

Meeting on the Management of Statistical Information Systems

April 26 - 29, 2010, Daejeon, Republic of Korea

Information for the stay in Daejeon City

Statistics Korea



1. Transportation

1) Location

As Daejeon city where Statistics Korea is located is 250 km south of Incheon International Airport, the airport bus is recommended. The bus service from the airport to Daejeon runs every 20 or 30 minutes and the ride takes approximately **2 hours and 50 minutes**. The airport bus stop for Daejeon is located outside the Entrance No. 9(9D) of the airport. The bus ticket box is also outside the Entrance No. 9 D on the left side (please refer to www.airport.or.kr). Bus fares are 21,500 Korea won (Deluxe) and 14,500 Korea won (Standard). Please note that the last bus to leave Incheon International Airport for Daejeon is at 23:10 hours. Participants are advised to get off at the second bus stop in Daejeon which is Government Complex (Korean pronunciation: Jeongbu Daejeon Cheongsa Stop). The Statistical Center (STI) is located near the Government Complex in Seo-gu, Daejeon.



- Address : 282-1, Wolpyeong-dong, Seo-gu, Daejeon, Republic of Korea

(Zip code : 305-703)

- TEL : +82-42-481-2099, 3945, +82-42-366-6131~6132

- FAX : +82-42-481-2465 +82-42-366-6498

2) Map of Korea

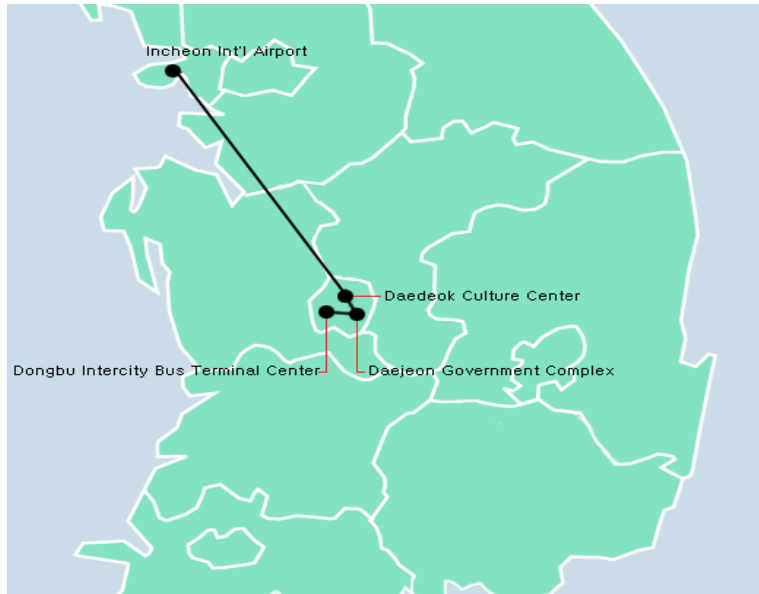


3) Bus Information (From airport to Daejeon)



버스 이용 안내

도착층 출입문(중) 앞 버스 승차장에는 노선 안내판과 대요소가 설치되어 있습니다.
 자세한 버스 노선 정보는 버스 안내 카운터 Tel (032)741-6400를 이용하시기 바랍니다.



Participants are advised to get off at the second bus stop in Daejeon which is Government Complex (Korean pronunciation : Jeongbu Daejeon Cheongsa Stop).

4) Transportation from airport to Seoul and from Seoul to Daejeon

< From airport to Seoul>

Airport Railroad Express is operating between Incheon International Airport and Gimpo Airport. At Gimpo airport you can transfer to line 5 and go to Seoul Station. Also, there are many airport buses from airport to Seoul.



