

研究会報告資料

ベトナムの人口統計システムの現状（仙田幸子）

2018年11月6日 国立社会保障・人口問題研究所

概要：ベトナムの住民登録と人口動態統計の改善に関しては、日・ASEAN 保健大臣会合で言及されたのに加え、国連統計部や ESCAP 統計部等が協力している。ベトナムには公安省の常住戸籍システムと司法省の住民登録システムが並立しており、司法省・保健省・統計局がそれぞれ人口動態統計に関わるなど、非効率的なシステムになっている。登録担当者の質理解が十分でなくが低く、住民が出生・死亡届出の必要性を理解しないため、死亡の届出率は90%未満と考えられるが、出生届は96%と比較的良好である。政府は戸籍制度改革、国民 ID 総背番号制度、システムの電算化等を通じて人口動態統計の改善を図っている。ベトナムの公的な将来人口推計は2011年のものが最新だが、国連人口部の中位推計とのズレは日本と同様で、やスウェーデンとのズレは逆方向となっている同程度である。

議論：戸籍と住民登録が異なった形で併存しており、アジアの他の国との類似性・相違性があり興味深い。

東アジア、ASEAN諸国におけるUHCに資する人口統計システムの整備・改善に関する総合的研究
2018年11月6日(火)14:00～
国立社会保障人口問題研究所 第4会議室

ベトナムの 人口統計システムの現状

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アウトライン

- ベトナムの住民登録と人口動態統計をめぐる国際的動向
- ベトナムの住民登録と人口動態統計の現状と課題
 - ：正確性の低さ(担当者のスキル、国民の認識、指標)、複数省管轄、電子化、政策
- ベトナム統計総局(GSO)による人口統計：人口センサスなど
- ベトナム統計総局(GSO)による将来人口推計：WPPとの比較
- ベトナムの住民登録の特殊性：「常住戸籍」が市民生活の要
- Web上での統計データの公開
- 人口指標でみるベトナム
- ベトナムにおける出生動向

日・ASEAN保健大臣会合 ～ユニバーサル・ヘルス・カバレッジ（UHC）と高齢化～ （東京 2017年7月15日）

- 10. We commit to strengthen the quality and use of health statistics and information systems including civil registration and vital statistics (CRVS) while supporting the work of the Asia Pacific Observatory on Health Systems and Policies, acknowledging the support of the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank, the WHO, and Japan to monitor equitable access to health service, financial risk protection and to support planning and policies for population ageing.

<https://www.mhlw.go.jp/file/06-Seisakujouhou-10500000-Daijinkanboukokuusaika/0000171672.pdf>

<https://www.mhlw.go.jp/stf/seisakunitsuite/bunya/0000171649.html>

<https://www.mhlw.go.jp/file/04-Houdouhappyou-10501000-Daijinkanboukokuusaika-Kokusaika/0000171519.pdf>

getinthepicture.org/asia-pacific-crvs-decade-2015-2024

Get every one in the picture

Civil Registration and Vital Statistics in Asia and the Pacific

Home CRVS Decade Regional Steering Group Country Profiles Partners News & Events Resources

Home / Asia-Pacific CRVS Decade (2015 - 2024)

Asia-Pacific CRVS Decade (2015 - 2024)

The Asian and Pacific CRVS Decade (2015-2024) was proclaimed at the [Ministerial Conference on Civil Registration and Vital Statistics \(CRVS\) in Asia and the Pacific](#), which was held in November 2014 in Bangkok. At that meeting Governments also adopted the [Ministerial Declaration to "Get Every One in the Picture" in Asia and the Pacific](#) and made a commitment to focus their efforts to improve CRVS systems. Through the declaration of the Asian and Pacific CRVS Decade, governments gave a timeframe of 2015-2024, for all people in Asia and the Pacific to benefit from universal and responsive CRVS systems that facilitate the realization of their rights and support good governance, health and development.

The Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific adopted [resolution 71/14](#) on the Asia and Pacific Civil Registration and Vital Statistics Decade, 2015-2024 in May 2015.

ESCAP関連の動向

- National Action Programme on CRVS (2017)
 - ESCAP Statistics Division staff and an expert consultant met with the Ministry of Justice, Agency for Civil registration, Nationality and Attestation, People's Committee of Nghia Tan ward, Ministry of Health, General Statistics Office and colleagues from UNICEF, UNHCR, WHO and UNFPA.

