CENTRAL POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS STEERING COMMITTEE



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**IMPLEMENTATION AND PRELIMINARY RESULT** 



## CENTRAL POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS STEERING COMMITTEE



OF 00.00 HOURS 1<sup>ST</sup> APRIL 2009

# IMPLEMENTATION AND PRELIMINARY RESULT





#### FOREWORD

The 2009 Victual and Indian Census was conducted under the Prime Minister's Decision (QD-TTg data, 107 bly 2008 and used 00.00 hours of 1" April 2009 as the conducted since the first of the prime in 175. It is pure as on the census was to collect basic in 10 min to population and housing in the occialist republic of Victorian working mow for use in the country.

The preparation of the census started early, it began by the holding of a users' workshop on 9th October 2006. Then, on 3th August 2007, the Prime Minister issued Directive No. 19/2007/CT-TTg on Preparing the Population and Housing Census at 00.00 hours of 1th April 2009. In accordance with this Directive, the Ministry of Planning and Investment (General Statistics Office) was responsible for chairing and coordinating with related line ministries, agencies and localities to rapidly prepare for the census. On 16th October 2008, the Secretariat of the Central Party promulgated Directive No. 27-CT/TW on Successfully Leading the 2009 Population and Housing Census.

The data collection of the census was conducted from April 1 to 20 2009. Nearly 300 thousand people were recruited to work as enumerators, team leaders and supervisors. Enumerators visited every household in the country to interview and fill in the questionnaires. Preliminary result of the census was collated from information collected from these enumerators, including total, male, female, urban and rural populations in each province/city. Data from a 15 percent—sample is being processed directly after the completion of the census fieldwork and will be publicized by the end of 2009. The completed result of the 2009 census will be released by mid 2010.

Aiming at the timely provision of the preliminary result and the basic information of the 2009 Census to data users, the Central Population and Housing Census Steering Committee has compiled and published the first report titled "The 2009 Vietnam Population" and Housing Census of 00.00 hours 1" April 2009: Implementation and Preliminary Result". The report consists of two parts:



supervisors, and the active support from citizens nationwide. The success of the 2009 Census has owed to the technical and financial assistance from the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) in Vietnam and other international organizations. The Central Population and Housing Census Steering Committee would like to express sincere gratitude

for this valuable and efficient assistance.

The Census will provide the basic information for the assessment of the implementation of the 2001-2010 socio-economic development plans, the formation of the 2011-2020 national and local socio-economic development plans, and as well as it is very helpful for research purposes and other uses which aim at bringing about prosperity for the country and happiness for its people.

Vo Hong Phuc

MINISTER OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND INVESTMENT



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## MAP OF VIETNAM

#### V1. Northern M and Mountain L Ha Giang

- 2. Cao Bang
- 3. Bac Kan
- 4. Tuyen Ouan
- 5. Lao Cai
- 6. Dien Bien
- 7. Lai Chau
- 8. Son La
- 9. Yen Bai
- 10. Hoa Binh
- 11. Thai Nguya 12 Lane Son
- 13. Bac Ginng 14. Phu Tho

#### V2. Red River Delta

- 15. Ha Noi 16. Quang Ninh
- 17. Vinh Phuc
- 18. Bac Ninh 19. Hai Duong
- 20. Hai Phong
- 21 Hung Yen
- 22. Thai Binh
- 23. Ha Nam
- 24. Nam Dinh 25. Ninh Binh

## V3. North Central Area

#### and Central Coastal Area

#### 26. Thanh Hou

- 27. Nghe An 28. Ha Tinh
- 29. Quang Binh
- 30. Quang Tri
- 31. Thua Thien Hue
- 32. Da Nane
- 33. Quang Nam
- 34. Ouang Ngai
- 35. Binh Dinh
- 36. Phu Yen
- 37. Khanh Hoa
- 38. Ninh Thuan 39 Binh Thean

#### V4. Central Highlands

- 40. Kon Tum
- 41. Gia Lai
- 42. Dak Lak
- 43. Dak Nong 44. Lam Dong

#### V5. South East 45. Binh Phuoc

- 46. Tay Ninh 47. Binh Duong
- 48. Dong Nai
- 49. Ba Ria -Vung Tau
- 50. Ho Chi Minh City



CAM-PU-CHIA

### V6. Mekong River Delta

51. Long An

1 Bắc Ninh

2 Hưng Yên

3 Vinh Long

4 Hậu Giang

- 52. Tien Giang
- 53. Ben Tre 54. Tra Vinh
- 55. Vinh Long
- 56. Dong Thap 57. An Giang

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- 58. Kien Giang 59. Can Tho
- 60. Hau Ginng 61. Soc Trang
- 62. Bac Lieu 63. Ca Mau

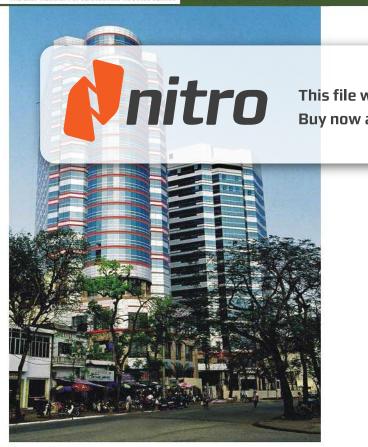


## **KEY FINDINGS**

## **OF** THE 2009 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF VIETNAM

Total	85 789 This file
Male	
Female	43 307 024
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	
Urban population	25 374 262
Rural population	60 415 311
Percentage of urban population	29.6

Whole country	1.2
Urban area	3.4
Rural area	0.4
Northern Midlands and Mountain Areas	1.0
Red River Delta	0.9
North Central Area and Central Coastal Area	0.4
Central Highlands	2.3
South East	3.2
Mekong River Delta	0.6





#### PART I: CENSUS IMPLEMENTATION



Compared with the previous censuses, the scale of the 2009 census was much larger in scale of coverage and population size. The census has been received with interest and guidance from the Party and the State as well as with support from the public. The 2009 census has learnt from the experiences of past censuses, especially those of 1989 and 1999.

The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) has provided technical and financial assistance to some important activities of the census. It is third time UNFPA has supported a

population census of Vietnam.

### 1. Census Planning and Preparation

#### 1.1 Census planning

Government of Vietnam.

