

REPORT
on
**THE THIRD COUNTRY TRAINING ON ECONOMIC CENSUS
IN VIET NAM**

ORGANIZED
by
General Statistics Office, Viet Nam

from November 4 to 8, 2019

under Project on Capacity Development
for the Implementation of Economic Census 2018 in Nepal

with the assistance of Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)

SUBMITTED BY

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November 2019

Acknowledgement

On behalf of Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS), Nepal, the team of delegates would like to express sincere appreciation to JICA HQ and JICA Nepal Office on arrangement "the third country training on the economic census" in the General Statistics Office. It highly contributes to the capacity development of CBS toward analysis of the final results of National Economic Census 2018 in Nepal. It was a good opportunity to visit GSO and learn about Viet Nam Economic Census 2017 including population census 2018. Since CBS has just conducted the first economic census in 2018, a series of the experience in Viet Nam such as census mapping, listing and enumeration, data processing, quality assurance, and dissemination is very useful for CBS.

We are also grateful to GSO Headquarters, GSO Quảng Ninh Statistics Office for wonderful arrangement of training and sharing the experience about the Economic Census in Viet Nam. We are equally grateful to JICA Viet Nam Office for cooperating and coordinating this training in Viet Nam. On behalf of CBS team, we appreciate Mr. Fumihiko Nishi, Chief Adviser of JICA Statistics Project for CBS Nepal for his hard and dedicated efforts in facilitating this training for capacity development.

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1. Purpose of the Mission

In order to improve the reports of the National Economic Census 2018 (the NEC2018), members of CBS, Nepal visited GSO to study practices of the economic census in Viet Nam as follows:

- 1) Observation of the practices of the economic census in Viet Nam, especially how to analyze the results of the economic census;
- 2) Discussion to explore the most effective ways to analyze the results of the economic census; and
- 3) Knowledge and technique which were obtained through this third country training will be utilized for compiling the reports of the NEC2018 results.

2. List of Visitors

From JICA

No.	Name	Occupation
1	Prof./Mr. Fumihiko Nishi	JICA Expert (Chief Advisor), Project on Capacity Development for the Implementation of Economic Census 2018 in Nepal

From Central Bureau of Statistics Nepal

1	Mr. Anil Sharma	Director of Economic Census Section, Central Bureau of Statistics, Nepal
2	Mr. Prakash Pokharel	Statistical Officer, Economic Census Section, Central Bureau of Statistics, Nepal

3-1. Receiving Organization

General Statistics Office (GSO), Viet Nam

3-2. List of trainers and participants

No.	Full name	Position
1	Mr. Pham Quang Vinh	Deputy Director-General
2	Ms. Vũ Thị Thu Thủy	Director, Population and Labor Statistics Department
3	Ms. Hoang Thi Thanh Ha	Deputy Director, Foreign Statistics and International Cooperation
4	Mr. Bui Trong Tu	Deputy Director, Trade and Service Statistics Department
5	Mr. Cao Van Hoach	Deputy Director, Statistical Standard, Methodology and IT
6	Mr. Nguyen Huu Hoan	Deputy Director, Center of Statistical Information Service I
7	Mr. Bui Ngoc Tan	Principal Statistician, Foreign Statistics and International Cooperation
8	Ms. Trinh Thi Hong Van	Statistician, Trade and Service Statistics Department
9	Ms. Pham Thi Quynh Loi	Deputy Director, Trade and Service Statistics Department
10	Ms. Duong Thuy Linh	Staff, Statistical Officer, Population and Labor Statistics Department
11	Mr. Mr. Nguyen Van Tuyen	Director, Human Resource and Organization Department
12	Mr. Phạm Văn Chính	Director, Quảng Ninh Statistical Office

4. Timetable and contents of the training in GSO

Date	Contents of the Third Country Training	No. of Training Material
2019	Time Allocation: 09:00 - 16:30 through this week. (From Monday to Friday)	
4 Mon. 09:30 - 10:00	Courtesy Call on Deputy Director-General of GSO <i>Mr. Pham Quang Vinh, Deputy Director-General</i>	
10:00 - 10:15	Introduction of the participants	
10:15 - 10:45	National Statistical System of Viet Nam <i>Mr. Nguyen Van Tuyen, Director, Human Resource and Organization Department</i>	V010
10:45 - 11:00	<i>National Statistical System of Nepal</i> <i>Mr. Anil Sharma, Director, Economic Census Section, CBS</i>	N01
11:00 - 11:30	Overview of the Economic Census 2017 of Viet Nam <i>Mr. Bui Trong Tu, Deputy Director, Trade and Service Statistics Department</i>	V020
13:30 - 14:00	<i>Overview of the Economic Census 2018 of Nepal</i> <i>Mr. Anil Sharma, Director, Economic Census Section, CBS</i>	N02
14:00 - 15:00	Form (Questionnaire) of the Economic Census 2017 of Viet Nam <i>Ms. Pham Thi Quynh Loi, Deputy Director, Trade and Service Statistics Department</i>	V030
15:15 - 16:30	Data Processing of the Economic Census 2017 of Viet Nam <i>Mr. Nguyen Huu Hoan, Deputy Director, Center of Statistical Information Service I</i>	V040
5 Tue. 09:00 - 10:00	Overview of the 2019 Population and Housing Census of Viet Nam <i>Ms. Duong Thuy Linh, Statistical Officer, Population and Labor Statistics Department</i>	V050
10:15 - 11:30	Overview of applying CAPI in the 2019 Population and Housing Census of Viet Nam <i>Mr. Nguyen Huu Hoan, Deputy Director, Center of Statistical Information Service I</i>	V060
13:30 - 15:00	Overview of the Economic Census 2021 in Viet Nam <i>Ms. Pham Thi Quynh Loi, Deputy Director, Trade and Service Statistics Department</i>	V070
15:15 - 16:30	<i>Introduction of JICA Statistics Project in Nepal</i> <i>Prof./Mr. F. Nishi, Chief Advisor, JICA Statistics Project in Nepal</i>	N03
6 Wed. 09:00 - 12:00	Move from Hanoi to Quang Ninh by car. Visit GSO Statistics Office in Quang Ninh.	
13:30 - 13:45	Introduction of the participants	
13:45 - 16:30	Summary Tables of EC2017 Listing in Quang Ninh <i>Mr. Phạm Văn Chính, Director, Quảng Ninh Statistical Office</i>	V080

4. Timetable and contents of the training in GSO

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2019 <hr/> 7 Thr.	Time Allocation: 09:00 - 16:30 through this week. (From Monday to Friday) Visit GSO Statistics Office in Quang Ninh. Overview of the Economic Census 2017 in Quang Ninh Mr. Phạm Văn Chính, Director, Quảng Ninh Statistical Office 13:30 - 16:00 Move from Quang Ninh to Hanoi by car.	V090
8 Fri.	09:00 - 09:30 Courtesy Call on JICA Viet Nam Office Mr. Masaya Kobayashi, Representative, JICA Viet Nam Office 10:00 - 11:30 Analysis I of the Economic Census 2017 Ms. Pham Thi Quynh Loi, Deputy Director, Trade and Service Statistics Department 13:30 - 14:45 Analysis II of the Economic Census 2017 Ms. Pham Thi Quynh Loi, Deputy Director, Trade and Service Statistics Department 15:00 - 16:30 Final Discussion and Wrap-up Ms. Hoang Thi Thanh Ha, Deputy Director, Foreign Statistics and International Cooperation Department	V100 V110

(Venue)

Viet Nam General Statistics Office (GSO) HQ in Hanoi and GSO Provincial Statistics Office in Quang Ninh

5. Outline of Central Bureau of Statistics, Nepal

Statistical Act 2015 has made to Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS) of Nepal for the sole government agency to undertaken the statistical activities with the aim to fulfill the data requirements of the government as well as concerned stakeholders. Although it has 100 years' experience on population census, 60 years' experience on agriculture census, and 50 years' experience on manufacturing census.

With regard to the Economic Census, CBS conducted in 2018 as the first time. Until now, National Report No. 1-1 by industry, No.1-2 by size of person engaged, and Provincial Summary Reports were published, and other reports from different aspects are being prepared.

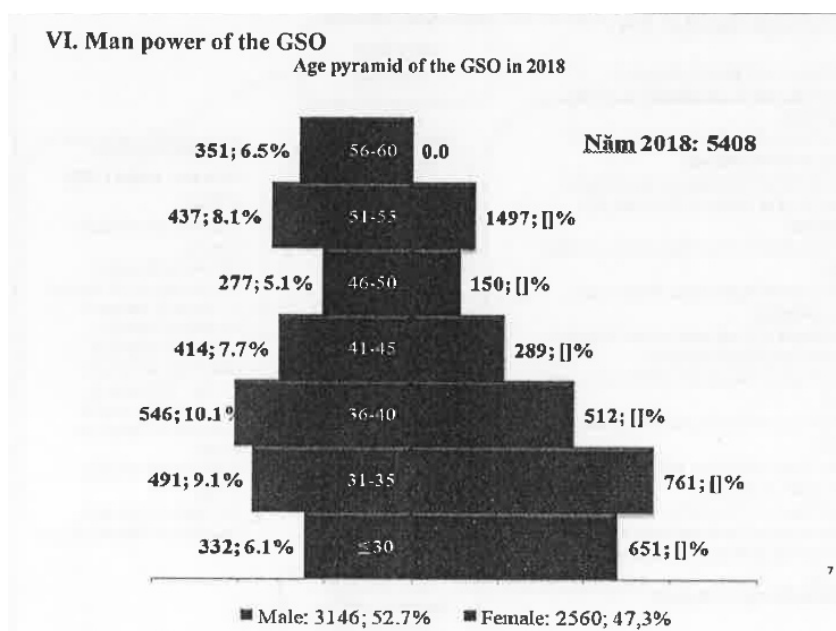
6. National Statistical System of Viet Nam

The predecessor of General Statistics Office (GSO) was established under the Ministry of National Economies in 1964. GSO has been reorganized under the Ministry of Planning and Investment since 2007 after several restructurings. GSO

is the only governmental agency responsible for publishing official statistics in all demographic, social, and economic fields. GSO is responsible for implementing population census, economic census, and statistical surveys in addition to more than 180 statistical indicators publications.

There are 63 provincial

statistics offices and 713 district statistics offices directly under GSO. The major mission of GSO is to provide statistics and indicators with high quality for data users and decision makers. The above figure shows the age composition by sex of GSO staff.



【Organization Structure of GSO】



7. Outline of Economic Census 2017, Viet Nam

The 2017 Economic Census was conducted in line with the Decision No. 1672/QĐ-TTg dated 26 August 2016 by the Prime Minister. This is one of 3 Censuses defined by the Statistics Law. The 2017 Economic Census is the fifth Census (the previous Censuses were in 1995, 2002, 2007 and 2012).

The most significant objective of the 2017 Economic Census aims to evaluate the development in term of quantity and employees of business, administrative units, public service delivery (non-profit) units, including establishments; the business production results; degree of information technology application; structure and distribution of business establishments, of employees by locality, economic sector, and economic ownership to meet the management requirements of the Party, the State, Ministries, line-ministries, localities and information requirements of the society as well. The Census results are used to calculate GDP indicators of the entire economy and GRDP by province, city; at the same time supplement data and update database on enterprises, master frame of business establishments, administrative units and public service delivery units for sample surveys in the coming period of the Statistics Sector, Ministries, line-ministries and localities.

Result of the 2017 Economic Census sketched fully the changes, distribution of business establishments, administrative units and public service delivery units, number of employees, sector and region structure of the economy, the contribution of each economic sector to the development of the country, each locality during 5 years as the basis for sectors, administrative authority levels to review, adjust, and supplement their policies, planning, development plan and human resources development as well as enhancement of information technology application in order to implement 5- year socio-economic development objectives in 2016 - 2020 in line with the Revolution of the 12th National Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam.

With a huge amount of information, wide-ranging, complex contents, hence, errors and shortcomings are unavoidable in the compilation process. The General Statistics Office wishes to receive comments and feedbacks from organizations and individuals.

Taking this opportunity, the General Statistics Office would like to convey the sincere thanks to Ministries, line-ministries, localities, organizations, individuals and survey units for close coordination with the General Statistics Office to carry out successfully the 2017 Economic Census.

7. Lessons Learnt from the Training Program

Major lessons learnt through this training program are as follows.

(1) Census Methods of Economic Census 2017 of Viet Nam

Its census enumeration was divided into two surveys as follows:

For enterprises (registered with legal status) and public sector:

Its census date was on March 1, 2017.

For individual proprietors and religious sectors:

Its census date was on July 1, 2017.

This is a very unique way for census enumeration.

There were two kinds of data collection methods:

Direct interview and indirect survey by post mail.

It is necessary for CBS to consider indirect survey by post mail, especially for large-scale establishments.

(2) Form (Questionnaire) of Economic Census 2017 of Viet Nam

GSO provided 41 kinds of forms for all sectors for this Census as follows:

- Enterprises: 22 kinds with unique tax code for both head offices and branches.
- Individual proprietors: 5 kinds with no unique code.
- Public sector. : 13 kinds
- Religious sector: 1 kind.

It is necessary for CBS to consider providing several kinds of forms by industrial section for the next census on business activity.

One example of the forms is as per Annex 1.

It is necessary for CBS to consider including topic on ethnic group and educational background of each enterprise owner, and topic on Economic Zone or High-tech Zone.

(3) Data Processing of Economic Census 2017

- a) Enter data at the statistical offices.
 - *enterprise sector (census reference date 01/3/2017);*
 - *Individual sector (census reference date 01/7/2017)*
- b) Enter data directly through the Internet.
 - *Public sector (census reference date 01/3/2017);*
 - *Religious sector (census reference date 01/7/2017)*
- c) Review enterprise based on the listing on 31/12/2016.