<https://www.getinthepicture.org/news/viet-nam-moves-forward-national-action-programme-crvs>

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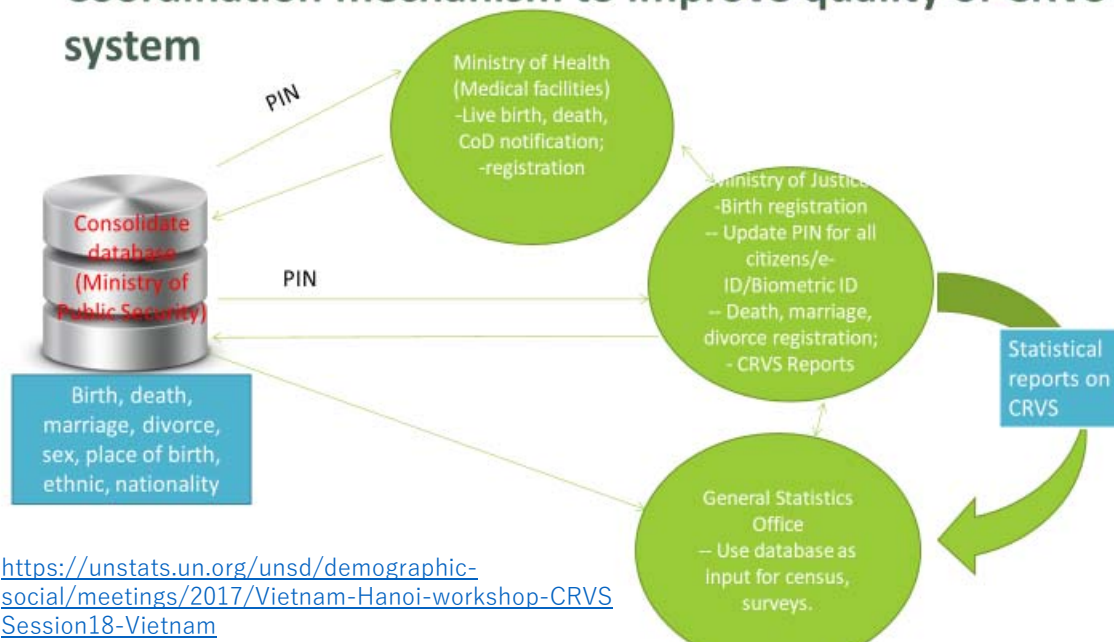
ベトナムの住民登録と人口動態統計の 現状と課題

: Workshop on the Operation of Civil Registration, Vital Statistics and Identity Management Systems for East Asian Countries (held by Statistics Division, United Nations, Hanoi, Vietnam, 13-17 November 2017) における報告から

<https://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic-social/meetings/2017/Vietnam-Hanoi-workshop-CRVS>

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Coordination mechanism to improve quality of CRVS system



The main obstacles for achieving complete coverage of vital events registration and accuracy of registered information

- Inadequate legal framework;
- Lack of unique national ID number;
- Lack of intersectional coordination (No cross-checking and validating mechanism data provided by MOJ, MOH & GSO);
- The quality/capacity of human resources (registrars, health staff, statisticians)
- Lack of database on CRVS;
- Inadequate CoD information (underlying Cause).

<https://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic-social/meetings/2017/Vietnam-Hanoi-workshop-CRVS/Session18-Vietnam>

The main obstacles for compiling the vital statistics based on civil registration data as the main source

1. Low quality of data: Registered birth and death indicators are clarified by time of registration (on-time/late registration/re-registration). Calcification of these indicators by age groups, not included causes of death, so are not consistent with international standard;
 2. Coordination mechanism in statistical evaluation and analysis is not in place.
 3. IT application and modernization have not been properly invested for CRVS, therefore, most of CRVS work is manually handled and IT only plays a role in the last stage of statistics, leading to unreliable statistical quality. At the present, e-CRD have been implementing only in 17/63 provinces;
 4. Lack of CoD, ICD-10 coding in health sector.
 5. Population Census conducted every 10 years. Therefore, it's hard to compare the data annually with MOJ and MOH;
 6. Civil Registrars at different levels fall short of specialized standards, lack in-depth training in statistics and sufficient skills at work;
 7. Limited infrastructures, technology, and budget for CRVS. There is not yet extensive investment on information technology, modernization of CRVS work
- https://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic-social/meetings/2017/Vietnam-Hanoi-workshop-CRVS_Session18-Vietnam

