THE 2009 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS

IMPORTANT ROLES AND TASKS OF THE PARTY,
NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, GOVERNMENT,
PEOPLE’S COUNCILS AND AUTHORITIES AT ALL LEVELS

STATISTICAL PUBLISHING HOUSE
This publication was compiled and published with technical and financial support from UNFPA in Vietnam.
“For the interest of the country and each individual citizen, we need to conduct population censuses”

Ho Chi Minh
The publication "The 2009 Population and Housing Census: Important roles and tasks of the Party, National Assembly, Government, People's Councils and Authorities at all levels" was compiled and published with technical and financial support from the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA). The General Statistics Office expresses gratitude and thanks to this valuable assistance.

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INSTRUCTION

On preparation of the Population and Housing Census at 0 am April 1st, 2009

The Statistical Law stipulates that the Population and Housing Census is conducted every 10 years. Results of the Population and Housing Census conducted at 0 am April 1st, 1999 provided an amount of basic and detailed information which was foundation for planning, socio-economic development policy making and for management of sectors at different levels in the period 2000-2010. In order to have a foundation for evaluating implementation results of State's and Party's guidelines and policies in the period 2000-2010 and make the socio-economic development plan for the period 2011-2020, the Prime Minister requests line ministries, People's committees at different levels to fulfill the following specific tasks for preparation of the Population and Housing Census at 0 am April 1, 2009:

1. The Ministry of Planning and Investment (The General Statistics Office) in collaboration with related line ministries takes the chair to promptly prepare for the Population and Housing Census in the whole
country at 0 am April 1\textsuperscript{st}, 2009. The preparation related to designing the census instruction and plan including pilot survey must be finished in the second quarter of 2008.

2. The Ministry of Defense, the Ministry of Public Security, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs cooperate with the Ministry of Planning and Investment (the General Statistics Office) to prepare, design the census instruction and plan on demography in the scope of their management.

3. The Ministry of Finance has a plan to prepare budget for the Census implementation and in collaboration with the General Statistics Office to make a detailed budget plan for the Census.

4. The Provincial/City People’s Committees in collaboration with the Ministry of Planning and Investment (the General Statistics Office) conduct pilot survey, identify and hand over the exact management territories between administrative units, making good preparation for the Population and Housing Census at 0 am April 1\textsuperscript{st}, 2009.

5. During the preparation for the Population and Housing Census in 2009, the Ministry of Planning and Investment (the General Statistics Office) may make use of the technical and financial assistance of international organizations and foreign countries. These assistances must be balanced in the total budget for the Census.

After the preparation, pilot survey and the Population and Housing Census plan, the Ministry of Planning and Investment (the General Statistics Office) makes report to the Prime Minister for consideration and approval on decision of the implementation of the Census.
The Ministry of Planning and Investment, related line ministries, provincial/city people's committees have responsibility for implementing this Instruction. 

THE PRIME MINISTER
(Signed)

Nguyen Tan Dung

To:
- The Central Party's Secretary Board;
- The Prime Minister, the Deputy Prime Ministers;
- Ministries, Ministerial equivalents, Government-affiliated agencies;
- The Central Direction Agency on corruption prevention;
- Provincial/City People's Councils, Provincial/City People's Committees;
- The Party's Central Agencies and Boards;
- The State President Office;
- The Minority Ethnic Council and the National Assembly's Boards;
- The National Assembly Office;
- The People's Supreme Court;
- The People's Supreme Procuracy;
- The State Audit;
- The Vietnam Fatherland Front;
- The Central Agencies of Associations;
- The Government's Office: Chairman, Deputy Chairmen, Government's website, the 112 Steering Board, the Prime Minister's Spokesman, Departments, Agencies, Public Mass Media;
- Paper archives, KTTT1 (5b). A. 305.
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**IMPORTANT ROLES AND TASKS OF THE PARTY, NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, GOVERNMENT, PEOPLE’S COUNCILS AND AUTHORITIES AT ALL LEVELS**
WHAT SHOULD BE KNOWN ABOUT THE 2009 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS

1. 2009 Population and Housing Census for What?

The 2009 Population and Housing Census will provide data and information on the size, structure, distribution of the population by geographic areas, administration units to commune level, as well as characteristics and indicators on quality of the population and housing condition by geographic areas and administration units with the aim of serving the following important strategic tasks:

- Evaluate the implementation of policies and programs relating to population and development in the period of 2000 - 2010.