The preparation of the census started early with the holding of a users' workshop on 9°. October 2006. Based on the information from that workshop, topics for the census were drafted. Two new strategies were also proposed and applied for the 2009 census. Firstly, a survey of 15 percent of the national population has been included in the census to expand the census coverage and reduce the cost. The sample will provide data representing the district level. The survey sample size of the 1989 and 1999 censuses were 5% and 3% respectively, providing data only at the province level. Secondly, Intelligent Character Recognition (ICR) has been adopted for data capture instead of manual data entry via keyboard. This technology has it's advantages, but it has presented a big challenge for the General Statistics Office (CSO), as the new transpose of providing and the recognition of handwriting and the reco

With technical and financial support from the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)<sup>1</sup>, the GSO created a plan for the 2009 Population and Housing Census and a plan for a publicity campaign for the census. Two booklets of publicity material were drafted, printed and distributed to related line ministries and provinces from the beginning of 2008. Questionnaires and census materials were designed and used in conducting 3 pre-tests before a census pilot. After each test and the pilot, evaluation workshops were held to draw from the experience for the future. The questionnaire of the third pre-test and the census pilot were used for testing the new ICR technology.

Investment (the General Statistics Office) is responsible for chairing and coordinating with

related line ministries, agencies and localities to rapidly prepare for the census.

The Prime Minister issued Decision No. 94/2008/QD-TTg dated 10° July 2008 on organization of the 2009 Population and Housing Census. On 16° October 2008, the Secretariat of the Central Party promulgated Directive No. 27-CT/TW on Successfully Leading the 2009 Population and Housing Census.

Census Steering Committees at central, provincial, district and commune levels were established to implement the census project in accordance with Decision No. 09/QD-BCDTW dated October 10a 2008.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> In 7° Cycle (2006-2010), UNFPA provides assistance to the General Statistics Office to implement the ODA-funded Project VNM7PG0008, under which there are a variety of technical support activities related to the 2009 Population and Housing Census.



#### 1.2 Respondents, Unit and Method of the Census



living in the same dwelling and sharing meals together. For households with more than 1 person, its members may or may not share a common budget, be related by blood, marriage, or adoption.

The head of a household is the main person who provides information to the interviewer. Where the head of the household does not have adequate information about other members of the household, the enumerators must interview those other members directly. All people over 15 years old must be interviewed directly by the enumerators regarding information on employment. All women aged 15 to 49 years must be interviewed directly by enumerators regarding information on fertility. Enumerators acquire data on housing from a combination of interview and/or direct observation.

The Population and Housing Census was conducted over all households. In order to meet the further needs of data users, however, a sample survey was applied in the census. The purposes of the sample survey are: (i) 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. The sample of the census used a cluster sampling technique. A one-periodic stratified systematic sampling method with random start was applied. The sample size of each district; second, a specific Enumeration Area (EA) from a list of EAs of the selected district was independently and systematically selected.

#### 1.3 Contents of the Census Ouestionnaire

Two questionnaires were used in the census; a completed (short) questionnaire and a

sample (long) questionna questionnaire EFO Contents of a) Informat Individual

## This file w Buy now a

- - Education level ever attended:
  - Ethnicity and religion;
  - Literacy.

#### b) Dwellings of households:

- Current housing status;
- Structure and main materials of construction:
- Dwelling areas;
- Years of use.

## Contents of sample questionnaire

In addition to the contents of the completed questionnaire, the sample questionnaire requested the following further information:

#### a) Information on population:

- Place of usual residence 5 years ago;
- Disability status;
- Marital status:
- Highest level of professional qualifications completed;
- Economic activity in the last 7 days;

#### IMPLEMENTATION AND PRELIMINARY RESULT



#### b) Birth history of women aged 15-49 years:

- Having given birth:
- · Number of children ever born, number of children alive and number of children

# who have died; - Month are the property of sons and daughters at that last thirth. - Wheth the property of the household. Buy now a

- Individual information of the deceased;
  -Cause of death and maternal deaths.

#### d) Dwellings of households:

- Room usage;
- Dwelling ownership;
- Main fuels for lighting and cooking;
- Main source of water for drinking and food preparation;
- Type of toilet facility;
- Main facilities and appliances.

#### 1.4 Pre-test and Pilot Census

Questionnaires and materials formally used in the census have undergone three pretests and one pilot before being applied in the actual census.

Three pre-tests were conducted in 6 provinces: Hanoi, Vinh Phuc, Thai Nguyen, Quang Tri, Ho Chi Minh City and Ben Tre to finalize the census project, questionnaires and other materials.

In August and September 2008, the pilot census was implemented successfully in 48 EAs of 4 provinces (12 EAs in each province) that were purposely chosen to represent four typical regions in Vietnam: Yen Bai a mountain province in the North, Nam Dinh a lowland province in the Red River Delta, Quang Binh a province in the North Central, Central Coast and Central Highlands, and Tien Giang a province in the South East and the Mekong River Delta.



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

to households to collect information, and for locating the census materials, questionnaires

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. 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 3 level training courses. In these provinces there were additional courses for district trainees who in turn would train the mapping and listing staff.

Fieldwork in mapping and listing was carried out soon after the completion of training activities. In this activity, digital maps owned by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment were used as base maps. From the beginning of the census preparation,

and stationery.

#### IMPLEMENTATION AND PRELIMINARY RESULT

consideration was given to storing the EA maps and household lists of sample Enumeration Areas to be used as a master sample frame in future surveys.

Much inferest was show in the possibility of setting up Geographic Information Systems

(GIS) from EAs. However, of technical infrastructure, skill base and budget at the

General Statistics Occurred application of IlS appossible, Consequently, in the 2009

census the sample of the property of the position and outstanding features of all the Eastin each commune. EA maps show the approach to households, boundaries, streets, roads, pathways, channels, ponds, lakes, schools, hospitals, etc. as well

as the positions of each dwelling which an enumerator should visit,

Listing dwellings, households and household members was carried out at the same time as the drawing of EA maps by local people who were familiar with the terrain and population settlement. 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 mapping and listing operation began in early October 2008 and was basically complete by January 2009. 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.

Mapping and listing was considered a central task in the preparation stage of the census and it was implemented promptly throughout the country. The majority of provinces completed this activity by the end of January 2009. Some large provinces that faced additional difficulties of large area, complexity of population settlement, EA clearance or movement finished the work by the end of February 2009. Through checks it was perceived that there was a lack of households and persons at some localities. On 5th March 2009 the Central Population and Housing Census Steering Committee issued Official Document No 60/BCDTW on Guidance to Review and Update the Result of Mapping and Listing. Despite

of the limited time and budget for this operation, localities were able to update the listing result quite well. By 31" March 2009, a total of 315 thousand households with 801 thousand people had been updated in the listings. The system of mapping and listing now located 98.2 percent of households at the recent of persons counted in the figures from the official result of the enumery of the system of mapping and updated in the figures from the official result of the enumery of the system of the system of mapping and distinguished the official result of the enumery of the system of th

2. Pre-C





Census hoarding

Experience from the previous censuses tell us that the success of the census depends

support of Government agencies, authorities at all levels and the cooperation of every individual in the whole country. Based on this, the Central Census Steering Committee instructed to strengthen a publicity campaign for this census by setting up a detail schedule with the rich contents of easy approach. The

objective of a deep and wide publicity campaign is to:

- (a) Take advantage of support and assistance of Government agencies, the mass media and the public by making them integrally aware of the purpose and meaning of the census.
- (b) Make the people understand the usefulness of the census, and aware of their rights and their obligations in the census in order to get their willingness to cooperate so that they provide full and exact information.