<http://english.arex.or.kr/jsp/eng/index.jsp>

< From Seoul to Daejeon> 1 hour, about \$20

KTX (express train)



http://info.korail.com/2007/eng/eng_index.jsp

5) Tourist information websites for Daejeon and Seoul

Daejeon (<http://www.daejeon.go.kr/language/english/#>)

Seoul (http://english.visitkorea.or.kr/enu/SI/SI_EN_3_1_1_1.jsp?areaCode=1)

6) Contact persons in Daejeon

- Mr. Kido SEONG

Deputy Director

International Statistical Cooperation Officer, KOSTAT

Tel.: (82-42) 481-2099 (Office) 017.251.3603(Mobile Phone)

Fax: (82-42) 481-2465

E-mail: ks7691@korea.kr

- Ms. In-Hye KIM

Assistant Director

International Statistical Cooperation Officer, KOSTAT

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Fax: (82-42) 481-2465

E-mail: inkim81@korea.kr

• Public commute

- by Bus

No.102 available (Bus fare is 1,000 won.)

get off at Government Complex bus stop.

No.116 available

get off at Dunsan police station bus stop.

- by Taxi

show the following Korean information to driver.

한국말 안내[Korean Information]
둔산 네거리, 통계센터 (042) 481 - 2099, 3945
During the night (017) 251-3603
pronounced as Tong-Gye-Center

2. Information on Statistical Center

· Facilities

| Floor | Main building | Annex |
|-------|---|--|
| 1st | Auditorium, International Conference Hall, Conference Hall | |
| 2nd | Dining Hall, Company store | Fitness Center, Lounge(2 Pingpong Tables) |
| 3rd | Lecture Room I~ IV, Computer Lecture Room I/II, Discussion Room I~ III, Instructor Lounge | Recreation Room, laundry room, Disabled Room, Computer Lab Discussion Room V~XII, |
| 4th | Lecture Room V/VI, Computer Lecture Room III/IV, Library, Instructor Lounge | 4-9th Floor Dormitory |
| 5th | Office of Director General of Statistical Training Institute, Training Planning Division, Training Management Division. | |

· Convenience Facilities

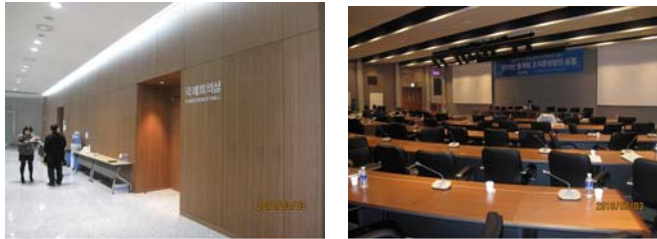
| Kind | Location | Available time | Reference |
|------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|---|
| Public Phone | Annex 2nd | 24hr | Only for Card |
| Dining Hall | Main Building 2nd | | |
| Convenience Shop | Main Building 2nd | 08:00~19:00 | Beverage, Snack, Cigarette, Stationery Necessaries, International Phone Card |
| Physical Exercise room | Annex 2 nd | Morning 6:00~9:00 Evening 18:00~23:00 | Exercise equipment, Shower room |
| Ping Pong Table room | Annex 2 nd | 06:00~24:00 | 2 Ping Pong Tables 2 Table Tennis Robots |
| Lounge | Main Building 3rd/4 th | Rest time & Lunch time | |

| | | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------|--|
| Copy Room | Main Building 3rd | 09:00~18:00 | A Copy Machine, A Computer, A Printer |
| Library | Main Building 4th | 09:00~18:00 | |
| Laundry room | Annex 3rd | 24hr | 4 Washing Machines, A Spin dryer |
| Computer Room | Annex 3rd or Lounge on the 5th floor | 24hr | 12 Computers, 2 Printers (3 computers and a printer in lounge) |
| Outdoor Activity Facilities | Next to the Annex | 24hr | A Basketball Court, A Volleyball Court, Exercise Equipment |

※ 2nd, 3rd, 4th staircases are opened only from 7 am to 8 pm. Beware that no one are allowed to enter these staircases except that time.

※ After finishing your daily work, you can use a computer in Computer Lab(3rd), Discussion Room(3rd), and Lounge(5th) in the Annex.

