprehensive assortment of courses under instructors of known ability, offering training at all levels in statistical theory and in different fields of statistical application, it will be desirable for numbers of promising students to attend universities or be otherwise trained in other countries. The types of training and education to be sought may vary all the way from the intensive instruction in data processing on modern machine equipment, now being arranged for a number of government employees for a period of six or eight weeks in Japan, to professional work leading to doctoral degrees in higher educational institutions. Some specific suggestions regarding such advanced forms of training are made in Chapter VI.

# Inclusion of Statistical Concepts in General Education

No people has yet fully outgrown the non-rational modes of thinking that dominated primitive society, but in nations with highly developed economies people have gone farther in basing their decisions upon rational judgements than in the underdeveloped nations. Koreans are moving in the second direction but are still influenced on many vital qustions by superstitions, belief in magic and other forms of irrationalism. Changes in thinking, to be effective, must spread through the entire population. This means that intellectual objectivity and factual habits of thought should be fostered in the primary and middle schools, no less than in higher education.

As described at the begining of this chapter, "statistical mindedness" might be called the habit of thinking in factual, ie, in scientific terms about questions of even the most ordinary sort. Those who are statistically minded will challenge implausible ideas and beliefs, demanding proof. They will ask, How many? How much? Did you count them? How did you estimate it? Such people may sometimes be annoying to non-statistically-minded associates, but they are less likely to make mistakes in public affairs or in their own personal transactions.

Many elementary statistical concepts such as array, range, frequency distribution, average, and correlation are easily understood by elementary school students. These concepts may already be familiar without recognition of their statistical significance and applications. They can usefully be included in the school curriculum along with early instruction in mathematics. Primary school students will find such concepts of value to them later as citizens; and a few will be stimulated to a further interest in more advanced statistics, either as users of data or in some cases as professional statisticians.

# Contacts with Western Statistical Development

In their 1951 report (op. cit.) Rice and Dedrick observed that "for a decade and a half Japan has been unable to keep abreast of the applications of mathematics and technology to the handling and use of mass data. These applications," they continued, "are remaking statistical science and administration in western nations. Methods of statistical sampling, of quality control, of operational research, of experimental design, of high-speed electronic calculation, of 'input-output' analysis, of national income and gross national product analysis, of the theory of extreme values, of forms design, of analysis of response to interviewing, of market and public opinion research, are all being developed in western nations

with great rapidity. The effects upon government and industry are little short of revolutionary."

Many of the "positive steps" that were recommended "to bring about in Japan a professional acquaintance with the new statistical concepts, theories, methods, techniques and machine construction of other lands" have been taken by that country and are now being taken or planned by or for the Republic of Korea. As was said in our Preface, Korea is entering the family of nations, statistically as in other ways.

One frank reminder, however, should be taken to heart by everyone who is ambitious for Korea's participation in the international statistical community: There are no short cuts. Acceptance of the Republic of Korea in this international scientific community, will depend upon the statistical achievement and maturity of Korean statisticians and statistical agencies themselves. There is no simple way of achieving such maturity. Advances must be sought all along the line.

Changes in statistical organization that will facilitate advances are suggested in Chapter IV.

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#### CHAPTER III

### THE PRESENT STATE OF STATISTICS IN KOREA

#### Ritualistic Observance, Magic, or Dull Routine

Habits of statistical compilation and graphic presentation are deeply rooted in Korean governmental administration, but they are largely the work of untrained personnel and are often unaccompanied by understanding of the uses of statistics. Literally hundreds of statistical reports may be demanded of the officials of a single myon in a single year, precluding any likelihood of usefulness from many of them. For those at higher official levels who demand these reports they tend to be ritualistic, the source of colored diagrams to impress visitors. For those who prepare the reports their preparation is often regarded as a routine and onerous task, to be completed in the easiest possible way with a minimum of effort. Conscientious officials may have faith that the collection of statistics is in some way useful; perhaps as a magical rite, unrelated to the real world of cause and effect.

Such attitudes may be found in any country. Their prevalence in Korea is probably a heritage of the Japanese occupation. The Japanese rulers may have had reasons for wishing the information they sought; but it is unlikely that they explained these reasons to the Koreans who supplied or assembled the information. It would be interesting to learn whether some of the reports still required in Korea did not originate from Japanese demands for information, imposed for undisclosed reasons which were actually contrary to Korean interests.

Methodical studies of the history of Korean statistics have been outside the functions of the Statistical Advisory Group. Some attention has been given the subject by other students<sup>1</sup> and little more will be said on the subject in this report.

# Statistical Responsibilities Within the ROK Government<sup>2</sup>

The single statistical agency of the Republic of Korea at bureau level is the Bureau of Statistics of the Ministry of Home Affairs. It contains four sec-

<sup>2</sup> The information in this section has been summarized principally from Organiza-

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> For example, cf. Lee, Chung Myun, Recent Population Patterns and Trends in the Republic of Korea, 217 pp. with bibliography. This is a dissertation for which its author received the Ph.D. degree at the University of Michigan, 1960.

tions: Statistical Standards, Population Statistics, Economic Statistics and Tabulation. The statistical agencies of other ministries are at section level. They include the Statistics Section, Bureau of Finance, Ministry of National Defence; the Planning and Research Section, Bureau of Common Education, Ministry of Education; the Research and Statistics Section, Bureau of Economic Planning, Ministry of Reconstruction; the Survey and Statistics Section, Bureau of Agricultural Administration, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry; and the Research and Guidance Section, Bureau of Labor, Ministry of Health and Social Affairs.

All of these sections have been given specific statistical authorities by law; but this is likewise true of other sections whose names do not so clearly indicate their statistical responsibilities. Thus the First and Second Sections of the Bureau of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, are charged with research on "Domestic and foreign economic conditions and systems", on "foreign markets", and on "economic conditions in Communist countries", all of which, to be fruitful, require considerable analysis and use of statistical data.

Statistical responsibilities are lodged in several sections of the Ministry of Finance: e.g., for "compiling financial and banking statistics"; for "compilation of tax statistics"; for "national income estimates, engaging in general economic research, and for determining tax levels and sources"; for "conducting research on taxation materials"; for "research on domestic and foreign trade statistics"; and for "research on commodity market prices."

Three sections of the Bureau of Legal Affairs, Ministry of Justice, are made responsible, respectively, for statistics of "reformatories", "penal statistics", and "prison work statistics." Even in the Ministry of Home Affairs "project statistics for public works" are a responsibility of a section of the Bureau of Public Works, rather than the Ministry's Bureau of Statistics. Sections of two bureaus of the Office of Marine Affairs are responsible, respectively, for the compilation of fishery statistics and marine transportation statistics; while a section of a third bureau has a function, not clear from its title, of "keeping the Special Economic Recovery Account." Responsibilities for land transportation statistics are granted to sections of three bureaus of the Ministry of Transportation.

tion and Functions of the Republic of Korea Government, prepared by the School of Public Administration of Seoul National University (Research Series No. 2, April 1, 1960.) This compilation is presented in both the Korean and English languages. The English language Foreword by Dean Shin, Tai Whan states that the descriptions of organizational functions have been taken from Laws and Decrees of the Republic of Korea; and that "organizations and agencies which have been established by ministry orders are not included."

The preceding legal responsibilities are specific. A consistent but more general pattern appears among a majority of the Bureaus or Sections of General Affairs. In 15 ministries or other national agencies and in 4 regional taxation offices these units have been made "responsible for matters pertaining to statistics....."

Broad authorities for the collection and publication of statistics have been granted under their charters to at least three quasi-public financial institutions: the Bank of Korea, the Bank of Reconstruction and the Agricultural Bank.

In all, no less than 43 separate units of the Government of the Republic of Korea, in addition to pseudo-governmental corporations, and not including provincial or local governments, have legal responsibilities or authorities, either specific or general, relating to statistics. It can reasonably be assumed that any Ministry or other agency of that Government which feels the need for statistical data to guide its administration has sufficient legal authority to expend public funds to obtain them.

#### Statistical Activities Within the ROK Government

Legal responsibilities and authorities for statistics are not necessarily accompanied by corresponding statistical activity. However, their wide distribution among the governmental and quasi-governmental agencies of the Republic of Korea is in fact matched by the actual distribution of activities.

A preliminary report on Statistical Activities of the Government of the Republic of Korea was issued in January, 1960, by the Statistical Advisory Group of Surveys and Research Corporation. Although the list there presented is recognized as incomplete, it was found that "virtually all of the Ministries are to some extent engaged in the collection and publication of primary statistics"; and that "in addition, primary statistics are collected by the Bank of Korea, the Korean Bank of Reconstruction, the Agricultural Bank and other agencies." Statistical data collected by 32 government bureaus, 7 other governmental units and 4 research departments of the banks are itemized in the Preliminary Report and listed in the Appendix of the present report.

# Duplication Among Statistical Activities

With the wide bestowal of legal sanctions for statistical activity among agencies, and in the absence of a practicable and effective mechanism of coordination, there is much duplication of work among them. This creates uncertainty, wastes available skills and material resources, detracts from the quality of data col-

lected and lessens the willingness of the public to cooperate. To what single, agency, for example, should the Government and people of the Republic of Korea look for reliable data on its economic life and progress? The answer is that there is no such single agency.

Both the first and second sections of the Bureau of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, are responsible, as already indicated, for "research on domestic and foreign economic conditions"; the Ministry of Finance, through a number of its bureaus and sections, is responsible for "general economic research" and several specific economic research subjects. The Bureau of Statistics of the Ministry of Home Affairs is responsible for "matters pertaining to family income, manpower, prices, natural resources, and other economic statistics"; the Ministry of Reconstruction, Bureau of Economic Planning, for "research on economic conditions essential to over-all economic rehabilitation planning and for the annual measurement of total national resources and requirements"; the Economic Development Council for "research and.... appraisal of manpower, material, capital, and other resources...."; the Bureau of Labor, Ministry of Health and Social Affairs, for "research and compiling statistics on labor conditions (and) inventorying occupational skills"; the Bureau of Industry, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, for "research on industrial resources" and other economic matters; the Bank of Korea's Research Department for a large number of economic subjects, many of which are either identical with or closely related to topics otherwise cited in this paragraph.

Some of the duplication which is evident in the preceding summary undoubtedly results from the distrust felt by those agencies that especially need reliable data for the statistics collected by other aencies. Officials of the Bank of Korea, whose statistical data are regarded as of superior reliability, have long contended that much of their statistical activity is made necessary because of the unreliability of similar data obtainable from other sources.

¹ "In order to carry out a certain enumeration, we sent an inquiry regarding financial status to a sample of about 1,000 establishments, and also asked them to provide us with a copy of the financial statement. Only 10 percent of these returned the questionnaire. A call upon one of the delinquents disclosed that 4 similar inquiries had arrived at the same time and they could not respond to any of them because it would have brought a great increase in their work load. As a result, I felt that above all, the surveying organizations should be unified or consolidated. By doing so, respondents are more likely to be cooperative and to supply the data." Excerpt from the address by Mr. Ahn, Chang Jun, Deputy Chief of Research Department, Bank of Korea, before the Korean Statistical Association, August 27, 1960.

#### Inadequacy of Statistical Controls at Ministerial Levels

The value of Korean statistics has been impaired by dependence for their collection upon the extremely hierarchical system of governmental administration. Typically, the collection of certain data is decided upon by one of the ministries in Seoul, which invokes the use of authorities vested mainly in the Ministry of Home Affairs. Instructions go out from Seoul to Provincial Governments, by which they are reproduced and relayed to the offices of guns or shis. These in turn reproduce and relay them to the offices of myons or eups, where the data are assembled, either directly or by further delegation to subordinate units. Compilation proceeds by stages of assembly and reassembly in the reverse direction within the governmental hierarchy. Controls, if any, are exercised by the unit directly above in the hierarchy; with the posibility that distortions in the instructions or errors in the data obtained will be introduced at each stage. As a result it is impossible to exercise any general control over the procedure, to make corrections for the errors introduced, or even to know their character or magnitude.

This is particularly important because dependence upon local governments for the collection of statistics contributes to unreality in some of the available data. For example, at least some and possibly all of the myon offices record the areas of farm tracts as established by Japanese surveys long ago. In these same offices each tract (at least of paddy land) has been graded according to its quality; and the production per pyong for each grade has been pre-determined. "Production" in normal years for purposes of taxation or statistics (an unfortunate linkage) may thus be calculated by simple arithmetic in advance of the harvest or even of the planting.

A major need for reform in Korean field surveys is for the introduction of better survey controls by whatever Ministry or Bureau of the Central Government is in charge. If responsibility for such surveys is concentrated in a Sample Survey Service, as proposed in Chapters IV and VI, this would make easier a substitution of enumerated or measured data for unreal, theoretical data. Wherever the statistical responsibilities are ultimately placed, controls over statistical processes are essential to an evaluation of the data obtained.

Controls within ministries, however, though essential are not by themselves sufficient. For example, in the offices of a southern province completely contradictory instructions on the same statistical undertaking were recently received by two divisions from two different ministerial offices in Seoul.

#### Need for an Agency of Statistical Coordination and Control

It is not easy to eliminate the duplication or overlapping of statistical activities among two or more ministries when both or all of these can point to their possession of similar legal authorities. An *overriding control* within the central governmental administration in Seoul is needed. Somewhere within this administration there should be authority to discontinue or modify any existing statistical activity which is duplicated elsewhere, and to direct the institution of statistical work not elsewhere undertaken.

Controls in a negative sense, to eliminate duplication and overlapping of work, and to discover and correct errors, are necessary. By themselves, however, they are insufficient. The more positive type of control known as *statistical coordination* is even more important.

Coordination is the process by which a statistical activity is harmonized with or adjusted to every other statistical activity to which it should be related. The harmonization or adjustment may relate to the definition or classification of respondents, to the dates or time periods for which information is sought, to the areas for which samples are obtained, to the plans for tabulation and publication, or to other aspects of the activities that are coordinated. Coordination is required even within the single bureau of a centralized statistical system, in which all activities are under the orders of a single Director. Coodination is more imperative in a decentralized system like that of the Government of the Republic of Korea in which each statistical agency is under separate direction. In this case bureaucratic tendencies provide each agency with incentives to expand its field of operations and to make its own decisions.

Central control and coordination within a decentralized statistical system are exemplified in the governmental structures of the United Kingdom and the United States. In the first, the Central Statistical Office, a coordinating and controling agency, is a part of the Secretariat of the Cabinet, from which its authorities are derived. Within the Secretariat it is closely associated with national planning and policy-making functions. It is therefore in a position to appraise the national needs for statistical data, to determine the best means of meeting these needs and to secure cooperation from the government agencies which are in the best position (either singly or jointly) to procure the data.

In the United States similar functions are exercised by the Office of Statistical Standards, a part of the Bureau of the Budget within the Executive Office of the President. In the midst of war, by an Act of 1942, the Office of Statistical Standards was required to review all forms and questionnaires designed by all ex-

ecutive departments and agencies (with a few exeptions) for the collection of information from 10 or more respondents. Without its approval the information sought could not be collected. Additional controls over the publication and use of statistics were given the Office by subsequent legislation.

As its name implies, the Office of Statistical Standards develops uniform standards for the collection, tabulation and publication of statistical data. It secures the adoption of these standards by the agencies to whose work they apply through consultation and negotiation with them, through persuasion and sometimes (though rarely) by use of its authority.

The Central Statistical Office of the United Kingdom and the Office of Statistical Standards of the United States resemble each other in several ways, of which three have particular significance: first, neither is engaged in the collection of primary statistics or in other statistical "operations." In consequence, neither is in competition with agencies of the government subject to its control. Second, the powers of both are included among the powers exercised by the highest executive authority of the nation. Third, inasmuch as both offices are authoritative with respect to issues concerning government statistics, each provides a public body to which the wishes and interests of others regarding such issues may be expressed, whether those others are governmental agencies, professional bodies of statisticians, business interests or other groups of citizens.

With some qualifications, the same statements may be made concerning the statistical organization of Japan, which likewise maintains a decentralized statistical system with central coordination and control exercised by a branch of the highest executive authority in the government.

The possible utilization in Korea of the experience often painfully acquired by these sister nations is considered in Chapter IV.

#### CHAPTER IV1

## IMPROVEMENT OF STATISTICAL ORGANIZATION IN KOREA

#### Administrative and Non-Administrative Statistics

In all well-developed countries a distinction can be made between administrative statistics and non-administrative or "general-purpose" statistics. The first is likely to have the older origins. In the United States, immediately following the adoption of its Constitution, Alexander Hamilton, the first Secretary of the Treasury, began the collection of statistics on foreign trade as the basis for proposals to adopt a system of import duties. In Hamilton's mind, these statistics were intended to serve an administrative purpose. The first foreign trade statistics of the United States were published in 1790, the same year as the First Decennial Census.

It can be argued that the census was also intended to serve an administrative end since its original purpose was to provide a basis for the allocation of seats in the House of Representatives among the 13 states. However, the usefulness of census data for other, more general, purposes quickly became apparent. Similarly, foreign trade statistics are now used for so many public and private purposes that they might be classed as non-administrative or general-purpose in character. There can be no hard and fast line of distinction between data used in administration and data used for more general purposes.

Nevertheless there is a distinction. As the Statistical Office of the United Nations explains it, each ministry has "a specific governmental responsibility in agriculture, commerce, public health, etc. (and) requires certain types of statistical information for planning and administering" work in its field. Moreover "in many cases the statistics may be derived largely from the administrative records of the department's work." The figures used in or derived from such work are called administrative statistics.

A study made in the United States some years ago disclosed that ap-

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> This chapter has been summarized in a memorandum from the Statistical Advisory Group of Surveys and Research Corporation to the Chairman and Members of the Census Council, dated September 6, 1960.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> United Nations, General Notes on Statistical Organization, International Seminar on Statistical Organization, Ottawa, Canada, 13-31 October 1952, Paper No. 3.1.

proximately three-fourths of its statistics were of administrative type. The proportion may be even higher in the Republic of Korea. As stated in Chapter III its laws give statistical responsibilities to no less than 43 Ministerial bureaus and sections, not including semi-official agencies like the Bank of Korea.

The greater part of the statistical information with which most of these units of the Korean Government are concerned is needed for administrative functions. In turn, statistics are often produced as by-products of administration. Such by-products may be useful not only to the agency producing them but for other purposes as well. Examples are statistics of income tax payments, a by-product of the collection of revenue but useful in estimating national income; and foreign trade statistics, a by-product of customs administration but useful in determining the balance of trade, which is an important factor in gauging the national economic health.

The United Nations suggests further that the question posed in the case of administrative statistics "is the degree to which such separate administrative agencies, and the government as a whole, recognize that statistics in any one field may have a much broader national significance and use than merely to serve the purposes of the producing agency, and the special group of users of data primarily concerned with the subject interests of that agency."

Administrative statistics are usually obtained most effectively by the agency using or producing them. For example statistics of railroad traffic can be compiled more efficiently by the Ministry of Transportation than by a statistical organization without reponsibilities for railroad operations. It is appropriate that the Office of Marine Affairs should compile statistics on fisheries and on marine transportation, both of which it regulates.

We believe that it would be unrealistic in Korea to concentrate all responsibilities for all the statistics collected or compiled by all Government agencies within a single ministry or bureau. As in most other countries, Korean statistics are "decentralized" and will undoubtedly remain so.

# General-purpose statistics

Censuses and field surveys obtain information from the public and usually have wide uses. They serve "general purposes" and require special planning and staffing. They do not arise from routine administrative procedures.

Many highly technical skills are required to design, collect, tabulate, analyze and publish census and survey information if it is to meet acceptable

<sup>1</sup> op. cit.

standards of accuracy at minimum cost. In a country like Korea these technical skills are scarce and even—in some cases—non-existent. Material resources are also limited. It is desirable to assemble the available skills and resources within a single operating unit where they can be put to the most effective use and reinforce each other. This operating unit should become a service agency, devoted wholly to statistical work for general public purposes. Within its structure a field organization should conduct sample surveys and provide the core of a field staff for censuses. The advantages of concentrating highly technical statistical skills within one Bureau frequently outweigh the advantages of leaving each ministry in charge of collecting data on matters about which it may be better informed.

#### The Bureau of Statistics

In the Republic of Korea the Bureau of Statistics of the Ministry of Home Affairs has begun to develop into a general-purpose statistics-collecting agency. Its morale and the capacities of its staff have been greatly improved during the past two years. Its attention is increasingly directed to tasks appropriate to its major responsibilities; whereas in the past its efforts were often scattered in futile attempts to monoplize the statistical field. Nevertheless the Bureau requires strengthening in its personnel standards and technical procedures. Opportunities for further personnel training are needed. Protection should be granted the Bureau from political and other disturbing influences in order that it may become one of the major technical services of the ROK Government.

Several distinct functions may usefully be associated together within the Bureau of Statistics for purposes of general administration and "housekeeping"; but they are of differing scope and some of them should have considerable autonomy. These functions include: first, the current collection on a complete basis of such vital facts as births and deaths; second, conducting a Korean sample survey service; third, taking the periodic censuses; fourth, coducting the Korean Data Processing Center. The second of these functions when developed will supercede most complete enumerations. This is the subject of separate Chapter VI in this report.

# Periodic censuses and Other Complete Enumerations

The development of methods of scientific sampling has reduced to small number the reasons for taking complete enumerations of any widely-spread phenomena. Samples are less costly, produce useful information more quickly and are often more accurate than census-type inquiries. The latter are still required when information for small divisions of the country is needed. For example, a population census

is needed every five or ten years to determine the numbers of people in "minor civil divisions", preparatory to the establishment of districts for the election of members of the National Assembly or local government assemblies. Along with population, nation-wide data for small areas on housing, other social conditions and the prevalence of certain diseases may be needed at varying intervals in order to locate the points at which remedial measures should be taken. Births, deaths and marriages are so important as to require complete reports to an office of the central government at least annually.

Still another reason for complete enumerations of census type at periodic intervals is to provide "bench-marks" and "strata", the data from which scientific samples may be drawn.

In its role as a census office the Bureau of Statistics will represent all ministries that require information from the public periodically by processes of enumeration. It follows that the ministries particularly concerned with the data should participate in planning its collection. For example, the Ministry of Agriculture and Foresty will have a primary interest in the data obtained in a census of agriculture and must therefore share with the Bureau of Statistics the responsibilities for preparation of the agricultural census questionnaire. The Ministry of Health and Social Affairs will similarly share the responsibilities for a housing census and the Bureau of Mining of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry the responsibilities for a Census of Mines. However, in all such cases the Bureau of Statistics should have administrative responsibility for the enumeration, should procure the qustionnaires, have over-all responsibility for training and directing the staff of enumerators, conduct publicity campaigns, and process and publish the census returns. It is important that the participation of other agencies at any stage of census work, when appropriate, be assured by the agency of statistical coordination described hereafter.

# The Korean Data Processing Center

A new "Census Building" will soon be erected to house the data processing operations of the forthcoming 1960 censusus of population, housing and agriculture. It will contain high-speed IBM equipment, a portion of which will remain in ROK Government ownership after census tabulations have been completed. If it serves its purposes this equipment will then provide data-processing facilities for all governmental and semi-governmental agencies, and also be available at marginal cost for the work of business firms and non-governmental organizations.

In order to encourage the wide use of these new facilities, we suggest

that they be named "The Korean Data Processing Center"; and that the building in which they are located be renamed "The Statistics Building." Although there are other possible locations for the Center within the governmental structure, we believe that it can most advantageously remain attached to the Bureau of Statistics, be under the Bureau's control for "housekeeping" and general management purposes, but be autonomous or semi-autonomous within the Bureau. At peak operation the Center will house a larger number of employees than are normally employed within the remainder of the Bureau.

The most important consideration, however, is the right of access to the Center's facilities by other government agencies on a basis of equality with the Bureau of Statistics itself. This may require that the ultimate control over the use of the Center's facilities be given to the agency of statistical coordination.

#### The Goal: A Statistical System

Nations with well-developed economies have succeeded in fitting together both their administrative and their general purpose statistics into a statistical system. The maintenance of such a system requires a continuous process of coordination. If the statistics collected in related but separate projects are uncoordinated the total costs will often be increased and the value of the results are almost certain to be diminished.

For example statistics on employment and on production are often separately collected by different government agencies. Each series by itself is of value. Both reflect the general state of health of the economy. Thus, if employment in certain industries, in certain localities or in the nation as a whole is going down, measures of stimulation or relief may be called for. If production in certain industries is increasing the success of measures of stimulation may be indicated, together with the advantage of similar measures in other industries. But neither series by itself will indicate changes in *productivity*, that is, in the output per worker employed, per man-hour of labor or per unit of investment. Indexes of productivity are important to indicate the gains or losses of efficiency in any industrial field and whether the industry and the nation are gaining or losing in the race with competitors in other countries.

Thus, if statistics of employment and production are combined to produce measures of productivity, the value of both series will be greatly increased. They can be combined, however, only if the "industries" as defined, the industry segments, the definitions of employment and output, the time periods to which the data refer and various other technical specifications are standardized and made comparable

as between both sets of figures. To secure comparability is one of the major functions of statistical coordination.

