



**THE DETERMINANTS OF POPULATION POLICY ACCEPTANCE
IN VIETNAM**

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Logistic regression analysis was used to predict the population policies acceptance from a set of socio-economic and demographic factors. Findings from this research show that the percentage of knowing about population policies are still at a low level in all regions, particularly in the Southern region. However the percentage of population policies acceptance are at a rather high level and significantly different by socio-economic levels and regional characteristics. However concerning age at marriage, the rate of acceptance is 52.7% (the lowest level), followed by disincentive policies acceptance (77.7%), which for the incentive policies acceptance and birth spacing and age at giving first birth, the rates are around 90%. Specific population policies acceptance can be predicted by some factors such as sex, educational level, residence, ethnicity, knowing about the policies and geographical region.

The policies acceptance of people in the Southern region are lower than those of people in other areas. Minority groups and rural people as well as people who know about the policies are more accepting of all specific policies than are other groups.

In general, although the rate of knowing about population policies are not very high, but policies acceptance are at rather high levels (except age at marriage), so the information and education and communication programs on population and family planning should be strengthened to increase people's knowledge, leading to their acceptance, particularly in the Southern region.