(2) Conference Room



(3) Information on Accommodation

Standard Room: 2 Single Beds, 2 Desks, Refrigerator, 2 Closets, Hair Dryer, TV, Restroom (Shower + Toilet), Humidifier



(4) Cafeteria



(5) Miscellaneous information

- In Korea, the standard electricity supply is 220 volts AC/60 cycle. Participants should bring their own adapting plugs and extension cords for laptops in the meeting room.
- ※ *Please check the power supply before using any electronic equipment.*
- You should take your shoes off in your room and use the slippers which are provided.
- All entries to the Annex are locked at 12 am.
- The elevators restriction hour to 1st floor and the basement is from 8 P.M to 9 A.M
- You should not use the stairs in the dormitory building and use elevators only.

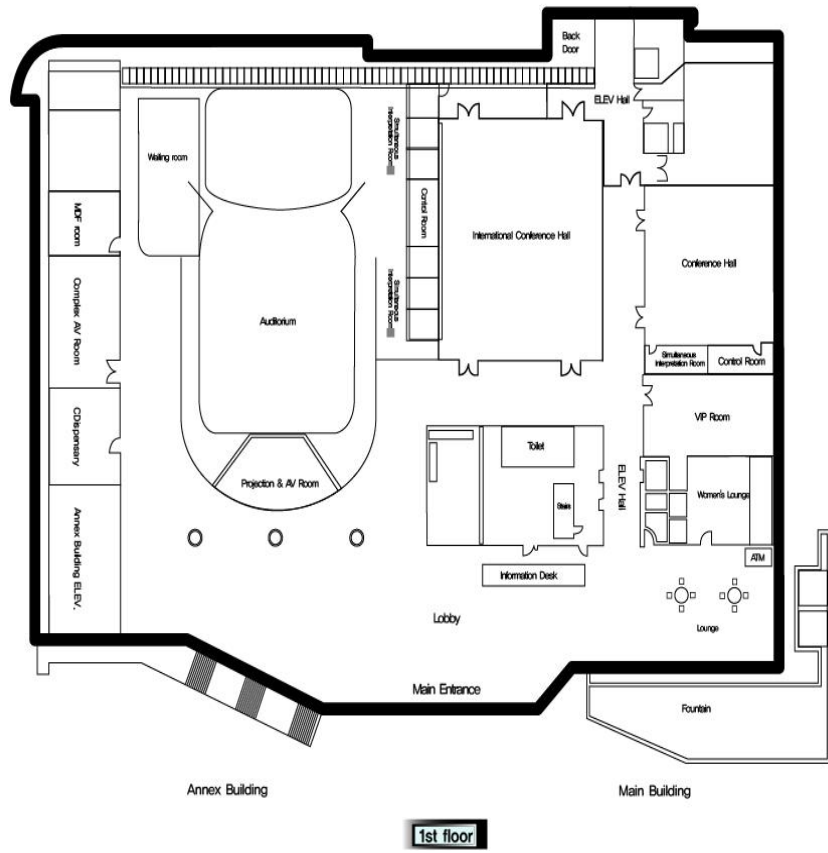
(6) Emergencies

- call the International Cooperation Division (☎ 481-3945, 2099, From 9 am to 6 pm)
or call Korean staff (Mr. Kido Seong: ☎ 017-251-3603)

