

# **LOCAL ADMINISTRATION IN VIET-NAM**

## **THE NUMBER OF LOCAL UNITS**

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**SAIGON**



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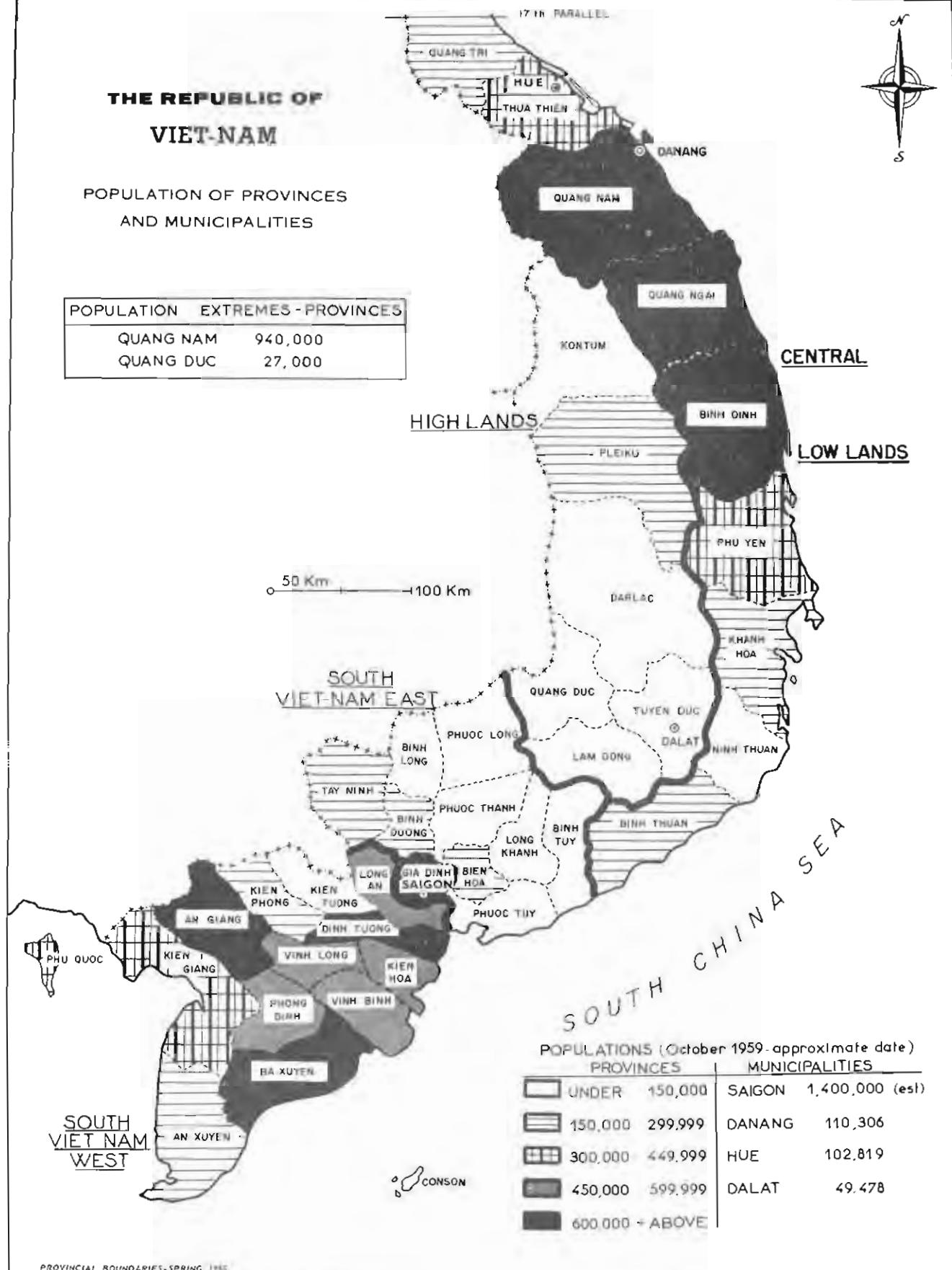
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**THE REPUBLIC OF  
VIET-NAM**

POPULATION OF PROVINCES  
AND MUNICIPALITIES

POPULATION EXTREMES - PROVINCES	
QUANG NAM	940,000
QUANG DUC	27,000



## FOREWORD

This is the first of three studies designed to provide information and guidelines for considering organizational and administrative changes in the local units, particularly the villages, throughout Viet-Nam. In addition to reporting the number of units, it offers information about their location and population. Also it presents a brief background statement about their organizational and administrative characteristics. Although this report remains largely descriptive in nature, the other two, especially the third, proceed into the area of analyses and evaluation. The third, in fact, considers proposals about local reform.

It is likely that this study of the number of local units is the first to be made about South Viet-Nam. Reporting the number of units has probably been part of the administrative routine for many years; however, relating the data to regional and population characteristics has not been done, insofar as the writer could determine.

Most of the data came from the records or files of the National Institute of Statistics, Republic of Viet-Nam. The Institute is revising its data as additional information is obtained. The Institute obtained its data from questionnaires returned by provincial, district, and local administrators.

While for most units it is likely the population reports consist of actual head counts, for a few, including the most populous municipality, Saigon, they contain only estimates. Although the population data still lack the quality desired for many other purposes, the writer deems the information sufficiently accurate for this present study.

The writer wishes to express his appreciation to Professor Truong Ngoc Giau, National Institute of Administration, for his careful review of the translations made of the Vietnamese titles used in this report, and to other members of the MSUG staff for their helpful suggestions. Since this report opens up a new path for local administrative research, the writer strongly welcomes suggestions from all readers about desirable modifications and additions that could be made in the next report. It is his hope that the preparation and publication of basic data about the units of local administration in Viet-Nam will become part of the regular routine of some organizations in Viet-Nam.

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### The Scope of the Study

This study includes all units of general administration in Viet-Nam below the level of the Central Government. These are the provinces, municipalities, districts, cantons, villages, and hamlets. The total number of each of these units is shown in Figure 1. While regional and population analyses make up the hard core of this study, brief explanations of the administration and organization have also been included. However, these have only limited value since they were based on only a few observations of existing practice. Unfortunately no comprehensive, empirical survey of governmental organization in Viet-Nam exists.

Also it should be noted that no citations are made to legal sources. In general, the organization and duties of the units can be found in one enactment, usually a decree or ordinance; however, these fall short of describing the entire legal bases. Various special statutes would also have to be included, in particular for major functions and activities such as finance and taxation, personnel policies, administration of justice. Lessening interest in doing the research necessary for compiling the legal references was the understanding that new regulations for municipal and village units are in process. Since 1956 village law has been suspended pending the revision of pre-Republic regulations.

Figure 1

## THE UNITS OF LOCAL ADMINISTRATION IN VIET-NAM

October 30, 1959<sup>+</sup>


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Provinces	38
Municipalities	4
Districts	209
Cantons	310
Villages	2,579
Hamlets	<u>16,398<sup>a</sup></u>
Viet-Nam	19,538

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<sup>+</sup>Approximate date.

Source: Records of the National Institute of Statistics,  
Republic of Viet-Nam.

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<sup>a</sup>This is fairly accurate but until a more satisfactory classification of sub-village units is prepared, it must be assumed as subject to some error. Apart from the classification problem, error comes from the practice of some villages reporting only a number equal to that for which they receive hamlet chiefs' allowances from the province. Thus, My Thuan village in Vinh Long province reports three hamlets but in practice it has 11 hamlets. The 11 hamlet chiefs share the provincial grant allotted for only three hamlets.

An examination of areal characteristics would have greatly enriched this study but reliable data were not available for units below the provincial level. According to a socio-economic survey prepared for the Bank of Viet-Nam the areas of the following provinces (chosen merely to illustrate variations) are:<sup>1</sup>

<u>Regional Provinces</u>	<u>Square Kilometers</u>
SVN: West	
An Xuyen	5,184
Vinh Long	1,805
SVN: East	
Tay Ninh	4,450
Gia Dinh	650
Central Lowlands	
Thua Thien	4,700
Phu Yen	3,700
Highlands	
Darlac	21,400
Pleiku	9,300

Perhaps by the time a revision of this study is initiated this additional dimension of local units may be included in the various analyses.

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<sup>1</sup>Mission # "Economie et Humanisme," Etude sur Les Conditions de Vie et Les Besoins de la Population du Viet-Nam, Banque Nationale du Viet-Nam, Republique du Viet-Nam, Septembre, 1959, Tableau I, p.63.

## Provinces and Municipalities

The 38 provinces and four municipalities cover all the area of Viet-Nam and represent the first level in the hierarchy of local units. In principle, the municipalities are entirely independent of the provinces. Unlike any of the other local administrative units they enjoy direct contacts with both the Central Government and the people. The municipalities, therefore, have a special legal status in the pattern of central-local administrative relationships.

Although the provinces contain almost 90 per cent of the total population, it cannot be said that this represents the proportion of the Nation having rural characteristics for there are many urban centers scattered throughout the provinces. Formally some of these urban centers enjoyed a legal status of municipalities; they were "reduced" to village status in 1957 as a means for integrating them more fully with provincial administration. The most interesting part of the provincial-municipal population breakdowns shown in Figure 2 is the predominant position of Saigon among the four municipalities. With almost 85 per cent of the municipal population it far exceeds the size of any of the other three municipal units.

### The Provinces

Although the major pattern of provinces has become stabilized, changes are still being made. The most recent change was the addition of new provinces in the southern part of the Highlands

Figure 2

## PROVINCIAL AND MUNICIPAL POPULATION IN VIET-NAM

October 30, 1959<sup>+</sup>

<u>Provinces</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Total Population</u>
Highlands	539,105	4.40/o
South Viet-Nam: East	1,888,782	15.5
Central Lowlands	4,114,172	33.7
South Viet-Nam: West	<u>5,677,916</u>	<u>46.5</u>
		100.10/o
		12,219,975
		88.00/o

Municipalities:

Highlands: Dalat	49,478	3.00/o
SVN-East : Saigon	1,400,000 <sup>a</sup>	84.2
Central Lowlands:		
Hue	102,814	6.1
Da-Nang	<u>110,306</u>	<u>6.6</u>
		1,662,598
		12.00/o
	99.90/o	13,882,573
		100.00/o

<sup>+</sup>Approximate date<sup>a</sup>Estimated

Source: Records of the National Institute of Statistics,  
Republic of Viet-Nam.

and in the SVN-East region: Quang Duc, Lam Dong, Tuyen Duc and Phuoc Thanh. In addition, boundaries of four Central Lowlands provinces--Khanh Hoa to Quang Ngai inclusive--have been moved farther west into the mountainous regions. However, the major reorganization movement occurred in 1956 and 1957 when many changes were made particularly in the provinces located in SVN-West and SVN-East, the area formerly in Cochinchina. In a few cases provinces were completely eliminated by being divided and placed in existing or newly established provinces. In almost all cases new names were given to the southern provinces.<sup>2</sup>

Organization and administration. Every provincial unit is headed by a Chief of Province appointed by the President of the Republic. Usually a career civil servant or a field-grade officer,<sup>3</sup> the province chief serves for an indefinite term. Apart from his privileged position as a Presidential appointee, the province chief holds a position of significant influence in provincial affairs through the exercise of budgetary and fiscal as well as general administrative powers, modified, of course, by the interest of the Central Governmental technical services

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<sup>2</sup>Details of the reorganization movement of 1956-57 which also included the municipalities are reported in the following study: David C. Cole and Uong Ngoc Thach, Financial Activities of the Provinces, Prefecture and Municipalities of Viet-Nam in 1956, (mimeo.) Michigan State University Viet-Nam Advisory Group, Saigon, 1957, pp.1-4.

<sup>3</sup>As of 15 Sept. 60, 21 of the 38 province chiefs held military ranks. "Provinces of Viet-Nam," USOM Public Administration Division, (mimeo.), p.15.

in their own provincial offices. However, usually the will of the province chief prevails since he is responsible for adjusting technical programs to meet political needs.

The influence of the province chief also pervades all of the local units. He exercises broad authority over the selection and removal of personnel in districts, cantons, and villages; he formulates local budgetary and fiscal policies including the transfer of funds from one village to another as well as from villages to districts and even to the province. He is, in fact, the chief executive for all administrative affairs in the province.

Regional distribution. The largest concentration of provinces is in SVN-West, the southern delta region.<sup>4</sup> It contains 13, or 34% of the 38 provinces (and close to 50% of the provincial population). Second in rank is SVN-East, which is the foothill and rolling land region between the low-lands of the Delta and the Highlands, with 10 provinces and third is the Central Lowlands with nine provinces. The Highlands with its problems of communication but not of large populations contains only six provinces.

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<sup>4</sup>The four regions, whose boundaries are shown in the map, were established by the Central Government for limited administrative purposes, largely inspection and coordination of provincial activities by the Department of Interior and the Presidency. Other Departments may establish their own plan of regional organizations; they need not follow this pattern.

Population characteristics. Without doubt the most outstanding feature of provincial population characteristics is the great variation in size. Quang Duc province, one of the three recently created in the southern end of the Highlands, ranks as a midget alongside Quang Nam province in the Central Lowlands for with its population of 27,000 it is about 1/35 the size of Quang Nam.<sup>5</sup> Similarly even within each of the four Regions there is little uniformity in size. The least difference is found in the Highlands where the ratio is one to seven. In SVN-East, which contains the suburban province of Gia Dinh, the ratio increases almost three times so that the least populous province has only 1/20th of the population of the largest.