Decision No. 94/2008/QD-TTg of the Prime Minister and Directive No. 27-CT/TW of the Central Party Secretariat on Leading the 2009 Population and Housing Census to Success have been disseminated to each party cell, village and urban-block. In order to implement the above-mentioned documents, the local authorities and Census Committees at all levels have organized the regular meetings to review progress of the census

#### IMPLEMENTATION AND PRELIMINARY RESULT



implementation. Attracting the whole political system in participating towards the census was one of the main factors in the success of the 2009 census.

Publicity material for the 2009 census was rather plentiful including:

\*\*Printing more than the Live No. 27-CETW of the Secretariat of the Central Party,

Decision No. 94/7 to 30 country to 10 central Party,

Chairman of the country to 10 central Party to 10 central Party,

Chairman of the country to 10 central Party to 10 central Party,

Operation, Docs to 10 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 Committee Office designed, produced and disseminated to central and localities media of high quality, such as the Census Logo, Poster, Video Clip on the Census, Audio CD on Ouestions and Answers



Census poster

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<sup>th</sup> March to 20<sup>th</sup> April 2009. During the census fieldwork (from 1<sup>th</sup> April to 20<sup>th</sup> April 2009), the publicity activities focused on daily news of enumeration progress, reports and census songs which were broadcasted on radio and TV, in daily newspapers both centrally and locally and even on the radio systems of the village and urban-blocks.

In localities, various kinds of locally targeted communication strategies were

among religious

adopted. These included community meetings, local newspapers, publicity cars with loudspeakers, pupils taking part in propaganda, plays and singing, sticking census logos and symbols on vehicles etc. The community meeting was considered as an especially effective form of communication.

Mobile pupils all participation of the community meeting was considered as an especially effective form of communication.

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City, Hai Phong, Hue, Da Nang and Can Tho were provided additional budgets for propaganda activities. In these localities, there were many lively and attractive large hoardings, slogans, and posters. They were placed in solemn positions that attracted the attention of the people and gave the census a festival feeling.

Some national economic, political and cultural centers such as Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh

Vietnam Television (VTV) and Voice of Vietnam (VOV) broadcast the census publicity progammes, 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.

Census publicity has not only been communicated by the mass media in 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 areas and localities. The main objectives of the hot-line services



receive horiest feedback from the people on census activities. These main goals were achieved. Moreover, the resultines were also regarded as propaganda tools with their numbers publicized with the mass media. This encouraged people to see the census as transparent and transparent properties.

Financial many for the census products, campaign was shared between my now a

Government, UNFT: localities. A full set of publicity material and media were produced and distributed in sufficient numbers to the central and local offices of mass media, the

Census Committees of all levels and related ministries and branches.

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.



Census information was disseminated through mobile communication vans prior to the census

#### 3. Enumeration Fieldwork and Monitoring Activities



urban-block) with on average 100 households. To make it possible to smoothly divide Enumeration Areas, the Central Population and Housing Census Steering Committee stipulated:

- For communes in high mountains, islands, low mountains and remote areas: the Enumeration Area average size is between 70 and 100 households. However, if a small hamlet (under 70 households) is located far from the nearest hamlet, it is permissible to consider it as a separate Enumeration Area (without joining into other hamlets). Conversely, a large village (from 100 to 200 households) that is contiguous and easily accessible can be regarded as a single Enumeration Area.

- For the remaining communes (precincts and towns in urban areas, and communes in delta areas): the average size is between 100 and 150 households. If there are many small hamlets (under 70 households) close together, an EA is to be formed by combining two adjacent hamlets. In the case of small hamlets (under 100 households) that are not easily combined with a neighbouring hamlet, it can be considered as a single EA (without joining into other hamlets). Conversely, a large village (from 150 to 250 households) that is contiguous and easily accessible can be regarded as a single Enumeration Area.

#### IMPLEMENTATION AND PRELIMINARY RESULT

- In cases where an EA is formed from the combining of two adjacent har dividing of a large village, it is essential that the FA has clear or fairly clear boundaries and that part of one village/hamlet is not combined with part of another.

## 3.2 Recruitment of the Censu. ncte ne rover skied of dis outergree as train rofes and knowledge of t including enum

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of high responsibility, cicar hand-writing, a general education from grade 10/12 and over (or had completed grade 7/12 for highland and remote areas) and were aged between 25-50 years. Enumerators were assigned according to specific geographical conditions and EA size.

Enumerators were recruited from people



Census banner

teachers, border soldiers, ect. Non-local enumerators were used in some mountainous or remote areas where people belong to ethnic minorities and there are limited levels of education in the local population. In such EAs, enumerators were guided and interpreted by local people (usually the village chief).

Team leaders were appointed to directly manage enumerators' work. The team leader was recruited from people who: (1) have the ability to organize teamwork, and (2) were able 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, one supervisor was responsible for 4 enumerators.



The question naire of a big size was used wide in the training courses

Central trainers teaching provincial

trainers: each province assigned 2 staff to join the course held by central trainers in Hanoi or Nha Trang, Khanh Hoa province. In these 8-day courses, the trainees were introduced to the purpose of the census and census questionnaires, guided on how to fill in the questionnaires, management and supervisor activities.

- + Provincial trainers taught trainers at district levels: provincial staff who received central training gave 6 day courses to the key census officials at the district level. The number of trainees from each province depended on the number of districts in the province.
- + District trainers gave lessons to team leaders and enumerators: Courses were provided for 300 thousand people who directly participated in the fieldwork operation of the census. These included team leaders, enumerators, officials of the Census Steering Committees and their offices at all levels. By 26<sup>th</sup> March 2009, more than 3,500 training courses had been held throughout the whole country.

Training tools were carefully prepared to help improve the quality of training. Besides professional materials, there were 3 outstanding training tools in this census including: (1) DVDs to support training; (2) a questionnaire of large size print; and (3) the "Training Handbook". All these were rationally designed and provided in large quantities for use in training both at the central and local levels. Polling in many training courses suggested that these products proved effective in helping increase the quality of training and study.



#### 3.3 Requirement and Procedure of Enumeration and Supervision



back to respondents to make certain the answers provided were correct.

