

TỔNG CỤC THỐNG KÊ
GENERAL STATISTICS OFFICE

KẾT QUẢ TỔNG ĐIỀU TRA
NÔNG THÔN, NÔNG NGHIỆP
VÀ THỦY SẢN NĂM 2006

TẬP 1 - KẾT QUẢ TỔNG HỢP CHUNG

RESULTS OF THE 2006
RURAL, AGRICULTURAL AND FISHERY CENSUS
VOLUME 1 - GENERAL RESULTS

NHÀ XUẤT BẢN THỐNG KÊ, 2007
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FOREWORD

The 2006 rural, agricultural and fishery Census was conducted nationwide on July 1st 2006, in accordance with the Decision No. 188/2005/QĐ-TTg, dated 26 July 2005 by the Prime Minister

The Census covered all communes, rural households and all agricultural, forestry, fishery units (enterprise, cooperative, farm, household). The survey date was on July 1st 2006.

Preliminary results of the Census were released in December 2006.

Final results of the Census are compiled in three volumes:

- Volume 1: General results. The book consists of general information on current situation and changes in rural area, agriculture, forestry and fishery of Vietnam.
- Volume 2: Rural Situation. The book consists of information on basic situation and infrastructure in rural area.
- Volume 3: Agriculture, Forestry, Fishery. The book consists of information on employees, land use, machinery, agricultural, forestry, fishery units, production outcomes and production costs of main products.

In order to make it easy for users, the Census' data will be also compiled and released through electronic-products such as CD ROOMs, macro and micro databases and the Website of General Statistics Office (GSO).

(GSO) hopes that, these products will offer invaluable information to policy makers, managers, domestic and overseas researchers and other users.

Taking advantage of this occasion, GSO would like to convey its thanks to Ministries, agencies, provinces and census units for their close cooperation with GSO to conduct successfully the Census.

GENERAL STATISTICS OFFICE

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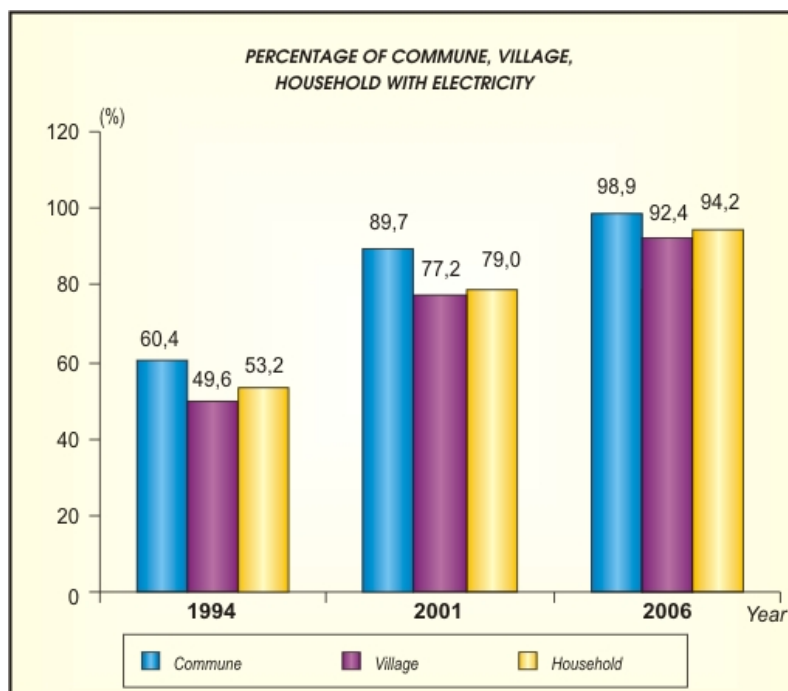
I- OVERVIEW ON RURAL, AGRICULTURAL AND FISHERY SITUATION

A. RURAL SITUATION

1. The rural infrastructure continues to be constructed and/or rehabilitated and upgraded to provide a precondition for accelerating rural and agricultural industrialization and modernization

1.1. Fast development of the rural electricity network has created favorable conditions for rural and agricultural electrification, facilitating production and people's life

In 1994, only 60.4% of communes, 49.6% of hamlets and villages (commonly referred to as villages) and 53.2% of households had access to electricity. These figures were 89.7%, 77.2% and 79% in 2001, respectively. In 2006, however, up to 98.9% of communes and 92.4% of villages could access to electricity (of which 87.8% of villages had access to the national power grid), and the proportion of rural households with accessibility to electricity already reached to 94.2%. Thus, after 12 years, the number of households with accessibility to electricity has increased by 41%. Accordingly, in 2006, only 5.8% of rural households were left without electricity.



In 47 provinces and cities directly managed by the Central Government in the whole country, 100% of communes have had electricity. However, there are only 6 provinces and cities (Ho Chi Minh city, Danang city, Ninh Thuan, Tay Ninh, Binh Duong and Tien Giang provinces) that have 100% of villages with access to electricity. The Red river delta has the highest percentage of households with access to electricity (99.9%), followed by the North Central Coast (97.3%), whereas the lowest percentage is found in the North West (76.8%). The percentage of households with access to electricity in 2006 has been increasing quickly compared with that in 2001, especially in such provinces and regions as the Central Highlands (increased by 35.7%), the North West (increased by 25.8%), the Mekong river delta (increased by 28.2%), Ca Mau province (increased by 54.8%), Bac Lieu province (by 54.9%) and Gia Lai province (by 43%).

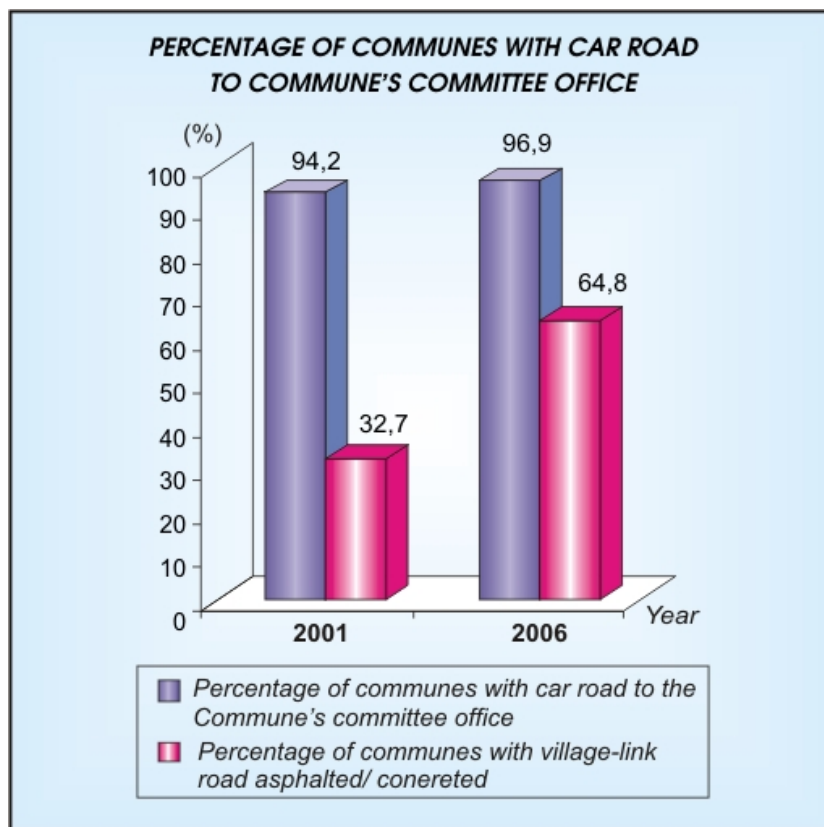
Nevertheless, in some regions and provinces, the number of communes, villages and households having access to electricity is still very low, compared with the general average of the country. In particular, the percentages in the North West are only 93.4% of the communes, 73.9% of the villages, and 76.8% of the households; these figures in Lai Chau are 88.9%, 56.7% and 54.9%; in Dien Bien – 81%, 66.6% and 63.2%, respectively. In Ha Giang province, only 70.9% of villages and 68.1% of households have access to electricity.

1.2. Rural roads have been constructed and upgraded both in quantity and quality

Based on the principle “joint efforts by the State and the public”, rural transport has been developed both quantitatively and qualitatively. This has been an active contribution to the development of convenient infrastructure, providing motivation for investors to make investments in production and business activities in rural areas, as a condition to create jobs, reduce poverty and resolve many other social and economic issues.

By 2006, there were totally 8,792 communes that had car-roads connected to the commune people’s committee offices (i.e. 96.9% out of the total number of communes, compared with 87.9% in 1994 and 94.2% in 2001). Of those, 8,488 communes (accounting to 93.55%)

have all-around-the-year accessible car-roads, and 6,356 communes (accounting to 70%) have asphalt or concrete car-roads. In addition, 34 provinces and cities directly controlled by the Central Government have 100% of communes with car-roads connecting to the commune people's committee offices (i.e. 4,614 communes, accounting for 50.9% of the total number of communes). The Red river delta observes the highest percentage at 99.9% (only 01 commune in Hai Phong city and 01 commune in Ha Tay province do not have roads for cars). This percentage is 99.7% in the South East, and the lowest one is in the Mekong river delta at 83.2%.



The inter-commune and inter-village rural roads have also been improved to meet the people's travel demands. In the entire country, 5,875 communes (accounting for 64.8% of the total number of communes, compared with 33% in 2001) have inter-village roads that are paved with asphalt or concrete at different levels; of which 3,405 communes, i.e. 37.5% of the total communes (compared with 14.2% in

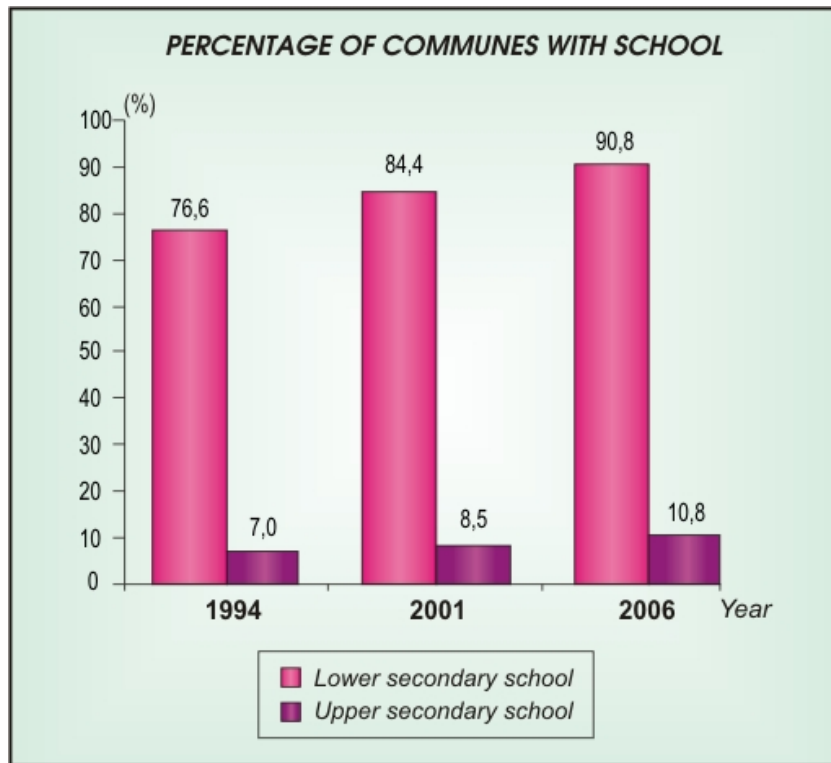
2001), have more than 50% of inter-village roads paved with asphalt or concrete. Especially, 628 communes (equivalent to 6.9% of the total communes) have 100% of inter-village roads paved with asphalt or concrete (compared with 280 communes in 2001).

In spite of remarkable improvements, rural roads in some provinces are still limited, causing many difficulties to production and the people's life. The percentage of communes without car roads connecting to the commune people's committee offices in some provinces is still high, e.g. in Ca Mau (74.1%), Soc Trang (26.4%), Bac Lieu (29.2%), Kien Giang (25%), Can Tho city (27.3%), etc. The percentage of communes with asphalt or concrete inter-village roads is rather low, even very low such as in Lao Cai (1.4%), or Cao Bang (2.3%), etc.

1.3. The system of schools at different levels is being further expanded in number and temporary primitive schools and classes have been basically eliminated

In implementing the Government's policy on educational socialization, the system of rural schools at different levels has been improved in an encouraging manner, in terms of the number and quality of facilities. The first thing to note is that the system of rural schools at different levels has been continuously expanded and developed. By the year 2006, 88.3% of communes had kindergartens, 99.3% of them had primary schools, 90.8% had lower secondary schools (compared with 76.6% in 1994 and 84.4% in 2001), and 10.8% had upper secondary schools (compared with 7% in 1994 and 8.5% in 2001).

The progress in terms of primary education is that the average number of primary schools per commune has reached 1.44 across the country (whereas this ratio is 2 in the South East and 2.14 in the Mekong river delta). The existence of more sub-schools in villages has created favorable conditions for the children to overcome shorter distance, going to school, and by this way, reduce the number of pupils dropping the school. Along with the development of the school system at the communal level, the system of nurseries and kindergartens has also been strengthened and widened to cover more villages. By this time, 54.5% of villages have had kindergartens, and 16.1% of them have had nurseries, providing facilities for children of relevant ages to go to.



In addition to the fast increase in the number of classes and schools, the movement of building firm and permanent schools and eliminate temporary schools and classes has gained encouraging achievements. The percentages of permanent and semi-permanent schools at different levels are respectively 29.8% and 63.3% in case of nurseries and kindergartens, 52.2% and 46.3% in case of primary schools (compared with 30.8% and 63.7% in 2001), 70.1% and 28.7% in case of lower secondary schools (compared with 44.4% and 51.5% in 2001), and 87.2% and 11.7% in case of upper secondary schools (compared with 73.4% and 24.8% in 2001).

Nevertheless, the nurseries are still limited in terms of the number, especially in mountainous, far and remote areas. Some provinces have very low percentage of nurseries and kindergartens, for example Cao Bang, Dien Bien, Dak Nong, Tien Giang, Kien Giang and Ca Mau. In rural areas, there are still 951 schools of all the 4 levels (i.e. 3% of the total number of schools across the country) which are not yet upgraded to be permanent or semi-permanent. Of this number, 635 are nurseries and kindergartens, accounting for 6.9%.

1.4. Attention has been paid to the rural health care system, and it has become the people's crucial initial health care system

The commune health care system is developed in the number of health stations, as well as in the level of proficiency of health service providers, the physical facilities and medical equipment. By 2006, there were 9,013 communes with health stations, accounting for 99.3% of the total number of communes in the country, and increased by 128 communes compared with the year 2001. On the average, each commune health station has 0.63 doctors, and accordingly every ten thousand people have one doctor to take care of them (these figures were 0.51 and 0.8 respectively in 2001). In the rural areas, there are now totally 3,964 permanently-built commune health stations. Hanoi, Da Nang, Bac Ninh, Hai Duong, Thai Binh and Ninh Binh are the cities and provinces that have at least 80% of commune health stations being built firmly and permanently. To implement the policy of socialization in the health sector, the public health system is being expanded in parallel with the development of the private health system, which is now playing an important role in providing health care services to the public. By 2006, 3,348 communes, i.e. 36.9%, had private health care establishments. The highest percentage is found in the Mekong river delta (73.5%), followed by that in the South East (70.6%), while the lowest one is in the North West (5.5%). In addition to these health care establishments, 5,040 communes, equivalent to 55.6% of the total number of communes in the country, have had drugstores which are the convenient places for the local people to buy medicine for treatment and disease prevention purposes.

To serve the objective of improving public health care in rural areas, the village-level health care system has been being expanded. By 2006, 89.8% of villages had village health workers. The North East has the highest percentage at 95.8%, followed by the North West at 93.4%, and the Mekong river delta has the lowest percentage at 73.6%.

The implementation of the rural water supply program is quite good, with 36.5% of communes having common purified water supply tower; of which the high percentages are seen in the Mekong river delta (74.2%), the South East (43.8%), the North West (51.2%), and the South Central Coast (43.1%). Rural sanitation is also attracting more attention. By now, 12.2% of communes have had common

sewage drainage system, 5.6% of villages have had common sewage drainage system, and 28.4% of communes have organized or used hired labor to collect wastes. Some areas have gained rather high percentages in all these 3 aspects, for example the Red river delta, the South East and the Mekong river delta. Along with the local people's efforts in using hygienic water sources for drinking and cooking and in protecting the surrounding environment, the rural sanitation is being improved day after day.