Current situation of CRVS in Viet Nam



- ❖ There is difference about data of population and birth and death between GSO and MOH and MOJ
- ❖ Data on population of GSO is used for distribution of budget for all provinces and districts
- ❖ Data on birth and death of GSO is considered as legal and official data for making socio-economic policies

https://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic-social/meetings/2017/Vietnam-Hanoi-workshop-CRVS_Session10-Vietnam

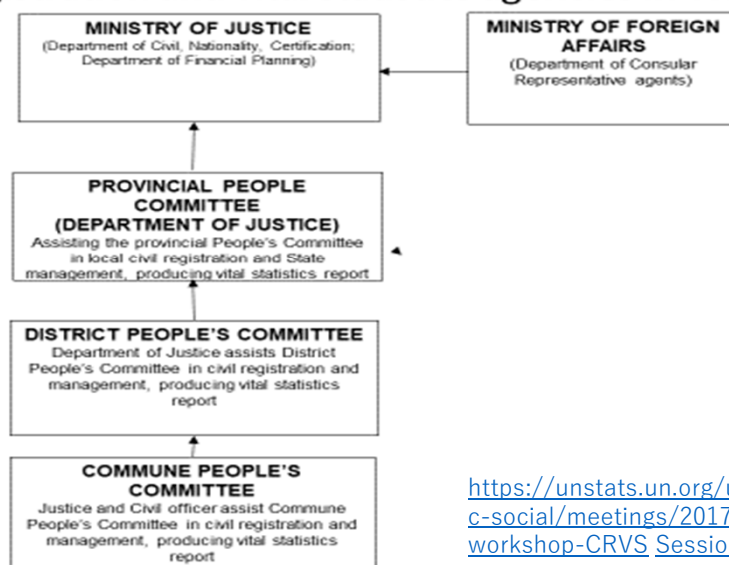
Difficulties and Challenges



- ✓ Civil registration system is thought to be incomplete, especially data on birth and death
- ✓ Almost newborns and die few hours and few days after giving birth are not registered
- ✓ Coordination and sharing of data among ministries and branches in CRVS are still limited
- ✓ Evaluating completeness and reliability of data from civil registration is limited

<https://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic-social/meetings/2017/Vietnam-Hanoi-workshop-CRVS/Session16-Vietnam>

Civil registration and vital statistics agencies in Vietnam



<https://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic-social/meetings/2017/Vietnam-Hanoi-workshop-CRVS/Session10-Vietnam>

人口統計に対する国民の認識(1) 出生登録状況



GLOBAL DATABASES
[data.unicef.org]

Birth registration

Last update: November 2017

Countries and areas	Birth registration (%) [†] (2010-2016) [*]										Data Source
	Total	Sex		Place of residence		Wealth quintile					
		male	female	urban	rural	poorest	second	middle	fourth	richest	
Viet Nam	96	96	96	97	96	91	96	97	99	98	MICS 2014
Indonesia	73 y	-	-	79 y	65 y	-	-	-	-	-	SUSENAS 2016
Lao People's Democratic Republ	75	74	75	88	71	66	69	76	81	93	MICS 2011-2012
Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Census 2010
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	100 y	100 y	100 y	99 y	100 y	100 y	98 y	100 y	100 y	100 y	MICS 2015-2016

Notes:

- Data not available.

y Data differ from the standard definition or refer to only part of a country. If they fall within the noted reference period, such data are included in the calculation of regional and global averages.

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人口統計に対する国民の認識(2) 出生時平均余命から推測される死亡登録状況

Rao, Osterberger, Anh, et al.(2010)						Census2009	
Provinces						Whole contry	
Hòa Bình		Thừa Thiên-Huế		Bình Duong			
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
73.0	80.5	77.0	82.4	74.0	79.0	70.2	75.6

登録ベース平均余命 > センサス平均余命
: 死亡届が提出されないケースの存在

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国内の関連法案やプロジェクトなど

- 法務大臣による決定「全国電子登録データベース」プロジェクトの承認 (No. 2173/QD-BTP 2015)
- e-Civil registration database (e-CRD)
 - ハノイ市、ハイフォン市、ダナン市、ホーチミン市で、2016年1月1日から試験的に開始

https://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic-social/meetings/2017/Vietnam-Hanoi-workshop-CRVS_Session10-Vietnam

- Viet Nam CRVS National Action Programme (2017- 2024)
 - このプログラムの宣言と同時に Viet Nam National CRVS Steering Committee が発足

<http://getinthepicture.org/news/viet-nam-moves-forward-national-action-programme-crvs>

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国内の関連法案やプロジェクトなど(続)

- CRVS now part of SDG National Action Plan (2018)
 - CRVS improvements as an integral part of the National Action Plan for the implementation of the 2030 sustainable development agenda.
 - The aim is to provide legal identification including birth registration by 2030 for all citizens in Vietnam.
 - Part of the measures to achieve this goal is the development and operation of an electronic civil status database in all registration offices.

