

SUMMARIES

1. DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE GROWTH OF GROSS OUTPUT AND VALUE-ADDED IN VIETNAM'S INDUSTRY IN PERIOD 2000-2007

Nguyen Bich Lam

After 20 renovation years, Vietnam's industry had achieved many great successes: gaining a high growth rate of Gross Output and a contribution of 33-34% per year to GDP by Value-added. There had seen 3 dominant issues: the increase in gap between Gross Output and Value-added; increase in percentage of intermediate expenses; and unsuitable calculation of growth rate of Gross Output according to fixed price. In order to overcome the above-mentioned situation, General Statistics Office (GSO), with technical assistance from Japanese International Cooperation Office and Ministry of Commerce, has undertaken a research on method of calculating Index of Industrial Production according to international standards and test of application of researched results to our condition.

After the research and testing by all Provincial Statistics Offices, calculated data of monthly Index of Industrial Production for 2007 and those for first 10 months of 2008 will be announced by late 2008.

We do hope that with GSO great efforts, researched results will contribute a significant part to resolving inconsistencies in industrial statistics in our country.

2. THE APPLICATION OF INTELLECTUAL CHARACTER RECOGNITION (ICR) TO STATISTICAL SURVEY DATA PROCESSING

Dr. Thieu Van Tien

Through a series of tests on use of ICR it is found that the quality of captured data is high; the time for data processing is reduced; and a sooner dissemination of survey results is possible. Apart from these advantages the use of ICR still faces some difficulties: high initial investment; heavy dependence of the quality of data capture on the quality of questionnaire and applied programme design.

In order to fruitfully apply the ICR technology to 2009 Population and Housing Census we should: have a comprehensive equipment of required facilities and software; improve the quality of questionnaire from the quality of paper, questionnaire design, printing, recording and custody.

3. AN ASSESSMENT OF THE QUALITY OF DATA FROM 2007 EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT SURVEY

Dr. Pham Dang Quyet

Through a research on quality of data from 2007 Employment and Unemployment Survey, using some mathematical tools the author has come with some an estimate of

unemployment rate of 2.41% for the whole country with an error level of 0.041. More detailed, the unemployment rate for urban areas is 4.91% and 1.56% for rural areas (because each of errors for these two areas is greater than that of the whole country). This may be due to many reasons, but we can combine in three groups: not having a scientific sampling design, not having a good scheme of data collection monitoring, and not having a due concern to data adjustment before processing the data.

4. SEVERAL THINGS ON SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROJECTION IN OUR COUNTRY

Dr. Nguyen Quan

The socio-economic projection work in our country is being concerned by the Party and Government and in fact there are many documents guiding this work. During past years, integral economy management agencies, especially the Ministry of Planning and Investment, has had a strong implementation of projection work and gained some results, but the quality is not high. In order to enhance the quality of the projection work it is necessary to: improve the quality of input data; build up a body of qualified projection-makers; choose suitable projection methods; and diversify projection agencies.

5. IT IS NECESSARY TO IMPLEMENT THE SCHEME OF EVALUATING ESTIMATION OF RICE PRODUCTIVITY IN ACCORDANCE WITH SCIENTIFIC METHOD

Tran Thanh Binh

In order to enhance the quality of the estimation of rice productivity it is necessary to rightly follow the following scheme:

- Well organize the field visit;
- Improve the method of rice productivity evaluation;
- Have a comprehensive preparation of resource, budget and facility.

The above scheme has been used by Ha Tinh since 2002 and it gave good results.

6. INCONSISTENCIES IN ASSESSMENT OF SOCIAL PROGRESS THROUGH GDP?

Nguyen Thi Dong

When using GDP to assess social progress there are the following inconsistencies: Consider crime, divorce and disaster as growth; ignore non-market economy; consider over exploitation of natural resources as an income item; not pay due attention to protect environment; not take into account the distribution of income and overlook borrowing foreign loans.