Nevertheless, still 60 communes in 17 provinces and cities directly controlled by the Central Government do not have health stations. Physical facilities and equipment in the health stations are still very limited and inadequate. 157 communes, accounting for 1.7%, are not yet permanent or semi-permanent. The number of doctors in commune health stations per every ten thousand people is still low in some provinces (e.g. 0.05 doctors in Dien Bien province, or 0.07 in Lai Chau province). Other 3,851 communes (accounting for 42.4%) do not have doctors yet. The quick development of handicraft/trade villages, agro-forestry and fishery product processing establishments and industrial zones or clusters in rural areas, without paying attention to the assurance of environmental sanitation, waste and wastewater treatment, is causing risks to the environmental soundness.

1.5. The information and culture network has been quickly developed, contributing to improving the public spiritual life

By 2006, in the rural areas, 7,757 communes, accounting for 85.5% of the total number of communes in the country, had post-culture house (compared with 72% in the year 2001), which are the combinations of posts and cultural points, initiated and developed by the Post and Telecommunications sector on a rather equal basis among regions and areas of the country. Now, 17.7% of the communes across the country have got access to internet at the post-culture house. The highest percentage is seen in the South East (49.1%), followed by the Mekong river delta (43.6%). The lowest percentage is in the North West (2.9%). There are also 2,022 rural communes, accounting for 22.3%, have communal post offices. The both types – communal post-culture houses, and communal post offices – have basically met the communication demands in the rural areas. In the recent years, internet service points owned by private businesses have been developed quickly to meet the demands of the local people. By the year 2006,

2,952 communes (accounting for 32.5%) had had 7,752 private internet points, i.e. 0.85 internet points per commune on the average. In the Red river delta and the South East, the percentage of communes with private internet service points is highest (more than 54%). It is lowest in the North West (7.7%). The number of households with telephone (either fixed or mobile) has reached to 2.924 million, accounting for 21.2% of the total number of households, increased by 169% compared with 2001. It means that on the average, every 4.7 households have a telephone. Apart from that, 75.4% of communes have local radio system linked to villages, 9.7% of communes have libraries and 30.6% of communes have communal culture houses (these figures in 2001 were respectively 56.8%, 7.5%, and 14.9%). The system of culture houses/public gathering houses has been established and developed very fast to provide rural residents with places for meeting each other and taking cultural activities. By 2006, 43.8% of villages had culture houses or public houses. The highest percentage of communes with local radio system linked to villages, with libraries and culture houses; and the highest percentage of villages with culture houses or public houses are found in the delta areas (with respective figures of 93.7%, 13.1%, 35.4% and 47.3%). The lowest percentages are found in communes under Program 135 (with respective figures of 41%, 4.5%, 19.9% and 26.4%).

1.6. The system of banks, marketplaces, handicraft/trade villages and agro-forestry and fishery processing facilities has contributed to promoting the diversification of production and business activities in rural areas

The commercial bank and people's credit fund system has been established in the rural areas at a higher rate than in the past, making favorable conditions for the people to access to loans and credits as an investment fund for production and business activities. By 2006, banks or bank branches had been found in 1,100 communes, equivalent to 12.1% of the total number of communes across the country. 920 communes, i.e. 10.1% of the total number of communes, had people's credit funds. However, the percentages of communes under Program 135 that have banks/bank branches or people's credit funds are still very low (the figures are 4.3% and 2.4% respectively).

Rural markets play a very important role in the development of the

commodity-based economy, and promote the exchange of goods among regions and within the province or locality. In 2006, the percentage of communes with marketplaces was 58.8% (compared with 56.1% in 2001). The region with the most communes having marketplaces is the Mekong river delta (with 72.6% of communes having marketplaces), whereas the region with the lowest percentage of communes having marketplaces is the North West (29.3%). 53% of the marketplaces in communes are either permanent or semi-permanent. However, the percentage of communes with marketplaces is very low in some provinces, for example Lai Chau, Son La, Lang Son, Cao Bang, Lao Cai, Lam Dong, Gia Lai, Kon Tum, etc.); moreover, 47% are temporary or outdoor markets.

Many handicraft/trade villages have been recovered and developed, which, along with the emergence of industrial zones and clusters, have attracted many sources of funds from the public, created on-site jobs for tens thousand workers, trained popular workers into technically skilled workers, and contributed to promoting the production of goods and commodities, and shifting the rural economic structure. By 2006, there were 702 rural communes (accounting for 7.7%) having handicraft/trade villages; the number of handicraft/trade reached to 1,077 (compared with 710 trade villages in 2001), of which 951 villages (i.e. 88.3%) were practicing traditional handicrafts and trades. These handicraft/trade villages attracted 256 thousand households, and particularly, 655.8 thousand employees, to work on a regular basis. On the average, each handicraft/trade village had 237.7 households with 608.9 employees working regularly. In parallel with the development of handicraft/trade villages, the number of agro-forestry and fishery product processing establishments had been increasing through the time. By 2006, there were already 428.4 thousand establishments, i.e. 47.2 establishments per commune. Nevertheless, the handicraft/trade villages are mostly found in some places such as the Red river delta (19.7%), the North Central Coast (7.6%), the South Central Coast (9.3%) and the Mekong river delta (6.9%). New trade villages are not many (only accounting for 11.7%) and only 4.1% of the handicraft/trade villages are currently using wastewater and hazardous waste treatment equipment. This is the reason causing environmental pollution risks in the rural areas.

1.7. Irrigation, agricultural, forestry and fishery extension systems at commune and village levels have been set up and strengthened to contribute and support farmers in developing production activities.

Many new pumping stations, irrigation dams and reservoirs have been built. The solid channel program continues to be implemented in the whole country, and many cultivated areas are irrigated and drained, contributing to higher crop yield and output. By 2006, there were totally 13,643 pumping stations serving agricultural, forestry and fishery production in the communes, i.e. each commune had 1.5 pumping stations. However, the communes in the Red river delta had the most pumping stations (3.7 stations per commune), whereas the Central Highlands had the least (only 0.15 stations per commune). 43.9 thousand km of channel managed by communes or cooperatives have been solid, accounting for 18.9% of the total length of channel (compared with 24.1 thousand km solid channel in 2001, equivalent to 12.4% of the total length of channel). The high percentages are found in such areas as the North Central Coast (40.4%), the Central Highlands (42.3%), and the North West (36.4%). By 2006, more than 220 irrigation works had been completed and put into operations, providing an extra capacity in irrigation and bulk water provision for 300 thousand hectares, and in salinity intrusion prevention for 226 thousand hectares.

In the past years, the State paid a great attention and extended the commune and village level agricultural, forestry and fishery extension systems to serve and facilitate farmers in their production activities. By 2006, 78.7% of communes had agricultural, forestry and fishery extension officer. With 8,398 officers, every commune had 0.9 person on the average. 26.6% of villages had agricultural, forestry and fishery extension collaborators. 83.6% of communes had commune veterinary officer, with totally 9,552 veterinary officers; 53.1% of communes had village veterinary officer who had covered the services in 31.3% of villages (i.e. 25.2 thousand villages). In addition to the commune and village veterinary networks, there are also nearly 18,000 private service veterinary providers working in 57.1% of the communes. Thus, on the average, every commune had nearly 2 persons working on veterinary issues. However, in some provinces and localities, the agricultural, forestry and fishery extension systems in the communes and villages are

not yet in place or, if yes, are not sufficient, for example in Hai Duong, Da Nang, Quang Tri, Quang Ngai, Dak Lak, Binh Duong, Ben Tre and Soc Trang provinces. The commune and village as well as the private veterinary networks are still limited in some provinces, and cannot yet meet the demand of prevention and control of animal and poultry diseases, especially when epidemics occur.

2. The State has launched many social policies in rural areas, especially in extremely disadvantaged, far and remote areas.

The economy of Vietnam has seen an uninterrupted and high growth in the recent years, and there have been positive improvements in the state budget revenue and expenditure balance. Therefore, the State has been in the conditions to launch a number of social policies for rural areas, especially the extremely disadvantaged, far and remote communes. Many programs have been being implemented such as the National Target Program on poverty reduction and job creation, Program 135, Program on 5 million ha reforestation, the National Target Program on rural water supply and sanitation, or the National Target Program on Education and Training, etc. Through these programs, series of specific projects have been initiated and brought about positive impacts, such as the credit project for poor households to access to credits for developing their production and business activities; the project instructing poor people on the way of doing business, and providing agricultural, forestry and fishery extension services; the project on developing poverty reduction models in special areas; the project on constructing infrastructure in poor communes; the project on support to production and livelihood improvement in poor communes; the project on training and capacity strengthening for staff involved in poverty reduction activities and staff in poor communes; the project on providing loans to small scale projects for creating jobs through the National Fund for Employment Support; the project on supporting education in mountainous areas, ethnic minority areas and disadvantaged areas; and the project on strengthening physical facilities in schools, etc.

In 2005, there were 180.4 thousand rural households, accounting for 1.3%, that were supported to build up or rehabilitate housing. The regions with high level of support were the Central Highlands (3.4%), and the North West (3.2%). Free vocational training was also provided

to 221.8 thousand people. Also in this year, 2.1 million rural households (accounting for 15.4%) could get access to loans under programs and projects. The regions with the high percentage of households having been able to access to loans included the North West (22.96%), and the North Central Coast (21.6%).

In order to create favorable conditions for disadvantaged people in the countryside to obtain health examination and treatment services, the State has launched the policy of free medical insurance to people entitled to social policies, poor households, people from extremely disadvantaged communes, and the ethnic minorities from the 6 extremely disadvantaged provinces in the northern mountains. By 2006, in the rural areas, 12.17 million people (accounting for 21.1%) and 1294.3 thousand households (accounting for 9.4%) were provided with free medical insurance. The percentages were 62.5% and 2.9% in the North West, 37.4% and 11.6% in the Central Highlands, 27.9% and 15.6% in the North East.

3. The commune level authorities have received more attention to improve working conditions and enhance professional qualification and skills to meet the demand of administrative reforms.

The commune is a grass root level that plays a very important role in implementing the State policies and decides the success of policies on agricultural and rural development. Therefore, in addition to the technical and professional qualification, the commune level staffs need to receive more attention, training and capacity building on political theory, and knowledge on state management and governance. People taking professional positions in the commune people's committees are now entitled to a number of the same policies as for state employees.

Key commune officers continue to be selected from younger people who are active and better in background education and professional qualifications. These are under a step-by-step standardization process. In 2006, 78.7% of the key commune officers had upper secondary school degrees (compared with 58.6% in 2001). Regarding the technical, professional and political theory qualifications, 70% of the key commune officers had secondary vocational and college degrees; 11.7% had university degrees or higher (compared with 71.8% and 8% in 2001). Regarding the technical, professional and political theory qualifications of key commune

officers obtained the secondary vocational level and higher, the highest percentage is seen in the Mekong river delta (87.6%) and the lowest percentage is in the North West (67.6%).

Offices of the Communist Party Executive Committees and People's Committees at the commune level have been rehabilitated and upgraded, creating favorable conditions to do management, governance and guidance among various levels and sectors in a smooth and timely manner. Many other benefits have been also seen. By 2006, 57.6% of offices of commune people's committees were built permanently, 93.9% of these offices connected to telephone line (compared with 82.6% in 2001), 92.7% of them equipped with computers, and 5.4% connected to internet.

However, there are still wide gaps in the key commune officers' qualifications as well as working conditions in different provinces and regions. The commune level staffs in the communes under Program 135 are suffering from much worse working conditions than in the remaining communes. For instance, the percentage of offices of these communes connected to telephone line is 76.5%, 76.5% having computers, and 1.3% connected to internet. In many provinces, the professional, political theory qualification or the knowledge on state management and governance among the key commune officers are still limited. Especially, some provinces have more than 10% of key staffs not passing any technical, professional, political theory and state management training such as Lai Chau, Lao Cai, Dak Nong. The number of key commune officers with technical professional and political theory qualifications from university degree upwards is very low, only 11.7%. This is a quite big constraint to the cause of agricultural and rural industrialization and modernization.

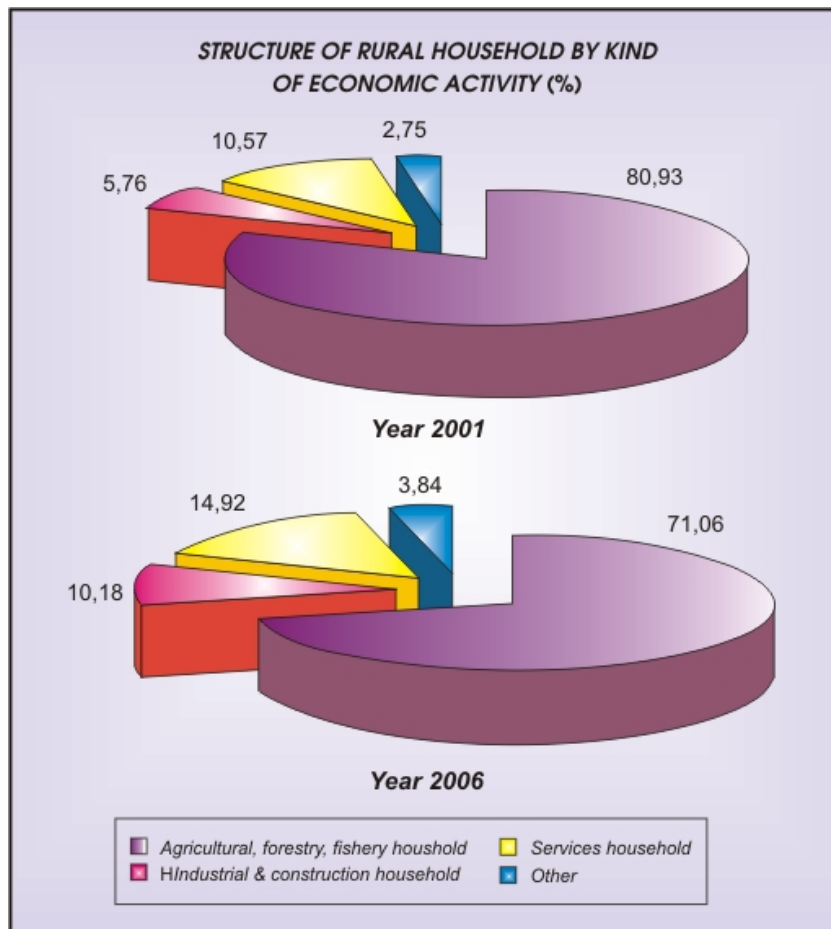
4. The rural economy is developing towards diversification and gradually eliminating the solely pure agriculture-based livelihood model. This process, however, is not happening at an equal level among the regions

4.1. The job structure and income structure among rural households are changing quickly towards positive progress

The total number of rural households by 01 July 2006 were 13.77

million, increased by 0.7 million (+5.4%) compared with the year 2001. This number was increased, but at a slower rate than in the period 1994-2001 (during that period, the number was annually increased by 228 thousand households, i.e. 1.88%/year; whereas, in the period 2001-2006, the annual increase was only 141 thousand households, i.e. 1.05%/year).

The job structure in rural areas has changed very quickly towards positive trends, in particular, the number and proportion of agricultural, forestry and fishery households have been decreased, while the number and proportion of industrial and service households have been increased. By 1 July 2006, there were totally 9.78 million agricultural, forestry and fishery households, decreased by 0.79 million (-7.5%); and 3.46 million construction, industrial and service households, increased by 1.32 million households (+62%) compared with the year 2001. That is the reason why, in comparison with 2001, the proportion of agricultural, forestry and fishery households in the rural areas has decreased from 81% to 71.1% (-9.9%); that of industrial and construction households has increased from 5.8% to 10.2%; and that of service households has increased from 10.6% to 14.9%. The proportion of the last two groups, i.e. the industrial and construction, and service households, have increased by 8.8%, and the proportion of another group of households (who do not practice economic activities) has also increased by 1.1%. The structural change in the rural households took place more quickly and clearly in the period 2001-2006 than in other periods in the past. The change was fastest in the Red river delta (the proportion of industrial, construction and services households has increased from 17.9% in 2001 to 33.4% in 2006), followed by that in the South East (increased from 33% to 42.9% in the corresponding time). Thanks to the fast and positive change in the household structure, by the year 2006, 04 out of the 8 regions had had the industrial, construction and services households accounting for more than 25% of the total number of rural households (this percentage was only seen in 01 out of the 8 regions in 2001). These four regions were namely the South East (42.9%), the Red river delta (33.4%), the South Central Coast (26.1%), and the Mekong river delta (25.1%).



