

**TUONG LAI**

***Demography from cultural perspective approach***

Analysing the urgency of the current socio – demographic problems, especially the significance of those in the poor countries, the author has emphasised on the cultural solution which always hold as a balanced, fundamental and most stable role for restricting the population growth. This issue has become more significant in the current traditional period of demography in Vietnam. The author has also suggested recommendation for further studies on this problem in the future.

**PHAM BICH SAN**

***Knowledge, attitude and practice (KAP) of family – planning implementation in Vietnam – problems and conclusions***

Indicating dialectical linkages amid knowledge, attitude and practice of family – planning implementation in Vietnam, the author has considered this issue as a fundamental approach for population study programs.

Overviewing the KAP survey in 1993 conducted by the IOS, GSO and NCPFP sponsored by UNFPA, the author has drawn out genetic conclusions on the role of the current mass – media activities on the population and recommendations for improving those activities.

**CHARLES HIRSCHMAN and VU MANH LOI**

***Family and the household structure in Vietnam – an overview from a recent socio – demographic survey.***

Using the data from the survey on the life history in Vietnam (in the framework of project VIE/88/P05), the authors have sketched out features of the current family and household structure in Vietnam amid the influences by confucian remains and South – East Asian socio – cultural traditions.

**ROGER AVERY and DANG NGUYEN ANH**

***Migration in Vietnam 1984 – 1989, using the analyses by “Equivalent Immobile” model***

Analysing the effects of in – side migration status on the population in Vietnam from 1984 – 1989. The authors have re – confirmed that the rapid changes towards a market economy and the privatisation have enhanced the in – side migration status, and emphasised that the migration flow to urban areas have become the most domination causing by the pressure of the economic growth. The current migration status has also caused the regional differences in the registration policy in Vietnam

**MAI QUYNH NAM**

***Social opinion about reasonable number of children***

Studying the role of information receiving and information exchanging activities in order to understand the formation mechanism of the mass opinion about the reasonable number of children by spouses in the reproductive age. From those social opinions, the author has analysed the probability forming a social norm of number of children, which can be seen from the social opinion and the real number of children by the current spouses.

**VU TUAN HUY**

***The issues relating to the knowledge, the attitudes and the roles of the mass – media in the implementation of the family planning program.***

Confirming the important role of the mass – media in the implementation of family planning, the author has analysed this issues among the special groups working in the mass – media in order to find out not only their knowledges, attitudes, and practices relating to the family planning issues, but also their roles as creating and informing the information about family planning program. The author had recommended some measures in order to improve the activities of population communication and family planning corresponding to the facts at present.

**NGUYEN DUC VINH**

***Trying a model on number of children and probability of contraceptive use***

The author has built a regression model on effects of social elements on the current number of children in each family, and a logistic regression on the probability of the current contraceptive use by the women in the reproductive age

**NGUYEN DINH CU**

***Relation between population and development – study direction and application***

From the confirmation of the reproduction as a history necessity for human development, the author has analysed the population growth status in nations, regions, and give out recommendation for study direction and application in order to shorten the demographic transitional period in Vietnam under the objectives initiated by the Party and Government.