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PHU YEN REFUGEE PROBLEM - November 1966

HISTORY OF THE VIETNAM WAR ON MICROFILM

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FIELD RESEARCH MEMORANDUM NO. 4

PRELIMINARY REPORT ON THE REFUGEE PROBLEM
IN PHU-YEN PROVINCE, REPUBLIC OF VIET-NAM.

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11 Nov ~~1966~~ 1966
11/10/66

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PREFACE

The Refugee Study Project

In the fall of 1965 it became apparent that the rapidly increasing number of refugees in the Republic of Viet-Nam would present a continuing problem in the conduct of the counterinsurgency effort. Consequently, the Advanced Research Projects Agency contracted with Human Sciences Research, Inc., to conduct a scientific field study to provide empirical data on all aspects of the refugee situation.

In February 1966, HSR sent a field team to Viet-Nam for six months research work. The team was composed of a director, A. Terry Rambo (an anthropologist), two research associates, Jerry M. Tinker and John D. LeNoir (political scientists), and Capt. La Van Truong, ARVN counterpart officer from the Combat Development Test Center, Viet-Nam, in Saigon.

Initially, team members focused on developing an understanding of the refugee situation in general, making observation trips to areas of refugee concentration in 14 key provinces (see Map 1). On the basis of information gained during these visits several data collection instruments were designed and a research plan developed for an intensive study of the refugee situation in Phu-Yen Province. Thirteen Vietnamese University students were recruited as interviewers and in late May 1966 data collection commenced in refugee centers in Phu-Yen, continuing through the end of July. A similar research approach, but on a much reduced scale, was applied in Dinh Tuong Province in late July in order to obtain comparative data on the refugee problem in a different regional setting.

In August, the planned field research was completed and the field team returned to the United States to analyze the survey questionnaires collected in the course of the investigation. Data analysis and reporting are currently in progress and will continue until completion of the first phase of the project on December 31, 1966.

Because of the immediate operational relevance of much of the data collected in the course of this study, a special effort is being made to ensure rapid publication and dissemination of project findings. A series of Field Research Memoranda presenting various preliminary analyses of field data are being issued at irregular intervals (see back cover for listing of FRM's to date). These are products of work in progress and are not to be considered final or definitive statements on this research.

Comments from interested readers are invited and should be addressed to:

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The field data collection phase of this project would have been impossible without the support and assistance of a large number of Vietnamese and U. S. officials.

In Saigon, Col. Kemper Baker, USAF, Chief of the OSD/ARPA R&D Field Unit, and the ARPA monitoring officers, Lt. Col. Robert Nelson, USA, and Maj. Robert Cottey, USA, contributed greatly to the successful completion of field work. Col. Bui Quang Trach, Commanding Officer of the Combat Development Test Center, Viet-Nam, the RVNAF counterpart agency to OSD/ARPA, provided considerable support to the field effort. His assignment of Capt. I. a Van Truong as ARVN counterpart officer to the Refugee Study team is especially appreciated. Officials connected with USAID, particularly Mr. Edward Marks, formerly Refugee Coordinator of USAID, also aided in the execution of the study.

Special appreciation must be offered to those in Phu-Yen Province who provided the most essential and direct kind of support during field work there; specifically: Chief of Province, Lt. Col. Nguyen Van Ba; MACV Senior Sector Advisor, Lt. Col. Jay A. Hatch; and Mr. Campbell McClusky, formerly USAID Assistant Province Representative for Refugees.

At HSR, Dr. Robert C. Alberts provided administrative support for the field effort, and, along with Dr. M. Dean Havron, and Dr. Peter G. Nordlie, is aiding in this analysis.

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I. Introduction

Over 2,000 interviews with heads of refugee families were collected by the Refugee Study Project Field Team in Phu-Yen Province. These interviews were recorded on a standardized questionnaire form (see Appendix A). This quantity of data can only be analyzed with the aid of machine processing, hence necessitating the development of a reliable coding system for responses to the questionnaire. As such a code can best be developed on the basis of empirical data representing the full range of responses to various lines of inquiry, a random stratified sample of 200 questionnaires was selected (see Column C of Table 1) from the total number of interviews and analyzed through manual tabulation.

This report presents the results of analysis of this limited sample. Such preliminary data should obviously be interpreted cautiously and restraint exercised in making generalizations on this basis about other refugee populations. This report is presented now so that potential user agencies may know the kinds of information that will be made available later. Discussions of study methodology, data validity, depth interpretation, conclusions and recommendations will be presented in later reports in this series.

Distribution of Refugee Population in Phu-Yen

Of all the shortages in Viet-Nam, perhaps the most acute and limiting is the shortage of reliable statistics on the population. This is particularly true regarding refugees--an especially fluid segment of rural Viet-Nam's population.

In Phu-Yen Province, statistics on refugees vary considerably, depending upon which agency's figures are consulted. However, based upon an IRR survey of official reports and interviews with district, village and hamlet chiefs, it is estimated that as of July 1966 there were 11,000 refugee families in Phu-Yen (or, accepting five as the average family size, there were 55,000 refugees).

This would indicate that refugees compose approximately 16.4% of the total provincial population of 335,400¹.

