

THE 2009 POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF VIETNAM: LESSONS LEARNED AND ORIENTATION FOR THE NEXT



GENERAL STATISTICS OFFICE OF VIETNAM

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Introduction

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THE POPULATION CENSUS OF VIET NAM

Before 1945:

Census just served to count the population to know how many people had to pay taxes, or to conscript soldiers to serve in wars

1945 to 1975:

2 population Censuses (1960 and 1974) were implemented covering the North.

Since 1975,

count total population of all provinces to serve for elections and reconstruction of the Nation.

Introduction (cont...)



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1979 Census

- First real Census
- Provided basic data for the country's development

1989 Census

- Used internationally accepted concepts and technologies.
- Received supports from UN agencies (UNFPA, UNDP) and other orgs
- Provided a rich source of data on demography, society and the economy

1999 Census

- Many features of the 1989 Census were included in the design and implementing guidelines for the 1999 Census.
- Added questions and expanded the contents to provide

2009 Census

- Had a broader scope and a larger contents.
- First time to use ICR for data capturing.

THE 2009 CENSUS SUBJECTS

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❖ **The 2009 complete Census conducted over all the households to enumerate:**

- 1. All Vietnamese regularly residing in the territory of Vietnam at the reference point of 0:00 on 01 April, 2009;*
- 2. Vietnamese citizens given permission by the authorities to travel overseas and still within the authorized period;*
- 3. Deaths (members of the household) that occurred between the first day of the Lunar Year of the Rat (07 February, 2009) to 31 March, 2009;*
- 4. Residential housing of the population.*

THE 2009 CENSUS SUBJECTS

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❖ **Face to face interview.**

❖ **The survey units: Household.**

❖ **The main respondent: Household head.**

- For information of which the head of household was unaware, the enumerator was required to directly interview the survey subject.
- For information on housing, the enumerator was required to directly interview the household head and/or combine this with direct observation to determine the information to record in the forms.

THE 2009 CENSUS SUBJECTS

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Short form

- 100% population.

Long form

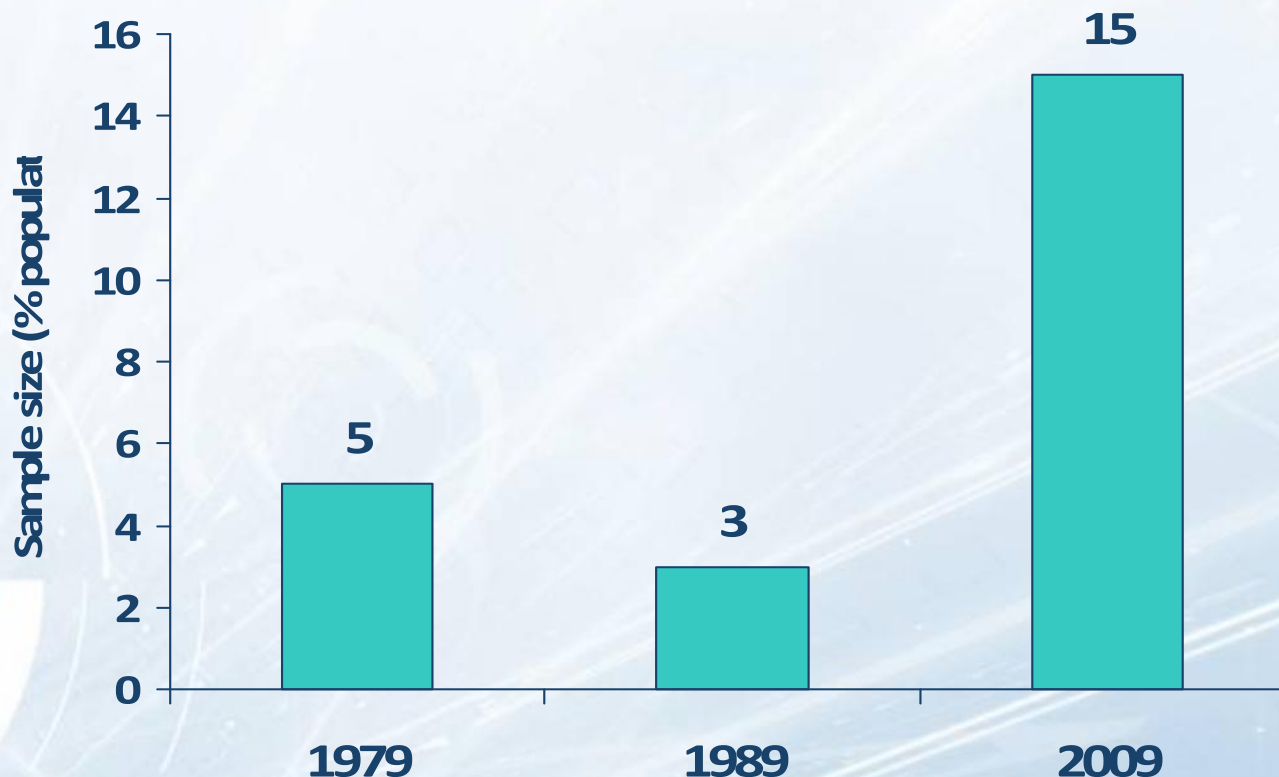
- **15% sample size**
- **Meet the further needs of data users**
- **Cover additional topics: education, ethnicity, migration, disability, income, employment and household living conditions**

