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**PAPER OF VIETNAM DELEGATION**

**THE 2009 VIETNAM POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS  
(SUMMARY IMPLEMENTATION AND LESSONS LEARNT)**

On 10 July 2008, the Prime Minister released the Decision No. 94/2008/QĐ-TTg on taking the Vietnam Population and Housing Census at 00.00 hour 1 April 2009. The Census aimed to collect basic data on the population and housing for the entire territory of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, to provide data for research and analysis of population and housing developments nationally and for each locality. It responded to information needs for assessing implementation of socio-economic development plans covering the period 2000 to 2009, and for developing the socio-economic development plans for 2011 to 2020 and for monitoring performance on Millennium Development Goals of the United Nations to which the Vietnamese Government was committed. The census was launched as planned and successfully.

**I. CENSUS ORGANIZATION AND IMPLEMENTATION**

**1. Census preparation**

*1.1 Development of the census strategy and plan*

Requirement for establishing the census strategies this time has to achieve objectives of effectiveness, accuracy, shortening time for data processing and dissemination, broadening the contents to meet information demand from levels and branches.

Being chairing agency of the census, from the middle of 2006, the General Statistics Office had initiatively designed preliminary content of the census. After that, “a users’ workshop” was held in Hanoi on 9<sup>th</sup> October 2006 to capture need for information from Ministries/Branches, locality and international organizations.

In order to meet need for renovation about the census design and information processing technology, two important modifications of the Census were proposed and applied.

*First*, the census sample survey size was increased to 15% of the population to allow expansion of the survey contents and improvement of information quality for sensitive and complicated indicators, to allow expansion to the district level with rapid speed of data dissemination, at the same time to reduce costs (the sizes of the 1989 and 1999 Censuses samples were only 5% and 3% respectively, which were only representative at the provincial level).

*Second*, the Intelligent Character Recognition (scanning) technology for data entry replaced traditional keyboard data entry. This is an advantage to enhance information quality, but also proved to be a major challenge for the General Statistics Office, because this technology requires improving the quality and clarity of recording in survey forms and more attention to keeping the forms in good condition.

In early 2007, the General Statistics Office actively developed an overall plan, established a plan for publicity campaign and compiling some professional knowledge materials to deploy the census.

On initiative and active spirit and with technical support from the United Nations Population Fund, the General Statistics Office created an overall plan, set up a plan for publicity campaign and compiled some materials to deploy mobilization of sponsoring for the census. In early 2008, two booklets of publicity material were printed and distributed to related Ministries, Branches and provinces/cities.

The Census Steering Committees at the central, provincial, district and commune levels were set up. Until late 2008, a series of regulated writings along with organization machinery system from the Central to locality were rapidly established to steer and implement officially the census.

### ***1.2 Respondents, unit and method of the census***

The 2009 Population and Housing Census enumerated all Vietnamese regularly residing in the territory of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam at the reference point of 0:00 on 1 April, 2009; Vietnamese citizens given permission by the authorities to travel overseas and still within the authorized period; deaths (members of the household) that occurred between the first day of the Lunar Year of the Rat (7 February, 2008) to 31 March, 2009; and residential housing of the population.

Population and housing census was implemented simultaneously taking the household as the survey unit. The household head was the main respondent. For information of which the head of household was unaware, the enumerator was required to directly interview the survey subject. For information on labour and employment, the enumerator was required to directly interview all respondents aged 15 and older; for questions on births, the enumerator was required to directly interview women in childbearing ages (from 15 to 49 years of age) to determine the responses. For information on housing, the enumerator was required to directly survey the household head and/or combine this with direct observation to determine the information to record in the forms.

The Population and Housing Census conducted over all households. However, a sample survey was applied in the census in order to: (1) to enlarge the content of the census; (2) to improve the quality of the census, especially regarding sensitive and complex questions; and (3) to reduce the census cost. To enhance census efficiency and reliability, a sample size of 15% of the total national population was adopted. This ensures to be representative to the district level about basic information.

### ***1.3 Census pre-test and pilot***

The census questionnaires and materials were tested through three rounds of pre-testing and one pilot test prior to being officially launched for the Census.

### ***1.4 Mapping and listing number of dwellings, households and individuals***

A population and housing census is considered to be successful when everyone is enumerated and only enumerated at a single specific address. To achieve this, it is necessary to have a system of administrative units, sketch maps and household listings of enumeration areas that are up-to-date at the time of the census. The sketch maps and household listings serve as a basis for distributing census resources, for guiding enumerators to households to collect information, and for locating the census materials, questionnaires and stationery.