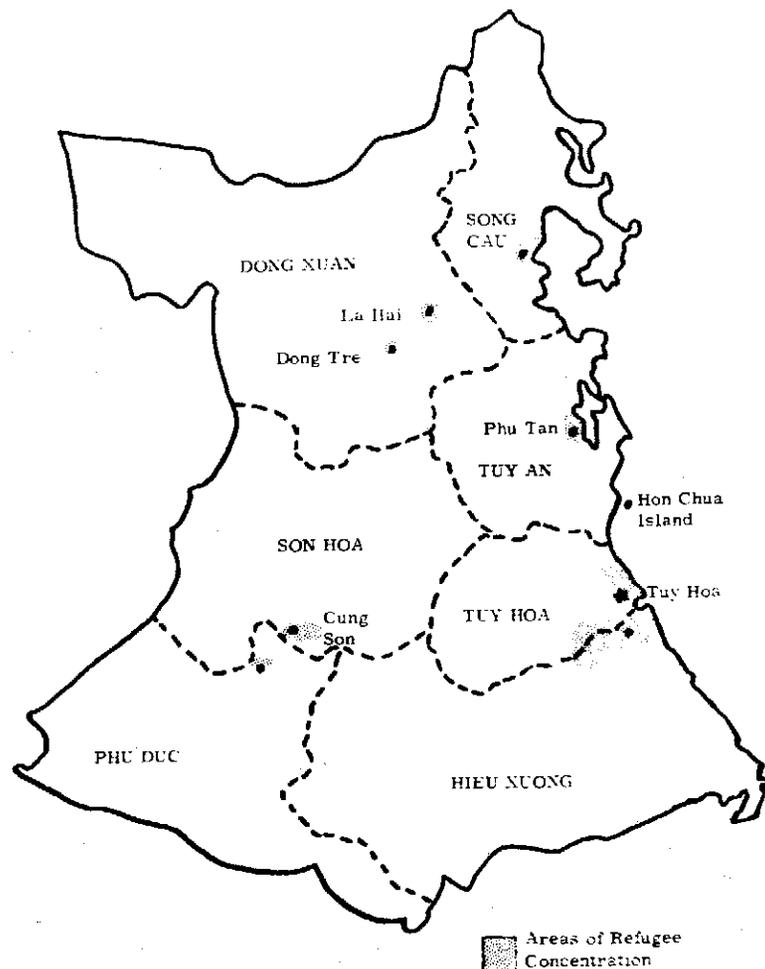
Table 1 shows the distribution of refugee families by district, hamlet and camp in Phu-Yen. Column "A" of the table notes the estimated number of refugee families in each hamlet or refugee center. Column "B" indicates the number of interviews conducted with refugee heads-of-household in each hamlet, while Column "C" shows the distribution of interviews upon which this preliminary report is based.

¹This figure is a projection to year-end 1965 based upon estimated 1964 population of 327,533 cited in Ben-So Viet-Nam: Theo Don-Vi Hanh-Chan Trong Nam 1964, National Institute of Statistics, Saigon, June 1965.

Table 1. Distribution of Refugees in Phu-Yen
(as of July 30, 1966)

| Hamlet or Camp | No. of Refugee | Number of | Analysis |
|----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|---------------|
| | Families (A) | Questionnaires (B) | Sample (C) |
| <u>Tuy-Hoa District</u> | | | |
| Lien Tri | 60 | 26 | 2 |
| Ninh Tinh | 119 | 48 | 2 |
| Phuoc Hau (Thuong Phu) | 355 | 67 | 7 |
| Phuoc Khanh | 38 | 37 | 1 |
| Dong Phuoc | 235 | 260 | 5 |
| Binh Hoa | 889 | 187 | 18 |
| Binh Loi | 400 | 90 | 8 |
| Binh My | 298 | 60 | 6 |
| Binh Tinh | 1,055 | 244 | 21 |
| Ngoc Lang | 300 | 60 | 6 |
| Dong Binh | 35 | 29 | 1 |
| Phong Nien | 40 | 24 | 1 |
| Hon Chua (My Quang) | 525 | 72 | 11 |
| Chop Chai Temporary | 155 | 73 | 3 |
| Ninh Tinh Resettlement | 86 | 65 | 2 |
| <u>Hieu-Xuong District</u> | | | |
| Dong Tac | 34 | 19 | 1 |
| Phu Lam | 320 | 93 | 6 |
| Phuoc Loc | 735 | 175 | 15 |
| Phuoc Binh | 612 | 144 | 12 |
| Dong My* | 246 | 0 | 0 |
| Dong Tac Temporary | 83 | 46 | 2 |
| Dong Tac Resettlement | 307 | 199 | 6 |
| <u>Tuy-An District</u> | | | |
| Phu An* | 600 | 0 | 0 |
| <u>Dong Xuan District</u> | | | |
| Dong Tre--Viet | 210 | 97 | 4 |
| Dong Tre--Montagnard | 73 | 26 | 2 |
| La Hai | 300 | 111 | 6 |
| <u>Song-Cau District</u> | | | |
| Song-Cau | 928 | 176 | 19 |
| <u>Son Hoa District</u> | | | |
| Cung Son--Viet | 1,207 | 162 | 26 |
| Cung Son--Montagnard | 360 | 70 | 7 |
| TOTALS | 10,691 | 2,654 | 206 |

* Security considerations precluded conducting interviews in Phu An and Dong My.



Map 2. Areas of Refugee Concentration
in Phu-Yen

4

II. The Dynamics of Refugee Movement

Basic to effective prediction and control of future refugee movement in Viet-Nam is development of an understanding of the dynamics of population displacement--what are the causes of migration and how is such movement implemented? Nearly half of the questions contained in the refugee survey questionnaire utilized in Phu-Yen were devoted to such "why, where and how" issues of refugee migration. Presented here, in highly summarized fashion, are data on the dynamics of refugee movement as revealed by preliminary analysis of the 200 questionnaires.

Rate of Refugee Movement

All of the refugees in Phu-Yen did not move simultaneously, rather migration of significant numbers of people into government controlled zones began in late 1964 and steadily increased in intensity until a peak was reached during the last month of 1965 and the first two months of 1966 (see Figure 1, "Rate of Refugee Movement"). There are strong indications that dates of peak movements vary considerably from district to district, but the present 200 sample is not large enough to demonstrate this with any statistical validity.

Nature of Refugee Movement

Refugee movement in Phu-Yen has been almost wholly intraprovincial and primarily intradistrict. Figures 2 - 5 illustrate that the great majority of refugees are natives of the same districts in which they are now resettled. Of the 200 cases in the sample only a few crossed district boundaries in seeking a place of refuge.