In spite of fast and positive changes in the household structure in the recent time, the shift from agricultural production to non-agricultural activities is happening at different rates in different regions of the country. The Central Highlands and the North West have seen very slow changes in the last 5 years. The proportion of industrial, construction and services households in the North West has only been increased from 5.9% to 7.9%, and that in the Central Highlands increased from 7% to 10.3%. A notable point is that the proportion of industrial households has hardly been changed in these two mountainous areas. These are still the areas where most of the households are still practicing agricultural, forestry and fishery production (more than 88.8%).

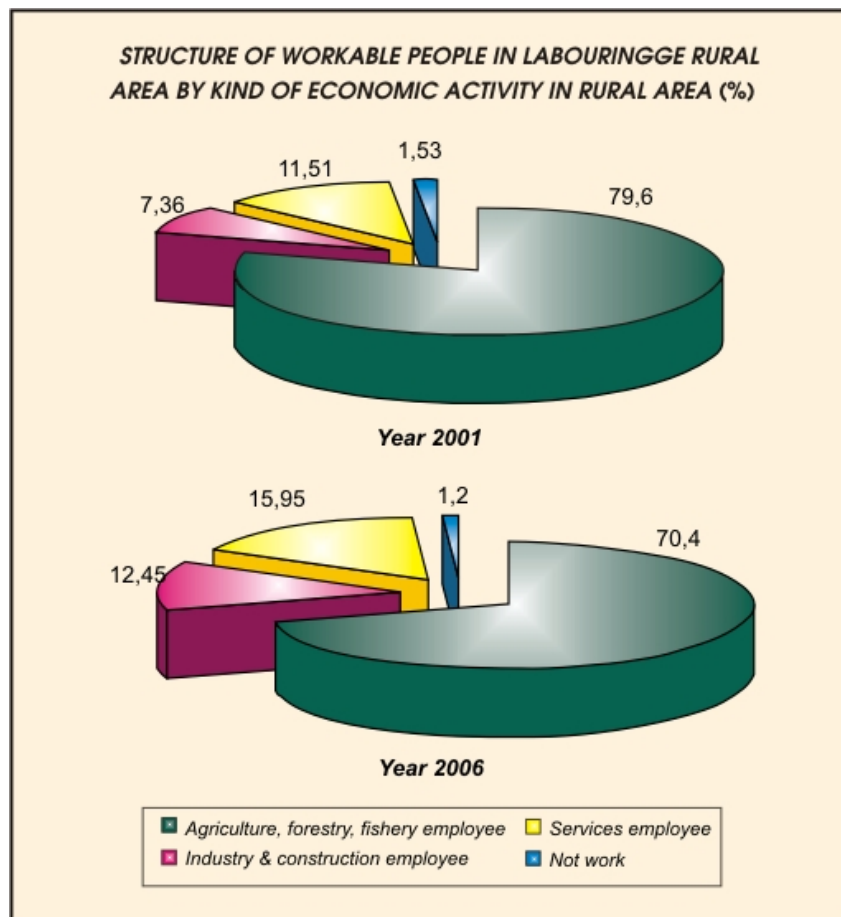
The household structure by main income sources reflects the trend of livelihoods diversification in the rural areas. Various occupations are being developed and eliminate the pure agriculture-based rural

livelihoods. The production efficiency of non-agricultural, forestry and fishery activities is the major reason leading to the difference in the household structure by jobs and by major income sources. By 2006, the agricultural, forestry and fishery households accounted for 71.1% of the total number of rural households, but only 67.83% of them had the largest income source from agricultural, forestry and fishery production. The areas where there are significant differences are the Red River delta (60% and 52.8%), the North East (84.8% and 80.8%), the North Central Coast (76.5% and 72%). On the other hand, the share of industrial and construction households is 10.2%; nevertheless, 11.3% of the households have the largest income from industrial and construction activities. In the Red river delta, these rates are respectively 16.5% and 19.4%. The corresponding rates among services households are 14.9% and 15.2%.

4.2. The job structure of rural employees is changing more quickly than the job structure of households, and the qualification of rural employee has been improved

The job structure of rural employees is changing more quickly than the job structure of households. The percentages of workable people at labouring ages divided by kind of economic activity over the last 12 months, are as follows: agricultural employees account for 65.5% (i.e. reduced by 10.4% compared with 2001), construction and industrial workers account for 12.5%, i.e. increased by 5.1%, service workers account for 15.9%, increased by 4.4%. The proportions of workable people at labouring ages divided by age groups, are as follows: people from 15 to 29 years old account for 37.4%, from 30 to 39 years old – 27.9%, and from 40 years old and above – 34.7%. This structure shows that the labor force in our countryside is young. On the other hand, there is a tendency of more diversified livelihoods of the rural employees. The proportions of people at labouring ages who have involved in agricultural production over the last 12 months are as follows: solely agricultural employees account for 58.2%, agricultural employees who also do other extra non-agricultural activities account for 27.6% and non-agricultural employees who sometimes do agricultural production as a side job account for 14.2%. The highest percentage of employees who solely involve in agricultural production is seen in the delta communes (62.9%), while that of agricultural

employees who also do other extra jobs is observed in the mountainous communes (48.9%). Apart from the employees at the formal labouring ages, there are also other 1.9 million people over labouring age but still working in the rural area.



Along with the support from the State on providing free vocational training, the technical capacity and skills of the rural employees have been improved. The workable people at the labouring ages with qualification from primary level and higher, account for 8.2% (this rate in the year 2001 was 6.2%). The highest percentage is in the Red river delta (11.8%), followed by the South East (10%); and the lowest percentage is in the North West (5%).

4.3. Rural households have been positively investing in developing production to increase their income and accumulations, contributing to poverty reduction in the rural areas

The system of banks and credit organizations plays an important role in creating sources of loans to serve production and businesses of rural households.

To have capital for production and businesses, apart from the owned capital, the rural households also borrow from commercial banks, credit organizations and funds that support projects, programs and loans among the public. In 2005, the average proportion of households taking loans for production and businesses was 31.4%, with the highest percentage in the Central Highlands (41.5%) and the lowest one in the Red river delta (21.5%). On the average, one rural household borrowed 3.8 million VND, of which 2.3 million VND was borrowed for agricultural, forestry or fishery production, accounting for 59.3% of the total amount of loans. The remaining amount of 1.5 million VND was borrowed for non-agricultural, non-forestry and non-fishery production and businesses. On the average, the biggest loan ever belongs to the transportation household (11.6 million VND) which require a lot of capital for purchasing means of transport. Whereas, fishery production households borrowed on the average 8.4 million VND, industrial households – 6.6 million VND, commercial households – 5.6 million VND, and agricultural households – only 2.9 million VND. In the Central Highlands, the biggest loan is 5.1 million VND, the second biggest loan is in the Mekong river delta (5 million VND), and the smallest loan is in the North West (2.7 million VND). Capital borrowed for production and businesses by the households mainly comes from the Agricultural and Rural Development Bank (accounting for 58.7%), then from the Social Policy Bank (accounting for 13.2%). Under the current loan structure, the borrowing term of the households is usually from 12 to 36 months (accounting for 49%), and that from 36 months and above only accounts for 20.3%.

However, due to ineffective and inefficient production, some households met difficulties and found it difficult to repay the loans that they once borrowed for aquaculture (e.g. shrimp raising in the Mekong river delta, or the Middle Central Region), or for milky cow production

(e.g. in Tuyen Quang, Son La, etc.).

Production keeps increasing, income are increasing; therefore the accumulation of the public is quite high. However, there is a wide disparity among different forms of households.

Along with the growth of the national economy and the State policies, as well as the economic structure shifting to more diversified livelihoods, the rural living conditions are being enhanced day after day now. In 2006, the average income per rural household reached 26.1 thousand VND, increased by 11.3 thousand VND (+75.8%) compared with the year 2002. However, the disparity between the highest income group and the lowest income group is increasing. If such a disparity in 2002 was 6 times, it went up to 6.4 times in 2004, and 6.5 times in 2006⁴. In 2006, the poor rural households accounted for 18%, reduced by 3.2% compared with 2004. The enhanced life in the rural areas is also expressed in the furniture, consumable things and bathrooms.

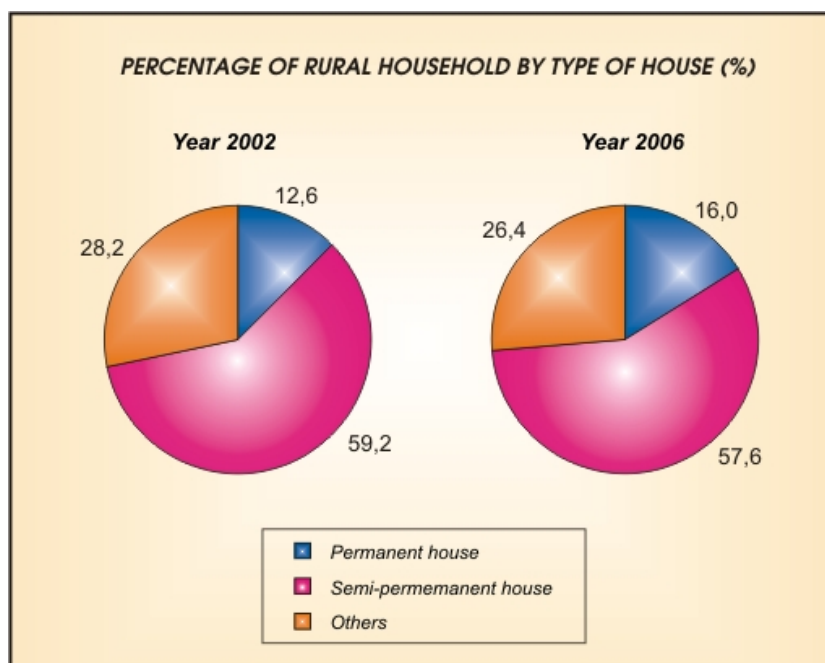
The income of the rural households has been increased, thus the public accumulation is quite good. By 1 July 2006, the average accumulated capital per household had reached 6.7 million VND, increased by 3.5 million VND and nearly 2.1 times compared with that by 1 October 2001. Accumulation in cash and precious metals is 5.9 million VND, accounting for 90.2% of the total average accumulated amount. The highest accumulated capital on the average belongs to transportation households (13.4 million VND), followed by trade households (12 million VND), fishery households (10.3 million VND). The lowest accumulated capital belongs to agricultural households (5 million VND). The average highest accumulated capital per household is in the South East (9.6 million VND), and the lowest one is in the North West (3.05 million VND). The provinces and cities that had the average accumulated capital per rural household of 10 million VND or above as of 1 July 2006 include: Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh city, Bac Ninh, Binh Dinh, Binh Duong, Ba Ria – Vung Tau and Bac Lieu provinces. The grand total accumulated capital of the rural households was nearly reaching 90 thousand billion VND by the middle of 2006. This was a rather huge savings in the public. The State therefore needs to work

⁴ According to the Vietnam's Household Living Standard Survey

out appropriate policies and measures for mobilizing this free and unused capital to serve the economic and social development requirements of the country.

4.4. Living conditions of rural households are further improved

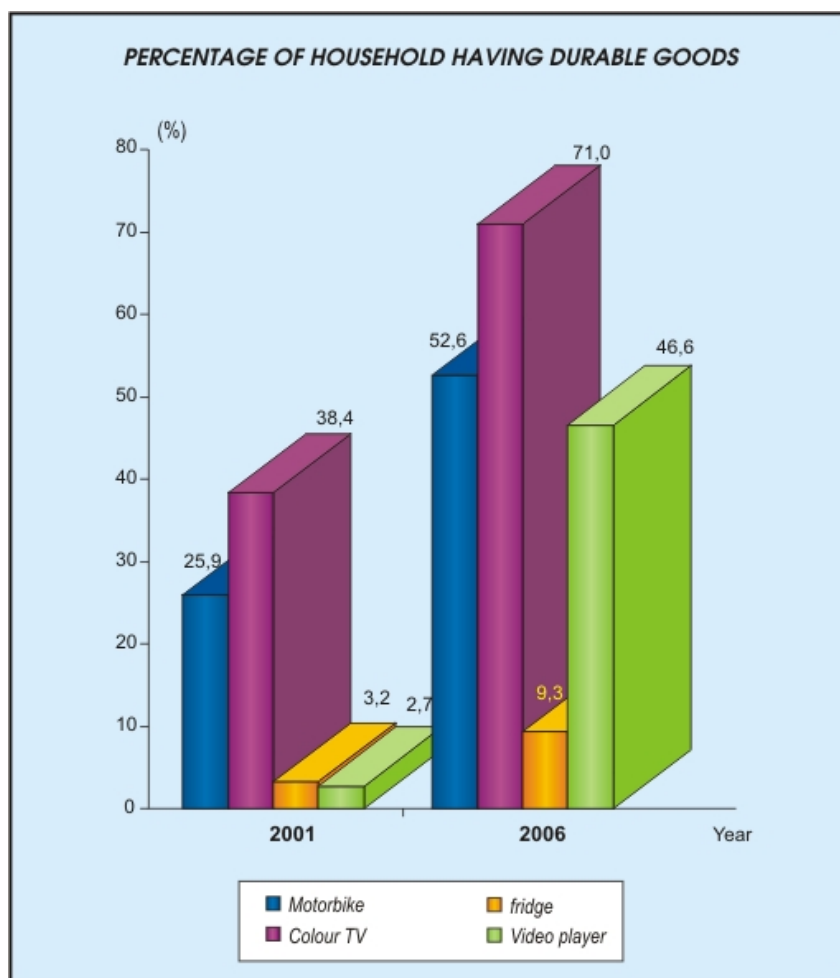
Rural housing has been improved in the both aspects – type of house and area of house. In the recent years, due the development of the household economy, the accumulation of the public has been increased significantly, and many rural households have invested in construction of new houses or rehabilitation and improvement of their existing house. On the other hand, the policy of building “houses of gratitude” for the people entitled to the social policy and supporting the poor people to remove temporary and primitive houses has been implemented quite well and brought about encouraging results. By 2006, 2.21 million households, accounting for 16%, were living in permanent houses, 7.93 million households, accounting for 57.6%, were living in semi-permanent houses, and 3.63 million households, accounting for 26.4%, were using other types of houses (according to the results of the Rural Households Living Standard Survey in 2002, the respective numbers were 12.6%, 59.2% and 28.2%).



The area with the highest percentage of households living in permanent and semi-permanent houses is the Red river delta (97.1%), followed by the South Central Coast (85.6%), while the lowest one is in the Mekong river delta (42.1%). Not only the percentage of rural households living in permanent and semi-permanent houses was increased, but also the average housing area per household for each type of houses was improved. The average housing area per household is now 56 m²; more particularly, that for permanent houses is 68.3 m², and that for temporary houses is 40.3 m². The areas with the large average housing area for permanent and semi-permanent houses are the South Central Coast (85.8 m² and 58.4 m², respectively), the South East (103.2 m² and 70.6 m²), and the Mekong river delta (86.3 m² and 71.7 m²).

The rate of rural households furnishing their houses with durable items has been remarkably increased compared with the year 2001. The common trend is that the rural households are buying more expensive items for their daily life demands. In 2005, on the average, every household spent 1.2 million VND to purchase durable items, accounting for 10.7% of the total investment by the household (only taking into account the items worth of 500,000 VND and above).

As of 1 July 2006, the percentage of households having motorbikes was 52.6%, i.e. increased by 26.6% compared with the year 2001, that having color television sets was 71%, increased by 32.6%, that having video/VCD was 46.6%, increased by 32.2%, that having fridge or freezer was 9.3% i.e. increased by 6.1%, that having fixed telephones was 17.7%, that having mobile phones was 8.6%, and that having electric fans of various types was 83.5%. The regions that have high proportions of households possessing motorbikes, color televisions, fixed telephones and electric fans of various types include the South Central Coast, the South East and the Red river delta.



There have been many improvements in using hygienic water resources for drinking and cooking, and using sanitation facilities for environmental protection.

The rural water supply program has achieved positive results, with 36.5% of the communes having common purified water supply tower; and with efforts from rural households, water supply sources for drinking and cooking have become more hygienic and safe. As of 2006, the use of major water sources for drinking and cooking can be described with the following percentages: the use of tap water was 8.3%, increased by 4.2% compared with 2001, the use of rainwater was 15.1%, drilled well water – 27.9%, constructed well water – 26.8%, other well water – 6.8%, river, lake and pond water – 8.3%, and spring water – 5%.