- Make an enterprise list based on the 2016 listing results.
 - Connect enterprises on the lists of both General Department of Taxation (GDT) and Ministry of Planning and Investment (MPI) with the 2016 listing results.
 - Review enterprises on the mobile phone list in 2016 by using the lists of both GDT and MPI in 2016.
 - Review enterprises included on the 2016 listing results, but not on the lists of both GDT and MPI.
 - Review enterprises included on the lists of both GDT and MPI in 2016, but not on the mobile phone list in 2016.
 - Make a list of new enterprises arising in 2016 which are not in the lists both GDT and MPI.
 - Make the list of enterprises and send to GDT.
- d) Enter data and check the logic for 22 forms.
- e) Compare the results of Economic Census 2017 for enterprises with the financial statements of the General Department of Taxation.
- Update a list of individual proprietors.
 - Sample individual proprietors by province / city.
 - Enter data and test logic 5 types of forms.
 - Summarize and extrapolate of survey results.

It is necessary for CBS to consider utilizing financial statements of other ministries and agencies.

(4) Analysis of the Results of Economic Census 2017

GSO published the following reports:

(4-1) Reports by industry

- a) Business performance
- b) Operational efficiency of food processing units
- c) Results of accommodation and eating activities
- d) Education activity results
- e) Results of information communication services
- f) Operation results of health facilities
- g) Transport and warehouse results
- h) Results of cultural and sports activities
- i) Results of professional, scientific and technological services

(4-2) Thematic Reports

- a) Results of operations of foreign branches and subsidiaries in Vietnam

- b) Results of goods processing with foreign enterprises
- c) Application of information technology in business and production

It may be necessary for CBS to consider including reports on foreign enterprises.

(4-3) Expository Writing

One example of expository writings is as per Annex 2.

It may be necessary for CBS to consider including reports on religious institutes.

(5) Quang Ninh Provincial Statistics Office

- a) One personal computer (PC) for each officer
It increases work efficiency.
- b) High allowance for enumerators and supervisors
Drop-out of enumerators was very few.
Vietnamese allowance is almost twice that of Nepal.
- c) 28 PCs and 28 officers for manual editing and data entry for 88,507 establishments
GSO provided enough PCs and manpower for manual editing and data entry.
This measure will improve the quality of statistics, and the results can be announced early.

(6) Population Census 2019, Viet Nam

- a) GSO employed enumerators who had a tablet computer or a smart phone.
- b) CAPI is Computer Assisted Personal Interview. That is, each enumerator enters household and individual information into a tablet computer or a smart phone while interviewing. CAPI application was applied to about 90,000 enumerators all over the country. The application can be run online or offline. It means the application can be run even without internet.

This measure will lead to early release of its results.

On the other hand, there is a security problem. That is, household and individual information remains in enumerator's tablet computer or smart phone. In addition, since its data editing process was simplified, a question is whether its data quality is ensured or not.

- c) Several kinds of CAPI applications were developed by GSO staffs. Since GSO has more than 5,600 staffs, it enabled self-development of the applications

(7) Related URLs

https://www.gso.gov.vn/Default_en.aspx?tabid=491 (GSO top page)

https://www.gso.gov.vn/default_en.aspx?tabid=515&idmid=5&ItemID=18974
(Page of Economic Census 2017, Viet Nam)

Annex 1. Sample of Form of Economic Census 2017, Viet Nam



ECONOMIC CENSUS 2017

Form 1A/TĐTKT-DN

**QUESTIONNAIRE FOR
ENTERPRISE, COLLECTIVE**
reference year 2016

(Generally apply for state-owned enterprises, non-state enterprises, FDI enterprises, collectives/ collective association - hereafter referred to enterprise)

Under decision No. 1672/QĐ-TTg, 26 August 2016 issued by Prime Minister on 2017 Economic Census.

- Duty of enterprise for answering the following questions ruled by Statistic Law.
- Information supplied by enterprises will be confidential and used for statistical purpose only

Principles for filling information:

- Don't fill information in square marked (x);
- For questions provided with alternative answers, mark a square with appropriate answer;
- For questions requesting for information, data, please write down information, figures in appropriate square or box;
- Enterprise provides aggregated data of the entire activities of the headquarter, subordinate establishments with dependent and independent accounting system.

1. Name of enterprise:

(Written by capital letters in full name)

Trading name (if any)

Tax code:

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

--	--	--

2. Address of enterprise: Written by Statistics Office

Province/city:

--	--

District (town in province):

--	--	--	--

Commune/Precinc

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Communal subdivision (numb.....

Telephone number :

--	--	--	--

area code

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

number

Fax number :

--	--	--	--

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Email :

3. Information of Director or enterprise's owner:

Full name (By capital letter, not in breif):..... Year of birth

--	--	--	--

Gender: 1 Male 2 female *For Statistics Office only*

Ethnic (Please write " Nước Ngoài" For Foreigner):

--	--

Nationality (If having more than one nationality, please givin.....

--	--

Qualifications (Following the highest diploma):

- | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------|----------|
| 1 Untrained | 4 Intermediat | 7 Master |
| 2 Trained less than 3 mo | 5 College | 8 Doctor |
| 3 Primary | 6 University | 9 Other |

4. Is the enterprise located inside Industrial zone, EPZ or high technology zone? ?

- 1 Yes Industrial zone EPZ Economic zone Hi-tech zone
 2 No

5. Enterprise's economic ownership

- 01 State-owned Ltd Co with 100% central state capital 06 Private enterprise
 02 State-owned Ltd Co with 100% local state capital 07 Collective named company
 03 Joint stock Co; Ltd Co. with state capital > 50% 08 Private Ltd Co; Ltd Co. with state capital ≤ 50%
- ↳ central state capital ↳ % local state capital ↳ % state capital
- 04 State-owned company 09 Joint stock Co. without state capital *foreign capital*
 4.1. Central 10 Joint stock Co. with state capital ≤ 50% →
 4.2. Local ↳ controlled by state 1 Yes 2 No
- 05 Collective/collective association 11 100% foreign capital enterprise
 5.1. Collective 12 Joint venture between state & foreign
 5.2. Collective association 13 Joint venture between foreign & other
 5.3 People's credit fund

6. Real business production activities in 2016

For Statistics Office only

6.1. Key business product.....
(VSIC 2007-5 digits)

(Activity created the biggest production output. If production output is not available, please rely on activity with the biggest turnover or using the most labour)

6.2 Other business production activities (write other activities, excluding key activity) *For Statistics Office only*

- Activity :
- Activity :
- Activity :
- Activity :
- (VSIC 2007-5 digits)*

7. Operational status

- 1 In operation
 2 Temporarily inactive (for investment or technology innovation purpose, seasonal inactive)

8. Labour in 2016:

8.1. Labour as of 01/01/2016

Person

Of which: female

Person

8.2. Labour as of 31/12/2016

Unit: person

Indicator	Code	Total
A	B	1
Total	01	
Of total:		
Female labour	02	
Number of employees having social insurance	03	
Number of self-employees	04	
Number of foreign employees	05	
By qualification:		
1. Untrained	06	
2. Trained less than 3 r	07	
3. Primary	08	
4. Intermediate	09	
5. College	10	
6. University	11	
7. Master	12	
8. Doctor	13	
9. Other	14	
By age:		
1. From 16 -30 years old	15	
2. From 31 - 45 years old	16	
3. From 46 - 55 years old	17	
4. From 56 - 60 years old	18	
5. Over 60 years old	19	
By business production activity (VSIC 2007- 5 digits)	Written by SO	
Key business productic		
Other activities:		
Activity		
Activity		
Activity.....		
Activity		

9. Expenses relating to employees in 2016

Unit: Mill. VND

Indicator	Code	Data arise in 2016
A	B	1
9.1 Total payables to employees (Refer to TK 334 and TK 353 for data)	01	
9.2 Total paid by social insurance instead of salary (<i>under giving birth, sick-leave r</i>)	02	
9.3 Other payables of enterprise to social insurance, health insurance; unemploy	03	

10. Assets and capital resources in 2016
Unit: Mill. VND

Indicator	Code	As of 31/12/2016	As of 01/01/2016
A	B	1	2
10.1. Total assets (01=02+13)	01		
A. Current assets	02		
<i>Of which:</i>			
- Current receivable	03		
- Inventories	04		
<i>Of which:</i>			
+ Industrial inventories	05		
<i>Of which:</i> Work in progress	06		
Finished goods	07		
Goods on consignment	08		
+ Construction inventories	09		
<i>Of which:</i> Work in progress	10		
Finished goods	11		
Goods on consignment	12		
B. Long-term assets	13		
<i>Of which:</i>			
I. Long-term receivables	14		
II. Fixed assets			
1 Original value	15		
<i>Of which:</i>			
- Bought in year	16		x
- Capital investment completed in year	17		x
- Increased in year from other resources	18		x
* Original value of fixed assets by type of asset			
1.1. House, architecture	19		
1.2. Machinery, equipments	20		
1.3. Means of transportation and transmission	21		
1.4. Other fixed assets	22		
2. Fixed asset depreciation value			
2.1. Depreciation value in year	23		x
By type of asset:			
2.1.1. House, architecture	24		x
2.1.2. Machinery, equipments	25		x
2.1.3. Means of transportation and transmission	26		x
2.1.4. Other fixed assets	27		x
2.2. Accumulated depreciation value	28		
3. Cost on capital construction in progress	29		
10.2. Total capital resources (30=31+32)	30		
A. Liabilities	31		
B. Owner's equity	32		

11. Results of business production in 2016

Unit: Mill. VND

Indicator	Code	Realized in 2016
A	B	1
11.1. Total turnover from goods sale and services supply	01	
Of which: Business, production subsidize	02	
11.2. Deductions	03	
Of which:		
Exise tax, export tax, value added taxes by direct payable method	04	
11.3. Net turnover from goods sale and services supply (05=01-03)	05	
* Net sales breakdown for activities:		
(Under VSIC 2007- 5 digits, number code written by statistic office)	activity code	
Key activity:		
Other activities:		
Activity		
Activity		
Activity		
Activity		
11.4. Value of goods purchased (Data in debit account 911 corresponding to credit acc	06	
11.5. Gross profit from sales of merchandise and service (07=05-06)	07	
11.6. Turnover from financial activity (Data in debit account 911 corresponding to credit account 515)	08	
11.7. Financial expenses (Data in debit account 911 corresponding to credit account 633)	09	
Of which: Payment for domestic interest	10	
Payment for foreign interest	11	
11.8. Profit from financial activity (12=08-09)	12	
11.9. Administrativen expenses (Data in debit account 911 corresponding to credit account 642)	13	
11.10. Sale expense (Data in debit account 911 corresponding to credit account 641)	14	
Of which: Outsourced transportation expenses	15	
11.11. Net profit from business production activities (16=07+12-13-14)	16	
11.12. Other income (Data in debit account 911 corresponding to credit account 711)	17	
11.13. Other expense (Data in debit account 911 corresponding to credit account 811)	18	
11.14. Other profit (19=17-18)	19	
11.15. Total accounting profit before tax (20=16+19)	20	
11.16. Expense on income tax (include enterprise income tax current	21	
Of which: Current enterprise income tax	22	
11.17. Profit after enterprise income tax (23=20-21)	23	

12. Tax, fee, charge and payables to State budget in 2016

Unit: Mill. VND

Indicator	Code	Payables in year (exclude moving from previous year)	Paid in year
A	B	1	2
Tổng số	01		
Of which:			
-VAT of goods sold in domestic	02		
-VAT for impored goods	03		
-Excise tax	04		
-Export tax	05		
-Import tax	06		

13. Implementation of legal capital share by country and territory

(Apply for FDI enterprisies)

Unit: 1000 USD

Indicator	Code	Legal capital as of 31/12/2016	Realized legal capital share in 2016	Legal capital share accumulated as
A	B	1	2	3
Total (01=02+06)	01			
Viet Nam (02=03+04+05)	02			
By which:				
State-owned enterprises	03			
Non-state owned enterprise	04			
Other	05			
Foreign partners	06			
By which	Country code			
Country:.....				
Country:.....				
Country:.....				
Country:.....				

14. Energy consumption for production, business in 2016

Energy	Code	Unit	Inventories in opening stock	Energy volume purchased	Energy volume produced	Energy volume consumed			Energy volume sold	Closing stock	Value of energy purchased (Mill. VND)
						For transport	For business production	Non-energy use			
A	B	C	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Electricity	01	1000 KWh	x					x		x	
Coal	02	Tonne									
<i>Of which:</i>											
Antracite	021	Tonne									
Bituminous	022	Tonne									
Coke	023	Tonne									
Fossil coal	024	Tonne									
Brown coal	025	Tonne									
Petrol	03	1000 litre									
<i>Of which:</i>											
Auto, motor petrol	031	1000 litre									
Plane petrol	032	1000 litre									
Petroleum	04	1000 litre									
<i>Of which:</i>											
Paraffin	041	1000 lít									
Diezel	042	1000 lít									
Mazut	043	1000 lít									
LPG	044	Tonne									
Gas	05	1000 m³									
<i>Of which:</i>											
Natural gas	051	1000 m ³									

* Note: Column 8 = column 1 + column 2 + column 3 - column 4 - column 5 - column 6 - column 7

15. Implemented development investment in 2016
Unit: Mill. VND

Indicator	Code	Realized in 2016
A	B	1
Total (01=02+05+06+09+15+18=21+27+28+29+30)	01	
A. By capital resource		
1. State budget (02=03+04)	02	
-Central state budget	03	
- Local state budget	04	
2. Government bond	05	
3. Development Investment credit (06=07+08)	06	
- Local capital	07	
- Oversea capital (ODA)	08	
4. Loan (09=10+11+12+13+14)	09	
- Domestic bank loan	10	
- Loan from other domestic individuals, organizations	11	
- Foreign bank loan	12	
- Loan from other foreign individuals, organizations	13	
- Loan from mother company, brother company	14	
5. Owner's capital (15=16+17)	15	
- VietNam side	16	
-Foreign partner	17	
6. Capital mobilized from other resources	18	
B. By investment items		
Of which: + <i>Domestic machinery, equipment used</i>	19	
+ <i>Cost of training technical workers and production manager</i>	20	
1. Basic construction investment (21=22+23+24)	21	
Of which: - Construction and installation	22	
-Machinery, equipment	23	
- Other	24	
Of which: + <i>Expense on compensation for ground clearance</i>	25	
+ <i>Land rent or buying land use right</i>	26	
2. Purchasing fixed asset for production out of basic construction	27	
3. Investment in large scale repair, upgrading fixed asset	28	
4. Working capital supplemented by owner's capital	29	
5. Other	30	

C. By investment purpose	Code 2 digits VSIC 2007 (for SO only)	
Purpose 1:		
Purpose 2:		
Purpose 3:		
Purpose 4:		
Purpose 5:		
.....		
D. By city/province	City/province code (for SO only)	
Province/city:		
Province/city:		
Province/city:		
Province/city:		
Province/city:		
Province/city:		
Province/city:		
Province/city:		
Province/city:		
.....		