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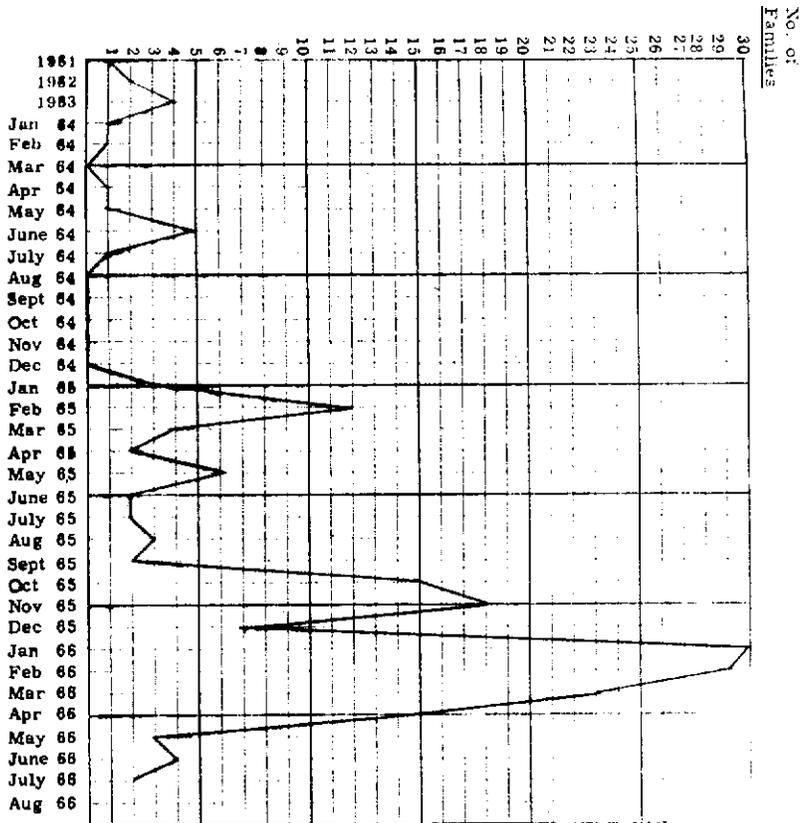


Figure 1. Rate of Refugee Movement

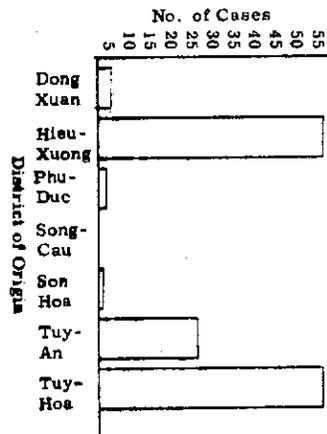


Figure 2. Refugee Population of the Provincial Capital/Secured Zone (Tuy-Hoa and Hieu-Xuong Districts) by District of Origin

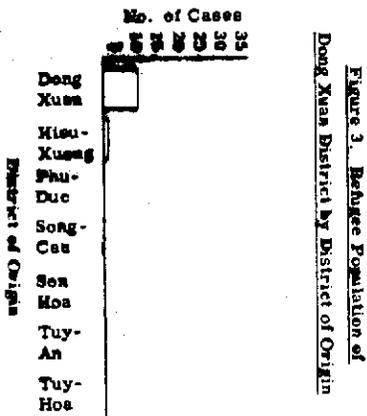


Figure 3. Refugee Population of Dong Xuan District by District of Origin

Figure 4. Refugee Population of
Son Hoa District by District of Origin

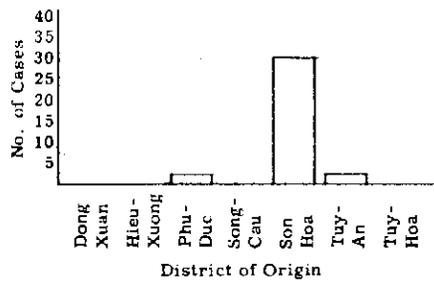
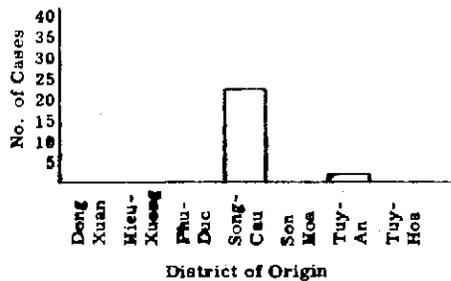
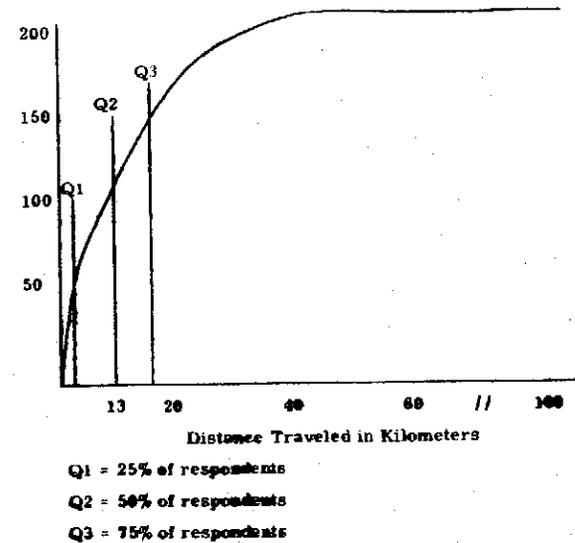


Figure 5. Refugee Population of
Song-Cau District by District of Origin



As the intradistrict character of migration in Phu-Yen would suggest (but contrary to the usual conception of refugees fleeing across vast distances) the actual distance traveled by refugees to reach resettlement sites is surprisingly short. In this sample the median distance traveled by the refugees from their homes to the relocation area is only 13 km (7.8 miles). When cumulative frequency is plotted (Figure 6) it can be seen that 3/4 of the refugees traveled no more than 18 km from their homes to their resettlement sites.

Figure 6. Cumulative Frequency Curve:
Distance Traveled from Home to Relocation Site



As could be expected in view of the short distances traveled by most refugees, 90% of the sample report that the actual movement took them one day or less. Nearly 70% of the refugees reportedly traveled on foot, with transport by trucks, boat and aircraft the most frequently cited alternative means of movement (see Table 2). Movement for the most part occurred during daylight hours.