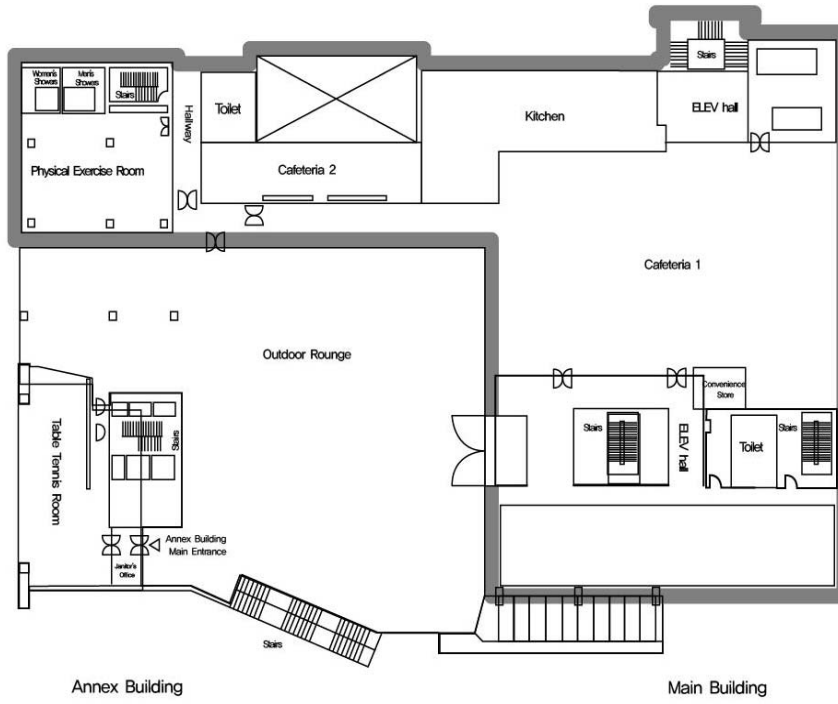
(6) Example of Room extension number (Reception Desk of the Annex 6301)

| Room Number | Extension number | Room Number | Extension number |
|-------------|------------------|-------------|------------------|
| 501 | 6328 | 509 | 6336 |
| 502 | 6329 | 510 | 6337 |
| 503 | 6330 | 511 | 6338 |
| 504 | 6331 | 512 | 6339 |
| 505 | 6332 | 513 | 6340 |
| 506 | 6333 | 514 | 6341 |
| 507 | 6334 | 515 | 6342 |
| 508 | 6335 | 516 | 6343 |

• Facility Layout of Main Building (1st Floor)



• Facility Layout of Main Building (2nd Floor)



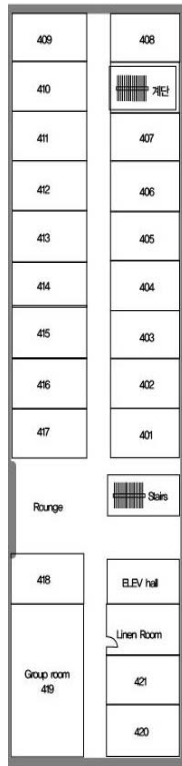
2nd floor

• Facility Layout of Main Building (3rd Floor)

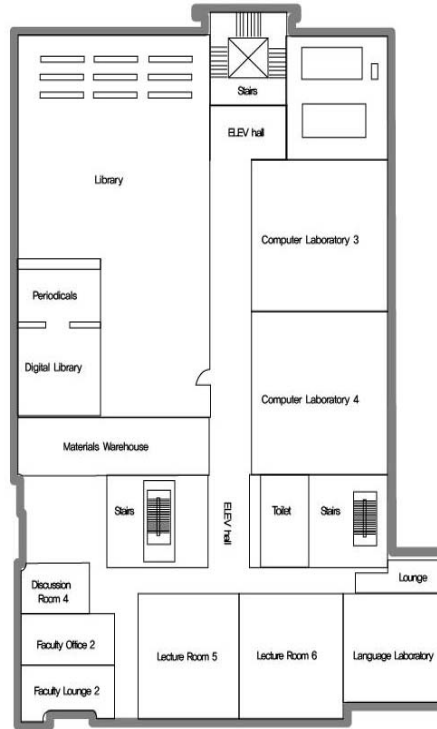


3rd floor

· Facility Layout of Main Building (4th Floor)



