

# SUMMARIES IN ENGLISH

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## **1. SOCIO-ECONOMIC MOVEMENTS IN THE FIRST SEMESTER 2003**

**Thien Son**

Basing on GSO's statistical data for the first semester, the authors have pointed out main changes in the whole national economy and in each sector. On macro level GDP has increased by 6.9 percent, of which industrial production increased 15.7 percent; export increased with a high rate; changes in structure of plants in agriculture resulted in a good effectiveness; living standards of various population groups improved; consumption price index increased 3.2 percent in comparison with the same period in 2002, but that in June declined 0.3 percent in comparison with May. The above mentioned statistics have proved a fact that our economy is going on a right direction and developing firmly.

## **2. IMPROVEMENTS IN THE METHOD OF MONTHLY SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATISTICAL DATA COLLECTION**

**Dr. Tran Kim Dong**

The report presents proposals for improving and finalizing the method of monthly socio-economic statistical data collection through integral statistics reports:

- For statistics reports prepared by in subject divisions more attention should be paid to analysis texts according to standardized contents;
- For reports compiled by PSOs priorities should be given to standardization of contents and computation procedures, and use of information technology and Internet to transfer data to GSO.

## **3. SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL STATISTICS AND ISSUES FOR VIETNAM**

**MA. Cao Minh Kiem**

The article gives an introduction to situation of scientific-technological indicators of the world and has assessments on advantages and disadvantages to each of indicators. Next, the article presents issues relating to the system of scientific-technological indicators for developing countries, which may include indicators such as resources, outputs, transfer and scientific-technological impacts.

## **4. EXCHANGING IDEAS ON THE SYSTEM OF ECONOMIC BRANCHES (continued)**

**Pham Hong Van**

An important concept in the classification of economic branches (industries) is the statistical unit, including institutional units, activity branch units and location units. The

method of classification of statistical units used in grouping industries is based on characteristics of activity, types of activity and statistical units. In this article some notes were paid to classifying of statistical units to related branches.

## **5. AN INTRODUCTION TO CONCEPTS AND CONTENTS OF INSTITUTIONAL UNITS IN A NATION'S ECONOMY**

**Bui Ba Cuong - Pham Dinh Han**

Institutional unit is an important concept in a system of SNA. Contents of resident units are presented by author in 4 categories:

- The production unit with business characteristics
- The production unit without business characteristics
- The Government unit
- The household unit.

## **6. SOME IDEAS OF CLASSIFICATION OF AGRICULTURAL, FOREST AND FISHERY INDUSTRIES**

**Dr. Phung Chi Hien**

The list of industries issued under the Government Decree ND 75/CP dated October 27, 1993 has revealed some points not suitable to the actual situation of the agricultural, forest and fishery branch. Through practices the author proposes some changes relating to planting and husbandry, forest and fishing. For fishing, the author proposes an addition of more detailed categories to the Decree 75/CP list.

## **7. INTRODUCTION TO METHOD OF CALCULATING THE SINGULATE MEAN AGE AT MARRIAGE**

**Pham Ngoc Yen**

The article presents an introduction to the method and procedures of calculating the singulate mean age at marriage under the population point of view according to 5 steps. Together with this introduction on methodological content, testing calculations using our country data were tried and through this detailed recommendations on arrangement of types of age groups were made so that calculated results would be more helpful to management work.

## **8. MULTI-DIMENTION AVERAGING INDEX**

**Do Van Huan**

The author presents the methods of calculating a multi-dimension averaging index by applying geometric methods to each component index with an assumption that all component indexes are of the same role. In addition, the author also uses practical data to calculate HDI of 61 provinces/cities in order to illustrate the method.