Enumerators were equipped with the material necessary for their daily work. Apart from the questionnaires and the census documents, enumerators were given ball-point pens, correction tape and an enumerator's card, nylon bag, raincoat (for heavily rainy areas). Enumerators were paid for enumeration days. Although the payment was not high, almost all enumerators showed enthusiasm and devotion to their tasks. As a result of a quality training programme, enumerators effectively performed the functions of interviewing and recording information. In addition, the publicity campaign had made people aware of the census so the enumeration was carried out smoothly and according to plan.

In order to improve the quality of collection, supervision operations accompanied every stage of the census, from training on mapping and listing, field work of sketch maps and household listings, professional training, checking EA sketch maps and household listings and 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.

The supervision of enumeration operations was performed not only by central, provincial and commune supervisors but also by the large force of team leaders who



On 1 March 2009, under charming of H.E. Mr. Nguyen Sinh Hung, Standing Deputy Prime Minister and Chairman of the Central Population and Housing Census Steering Committee, the Central Population and Housing Census Steering Committee successfully held an online conference to review the status of the preparation activities for the census. It reported that the census preparation activities had been completed and everything was ready.

Early on 1" April 2009, the Census Steering Committees of districts and communes organized a ceremony for the start of the census enumeration and at 07.00 hours, all enumerators and team leaders visited households in all EAs throughout the country to interview and fill in the census questionnaires.

Parallel with interviewing households, from 07.00 hours on 1st April 2009, the Census Steering Committees of districts and communes cooperated with police to enumerate homeless people, people living on the street or sidewalk, on water surfaces etc.

The enumeration operations took taken place within 7 days for the completed EA (short questionnaire) and within 15 days for the sample EA (long questionnaire). By 15<sup>th</sup> April, 92% of EAs fieldwork had been completed. In the remaining EAs, enumeration lasted until 20<sup>th</sup> April due to rain, difficult terrain, large EA size (300 households) or the absence of respondents. The progress of the fieldwork had been completed as planned.

After the online conference that launched data collection, the Central Population



On 26° March 10° the Office of the Government promulgated document No.

1929/VPCP-KTTH 2 is the leading amment of Mr. Nguyen Sinh Hung, the Standing Deputy

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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 EAs. They had to report any problems that occurred.

To implement Directive No. 27/CT-TW of the Secretariat of the Central Party, the guidance document of the Prime Minister and the Central Population and Housing Census Steering Committee, in some places the Provincial Committees of the Party and Provincial People Committees postponed several meetings scheduled between 1<sup>st</sup> and 30<sup>st</sup> April 2009 to concentrate on the census operation. The whole statistics organization, the Census Steering Committees and its offices at all levels sent staff to the field to assist in checking and supervising. This was crucial to ensure the success of the census.

Many provinces maintained fieldwork progress report 3 times per day. 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 web site designed especially for the census and the GSO 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, enumerators, team leaders, mass media offices

both central and local, international organizations and the public. They answered those questions directly or passed the questions onto suitable offices to deal with promptly.

Early on, some consists ran test interviews before the real ones to learn from experience and limit of the real of the consus enumeration, the construction of the consustant of the consustant

- \* Some provinces did not follow the census plan. Some delayed sending in progress reports and required repeated warnings; others sent preliminary counts in late, or incorrectly. Some other provinces sent all personnel to the field, leaving no "commander-in-chief" in the office to manage the census project and solve problems when they occurred.
- \* In the first three days, some provinces in the North, North Central and Mekong River Delta appeared to rush the process, so the speed of enumeration was higher than average. The Central Population and Housing Census Steering Committee had to warn to those localities to slow down and keep to the timetable.
- \* Some team leaders worked as enumerators, or were responsible for too many EAs, or they were the commune officials and did not spend their full time in supervising the enumerator work.
- \* Some enumerators were not skilled enough and were not assisted by their team leader, so that they made errors such as: missing information; redundant information; because of doing wrong skip and entering information in the wrong column; not recording enough detailed information on occupation and industry; or did not follow interview procedure. Being local persons, some enumerators copied information from other available sources. Some enumerators faced difficulty in working due to infirmity or old age. Some enumerators could not use correction tape correctly. Some of these mistakes existed due to enumerators not receiving enough practice during training. After receiving feedback and

#### IMPLEMENTATION AND PRELIMINARY RESULT



explanation from team leaders, however, many of these problems were vercome.



In the beginning of April 2009 it rained heavily and persistently in many areas nationwide. This caused many difficulties for enumerators, especially for those in mountainous and remote areas. The Central Steering Committee issued urgent official documents requesting localities equip enumerators with raincoats and plastic bags. This facilitated enumerators in traveling and prevented questionnaires from getting wet and thus helped to prevent the time of the census enumeration being extended.

## 4. Data Processing and Tabulation

The 2009 census will use ICR technology to input information directly from questionnaires to computers instead of using keyboards as were used in previous Vietnam censuses. This is an advanced technology, but as it is being applied for the first time in a statistical survey in Vietnam preparation must be careful and meticulous. Through workshops and 7 tests of ICR with technical and financial support from UNFPA, we are now familiar with and can manage this new technology. This has resulted in the Government allowing us to undertake data processing for the 2009 census using ICR. The Government agreed to use a loan fund from the World Bank through the project "The Modernization of the GSO" to purchase scanning systems, software and technical support. Success of ICR technology will be the premise for its application in other statistics surveys.

After checking and coding at the Office of the Provincial Census Steering Committee, questionnaires (both sample and completed questionnaires) will be taken over and sent to three Regional Centers for Statistical Information Technology in Hanoi, Danang, and Ho Chi Minh City to process.

The data processing must be done centrally and consistently with correct procedures. Steering Committees at all levels and processing centers must be fully responsible for their assigned tasks, especially checking, receiving, delivering and maintain ng the question

Preparation of the infrastructure for the 2009 census data processing is almost finished, including the purchase and installation of processing equipment, office rental, fire prevention, security, technical training, etc.

The Central Steering Committee have cooperated with the Center for Statistical Information Technology in Hanoi to set up a plan for processing and tabulation, a set of tabulations and their explanation, and a weighting plan of sample result.

The GSO has essentially finished: the development of software and a training schedule based on the package ReadSoft (used in the test and pilot stages); training courses on system and network administration, a logic checking programme, data editing, procedures of processing, system integration, and a test of a batch of checked questionnaires. Application software on functional management of data flow is being finalized.

The GSO in co-operation with FPT Company is currently building software, organizing training courses, testing systems, and finalizing the software package for new TIS and e-Form software. These works are being implemented urgently to ensure the plan for disseminating the census result is completed as scheduled.

The data synthesis plan will be implemented in 2 phases. Sample result (Phase 1) will be released by October 2009, and completed result (Phase 2) in the second quarter of 2010.