The Census Steering Committees at all levels checked and fixed the boundaries of communes, districts and provinces/cities to clarify places where households and people live regularly, however, those places are not under the administration of any single authority in regards to providing mapping and household listings

Training activities for mapping and household listing were implemented at two levels. In October 2008, two courses for training of provincial trainers were created by the Central Population and Housing Census Steering Committee. One was in Hanoi for trainees from Northern provinces and another in Ho Chi Minh City for those from Southern provinces. Following, these provincial trainers in their turn were responsible for training the mapping and listing staff. Training courses at two levels would make it feasible to improve the training quality. Almost all provinces have conducted training at these two levels as guided. However, because of the large number of trainees and limited time, some provinces organized actively 3 level training courses. In these provinces there were additional courses for district trainees who in turn would train the mapping and listing staff.

In mapping and household listing activity, digital maps owned by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment were used as base maps by most of the provinces/cities. From the beginning of the census preparation, consideration was given to storing the enumeration area maps and household lists of sample enumeration areas to be used as a master sample frame in future surveys. Much interest was shown in the possibility of setting up Geographic Information Systems (GIS) from sketch maps of enumeration areas. However, at present lack of technical infrastructure, skill base and budget at the General Statistics Office made the application of GIS impossible. Consequently, in the 2009 Census the sample enumeration areas are only represented by image in sketch maps.

In this census are two types of maps were employed: base maps and enumeration areas maps. The base maps were prepared for all communes and depicted the position and outstanding features of all the enumeration areas in each commune. Enumeration areas maps show the detailed characteristics of each enumeration area (such as: travelling direction, boundaries, streets, roads, pathways, channels, ponds/lakes, schools, hospitals, etc) to help enumerator locate the positions of each dwelling in enumeration area.

Listing dwellings, households and household members was carried out at the same time as the drawing of enumeration areas maps. Household listings were done for each dwelling and each household with some items, such as serial number of dwelling, order number of household, address of households and number of people in household by sex noted separately.

The mappings were largely performed by land management officers from each commune, and listings made by local people familiar with the terrain and

local population settlement. These persons participated in 3 day-training courses on mapping and household listing.

## **2. Logistics**

Because of large and complex quantity, task of logistics was initiatively prepared early, fully calculated, corresponding to increased need of the census on all aspects of census finance and means. For early effective operation of steering committees and their offices, besides budget and materials, localities prepared soon about location, working equipments, means for travelling and transportation of documents, etc.

Our success was to receive the concern from the Government and international organizations. Therefore the State budget provided 480 billions VND, the United Nations Population Fund Office in Vietnam supported 22 billions VND. Total budget has been 502 billions VND (5,900 VND or 0.35 USD per capita versus 0.13 USD in 1999).

## **3. Census publicity**

The objective of a deep and wide publicity campaign of the 2009 Census was to: *Firstly*, take advantage of the support and assistance of State agencies, mass media agencies and mass organizations through creating adequate awareness of the importance and purpose of the Census. *Secondly*, make the people understand the benefits of the Census, and become aware of their rights and responsibilities with regard to the Census so they are more willing to cooperate, and to provide complete and accurate information.

Prime Ministerial Decision No. 94/2008/QĐ-TTg and Central Party Secretariat Directive No. 27-CT/TW on leadership in successfully implementing the 2009 Population and Housing Census was disseminated to all Party cells and to all local block captains and hamlet leaders. In order to implement the above Decision and Directive, all levels of the Party, local authorities, together with the Census Steering Committee at all levels, regularly organized *meetings to verify implementation progress*, and in this way mobilized also the participation of the political system. This is one of the important factors that contributed to the success of the Census.

Generally, publicity material for the 2009 Census was rather plentiful including:

- *Printing material*: Directive No. 27-CT/TW of the Secretariat of the Central Party, Decision No. 94/2008/QĐ-TTg of the Prime Minister, Decision No. 09/QĐ-BCĐTW of the Chairman of the Central Population and Housing Census Steering Committee, Directive of the Minister of the Ministry of Education and Training, Instruction Manual of Publicity Operation, Document of Questions and Answers about the Census, articles in central and local newspapers, interviews of Census Steering Committees at all levels and Ministries, a special magazine on the Census, materials disseminated at meetings at the level of village, urban-block and organization.