- Monitor the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals that the Government of Viet Nam had committed.

- Set up a comprehensive population and housing database serving data users in every field, especially in-country enterprises who are advocating the development in international integration and strong competition under the context that Viet Nam had become a member of the World Trade Organization (WTO), as well as foreign companies who are trying to deeply enter Viet Nam's markets.

- Develop population projections for Viet Nam based on the results of the most recent censuses.
In addition, the preparation for population census (such as identification of boundaries, street name, house number, house address, etc) is a good opportunity to help authorities at various levels strengthen and improve the administrative management, municipal governance, etc.

2. Censuses in Viet Nam are taken 10 years apart, and always in April - Why?

- With our country's economic strength, the interval of 10 years is most appropriate for the collection of population data and calculation of demographic indicators. Most of countries in the world conduct censuses at an interval of 10 years. Only some countries (Australia, South Korea and Japan) undertake censuses in 5-year interval.

- In late March and early April, the population of Viet Nam is as not mobile as in other months of the year (influenced by prolonged Tet's atmosphere; not in harvest time, etc), climate is uneventfully mild across regions and areas (the North and North Central are not in rainy season yet, and the South is not yet in typhoon season), therefore early April is the most appropriate time for taking census.
3. So we are taking census in 2009 because 10 years will be elapsed since the previous census, or because we really need to update data to meet the demands of the new period?

Since the 1999 Census, many ground-breaking socio-economic changes have been taking-place, making it inevitable that we need a new census in 2009:

- **First**: the Statistical Law has stipulated that a population census will be conducted in 2009 and it will be decreed by the Prime Minister.
- **Second**: population by 2009 has been projected to increase by 10 million over that in 1999; this increase justifies another count.
- **Third**: By the time of the 1999 Census, Viet Nam had 61 provinces/cities, now the figure is 64. Changes in administrative units at lower levels have been more drastic: in 2000 the entire country had 602 districts and 8,930 communes, but by 31 December 2006 the figures were 673 districts and 10,925 communes. This trend remains unchanged. *The exact collection of data on population and its characteristics for newly-established areas and administration units becomes essential.*
- **Fourth**: Socio-economic changes have contributed significantly to the increase of internal migration, especially from rural to urban areas. *The collection of data on migration is therefore necessary.*
Fifth: Industrialization, urbanization and globalization have influenced the structure of the labor force of Viet Nam. The collection of data on status of these changes is necessary.

Sixth: The updating of information on sex and age is essential for establishing strategies and policies on gender equality, an urgent demand for further development and integration.

4. What is our experience in conducting a population census?

- The 1979 nation-wide census was considered the first successful statistical operation after the unification of the country.

- The second nation-wide census taken in April 1989 could be considered the first modern census using internationally recognized concepts, definitions, designs and data processing methods. It's safe to say that this was the almost perfect census, with high quality results providing the Government and other Data-users with a rich data source about Viet Nam's population.

- The population and housing census April 1999, with more questions and larger coverage of demographic and socio-economic data, has proved itself to be serving well the study and analysis of population growth and housing condition at national as well as local levels, contributing to the success of the planning work in period 2000 to 2010, achieving the target set by the Prime Minister's Decree Number 106/1998/QĐ-TTg dated 06/6/1998.
5. **Who are the users of census products?**

- They are specialists and officers in charge of policy making and planning in Government ministries/branches, specialized Boards of the Party, and offices of local administration. Other users include business enterprises (especially those with foreign investment), research institutes, universities, non-governmental organizations, international organizations, journalists and individuals who are interested in population-related issues in and outside Viet Nam.

- The term *Data-users* refers to all of the above-mentioned persons and entities.
6. To what extent can a census satisfy the Data-user's needs?

- Each group of Data-users has different needs regarding contents and characteristics of population data and information. Satisfying these divergent needs is always a problem of balancing between resources and census products. Even with unlimited resources, the technical limit of a population census would make it unable to satisfy every census Data-user, especially those whose interests go beyond the field of demographic issues.

- Data-users should know how to make the best use of census products in combination with other population data sources and information of other specialized sources.