To prevent environmental pollution and restrict the uncontrolled exploitation of wood, the use of fuels for cooking among the rural households has been improved. By 2006, the use of fuels for cooking was divided by the type of fuels as follow: using gas accounts for 17.4%, using coal accounts for 8.2%, using wood – 60.2% and other sources – 14.2%.

The percentage of households using bathroom is 74.7%, increased by 32.8% compared with the year 2001; and the percentage of households with constructed bathroom is 44.4%. The region with the highest percentage of households using bathroom is the Red river delta (91%), followed by the South East (86.7%), and the lowest percentage is in the North West (34.9%).

The percentage of households having latrine is 88.8%; of which the percentage of households using hygienic latrine is 47%, increased by 19.6% compared with the year 2001 (including 16.9% using septic tank, 5.8% using permeation flushing latrines, 22.6% using double-deck latrine, and 1.7% using submerged latrine with ventilation tube); and the percentage of households using other latrines is 41.8%. The region with the highest percentage of households using latrines is the Red river delta (99%), followed by the Mekong river delta (95.4%) and the lowest percentage is in the South Central Coast (61.1%).

In sum: In recent years, the countryside of Vietnam has experienced comprehensive innovations. The rural infrastructure has been constructed and/or rehabilitated, extensively and intensively. The conditions supporting and ensuring production and businesses of the households have been improved. The commune level authorities have been step by step strengthened and modernized to meet the demand of administrative reforms. The economic structure is strong and moving towards the positive directions. The people's physical and spiritual life is being improved. These are the encouraging achievements in implementing the Resolution made by the 5th Communist Party Central Committee (the 9th term) on accelerating the cause of agricultural and rural industrialization and modernization in the period 2001-2010, especially the supporting programs for extremely disadvantaged communes and far and remote areas.

Apart from the obtained achievements, there are still rural issues

that need to be further considered in the coming time. The rural infrastructure does not yet meet the requirement of rural and agricultural industrialization and modernization. Concerning electrification, there is still by now high percentage of households without access to electricity in some provinces, e.g. Lai Chau (45.1%), Dien Bien (36.8%), and Ha Giang (31.9%)...The expansion and improvement of rural roads are implemented unequally. Especially, there are still 19% of communes in the North West that do not have all-year-around car roads connected to the offices of the commune people's committees. The inter-village transport system has been basically improved in the Red river delta and the South Central Coast, while it is very limited in other regions, such as the North West, the North East and the Central Highlands. Concerning education, for all the four grades of schools, there are still 3.1% of the schools that are not yet permanent or semi-permanent. 1.7% of commune health care stations are not permanent or semi-permanent, either, and 42.3% of commune health care stations do not have yet doctors. The handicraft/trade villages and agro-forestry and fishery processing establishments have been developed very fast, but lack of waste and wastewater treatment system. This is a risk that can cause environmental pollution in the rural areas. In some provinces, the agricultural, forestry and fishery households still accounts for a high percentage, while side jobs are developing much less quickly. The percentage of households totally relying on agricultural farming is high, for example, in the North West and the Central Highlands. The quality of rural employees, in spite of some certain improvements, is still rather low, and the percentage of technically trained workers is too small to meet the demand of rural and agricultural industrialization and modernization.

B- AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERY

1. The number of agricultural, forestry and fishery units tends to be decreased

By 1 July 2006, there were totally 10.47 million of agricultural, forestry and fishery units across the country, i.e. decreased by 768.3 thousand units (-6.8%) compared with the year 2001. Of the number of 10.47 million units, there were 2,136 enterprises (accounting for 0.02%), 571 agricultural, forestry and fishery units under the non-agricultural/forestry/fishery enterprises, 7,237 agricultural, forestry and fishery cooperatives (accounting for 0.1%), and 10.46 million of agricultural, forestry and fishery households (accounting for 99.9%) which also include 113,699 farms (accounting for 1.1%). Divided by economic sectors, the agricultural units account for 93.09%, the fishery units account for 6.58% and the forestry units account for 0.33%.

These agricultural, forestry and fishery units are allocated in different regions of the country in the following order: in the Mekong river delta (22.59%), the Red river delta (20.51%), the North Central Coast (15.24%), the North East (14.29%), the South Central Coast (8.24%), the South East (7.92%), the Central Highlands (7.18%) and the North West (4.03%). Thanh Hoa is the province that has the biggest number of agricultural, forestry and fishery units (596,837 units, accounting for 5.7% of the total number). Da Nang is the place where there are the least agricultural, forestry and fishery units (with 27,184 units, accounting for 0.26%).

Household is the major production unit in agricultural, forestry and fishery production. Thus the scope of production (i.e. in terms of land or employee) is not large. On the average, one agricultural, forestry and fishery unit uses 2.3 employees, and each household has 2.3 employees. So the number of employees used by an agricultural, forestry and enterprise, by a cooperative and by a farm is respectively 122, 17.4 and 3.4 employees. Agricultural, forestry and fishery land used by an agriculture, forestry and fishery unit was 1.5 ha in 2006, increased by 1.4% compared with that in 2001; of which, an enterprise would use 1.727 ha, a cooperative – 6.2 ha, a farm – 4.5 ha and a

household – 0.9 ha. Divided by economic sectors, on the average, an agricultural unit uses 0.7 ha of agricultural production land. This figure is respectively 692 ha and 0.63 ha for an agricultural enterprise and a household. A forestry unit would use 142 ha of forestry land. The figures for a forestry enterprise and a household are 10,274 ha and 2.9 ha respectively. Similarly, a fishery unit would use 0.74 ha of aquaculture land. The figures for a fishery enterprise and a household are 37 ha and 0.66 ha respectively.

2. Agricultural, forestry and fishery labor force has had positive changes in quantity and structure, but the quality is still limited

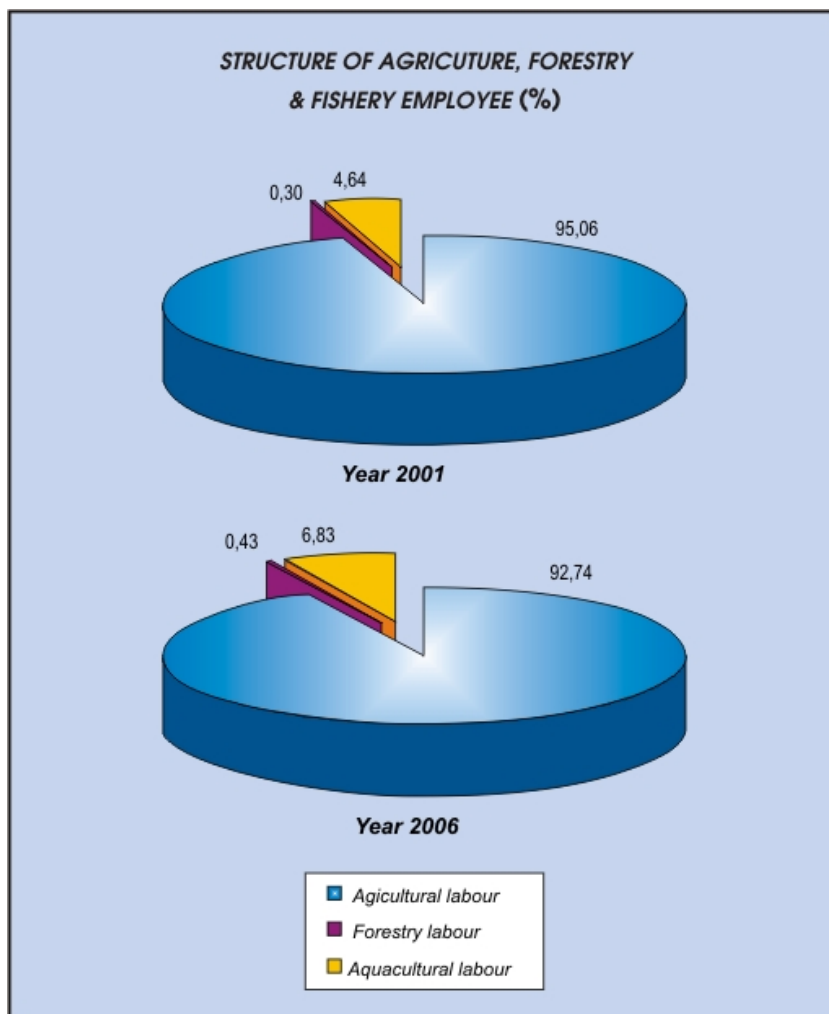
According to the survey results, in 2006, there were totally 22.93 million of agricultural, forestry and fishery employees in the country, decreased by 1.6 million (-6.5%) compared with 2001. This is a new and positive trend on labor movements in the country, reflecting the results of agricultural and rural industrialization and modernization as well as economic structure shift, supported by the Communist Party and the Government. Agricultural, forestry and fishery labor forces have different trends and level of change. The agricultural labor force is decreased, while the forestry and fishery labor forces are increased quickly.

In 2006, there were totally 21.26 million agricultural employees in the whole country, decreased by 2.05 million (-8.81%) compared with 2001; i.e. reduced by 411 thousand employees on the average every year. 5 out of the 8 regions have agricultural labor force decreased in comparison with that in the year 2001. The Red river delta is the area with the biggest reduction – 1.25 million employees (-23.5%), followed by the South Central Coast (-15.1%), the Mekong river delta (-10.9%), the South East (-7.2%), and the North Central Coast (-4.1%). Agricultural labor force is increased in the mountainous areas, such as the North West (+18.9%), the North East (1.3%), the Central Highlands (+8.1%) and.

The number of forestry employees in 2006 was 98.1 thousand people across the country, increased by 24.5 thousand (+33.3%), and i.e. increased by 5.9% every year, on the average. The forestry labor

force was increased in 7 of 8 regions, of which the highest increase is seen in the South Central Coast (doubled), the Mekong river delta (+76%), and the South East (+43.5%).

The number of fishery employees in 2006 was 1.57 million people, increased by 429.2 thousand (+37.7%), i.e. 6.6% on the average every year. The fishery labor force was increased in all the 8 regions. The highest increase is in the Mekong river delta (by 311 thousand employees, accounting 72% of the total increase of fishery labor in the country), and following is the Red river delta (by 62 thousand).



The labor force has had positive structural changes. However, the quality of agricultural, forestry and fishery labor forces is still rather

low and has not been considerably improved in the last 5 years. In 2006, there were 22.36 million agricultural, forestry and fishery employees who were not trained and who did not have any professional certificates, reduced by 1.6 million people compared with the year 2001 (-6.7%). Nevertheless, the rate of employees untrained and without professional certificates was nearly the same – 97.53%, compared with 97.67% in the year 2001. Out of the total number of employees, only 1.35% has got primary training or has been trained as technical workers; 0.89% obtained secondary vocational level, 0.13% has college level, and 0.11% obtained university degrees or higher. The level of qualification of heads of agricultural, forestry and fishery units (e.g. directors of enterprises, cooperative managers, and farm or household holders) is slightly better, but still limited. 95.3% of them have never been trained and therefore, they do not have professional certificates; this includes 34.5% of enterprise directors, 37.9% of cooperative managers, 89.9% of farm owners and 95.4% of household holders. Thus, most of the employees in the agricultural, forestry and fishery sector are unskilled and work on their experience. This is a big challenge to the acceleration of agricultural and rural industrialization and modernization in the country. This also puts an urgent need of training human resources that have sound technical qualifications for the agricultural and rural sector.

3. Agricultural land⁵ is allocated unequally between the regions and tends to increase, however, the area of rice cultivation tends to decrease

As of 01 January 2007, there were totally 24,696 thousand hectares of agricultural land, accounting for 74.56% of the total natural land area of the country. The agricultural land is allocated in the 8 regions as follow:

⁵ Agricultural land is supposed to include agricultural production land, forestry land, aquaculture land, salt production land, and lands for other purposes of agricultural production.

	Area (1000 ha)	% compared with the agricultural land area	% compared with the regional natural land area
Whole country	24,696.00	100.00	74.56
North West	2,329.64	9.43	62.07
North East	4,606.51	18.65	71.95
Red river delta	960.75	3.89	64.64
North Central Coast	3,729.66	15.10	72.35
South Central Coast	3,004.40	12.17	67.72
Central Highlands	4,671.73	18.92	85.47
South East	1,953.10	7.91	82.73
Mekong river delta	3,440.21	13.93	84.72

Source: Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment

The agricultural production land is 9436.16 thousand hectares, accounting for 28.49% of the total natural land area of the country and is allocated in the regions as follow: the Mekong river delta (27,21%), the Central Highlands (17.12%), the South East (17.04%), the North East (10.43%), the North Central Coast (8.61%), the Red river delta (8.01%), the South Central Coast (6.26%) and the North West (5.32%).

The forestry land is 14514.23 thousand hectares, accounting for 43.82% of the total natural land area, and is allocated in the regions as follow: the North East (24.67%), the Central Highlands (21.02%), the North Central Coast (19.87%), the North West (12.56%), the South Central Coast (10.0%), the South East (8.61%), the Mekong river delta (2.4%) and the Red river delta (0.87%).

The land for aquaculture is 715.11 thousand hectares, accounting for 2.16% of the total natural land area, and is allocated in the regions as follow: the Mekong river delta (71.72%), the Red river delta (10.45%), the North East (5.64%), the South East (4.35%), the North Central Coast (4.28%), the South Central Coast (2.2%), the Central Highlands (0.7%), and the North West (0.65%).

The agricultural land area has had significant changes from 2001 to 2006, particularly:

	01 Jan 2002	01 Jan 2007	Increase/decrease compared with 01 Jan 2002	
			Area (1000 ha)	Percent (%)
Total agricultural land	21224.85	24696.00	3471.15	16.35
1. Agricultural production land	8879.06	9436.16	557.10	6.27
1.1. Annual crops	6064.34	6348.15	283.81	4.68
Of which, paddy land	4337.75	4130.94	-206.81	-4.77
1.2. Perennial crops	2814.72	3088.01	273.29	9.71
2. Forestry land	11822.99	14514.23	2691.24	22.76
3. Aquaculture land	503.47	715.11	211.64	42.04

Source: Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment

The agricultural land area was increased by 16.35% (3471.15 thousand hectares) in 2006, in comparison with 2001. The change for each type of land was different.

The agricultural production land: though some parts of agricultural land have been moved to other land use purposes, e.g. residential land, land for business premises, land for public works, and land for aquaculture, the total agricultural production land in 2006 was still 9.43 million ha, increased by 557 thousand ha (+6.27%) compared with the year 2001, mostly from the unused land. The area for annual crops was increased by 283.8 thousand ha, mostly from reclaimed land for maize or cassava cultivation, etc. On the contrary, the paddy land was decreased by 206.81 thousand ha (-4.77%), i.e. reduced by 41 thousand ha per year on the average, of which the paddy field area was decreased by 144 thousand ha, mostly due to the move to aquaculture land. The upland paddy cultivation area was decreased by 62.7 thousand ha. The land for perennial crops was increased by 273.23 ha, compared with 2001, mostly due to the move from unused hilly land and reclaimed miscellaneous garden land.

The forestry land was increased by 2,691.24 thousand ha (+22.76%) compared with 2001, mostly due to the move of unused hilly land to reforestation.

The aquaculture land was increased by 211.64 thousand ha, mostly

due to shifting from the inefficient one-crop wet paddy cultivation land. The increase in the aquaculture land was mostly concentrated in the Mekong river delta, the Red river delta and the North Central Coast.

4. Overview on agriculture, forestry and fishery units

4.1. Enterprises

Production of agriculture, forestry and fishery (AFF) enterprises obtained positive results; State owned enterprises assumed their core roles in AFF enterprise sector.

Up to July 1st 2006, there were 2,136 AFF enterprises in the whole countries, reduced 1,463 enterprises (-40.7%) as compared to October 1st 2001; of which there were 517 State owned enterprises (SOE), reduced by 364 enterprises (-41.3%) which was resulted from the Government policy on equitization, arrangement & renovation, development and improved effectiveness of State owned enterprises, 1,153 private enterprises, reduced 1,372 enterprises (-54.3%), mainly fishing enterprises. Other forms of enterprises seem to be increasing such as: limited liability companies increased 2.1 times, joint stock companies increased 2.7 times and FDI increased 54% as compared to that of 2001.

According to the results of the Census on July 1st 2006, there were only 260,851 employees working in AFF enterprises, decreased 28.1 thousand employees (-9.7%) compared to 2001. Each enterprise used on the average 122 employees, increased 52% as compared to 2001, the highest number of workers used belonged to State owned enterprises (3.2 times as to average number). Although the number of State Owned Enterprises (SOEs) took up only 24,2%, their production size was much larger than that of other types of enterprises. Therefore, they used 77.5% of total employees, 87.2% of annual crops land areas, 92% of perennial land area, 97.3% of forest land area and 85.6% of land area for aquaculture in the AFF enterprises.