Table 2. Means of Travel to Relocation Site

| <u>Means of Transport</u> | <u>No. of Citations</u> |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| By foot | 133 |
| Truck | 20 |
| Boat | 15 |
| Lambretta scooter | 15 |
| Aircraft | 12 |
| Horse-cart | 3 |
| Bicycle | 2 |

Only 12 individuals of the 200 sample reported traveling alone while over 3/4 of the respondents traveled with members of their family and nearly one half reported also moving with fellow villagers. This data suggests that there has been at least some carry-over of premigration social structure into the resettlement areas.

Causes of Refugee Movement

Refugee movement is frequently attributed (particularly by Americans critical of U. S. involvement in the Vietnamese war) solely to the impact of massive air bombardment on rural areas. The government, on the other hand, officially refers to all refugees as being escapees from communist control (dong-bao ty-nan cong-san). Neither simplistic explanation is supported by the responses of refugees to questions as to why they had moved. Rather, over half of the respondents cited two or more reasons as resulting in their decision to become refugees.

In categorizing the reasons given, a distinction was made between "voluntary" and "involuntary" movement. Most of the refugees (84%) reported moving by their own volition. The 16 percent whose movement was forced (generally as a result of military operations in their villages) are not included in the following listings of causations.

The reasons cited by those moving voluntarily can be categorized under three major headings in order of frequency:²

1. Physical security threatened --248 citations
2. Economic security threatened -- 88 citations
3. Social security threatened -- 23 citations

Various threats to physical security are by far the most frequently cited reasons for leaving. The sources of the threats are particularly revealing. These may be categorized as resulting from: (a) Viet-Cong actions; (b) GVN/Allied actions; and (c) confrontations between the Viet-Cong and GVN/Allied forces.³ Table 3 shows the frequency of citation and further breakdown of the subcategories.

Table 3. Threats to Physical Security

| <u>Causal Factor</u> | <u>Number of Citations</u> | <u>Total</u> |
|--|----------------------------|--------------|
| Viet-Cong Actions | | 128 |
| Enforcement of political control of population (terrorism, reprisals against GVN cadre and families, etc.) | 107 | |
| Guerrilla military activity | 19 | |
| GVN/Allied Military Actions | | 73 |
| Air and artillery bombardment | 56 | |
| Ground operations (burning of houses, killing of civilians in battle, etc.) | 23 | |
| Insurgent/counterinsurgent Military Confrontation | | 48 |

² Respondents did not rank order the reasons cited so the relative significance of the factors given is inferred by frequency of citation.

³ While this latter category is not wholly distinct from the previous two, it was important to differentiate those responses which cited a particular agent, Viet-Cong or GVN/Allied forces, from those which referred to no particular agent.

Eleven percent of the respondents reported that they had been discouraged from leaving their homes. In each case the Viet-Cong were cited as the discouraging agent (Table 7). When these instances of Viet-Cong efforts to discourage and impede refugee flight are plotted geographically, they may provide useful information indicating the nature and level of population control in various areas in the province.

Table 6. Encouragement of Refugee Movement

| | <u>Number of Citations</u> |
|--|----------------------------|
| <u>1. Encouraging Agent*</u> | |
| GVN Military Personnel | 50 |
| U. S. and ROK Military Personnel | 24 |
| Relatives and Friends of Refugee | 12 |
| GVN Civilian Officials | 10 |
| <u>2. Nature of Encouragement</u> | |
| Encouraged to move voluntarily to a safer location | 54 |
| Encouraged with threats against noncompliance | 19 |
| Warned of impending danger in native area | 15 |
| Promised assistance and a "better life" when relocated | 7 |

*Refugee could cite more than one encouraging agent.

Table 7. Discouragement of Refugee Movement

| <u>Nature of Discouragement</u> | <u>Number of Citations</u> |
|--|----------------------------|
| Viet-Cong threatened reprisals against those leaving | 16 |
| Viet-Cong attempted to forcibly detain | 7 |
| Viet-Cong warned of bad conditions and mistreatment in government controlled areas | 4 |

Correlation of Date of Refugee Movement with Amount of Land Owned for Land Owners

A number of hypotheses have been proposed on the relationship between the amount of land owned and how long landowners will choose to stay on their land as the Viet-Cong threat increases. Some suggest that the relatively well-to-do landowners will become refugees before others since they presumably have the most disposable goods; further, they would likely be early targets of the Viet-Cong.

Others, however, propose the opposite hypothesis that those who own most land will be better able to withstand insurgent pressure--they can more easily pay VC taxes and still have something left. Further, since they have the greatest amount of land, they will be the most attached to it. Hence, they will, on the average, seek refuge from the VC after those who own the least land.

To evaluate these hypotheses the amount of land owned was related to the date when refugees became refugees, by month, starting in 1963. In Phu-Yen Province the greatest refugee migration was in January to April, 1966. However, inspection of the data--amount of land owned versus time of becoming a refugee--suggests that if there is any relationship, it is very small. Large and small landowners alike became refugees in numbers from 1964 on, but the trend does not appear to work either way.

III. Refugee Population Characteristics

The development of adequate programs and policies for handling and dealing with refugees demands specific information on many aspects of the refugee population. Presented here are the tabulations of the demographic and socioeconomic features of the preliminary sample of 200 refugee families. This is indicative of the kind of information that will be made available later from the full sample.

The Population Pyramid

Figure 7 presents in standard pyramid form the age/sex distribution of the sample refugee population. Two characteristics are notable: 1) the disproportionately high number of males, ages 0-14, and 2) the under-representation of persons of both sexes, ages 15-34, and 40-55. We have no satisfactory explanation for former phenomenon, while the latter clearly reflects the impact of warfare on the population. Persons, especially males, in the 15-34 bracket are the principal manpower source for both the GVN and the Viet-Cong. As will be seen from Table 9 this age group has also suffered the greatest number of war casualties.