(Of the census products and other population data sources, please see the Booklet "Our Challenge is Your Opportunities", also published by the General Statistics Office and intended for census Data-Users.)

7. What are the main contents of the 2009 Census?

The 2009 Census will have 3 components:

- The Population census: will collect information on population size and distribution; ethnicity; migration; education; qualifications; literacy; marital status and economic characteristics of the population.

- The Housing census: will collect information on housing real situation, equipment and household's assets.
The about 15% sample survey combined in this census: will be used to estimate some basic indicators regarding fertility, mortality, population growth rates and other socio-economic characteristics of population.

8. What is the sample survey, why do we need it?

Census is the collection of data from the entire population by visiting every household. Sample survey is the collection of information from a sub-population, called “sampled population”, that can be representative of the entire population. Estimates derived from the sampled population are able to represent for those of the population. A 15% sample means that the number of people in this sampled group is equal to 15% of the population. The sample size for the 1999 Census was 3%. The sample size proposed for the 2009 Census will be higher (about 15%) that will make information capture more precisely.

Experience has shown that the collection of such sensitive information as fertility and mortality would be difficult if it is designed for the entire population, not taken into account other factors like time and costs. With reliable scientific methods recognized and practiced internationally, sample survey is a solution that helps collect these necessary data fast and with acceptable accuracy. At the same time, the enumeration content is widened and its budget is economized. Sample survey was effectively applied in the 1999 census.
9. What does the 2009 census differ from the 1999 census?

The 2009 census has some differences on its design, technology, mapping and listing of enumeration areas and quality check and control in comparison with the 1999 census.

On design:

The 2009 Census is basically designed similarly to that of the 1999 Census to ensure a good monitoring of the changes in population over time. However, new demands in population information by Data-users require some adjustments, with some new topics proposed to be added and a few old ones cut from the census questionnaire, as follows:

Topics proposed to be added to the population census:

- **Family**: Research on size, structure, distribution and basic characteristics of family in Vietnam.

- **Current economic activity (last 7 days)**, as recommended by the International Labor Organization (ILO).

- Some questions on **handicapped and disability**.

- "**Cause of Death**" this indicator will be used in estimating the maternal mortality ratio one of the most important items in the System of National Statistic Indicators that we have just determined for national level so far.
Topics proposed to be added to the housing census:

- Some questions on the floor area, quantity of rooms, telephone, computer and fuel consumption.

Topics proposed to be cut:

- Questions on means of production in rural areas.

Topics in consideration:

- Add the topic of Language/Parole

- Cut the topic Religion because of the ambiguity of this concept in Viet Nam and its complication in politics. This data collected by the 1999 Census has created confusion in the mind of Data-users.

The outstanding characteristic of the census is that it must be done in a short interval of time. With such an inclusion of additional questions, the fieldwork for the 2009 Population and Housing Census could be 01 to 02 days longer in comparison with the 1999 Census.

To ensure a high quality for the census, the preparatory, monitoring and supervision work must be strengthened.

On technology:

Scanning data-capture technology will be applied to replace the keyboard technique used in the 1999 Population and Housing Census. This will speed up the data-entry and enhance the quality of the data processing.
On the mapping and household listing:

Use the digital maps of administration unit for drawing enumeration area's maps and household lists. These maps and lists are essential tools for managing the quality of data collection, minimizing data omission and duplication. They are also used as frames for sample selection in the Census as well as for sampling in other post-census sample surveys.

On enumeration areas:

- It is planned to have an important change in the identification of enumeration areas in comparison with previous censuses to make it possible for the census data to be available at the administrative levels lower than commune in the rural areas and sub-district in urban areas that we call with a common name of village/ward from now on.

- There have appeared now many new population and urban centers with roads and streets still to be named, and houses to be numbered, etc, so the demarcation of enumeration areas to avoid duplication and omission is an extremely difficult and costly job.

On the quality control:

To enhance the quality of the census data is one of the most important requirements for the 2009 Population and Housing Census. Three main measures have been defined as follows:

- Provide all census workers, especially enumerators and supervisors, with effective quality training.

- Strengthen the quality control of the field work (In the context of market economy, population is continuously moving, the mobilization and training of enumerators and supervisors, as
well as the quality of their performance depend much on the compensation offered. Sufficient resources to ensure the quality of the field work are therefore very important).