Production activities of AFF enterprises have obtained significant achievements in recent years. The business results of 2,136 AFF enterprises in 2005 show that average turnover of an AFF enterprises is 9.7 million VND which increased 2.7 times as compared with year 2000, of which SOEs reached 25.5 million VND. Profit before tax of one enterprise was 1.3 million VND, SOEs was 3.8 million VND. In

2005, AFF enterprises paid to the Government an amount of 1.548,3 thousand million VND, increased 55.7% as compared to 2000. The average contribution in 2005 of one enterprise was 725 million, increased 2.7 times as compared to 2000, the average contribution of one SOE was 2.59 million VND. SOEs assumed their leading roles: accounted for 64% of the turnover, 73% of after tax profit and 87% of total contribution to the Government of AFF enterprises.

Good production results have led to improved incomes in the enterprises. According to the results of the Census, the average income (including wages and bonus) of an employee per month in 2005 was 1,46 million VND, increased 2,1 times as compared to year 2000, average annual increase of 16%; as for income of employees in SOE reached 1,5 million VND/month, increased 2.7 times as compared to 2000.

However, the average income of employee is quite different between enterprise types and regions. Some enterprise types with employee's income reached 1.9 million VND per month such as: Central SOEs, Central state owned Limited liability enterprises, and Joint-stock companies etc. Nevertheless, low income exists in some enterprise types: non-State Joint-stock companies (760 thousand VND/month, equivalent to only 30% of income for employees in foreign joint-venture companies), private companies (912 thousand VND per month). The disparity in income of employees between regions is still high. The region with highest income is the South East (2.47 million VND per month), incomes in other regions generally from 0.9 to 1.1 million VND per month. Concerns should be paid to income of employees in North West region which is only 434 thousand VND per month, equivalent to 17.6% of that in the South East region.

4.2. Agriculture, forestry and fishery co-operatives gradually accommodate themselves with new business operation, and they are fulfilling the role of supporting household economics. However, there exist many difficulties for these cooperatives

To July 1st 2006, there were 7,237 AFF co-operatives operating, decreased 276 cooperatives as compared to October 1st 2001. In the total number of AFF cooperatives, there are 6,971 agriculture cooperatives, accounted for 96.3%, 236 fishery cooperatives, accounted for 3.3%, 30 forestry cooperatives, accounted for 0.4%.

Agriculture cooperatives mainly located in the North regions, where cooperatives development boomed since 1960. Of which, the

Red river delta accounted for 47.1% of total agriculture cooperatives in the country, following is the North Central Coast accounted for 21.1%. In some regions, the number of agriculture cooperatives seemed not worth counting such as; the North West was 1.8%, the Central Highlands - 1.9%, and the South East - 2.7%. Eleven out of 64 provinces/cities have less than 10 agriculture cooperatives operating. The Mekong River delta only, where regarded as leading agriculture production region in the country, really need supports of cooperatives economics in provision of seedlings, plant protection and products outlets for household economic, however, to July 2006, there existed only 496 agriculture cooperatives, averagely 38 agriculture cooperatives in a province, although the number of agriculture cooperatives in the whole region had increased by 48 cooperatives as compared to 2001. In 6,971 agriculture cooperatives that are operating, there are about 83.88% transferred cooperatives, and 16.12% newly established cooperatives. Transferred cooperatives are located mostly in the Red river delta (54%) and the North Central Coast (20%). Newly established cooperatives located mainly in the Mekong river delta (36%), and the North Central Coast (26%). In general, from 1997 to 2006, in any region there appeared in-effective cooperatives which had to close down, meanwhile, there sprouted new cooperatives although with limited numbers. The density of cooperatives is different between regions.

Although the number of cooperatives decreased as compared to 2001, however, the agriculture cooperatives operation in the past years have obtained significant results in production, capital, achievements and business effectiveness.

To July 1st 2006, AFF cooperatives have used 126,213 permanent employees, of which 94% of permanent employees and 6% of contracted employees. The size of permanent employees of one cooperative is 17.4 employees, decreased 12 people as compared to 01/10/2001. Permanent employees decreased as a result of better organizational arrangements made in many cooperatives including proceeding services in contracted package to outside service providers. There's very big different in size of average permanent employees in one cooperative between Red River delta region (22 employees/1 cooperative) with other regions (10-15 employees/cooperative) and between newly established cooperatives (13.5 employees/cooperative) with transferred cooperative (18,1 employees/cooperative).

After five years (2001-2005), capital for production and investment of cooperatives has significantly increased. Total capital of 6,971 agriculture cooperatives in the whole country up to December 31st 2005 was 6,199 billion VND which increased 1,530 billion VND (+32.8%) as compared to December 31st 2000. Average production capital of one cooperative was 889.2 million VND, increased 240 million VND (+37%) as compared to 2001. The sources of capital: 16% of the capital of agriculture cooperative was debts to be paid (loans), 84% owned capital. In the debts to be paid, bank loans accounted for 17%. An average capital of newly established cooperative was 410.2 million VND, which equivalent to only 41.8% as compared to the average capital of 1 transferred cooperative, mainly because the transferred cooperatives have a larger number of employees (6 times) and 41.3% of the capital is the value of fixed assets transferred from old types of cooperatives. There's a big disparity in average production capital of 1 agriculture cooperative between regions, between provinces in the country: the South Central Coast took the highest with 1,450 million VND, following was the South East with 1,204 million VND, the Central Highlands - 1,058 million VND, the North Central Coast - 924 million VND, the Red river delta - 876 million VND, the Mekong river delta was 369 million VND and the lowest fell into the North West region with only 229 million VND.

Agriculture cooperatives had paid their attention to diversity of services and business activities with reasonable costs. The census in 2006 showed that in the number of agriculture cooperatives operating, there were 86% of which operated irrigation services, 53.1% providing plant protection services, 50.3% providing Electricity services, 48.6% providing field protection services, 42.3% providing crop seedlings services, 40.1% of which provide materials provision, 34.9% of them provide extension services.

Average net revenue from service activities of one agriculture cooperative in 2005 reached 481.6 million, 2.1 times higher as compared to 2000; of which, newly established agriculture cooperative reached 353.3 million and transferred cooperative was 506.3 million. Although these cooperatives proceed quite many services, however, their revenue came mainly from three major following services: electricity service accounted for 30.5%, irrigation service took 23.8% and from materials provision accounted for 13.6% of total revenue of cooperatives. The effectiveness in business operation of many cooperatives has significantly improved compared to 2000. In 2005, 88.77% of agriculture cooperatives

earned profits (in 2000 the number was 66.60%). The average net profit from production service activities of one agriculture cooperative reached 41.4 million, increased 39.4% as compared to 2000. One of the noteworthy factors is that, although the average revenue is lower, the average profit from service activities of one newly established agriculture cooperative reached 48.3 million VND, which was higher by 20% compared to that of transferred cooperatives.

In general, after nearly five years of implementation of the 5th National Resolution (Term IX), operation of cooperatives has improved significantly: cooperatives have consolidated their organizational structure, simple management bodies, and operation of business toward diversification of activities which are in conformity with available infrastructure (irrigation system, machines, labour and capital etc). Cooperatives have provided basic services serving agriculture production. Operation principles of many cooperatives are to generate enough income to offset their own expenses, as well as create foundation for production, household economy and development of the community. Many cooperatives have played an active role in shifting plantation structure, poverty reduction, building a new rural society, infrastructure and strengthening rural economic relations.

However, cooperatives are now facing many difficulties: the development of cooperatives is still slow and unequal among regions, not meeting all demands of production development. Cooperatives have many services but most of services are not effective because only a limited number of farmer households use these services. At present, only the following services are well implemented by cooperatives: irrigation and agricultural services and material supply, Other services are mainly implemented by individuals or households. Many cooperatives carry out non-agricultural services such as electricity and credit services. Notably, the biggest income source of cooperatives in 2005 is from electricity service. The cooperative scale is too small. A cooperative has only average of 17.4 employees. Capital has increased but is still low; there are only few machines with low capacity. Therefore, revenue and profit of cooperatives are very low. On average, the capital, revenue and profit of an agricultural cooperative account for only 4% of the average level of an AFF enterprise. Cooperative staff also has limited capacity. According to the survey, only 37% of cooperative managers have secondary, vocational level upwards, in which 7.8% have bachelor degree and higher, 25.1% primary skills and

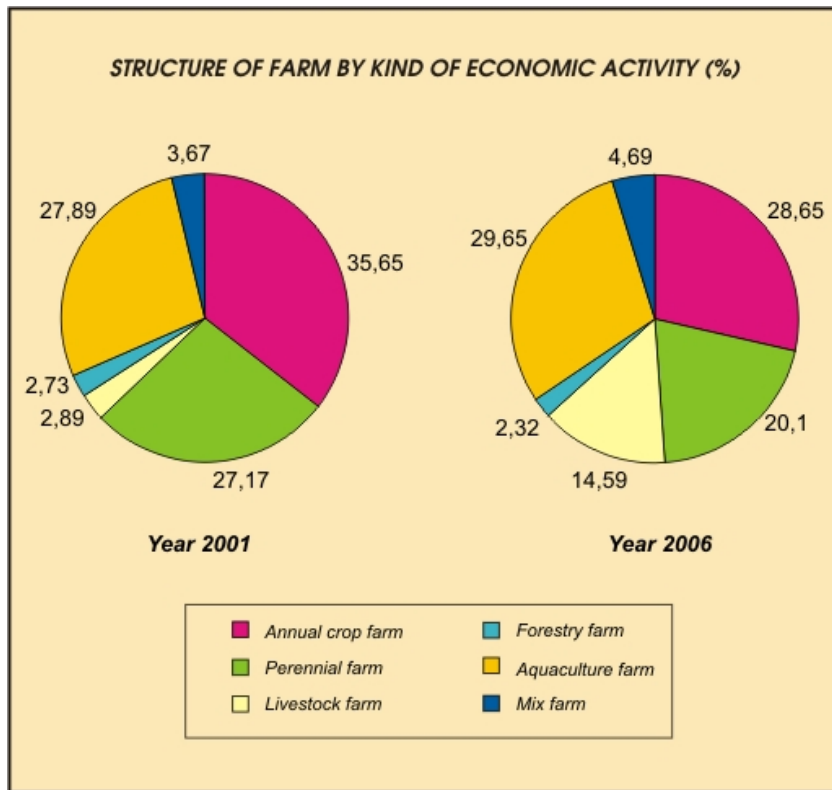
37.9% do not experience any training and have no professional certificates. Professional level of other positions (head of management board, chief accountant, and head of supervisory committee) are the same. More than 36% of heads of management board are untrained or have no professional certificates; this percentage is 24% for chief accountants and 57% for head of supervisory committee.

4.3. Farming economy continues its growth and plays more important role in agricultural, forestry and fishery production

The number of farms⁶ increases quickly with diversified production activities, which contributes to the structural move of agriculture.

The number of farms has increased quickly in all regions in the whole country. As at July 1, 2006, there are 113,699 farms in Vietnam, increasing 52,682 farms (+86.4%) in comparison with the year 2001. Mekong River Delta, South East regions and the Central Highlands are regions having most of farms since there are plenty of land and water surface to expand scale of plantation, animal husbandry and aquaculture production. There are 80,063 farms in these 3 regions, accounting for 70.4%; only Mekong River Delta accounts for nearly 50% of farms in the whole country. Farming production is more and more diversified and there is a move that reducing percentage of annual and perennial crops farms but increasing farms of animal husbandry, aquaculture and production-business combination. The percentage of annual crops farms has reduced from 35.6% in 2001 to 28.7% in 2006; perennial crops farms from 27.2% to 20.1%; animal breeding farms have increased from 2.9% to 14.6%; aquaculture farms are from 27.9% to 29.6% accordingly. There are 54,442 farms in Mekong River Delta, in which 24,333 annual crop farms (44.7% of the total farms in the region), 24,634 aquaculture farms (45.2%). There are 16,891 farms in South East region, accounting for 14.9% of the total farms in the country; in which 9,455 perennial crop farms (56% of the farms in the region), 3,857 animal husbandry farms (22.8%). There are 8,730 farms in Central Highlands, accounting for 7.7% of the total farms in the country, in which 7,009 perennial crop farms (80.3% of the farms in the region). There are 13,844 farms in Red River Delta, accounting for 12.2% of total farms in the country, in which 7,436 animal husbandry farms (53.7% of the farms in the region).

⁶ According to farm criteria specified in Circular No. 74/2003/TT-BNN dated 4/7/2003 by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development.



Farms are now using more and more land in big scale – a prerequisite condition for a big agriculture production

As at July 1, 2006, the area of agricultural, forestry and aquaculture land used by farms is 515 thousand ha, increasing 142 thousand ha in comparison with the year 2001. On average, a farm uses 4.5 ha of agricultural, forestry and aquaculture land. The highest average area of agricultural, forestry and aquaculture land per 1 farm is 9.8 ha in North West region, 8.9 ha in North East region, 7 ha in Central Northern region. This is mainly because there are many forestry farms in these regions. There is 58.4% of the farms that have more 3 ha of agricultural, forestry and aquaculture land, especially there are 13,077 farms (accounting for 11.5%) having more than 10 ha. Each kind of farm needs different land use scale. On average, 1 annual crop farm using 4.4 ha of land, in which 27.1% of farms using more than 5 ha land. 1 perennial crop farm using 5.4 ha and 1 forestry farm using 18.5 ha. One characteristic of farming land is that land pieces are adjoined one to another with big scale, therefore, it is very convenient for production, protection, product transportation and especially for mechanism, irrigation and infrastructure construction.

Development of farming contributes to job and income generation for rural labour but the farming labour scale is still small with limited capacity.

As at July 1, 2006, there are 391 thousand regular employees in farms, in which employees of the farm owners are 291.6 thousand, accounting for 73.6% of total employees, the remaining are hired employees. In general, labour scale in farms is small. On average, 1 farm needs 3.4 regular employees, 62.4% of farms use below 4 employees and only 1.6% of farms use more than 10 employees. Due to seasonal characteristic of agricultural, forestry and aquaculture production, farms need many hired employees apart from regular employees (at the peak times, farms used more than 1 million temporary employees). Farms planting annual trees, perennial trees and aquaculture farms need regular employees most.

The average income of 1 regular employee in farms is VND 18 million per year, 2 times than income of rural employees. However, 94.3% of farming employees are unskilled, 2.8% having primary skills and only 2.9% having skills from secondary, vocational level upwards.

Capital scale of farms is growing quickly due to production expansion and intensive farming.

As at July 1, 2006, the total capital of farms was VND 27,219.7 billion, a farm needs an average of VND 239.4 million, increasing 104.3 million in comparison with the year 2001 (+77.2%). The highest average capital per 1 farm is VND 574 million in South East region because these farms here plant rubber, coffee, pepper, cashew nut, then is the Central Highlands with VND 284 million, the lowest capital per farm is the South Central Coast of VND 145 million because farms here mainly annual crop farm that need less capital.

Farming is more and more market-oriented with big scale production

Total revenue of farms in 2006 was VND 19,388 billion, average VND 170 million per farm, 1.9 times than the year 2001. The highest revenue per farm is VND 242 million in South East region, then is 194 million in Red River Delta, 166 million in Mekong River Delta, 150 million in the Central Highlands, 141 million in North East region, 112 million in the South Central Coast, 104 million in North West regions and 102 million in North Central Coast area.

Total value of farms' commercial AFF products in 2006 was VND 18,258 billion, average for a farm is 161 million, 1.9 times in comparison with the year 2001; the proportion of commercial AFF products account for 95.8%. The proportion of commercial AFF products is high in the following regions: South Central Coast (98.2%), the Central Highlands (97.1%), South East region (97%), Red River Delta (96%) and North West regions (86.3%). The value of farms' commercial AFF products vary in different kinds of farms. Animal husbandry farms earn the highest value of VND 244 million per farm, then is aquaculture farms with 179 million and lowest is forestry farms with 48.1 million, only one fifth of the revenue of animal husbandry farms. The purpose of agricultural, forestry and aquaculture farms is production for sales, therefore, the value of farms' commercial AFF products is high, 98.5% in perennial-industrial crop farms and 97.8% in animal husbandry farms.

4.4. Agricultural households decrease, forestry and fishery households increase quickly, household production scale is expanded

The structure of agricultural, forestry and fishery households tends to move positively but the progress is still slow, not appropriate with the potential of each industry.