What is the population of a typical province? Given the great range in provincial populations and the small number of provinces, it is not wise to generalize too quickly about this characteristic--any single statistical computation would be misleading. As shown in Figure 4, which presents a statistical summary by region as well as for all provinces, there is considerable difference between the arithmetic mean (or "mean" as it will be called) and the median. The mean population of 330,000 far exceeds the median of 272,000, which in itself points up the difficulty of talking about a "typical"

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<sup>5</sup>Con-Son province with by far the smallest population of 620 residents plus the prisoners is excluded from this comparison and from all of the following analyses. As an off-shore prison island its situation is unique.

Figure 3

## PROVINCES: REGION AND POPULATION

October 30, 1959<sup>+</sup>

Region + Provinces	Population
<hr/>	
I. Highlands:	
1. Quang Duc	27,000
2. Lam Dong	55,025
3. Tuyen Duc	56,109
	(median)
4. Kontum	76,161
5. Darlac	141,745
6. Pleiku	183,067
	<hr/>
Total	539,105
<hr/>	
II. South Viet-Nam: East	
1. Binh Tuy	34,083
2. Phuoc Long	39,668
3. Binh Long	64,931
4. Phuoc Thanh	65,357
5. Long Khanh	73,973
	(median)
6. Phuoc Tuy	132,202
7. Bien Hoa	265,948
8. Tay Ninh	275,000
9. Binh Duong	293,743
10. Gia Dinh	643,877
	<hr/>
Total	1,888,782
<hr/>	

<sup>+</sup>Approximate date

(More)

Figure 3 (continued)

Region	Population
III. Central Lowlands	
1. Ninh Thuan	123,623
2. Binh Thuan	246,320
3. Quang Tri	269,530
4. Khanh Hoa	271,944
5. Phu Yen	341,345
	(median)
6. Thua Thien	429,937
7. Quang Ngai	685,663
8. Binh Dinh	806,049
9. Quang Nam	939,761
Total:	4,114,172
IV. South Viet-Nam: West	
1. Con Son	620 <sup>a</sup>
2. Kien Tuong	54,333
3. Kien Phong	270,386
4. An Xuyen	276,650
5. Kien Giang	434,910
6. Phong Dinh	467,777
7. Long An	482,794
	(median)
8. Vinh Binh	524,861
9. Vinh Long	532,705
10. Kien Hoa	540,652
11. Ba Xuyen	638,254
12. Dinh Tuong	652,497
13. An Giang	801,477
Total:	5,677,916
Viet-Nam Provinces	<u>12,219,975</u> <sup>b</sup>

<sup>a</sup>Con Son is an offshore island used primarily as a penal institution. It will not be included in the other Figures.

<sup>b</sup>The total does not include military personnel, overseas Vietnamese, and prisoners.

Figure 4

## PROVINCES: POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

October 30, 1959<sup>+</sup>

Region	Number of Provinces	Mean	Population Median	Range
Highlands	6	89,851	66,134	27,000 - 183,067
SVN-East	10	188,879	103,088	34,083 - 643,877
Central Lowlands	9	457,130	341,345	123,623 - 939,761
SVN-West	12 <sup>a</sup>	473,166	503,827	54,333 - 801,477
<hr/>				
Viet-Nam	37	330,253	271,944	27,000 - 939,761
<hr/>				

<sup>+</sup>Approximate date<sup>a</sup>The prison island province of Con-Son was excluded.Source: Records of the National Institute of Statistics,  
Republic of Viet-Nam.

province. A classification of the 37 provinces by population ranges of 100,000 shows the following distribution:

<u>Population</u>	<u>Number of provinces</u>
Less than 100,000	10
100,000 - 199,999	4
200,000 - 299,999	8
300,000 - 399,999	1
400,000 - 499,999	4
500,000 - 599,999	3
600,000 - 699,999	4
700,000 - 799,999	1
800,000 - 899,999	2
900,000 - 999,999	1
	<hr/>
	37

This points up the large proportion of provinces having extremely small populations. Ten of the 37, or almost 30 per cent, have populations under 100,000; and 22 have less than 300,000 populations.

It is even more hazardous, of course, to make regional comparisons. All of the data in Figure 4 should be approached with full appreciation of the statistical pitfalls involved in the calculations. They do indicate the concentration of most populous provinces in two of the four regions-- SVN-West and the Central Lowlands. The one exception is Gia-Dinh province which surrounds Saigon and borders on the SVN-West region. The pattern of means, medians, and ranges also depict the low populations of the Highlands provinces.

#### The municipalities

In the legal sense the municipalities are distinguished from the villages by a separate system of regulations based

largely on two ordinances pre-dating the Republic. Likewise, the Prefecture of Saigon, which is treated as a municipality for the purpose of this survey, has its own special legal status. As will be noted, there are also several administrative characteristics that distinguish the municipalities from the villages.

The status of municipal administration in Viet-Nam has been down-graded in recent years by both statutory and administrative actions. Prior to 1956 there were 11 municipalities in addition to the Prefecture. As part of a general reorganization of provincial and local administration, eight of the 11 were reduced to the status of villages and at the same time regulations for villages were suspended. These legal actions placed the municipalities directly under the control of the province chiefs, whereas before 1956 they enjoyed a considerable measure of autonomy.

After the 1956-57 reorganization movement the status of two of the three remaining municipalities was reduced by administrative action. Both Hue and Dalat are at present administered by province chiefs in an ex officio capacity. Almost all municipal services in Hue are, in fact, administered by provincial personnel. And it is likely that a similar pattern of provincial administration exists in Dalat whose mayor became the first province chief of the newly established province of Tuyen Duc.

In keeping with the diminishing pattern of self-administration, municipal, including prefectoral, advisory councils have been losing status in local affairs. If the practice in Saigon

prevails elsewhere, no replacements have been made for the many vacancies in council membership. At present hardly more than one-half of the legal membership still exists in the Saigon council. Normally replacements if not filled by appointments could be refilled every three years by local elections; however no elections have been held since 1953. The Saigon council lost further status in 1959 when its members were deprived of their positions as chiefs of district administration. While council members pleaded that they served as valuable connecting links between the people and the Government, the reorganization which placed career civil servants in their former positions was presented as a means for increasing efficiency in prefectoral administration.<sup>6</sup>

Organization and administration. Like the provincial units, the municipalities are headed by strong executives appointed by the President of the Republic. In principle the municipalities contain their own separate array of technical services although in practice, as already indicated, considerable integration with provincial services exists. Being the national capital, the Prefecture of Saigon has many special arrangements with the Central Administration. The existence of advisory councils

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<sup>6</sup> Although no comprehensive study exists of the municipalities considerable information about the Saigon Prefecture is presented in a study prepared by Professor Tran Van Dinh, National Institute of Administration. Only a typewritten manuscript of the English translation is available; however a related study prepared for a forthcoming UNESCO conference in New Delhi in December on urbanization should be in printed form.

distinguishes municipal from provincial organization; as does, of course, the more limited geographical area subject to municipal administration. The municipalities serve only urbanized areas.

To facilitate the administration of municipal affairs, the municipalities contain a series of subdivisions. The first two levels of these subdivisions for all four municipalities are shown in Figure 5. As can be noted, the pattern varies considerably among the four. Saigon, for example, although by far the most populous unit contains only eight units--districts--on the first level of subdivisions while Da-Nang has 27 units bearing a different title of "Khu-Pho," and Hue, three police districts. Presumably their organizational arrangements differ as well as their titles and numbers.

The administrative divisions below these levels was not reported. If the developing pattern in Saigon exists in the other units, there are at least two additional organizations--the Khom and the Lien-Gia--that directly connect each family with the municipal administrative system. A similar pattern exists in the rural villages but it is less complex--in most villages the Khom is not needed since it is merely an intermediate unit.

Regional distribution. A glance at the map shows that no municipality is located in the large and populous area south of Saigon. Two are located in the northern lowland area and the third in the Highlands. Saigon, located between SVN-West and SVN-East, serves as a dividing point between the ricelands of the delta and the foothills of the Highlands.

Population characteristics. Because of the tremendous difference between Saigon and the three municipalities, generalizations about population characteristics of the four units are not worthwhile. (See Figure 2.) With almost 86 per cent of the municipal population, Saigon far outranks the other units. Among the three, lesser units, Dalat in turn also is far outranked which suggests that three population classifications would be needed to properly describe the four municipalities.

Figure 5

MUNICIPALITIES: SUBDIVISIONS

October 30, 1959<sup>+</sup>

Municipality	First Level	No.	Second Level	No.
Saigon	Districts	8	<u>Phuong</u>	41
Da Nang	<u>Khu Pho</u>	27	<u>Phuong</u>	113 <sup>a</sup>
Hue	Police Districts	3	<u>Phuong</u> <u>Van</u>	21 11
Dalat	<u>Khu Pho</u> <u>Lang</u>	10 1	Hamlets <u>Khu</u>	45 <sup>+</sup> 1

<sup>+</sup>Approximate date

<sup>a</sup>Plus one residential area for military personnel

Source: Records of the National Institute of Statistics,  
Republic of Viet-Nam.

### The Districts

In the administrative hierarchy of field administration in Viet-Nam, the district is located immediately below the provincial level. As shown in the preceding discussion, the title of "district" is also used by the Prefecture of Saigon and "police district" by the municipality of Hue, but these municipal districts were not included in the following discussion.

#### Organization and administration

Like the province, the district organization is headed by an executive--the district chief--appointed by the Central Government. Like his superior, the district chief assumes responsibility for general administration, including supervision of the inferior units of administration within his jurisdiction, and the coordination of the various offices and technical services that have been established in his organization. Also like the province chief, he may be either a civil servant or a military officer; if the latter, he usually holds the rank of lieutenant or captain. In some provinces almost all district chiefs are military officers. He serves for an indefinite term.

The number and types of services found in the district organization depends upon the judgments of the higher administrators, that is, the provincial and Central administrators in the various services and departments. The actual organization, therefore, varies from district to district.

There are, however, certain services found in most districts: mainly, collection of vital statistics, supervision of local taxation and budgetary activities, adjudication of minor civil and criminal cases, and administration of local security. Such services as public health, agricultural extension, and public works may be added depending on local needs and availability of personnel.

Unlike the provincial administration, the districts do not enjoy budgetary and taxation powers. Their financial support comes from the provincial budget and from assessments pro-rated among the villages within their jurisdiction.

#### Regional distribution

The two regions of SVN-West and the Central Lowlands contain almost three-fourths of the Nation's districts. SVN-West has 81 districts and the Central Lowlands, 72. Only 18 districts are found in the Highlands region even though its area is large. This distribution indicates, of course, that area itself is not a significant determinant of the distribution of districts.

It is apparent that the number of districts in any one province can vary considerably. In three provinces there are only two districts each while at the other extreme two provinces have 12 districts each. For the 37 provinces the mean is 5.6 districts per province and the median, 5.2.

Figure 6

## DISTRICTS: REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION

October 30, 1959<sup>+</sup>

Viet-Nam: 209	Provincial	Mean: 5,6	Median: 5.2
---------------	------------	-----------	-------------

1. Highlands

Quang Duc	3
Lam Dong	2
Tuyen Duc	3
Kontum	4
Darlac	3
Pleiku	3
Total	<u>18</u>
Mean	3
Median	3

3. Central Lowlands

Ninh Thuan	3
Binh Thuan	7
Quang Tri	7
Khanh Hoa	5
Phu Yen	6
Thua Thien	9
Quang Ngai	11
Binh Dinh	12
Quang Nam	<u>12</u>
Total	<u>72</u>
Mean	8
Median	7

2. SVN-East

Binh Tuy	3
Phuoc Long	4
Binh Long	2
Phuoc Thanh	3
Long Khanh	2
Phuoc Tuy	6
Bien Hoa	3
Tay Ninh	4
Binh Duong	8
Gia Dinh	6
Total	<u>38</u>
Mean	3.8
Median	3.5

4. SVN-West

Kien Tuong	4
Kien Phong	4
An Xuyen	6
Kien Giang	8
Phong Dinh	5
Long An	8
Vinh Binh	9
Vinh Long	6
Kien Hoa	7
Ba Xuyen	8
Dinh Tuong	7
An Giang	<u>9</u>
Total	<u>81</u>
Mean	6.8
Median	7.0

<sup>+</sup>Approximate dateSource: Records of the National Institute of Statistics,  
Republic of Viet-Nam.

### Population Characteristics

Even though there is a far greater number of districts than provinces, it is equally difficult to generalize about district population characteristics. The distribution does not readily lend itself to such measurements as means and medians which are most useful when data fall into a pattern of a "bell-shaped" curve or reflect a "central-tendency" characteristic. Although the means and medians have been computed as shown in Figure 7, they need to be weighed not only against each other but also against the final column which shows the actual range of district populations. In addition, the analyses presented in Figure 8 should also be noted.

Like the provincial population pattern, there is a tremendous difference between the least and the most populous districts in Viet-Nam. The least populous district, located in Phuoc Long province, has a population of 1,300; making a great contrast is a district in the suburban province of Gia Dinh with a population of almost 190,000. Its population is about 145 times larger than that of the Phuoc Long district.

The other major characteristic of district populations is the lack of any "central tendency" in the variations. This is shown in Section (a) of Figure 8. Rather than a large concentration of districts in the middle-ranges, there is almost an equal number in each population range of 10,000 each. In fact there are 19 districts with less than 10,000 population, between 30,000 and 40,000, and between 40,000 and 50,000; and the number of districts in the other ranges does not vary greatly from 19.

Figure 7

## DISTRICTS: POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

October 30, 1959<sup>+</sup>

Region	No.	District Population		
		Mean	Median	Range
Highlands	18	29,950	23,750	7,753 -- 109,097
SVN-East	38	49,705	39,333	1,278 -- 190,085
Central Lowlands	72	55,984	44,375	3,437 -- 183,526
SVN-West	81	70,098	78,571	8,091 -- 171,535
<hr/>				
Viet-Nam	209	58,102	50,000	1,278 -- 190,085
<hr/>				

<sup>+</sup>Approximate dateSource: Records of the National Institute of Statistics,  
Republic of Viet-Nam.