<https://www.getinthepicture.org/news/vietnam-crvs-now-part-sdg-national-action-plan>

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統計システムの達成目標

- Decision No. 1803/QD-TTg (2011) : ‘Viet Nam Statistics Development Strategy, period 2011 – 2020 and a vision for 2030’
 - “trying to make Viet Nam Statistics achieve good level by 2020 and advanced level by 2030 in the region”.

https://www.gso.gov.vn/Default_en.aspx?tabid=494&itemid=13506

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ベトナムにおける統計の担当局

- Vietnam Statistical Department (1946) : belonged to the National Economic Ministry
- General Statistics Office (GSO) : directly under the Ministry of Planning and Investment

https://www.gso.gov.vn/Default_en.aspx?tabid=494&itemid=13506

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GSOによる人口統計

- Population and Housing Census
: 1979; 1989; 1999; 2009
- The 1/4/ * time - point population change and family planning survey
: 2010-
- The 2014 Viet Nam intercensal population and housing survey

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各国による将来推計人口とWorld Population Prospects: The 2017Revisionの比較(中位推計)

		2015	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050*
Vietnam	2011	91,583	96,179	100,129	103,117	105,388	107,004	108,165	108,707
	WPP_2017R	93,572	98,360	102,764	106,284	108,988	111,229	113,145	114,376
	2011/WPP_2017R	98	98	97	97	97	96	96	95
Japan	2017	127,095**	125,325	122,544	119,125	115,216	110,919	106,421	101,923
	WPP_2017R	127,975	126,496	124,310	121,581	118,500	115,212	111,923	108,794
	2011/WPP_2017R	99	99	99	98	97	96	95	94
Sweden	2018	9,851**	10,421	10,859	11,173	11,401	11,596	11,792	11,998
	WPP_2017R	9,764	10,122	10,435	10,712	10,942	11,158	11,385	11,626
	2011/WPP_2017R	101	103	104	104	104	104	104	103
*Vietnamのみ2049									
**実測値									

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ベトナムの推計法 (1) 概要

- コーホート要因法
- Base year population : 2009センサス
- 推計期間 : 2009-2049
- 推計バリエーション数 : 4
 - 出生 : 4仮定(中位、高位、低位、一定)
 - 死亡 : 1仮定
 - 移動 : 1仮定
- 全国・urban・rural/全国・63provinces・cities

出典 GSO(2011a)

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ベトナムの推計法 (2) Fertility

- 出生率
 - 中位仮定 : TFR=1.85 に達するまで、過去に観察された変化を続け、以後、同水準で推移
 - 高位仮定 : 中位仮定よりTFRが 0.3 高く推移
 - 低位仮定 : 中位仮定よりTFRが 0.3 低く推移
 - 一定仮定 : 2009センサスの15%抽出集計から推定された 2009-2014のTFRが不変とする
- 年齢別出生率の生成 : 2009センサスの15%抽出集計により得られた年齢別出生率が不変とする

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ベトナムの推計法(3) Mortality

- 死亡率：2009センサスの死亡率
- North model life table of Coale-Demeny を用いて将来生命表を作成

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ベトナムの推計法(4) Migration

- 国際人口移動についての信頼できるデータがないため、「ゼロ」とする

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国連の推計法

- コーホート要因法
- Base year population : 1950年
- 推計期間 : 2015-2100
- 推計バリエーション数 : 9
 - 出生 : 5仮定(中位、高位、低位、一定、 instant replacement)
 - 死亡 : 2仮定(Normal, Constant as of 2010-2015)
 - 移動 : 2仮定(Normal, Zero as of 2015-2020)

United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2017)

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ベトナムに関する国連の推計に用いられたデータ (1) Fertility

- **Total fertility:** Based on adjusted age-specific fertility rates from: (a) the own-children method applied to the 1989, 1999 and 2009 censuses, 2003 WHS, 2006 MICS3 and 2011 MICS4 surveys; (b) maternity-history data from the 1988, 1997 and 2002 Demographic and Health Surveys; (c) births in the preceding 12 months classified by age of mother from the 1979, 1999 and 2009 censuses, 1994 Intercensal Demographic Survey, 2000-2013 Population Change and Family Planning Surveys, 2006 MICS3, 2011 MICS4 and 2013/14 MICS5; (d) the reverse survival method applied to the 1979 census; (e) data on children ever born and recent births, both classified by age of mother, from these sources; and (f) cohort-completed fertility from these surveys and censuses. Estimates from the 2014 Intercensal Population and Housing Survey were also considered.