An interdepartmental commission established by the Government of the Dominion of Canada in 1922 made the following observations in its report. The principles stated are as true today of any country as they were in the Canada of nearly a half centry ago:

Though many of the statistical reports issued by various departments and branches are of undoubted excellence and value, there is apparent in the body of Canadian statistics, considered as a whole, a lack of coherence and common purpose. This is traceable to imperfect appreciation in the past of the fact that the statistics of the country, whether the product of one agency or several agencies, should constitute a single harmonious system, with all divisions in due correlation..... Each department or branch, charged either directly or indirectly with statistical investigation, has concerned itself primarily with the immediate purpose only in view. This is, from the usual standpoint, quite as it should be; a department is not to be expected to regard points of view beyond the scope of the administration assigned to it. Neverthless, the effect statistically has been to inculcate routine and the neglect of opportunities for furnishing wider information and service.<sup>1</sup>

As explained in Chapter III, the coordination of statistical work to produce a statistical system is entrusted in the United Kingdom, the United States, Japan and some other countries to a small "staff" agency directly under the chief executive of the government. On the other hand in the Dominion of Canada, the Bureau of Statistics, a "line" or "operating" agency which collects all general-purpose statistics, also has authority to coordinate the statistics of the Dominion ministries and the provincial governments.

In the Republic of Korea it may be practicable to adopt the Canadian model and place statistical coordinating authorities as well as data-collecting functions in the Bureau of Statistics; but only if the Bureau itself is in a neutral position within the Government. A successful statistical coordinator or agency of coordination must have the complete cofidence of the agencies supervised. Statistical coordination must be impartial and uninfluenced by political considerations. It requires from those engaged in it exceptional capacities for negotiation and conciliation;

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> U.N., International Seminar on Statistical Organization, Ottawa, 13-31 October 1952, Paper Number 3,5.

and they must in addition be able to command respect for the technical soundness of their decisions. An agency of coordination would be fatally handicapped if compelled to operate from a position within the Government that conflicted with the possession or exercise of these qualities and capacities.

#### A Statistics Council

The Government of the Republic of Korea made an initial move in the direction of statistical coordination when it created the Census Council. This was originally designed as a policy making and coordinating body, which would eventually extend its jurisdiction from the 1960 censuses to all statistical work in the ROK Government. Its impartiality has been clouded, however, by the dominance of the Ministry of Home Affairs and its Bureau of Statistics, whose heads serve, respectively, as the Council's Chairman and Secretary-General. The Bureau, either in its own capacity or as the Secretariat of the Council, is viewed more often by other statistical agencies as a competitor than as an instrument of cooperation toward common objectives.

Whatever form of statistical organization may be adopted by the Republic of Korea there is need for a Statistics Council to give a voice on important statistical decisions to the Ministries with major statistical interests. The Statistics Council might be a committee of the Council of State; it might have the same composition and chairmanship as the present Census Council; but it should not, like the latter, be established "within" any ministry. Its very reason for existence would be to provide equality among ministries in the consideration of statistical questions affecting two or more of them.

The Statistical Coordinating Agency of the ROK Government should serve as the secretariat of the Statistics Council.

# Advisory Role of Private Organizations

The democratic right of citizens to consult with their government on the solution of questions involving their personal or group interests is generally recognized in the free world. The right may be exercised by appearance at official hearings or by representation in advisory committees. In the United States the statistical coordinating agency (in the Executive Office of the President) is regularly advised by standing committees representing other government agencies, the statistical profession, organized labor, organized agriculture and the world of business.

An outstanding instance is the Advisory Council on Federal Reports, composed of members elected by American business organizations. During its 22

years of attention to government qustionnaires it has held well over a thousand meetings, conferences and hearings in which government officials have learned the views of businessmen on statistical and reporting issues. In addition, the Bureau of the Census and other statistical "operating" agencies have a large and varied number of advisory groups to assist them.

We believe that these devices for consultation are important elements in any statistical system and should be included in any statistical organization plan adopted by the Government of the Republic of Korea.

# Alternative Approaches to Improved Organization

The Government of the Republic of Korea has an opportunity to choose between the two types of statistical organization cited in this chapter. Either could provide on unambiguous responsibility and authority for statistical coordination.

On the one hand, the statistical agencies might be left in their present locations within ministries; while an agency of statistical planning, coordination and control in the State Council Secretariat, or directly under the Prime Minister, is given jurisdiction over them. In this location such an agency might be associated with other economic planning agencies. This is the pattern of organization adopted at the end of World War II by the British Government when it converted Mr. Churchill's personal statistical staff into the Central Statistical Office of the Cabinet Secretariat.

The alternative is a technically efficient, modernized and well supported Bureau of Statistics, freed from non-technical associations and influences, which retains its present "operating" functions and in addition is given the "staff" functions of a statistical planning and coordinating agency. This is the Canadian pattern, embodied in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

One possible means of assuring to the Bureau of Statistics the independence required by the second alternative would be to remove it from the Ministry of Home Affairs. and place it in a neutral position under the Prime Minister. Another would be to give the Bureau an autonomy within the Ministry similar to that of the Institute of Agriculture within the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

Still other changes in government organization can be conceived to enable the Bureau, without change of location in the Government structure to meet the desired objectives under the second alternative. These objectives are to exercise capably and impartially the functions of statistical planning, coordination and control, while enjoying the confidence of other statistical agencies and the public. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics enjoys this confidence although it was estab-

lished within the Canadian Ministry of Commerce and Industry. Its independence is assured, however, by a degree of autonomy equivalent to that of a ministry.<sup>1</sup>

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The writer has been informed that ministerial status would have been given the Dominion Bureau of Statistics if it had desired such a status.

#### CHAPTER V

#### MINISTERIAL STATISTICAL OFFICES AND THEIR FUNCTIONS

In Chapter IV and again in Chapter VI we propose a concentration of two important service functions within the Bureau of Statistics, namely the collection of census and sample-survey information, and the processing of mass data. It will be asked, how does this concentration affect the work of statistical agencies in other ministries?

#### Role of a Service Agency

The division of labor between a statistical service agency and other agencies that utilize its facililities may be stated as follows: The agency to be served must specify the information it desires, about which it is presumed to be already well informed; and it should collaborate with the service agency in deciding whether and how best the desired information can be obtained. The service agency then takes the primary responsibility for obtaining and processing this information; the processing being in accord with the specifications of the first agency. Thereafter the first agency is chiefly responsible for the analyses, interpretations and uses made of the data and perhaps for the publication of the tables produced.

As an example, let ut trace the steps that would usually be taken in an agricultural census. Statisticians in the ministry in charge of agriculture would draft a list of questions for inclusion in the census schedule. This might utilize but not be limited to recommendations by the United Nations and its Food and Agriculture Organization. Preparation of the list would follow a study by executives and statisticians within the ministry of the problems for which solutions are sought and the ways in which these solutions might be aided by statistical information. Statisticians of the agricultural ministry would then discuss these questions with statisticians in the service agency and a questionnaire would be drafted jointly.

During these discussions and negotiations the statisticians from the ministry would presumably contribute the greater knowledge of agriculture and the public issues related to it. The statisticians from the service agency would presumably be more skilled in planning surveys and directing interviews. They should also have greater experience in overcoming technical pitfalls and administrative

obstacles that often surround census preparations. Both groups should be judges of the question whether accurate and unbiased answers to the proposed questions can in fact be obtained. However, personnel of the service agency should be best equipped to "tailor" the scope of the census to the financial and other resources available for it. They should also make decisions upon the format of the schedule and the arrangement of questions.

When agreements upon such matters have been reached, the service agency will become responsible for administrative processes that precede, accompany and follow the enumeration. However, the statisticians from the agricultural ministry should continue to participate in technical decisions and in training the field organization of supervisors and enumerators.

Following the enumeration, the data will be processed by the service agency. Specifications for the tabulation will be prepared, however, by the agricultural statisticians who drafted the original list of questions, who reflect the interests of their ministry and who are well acquainted with the issues with which the ministry must cope. Thus, although the ministry should decide what tables are wanted, the service agency should determine how they are to be prepared.

When tables are completed the agricultural statisticians will again take over the major census responsibilities. Theirs will be the tasks of analysis, interpretation and guidance respecting the implications drawn from the data by other officials of the ministry and by the public.

This illustration should serve to indicate that a statistical service agency in a very real sense is the servant of those using its services; but that full cooperation at nearly every stage of an inquiry between the server and the served is essential. Specialization of function and division of labor, accompanied by cooperation among specialists, are the foundations upon which the economies of modern states have been built.

# Freedom for Specialists to Pursue their Specialties

A division of labor is usually advantageous to both of the parties between whom the labor is divided. The growth of specialized service functions in the Bureau of Statistics should bring benefits to itself but also to the statistical offices of various ministries as well. Personnel of the latter would have improved opportunities to become specialists and experts in technical fields of their own. These expectations may be illustrated in the case of the statistical sections of the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs and the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. The effectiveness of these sections has been impeded by competition with the

Bureau of Statistics in activities more appropriate to the latter.

The Ministry of Health and Social Affairs has attempted with little success to operate data processing equipment that it cannot maintain in good order. No blame is implied by this statement. The data processing facilities of the Bureau of Statistics have been antiquated—inadequate even for its own work. A consolidation of all of the data processing equipment possessed by the ROK Government would have been advantageous, but this statement is in the nature of hindsight. Criticism will be warranted only if the Korean Data Processing Center now in process of creation (see Chapter IV) is bypassed in the future through continued use of less efficient equipment in other governmental agencies.

Competition with the proper functions of the Bureau of Statistics is even more apparent in the case of the Research and Statistics Section of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. It is currently burdened by the problems of planning, organizing and administering a separate census of agriculture with inadequate resources. The appropriate relations between the Bureau of Statistics as a service agency and a client agency, the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs, have been well developed in preparations for the Census of Population and Housing; but only slightly developed for the Census of Agriculture. Few services on behalf of that Census will be provided by the Bureau of Statistics until the data processing stage is reached.

This is an unwholesome situation for the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. Its technicians are occupied in administrative tasks for which another agency should take responsibility. Meanwhile the Ministry is deprived of their attention to tasks of analysis and technical planning upon which they should be the nation's leading experts. Had the ROK Government been able to deploy its several technical staffs upon the respective assignments most appropriate to each of them, it would have established a single census administration in one agency. The other technical staffs would then have been free to pursue their particular specialties.

Blame is not implied for the existence of two census programs. They orginated in a complicated set of historical circumstances, for which the writer of these words shares responsibility. Nevertheless, the Republic of Korea is too poor, both in trained statisticians and in material resources, to afford again a dissipation of energies in competing activities that might better be combined. One agency should take censuses and other field surveys. All other agencies concerned with the data to be so obtained should help to plan them and be prepared to use their results.

#### Technical Work in Agriculture

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry has benefited from the special report and recommendations on its Crop and Livestock Statistics Program made by Virgil C. Childs, a consultant to the Agricultural Division of OEC (now USOM) and published in January, 1959. This includes an excellent summary and analysis of the present pattern of surveys and estimates undertaken by the Ministry's Research and Statistics section.

Considerable attention has also been given by the Statistical Advisory Group to the problems of estimating crop acreages and production, especially by its consultant, Dr. Arnold J. King, in August and September, 1960. Although Childs and SAG have started with important differences in their concepts and assumptions, the thinking of both leads to affirmative judgments upon the magnitude, importance and complexity of the technical tasks awaiting the attention of the Research and Statistics Section.

Childs proposes a gradual and systematic revision of present methods of sampling. The "judgment" selection of some 45,000 units of area for the sample would be replaced by the random selection of approximately 16,000 fields. His proposals take for granted a self-contained statistical development within the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, largely unrelated to the statistical needs of other ministries and the ROK Government as a whole. The Statistical Advisory Group holds to a different objective. It starts with the conception of a national statistical system within which the activities of different ministries will be interrelated. Hence, while the sample survey operations proposed by Childs are limited to one ministry and directed primarily to crop and livestock estimates, the SAG proposes a National Sample Survey Service, conducted for the benefit of all agencies of the ROK Government and capable of obtaining information at minimum cost on a variety of subjects concerning which reliable and up-to-date information is now lacking.

The reduction in the number of sample areas to be achieved under Childs' proposals by the introduction of random sampling methods, would be still greater under the proposals of the SAG, to be described in Chapter VI. It is a statistical truism that any unnecessary addition to the size of a probability sample is an inefficient use of time and funds, and may retard the tabulation of needed information. Such considerations as the degree of accuracy required will affect the size of the sample, and for most purposes the smaller samples we propose appear adequate.

Nevertheless, a consideration emphasized by Childs is perhaps the most important for decisions to be made in the near future respecting the sample surveys now undertaken by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. He indicates—and we agree—that hasty transitions from one technical procedure to another are undesirable. Time is required to train personnel for new tasks. An overlap between old and newly revised series is desirable whenever an old series is altered, to permit the construction of a continuous series. That is, for some period of time the data should be collected simultaneously according to both the old and the new specifications and procedures. Again, it is sometimes desirable to check the results of one investigation by another which employs a different method to obtain answers to the same questions.

For all of these reasons we do not propose an immediate alteration of the responsibilities of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry for crop and livestock estimates. Instead we endorse the proposals of the Childs report for the introduction therein of random sampling procedures; together with the reduction he suggests in the size of the sample.

As a parallel recommendation, however, we urge that the Research and Statistics Section of MAF cooperate whole-heartedly in the development and use of the sample survey service proposed in Chapter VI. We see no inconsistency in the Section's simultaneous utilization of two sampling frames.

Use of the sample survey service by the Research and Statistics Section would enable it to extend its interests into new fields of investigation. It could obtain information of new types, adapted to new situations and problems, some of which we suggested in Chapter V. This could be done without disturbing the Section's traditional role of crop estimation and the introduction therein of the improvements recommended in the Childs report.

Needs for statistical information, as for many other things, evolve along with changes in economic, social and political life. Data which seem of great importance at one time may cease to seem important at another. Conversely, types of information previously unthought of may come into demand. Examples of such information are the data obtained in current surveys (highly valued for use in economic forecasts) of business plans for capital expenditures; and in surveys of consumers' expectations of commodity purchases. Information on these subjects was unavailable in any country only a few years ago when its collection had scarcely been conceived.

The collection of data of such kinds goes beyond enumerative type surveys and beyond the long established surveys in many countries upon which

crop and livestock estimates are based. They enter the domain of attitudes and human motivations. We believe that surveys within this domain will gain increasing importance during coming years, particularly for the practical purpose of developing agricultural policies, public and private.

# Upgrading the Research and Statistics Section of MAF

It is unnecessary to prejudge at this time whether and how soon the sample survey service will be sufficiently staffed and experienced to take over crop and livestock estimating activity; though we are confident that the time for its assumption of that role will come. Meanwhile the demands upon the Research and Statistics Section for high grade service in planning new inquiries, improving old ones, and providing technical advice to administrative officials of the Ministry will almost certainly expand. The growth in the Section's responsibilities, however, will be shown less by the volume of work performed than by its quality. If so shown, the work will be of a character justifying a higher status within the Ministry than the Section now occupies.

We therefore propose that the Section be "upgraded" for the better performance of its essentially "staff" functions. Upgrading could be accomplished by converting the Section to a Bureau, or other unit of higher than Section rank. Or, the Section might be attached directly to the Minister's own office to assist him. Consideration should be given to the possible advantages of a transfer of the Section to the Institute of Agriculture where it would share the technical and partly autonomous status of that organization. The objective of such a transfer would be to enhance the Section's technical standing and give it further protection from non-technical influences.

#### Transfers of Function from Other Ministries

We make no effort in this report to review the statistical activities of other ministerial statistical offices and the possible transfer of some of them to the statistical service agency. We believe that such a review would disclose the desirability of a number of such transfers, from the standpoints of efficiency, economy and better service to the Government and people of the Republic of Korea. A general result would be to clarify and demarcate the responsibilities of the statistical personnel that remained behind in the various ministries; and in the process to give to their work a higher official evaluation.

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#### CHAPTER VI

#### THE ROLE OF SAMPLING IN THE KOREAN STATISTICAL SYSTEM

As indicated in Chapter IV. the Bureau of Statistics should be developed as a general-purpose, statistics-collecting and data-processing agency, becoming one of the keystones in the Korean statistical system. Its main functions should be to take periodic censuses, to operate a national data-processing center, to assemble certain current information such as vital statistics, and to provide a Sample Survey Service. By developing the last of these functions much new data can be obtained and data now currently collected can be obtained more efficiently and economically. The function is at present quite undeveloped. It is the purpose of this chapter to indicate its character. Some of the types of technical problems with which the Service would be called on to deal will be illustrated by a discussion of certain questions related to the 1960 censuses and the projected post enumeration survey.

#### Purpose of a Sample Survey Service

The Sample Survey Service in Korea would provide the various branches of the government with facilities for obtaining information directly from individuals about themselves, their households, their families, farms or other business enterprises; and possibly about their communities.

This information could be of types obtained by enumeration, such as the numbers of farm animals owned; or it could be about opinions, attitudes, expectations, and the ways in which people perceive things. Both the subjects covered and the uses made of the information could be widely varied. Some of the facts obtained might be used in broad economic and social studies of long-range importance. In other cases they might have immediate, direct and specific use in reaching urgently-needed decisions upon public policies and actions. Surveys on any subject could be made annually or at other intervals as the need required. Some surveys might be made once only, to assess specific alternative courses of action.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> With some changes and additions this chapter incorporates a memorandum of September 6, 1960, prepared by Dr. Arnold J. King, President of National Analysts, Inc. and Consultant to the Statistical Advisory Group of Surveys & Research Corporation.

# Possible Survey Subjects

Among the kinds of information obtainable through sample surveys are the following: (1) information about households, dwelling units, families, their activities, and their composition; (2) food consumption, methods of preparing food, and its vitamin content; (3) income and expenditures, cost of living, savings, credit, indebtedness, liquid assets; (4) employment, unemployment and measurements of the labor force; (5) sickness, medical care and mortality; (6) education and educational needs.

For agriculture, the Sample Survey Service could obtain forecasts of crop and livestock production and estimates of the final production; farm consumption and sales off the farm; information on land and human resources and their utilization; on capital equiment; on management practices; on marketing and marketing costs in terms of time and money; estimates of income and expenditures; prices received and prices paid; storage; crop and livestock diseases; pests and their prevention; conservation practices; use of fertilizer; crop-rotation; and many other items.

For the village, information could be gathered on school facilities, water supply, transportation, other local facilities, ethnic and geographical origins of the people, social customs, public health, food handling and similar matters.

# The Post Census Enumeration Survey

Immediately following the 1960 censuses of population, housing and agriculture, a sample survey will be made which will provide a basis for estimating the accuracy of the general enumerations.

This sample survey can also be used as the first step in setting up the Sampling Survey Service. By concentrating efforts in a sample of areas it may be expected that more accurate responses will be obtained. This is one of the advantages of a sample survey over a complete enumeration. More time may be spent in training the interviewers. More questions may be focused on a particular subject. More than one approach may be used to get a particular response. More effective supervision can be given each interviewer.

The experience gained in a post enumeration survey will be of great help on future surveys. The sample design that will be developed for the post enumeration survey can be applied to many surveys in the future. The sampling experience gained will also be of great value, as will be the experience of administering the sample in the field. The interviewers will be selected for their superior work on the census enumerations. They will be given additional training to prepare them for their work on the post enumeration survey. They should then constitute a satisfactory nucleus for the field staff of the Sample Survey Service provided they are unidentified with tax collection or other regulatory functions of the government.

# Selection of the Sample

A stratified multi-stage probability sample will be used in the post enumeration survey. This means that within each stratum (stratification will be based on general purpose criteria) large areas will be selected from within which small areas are selected. At each stage the selection will be made with known probability of inclusion from complete lists of the sampling units in the particular stage. For example, the first stage will involve the selection of myons (dongs in urban areas) as "primary sampling units." The selection will be made from a complete list of all the myons in the stratum. The probability (chance of selection) with which a myon is selected will be known at the time the selection is made. Within the "primary sampling unit" smaller units will be selected with known probability.

By concentrating the final sampling units in a comparatively few "primary sampling units" (PSU's) great savings in interviewing costs are achieved over unrestricted random sampling. Further, the limited number of skilled supervisors and trainers may be put to best advantage. At the same time a sufficient number of PSU-s should be selected so that comparatively small sampling errors will result. By knowing the probabilties of selection at each stage of selection, unbiased estimates may be obtained from the sample and measures of the sampling errors may be calculated.

It is important that the "primary sampling units" be efficiently selected for use in many kinds of surveys. The sample should be selected to give maximum precision for a given fixed cost. This may be done by taking into consideration the sampling variations and their effects upon the interviewing, the sample design, and the data processing costs. The interviewing procedures to be used and the organization of the field staff (interviewers, supervisors, etc.) needs also to be taken into account. The criteria for determining the number of PSU's in the sample include (1) the cost of selecting a given number of PSU's in a stratified manner, (2) the cost of selecting a given number of units of observation within the PSU's, (3) the interviewing costs (including travel costs), (4) the amount of variation among the PSU's in the characteristics being measured, (5) the amount of variation among the units of observation within the selected PSU's in the

characteristics being measured, (6) the resources available and (7) the desired accuracy of the final estimate to be made from the sample data.

#### Measurement of Census Errors

The Post Enumeration Survey (PES) may be looked upon as an example of sample surveys generally from which much insight into general survey procedures may be gained. On the other hand, this survey does have a unique and primary purpose. This purpose is to measure the sources and the magnitude of errors in the census.

There are two types of errors which may arise in the censuses. They come from different sources and generally require different methods of measurement. One results from an incomplete enumeration of households. This can come about from an incomplete prelisting or from a failure to complete the enumeration in all the households on the list. To measure the extent to which the enumeration of households was incomplete, a second and more complete canvass-will be made in the sample areas. The results will then be compared with the original canvass. A measure of incompleteness having accuracy within narrow limits can be obtained provided the sample is large enough and the second enumeration is complete. The sample areas may be of any size as long as the boundaries can be accurately identified.

The second type of error is related to the problem of getting accurate information. Errors may result from several causes during the interview. The enumerator may have influenced the answers, knowingly or unknowingly. The respondent may have purposely given the wrong answers, or may not have really known the answers and was merely guessing. The question itself may have been vague or misleading, and therefore failed to convey the concept desired.

The PES interviewers will ask some of the same questions that have been asked in the census. A comparison between the PES interview and the census interview will give some basis for measuring the response error that has resulted from interviewers influencing the census enumeration. That is, the two interviews will give us some measure of the fluctuations that can be expected to result from variations in individual interviewing procedures and techniques.

It is expected that more of this second type of error will be encountered in the agriculture census than in the population and housing census. For example, although conclusive evidence is absent, there are indications from the recent trial censuses and pre-tests that the information obtained in the agriculture census may be subject to considerable "rounding" and other errors in some of the most im-

portant items. In the trial census most of the figures on area of crop land were rounded to 100 or 1000, i.e., they were recorded as ending in two or three ciphers. This rounding could lead to a large percentage error in the totals if it should generally be in the same direction. This is likely because of the tendency, for reasons related to taxation, to round down to a lower figure.

However, it is doubtful that the farmer knows the area of his fields precisely. They are irregular in shape and it would be extremely difficult for him to obtain a precise measurement. If he knows the measurements made by the Japanese some decades ago, which apparently remain on file in most of the myon offices, he will presumably report them.

# Obtaining an Accurate Post Enumeration of Agriculture

Although the completeness of the enumeration can be tested by a post enumeration which consists of a second interview by supervisors who use the same questionnaire and who are assumed to be better interviewers, it is not realistic to assume that more accurate figures on certain items can be obtained in this manner. The post enumeration figures on crop production and areas in crops may have to be obtained in radically different ways, if they are to reflect the true errors in the census figures.

In the case of crop areas either of two methods may be considered: One is to use objective measurements of the fields themselves. They could be measured by triangulation, using either a tape or a wheel. Such measurements would probably be too costly. Another way would be to planimeter aerial photographs. Both of these methods of measurement, though objective, are subject to considerable error because the fields are curved and irregular in shape. They are small in size and the boundaries are hard to locate precisely. A variation of the second method would be to use aerial photographs to measure the size of several fields combined, making allowance for non-cropped land between fields.

The crop production figures, among the most important in the agriculture census, present another problem. The enumerator is likely to be given the same production figures that are on record in the myon office. It may be possible in a second interview to build a rapport between enumerator and farmer in which the second would give his own best estimates without reference to myon office figures. It is doubtful if this rapport can be established by local officials. Using interviewers from other areas or from Seoul might lessen the bias. Another possibility would be to bring the farmers in the sample area into a central point where they would be asked to fiill out the qustionnaire without signing their names. Another

way could be to use crop cuttings. In spite of the objectivity of the last approach the measurements are subject to errors of considerable magnitude unless the sample is properly designed and carried out with extreme care in the field.

The solutions to the problems raised in the PES will shed much light on methods to be used in surveys in the future. The problems involved and the possible solutions will need continued study. Alternative possibilities for getting at accurate information will have to be tested.

# Staffing the Sample Survey Service

The Service should be staffed with highly trained and experienced personnel in study design, questionnaire construction, sample and experimental design, use of interviewing techniques, data processing on card as well as computer systems, analysis and interpretation of data. The technical staff should include a subject matter specialist in each field (population, housing, agriculture); a statistician adequately trained in sampling and experimental design; a psychologist trained in interviewing techniques applicable to sample surveys and in questionnaire design; a mathematician trained in developing mathematical models for analysis, using card and computer systems (a statistician can also fill this position); tabulation experts and computer programmers.

The Service would utilize the punch card tabulation equipment of the Korean Data Processing Center and might eventually need access to an electronic computer system. Its staff should include interviewers trained in carrying out sampling instructions in the field and in the application of interviewing techniques.

