

SUMMARIES IN ENGLISH

1. THE GROWTH RATE OF THE VIETNAM INDUSTRY'S TOTAL FACTOR PRODUCTIVITY IN THE PERIOD 1991 - 2003

Associate Prof. Dr. Tang Van Khien

The growth rate of the total factor productivity (TFP) is one of the indicators used to assess the productivity, quality and effectiveness of a national economy. However, the calculation of this indicator requires having enough systematic information for a series of years. Under the angle of statistics in Vietnam, the author has selected the industrial statistics to test the calculation of contributions of capital (α) and labour (β) using industrial statistics data for years 1991 - 2003. From these data, the author has had some conclusions: from 1991 - 1997 TFP had a significant, but since 1998, due to various objective and subjective reasons, TFP increased at a low rate. This has raised many warnings to policy management and planning.

2. REDUCTION IN INTERMEDIATE COST - AN IMPORTANT MEASURE TO IMPLEMENT THE GOAL OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Prof. Dr. Pham Ngoc Kiem

Sustainable economic development is a goal that not only Vietnam tries to achieve but also the entire world would like to do. In order to achieve that goal, one of the important measures is to reduce the intermediate cost (IC). This is because the value added is expressed by the equation: $VA = GO - IC$, where GO - gross output; IC - intermediate cost and VA - value added. In order to prove the above conclusion, the author has used statistical data in years from 1995 to 2003: in years with low IC, for instance in 1995 and 2001, the VA is high.

3. THE KNOWLEDGE ECONOMY: CONCEPTS, REFLECTING INDICATORS AND RECOGNITION OF DEVELOPMENT IN OUR COUNTRY

Dr. Nguyen Tran Que

The article has made clearer the concept of knowledge economy according to different points of view basing on 4 pillars: high technology, high skilled workers, infrastructure and market. In order to reflect a knowledge economy we can use 2 indicators (1) value added and production value that a knowledge economy has generated; (2) indicator reflecting changes of the knowledge economy. Basing on the above indicators, the author has proposed an analysis for shape-recognizing the formation and development of the knowledge economy in our country.

4. SOME THOUGHTS ON METHOD OF CALCULATING THE GROSS OUTPUT IN THE REGIME OF NATIONAL ACCOUNT REPORTS

MA. Nguyen Bich Lam

Gross output (GO) is a base for calculating GDP and many other basic indicators in a system of national accounts. In our country, according to the guide of the Department of National Accounts, it is calculated according to the basic price, which is defined as the amount of money that a producer has received due to the selling of products. However, the utilization of the basic price to calculate this indicator has revealed many inconsistencies both in general and in particular. For general inconsistencies that the most notable is to include it into the calculation of GO does not include the price of the added value tax because it is not suitable to the content of the GO indicator in national accounts. Besides, the calculation of GO indicator according to the basic price for almost branches has faced inconsistencies in this sense or others.

5. AN APPLICATION OF THE LOGISTIC REGRESSION TO STUDY THE LITERACY SITUATION OF THE POPULATION OF VIETNAM

Phan Ngoc Tram

Logistic regression is one of the strong tools for investigating socio-economic issues and phenomena. However, the use of this method is very few in our country. Thus, the author has made great efforts in applying this method to analyze the literacy situation of the population of Vietnam using census data and the following equation:

$$P(y) = \frac{e^{a+b_1x_1+b_2x_2+b_3x_3+b_4x_4}}{1 + e^{a+b_1x_1+b_2x_2+b_3x_3+b_4x_4}}$$

where y - literacy situation; x_1 - sex; x_2 - urban/rural residence; x_3 - age group; and x_4 - ethnic group. With an application of the above equation to the 1999 census data, the author has pointed out differentials between localities.

6. THE SAMPLE SURVEY IN STATISTICS

Pham Thanh Dao

Sample survey is one of the fundamental data collection forms of the statistical branch. With the aim of further improving the methodology, the author has proposed a way of reduction in sample size by using relationships between the variance (δ) and expectation (mean of samples denoted as m). Through actual data collected in the 2003 enterprise survey, the author has examined the above relationships according to 4 indicators: wage; value of fixed assets; production value; income of labourers, and has arrived at a conclusion: the number of samples needed is proportionate to the quantity δ/m .