THE INNOVATIONS OF THE 2009 CENSUS

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Sample size of 3 censuses:



- The sample size of 1989 and 1999 provided data at the province level;
- The sample size of 2009 provided data at the district level.

THE INNOVATIONS OF THE 2009 CENSUS

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- ❖ **Use digital maps as a base maps for mapping and household listing. Mapping and household listing system located 98,2% percent of households and 99,8% percent of persons counted in the figures from official result of enumeration stages.**
- ❖ **The Census 2009 launched the deepest and widest publicity campaign in compare with previous censuses. “The 1st April 2009 is truly a Festival Day of the Census”.**

THE INNOVATIONS OF THE 2009 CENSUS

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- ❖ **For the first time of the history of Vietnam's census, telephone hot-lines were installed in both central areas and localities.**
- ❖ **The first time Vietnam use ICR technology instead of using keyboards. This application in this Census reduced the data-capture duration a halves in comparison with the previous Census of 1999 with the lowest errors/mistakes.**

ACHIEVEMENTS

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❖ **The 2009 Population and Housing Census has been successfully taken. Census's results and database early and timely disseminated as planned:**

- The preliminary results was officially announced in August, 2009, 4 months after completing the fieldwork.
- Results of the 15% sample survey was disseminated in December, 2009, 8 months after completing the fieldwork.
- The completed results was disseminated comprehensively one year after the actual fieldwork, in July, 2010

❖ **The processing time from completing the fieldwork to disseminating the complete result was shortened 1 year in comparison with the earlier Censuses.**

ACHIEVEMENTS

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- ❖ **Be highly appreciated by national and international researchers.**
- ❖ **Very useful for in-depth analysis on many topics: fertility and mortality, age-sex structure, education trends, sex ratio at birth, migration and urbanization, etc.**
- ❖ **Provide the basic information for the assessment of the implementation of the 2010-2020 socio-economic development plans.**

LESSON LEARNED

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- ❖ Firstly, the census has been the whole political system the efficient to direct attention, people throughout the country are enthusiastic response
- ❖ Secondly, the preparations were carried out carefully, and have sufficient scientific basis for practice. Based on the comments from the user's workshop, we receive recommendations and technical support internationally, we have bold technological innovation, conducting many tests, pre-tests and the pilot, investigations in areas of approval on many diverse different regions, gradually draw the sum of useful experience in order to minimize errors that may occur.

LESSON LEARNED

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- ❖ **Thirdly, mapping and household listing is the key task of the preparatory work.**
- ❖ **Fourth, logistic support was efficient for the professional activities of the Census.**
- ❖ **Fifth, VCDs for supporting master trainers to train the enumerators was very useful means to improve the quality of training activities.**
- ❖ **Sixth, the propaganda campaign played a important role for the succeed of the census. In 2009, propaganda campaign made the Census timing become a "Festival Day of the Census", and attracted all people to support and cooperate with census officials..**
- ❖ **Seventh, Mapping and household listing is very important activity. GIS was researched for using as an innovation technology in this work, but lack of technical infrastructure, skill base and budget made it impossible. In 2009, sample EAs were presented in sketch maps.**

LESSON LEARNED

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- ❖ **Eighth, One of the major achievements of the 2009 Census is the application of the Intelligence Character Recognition (ICR) technology to capture the data from Census's questionnaires.**
- ❖ **Ninth, the check, assessment and appraisal of results were closely directed, through many times and many stages of the Census. Until now, we are able secure with the quality of the 2009 Census data.**

ORIENTATION FOR THE NEXT

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- ❖ **Compile and published the Census data in-depth analysis in many other topics, such as: housing, disability, living condition, etc.**
- ❖ **Establish the web-based data warehouse of the 2009 Census in order to be easier accessed.**
- ❖ **Produce electronic atlas.**
- ❖ **Keep researching the GIS to apply for the next Census.**
- ❖ **Learn the lessons and experience draw from using the Internet of other countries to apply for the next in Vietnam.**



Q & A

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Thank You !

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