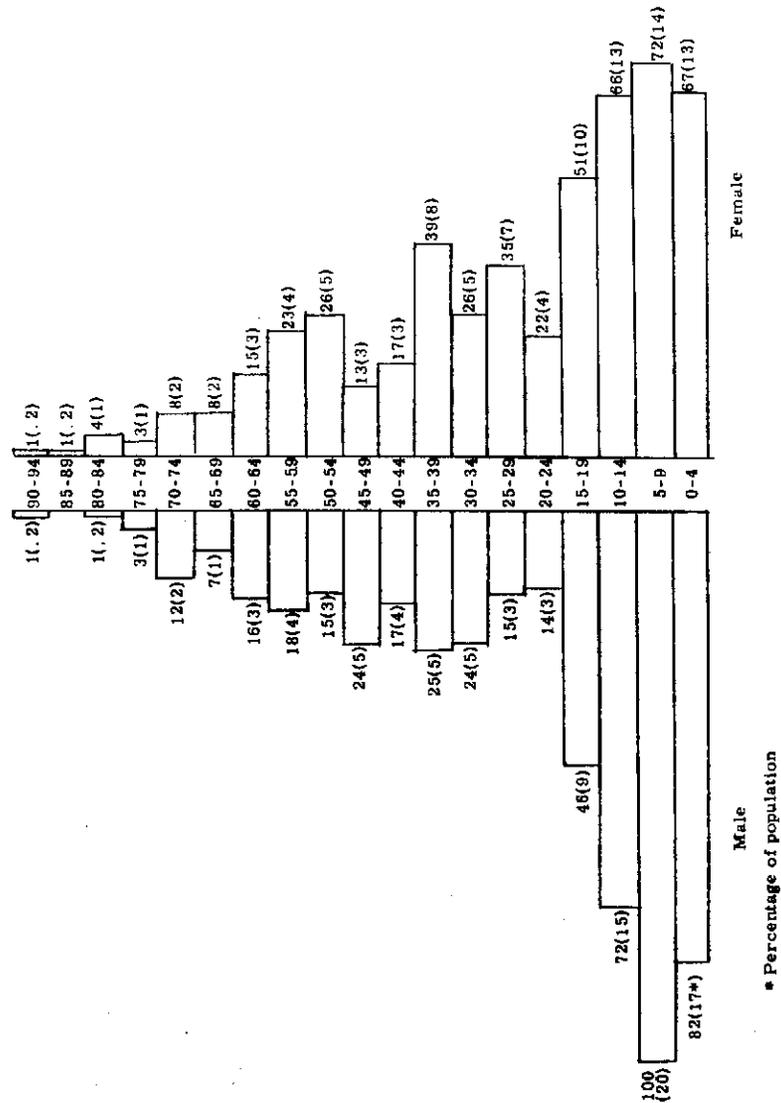
Figure 7 also graphically indicates the deficiency of combatant age manpower in the refugee population. Males age 20-49 total 119, or 12% of the whole.⁵

Age Distribution

Table 8 presents the distribution of population by age. With 46% of the population under 14 and 9% age 60 or over, more than half of the refugees are essentially consumers rather than producers.

⁵James B. Hendry, The Small World of Khanh-Hue (Chicago: Aldine Publishing Co., 1964), p. 14, reports that males of this age group constituted 15% of the population of Khanh-Hue, a Delta village which was investigated before the current insurgency gained real momentum. Khanh-Hue is close to Saigon, however, and had suffered considerable out-migration of young people so that 15% should be viewed as a minimum figure for the "normal percentage of military age males in the rural Vietnamese population.

Figure 7. Population Pyramid
200 Refugee Families in Phu-Yen Province.



* Percentage of population

Table 8. Refugee Population
by Age, Sex, and Marital Status

| Ages | Total | Unmarried | Married | Widowed |
|----------------|-------|-----------|---------|---------|
| <u>Males</u> | | | | |
| 0-4 | 82 | 82 | - | - |
| 5-9 | 100 | 100 | - | - |
| 10-14 | 72 | 72 | - | - |
| 15-19 | 45 | 39 | 6 | - |
| 20-24 | 13 | 4 | 9 | - |
| 25-29 | 16 | 4 | 12 | - |
| 30-34 | 23 | 1 | 22 | - |
| 35-39 | 28 | - | 27 | 1 |
| 40-44 | 17 | 1 | 16 | - |
| 45-49 | 23 | - | 22 | 1 |
| 50-54 | 16 | - | 14 | 2 |
| 55-59 | 18 | - | 16 | 2 |
| 60-64 | 16 | - | 15 | 1 |
| 65 and over | 23 | 1 | 17 | 5 |
| All ages | 489 | 304 | 173 | 12 |
| <u>Females</u> | | | | |
| 0-4 | 67 | 67 | - | - |
| 5-9 | 72 | 72 | - | - |
| 10-14 | 66 | 66 | - | - |
| 15-19 | 54 | 43 | 10 | 1 |
| 20-24 | 20 | - | 17 | 3 |
| 25-29 | 39 | 1 | 30 | 8 |
| 30-34 | 27 | - | 25 | 2 |
| 35-39 | 34 | - | 27 | 7 |
| 40-44 | 17 | - | 14 | 3 |
| 45-49 | 14 | - | 10 | 4 |
| 50-54 | 25 | 1 | 17 | 7 |
| 55-59 | 23 | - | 16 | 7 |
| 60-64 | 14 | - | 7 | 7 |
| 65 and over | 31 | - | 8 | 23 |
| All ages | 503 | 250 | 181 | 72 |

Sex Distribution

The refugee population has a sex ratio of 99.⁶ However, in the 15 to 59 age group the ratio is decreased to 79, and in the 20-44 age bracket is even lower--68 men per 100 women.

Physical Condition

Ninety-two percent of the refugees are reported to be able-bodied.⁷ 184 males, ages 15-59, are able-bodied (95% of this age group) while only 10 (5%) are classed as handicapped in some major way. 243 females (93% of age group) are able-bodied with 19, or 7%, reported as handicapped.

War Casualties

Twenty-nine of the 200 families (14.5%) reported at least one death caused as a direct result of the war. A number of these casualties were suffered by members of the refugee families serving with military units; but most were civilians. (In the analysis of the full sample it will be feasible to plot the civilian death rate by year and cause.)

