SUMMARIES IN ENGLISH

1. AN ANALYSIS OF CHANGES IN GDP IN PERIOD 1991-2003 AND PROJECTION TO THE YEAR 2010

Assistant Prof. Dr. Tang Van Khien

In this article the growth rate was used to analyze the increase and decrease in GDP as well as changes in economic structure in terms of GDP in the period 1991-2003. Through the analysis, the author has come up with a conclusion that the period 1991-1995 had the highest growth rate in GDP (8.18%); it declined to 6.9% in period 1996-2000 and then increased to 7.06% in period 2001-2003. The author has also pointed out an active tendency of changes in structure of GDP: decline in proportion of agriculture, fishery and forest, and increase in proportion of industry. After that, the author has used three types of mathemethic function: linear, parabola and exponential to project GDP to the year 2010 with a relatively high level of accuracy (determination coefficient: $R^2 > 99\%$).

2. A STUDY ON USE OF INDEX SYSTEM TO REPLACE THE FIXED PRICE TABLE

MA. Nguyen Bich Lam

At present the use of the fixed price table in calculating GDP reveals many limitations and thus, for recent years efforts have been made by GSO to study the calculation of GDP according to comparason price. As those efforts were just at initial stage, the calculated result has showed lack of unity. It is therefore necessary to undertake further study on use of the price index system to calculate GDP according to price concentrating in two areas: compilation of a list of products, and finalization of the method of price index calculation with an addition of such kinds of index as: input price index of construction branch, wage index, etc.,

3. THE HANDICRAFT VILLAGE AND HANDICRAFT VILLAGE STATISTICS

Pham Son

The handicraft village and handicraft village statistics are being concerned by various levels and branches. However, due to the lack of a thorough study until now we do not have an identical understanding on concept of the handicraft village. This leads to the fact that data collected from different sources are not identical. Thus, further study is needed to find an appropriate definition. Using historical accessing method, the author has arrived at a conclusion for the handicraft village as that currently used that is a historical-cultural category. Thus, we cannot use it as a statistical unit, but have to base on administrative system to find a unit of under-commune level like village to use as unit of handicraft

statistics. In addition, to organize a regime of handicraft statistics we have to undertake many activities as select criteria for recognizing a handicraft village; build up the system of handicraft statistics indicators; and select suitable methods for collecting handicraft information.

4. THE INTER-REGIONAL I-O MODEL FOR HO CHI MINH CITY AND ITS APPLICATION IN ECONOMIC-ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS

Dr. Nguyen Tran Duong, Bui Trinh, Nguyen Thi Thuy Duong

The authors present an outline of the inter-regional I-O model and the use of model to determine inter-regional dependence. Next, they use the Akita's study to analyze the impact of environment to economic development. Results of the study were applied to investigate the environment situation in Ho Chi Minh City using data in 1996 for 12 branches.

5. ABOUT THE SYSTEM OF HANDICRAFT VILLAGE STATISTICS INDICATORS

Nguyen Tuan Nghia

To organize the work of handicraft village statistics, we need build up a system of handicraft statistics, which should include:

- A system of indicators used for collecting information from households and handicraft villages;

- A system of indicators used for reporting handicraft villages by commune, district and provincial levels

- A system of indicators used for analyzing activities of the handicraft villages.

These are key issues that researches should be concentrated to finalize step by step.

6. SOME IDEAS ON THE SURVEY OF RICE PRODUCTIVITY AND PRODUCTION IN PROVINCES OF THE RED RIVER DELTAS

Nguyen Xuan Tuan

The survey of rice productivity and production is conducted under the plan number 131/TCTK/NN of 18 March 1996. After a number of years of implementing the survey in localities, particularly in Thai Binh province, we found some limitations in two issues: survey sample, and sampling error reduction. On the sample size, if we use actual variance on rice productivity in locality in previous year, we can reduce 25-30% of number of communes (level 1 sample unit) and 50% of number of households (level 3 sample unit), so we can save money and work; on sampling error reduction, we can use estimation methods basing on data on rice-cultivated land area separated by type of rice seed or adjustment using ratio between survey productivity and estimation productivity.