- *Audio-Visual media*: Office of the Central Census Steering Committee designed, produced and disseminated to central and localities materials and media of high quality, such as the census logo, poster, video clip on broadcasting the census, audio CD on questions and answers and the census songs, discussion on the census for broadcasting on television and radio.

- *Propaganda material*: census symbol, hoarding (medium and big size), big poster, slogans and banners.

The census's deep and wide publicity campaign was launched in March 2009, reaching its crescendo during the time from 15 March to 20 April 2009. During the census fieldwork, the publicity activities focused on daily news of enumeration progress, reports and census songs which were broadcasted on radio and television, in daily newspapers both centrally and locally and even on the radio systems of the village and urban-blocks.

The Vietnam Television (VTV) and the Voice of Vietnam (VOV) broadcast the census publicity programmes, questions and answers, and songs. Localities were notified of the time schedule and duration of these broadcasts so that they could be relayed locally or recorded for reuse. On the first day of the census fieldwork, VTV1 conducted a nationwide North-Central-South television bridge focused on the census. The Central Population and Housing Census Steering Committee also coordinated with many central newspapers (print and electronic) with a large circulation to publish many articles on the census. The Committee also proposed that the Ministry of Information and Communication include census publicity in press meetings of March 2009 and to steer mass media offices towards promoting census publicity activities.

Some localities applied many creative propaganda forms such as: civilian meetings, local newspapers, loudspeaker cars, loudspeaker motorbikes for

publicity, propagandized pupils, acting in a play, singing, pasting symbols on public transportation means, etc.

Mobile propaganda teams, union organizations, general and vocational schools, teenagers, pupils went to propaganda. This created eventful atmosphere for the publicity campaign of the 2009 Census. Specially, this time some religion authorities organized to propaganda the census to faith/religion-followed people.

Census publicity has not only been communicated by the mass media of Vietnam, but also via the information channels of the United Nations communication offices.

For the first time in the history of Vietnam's census, telephone hot-lines were installed in both central and provincial census steering committee offices. The main objectives of the hot-line services were to serve as a communication tool for the census management and operation, as well as to receive honest feedback from the people on census activities. These main goals were achieved. Moreover, the hot-lines were also regarded as propaganda tools that provided people with the census information. The numbers of hot-lines were publicized widely in the mass media. This encouraged people to see the census as transparent and trust worthy and promoted enthusiastic cooperation with census staff and offices as well as provided much accurate information.

A report of the 63 provinces and of the supervision fieldtrips of the Central Population and Housing Census Steering Committee and international donors all agreed that “The 1 April 2009 is truly a Festival Day of the Census”, attracting all people to support and cooperate with census officials.

#### **4. Survey data collection and supervision**

##### ***4.1 Enumeration area***

The country was divided into about 172,000 enumeration areas. Clear or relatively clear borders were identified for each enumeration area, so that the number of households per enumeration area was appropriate for one enumerator to complete survey work within the allotted time. The number of households in an enumeration area varied across geographic regions. In general, enumeration areas are hamlets (or blocks, villages or other small units) with an average size of about 100 households.

## ***4.2 Recruitment and training of enumerators***

Training aimed at providing the Census with knowledgeable personnel able to direct and train operational and field staff at all levels, all the way down to the team leader and enumerator level.

Enumerators recruited had to meet criteria such as a strong sense of responsibility, ability to write numbers and letters legibly, suitable educational attainment and preferred ages. Almost all interviewers were recruited from the local area.

Team leaders were appointed to directly manage enumerators' work. Apart from understanding clearly knowledge of enumeration, team leaders have the ability to organize teamwork and to commit to full-time work in managing enumerators during the fieldwork period. It was stipulated that each team leader was responsible for 2 enumerators in mountainous, isolated and remote areas. In the remaining areas, 1 team leader was responsible for 4 enumerators.

Besides the team leader, there was a workforce of supervisors at all levels from central, provincial, to district levels with primary responsibility for supervising the activities of the network of team leaders and enumerators, monitoring and providing technical support for the lower level Steering Committees.

Training for census implementation was implemented at 3 levels: Central level trainers instructed provincial level trainers and census steering committees for 8 days in technique, management and supervision of the Census. Provincial trainers taught trainers and census steering committees at district levels for 6 day courses. District level trainers instructed census steering committees at commune level, team leaders and enumerators for 4 days for completed enumeration areas, 8 days for sample enumeration areas.