#### 5. Evaluation of the Census Result

The priority of the 2009 Population and Housing Census was to ensure the quality of the collected data. It has been presented thanks to the care of the Party and authorities at all levels, close and effective to the control of the Collective Committees at all levels and branches, and the product of the control of the co

The reality of the 2009 census implementation execution reflects the progress of human resource development in the GSO. Many works of the 2009 census inherit lessons from the 1989 and 1999 censuses, from the communication task, to the training programmes, and the regulation of the census enumeration. As a result, the GSO is able to conduct the census with a higher level of self-reliance and with less financial and technical support from international and foreign organizations.

To release the census result as soon as completion of the data collection is complete, the Standing Member of the Central Population and Housing Census Steering Committee has taken many measures to evaluate and appraise the census result as shown below:

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

The Standing Member of the Central Population and Housing Census Steering Committee co-operated effectively with VTV and VOV 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 received advice from 975 people 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 cooperation and trust towards the census result.



In the PES, to define the completeness of the census, each usual household member was asked 4 questions: (1) full name, (2) relationship with head of the household, (3) sex, (4) month and year of birth or age. The responses of the PES have been compared with the census questionnaires (after delivering to upper level) to find data missing in the census enumeration or in the PES. The PES result shows that the error rate is 0.3% (under-count rate minus over-count rate), equivalent to about 258,000 people (see details in table below). Compared to the error rate ranging from 1.5% to 4.5% of total population in the censuses of most countries and Vietnam's previous censuses, it can be evaluated preliminarily that the completeness of the 2009 census of Vietnam is quite high.

Unit: %

Regions	Overcount rate	Undercount rate	Net error (undercount rate - overcount rate)	
Whole country	1.8	1.5	-0.3	
Northern Midlands and Mountain Areas	2.7	2.0	-0.7	
Red River Delta	2.8	2.1	-0.7	
North Central Area and Central Coastal Area	1.1	0.9	-0.2	
Central Highlands	1.5	2.0	0.5	
South East	0.7	0.8	0.1	
Mekong River Delta	1.8	1.6	-0.2	

## \* Evaluation of form filling:

enumeration pr



Steering Committee co-operated with the Center for Statistical Information Technology in Hanoi to undertake fie question aires. T s were written quite well and this This file v ensures a good co g missed Buy now \* Checking s

In order to have a more reliable basis for disseminating the preliminary result of the census, in the first half of July 2009, the Standing Member of the Central Standing Steering Committee decided to check three types of respondent who had the highest possibility of being missed in the enumeration process: (1) students living in dormitories, (2) students living in rental houses in population settlements, and (3) employees in industrial zones who hire houses to live or live in project's or enterprise's sites, or temporary houses far from residential areas. Particularly in Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City and Binh Duong province, there are many immigrants, hence the Office of the Central Population and Housing Census Steering Committee directly organized and undertook an investigation to see if these populations were under enumerated.

The result of checking showed that students living in dormitories were rarely omitted, because each dormitory has its own management board that understand the accommodation situation and had individual information of each resident student. Members of dormitory's management board were usually the enumerator or team leader in the census enumeration. For the two remaining types of respondents, 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 and twice checked the list of centenarians. The many checks, reviews and the PES showed that the 2009 Population and Housing Census achieved confident and reliable result. This is to the efforts contributed by the political system, the Census Steering Committees of all levels, and the active participation of the people in Vietnam.

#### 6. Plan for disseminating the census result

Together with the resort, more detailed reports will be published directly after finishing data synthesis a more sistens. A report of the sample result will be released by the end of 2009. One put the property of the prope



New urban area Trung Hoa, Nhan Chinh in Hanoi



#### PART 2: PRELIMINARY RESULT



1. Preliminary Result of Total Population

The manual count of the population of Vietnam as of 00.00 hours 1" April 2009 yielded a total of 85,789,573 persons, net error rate (under-counting rate minus over-counting rate), computed from the Post Enumeration Survey, is 0.3 percent. So, Vietnam is the third most populous country in Southeast Asia (following Indonesia and the Philippines) and the thirteenth in the world.

Table 1: Population and population growth rate, 1960 - 2009

Year	Population (Thousand persons)	Average annual growth rate (%)	
1960	30 172	3.9	
1965	34 929	2.9	
1970	41 063	3.2	
1976	49 160	3.0	
1979	52 742	2.2	
1989	64 376	2.1	
1999	76 323	1.7	
2009	85 790	1.2	

Data source: The data for 1960-1999 is from "The 1999 Census of Vietnam at a Glance: Preliminary result". Hanoi, September 1999, Table 1, page 10.

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<sup>2</sup>See Section 5, Part I, "Evaluation of the Census Result"



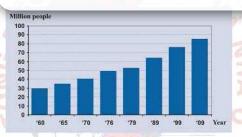


Table of Appendix I presents the total population by sex and for urban and rural areas for each of the 63 provinces/cities. The population totals shown include the population of special enumeration groups compiled by the Ministries of National Defense, Public Security and Foreign Affairs.

#### 2. Distribution and Growth Rate of Population by Region

A total of 85,789,573 people are distributed over 6 socio-economical regions throughout the country. The Red River Delta is the most populous region (19,577,944 persons), followed by the North Central Area and Central Coastal Area (18,835,485 persons) and the Mekong River Delta (17,178,871 persons). The region with the least population is

#### IMPLEMENTATION AND PRELIMINARY RESULT



the Central Highlands, comprising of 5 provinces with a total of 5,107,437 people.



Data also shows that after 10 years the proportion of the population of the South East and Central Highlands has increased, and the figure for the four remaining regions has decreased. This indicates that the South East and Central Highlands have had a larger immigration rate.

Table 2: Population distribution and growth rate by region, 1999 and 2009

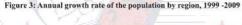
	Population (Person)		Population density (persons/km²)		Average annual growth rate
	1999	2009	1999	2009	1999-2009 (%)
Whole country	76 323 173	85 789 573	231	259	1.2
Northern Midlands and Mountain Areas	10 048 191	11 064 449	105	116	1.0
Red River Delta	17 838 676	19 577 944	830	930	0.9
North Central Area and Central Coastal Area	18 087 097	18 835 485	188	196	0.4
Central Highlands	4 059 928	5 107 437	73	93	2.3
South East	10 158 606	14 025 387	442	594	3.2
Mekong River Delta	16 130 675	17 178 871	408	423	0.6

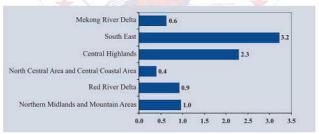


Figure 2: Percentage distribution of the population by region, 2009

Over the past 10 years, the lowest average annual growth rate in the population (0.4 percent) is found in the North Central Area and Central Coastal Area, the population size of which is the second largest, followed by the second lowest growth rate (0.6 percent) in the Mekong River Delta which ranks third in population in the whole country (see Figure 3).