As at July 1, 2006, there is 10.46 million AFF households in the whole country, reducing 766 thousand households (-6.8%) in comparison with the year 2001. This is a new trend and positive in our production. In previous periods, AFF households have been increased over years (8.2% increase in 2001 in comparison with 1994). There are different trends in the structure of agricultural, forestry and fishery households: agricultural households decrease but forestry and fishery households increase.

Agricultural households: There is 9.74 million households nationwide, reducing 950 thousand households (-8.9%) in comparison with 2001 and the average annual reduction is 1.8%. The reduction in agricultural households happens in most of regions (5 out of 8 regions), including 2 core agricultural regions of Red River Delta and Mekong River Delta. Agricultural households have been reduced most in Red River Delta, reducing 680 thousand households (-24.6%) compared with the year 2001, then is the South Central Coast with 11% reduction, then is Mekong River Delta and East Southern region

with 8% reduction. Agricultural households have been increased mainly in North West area, North East area and the Central Highlands – the structure of agricultural households have been also moved very slowly in these regions in the past years.

Forestry households: there are 43.2 thousand households nationwide, increasing 7.6 thousand households (+28.6%) compared with 2001 and the average annual increase is 5.1%. This is a positive trend that should be strongly encouraged to make use of the strength of labour and forest land in our country. The percentage of forestry households has been increased quickly but in fact, the number of forestry households is still low, not equivalent with the potential development of forestry. This also proves that investment in forestry development has not been brought many benefits for households.

Fishery households: together with the increase in fishery production in the past years, the number of fishery households has been also increased in all regions. In 2006, there are 688 thousand fishery households, increasing 176 thousand households (+34.3%) in comparison with the year 2001 and the average annual increase is 6.1%, especially there is an increase of 49.3% (120 thousand households) in Mekong River Delta. The highest increase happens in Red River Delta: in 2006, there are 64.7 thousand households, 2.2 times increase in comparison with 2001.

Though there is a quick move in household production structure in many regions, the number and percentage of forestry and fishery households are still low, not appropriate with the potential of forestry and fishery in our country. The changes in terms of number of each kinds of AFF households result in the change in AFF household structure: percentage of agricultural households decreases and percentage of forestry and fishery households increase. The percentage of agricultural households has reduced from 95.2% in 2001 to 93.1% in 2006. This trend rapidly happens in regions where aquaculture production can be expanded and developed, in which the highest reduction is in Mekong River Delta (from 89.8% to 84.4%), then is South Central Coast (from 90.2% to 88%), Red River Delta (from 98.9% to 97%). There is almost no change in percentage of agricultural households in North Western, North East and the Central Highlands. Percentage of forestry households has increased but not remarkably (from 0.2% in 2001 to 0.3% in 2006). Percentage of fishery households has increased more quickly (from 4.6% in 2001 to

6.6% in 2006) but in 2006, both forestry and fishery households account for only 6.9% of the total AFF households in the whole country – a very small percentage in comparison with the strength and potential of these 2 industries.

Household production scale has expanded which positively affect economic development and a massive scale agricultural production.

The production scale has increased in terms of land use scale and number of livestock.

In terms of land use scale, 1 agricultural household uses on average 0.63 ha of agricultural production land, increasing 12% in comparison with 2001, 1 fishery household uses 0.66 ha of aquaculture land, increasing 16% compared with 2001. The percentage and number of households with more than 1 ha of agricultural production land or aquaculture land has increased. In 1994, in Vietnam, there was 11.71% of agricultural households which have more than 1 ha of agricultural production land, that figure in 2001 is 15.08% and is 17.8% in 2006. The accumulation of agricultural production land happens clearly in the Central Highlands and South East region. The households with more than 1 ha of agricultural production land in the Central Highlands account for 24.3% in 1994, 43.9% in 2001 and 52.6% in 2006; these figures in South East region are 29.2%, 35% and 38.7%. Notably, the households with more than 3 ha of agricultural production land have increased 74% in 2006 in comparison with 2001 and 9 times in comparison with 1994. This also goes with the increase in large scale plantation and production.

Structure of agricultural households by size of agricultural production land (%)

	1994	2001	2006
Households not using land	1,15	4,16	4,05
Households with below 0.5 ha	70,91	64,34	61,02
Households with 0.5 ha to 1 ha	16,23	16,42	17,14
Households with more than 1 ha	11,71	15,08	17,80

Production scale expansion happens not only in plantation and

aquaculture but also in animal husbandry. In pig breeding, in 1994, there was only 17.4% households with more than 3 pigs, in 2001, it is 33.4% and is 44.3% in 2006. Especially, in 2006, there were 17,844 households with more than 50 pigs, more than 5.5 times in comparison with the year 2001. Cow breeding: in 2001, there were 19.7% households with more than 3 cows and 28.6% in 2006. There is also the same trend in breeding poultry. Therefore, the number of pig-breeding households in 2006 was reduced in comparison with the year 2001 but the number of pigs still reaches the average annual increase of 4.9%. That is why large scale animal husbandry, together with processing and consumption, should be encouraged and is a feasible solution to make animal husbandry become the main production industry.

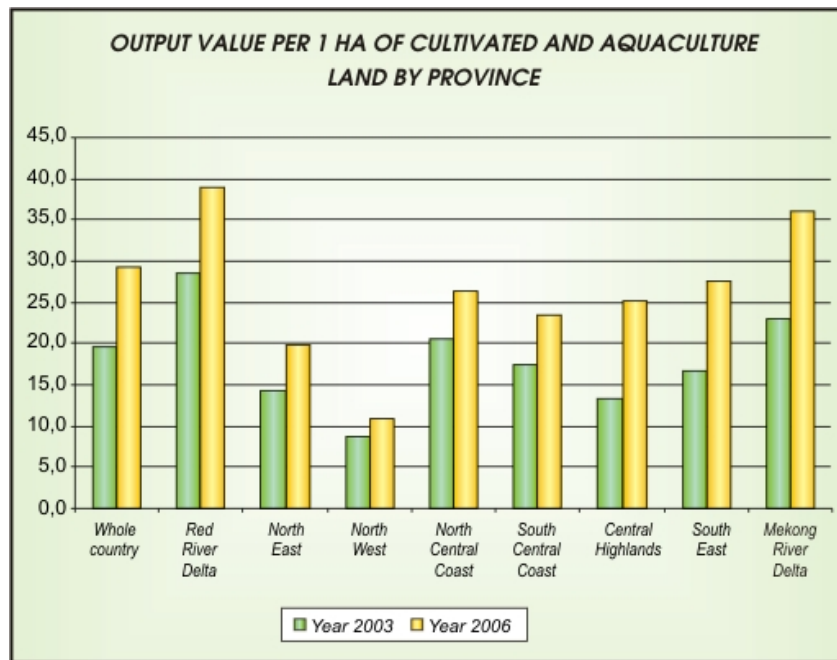
Besides the development of large scale production models, equipment and machinery has been also strengthened. The number of machine per 100 households has increased quickly in comparison with the year 2001. The number of big tug machines (more than 12 CV) has increased to 1.05 machines per 100 households, 2.1 times than the year 2001, small tug machine is 2.4 machines per 100 households, 43% than the year 2001; there is also the same trend in other machinery and equipment. However, the number of machines is still low for agriculture and varies in each region, especially low in the regions with small areas of agricultural land, in remote areas.

5. Overview on achievements in agricultural, forestry and fishery production

The agricultural, forestry and fishery production has reach some achievements in the past years due to positive move in production forces, the development of large scale production models and improvement in production in agricultural, forestry and fishery units. The value added in agricultural, forestry and fishery industries in 2006 was VND 79,505 billion (at constant 1994 prices), 21.2% increase in comparison with the year 2001, the average annual increase is 3.8%. The gross ouTPut of agricultural, forestry and fishery industries in 2006 has increased 30.6% in comparison with 2001 and the average annual increase is 5.4%. There is a rather rapid development in agricultural, forestry and fishery industries because gross ouTPut of agriculture remains the annual growth of 4.1% and quick growth of gross ouTPut of fishery (11.6% per year).

Besides the comprehensive and stable development, in the period 2001 – 2006, production of agricultural, forestry and fishery industries developed towards gradually changing of plants and livestock, attach production with domestic market and export. In 2006, paddy planted area reduced more than 340 thousand ha in comparison with the year 2000 but planted area and production of other industrial crops, such as export-oriented crops like coffee, rubber, tea, etc. have increased significantly; aquaculture has also rapidly increased in terms of area and raising methods and models. There is a structural shifting among agricultural, forestry and fishery sector, in which value added of all industries increase but the proportion of agriculture has reduced and the role of fishery is more and more important. In 2001, the value added of agriculture accounted for 78.5%, fishery is 16% in the total added value of agricultural, forestry and fishery industries. In 2006, these figures were 75.3% and 19.3%. Fishery really becomes a core industry and plays an important role in keeping a rapid growth of agricultural, forestry and fishery industries. In agriculture, the percentage of animal husbandry in the total gross output of agriculture has increased from 19.6% in 2001 to 22.4% in 2003 and 24.5% in 2006.

The agriculture industry has also experienced structural changes in the past years. Agriculture and aquaculture production has been more effective due to changes in plants and crops, crop rotation, multi-cropping and application of new technology. In 2006, the output value per 1 ha of cultivated and aquaculture land was VND 29.2 million, 49% increase in comparison with 2003. The value per 1 ha of cultivated land in 2006 was VND 26.4 million, 45.8% increase compared with 2003. The output value per 1 ha of cultivated land has increased in all regions but the results vary in different regions: the highest score is in Red River Delta (38.5 million per 1 ha), 35% increase and the lowest score is in North West region (10.6 million per ha), 19% increase in comparison with the year 2003. The value per 1 ha of aquaculture land in the country is VND 55.4 million, 70% increase in comparison with 2003. Many regions achieved high value per 1 ha of aquaculture land, e.g.: South Central Coast (80 million per 1 ha), 88% increase in comparison with 2003, South East region (73 million per ha), 30% increase, Mekong River Delta (59 million per ha), 87% increase. Especially, in some provinces, the output value per 1 ha of aquaculture reaches more than VND 1 billion like An Giang, Can Tho due to intensive methods in catfish raising.



Stable production leads to rapid export growth. In 2006, export value of agricultural, forestry and fishery products reached USD 9,624.2 million, accounting for 24% of the total export value and 2.2 times than the year 2001; in which export value of agricultural and forestry products was USD 6,266.1 million, 2.4 times than the year 2001 and fishery products was USD 3,358.1 million, 85% increase in comparison with the year 2001.

Agricultural, forestry and fishery production are now experiencing important achievements and becoming large production with diversified products with high competitiveness and stable growth. Land use is more effective, agriculture and fishery can not only ensure for national food security, materials for processing industries and other domestic demands but also for export with more and more products and quantity, especially key export products such as rice, coffee, cashew nuts, rubber, shrimp and catfish. However, in recent years, agricultural, forestry and fishery production still has been pregnant with unstable risk due to spontaneous production and the development and expansion of these industries in some localities has not been totally attached with environment solutions.

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A. NHỮNG CHUYỂN BIẾN CỦA NÔNG THÔN VIỆT NAM THỜI KỲ 2001 - 2006

CHANGES OF VIETNAM'S RURAL AREA IN THE PERIOD 2001-2006

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Số lượng máy móc, thiết bị chủ yếu
Number of major machines

Cái - Piece

	Theo loại hình - <i>By type of unit</i>					
	Tổng số <i>Total</i>	Doanh nghiệp <i>Enterprise</i>	Cơ sở trực thuộc <i>Subsidiary organization</i>	Hợp tác xã <i>Cooperative</i>	Hộ - <i>Household</i>	
					Tổng số <i>Total</i>	Trong đó: Trang trại <i>Of which: Farm</i>
1. Máy kéo lớn (từ 35 CV trở lên) <i>Heavy ploughs, tractors (more than 35 CV)</i>	24 380	1 063	166	300	22 851	3 119
2. Máy kéo trung (trên 12 CV đến dưới 35 CV) <i>Middle-weight ploughs, tractors (from 12 CV to 35 CV)</i>	105 180	1 255	57	259	103 609	5 642
3. Máy kéo nhỏ (từ 12 CV trở xuống) <i>Small ploughs, tractors (12 CV and less)</i>	266 098	175	82	479	265 362	7 537
4. Ô tô (tổng số) <i>Vehicles (Total)</i>	87 495	2 532	426	106	84 431	1 643
Trong đó: ô tô vận tải hành khách và hàng hóa <i>Of which: cargo and passenger vehicles</i>	70 289	1 252	174	61	68 802	1 168
5. Động cơ điện <i>Electrical engines</i>	308 002	1 847	720	2 190	303 245	8 762
6. Động cơ chạy xăng, dầu diezen <i>Diezen/ petrol, diesel engines</i>	337 328	1 382	1 316	1 093	333 537	32 106
7. Máy phát điện <i>Electric generator</i>	141 832	1 315	331	357	139 829	5 641

(Tiếp theo) **Số lượng máy móc, thiết bị chủ yếu**
(Cont.) *Number of major machines*

Cái - Piece

	Theo loại hình - <i>By type of unit</i>					
	Tổng số <i>Total</i>	Doanh nghiệp <i>Enterprise</i>	Cơ sở trực thuộc <i>Subsidiary organization</i>	Hợp tác xã <i>Cooperative</i>	Hộ - <i>Household</i>	
					Tổng số <i>Total</i>	Trong đó: Trang trại <i>Of which: Farm</i>
8. Máy tuốt lúa có động cơ <i>Rice mowing machine with engine</i>	578 349	83	41	272	577 953	5 977
9. Lò, máy sấy sản phẩm nông, lâm, thủy sản <i>Agriculture, forestry, fishery products dryer, roaster, oven</i>	70 464	811	416	360	68 877	2 277
10. Máy chế biến lương thực <i>Milling machine</i>	241 086	131	48	175	240 732	2 722
11. Máy chế biến gỗ <i>Wood processing machinery</i>	132 377	626	105	84	131 562	563
12. Bình phun thuốc trừ sâu có động cơ <i>Motorized Insecticide sprayers</i>	101 246	480	290	663	99 813	9 604
13. Máy bơm nước dùng cho sản xuất, nông, lâm, thủy sản <i>Mechanized Water pumps for agriculture, forestry, fishery production</i>	1 887 996	11 063	1 465	14 280	1 861 188	114 942
14. Máy chế biến thức ăn gia súc <i>Animal food processing machines</i>	38 264	148	92	149	37 875	2 931

(Tiếp theo) **Số lượng máy móc, thiết bị chủ yếu**
(Cont.) *Number of major machines*

Cái - Piece

	Theo loại hình - <i>By type of unit</i>					
	Tổng số <i>Total</i>	Doanh nghiệp <i>Enterprise</i>	Cơ sở trực thuộc <i>Subsidiary organization</i>	Hợp tác xã <i>Cooperative</i>	Hộ - <i>Household</i>	
					Tổng số <i>Total</i>	Trong đó: Trang trại <i>Of which: Farm</i>
15. Máy chế biến thức ăn thủy sản <i>Aquaculture food processing machines</i>	10 549	105	39	69	10 336	2 690
16. Tàu, thuyền, xuồng vận tải (hàng hóa, hành khách) có động cơ <i>Motorized ships, boats used for transportation of cargo and passengers</i>	392 831	314	143	165	392 209	18 875
17. Tàu, thuyền, xuồng đánh bắt thủy sản có động cơ <i>Motorized ships, boats used for fishing</i>	100 880	441	5	57	100 377	
18. Tàu, thuyền dịch vụ thủy sản có động cơ <i>Motorized ships, boats used for fishing services</i>	10 795	79	1	29	10 686	

Số lượng máy móc thiết bị chủ yếu của các đơn vị nông, lâm nghiệp và thủy sản

Number of major machines occupied by agricultural, forestry and fishery units

	<i>Cái - Piece</i>				
	Máy kéo lớn (từ 35 CV trở lên) <i>Heavy ploughs, tractors (more than 35 CV)</i>	Máy kéo trung (trên 12 CV đến dưới 35 CV) <i>Middle-weight ploughs, tractors (from 12 CV to 35 CV)</i>	Máy kéo nhỏ (dưới 12 CV) <i>Small ploughs, tractors (12 CV and less)</i>	Động cơ điện <i>Electrical engines</i>	Động cơ xăng, dầu, diezen/ Petrol, diesel engines
A. Chia theo loại hình <i>By kind of unit</i>	18 930	88 937	240 562	218 610	296 039
- Doanh nghiệp nông, lâm nghiệp và thủy sản <i>Agricultural, forestry and fishery enterprise</i>	1 063	1 255	175	1 847	1 382
- Cơ sở nông, lâm nghiệp và thủy sản trực thuộc <i>Agricultural, forestry and fishery subsidiary organization</i>	166	55	78	705	1 311
- Hợp tác xã nông, lâm nghiệp và thủy sản <i>Agricultural, forestry and fishery cooperative</i>	300	259	479	2 190	1 093
- Hộ nông, lâm nghiệp và thủy sản <i>Agricultural, forestry and fishery household</i>	17 401	87 368	239 830	213 868	292 253
+ Trong đó: Trang trại <i>Of which: Farm</i>	3 119	5 642	7 537	8 762	32 106
B. Chia theo ngành <i>By kind of economic activity</i>	18 930	88 937	240 562	218 610	296 039
1. Ngành nông nghiệp <i>Agricultural unit</i>	18 180	87 484	237 128	208 439	242 076
- Doanh nghiệp NN <i>Agricultural enterprise</i>	995	1 179	114	742	280
- Cơ sở NN trực thuộc <i>Agr. subsidiary organization</i>	150	46	64	405	76
- Hợp tác xã nông nghiệp <i>Agricultural cooperative</i>	295	234	470	2 102	911