The interviews would have to be administered in such a way that a positive quality control system could be kept in force throughout the surveys. If any interviewer's work did not come up to prescribed standards it would be necessary to give him additional training and supervision or to remove him from the staff. Interviewers should not be employed in any other kind of work which would result in inaccurate reporting on the part of the respondent.

At present, as far as we know, there is no Korean who has had the technical training to qualify as an expert in sample design, as a survey psychologist, or as a builder of mathematical models for analysis employing data processing equipment. Unless these three positions are capably filled, in the long run limits will be placed upon the depth of information obtainable, the scope of analysis and the efficiency of operations in all phases of work. Fortunately there are many Koreans who can fill the lower level positions.

The kinds of technicians needed for the three advanced positions

mentioned are hard to find. There is a great shortage of them in the United States. The demand is outstripping the supply and the shortage in the next few years will probably get worse. If these positions are to be filled in Korea positive steps must be taken in the near future. Apparently no Korean university is teaching the kind of courses that would equip students to fill any one of them. Present "participant" programs for training in the United States are not the answer. Full scholarships are needed for at least three Korean students to complete course work through the PhD level: one in statistics, say at Iowa State College; another in psychology, probably at the University of Michigan Survey Center and a third in mathematics at either the Massachusetts Institute of Technology or Harvard University. There will be competition for the services of these students in the United States when their graduate work is completed; and for various reasons some might not return to Korea. Hence, more than one scholarship should be provided for each position.

This is a long range program and it will take at least three years before it could be fully implemented. In the meantime the sampling services can be instituted and useful information obtained. Moreover, more elementary experience is needed before moving into the more sophisticated surveys.

If this program should be implemented it would be important that the technicians trained by it should teach as well as serve in the survey center. In this way their knowledge could be passed on to other Koreans. It would also be important that they serve together in a single unit of the Government. Otherwise, their talent would become dissipated, so that, for example, one study might have a good sample design but fall down in study design and analysis, etc. The talents of all should be brought to bear on a survey simultaneously to obtain the maximum from it.

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#### CHAPTER VII

# SUMMARY: NEXT STEPS IN KOREAN STATISTICS

Statistics have unusual importance for the Republic of Korea because they provide the information out of which judgments will be formed and decisions will be made affecting the future of the nation. Its policy makers and administrators must plan ways by which a relatively large and growing population can exist, with a tolerable and improving standard of living, upon a relatively small area. Responsibilities for planning cannot be avoided because in present circumstances even inaction itself becomes a plan.

If statistics are to serve their proper functions, the work of statisticians will begin with the questions to which answers are sought by policy-makers and administrators. The statisticians will consider whether and how the desired answers can be obtained. Alternative approaches and methods for the collection of needed statistical information will be considered and adopted or rejected. The collection, tabulation, analysis and dissemination of this information will then become the statistical program of the Republic of Korea; but only if the role of statistics in policy and decision making is understood by those who should use them.

From long range standpoints Korea's statistical development will depend upon the state of public attitudes toward statistics and statisticians. If "statisticial mindedness" spreads among the people, if the importance of statistics as a science and a profession becomes recognized, and if elementary statistical conceptions find their way into public school instruction, statistical progress and the effective use of statistics will come about almost automatically. However, improvement should not wait for such changes. Government can lead as well as follow public opinion; and the first steps which should be taken are fully within the competence of the legislative and executive branches of the Government.

These first steps fall into two classes: first, improved statistical organization; second, improvements in the training, compensation and status of statistical personnel. Improvement in statistical organization depends upon several changes in governmental functions and structure.

# Concentration of "General Purpose" Statistics

The collection in "the field" by enumeration of data to be used for

general purposes, i.e., for other than specific and limited administrative ends, should be concentrated as rapidly as practicable in the Bureau of Statistics. In this capacity the Bureau would become a service agency for the entire government, similar in a number of its principal activities to the Bureau of the Census in the United States. Thus, it would be in charge of all periodic censuses. Again, information should be collected by the Bureau continuously and with complete national coverage on births and deaths. In planning such inquiries, however, the Bureau would obtain and utilize the specialized knowledge and experience of other agencies directly concerned with the subjects enumerated. That is, the specialized competence of the Bureau would usually relate to the processes of collecting data and not to the questions about which information was sought.

# Development of a Sample Survey Service

Through the use of scientific sampling procedures, information on a wide variety of subjects may be gathered at comparatively low costs. Information about the majority of subjects of interest to the government may be obtained accurately and more effectively by small sample surveys than by complete canvasses. The Bureau should develop a semi-autonomous Sample Survey Service for use by all parts of the Government and some private organizations as well. Considerable autonomy will be needed by the Service because very close cooperation with the agencies for which surveys are being conducted will be essential. It is also essential that the staff members of the Sample Survey Service be highly trained technicians. Their training should include work in sampling theory and experimental design.

# Development of the Korean Data Processing Center

The modern IBM equipment that will be retained by the ROK Government after completion of the 1960 census tabulations will provide the nucleus for another Bureau service. The Korean Data Processing Center should be available to process data for any agency of the ROK Government and many unofficial organizations. Like the Sample Survey Service, it should be placed within the Bureau of Statistics for "housekeeping" purposes but be semi-autonomous within that Bureau. Its service functions will compel it to cooperate closely with all agencies and organizations that seek to use its facilities. It too should be staffed with highly trained technicians.

# Upgrading of Statistics in MAF

The responsibilities of the Research and Statistics Section of the Bureau

of Administration of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry are greater than its rank within the structure of government implies. It is presently in charge of the forthcoming Census of Agriculture, a huge national undertaking. Although it is our opinion that all subsequent censuses should be administered by the Bureau of Statistics, we believe that the technical problems to which the Research and Statistics Section of MAF should devote itself are so vital to the progress of Korea's agriculture—its greatest industry—that the Section should be elevated in status. This might take the form of conversion from a section to a bureau; of placing the Section in a direct staff relationship to the Minister, or of transfering the Reseach and Statistics Section to the Institute of Agriculture where it would be more definitely identified with scientific objectives.

Revisions in the procedure of making crop and livestock estimates recommended in a report of 1959 by Mr. Virgil C. Childs should be adopted, pending later decisions upon the relation of this activity to the work of the Sample Survey Service.

#### Demarcation of Functions of other Statistical Offices

In general, the collection and analysis of statistics for limited administrative purposes should be left within the ministries concerned. However, the functions of the units in charge of such work should be more clearly defined and demarcated. When this has been done it is probable that the technical work of these units will be found in a number of instances to be of such importance as to warrant a higher status for the unit within the ministry.

# Authority for Statistical Coordination and Control

All statistical activity within the Republic of Korea, whether administrative or non-administrative, public or private, should be inter-related, that is "coordinated." This is necessary in order to secure the maximum benefits from the funds and efforts expended. There is great need for an agency of statistical coordination, having authority to control the statistical activities of all government agencies and authority to negotiate changes in the statistical activities of non-governmental organizations.

Two alternatives for the creation of such an agency are suggested: The first is the establishment of a special staff in the office of the Prime Minister or the Secretariat of the Council of State. It would have the power, after due consultation with the government statistical agencies concerned, to enforce its decisions pertaining to their work. It might be associated closely with economic

planning functions. Such a special staff resembles those that have been established by the United Kingdom, the United States and Japan.

The second alternative is to give the same responsibilities and authorities for statistical coordination to the Bureau of Statistics. This solution would be similar to that of the Dominion of Canada. If adopted, the Bureau should be disassociated from political and other non-technical influences to which it is now subject by reason of its present location within the Home Ministry. It might be given an autonomous status within that Ministry analogous to that of the Institute of Agriculture within the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry; or it might itself be transfered to the office of the Prime Minister or the Secretariat of the Council of State.

#### Conversion of Census Council to Statistics Council

The Census Council, originally conceived as an interministerial mechanism for the coordination of preparations for the 1960 censuses, should be continued with a broader name and jurisdiction, and freed from the dominating influence of a single ministry. This might be achieved by making it a committee of the Council of State. The agency of statistical coordination and control should serve as the Council's secretariat.

# Public Participation in Statistical Decisions

The people of Korea, whether aware of it or not, are concerned with government statistics. They are both the sources of information and users of government figures. Groups of citizens are entitled to a voice on matters affecting their interests by means of arrangements for ad hoc hearings on particular issues and the creation of standing advisory committees.

#### Enactment of Statistics Law

The goal of the preceding recommendations is the creation in the Republic of Korea of a coherent and efficient statistical system. The major steps of organization required to create such a system may well be incorporated in a statistics law, comparable in its scope to the statistics acts of the Dominion of Canada and Japan.

# Training for Government Statisticians

When a statistical profession arises in Korea there will be a reservoir of personnel to draw upon for statistical services in the Government. Meanwhile

special efforts are required to raise the levels of competence of the personnel employed in statistical agencies. Several means of improvement can be suggested:

A minimum amount of academic training in statistics can be specified as a prerequisite for government employment in statistical occupations.

"In-service" training courses can be made available for those already employed. (In the United States Bureau of the Census such courses have at times been offered without charge to employees who wished to take them, partially within and partially outside of working hours.)

Encouragements could be given by the Ministry of Education to the wide development of statistics as a subject of instruction in Korean schools and universities. Special courses in statistical applications could be arranged in the universities to prepare students for government statistical service.

During recent months two groups of selected employees of ROK statistical agencies were sent for three months each to the University of the Philippines in Manila to receive training preparatory to the 1960 censuses. Other employees will be sent to Japan for a similar period for training in the use of IBM data processing equipment. The time is close at hand when short-term training of these types can be provided within Korea itself.

To develop experts to fill the more advanced positions in Korean statistical programs, especially in the Sample Survey Service proposed in Chapter VI, students should be sent to graduate schools of foreign universities, as candidates for advanced degrees.

Various inducements for persons of ability to enter government statistical service should be devised, including higher salaries and grades, awards, and other symbols of a high evaluation of proficiency in statistics.

This chapter has presented a summary outline of the "next steps" which the Statistical Advisory Group recommends to the Government of the Republic of Korea, looking toward the strengthening of its statistical program. If these steps are taken, we believe that the Republic may become one of the leading nations of the free world in the excellence of its statistical system and the uses made of statistics for public purposes.

#### APPENDIX

# STATISTICAL ACTIVITIES OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA

(As listed by the Statistical Advisory Group of Surveys & Research Corporation in a Preliminary Report of January, 1960)

# Ministry of Foreign Affairs

#### Protocol Bureau

Statistics on immigration and emigration; Korean citizens residing abroad.

#### Ministry of Home Affairs

#### Bureau of Statistics

Censuses and counts of population; vital statistics; labor force survey; wholesale and retail prices; family expenditures.

#### Bureau of Construction

Statistics on publicly financed construction.

# Bureau of Public Security

Statistics on arrests and criminal docket reports; unnatural deaths; juvenile deliquency; traffic accidents.

#### Bureau of Local Affairs

Statistics on government employment; national and provincial elections; public library facilities; theaters and cinemas.

# Ministry of Finance

#### Bureau of Financial Institutions

Statistics on receipts and expenditures; money and banking; money supply; loans and collection.

#### Bureau of Customs

Statistics on foreign trade; vessels using Korean ports; cargoes discharged; air carrier records.

#### Bureau of Taxation

Financial statistics on business and individuals; collection of government revenues and taxation.

#### Bureau of Property Management

Statistics on government enterprises and properties.

# Office of Monopoly

Statistics on the production, distribution and sale of tobacco, salt and ginseng.

# Ministry of Justice

#### Bureau of Penal Administration

Statistics on prisons and reformatories; revenue and expenditures of penal institutions; number and offenses of prison inmates; food and fuel consumption by penal intitutions.

# Bureau of Legal Affairs

Statistics on criminal docket reports; arrests, transfer and release of prisoners and juvenile offenders and internment in juvenile reformatories.

#### Bureau of Prosecution

Statistics on court trials and legal proceedings.

# Ministry of National Defense

(Compiles figures on manpower, military requirements, supplies and purchases, but the information is confidential and little is published.)

# Ministry of Education

# Bureau of Common Education

Statistics on city and provincial primary, middle and high school systems; school-age population; number and salaries of educational officials; revenues and expenditures of educational councils; construction of primary schools; students graduating from primary schools and entering high schools.

# Bureau of Higher Education

Statistics on students enrolling in normal schools and universities; students graduating from normal schools and universities; occupation of university graduates.

#### Bureau of Technical Education

Statistics on school facilities and school construction; students entering and graduating from technical schools; number and location of technical schools.

#### Bureau of Culture

Statistics on literacy; number and location of libraries and night schools.

#### Bureau of Text Books

Statistics on primary school text books.

# Central Meteorological Observatory

Complete statistics on climate and weather conditions.

# Ministry of Reconstruction

Office of Supply

Statistics on aid goods arrivals.

# Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry

# Bureau of Agricultural Administration

Statistics on farm households and cultivated areas; farm population, labor and wages; agricultural production; government collection of rice and summer grains; imported grains; fertilizers supplied to farmers; government purchases of cotton, straw bags and rope; forest area and volume; forestry production; cocoon and raw silk production and sale; taxation and finance.

# Bureau of Land Management

Statistics on irrigation associations and benefited areas; land cultivation and soil improvement projects; number and locations of reservoirs.

#### Bureau of Livestock Administration

Statistics on livestock production and inventories; milk production and inspection; number and location of veterinarians; animal diseases and disease prevention; slaughter of domestic animals; cost.

# Ministry of Commerce and Industry

#### Office of Marine Affairs

Statistics on population engaged in fishing; fish culture; marine production; processed marine products; number of and utilization of fishing vessels; cargoes carried.

# Bureau of Mining

Statistics on production and distribution of minerals and mineral products, including mineral fuels; number of mining areas and working mines.

# Industry Bureau

Current statistics on manufacturing activities and industrial production.

# Bureau of electricity

Statistics on power plants and electric power generation.

# Ministry of Health and Social Affairs.

#### Bureau of Labor

Statistics on employment and labor turnover; health and welfare installations; employment assistance; industrial accidents and accident compensation; labor unions and labor disputes; vocational guidance and assistance.

#### Bureau of Social Welfare

Statistics on housing conditions; military and police pensions, grants and allowances; distribution of relief supplies; vocational guidance and assistance for disabled military and police veterans and bereaved families; distribution and inmates of welfare institutions and homes for the aged.

#### Bureau of Medical Administration

Statistics on hospital and medical facilities; licensed and non-licensed medical and dental practitioners; lepers and leprosy sanitariums; nurses training schools; activities of national blood bank; relief and medical care for war veterans; medical services for victims of natural and other disasters.

#### Bureau of Preventive Medicine

Statistics of activities at health centers; port quarantine; deaths and death rates resulting from communicable diseases; inoculations and vaccinations; production, distribution and expenditures for preventive medicines; results of venereal disease examination of entertainers; registration of licensed barbers; sanitary inspectors and sanitary inspection; entertainment and sports facilities; burial grounds and crematories; water treatment supplies.

# Bureau of Pharmaceutical Administration

Statistics on number and distribution of licensed pharmacists; number and distribution of licenses for the manufacture of drugs, medical and sanitary supplies, and cosmetics; production, imports and exports of drugs and medicines; narcotic addicts and narcotic control; tests and examinations conducted at central chemical laboratory.

#### Bureau of Women

Statistics on number and disposition of abandoned children; protection of and accommodation for vagrant children; asylums for vagrant and physically handicapped children; orphanages and orphange inmates; inmates of women's protective institutions and national sisters' homes; widows and dependents of widows.

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#### Ministry of Transportation

# Land Transportation Bureau

Statistics on railway track and rolling stock; passenger and freight traffic; street car operation; motor vehicles licenced; results of hotel and restaurant operation.

#### Installation Bureau

Statistics on track repair and maintenance; signal facilities; civil air carrier operation.

#### Accounts Bureau

Financial and operating statistics for railways, streetcars and air carriers.

#### Ministry of Communication

#### General Affairs Section

Statistics on postal, telegraph and telephone services; radio operators licenses; postal savings; revenue and expenditures.

#### Office of Public Information

Statistics on periodical publications.

#### Bank of Korea

# Research Department

Statistics on money and banking; gold and foreign exchange holdings; receipts and disbursements of farmers, property of farmers, fluctuations in value of farm property; indexes of industrial production, wholesale and consumer prices; family income and expenditures; grain holdings and consumption; employment and earnings in mining and manufacturing establishments; wages of day laborers in principal cities; building construction permits in principal cities; number and capital of newly established corporations; balance of payments, gross national product, national bonds; etc.

# Foreign Exchange Control Department

Statistics on foreign exchange receipts and payments; visible and invisible trade; foreign exchange settlements.

#### Korean Reconstruction Bank

Census of mining and manufacturing establishments; indexes of retail prices.

# Korean Agriculture Bank

# Research Department

Statistics on agricultural income; cost of production of rice; farmers liabilities; prices received and paid by farmers; farm household economic survey.

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# 韓國統計의改善策

大韓民國政府에 對한 建議書

서-베이스·리써취 會社 駐 韓 統 計 顧 問 團 1960. 11. 21.

# 머 릿 말

다。 हो 여 어 0] 한때 러 가고 重要하い 自給自足의 한 の統計と 轉換은 있다。 鎖國主義 能力을 工業地帶外 다른나라에서와 漸増から 標榜하던 기르지 못함으로서 苦痛을 重要한 自然資源을 包容하고 있는 領土의 나라 같이 隨件한다。 가 韓國。 지금은 政治的 韓國や 熱望か는 現代國家로서 革命ら 農業、 現代化外 經濟問題是 工業、 世界의 經濟成長 財政、 國家家族의 切半을 喪失한 自動的으로 其他 이룩하기 爲하여는 보다 經濟社會以 一員으로 解決ハ키ス 韓國의 參與並对ユ 行政的

い 將來를 못한다는것을 애 쓰 고 企劃하는데 나은 統計가 있다。 問題 漸次 있어서 認識 그러나 介在 特

國民과 綜合計の로서 非公式的し 助處(ICA)와 九五八年에 韓國政府에 여러가지의 契約을 體系化시킬것을 美國의 寄與か는 바가 締結か気い。 個別的 서一用の凸・司州系會社(Surveys and Research Corporation) 中 韓國統計司 企圖か気い。 研究를 있기를 の契約에 通から 衷心으로 り報告書か 依計ら 建議를 願かと 서울에 하여왔다。 韓國統計号 비 設置된 이다 0] 改善함別 中間報告書에서と 統計顧問國(Statistical Advisory Group)의 公式 있어서 當面む 지금까지의 諸問題号 모モ 建議書号 改善을 解明

計 爲하め 1 또한 要約計 國際協 或은 韓國

끝으로 本文 作成에 있어서 많은 提議를 해주고、이 册子의 翻譯을 主動的으로 맡아 준 분이 趙利濟氏引을 밝혀둔다。

一九六〇年 十一月 二十一日 서울에서

서一州の스・리州科會社 社長 스튜어트 애이 라이스

一般教育에의 統計概念의 導入	大學에서의 統計訓練을 爲한 機會	専門的 職業   星서의 統計	政府에 있어서의 統計의 重要性에 對한 認識	學門과 技術로서의 統計學에 對한 認識	事實や 爻는 習慣	<b>机計에 對한 意識</b>	章 統計의   國民	韓國에 있어서의 統計의 必要性	꾸和時에 있어서의 統計의 重要性	暇時에 있어서의 統計의 重要性	道具로서의 統計	제計한 무엇인가	章 統計의 利用		目 次
	統計概念의	統計概念의 導入	의 統計概念의 導入 ・ 統計訓練을 爲む ・ 業 ○ 星 科 의 統計	育에의 統計概念의 導入 ・	技術로서의 統計學에 對한 認識以어서의 統計訓練을 爲한 機會	育에의 統計概念의 導入         育에의 統計概念의 導入         村의 統計訓練을 爲む 機會         서의 統計訓練을 爲む 機會	확한       意識         共術로서의       統計學에 對한 認識技術로서의         있어서의       統計의         工程       與한         內       統計訓練을         其한       機會         사의       統計訓練을         其한       機會         사의       統計概念의         導入	育에의 統計側       國民         教社 意識       芸術로서의 統計學에 對社 認識技術로서의 統計의 重要性에 對社 別分서의 統計의 重要性에 對社 別談 計算	해 있어서의 統計의 必要性 에 對한 意識 에 對한 意識 에 對한 意識 에 있어서의 統計의 重要性에 對한 과 技術로서의 統計의 重要性에 對한 이 있어서의 統計의 重要性에 對한 에서의 統計訓練을 爲한 機會	하 있어서의 統計의 必要性······ 에 있어서의 統計의 必要性······ 統計와 國民······ 에 對한 意識···· 에 對한 意識···· 에 있어서의 統計의 重要性에 對한 과 技術로서의 統計의 重要性에 對한 이 있어서의 統計의 重要性에 對한 에서의 統計訓練을 爲한 機會····· 에서의 統計訓練을 爲한 機會······ 에서의 統計訓練을 爲한 機會·····	에 있어서의 統計의 重要性 에 있어서의 統計의 必要性 에 있어서의 統計의 必要性 에 있어서의 統計의 必要性 에 있어서의 統計의 必要性 에 있어서의 統計의 重要性에 對한 이 있어서의 統計의 重要性에 對한 이 있어서의 統計의 重要性에 對한 이 있어서의 統計의 重要性에 對한	로서의 統計의 重要性	한 무엇인가 에 있어서의 統計의 重要性에 있어서의 統計의 重要性 에 있어서의 統計의 重要性에 對한 認識 가 技術로서의 統計의 重要性에 對한 認識 에서의 統計訓練을 爲한 機會	한 무엇인가 로서의 統計 에 있어서의 統計의 重要性 에 있어서의 統計의 重要性 에 對한 認識 에서의 統計訓練을 爲한 機會 에서의 統計訓練을 爲한 機會	一章 統計의 利用   一章 統計의 利用   一章 統計의 利用   一章 統計의 別어서의 統計의 重要性   平和時에 있어서의 統計의 重要性   平和時에 있어서의 統計의 必要性   平和時에 있어서의 統計의 必要性   平和時에 있어서의 統計의 必要性   平野的 職業으로서의 統計의 重要性   野門과 技術로서의 統計의 重要性   野門과 技術로서의 統計의 重要性   野門과 技術로서의 統計의 重要性   野砂서의 統計   和子

機構改善을 爲한 二個의 方案	民間機關의 諮問一	委員會	建全計   統計	韓國統計資料整理所	週期的인 센外凸와 其他全數調査・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・	統計局	一般目的 統計	行政統計의 非行政統計一	第四章 韓國統計機構可 改善	統計調整및 管理機關設置의 必要性一	行政各部處司――別のイ의 統計管理의 不適合性一	統計事務의 重複	政府機關의 統計活動	韓國政府에 있어서 統計事務의 責任	儀式的慣例 魔術 或은 非效率的인 慣習	第三章 「韓國統計の「現況
	10		<u></u> 八	… 一 八	一七	七	·····一六	五	<u></u> <u></u> <u></u>		<u> </u>	11 7			九	九

中央標本調査機關의 創設	9 構成	図券周至十   足色   測定	可能할수 있는 調査對象으로서의 主題	第六章 韓國統計制度에 있어서의 標本調査의 役割	農林部 調査統計課의 改善	機能
3						

參考文獻四四	附	政府統計要員의 訓練	統計法의 制定	統計事業에의 民間의 参與	國勢調査委員會是統計委員會是改編	統計調整	其他統計機關 事務機能의 限界設定二八	農林部所管統計의 改善	韓國統計資料整理所의 創設二七
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部分 計라는 낱말은 複數形을 統計 前者의 意味豆 무엇인가 使用되고 統計는 多様한 取むい。 있다。 1 러 個 4 個 의 統計學을 事 實을 要約む 意味하는 境遇에는 것과 이들 사이의 單數名詞 b. 關 로도 係를 말하는 것이다。 使用될수以叶。 0] 0] 러 報告 한 意味的 書が 서는 서 大

生 다 人口 는 道具로서의 의 例를들면 事實들り 增加七 統計 韓國의 여러 人口動態統計(vital statistics)呈对 方面으로 公共行政에 資料(information) や 人口小 이에對한 食糧의 普通 影響을 供 尨大む 綜合 給量 미치 된다면 上 게 量에 叶 된다。 더 이르는 出生率 死亡率以 빨리 全國에서 增 것이 加計 フ 毎日 亚 때 문에 있는지의 人口의 사람이 이를 與否를 變動이 出生하고 死亡한다。 要約計 測定될수 있게 안다는것은 7 前에と 使用を今 重要

・ 그러나 된다。 일이 없게된 0] 러

統計と 統計 時別 뿐만아니 7} 結 있어 다른나라 論 라 H 에 의 自由世界에서と 到達하고 에 統計의 는 勝利를 重要性 決定
き 가져온 企業斗 내리는데 戰時 일이 에 個人的

・ 있어서 使用되는 있다 問題를 다루는데 있어서 不完全む 日本ら 道具りい。 統計か 第二次大戦が 統計
는 of 띠 政府의 4 이와 參戦就らい 라에 政策을 類似む 는 敗北를 知識層や 目的으로 가져온 1 政府外 이를 統計 反面 는 執行 에 不 利 正 IE 用 하 된다 는데 確 確 히 하 1 統 利 完全 用 된

者들り 統計의 한 한 것이라는 會合多 利 用号 結論 그릇친 하 였다。 에 0] 까 르므로서 PU 닭이로 一時間 동안에 愛國心에 敗戦을 절쳐서 豫見か고 呼訴計 本 國과 व्य 있었다。 戰 敵國 争列 의 資源 眞珠灣攻撃の 反對並及을 主張かない。 에 關 東京에 統計 資料를 傳해 註1 ス 檢 자 討 여러 한 結果 日本의 日 本의 經濟學者外 敗 北 는 不 統 可