16. Completed work and newly increased capacity in 2016

(Apply for work/construction items completed in 2016)

No	Name	Work code (Written by SO in accordance with code of newly increased capacity)	Construction venue		Year of starting	Newly increased capacity		Total investment realized in the work (Mill. VND)	Value of newly increased fixed asset of the completed work (Mill. VND)
			Name of provinc e/city	Provinc e/city code (for SO only)		Unit	Quantit y		
A	B	C	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

17. Accessing to capital resources of the enterprise in the last 3 years

17.1. Which following banking services does enterprise use? (Circle the appropriate answer)

- | | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 Capital borrow | 5 Payment guarantee | 9 Financial leases |
| 2 Payment | 6 Trade sponsor and other guarantees | 10 Financial asset management |
| 3 Credit letter (open L/C) | 7 Financial consultancy | 11 Other |
| 4 Document a | 8 Foreign currency and risk provision | 12 No service |

17.2. Did the enterprise borrow capital from credit organization for business production ?

- 1 Yes 2 No → **Q. 17.4**

17.3. Which credit organization does loan come from? (Circle the appropriate answers)

- 1 State 2 Non-state 3 Foreign direct investment

17.4. What are the reasons for enterprise not borrowing loan for business production activities (Circle the appropriate answers)

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| 1 No demand → Q. 17.7 | 5 To be doubtful for rejecting loan |
| 2 Don't want to get in to debt | 6 Don't know about loan procedure |
| 3 Complicated proceduces, time-consuming | 7 Not enough asset to mortgage |
| 4 High interest rate | 8 Other (specify) |

17.5. What is purpose of enterprise for borrowing capital? (Circle the appropriate answers)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 Increasing current capital | 5 Science Research, technical improvement |
| 2 Purchasing machinery, means of transport | 6 Solving due-debt |
| 3 Improving machinery, manufacturing lines | 7 Other (specify) |
| 4 Investment for basic construction | |

17.6. Did the enterprise satisfy with loan from credit organization?

- 1 Satisfaction 2 Unsatisfaction

17.7. If the enterprise have demand for a loan, what resoures do the enterprise chose?:

(Circle the appropriate answers)

- 1 Friend, relative 2 State credit organization 3 Non state credit organization

18. Use of computer and internet

18.1. Did the enterprise use computer for operating (*Include PC, laptop, tablet*)?

1 Yes 2 No → **Q. 18.3**

18.2. How many percents of employees regularly use computer for work? %

18.3. Does enterprise use internet or other computer network for operating (through computer, telephone)?

1 Yes 2 No → **Q. 18.5**

18.4. How many percents of employees regularly use internet or other network for work (*at least once a week*) %

18.5. Does enterprise have its own website?

1 yes 2 No → **Q. 19**

18.6. Which activities does enterprise use Internet and other computer network for operating ?

(*Circle the appropriate answers*)

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1. Operation, direction</p> <p>2. Send and receive email</p> <p>3. Search information</p> <p>4. Study, research (<i>texchange information, download documents, online learning</i>)</p> | <p>5. Transaction with other institutes, organizations (Bank, Tax agency, Customs Agency)</p> <p>6. Financial activity (Internet banking.....)</p> <p>7. Providing online service</p> <p>8. Other (specify)</p> |
|--|--|

19. Establishment under enterprise**19.1. The list of establishments under enterprise**

(*Note: List all establishments under enterprise, not distinguish type of establishment or business production place. If enterprise has headquarter office only operating in management located separate from establishments, ask form 1D/TĐTKT-VP*)

Name of establishment/branch	Address	Address code of EST(<i>for SO only</i>)		Tax code/address code of business production	key business production activity	Code 5 digits VSIC 2007 (<i>For SO only</i>)	Labour as of 31/12/2016 (Person)	
		District	Province/city				Total	<i>Of which:</i>
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	1	2
Total								
1. Headquarter office has management, direction activity for enterprise								
2. Enterprise's branch (Tax code 13 digits)								
-.....								
-.....								
-.....								
5. Địa điểm SXKD (bao gồm cả địa điểm SXKD thuộc chi nhánh)								
-.....								
-.....								
-.....								

19.2. Did the enterprise/ subordinate establishment have following operations?

(Each single enterprise/establishment has activity under which industry will conduct the corresponding form for that industry)

Number of establishments

(only write number of establishment with tax code 10

- | | | | |
|----|--|----------------------|--|
| 1 | Collective | <input type="text"/> | If yes → Answering Form 1A.1/TĐTKT-HTX |
| 2 | Number of establishments with industrial activity | <input type="text"/> | If yes → Answering Form 1A.2/TĐTKT-CN |
| 3 | Enterprise with processing activity for foreign country | <input type="text"/> | If yes → Answering Form 1A.2m/TĐTKT-DVGC |
| 4 | Number of establishments with construction a | <input type="text"/> | If yes → Answering Form 1A.3/TĐTKT-XD |
| 5 | Number of establishments with commercial a | <input type="text"/> | If yes → Answering Form 1A.4/TĐTKT-TN |
| 6 | Number of establishments with transport, post and delivery activities | <input type="text"/> | If yes → Answering Form 1A.5.1/TĐTKT-VT |
| 7 | Number of establishments with storage, load and transport supporting activities | <input type="text"/> | If yes → Answering Form 1A.5.2/TĐTKT-KB |
| 8 | Number of establishments with accommodati | <input type="text"/> | If yes → Answering Form 1A.6.1/TĐTKT-LT |
| 9 | Number of establishments with tour services | <input type="text"/> | If yes → Answering Form 1A.6.2/TĐTKT-DL |
| 10 | Number of establishments with financial brokerage and auxiliary activities for | <input type="text"/> | If yes → Answering Form 1A.7.1/TĐTKT-T |
| 11 | Number of establishments with service import, export activity | <input type="text"/> | If yes → Answering Form 1A.7.2/TĐTKT-XNKDVTCNH |
| 12 | Number of establishments with insurance activity, insurance brokerage | <input type="text"/> | If yes → Answering Form 1A.8/TĐTKT-BH |
| 13 | Number of establishments with real estate bus | <input type="text"/> | If yes → Answering Form 1A.9.1/TĐTKT-BĐS |
| 14 | Number of establishments with information and communication activity | <input type="text"/> | If yes → Answering Form 1A.9.2/TĐTKT-TT |
| 15 | Number of establishments with professional, science and technology, administrative service and supporting services, entertainment, | <input type="text"/> | If yes → Answering Form 1A.9.3/TĐTKT-DVK |
| 16 | Number of establishments with health activity | <input type="text"/> | If yes → Answering Form 1A.9.4/TĐTKT-YT |
| 17 | Number of establishments with education, training activities | <input type="text"/> | If yes → Answering Form 1A.9.5/TĐTKT-GD |
| 18 | Number of establishments with waste collection and treatment activity | <input type="text"/> | If yes → Answering Form 1A.10/TĐTKT-RT |

Date 2017

Respondent

Interviewer

Director

- Full name:

- Full name:

(Sign, full name and stamp)

-Tel:

- Tel:

- Sign:

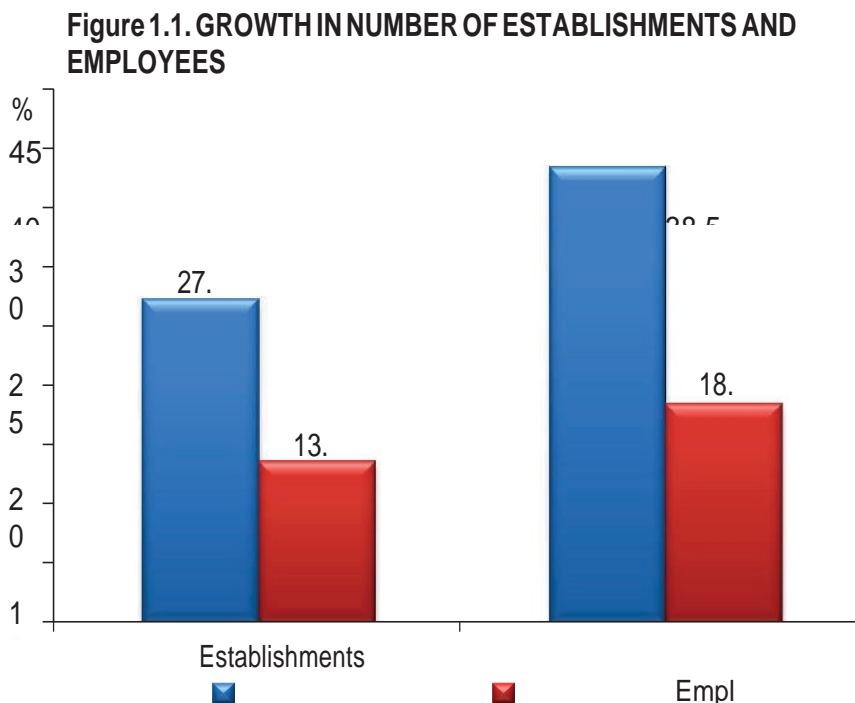
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Annex 2. Example of Analysis of the Results of Economic Census 2017

I. Overview

1. Number of business, administrative units and religion institutes continuously increased with a focus on the service sector and more jobs creation for employees

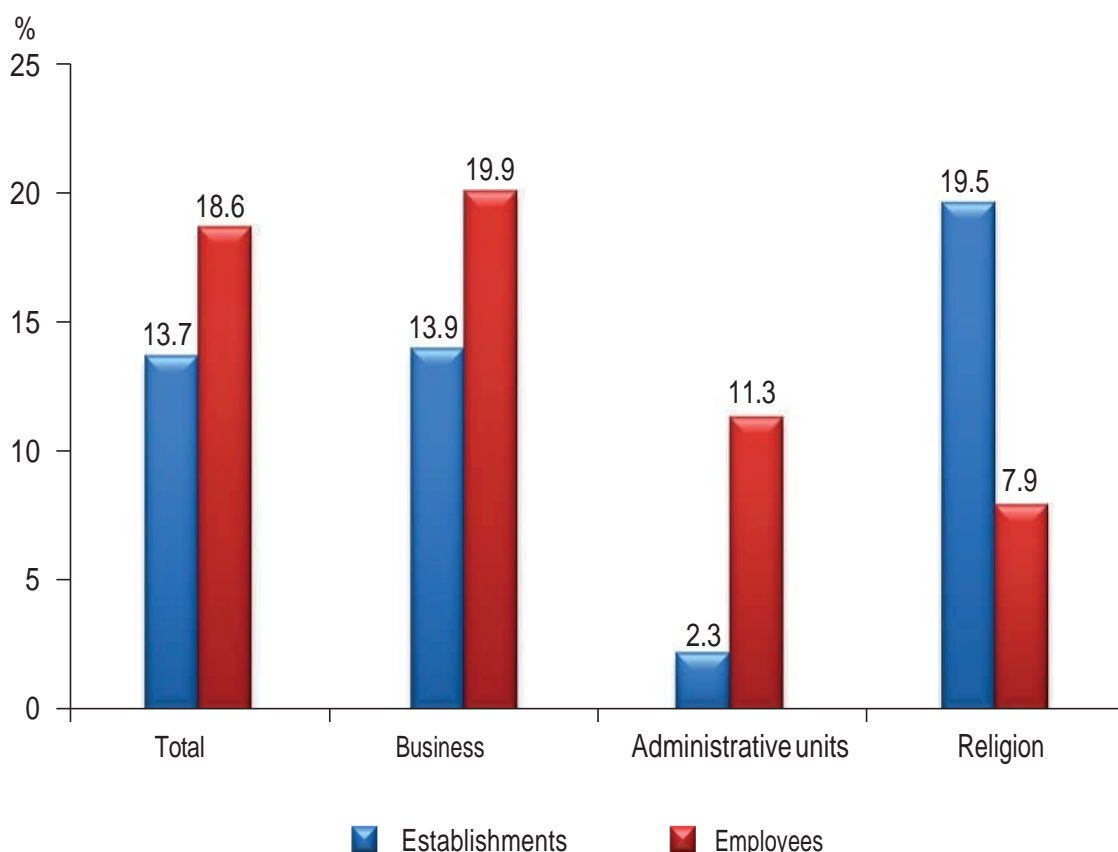
As of July 1st, 2017 there were over 5.86 million business, administrative units and religion institutes (hereafter referred to establishments) in the whole country, increasing by 13.7%, equivalent to 0.7 million establishments and attracted 26.9 million employees, rising by 18.6%, equivalent to 4.2 million employees compared to 2012. On average, establishments rose by 2.6% annually and their employees, increased by 3.5%. However, in comparison with the period 2007-2012, annual average growth in the period 2012-2017 was lower than 2.4 percentage points in number of establishments and 3.2 percentage points in employees (in the period 2007- 2012, annual average growth in number of establishments and employees was 5,0% and 6.7%, respectively).



Number of business units and their employees increased faster than administrative units that shows a positive tendency in socio-economic development of the country. In 2017, number of business units grew by 13.9%, their employees increased by 19.9% over 2012; on average, number of business units increased by 2.6% and their employees rose by 3.7%. Number of administrative units in 2017 rose by 2.3% and number of employees in this sector grew by 11.3% compared to 2012; on average in this period the number of units increased by 0.4% and number of employees rose by 2.2% per year, of which administrative agencies rose not considerably, mainly increased in administrative units (with the corresponding increase of 2.4% and 14.7%, an average increase was 0.5% and 2.8%, respectively).

Enterprises achieved the highest growth rate in number of enterprises and employees with nearly 517.9 thousand existing enterprises, rising by 176.3 thousand enterprises, with the corresponding rise of 51.6% compared to 2012. These enterprises attracted over 14 million employees, increasing by 28.2% (equivalent to 3.1 million persons) in comparison with 2012.