5. South East
 6. Mekong River Delta





#### IMPLEMENTATION AND PRELIMINARY RESULT

The South East is the forth in population size, but it is characterized by the highest annual growth rate (3.2 percent). In this region, the rate of Ho Chi

Minh City's increase averages 3.5 percent, slightly higher than the average rate of its region.

The figure for Binh Duoring a Spercent, being 2.25 times higher than that of the region (see Appendix 2).

Although the consumer shift first the distribution of the region of the property o

It is clear that in the past 10 years, under the impact of a market economy, the

population and the labour force have been intensively redistributed with great coverage on a national scale.

#### 3. Urban and Rural Population

immigrants, ma 1999-2009

In the whole country, there are 25,374,262 people living in urban areas and 60,415,311 people living in rural areas (Appendix 1). So up to now, the urban population is 29.6 percent compared to 23.5 percent in 1999. During period of 1999-2009, the urban population has increased at the rate of 3.4 percent per year on average, while the



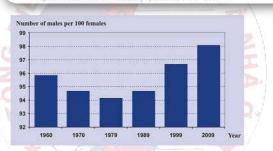
figure in rural area is only 0.4 percent. Between the 1999 and 2009 censuses, the population of the country has increased by more than 9.47 million people, of which 7.3 million people (77%) are in urban area and 2.17 million people (23%) are in rural areas.

The South East is the region with the largest level of urbanization. Its urban population accounts for 57.1 percent compared to 55.1 percent in 1999. This region includes the three large urban centers Ho Chi Minh City, Dong Nai and Ba Ria - Vung Tau. The Red River Delta is region with the second largest of urbanization with 29.2 percent of the urban population (up from 21.1 percent in 1999), thanks to its three large urban centers Quang Ninh, Hai Phong and Hanoi.

#### 4. Sex Ratio



Figure 4: Sex ratio of Vietnam population, 1960 - 2009

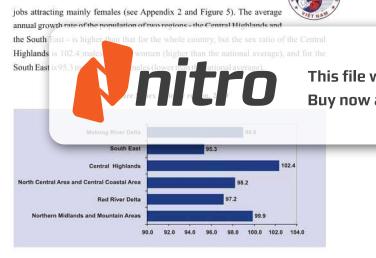


The sex ratio of Vietnam's population was 96.7 males per 100 females in the 1999 census. The preliminary result of the 2009 Population and Housing Census show that the sex ratio has increased continuously and now stands at 98.1 males per 100 females (see Appendix 2)<sup>3</sup>.

The sex ratio is likely higher in those regions that have developed more rapidly and have attracted male immigrants from other long-distance provinces. In contrast, this figure would be lower in those regions where development was more rapid, but is characterized by

<sup>3</sup> In other words, female and male share 50.5 and 49.5 percent of total population, respectively.

#### IMPLEMENTATION AND PRELIMINARY RESULT



The South East is the most typical and clear case of low sex ratio. The growth rate of this region has increased a lot, but its sex ratio in 2009 is much lower than that of the national average. This is due to a combination of the following two reasons. Firstly, Ho Chi Minh City located in the South East is the largest city in the country and shares 51 percent of this region's population. The city has had the lowest sex ratio in the previous national censuses (1979: 90.2, 1989: 88.4, 1999: 92.8 and 2009: 92.7 males per 100 females). Secondly, immigration flows from other provinces to the 3 provinces Ho Chi Minh City, Binh Duong and Ba Ria-Vung Tau in the South East, have been skewed towards females<sup>4</sup>.

<sup>\*</sup>See publications of the 1979, 1989 and 1999 censuses, and of the 2001-2008 Population Change and Family Planning Surveys, disseminated by the General Statistical Office.





## APPENDIX 1

Population by gender, residence and administration unit, 1/4/2009

	pulation		Ur	ban	Ru	
Provinces/citi		Fen		ema	u	Femalis file
Total	89 573	3 30 24	25	991 8	15 311	Buy now
V1. Northern Mio and Mountain Areas	11 064 449			893 176		4 641 749
1. Ha Gia						
2. Cao Bang						
3. Bac Kan	294 660	145 823	47 738	24 415	246 922	121 408
4. Tuyen Quang	725 467	360 635	93 502	47 130	631 965	313 505
5. Lao Cai	613 075	304 648	129 952	64 918	483 123	239 730
6. Dien Bien	491 046	244 698	74 423	36 944	416 623	207 754
7. Lai Chau	370 135	180 858	53 075	25.511	317 060	155 347
8. Son La	1 080 641	535 236	150 241	72 580	930 400	462 656
9. Yen Bai	740 905	370 603	140 260	70 599	600 645	300 004
10. Hoa Binh	786 964	395 542	119 536	60 910	667 428	334 632
11. Thai Nguyen	1 124 786	565 633	288 179	148 332	836 607	417 301
12. Lang Son	731 887	366 893	141 488	72 453	590 399	294 440
13. Bac Giang	1 555 720	780 062	149 803	74 092	1 405 917	705 970
14. Phu Tho	1 313 926	665 086	209 243	107 646	1 104 683	557 440
V2. Red River Delta	19 577 944	9 930 227	5 721 184	2 906 468	13 856 760	7 023 759
15. Ha Noi	6 448 837	3 272 735	2 632 087	1 341 646	3 816 750	1 931 089
16. Quang Ninh	1 144 381	558 793	575 939	282 952	568 442	275 841
17. Vinh Phuc	1 000 838	505 247	224 389	114 216	776 449	391 031
18. Bac Ninh	1 024 151	520 951	241 723	123 396	782 428	397 555
19. Hai Duong	1 703 492	870 033	324 930	168 660	1 378 562	701 373
20. Hai Phong	1 837 302	926 309	847 058	427 823	990 244	498 486
21. Hung Yen	1 128 702	574 549	138 380	71 071	990 322	503 478
22. Thai Binh	1 780 954	919 833	175 440	90 566	1 605 514	829 267
23. Ha Nam	785 057	399 998	77 087	39 443	707 970	360 555
24. Nam Đinh	1 825 771	930 201	323 484	166 976	1 502 287	763 225
25. Ninh Binh	898 459	451 578	160 667	79 719	737 792	371 859
V3. North Central Area and Central Coastal Area	18 835 485	9 503 886	4 530 450	2 309 899	14 305 035	7 193 987
26. Thanh Hoa	3 400 239	1 717 067	354 880	180 235	3 045 359	1 536 832
27. Nghe An	2 913 055	1 463 696	367 736	187 448	2 545 319	1 276 248
28. Ha Tinh	1 227 554	619 370	183 510	94 426	1 044 044	524 944
29. Quang Binh	846 924	422 632	127 912	64 472	719 012	358 160
30. Quang Tri	597 985	301 170	165 076	83 692	432 909	217 478