期 라 에 立 말하고 型의 渴 시 気다。 한 있다。 有名む 信 賴を吐む 統計學者는 第二次大戰中 統計資料外 없음으로서 自己
い
라
의 食糧 많은 供給量や 國民ラう 過大評價되고 餓死か 게 된것은 0] 를 너무 不 IE 急速す 確 한 統 消 計 費시礼 에 基 이로 因 한 것이 早

置号 हो 편 會議が 西 하 였다。 方聯合國 席対せ 美國은 비교이니 사람들이 統計 巨大む 筆者에게 機 關 일 의 时 傳む 로 業務是 情報が 轉 换 되 改 依む 였고 善 것임 擴張 मी 라 하 서 여 經 前에 濟 의 없었던 均 衡 올 새 잡는 로운 것이 種 類 의 重 統計 資料를 일이 었다。 求 得 兵役斗 하 려 7 工業 迅速 및 한

措

件을 해 卿의 首相直屬下列 卿(Sir Winston Churchil)。中人的資源、 加 비 業生産을 서는 할수 있고 있었다。 見解と 탱크및 後에 잘 알고져 財貨外 いい 詳述코对 美國 其他 本國 統計機構是 例はた 初期 과 애썼던거와 武器를 用役의 聯合國의 의 人的資源의 指導者 創設か気い。 需要以 만들수 한다 같은 國民에게 아비라함 린컨(Abraham Lincoln) 이 있고 供 ろり 気い。 給 動 の機關や 에 員을 同時初 生產、 日常生活必需品會 開む 劃策か気合에上 이를 正確む 統計資料 号 「希望的 補給 現在 生産하는 工場을 및 英國內閣의 中央統計廳이 戰爭遂行의 觀測」(wishful thinking)。 供給할수 있는것이 不拘みユ 一般的 確保함으로서 만이 젊은 維持以擴張を 辯護士로서 恒常自己의 様相에 統計要員을 찾으려는 搜索은 였다。 되어있는 開む 하기 英國의 있고 政府
と 正確む 対型卿の 爲む 首相ら 農村에서 稀少む 機構 情報号 事件보다 였던 食糧의 材料豆片 아니었다 蒐集計기 統計機構 윈스톤 보다더 相對方의 生產을 爲計 겨 神一為 深刻 에 對 事 칠 航 한

킨다。 要豆 自己의 府汁 平和 러 에 戦時 部 한 하 能 關聯性急 面 一次世界大戰末期引 時め 個人企業體 性을 産業が 는것을 企劃や 認定か 面 對해 和時是 하 있어서의 試 7 測定하고 驗 갖게 通貨量りい 지 있는 해 도 莫論か고 않는 본다。 된다。 必要

・ 그들이 展望을 統計의 가장 이런 政府의 런던(London)의「정코노미스트誌」(Economist)가 美國 아무리 個人主義 國際收支外 競爭相對의 計劃의 緊急하고 것이다。 重要性 必要是充足한時七 人の로서 産業의 機關이나 基本道具か 되는及은統計이다。 參議院議長し 戰時十 알든 그것과 生產量을 같은 產業體 中 商社 는 모르는 社會일지라 全體經濟의 重要む 平和時是 問題」上「短期以 長期計劃」。 比較計片 努力의 檢討하 白樂游氏と一九六〇年 간에 莫論하고 도 結果号 7 統計가 統計 이러한 거의 또 「市場調査」 의 測定함の星村 없다。 提示からそ 要素에 國家經濟外 影響을 構成要素의 이리하여 美國에서는 統計事務를 政府 各省은 各其該當 對해서만 받지 一將來의 八月 樹立からい 새로운 通から 法的義務를 調和号 工業化
되
と 않는 一五日字 아니고、 世界
も 사람은 機會에 새 馬む 地域 하는 遂行むい。 서울新聞 ユ程度足 統計が 企劃や 에 對から 0} 燃料以 經濟問題
引
立 마도 分野에 에서 切實す 依から 하나도 擴張 電力生產 00 會員의 產業別 事業運營上의 있어서 「第二共和 또는 構 支配된い」立 必要む 없을 注意号 組織體 主張
か 과 國民들의 新製品紹 같은 것이다 . 國의 것이 喚起 基本 에서 였다。 個別 新

政 的 0] 間

言

急速す

適用ヨ

of

가고

性質斗 않으면 工 ユ生存을 國 海의 에 않된다。 様相急 H 主要構 의 爲해서는 國民의 知力、 統 究明か는川 0] 計의 成要素り気던 러한 必要性으로 必要性 必要かい。 韓國의 鑛業資源斗 말미암아 精力以 訓練斗 國土開發計劃列 經濟問 한편 電力以 이러한 問題と 韓國의 誇張

登

徐 工業施設呈早时 決定ら 統計事業은 非常む 끝나면 地かはころのい。兩斷兒 統計や 人爲的。己己 依む 潜在的 重要性을 問題解決에 必要む 切斷되め 經濟力의 最大限의 갖게 或 되는 土中 出 렸다。 農業地域을 것이다。 資料를 外國 利用과 提供かと同 統計 接 차지 助 를 는 發展 除外 當 하므로서 에 面む 하 依存 면 問 한 韓 題 하 國 때 ス

生產을 産業을 러한 딜수 貿易、 工業以 婚姻의 外國の豆 入斗 何刻 **면** 一人當生活水準 急 人口 있는가? 消費が 資料
と 促進되고 消費、 增 増進시키 鑛業의 人口動 加外 부터의 國家計 物價以 이를 態統計(vital statistics)ト 있는가 生產、 하 7 贈與山 있는가? 韓國人의 金斗 व 劃에 爲 支援を 0 해서 收入에 를 維持하고 있는가 或은 上昇시키고 있는가를 表示하는데 土地利 利 叫 알고저 必要

・ 借款の足서 潤은 한 어떻게 資源과의 制 用 關 限을 生産費み 한 願むけ。 基本資料를 그리고 利用될것인가? 統計と 加할 投資를 爲む 關 人口의 聯下が 其他 例를 어떠한 것인가? 人口增加的 提示的の星州 서 들면 問題에 增 人口成長急 關 加 貯蓄斗 率斗 韓國工業의 어떠한 係例 어떤 國家豫算의 開む 先行하는 經濟成長을 成就하기 ユ 外國資本의 있는가? 資源을 後者의 方法の豆 各種統計는 資源의 性格을 測定かとろう 生産性や 赤字と 더 必要性が 剩餘勞動力斗 究明かと引 効率的の豆 國家歲入斗 導入에 얼마나 되는가? 어느 前者의 對處計 對해서는 程度인가? 使用되た 利用可能性斗 必要하나。 開發시礼 納稅者負擔急 部分失業勞動力(underemployed) 게 例か 된다。 爲む 어떠한 된다。 人口調査外 資料의 어떤 午 闘争が、 한편 있고 利用度号 計劃擔當者 最小限の豆 주리어 새로운 獎勵策急 輸 一部分り 出 雇 利用を 서의 品 傭、 明 得失、叶 마련할 것인 確司 失業、 國際競爭可 되는것이 수 있는가? 經濟成長이 出生、 나타낸다。 勞動力、 시 死亡以 서 말하 國 輸 民 견 如 0]

을 인 할 언을수있는 것이 要
하
는 課題号 러 것이 다 問 기 資料의 韓國統 題 4 國 에 1 의 있다。 計擔當者七 關 計劃擔 性格을 하여 統計 質問을 받는지 또는 當者들り 究明部 資料
と 計劃婚當者들의 0} 가질 된다。 決定을 疑問望 0] 내 러 이를 必要是 河(decision-making) 家 한 것이 資料의 乙二己己 充足計기 다 이러한 蒐集、 發見並 必要가 為から 質問에 製表以 있어서 緻密하고 分析ら 있다。 不 解答을 얻으려면 一可缺む 正確 韓國 ユ 의 한 다음에는 要素りい。 統計 統計制 計 度号 韓國 割の 決定을 統計 의 되는 發展 擔當者と 統 내 計号 시 것이 리는데 켜야 찾어 爲先 할 有 基本的 用

# 第二章 統計의 國民

話め 라도 0 는 毎日 國의「유모아」는 一般國民들이 日常生活의 平凡事로서 統計를 받어드리고 親密히 必要性斗 國에서는 7 統計 있다。 大部分의 引用かれなと 에 및 데드릭 日刊新 작는 크는 例是 ユ 車 對한 輛 價值是 의 聞 들면 4 意識 右側通行을 疑心하는 라 成人은 通から 兩氏
는 決定 에서는 英國 認定かとほめ 어떤 或은 「統計에 共通된 거의 용하는 내리는데에 指針이 되는 統計資料에 日本에서と ユ르モ 없을것이다。數、 想像、 주저하지 일이라고 사람이 統計를 보지않는 成人은 아마 習慣 意識」(statistical mindeness)可引 車輛이 않는다。 「망할놈의 認定
되
고 以 態度로서 거의 量、 左側通行한다는 없을 것이다。 있다 이와 흡사하게 容積의 한 概念、 或 依から 民や一 統計外 것을 國家가 初等教育의 義務를 진다는 換言かせ 없을 것이며 多少斗도 疑心하는 사람은 거의 定む 거짓말!」(lies! damn lies and statistics)라는 美 規定か気い。註1 ユ들은 健全む 經濟體制量 特徴을 統計的 影響을 받지않는 사람은 하나도 接計ユ 意識的のモ 갖는다는 思考方式引 있다는 없는 것을 無意識的のモ 가진 것을 뜻한다。 反面에 社會學者들り 것은 나라에서는 國民的 全部
는 美國 이를 特色을「라 美國에 없을 統計 아닐지 日常會 韓 것 서

構 있고、 approach) ्री 『統計에 슬 서는 拒 形 되 成計 通計 寄與かとり 不適當を一年 0 व्य 中 永久的記錄。己己 蒐集된 適用か고 意識 全 豐 7 0] 的 적거나 으로 眞實む 있고、 있다。 남든지 國家外 國家에서는 個人이나 團體를 莫論하고 如何한 또는 真實性の 資料モー 蒐集된 없을 或은 國民の로から 資料와 ユ의 分析은 問題解決에 있을 것이다. 般的 忘却된い。 수도 있고、 貯蔵庫別 급 그러나 推測思考의 大部分의 드러가게 錯誤
가 ユ 資料는 統計的 境遇에 傳統 된다。 생길 및 수도 있지만 있어서 對해서 좋을수도 있고 나쁠수도 있고 習慣 그곳에서 問題의 解決에 있어서도 量的接近法(quantative 生産과ユ 0) ユ 0) 資料 資料 니 秘密呈 1 使 事 科學的 用例 選別月고 批判되고、 實例 간직하고 關 依から 或은 한 國 있지 學究的 家的 引導되도록 않는限 活 適當を 動의 意味が 使用 하 되 部 있어 는것 1 分

註1 日 本統計 機構、 聯合國最高司令官列 提出된 駐日統計使節國의「스弄的馬 애이 라이스」및 世出 엘 时 三引」 兩氏의 報告書、 九五一年七月 國

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例 에 으 可 能 하 वं 하 게 한다으 證 된된다。 韓 國 에 있어 서의 統 計 에 意識や 統計 改善을 苗 板이된다。 0] 와 같은 事實은 다음과 같은

無益を 努力도 外 計 에 에 할려고 의 調査의 事 寶을 課稅计 한 없이 하였다면 意識ら 真實을 設問에 다 其他 風聞のい 習慣 찾을려고 基督教聖書 7 眞實司 個人에게 잠에 사람도 原始人や 臆測 서 應答むい。 애쓴다。 에 不利하게는 或은 깨어나자 이와 서는 現實斗 偏見が 類似
む 「너이가 더욱이 그들은 따라서 마자 非現實을 決 uf **것을 前提로** 丑 政府
か 眞理를 라서 그는 利用하지 않을 往往 그 이웃 사람을 殺害할려 區別かと日 國家가 正確む 資料를 알지니 賢明하い 이와 한다。 그들은 어떤 眞理汁 川会む 行動을 면 것을 困難을 느꼈다。 個人が 너이를 必要로하고 있는것을 것이다。 自由롭게 일에 한다。 하지않으면 않된다。文明人들도 情報의 例是 關む 이러한 하리라」라고 들면 꿈속에서 이웃 秘密을 行動의 決定을 認識

計

立 約束計立 結果
는 내 0] 리기前에 사 있으므로 를 아무에 있다。 람이 事實 統計 게나 그를 을 的 7 政 알 目 事 百害 的 殺 態

樹立め 得함에 낸 現在 領 經 는 國際統計學會(the International Statistical Institute)의 會員旨의 外國에서 學 된다。知識世界에 있어서 가장 賢明한 問 이기 國際 註1 과 國め 있어서 있어 E 로서는 技術로서의 新約聖書 요한 福音 八章 三十二節 統計學會 亨时」氏(Hoover)、 統計家外 서의 아무런 0) 뿐만아니라 나今日」教授(Luigi Einaudi)、エー型賞委員會 가장 實情心矢かい。 進陟도 볼수 없게 차지하고 있는 統計學 影響力り ユ 會員の足서 物理學、天體物理學、天文學其他自然科學引 에 對 印度 컸을 統計學은 數學과 密接한 한 認識 「山一早」(Nehru)首相의 地位 英國의 여러 된다이것이 頭腦를 가진 才士중에는 스스로를 統計學者로 自負하고 있는 最近 東京(Tokyo)에서 나라의 統計擔當者外 有名む 著明む 0] 故 ום 利心仁」卿 關係를 み이는 改善月気のよ 하는일이 委員長인 人士를 친구이며 境遇에서도 알수 있다。 (Lord Keynes) 第三二次大會(大會) 包含から 社 노루웨의 새로운 會的 過去 顧問し 學問のい。統計學や 日本りい 왔다。 諸分野의 認識을 받지 못한다면 「心中心」(Gunnar Jahn)氏、 마하라노비스」(Mahalanobis)教授 戰後 近來의 기타 發達에 復興期에 二年에 一回式 約 여러 經濟學、社會學以 公共政策의 會員の豆 七五年의 있어서 나라의 者들り 이태리 必要む 서 必 歷史를 아마도 오늘날의 경우에서와 須不可缺む 開催)를 統計資料를 相當す 美國의 大統領을 많다。 前大統 開催 蘇 같이 課題 있 求 한

學院 會員 0] 며 院 의 口 問 題 責任官 인 카 엘 프토카J(Michael Ptauka) 教授 等 있다

學界以 에 其他 서 도 公共機關 流의 實力을 의 가진 人士ラ과 統 計家 가 同等か 政府 게 平 取扱 는 民間機關을 되어야 한 다 爲計 व 이들에 給與外 社會的 品

外視하 들의 計發 員の 까 닭에 政府 展め 政府의 價値以上 1 에 發展性の 노, 서의 機關 있 0 統計機關や 現在의 統計의 서 0 로 9 있는 가장 轉任되는 重要性에 有 사람들이 能む 奉仕을 技術的可可 큰 것은 公務員들에 對한 爲計ら 統計分野에 往 되고 非政 認識 往 昇進의 게 左遷。豆 있다。 治的 統計業務別 韓國에서と 從事かと 機會를 주어야 統計擔當者引 機構 看做되め 引 것을 從事か도록 統 認定되め 計 왔다。 擔當 四러하는데 게는 하 者が 中 야 높으 統計 하는 無期限 한다。 業務外 地位外 아무런 0] 이러한 러 ユ 한 般國民 주는 0] 職位를 現象や 刺戟を 機關 地位에 公務員の星서의 과 保障からい 에 特別 주어지지 高級官 從事かと 随伴
か
는 政府機關 吏들의 않었다。 한다。 俸給을 有能 機會外 에서 認識 한 0] 0] 職員が 知的魅 것은 著
か 較的 게는 하 韓國 力や 度 되 0] 統

일일이 成日 직 他 고 的 한 व्य 動 相 에 0 0] 것일수도 互의 西 國家的 的 中 一方國 例學を 協 互 왔다 五十 調 特 補 職業の星서의 業務外 殊的
記 하 家 助 關 에 있고、 하 7 없는 参加하고 ili 韓國 서 는 事 없이 健 問題号 느 것이나, 男女의 에 形 에 사람、 便可 統計 對 많다 있어서도 統計「라っと」以「데드引」兩氏(前引用報告書 있는것을 알고、 한 財政的 職業의 다 團 技術的、 家畜、 高 世ピュ 이런 度의 大學り 基礎引 機會를 如似む 成長り 0] 肥料의 智的 問題是 成立된다。 中 4 에 行政的인 努 機構汁 相互間의 政 갖어야 만이 서 力을 積極 價格 討論함으로서 府 民 0] 主 共同 的 如似 或은 구두의 런 銀 것일 業績을 行具 인 으로 條件들은 充足될 한 國民統計協會(national statistical society)号 組 수도 企業體 機能을 織 統計擔當者들의 이룩한다 知悉하고 體系를 「市場列 수가 있고、 政府 內에서는 이룩할 있는 內外의 이룰수 는 標本設 利用하며、 意識 P:5)가 것이 時期
는 訓練 것일 있다 共通된 計、 各機 0) 다 4 된 統計 면 國勢調查 關 수도 成熟計気叶。 0 El 統計家是的 의 關心の 0] 4 統計 的目標列 게 런 統計婚當者들う 있는 說 機構 될것이다。 明む 問題들은 或은 이루워지 것이다 를 바 開む 核 韓國統計 資料의 와 效率 心 같이 數學的 體号 通から 共同利 英國、 1 的 定期 0] 蒐集、 으로 協 러한 統 各自의 會か 인 루고 益을 計 的 過去 만 蘭 精粹计 인 的 形 製表以 三一 組 西 視野 達成計 있 態 織日 業や 世 멕 있을 는 分析 었이나 紀をか 問 시 7 通 題 넓 實

7

育 其 지 弱 際 여 하 活

이다。 家들에 現在 挑戦計 協 會
는 는 統 計 局 되는 의 附屬된 것이다 書 類 上의 組 織 에 不 過むろう 다 協會의 民主的、 인 活 動 은 統 計 局 과 韓 國 의 統 計

와 大學에서 더 制度号 불어 統計 의 確立か는데 統計訓 應 用 에 練 關 ユ 한 爲計 寄與か는바가 적을 訓 練도 機會 必要か 統計理論 다。 것이다。 統計應用 에 關 한 訓 0 練や 없으면 몆 統計 韓國의 理論や 大學에서 學術的、 初步的形態呈 이버 非現實 的 0] 0] 미 되기 進陟 쉬우 되고 中 있으나 韓國 0] 의

要望另 用에 研究か
コ 實施智 國 關 六週間乃至 한 비 大學校以 訓練을 0] 様相
や 타 이루 하여야 發展시킬수 있을 大學에서 八週間의 것이다. 이런 最新機械が 有能
む 할 訓練 教育의 때까지는 教授의 依む 資料整理訓練の豆片时 高次的
も 指導下例 多數의 形態と 訓練が 서 綜合的 現在 開む 學生들을 進行中心 으로 細部的 見案 第五章에서 分類、 高等教育機關에서 外國의 政府職員二十餘名의 된 課 程 大學校计 과 모든 其他研究機關 博士學位課 部 面 海外斗 에 詳述か고以い。 절친 견 程 에 統 에 계 南の早 計 이르는 留 理 學시 論 키는 日本 專門的 統 것이 에서 計 श् 應

이나 이면 經濟 學生들에게도 람들은 이나 다 있어서 도 般 韓國사람들은 信念에 養ハオ ユ 않된다。 教育에 統計 는 發達된 밖에 일은 적을 質別 에 挑戰 接觸하고 주어야 의 이것은 容易計 여러모로 不合理主義에 先進國의 國民들은 統計 하 立脚から 後者의 व 意識ら 概念의 한다는 게 智的客觀性의 探究外 合理的思考의 習性을 高等教育을 通하る 뿐만 것이다。 있는 證據의 理解是个 以叶。 思考かと 方向の豆 것이다。 없는 同僚들에게는 것을 導入 提示를 配列、 意味むい。 決定을 合理的判斷을 原始社會是支配效与 習性이라고도 分布狀態、 움지기고 있지만 0] 依から 要求むい。 런 그들은 概念や 前述む「統計列 影響을 度數分布、 刊改게 生覺될 그들은 數나 分量、 0] 算術의 러한 부를수 있다。 받고 아직 概念의 基礎呈 非合理的 初期的 平均以 도 있다。 여러가지 것이나 하여 짓는데 統計에 授業斗 統計 相關 思考方式을 意識」やかな 效率的인 計算方法のよ 的 關係外 社會的生活が 對한意識을 갖은 사람들은 더부러 意義
나 思考方式의 있어서 같은 完全り 問題 教科課程引 平凡한 일에 推算方法에 適用方法 여러가지 에 後進國의 拂拭む 있어서 있어서 아니라 變化
か 에 有 4 初 관하여 國民ラ 있어서 國民や 迷 用 闘か 步的 個人的去來引 信のい 하 全國民에게 게 國民學校外 中學校列 여 受諾
か
中
は
に 統計概念은 國民學校 도 물을 것이다 서는 보다 0} 包含될수 있다 魔術에 직 훨씬 없지 아는바 있어서 侵透되ス 만 앞서고 0) 高 런사 觀念 度 않 에 있 或 서 로

없다。 高次的 民學校 0 모든 사람들에 와 或 書式考案、 (experimental design) 서의 에 같이 資料를 歐 0 있어 門 의 構成員 統計 러 編 學生들은 的知識。 統計 런 서도 한 하고 發達된 面接應答의 取扱か는데 研 成 影響은 거의 革命的인 에 究에 게 際。 資格의 採擇되め 있다」고 있어서 日本에 成 率直む 統計學과의 興味를 갖어 人 達成かとり 分析、 있어서 數學과 認定을받기 도 高速度電子式計算、 하였다。 된後 가고 注意를 招來하기 世界國家家族의 市場以 接觸 있으며、 0] 에 喚起시켜。 그들은 統計資料의 러 簡單

・ 為計 爲かぬれた 한 것이다」라고 輿論調査 前述む 概念り 技術을 वं のめ「統計標本論、 또한 方法
や 一構成員이 建議된 投入產出分析(input-output analysis)、 할 使用者叶 一九五一年度 報告에서「라이스」外 그들에게 企劃되어가고 適用하지 못하였다。 等에 韓國의 일이 말하고 存在하ス 여러가지 關む 方法은 急速度 西方國家에서 있다。 或은 되어가고 있다。 統計専門家外 價値以叶는 있い。 他國의 境遇에 있다。 지름질은 存在하지 積極的인 않는다。 品質管理、 序言에서 西方國家ラ州 따라서는 것을 發展や 統計機關自體의 措置 七日本에 韓國을 새 오퍼래이숀 알게 統計的概念、 順序를 言及む 바와 專門的 國際的 않는다。 될것이며 「데드引」兩氏七「一五年長む 日本은 있어서의 國民所得斗 리저치(operation research), 따라이루워저야 依から 統計 統計的 統計社會引 理論、 韓國。 發展되고 같이 이러한 家外 그들 採擇与なる、う 業積과 國民總生産의 方法、 中创 되는 사람도 韓國은 다른 0] 適用や 参加を 있다。 國際科學共同社會可 技術、 는 成熟到 한다。一發展을 이에 政府外 野望을 統計學과 分析、 러한 있으 方面 依存む 機械設置が 刺戟을 實驗計劃法 措置 産業界が 갖고 있는 것이 極 받아서 統計行 値 尨大 論 있 韓 서

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統計機

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第四章에서

記述か

7

있다。

料로서 求하는 所에서 것 러 員中에서도 있으나 는 한 일로 일런지도 信念や 만해 이는 使用 高位層官吏들은 알고 도 否 慣例

い 하 統 모른다 統計資料의 있고、 려는 良心的 計 年 0 間め 傾向の 魔術 使用 可能

・
・ શ 이를 要請되 에 人士 蒐集の 或은 있다。 關 限 儀式的으로 한 非効率的 라는 가장 이러 分別ら 統計報告書外 한편 容易む 것이 한 인 事務가 0] 없는、 取扱하고 世上事物의 慣習 報告書号 方法을 大部分 어떤 ユ 統計作成斗 用途号 또한 찾아 面の星 直接 因果外 0] 訪問客들에게 좋은 最小限의 努力으로 莫論か立 方面 作成かと 有用性の 統計 아무런 에 訓練을 圖表作成의 文字 그대로 職員들은 聯關을 갖지 있을 받지못한 것이라 印象을 떼 習慣や 報告作成의 위 數百種が 않는 職員が 는 信念을 갖고 버리는 주기 韓國政府의 6 일로 여기고 為 彩色 名 依하 事務를 達한다。 떠 व्ये 魔術的し 行政에 이루 있다。 아주 그러 무워졌다。 있다。 統計圖 形式 4 儀式의 그러나 깊은 0] 的 表 AH. 報 0] 0] 性質을 0} 告書号 러 田 作 리 個 마도 成의 한 를 興 面 公務 味 박 事 0] 띠 資 要 없 1 務

