

DANG NGUYEN ANH***Population changes during the intensive period of industrialization and modernization***

Since the beginning of this decade, the population of Vietnam has developed new features, clearly reflecting the impact of socio-economic changes when the country experiences industrialization and modernization. Current changes in the population have posed challenges and opportunities for the sustainable development of the nation. At the same time, several policies have been issued to keep the fertility decline steadily and to maintain a stable population.

Employed secondary data and official statistics, the paper provides an overview of the population processes and explores their socio-economic implications. The paper concludes with suggestions for relevant policy to accommodate the new features and increasing diversifications of the Vietnamese population. It is also hoped that it will pave ways for a new phase of research on population and development.

NGUYEN VAN TIEN & NGUYEN HOANG MAI***Migration to Vietnam's big cities: practical problems and policy issues***

The article has presented results of local studies in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh city and shown the state of affairs and the problems in policies related to migration and migrants. Based on migration policy analysis the article has focused on labor migration to urban areas. Recognizing the positive contribution of this migration, the article has indicated some shortcomings of migration policies, and this has laid foundations for recommendations concerning policy remedies.

NGUYEN HUU MINH***Family-A Source of Emotional support for Youth and Adolescent***

Data used in this paper are from The Survey Assessment of Vietnamese Youth (SAVY) in 2003. This is the largest and most comprehensive survey of youth ever undertaken in Vietnam. The role of family as an emotional source for adolescent and youth (A&Y) is assessed through such indicators as relationship between family and A&Y feeling on their value to the family, on their expectation of future, on negative emotional states ever happened in their life, on physical injuries they have experienced due to family members, on their suicide intention. Multivariate analysis is used to examine the impact of each factor. Data analysis has confirmed previous results about the close relationship between family characteristics and youth health care. Low economic family condition, single families, low education of parents, weak family connection, high number of children in the family, family conflicts, families with parents using a lot of alcohol, etc. are main predictors to increase risks of youth's physical and mental health.

VU MANH LOI***Some trends and attitudes of Vietnam youth towards jobs***

Analyses in this article are based on recent studies in Vietnam. They aim to show some general patterns and changes related to jobs and youth's attitudes toward jobs. The age for labor market participation tends to increase; unemployment rates of the 15-24 cohort in urban

areas tend to decrease significantly; unemployment and underemployment of young people in rural areas become more serious; and the migration issue of young people needs further research in order to contribute to the policy making for general development. On a nation-wide scale there has been no significant improvement of young people's qualifications over time. Gender equality in job creation also needs more attention, especially with regard to policy making, institution improvement and equal opportunity creation for boys and girls. If this can be done, boys and girls free of gender prejudice can contribute to socio-economic development correspondingly to their abilities.

NGUYEN DUC VINH

Current situation and prospect of mortality transition in Vietnam

Using mortality and epidemiological transition approaches as well as data from censuses and national surveys, the article identifies current status and trends of mortality in Vietnam. The results show that mortality decreased remarkably over the last several decades but the decline tends to decelerate in recent years. Mortality declined faster in infants, middle aged and old-aged people than in other groups. The analysis of causes of death indicates some similarities and differentials in the mortality and epidemiological transitions in Vietnam in comparison with general patterns. The findings suggest that efforts on prevention of mortality caused by communicable diseases among the 50-74 age group, by accidents/injuries among young adults, and by non-communicable diseases would be more effective for the national health programs to increase life expectancy. As non-communicable diseases tend to become major burdens of the healthcare system in the near future, the national health policies may need suitable adjustments and preparations for this stage of mortality transition in Vietnam.

NGUYEN THANH LIEM

Migration, development, and inequality: Vietnam en route of "Doi Moi" and integration

The inter-relationship among migration, development and inequality is complex. This paper does not aim to all aspects of that relationship but key points that would be relevant to future development of the country. Many and much have changed since the unification of the country and especially after the introduction of "Doi Moi". Migration to urban and industrialization areas has increased significantly; migration to Soviet Union and former Eastern European socialist countries has replaced by rapid expansion of migration to other countries, especially other Asian countries; labor migration, tourist, and migration to study abroad all have increased. All of those movements and their components are either causes or consequences of greater inequality. The complex relationship among migration, development and inequality raises several questions for future development of Vietnam and some controversial dilemmas remained; among them are the dilemma of development and equality, and the dilemma of human resource development and "brain drain".