



## VIET NAM – Rural, Agricultural and Fisheries Census 2016 – Metadata review

### 1. Historical outline

The first agricultural census (AC) in Viet Nam was conducted in 1994. The second AC was carried out in 2001, which was followed by the ones carried out in 2006, and 2011. The AC 2016, to which the metadata and data presented here refer, was the fifth agricultural census carried out in the country.

### 2. Legal basis and organization

#### **Legal framework**

The census legislation included:

- Law of Government Organization dated 19 June 2015;
- Law of Statistics dated 23 November 2015;
- Government Decision No. 803/2012/QĐ-TTg dated 28 June 2012, on promulgation of the National Statistical Survey Program;
- Government Decision No. 1225, dated 31 July 2015 by the Prime Minister in the framework of the National Statistical Survey Programme (promulgated by the Decision No. 803, dated 28 June 2012 by the Prime Minister).

#### **Institutional framework and international collaboration**

Viet Nam conducts its ACs every five years since 2001. The Ministry of Planning and Investment (MPI), through its General Statistics Office (GSO), was the main institution responsible for planning the AC. This activity was performed in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD). The MPI was empowered to approve the census plan. The AC budget was submitted to the Census Central Steering Committee (CCSC) for implementation of census activities, under the direct guidance of the Ministry of Finance.

#### **Census staff**

The CCSC mobilized over 180 000 enumerators, coordinators (team leaders) and supervisors at all levels.

### 3. Reference date and period

**Reference day:** 1 July 2016 for labour force, equipment and machinery, farmland by land use categories, animal husbandry, etc.

**Reference period:** the 12-month period preceding the census for items related to harvested area, yield and total value of the production, animal production, forestry activities, fisheries activities, etc.

### 4. Enumeration period

The fieldwork was performed in July 2016. Data collection was conducted within the periods: (i) 1 to 20 July 2016 for holdings covered by complete enumeration; (ii) 1 to 31 July 2016 for holdings covered by sample enumeration.

### 5. Scope of the census and definition of the statistical unit

**The census scope** covered agricultural production activities (crop and livestock production), forestry and fisheries activities.

The following **statistical units** were covered in the AC 2016: (i) households in rural areas; (ii) households in urban areas engaged in agricultural, forestry and fisheries activities; (iii) agricultural, forestry and fishery farms above an established threshold, as specified in Section 6 below; and (iv) communes.

The AC results also included information on agricultural, forestry and fisheries enterprises and cooperatives. These data were collected using the Enterprises Survey 2016, conducted by the GSO.

### ***Community-level data***

A community survey was conducted along with the AC. The data were collected on the basic situation and infrastructure of communes (for all people's committees of communes).

## **6. Census coverage**

### ***Geographic coverage***

The census covered the whole country.

### ***Cut-off threshold and other exclusions***

All households in rural areas and households engaged in agriculture, forestry and fisheries activities in urban areas were covered by the AC 2016.

The following minimum size limits were used to determine the agricultural, forestry and fishery farms:

- crop farm and aquaculture farm: (i) 3.1 ha for the South East and Mekong River Delta; (ii) 2.1 ha for the rest of provinces; (iii) the output value of goods reached 700 million Vietnamese Dong (VND) in 2010 (approximately USD 35 000);
- livestock farm: output of goods of one billion VND in 2010 (approximately USD 50 000);
- forestry farm: minimum area of 31 ha and the average output value of goods of 500 million VND/year (approximately USD 25 000).

## **7. Methodology**

### ***Methodological modality for conducting the census***

The AC 2016 used the classical approach. Short and long questionnaires were applied for data collection. The short questionnaire was used for all households in rural areas; households engaged in agriculture, forestry and fisheries production in urban areas; and all farms and all people's committees of communes. The long questionnaire was used for collecting in-depth information from rural households.

### ***Relation to other censuses***

The Population Inter-Census (PIC) 2014 data were used for construction of the AC frame (see below).

### ***Frames***

The frame for the sample component of the AC 2016 was built using the master sampling frame provided by the PIC in 2014.

### ***Complete or/and sample enumeration methods***

A combination of complete and sample enumeration was applied for the AC 2016. The census was taken by complete enumeration of the rural households, agricultural, forestry and fisheries households in urban areas, and farms, as well as People's committees of communes (using Forms 01-03 as specified below in the subsection "Questionnaires").

A sample enumeration was conducted to collect additional, in-depth information on household economics from rural households (using Form 04).