Figure 8

## DISTRICTS: BY POPULATION RANGES

October 30, 1959<sup>+</sup>Population in thousands

	0-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80-89	90-99	100 Up	Total
--	-----	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	--------	-------

	(a) Frequency											
Highlands	3	5	4	3	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	18
SVN-East	10	2	5	3	5	2	1	2	2	2	4	38
Central												
Lowlands	5	12	10	6	8	4	3	5	4	4	11	72
SVN-West	1	6	4	7	5	7	14	8	7	7	15	81
Total	19	25	23	19	19	13	18	15	14	13	31	209

(b) Percentages

	17%	28%	22%	17%	6%	-	-	-	6%	-	6%	100 <sup>+</sup> %
Highlands	26	5	13	8	13	5%	3%	6%	6	6%	11	100
SVN-East												
Central												
Lowlands	7	17	14	8	11	6	4	7	6	6	15	
SVN-West	1	7	5	9	6	9	17	10	9	9	19	
Total	9%	12%	11%	9%	9%	6%	9%	7%	7%	6%	15%	

(c) Cumulative Percentages

Population less than: (in thousands)

	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	200
Highlands	17%	45%	67%	84%	-----	90	-----	-----	96	--	100%
SVN-East	26	31	44	52	65%	70%	73%	79%	85%	91%	100
Central											
Lowlands	7	24	38	46	57	63	67	74	80	86	100
SVN-West	1	8	13	22	28	37	54	64	73	82	100
Total	9%	21%	32%	41%	50%	56%	65%	72%	79%	85%	100%

<sup>+</sup>Approximate date

Source: Records of the National Institute of Statistics,  
Republic of Viet-Nam.

### The Cantons

While the canton still exists, its role in local administration has greatly diminished. More and more its functions are being taken over by the district, the next higher unit. Its complete elimination is under consideration by the Central Government.

#### Organization and administration

In the absence of any detailed description of current organization, it is difficult to generalize about the cantons. Knowledge about a few cantons suggests that the typical canton consists, in addition to a canton chief and a clerk, of possibly two deputy canton chiefs. While the canton chief is empowered to select his own clerk, he and his deputies are appointed by the province chiefs. If an office exists, it may be located in the home of the canton chief or some other villager, or in the village hall, or even in a district headquarters. It has been customary to fill the cantonal offices with recognized community leaders such as village councilors.

Cantonal administration has a two-fold objective--to assist the village councils and villagers in their affairs and to assist the district in a capacity somewhat similar to that provided by the four regional delegates for the Central Government, that is, by inspection and coordination. Assistance to the villagers is provided mainly by serving as an unofficial appeals court for civil disputes heard at the hamlet and village levels. District

chiefs may depend upon the cantonal officials for periodic inspection of financial and other records in the villages. In addition, they may supervise village programs of special interest to the district administration, such as local arrangements for the reception of a high official. Because of the problems of subversive activity, presumably some cantons in the southern provinces have been given additional responsibilities in an effort to strengthen local lines of administration and defense.

In general the cantons, like the districts, depend upon assessments levied against the villages for their financing. The canton officials receive an allowance which, although modest, is greater than that granted village officials.

#### Regional distribution

Unlike districts and provinces, the cantons are not found throughout all of rural Viet-Nam. Ten provinces reported the complete absence of cantonal units and some provinces, especially in the Central Lowlands, use them only in the more isolated, mountainous areas where communications between districts and villages are unduly extended. As a result there are only 310 cantons in Viet-Nam and they are found in 27 of the 37 provinces.

With 152 cantons the SVN-West region has almost 50 percent of the Nation's total. The Highlands is second with 82 cantons --its province of Pleiku with 25 cantons ranks first among all provinces. Only three of the nine provinces in the Central

Lowlands contain cantons. And it is evident that their use in two of the three provinces is severely limited--only two cantons were reported for Khanh Hoa province and three for Thua Thien.

Figure 9

## CANTONS: REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION

October 30, 1959<sup>+</sup>

Viet-Nam: 310	Provincial mean: 8.4	Median: 7.3
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<u>Highlands</u>		<u>Central Lowlands</u>	
Quang Duc	4	Ninh Thuan	--
Lam Dong	7	Binh Thuan	--
Tuyen Duc	11	Quang Tri	--
Kontum	20	Khanh Hoa	2
Darlac	15	Phu Yen	6
Pleiku	<u>25</u>	Thua Thien	3
		Quang Ngai	--
Total	<u>82</u>	Binh Dinh	--
		Quang Nam	--
Mean	13.7		
Median	13.0	Total	<u>11</u>
		Mean	1.2
		Median	0.0

SVN-EastSVN-West

Binh Tuy	--	Kien Tuong	9
Phuong Long	17	Kien Phong	8
Binh Long	--	An Kuyen	--
Phuoc Thanh	3	Kien Giang	--
Long Khanh	2	Phong Dinh	8
Phuoc Tuy	7	Long An	17
Bien Hoa	8	Vinh Binh	20
Tay Ninh	8	Vinh Long	22
Binh Duong	10	Kien Hoa	21
Gia Dinh	<u>10</u>	Ba Xuyen	16
		Dinh Tuong	15
Total	<u>65</u>	An Giang	<u>16</u>
		Total	<u>152</u>
Mean	6.5		
Median	7.5	Mean	12.7
		Median	16.0

<sup>+</sup>Approximate date

Source: Records of the National Institute of Statistics,  
Republic of Viet-Nam.

### The Villages

In the traditions of Viet-Nam the village is portrayed as a highly autonomous political and administrative unit. Supporting this view historians explain that villages were allowed to govern themselves providing certain demands of the rulers, namely, a periodic financial contribution and manpower during any periods of combat or war, were fulfilled. A key to the autonomous nature of the village was the limited knowledge the rulers possessed about village affairs--all of the important and basic records, such as the lists of births and deaths and other population records, never left the village. The rulers had to accept the word of the village authorities as to the actual population. Since financial contributions were based on this factor, they, too, could be controlled by the villagers. Thus, the traditional village is often described as having enjoyed a political status approximating that of a "state within a state." Its autonomous status has been more colorfully portrayed with the expression that the influence of the emperor stopped at the bamboo hedge. Currently some interest can be found in returning to the era of the autonomous, traditional village.

#### Organization and administration

The basic elements in village organization are a village chief, a police chief, and a finance official. As a group they are called the village council. In the more populous villages one or two additional councilors may be added. A village council

may enjoy a staff of one or more deputies and clerks. In the SVN-West region three special commissioners have been added for the purpose of strengthening the role of the village council in the anti-communist campaign. They are to deal with political affairs, information programs, and the youth. In contrast to all of the other units of local administration, responsibility is not centered in one executive; although the village chief occupies a more elevated position, nevertheless higher authorities are oftentimes inclined to charge the entire council with the effective performance of some task.<sup>7</sup> All members of the village council are appointed by the province chief on the bases of recommendations received from the district chiefs.

---

<sup>7</sup> Although the Central Government is encouraging the standardization of village administration, many variations still exist. For example, in the Central Lowlands province of Thua Thien special advisory councils have been established in an experiment to democratize local administration. Reports from other Central Lowland provinces indicated the continuation of titles, and perhaps of forms, that were abolished in the general reorganization movement in 1956 when most chief-towns were reduced from a municipal to a village status.

The provinces of Binh Dinh and Quang-Ngai identified their chief-towns as Thi-Xa or municipalities rather than as Xa or villages. A still greater deviation from the village form was suggested by the report from the northernmost province of Quang Tri which used the former title of Nha Dai Dien Hanh Chanh or administrative center for its chief-town. An exception to patterns of administration in chief-towns is suggested by the report from Khanh Hoa province in the Central Lowlands which indicated that the chief-town consisted of two villages--Nha Trang East and Nha Trang West--with equal populations. No data have been obtained about village organization in the Highlands other than the statement that the Government is replacing the tribal organizations with the standard form.

The Central Government may, however, revoke his appointments, but this power is seldom exercised. Council members receive a modest allowance paid out of the village funds. The amount is determined according to regulations set or approved by the Central Government. The special commissioners found in the SVN-West region receive about one-third of the amount paid to the village councilors. Clerical and other village employees are also paid out of village funds. Their compensation is distinguished from that of the council members for it comes under the classification of "salaries," a more demeaning term.

In addition to the village council almost every village contains several other administrative organizations for special purposes, some of which may be closely supervised by the village council. The most common are the village self-defense guard and the hamlet self-defense corps; a village youth and sports group; farmers associations; and a local branch of the National Revolutionary Movement, the major political party.

The village council participates to some extent in almost every phase of village life. Its major activities include law enforcement, tax collection, health, vital statistics, justice, and public works. Because its members come from the elite of the community, it may be expected to actively participate in local religious as well as secular affairs. Ownership of some agricultural and other lands gives the village council additional status in village life.

Like the province, the village has the powers and privileges of a corporate body. It can adopt a budget, levy taxes, purchase and sell property, and perform other corporate functions. All of its functions are, however, closely supervised by district and provincial authorities. This has been especially true since 1956 when existing legal provisions were suspended pending a general revision of village administrative regulations.

#### Regional distribution

Closely following the distribution of population among the four regions, the distribution of villages shows that the two regions--the Central Lowlands and SVN-West--contain 72 per cent of the Nation's 2,579 villages. (These regions contain 80 per cent of the provincial population.) Among the provinces there is a great variation in the number of villages. Quang Duc province in the Highlands has only 14 villages while at the other extreme Quang Nam province in the Central Lowlands has 230 villages. More than one-half of the provinces contain less than 50 villages each.

#### Population characteristics

Similar to the provincial and district patterns, the most outstanding characteristics of village populations is the tremendous difference between the least and the most populous villages. The smallest village reported a population of 35 while the largest village showed a population of 91,308 which makes it about 2,600 times the size of the smallest. A more detailed

Figure 10

VILLAGES: REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION

October 30, 1959<sup>+</sup>

Viet-Nam: 2,579	Provincial mean: 69.7	Median: 58.0
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Highlands

Quang Duc	14
Lam Dong	23
Tuyen Duc	27
Kontum	94
Darlac	63
Pleiku	<u>122</u>
Total	<u>343</u>
Mean	57.2
Median	45.0

Central Lowlands

Ninh Thuan	24
Binh Thuan	58
Quang Tri	84
Khanh Hoa	95
Phu Yen	70
Thua Thien	90
Quang Ngai	167
Binh Dinh	166
Quang Nam	<u>230</u>
Total	<u>984</u>
Mean	109.3
Median	90.0

SVN-East

Binh Tuy	17
Phuoc Long	15
Binh Long	54
Phuoc Thanh	30
Long Khanh	16
Phuoc Tuy	44
Bien Hoa	51
Tay Ninh	49
Binh Duong	56
Gia Dinh	<u>61</u>
Total	<u>393</u>
Mean	39.3
Median	46.5

SVN-West

Kien Tuong	25
Kien Phong	43
An Xuyen	23
Kien Giang	54
Phong Dinh	51
Long An	96
Vinh Binh	74
Vinh Long	81
Kien Hoa	115
Ba Xuyen	76
Dinh Tuong	124
An Giang	<u>97</u>
Total	<u>859</u>
Mean	71.6
Median	75.0

<sup>+</sup>Approximate date

Source: Records of the National Institute of Statistics,  
Republic of Viet-Nam.

examination of population distributions shows that populations of less than 1,500 are found in 578 or 24 per cent of the villages while populations of 12,000 and above are found in 138 or six per cent of the villages.

Where are the more populous villages located? Every region contains at least one village with over 9,000 population. The SVN-West region leads with 83 or 20 per cent of its villages having populations of 9,000 and above. Likewise, its typical village--as identified by the median measurement--is considerably larger. Its population amounts to 5,360 in contrast to 3,425 for the median village of the second ranking region, the Central Lowlands.

Figure 11

## VILLAGES: POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

October 30, 1959<sup>+</sup>

Region	Number	Population (2,452 villages)		
		Mean	Median	Range
Highlands	343 <sup>a</sup>	1,572	1,164	35 -- 27,018
SVN-East	389	4,855	2,794	66 -- 91,308
Central Lowlands	984	4,181	3,425	62 -- 49,923
SVN-West	658	6,617	5,360	298 -- 44,622
Viet-Nam	2,574	4,747	3,848	35 -- 91,308

<sup>a</sup>Includes Pleiku province - 122 villages which are not in median and range analyses.

<sup>+</sup>Approximate date

Source: Records of the National Institute of Statistics,  
Republic of Viet-Nam.

Figure 12

## VILLAGES: POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

October 30, 1959<sup>+</sup>

## (a) Frequency

Population in thousands

	0- 1.4	1.5 2.9	3.0 4.4	4.5 5.9	6.0 7.4	7.5 8.9	9.0 10.4	10.5 11.9	12.0 + up	Total
Highlands	143	53	14	8	1	1	--	--	1	221
SVN-East	126	80	59	44	15	17	15	10	23	389
Central										
Lowlands	286	164	150	149	94	56	32	22	31	984
SVN-West	23	114	197	165	115	75	62	24	83	858
Viet-Nam	578	411	420	366	225	149	109	56	138	2452 <sup>a</sup>

## (b) Percentages

Highlands	65%	24%	6%	4%	1%	1%	--	--	1%	100+%
SVN-East	32	20	15	11	4	4	4%	3%	6	100+
Central										
Lowlands	29	17	15	15	10	6	3	2	3	100+
SVN-West	3	13	23	19	13	9	7	3	10	100+
Viet-Nam	24%	17%	17%	15%	9%	6%	4%	2%	6%	100+%

(c) Cumulative Percentages  
Population less than: (in thousands)

	1.5	3.0	4.5	6.0	7.5	9.0	10.5	12.0	92
Highlands	65%	89%	95%	99%	100%				
SVN-East	32	52	67	78	82	86%	90%	93%	99%
Central									
Lowlands	29	46	61	76	86	92	95	97	100
SVN-West	3	16	39	58	71	80	87	90	100
Viet-Nam	24%	41%	58%	73%	82%	88%	92%	94%	100%

<sup>+</sup>Approximate date<sup>a</sup>Exclusive of the 122 villages in Pleiku province and five other villages for which population data were not obtainablesource: Records of the National Institute of Statistics,  
Republic of Viet-Nam.