Table 9. Causes of War Casualties

| Cause or Agents | No. Killed |
|---|------------|
| Military Combat (GVN soldiers killed in action) | 10 |
| GVN cadre killed by VC | 3 |
| VC combatant killed by GVN/allied forces | 1 |
| Civilian killed by artillery, bombing | 8 |
| Civilian killed in Allied ground operations | 10 |
| Civilian killed by VC | 8 |

⁶ Sex ratio indicates the number of males per 100 females.

⁷ Survey criteria for able-bodiedness were vague--the interviewer would ask if any members of interviewee's household were currently incapable of working and only these persons would be classed as being physically handicapped. It is probable, given Vietnamese attitudes toward health and labor, that a considerably greater number of persons are physically disabled (by U. S. standards) than are reported as such in the survey.

Table 10. Sex and Age at Time of Death of War Casualties

| Age | Male | Female |
|--------------|------|--------|
| 0-14 | 1 | |
| 15-19 | 3 | |
| 20-29 | 4 | 1 |
| 30-39 | 17 | 1 |
| 40-49 | 7 | |
| 59 and above | 3 | 1 |

Table 11. Casualties by Occupation

| Military | Nonmilitary | Other |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| Popular forces | Farmer, carpenter, laborer | Unemployed, not working |
| CIDG | | |
| Soldier (unspecified) | Civil servant | Not reported |
| TOTALS | | |

War casualties correlate with an increasing intensity of fighting (Figure 8). One casualty was suffered prior to 1959, four in 1962, two in 1963, four in 1964, ten in 1965 and 15 in 1966. No data are available on the dates at which two of the 38 casualties were suffered.

Figure 8. War Casualty Rate

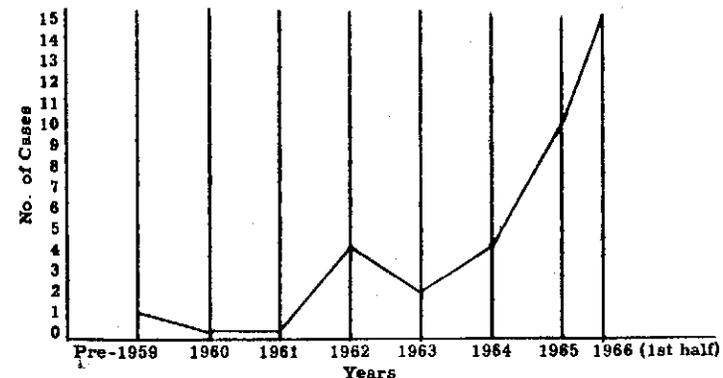
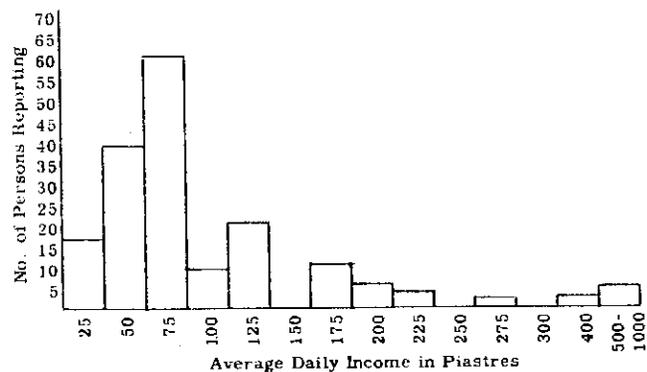


Figure 9. Premigration Average Daily Income of Head of Household



Ownership of Capital Goods

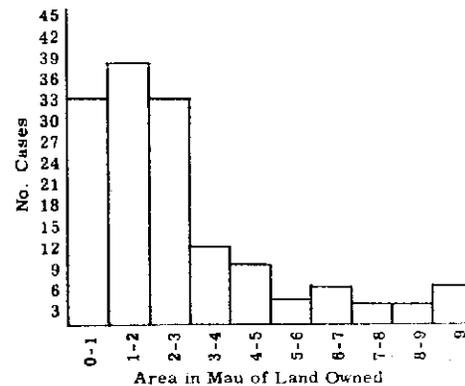
Nearly 60% of the interviewees reported that they had owned major instruments of production prior to relocating. Three-fourths of those reporting capital goods cited buffalo and cattle with an average of approximately three head of livestock per individual. Others cited small boats, fishing nets, and sewing machines.

Premigration Land Ownership

Nearly 70% of the refugees owned land. As Figure 10 indicates, the great majority were small land holders with most families possessing less than 3 mau.¹¹

¹¹ A mau is one hectare or slightly less than 2 1/2 acres.

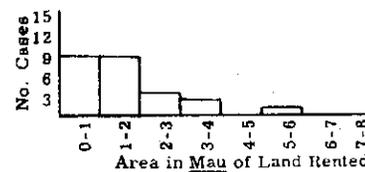
Figure 10. Premigration Land Ownership



Premigration Land Rental

A relatively small number (12%) of the refugees were tenant farmers. The size of rental plots were small, the average being 1.5 mau.

Figure 11. Premigration Land Rental



By convention, rentals are paid in paddy through various arrangements between landlord and tenant. For a comprehensive view of the rent levels, the amount of rent paid was plotted by area of land rented. Such tabulation indicates

The figures from this sample alone show that over 15,500 kilograms of paddy was paid annually to the Viet-Cong by the 56 respondents of this sample. In more complete analyses of the tax data, it may be possible to present a better picture of the overall annual tax yield which will be denied the Viet-Cong so long as the refugees are out of their areas of control. Also in subsequent reports, the VC tax rates can be compared to the rates of tax paid to the GVN.

IV. Problems of Refugee Resettlement

In discussing refugee resettlement, two critical and interrelated questions must be posed: 1) what impact has becoming a refugee had on the lives of the persons involved, and how have they adapted to their new situation; and 2) how has the larger society reacted to the development of a major new social problem? This second question will be discussed in detail in later reports. Presented here in outline are some aspects of the first question--the problem of refugee adaptation to resettlement.