있어서 를 或 르 해 民의 韓國 서 0] 살퍼 본다는것도 情報를 러 얻어 政 한 다른 利益에 何別 態度 진 蒐集計 사람들이 遺産物い 있어 實際豆 어느 1 서 자 0] 統 註1 背馳되 미 4 計 틀림 있는 일일것이 라 事務 部分的으로 에. 韓國人들에게는 0 立 서 의 없 5 또한 責任註2 다 찾어 왜정 다。 日本統治者들은 ユ들이 研究むみり 볼 駐韓統 당시의 韓國 个 大部分 있다。 에 計 掩蔽된 서 있으며 顧問團や 説明하ス 韓國 局水準の星서의 目的에 에 0) 서 韓國統計의 求得하려는 統計情報를 報告書에서는 않했을 것이 0] 런 必要む 情報의 態度

가 純統計擔當機關や 歷 다 史를 0] 아직도 問 細 需要에서 題が 密 願対

ゼ 韓國 開から 研究하れた 疑心 內務 부 에서 E 理 의 部 別로 統計 由号 餘 始作된 것이 地 아니하였다。 局 갖고 없이 0 立 다 있는 있었으나 H 本 統 0} 않고 의 닌가 報告 計 0] 局 統 있다。 2 의 ユ 書 治 方 與否 統 가 理 에 面 韓 由 依

註 註 2 1 本節의 論文引 컨대 資料
と 子な면著 主豆 Recent 서울大學校 Population 行政大學院の Patterns 發行む and Trends 韓國政府의 5 the Republic 組織斗 機能(Organization of Korea, 이것은 미시간 and Functions of 大學校引 서 the 九六〇年列 Republic of Korea 哲學博士 government)

되어있다。 基準課、 口 0 統 는 計 或 課 防 部 經 **經濟統計** 管理 局 課以 統計 製表 課、 課의 文教部 四 課 普 로 通 教育局 構 成习 न 企 劃調 있다。 查課、 그리 復 7 興 其 部 他部 企 劃 處 局 에 있어 調 查課、 八 의 農林 統計 部 機關 農 은 政 局 課 調査 水準 統 0 로

課具

保健社會部

勞

動

局

查指

導課

等

推算 任을 0] 務 들 기 地 部의 7 各 域 決算斗 課と 의 있다 몇몇 經濟 法 7 稅源調 課 事 에 밝히 에 情 依 도 의 査」、 기 하 統 調 व 않는 查研 計 各部門 賦課資料調 事 課에도 務의 究」言 의 責任ら 擔當하고 있으며 統計 適用되 查」、 事 있다。 務 「內外國貿易調查統 에 수가 例号 있다。 뚜 權 限을 ラゼ 「稅務統計 이를 0] 받고있다。 成果以別 計 리 하 및 वं 物物 外 의 하 品의 務 ユ 려면 部 러 編纂」、「國民所得 4 通 時 상당한 過商局의 價 이러 調 한 查」创 統計 第 事 實은 資料 및 對한것이 推計調力 의 第二 課 名에 分析 一課 查、 다 과 分明 「海外市場調 利 內國 ठी 用 을 稅 統 計 收入의 의 查 責

7 다 其他 木州 6 會 產 있는 統計 計의 法 있다。 韓國 務部 弱 밎 央政府機關 한 銀 海運統 理」号 務責任や 法務局의 工事統計」と 行 產 맡고 計 業 의 銀 詳 三個課 및 있다。 細む、 編纂을 行 PU 밎 同部統計局에서 個 것이 農 0] 業銀 陸運 分掌하고 各各「少年의 地方司 다 行의 統計 1 稅廳 리 의 있으며 準 4 取扱하ス 政 에서 좀 事務責任や 保護矯正」、 府機關 는 더 셋째 共通 總務局 않고 2 局 ユ 된 交通部의 શે 土木 銀行法。 或은 刑 型態
는 施設局や 務統計 局 에 總 三個 서 務課 各部 로 및 ユ 取 統計의 局의 處의 扱むい。 刑 이름에는 數個課 務作業統計 總務局 統計 蒐集以 海務廳의 分別、 에 에 或은 부여 編纂 의 ठो 關 에 總務課에 되 밝 責任이 二個局 0 한 혀 對 スス 事項을 한 있다。 에 있다。 廣範圍 서 않었이나 圏か 볼 分掌 个 는 한 內 하고 있다。 各課と 權 務 法の豆 「經濟復興 限을 部 에 있는 十五部處 서 各各 規定せ 規定ヨ 도 것이 特 工

로 般的
인 各道廳 政府機關 한다면 과 의 豫算을 項 을 統 他 計 의 法 使 活 에 地 用 動 方官廳 하 依 여 統 해 計 分掌

計 음 7 에 除外 資料를 對 히 37 하 있다。 7 法 도 的責 韓國 政 任以 宁 府 의 政 있는 權限 府 어 에 1 0] 統 部 있 計 處 局号 다 4 法 1 的 平 爲始 해 는 權 서 所屬 限을 한 반 四三 T 機 갖고 入 關 個 0] 以 0 있다 에 上의 行 17 政 隨 의 伴 生覺計 機關 한 指 統 0] 針 는 計 0 統 的 로 것은 計 서 活 에 動 의 當 0 統 한 있는것은 計 資 料 일이 를 0}

서 것인데 要約世科 軍政令列 한것임 依計は 이것은 設置된 韓英 兩國語呈 出版되었合 序文列 申 泰焕學監 말한바와 같이 組 織斗 主要기능을 大韓民國法令集引 依から 抽出

集된 資料か 한 의 政府의 고는 로 駐 다 韓統 統 答은 말미아 그러 濟活 統 事 三十二個、 韓國銀 計 그러 務의 4 顧 마 動 資 問 과 料 統 지 한 統計事 團や 重 의 行 않지만 計 ユ 單 在復 事 質을 其他 進 一九六〇年 務의 韓國產業銀行、 務七 機 政 거의 關心 狀況 低 七個의 府 法的 적지 各機 下 케 에 찾아 責 모든 않이 酮 政府機關 以上記む 關 하 任 에 한 月 田 의 볼 農業銀行以 部處叶叶 信 統計 에 重 分散や 个 復写 賴性以
と 毕 韓國 한 에 없다는 न 對
한 政 대 6 般國 있다。 府의 其他 1 체 廣範 統計資料를 것이다 豆 民의 程度의 四 統計 团 個의 機關 0 現 리 한 在 事 協 한 에 銀行調査部別 基本統計 務 助 法 政 重復은 어느 意慾을 依から 的 에 府 權 136 各 機關 한 限 單一機關에서 의 不 蒐集되고 滅 9 報 少人 蒐集斗 確實性을 告書 에 附 依 分散 與 키고 하여 를 와 編纂が 있다」는 되 發 効率 蒐集되는 न 있다。 助成計中 찾어 刊 있는 한바 的 從事計 0) 볼 事 註 있다。 1 質り 政 統計資料의 个 現存技術斗 府 實際的、 卫 事 있겠는가? 밝 業의 0 있으며니 혀 例 શ 졌다。 報 로 告書의 分布 種 써 統 資源을 計 類 0] 政 0] 와 勿論 가 調 府外 밖에 整體 合致另一 記 報 記 낭 述ら 告 錄 0] 토 或 비 系 되 書 民的 質 의 케 어 의 立 「基本統 完全하 問 하 缺乏。 있다。 附 에 17 コ 錄 들 蒐

所要す 勞動 計技能管 發委員會 數個 查 外務部 部 力、 局 는 는 課号 理」의 物 아 經濟狀態 通 價 「…人的 에 商 通か 서 局 事 資源 의 務号 引 여 用 調 第一以 其 物 査外 한 맡고 他 般經濟調査」引 的 事 있다。 經 國家의 項 第二課七 資本的 濟 괴 統 同 1 商工部 總 에 諸資源의 앞서 하 資源 關 數個의 거 한 工業局
や 4 指摘 밎 事 그렇지 項 調査評價」의 總需要의 特定
む 한 을 바와 않으면 三 管学か 經濟調 一業別 年 같이 間 任 서 工 務号 嗣 査에 로 侧 있다。 內 定에 힌-密 外 … 資源 接む 맡 開む 或 復興部 고있다。 翮 經 한 濟 關 調 事 係是 項을 情의 査」外 事 企劃局や 項」을 保健 갖고있는 管掌 調 基他 社會部 管掌
か 查 하 經經 를 1 經 濟復 經濟 濟 勞動 있다。 擔當 1 事 興 統計 局은 있다。 項 하 에 을 7 內 를 關 一勞動 맡 있고 務 ユ 한 擔 1 部 리 當計 綜 있 實 1 統 財 合 ら日 態의 計 務 同 的 37 局은 部 部 있다。 計 는 調 의 韓國 割 査め 產業開 樹 家 同 銀 立 部 統 에 의

를

도

註1 보내달라고 要調한바 있습니다。 八月 二十日 對象處豆 「最 못하고 그때 近州 하여금 ユ 우리가 韓國統計協會의 企業體에서 かとせい 資料提供要請の 順順司 某種 하였습니다 調 查量 主催星 그러나 **竹施か**ユオ 이 四個機關에서 열렸던 應答의 比率은 豫想外로 낮아서 一問程度에 脚からるこう 應計川 並今 以〇日 法人名簿中에서 會議에서 비슷한 要問을 받고 느낀것은 한 演說中 約千個의 對象處三 무엇보다도 法人企業體量 있는데 白進胡 調 이것을 서 查機關自體量 不過か気合니い 0] 標本の豆 에 다 協助 應答かめそれり 할 單一化 選定から 짓입니다 그래서 乃至 財政狀態引 事務外 整備がら 어떤 企業體에 韓國銀行調查部次長 크게 開む 되겠다 加 職員會 質問書号 瓜与られ 는 것입니다。 安をそ 보내어 데의 氏가 一九六 그렇게 함이 立 해보

서 生 긴 只 求 今旣述 得動 것임에 宁 힌 틀림없을 있는 전 에 서 必 要資料汁 볼수있는 것이다。 뎣가 信 7 賴 장 性ら 기 信 0 賴性 없기 統 있는 計 事 때 務 문에 統計 重 複や 資料 銀 行自 를 他 機關 내 體 가 1 에 있다 多 서 種의 蒐集 卫 간주되 統計 히 1 活動을 있는 37 있는 統計 展 開 韓 資料를 하 國銀 지 않 行의 信 면 賴 職 하 員들ら 지 안되 않 는 게 其 되 他 結 였다 機 果 關 로 서 1 에

張から

왔다

政系統 하 것이 地의 全的 되 Service) ত্ব 弱 ठो 制 0 市 必 77 郡や 对 11 0 를 須 0] 0] 0 政各部 萬若에 國 の見 不 있다 것은 限 로 通 面 0 에 田 積号 유 直 하 歪 使 級 統 缺 接 統 व्य 曲 uf 地 重 發 處別 集中 計 用 에 히 方行政 라 H. 7 發生 間 記 動 片 에 하 調 러 मी 서 는 接 利 통 는 錄 한다면 있 査의 挫 한 라 用 한 遡及되め 0 하 H 各段階에 서 平 問 機 한 로 한다。 統 坪 7 울에 誤 서 年 關 題 改 責 計 當 있다。 資料蒐集의 의 差를 의 0] 에 革や 非 調 務 生產 디 「年 現實 依 对 있는 統計管理의 査의 7] 서의 進行된い。 울에 賴旦 修 中 量。 終 間 tr. 例 IE 的、 中 한 컨데 央政 蒐集된 局 施 生 로 서 하 央官署例 的 產 行 卓 面事 任 서 미 거 부터 府의 量」。 0 務是 上空論的 4 責任을 리 0} 0] 不適合性 現 로 務 미 資料의 와같은 決定하고 또는 在 道 所에서と 6 맡고 辛 午 서 全 利 題の見 1 1 或 某種의 곳에 誤 શ 의 本 部计 統計 差의 있는 前 誤 報告書의 韓國統計や 計 있다。 差 에 卫 午 指 田畓 數号 蒐集や 가 局 든 屬かモス 性質以 있는 邑 統計 示事 毕 에 生温 는 의 面 面 實際調 서 項の 0 에 資 第四章 0] 統 種 播 料의 直 보다 리 資料蒐集을 別을 7 可能性引 이를 計 9 種 統計 하 屬 杳 4 資料의 래 大小를 前 0= 蒐集을 上部機 밎 가면 日 ユ 指示 9 에 平常時 前 毕 六章 改 도 에 土 는 節 있다。 한 道 善 非現實性會 안다 簡單 一質斗 日本政 關。 次 に聴や 決定 行政系統 測 다 에 된 0 課 서 量 調 한 는 位置 管理하 結局 한 稅 하 對 提案

・ 0] 府 0] 查管理를 것도 算術을 여 한 數的 에 리 7 或은 에 에 0] 0] 管 助 하 따라 7 行 지나치 러한 成計ユ 不可 를 पो व 資料로서 한 中中 있으나 統計 利 라 質施計 資料의 適用計の足 指示事 土地 用 蒐集節次列 央標本調 蒐集む 品 함으로 게 資料의 있다는 別 測 容易計 依 일이 하여 에 指示事 蒐集은 項을 量 賴計の豆片 資料를 있어 서 에 查機 서 다 目的(하나의 것을 等級으로 依から 市郡の星 게 만이 計 項의 서 있어서 統 關」(Sample 算될 는 代置 生覺해 計 評 述む 이루워 內容傳達 內 價함 資料 7 시킬 个 決定된 總括的 表 務 中 不幸

・ 價 의 政府의 있 部 示 에 볼 値 에 다 하 蒐集 있어 를 37 안 에 附 있 있 行 統 서 있 連 作 特 與

7 部 內의 統 計 에 對 한 理汁 비 록 基本 的 0 긴 하 기 만 7 自 體 로서는 不 充分計 다 例 컨데 韓 國 의 남쪽 方에

것이

受하 는 어 였다 1 道廳 77 한 다 에 서 는 同 한 統 計 事 務에 關 하여 서 로 完全す 상치 되 는 指 示 事 項을 서울에 있는 個 部 處 에 서 부 时 近 接

必要か ス 計 事 않는 計調 務 의 統計 整 重 및 複 政 事 管理機 務의 府 或은 內 의 設 關 定金 6 部 設置 重 上 複合 의 指 適 當か 示か 必要性 除去むい 곳에 个 있는 統計 重複

写

立 는 權 것은 事 限。 務 에 쉬운일이 있는 對 있어 한 統計 야 서 로 한다。 0} 事 4 비 務를 다 슷한 中 ユ 法 止 러 的 또는 п 權 로 限을 修正 거 울의 할수 個 部 中 處以上 있고 央行 政 生 에 府 서 다른곳에 內 所 에 서 有 의 하 서 1 全 履行되 있을 般 的 ष्पी 管 1 에 있 統 7

0] 러 計 한 事 管理 務의 만으로서는 重複以 部 分的 不 充分計け。 重複急 統計 除 去 하고 調 整 으로 誤差号 알려 發見、 져 있는 修正計 積極的 는 श् 消 極 管理 的 인 가 意 味 層 에 5 서 0 統 計 管理가 것이 必 다 ユ 러 4

統計 統計 計 問 調整 題 計 機 에 機 構 構 對 和 整り引 에 에 받는 하여 또는 서 있어서 도 ユ 統 는 0] 調節や 計 것은 自 श 는 り 같은 事 統 業等 서 計調 被調 調整은 決定을 로 과 整り 查 關 者当 關 聯 聯 要求되 짓게되 더 되 性을 왕더 定義 0} 할 갖일 는 77 其他 或은 있다。 官僚的 个 9 分類、 있다。 個 것이 모든 傾向ら 個 의 資 다 모든 料蒐集의 統計 統計 生礼い 調 統計 活 機 整り 關 動 期 0] 活 과 의 없 間 動 個別 및 는 0 調 경우 和를 的 單 時 期 인 에 0] 監督 局長의 抽 는 出 루 各機 된 下 7 에 監 標 0) 弱 位置 督下 本 를 0] 地 調 工 되 에 域 의 11 서 節 製表 하 行計 있는 活 는 動 및 過 分野 व्ये 韓國 出 기 程 版 를 17 을 政 計 있는 말하 擴張 府의 劃 1 或은 하 는 分散 統 1 것이 諸 型 型

料를 리 에 는 分散 하 것이 व 가 屬 型 管理 장 0] 하 統 7 容易計 機 計 開や 있다。 機構 關 શ 게 或 內 中 0] 家의 에 提供(個 央統計 서 事 務 中 統 局 央統 別 1 鹽(Central Statistical Office) つ 內 資料에 或은 에 制 서 외 巫 0] 調整う 對 體的の豆)を 統計 한 需 調整管理機關や 行計的 要以 지 評 个 價外 1 있는 있는 0] 0] 政府各機關 國家 를 質例と 의 供 權 給計 計 限을 劃과 英國 는 으로 주 과 가 政策樹立 는 장 美國의 부터의 內閣 우수한 의 事 政府機 協 機能에 務局(the 方法을 助를 構 에 密接

・ 決定計 Secretariat 서 午 볼 있는 午 關 37 係를 있다。 0} of 位置 울러 맺고 the 英國 에 0] 있다。 Cabinet) 놓여 러 에 한 서 資 ユ

九四 國 年 에 는 制 大 定 된 統 領 法 에 直 依 屬 하 機 여 關 인 0] 豫算局 統 計 基 의 準 聴や 部 인 + 人以 統計 上의 基 準 廳 被調 0] 查 0] 者号 와 비 對象。 숫한 機能 로 하 을 는 行 統 1 使 調 하 查 卫 를 있 爲 다 하 여 第一 聯 邦 次 大戰中 政 府의 <u>ી</u> 卫

이는 求 關 하 0] 37 져 作成計と 하 는 統計資料를 調査票를(小數의 蒐集を 例外를 个 없다。 除外 그리 하 고 17 審 ユ 查 後 檢 에 阻 制 하도록 定된 法에 되어 依計め 있다。 0] ユ 러므 統計基準 星 0] 聴은 統計 統 基 計 準 隠의 刊行物 承 과 認 統 없

0] 統計基準廳은 關 0] 關 係機 ユ 關 名稱 과의 0 協議、 意味からり 交涉、 說 服을 같이 通から、 統計資料의 또 蒐集、 叫 때 로 製表、 그의 植限을 編纂が 亘かと 行使計ら足서 律的も 事務上。豆 基準을 設定
む
い
。 該當月七 關係 7 리 統 37

計資料의

用

途別

對하여

附

加的包

統制權을

갖게되

었다

最高 있는 卫 關 것 摘むい면 計 英國의 機關 있다 例かせ 셋째로 行政機 其他 0 는 로 첫째 것이 政府 機關 兩者か 闘의 央統計 하 영금 다 兩 과 者
가 專門的 事 隠斗 部 政府統計引 0 務上 가 떤 다 美國의 意味め 0 統計 統計資料蒐集 로 央統計調整以 統計基準을 協會 競爭狀態別 統計基準 있어 政策 서는 實業體나 혹은 或은 採用 隠ら 管理權急 에 上述む 있지 하도록 있어서는 其他의 여러 않다는것。 統計機構 行使計旦豆 面の로 한다。 統計 市民團體ラ의 最高權 에 實務 서 둘째로 限을 로 서 對 一号 한 類 分散型 가지는 似か 希望과 説明이 兩者 擔當か 統 點 以上 立 國家最高의 1 利害關係是 日本統計機 機構量 있지않다는것、 있지 兩者 만 모두다 維 構에上 그중 持かユ 植限을 特司 이와같은 따라서 該當된다。 있다 수있는 行使かと 意義가 兩者
가 政策에 公共機關急 있는 機關 日 本列 0] 關 세 0 에 聯ヨー 가지 서 統制下 는 마 를 련하 政 府 에 指

0]

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第四章

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있다。

## 第四章 韓國統計機構引改善 註1

國의 的
인 入稅賦課制定의 史를 갖고 行政統計와 目的急 次 있을 國勢調査
か 爲하여 使用될것이라고 생각하였다。 非行政統計 創設을 것이다. 提議하기 實施된及のい。 美國에서는 先進 避諸國에、 憲法을 서는 基礎資料豆片 行政統計外 制定

・ 이리하여 即後 外國 非行政統計 第一代 貿易統計号 最初의 財務長官 外國 貿易統計는 一九七〇年에 發刊되었고 **또** 「一般目的」 蒐集計기 알랙산다 해밀톤(Alexander Hamilton)氏가 始作的级다。胡りを氏亡の 統計か 區別된다。 前者外 統計
가 그해에 더오랜 行政

資料
か **것이나。行政에** 이것이 公共以 民間目的是 勢調査의 다른 또한 하나의 元來 般的

い 使用되는 統計의 一般的인 目的ら 行政的인 爲計ら 目的 當時 現在 爲해서도 目的 美國의 使用되어 있기 馬部村 十三 有用性い 目的 州에서 計劃된 있다는 것은 爲해서 때문에 選出

国 것이 였는지 에 使用되た ユ 性質上 非行政統計 エモ 一般目的 國會議員 뒤따라 開から 統計를 區分하는 明確한 限界는 있을 수 없다。 談席數割當을 관 許為及い。 論議의 餘地
か 이와 基本資料를 얻는데 있다。 흡사하게 統計豆 分類된 수도 그러나 外國 國勢調 貿易統計도 있었음 査로 얻은 0見

特定
む 한다。」더욱이 方法の忌 行政的 얻어지는 「統計資料의 大部分이 責任」을 갖고 있음이로 區別
은 計數나 혹은 行政上 必要한 存在むい。 UN統計局。 各部處의 事業에 그 말은바 分野의 説明かと바外 統計資料是 關聯된 事業을「計劃實施하기 所謂 行政實務豆早时 같이 行政統計라고 일컫는다。 政府의各部處と「農業、 나오게 되는 경우가 為から 一定

・ 商業、 種類의 以中。」 註2 公共衛生等列 統計資料를 以上과 必要足 對 하

고서도 數年前 比率や 四十三個以上의 美國에서 이보다 調査된바에 더 局 높을 것이다。第三章에서 言及한바와 或은 依計児 いいい 國內統計의 統計에 開む 約 事項을 四分之三引 分掌시키ユ 같이 行政統計에 韓國の 있다。 法律은 屬한다는것이 韓國銀行과 들어났다。 **社ら 準政府機關**号 韓國 에서의 除外か 行

註註21 paper No. 3. 1. Nations, General Notes on Statistical Organization, International Seminar on Statistical Organization, Ottawa, Canada, 13-31 October 1952, 一九六〇年 九月六日字呈 駐韓統計顧問四이 大韓民國 國勢調查委員會 委員長以 委員公司 提出社 建簸む의 內容者 詳述社 スの中

物豆对 흔히 韓國政府의 行政 外國 न 다 貿易統 副 0] 工 產 러 物 例呈 한 計と 로 서 局 서 課 國際收支를 産出된い。 에서 稅金徵收 取扱計 事 0] 測定から日 務의 는 러 한 統計 副 副 産物も 産物や 資料의 有 用 하며 이를 大部 所得税의 分り 國際收 產出 統計 行 한 支 政的 機關 인 國民所得急 에 國家經濟의 目的
을 서만 有用 為から 한것이 推定かと同 健全性
是 必要한及のい。 아니 라 測定から日 有用計中 其他의 मी 税關 目 라 主要

・ 的 서 行 을 統 政 計 爲 의 要素、 해 資 서도 副產 7

用途号 機關 UN 은 에 서 갖고 行政統 取 扱 있다는 하고 計 에 있는 것을 内包된 認識
か
と 事 務 問題 와 聯 範圍 關性을 一個 別的 에 서 갖고 있는 行政機構 論議되めら 特定む 政府全體 한다 集團 나라고 에 가 만 어 提議하고 有 1 用한
ろ
う 部門의 있다。 統 0} 計
가 니고 單 보다 純 더 0] 를 넓은 作 成む 國家的 機關 意義

되는

것이다

는 海 迎統 行政統計や 鐵道運營의 計号 0] 니마 OP 普通 責任の 調整かと 0] 를 없는 利 用かと 統計機關 海務廳이 機 에서 關 作 成部か 4 보다는 或은 한다는 交通部 產 田計 것은 는 가 機關이 더 當然む 能率的으로 가장 일이다。 能率 0] -的の豆 를 求得を 个 있을 午 있다。 것이 다 例 를 मी 들면 라서 鐵道 水產

非現實 機續될 現在 的 것은 모는 0] 라 明 政府機關。 것을 일이다 우리들은 蒐集 或은 믿고있다。 編纂하는 大部分의 統計에 外 關 國에서 事務責任急 와 같이 韓國統計 個部 或은 는 「分散」되め 局에 集中시 있으며 킨다는 앞으로 것이 도 0] 韓 國 分散 에 서는

資料(information)를 般 目的統計(general-purpose statistics) 必要呈 蒐集計中 때문정 平素의 ユ 用途
と 行政節次로서는 매우 센사스와 廣範圍 될 하 其他 다。 个 없는 이런 統計 일이다 調査(censuses und field sur^ey)小 調査 般目的一号 것이므로 特 般國 別 한 民 0 H 로 割 과 부 时

源 하여 는 0 이 의 最低의 떠 것이 分析 上 面에 必 하 經 單 서는 費号 37 한 出 일이 實務機 全혀 版計 使用 다 는데 하여 關(a single 存 0] 在 에 하지 首肯 實務機關や 는 여러가 할 않는다。 operating unit) & 午 지 있는 高度의 般目的 심지어 正確 技術이 性을 는 의 物 統計 集中 期 的 必要하い。 資源 하기 事業을 시켜 도 為計 最大의 制 為計 여 限 韓國 되 쎈사 ले 能 0 과 率을 스와 全的으로 같은 있다 發揮 나라 其 他 7 '하 러 統 에 貢獻す 게 서 計 п 는 調 하 로 查 7 0) 는 現 書 러한 在 生 를 히 u 0] 技術 企 0 割 兩 하 者是 的 奉仕機關 7 熟練り 있는 ユ 서로 資 技術斗 料 稀少計 强시 蒐集

agency) o ユ 提供

上

マ 內容을 잘 되 한다 0 알고 0} 한다。 高度의 있는 該 0] 統計 當部 機構 虚め 的技 內 에 術을 남기 地 方機 7 個 보담 構 局 를 에 낫다는것이 組 集中 織 하 八 여 7 標 다 데 本 調 있 査를 6 서 의 實 施 長 하 部や 卫 毕 香香資料 한 0] 것이 蒐集의 로 센사 責任 三의 을 核 7 心 所 調 管 查 人員 0 로