(Tiếp theo) **Số lượng máy móc thiết bị chủ yếu của các đơn vị nông, lâm nghiệp và thủy sản**
(Cont.) *Number of major machines occupied by agricultural, forestry and fishery units*

Cái - Piece

	Máy kéo lớn (từ 35 CV trở lên) <i>Heavy ploughs, tractors (more than 35 CV)</i>	Máy kéo trung (trên 12 CV đến dưới 35 CV) <i>Middle- weight ploughs, tractors (from 12 CV to 35 CV)</i>	Máy kéo nhỏ (dưới 12 CV) <i>Small ploughs, tractors (12 CV and less)</i>	Động cơ điện <i>Electrical engines</i>	Động cơ xăng, dầu, diezen/ Petrol, diesel engines
- Hộ nông nghiệp <i>Agricultural household</i>	16 740	86 025	236 480	205 190	240 809
+ Trong đó: Trang trại <i>Of which: Farm</i>	2 862	5 143	6 720	4 624	9 553
2. Ngành lâm nghiệp <i>Forestry unit</i>	128	170	259	320	653
- Doanh nghiệp lâm nghiệp <i>Forestry enterprise</i>	62	41	39	59	55
- Cơ sở LN trực thuộc <i>Forestry subsidiary organization</i>	15	9	8	2	38
- Hợp tác xã lâm nghiệp <i>Forestry cooperative</i>	1	5			2
- Hộ lâm nghiệp <i>Forestry household</i>	50	115	212	259	558
+ Trong đó: Trang trại <i>Of which: Farm</i>	35	43	87	91	95
3. Ngành thủy sản <i>Fishery unit</i>	622	1 283	3 175	9 851	53 310
- Doanh nghiệp thủy sản <i>Fishery enterprise</i>	6	35	22	1 046	1 047
- Cơ sở TS trực thuộc <i>Fishery subsidiary organization</i>	1		6	298	1 197
- Hợp tác xã thủy sản <i>Fishery cooperative</i>	4	20	9	88	180
- Hộ thủy sản - <i>Fishery household</i>	611	1 228	3 138	8 419	50 886
+ Trong đó: Trang trại <i>Of which: Farm</i>	84	198	356	3 242	21 416

(Tiếp theo) **Số lượng máy móc thiết bị chủ yếu của các đơn vị nông, lâm nghiệp và thủy sản**
(Cont.) *Number of major machines occupied by agricultural, forestry and fishery units*

Cái - Piece

	Máy tuốt lúa có động cơ <i>Rice mowing machine with engine</i>	Lò, máy sấy sản phẩm nông, lâm, thủy sản <i>Agriculture, forestry, fishery products dryer, roaster, oven</i>	Máy chế biến lương thực <i>Milling machine</i>	Máy chế biến gỗ <i>Wood processing machinery</i>	Bình phun thuốc trừ sâu có động cơ <i>Motorized Insecticide sprayers</i>
A. Chia theo loại hình <i>By kind of unit</i>	528 090	64 869	193 173	43 064	96 152
- Doanh nghiệp nông, lâm nghiệp và thủy sản <i>Agricultural, forestry and fishery enterprise</i>	83	811	131	626	480
- Cơ sở nông, lâm nghiệp và thủy sản trực thuộc <i>Agricultural, forestry and fishery subsidiary organization</i>	39	402	43	91	231
- Hợp tác xã nông, lâm nghiệp và thủy sản <i>Agricultural, forestry and fishery cooperative</i>	272	360	175	84	663
- Hộ nông, lâm nghiệp và thủy sản <i>Agricultural, forestry and fishery household</i>	527 696	63 296	192 824	42 263	94 778
+ Trong đó: Trang trại <i>Of which: Farm</i>	5 977	2 277	2 722	563	9 604
B. Chia theo ngành <i>By kind of economic activity</i>	528 090	64 869	193 173	43 064	96 152
1. Ngành nông nghiệp <i>Agricultural unit</i>	522 526	63 843	191 258	41 352	95 212
- Doanh nghiệp NN <i>Agricultural enterprise</i>	80	721	121	72	392
- Cơ sở NN trực thuộc <i>Agr. subsidiary organization</i>	39	393	40	11	188
- Hợp tác xã nông nghiệp <i>Agricultural cooperative</i>	252	352	138	62	648

(Tiếp theo) **Số lượng máy móc thiết bị chủ yếu của các đơn vị nông, lâm nghiệp và thủy sản**
(Cont.) *Number of major machines occupied by agricultural, forestry and fishery units*

Cái - Piece

	Máy tuốt lúa có động cơ <i>Rice mowing machine with engine</i>	Lò, máy sấy sản phẩm nông, lâm, thủy sản <i>Agriculture, forestry, fishery products dryer, roaster, oven</i>	Máy chế biến lương thực <i>Milling machine</i>	Máy chế biến gỗ <i>Wood processing machinery</i>	Bình phun thuốc trừ sâu có động cơ <i>Motorized Insecticide sprayers</i>
- Hộ nông nghiệp <i>Agricultural household</i>	522 155	62 377	190 959	41 207	93 984
+ Trong đó: Trang trại <i>Of which: Farm</i>	5 149	1 814	2 213	408	8 916
2. Ngành lâm nghiệp <i>Forestry unit</i>	213	250	347	1 075	241
- Doanh nghiệp lâm nghiệp <i>Forestry enterprise</i>		88	5	544	80
- Cơ sở LN trực thuộc <i>Forestry subsidiary organization</i>		7	1	79	43
- Hợp tác xã lâm nghiệp <i>Forestry cooperative</i>	3	1	3	8	2
- Hộ lâm nghiệp <i>Forestry household</i>	210	154	338	444	116
+ Trong đó: Trang trại <i>Of which: Farm</i>	122	112	149	55	41
3. Ngành thủy sản <i>Fishery unit</i>	5 351	776	1 568	637	699
- Doanh nghiệp thủy sản <i>Fishery enterprise</i>	3	2	5	10	8
- Cơ sở TS trực thuộc <i>Fishery subsidiary organization</i>		2	2	1	
- Hợp tác xã thủy sản - <i>Fishery cooperative</i>	17	7	34	14	13
- Hộ thủy sản <i>Fishery household</i>	5 331	765	1 527	612	678
+ Trong đó: Trang trại <i>Of which: Farm</i>	224	164	97	43	215

(Tiếp theo) **Số lượng máy móc thiết bị chủ yếu của các đơn vị nông, lâm nghiệp và thủy sản**
(Cont.) *Number of major machines occupied by agricultural, forestry and fishery units*

Cái - Piece

	Máy bơm nước dùng cho SX NLTS <i>Mechanized Water pumps for agriculture, forestry, fishery production</i>	Máy chế biến thức ăn gia súc <i>Animal food processing machine</i>	Máy chế biến thức ăn thủy sản <i>Aquaculture food processing machines</i>	Tàu thuyền dịch vụ thủy sản có động cơ <i>Motorized ships, boats used for fishing services</i>	Tàu thuyền đánh bắt thủy sản có động cơ <i>Motorized ships, boats for fishing</i>
A. Chia theo loại hình <i>By kind of unit</i>	1697 451	30 795	9 247	9 599	96 001
- Doanh nghiệp nông, lâm nghiệp và thủy sản <i>Agricultural, forestry and fishery enterprise</i>	11 063	148	105	79	441
- Cơ sở nông, lâm nghiệp và thủy sản trực thuộc <i>Agricultural, forestry and fishery subsidiary organization</i>	1 440	92	39	1	5
- Hợp tác xã nông, lâm nghiệp và thủy sản <i>Agricultural, forestry and fishery cooperative</i>	14 280	149	69	29	57
- Hộ nông, lâm nghiệp và thủy sản <i>Agricultural, forestry and fishery household</i>	1670 668	30 406	9 034	9 490	95 498
+ Trong đó: Trang trại <i>Of which: Farm</i>	114 942	2 931	2 690		
B. Chia theo ngành <i>By kind of economic activity</i>	1697 451	30 795	9 247	9 599	96 001
1. Ngành nông nghiệp <i>Agricultural unit</i>	1505 422	29 214	4 921	1 478	7 954
- Doanh nghiệp NN <i>Agricultural enterprise</i>	9 534	123	14		
- Cơ sở NN trực thuộc <i>Agr subsidiary organization</i>	883	81	7		

(Tiếp theo) **Số lượng máy móc thiết bị chủ yếu của các đơn vị nông, lâm nghiệp và thủy sản**
(Cont.) *Number of major machines occupied by agricultural, forestry and fishery units*

	<i>Cái - Piece</i>				
	Máy bơm nước dùng cho SX NLTS <i>Mechanized Water pumps for agriculture, forestry, fishery production</i>	Máy chế biến thức ăn gia súc <i>Animal food processing machine</i>	Máy chế biến thức ăn thủy sản <i>Aquaculture food processing machines</i>	Tàu thuyền dịch vụ thủy sản có động cơ <i>Motorized ships, boats used for fishing services</i>	Tàu thuyền đánh bắt thủy sản có động cơ <i>Motorized ships, boats for fishing</i>
- Hợp tác xã nông nghiệp <i>Agricultural cooperative</i>	13 379	109	27	2	
- Hộ nông nghiệp <i>Agricultural household</i>	1481 626	28 901	4 873	1 476	7 954
+ Trong đó: Trang trại <i>Of which: Farm</i>	57 043	2 127	214		
2. Ngành lâm nghiệp <i>Forestry unit</i>	2 417	63	10	18	53
- Doanh nghiệp lâm nghiệp <i>Forestry enterprise</i>	286	10	1		
- Cơ sở LN trực thuộc <i>Forestry subsidiary organization</i>	160				3
- Hợp tác xã lâm nghiệp <i>Forestry cooperative</i>	30		2		
- Hộ lâm nghiệp <i>Forestry household</i>	1 941	53	7	18	50
+ Trong đó: Trang trại <i>Of which: Farm</i>	434	25	1		
3. Ngành thủy sản <i>Fishery unit</i>	189 612	1 518	4 316	8 103	87 994
- Doanh nghiệp thủy sản <i>Fishery enterprise</i>	1 243	15	90	79	441
- Cơ sở TS trực thuộc <i>Fishery subsidiary organization</i>	397	11	32	1	2
- Hợp tác xã thủy sản <i>Fishery cooperative</i>	871	40	40	27	57
- Hộ thủy sản <i>Fishery household</i>	187 101	1 452	4 154	7 996	87 494
+ Trong đó: Trang trại <i>Of which: Farm</i>	51 306	313	1 986		

Số lượng máy móc thiết bị chủ yếu của các đơn vị nông, lâm nghiệp và thủy sản bình quân 100 đơn vị

Number of major machines occupied by agricultural, forestry and fishery units per 100 units

Cái/100 đơn vị - Piece/100 unit

	Máy kéo lớn (từ 35 CV trở lên) <i>Heavy ploughs, tractors (more than 35 CV)</i>	Máy kéo trung (trên 12 CV đến dưới 35 CV) <i>Middle-weight ploughs, tractors (from 12 CV to 35 CV)</i>	Máy kéo nhỏ (dưới 12 CV) <i>Small ploughs, tractors (12 CV and less)</i>	Động cơ điện <i>Electrical engines</i>	Động cơ chạy xăng, dầu, diezen/Petrol, diesel engines
A. Chia theo loại hình <i>By kind of unit</i>	0,18	0,85	2,30	2,09	2,83
- Doanh nghiệp nông, lâm nghiệp và thủy sản <i>Agricultural, forestry and fishery enterprise</i>	49,77	58,75	8,19	86,47	64,70
- Cơ sở nông, lâm nghiệp và thủy sản trực thuộc <i>Agricultural, forestry and fishery subsidiary organization</i>	29,07	9,63	13,66	123,47	229,60
- Hợp tác xã nông, lâm nghiệp và thủy sản <i>Agricultural, forestry and fishery cooperative</i>	4,15	3,58	6,62	30,26	15,10
- Hộ nông, lâm nghiệp và thủy sản <i>Agricultural, forestry and fishery household</i>	0,17	0,84	2,29	2,04	2,79
+ Trong đó: Trang trại <i>Of which: Farm</i>	2,74	4,96	6,63	7,71	28,24
B. Chia theo ngành - <i>By kind of economic activity</i>	0,18	0,85	2,30	2,09	2,83
1. Ngành nông nghiệp <i>Agricultural unit</i>	0,19	0,90	2,43	2,14	2,48
- Doanh nghiệp NN <i>Agricultural enterprise</i>	163,65	193,91	18,75	122,04	46,05
- Cơ sở NN trực thuộc <i>Agr. subsidiary organization</i>	43,73	13,41	18,66	118,08	22,16
- Hợp tác xã nông nghiệp <i>Agricultural cooperative</i>	4,23	3,36	6,74	30,15	13,07

(Tiếp theo) **Số lượng máy móc thiết bị chủ yếu của các đơn vị nông, lâm nghiệp và thủy sản bình quân 100 đơn vị**
(Cont.) *Number of major machines occupied by agricultural, forestry and fishery units per 100 units*

Cái/100 đơn vị - Piece/100 unit

	Máy kéo lớn (từ 35 CV trở lên) <i>Heavy ploughs, tractors (more than 35 CV)</i>	Máy kéo trung (trên 12 CV đến dưới 35 CV) <i>Middle- weight ploughs, tractors (from 12 CV to 35 CV)</i>	Máy kéo nhỏ (dưới 12 CV) <i>Small ploughs, tractors (12 CV and less)</i>	Động cơ điện <i>Electrical engines</i>	Động cơ chạy xăng, dầu, diezen/ Petrol, diesel engines
- Hộ nông nghiệp <i>Agricultural household</i>	0,17	0,88	2,43	2,11	2,47
+ Trong đó: Trang trại <i>Of which: Farm</i>	3,97	7,14	9,33	6,42	13,26
2. Ngành lâm nghiệp <i>Forestry unit</i>	0,37	0,49	0,75	0,92	1,88
- Doanh nghiệp lâm nghiệp <i>Forestry enterprise</i>	20,95	13,85	13,18	19,93	18,58
- Cơ sở LN trực thuộc <i>Forestry subsidiary organization</i>	10,79	6,47	5,76	1,44	27,34
- Hợp tác xã lâm nghiệp <i>Forestry cooperative</i>	3,33	16,67			6,67
- Hộ lâm nghiệp - <i>Forestry household</i>	0,15	0,34	0,62	0,76	1,63
+ Trong đó: Trang trại <i>Of which: Farm</i>	1,33	1,63	3,30	3,45	3,60
3. Ngành thủy sản <i>Fishery unit</i>	0,09	0,19	0,46	1,43	7,73
- Doanh nghiệp thủy sản <i>Fishery enterprise</i>	0,49	2,84	1,79	84,90	84,98
- Cơ sở TS trực thuộc <i>Fishery subsidiary organization</i>	1,12		6,74	334,83	1344,94
- Hợp tác xã thủy sản <i>Fishery cooperative</i>	1,69	8,47	3,81	37,29	76,27
- Hộ thủy sản - <i>Fishery household</i>	0,09	0,18	0,46	1,22	7,40
+ Trong đó: Trang trại <i>Of which: Farm</i>	0,25	0,59	1,06	9,62	63,53

(Tiếp theo) **Số lượng máy móc thiết bị chủ yếu của các đơn vị nông, lâm nghiệp và thủy sản bình quân 100 đơn vị**
(Cont.) *Number of major machines occupied by agricultural, forestry and fishery units per 100 units*