- Advocacy and resource mobilization is a top-ranking activity to have a quality performance of the census-taking system and sincere cooperation from the people.

10. How expensive is the 2009 Census?

- With the application of new technology, together with the recruitment and training of about 300,000 enumerators and supervisors for the census for the duration of fieldwork, not including a large number of people participating in drawing maps and recording lists during the preparatory duration, the total expenditure for the 2009 Census is estimated approximately to 406 billion Vietnam dong.

- The above-mentioned amount is converted to 0.28 US dollars per head; while this figure is 0.50 USD for Cambodia; 3 to 4 USD for national islands in the Pacific; 16 USD for United States.

11. How will the 2009 Census be organized and managed?

- A system of Census Steering Committees (CSC) will be set up from the central to provincial, district and commune levels. A Census Steering Committee includes a Chairman (Permanent Deputy Prime Minister at central level; People’s Committee Chairman or Vice Chairman at provincial, district and commune levels), a Vice-Chairman (Director of Statistics Office of the
same level) and some members who are officers and/or specialists from functional offices such as planning and investment, finance, population, family and children, culture and information... to directly implement the processes of mobilization and utilization of budget, human resources, equipment, publicity and advocacy.

- The CSC at all levels, except the commune level, has an office to help manage daily census operations (it includes a Director, one or two Deputy Directors and staff members), organized into specialized sections to help manage the organization, direction and implementation of census operations at an administrative level.

12. **Who is responsible for professional and technical work of the 2009 Census?**

- General Statistics Office (GSO) standing member of the Census Steering Committee.

- Depending upon their own functions and duties, each specialized department in GSO will be entrusted with concrete tasks: The Department of Population and Labor Statistics directly looks after the professional and technical aspects for the process of preparation, implementation, data processing, analysis and dissemination; The Department of Planning and Finance is responsible for budget; the Center for Statistic Informatics is responsible for data entry and tabulation, etc.
THE IMPORTANT ROLES OF THE PARTY, NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, GOVERNMENT, PEOPLE'S COUNCILS AND AUTHORITIES AT ALL LEVELS

The roles and responsibilities of the Party and Government organizations in leadership, supervising and steering for the 2009 Population and Housing Census can be illustrated by the following chart:
The above chart clearly shows an extremely important role of the Party, the Government, National Assembly, People's Councils and Authorities at all levels on policy, budget, personnel, and opinion support to every operation of the census.

1. **Party organization at all levels**
   - Direct and monitor the approval of necessary resolution, policies and instructions to form a legal basis for all census processes.
   - Make sure the operation of Census Steering Committees system is in line with the Party's policies.
   - Make sure party members will actively participate in census operations, becoming good examples for the citizenry to follow. *(In previous censuses, the Central Party Secretariat had issued instructions to request Party organizations and members to take part in the census.)*
   - Spearhead public opinions to support census operations, creating conditions for successful implementation of the census advocacy and mobilization activities.
   - Coordinate with government authorities in planning and implementing security measures during the days that census operations are being taking place at grassroots areas, including security options for unwanted situations.

2. **The National Assembly**
   - Being the highest representative agency of the people, the most powerful agency of the State of Socialist Republic of Viet Nam.
   - The National Assembly undertakes the supreme supervision right to the abiding of the Constitution, laws and National Assembly's resolutions.
- Censuses are taken under the Statistical Law, so in every operation of the census, the supervision role of the National Assembly on input supplies (policy, resources and opinion support) is extremely important, because it ensures that all operations are taking place in accordance with the Law.

- National Assembly's delegations and its members operating in provinces/cities are responsible for the above-mentioned monitoring role to the census steering committee of the same local area.

3. The Government

- According to the Statistical Law, the Prime Minister is authorized to decide the taking of censuses (including population and housing censuses).

4. People's Councils at all levels

- Play important role in advocating peoples to honestly collaborate with the census - the most important factor to ensure the success of the census.

- The local-level-People's Councils have a very important role in monitoring and supervising activities taking place within the locality.

5. People's Committees at all levels

- In previous censuses, Chairpersons of the People's Committee at provincial level, and in many localities even at district and commune levels, had issued instructions on census-related works within his/her locality, including security measures and options for dealing with unwanted urgent situations.
In many localities, the Chairperson of the People's Committee had signed decision on use of local budget to support the census, mobilization of human personnel, facilities, etc., to areas with hard conditions. That's why the census taking could be successful in some remote mountains and islands.