Figure 1.2. GROWTH IN QUANTITY AND EMPLOYEES OF ESTABLISHMENTS COMPARED TO 2012



Cooperatives were 13.6 thousand, a reduction of 0.1% in quantity and 15.6% in employees compared to 2012. Number of cooperatives in the agriculture, forestry and fishery sector accounted for a large share of 51.1%, the industry and construction sector accounted for 19.5%, the service sector made up 29.4%. The structure of the industry and construction sector and service sector changed a lot compared to 2012, accordingly structure of number of cooperatives operating in the industry and construction sector reduced by 4.5 percentage points and the service sector increased by 5.4 percentage points whereas the agriculture, forestry and fishery sector fell by 0.9 percentage points.

Number of non-agricultural, forestry and fishery individual business establishments (hereafter referred to non-farm individual business establishment) were 5.1 million with 8.7 million employees, rising by 11.2% in number of establishments and 9.5% in number of employees over 2012. On average, the corresponding figures were 2.1% and 1.8% per year, lower than the figures in the period 2007-2012 (4.3% and 3.8%, respectively).

Administrative units developed in the tendency of rapid development of administrative units. Compared to 2012, number of administrative units grew by 2.3% and their employees rose by 11.3%. Administrative agencies rose slightly with 0.1% in number of establishments and 5.8% employees, meanwhile administrative units increased relatively with 2.4% in number of establishments and 14.7% employees.

Religion institutes continuously developed in line with the religion policy of the Party and the State in the last years. As of 01/7/2017, there were 42.7 thousand religion institutes, an increase of 19.5% with 140.2 thousand monks and those who look after and work in these institutes, rising by 7.9% in comparison with 2012.

By economic region, the Red River Delta was the place gathering the most establishments with the number of over 1.5 million establishments and attracted 8.04 million employees, accounting for 26.4% in number of establishments and 29.9% employees. The following was South East accounting for 19.4% in number of establishments and 27.9% employees. In the whole country, the South East took the lead in number of enterprises with 216.2 thousand enterprises, sharing 41.7% of total enterprises, attracting 5.3 million employees, making up 37.7%.

Figure 1.3. STRUCTURE OF ESTABLISHMENTS BY REGION (%)

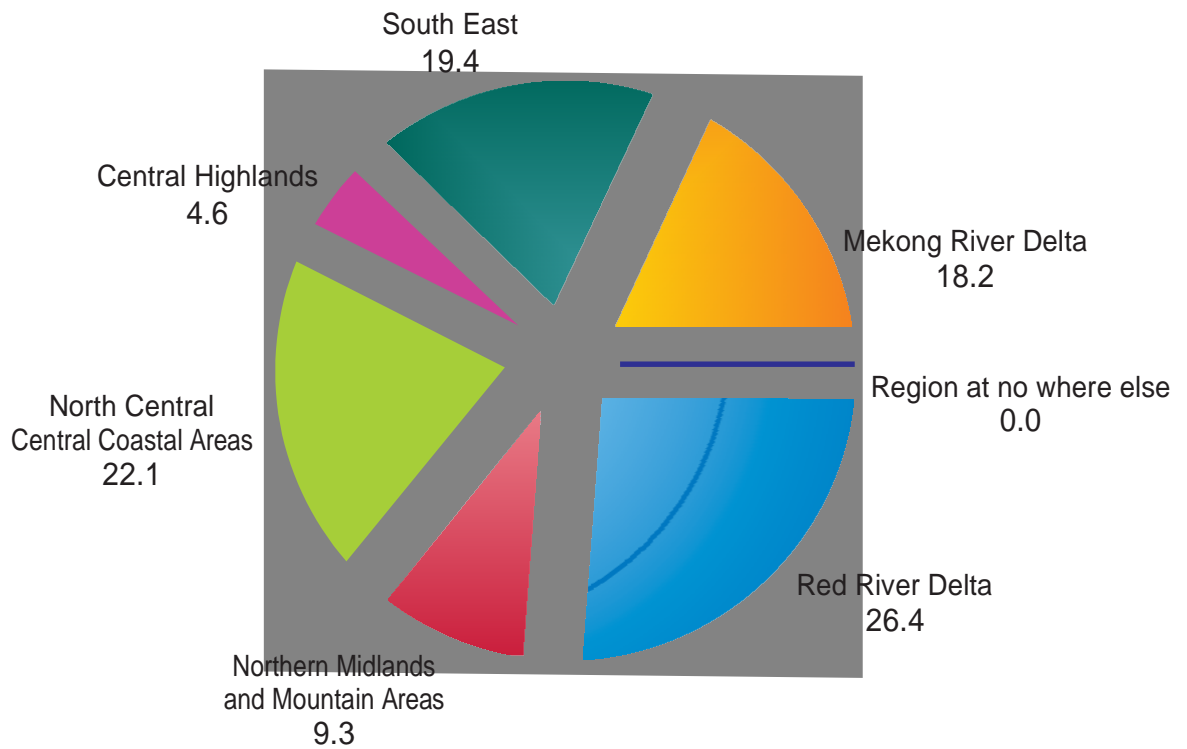
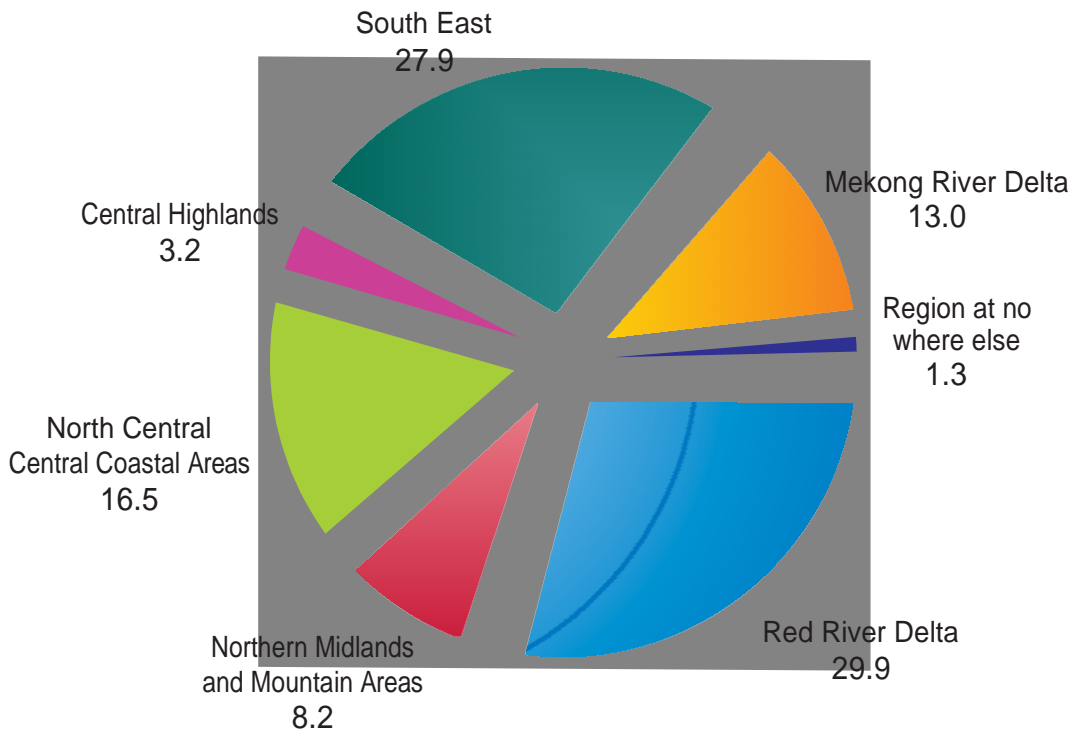
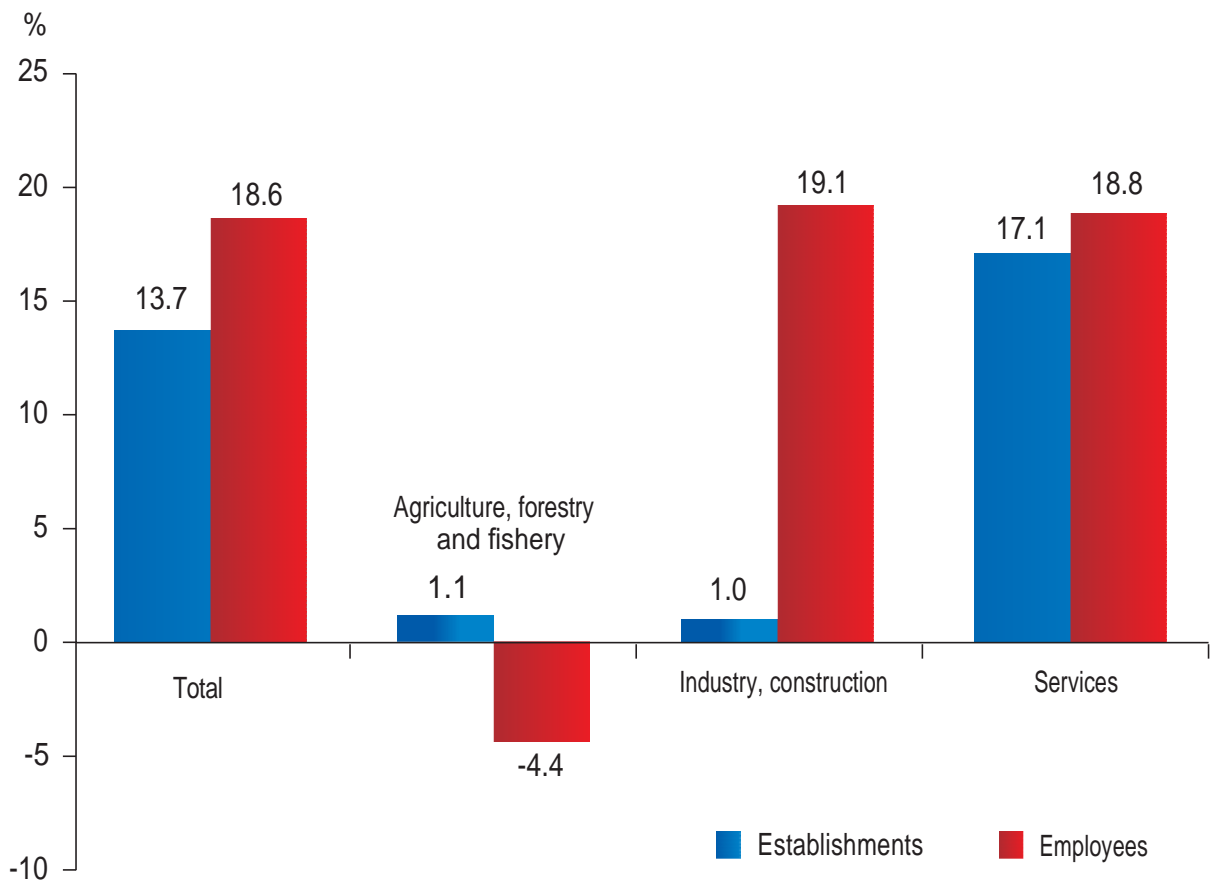


Figure 1.4. STRUCTURE OF EMPLOYEES OF ESTABLISHMENTS BY REGION (%)



The service sector continuously achieved fast development, as of 1st July 2017, number of establishments operating in the service sector accounted for the largest share with 81.1% and higher than the rate of 78.7% in 2012. However, there were not many changes in employees in this sector in comparison with 2012, only gaining a slight increase with 0.1 percentage points, sharing 56.1% of total employees (in 2012 accounting for 56%). Annual average growth in number of establishments and employees in the period 2012-2017 of the service sector was lower than the previous period, accordingly number of establishments grew by 3.2% on annual average, higher than the overall average growth of 2.6% and annual average employees rose by 3.5%, equal to overall average growth rate (on average in the period 2007-2012 the service sector increased by 5.4% in number of establishments and 6.9% employees). After 5 years, although number of establishments in the service sector rose slowly, the employee size in one establishment continuously increased higher and faster.

Figure 1.5. GROWTH IN QUANTITY AND EMPLOYEES OF ESTABLISHMENTS COMPARED TO 2012 BY ECONOMIC SECTOR



In comparison with 2012, among service industries, the high increase in number of establishments and employees was focused on service activities which had wide-ranging impacts on socio-economic development in general, including sharp acceleration in real estate business activity with 74.8% and 67.3% respectively, administrative and supporting service with 45.7% and 60.2%, professional and technology science activity with 42% and 40.1%, health care and social support with 16.5% and 26.3%, others with 23% and 21.1%, etc...

2. Age and trained qualifications of employees in the establishments were improved

Qualification of employees working in the establishments as of 01/7/2017 was witnessed with positive changes. The rate of untrained employees reduced from 34.7% in 2012 to 29.7% in 2017. The percentage of employees trained from primary vocational level to higher degrees both increased higher than 2012. Of which, the rate of employees with university degree rose from 17.9% in 2012 to 18.4% in 2017; similarly the rate of employees with college level went from 4.9% up to 6.7%; employees with intermediate vocational level rose from 9.7% from 10.7% and employees with primary vocational level grew from 6.8% to 8.8%.

In the administrative units: the rate of employees with university degree reached 49.7%, post graduates were 7.2%, higher than the rate in 2012 (in 2012: university degree was 43.1%, post graduate was 4.9%).

For enterprises, economic activities which possessed over 50% employees qualified at university or higher level, included financial, banking, insurance activities, information and communication, education and training, and profession, science and technology activities. This reflects the reality about demand on employees with high qualifications in these economic activities.

In the non-farm individual business establishments, the rate of untrained employees was relatively high with 59.9% of total employees in this sector and this rate also fell in comparison with the previous censuses (in 2012 accounting for 67.2%, in 2007 accounting 85%).

By age group, labor force aged from 31 to 45 years accounted for the highest rate of 42.7%, employees aged 30 years and under made up 35.2%. Young labor force aged 16-30 years made up the highest rate with 47.7% in the enterprise sector while labor force aged 31-45 years mainly appeared in the administrative units group with the highest share of 49.8%, however, labor force aged 16-30 years in this sector showed a reduction in comparison with the rate in 2012. This presented a tendency of

young labors preferring to working environment in the enterprises rather than administrative units. Employees in the cooperatives and non-farm individual business establishments were mainly at the age of 31-45 years old. Number of labors aged over 60 years made only up 2.8%, gaining a rise compared to rate of 0.5% in the 2012 census, mainly concentrated on religion institutes, some cooperatives and non-farm individual business establishments.