Cái/100 đơn vị - Piece/100 unit

	Máy tuốt lúa có động cơ <i>Rice mowing machine with engine</i>	Lò, máy sấy sản phẩm nông, lâm, thủy sản <i>Agriculture, forestry, fishery products dryer, roaster, oven</i>	Máy chế biến lương thực <i>Milling machine</i>	Máy chế biến gỗ <i>Wood processing machinery</i>	Bình phun thuốc trừ sâu có động cơ <i>Motorized Insecticide sprayers</i>
A. Chia theo loại hình <i>By kind of unit</i>	5,04	0,62	1,84	0,41	0,92
- Doanh nghiệp nông, lâm nghiệp và thủy sản <i>Agricultural, forestry and fishery enterprise</i>	3,89	37,97	6,13	29,31	22,47
- Cơ sở nông, lâm nghiệp và thủy sản trực thuộc <i>Agricultural, forestry and fishery subsidiary organization</i>	6,83	70,40	7,53	15,94	40,46
- Hợp tác xã nông, lâm nghiệp và thủy sản <i>Agricultural, forestry and fishery cooperative</i>	3,76	4,97	2,42	1,16	9,16
- Hộ nông, lâm nghiệp và thủy sản <i>Agricultural, forestry and fishery household</i>	5,04	0,60	1,84	0,40	0,91
+ Trong đó: Trang trại <i>Of which: Farm</i>	5,26	2,00	2,39	0,50	8,45
B. Chia theo ngành - <i>By kind of economic activity</i>	5,04	0,62	1,84	0,41	0,92
1. Ngành nông nghiệp <i>Agricultural unit</i>	5,36	0,65	1,96	0,42	0,98
- Doanh nghiệp NN <i>Agricultural enterprise</i>	13,16	118,59	19,90	11,84	64,47
- Cơ sở NN trực thuộc <i>Agr. subsidiary organization</i>	11,37	114,58	11,66	3,21	54,81
- Hợp tác xã nông nghiệp <i>Agricultural cooperative</i>	3,61	5,05	1,98	0,89	9,30

(Tiếp theo) **Số lượng máy móc thiết bị chủ yếu của các đơn vị nông, lâm nghiệp và thủy sản bình quân 100 đơn vị**
(Cont.) *Number of major machines occupied by agricultural, forestry and fishery units per 100 units*

Cái/100 đơn vị - Piece/100 unit

	Máy tuốt lúa có động cơ <i>Rice mowing machine with engine</i>	Lò, máy sấy sản phẩm nông, lâm, thủy sản <i>Agriculture, forestry, fishery products dryer, roaster, oven</i>	Máy chế biến lương thực <i>Milling machine</i>	Máy chế biến gỗ <i>Wood processing machinery</i>	Bình phun thuốc trừ sâu có động cơ <i>Motorized Insecticide sprayers</i>
- Hộ nông nghiệp <i>Agricultural household</i>	5,36	0,64	1,96	0,42	0,96
+ Trong đó: Trang trại <i>Of which: Farm</i>	7,15	2,52	3,07	0,57	12,38
2. Ngành lâm nghiệp <i>Forestry unit</i>	0,61	0,72	1,00	3,10	0,69
- Doanh nghiệp lâm nghiệp <i>Forestry enterprise</i>		29,73	1,69	183,78	27,03
- Cơ sở LN trực thuộc <i>Forestry subsidiary organization</i>		5,04	0,72	56,83	30,94
- Hợp tác xã lâm nghiệp <i>Forestry cooperative</i>	10,00	3,33	10,00	26,67	6,67
- Hộ lâm nghiệp <i>Forestry household</i>	0,61	0,45	0,99	1,30	0,34
+ Trong đó: Trang trại <i>Of which: Farm</i>	4,62	4,24	5,64	2,08	1,55
3. Ngành thủy sản - <i>Fishery unit</i>	0,78	0,11	0,23	0,09	0,10
- Doanh nghiệp thủy sản <i>Fishery enterprise</i>	0,24	0,16	0,41	0,81	0,65
- Cơ sở TS trực thuộc <i>Fishery subsidiary organization</i>		2,25	2,25	1,12	
- Hợp tác xã thủy sản <i>Fishery cooperative</i>	7,20	2,97	14,41	5,93	5,51
- Hộ thủy sản - <i>Fishery household</i>	0,77	0,11	0,29	0,13	0,64
+ Trong đó: Trang trại <i>Of which: Farm</i>	0,66	0,49	0,22	0,09	0,10

(Tiếp theo) **Số lượng máy móc thiết bị chủ yếu của các đơn vị nông, lâm nghiệp và thủy sản bình quân 100 đơn vị**
(Cont.) *Number of major machines occupied by agricultural, forestry and fishery units per 100 units*

Cái/100 đơn vị - Piece/100 unit

	Máy bơm nước dùng cho SX NLTS <i>Mechanized Water pumps for agriculture, forestry, fishery production</i>	Máy chế biến thức ăn gia súc <i>Animal food processing machine</i>	Máy chế biến thức ăn thủy sản <i>Aquaculture food processing machines</i>	Tàu thuyền dịch vụ thủy sản có động cơ <i>Motorized ships, boats used for fishing services</i>	Tàu thuyền đánh bắt thủy sản có động cơ <i>Motorized ships, boats for fishing</i>
A. Chia theo loại hình <i>By kind of unit</i>	16,21	0,29	0,09	0,09	0,92
- Doanh nghiệp nông, lâm nghiệp và thủy sản <i>Agricultural, forestry and fishery enterprise</i>	517,93	6,93	4,92	3,70	20,65
- Cơ sở nông, lâm nghiệp và thủy sản trực thuộc <i>Agricultural, forestry and fishery subsidiary organization</i>	252,19	16,11	6,83	0,18	0,88
- Hợp tác xã nông, lâm nghiệp và thủy sản <i>Agricultural, forestry and fishery cooperative</i>	197,32	2,06	0,95	0,40	0,79
- Hộ nông, lâm nghiệp và thủy sản <i>Agricultural, forestry and fishery household</i>	15,97	0,29	0,09	0,09	0,91
+ Trong đó: Trang trại <i>Of which: Farm</i>	101,09	2,58	2,37		
B. Chia theo ngành <i>By kind of economic activity</i>	16,21	0,29	0,09	0,09	0,92
1. Ngành nông nghiệp <i>Agricultural unit</i>	15,44	0,30	0,05	0,02	0,08
- Doanh nghiệp NN <i>Agricultural enterprise</i>	1 568,09	20,23	2,30		
- Cơ sở NN trực thuộc <i>Agr. subsidiary organization</i>	257,43	23,62	2,04		

(Tiếp theo) **Số lượng máy móc thiết bị chủ yếu của các đơn vị nông, lâm nghiệp và thủy sản bình quân 100 đơn vị**
(Cont.) *Number of major machines occupied by agricultural, forestry and fishery units per 100 units*

Cái/100 đơn vị - Piece/100 unit

	Máy bơm nước dùng cho SX NLTS <i>Mechanized Water pumps for agriculture, forestry, fishery production</i>	Máy chế biến thức ăn gia súc <i>Animal food processing machine</i>	Máy chế biến thức ăn thủy sản <i>Aquaculture food processing machines</i>	Tàu thuyền dịch vụ thủy sản có động cơ <i>Motorized ships, boats used for fishing services</i>	Tàu thuyền đánh bắt thủy sản có động cơ <i>Motorized ships, boats for fishing</i>
- Hợp tác xã nông nghiệp <i>Agricultural cooperative</i>	191,92	1,56	0,39	0,03	
- Hộ nông nghiệp <i>Agricultural household</i>	15,21	0,30	0,05	0,02	0,08
+ Trong đó: Trang trại <i>Of which: Farm</i>	79,20	2,95	0,30		
2. Ngành lâm nghiệp <i>Forestry unit</i>	6,97	0,18	0,03	0,05	0,15
- Doanh nghiệp lâm nghiệp <i>Forestry enterprise</i>	96,62	3,38	0,34		
- Cơ sở LN trực thuộc <i>Forestry subsidiary organization</i>	115,11				2,16
- Hợp tác xã lâm nghiệp <i>Forestry cooperative</i>	100,00		6,67		
- Hộ lâm nghiệp <i>Forestry household</i>	5,67	0,15	0,02	0,05	0,15
+ Trong đó: Trang trại <i>Of which: Farm</i>	16,44	0,95	0,04		
3. Ngành thủy sản <i>Fishery unit</i>	27,50	0,22	0,63	1,18	12,76
- Doanh nghiệp thủy sản <i>Fishery enterprise</i>	100,89	1,22	7,31	6,41	35,80
- Cơ sở TS trực thuộc <i>Fishery subsidiary organization</i>	446,07	12,36	35,96	1,12	2,25
- Hợp tác xã thủy sản <i>Fishery cooperative</i>	369,07	16,95	16,95	11,44	24,15
- Hộ thủy sản <i>Fishery household</i>	152,19	0,93	5,89		
+ Trong đó: Trang trại <i>Of which: Farm</i>	27,20	0,21	0,60	1,16	12,72

- 70 **Số hộ nông nghiệp phân theo ngành nghề, dân tộc, nguồn thu nhập chính, lao động và đất sản xuất nông nghiệp**
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Number of households cultivated cashew by size of cashew area
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78 (Tiếp theo) **Máy móc thiết bị chủ yếu bình quân 100 hộ nông nghiệp**
(Cont.) *Major machineries, equipments per 100 agricultural households*

	Lò, máy sấy sản phẩm NLTS/ <i>Agriculture, forestry, fishery products dryer, roaster, oven</i>	Máy chế biến lương thực <i>Milling machine</i>	Máy chế biến thức ăn gia súc <i>Animal food processing machine</i>	Máy bơm nước dùng cho SX NLTS <i>Mechanized Water pumps for agriculture, forestry, fishery production</i>	<i>Cái - Piece</i>	
					Máy vi tính/ <i>Computer</i>	Trong đó: số máy kết nối internet <i>Of which: Number of computers linked to the Internet</i>
					Tổng số <i>Total</i>	
Toàn quốc - Whole Country	0,64	1,96	0,30	15,21	0,69	0,06
Đồng bằng sông Hồng Red River Delta	0,10	1,13	0,18	3,92	0,46	0,07
Hà Nội	0,09	1,44	0,26	12,09	1,62	0,24
Vĩnh Phúc	0,08	2,04	0,54	11,54	0,41	0,03
Bắc Ninh		2,42	0,48	8,81	0,59	0,05
Hà Tây	0,45	0,97	0,18	3,21	0,55	0,03
Hải Dương	0,11	1,06	0,10	4,69	0,39	0,09
Hải Phòng	0,01	1,01	0,06	2,24	0,58	0,06
Hung Yên	0,10	0,79	0,08	3,81	0,33	0,07
Thái Bình	0,02	0,98	0,08	1,13	0,23	0,02
Hà Nam	0,02	0,75	0,15	0,88	0,30	0,03
Nam Định	0,02	0,74	0,08	1,00	0,36	0,09
Ninh Bình	0,02	1,24	0,27	1,69	0,38	0,12
Đồng Bắc - North East	3,51	6,64	0,83	11,78	0,22	0,05
Hà Giang	0,48	7,42	0,38	0,32	0,05	0,01
Cao Bằng	0,16	35,66	3,52	1,59	0,15	0,01
Bắc Kạn	1,04	10,12	0,85	1,71	0,19	0,01
Tuyên Quang	0,86	5,13	0,88	1,74	0,16	0,03
Lào Cai	0,21	5,12	0,61	0,60	0,06	0,01
Yên Bái	0,39	2,98	0,33	0,72	0,09	0,02
Thái Nguyên	21,05	3,89	1,04	32,05	0,28	0,01
Lạng Sơn	7,77	14,41	1,46	10,25	0,11	0,04
Quảng Ninh	0,09	3,18	0,26	2,53	0,35	0,16
Bắc Giang	0,31	3,29	0,66	31,87	0,33	0,10
Phú Thọ	0,29	1,60	0,28	1,38	0,32	0,06
Tây Bắc - North West	0,14	5,24	0,26	0,63	0,12	0,02
Điện Biên	0,06	5,02	0,07	0,26	0,07	
Lai Châu	0,19	6,11	0,10	0,29	0,08	0,05
Sơn La	0,18	7,37	0,24	0,27	0,14	0,02
Hoà Bình	0,12	2,36	0,44	1,41	0,13	0,01
Bắc Trung Bộ North Central Coast	0,05	1,96	0,39	2,09	0,33	0,04
Thanh Hoá	0,04	1,98	0,62	1,32	0,25	0,04
Nghệ An	0,08	2,25	0,31	3,77	0,29	0,04
Hà Tĩnh	0,03	1,97	0,33	0,48	0,30	0,04
Quảng Bình	0,02	1,73	0,12	1,74	0,39	0,02
Quảng Trị	0,03	1,19	0,04	2,06	0,68	0,03
Thừa Thiên - Huế	0,04	1,24	0,04	3,13	0,87	0,10

78 (Tiếp theo) **Máy móc thiết bị chủ yếu bình quân 100 hộ nông nghiệp**
(Cont.) *Major machineries, equipments per 100 agricultural households*

Cái - Piece

	Lò, máy sấy sản phẩm NLTS/ <i>Agriculture, foretry, fishery products dryer, roaster, oven</i>	Máy chế biến lương thực <i>Milling machine</i>	Máy chế biến thức ăn gia súc <i>Animal food processing machine</i>	Máy bơm nước dùng cho SX NLTS <i>Mechanized Water pumps for agriculture, foretry, fishery production</i>	Máy vi tính/ <i>Computer</i>	
					Tổng số <i>Total</i>	Trong đó: số máy kết nối internet <i>Of which: Number of computers linked to the Internet</i>
Duyên hải Nam Trung Bộ <i>South Central Coast</i>	0,06	0,54	0,08	13,90	0,61	0,03
Đà Nẵng	0,06	0,34	0,02	2,30	2,26	0,12
Quảng Nam	0,02	0,58	0,09	4,61	0,62	0,02
Quảng Ngãi	0,02	0,41	0,05	19,57	0,40	0,02
Bình Định	0,03	0,56	0,13	29,19	0,45	0,04
Phú Yên	0,05	0,79	0,05	5,50	0,55	0,05
Khánh Hoà	0,37	0,35	0,04	6,79	1,05	0,03
Tây Nguyên - <i>Central Highlands</i>	0,27	1,12	0,21	27,67	1,46	0,10
Kon Tum	0,04	0,67	0,03	3,57	0,60	0,11
Gia Lai	0,57	1,07	0,07	19,34	0,58	0,08
Đắk Lắk	0,25	1,35	0,33	37,16	1,55	0,05
Đắk Nông	0,22	1,12	0,30	18,36	1,10	0,10
Lâm Đồng	0,09	0,97	0,21	34,57	2,78	0,20
Đông Nam Bộ - <i>South East</i>	0,06	0,32	0,13	31,34	2,48	0,19
Ninh Thuận	0,08	0,25	0,04	22,50	0,66	0,06
Bình Thuận	0,06	0,39	0,12	29,31	0,95	0,05
Bình Phước	0,04	0,32	0,06	26,70	1,69	0,27
Tây Ninh	0,09	0,16	0,06	28,95	0,85	0,07
Bình Dương	0,02	0,08	0,07	11,79	4,74	0,34
Đồng Nai	0,07	0,54	0,28	38,18	3,38	0,14
Bà Rịa - Vũng Tàu	0,08	0,42	0,17	50,06	5,09	0,37
TP. Hồ Chí Minh	0,05	0,09	0,19	47,22	6,48	0,53
Đồng bằng sông Cửu Long <i>Mekong River Delta</i>	0,22	0,17	0,15	32,13	0,71	0,04
Long An	0,15	0,18	0,11	53,96	0,88	0,03
Tiền Giang	0,06	0,12	0,15	54,26	0,89	0,07
Bến Tre	0,03	0,09	0,03	31,62	0,71	0,03
Trà Vinh	0,13	0,43	0,19	20,33	0,42	0,03
Vĩnh Long	0,10	0,09	0,17	38,38	0,86	0,05
Đồng Tháp	0,16	0,24	0,19	20,96	0,73	0,03
An Giang	0,35	0,14	0,07	9,99	0,71	0,06
Kiên Giang	0,55	0,17	0,14	26,87	0,66	0,05
Cần Thơ	0,35	0,14	0,29	45,70	1,25	0,09
Hậu Giang	0,28	0,10	0,35	45,38	0,47	0,02
Sóc Trăng	0,28	0,16	0,12	21,34	0,42	0,03
Bạc Liêu	0,25	0,17	0,11	42,63	0,39	0,05
Cà Mau	0,21	0,18	0,14	18,12	0,30	0,06