

SUMMARIES IN ENGLISH

1. AN OVERVIEW ON QUALITY OF STATISTIC INFORMATION

MA Nguyen Bich Lam

After having a comprehensive assessment on Vietnam's statistical data quality according to 6 dimensions: relevance, accuracy, timeliness, accessibility, interpretability and punctuality, the author has found many inconsistencies between them. This may be due to that: the methodology is not perfect enough, data is lack of synchronism and management mechanism is not good. Thus, the following measures should be taken in coming years:

- improving the methodology, in which special considerations must be paid on identification of statistical units, compilation of statistical classification tables and their uses, determination of computational procedures and processes;

- systematically carrying out studies on solutions for a good management of statistical quality.

2. SOME ISSUES ON QUALITY OF AGRICULTURE, FOREST AND FISHERY STATISTICS DATA

Pham Quang Vinh

Basing on 6 criteria on statistical data quality being used in many countries, the author has viewed and evaluated the quality of agriculture, forest and fishery statistics data.

According to the author, the Vietnam's agriculture, forest and fishery statistics data has basically responded the above-mentioned criteria. But it has still revealed the following shortcomings: the punctuality and logic is weak, there are many inconsistencies, especially between estimated and official data, and the reliability of data on agriculture, forest and fishery services is difficult to measure. The accuracy and timeliness are still encountered problems.

In order to enhance the quality of agriculture, forest and fishery statistics data we should improve the statistical reporting and surveying regime and other related-activities.

3. ABOUT THE RESEARCH ON ASSESSMENT OF STATISTICAL DATA QUALITY IN A NATIONAL ACCOUNT SYSTEM

Nguyen Van Nong

The national account system has been put into application on a nation-wide basis since 1994 and it has recently been enlarged to provincial level. Basically we have calculated the accounts like: GDP, GDP according to utilization price, GDP according to distribution process and I/O tables. The calculated results have responded the information needs by different levels and branches in management and steering of the national economy. This may however be due to various reasons, especially the lack of data sources for calculating indicators in our national account system on a quarterly basis with high quality. Thus, we should improve the data collection stage so that a full and accurate calculation of statistical indicators in our national account system could be achieved.

4. THE LEVEL OF RESPONDING USERS' INFORMATION NEEDS BY HANOI PROVINCIAL STATISTICS OFFICE

Cong Xuan Mui

In recent years, Hanoi Provincial Statistics Office has made great efforts to respond users' information needs according to the following dimensions:

- 1) Relevance: diversify information publications according to each type of users.
- 2) Accuracy: The Office has tried to improve the information production process from the stages of data collection, processing and analysis.
- 3) Timeliness: the majority of statistical information has been provided in time to data users except some of monthly-reporting information.
- 4) Accessibility: there were clear stipulations on data supply to users.
- 5) Transparency: apart from data supply, the Hanoi Provincial Statistics Office has provided data users with concepts, contents and computational procedures of calculated indicators.
- 6) Punctuality: there was a united use of statistical classifications.

5. THE UNITY OF STATISTICAL INDICATORS USED AT PROVINCIAL AND DISTRICT LEVELS

Pham Dinh Duc

The author has presented the unity of key statistical indicators used to provincial and district levels as follow:

1) Population indicator: there are differences between data provided by the Provincial Statistics Office and that calculated by the District Statistics Office. Thus, we should re-determine the sample size to make it become a good representation for district level.

2) On the indicator of district economic growth: it is necessary to study and have a common stipulation on content, scope and computational procedure of indicator used to reflect the economic growth rate at district level.

3) On the calculation of SNA's indicators: the General Statistics Office should have a full and timing distribution of 90 and 91 Companies to provinces.

4) On the indicator of investment capital: Agencies of Ministries and Central Branches located in provinces must send their investment capital reports to Provincial Statistics Offices.

6. THE QUALITY OF LOCAL-LEVEL STATISTICS INFORMATION - CURRENT STATUS AND CONFRONTED PROBLEMS

Hoang Tat Thang

The article presents a general assessment on statistical information produced at three levels: province, district and commune in past years. According to the author, in Ninh Binh province, the statistical branch has had great efforts to enhance the quality of statistical information at three levels of province, district and commune with the aim of responding information needs by administration and governing agencies. Next to the achieved results there still exists some limitations such as: low reliability, undeply content, etc. In order to further enhance the quality of statistical information, we should:

- widely and deeply publicize and disseminate the Statistical Law and related-officially legal documents;
- increase the responsibility of leaders at all levels;
- study and improve statistical methods and training to foster statistical cadres' professional skills.