**Table 1.1. Structure of employees in the establishments
by age group and by qualification (%)**

	Total	Of which				
		Enterprises	Cooperatives	Non-farm individual business establishments	Administrative units	Religion institutes
1. By age group	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
- Aged 30 years and under	35.2	47.7	18.1	17.1	26.5	21.2
- Aged 31- 45 years	42.7	41.0	39.7	42.8	49.8	21.9
- Aged 46 - 55 years	15.3	8.9	26.9	25.0	18.8	17.8
- Aged 56 - 60 years	4.0	1.7	10.6	8.0	4.1	12.5
- Over 60 years old	2.8	0.7	4.7	7.1	0.8	26.6
2. By qualification	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
- Untrained	29.7	19.8	41.5	59.9	5.1	47.4
- Trained under 3 months	13.7	19.3	13.5	9.7	1.2	6.1
- Primary vocational level	8.8	11.8	13.8	5.9	3.0	9.0
- Intermediate vocational level	10.7	10.2	14.0	6.6	20.5	14.4
- College	6.7	8.0	4.1	2.1	11.5	6.5
- University	18.4	18.6	9.4	2.8	49.7	13.6
- Post graduate	1.6	0.9	0.2	0.1	7.2	1.6
- Others	10.4	11.5	3.6	13.0	1.9	1.5

3. Application of information technology in establishments continued to increase but provision of online public services was still at the low level

As of July 1st, 2017, the number of establishments using computers increased from 9.9% in 2012 to 15.6% in 2017, the number of establishments using internet

soared from 8.7% to 41.4%, the number of establishments having their own website rose from 1.1% to 2.7%.

The number of enterprises using internet increased significantly, an increase of 5.1 percentage points compared to 2012, with 86.2% of enterprises having computers and 85.1% of enterprises using internet in total number of enterprises (in comparison with 87% and 80% in 2012).

Compared to 2012, the number of administrative units using computers increased from 89% to 98%, using internet reached 95%. However, the purpose of using internet was relatively simple, mainly for sending and receiving email (98%), looking for information (94%), studying and researching (85%). Whereas the proportion of units using computers and internet for operation only reached 36%, provision of online public services reached 12.6% (central agencies accounted for 87% of providers, local authorities made up 13%). In terms of provision levels of online public services via the internet, only 1.2% of all units reached level 4¹, of which the number of central agencies provided level 4 online public services accounted for 12.8% of total central agencies.

Currently, telecommunication and internet infrastructure in our country was very developed, but in order to catch up with the revolution 4.0, enterprises, and administrative units must focus on investment, take the leading role in application of technology for online transactions to serve for business activities and address public services, as well as improve efficiency and transparency in management.

II. ENTERPRISES AND COOPERATIVES

1. Enterprises not only increased in quantity, but also participated in business production of new economic activities, restructure promotion, application of science and technology to improve productivity, quality and efficiency of business production

According to the Census results, the number of enterprises as of January 1st, 2017 was 517.9 thousand enterprises, of which, total number of acting enterprises was 505.1 thousand enterprises, 12.86 thousand enterprises registered but on the way of investment, not yet operated. Among enterprises, there were 10.1 thousand large

¹ According to the provisions of Article 3, Decree No 43/2011/NĐ-CP dated June 13th, 2011 of the Government “Detailing regulations on the provision of online information and services on websites or e-portals of State agencies”.

enterprises, increasing by 29.6% (equivalent to nearly 2.3 thousand enterprises) compared to the time point of January 1st, 2012 and accounting for modest proportion of 1.9%; the number of small, medium, and micro enterprises (referred to SMEs) was 507.86 thousand enterprises², growing by 52.1% (equivalent to 174 thousand enterprises) in comparison with the time of January 1st, 2012, making up 98.1%; of which the number of medium enterprises was around 8.5 thousand enterprises, increasing by 23.6% (equivalent to nearly 1.6 thousand enterprises), representing 1.6%; the number of small enterprises was 114.1 thousand enterprises, comprising 22.0%, an increase of 21.2% (equivalent to approximately 20 thousand enterprises) and the number of micro enterprises was 385.3 thousand enterprises, accounting for the highest share with 74.4%, a rise of 65.5% (equivalent to 152 thousand enterprises).

Table 2.1. Enterprise structure by the sizes of employee (%)

	Total	Number of enterprises		Number of employees	
		Large enterprises	SMEs	Large enterprises	SMEs
TOTAL	100.0	1.9	98.1	55.5	44.5
State-owned enterprises	100.0	41.5	58.5	89.7	10.3
Non-state enterprises	100.0	1.2	98.8	35.6	64.4
FDI enterprises	100.0	18.8	81.2	86.1	13.9

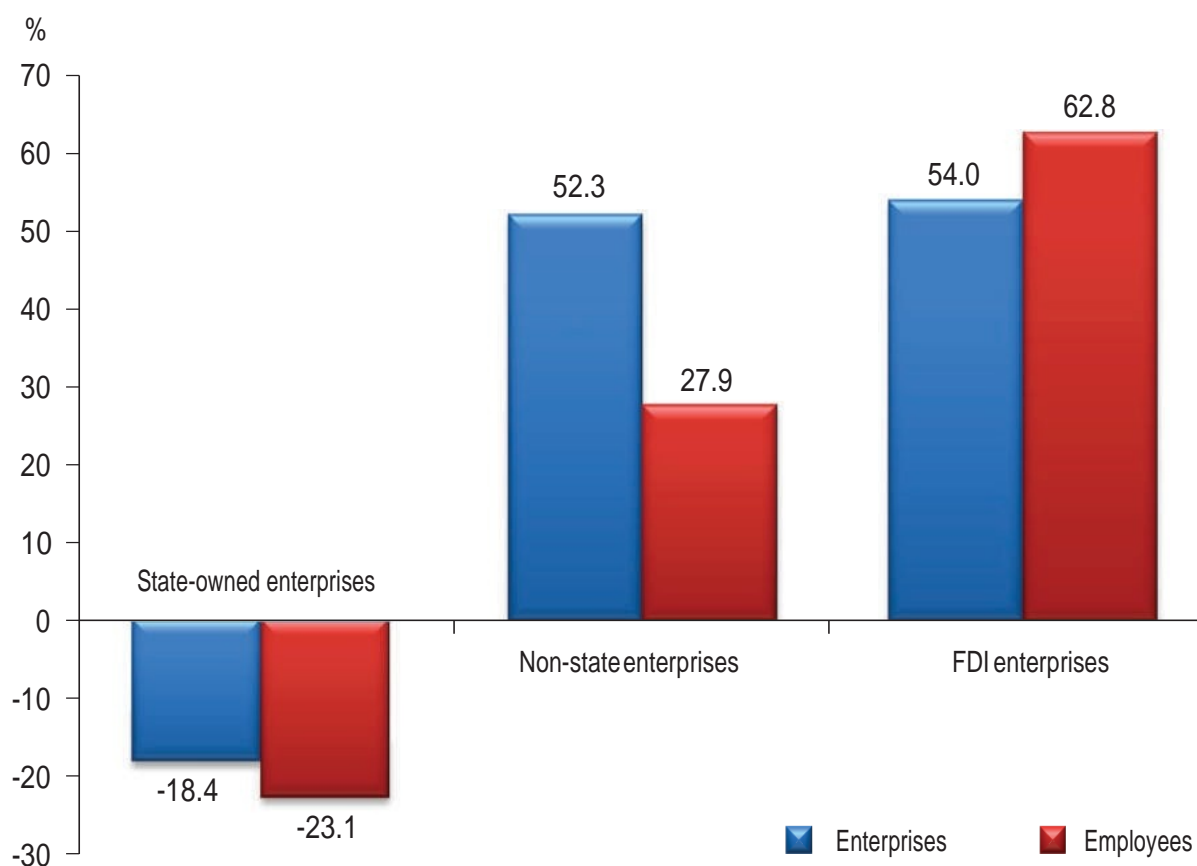
Enterprises mostly concentrated in the Southeast with nearly 216.2 thousand enterprises, accounting for 41.7% of total enterprises in the country, of which Ho Chi Minh City possessed the largest number of enterprises with 172.6 thousand, accounting for 33.3% of total enterprises in the country, and this region also attracted the most employees in country with more than 5.3 million persons, making up 37.7% of total employees in all enterprises. The Red River Delta ranked second with 161 thousand enterprises, representing 31.1% of the country's enterprises, the number of employees in this region reached about 4.6 million persons, accounting for 32.5%. The Central Highlands had the fewest number of enterprises with 13.3 thousand enterprises, accounting for 2.6%.

² Based on the number of employees in accordance with Decree No. 56/2009/NĐ-CP dated June 30th, 2009.

1.1. Small and medium enterprises accelerated in terms of quantity, but FDI enterprises attracted the most employees

The number of SMEs increased rapidly in the period 2012-2017 but the number of employees in these enterprises increased slowly compared to large enterprises. Annual average of the period 2012-2017, the number of SMEs increased 8.8%, higher than the average increase of 5.3% of large enterprises. However, the number of employees in large enterprises increased faster than SMEs, the number of employees currently working in large enterprises increased by 33.8%, while the corresponding figure in SMEs only rose by 22.1% compared to the time of January 1st, 2012; annual average in the period 2012-2017, the number of employees in large enterprises expanded 6% and SMEs only went up 4.1%.

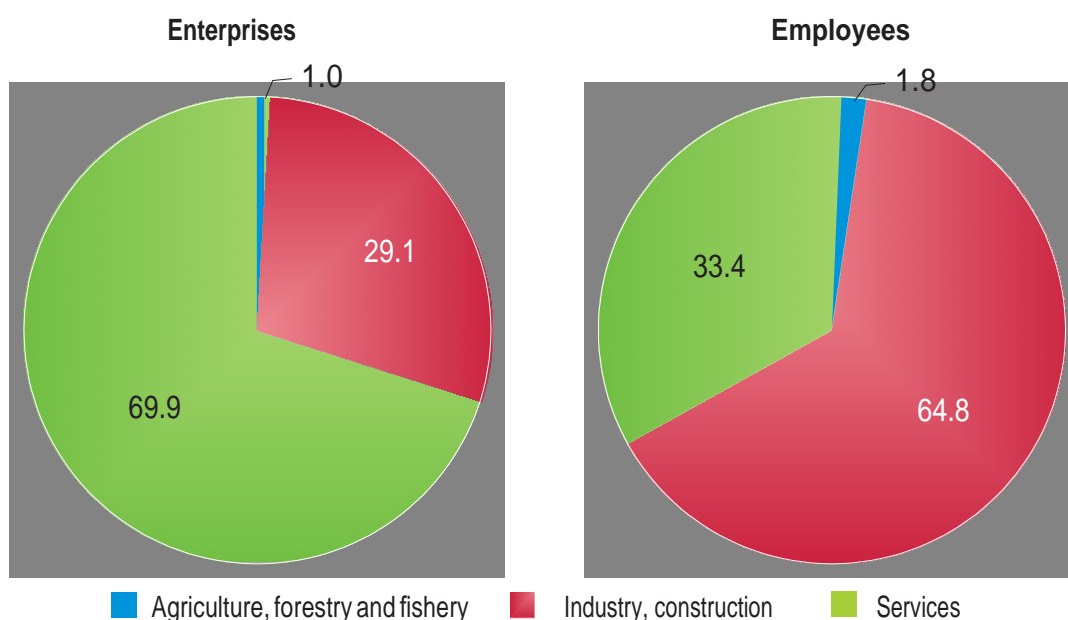
Figure 2.1. GROWTH IN NUMBER OF ENTERPRISES AND EMPLOYEES IN 2017 COMPARED TO 2012



By types of enterprise: the number of State-owned enterprises decreased by 18.4% and the number of employees in these enterprises also reduced 23.1% compared to the time of January 1st, 2012. Average of the period 2012-2017, each year there was

a decrease of 4.0% in number of enterprises and 5.1% in number of employees. This fact showed that the policy of equalization, reorganization of State-owned enterprises has progressed, but implementation was a bit slow. The number of FDI enterprises soared 54.0% and the number of employees in these enterprises escalated to 62.8% compared to the time of January 1st, 2012; annual average in the period 2012-2017, the number of FDI enterprises went up 9.0%, and the number of employees in these enterprises increased by 10.2%, doubled corresponding figures in Stated-owned enterprises. The number of Non-state enterprises as of January 1st, 2017 increased 52.3%, and the number of employees attracted by these enterprises rose by 27.9%, which were higher than the figures in State-owned enterprises but lower than the FDI sector; annual average in the period 2012-2017 the number of non-state enterprises increased by 8.8% and the number of employees in this sector went up 5%. These results indicated that FDI enterprises attracted the most employees in the last 5 years and made contribution to job creation for employees.

Figure 2.2. STRUCTURE OF THE NUMBER OF ENTERPRISES AND EMPLOYEES BY ECONOMIC SECTORS (%)



By economic sectors, as of January 1st, 2017, the number of enterprises operating in the service sector gained the highest increase of 57.1% (equivalent to nearly 132 thousand enterprises), and the number of employees increased by 31.5% (roughly 1.1 million persons) compared to the time of January 1st, 2012. Of which, the number of enterprises operating in wholesale, retails and repairs increased the most with nearly 69.2 thousand enterprises (accounting for 51.6%), with 375 thousand

employees (making up 24.5%), the corresponding figures in science and technology activity increased by 17.3 thousand enterprises (59,8%) and the number of employees rose by 85 thousand persons (24.6%). In addition, the number of enterprises in the mining and quarrying decreased by 57 enterprises (equivalent to 1.9%) and the number of employees in these enterprises also declined 25.8 thousand persons (equivalent to 13%), the number of employees in enterprises operating in the electricity generation and distribution activity; gas, hot water, steam and air conditioning supply decreased sharply by 66.6 thousand persons (33.3%), while the number of enterprises in this activity went up 287 enterprises (25.3%). The number of employees working in agricultural enterprises also dropped nearly 1.1 thousand persons (0.4%) whereas the number of enterprises increased more than 1 thousand enterprises (27.5%).