企圖를 要 가 하였다 더욱 統計局(the 技術奉 出 統計 要求되는 仕 리 77 機 局 Bureau 의 關 P 0 ही 것은 士氣外 려 되 of Statistics) 7 卫 말한것도 는 為から 能率や 精力을 없이 過去 政治 現在 的 中 韓國かり 二年をかめ 밎 앞으로 ユ 其他의 本來의 서는 職員急 妨害影響の豆片 多角度呈 內務部의 使命을 日 訓 為計 改善习 統計 練刈 व 局 时 킬 集中 었다。 0] 保護되め ス 般 있는 키고 目 統 計 的 機會가 아 있다。 을 局 은 過 그러 必 去 統 要 4 諸 計 蒐集機 般統 다 그의 統計 計量 人的 關 局은 0 獨占計 構 로 成 發 韓 과 國 展 려 技術의 政 하 府의 7 始

整理所의 死亡과같은 4 0] 般行政 व्य 들 第五章 機能 運 과 營等 人口 2 管理(house-keeping)可 에 서 서 0) 動態資料의 다 로 言 差異か 及計 그러 7 4 蒐集、 있으므로 있다。 둘째 0 둗 째 機 目的 其中 로 能 週 0] 을 몆몆은 期 完全す 爲計め 的包 運營上 標本調 發展むい면 數個 査의 의 相 統計的問 當む 實施、 大部 自治 機 分의 셋째로 能是 를 必要呈 全數調査의 有 各種 用 하 하 게 센사스의 이는것이 統 機能 計 局 다 0 內에 實施、 0 0] 에 들 存 넷째 置 機 包含될及ら 시 能や 킬수 로 첫째로 韓 있다。 國統 計 出 그러 資料 0 生 에

情報号 報告를 婚姻 染病 하여 자 三 면 週期 全數調 9 等 五 全數調查를 에 접수하 統 더 年 인 計七 査汁 野山 센사 व 있어야 全國 全國的 產出 스와 0 + 實施 年 한다。 的 마 하 0 શે 해 其他全數調查 日 한 37 로 0} 다 統 平 한다 計 口 집되 蒐集の 例号 0] 調 것이 는 查를 0 들 理 0} 있어야 때 면 由 科 實 한다 로는 學的 가 施 國會議員以 輕減 할 શ 만 日 必要가 必要時 標本抽 되 正確 ユ 었다。 重 地方議會議員 할 있다。 要 에 出 수도 性 標本調 方法의 即 을 刻的 있다。 月 口 査と 發達 0} 0 統 로 選 적 計 센사스型 로 어토 그러나 0] 學區域의 와 말미 에 0} 울러 毎年 07-全國의 한 마 全 設定을 에 全國 一數調 대 廣範圍 책 小 을 小 口 查 爲計句 地域別 式 地域別資料를 강구할 하 보 中央政府 다 게 적은 分布 住宅以 各行政區域의 午 된 있 經 0 얻기 費号 社會 게 其 된다。 어 他 1 爲 所 現 社 機關 人口号 하 要 象号 出 會 여 하 生 现 서 0] 卫 는 完全

・ 有 象 一里 0} 用 0 傳 직 한 로

的 으로 全數 公調査号 實 施 하 는 毕 하나 의 理 由 는 科 學的標本抽 出 을 爲む 基本 的 水準」。 마 련 하 는 資料 의 求 得 에 있

는 것이다。

한다。 處是 障 면 統計局과 1 된된다는 統計局や 査員의 代身か 適當하い면 것은 4 한다。 는 누어야 게 센사스 訓 農業調査 될것이 練 0] 센사스의 와 한다。 擔當 指 다 흡사 에서 導 일이 에 機 하게 0] 關 그러나 求得되는 어느 리하 으로 保健社會部
や 總括的責任會 वं 서 段階 0] ユ 週期的

し 資料에 러 에 資料 한 있어서 境遇 에 依持かと바 住宅調査에 全數調查를 맡고 에 其他 統計局 宣傳事業會 聯關을 機 큼이로 關 0 對から 통하여 0] 實査에 0] 갖고있는 質施計立 에 農業調査에 그리고 参與計 般國民の豆 部處之 商工部鑛務局や 끝으로 行政的責任や 는 있어 것이 부터 資料蒐集計劃可 서 센사 後에 의 蒐集되는 스의 質疑票作 저 記述 簸業調 0} 結果를 하며 할 成에는 資料를 統計 查에 調 查票 整理하 調 對から 査機 統計 여야 必要 用 紙의 關 7 로하 局 各各 에 과 구입을 出版 는 7 依 모든 하 하여야 責任 責 व्य 任号 保 部 들

의 酮 0 을 田 韓國統計資料整理所(The Korean 資料整理事 한 部分や 資料整理施設 予務를 센사스의 執行하기 0] 될것이며 製表
가 為計め 完了된 Data Processing 멀지않은 平 民間 後에 會社 將來에 韓國政府列 其他事業體 建立 Center) 될것이 歸屬暑 에 對 州「他小스建物」の 다 해 것이다。 서 도 資料整理所列 最 低의 0] 일이 經費呈 는 끝나면 九六〇年度 高速度의 利 用될 0] 것이 機械 I 人口、 B M 設 備 機 住 械 는 宅以 가 裝置 든 農業調 政 될 府機 查

에 의 Korean Data 는 새 監督下列 平常時의 두되 廣範 Processing Center) 位置

か 計 圍 自治 局 한 있겠지만 使用き 人員數号 或은 半自治的 獎勵하기 훨씬 0] 臣「他小 스建物」 急 整理所是 능가하는 地位를 爲から「也小스建物」內引 統計 갖여야 大多數의 局例 할것이라고 「統計建物」のみと 附屬、 職 ハ키コ 員으로 믿는다。 位 運営を 또한 置ら 0] 名稱을 0 것이다。 0] 整理 있을 機關や 機 各各 0] 構 의 整理所是 7 붙일것을 資料 管理以 整理 \_ 韓國統計資料整理 提案むい。 事 般 務 運 量 營을 0 爲 絕 政府機 頂 하 에 व्वे 所 0] 統 構 局

부여하는 하 였다 目 7 러나 健全한 0] 가장 것이다 리 한 重大む 統 統 計 計制 0] 制度是 렁 問題七 度의 게 하 維持かり 確 时田 政府의 立 0] 經 다른 濟 整理機構 爲かぬれた 가 發展된 機關ラテ 의 機續的인 施設 國家创 統計局 使用 对 에 는 과 調整을 必要豆 同等

・

・ 行政統 窮極的 計와 地 位 에 한다。 一般目的 管理權急 서 0] 萬若 整 統 運 統 에 計 機 計 를 構의 서 調 統 로 整機 計 施設을 關 關 制 係 度 는 에 에 넘겨 使用 있지 符合시 주어 할 만 十 别 키 0 個 있는 의 될것이 여 權 러 成功 利

業으로부터 蒐集된 統計가 調整되ス 않는다면 ユ 所要經費亡 增加 될 것 이 고 結果が 價値 減少될及り 거의 確 實む

者의 떨어저 않는다。 이와같은 激勵對策이 서도 ユ例로서 兩者
か 値は 敷汁 있는가를 生產性指數卡 各己 줄어들때 雇 있는 傭 獨立から 에 指摘かと引 것이머 에는 關む 成功된及り 어떤 統計外 모종의 個別的の豆と 兩 産業部門에서의 者い 있어 田 激勵 生産에 經濟의 매우 다른 對策이나 一人當 産業部門에도 健全度是 能率의 統計
는 다 救護對策の 時間當 반영시킨다。 高低计 한히 이와 エ는 投資單位當의 別個의 工業りい 흡사한 7 政府機 리 것이다。 對策이 하 國家 여 關 6 에 그리고 産出量が 떤 外國과의 依計は 産業部門のい 어떤 것이라고 別途豆 있어서의 競争が 産業部門에 地方 蒐集된다。 있어서 生産性의 或은 서 个 앞서있는가 있을것이 生産り 全國 變化를 일러주지 0] 系列 的 이로 또는 增 加 自 그러 하면 雇 體 判 로

나이다 로 한 그리하여 比較可能からい 結合은 産業斗 萬若別 雇傭斗 コ 비로소 構 成要素、 生產統計를 雇傭斗 것이다. 이와 結合から 生産의 定義、 生産性

皇 같은 資料의 統計의 測定むい면 關聯 比較可能性急 期間 兩系列의 밎 其他 模索かと及り 價値
と 의 技術的 三 게 内譯의 統計調整의 增加 될 모두가 것이 重要

・ 다 標準 化
되
고 機能의 하 서 러

같은 九一二년에 原則や 半世紀前の 카나다 政 카나다 府에서 에서와 같이 「各 省間 現在 의 어느 나라에서도 調整委員會」亡 다음과 適應된け。 같은 見解号 ユ 報告書 에 計한바 있었다。 0] 와

統計的 다 計
가 擔當하는 各省 全體的の로 即 하나의 શ 各機關の 政府列 意味 볼때에는 調和된 에 或은 局이 서 있어 自己 酸刊与め 制度 서 一貫性과 擔當 볼때 主로 自身의 이루어야 行政事務의 **나오는 多種의** 廣範圍む 共同目的の 直接的인目的만을 爲하여 關 한다는 事質에 資料外 範囲号 缺乏되め 統計刊行物引 奉仕号 超越から 있음이 提供かと同 事物을 考慮한다고 期待한 수는 없다。 優秀計 過去의 明確かけ。 立 있어서 與から 不完全
む 價値
か ユ 왔다。 機 原因や 있음은 會是 認識 에 상실하고 이것은 一般的으로 一個政府機關 있다고 餘地
か 태 하겠다... 만케되였다다는 것이다。」註1 그러 또는 없이나 4 볼때 直接 數個 0] 에는 에 機關의 카나다 間接の豆 따르는 結果는 當然む 物 統計号 計 ગ 일이 制 統 度

International Seminar on Statistical Organizations, Ottawa, 13-31,

October 1952, Paper Number 3,

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府首 第三章 班 에 에 直 서 屬 說明 되 0 한바 있는 와 같이 조그만한 統 計 補佐機 制度 關 마 에 면하 서 擔當하고 7 為
む 統 있다。 計調 整의 한편 任 카나다 務と 英國、 에서 는 美國、 般目的 日 本具 統 計를 其他 蒐集かと 의 數 個 國 에 中央統 서 는 政

局이

-央各省

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수있어 는 頼 機能 統計機關 協 國別 에 받어 商斗 0} 다 서 의 한 oj: 統 調停 도 機 다 計 한 統 能 調 다 에 m}. 整의 計 對 라 局 致命的 統 서 한 0 權 計調整은 統 卓 限을 政府機 으로 越む 計調整機關 附置計り 構内에서 力量을 不公平하고 마 비될 0] 所有 것이다。 實行可能

・ 中立的 0] 러 毕 하 한 여 政治 શું 0} 力 位置에 量 것이다。 하 的 과 四 配慮의 資質을 그들은 설수있다면 成功的 對 所有하ユ 그들이 象 0 인 되지 統 카나다의 내 計調整者 行使하ス 린 않어야 決定의 制 或은 度를 한다。 못하는 技術的 機關은 採擇す 이와같은 機 關 健全性が 被監督機關是是早时 에서 여 現 統 在 運 計 對か 의 管된 調整의 여 統 다 計 尊敬을 立 7 資料 하 全的 擔 蒐集 면 받을

計局や 次後 競 務長官の 내딛었다。 **机** 争者 呈 計委員會 政府 ユ 內의 看做되는 委員長、 自身의 0] 卫 委員會
는 (a Stitistics Councl) 든 統 能 경우가 統 力과 計 計 局 當初政策斗 長 事 國勢調 더많다 0 務 에 同 查委員會事 事 0] 크 務 7 ユ 局 韓國政府 長皇 77 調整機 7 務局の豆片 各各 에 關の豆 는 7 兼 權 國勢調查委員會是 任 限을 設立된것인데 하 日 른 擴張시키려 內務 統計 部外 機關 結果的の豆と 一九六〇年度의 에 統計 創設 하였던 依から 局の 하 므로서 것이다。 지나 共同目的是 친 統計調整의 그러나 比 重을 0] 차 方向の豆 지함으로 機構의 協力의 센사스부터 서 不偏不黨性や 道具中 最初의 古려 7 졌다 始作 보 一步号 다 하 여

0] 各 个 主 部處 된 韓 6 도 國 있 떤 에 에 害關 7 部 서 平等計을 內 現在의 係是 0 에 TE 한 設置되어서는 갖인 마련하여 國 制 度의 勢調査委員會引 部處 統計機 에 주는데 않된다。 發言權 構 를 있다。 을 同 採擇計 同委員會의 주도록 하 게 던 構 하는것은 지 成月 基本的 하 4 7 의 શ 委員長制度号 必 統計委員會是 存在理由と 要한일이다。 두어도 設 二個以上의 0] 立 하 統計委員會七 될것이다。 여 0] 로 機關 히-여 그러나 에 금 開聯かた 國務院의 重 統計 統 委員會
는 統計 計 個 問 問 小委員 題 題 에 會か 關 하 하 될 여

政 府 0 統 計 調整機 陽の 統計委員會의 事 務 局 0 로 서 의 機能 을 갖어 0} 한

民間機關 의 諮問 個 1 또는 集團 的利害關 係 에 關 聯 된 問 題 의 解 決例 對 하 여 政 府外 相議 할 午 있는 國民 民主主

的 行 家 使 權 할 組 利 織 个 는 된 있다 自 勞動 由 世 界別 者 美國 農民以 서 에서 大體 는 實業家團 로 大統 認 定月 領 行政管理室(the 體是 17 있다。 代表하는 0] 러 Executive 常設委員會豆 한 權 利 는 Office 公聽 부터 會 of 에 定期的。己己 the 出 席 President) ত 하 П 로 助言 서 毕 統計 느 받고있다 諮 基準 問委員 廳 0) 一會号 政 府機 代表 關 하 統 П 로

동안에 왕으로 비교이니 렷한 얻기爲 統 計 政 및 府의 例 한 로 報 서는 多數 統計 告 問 9 調 實業家團 題 에 查質疑書号 諮 問機關 關 한 體 實業家들의 에 으 서 檢討 누고 選出 審議 있다 한 見解 함에있어 會員の豆 를 알 게 構 成되어있는 도 千回以上의 었다 뿐만 「聯邦政府報 會議 0)-니 화 라 美國 公聽會를 告 國勢 에 關 調 각임으로 한 查 諮問委員 局 과 서 其 會」 他 0] 를 統 計 다 通 하 實 過去 여 務 政 機 二十二 府關 關の

0] 리 0) श 한 것이 같은 包含 協 議 를 되 爲 어 0} 한 方策은 한다고 生覺む、 6 떠 統計 叶 機 構 內 에 서 도 要素り 中 7 러 口 로 韓 國政府か 採擇 할 統 計 機 構 計 劃 에 5

兩 者의 機構 改善을 L 型을 押か 個의 더 라 方案 도 統計 韓 調 國政府と 整을 爲計 本章 여 限界外 에 引用 腰 한 味 二個 기 型의 않는 統 事 計 機構 務 責 任 中 에서 權 限 하 을 나를 个 있다。 機會를 갖고 있

院事務 方案の忌み 處內い 或 務 는 總理 統 計 直 屬 事 下例 務号 두어 各部 處 各部 內의 統計 現在 機 關을 位置 에 管 残存り 割 하 게 키고 하는것이다 한편 統 計 의 企劃 과 調 整以 管理를 爲 한 機關 을 或

처 1 0] ~ 当氏의 러 한 位 個 置 人統計 에 서 0] 要員 機 9 關 2 內閣 經 事 濟 務 計 劃機關 局 의 中央統計廳の豆 과 의 密接 한 關 係是 轉入시引の足对 맺을수 있게 採擇된 된다。 統 0] 러 計 機構의 한 것이 様相 비 로 0 第二次 다 大戦 後 英國

있는 여 0] 聯 게 다 關 된 과 다 는 그리 것이 지 方案や 0] 響の豆片时 立 것이 可 눌 能む 째 支援 나다 方法や 方法や 拘束을 을 中 잘 現在 央統 統計 발 받지 1 計 農林 局을 않고 技術 局 에 部 面 서 現在의 傘 內 0 下 務 볼 로 部 에 宁 에 보 있는 있는 實務」(糸線)機能 0} 서 分離 効 農事院斗 様相 容 的 시 켜 의 0 고도 機構 或 휴사 務 과 現代化む 總 0] 하 0} 다 理 게 울러 第一 內 直 屬下 務 統計 統計 部 一案에 의 內 企劃 局 에다 서 을 0 要 말한 느 및 水月 統 中 調整機 計 다 局 立 는 을 的 統 0] 인 關 두 計 러 의 되 한 位 局 置 의 自治 統計 補 로 獨 佐 的 轉 立 局 機 을 0 置 能 非技 시 權 確 키는 限를 保 擔 衚 할 的 부 것 宁 하 વી

其 他 의 政府 機 構 改 編号 通 히-व्ये 서 統 計 局 0 로 하 व्य 금 現 在 의 位 置 를 변경하 기 않고 서 도 第二方案 에 서 의 願 하

러한

地位量

· 갖이게

되었을 것이로

알고

目的을 統計機關以 一般大衆의 러 한 達成한 수도 있다。 받고있다。 0] 信賴是 中央統計局의 0] 러 享有か는데 한 目 的や 獨立や 統計의 두어진다。 카나다 다른 企劃、 省과 調整 學 管理의 同等

・

・ 의 中央統計局や 程度의 機能을 公平하고 自治로서 商工省 保障되고 內에 有能 設置 있다。 되어 하게 있음 發揮 에 하 王 7 不 同 時が 拘 하 卫 其他

# 第五章 政府各部處引統計機關과 二機能

集中시 다 第四以 킬것을 第五章에서 提 深か 였다。 우리 는 0] 統計局 리 한 集中 에 0] 두가지의 其他部 處의 重要

・ 統計 機能一即 機關 의 業務에 센사스와 어 四 標本調査資料의 한 影響이 있을것인가의 蒐集以 大量資料의 疑問이 생길

定함에 다음과 途以 것이다. 機關 製表된 같이 奉仕機關(a service agency)可 0) 있어 資料
と 0] 말할 統計表의 미 泰 被奉仕 仕機 熟知하고 수있다。 關 出版が 機 에 闘の 있을 것으로 協 力計ら 被奉仕機關や 明細에 야 責任 依計や 한다。 役割 生覺되め 그가 要求하는 資料의 기 그러면 統計奉仕機關 整理되어야 계 있다。 되는것이다。 奉仕機關や 그리고 한다。 과 0] 0] ユ 0] 機關의 内譯을 機關은 資料를 以後에는 被奉仕機關이 施設을 明細から 必要

・ 求得하고 使用 資料의 o} 하는 整理하 하며 其他 求得可能의 主로 7 는데 資料의 機關 0] 資料의 與否以 間 內容 基本的 의 分業에 에 ユ 責任을 對 方法을 解釋、 하여서는 對 하 決 用 여

그리고 이러 爲하め 에 Organization) ন 서 한 한 作成된け 例를 들어 質疑項目의 質疑項目 統計資料가 農業센사스에 에 建 是議書号 리스트(list)를 對 0] 러 वं 한 問題의 奉仕機關(service agency)可 있어서의 作成むい。 解決が 수도 事務節次를 있다。 도움이 0] 이어서 될수 리스트를 살펴 본다면 農業을 ユ 있는 統計官斗 擔當部署의 作成かと日 方法의 協議하므로서 講究를 맡아 본다。 幹部外 있어 擔當から 統計官や UN食糧農業機構 하나의 部署의 解決을 그러면 統計質疑書外 統計官の 要
か
는 農業擔當部署의 (Food and Agriculture **센사**스調査票 兩 諸問 侧의 題의 共同努力下 統計官や 에 檢討外 넣기

1 할것임에 있다 리 한 相談 틀림없다。 兩者中 門的 밎 協 提案된 知 談過 뿐만아니라 識。 로 通함の星서 質問에 寄與 이들은 센사스 準備에서의 할 對から 个 農業擔當部署의 있다。 正確かユ 한편 真實む 奉仕機關의 統計官号や 技術的 應答을 統計官들や 統計質疑書作成列 難關外 받을수 行政的 있는가의 統計調 障害를 査의 있어 與否의 計 農業以 구복함에 劃과 問 題が 實查 0] 에 보다 에 있어서는 म् 른 있어서 많은 其他 는 經驗을 問 審判 더 題 에 通

資格을 있는 能 0= 力을 한다。 갖고 ユ 러 있어야 4 奉仕機關 한다。 의 이들은 職員や 또한 센사스의 調査票의 範圍 形態外 를 現存의 質疑項目의 財 政的 및 配列에 其他 資源的 開む 決定權 適合か도록 갖어야 「調節」(tailor) 한다。

節次를 繼續 그러므로 擔當 與計的中 以上과 하 व्य 할것이다 같은 한다。 問題が 그렇지만 農業擔當部署의 合意가 成立되면 統計官や 奉仕機關や 技術的問題의 統計調查의 決定斗 實查를 調查指導員以 前後計四 毕 調查員 0] 에 व 随件計 訓 練 는 에 있어 行 政的 서

나 農業擔當部署
는 出 身部 統計 方法을 決定하 調 査의實査가 利 害關 Н 係是 떠 게 끝나면 반영하 統計表(what tables) 가 되는 四 奉仕機關
に 것이다。 平 當 面 問題 0] 資料를 是 必要한가를 잘 알고 整理한다。 있는 決定하지만 그러나 農業擔當部 奉仕機關や 製表 署当 의 明 細計 統計官이 0] 러 劃은 한 質疑項口 統計表号 作成かめい 目 의 어떻게(how) 할것이 리 と 다 만들것이 0] 作 리 成 하 하

署의 統計表가 其他 官 完成되면 農業統計官員の 更外 般國民의 센사스 資料에 ユ 後에 對한解得別 따르는 센사스事務를 있어서의 指導 맡아본다。 的役号 擔當計 即 이들은 그資料의 게 된다。 分析 解釋以 自己 部

된다는 व्हे 現代國家의 위의 것과 例解 것이다 經濟
는 로 統計 하나의 調 査의 0] 러 統計奉仕機關(statistical service agency)可 한 모든 機能專門化(specialization of function)、 단계에 있어 奉仕機關斗 被奉仕機關 眞實む 間의 分業(divsion of labor)只 協助 意味에서 ユ 不可缺かいと 施設을 使用하 相互間의 것 을 各各 는 機 協助를 關 指 에 摘 할 對 基礎呈 있다

은 다。 訊 専門家
가 擔當部 統計 局内의 門 있다 에 自己專門分野를 있어 奉仕 兩機關 서 は機能의 의 0 専門家か暑 効用性や 發展や の局 주 機會가 統計局が 있 自體と 는 많아질것이 自由 適合む 勿論 分業(divsion 事 各部處의 다 務에 0] 있어서의 러 統計機關에도 of 한 labor) olu 事 實や 경쟁이로 韓國의 普通 다같이 말미아마 일이 農林 利益을 部外 나누어 低減早日 保健社 갖어 올것이 받은 會部 왔다。 兩 統 다 者 에 計 後者의 다 關 을 有 들 益

다 에 도 保健社會部亡 런 用 말로써 될 없는 自體 非 難 가 程度이다。 을 効率的の豆 意味かた及や 韓國政府外 維持子を 결코 所有計立 資料整理施設會 아니다。 있는 內 務部 모든 運用かはユ 統計 資料整理施設을 局 의 企圖하고 資料整理 한곳에 왔으나 施設은 統合計级더라면 别 폐 成果를 불化되어 올리지 보다 ユ 自 有益計 못하 身의 立 영었으 있

못하게 된다면 Data 그러 4 Processsing 이것이 0] 러 한 批判의 生覺이 Center)가 對相ら 0] 제 와서 其他 되어도 는 政府機關所有의 맛당할 것이다。 라 1 非能 하 겠다。 率 的 인 施設을 現在 創設 繼續使用計旦豆对 中 인(第四章을 參照) 7 本來의 韓國 資 役割 을 理所(The 다

關係か 있는 있어서는 在 內務部 用役や 奉仕機 統計 이루어 거의 자원으로 局 에 關(統計 없다 기 適合む 지 個別의 局)과 않었다 機能 農業센사를 被奉仕機關(保社部)間 31 의 0] 리 경쟁이 하여 計劃 農業센사스에 農林部 組織以 調査統計 의 適合む 管理함の로서 있어서는 課의 關係汁 境遇에 資料整理의 잘 ユ 있어 事務量り 成立되었らい 서 段階에 더 늘었다。 明確計 이르기 農業센사스에 川 人口以 나타나고 77 지는 住宅센사스의 統計局이 있어서는 있다。 後者と 이와같은 準備