Selection of Relocation Site

In Phu-Yen Province most refugees have resettled in existing hamlets around major provincial towns. Only approximately 13% of the refugees are located in actual refugee "camps," the rest either have moved in with relatives or friends, or erected shelters next to the homes of villagers they know, or on land provided by local authorities. Thus the most important factor influencing refugees in their selection of a resettlement site is stated to be the prior presence there of relatives and friends (Table 16). Next in importance are sites arranged by government officials, including both local hamlet chiefs providing land as well as district or provincial social welfare representatives registering refugees into one of the temporary or resettlement camps.

Table 16. Reasons for Selection of Relocation Site

| <u>Reason</u> | <u>Times Cited*</u> |
|---|---------------------|
| Ability to be with friends and relatives already living in relocation area | 85 |
| Relocation site arranged by GVN | 51 |
| Followed fellow villagers and other refugees | 22 |
| Employment opportunities in relocation area | 19 |
| Land available for home site | 15 |
| Influenced and assisted by religious leader or villagers of same religion as refugees | 8 |
| Proximity of relocation site to native hamlet | 6 |
| Security (Unspecified) | 5 |
| Availability of government commodity support | 4 |

* Respondents could cite more than one reason

Retention of Possessions

Having relatives nearby can be very important to a refugee family undergoing resettlement, particularly in view of the fact that over 1/3 of the families report that they brought no possessions when they moved. The remainder, however, retained at least minimal possessions such as food stuffs, money, clothing, and household goods.

Table 17. Refugee Possessions

| <u>Possessions</u> | <u>Times Cited*</u> |
|--|---------------------|
| Nothing | 71 |
| Food stuffs | 61 |
| Money | 43 |
| Clothing | 42 |
| Major means of production (oxen, fishing boat, sewing machine, etc.) | 30 |
| Furniture | 29 |
| Kitchen utensils | 8 |

* Refugee may cite more than one item

Aid Received by Refugees

About one third (30%) of the sample report receiving monetary assistance from Government sources. Only about one half of the respondents reported receiving foodstuffs from the GVN (Table 18).

Aid from nongovernment sources reaches relatively few refugees. Less than 20% of the respondents report receiving aid from sources such as religious organizations, Allied military forces, and relatives (Tables 18 - 20).

Table 18. GVN Aid to Refugees

| <u>Category*</u> | <u>Number Cases</u> |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|
| Money | 82 |
| Food stuffs | 106 |
| Clothing | 8 |
| Cloth, blankets, mosquito nets | 22 |
| Tools, fishnets, etc. | 1 |
| Building materials | 9 |
| Housing | 2 |
| Other | 1. |

* Refugees may cite more than one category of aid

In a later report, it will be possible to relate amount of aid received with the date of movement. It will also be possible to correlate amount of aid with present location to identify variations in distribution as a function of refugee location.

Table 19. Nongovernmental
Aid to Refugees

| <u>Type Aid</u> | <u>Number Cases</u> |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| Medical care | 2 |
| Food stuffs | 24 |
| Money | 3 |
| Clothing | 5 |
| Building materials | 1 |
| Other | 2 |

Table 20. Source of
Nongovernment Aid to Refugees

| <u>Source of Nongovernment Aid</u> | <u>Number Cases*</u> |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------|
| U. S. Forces | 8 |
| ROK Forces | 3 |
| Buddhist Organization (unidentified) | 2 |
| Relatives | 4 |
| Catholic Organization or Priest | 9 |
| Friend | 1 |
| Red Cross | 1 |

* Only 20 of the 37 refugees who reportedly received nongovernment aid described the source.

Occupation in Relocation Site

For the present tabulations all males and females over 15 were considered employable. From this sample 235 males and 292 females reported occupations or unemployment (Table 21). In future reports, allowances can be made for that segment of the population which is unemployable due to age or physical condition. Also, more complete analyses will provide a reporting of the data on refugee occupations by age and sex of those employed.¹⁴

Change in occupation resulting from refugee movement represents another aspect of employment that will be reported in a later analysis. Preliminary indications of the shifts in employment are that fishermen tend to relocate along coastal areas and remain fishermen, while farmers, abandoning their land, become general laborers, military, or unemployed.

The employment data reported from this sample show a fairly high rate of unemployment. Not readily evident from this data alone, however, is the fact that though a substantial percent of the refugees report working as general laborers, they are generally underemployed. In many cases, persons reporting employment as laborers were employed only 1 or 2 days per week.¹⁵

¹⁴ This data also contains information on school attendance by persons under 15. Later tabulations will indicate the percentage of refugee children attending school.

¹⁵ A detailed analysis of effects of refugees on local economy and labor markets is forthcoming in Robert L. Sansom, "Economic Aspects of the Refugee Problem in Viet-Nam." (McLean, Virginia: Human Sciences Research, Field Research Memorandum No. 5, November 1966).

Table 21. Occupation in Relocation Site
of Refugees over 15 Years of Age

| | <u>Percent of Adult Males (235 Respondents)</u> | <u>Percent of Adult Females (292 Respondents)</u> | <u>Percent of Total Adult Population (527)</u> |
|--|---|---|--|
| Farmer | 5 | 2 | 2 |
| Agricultural Laborer/ Tenant Farmer | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Fisherman | 10 | 2 | 6 |
| General Laborer | 31 | 20 | 25 |
| Craftsman/Tradesman | 12 | 15 | 14 |
| Military | 15 | 0 | 7 |
| Civil Service | 2 | 0 | 1 |
| Miscellaneous (mendicant, clergy, etc.) | 5 | 2 | 2 |
| Unemployed | 16 | 55 | 39 |

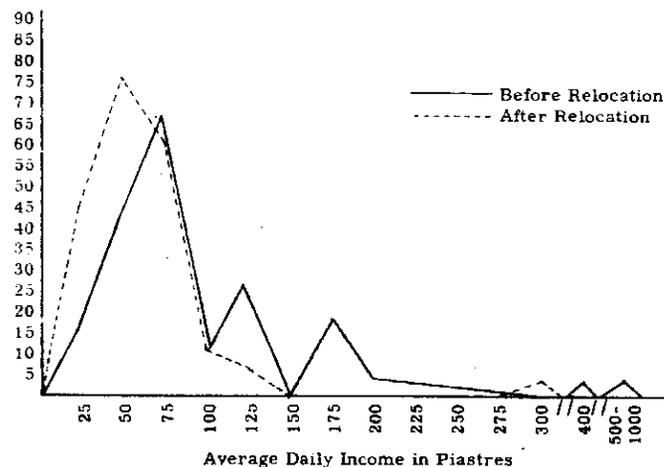
Income in Relocation Site

To determine various economic effects of relocation, the interviewees were asked the average daily income of the head of household from premigration and postmigration occupations. (Premigration occupations and incomes are reported more fully in a previous section.) The contrast is shown in Table 22 and Figure 12.