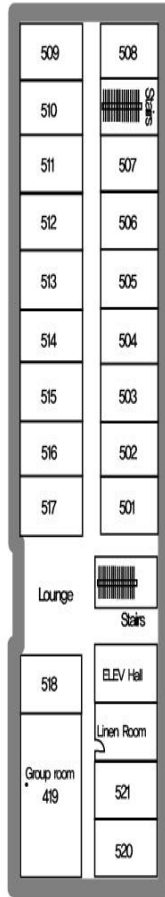
Annex Building



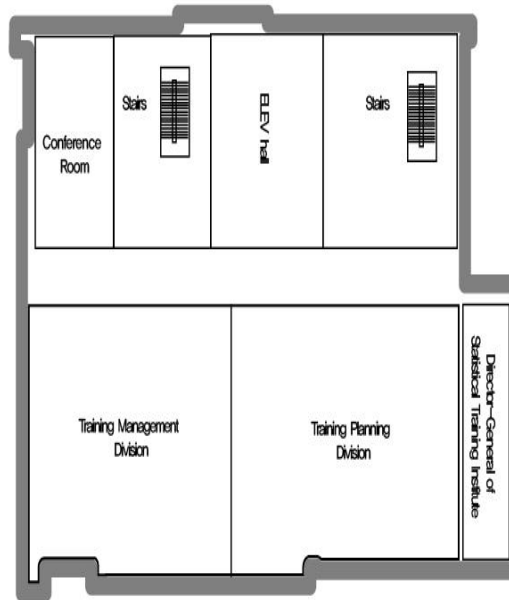
Main Building

4th floor

• Facility Layout of Main Building (5th Floor)