## The Hamlets

While the inclination is to picture a hamlet as a small rural settlement, a surprisingly large proportion of the hamlets are highly urbanized. What has happened is that the administrative concept of a hamlet has been maintained even after agricultural areas and small settlements have become commercial centers. Thus, when walking along the street of a large market town one might pass unknowingly from one hamlet to another. In turn, the acceptance of a distinction between the social and administrative hamlets has enabled some smaller villages to subdivide even their small settlements into two or more "administrative" hamlets. Although as yet no legal base has been constructed, the hamlet has become an important element in the system of local administration in Viet-Nam.

Given the absence of a legal base, it is not surprising that considerable variation in hamlet titles--and probably in organization--exists. Altogether, 16 different titles were reported for units below the village level, as shown in Figure 13. Perhaps, some of these should have been classified as units either above or below the hamlet level, but without additional information as to their characteristics no reasonable bases for differentiating could be constructed. The most outstanding variation occurred in the Central Lowlands which reported over 2,300 Thon, a unit that can be best described, given the limitations of present information, as an "extended hamlet." A few additional comments need to be offered about this unit.

Figure 13TITLES OF UNITS CLASSIFIED AS HAMLETS  
IN THIS REPORT

(See Appendix 7 for more detail)

Unit title	Literal translation
1. <u>Buon</u>	"Village of Highlanders"
2. <u>Ho</u>	"A small quarter; a group of families living in a predominantly urban or market area"
3. <u>Khom</u>	"Group of families"
4. <u>Khu</u>	"Zone; area"
5. <u>Khu Cho</u>	"Market area"
6. <u>Khu pho</u>	"Urban residential quarter"
7. <u>Khu vuc</u>	"A region having definite boundaries"
8. <u>Lang</u>	"Village"
9. <u>Lien thon</u>	"Inter-Thon group"
10. <u>Lien thuyen</u>	"Inter-boat group"
11. <u>Pho</u>	"A row of residences along a street"
12. <u>Phuong</u>	"Occupational group; guild"
13. <u>Soc</u>	"Hamlet of Highlanders"
14. <u>Thon</u>	"Village"
15. <u>Van</u>	"Fishing settlement"
16. <u>Xom</u>	"Hamlet"

Source: Titles - Records of the National Institute of Statistics, Republic of Viet-Nam.

Figure 14CENTRAL LOWLANDS: HAMLETS, THON, and BUON

BY PROVINCE

October 30, 1959<sup>+</sup>

Province	Hamlets	Thon	Buon	Total
Ninh-Thuan	35	90		125
Binh Thuan	235	--		235
Quang Tri	272	317		589
Khanh Hoa	160	199	30	396
Phu Yen	231	242	91	564
Thua Thien	195	403		624
Quang Ngai	460	310		770
Binh Dinh	493	669		1,173
Quang Nam	<u>998</u>	<u>109</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>1,141</u>
	3,079	2,339	121	5,539 <sup>a</sup>

<sup>+</sup>Approximate date<sup>a</sup>78 additional units were reported but classification could not be determined.Source: Records of the National Institute of Statistics,  
Republic of Viet-Nam.

This mixture of ordinary hamlets and thon in the Central Lowlands points up the transitional period of local administration in that area. The origin of this period is the advent of the Viet-Minh following World War II. Under that regime many of the smaller villages were consolidated in the Central Lowlands region to form more efficient units--the former villages which were called thon became parts of larger villages called lien-xa or group of villages. The impact of this reorganization on socio-administrative patterns undoubtedly varied considerably from area to area, even within the same province. In some cases probably all vestiges of the former patterns were destroyed while in others many remained. Thus, the mixture of thon and ap (hamlet) still is found. This mixture is found not only within districts but even within villages--several villages reported both thon and ap as equal units; others indicated that the latter were subordinate units of the former.

To develop some additional insight into this mixture, a comparison was made of the population characteristics of the Central Lowland thon vis a vis the hamlets. Presumably the thon being former villages should be more populous than the hamlets, and the general pattern of population distributions shows that on the whole the thon are more populous than the hamlets. As shown in Figure 15, 43 per cent of the thon in contrast to 56 per cent of the hamlets had less than 500 population. That this difference in population patterns is meaningful--that is, that it resulted from some cause such as a tendency to view the more

Figure 15CENTRAL LOWLANDS: HAMLETS, THON and BUON

BY POPULATION RANGES

October 30, 1959<sup>+</sup>(a) Frequency

	0	500	1000	1500	2000	2500	3000	3500	4000	4500	5000	Up	Total
	499	999	1499	1999	2499	2999	3499	3999	4499	4999	Up		
<u>Thon</u>	1009	579	362	182	96	42	26	18	11	5	9	2339	
Hamlets	1728	706	348	160	66	31	13	5	3	5	14	3079	
<u>Buon</u>	120	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	121	
Central Lowlands	2857	1286	710	342	162	73	39	23	14	10	23	5539	

(b) Percentages X = less than 1%

<u>Thon</u>	43%	25%	16%	8%	4%	2%	1%	1%	X%	X%	X%	100%
Hamlet	56	23	11	5	2	1	X	X	X	X	X	100
<u>Buon</u>	99	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central Lowlands	52%	23%	13%	6%	3%	1%	1%	X%	X%	X%	X%	100%

(c) Cumulative Percentages

Population less than:

	500	1000	1500	2000	2500	3000	3500	4000	4500	5000	17,000
<u>Thon</u>	43%	68%	84%	92%	96%	98%	99%	100%			
Hamlet	56	79	90	95	97	98	--	99	--	100%	
<u>Buon</u>	99	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central Lowlands	52%	75%	88%	94%	97%	98%	99%	100%			

\*Approximate date

Source: Records of the National Institute of Statistics,  
Republic of Viet-Nam.

populous settlements as thon in preference to hamlets--was supported with the use of statistical measurements. Thus, one can conclude that on the whole units in the Central Lowlands reported as thon do differ from the hamlets, at least in terms of their total population characteristic and probably in other characteristics also.

#### Organization and administration

While some of the larger hamlets may have a more complex organization, usually the hamlet unit is administered by only one administrator--the hamlet chief--working on a part-time basis. The hamlet chief is a resident of his unit, probably in fact one of the community leaders. He is appointed by the district chief who considers recommendations from the village council. Usually his home serves as his office. He receives a small allowance--hardly above the token level--from the provincial administration. Until recently not even this was granted.

Although only a part-time administrator, the hamlet chief becomes involved in most phases of village administrative life for he is a "generalist" or field officer at the hamlet level. Any member of the village council may call upon him for assistance. In the regions where security is a major concern, most of his attention performance is directed toward supervising the hamlet self-defense corps and in general assisting the village police. Costs of any hamlet activities are usually paid by ad hoc contributions of the residents; the hamlets do not enjoy budgetary powers.

### Regional distribution

What is most impressive about the distribution is the sheer magnitude of the number of hamlets in the various regions. SVN-West has over 6,600 and the Central Lowlands, 5,600. Although the number is considerably lower, the Highlands still contain a large number of hamlets--close to 1,700. Likewise the number within some provinces reaches a major dimension--in three provinces the number is close to 1,200 each, and in 16 of the 37 provinces the number exceeds 400 hamlets.

Since the number of hamlets is presumably determined largely by population, it is not surprising that the greatest concentrations are found in the most populous regions and provinces. The mean for the Central Lowlands provinces is 624 and for the SVN-West provinces, 555 hamlets. The lowest number of hamlets per province is found in Phuoc Long province which reported only 70 hamlets.

### Population characteristics

Although 50 per cent of the hamlets in Viet-Nam have populations less than 500, there are 77 hamlets whose populations exceed 5,000. One hamlet, in fact, contains a population of almost 17,000 (located in Gia Dinh province) and three of the four regions reported at least one hamlet each with a population in excess of 16,000. Since at the other extreme a hamlet with a population of only four persons is found, the tremendous range in populations becomes one, if not the most, outstanding characteristic of hamlets.

Figure 16

## HAMLETS: REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION

October 30, 1959<sup>+</sup>

Viet-Nam: 16,398	Mean: 455.5	Median 382.5
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1. Highlands

Quang Duc	211
Lam Dong	272
Tuyen Duc	291
Kontum	527
Da Lat	395
Pleiku	(Not reported)
Total	<u>1696</u>
Mean	339.2
Median	291.0

3. Central Lowlands

Ninh Thuan	125
Binh Thuan	235
Quang Tri	589
Khanh Hoa	396
Phu Yen	564
Thua Thien	624
Quang Ngai	770
Binh Dinh	1173
Quang Nam	<u>1141</u>
Total	<u>5617</u>
Mean	624.1
Median	589.0

2. SVN-East

Binh Tuy	122
Phuoc Long	70
Binh Long	238
Phuoc Thanh	135
Long Khanh	101
Phuoc Tuy	284
Bien Hoa	294
Tay Ninh	370
Binh Duong	325
Gia Dinh	<u>487</u>
Total	<u>2426</u>
Mean	242.6
Median	259.0

4. SVN-West

Kien Tuong	203
Kien Phong	176
An Xuyen	286
Kien Giang	328
Phong Dinh	414
Long An	852
Vinh Binh	708
Vinh Long	470
Kien Hoa	880
Ba Xuyen	674
Dinh Tuong	<u>1155</u>
An Giang	<u>504</u>
Total	<u>6659</u>
Mean	554.9
Median	491.5

<sup>+</sup>Approximate date

Source: Records of the National Institute of Statistics,  
Republic of Viet-Nam.

In general the more populous hamlets are found in the SVN-West region, where populations less than 500 are found in only 34 per cent of the hamlets. In sharpest contrast, 95 per cent of the Highland hamlets contain populations under 500. Furthermore, close to 30 per cent of the SVN-West hamlets, in contrast to 23 per cent of the Nations, have populations in excess of 1,000.

Figure 17

## HAMLETS: POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

October 30, 1959<sup>+</sup>

Region	Number	Hamlets		
		Population	Mean	Median
<hr/>				
Highlands	1,696 <sup>a</sup>	210 <sup>g</sup>	267	6 -- 7,444
SVN-East	2,426 <sup>b</sup>	774 <sup>c</sup>	458	7 -- 16,895
Central Lowlands	5,617 <sup>d</sup>	732 <sup>e</sup>	485	4 -- 16,161
SVN-West	6,659 <sup>f</sup>	853	708	32 -- 16,441
Viet-Nam	16,398	733	506	4 -- 16,895
<hr/>				

<sup>+</sup>Approximate date

<sup>a</sup>Includes 6 hamlets having no population breakdown.  
Population for the 6 was 1601.

<sup>b</sup>Includes 35 hamlets not used in population analyses  
other than the mean.

<sup>c</sup>Excluded was population of 11,357 reported for military  
families not included in any hamlet tabulations.

<sup>d</sup>Includes 78 hamlets and thon not used in population  
analyses other than the mean.

<sup>e</sup>Excluded military-family population of 3,500.

<sup>f</sup>Includes 313 hamlets not used in population analyses  
other than the mean.

<sup>g</sup>Less Pleiku.

Source: Records of the National Institute of Statistics,  
Republic of Viet-Nam.

Figure 18

## HAMLETS: POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

October 30, 1959<sup>+</sup>(a) Frequency

## Population

	0- 499	500 999	1000 1499	1500 1999	2000 2499	2500 2999	3000 3499	3500 3999	4000 4499	4500 4999	5000 Up	Total
Highlands	1581	76	13	7	6	2	1	--	1	--	3	1690
SVN-East	1305	591	234	105	54	32	20	7	7	9	27	2391 <sup>a</sup>
Central												
Lowlands	2857	1286	710	342	162	73	39	23	14	10	23	553 <sup>c</sup>
SVN-West	2189	2364	1005	399	172	89	39	42	12	11	24	6346 <sup>b</sup>
Viet-Nam	7932	4317	1962	853	394	196	99	72	34	30	77	15966
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====

(b) Percentages X = less than 1%

	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Highlands	94%	5%	X%	X%	X%	X%	X%	-%	X%	-%	X%	100 <sup>b</sup>
SVN-East	55	25	10	4	2	1	1	X	X	X	1	100 <sup>c</sup>
Central												
Lowlands	52	23	13	6	3	1	1	X	X	X	X	100 <sup>c</sup>
SVN-West	34	37	16	6	3	1	1	-	X	X	X	100 <sup>c</sup>
Viet-Nam	50%	27%	12%	5%	2%	1%	1%	X%	X%	X%	X%	100 <sup>c</sup>
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====

(c) Cumulative Percentages  
Population less than:

	500	1000	1500	2000	2500	3000	3500	4000	4500	5000	17,000
Highlands	94%	99%	--%	--%	--%	--%	--%	--%	--%	--%	100%
SVN-East	55	80	90	94	96	97	98	--	--	99	100
Central											
Lowlands	52	75	88	94	97	98	99	--	--	--	100
SVN-West	34	71	87	93	96	97	98	99	--	100	100
Viet-Nam	50%	77%	89%	94%	96%	97%	98%	--%	--%	--%	100%
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====

<sup>+</sup>Approximate date<sup>a</sup>35 hamlets not having population breakdowns were excluded<sup>b</sup>313 hamlets not having population breakdowns were excluded.Source: Records of the National Institute of Statistics,  
Republic of Viet-Nam.