### ***Sample design (if sampling was used)***

Two stage-systematic sampling design was applied for the sample component. At the first stage, EAs (as PSUs) were selected with PPS (the number of rural households was used as a measure of size). At the second stage, 30 households (as SSUs) were systematically selected in each sampled EA. A sample of 75 000 households in rural areas (0.5% of rural households) was selected from 2 500 EAs in 63 provinces.

### **Data collection methods**

Data collection was carried out using the Paper and Pen Interviewing (PAPI) method.

### **Questionnaire(s) and items covered**

Nine questionnaires were used for the AC 2016 data collection:

- (i) Form 01/TĐTNN-HO was used for collecting basic information on households (applied for all rural households and the agricultural, forestry, fishery households in urban area);
- (ii) Form 02/TĐTNN-TT – for gathering information on farms (for all farms);
- (iii) Form 03/TĐTNN-XA – for collecting information on basic situation and infrastructure of communes (for all people’s committees of communes);
- (iv) Form 04/TĐTNN-HM – for collecting information on rural household economics (used for sample households in rural area);
- (v) Form 05 TĐTNN-HTT – for collecting information on labour and living conditions of workers at concentration housings in rural areas (using for Management unit of housing for workers in rural areas in 63 provinces and centrally controlled cities);
- (vi) Form 06/TĐTNN-NTM – for collecting information on results of implementing of national targets on building new-style rural areas (using for coordination offices of the National Target Program of New-style Rural Areas Building in 63 provinces and centrally controlled cities);
- (vii) Form 07/TĐTNN-CĐL – for collecting information on large-scale rice fields (using for Department of Agriculture and Rural Development);
- (viii) Form 08/TĐTNN-VietGAP – for collecting information on products which have VietGAP certification and equivalent (using for VietGAP certification organizations and equivalent) and
- (ix) Form 09/TĐTNN-BQP – for collecting information on results of agricultural, forestry and fishery production activities (using for units of Ministry of National Defence).

The AC 2016 covered 19 out of the 23 essential items recommended in the WCA 2020.<sup>1</sup>

## **8. Use of technology**

Scanning technology was used for data capture of questionnaire form 01/TĐTNN-HO. The census results were disseminated and are accessible online.

## **9. Data Processing**

Scanning was used for one of the questionnaires (Form 01/TĐTNN-HO). Manual data entry was applied for the remaining questionnaire forms. The GSO developed a specific statistical software to store a database and to build up tabulations. Most of the statistical indicators were generated by a specific statistical software, using the SPSS and Stata to extract the data from the AC database (see section 11).

## **10. Quality assurance**

The GSO carried out a post-enumeration survey (PES) from 1 to 15 August 2016 to evaluate the census coverage and content. The PES was conducted in 17 out of 63 provinces and a sample of 1 700 households (170 EAs, 10 sample households per EA) was selected to collect data on some of the main indicators like number of household member, number of household member at the age of more than 15 years, sown area of temporary crop, sown area of perineal crop, number of cows, number of buffaloes, number of pig and number of chickens. The PES data was compared with the census data and the difference in the results was between 2 to 6 percent. The results were not used to adjust the census data.

## **11. Data and metadata archiving**

A data warehouse was developed to enable data users to extract and build up tabulations based on the AC database (website address: <http://portal.thongke.gov.vn/khontnn>, only in Vietnamese). See also section 9.

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<sup>1</sup> The following essential items were not covered: (i) 0107 Main purpose of production of the holding; (ii) 0406 Area of productive and non-productive permanent crops in compact plantations (for each permanent crop type); (iii) 0501 Type of livestock system; and (iv) 0902 Working time on the holding.

## **12. Data reconciliation**

After the GSO disseminated the result of AC 2016, all provincial statistical offices compared the official statistics and the results of AC by province, and made the revision of time-series agricultural statistics, such as major livestock (buffaloes, cow, etc.), major crop areas, etc. to adjust time-series data between two AC period.

## **13. Dissemination of census results and microdata**

The AC 2016 results were published in 2018. The census data were disseminated through a printed publication and the website of the GSO. External users have to contact directly to the Department of Agricultural, Fishery and Forestry Statistics of the GSO for access to microdata from the AC 2016.

## **14. Data sources**

GSO (2018). Results of the Rural, Agricultural and Fishery Census 2016 available at: <https://www.gso.gov.vn/du-lieu-va-so-lieu-thong-ke/2019/03/ket-qua-tong-dieu-tra-nong-thon-nong-nghiep-va-thuy-san-nam-2016/>.

## **15. Contact**

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