Table 22. Average Daily Income (in Piastres)
of Head of Household

| | <u>Average</u> | <u>Median</u> | <u>Range</u> |
|----------------------|----------------|---------------|--------------|
| Premigration Income | 78.8 | 60.6 | 0-1000 |
| Postmigration Income | 41.5 | 35.0 | 0-224 |

Figure 12. Average Daily Income of Head of Household:
Before and After Relocation



Return Trips to Native Hamlet from Relocation Site

Refugees were asked if they had returned on any occasion to their former homes. In this sample, slightly more than one quarter of the respondents reported making return trips. The principal reasons given for making such trips were to collect left-behind possessions and harvest crops.

Expectations/Aspirations for Future Residence

The refugees were queried as to their expected and desired residences in the foreseeable future. When asked where they expected to reside, over 85% indicated the present relocation site.

When given the element of free choice in residence in the foreseeable future the responses were more varied. Of those who responded to this question (no data was obtained from over 1/4 of the interviewees) nearly 60% would return to their native villages while 20% had no opinion as to what they wanted. Fifteen percent reported desiring to remain in the relocation site and 5% would move to a different relocation site.

QUESTIONNAIRE B3 - REFUGEE POPULATION SURVEY

Questionnaire No. _____

In what place did you have your home before coming here?

Ap _____
Xa _____
Quan _____
Tinh _____

What was the date that you left your village?

day: _____ month: _____ year: 19 _____

What were your reasons for leaving your home?

Did anyone encourage you to leave your home? _____ yes _____ no

(If answer to above is "yes"): In what ways were you encouraged to move?

Did anyone try to discourage you from leaving your home? _____ yes _____ no

(If answer to above is "yes"): In what manner were you discouraged from moving?

By what means of transportation did you come here?

How many days did the trip take you? _____ days

Did you travel mainly by day or at night? _____ by day
_____ by night

What were your reasons for selecting this place to come to?

Did you have friends or relatives who lived here already: _____ yes
_____ no

Had you ever visited here before: _____ yes
_____ no

APPENDIX A

Questionnaire B3--Refugee Population Survey

14. What people did you travel together with when you came here?

15. What possessions did you bring with you?

16. What members of your family are living in the same household with you here now? (Ascertain sex, age, marital status, relationship to interviewee, literacy, and physical condition of each member).

| relationship to interviewee | sex | age | marital status | literate | occupation | physical condition |
|-----------------------------|-----|-----|----------------|----------|------------|--------------------|
| 1. Interviewee* | | | | | | |
| 2. | | | | | | |
| . | | | | | | |
| . | | | | | | |
| 15. | | | | | | |

17. Are there any members of your household who are not here with you?

| relationship to interviewee | sex | age | marital status | occupation | location |
|-----------------------------|-----|-----|----------------|------------|----------|
| 1. | | | | | |
| 2. | | | | | |
| . | | | | | |
| . | | | | | |
| 5. | | | | | |

18. Have any members of your household been killed as a direct result of the war?

| relationship to interviewee | sex | age | marital status | occupation | cause of death | year of death |
|-----------------------------|-----|-----|----------------|------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. | | | | | | |
| 2. | | | | | | |
| . | | | | | | |
| . | | | | | | |
| 5. | | | | | | |

*CODE:

sex: M = male, F = female

marital status: S = single, M = married, W = widowed

literate: 1 = literate, 2 = illiterate

physical condition: 1 = able-bodied, 2 = major physical defects

19. What was your occupation before you moved here? (head of household's occupation)

20. What was the average daily income of your family before coming here?

21. Did you own farm land? _____yes _____piastres
_____no

22. If "yes", how many mau? _____ mau

23. Did you rent farm land? _____yes
_____no

24. If "yes", how many mau? _____ mau

25. (If refugee rented land), how much rent did you pay last year?

26. How many gia of paddy did you harvest last year? _____ gia

27. How much tax did you pay last year? to the Government: _____
to the Viet Cong: _____

28. Did you own any major means of production before coming here? (buffalo, sampan, tools, etc.)

29. Since becoming a refugee have you received any help from the Government? (describe)

30. Have you received help from any non-governmental sources? (describe)

31. What are you doing now to earn your living?

32. What is the average daily income of your family now?

33. Have you made any trips back to your village to collect left-behind possessions or to harvest crops? (what reason and how many trips)

34. What do you think you will do in the future? (resettle here, return to your village, etc.)

35. If you had a choice, what would you like to do in the future?

36. What is your religion? _____

37. Ethnic group: If refugee is not a Vietnamese, inquire as to what tribe he belongs to:

38. What is your name? _____

INFORMATION TO BE SUPPLIED BY INTERVIEWER:

a. Location of the interview: Ap _____
Xa _____
Quan _____
Tinh _____

b. Date: day _____ month _____ 1966

c. Interviewer's comments on the refugee (estimate of intelligence, cooperativeness, honesty, etc.):

d. Interviewer's name: _____

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| 13. ABSTRACT This memorandum is a preliminary report on the refugee problem in Phu-Yen Province, Viet-Nam. Based upon 200 interviews with refugee heads-of-household, as selected from a larger data base of 2,600 questionnaires, the report describes the dynamics of refugee movement, the socioeconomic characteristics of the refugee population, and adaptation to resettlement environment. | | |

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