## Summary

In the preceding analyses the approach was on a unit basis, beginning with the provinces and municipalities. In the following table the same data have been presented but on a regional bases in order to show the entire array of local units by region.

Figure 19LOCAL UNITS: REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION<sup>++</sup>October 30, 1959<sup>+</sup>

## (a) Highlands - 6 Provinces

	Total	Mean	Median	Per Province	
				Range	
Districts	18	3.0	3.0	2	-
Cantons	82	13.7	13.0	4	-
Villages	343	57.2	45.0	14	-
Hamlets <sup>a</sup>	1,696	339.2	291.0	211	-

## (b) SVN-East - 10 Provinces

Districts	38	3.8	3.5	2	-	8
Cantons	65	6.5	7.5	0	-	10
Villages	393	39.3	46.5	15	-	61
Hamlets	2,426	242.6	259.0	70	-	437

## (c) Central Lowlands - 9 Provinces

Districts	72	8.0	7.0	3	-	12
Cantons	11	1.2	0.0	0	-	6
Villages	984	109.3	90.0	24	-	230
Hamlets	5,617	624.1	589.0	125	-	1,173

(d) SVN-West - 12<sup>a</sup> Provinces

Districts	81	6.8	7.0	4	-	9
Cantons	152	12.7	16.0	0	-	22
Villages	859	71.6	75.0	23	-	124
Hamlets	6,659	554.9	491.5	176	-	1,155

Viet-Nam - 37<sup>b</sup> Provinces

Districts	209	5.6	5.2	2	-	12
Cantons	310	8.4	7.3	0	-	25
Villages	2,579	69.7	58.0	14	-	230
Hamlets	16,398	455.5	382.5	70	-	1,173

<sup>a</sup>Pleiku province not included.<sup>b</sup>Con Son province excluded.<sup>+</sup>Approximate date<sup>++</sup>Exclusive of the four municipalities: Highlands - 1; SVN - 1; Central Lowlands - 2; SVN-West - 0.Source: Records of the National Institute of Statistics, Republic of Viet-Nam.

Figure 20

LOCAL UNITS: POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS<sup>++</sup>  
October 30, 1959<sup>+</sup>

(a) Highlands		Population		
	Number	Mean	Median	Range
Provinces	6	89,851	66,134	27,000 - 183,067
Districts	18	29,950	23,750	7,753 - 85,566
Villages	343 <sup>a</sup>	1,572	1,164	35 - 27,018
Hamlets	1,696 <sup>b</sup>	210	267	6 - 7,444
=====				
(b) SVN-East				
Provinces	10	188,879	103,088	34,083 - 643,877
Districts	38	49,705	38,333	1,278 - 190,085
Villages	389	4,855	2,794	66 - 91,308
Hamlets	2,426 <sup>d</sup>	774	458	7 - 16,895
=====				
(c) Central Lowlands				
Provinces	9	457,130	341,345	123,623 - 939,761
Districts	72	55,984	44,375	3,437 - 183,526
Villages	984	4,181	3,425	62 - 49,923
Hamlets	5,617 <sup>e</sup>	732	485	4 - 16,161
=====				
(d) SVN-West				
Provinces	12 <sup>f</sup>	473,166	503,827	54,333 - 801,477
Districts	81	70,098	78,571	8,091 - 171,535
Villages	858	6,617	5,360	298 - 44,622
Hamlets	6,659 <sup>g</sup>	853	708	32 - 16,441
=====				
Viet-Nam				
Provinces	37	330,253	271,944	27,000 - 939,761
Districts	209	58,102	50,000	1,278 - 190,085
Villages	2,574	4,747	3,848	35 - 91,308
Hamlets	16,398	733	506	4 - 16,895
=====				

<sup>a</sup>Includes 122 villages not included in median and range analyses<sup>b</sup>Less Pleiku province.<sup>c</sup>Excluded Pleiku province and 6 of the 1,696 hamlets.<sup>d</sup>Includes 35 hamlets used only in mean population analyses.<sup>e</sup>Includes 78 hamlets used only in mean population analyses.<sup>f</sup>Con Son province excluded.<sup>g</sup>Includes 313 hamlets used only in mean population analyses.<sup>+</sup>Approximate date<sup>++</sup>Exclusive of the four municipalities: Highlands-Dalat, 49,478; SVN-East: Saigon, 1,400,000; Central Lowlands: Danang, 110,306 and Hue, 102,814.

Source: Records of the National Institute of Statistics, Republic of Viet-Nam.

## Appendix A

## DISTRICTS: By province and region

October 30, 1959 \*

Population in 1,000's

CENTRAL HIGHLANDS	0-	10-	20-	30-	40-	50-	60-	70-	80-	90	100 -up	Total
Quang Duc	2	1										3
Lam Dong			1	1								2
Tuyen Duc		2	1									3
Kontum	1	2		1								4
Darlac			1	1						1		3
Pleiku				1		1					1	3
Total	3	5	4	3	1				1		1	18
	17%	28%	22%	17%	6%				6%		6%	

DISTRICTS: By province and region

Population in 1,000's

	0- 9	10- 19	20- 29	30- 39	40- 49	50- 59	60- 69	70- 79	80- 89	90- 99	100- up	Total
SVN-EAST												
Binh Tuy	3											3
Phuoc Long	3		1									4
Binh Long			1		1							2
Phuoc Thanh		2		1								3
Long Khanh	1						1					2
Phuoc Tuy	3		1		2							6
Bien Hoa					1			1			1	3
Tay Ninh				1		1			1	1		4
Binh Duong			1	1	1				1		1	5
Gia Dinh			1			1			1	1	2	6
Total	10	2	5	3	5	2	1	2	2	2	4	38
	26%	5%	13%	8%	13%	5%	3%	5%	5%	5%	11%	

## DISTRICTS: By province and region

Population in 1,000's

	0- 9	10- 19	20- 29	30- 39	40- 49	50- 59	60- 69	70- 79	80- 89	90- 99	100- up	Total
CENTRAL LOWLANDS												
Ninh Thuan		1		1				1				3
Binh Thuan	1	2	2		1			1				7
Quang Tri	1	2		2					2			7 a
Khanh Hoa			2		2			1				5 b
Phu Yen		1	1	1	1			1			1	6
Thua Thien		1	1		1	4	2					9
Quang Ngai	1	2	1	1	1					2	3	11 c
Binh Dinh	1	1	2	1	1		1			1	4	12 d
Quang Nam	1	2	1		1			1	2	1	3	12 e
Total	5	12	10	6	8	4	3	5	4	4	11	72
	%	17%	14%	8%	11%	6%	4%	7%	6%	6%	15%	101

## DISTRICTS: By province and region

Population in 1,000's

	0- 9	10- 19	20- 29	30- 39	40- 49	50- 59	60- 69	70- 79	80- 89	90- 99	100- up	Total
SVN-WEST												
Kien Tuong	1	3										4
Kien Phong			2							1	1	4
An Xuyen		1		2	1		1	1				6
Kien Giang		1	1	1	1		3				1	8
Phong Dinh						1	1		1		2	5
Long An		1		1	1	1	1		2	1		8
Vinh Binh			1	1	1		5			1		9
Vinh Long						1		1	2		2	6
Kien Hoa					1	2		1	1	1	1	7
Ba Xuyen						1	1	3	1	1	1	8
Dinh Tuong						1		2		1	3	7
An Giang				2			2			1	4	9
Total	1	6	4	7	5	7	14	8	7	7	15	81
	1%	7%	5%	9%	6%	9%	17%	10%	9%	9%	19%	101

- a. Not included in any district was the provincial chief-town of Quang Tri, pop. 9,333. It was reported as Nha Dai Dien Hanh Chanh or administrative center (rough translation).
- b. Not included in any district was the provincial chief-town of Nha Trang. It was reported as consisting of two villages: Nha Trang East, pop. 24,796 and Nha Trang West, pop. 24,791.

.../...

- c. Not included in any district was the provincial chief-town of Quang Ngai (reported as Cam Thanh), pop. 7,822. It was reported as the Thi Xa of Quang Ngai.
- d. Includes the provincial chief-town of Qui Nhon, pop. 28,778, reported as a Thi Xa or city.
- e. Not included in any district was the provincial chief-town of Hoi An, pop. 16,586. It was reported as Tinh Ly or chief-town.
- \* Approximate date.

Source: Records of National Institute of Statistics, Saigon.

## Appendix B

## VILLAGES: By Province, Region, and Nation

October 30, 1959<sup>14</sup>Population in 1,000's

	0- 1.4	1.5 2.9	3.0 4.4	4.5 5.9	6.0 7.4	7.5 8.9	9.0 10.4	10.5 11.9	12.0 over	Total
CENTRAL										
LOWLANDS										
Ninh Thuan	1	8	3	7	-	2	2	-	1	24
Binh Thuan	13	16	15	9	2	-	1	-	2	58
Quang Tri	18	24	23	12	3	2	2	-	-	84
Khanh Hoa	36	26	19	10	1	1	-	-	2	95
Phu Yen	2	5	8	11	6	3	2	6	5	70
Thua Thien	12	16	13	21	16	4	4	3	1	90
Quang Ngai	56	19	21	25	14	22	7	2	1	167
Binh Dinh	73	9	11	12	19	15	7	7	13	166
Quang Nam	53	41	37	42	33	7	7	4	6	230
Total	286	164	150	149	94	56	32	22	31	984

## VILLAGES: By Province, Region, and Nation

Population in 1,000's

	0- 1.4	1.5 2.9	3.0 4.4	4.5 5.9	6.0 7.4	7.5 8.9	9.0 10.4	10.5 11.9	12.0 over	Total
<b>SVN-WEST</b>										
Kien Tuong	10	9	3	2	-	1	-	-	-	25
Kien Phong	1	1	13	10	6	3	4	3	2	43
An Xuyen	-	-	1	1	3	-	6	1	11	23
Kien Giang	2	5	8	6	8	5	12	1	6	53
Phong Dinh	-	3	3	10	7	8	5	1	14	51
Long An	2	19	31	18	11	9	2	2	2	96
Vinh Binh	-	2	12	19	12	16	7	3	3	74
Vinh Long	-	5	22	22	15	6	4	1	6	81
Kien Hoa	4	28	32	27	11	7	2	1	3	115
Ba Xuyen	-	8	13	10	14	7	4	7	13	76
Dinh Tuong	2	22	39	28	18	7	2	1	5	124
An Giang	2	12	20	12	10	6	14	3	18	97
<b>Total</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>858</b>

## VILLAGES: By Province, Region, and Nation

Population in 1,000's

- ★ Approximate date
  - a. Plus 1 village
  - b. Pleiku reported 122 villages
  - c. Plus 1 village
  - d. Plus 3 villages

Source: Records of the National Institute of Statistics,  
The Republic of Viet-Nam.

Appendix C

VILLAGES: By Province and Region. Percentages

October 30, 1959<sup>A</sup>

Population in 1,000's

	0- 1.4 o/o	1.5- 2.9 o/o	3.0- 4.4 o/o	4.5- 5.9 o/o	6.0- 7.4 o/o	7.5- 8.9 o/o	9.0- 10.4 o/o	10.5- 11.9 o/o	12.0- -over o/o	Total Number
HIGHLANDS										
Quang Duc	49	35	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
Lam Dong	30	30	25	13	-	-	-	-	-	23
Tuyen Duc	56	22	7	11	4	-	-	-	-	27
Kontum	95	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	94
Darlac	40	50	6	3					1	63
Pleiku	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total	65%	24%	6 %	4%	1%	1%			1%	221
SVN-EAST										
Binh Tuy	60	29	-	6	-	-	6	-	-	17
Phuoc Long	36	21	36	7	-	-	-	-	-	14
Binh Long	74	15	6	2	-	4	-	-	-	54
Phuoc Thanh	50	30	13	3	-	-	3	-	-	30
Long Khanh	13	38	25	6	6	-	-	6	6	16
Phuoc Tuy	41	14	23	14	-	5	2	2	-	44
Bien Hoa	22	34	14	16	2	4	4	-	6	51
Tay Ninh	24	17	9	11	11	6	4	4	13	46
Binh Duong	16	16	20	20	7	5	9	4	4	56
Gia Dinh	8	15	18	15	7	8	5	7	18	61
Total	32%	20%	15%	11%	4%	4%	4%	3%	6%	389

## VILLAGES: By Province and Region. Percentages

Population in 1,000's

	0- 1.4 o/o	1.5- 2.9 o/o	3.0- 4.4 o/o	4.5- 5.9 o/o	6.0- 7.4 o/o	7.5- 8.9 o/o	9.0- 10.4 o/o	10.5- 11.9 o/o	12.. over o/o	Number of Villa- ges
<b>CENTRAL LOWLANDS</b>										
Ninh Thuan	4	33	12	29	-	8	8	-	4	24
Binh Thuan	22	28	26	16	3	-	2	-	2	58
Quang Tri	22	29	28	14	4	2	2	-	-	84
Khanh Hoa	37	27	20	10	1	1	-	-	2	95
Phu Yen	34	7	11	16	9	4	3	9	7	70
Thua Thien	13	18	14	23	18	4	4	3	1	90
Quang Ngai	34	11	12	15	8	13	4	1	1	167
Binh Dinh	44	5	7	7	11	9	4	4	8	166
<u>Quang Nam</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>230</u>
Total	29%	17%	15%	15%	10%	6%	3%	2%	3%	984

## VILLAGES: By Province and Region. Percentages

Population in 1,000's

	0-	1.5-	3.0-	4.5-	6.0-	7.5-	9.0-	10.5	12+ over	Number of Villa- ges
	1.4 %	2.9 %	4.4 %	5.9 %	7.4 %	8.9 %	10.4 %	11.9 %	o/o	
SVN-WEST										
Kien Tuong	40	36	12	8	-	4	-	-	-	25
Kien Phong	2	2	30	23	14	7	9	7	5	43
An Xuyen	-	-	4	4	13	-	27	4	48	23
Kien Giang	4	9	15	11	15	9	22	2	11	53
Phong Dinh	-	6	6	20	14	16	10	2	28	51
Long An	2	20	32	19	11	9	2	2	2	96
Vinh Binh	-	3	16	26	16	22	9	4	4	74
Vinh Long	-	6	27	27	19	7	5	1	7	81
Kien Hoa	4	24	28	24	10	6	2	1	3	115
Ba Xuyen	-	11	17	13	18	9	5	9	17	76
Dinh Tuong	2	18	31	23	15	6	2	1	4	124
<u>An Giang</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>97</u>
Total	3%	13%	23%	19%	13%	9%	7%	3%	10%	858

\* Approximate date.