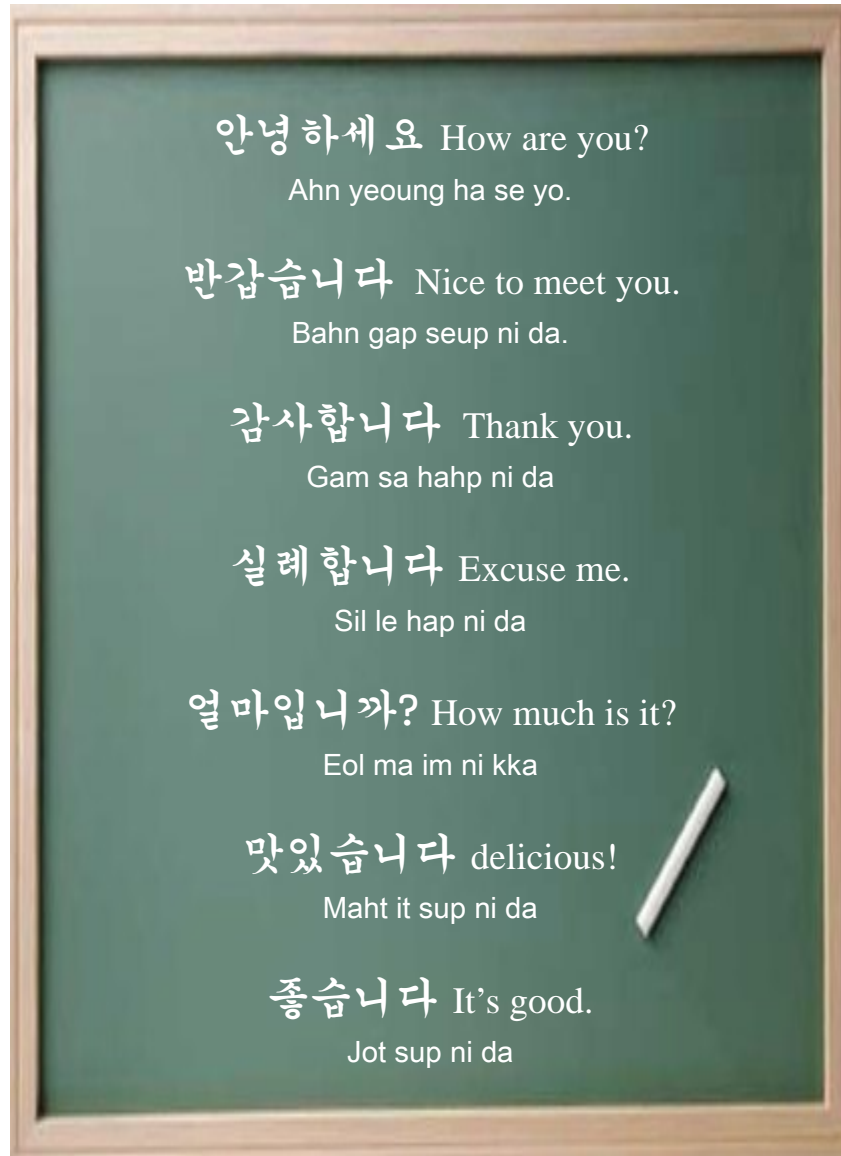
Annex Building



Main Building

5th floor

3) Useful Korean phrases



3. Introduction to Korea

1) History

The first settlers of Korea came to the Peninsula about 5,000 years ago. Its first kingdom, Kochoson, was founded in 2333 B.C. By 3rd century B.C., it disintegrated into many successor states. In the early Common Era, the three ancient kingdoms of Koguryo, Baekje and Shilla conquered other successor states of Kochoson and came to dominate the peninsula and much of Manchuria. Shilla unified the country for the first time in 676 and the United Shilla Period continued until 935, which was followed by the Koryo (918-1392) and Chosun (1392-1910) dynasties. After a 36-year colonial occupation by Japan from 1910 to 1945, Korea was liberated only to suffer the tragedy of a national division of the country into two Koreas: the democratic South Korea and the communist North Korea.

South Korea's vigorous reconstruction efforts after the Korean War led to the rapid growth and modernization of the country. It has successfully overcome the ravages of war and achieved an economic miracle in just 40 years, providing a growth model for developing countries.

2) Culture

Korean culture has blossomed during her long history. Though influenced by other Asian cultures, its roots lie deep within the creative Korean psyche and it has tended to spread rather than be encroached upon. The delicate styling and fine craftsmanship of celadon pottery illustrates the refinement of the culture, even from as far back as the Three Kingdoms Period. Korea has also spawned some great inventions such as a printing system which predates Gutenberg's press, the famous "Turtle ship" which was the first ever iron-clad battleship and the Korean alphabet, devised by a group of scholars in the 15th century that was so effective that it remains largely unchanged today. The reasons behind Korea's rapid economic development can be found in this innate creativity.

3) Society

The 5,000 years of Korean history and culture, and the Korean people's indomitable spirit in the struggle for national freedom have produced a society renowned not only for its kindness and generosity of spirit but also for the high educational standards of its citizens.

Religious freedom is guaranteed by the Constitution of the Republic of Korea. Of the 300 or so registered religions, Buddhism and Confucianism were dominant in the past and have shaped both the way of life and the attitudes of Koreans since the Three Kingdoms Period. Christianity has developed a vast following since its introduction in the late 18th century and its influence is now being felt throughout the society.

Koreans have a great concern for their education and illiteracy is almost non-existent. Children begin their six years of elementary school at the age of six. After three years of middle school and three years of high school, students may advance to a university for four years of higher education. There is a national examination for entrance to a university, and 75% of high school graduates manage to gain admission to the universities. The entrance exam is extremely rigorous and the fierce competition for places is sometimes referred to as "The Admission War". Today's parents are placing more attention on early education for their children and the preschool educational system is growing rapidly to meet this need.

4) Land

The Korean peninsula is located to the east of the Asian Continent and to the west of the Pacific Ocean. The nation borders with China and Russia to its north, with the Yalu and the Tumen forming its boundaries. Japan lies to its east across the East Sea and the Korean Strait.

The Korean peninsula, with a size of 220,000 km² in total, is about 1,000 km long longitudinally and includes approximately 3,900 islands. The Republic of Korea accounts for 45% (99,867 km²) of the entire peninsula but this figure is not inclusive of reclaimed land and continental shelf. Mountainous districts account for about 66% of the entire peninsula.

The peninsula is about the size of the U.K. or Rumania, and accounts for 0.1% of the entire world's landmass, 0.22% of the Asian Continent and about a hundredth of China. The Republic of Korea is about the size of Portugal, Hungary or Iceland.

5) Climate

Located in the far east of the Northern Hemisphere, the peninsula belongs to the temperate zone. The climate is marked by four distinct seasons. It is cold in winter (December, January, February) and hot and humid in summer (June, July, August). In spring (March, April, May) and fall (September, October, November), it is usually clear and dry under the influence of migratory anticyclone.

