

SUMMARIES IN ENGLISH

1. IMPROVEMENTS IN THE METHOD OF MONTHLY SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATISTICAL DATA COLLECTION [continued]

Dr. Tran Kim Dong

It is necessary to access and apply the statistical survey method to collect socio-economic information in the form of strengthening focal point and specialized surveys. These are types of incomplete surveys mainly to timely collect substantial information. It is also necessary to collect information by other methods such as: specialist-evaluation method, field-monitoring trips, Internet exploitation.

2. SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL STATISTICS AND ISSUES FOR VIETNAM [continued]

MA. Cao Minh Kiem

The paper analyses the weakening situation on many aspects of the country's system of scientific and technological information, which is unable to respond the management need. Thus, it is necessary in coming years to concentrate efforts to improving the system of indicators on scientific and technological statistics; applying statistical computation methods in accordance with the international standard, standardizing scientific information products basing on utilization of information technology. At the initial stage, it is necessary to concentrate efforts to assessing the actual situation of scientific information in our country with the aim of planning right going-steps.

3. SOME IDEAS ON IMPROVEMENT OF THE SURVEY OF RICE YIELD AND PRODUCTION IN VIETNAM

Nguyen Hoa Binh

After reviewing main advantages and disadvantages of the surveys of rice yield and production in Vietnam, which have been conducting for recent years, the author proposes the following:

- Finalize the system of indicators on land area and rice production;
- Improve the survey method on rice production in three aspects: the sample selection unit is the district level, for communes in districts, which were not sampled, it is necessary to calculate adjustment factors to inflate the survey results; the way of sample selection, it is necessary to simplify the preparation of the list of enumeration areas by using a unique stipulation: East - West, South - North; the sample size is necessary to base on the real situation in each province to have an appropriate determination.

4. RESULTS OF AN EVALUATION SURVEY ON POPULATION AND FAMILY PLANNING MONITORING BOOKS IN 2002

Phan Dac Loc

In order to evaluate the reliability of fertility and mortality information, the General Statistical Office has undertaken an evaluation survey to the above-mentioned indicators, using the method of sample selection for 5 regions: Northern Uplands, Red

River Delta, Central and Central Highlands, Southeast, and the Mekong River Delta. In each of these regions, 60 enumeration areas were selected. Results of this survey had concluded that the two systems of data collection: the system of monitoring books (H1) and the sample survey (H2), have undercounted births, deaths, migrants and contraceptive users, but the rate of undercount of the former system (H1) is much higher than that of the latter (H2).

5. SOME ISSUES ON CALCULATION OF QUARTERLY REPORTING INDICATORS IN A NATIONAL ACCOUNT SYSTEM

Hoang Phuong Tan

The article presents a three-step process of calculation of main quarterly reporting indicators in a national account system: estimation, first calculation and official calculation. The data source for these calculations includes:

- Sample survey results,
 - Monthly, quarterly, yearly regulation reports
 - Monthly, quarterly, yearly financial regulation reports
 - Statistical data of other professional statistics departments
 - Quarterly statistics of Ministries
- and other information sources.

6. AGE AT DOCTOR GRADUATION THROUGH THE 2000 DOCTOR SURVEY

Le Do Mach

Basing on results of the 2000 doctor survey, the author analyses the age at doctor graduation by sex, training fields, training countries, training forms (official, on job-training, special) mean duration of time for completing a thesis, etc, especially the author had in-depth analyses on age at doctor graduation for different periods of time: before 1965; 1965-1974; 1975-1984; 1985-1994 and since 1995. Through this analysis, the author arrived at a conclusion that the age at doctor graduation of the later period is higher than that of the earlier periods as our country has opened many types of in-country training.

7. SEVERAL POINTS DERIVED FROM THE 2002 SURVEY ON HOUSEHOLD LIVING STANDARD

Ngo Doan Gac

The article introduces some issues on the method of the 2002 survey on household living standard, including:

A sample size of 7500 households – three times greater than that in 2000, using a master sample with: large sample to derive estimates for the nation as a whole, region and provinces, and smaller sample to derive estimates for the first two levels. This is a quarterly rotating sample; the questionnaire was improved basing on that used for the multi-purpose survey. The data collection was carried out by canvassing method, and the data processing was organized in decentralized model from province to central level.