The census mobilized about 300,000 enumerators, team leaders, supervisors and members of the census steering committees at all levels to take field-work at enumeration areas. Training was well implemented for above-mentioned census apparatus. At the same time, full equipment of necessary means and materials for training help enumeration staffs be fluent in technique of management and enumeration, following procedures and recording the questionnaire to ensure the requirement of the scanning technology.



### ***4.3 Surveying and supervision of enumeration***

Early in the morning on 01 April, 2009, the census steering committee at the district and commune levels convened all census workers and together starting at 7 in the morning, all enumerators and team leaders throughout the country gathered to initiate implementation of the Census, simultaneously commencing interviews and recording information in questionnaires at households.

In parallel with recording information in the household questionnaires, starting at 7 in the morning on 01 April 2009, the district and commune steering committees collaborated with the police force to simultaneously organize surveying of the homeless who live on sidewalks, the streets, markets or on waterways, etc. The district and commune steering committees collaborated with the police force to implement well enumeration for this group of subjects in the whole country.

The survey in all completed enumeration areas was implemented for 7 days, and in each sample survey enumeration was 15 days. By 15 April, 92% of enumeration areas had completed interviews and questionnaires; the remaining enumeration areas for various reasons including rainstorms, complicated geography, too large size (300 households and over) or many absent households hindering contact. Therefore, it lasted to 20 April. The rate of progress was in line with the Census protocol.

To repair mistakes in the enumeration process, the Census Steering Committees at all levels set up a detailed supervision schedule, in which its members and supervisors were assigned to specific enumeration areas. They had to report any problems that occurred. In many localities, provincial committees of the Party and People's Committees decided to postpone some meetings for the duration from 1 to 30 April to focus on the 2009 Census. This is a very important factor ensuring the census was uniform conducted.

Provinces maintained regulations of report and review of the rate of progress. The result of this was that many errors were timely found and corrected very soon on the first days. Experience drawn from this allowed errors to be decreased rapidly over the next few days. Some United Nations organizations also actively cooperated to participate in the supervision activity in many provinces.

Telephone hotlines, an operative website designed especially for the census and the General Statistics Office's electronic network were available to provide efficient leadership and management for the census. The Office of the Central Population and Housing Census Steering Committee daily received questions from

the Census Steering Committees of lower levels and branches, enumerators, team leaders, supervisors, mass media offices, international organizations and the public. They answered those questions directly, or passed the questions onto suitable offices to deal with promptly.

In order to improve the quality of collection, supervision operations accompanied every stage of the census, including: (1) training on mapping and listing, (2) field work of sketch maps and household listings, (3) professional training, (4) checking enumeration area sketch maps and household listings and (4) field-work enumeration. Of these, the supervision of interviewing and recording was most important, especially given the use of Intelligent Character Recognition (ICR) technology in the census.

#### ***4.4. Questionnaires***

There were two types of questionnaires used in the 2009 Census. The short form was for the completed enumeration areas and the long form was for the sample enumeration areas.

The short form included questions about members of the household: full-name, relationship to the head of the household, sex, month and year at birth in solar calendar (completed age in years), ethnicity, religion, education level, literacy, housing status of the household.

The long form included also questions like short ones but there were additional questions. For examples, migration for 5 years prior to the Census time-point, disability, marital status, labour force (employment and unemployment), birth history of women in the reproductive age (15-49 years old), mortality information of the household, detailed information on housing and living condition of the household.

### **5. Evaluation and appraisal of the census result**

#### ***5.1 Verification and additional enumeration of cases informed by people through telephone hotlines***

The Standing Member of the Central Population and Housing Census Steering Committee cooperated effectively with the Vietnam Television and the Voice of Vietnam to inform the people nationwide and encourage people to provide information in order to find missing cases for additional enumeration. Up until 20 April 2009, the Central Population and Housing Census Steering

Committee Office received advice from 975 households over the whole country via hotlines. It was verified that 744 households were additionally enumerated and 231 remaining households were interviewed through other household members or indirectly enumerated. Despite of that, the number of households that were additionally enumerated is very small in comparison with the total of over 22 millions of households in the country. But this still reflects that people and the Census Steering Committees of all levels expressed their co-operation and trust towards the census result.