Source: Records of the National Institute of Statistics,  
The Republic of Viet-Nam.

## Appendix D

## HAMLETS: By district

October 30, 1959  
(Approximate date)

(a)

## HIGHLANDS

POPULATION

	0 499	500 999	1000 1499	1500 1999	2000 2499	2500 2999	3000 3499	3500 3999	4000 4499	4500 4999	5000 over	Total
QUANG DUC :												
Duc Lap	54	3										57
Kien Duc	106											106
Khiem Duc	48	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	48
	208	3										211
LAM DONG												
Bao Loc	100	7	3	4	3							117
Di Linh	152	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	155
	252	9	3	4	3		1					272
TUYEN DUC												
Don Duong	105	8	2		1	1						117
Duc Trong	74	5	3		1							83
Lac Duong	88	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	91a
	267	16	5		2	1						291

## HAMLETS: By district

## D-2

## POPULATION

	0 499	500 999	1000 1499	1500 1999	2000 2499	2500 2999	3000 3499	3500 3999	4000 4499	4500 4999	5000 over	Total
KONTUM												
Daksut	136											136
Dakto	110	1										111
Kontum	187	2	1	3	1							194 <sup>b</sup>
Toumorong	86											86 <sup>c</sup>
	519	3	1	3	1							527
DARLAC												
Banmethuot	139	26	4			1			1		3	174 <sup>d</sup>
Buon Ho	117	12										129 <sup>e</sup>
Loc Thien	79	7										86
	335	45	4		1				1		3	389
Highlands	1581	76	13	7	6	2	1		1		3	1690
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====

a - includes 3 khud - includes 5 khub - includes 5 khu pho

e - excludes 6 not having

c - includes 58 lang

population reported.

Source: Records of the National Institute of Statistics,  
 The Republic of Viet-Nam.

HAMLETS: By district

D-3

(b)

SVN - East  
POPULATION

## HAMLETS

	0 499	500 999	1000 1499	1500 1999	2000 2499	2500 2999	3000 3499	3500 3999	4000 4499	4500 4999	5000 over	Total
BINH TUY												
Ham Tan	11	5	2									18
Hoai Duc	60	2										62a
Tanh Linh	28	12	1		1							42b
	99	19	3		1							122
PHUOC LONG												
Bo Duc	17	1	3									21
Duc Phong	2											2c
Phuoc Binh	30	3	6	2	1							42
Phuoc Hoa	5											5
	54	4	9	2	1							70
BINH LONG												
An Loc	117	15	8	2				1				143
Loc Ninh	83	10		1		1						95d
	200	25	8	3		1		1				238

## HAMLETS: By district

Population

	0 499	500 999	1000 1499	1500 1999	2000 2499	2500 2999	3000 3499	3500 3999	4000 4499	4500 4999	5000 over	Total
PHUOC THANH												
Hieu Liem	7	5	4	1	1							18
Phu Giao	25	9	2	1								37e
Tan Uyen	55	24		1								80
	87	38	6	3	1							135
LONG KHANH												
Dinh Quan	4	5	2	1								12
Xuan Loc	50	25	3	5	2	1		1	1	1		89f
	54	30	5	6	2	1		1	1	1		101
PHUOC TUY												
Can Gio	12	1	1	1								15
Chau Thanh	51	21	7	1	2							82g
Long Dien	67	24	5		2							98
Quang Xuyen	12											12h
Vung Tau	12	24	2	1	2							41
Xuyen Moc	27	2										29
	181	72	15	3	6							277
BIEN HOA												
Long Thanh	61	46	7	1	1							116i
Chau Thanh	23	26	18	6	3	4	4	1		1	3	89j
Di An	23	20	14	3	1							61
	107	92	39	10	3	6	4	1		1	3	266

## HAMLETS: By district

	0 499	500 999	1000 1499	1500 1999	2000 2499	2500 2999	3000 3499	3500 3999	4000 4499	4500 4999	5000 over	Total
TAY NINH												
Go Dau Ha	36	49	7	5	3	1					2	103
Cam Giang	80	25	19	11	3	1						139
Phuoc Ninh	50	11	8	2	1							72k
Trang Bang	18	10	15	6	2	2	2			1		56 <sup>1</sup>
	184	95	49	24	9	4	2			1	2	370
BINH DUONG												
Ben Cat	48	21	4	1	1			1				76
Cu Chi	30	43	15	10	6	3	3					110
Chau Thanh	10	20	14	9	1	1	2		2		1	60
Dau Tieng	21	6	3	1	2	1						34
Lai Thieu	16	12	10	2	1	1	1	1		1		45
	125	102	46	23	11	6	6	2	2	1	1	325
GIA DINH												
Binh Chanh	126	21	1	1								149
Go Vap	19	17	6	8	8	7	3	1		2	10	81
Hoc Mon	15	29	12	9	6	3	4	1	1			80
Nha Be	25	20	4	1								50
Tan Binh	10	13	13	5	4	2	1		2	2	10	62
Thu Duc	24	14	17	7	2	2			1	1	1	69
	214	114	54	31	20	14	8	2	4	5	21	487

FOOTNOTES

BINH TUY

- a - Includes 5 Thon
- b - Includes 2 Thon

PHUOC LONG

- c - District also included 2,065 highlanders and 1,719 resettlers for which no units were reported.

BINH LONG

- d - Includes 9 highland settlements

PHUOC THANH

- e - Includes 2 land development centers (pop. 1,627 and 320).

LONG KHANH

- f - Includes 1 khom (pop. 44).

PHUOC TUY

- g - Includes 16 khu
- h - Excluded 7 hamlets (pop. 3,599) lacking population breakdowns.

BIEN HOA

- i - Includes 1 thon (pop. 88); excluded 28 hamlets (pop. 10,452) lacking population breakdowns.

- j - Excluded 1 residential area for military families (pop. 7,573).

TAY NINH

- k - Excluded 3 newly-established villages for which no data were reported.
- l - Includes 1 khu pho (pop. 3,497).

HAMLETS: By district

(c)

## CENTRAL LOWLANDS

## SUMMARY\*

<u>Province</u>	<u>Thon</u>	<u>Hamlet</u>	<u>Buon</u>	<u>Not Clear</u>	<u>Total</u>
Ninh Thuan	90	35			125
Binh Thuan		235			235
Quang Tri	317	272			589
Khanh Hoa	199	160	30	7	396
Phu Yen	242	231	91		564
Thua Thien	403	195		26	624
Quang Ngai	310	460			770
Binh Dinh	669	493		11	1173
Quang Nam	109	998		34	1141
	2339	3079	121	78	5617

\*See other tables for footnotes.

HAMLETS: By district

T H O N S

	0 499	500 999	1000 1499	1500 1999	2000 2499	2500 2999	3000 3499	3500 3999	4000 4499	4500 4999	5000 over	Total
NINH THUAN												
An Phuoc												
Buu Son	18	8	5	1	1							33
Thanh Hai	16	14	11	8	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	57
	34	22	16	9	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	90
QUANG TRI												
Ba Lang	6	1										7
Cam Lo	14	3										17
Gio Linh	17	7	3			1						28
Hai Lang	25	21	9	6	1				2		1	65a
Huong Hoa	32											32
Trieu Phong	79	43	11	3	5							141b
Trung Luong	9	6	4	1								20
Nhà Tái diển hành chánh	1	1	3		2							7c
	183	82	30	10	8	1		2		1		317
KHANH HOA												
Cam Lam	11	8	1									20
Dien Khanh	15	8	4	1	5	1	1	2				37
Ninh Hoa	69	26	9	2		1					1	108
Van Ninh	17	9	1	3	3				1			34
Vinh Xuong												(d)
	112	51	15	6	8	2	1	2	1	1	1	199

HAMLETS: By district

D-9

74

T H O N S

	0 499	500 999	1000 1400	1500 1999	2000 2499	2500 2999	3000 3499	3500 3999	4000 4499	4500 4999	5000 over	Total
PHU YEN												
Dong Xuan	3	3	6	8		1			1			22
Phu Duc	8	3										11
Song Cau	1	12	13	4	5					1		36e
Son Hoa	9	6	2									17
Tuy An	9	9	7	1	1							27
Tuy Hoa	30	43	21	13	11	5	2	1	1	1	1	129f
	60	76	49	26	17	6	2	1	2	2	1	242
THUA THIEN												
Huong Dien												
Huong Thuy	1	2	1				1					5g
Huong Tra	28	19	2	2	1	1	1					54
Nam Hoa	106	2										108
Phong Dien	6	12	7	1		2						28
Phu Loc	40	25	5	1	3			1			1	76
Phu Vang	36	7	4	4		3						54h
Quang Dien	11	21	5	1		1						39
Vinh Loc	7	12	9	7	3				1			39
	235	100	33	16	7	7	2	1	1		1	403

## HAMLETS: By district

T H O N S

	0 499	500 999	1000 1499	1500 1999	2000 2409	2500 2999	3000 3499	3500 3999	4000 4499	4500 4999	5000 over	Total
QUANG NGAI												
Ba To	4											4
Binh Son	3	8	4	6	2	1	2					26
Chuong Nghia												
Duc Pho	6	8	11	5	2	2	2					36
Minh Long	12											12
Mo Duc	5		4	4	2	2	3	2				22
Nghia Hanh	11	18	11	3	2	1			1			47
Son Ha												
Son Tinh	8	10	18	7	7	1		3	2	1	2	59
Tu Nghia	1	13	15	13	5	5	4					56
Tra Bong	36	9	3									48
Thi xa Cam Thanh												
	86	66	66	38	20	12	11	5	3	1	2	310

## HAMLETS: By district

T H O N S

	0 499	500 999	1000 1499	1500 1999	2000 2499	2500 2999	3000 3499	3500 3999	4000 4499	4500 4999	5000 over	Total
BINH DINH												
An Lao	119	6	5		1							1311
An Nhon	10	33	26	10		1	1	1		1		82
An Tuc	13	1										14
Binh Khe		2	2	1								5
Hoai An	9	10	4	2								25
Hoai Nhon	12		16	16	11	6	4	4	2		2	73j
Phu Cat	10	31	22	8	5							76
Phu My	31	37	21	15	7	2	1					114
Tuy Phuoc	11	20	15	3	1	1	1	1		1		54k
Van Canh	2											2
Vinh Thanh	72	1		2	1							76
Thi xã Quy Nhon	4	9	4									17
	293	150	115	57	26	10	7	5	3	1	2	669

## HAMLETS: By district

T H O N SL  
J2

	0 499	500 999	1000 1499	1500 1999	2000 2499	2500 2999	3000 3499	3500 3999	4000 4499	4500 4999	5000 over	Total
QUANG NAM												
Duy Xuyen												
Dai Loc												
Dien Ban	6	32	38	20	7	3	1	1			1	109
Hau Duc												
Hiep Duc												
Hieu Duc												
Hoa Vang												
Que Son												
Tam Ky												
Tien Phuoc												
Thanh Binh												
Thuong Duc												
	6	32	38	20	7	3	1	1			1	109

FOOTNOTES

QUANG TRI

- a - Excluded 1 military families' center.
- b - Includes 4 van and 2 phuong.
- c - Reported as 5 thon and 2 van.

KHANH HOA

- d - 5 additional Thon reported but data not clear.

PHU YEN

- e - For one village, report stated 8 T and 2 A but 2 A were excluded since 8 pop. breakdowns equaled total population for village.
- f - All 6 sub-units of 1 village (pop. 17,201) reported as phuong herein classified as Thon.

THUA THIEN

- g - Excluded were 3 Thon reported in one village since population data were not clear as one hamlet was also reported.
- h - 24 units - a mixture of hamlets, Thons and liên thuyền's (3) excluded since no population breakdowns given.