The average temperature in August, the hottest month of the year, is 22 to 28°C(72 to 82°F). The average temperature in January, the coldest month of the year, is -6 to 3°C.

The humidity is at 80% in August. The peninsula is usually under the direct or indirect influence of a few typhoons between June and October.

6) People & Language

While Koreans belong to the Mongolian race, they have inherited and maintained their own language, culture and customs for five thousand years. The official language is Korean, a member of the Ural-Altaic family which includes such languages as Mongolian, Finnish and Hungarian. Korean has ten vowels and fourteen consonants and is written in its native phonetic alphabet, Hangul, which was created in 1443.

7) Food

Eating out provides a great experience to those visiting Korea, a country famous for its plethora of native dishes. Korean cuisine offers many unique tastes for visitors. There is also a wide variety of American, Continental, Chinese and Japanese restaurants. Korean food is rich in nutrition, well balanced and low in calories. They say that you can eat as much Korean food as you like and never gain weight. Korean food is chiefly made of many different vegetables. Seasonings include garlic, red peppers, scallions, soy sauce, fermented bean paste, ginger and sesame oil. Most of the dishes provided at the STI cafeteria are staples to the Korean diet. The main dishes are made from grains such as bap (a bowl of rice) and banchan (side dishes). Many Korean banchan rely on fermentation for flavor and preservation, resulting in slightly salty and spicy tastes. These banchan include kimchi (fermented cabbage), namul (fresh vegetables), steamed tofu, jeon (savory pancakes), fried vegetables, unseasoned fresh vegetables, fried fishes and many more. Please be aware that pork and beef will be served once or twice a week. For those who do not eat pork or beef for any reasons, Korean cuisines can be enjoyed in a manner compatible with your dietary needs.

8) Currency & Exchange Rate

The currency exchange rate is subject to daily fluctuations and is trading at Korean 1250won per 1 dollar as of 10 September 2009. Foreign currency and traveler checks can be converted into Korean Won at most banks. Major credit cards are accepted at leading hotels, department stores and restaurants.

9) Tax & Tipping

A Value-added tax (VAT) is levied on most goods and services at a standard rate of 10% and is usually included in the retail price. For meals and other services, VAT is automatically added to the bill. Tipping is not a traditional Korean custom.

10) Airlines

| Flight (Terminal) | Telephone |
|-------------------------------|------------------------|
| Incheon International Airport | (032) 741-0114 |
| CA | (02) 773-9234/774-6886 |
| EK | (02) 779-6999 |
| JL | (02) 757-1711 |
| KE | (02) 751-7733 |
| NX | (02) 779-8899 |
| OM | (02) 756-9761 |
| OZ | (02) 2669-8000 |
| TG | (02) 3707-0133 |
| VN | (02) 757-8920 |

Request for providing cooperation to issue visa

- Please check “V” if the related materials are needed for you.
- We can assist you to issue visa when you fully fill out the information with “*”.
- Please change your file name “Request_Visa_Last name” when you sent it to us.

| | | | |
|---|---|--|---|
| Personal Information* | Title* : ex) Mr / Ms / Dr | | |
| | First Name* : | | |
| | Middle Name : | | |
| | Last Name* : | | |
| | Organization* (with your position) : | | |
| | E-mail Address*: | | |
| | Address* : | | |
| Request | <input type="checkbox"/> Invitation Letter signed by Local organizer (Commissioner of Statistics Korea) in English | | |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Invitation Letter signed by Local organizer (Commissioner of Statistics Korea) in Korean | | |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Registration Certificate of Local organizer (Statistics Korea) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Please note that we have Korean version only. | | |
| Delivery | ① Email to | | Email Address : |
| | ② Fax to | | Fax No. : |
| | ③ Send by DHL to | | Address : |
| Korean Embassy you will contact* : Ex) Embassy of Korea to France | | | Address : Fax No. : Direct Line : |
| Special Requirement | | | |

Contact Details – International Statistical Cooperation Office, Statistics Korea
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