It is obvious that People's Committee at grassroots level play an extremely important role in census taking, especially in concrete tasks particular only to their own jurisdiction that the central government cannot have effective interventions.

All the above forms a good tradition that had been seen in previous censuses and it will be surely continued in the 2009 Census.

6. And the people

Apart from the role as an individual information provider (survey objective), the people play an important role in monitoring the census because they are in the best position to know if they are not interviewed yet (omission) or if they have been interviewed twice or more (duplication).

In the 1999 census, the Office of Central Census Steering Committee had received feedbacks from the people about such duplication and omission.
THE MOST IMPORTANT TASKS

The 2009 Population and Housing Census will be conducted throughout the entire country for about 2 weeks, starting at 0 hour 1 April 1/4/2009, but important preparation works will be started since early 2007.

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<tr>
<th>MAIN ACTIVITIES</th>
<th>TIME SCHEDULE</th>
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<tr>
<td>2- Submit Request for the 2009 Census Decree to the Government</td>
<td>01/6/2008 30/6/2008</td>
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<tr>
<td>(Questionnaire; pre-test and pilot census plans; census plan; questionnaires for pre-test; pilot census, actual census; lists of all kinds; estimated budget)</td>
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<td>4- Test of Intelligent Character Recognition (ICR) technology</td>
<td>01/8/2006 3/2008</td>
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<td>5- Establishment of Central Census Steering Committee</td>
<td>01/6/2008 30/6/2008</td>
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<td>6- Meeting with Provincial Census Steering Committees to launch the Census</td>
<td>01/8/2008 15/9/2008</td>
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<td>7- Pre-test</td>
<td>01/7/2007 01/01/2008</td>
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<tr>
<td>(Main tasks: design questionnaires; census materials; selection of enumeration areas; recruitment of personnel; training of fieldworkers; analyze and assess results of the pre-test; workshop on assessment of testing results, etc.)</td>
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<td>8- Check commune/ward boundaries, division of enumeration areas</td>
<td>01/3/2008 01/10/2008</td>
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<tr>
<td>(Include: design the advocacy plan; prepare materials, facilities; plan on coordination with central advocacy agencies)</td>
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<tr>
<td>10- Pre-test</td>
<td>01/1/2008 12/2008</td>
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<tr>
<td>(Include: prepare materials, questionnaires; select testing areas; recruit personnel; fieldwork; data processing by using ICR technology...)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11- Finalize, print materials for actual census</td>
<td>01/9/2008 01/2/2009</td>
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<tr>
<td>12- Finalize the mapping and household listing</td>
<td>01/8/2008 20/12/2008</td>
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<tr>
<td>13- Conduct training on census operation to provinces/cities</td>
<td>01/11/2008 31/12/2008</td>
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<tr>
<td>16- Process the census results</td>
<td>01/7/2009 30/9/2010</td>
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<tr>
<td>17- Data Dissemination</td>
<td>20/5/2009 12/2010</td>
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Based on the above census schedule, Party organizations, Government, National Assembly, People's Councils and Authorities at all levels should plan for particular census-related tasks in accordance with their own roles and responsibilities:

1. Establishment of Census Steering Committees
   (June-July 2008)

   - Immediately after the Prime Minister has signed the Decree on census taking, the Census Steering Committee will be established at all levels to roll out the works.
   - The Prime Minister will decide the personnel structure for census steering committee at all levels.
   - At local levels, the Party will work with the authorities in the selection of personnel for the Census Steering Committee. Participation of village/ward head and vice-head is important since they are the ones who could help the recruitment of the best supervisors and enumerators from among the local people.

2. Meeting with Provincial/City Census Steering Committee to roll-out census works (August first half of September 2008)

   - Chairperson of the Central Census Steering Committee (usually Permanent Vice-Prime Minister) will preside over this Meeting.
   - Chairpersons or Vice-Chairpersons of the Provincial People's Committees will be invited to attend this Meeting and they will be responsible with the Prime Minister for all census activities within their jurisdiction.
   - It is also very often that Provincial Chairperson or Vice-Chairperson holds some position in the Party system, so the view
of Party as the leading force, administration authority as the implementation person with participation of the entire people indicates a close and organic relationship, creating an integrated strength to ensure a success for the census.