機能 部
가 力을 administration) 이러 **두개의 센사스計劃**の 始作된 行政的 에 消散 農業州사ム의 한 調査呈 따라 事實은 શે 할수 것이다 事務에 適在적소에 부터 있는 農林部 創設하 韓國은 技術的 泊沒하고 있다。 얻어지는 형편이 現在 에 여었으 訓練せや 計劃과 있어서의 못된다。 進行中이라고 것이다。 統計資料是 있었다면 分折에 그렇게 統計専門家外 한機 그러면 關 必要로かと 해 서 精力을 하는 센사스以外의 技術要員은 事態를 센사스와 非難하는 것은 아니다。 동안에 한 物的資源可 기울이지 못하고 政府機關內引 其他 나타내는 其他 當該分野에 卫 든 統計調查(field surveys)를 全的이로 있어 것이다。 關係機關。 센사스를 全的으로 너무나 있는 있어서 自由로の 農林部의 兩計劃や 것이다。 貧弱か旦豆片 이나라 當該調査의 各己ユ의 技術者들은 나른 筆者
도 韓國政 最高의 擔當かと 計劃事 結合がらか ユ 府 專門分野를 專門的 가 責任을 務에 ユ 하나의 實施からい 技術要員會 어떤 知識の로 나누어야 있어 事業을 追究했을 것이다。 統計機關 機關 協 具備된 分割が 助 한다。 0] ユ 하 能 (census 맡어 事 व्व 0] 力과 情 러

林部 氏가 農業에 作成か気の日 查 統 弱 한 計 課
가 技術事務 取扱하고 一九五九年一月引 農林部と 있는 現行農作物調 當時 發刊된 OEC(現在의 USOM) 糧穀以 査具 推 畜産統計에 計 方法을 開む 明 農業局의 瞭か 特別報告書外 게 顧問の豆 概述か気い。 있던 建議 書号 出 질 받은 씨 차일즈(Virgil 일이 있다。 C. Childs) 이것은

中

調

查

結果의

利用을

為かめ

事

前에

準

一備

를

해야한다

計 顧 問 專 에 서도 農作地以 生產推 計 에 開む 問 題 에 對から 상당한 關心을 갖여 왔으며、 0} 놀드 킹(Arnold King)博士

羣 (concepts und assumptions)可 今年 複雜性以 重要性別 九月에 特別 關하여서는 兩者의 見解가 ठी 0] 重大
む 問題是 差異
と 取扱計였叶。 있었다 다 이를 차일즈氏와 할지라도 是認하는 農林部 統計顧問 方向에 調査統計課의 四 있었다 0] 0] 問題是 注力
是 다루는데 기다리고 있어서 있는 技術事務의 概念以 가 範 정

한 다 과의 두므로서 家統計制 1 에 차일즈氏는 顧 問 統 回回の 度(a national statistical 農林部 計 聯 情報号 關 現 國家全體 0] 抽出や 에만 在의 없이 最低의 局限むい。 標本抽出方法을 漸次的으로 에 農林部所管의 統計事業의 約一六、000 亘
か
는 費用の豆 한편 system) ह 하나의 蒐集を今 統計顧問團은 統計制度是 單位의 서 始作むい。 있는 發展을 또 任意抽出呈 하나의 韓國政府의 確立 組織的으로 시커 가정한것이다。 0] 中央標本調査機關(National Sample Service)의 리 ठो 變更되는 0] 모든 여 制度内列 차일즈氏의 機關이 그러나 것이다。 各政府機關의 提案か 恵澤을 받을수 提案은 農作物以 畜產類의 統計顧問團や 차일즈氏의 였다。 約 事 있으며 業ら 四五、〇〇〇의 提案や 이와 서로 現在 相異

・ 韓國 關係是 不足む 創設을 推 國政府의 見解号 面 計 積標 에 갖이는 迅 갖고 速 重點 各機 提 本 里 正 國 있 을 關 位

標本調 本의 이는 計일乙氏 必要

・ 査의 의 體 決定か는데 資料의 提案引 制 에 依 製表를 依む 한 것 要因 任意拙出方法令 보 기 0] 다는 연 되지만 시킨다는 것은 如前司 우리가 크다。 通から 提案하는 統計的
인 確 率標本의 감소될 작은 常識のい。 面積標本單位의 不必要む 標本の 結果資料의 大部分의 擴張や 數는 時 경우에서 間과 必要

・ 9 리가 費用의 正確性의 充分並及の星 0] 非能 報告書의 率的
인 程度外 第六章、 生覺된い 利用 같은 에 問題 서 意 提 案

우리도 部의 同 가장 그러나 얼마 重要

・ 동안인 質疑項目の习む 作物以 새 0] 차일즈氏의 로안 에 것이 百 畜產類 新 意むい。 다 舊의 列 을 提案引 차일즈氏는 한가지의 推計統計 만들어 兩內譯 다른 새 로운 現在 調査方法에 과 내 에 事 調む 節次 7 務節次是 農林部擔當의 爲胡 에 分掌事項의 依かぬ 서 依む 는 為計 技術節次呈早时 舊 統計調查是 統計 여서는 標本調查引 新 變更急 資料 兩系列의 職員訓練의 가 提案計 通か旦星 다른 同 時 弱 算出 에 한 節次 ス 가까운 서 을 期 蒐集되めい 않 間 로의 얼마동안 審 1 0] 査暑 있나 將來에 必要かり 必要性の 한다는 ノコ 重復시키는(over-lap)及の 다 轉換り 代身에 있어서의 것이다。 現 있다。 在의 위험한 9 事業計 리 0] 統計系列急 는 리 또한 차 劃에 한 일 調 乙氏汁 理 査의 由星 77 對하여서는 變更計 必要한及り 指摘

計 우리는 結果
는 였는 가끔 0} 0]

即

抽出方法의 採用과 標本單位의 縮小에 찬동한다。

아무런 積極 렇지 的 으로 모순이 만 9 協 助할것을 리 없을 는 同 것으로 時 권고 에 農林 하는 보고 部 있다。 바 의 0 調 다。 查 統 宁 計 리는 課
가 農林部 第五章
対 調 查統計 課外 中 央標 同 時 本 에 調 二個 查機 의 關 의 標 本單 創設 과 位 의 0] 枠를 機關 의 使 用 利 하 用 에 데 있어 있어

明 다 에 細計 農林 비 꾸어 部 1 아무런 의 있다。 말하 調査統計課や 장애 면 새로운 도 없이 提案や 中 條件에 央標本調査機關의 實踐是个 調査統計課의 對應計 있는것이 는 새 現在 로운 施設 中 擔當 을 種 類의 利用計の星서 ગ 農作物 統計情 推計事 報号 그의 務外 統計調 차일즈氏의 査의 있다 範圍号 는 것인데 報告書에서 새로운 ユ 몇가 分野 建議 지 된바 로 를 第六章 改 善 方 에 있

1 의 प्भी 에는 劃調 統計資料의 H 査(經 資料と ユ 重要性急 濟 必要性や 豫測 美國에 에 喪失하게 서 있어 經濟、 十年 重要なり、 前만 社會以 될 수도 하더라도 消 政治的 있으며 費者商品子引 存在하지 變動 또 과 0] 豫想調 와 함 않았이며 께 反對되는 變化한다。 查 等의 또 경우도 ユ 統計調查呈 한때 蒐集列 있을 大端す 對 宁 얻어지는 한 있다。 ユ 다 資料를 立 例是 여겨 없었다。 서 들수 지던 資本支出 있다。 統 計 에 0] 資 料 러 關 한 한 가 商 0 種

法을 査
가 0] 리 使用

計 特司 한 統計資 장래 旦星 0 料
는 蒐集ヨ 農業政策 應答式調查方法以 기도 公共以 한다。 이들은 民間 많은 行政 態度以 4 에 라 있어 에 動機 서 서 에 보통 메 9 易 農作物 한 重 要か 統計 괴-게 調 査에 畜產 될것으로 類 包含된다。 推 計 生覺하고 의 기 우리는 초가 있다 되는 0] 分野 調査方法 에 있어 以 서 外 의 의 統計 查

은 면 ユ 밎 農林部 동안 틀림 畜産 0] 機 없는 開め 類 에 調 의 01 查統計 課め 推計 事實일及り 調 查統 事務号 課의 서 局の豆 計 改善 課의 다 擔當を今 의 新規調 मी 여기서 승격 라서 있을 을 査의 0] 앞서말한 正當化か는 課의 것인가를 計 劃 事 中 務 現行調 の能力의 央標本調査機關の 性質의 여기 查 서 發展 의 事業り 미 改善以 리 0] 量보다 될것이 ユ部内 언제 必要
と 다 質的の豆 人事以 行 政 없지만 上의 能力面の豆 나타나 技 그러한 術的 0 할 充分す 協 때가 것이 助 에 다 올것을 關 구 비 한 萬岩 되 事 確 D 務 信 로 그렇게 가 하 擴張 1 農作物 싶다。 된다

0] 그러 D 0] 로 를 우리 個 는 局 の星 農林 部 生 는 調 0] 查統 와 計 同 課의 本質的 水準 의 으로 機關の足「合격」(up-grade)イ키거나 補 佐 的(staff)인 機 能 의 向 上皇 爲 長官直屬의 하 여 0] 의 昇 補 格 佐機關の豆 을 提 改編

計

다면 府外 機關 點 로 서 其他 도 에 國 ユ結果ヱ 考慮되めいむい。 實現될수 있을 것이다。 民을 移轉か는데 部處로부터의 爲한 各機關에 國家的見地引 對하여서는 機能移轉 이러 残留된 한 또한 技術的 単自治的 包 移轉의 서본다면 考慮か对고 統計職員의 0] 報告書에서는 其他 目的や 多數의 努力 事務責任의 0] 課의 하지않했다。 事務機能의 技術的인 政府部處 限界는 移轉을 明確か 그러한 地位의 統計機關의 內 게 檢討外 向 包하 되고 上과 व 事務를 0} 考慮と प्प 非技術的も 라서 할것이다。 검토하거나 그들의 能率以 經濟的 移轉八引の豆片 影響이로부터의 萬若에 擔當事 또는 그 一部를 0] 務의 見地 리 한 에서 移轉り 保護에 重要性이 生 統計奉仕 수있는 長

地位量

共有

하도록

이를

農事

院別

으로

높이

評價될

것이다。

있다。

實現된 韓國政

公的

있을

### 第 六 章 韓 國 統計制度別 있어 서의 標本調査의 役割註1

查機關 게된다。 度号 는 를 動態統計外 第四 過程에서 發展시引の豆 章 0 에 當面か 서 러 하나의 같은 究明될 한 指摘む、 機能や 서 最新資料를 0= 礎石の되めい 보다 러모양의 것이다 바 와 現在 더 같이 새로운 蒐集計 技術的問題 全然發展되习 統計 한다。 資料를 고 局
ら
一 標本調査機構是 7 얻을수 있고、 般目 主要機能や 一九六〇年度 않고있다。 い的을 本章의 定期的인 센사스를 마련하 現在 國勢調 統 目 計蒐集吳 는데 蒐集計立 査外 的
은 있다。 7 0] 러 後에 있는 資料整 한 實施計立、 前 機能의 資料를 實施計劃
인 述む 理 機 機 關 特性을 더 能 統計資料整理機 으로 中 效率的 事後調査에 의 밝 發展 미 혀 으로 지 시커 내 막 자 經濟 機 構 0} 開む 는데 를 能 히-的 શ 運 中 으로 있다。 問 標 營 問題号 本調 하 韓國 얻을수 있 17 標本調 查 統 人口 計 制

련하게 될것이다 4 中央標本調査機 그들의 家口、 家族、 屬(Sample Survey 農業以 企業 Service 또는 그들의 थ 創 設 共同社會の 目 的 韓國에 關 한 資料를 있어서 中央標 直接 언을수 本調査機 있는 陽らし 施設을 個 人の로부 여러 时 7 府機關에 들 自 身的 마

實 7 調査と一年에 7 및 0] 實践 事 리 物 中 한 에 에 에 評價의 資料
と 는 關 長期的 한 한 한번 基準の로서 緊急

・ 所 識方法에 有 重要性을 或은 하 決定을 立 必要を叫 있는 單 갖은 한번만 내리는데 家畜의 廣範圍 마다 할 數와같이 間隔。 直刻的으로나 한 境遇 있다。 經濟的以 누어 調查資料의 있다 實查、 社會的 할수도 에 直接的。豆 依から 使用斗 있다。 研究에 求 得早 取扱

・

・ 또는 어떤 使用될수 있는것도 는 特殊計別 調 種類의 主題が、 査と 實践、 는 것일수도 使用を一下 큰 에 있다。 差異か 隨伴되 있고、 다른 境遇에는 있다。 는 있을수 或은 있다。 0 意思、 떤 經 主 路 一般政 態 를 題 求得 度、 에 擇 된 策以 關 期 한 事 待

家口、 수 있는 調査對象이로서의 住宅、 家族、 家族의 活動以 主題 家族의 標本調查是 構成 에 開む 여 午 있는 資料 의 種 類中 에 는 다 음 과 같은 것이 있다。

살

註1 7 美國 若干의 셔 修正生奇。 날 OH 山山二三會社 加한것임 社 一日 統計調查會社의 統計 顧問團の 顧問む「かきら 제이 킹 心博士ナ 作成む 九六〇年九月六日의 報告書 內容是

- (二) 食糧消費、飲食調理方法以 飲食中의 비타见含有量
- (三) 收入斗 支出、生計費、貯蓄、負債以 流動資產
- (四) 雇傭、失業以 勞動力測定
- (五) 疾病、醫療以死亡
- (六) 教育以 教育의 必要性

व्य 取價格以 人的資源斗 러가지 農業部 門에 主題에 支拂價格、 이러한 太들의 있어서는 標本調査機 關於 資料를 얻을수 있다。 貯藏、 利用、 農作物以 資本財經營의 實態、 關 家畜의 이 農作物 事 家畜り 豫想收穫高 最終產出 農家消費 農產物 の 疾病、 病虫以 時間與 貨幣의 概念으로서 0 0 豫防、 保護管理의 販賣以 販賣價格、 慣例、 肥料의 使用、 收入과 支出의 販賣量的 作物의 推 輪作、 計 推 計 土 其 地 他 및

와 村落에서 類似む 主題か 學校施設、 關砂 資料를 給水、 蒐集を一个 交通、 其他地方施設、 있다。 住民의 人種的 및 地理的起源、 社會的慣習、 保健、 飲食의 取扱具,

基準을 國勢調査의 마련하기 事後調査 爲計的 一九六〇年度의 人口、 標本調査汁 實施刑 된다。 住 宅以 農業別 關 한 國勢調查實施 直 後 에 或 勢調査의 正確 性을 評 價 하

主題が 集中시 나의 0 0] 各調查員是 러 김이로 한 點の된け。 集中計別 標本調 서 에 게 보 查上 標本調查機關을 될것이 다더 正確한 回答을 그러나 加 하 다 질것이 調査員急 보다 다 더 많은 訓練八名에 創設하는데 있어서 最初의 얻이리라고 接近方法。 있어 期待世中五 1,1 다 더 回答을 많은 있는 段階로서 看做될수도 있다。 것이다。 時間の 얻기 為から 所要を 이러한것이 全數調查에 採擇利 것이머 될것이며 標本調查地域 보다 더 보다 對
한 많은 더 에 標 質疑汁 本調 심중한 모든 努力을 하

또 러 한 事後調査에 查例 도움을 줄것이 도 適用될及のい。 依からみ 다 언은 이외 經驗은 앞이로 같은 標本調 의 査에서 調査에 언인 도움을 줄것이다。 經験や ユ 部 面 에 事後調査에서 서 標本을 管理하므로 이룩된 標本設計 얻어지 는 앞으로 ユ 것과

調査員や 國勢調査引 서 月 여준 優秀む 成績에 따라 1 逃出 될것이다。 그러 4 이들은 標本調査를 行함에 있어서는 追 加

訓練을 現地職員(field staff)の豆科の 받게 될것이다。 그들은 滿足할만한 税金의 徵收나 核心的存在가 其他 政府의 된다。 取 締機能을 맡고 있다고 認定
되 기 않음이로 서 標本調 查機關

되는 of 出될것이 는 에 層化(層化는 標本의 洞)이 inclusion) ह 있어 確率(選擇의 抽出 抽出 의 般的 될것이다。 本 依から 事後調査에と 抽 機會)을 出
은 目的 이루워진다。 基準에 이러한 面 0] 層化多段抽出法(a stratified multi-stage probability sample)中 段階에 抽出 立脚むけん 抽出은 例를 될때 있어 에만 ユ 層化에 들면 에서 서의 알려진다。「第一標本單位」에서 最初의 大地域の 標本單位의 完全한 있는 段階可や「第一標本單位」(primary sampling unit) 로서 面의 抽出ロア 標本單位의 完全한 明細引스트에서 大地域에서 小地域이 明細리스트(list)에서 既知의 確率에 既知의「拙出 依から 使用 刑 이루워진다。 보다적은 될것이다。 確率」 probability 뜻한다。 面(都市 單 面 位 0] 가 에 各 抽 化 出

으로부터 査費用の 比較的 第一 偏重は七 적은「第一標本單位」(PSUs)에서 節約될及り 標本單位号 推計資料를 언어질것이며 다 抽出むの星서 또한 制限된 數의 比較的 最終標本單位呈 能力以上 標本 적은 誤差
か 誤差号 指導員以 計算될것이다。 縮少計の로서 내 게된다。 訓練員の豆片 各抽出段階 制限되지않은 最大의 에 效率을 올릴것이 있어서의 任意標本調查引 抽出確率을 다 比か 0] 와 알므로 여 同 多額 時 서 에 0

整理費用을 考慮計の足外 노 로 여러 종류의 할것이 效果를 올리도록 調査 必要하い 에 使用引 成就是个以叶。 選擇되지않ら면 為から 第一標本單位가 0] 에는 않된다。 또한 이것은 標本偏差(sampling variation)와 有効하게 使用될 面接節次外 抽出되る 0} 現地職員(指導員以 한다는 것은 重要한일이다。 ユ 調査員等)의 影響以 標本正則以 標本や 構成等을 固定費用 資料

標本調査에 있어서 第一標本單位의 數量 決定하는 基準や

- 一) 層化別로 一定む 數의 第一標本單位를 抽出하는 費用
- =第一標本單位內에서 實測單位(unit of observation)를 抽 出 하는 費用
- (三) 面接費用(旅費号 包含)
- (四) 測定되는 特性에서의 第一標本單位間의 變量

- (五) 測定되는 特性에서의 抽出된 第一標本單位內의 實測單位間의 變量
- (六) 利用を中 気や 資源
- (七) 標本資料에서 얻을 最終推計의 必要한 正確性等을 包含한다。

例 E 기와 國勢調 豆 看做된다。 原因을 査의 誤差測 測定하か 方 定 0] 는데 調査 事後調查(post enumeration survey)上一 있다 單一 的 이고도 基本的 引 目的 量 지니 般的으로 37 있다。 全數調 0] 査의 調 查 의 節次 目的や 內容을 國勢調 檢討 查 하 에 는 서 標 의 誤差의 査

次豆 있는 法을 認 不完全性急 識 될 勢調査에는 두가지 完全

を 모든 家口를 必要豆 있다면 測定かとなる 한다。 精査(canvass) か 標本地域や 調査하지 않은데 ユ 하나는 型態의 標本을 實施되めい 어떠한 家口의 不完全한 誤差
か 充分す 基因될수도 크기라도 있다。 넓히기 한다。 이러한 相關이 調査에 있다。 第二次調査를 ユ 結果는 本來의 誤差と 家口調査의 없을것이다。 基因한다。 여러 完全か 가지 이것은 不完全한 不完全性의 調査外 原因 게 함으로서 比較州 에서 範囲

一 緣由 될것이다。 事前調査에 이룩할 測定計 임됨이로 午 7 基因될수도 좁은 為から 般的 있다。 範圍が 으로 境界線 標 本 여 있고、 서 地 러 正 域 7} 確性 에 기 正確 帳簿上 測 하 定方 띈 게

對答을 誘 서 導名の豆 生 結果된 다 른 다 수도 型의 서 비 調 라는 있고 査員や 誤 差と 5人9日 對答을 全혀 아는사이 IE 確む 傳達から日 資料를 10701 모를때도 에 모르는 언는 失敗州된 있고 問 사이에 題外 또는 다 關聯 應答者 單 된다。 一純司 應答が気め 이와 같은 수도 誤差 影響을 있다。 面接から 주었을 수도 質疑自體汁 사 0] 있다。 에 호리 멍덩하는지 여 라 應答者と 가지 原 故 因 意豆 에 依 틀린 달 하여

케 보 面 接結果를 事後調査 된다。 것다 그것은 의 比較かと 查員 各調 것은 니라 OL 査員의 國 0] 勢調 面接節次外 미 國 查 勢査が 에 서 技術에 서 調 查員 質疑된바 对 0] 0 준 差異에 影響が 똑같은 서 依計ら 緑由된け고 質疑是 일어 할수도 난 생각되는 應答의 있을 어떤 誤謬号 것이 變動 다 測定から日 事後調 을 두 調 査와 査員り 6 떠 或 一勢調 根基 9 査例 리 들 에 마 서

은 들면 型態의 最近의 誤 送き 試 驗調 人口小 査め 住宅調 事 前調 查에서 査と 農業調査 보담도 農業調查引 에 对 早 든 資料 서 早 에 허 괘 질 많은 것이 「四捨五入」斗 라 立 生覺된다。 其外 決定 重要が 的 인 證 查項 는 目 없 에 ス

으로 에 捨五入月 誤差か 由 생길 된것으로 誤差豆 0 물 徴兆汁 10-07 이끌고 看做된다 있다는 셋의 ○으로 잘것이 것이다。 中 記入되었た 0] 것은 試驗調査에서 計數를 것이 낮게 타 大部 萬一 分의 計算함으로서 土地 이와 心面積が 같은 稅金賦 方向 對 한 課 0 計數七「一〇〇」率や「一〇〇〇」等の豆 로 9 의 計算된い면 聯關을 맺는다는 이와같은 77]-닭 四捨五入은 에 基因된 向 TL 的

確む 것이 그러나 測定을 한다는것은 面 事 農民 務 所의 그의 臺帳が 所 農民들에 有 分明す 地 의 남어 있다면 面 게는 積号 極司 明 確 6 ठो 그들은 려운일이다。 파악하고 있는지 아마도 萬 이것을 疑心스러운 그들이 數十年 것이다 일이 前에 다 日 土地의 人들り 形 測 態汁 定む 規則 面積 的 을 0] 알 0} 님이로 7 있고 0] 正

業調 러나 있다。 지적한것과 農業調 査의 0] 即 方法 査 平是生 이는 全혀 事後調査의 같은 産以 使用計の豆片 다른 調 方法。己己 查區 正確性을 作 地의 에 서 數個項目 面 求得되め 같은 爲計 積 에 調査票로 方法 關 에 한 0} 있어 할 農業調 農業調査의 것이 가장 調査指導員(Supervisors)。 查計 數의 正確性や 事後調査(post enumeration) 量 計數를 眞實む 획득 誤差号 할 再次呈 반영시 宁 있다고 킬 調査計の豆片 려 면 보아서는 0] 에 弱 測定か 實施함이로 한 非現實的 事 後調 는 查計 일 方法 서 것이 測定号 0] 다 宁 ユ

당。 形態豆 耕作地 後者를 말미 面積의 空中撮影寫真。豆 使用か 약간 암아 變化한 상당한 0 경우에는 一角測量 誤差号 方法の 두가지 測 面かと 非耕作地를 갖 어 오 게 方法을 들수있다。 測量할수있는 것이다。 것이다。 될것이다。 包含かと 0] 두가지 하나는 또한 數個의 測 方法の 그러나 耕 量對象包 土地를 作 地 모두 이러 의 包括的。豆 現 地面의 한 客觀 地測量か 測量 的이 넓이 에 撮影 7 는 는 가 는 아마 方法のい。 작고 한 하 寫眞○豆 기 正 만 確 即 耕 한 作地의 費用り 測面 경계 卷尺(tape)이나 하는 선의 들것이다。 曲 形以 것이 發 見 不 0] 規則 口 于 0 丰 렵 尺

추산한 하여 調查者呈早 도 모른다。 計數外 루어진다는 查 时 에 正確 서 받을 한 가장 次 것은 計數号 可 調 能 重 查時 性の 의심스러운 일이다。 確保かと 에 農作物· 濃厚かい。 調 查員 生產 한가 0 얻은 0 計 지 數 리 하용 는 計數가 서울및 生 二次調査引 하나의 方法은 서로 기타 問 先進地域出身의 標本區域의 致を今上 題를 있어서도 제기한다。 있다。 農夫
가 農夫号 調查員是 調 7 러 查員 面事 6 떠 4 務所 2 中心 0] 使用むい면 面 러 에 地에 한 事 務所 記 計 録된 數의 集合시켜 에 偏重(bias)う 記錄 數字를 致
가 된 그들의 生產 참 方職 丕 減少暑七ス 計 하 署名捺印 員 지 에 依 1