BINH DINH

- i - Includes 15 lang
- j - Includes 3 lien - thon
- k - 3 Additional Thon 43po453e with a consolidated population

## POPULATION

## CENTRAL LOWLANDS

## HAMLET

	0 499	500 999	1000 1499	1500 1999	2000 2499	2500 2999	3000 3499	3500 3999	4000 4499	4500 4999	5000 Over	Total
NINH THUAN												
An Phuoc	11	13	1	1								26
Buu Son	2	4		1				2				9
Thanh Hai												
BINH THUAN												
Ham Thuan	9	29	26	8	2			1	1		5	81
Hai Long	14	13	8	1								36
Hai Ninh	1	12	5	4	1							23
Hoa Da	6	10	5	4	5						1	31
Phan Ly Cham	40	3										43
Phu Qui	3	2	4	1								10
Tuy Phong	6	3		1							1	11
	79	72	48	19	8			1	1		7	235

POPULATION

	0 499	500 999	1000 1499	1500 1999	2000 2499	2500 2999	3000 3499	3500 3999	4000 4499	4500 4999	5000 Over	Total
QUANG TRI												
Ba Long	39											39
Cam Lo	64	12	1	4								81
Gio Linh	24	4	2	1								31
Hai Lang	17	4	7		2							30
Huong Hoa	91											91
Trieu Phong												
Trung Luong												
Nha Dai dien Hanh Chanh												
	235	20	10	5	2							272
KHANH HOA												
Cam Lam	37	7	4									48
Dien Khanh	41											41 <sup>a</sup>
Ninh Hoa	12	6	2		1							21
Van Ninh												
Vinh Xuong	15	15	10	1	1	2	1					45
Nha Trang East								1				2 3
Nha Trang West												2 2
	105	28	16	1	2	2	2					4 160

POPULATION

	0 499	500 999	1000 1499	1500 1999	2000 2499	2500 2999	3000 3499	3500 3999	4000 4499	4500 4999	5000 Over	Total
PHU YEN												
Dong Xuan												
Phu Duc												
Song Cau												(b)
Son Hoa	38	3		1								42
Tuy An	177	11		1								189
Tuy Hoa												
	215	14		2								231
THUA THIEN												
Huong Dien	8	5	4	1		2			1			21
Huong Thuy	32	24	13	3	1	2	2			1		76
Huong Tra	1	8	3	2	1							15
Nam Hoa												
Phong Dien	11	7	2	1			1					22
Phu Loc												
Phu Vang	12	7	3									22 <sup>c</sup>
Quang Dien	10	8	9	1	1					1		30
Vinh Loc	2	3	1	1	2							9
	76	62	35	9	5	5		1		2		195

D-17  
POPULATION

	0 499	500 999	1000 1499	1500 1999	2000 2499	2500 2999	3000 3499	3500 3999	4000 4499	4500 4999	5000 Over	Total
QUANG NGAI												
Ba To	120											120
Binh Son	11	13	11	6	6	3	3	2				55
Chuong Nghia	38											38
Đuc Pho	13	14	11	8	2	2						50
Minh Long	44	2										46
Mo Duc	25	10	8	7	4	1						55
Nghia Hanh												
Son Ha	53	15	1	1	1	1						71
Son Tinh	1	2	2	1			1		1		1	9
Tu Nghia	2	3	3	4								12
Tra Bong												
Thi Xa Cam Thanh			2			2						4
	307	59	38	27	13	8	4	2	1		1	460
BINH DINH												
An Lao	7											7
An Nhon	2	6	2		1							11
An Tuc	234	3		1								233
Binh Khe	2	8	13	14	4	2						43
Hoai An	3	14	3	2	1							23
Hoai Nhon	1	2	2		1							6
Phu Cat	5	6	5	7	1							24
Phu My												
Tuy Phuoc	11	21	11	8	5	1						57 <sup>d</sup>
Van Canh	55											55
Vinh Thanh	4											4
Thi Xa Qui Nhon	11	12	2									25 <sup>e</sup>
	335	72	38	32	13	3						493

POPULATION

	0 499	500 999	1000 1499	1500 1999	2000 2499	2500 2999	3000 3499	3500 3999	4000 4499	4500 4999	5000 Over	Total
QUANG NAM												
Duy Xuyen	3	27	22	8	5	2				1	1	69
Dai Loc	27	41	14	7	1	1	1					92
Dien Ban	3	11	11	6	1	1						33 <sup>f</sup>
Han Duc	17	9										26 <sup>g</sup>
Hiep Duc	32	12	2									46
Hieu Duc	50	3	3		2	1						59
Hoa Vang	18	25	17	8	6	4			1			79
Que Son	25	67	21	2	1			1				117
Tam Ky	50	96	31	13	2	1	2					195 <sup>h</sup>
Tien Phuoc	59	35										94
Thanh Binh	17	25	36	18	4	3	2		1	1		106 <sup>i</sup>
Thuong Duc	62	10	5									77
Hoi An Village		1		1	1					1	1	5
	363	362	162	63	23	13	5	1	1	3	2	998

Footnotes:

Khanh Hoa

a. Not reported were the breakdowns for two villages.

Phu Yen

b. 2 hamlets, reported along with 8 Thon for one village excluded since data seemed to concern only the 8 Thon.

Thua Thienc. 24 units consisting of hamlets, thons and lien-thuyen's excluded since no population breakdowns given.Binh Dinhd. Excluded 3 Xom (pop. 802), lacking pop. breakdown.

e. No population breakdown reported for the 4 hamlets of 1 village (pop. 2,413).

Quang Namf. Includes 1 van.

g. 34 hamlets excluded since pop. breakdowns unreported.

h. Includes 3 phuong and 2 pho reported as submits of 1 village.i. Includes 1 van.

D-19  
POPULATION  
(d)

South VietNam West

HAMLETS

	0 499	500 999	1000 1499	1500 1999	2000 2499	2500 2999	3000 3499	3500 3999	4000 4499	4500 4999	5000 Over	Total
KIEN TUONG												
Chau Thanh	50				1			1				52 <sup>a</sup>
Kien Binh	28	11	1									40
Tuyen Binh	61	4										65
Tuyen Nhan	46											46
	185	15	1		1			1				203
KIEN PHONG												
Cao Lanh	3	24	32	15	9	1						84 <sup>b</sup>
Hong Ngu	5	17	25	10	4	6			1	1		69
My An	1	2	11	1	1	1		1				18
	9	43	68	26	14	8		1	1	1		171
AN XUYEN												
Cai Nuoc	9	25	26	7	3	2						72
Dam Doi	13	24	9	1		1						48
Nam Can	19	4	2									25
Quang Long	12	38	11	3	2	1						67 <sup>c</sup>
Song Ong Doc	1	9	12	4	4							30
Thoi Binh	1	18	21	3	1							44
	55	118	81	18	10	4						286

POPULATION

	0 499	500 999	1000 1499	1500 1999	2000 2499	2500 2999	3000 3499	3500 3999	4000 4499	4500 4999	5000 Over	Total
KIEN GIANG												
Ha Tien	22	17	4	1						1		45
Kien An	6	20	19	7	2	2						56 <sup>d</sup>
Kien Binh	1	8	13	15	3	3						43
Kien Hung	4	11	11	7	2							35
Kien Long	1	10	14	10	1							36
Kien Tan	1	15	11	1	4	4	3	2	1			42
Kien Thanh	1	13	18	6	3	5	1		1		4	52
Phu Quoc	3											3 <sup>e</sup>
	39	94	99	47	15	14	4	2	2	1	4	312
PHONG DINH												
Chau Thanh	6	17	25	14	9	6		6		1	4	88 <sup>f</sup>
Duc Long	6	8	11	6	3	3	1	2				40 <sup>f</sup>
Phong Phu	30	63	14	17	5	2						131 <sup>f+g</sup>
Phung Hiep	12	54	22	3		1	1	1				94
Long My	15	19	14	8	1	1						58
	69	161	86	48	18	13	2	9		1	4	411

POPULATION

	0 499	500 999	1000 1499	1500 1999	2000 2499	2500 2999	3000 3499	3500 3999	4000 4499	4500 4999	5000 Over	Total
LONG AN												
Ben Luc	65	37	3									105
Binh Phuoc	37	48	4		2		1	1				93 <sup>h</sup>
Can Duoc	45	57	18	2	3	1						126
Can Giuoc	174	55	1	1								231
Duc Hoa	52	60	9	3						1		125 <sup>i</sup>
Duc Hue	12	12	5	1								30
*Tan Tru	20	32	2									54 <sup>j</sup>
Thu Thua	23	27	9	3		1						63
	428	328	51	10	5	2	1	1	1			827
* Chef-lieu District.												
VINH BINH												
Cang Long	38	45	13	2								98
Cau Ke	7	31	8	1								47
Cau Ngan	11	36	21	3	1							72
Chau Thanh	28	53	14	4		2	2				2	105 <sup>k</sup>
Long Toan	27	19	1	1								48
Tieu Can	36	30	5	2		1						74
Tra Cu	70	47	10									127
Tra On	12	26	17	8	2			1				66
Vung Liem	5	37	22	6	1							71
	234	324	111	27	4	3	2	1			2	708

POPULATION

	0 499	500 999	1000 1499	1500 1999	2000 2499	2500 2999	3000 3499	3500 3999	4000 4499	4500 4999	5000 Over	Total
VINH LONG												
Binh Minh	4	10	17	10	1			1		2	3	48 <sup>l</sup>
Chau Thanh	28	66	20	5	3		1	1			1	125 <sup>m</sup>
Cho Lach	31	56	15	2								104 <sup>n</sup>
Lap Vo	2	23	25	7	4	1	1					63
Sadec	21	28	24	9	1	6	2	2				93
Tam Binh			7	10	5	1	2	2				27
	86	183	108	43	14	8	6	6		2	4	460
KIEN HOA												
Ba Tri	21	42	16	4	1							84 <sup>o</sup>
Binh Dai	42	27	18	2								89
Giong Tom	73	49	8	5	1							136
Ham Long	36	23	6	2								67 <sup>p</sup>
Mo Cay	113	114	17	1	1	1						247 <sup>q</sup>
Thanh Phu	55	25	11	1								92
Truc Giang	69	40	10	6	5	3						133 <sup>r</sup>
	409	320	86	21	8	4						848
BA XUYEN												
Gia Rai	13	36	16	7	1	1				1		75
Ke Sach	27	29	12	5	2							75
Long Phu	54	40	9	4	2							109
My Xuyen	33	38	20	8	3	2	2	1				107 <sup>s</sup>
Phuoc Long	11	47	26	4	1		1					90 <sup>t</sup>
Thanh Tri	1	12	15	13	6	3		1				51
Thuan Hoa	35	41	7	6	1							90
Vinh Loi	6	23	18	9	8		2					66 <sup>u</sup>
	180	266	123	56	24	6	3	4	1			663

POPULATION

	0 499	500 999	1000 1499	1500 1999	2000 2499	2500 2999	3000 3499	3500 3999	4000 4499	4500 4999	5000 Over	Total
DINH TUONG												
Ben Tranh	41	43	19	2	1							106
Cai Lay	79	85	22	2								188
Cai Be	9	31	31	15	6	1	1					94 <sup>V</sup>
Chau Thanh	83	58	3	4	3				1			152 <sup>W</sup>
Cho Gao	52	53	5									110
Go Cong	74	59	7	2	2	1	1	1				147
Hoa Dong	108	46	1	1								156
	446	375	88	26	12	2	2	1	1			953
AN GIANG												
An Phu	12	13	15	8	4	3			1			56
Chau Phu	4	14	11	19	8	4	3	6				2 71
Chau Thanh	2	15	10	11	9	4	2	1				8 62
Cho moi	2	20	32	14	11	4	3			2		88
Nui Sap	4	7	7	7	1	1						27
Tan Chau	-	7	13	7	5	5	4	3	3	2		49 <sup>X</sup>
Tinh Bien	10	10	8	2	2	1	2					35
Thot Not	1	7	7	5	5	3	4	7	2	1		42
Tri Ton	14	44	9	4	2				1			74
	49	137	112	77	47	25	18	17	6	6	10	504

FOOTNOTESKien Tuong

a. Includes 1 land development center (pop. 2,175).

Kien Phong

b. Excluded 5 hamlets (pop. 3,852) lacking population breakdowns.

An Xuyen

c. Includes 18 khu vuc.

Kien Giang

d. Excluded 4 hamlets (pop. 2,944 and 1,296), lacking population breakdowns.

e. Excluded 12 hamlets (pop. 9,049), lacking population breakdowns.

Phong Dinh

f. Includes 1 khu cho.

g. Excluded 3 hamlets (pop. 1,600), lacking population breakdowns.

Long An

h. Includes 2 khom (pop. 399,173)

i. Excluded 2 hamlets (pop. 1,453) and 21 hamlets (pop. 7,833), lacking population breakdowns.

j. Excluded 2 hamlets (pop. 2,361), lacking population breakdowns.

Vinh Binh

k. Includes 4 khu.

Vinh Long

l. Includes 1 ho.

m. Excluded 2 hamlets (pop. 3,833) lacking population breakdowns.

n. Excluded 8 hamlets (pop. 6,550) and 9 hamlets (pop. 4,757), lacking population data.

Kien Hoa

o. Excluded 9 hamlets (pop. 6,032) lacking population breakdowns.

p. Excluded 3 hamlets (pop. 2,846) lacking population breakdowns.

q. Excluded 4 hamlets (pop. 2,868) and 6 hamlets (pop. 3,616) lacking population breakdowns.

r. Excluded 5 hamlets (pop. 2,015) and 5 hamlets (pop. 3,340).

Ba Xuyen

- s. Includes 19 khu.
- t. Includes 1 khu cho.
- u. Excluded 9 khu (pop. 25,467) and 2 hamlets (pop. 1,545) lacking population breakdowns.

Dinh Tuong

- v. Includes 1 khu cho.
- w. Excluded 4 khu (pop. 13,194; 12,658; 5,831; 9,129) containing 202 hamlets since they represent a major deviation both in terms of population and khu-hamlet relationship assumed in most provinces to be parallel rather than hierarchie.

An Giang

- x. Includes 1 khu.

Source: Records of the National Institute of Statistics, the Republic of Viet-Nam.