3. The census pre-test (late 2007) and the pilot census (Early 2008)

- The Party and government authority in areas selected for pre-test and pilot census will be responsible with the Central Census Steering Committee for activities such as: preparation of enumeration areas, personnel, logistics, etc and publicity, advocacy for effective participation of the local people.

- The success of this pre-test and pilot census depends on the effective involvement of the Party and government authority as well as the active participation of the people in those selected areas.

4. Checking commune boundaries, decision of enumeration areas, delineation of maps and lists (3 - 12/2008)

- A system of good maps and exact household lists is one of the
most important measures to avoid duplication and omission in counting population in any inhabitation area.

- This is a very difficult task if lacking sufficient leading and steering of authority at grassroots level. Especially, areas with a dispute on administrative boundaries should have active intervention of the authority at higher level. There should be definitely no inhabitation points in the territory of Viet Nam omitted or enumerated twice.

- A big problem is the difference between the concept of registered resident in the population registration management and the concept of usual resident in population censuses. There are many people not listed in the household registration book but has been usually living in the area for a long time. In the contrary, there are many who are listed in the household registration book but actually not living in the area. Thus, if the household list of the census is prepared relying on the registered population concept then it definitely leads to either the omission or duplication. Only the local Party and administration could have a clear picture of the reality in this respect.

- It's safe to say that without the effective involvement of the grassroots Party and authorities, the mapping and listing work will never succeed.
5. **Training on census profession at provincial level (1-18/11/2008)**

- The Party and authority at local levels should actively help recruit personnel for this batch of important training courses.
- It is necessary to have plans to create favorable conditions on finance, sites, equipment, travel, accommodation, etc., to best serve these training courses.

6. **Census publicity at enumeration areas (3 - 4/2009)**

- This is the phase of publicity campaign to directly motivate the people to cooperate honestly with enumerators during the fieldwork days. People should be informed about the confidentiality of their individual information required by the census according to the Statistical Law; and household visits for interview should be appointed in advance by enumerators so that respondents and their household members are ready to collaborate during the interviewing.
- Core contents and messages of this publicity phase will be developed by the Central Census Steering Committee for consistency throughout the country. But the grassroots Party and authority will play an essential role in selecting the most appropriate forms and activities to convey and adapt those contents and messages to the people in their own jurisdiction.
- It is in the message development process that the grassroots
Party and authorities will have their chance to contribute comments and suggestions to the Central Steering Committee.

- This is an extremely important activity, influencing directly the quality of the census at its most fundamental stage: collection of information from the people. The success of this publicity phase mainly depends on active and fruitful participation of the grassroots Party and authorities.

7. Organization of the fieldwork at enumeration areas (1-15/4/2009)

- It will be taking place in a short duration of time, yet it decides the success or failure of the census, so in previous censuses, during the days that the fieldwork is going on in enumeration areas, other tasks are almost "temporarily pigeon-holed", all the system of Party and authorities at grassroots level is concentrated on census activities.

- Every member of the Party and authorities is assigned to monitor the work in a particular inhabitation area.

- All the people's questions and negative incidents which are likely to arise should be resolved by the Census Steering Committee and the Party committee and authority at grassroots level, hand in hand with timely support in human resource, fund, equipment... in remote, isolated and difficult areas.

- In areas inhabited by ethnic minority groups who only speak their own languages, good interpretation must be arranged to help the publicity work as well as the household data collection.
8. Ensuring a good security and safety for the census

- At the central level, apart from a special census security plan, the Ministry of Police is responsible for ensuring a good security and safety for all the census operations.

- In previous censuses, this responsibility was thoroughly assumed throughout the hierarchy of Party organization in the Ministry of Police, with extra support and assistance of the Ministry of National Defend in some complicated areas.

- Local Party organizations and authorities must have plans and enough resources to protect the census, especially to safeguard census questionnaires under all circumstances (natural calamity, fires, sabotages, etc).
In your position, please plan for your active involvement in the above-mentioned activities. Your timely decisions and appropriate actions are prerequisite for the success of the 2009 Population and Housing Census.

We would very much appreciate your comments and suggestions on raised issues in this booklet.

Please contact us:

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IMPORTANT ROLES AND TASKS OF THE PARTY,
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