<https://population.un.org/wpp/DataSources/>

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ベトナムに関する国連の推計に用いられたデータ (2) Mortality

- **Infant and child mortality:** Based on: (a) registered births and infant and child deaths from 2005 through 2011, (b) data on births and deaths under-five calculated from maternity-history data from the 1988 Demographic and Health Survey, 1994 Intercensal Demographic Survey, 1997 and 2002 Demographic and Reproductive Health Surveys, and (c) data on children ever-born and surviving classified by age of mother (and the West model of the Coale-Demeny Model Life Tables) from the 1989, 1999 and 2009 censuses, 2000 and 2006 MICS. Data from the 1962 and 1967 Saigon surveys, as well as the 2006/11 Population Change and Family Planning Surveys and the 2014 Intercensal Population and Housing Survey were also considered.
- **Life expectancy at birth:** Based on life tables derived from age and sex-specific mortality rates from: (a) recent household deaths data from the 1979, 1989, 1990 and 2009 censuses (unadjusted and adjusted for underregistration using the growth-balance and synthetic-extinct generation methods), and from the 2007 Population Change and Family Planning survey; (b) annual deaths for 2009 from the Viet Nam national sample mortality surveillance programme adjusted for infant and child mortality, and for adult death completeness according to capture-recapture survey; (c) direct and indirect estimates based on parental orphanhood and siblings survival from the 1991 Vietnam Life History Survey and 1995/98 Vietnam Longitudinal Survey; and (d) 1979-1989 intercensal survival estimates adjusted for outflows of refugees and differential completeness of census enumeration. For 1950-1970 life tables were derived from estimates of infant and child mortality by assuming that the age pattern of mortality conforms to the average experienced of the North and West models of the Coale-Demeny Model Life Tables in 1950-1955 and converged over time toward 1980s life tables. For 1965-1975, excess mortality due to the war was factored in the overall mortality levels based on direct and indirect adult mortality estimates derived from parental orphanhood and siblings survival from the 1991 VHS and 1995/98 VLS, and from the PRIO Battle Deaths Dataset.

<https://population.un.org/wpp/DataSources/>

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ベトナムに関する国連の推計に用いられたデータ (3) Migration

- **International migration:** Based on: (a) refugees resettled in the major countries of immigration; (b) refugee statistics compiled by UNHCR; (c) the number of immigrants from Viet Nam to developed countries; (d) NSO estimates; and (e) estimates of net international migration derived as the difference between overall population growth and natural increase during intercensal periods.

<https://population.un.org/wpp/DataSources/>

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ベトナムの2つの住民登録電子データベース

- e-CRD (Ministry of Justice)
 - National population database (Ministry of Public Security)
 - Law No.60/2014/QH13 on civil status
- >接合できるのは出生登録のみ (2017年時点)

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Development orientation of CRVS system

- Strengthening and improving the CR capacity of civil registrar;
- To study the renewal of the system of civil status registration, management and statistics agencies (professional registration offices)
- In 2018 deploys e-birth registration system and connects the National on Population database for all 28 provinces, 2019 for about 50 provinces.
- Deploy linkage of sectoral data systems to use the National on Population database, use ID card, PIN number from 2020.

<https://unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic-social/meetings/2017/Vietnam-Hanoi-workshop-CRVS/Session10-Vietnam>

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Civil RegistrationとHousehold Registration

- Civil Registration (戸籍; 貴志(2011))
 - 管轄 : Ministry of Justice
 - 出生、婚姻、死亡、養子、後見、離婚、氏名等の変更、民族確定、国籍の得喪得など
 - 窓口 : 人民委員会司法部局
- Household Registration (常住戸籍; 貴志(2011))
 - 管轄 : Ministry of Public Security
 - 戸単位で人民の住所を管理
 - 窓口 : 人民委員会公安部局 (貴志(2011))
 - 社会保障と市民生活の根拠
 - IDカード(人民証明;貴志(2011))発給