1.2. Operating results of enterprises in 2016 was improved in comparison with 5 years ago

From the Census results, although the number of State-owned enterprises accounted for the modest share in total enterprises, only 0.5%, but capital of this sector made up 28.4% of total capital of the whole enterprises, higher than total capital of FDI enterprises (accounting for 18.1%), non-state enterprises shared 53.5% of total capital but the number of non-state enterprises accounted for 96.7% of total enterprises. Although the capital of State-owned enterprises represented a large share but in terms of structure, it was mainly liabilities, equities of this enterprise sector only accounted for 23.2% of total capital of enterprises, while corresponding figures of non-state enterprises and FDI enterprises were 30.7% and 39.6%, respectively.

Average capital³ per one enterprise reached 51.6 billion VND, an increase of 5.8 billion VND compared to 2011. Of which, average capital per one State-owned enterprise was at the peak point with 3 trillion VND, 97.5 times higher than the figure of non-state enterprises and 8.3 times higher than the figure of FDI enterprises. The average capital of one State-owned enterprise enjoyed the highest increase with about 2 times over 2011, while the non-state enterprise sector rose 1.2 times and the FDI sector increased 1.3 times.

By economic sectors, in 2016, average capital size of one enterprise in the industry and construction sector was highest with 63.7 billion VND per one enterprise, much higher than the figure of 49 billion VND per one enterprise in 2011. Average capital per one enterprise in the agriculture, forestry and fishery sector ranked the

³ Annual average capital equals sum of capital at the beginning of the year (January 1st, 2016) and capital at the end of the year (December 31st, 2016) divided by 2

second with 55.3 billion VND per one enterprise (this figure in 2011 was 41.8 billion VND per one enterprise), average capital per one enterprise in the service sector in 2016 was lowest with 46.5 billion VND, slightly increased over 2011 (44.3 billion VND per one enterprise).

Net turnover of enterprises in 2016 reached 17,858 trillion VND, an increase of 71.6% (7,450 billion VND) over 2011, annual average of net turnover in the period 2011-2016 increased by 11.4% (equivalent to 1,400 trillion VND). Net turnover of the non-state enterprise sector rose by 78.8% (equivalent to 4,402 trillion VND) compared to 2011 and accounted for the largest share with 56.0% of total net turnover of all enterprises. Annual average net turnover in the period 2011-2016 of this sector was highest with 880.5 trillion VND (an increase of 12.3%). Growth rate of net turnover in the FDI enterprise sector soared significantly with 134.5% compared to 2011, accounted for 27.4% of total net turnover; annual average net turnover reached 560.7 trillion VND (a rise of 18.6%), but it was lower than the figure in the non-state enterprise sector. Share of net turnover was lowest in the State-owned enterprise sector with only 16.7%, growth rate of net turnover in this sector was also lowest with 244 trillion VND (an increase of 8.9%), annual average net turnover in this sector went up 1.7% (equivalent to 48.8 trillion VND).

Return on assets (calculated by total profit before taxes divided by total assets) in 2016 reached 2.7% (higher than the ratio of 2.5% in 2011). The FDI enterprise sector enjoyed the highest return on assets in 2016 and overwhelmed other enterprise sectors with 6.9% (higher than the ratio of 4.8% in 2011), followed by the State-owned enterprise sector with 2.6% (lower than the ratio of 3.2% in 2011), and the lowest ratio was in the non-state enterprise sector with 1.4% (compared to 1.2% in 2011). In terms of economic sectors, the industry and construction sector had drastically higher return on assets compared to the other two sectors with 4.8% (higher than the ratio of 3.8% in 2011), the other two sectors, the agriculture, forestry and fishery sector and the service sector, reached their corresponding ratio of 2.0% and 1.6%.

Return on sales (calculated by total profit before taxes divided by total turnover) of the whole enterprises in 2016 reached 4.0% (higher than the ratio of 3.2% in 2011). FDI enterprises and State-owned enterprises were the two types of enterprises with quite high return on sales, reaching 6.7% and 6.6% (these ratios in 2011 were 5.2% and 5.1%, respectively), non-state enterprises had the lowest return on sales with 1.9% (1.5% in 2011). The agriculture, forestry and fishery sector had the highest return on sales with 5.3%, but considerably lower than the ratio in 2011

(20.0%), due to the fact that in 2011 rubber latex gained overwhelming output and profit; the industry and construction sector reached 4.9% (higher than the ratio of 3.8% in 2011); the lowest ratio was in the service sector with 3% (higher than the ratio of 2.5% in 2011).

1.3. On average, a State-owned enterprise contributed the most to the State budget

Results of the Census showed that, in 2016, although the number of State-owned enterprises was small, average taxes and contributions to the State budget per one State-owned enterprise was highest with 104 billion VND per one enterprise, which was much higher than that of the FDI enterprise sector with 18 billion VND per one enterprise, and the non-state enterprise sector with 1 billion VND per enterprise. Taxes and contributions to the State budget of large enterprises accounted for 67.5%, small enterprises made up 19.4% and the rest belonged to medium and micro enterprises. In terms of enterprise size, average taxes and contributions to the State budget of one large enterprise reached 57.8 billion VND, the figure of medium enterprises was 8 billion VND per one enterprise and contribution of micro enterprises was the lowest with 122 million VND per one enterprise.

2. Cooperatives

As of January 1st, 2017, the whole country had 13.6 thousand cooperatives, a drop of 0.1%, of which the number of cooperatives operating in the industry and construction sector decreased significantly 20.1% (665 cooperatives), the agriculture, forestry and fishery sector declined 79 cooperatives (1.1%). However, the number of cooperatives operating in the service sector increased sharply with 726 cooperatives (22.2%) compared to the time of January 1st, 2012.

The number of employees in cooperatives was 205.1 thousand persons, a decrease of 15.6% (equivalent to 37.8 thousand persons) compared to the time of January 1st, 2012. Of which, employees of cooperatives operating in the industry and construction sector dropped the most with 20.7 thousand persons (30.4%), the agriculture, forestry and fishery declined 13.9 thousand persons (13.5%), and the service sector reduced 3.3 thousand persons (4.5%), although the number of cooperatives in the service sector increased sharply.

As of January 1st, 2017, average number of employees in one cooperative was 15 persons per one cooperative. However, the labor force employed in this sector was almost untrained with the rate of untrained labor of 41.5% of total number of

employees, of which rate of untrained labor in the manufacturing was the highest with 64.9%. Among three economic sectors, the number of employees with university or higher degree in the service sector accounted for the highest rate with 10.0% and the rate in the industry and construction sector was lowest with 5.0%.

III. NON-FARM INDIVIDUAL BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENTS

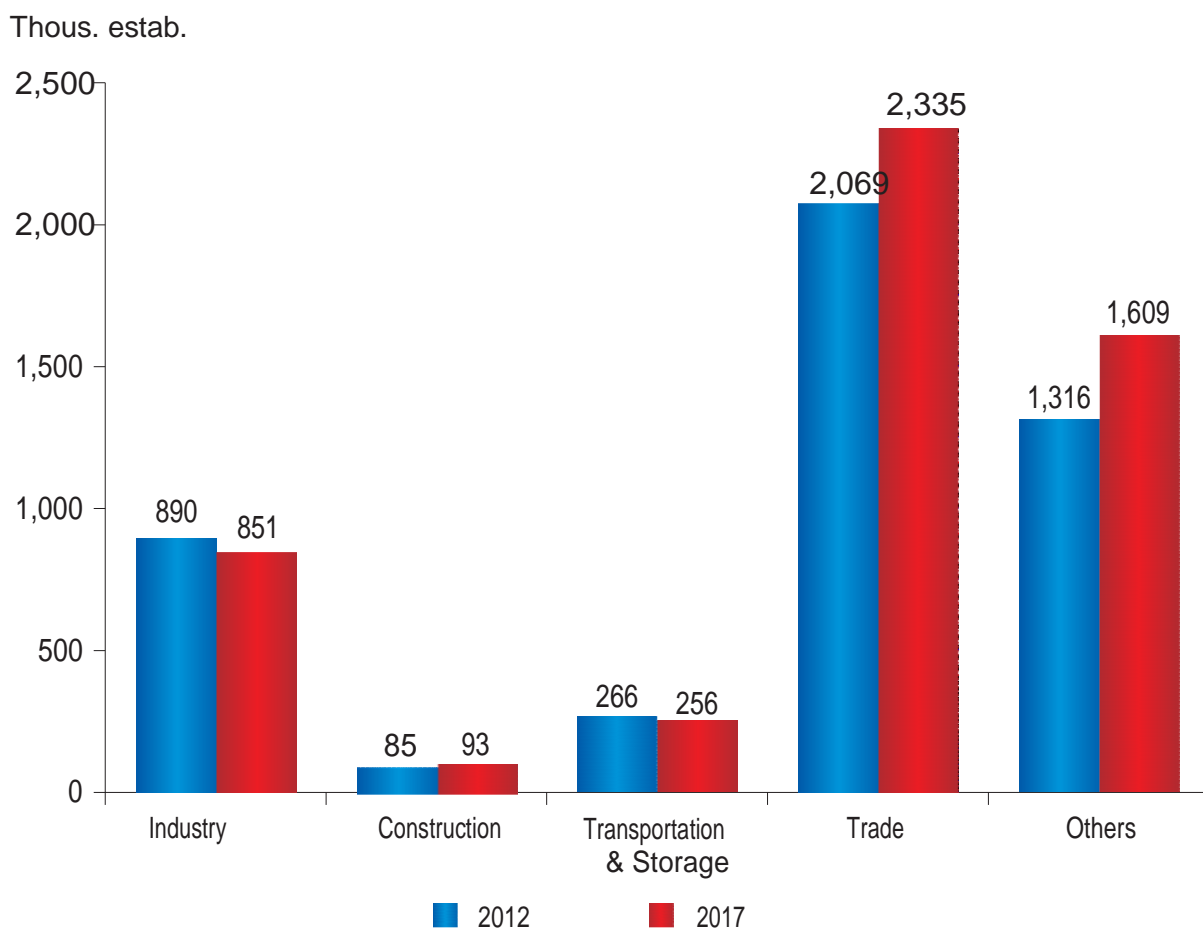
As of July 1st, 2017, the whole country had 5.1 million non-farm individual business establishments (individual business establishments), including 4.6 million individual business establishments with fixed place, 0.6 million individual business establishments with unfixed place; increased by 11.2% compared to 2012 and much lower than the increase of 23.4% in 2012 over 2007; on average each year increased 2.2%. Individual business establishments attracted 8.7 million employees, an increase of 9.5% compared to 2012. Annual average increase of employees in the period 2012-2017 was 1.8%.

The number of individual business establishments in economic sectors fluctuated: the number of establishments in the construction activities went up 8.7%, the trade activities increased by 12.9% and the other service activities rose 22.3%. The number of individual business establishments in the industry activities dropped 4.4% and the number of establishments operating in the transportation and storage activities decreased by 3.8%.

Regarding status of business registration, the proportion of establishments granted business registration certificate (BRC) was 25.9%, establishments without BRC accounted for 58.6%, and the other establishments registered but not granted or not obligated to have BRC in line with the regulations of the State.

Individual business establishments accounted for 87.8% in terms of quantity but only 32.3% of the total number of employees in establishments. However, the individual business establishments contributed a considerable part in creating jobs for employees. Although most labors in this sector were untrained, it offered flexibility in business activity transition to meet the immediate needs of the society and the people, generating income for households. Individual business establishments grew fast in the service sector, with a contribution of 76.7% of in number of establishments, an increase of 16.6% over 2012, acted as the highest growth rate sector.

**Figure 3.1. NUMBER OF NON-FARM INDIVIDUAL BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENTS
BY ECONOMIC SECTORS IN 2012 AND 2017**



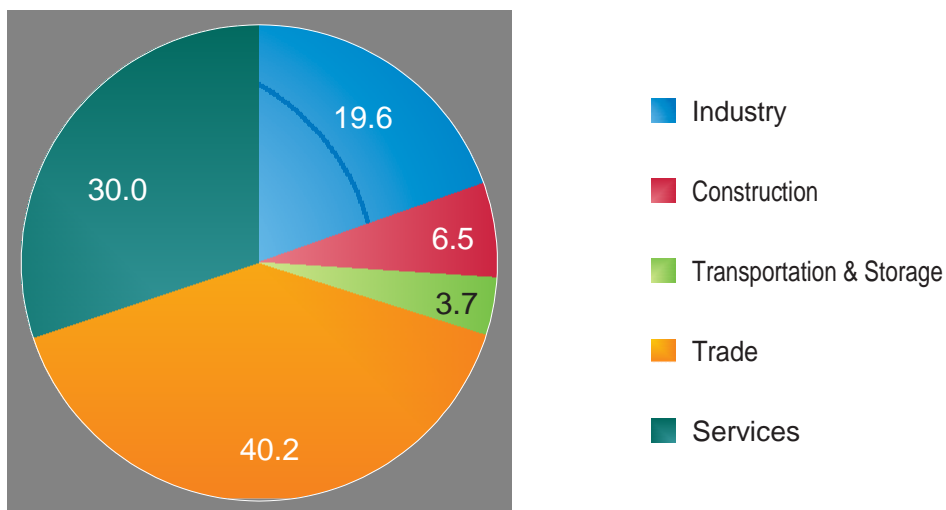
In terms of locations for business production, 82.2% of individual business establishments were shops along the streets, alleys, etc., of which, in-home business was 82.3%, the remaining was rent places (17.7%); establishments in fixed markets were 16.3% whereas 1.2% establishments was in temporary markets and other places (this number decreased considerably compared with the figure of 5.7% in 2012, showing a positive sign in the location arrangement for individual business establishments. The number of business establishments in supermarkets and shopping centers shared a tiny proportion of 0.3% and mainly located in urban areas (85.5%).