Unit: Persons

					7 28	
	Population		Urban		Ru	ral
Provinces/cities		Female	Total	Female	Total	Female
31. Thua Thien Hue	19	550.030	39 69			
32. Da Na	69		7 5		6.570	This file v
33. Quany Nam	103	727	3 256	8611	247	signs me v
34. Quang Ngai	159	617	576	91.57	8 583	
35. Binh Dinh	35,948	75 6	900	211.4	3 143	Buy now a
36. Phu Y	861-993	430 3 20	188 549	95/382	673 444	Duy 110 vv
37. Khani Hoa	1 156 903					
38. Ninh Thuan	564 129					
39. Binh 1						
V4. Central Highlands	5 107 437	2 523 936	1 419 069	710.960	3 688 368	1 812 976
40. Kon Tum	430 037	211 662	145 484	72 208	284 553	139 454
41. Gia Lai	1 272 792	632 448	363 396	181 876	909 396	450 572
42. Đak Lak	1 728 380	854 726	388 280	192 551	1.340 100	662 175
43. Dak Nong	489 442	234 372	72 479	34 607	416 963	199 765
44. Lam Dong	1 186 786	590 728	449 430	229 718	737-356	361 010
V5. South East	14 025 387	7 180 709	8 009 167	4 160 892	6 016 220	3 019 817
45, Binh Phuoc	874 961	430 686	146 845	73 895	728 116	356 791
46, Tay Ninh	1 066 402	535 275	168 389	85 504	898 013	449 771
47. Binh Duong	1-482 636	769 496	444 008	233 820	1-038-628	535 676
48. Dong Nai	2 483 211	1 251 029	825 335	424 512	1 657 876	826 517
49. Ba Ria-Vung Tau	994 837	496 808	495 111	251 000	499 726	245 808
50. Ho Chi Minh city	7 123 340	3 697 415	5 929 479	3 092 161	1 193 861	605 254
V6. Mekong River Delta	17 178 871	8 633 341	3 922 333	2 010 481	13 256 538	6 622 860
51. Long An	1 436 914	723 326	251 386	131 008	1 185 528	592 318
52. Tien Giang	1 670 216	849 476	229 942	121 086	1.440.274	728 390
53. Ben Tre	1 254 589	638 777	125 789	65 570	1 128 800	573 207
54. Tra Vinh	1 000 933	506 985	153.521	79 507	847 412	427 478
55, Vinh Long	1 028 365	521 480	158-539	82.201	869 826	439 279
56. Dong Thap	1 665 420	833 165	287 075	147.958	1 378 345	685 207
57. An Giang	2 144 772	1 077.627	608 732	312.051	1 536 040	765 576
58, Kien Giang	1 683 149	833 639	452 574	226 927	1 230 575	606 712
59. Can Tho	1 187 089	597 572	781 481	397.765	405 608	199 807
60. Hau Giang	756 625	375 931	149:399	75 155	607 226	300 776
61. Soc Trang	1 289 441	648 019	251 328	129 639	1 038 113	518 380
62. Bac Lieu	856 250	429 286	225 480	115 505	630 770	313 781
63. Ca Mau	1 205 108	598.058	247 087	126 109	958 021	471 949

# **IMPLEMENTATION AND PRELIMINARY RESULT**



## Population growth rate, sex ratio, population density and

urban population rate, 1999 and 2009



	lation Sex rati		ratio				
Provinces/citie	ate						
	)-2 (%)			e e	gub)	1999	This file v
Total	15	9	L	231	U	23.5	<b>Buy now</b>
V1. Northern Mi and Mountain Areas	1.0	98.6	99.9	105	116	13.8	16.0
1. Ha Giang							
2. Cao Bans		95.9	98.2	73	76	10.9	17.2
3. Bac Kan	0.7	99,9	102.1	57	61	14.5	16.2
4. Tuyen Quang	0.7	97.8	101.2	116	124	11.0	12.9
5. Lao Cai	1.8	99.7	101.2	74	96	17.1	21.2
6. Dien Bien	3		100.7	Y	-51	1000000	15.2
7. Lai Châu	} 2.5	} 102.1	104.7	} 34	41	}12.3	14.3
8. Son La	2.0	100.7	101.9	62	76	12.8	13.9
9. Yen Bai	0.9	99.5	99.9	100	107	19.6	18.9
10. Hoa Binh	0.4	98.4	99.0	164	171	13.8	15.2
11. Thai Nguyen	0.7	99.3	98.9	293	318	20.9	25.6
12. Lang Son	0.4	98.5	99.5	86	88	18.7	19.3
13. Bac Giang	0.4	97.7	99.4	390	406	7.4	9.6
14. Phu Tho	0.4	96.4	97.6	361	372	14.2	15.9
V2. Red River Delta	0.9	95.8	97.2	830	930	21.1	29.2
15. Ha Noi	2.0	97.7	97.0	1 296	1 926	34.2	40.8
16. Quang Ninh	1.3	104.2	104.8	169	188	44.1	50.3
17. Vinh Phuc	1.7	95.0	98.1	797	813	10.2	22.4
18. Bac Ninh	0.8	94.4	96.6	1.181	1 245	9.4	23.6
19. Hai Duong	0.3	93.5	95.8	993	1 030	13.8	19.1
20. Hai Phong	0.9	97.3	98.3	1.113	1 207	34.0	46.1
21. Hung Yen	0.5	93.4	96.5	1 201	1 222	8.7	12.3
22. Thai Binh	0.0	91.5	93.6	1 183	1 142	5.8	9.9
23. Ha Nam	-0.1	94.3	96.3	944	913	6.1	9.8
24. Nam Đinh	-0.3	94.8	96.3	1 127	1 105	12.4	17.7
25. Ninh Binh	0.2	95.9	99.0	637	647	12.8	17.9
V3. North Central Area and Central Coastal Area	0.4	96.4	98.2	188	196	18.4	24.1
26. Thanh Hoa	-0.2	95.6	98.0	310	305	9.2	10.4
27. Nghe An	0.2	97.0	99.0	175	177	10.2	12.6
28. Ha Tinh	-0.3	96.3	98.2	210	204	8.9	14.9
29. Quang Binh	0.6	97.8	100.4	99	105	10.8	15.1

