

DANG NGUYEN ANH**Migration and Development in the Context of Socio-economic Renovation**

The importance of studying migration and development has been widely recognized in Asia and developing countries. Nevertheless, to date, there has been no national level research on migration in Vietnam. Using underutilized data collected by the 1989 Population Census, this article is the first to examine the impact of development upon inter-provincial population movement. The analysis applied Box-Cox transformed models to achieve the empirical results on the role of developmental factors in facilitating migration. Even within the context of control measures over migration, population mobility was largely taken place. This was found across provinces at different stages of economic development. The primary reason for inter-provincial move is socio-economic factors introduced by the country's market reforms known as Doi Moi in the mid-1980s. Several explanations for the findings are provided and policy implications of the results are discussed.

PHAM BICH SAN**Health care and Family Planning in the regions of Minority ethnic**

The author of the article introduces the hypothesis, methodology, results, conclusions and recommendations of the study which was conducted among 6 Minority ethnic in Northwest areas (Thai, H'Mong), EastWest areas (Tay, Dao), North Central areas (Muong), Central Highland (Ede), Southeast areas (Kh'me). The objective of the study was married women with the attributes such as age, education, number of children and their economic condition for understanding reproductive norms which relating to their knowledge, attitude and practice of family planning. The study also aimed to find out the factors impacting on the health care for women before and after delivery, the available condition of contraceptives and family planning services, somehow they didn't use these services. Especially some aspects of communication relating to the health care and family planning as well as cultural context of Minority ethnic were taken into consideration.

The author drawn 15 conclusions and given recommendation from the study of 304 in-depth interview married women among 6 Minority and Kinh ethnic who are living in the mountain areas. The study showed that they lacked of knowledge and uneffect service network in these areas which was indicated by some social - economic indicators.

VU TUAN HUY**Demographic and Socio-Economic characteristics of four minority groups: Muong, H'Mong, Dao and Giarai in Vietnam**

Based on the census 1989 and some recent studies, the article has overview the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of four Minority groups which are Muong, H'Mong, Dao and Giarai in Vietnam. The special features of population distribution, shifting cultivation, community and family life has resulted in population dynamic of four these Minority ethnic such as high dependent ratio, high fertility and mortality, especially for H'Mong, Dao and Giarai ethnic.

The explanation for these demographic variables that were ineffective shifting cultivation, low education and family planning program was not speed up in these areas. The social -cultural variables also responsible for high fertility and mortality: marriage under age was popular, strong attitudes towards large family size, kinship and community life, the backward habits and custom relating to childbearing and chilrearing.

The joint effect of demographic and socio-economic factors resulted in the simultaneous migration of four these Minority ethnic from the North to the South that is big problem, especially in protecting environment. The development of Minority ethnic in general and four these Minority ethnic in particular require the all -around strategy of government for declining fertility and mortality as well as improving living conditions and maintaining ethnic identities.

NGUYEN DUC VINH

Birth Spacing in some provinces in BacBo delta area

It's well known that the increasing of birth spacing in developing countries can not only reduce the fertility but also improve the health & living conditions of women and children. Using data from the Vietnam Demographic History Survey 1996 collected by IOS, the article presents the pattern of birth spacing and its determinants in Bacbo delta. The analyses showed that even the birth spacing in Bacbo delta has been increased during recent years, but it's still so far to obtain the spacing that government expected. Some socio-demographic variables such as education and occupation of women, marriage age, reproductive age, year having birth, rural-urban, order of birth, sex preference, living status of preceding birth, using contraception, duration of breastfeeding... are the factors impacted the birth spacing. The author remarked the measure of birth spacing should be an important indicator for building and evaluating the family planning program in Vietnam.

NGUYEN THI VAN ANH

Socio-Cultural factors affecting ethnic women of perceiving IEC Programs in the Northern Mountainous Communes

Family Planning program has been speeded up since the 1990s which raise awareness of the benefit of having small family and the adoption of FP among many ethnic groups while many other ethnic groups still maintain their high fertility. Among ethnic groups there observed a diversity in the acceptance of Family Planning and different attitudes towards small family. Given the assumption that information and knowledge play a crucial part in attitudes and behavior change and functions of IEC programs are raising awareness and knowledge dissemination to targeted people, the paper attempts to examine the socio-cultural factors, namely lacks of effective mass media channels, lack of understanding of Vietnamese, women status and education, interpersonal communication and social participation and leisure time which are assumed to have strong influence on women's perceiving of information and knowledge of FP. By comparing the two ethnic groups, the least advantageous, the H'mong women who have high fertility and low adoption of contraceptive methods with the Tay women who have more favorable conditions and more advantageous in the adoption of Family Planning program, the author of the paper conclude about the influence of social and cultural environment on women's knowledge which likely lead to the change of their attitudes towards Family Planning and low fertility. The paper also proposes recommendation for a need of improving the effectiveness of the IEC program, including the need of having a specific, effective and appropriate IEC programs for ethnic groups with low education and low understanding of Vietnamese and have poor access to mass media.

DANG HA PHUONG & NGUYEN THANH LIEM

What can be seen through the Current Situation of Abortion in Vietnam?

Although it is now recognized that the rate of abortion is exceptionally high in Vietnam, the nature of the problem may not be readily defined. The authors examine the recent trend of abortion and menstrual regulation available from various demographic survey data collected during the past ten years. The analysis brings in several theoretical and empirical evidence to support the authors' arguments. While a number of causes of the currently high prevalence of induced abortion can be suggested, one need to pay attention to the nature of the problem. Indeed solutions to abortion issues are deeply rooted to government population and family planning program, its operations, management and functioning. The study concludes that lowering the current rate of abortion could be an uneasy task but would be achieved by substantially redesigning the management and implementation of the national programs.