SUMMARIES IN ENGLISH

1. AN ASSESSMENT OF THE STATUS OF THE METHOD USED IN COLLECTION OF DATA ON FRUIT TREES IN VIETNAM

Ha Quang Tuyen

Statistical data on fruit trees can be characterized by indicators: area, productivity and output. From the actual implementation of the report and survey regime on these indicators we find some problems, which need to be overcome. For the collection of area, those stipulated in the survey plan are very rough and they were not instructed in a unified voice across localities. For indicators of fruit tree productivity and output the use of the two-stratum sample for all districts is not reasonable, so results of calculating these indicators have not been able to reflect the real situation of fruit trees in Vietnam. It is thus necessary to continue further studies to improve and finalize the method of data collection on fruit tree area as well as fruit tree productivity and output.

2. SOME ISSUES ON CHANGES IN ECONOMIC STRUCTURE AT DISTRICT LEVEL

Nguyen Tuan Nghia, Dang Xuan Thang

In order to reflect the change in economic structure at district level under the statistical view we should, on the one hand, build up a system of indicators, which appears to be able to reflect the natural condition, population, land area, production outputs and efficiency, etc., We should, on the other hand, choose appropriate statistical methods usable for analyzing and assessing the process of economic changes at district level toward the direction of agriculture and rural areas industrialization, modernization.

3. SOME THOUGHTS ABOUT THE COMING CENSUS ON RURAL AREAS

Nguyen Xuan Tuan

Basing on experiences from the two censuses on rural areas in 1994 and 2001, the author has proposed that the coming census on rural areas should concentrate its efforts on the following topics:

- Basic characteristics of the households

- Basic characteristics of the commune

- Information on farms

- Basic situation of the cooperative.

In addition, we should unify experiences between censuses, coding issues, etc., in order to enhance the efficiency of the census.

4. THE REAL SITUATION OF THE AGRICULTURE, FOREST AND FISHERY STATISTICS REPORT AND SURVEY REGIME IN HA TINH PROVINCE

Tran Thanh Binh

Through the actual implementation of the agriculture, forest and fishery statistics report and survey regime as well as through results of statistical inspection on implementation of the report and survey regime in agriculture, forest and fishery units, the author has had a suggest that it is necessary to unify the concepts, sphere and methods used to calculate the indicators; sample of the fishery survey should be adjusted by increasing the number of households and the number of villages in order to enhance its representativeness; for the cattle survey attention should be paid to collection of information on special livestock; to resolve enough fund to serve the training of fieldworkers.

5. SOME IDEAS ABOUT THE CONTENT AND METHOD IN THE REPORT AND SURVEY REGIME ON FISHERY STATISTICS

Hoang Van Duc

Fishery is an economic branch being concerned by different branches. However it was just classified as a level 1 industry, the implementation of its report and survey regime has revealed many shortcomings, which need to be studied in detail, specifically:

- For the indicator of fishery feeding area: it does not cover all kinds of feeding, the timing of data collection is not suitable to each kind

- For survey: the sample, as at current stratification, is not efficient, it is better to combine the two types of data collection: complete survey to collect basic information on feeding units and sample survey to collect information on feeding and catching output. The determination of sample size should be based on the ship power.

6. SOME COMMENTS ON 2001-2005 ECONOMIC GROWTH AND 2006-2010 OBJECTIVES IN THAI BINH PROVINCE

Vu Tieu

In 5 years (2001-2005) Thai Binh has achieved an average growth in GDP of 7.3% per year – much higher in comparison with that of the previous period. Especially there was a change in economic structure toward the direction that the proportion of section I has declined from 50% (in 2000) to 44% (2005) and sections II and III has increased with high rate. In order to achieve the objective of having an average growth in GDP of 11% per year in period 2006-2010 with an aim of deeply changing the economic structure toward the industry and service direction, Thai Binh should make more efforts, especially the province should have appropriate investment policies to the above-mentioned sections.