## ***5.2 Post Enumeration Survey***

After finishing enumeration, post enumeration surveys (PES) were conducted to define the completeness and accuracy of the census data. A set of 60 enumeration areas were randomly selected for re-interview which was directly organized and conducted by the Office of the Central Population and Housing Census Steering Committee.

The PES result shows that the error rate is 0.3% (under-count rate minus over-count rate), equivalent to about 258,000 people. Compared to the error rate ranging from 1.5% to 4.5% of total population in the censuses of most countries<sup>1</sup>, it can be evaluated preliminarily that the completeness of the 2009 Census of Vietnam is quite high.

## ***5.3 Evaluation of the quality of recording in forms***

Immediately after the enumeration was completed, the Standing Central Census Steering Committee organized a mission team to check the quality of recording in the census forms. The results of this exercise indicate that the quality of recording in forms met requirements, and ensured the ability to use scanning technology for processing.

## ***5.4 Checking focal sites for subjects with a high likelihood of being omitted***

In order to have a stronger basis for releasing preliminary results of the Census, the Standing Central Census Steering Committee decided to undertake sentinel checking for 3 types of subjects with a high probability of being missed. These subjects included: (1) students living in dormitories, (2) students living in boarding houses in the enumeration area, and (3) workers working in industrial

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<sup>1</sup> In the cycle of 2000 Population Census the error rate of census of some nations were as follows: India: 1.8%, England: 2.0%, Bangladesh: 3%, Canada: 3.1%, Korea Republic: 1.5%, Indonesia: 3.3%, Malaysia: 4.4%, New Zeland: 2.2%, Japan: Urban: 0.4% and Rural: 0.7%, Pakistan: 4.4%, Philippines: 2.0%, China: 1.8%, Australia: 1.8%.

zones who rent housing from the local population or who live in tents or other temporary housing of the project or production enterprise far from residential centres. Particularly for Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City and Binh Duong, places with a large number of in-migrants, the Central Steering Committee Office directly implemented the checking.

The result of checking showed that it was found that there were omissions but very few that showed similar missing rates to those found in the PES.

In addition to the checks and PES mentioned above, during the implementation of the census, the Standing Member of the Central Population and Housing Census Steering Committee twice directed reviews of mapping and listings, twice checked preliminary result.

Thus, through many different methods of checking and post-enumeration surveys, the result was agreed with low rate of error (0.3%). This assessed that the 2009 Population and Housing Census has collected reliable and stable results, appropriate with the effort and work contributed by the political system, the Steering Committees at all levels, the various sectors and the active participation of the people throughout the country.

## **6. Data Processing and Tabulation**

In order to speed up rate of data processing and to improve the quality of data, an important strategy needed to test and to conclude early was to *innovate processing technology by scanning technology*.

This is the advanced technology and the first time it had been applied in a statistical survey in Vietnam, so preparatory work had to be done carefully and meticulously. In the test process, the Leaders of the General Statistics Office closely directed the Central Census Steering Committee Office, the Center for Statistics Informatics and the Project Management Unit on Modernization of the General Statistics Office prepared carefully necessary conditions to ensure successful application, such as: the questionnaire design and print, ball-point pens and other office stationery, means for maintaining the questionnaire, infrastructure of information technology, software and other machines and equipments for Data Processing Centers. The project on Modernization of the General Statistics Office equipped modern processing system for 3 Informatics Centers with a total of 25 servers, other 149 computers, system softwares and software packages for TIS processing and other means and softwares. Upgraded Local Area Network (LAN) of centers was conducted to ensure the best for data processing.

With the completed rate of progress in processing of the short and long forms, we could affirm that application of the scanning and identification technology shortened time and capacity of data entry. This is a very encouraged result, making belief in selection of this technology in the future for censuses and sample surveys.

## II. LESSONS LEARNT

The 2009 Population and Housing Census had obtained important and basic results. On 13 August 2009 the Central Census Steering Committee has announced the preliminary results, and on 31 December 2009 had disseminated expanded sample results, and on 21 July 2010 announced the completed result of the Census. Finally, the workshop on dissemination of the 2009 Census publications was organized on 14 June 2011. The data warehouse of the 2009 Census is available on the website of the General Statistics Office of Vietnam. The above results were provided promptly and properly as planned the Party, State agencies and other users.

In the process of organization and implementation of the Census, some of the causes and lessons learned were as follow:

*Firstly*, the census has been the whole political system the efficient to direct attention, people throughout the country are enthusiastic response, the Steering Committee at all levels, sectors and especially the Chairman was interested and directed closely. This is the most important cause, the cause of all causes of the victory of the Census.