Appendix E

HAMLETS: By Province and Region

(a)

October 30, 1959  
(approximate date)

HIGHLANDS (See Appendix A-4)

(b)

SVN-EAST

POPULATION

	0	500	1000	1500	2000	2500	3000	3500	4000	4500	5000	Total
	499	999	1499	1999	2499	2999	3499	3999	4499	4999	over	
SVN-EAST												
Binh Tuy	99	19	3		1							122
Phuoc Long	54	4	9	2	1							70
Binh Long	200	25	8	3		1		1				238
Phuoc Thanh	87	38	6	3	1							135
Long Khanh	54	30	5	6	2	1		1	1	1		101
Phuoc Tuy	181	72	15	3	6							277
Bien Hoa	107	92	39	10	3	6	4	1		1	3	266
Tay Ninh	184	95	49	24	9	4	2			1	2	370
Binh Duong	125	102	46	23	11	6	6	2	2	1	1	325
Gia Dinh	214	114	54	31	20	14	8	2	4	5	21	481
SVN-E	1305	591	234	105	54	32	20	7	7	9	27	2391 <sup>a</sup>

a. 35 hamlets lacking population breakdowns were excluded.

## HAMLETS: By Province and Region

(c)

CENTRAL LOWLANDS <sup>a</sup>

## THONs

	0 499	500 999	1000 1499	1500 1999	2000 2499	2500 2999	3000 3499	3500 3999	4000 4499	4500 4999	5000 over	Total
<b>THON:</b>												
Ninh Thuan	34	22	16	9	3	1	2	1	1		1	90
Binh Thuan												
Quang Tri	183	82	30	10	8	1		2		1		317
Khanh Hoa	112	51	15	6	8	2	1	2	1		1	199
Phu Yen	60	76	49	26	17	6	2	1	2	2	1	242
Thua Thien	235	100	33	16	7	7	2	1	1		1	403
Quang Ngai	86	66	66	38	20	12	11	5	3	1	2	310
Binh Dinh	293	150	115	57	26	10	7	5	3	1	2	669
Quang Nam	6	32	38	20	7	3	1	1			1	109
CL THON	1009	579	362	182	96	42	26	18	11	5	9	2339

a. Buon: Khanh Hoa: 0-499 = 30; Phu Yen: 0-499 = 90; 500-999 = 1.

## HAMLETS: By Province and Region

## HAMLETS

	0	500	1000	1500	2000	2500	3000	3500	4000	4500	5000	Total
	499	999	1499	1999	2499	2999	3499	3999	4499	4999	over	
Ninh Thuan	13	17	1	2			2					35
Binh Thuan	79	72	48	19	8			1	1		7	235
Quang Tri	235	20	10	5	2							272
Khanh Hoa	105	28	16	1	2	2	2				4	160
Phu Yen	215	14		2								231
Thua Thien	76	62	35	9	5	5		1		2		195
Quang Ngai	307	59	38	27	13	8	4	2	1		1	460
Binh Dinh	335	72	38	32	13	3						493
<u>Quang Nam</u>	<u>363</u>	<u>362</u>	<u>162</u>	<u>63</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>993</u>
CL Hamlets	1728	706	348	160	66	31	13	5	3	5	14	5073

## HAMLETS: By Province and Region

(a)

SVN-WEST

	0 499	500 999	1000 1499	1500 1999	2000 2499	2500 2999	3000 3499	3500 3999	4000 4499	4500 4999	5000 over	Total
Kien Tuong	185	15	1		1		1					203
Kien Phong	9	43	68	26	14	8		1	1	1		171
An Xuyen	55	118	81	18	10	4						286
Kien Giang	39	94	90	47	15	14	4	2	2	1	4	312
Phong Dinh	69	161	86	48	18	13	2	9		1	4	411
Long An	428	328	51	10	5	2	1	1	1			827
Vinh Binh	234	324	111	27	4	3	2	1			2	708
Vinh Long	86	183	108	43	14	8	6	6		2	4	460
Kien Hoa	409	320	86	21	8	4						848
Ba Xuyen	180	266	123	56	24	6	3	4	1			663
Dinh Tuong	446	375	88	26	12	2	2	1	1			953
<u>An Giang</u>	<u>49</u>	<u>137</u>	<u>112</u>	<u>77</u>	<u>47</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>504</u>
SVN-W	2189	2364	1005	399	172	89	39	42	12	11	24	6346 <sup>a</sup>

a. 313 hamlets lacking population breakdowns were excluded.

Source: Records of the National Institute of Statistics,  
The Republic of Viet-Nam.

Appendix F

HAMLETS: By Province and Region. Percentages

(a)

October 30, 1959  
(Approximate  
date)

HIGHLANDS  
POPULATION

	0 499 o/o	500 999 o/o	1000 1499 o/o	1500 1999 o/o	2000 2499 o/o	2500 2999 o/o	3000 3499 o/o	3500 3999 o/o	4000 4499 o/o	4500 4999 o/o	5000 Over o/o	Total Number
Quang Duc	99	1										211
Lam Dong	93	3	1	1	1		x					272
Tuyen Duc	92	5	2		1	x						291
Kontum	98	1	x	1	x							527
Darlac	86	12	1			x			x		1	389
Highlands	94%	5%	x%	-%	x%	1690						

(b)  
S. V. N. East  
POPULATION

Binh Tuy	81	16	2		1							122
Phuoc Long	77	6	13	3	1							70
Binh Long	84	11	3	1		x		x				238
Phuoc Thanh	64	28	4	2	1							135
Long Khanh	54	30	5	6	2	1		1	1	1		101
Phuoc Tuy	65	26	5	1	2							277
Bien Hoa	40	35	15	4	1	2	1	x		x	1	266
Tay Ninh	50	26	13	6	2	1	1		x	1		370
Binh Duong	38	31	14	7	3	2	2	1	1	x	x	325
Gia Dinh	44	23	11	6	4	3	2	x	1	1	4	487
Total	55%	25%	10%	4%	2%	1%	1%	x%	x%	x%	1%	2391 <sup>a</sup>

(c)

CENTRAL LAWLANDS <sup>★</sup>

## POPULATION

	0 499 o/o	500 999 o/o	1000 1499 o/o	1500 1999 o/o	2000 2499 o/o	2500 2999 o/o	3000 3499 o/o	3500 3999 o/o	4000 4499 o/o	4500 4999 o/o	5000 Over o/o	Total Number
<b>THON</b>												
Ninh Thuan	38	24	18	10	3	1	2	1	1		1	90
Binh Thuan												
Quảng Tri	58	26	10	3	2	x		1		x		317
Thanh Hoa	56	26	8	3	4	1	x	1	x	x	x	199
Phu Yen	25	31	20	11	7	2	1	x	1	1	x	242
Thua Thien	58	25	8	4	2	2	1	x	x	x	x	403
Quang Ngai	28	21	21	12	7	4	4	2	1	x	1	310
Binh Dinh	44	22	17	9	4	2	1	1	x	x	x	669
Quang Nam	6	30	35	19	6	3	1	1			1	109
Thon	43	25	16	8	4	2	1	1	x	x	x	2339
<b>HAMLETS</b>												
Ninh Thuan	37	50	3	5			5					35
Binh Thuan	34	31	20	8	3			x	x		x	235
Quang Tri	86	7	4	2	1							272
Khanh Hoa	66	17	10	1	1	1	1					160
Phu Yen	93	6		1								231
Thua Thien	40	32	18	4	2	2		x		1		195
Quang Ngai	67	13	8	6	3	2	1	x	x		x	460
Binh Dinh	68	15	8	6	3	1						493
Quang Nam	37	37	16	6	2	1	1	x	x	x	x	998
Hamlet	56	23	11	5	2	1	x	x	x	x	x	3079

★. Buon - 0-499 = 99/o/o

500-999 = 1o/o

(a)

S.V.N. West

## POPULATION

	0 499	500 999	1000 1499	1500 1999	2000 2499	2500 2999	3000 3499	3500 3999	4000 4499	4500 4999	5000 Over	Total Number
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Kien Tuong	91	7	x		x		x					203
Kien Phong	5	25	40	15	8	5		1	1	1	1	171
An Xuyen	19	41	29	6	4	1						286
Kien Giang	13	30	30	15	5	4	1	1	1	x	1	313
Phong Dinh	17	40	21	12	4	3	x	2		x	1	411
Long An	52	40	6	1	1	x	x	x	x			827
Vinh Binh	33	46	16	4	1	x	x	x			x	706
Vinh Long	19	40	24	9	3	2	1	1		x	1	460
Kien Hoa	48	40	10	2	1	x						843
Ba Xuyen	27	40	20	8	3	1	x	1	x			660
Dinh Tuong	47	39	9	3	1	x	x	x	x			955
An Giang	10	27	22	15	10	5	4	3	1	1	2	504
SVN-West	34	37	16	6	3	1	1	1	x	x	x	6346 <sup>b</sup>

a. 35 hamlets lacking population breakdowns were excluded.

b. 313 hamlets lacking population breakdowns were excluded.

Source: Records of the National Institute of Statistics, The Republic of Viet-Nam.

## Appendix G

### Titles of Local Units

Many variations in titles of local units were found during the preparation of this study. These have been presented below along with a brief explanation about their meaning and use. For villages and hamlets the policy of the Central Government is to encourage the elimination of all terms other than Xa and Ap.

#### Hamlet equivalents

The following were usually equated with hamlets (Ap) in this report.

1. Buon
  - a: "Village of Highlanders."
  - b: Reported from Khanh Hoa and Phu Yen Provinces in Central Lowlands as submits of villages.
2. Ho
  - a: "A small quarter; a group of families living in a predominantly urban area." In central Viet-Nam used for some rural areas; found in old laws regarding municipal elections--a Thi Xa could be divided into Ho for election purposes; also formerly used to indicate arrondissements in Saigon.
  - b: In this study Ho was found only in a report from the Vinh-Long provincial

chief-town district. Automatically equating it with a hamlet might be an error; however, the report seemed to favor this.

3. Khom

- a: "Group of inter-family groups is the common meaning. Apparently used sometimes as the name of an intermediate unit between hamlet and five-family (Lien-Gia) groups, as found in an administrative study of My Thuan Village, Vinh Long province.
- b: In this study it was equated with hamlets for some data received from Long An and Long Khanh provinces.

4. Khu

- a: "Zone or a large area." Noted mostly in SVN-West and urbanized villages.
- b: In this study it was given various classification depending upon context of report. Although generally equated with hamlet, for one case in Quang Nam province, it was equated with village; and it was excluded from the report from Dinh Tuong province chief-town (My-Tho) since populations were exceptionally large and the number of hamlets presumably contained within the Khu's were also reported.

5. Khu Cho a: "Market area."  
b: Found in several SVN-W provinces.

6. Khu Pho a: "Urban residential quarter."  
b: Found as a hamlet equivalent in Tay-Ninh and Kontum provinces, but in the Thi Xa of Qui-Nhon, Binh Dinh province, appeared as a village equivalent since it was in turn divided into Thon and Ap.

7. Khu Vuc a: "A region having definite boundaries."  
Reported only from Quang Long district, An Xuyen province.

8. Lang a: "Village." Used by general public.  
Combined with xom (lang xom) applies to rural settlements in general.  
b: In this study reported from Koumerong district, Kontum province, and An Lao district, Binh Dinh province, in the hamlet category.

9. Lien Thon a: "Inter-hamlet group or inter-Thon group."  
b: Reported only from Hoai Nhon District, Binh Dinh province for three relatively large units.

10. Lien Thuyen a: "Inter-boat groups."  
b: Reported from Phu Van district, Thua Thien province, without, however, population breakdowns.

11. Pho a: "A row of residences along a street."  
b: Reported from Quang Nam province.

12. Phuong a: "Occupational group; guild." (original)  
Now-subdivision of Quan (Saigon)  
b: Reported from Tuy-Hoa district, Phu Yen  
province, and Trieu Phong district,  
Quang Tri province; also used in Saigon  
Prefecture.

13. Soc a: "Hamlet of Highlanders."  
b: Reported from Highland area of Phuoc  
Long province.

14. Thon a: "Village"  
b: Central Lowland village relegated to  
hamlet status by a consolidation program  
establishing the Lien Xa as the new,  
larger village.

15. Van a: "Settlement of boats"  
b: Reported from Quang Nam, Quang Tri, and  
Thua Thien provinces.

16. Xom a: "Hamlets." Title usually employed in  
non-technical discussions; combined with  
lang (lang xom) to refer to rural  
settlement, whether village or hamlet.  
b: Reported only from Tuy Phuoc district,  
Binh Dinh province for three small  
units containing 800 persons.

Other Titles

17. Ap Tru Mat      a: a "small dense settlement."  
                             b: popularly translated as "agroville."

18. Chau Thanh      a: "Area containing provincial headquarters."  
                             b: A synonym for Tinh Ly; used mainly in the SVN-W and SVN-E regions; reported from several chief-town districts.

19. Do Thanh      a: "Prefecture."  
                             b: In Viet-Nam used only for the capital city of Saigon.

20. Dia Diem Dinh Dien      a: "Land development center."  
                             b: In this study classified either as a hamlet or village: village in Binh Tuy province; and hamlet in Kien Tuong, Phuoc Long, and Phuoc Thanh provinces.

21. Khu Tru Mat      a: "Large, dense settlement"  
                             b: Popularly translated as "agroville"

22. Thanh Pho      a: "Large city or municipality." Legally applicable to Hue, Dalat, and Danang.

23. Thi Xa      a: "City or municipality of small to medium size." From 1954 to 1956 legally applicable to provincial chief-towns and other "large market towns."

b: Reported from Qui Nhon, Binh Dinh province chief-town. Subdivisions were reported as Khu-Pho and lower level as Thon and Ap.

24. Tinh Ly      a: "Provincial chief-town." Used for smaller units containing provincial headquarters.

                          b: Reported only from Hoi-An, Quang-Nam province.

25. Trai Gia Dinh  
Binh Si      a: "Center for military families."

                          b: All units excluded from this study on assumption of no similarity to other local units.

26. Nha Dai Dien  
Hanh Chanh      a: "Administrative representative center."

                          b: An obsolete title formerly used for districts of minor importance in the Central Lowlands and Highlands; reported from Quang Tri province as the chief-town with subdivisions of Thon and Ap.