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常住戸籍(1) 成立

- Household registration system (*ho khau*)
 - Household member } 規定
 - Residence }
- 1964年に法令化
 - 目的 : 農村から都市への人口移動の制限
 - 手段 : 配給、公共サービス、雇用との紐づけ

出典: Demombynes and Vu(2016)

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常住戸籍(2) 実態との乖離

- ドイモイ政策導入後の変化
 - 「一時居住」登録：1988～
 - Permanent Registration
 - KT1(nonmigrant)とKT2(intradistrict mover)
 - Temporary Registration
 - KT3(migrant; long-term)とKT4(migrant; short-term)
 - 常住戸籍の移転が可能に：1997年政府議定第51号
 - 一時居住の自由の明確的規定：2006年居住法

出典 Thao, Takagi et al.(2014), Demombynes and Vu(2016), 貴志(2011)

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国内移動の動向

	1989		1999		2009	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Inter-provincial migrant	1,349,291	2,5	2,001,408	2,9	3,397,904	4,3
Provincial non-migrant	52,864,395	97,4	66,973,720	97,1	75,013,968	95,7

GSO(2011b)

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常住戸籍(3) NIへの移行と電子化

- Government Resolution No. 112/NQ-CP issued on October 30 2017
 - Vietnamese citizens will be managed solely through their identification numbers on a new online national database. Personal transactions will be performed only through the national identification (NI) number and all changes of personal information will be updated on the national database and recorded in each person's NI number.
 - Accordingly, each citizen will be issued a new identity card with a 12-digit NI number, which incorporates all basic personal details such as name, place of birth, fingerprints, permanent address and marital status, and all data relating to birth, death, number of children and criminal convictions. Some of these details are currently recorded in the household registration book and identity card.
 - To prepare for this, the Ministry of Public Security is striving to complete gathering personal information of all citizens by early 2019, and by 2020, every citizen is expected to have a new ID card with NI number.

<http://vietnamlawmagazine.vn/no-more-household-registration-books-a-move-to-reduce-administrative-burden-6129.html>

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統計調査における常住戸籍の問題

- 一時居住者の割合：人口の約6%
(Demombynes and Vu(2016)をもとに計算)
- 一時居住者についての過少推計
 - 母集団に一時居住者を含めない(World Bank(2017))
 - 一時居住者の回答拒否率の高さ(坂田(2017))

->NIへの移行で改善されるのかは不明

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Web上での統計の公表

・ GSO https://www.gso.gov.vn/Default_en.aspx?tabid=766

01. Administrative Unit, Land and Climate
02. Population and Employment
03. National Accounts
04. Investment and Construction
06. Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery
07. Industry
08. Trade, Price and Tourism
09. Transport, Postal Services and Telecommunications
10. Education
11. Health, Culture and Living Standard
12. International Statistics

・ 日本の総務庁統計局のICTシステム導入(2018)

http://www.soumu.go.jp/menu_news/s-news/01toukei01_02000074.html

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人口指標でみるベトナム (2016)

• 人口 : 92,695,100 *(Urban= 31,926,300; Rural= 60,765,900**)

男性 : 45,753,400 ** } 92,692,200 **
女性 : 46,938,800 ** }

Area, population and population density by province より*

Average population by sex and by residence by Items, Year and Sex, residence より**

- 平均寿命 : 73.4 (Central Highlands=70.1; South East=76.0)
- 平均初婚年齢 : 25.1 (男性 = 27.2; 女性 = 23.0) (Urban=26.4; Rural=24.5)
- 粗出生率 : 16.0 (Urban=15.5; Rural=16.2)
- TFR : 2.09 (Urban=1.86; Rural=2.21)
- 粗死亡率 : 6.8 (Urban=6.2; Rural=7.2)

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ベトナムにおける出生動向

- 早い時期から出生抑制施策
 - Population and Birth Control Unit(1961-1983)
 - National Committee for Population and Family Planning (NCPFP) (1984-2002)
 - Viet Nam Commission for Population, Family and Children (VCPFC) (2003-2006)
 - 出典 Pham, Nguyen, Hill, Hall, and Rao(2012)
 - General Office for Population and Family Planning(GOPFP) (2007-)
 - Resolution 21(2017-)
 - 出典 <https://english.vietnamnet.vn/fms/society/189374/vietnam-revises-two-child-policy.html>
- 出生性比の偏り: 男児が多い (GSO(2011c))
- “good lunar year”(2004) : 出生増加 (GSO(2011d))

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