

SUMMARY

The two Vietnamese major cities entered a process of strong urban growth since the implementation of a policy of economic liberalization from 1986. Taking into account the double observation of a positive migration balance from the centre to the suburbs, and an increase of temporary mobilities, a household survey based on an original sampling design allowed to open up a still little studied subject, that of intra-urban mobilities.

After the study of the main characteristics of population, non migrant households were compared with migrant households and the main changes in their living environment following migration were emphasized. Temporary movements were analyzed according to their type, hours and durations, as well as the involved distances, whether it is to go to work, go to school or follow supplementary

lessons; a typology was realized concerning shopping and leisure activities. The opinions of the main interested persons were sought, both about the current movements and about their future projects.

Globally, both Vietnamese cities, Ho Chi Minh City, the "economic capital" and Hanoi, the political capital, show strong similarities, in spite of their bumpy history and their destinies which were a long time radically "separated"; there are nevertheless interesting differences to be emphasized. Research paths to be investigated appeared throughout this work. Rural-urban migration (often mentioned) and intra-urban mobilities (generally not much known) became at least within a few years essential factors to be taken into account for urban planning in Vietnam.