*Secondly*, the preparations were carried out carefully, and have sufficient scientific basis for practice. Based on the comments of the building levels and branches from the user's workshop, receive recommendations and technical support internationally, we have bold technological innovation, conducting many tests, pre-tests and the pilot, investigations in areas of approval on many diverse different regions, gradually draw the sum of useful experience in order to minimize errors that may occur.

Reality has shown, raising the sample sizes up to 15% of the population is the right decision, making the investigation expanded content, improving the quality of surveys especially for sensitive questions and complex, significant cost savings census and provide more timely indicators to represent the district. The completion of the concept of *particular residents (institutional population)*

according to international experience is an advanced step in the population statistics, greatly reducing the effort in collecting information access, improving the quality of many complex targets and consistent with the characteristics of this “particular” resident. Moreover, the decision of identify improvement enumeration areas, taking the hamlet/small village/mountain village/urban hamlet as delimitation units to make the management more convenient to enumerate and limit the ability to duplication/ommission.

**Thirdly**, by setting proper role of the review of the administrative boundary between the territorial levels, mapping and household listing is the key task of the preparatory work, so this work has been implemented in the context of drastic changes of administrative boundaries and redistribute the population is continuous and active in the past 10 years. The determination of the proper delimitation of enumeration areas and to make regulations consistent with the population characteristics of different geographical regions has helped mapping and household listing advantages and achieve very great results high compared with the official results, the system of the mapping and household listing has reached 98.2% of households and 99.8% of the total population.

**Fourth**, logistic support was efficient for the professional activities of the Census. Funds (calculated move by the USD) for this Census increased 2.7 times higher than in 1999. Supplies, equipment and office stationery also increased as demand for the questionnaire preservation of the scanning technology. This is the first time the public bidding mechanism for the census was applied.

**Fifth**, after completion of the census pilot, only in a very short time, we have urgently to develop training manuals and DVDs with the projector audio-visual means to support coaches of all levels. These are really useful means to improve the quality and uniform training for about 5,000 nationwide, are factors that directly impact the quality of information gathering. Besides these successes, also needs serious lessons in some localities due to lack of responsibility has not effectively use the media, and even cut a lot of time training, thus affecting to investigate the quality of recorded votes.

**Sixth**, the propaganda had been prepared earlier and caring. Instruction of the Secretariat together with the Decision and the Directive of the Prime Minister was the Party Committees, Government, and the Steering Committees at all levels for the thorough implementation of strict and strong impact on overall operations of the 2009 Census in general and propaganda in particular. Propaganda campaign, not only to convey the materials and facilities available, but more importantly, has attracted all the media (both domestic and international), the mass and volume

people participate in many different forms. The propaganda has created "Festival Day of the Census" penetrates until pork smoking villages, forming power of the people as the census is the duty of herself. The cause of this success is combined with our Party's ideas and the popularity, rooted in directing the attention of the Party and governments at all levels.

*Seventh*, the mass media has promptly communicated his instructions, the Standing Deputy Prime Minister - Chairman of the Government Census Steering Committee and the Central Electricity No. 547/CD-TTg of the Prime Minister has completed promote system-level Steering Committee of the forces simultaneously, regardless of rainstorms and difficult terrain, strictly implement the regulations and plan to investigate. Inspection and supervision work has been investigating the issue thoroughly instructed fully on the implementation plan and assign members of the Steering Committee and its office close to the locality. The Party committees, Governments and the level Steering Committee has decided to postpone the meeting, maintaining progress reports, the full mobilization of forces, systems and information hot line to serve the direction and smoothly. Overall, the Steering Committee at all levels have maintained the speed, proper investigation procedures, examine and learn from experience timely, quality survey instrument and write quite well.

*Eighth*, with close direction from the Leaders of the General Statistics Office and the effective assistance of international organizations, we organized the elaborate testing and successful application of the scanning and identity technology solutions. However, after treatment completion of the 2009 Census problem, to review lessons learned in designing the questionnaire and processes, printing paper and quality of printing the questionnaire, promptly overcome problems in equipment, how to write letters and numbers in the survey, especially to ensure the screening process results in a strict import information.

*Ninth*, the check, assessment and appraisal of results were closely directed, through many times and many stages of the Census. Until now, we are able secure with the quality of the 2009 Census data.