The size of individual business establishments remained very small. Business establishments with fixed place and under 2 employees accounted for 57.0%; a size of 2-5 employees contributed 40.7%. The average number of employees in an individual business establishment in 2017 was 1.69 workers, lower than the figure of 1.72 in 2012. By economic activities: the industry was 2.0 persons (fell by 0.09 percentage points); the construction was 6.1 persons (decreased by 0.14 percentage points); the

transportation and storage activities were 1.3 persons (declined by 0.03 percentage points). Average employees per establishment in the trade activities were 1.5 persons (rose by 0.01 percentage points) and the other services was 1.6 persons, remained unchanged in comparison with 2012.

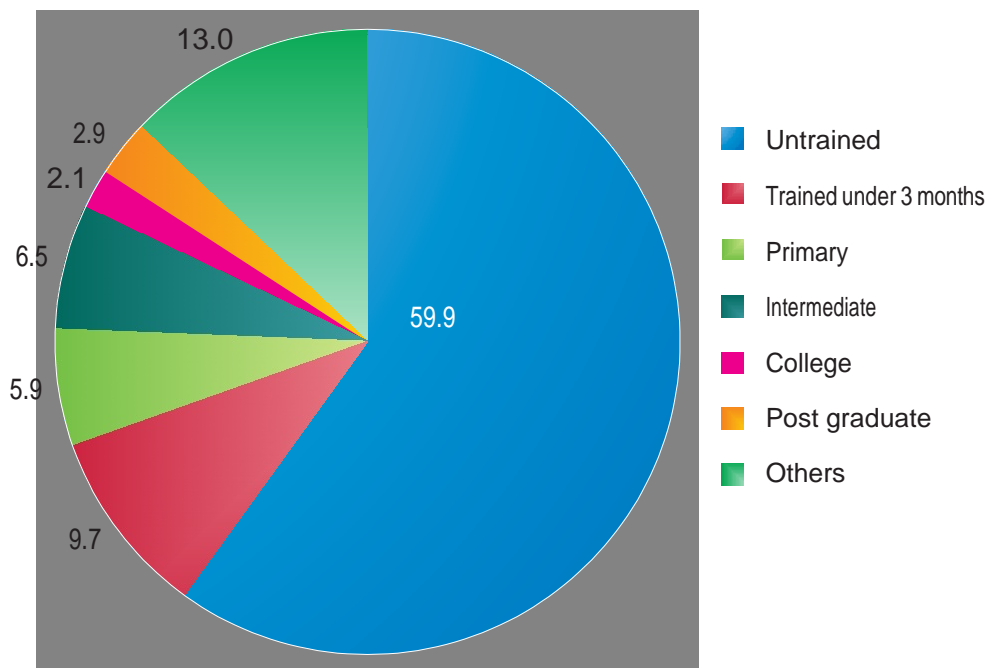
Employees in the transportation and storage activity accounted for the smallest share with a slow growth trend. Employees in the trade activity contributed the largest share with growth rate ranked the second after other services. Trade establishments accounted for much larger share with faster growth rate. In 2012, the number of establishments in the trade activities reached 2.1 million units (making up 44.7%) and 3.1 million employees (accounting for 38.7%). The figure was more than 2.3 million establishments in 2017 (a proportion of 45.4%) and 3.5 million employees (a share of 40.2%). The labor growth rate was 13.8% over 2012; the annual average growth rate was 2.6% (higher than the overall average growth rate of individual business establishments of 1.8%).

Figure 3.2. STRUCTURE OF EMPLOYEES OF NON-FARM INDIVIDUAL BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENTS BY KINDS OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY IN 2017 (%)



Employees in the individual business establishments were still mainly unskilled or unqualified workers. For individual business establishments with fixed place, the percentage of untrained workers accounted for 59.9%; the rate of employees qualified at university or higher degree was improved, equaling 2.9% (the figure was 1.9% in 2012 and 1.1% in 2007). The share of employees qualified at university or higher degree mainly appeared in high technical professional domains such as health care activity with 51.2%, education and training 24.8%, information and communication activity 8.3%, real estate business 8.0% and science and technology profession 7.3%.

Figure 3.3. STRUCTURE OF EMPLOYEES OF NON-FARM INDIVIDUAL BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENTS BY QUALIFICATION IN 2017 (%)



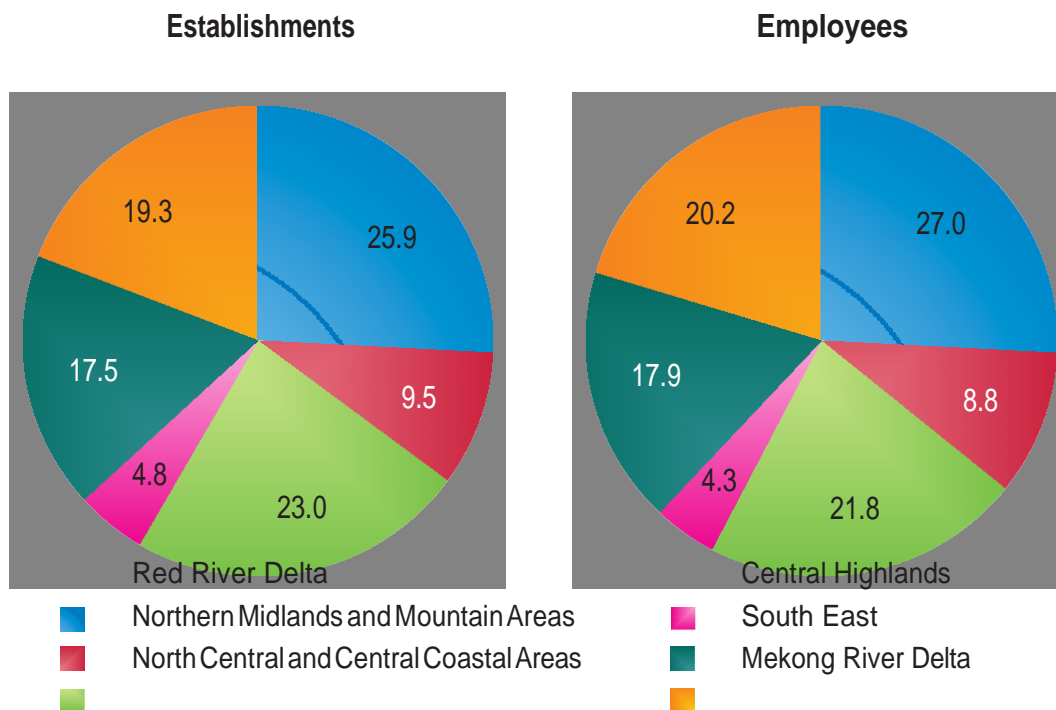
Regarding working age in individual business establishments, employees aged 31-45 years old made up the highest share with 42.8% and evenly distributed in all regions of the country, within the range of the lowest figure 41.5% (North Central and Central Coastal Areas) and the highest figure 46.2% (Northern Midlands and Mountain Areas).

A slow growth in number of establishments and average employees per establishment in comparison with 2012 resulted partly from the impact of positive element of the policies of the Government to encourage setting up enterprise and transforming individual business establishments to enterprises as well as efforts made in the province, city to implement these policies. One part of 126,859 newly established enterprises in 2017 was made up by individual business households satisfied conditions of transformation (in terms of employees, management qualification and aspiration to establish enterprise).

By economic regions, because business production activity associated with serving daily life of the household and individuals, individual business establishments were mainly located in densely populated regions. The Red River Delta had the largest number of individual business establishments, accounting for 25.9% in quantity and

27.0% in employees, the following was the North Central and Central Coastal Areas with 23.0% and 21.8%, the Mekong River Delta was 19.2% and 20.2%, respectively. The Central Highlands still possessed the lowest number of individual establishments due to non-densely populated region, only accounting for 4.8% and 4.3%, respectively. In general, this structure remained unchanged in comparison with 2012.

Figure 3.4. Structure of number of individual business establishments and employees by economic regions in 2017 (%)



In terms of the business production performance of individual business establishments with fixed place in 2017, individual business establishments in the trade activity shared the largest rate (48.2%). This sector created the most jobs, turnover and state budget revenue in the individual business establishment block with 2.2 million establishments, 3.3 million employees, turnover of 1,600,049 billion VND and state budget revenue of 7,256 billion VND. However, in regard to annual average state budget revenue per one establishment, the individual business establishments in the transportation and storage activities gained the highest value, on average of 4.1 million VND per year whereas on average one individual business establishment in the trade activity was 3.3 million VND per year. In terms of return on equity (ROE), individual business establishments in the trade activity achieved the highest efficiency with 4.8 million VND, followed by individual business establishments in the industry

with 2.5 million VND, other services with 1.6 million VND and the last was individual business establishments in the transportation and storage activity with 1.0 million VND).

IV. ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS

1. Number of administrative units and labor in the administrative sector increased slowly with lower growth than in 2012

The total number of administrative units in the administrative sector as of Jan. 1st, 2017 reached 143.7 thousands units, an increase of 2.3% compared to 2012 and lower than the growth rate of 5.7% in 2012 as compared to 2007. Of which, the number of administrative agencies was 34.8 thousand, went up by 0.1% against 2012, 73.6 thousand administrative units, an increase of 5.5%, the number of establishments of Communist Party and membership organizations was 35.1 thousand units, a growth of 3.6%.

Figure 4.1. Number of units and employees of administrative units in 2017

	Number of units (1000 units)	Number of Employees (1000 persons)	% increase compared to 2012		Average growth rate in 2012-2017 (%)	
			Units	Employees	Units	Employees
TOTAL	143.7	3,789.4	2.3	11.3	0.4	2.2
1. Administrative agencies	34.8	997.0	0.1	5.8	0.0	1.1
2. Administrative units	73.6	2,551.2	2.4	14.7	0.5	2.8
3. Establishments of Communist Party and membership organizations	35.1	237.0	3.6	0.1	0.7	0.03
4. Foreign non-governmental organizations in Vietnam	0,2	4,2

In the administrative units, the number of health care units declined slightly compared to 2012 due to the fact that some units were transformed into enterprise model. There were 46.0 thousand education and training units, an increase of 2.9%; 1.6 thousand cultural and sport units, rising by 6.8%; 1.4 thousand units of information and communication, rising by 6.9% and 10.8 thousand other units, going up 2% compared to 2012.

Employees working in the administrative units in 2017 were 3.8 million persons, an increase of 11.3% over 2012 and much lower than the growth of 20.5% in 2012 compared to 2007. The annual average growth rate in the period 2012-2017 was 2.2%. This sector contributed 14.1% of the total labor force in the establishments and decreased one percentage point compared to the growth rate in 2012. Administrative units contributed the largest share to the growth in this sector, accounting for 70.0%, an increase of 14.7% over 2012, of which health care units rose by 19.5%, education and training units increased by 12.3%, culture and sport units rose 15.6%, other units increased by 24.8%.

Among administrative units, public administrative units accounted for 96% with nearly 70.7 thousand units and 2.45 million employees. Of which, two large-share domains were education with 61.7% of units and 68.7% of employees, and health care units with 19.3% and 17%, respectively, culture and sport units accounted for corresponding figures of 2.3% and 1.8%, information and communication shared 2.0% and 2.0%, the other units accounted for 14.7% and 10.5% respectively.

Figure 4.2. Proportion of quantity and employees of public administrative units (%)

	Share of public administrative units		Increase/decrease compared to 2012	
	Quantity	Employee	Quantity	Employee
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	3.7	14.6
1. Health care	19.3	17.0	-0.1	19.1
2. Education and Training	61.7	68.7	2.6	11.8
3. Culture and Sport	2.3	1.8	18.7	21.9
4. Information and communication	2.0	2.0	12.5	17.9
5. Others	14.7	10.5	6.0	25.9

2. Number of administrative units with their operation funded by the state budget accounted for a large share

Implementation of the Decree No. 43/2006/ND-CP dated April 25, 2006 by the Government “*stipulating the self-reliance and self-responsibility in the performance of*

tasks, organizational structure, personnel and finance of public administrative units ” the State has been abolishing the subsidy mechanism, excepting for some key public administrative activities essential to the life and health of the people. The policy of socialization of public administrative activities has been implemented drastically lately and in the coming time. The results of the Economic Census showed that the number of public administrative units with all recurrent expenditure funded by the state budget accounted for a high share with 70.2% in number of units, equivalent to 55.4% in number of employees.

Number of units with partly recurrent expenditure self-funded only stood at 15.5% of total public administrative units with 25.4% of employees. The self-reliance units under Decree No. 43/2006/ND-CP dated 25 April 2006 by the Government accounted for 10.8% of the total units and 14.3% employees. Remarkably, units with all recurrent expenditures and investment self-funded using mechanisms similar to enterprises or pilot project of self-reliance, units with all recurrent expenditures and investment expenditure self-funded, units with all recurrent expenditures self-funded accounted for a small share. Total units of such 3 types of units made up less than 4% and employees were 5%.

Table 4.3. Share of quantity and employee of public administrative units by mode of recurrent expenditure (%)

	Share of unit	Share of employee
TOTAL	100.0	100.0
1. Units cover the entire recurrent expenditures and investment using mechanisms similar to enterprises or pilot project of self-reliance	0.2	0.8
2. Units self-funded the entire recurrent expenditures and investment expenditure	1.1	1.1
3. Units self-funded the entire recurrent expenditures	2.2	3.0
4. Units partly self-funded recurrent expenditures	15.5	25.4
5. Units that recurrent expenditures fully funded by the state budget	70.2	55.4
6. Self-reliance units under Decree No. 43/2006/ND-CP dated 25 April 2006 of the Government	10.8	14.3

3. Health care and education were strongly developed thanks to the State's investment and socialization of administrative activities

Health care: As of 01 Jan. 2017, there are nearly 13.7 thousand health care units in the administrative units, remained standstill at the figure in 2012. There were 420.3 thousand employees, increased by 19.5% against the 2012. The number of health care units did not increase, however, the number of doctors and health staffs in public administrative units increased by 19.3% compared to 2012, meeting the demand on medical examination and treatment of the people.