	Population		ratio		ulation ensity		ban lation
Provinces/cities	Growth rate	(%)		(Person/km²)		rate	(%)
Hovinces/entes	1999 - 2009	1999	2009				
30. Quang Tri	4	96.9	9	125	126		-715:- CH
31. Thua Thien Hue	.4	. 7				27.6	This file v
32. Da Nang	2.6	16		48	691	78.6	
33. Quang Nami	0.3			32	us y		Buy now a
35. Binh Dinh	0.2	94.3	95.6	240	246		27.8
36. Phu Y							
37. Khanh							
38. Ninh Th.							
39. Binh Thuan	1.1	99.6	102.1	131	150	23.4	39.4
V4. Central Highlands	2.3	102.5	102.4	73	93	26.7	27.8
40. Kon Tum	3.1	101.3	103.2	32	44	32.1	33.8
41. Gia Lai	2.7	102.0	101.2	60	82	24.9	28,6
42. Dak Lak	1	3	102.2	1	132	- Y	22.5
43. Dak Nong	} 2.2	}103.3	108.8	3 90	75	20.0	14.8
44. Lam Dong	1.7	101.8	100.9	98	121	38.7	37.9
V5, South East	3.2	95.8	95.3	442	594	55.1	57.1
45. Binh Phuoc	2.9	103.9	103.2	95	127	15.2	16.8
46. Tay Ninh	1.0	96.5	99.2	240	263	12.9	15.8
47. Binh Duong	7.3	93.6	92.7	329	550	32.6	29.9
48. Dong Nai	2.2	99.7	98.5	339	421	30.5	33.2
49. Ba Ria-Vung Tau	2.2	100.0	100.2	407	-501	41.6	49.8
50. Ho Chi Minh city	3.5	92.8	92.7	2 410	3 399	83.5	83.2
V6. Mekong River Delta	0.6	96.0	99.0	408	423	17.1	22.8
51. Long An	1.0	96.1	98.7	301	320	16.5	17.5
52. Tien Giang	0.4	93.9	96.6	686	672	13.3	13.8
53. Ben Tre	-0.3	93.7	96.4	577	532	8.5	10.0
54. Tra Vinh	0.3	99.4	97.4	408	436	12.9	15,3
55. Vinh Long	0.2	94.3	97.2	680	695	14.4	15.4
56. Dong Thap	0.6	96.3	99.9	478	493	14.5	17.2
57. An Giang	0.5	97.0	99.0	598	606	19.7	28.4
58. Kien Giang	1.2	97.2	101.9	239	265	22.1	26.9
59. Can Tho	1 07	1	98.7	1	847	1000	65.8
60. Hau Giang	} 0.7	3 96.4	101.3	611	473	}21.3	19.7
61. Soc Trang	1.0	95.0	99.0	368	389	17.9	19.5
62. Bac Lieu	1.5	96.0	99.5	297	331	24.5	26.3
63. Ca Mau	0.7	97.6	101.5	215	226	18.6	20.5



# **APPENDIX 3: QUESTIONNNAIRES**

POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS QUESTIONNAIRE	
TIME: 00.00 A.M. APRIL 01, 2009	
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E DIGITS TO FILE INTO SOA	Buy now a
"X" INTO THE SMALL BOX TO INDICATE THE RESPECTIVE ANSWER	
IDENTIFICATION	
PROVINCE/CITY.	
STRICT/QUARTER/TOWN/PROVINCIAL CITY:	
DMMUNE/WARD/DISTRICT TOWN:	
NUMERATION AREA (EA) NUMBER:	
ME OF EA	
RBANRURAL (LRBAN = 1; RURAL = 2);	
DUSEHOLD NUMBER:	
ULL NAME OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD.	
DDRESS OF THE HOUSEHOLD:	
RESULTS	
JUMBER OF USUAL RESIDENTS IN THIS SET OF QUESTIONNAIRE.	
NUMBER OF MALES:	
NUMBER OF FEMALES	
THIS IS SET NO SETS OF THE HOUSEHOLD	
CERTIFICATION	
FULL NAME SIGNATURE	
HOUSEHOLD HOUSEHOLD	
пиментоя	











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EVERATTENDED 7	EVER AFTENDED 2	EVERATTENDED2	EVER ATTENDED2	
NEVER ATTENDED 3	NEVERATTENDED	NEVER ATTENDED3	MEVER ATTENDED 3	
PRE-80H001 00 0	PRE-SCHOOL	PRE-50-00L 90	ME 80H000	
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/	- 4		program	
GRADEVEAR	GRADEYEAR	GRADE/YEAR:	GRADEYEAR	
15. CHECK Q 13: IF Q 13 = 1-	- Q 16; OTHERWISE Q 17			
YES I	YES I	YES 1	YES	
NO	1402	NO	NO 2	
17. IF THE RESPONDENT WAS	BORN BEFORE 4/1994 (15 YEA	RS AND OVER) Q 18; OTHE	RWISEI ASK THE NEXT	
NEVER MARRIED	NEVER MARKED	NEVER MARRIED. 1	HEVER MANRED1	
MH45ED 2	wakes 7	MARKED 2	WARED	
WOOMED 3	WDOWED 3	woowth 3	W00WED	
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	_	
ND SERIAL NUMBER	1	2
27. Who the state of the state		ro
28. During the last 30 days, did you look for any work?	YES 1 0	VES 1 D
	ves 174-cs	yes i hads
for work if you have found a suitable work	NO 2	NO S T
30. IF Q 28 = 2. Why didn't you look for work?	no number of most	NO SUITMELT WORK!
IF Q 29 = 2: Why wasn't you available for work?	ELHESSOFISHAL MATTER WATEROFISHAL MATTER WATEROFISHAL MATTER WATEROFISHAL OR APPLICATION'S	ELNESSPERSONAL MATTER HART FOR JOB APPLICATIONS HARD
)	BAD WESTHER!	BAD WEATHER: CRF SEASON 3
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	HOUSEWORK	HOUSEWORK ±
L /	DISABLED. 4	DEABLED #
_	NOT WILLIAMS TO WORK A	NOT WILLING TO WORK ?
/	OTHER BPSORY	GTHER
21. HECK, IF RESPONDENT IS FEMALE BORN FROM 41995 TO 31994 JPR		32 OTHERWISE - ASK THE MEAT
32. Have you ever given birth?	YES 1	ves
/ TV ,	NO THE NEXT	NO THE NEXT
33a. How many children to whom you have given birth are currently living with you in this household?	CHLOREN IN THE SAME HOUSEHOLD	CHILDREN IN THE SAME HOUSEHOLD
33b. How many children to whom you have given birth aren't currently living with you in this household (living elsewhere)?	CHILDREN IN OTHER HOUSEHOLD	OTHER HOUSEHOLD
33c. Have you ever given birth to a boy or a girl who was born alive bol later died? IF YES, ASK NUMBER OF DEAD CHILDREN;	CHLOREN DEAD	CHILDREN DEAD
34a. In what solar month and year have you given the last birth?	MONTH	J MONTH
	YEAR	YEAR
34b. How many sons and daughters have you given in the last birth?	SON(S)	504(5)
L	DAMGHTER(S)	DAUGHTERISI



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**UNITED NATIONS** POPULATION FUND