能計)、 를 을 및 0] 에 中央標本調 實驗計劃法列 事後調査에 받은 分析かと引 機關은 各分野(人口、 依む 解決や 數名의 心理學專門家 資料整理 査機關의 繼 있어 製表技術者外 있어서 續 있어 的 서의 인 資料의 한사람、 研究를 使用を 構成 여러가지 住宅以 分析以 0] 電子계 數學 訓練을 받은 必要豆 카 機關や 農業)別 問題が 解釋에 산기의 드천공式과 公式(mathematical models)可 할것이다。 標本枠의 있어서의 統計專門家 있어 三星二計技術者等のい 解決や 電子式製表計算器 高度의 設計、 正確む 專門家 將來의 한사람、 質疑票의 訓練을 資料를 數名으로 標本調查以 統計調查實施引 받고 얻기 作成、 展開 系(card 構成하는 技術要員을 두어야 한다。 에 經驗이 面接技術의 能通む 其他의 aud computer systems) ៧ 質疑票作成列 풍부한 職員으로 큰 數學專門家 可能

・

・ 도움을 使用、 方法도 줄것이다。 應用早七面接技術が 카ー드천공式과 한사람(統計專門家豆外 構成되めい 試 驗 使用むら 해 0] 0] 中 러 니마이니 電子式製表機械 0} 한 한다。 로 問 標本 할것이 서의 있어 題 와 抽 工 資 訓 리 出 可 料 練 論 立 에

computer system) யும 通む 0 調査員도 韓國資料整理所의 包含되めい 必要呈 할린지 한다。 카-- 드천공식 5 모른다。 製表施設을 그리고 現 地 에 서 0 標本 抽出 또한 에 나중에는 關 한 指 電子式 示 事 項의 計算器의 履 行 과 面 系(an 接技術의 electronic 用

員의 解雇 서 는 0-하 떠 안된다 여 、務成 統計 0} 할 績 調 查 0] 必 에 既定む 要性 있어 0 서도 水準 있을 에 始終 것이 未達 다 積 極的 하 調查員。一被調查者呈早日 는 인 경우에 品質管理의 는 此者 體系確立り 에 附 加 0 的 인 不 可能か上早 正 訓 確む 練을 報告를 提供か 調 查事 거 招來か 4 務七 日 는 엄 管理되め 如何む 격 한 감 0= 事 시 를 한 務 다 에 加 도 하 거 6 從事 4 떠 시켜 或은 調 查

施設을 率 는 現 在 韓國 5 使用的今豆 制 없다。 限 에는 될 것이 0] 서 標 다 세 本設計(sample design)可 資 料를 多幸 分野 0 에 分析하기 도 有能 韓 國 힌-에 專門 는 家外 0 數學公式을 러 專門家、 한 없다면 統計機關 만들 統計調 앞으로 9 午 下 査의 求得暑 있는 階 에 計劃 对 數學專門家的 資料의 勤 에 務を今 深度、 있는 該當かと 있는 準技術者
と 分析의 心 사람은 理學專 範圍 많다。 및 門家 우리가 諸般 或은 統 計 0} 事 資料整 一一範圍 務의 理

보내 數學이로난 앤 아이 티(the Massachusetts Institute of Technology) 或우 하바ー드大學校(Havard University)에 各各 한명 State College) 司、心理學의로는 需要

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ユ 당해 爲하여서는 모종의 그러나 는 것이 分野에서의 있는 科目을 않는다。그러므로 供給을 훨씬 不らら己 指 것이다。 摘 한 博士學位(Ph. D.)課程會 講義하고 있지않다。 積極的인 세 능가하고 分野 이러한 에 ロ시心州立大學校 措置가 取해져야한다。 있음이로 있어서의 專門家를 養成하기 爲해서는 적어도 韓國學生 三名에게 장학금(full scholarship)을 주 지금까지 實施되어온 一年間의 渡美統計訓練計劃(participant program)이로 數年後에と 専門家亡 마치게 하는것이 必要하다。 저一둘이 된다(the University of Michigan Survey Center)등, 기리되 찾기어렵다。 더 韓國의 大學や 學生들이 甚計別 이리 될것이다。 한 例를들어 専門家と 그래서 이러한 統計學으로는 아이오와州立大學(Iowa 美國에서도 韓國에서도 専門分野로의 不 이러 足計나。即 한 進出을 爲하여 專門家를 들에 確保計 專 도

여 ユ 0 를 組織되め 理 出由를 0] 單 0 標本設計や 러 獎學金 統計調查機關引 한 에 붙여서 政府機關 하는것이 有用

・
・ 것은 이들 計劃 하나의 귀국을 學生 優秀かるい 에 0 統計資料가 언어질 것이다。 勤 實踐된다면 務 당해 集合시対が 願対 長期計劃的 시 일이다。 分析以 켜야 課程을 畢한다면 美國에서도 않는 이에 하는것이다。 者도 한다。 其他 되머 이렇게 함으로서 그들이 갖고있는 知識이 普及될 수 依하여 研究를 生긴다。ユ리 分野서는 爿 이를 그렇지 더욱이 實踐別 옮기기 旦星 않이면 그들의 叶礼 専門家亡 標本調査機關에서 奉仕を思 떨어질 수가 있다。 세 專門家의 才能을 最大限으로 이들을 한 分野에 統計調查의 까지는 적어도 三年이 서로 採用하려는 競爭이 있을것이다。 따라 専門知識の 消散되고 吐叶。即 있어 實施에 名以上의 이르기 前에는 初步的인 결릴것이다。 그동안에 標本調査機關은 獎學生 있다。 또한가지 重要한 渡美 아니라 어떤 시켜야 할것이 經驗이 統計調 學校列 利用하기 것은 查에 서도 必要計小。 여러 있어 이들 가

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### 第七章 概 要

改善된 때문이 없는것은 韓國 다 生活水準列 現在의 에 韓國의 는 環境에 統計 서 爲政者外 生活을 가 서의 行政家 と 狭少む 營爲並个 以도록 無行動自體가 重要性을 갖인다。 하나의 面 하는 積에 計 왜 方案을 割 現在 中 하 면 되기 比 講究計 較 0 的 때문이다。 것이 많 지 17 양 國家의 0 生 면 漸 않된다 將來에 增 하여 가는 計 劃樹 ユ 判 斷 人口 立 과 에 에 計 劃의 게 責任을 基本資料
가 있고 华 7

立에서 資料을 이러 萬若 方法을 한 얻기 統計 차 統計 지지하는 考慮하게된다。 情報의 로 하 統計의 여금 質疑 蒐集、 ユ 事 役割을 의 項 製表、 또한 에 適切む 關聯된 資料蒐集列 分析以 機能을 事務 普 及り 에 對한 發揮하도록 着手하 韓國政府 前提豆 ユ 外의 여 야 하 하는것이다 의 다른 할것이 려 統計 면 案斗 事業り 于先 다 方法

を पी 統計家들り 라 되 서 는 審議되め 統計 것이다。 家と 政策樹立者外 ユ採擇與否의 統計 그러 情報를 4 0] 것은 計劃擔當 얻을수 決定
도 統計利用者外 者か 있는지 해야할 必要 의 것이다。 政策樹 與否外 로 하는

變動 統計 計에 長期 概念引 0] 的 올때를 見地 意識 導入된い면 에 01 서 민히 立法府以 强か 볼때 기다 統 여 韓國 지고 計 려서는 의 行政府의 統 專門 發展과 計의 않된다。 的 發展や 및 科學으로서의 全能力。己己 ユ 効用性や 政府 統計外 國民의 取か여スス 自動的으로 統計家引 統 計 興 밎 淪 統計 않이면 에 이루어질 順應計 學의 國民의 않된다。 重要性の 는 것이다 態度如何 것 과 같이 何에 그렇다 認識 5 5 依存한다고 한 1 37 0] 해 于 를 서 統計改 引導 般教育 할수있다。 할 善ら 수도 課 程 國民의 에 있다。 基 本 引導 러 一統 的 한

機構의 러 한 改善や 措置로서と 政府組 두가지가 織以 機能의 있다。 部 対 州 上統計機構의 變更急必要豆 한다。 改 善 둗 째는 統 計 要員의 訓 練、 報酬以 地位 의 改 善等 0] 다 統

體め 料と 對 可 般目的 하 여 統計의 하나의 限 早速す 集中 奉仕機關(a 統 計 特殊計 局 에 service agency) 集中 7 制 되 限된 0-0} 行政的 한다。 된다。 0] 目 러 的以 한 따라 外 機 의 서 能 이로 統計 般 目的 局은 統計 을 局 모는 0 爲から 週期的 대 체 로 使用 美國 센사스를 코 의 저 或 現地」が 勢調 擔當하게 查 局 서 蒐集된 뿐만아 統計資 政 府全

得か 4 라 查 7 紫 全 저 象 或 과 하 에 는 接的 統 한 計 શે 出 情 生以 開 報 係是 에 死亡統 關 맺고있는 한 質疑事項 計 를 総 다른 續 에 的 機關 關 0 한것이 로 9 蒐 專 集 門門 0} 하 山 的 0= 37 아 知識 0] 한다。 및 資料의 經驗을 7 러 蒐集過程 4 利 0) 用 러 하여 한 에 0} 統 關 할것이 計 한것이 調 查 다 르 다 計 即 劃 統 에 計 있어 局 의 서 機 能や 統 局 求

治權 關 를 訓 로 中央標 練課 을 蒐集号 蒐集を 을 創設 程 必 本調 에 要是 하여 十 十 는 查機關 있다。 있다。 標本理論以 0} 할것이 한다。 의 政 統計局や 다 府에 創 統計調 設 뿐만아 實驗計劃法 서 必要

・ 査를 모든 標本抽出의 U 라 政府機 必 에 要呈 大部 中 關 央標本調查機 分의 한 關 하는 科學的 과 科目的 統計 몇몇의 機關의 方法을 包含되め 關 全數調 民間機關 의 積極 要員や 使 的包 用 査보い 0] 하므로서 0] 한다。 반듯이 協助 利 用 小規模의 할 比較的 高 必須不可缺む 个 度의 있도록 標本調査를 訓 低 練을 額 华自治: 의 까닭에 받은 費用の足 通から 的 者呈 શે 하나의 機關の 더 여러 構 成耳 IE 確 種 oi 어 中 하 類 央標 0} L 立 의 한 程 效率 本調 統 度의 計 查機 的 資 自 0 料 0]

資料의 關 局製 는 파이 表 國 機 統 密接

・ 局 能의 計 理 內 資料 에 에 核心の 整理所 協助 두되 利用 되도록 밀린 牛自治 될것이다。 의 强要하기 創設 權 하 0] 여 of 韓國統 때문이다。 認 九六〇年度 한다。 定
되 0 計 o} 0] 資料整理所의 따라서 한다。 機關 國 勢調 도 0] 왜 査의 中央標本調查機關斗 나 機關を 施設や 하 資料整理가 면 0] 역 韓國政 시 機關의 高度의 끝나면 府의 奉仕機能や 같이 모든 訓練을 韓國政府が 機關 一般管理」(house-keeping)의 받은 0] 괴-機關의 技術者呈 移譲暑 其他 많은 施設을 現代式 構成되めいむい 民間 利用 I 機 B 關 目的을 M 하 을 施設や 馬む 兄 爲 統 해 機 서

우리의 있다。 移 即 轉か 農林部所管統 課号 例号 는 技術的 意見の로서는 形式을 들면 局 の見 問題 計의 取
か
中
도 0] 昇格시키モス 改善 課 次後의 韓國農業의 하나의 있을것이다 農林部 모든 長官直 큰 發展에 農政局 國勢調査(Census)上 國家的 屬下에 存置시키モス 너무나 重大하기 調査統計 事 学業包 今番의 課의 統計 事務責任や 農業調 때 局 문에 이이 0] 執行からい 查(Census 0] 科學的目的에서 0] 課号 課가 課以上의 of 政府機構内에서 한다고 Agriculture) மி 보다 生覺하지 地位足 더 차지하 確然司 昇格 만 現在 農林部 시 켜야 1 擔 規定되と 있는 當計 의 된다 立 水準을 調 1 農事 查統 있다。 민는다。 院 넘 0 비 로 록 卫

將來의 出 1 질 央標本調查機關(Sample Survey Service)所管事 Childs)氏可 報告 書 에 서 建 業 議 과 된 의 農作物、 關 係と 밎 次後引 畜 產 類 決定計 推 計 方法 7 로 의 하 改善 17 優先 案や、 採 擇 0] 되 러 न 한 0] 統 한 과

의 置 ハカ 統計調整以 其 技術的 他 限을 0] 統 것은 한다。 શ 計 갖이며 機 資金斗 管理의 關 務 7 事 가 民間機 러 務 여 4 機 權 努力의 러 能 이러 限 가 關 의 지 의 行政、 한 限 最大限의 경우에서 界設 統計活動 事業을 非行政以 定 擔當か 0] 內容을 利益을 般 機關의 的 官廳、 는 0 얻기 變更計 로 機 民間을 莫論む 모두 關 部內水準의 制 為から 의 限 도록 事 된 務限界や 行 必要む 政 昇格을 的 B 더 的 것이다。 있는 統計活動や 明 을 確す 爲む 權限을 모든 規定되め 統計 서로 政府機關의 重要性是 의 갖이는 01 蒐集以 連結ハ対が 한다。 統計調整機關 갖게 分析 統計活動을 그렇게 됨도 事 한다。 務と 있음직 된다면 (an 即 管理を 係 調整되め agency 部 하 0] 處 에 있 0} 關 殘

statistical coordination) ্য

設置
가

必要한及のい

음

毕

技術的 된다。 設置か 또는 다의 統計調整機關의 이를 中央統計 第二案や 影響을 經濟計 것이 國務院事 局과 다 完全す 割의 統計 設置 0] 一務處斗 비슷한 機能斗 局 位置 除去하母命 에 에 있어 에 機關이 國務總理室에 密接む 般統計 서 **누가지의** 方案을 0] 된다。 할것이 9 機關や 關係를 事 務外 다 移轉시礼十五 0] 關係統 각일수 案り 이렇 同時 提議 計 게 採擇된い면 에 있다。 機關 하 統計調 하고 있다。 四田 과 0] 0 있다。 整의 리 協談 0] 现 한 機關을 在 植限을 첫째는 機關은 後到 內務 擔當 農林 部 부여하 英國、 國務總理室 內에 部 事 의 務 位置か旦豆 는 美國以 에 農事院斗 것이다。 關 或은 한 日本政府의 決定是 서 國務院事 같은 0] 統計局이 方案。三星 自治的、 强要を 調整機 務處 받는 શે 는 에 힘이리 關 統 位 别 과 政 計 途의 갖는다。 治 에 局 비슷한것이 的 0 두거 關 非

擔當計 0]= 된 勢調 勢調 0 0} 查委員會豐 0] 查委員 हीं-렇게 다 會
는 히 러 統計委員會(Statistics 0 면 廣範 0] 를 園む 或 務 院의 權限斗 한 Council)叫 小委員會豆 름 밑 에 서 改編 둘 毕 수도 個 九六〇年度 官署의 있다。 統計調整管理機關や 獨占的인 國勢調査의 支配豆片日 計劃 事務是 統計委員會의 벗어 난 調整計 委員 會 事 7 로 務局 爲計 서 의 総 役割 續 도 創 6

府統 統計 의 事 利川 있는 시에의 治ら 權 民間 利 디 의 갖인다 或 參與 民や 韓國國 J 政府 들을 代表하 民や 國民의 알건 는 民間 모르 0] 라 一社間 图 한 體가 權利 에 를 J 政 들이 府 行使計 統 計 利 에 도록 害 에 關 心을 聯 모종의 關 갖고있다。 0] 있는 常任諮問委員會是 統 計 或 民은 問 題 에 統 計 松 創 하 情 設 03 報의 하 그들의 37 泉 毕 特別 中 政 公

p]

면하여야

한다

統計 러 한 統 法의 計 統計 法의 制定の豆 制 度의 制 定 確立 0] 마 報告書 면될 에 要求与는 午 에 있다。 从 제 가 의 장 한 早 든 建議 節次 案의 コ 目 範 的 圍 2 에 健 있어 全 하 서 卫 效率 7]-4 的包 다 와 日 韓 本의 或 統 計 統計法과 制 度를 確 比較是个 立計 는데 있다。 0]

努力り 으로 政府統計要員의 充當是今 要請된い。 있는 이를 訓 練 馬む 韓 國에 人的資源的 몇개의 統計的專門業(statistical profession)可 改善策争 길러질 들 것이 个 다 있다。 그동안에 現在 生 統計 때에는 機關의 職員의 政府의 實 統計 力皇 公務員(statistical 養成計기 service) 特別

最低限의 統計學의 修學을 規定하ら 이를 統計公務員의 資格에 必須條件の豆 할수 있다。

局
은 現在 希望者列 在 職中의 對から 職員号에게上「在職者訓練」(in-service training)의 勤 務時間內外豆 無料講義會 隨時豆 提供から 計劃을 왔다 마 련 할수 있다。 (二例로서 美國 의 國勢調 查

平 힌 文教部
는 統計公務員急 統 計 學을 希望하는 韓 或 의 學生을 大學校以 爲かられた 各種學校에서 應用統計學を 하 4 의 重要學科目の豆 大學校引 八 講 서 義되め 口 廣範圍 o] 한다 하 게 教 (授計 도록 獎勵 할 个 있다

間 서 最近에 日 本東京列 月間 韓 國 의 의 統計 피 統 견 訓練을 計 될것이다 機關 의 받고왔다。 數 名의 韓國 國內 職員の IBM資料整理施設의 에서도 次列 0] 러 결처 한 短期 九六〇年度 使用에 訓練을 마련할 弱 한 國勢調 技術訓練을 宁 査의 있는 實施에 時期도 반도록 앞서 멀지 數名의 비 않은것 율빈의 統計 같다。 職 마니라 員的 大學校 約二 個 月

는 優秀

・ ठो 앞서 學生을 指摘

・ 外國の豆 中央標本調査機 留學시켜 硼 コ 과 專門分野 같은 韓 에 國 서 統 0 1 學位를 機關 의 率与か 技術的 인 게 해 職位別 0} 한 다 補 職 될 統計專門家의 養 成 爲 하 여 서

다 酬 階 賞與以 其他의 表微 을 구비 함으로서 有能

・ 人材를 政 府統 計公務員の豆 0) 77 는 誘導 策 0 究 되 0 0} 한

先進 다 本章
은 萬岩 國에 韓國 0] 뒤떨어지 러 한 統 計 方案叫豆 ス 行政의 않을 强化를 것이 추진된다면 라 민는 希望かせれ 9 바이 리는 다 駐韓統 韓 國 0] 計 ユ 顧 統計 問 弧 0] 制 度外 韓國 政府引 般目 的을 建議하는 統計 「諸方案」(next steps)。 의 利 用에 있어서 要約 自 由 世 한

統 計 顧 問 專 0] 檀 紀四二 九三 年 月 에 提 出 한 統 計 報 告 書 의 揭 載 分

務 部

儀 務

內

外

部

典 局 出 入 口 者 數 밎 海外 居 住 僑 胞 數 ा 關 한 統

計

統 計 局 國 勢調 查、 靜 態人 口 밎 動 態人口 調 查 勞動 力調 查 1 賣 밎 都

賣物價調

查以

生

計

費調

土 木 局 政 府資 金 에 依む I 事 의 統 計

治

地

方 安 局 局 檢學、 公 一務員、 犯罪 總選 者報告、 擧 밎 地 變死者、 方選 學、 不良少年具 公共圖 書 舘 交通 劇 場 事 에 故 에 關 한 關 한 統 統計

計

財 部 局 收 入支出、 金 融 通貨 量、 貸付以 徴收 에 關 한 統 計

財

可 關 稅 局 局 外國貿易、 事業體具 個 國 人의 內港 財政、 口 를 使用하 政府歲入以 는 船舶數、 課稅 에 下 關 船貨物以 한

統

計

空輸

에

關

한

統計

財 局 國 營企 業體 및 國 有 財 產 에 關 한 統計

賣 廳 煙草、 소금밎 人藝의 生產、 分配以 販 賣 에 關 한 統 計

法

刑

政 部

局

刑

務所

밎

感化

院、

刑

務

施

設

의

收入以

支出、

收

監

者

數

밎

犯罪

種

目、

刑

務

施

設

의

給養以

燃料 消 耗 에 關

統

計

한

法 務 局 局 公判以 犯罪 者報 法的節次列 告、 檢 學 關 罪 囚 한 의 統計 移 送 및 放 1 年 犯罪 者 및 1 年 院 의 入院 에 關 한

40

防

部

兵 力、

軍

需

補

給

밎

購

買

에

關

한

編

纂、

企確

實

한

內譯

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秘

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있

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않음。)

敎

部

教育 局

普通

市立

**以道立國民學校、** 

國民學校工事、

國民學校 卒業者以 中高等學校

進學者が

關

한 師

統

師範學校以 大學校卒業者數、

大學卒業者의

就職 關

事

項

에

關

한

中學校、

高等學校、

年齡別

學生數、

教

의

數以 計

報

酬

教

育

委員

會의

收入以支出、

學校施設以 師範學校以 大學校學生數、

工事、

技術學校의

入學者以

卒業者、

技術學校數以

位置

에

한

統

計

局

技術教育局 高等教育

文

局

編

修 化

圖

書館以

夜間學校의

數以位

置め

統計

文盲者與否、

國民學校教科

書

關

한

統計

局

央觀象台 日氣以 氣象列

> 關 에

한

完全

・

統計

部

復

外 興

資 廳

入州

關

한

統計

部 外資導

政 局

-農家 및

耕作 地、

就

業以

產、

米

穀

및

의

政府買

導

入米

穀、

農家肥

農村人口

綿花、

가 의

미

니

및

새 報

77 酬

林野 農作

面 物

積 生

및

樹木量、

林產 夏穀

物

繭以

生糸의 上

生產以

販

賣

租

政府買上의

配給、 財政에 統計

水利組合以

家畜生產具

保有數、 蒙利面

4

乳生產、

및

檢

查

獣師醫:

의

數以

位

置、

家畜傳染病

밎

傳

染病 統計

豫防、

家畜屠

殺以

價

格

에

關

한

統

計

局

產

商

I

I

局

製

造

밎

工業生產例

開む

最近統計

務 務 部

局 廳

鑛物

또는

鏡産物의

生產以

供 高

給

鑛

油

및

採掘鑛

Ш 數

의

數 利

에 用

關

한

統計

41

水產業者、

養漁、

水產物生產

水產物製

造 鑛

上品、 Щ

船의

및

에

關

한

統

計

税以

積、

土地開墾以

土地改良事業、

貯水蔵의

數以位置

置

에

關

한

局

畜 農

地

保健社會部

勞 動 局 雇 傭 및 勞 動 保健 및 厚 生施設、 職 業 紹 介、 勤 勞傷 害 밎 傷 害 報 償 勞動 組合 및 勞動 爭 議 職 業補 導 에

關 한 統 計

援 護 局 住 宅狀況、 戰 沒 軍 警遺 家族以 傷痍軍 警 에 對 한 年金、 住 補 宅配 助 金以 定が 手當、 關 한 救護物 統計 資의 配 給、 傷痍軍 - 瞥以 遺

家族에 對 한 職業補導、 老弱者が 對 한 養老院入院以

政 局 立血液 病院以 醫療施設、 行의 實績、 有発許、 傷 밎 瞥め 無免許 醫師 救護 및 齒科醫師 施療、 自然以 開業者、 其他災害豆 賴病 患 者以 癩病 被害者의 患 治者療 養院、 施療 看 에 護 關 學校、 한 統 或 計

밎

局 配定以 保健所의 費用、 活 動 接待 港灣檢 婦의 疫所、 性病檢診結果、 傳染病の豆 有発許 因 한 理髪舘의 死亡者以 登錄、 死亡率、 衛生試驗官 種 這以 豫防注 밎 衛生試 射、 驗、 豫防 娛樂以 藥品 의 運 生 動 施

防

疫

銀

設、 盚 地 및 火葬所、 水道以 우물에 關 한 統 計

政 局 有 発許 藥劑師의 數以分布、 藥製造、 醫療以 衛生藥品 生 는 化 粧品 製造業體 에 對 한 **発**許 以分布、 藥 品 의

生 産以 輸出入、 麻藥中毒 思者以 麻 藥團 束、 中 央化學研究所의 試驗以 研 究에 한 關 한 育兒院、 統計 孤見院 및

女 局 来見의 容孤兒、 數以處 國立母子院의 收容人員、未亡人具 理、 浮浪兒童의 保護以 收 容 未亡人의 에 關 한 統計浮浪兒以 不具兒号 家族 위

交 通 部

婦

陸 運 局 線路 밎 枕木、 旅客具 貨物輸 送、 電 車、 有 発許 自 動 車、 京 텔 및 飲 食店運 営め 關 한

統

經 理 設 局 局 線路 鐵道 修 電 理具 車 밎 整 備 民 間 航空會社 通 信 施 設、 의 民間 財政運營列 航空會 社 關 運 한 營 에 統 關 한 統

遞 公 總 務 部 課

報 室 定期 郵 便 刊 電 行 物 信 에 및 對 電 한 話 統 無電 通 信 士発 許 郵 便貯 金、 收入支出 에 對

한

42

物價指數、生計費、米穀所有以 消費、鑛業以 製造業體引 金吳 外貨所有量、農家의 收入支出、農家 雇傭以 所得、主要都 農業財産의 價値 趨勢、生產 市 別 日 盾勞動 指數 都賣具 賃金、 小 賣

理部——外換受拂狀況、貿易吳 貿易外收支、外換決濟額에 對한 統計

市

可 建築工事、新設法人企業體

數吳資本金、國際收支、國民總生

產量、國

債

에

關

한

統計

|業銀行---鑛業및 製造業體의 調査、小賣物價指數에 關む 枠計

或

產

國農業銀行 \*銀行——農家所得、米穀生產費、農家負債、農家收入支出、農家經 農家收入支出、農家經濟 調査 한

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