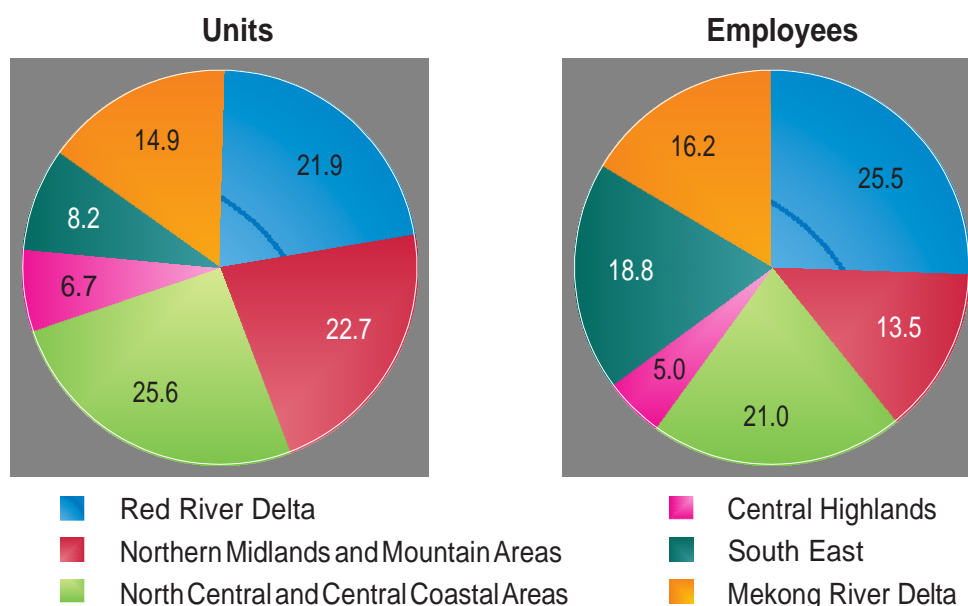
Over the last 5 years, enterprises have heavily invested in health care with a total of 1,523 health care units, diagnostics and other health care services, up 74.0% over 2012. The total number of health care units in the administrative units and enterprises was 15.2 thousand, increased by 3.6%, of which there were 1,131 hospitals, rose by 6.0%, excluding small size individual business establishments in health care activities.

Table 4.4. Number of health care units and health staffs in administrative units 2012-2017

	Quantity		Increase/Decrease compared to 2012	
	2012	2017	Quantity	Rate (%)
Establishment	13,682	13,680	-2	0.0
Employee (Person)	351,758	420,304	68,546	19.5

By economic regions, the number of administrative units operating in the health care sector in North Central and Central coastal areas was over 3.5 thousand units, took the largest share of 25.6% of the national figure. There was nearly 3 thousand units in Red River Delta, accounted for 21.9%, 3.1 thousand units in Northern midlands and mountain areas, accounted for 22.7%, 2 thousand units in Mekong River Delta made up 14.9%, over 1 thousand units in South East, accounted for 8.2%, the lowest figure was in the Central Highlands with 0.9 thousand units, made up 6.7%. By number of employees, the Red River Delta had the highest employment, share of 25.5%, followed by the North Central and Central Coastal areas 21.0%, the South East 18.8%, the Mekong River Delta 16.2%, Northern midlands and mountain areas 13.5% and the lowest rate was placed in the Central Highlands with 5.0%.

Figure 4.1. STRUCTURE OF NUMBER OF UNITS AND HEALTH CARE EMPLOYEES IN ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS BY ECONOMIC REGION (%)



Education: As of Jan. 1st, 2017, there were 46.0 thousand education units in administrative units, rose by 2.9% compared to 2012. There were 1.8 million employees, increased by 12.3% against 2012. Education and training units shared the largest rate with 62.5% of the administrative units and attracting nearly 69.6% employees.

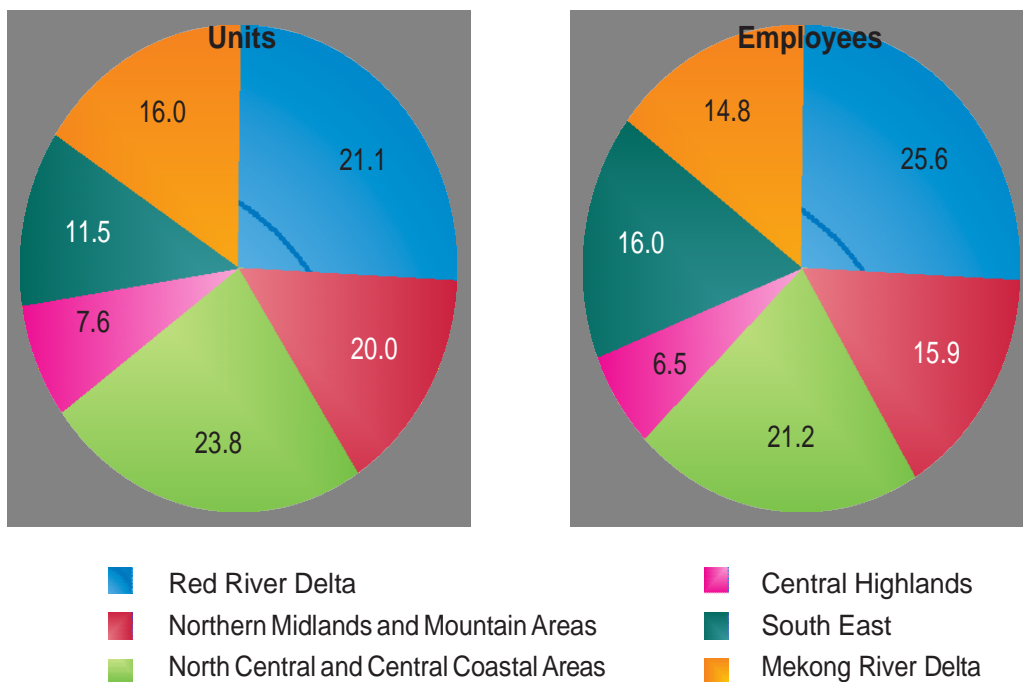
Similarly to health care activity, enterprises have invested much in education and training in recent years with 5.1 thousand units, an increase of 81.0% compared to 2012. Excluding the individual business establishments, total number of education establishments in enterprises and administrative units was 51.1 thousand units and attracted 1.86 million employees, with the corresponding increase of 7.6% and 14.0% compared to 2012.

Table 4.5. Number and employees of administrative units operating in the education sector in 2012 and 2017

	Quantity		Increase/Decrease compared to 2012	
	2012	2017	Quantity	Rate (%)
Units	44,712	46,015	1,303	2.9
Employee (Person)	1,580,968	1,775,228	194,260	12.3

By the economic region, the number and employee of administrative units operating in the education sector in the Red River Delta accounted for 21.1% in number of units and 25.6% of total employees, Northern Midlands and Mountain areas made up 20% and 15.9%, respectively, North Central and Central coastal areas was 23.8% and 21.2%, Mekong River Delta took up 16% and 14.8%, South East accounted for 11.5% and 16%, respectively. The lowest figure was witnessed in the Central Highlands with 7.6% in number of units and 6.5% employees.

Chart 4.2. STRUCTURE OF EDUCATION UNITS AND EMPLOYEES IN ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS BY REGION (%)



4. Foreign Non-governmental organizations (NGOs)

In order to fully cover activities of economic sectors, the 2017 Economics Census supplemented the survey units as establishments under foreign NGOs operating in Viet Nam. At the time of the census, there were 222 units and 4.2 thousand employees of foreign non-governmental organizations. The activities of these units have not generated many economic benefits but had greatly social significance in the context of intensive integration into the world of our country.

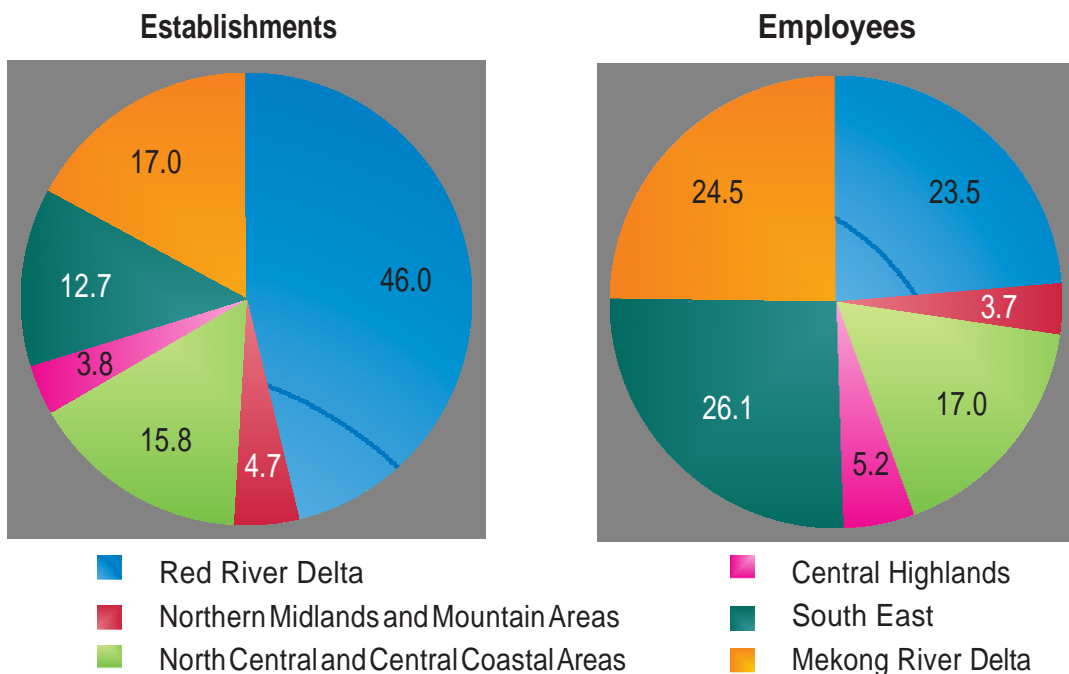
V. RELIGION INSTITUTES

Regarding religion institutes, survey unit is the place of worship, place for leading a religious life and training center for those who operate in religious field, headquarters of religious organizations, other religion institutes which are recognized by the State (such as Buddhism, Catholicism, Caodaism, Protestant, etc.) and belief institutes. At the time of the Census, the whole country had over 42.7 thousand establishments belonging to different religions and faiths, an increase of 19.5% with 140.2 thousand monks and employees permanently working at these establishments, rose by 7.9% compared to 2012. In spite of rapid increase in number of religion institutes, the size of religion institutes was small with only 3.3 people per one establishment, a reduction over the figure of 3.6 people per establishment in 2012.

Total religion institutes were 27.1 thousand, of which 89.3% of all institutes were not categorized. There were 2,896 establishments recognized as relics, accounting for 10.7%, mainly Buddhism institutes (pagodas); 1,441 institutes were categorized as cultural historic ones, made up 5.3% and only 180 institutes were recognized as archeological, artistic and architectural relics.

Number of faith institutes was 15.6 thousand at nationwide, of which 9.8 thousand institutes were not categorized, accounting for 62.7%. Number of recognized faith institutes as cultural historical relics were 3.3 thousand, accounting for 21.0% of total faith institutes and 424 institutes were recognized as archeological, artistic and architectural relics.

Chart 5. STRUCTURE OF RELIGION EMPLOYEES AND INSTITUTES BY REGION (%)



By economic regions, Red River Delta region was recorded as the highest number of religion institutes with 19.7 thousand and made up 46.0% of total figure. There was 7.3 thousand establishments in the Mekong River Delta, made up 17%, 6.8 thousand establishments in the North Central and Central coastal areas, accounted for 15.8%, 5.4 thousand establishments in the South East, accounted for 12.7%, 2 thousand establishments in Northern Midlands and Mountain areas, made up 4.7% and the lowest figure was in the Central Highlands with 1.6 thousand establishments, accounted for 3.8%.

It was recorded that number of religion and faith institutes were developed rapidly in period 2012-2017. This shows properly the policies of the Party and the State in term of religion and faith.

In summary, the 2017 Economics Census reflected an overall picture of the development of establishments in the period 2012-2017 at nationwide, by economic region and by provinces. The results showed that establishments revealed a slow growth tendency in the administrative units, but a high upward trend in the economic sectors, especially in enterprise sector. It means that the implementation of socio-economic development policies in the period 2012-2017 has been witnessed positive effects in the direction of streamline state management and facilitating the development of economic sector (especially the business sector). The economy size has been increasingly expanded with an annual increase in number of enterprises and a slow growth trend or even stagnancy in number of individual business establishments. The 2017 Economic Census also points out limitations of the enterprise sector which were gradual down-turn in average size of employees per enterprise, fragmentation of individual business establishments and stagnation in socialization progress of administrative activities. Information technology has not been widely and effectively applied in state authorities, especially local authorities. This is a great limitation that needs to be objectively viewed in the context of the Industrial Revolution 4.0 has been being deployed in Viet Nam.

List of Training Materials

V010. Viet Nam, National Statistical System

V020. Viet Nam, Overview of the Economic Census 2017

V030. Viet Nam, Form (Questionnaire) of the Economic Census 2017; and
EC2017 Form 1A.TĐTKT-DN

V040. Viet Nam, Data Processing of the Economic Census 2017

V050. Viet Nam, Overview of the 2019 Population and Housing Census

V060. Viet Nam, Overview of applying CAPI in the Population Census 2019

V070. Viet Nam, Overview of the Economic Census 2021

V080. Viet Nam, Summary Tables of EC2017 Listing in Quang Ninh (Vietnamese)

V090. Viet Nam, Overview of the Economic Census 2017 in Quang Ninh (Vietnamese)

V100. Viet Nam, Analysis of the Economic Census 2017 and
Example of Analysis of the Economic Census

N01. Nepal, National Statistics System

N02. Nepal, Overview of 2018 Economic Census

N03. Nepal, Introduction of JICA Statistics Project

Photo 1. In front of GSO on 4 Nov. 2019



Photo 2. In front of GSO on 4 Nov. 2019



Photo 3. Courtesy Call on DDG of GSO on 4 Nov. 2019



Photo 4. Training is ongoing in GSO on 4 Nov. 2019



Photo 5. JICA Expert is making a presentation in GSO on 5 Nov. 2019



Photo 6. CBS Director is making a presentation in GSO on 5 Nov. 2019



Photo 7. In front of Provincial Statistics Office in Quang Ninh on 6 Nov. 2019



Photo 8. In Provincial Statistics Office in Quang Ninh on 6 Nov. 2019

