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ADEN COLONY

CENSUS REPORT

1955

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ADEN COLONY

CENTRE FOR ARAB GULF STUDIES
UNIVERSITY OF EXETER

Census Report

Introduction

This is an intermediate Census which was held at the suggestion of the Secretary of State for the Colonies to bridge the gap between the last Census, which was held in 1946, and the next Census, which is due to be held in 1960-1961. After this it is hoped to resume the normal practice, which was interrupted by the war, of holding a Census every ten years. The Census covered the whole of the Colony of Aden with the exception of the island of Perim, but neither of the Protectorates were included.

This is the second Census since Aden became a Colony in 1937, and it was taken under the Census Ordinance, 1945, as amended in 1955. New regulations were drawn up for this Census in January 1955, and copies of the amended Ordinance and of these regulations are attached to this report as Appendix I.

This report is divided into two parts. Part I deals with the planning, organization and conduct of the Census and is described in a certain amount of detail for record purposes. It may also serve as a guide for any officer who may in the future be entrusted with the carrying out of a Census, which has been described as a most complicated administrative operation, and who may bring to it no more previous practical experience than did the present superintendent. Those who are only interested in results are advised to turn straight to Part II which deals with the results of the Census and contains the summary tables of the main factors such as age, sex, race and so on, with such comments and explanations as it is possible to supply.

PART I

Planning and Conduct of the Census

1. The District Commissioner was instructed to carry out a Census on his return from leave at the end of 1953, and it was suggested that it should be held at the end of 1954 or early in 1955. The need for a Census had become greater, owing to the rapid development of the Colony. Plans were being formulated for new water schemes, new schools, a new civil hospital, and a new electric power station was in the course of installation. There was a shortage of all the facilities provided by these services, the most urgent of which was the water shortage, and it was essential to have some idea, not only of the actual growth of population since the last Census in 1946, but also to attempt to obtain some idea of the rate of growth. It was decided to seek help in the planning of the Census, and the East Africa High Commission in Nairobi, were approached. The Director of the East African Statistical Department visited Aden for a week, in May 1954, and made a report to the Government. He recommended that the Census should follow the general lines of organization of the previous Census, and estimated that the maximum cost would be £10,000. This report was accepted by the Government and a date was chosen for the holding of the Census on the night of 7/8 February, 1955.

2. In choosing this date, many factors had to be considered. Owing to the lack of electric light in many of the inhabited areas and to the number of homeless persons sleeping out in the streets, a full moon was essential. It was also necessary to avoid public holidays of any of the various sects represented among the main races in the Colony; Fridays, Saturdays and Sundays had to be avoided. The date had to be chosen six months beforehand, and it was important that the smooth running of the Port should not be interfered with. As far as could be foreseen so many months ahead, the arrival of big passenger ships during the actual Census hours had to be avoided. Cargo ships and oil tankers involved much less movement, and, in any case, it was not possible to choose a twelve hour period without any of these ships being in harbour. By choosing the cool weather, there was a likelihood that there would be fewer persons sleeping out of doors. The night of February 7/8 fulfilled these conditions.

3. Plans were begun at once, as there was much work to be done before the actual Census date. The following rough time-table was used as a guide, working backwards from the Census date.

1955 Feb. 7/8	..	Census night.
1955 January	..	} Training of Enumerators.
1954 and half December	..	
1954 half December and	..	
November	..	
1954 October	..	} Training of Supervisors.
	..	Batching of Areas (i.e. selection of
	..	Census boundaries and allocation of
	..	Supervisors and enumerators to areas)
1954 September	..	Legislation.
1954 August	..	Finance.
1954 June and July	..	General planning and preliminary organization.

A rough estimate of cost had to be made out and a provisional population figure of 150,000 was taken on which to base the estimate. The basis of the Census was the number of enumerators that would be required, and on the assumption that each enumerator could count between three and five hundred persons, it could be seen that approximately four hundred enumerators would be required. It is necessary in Aden to follow the Indian method of a Census, which is to have a house to house visitation by enumerators during a period of about two weeks before Census night with a final check on Census night. It is not possible to use the postal method owing to the difficulty of finding some persons through a postal address and to the comparatively high figure of illiteracy. It was decided that the Census schedule should be printed in English with an Arabic superscription. It was therefore necessary to find about four hundred persons who were literate in both English and Arabic. Such a number was not likely to be forthcoming, at any rate without considerable disruption of business, from clerks in Government Service and business houses, who had formed the backbone of the previous Census, and it was therefore decided to depart from the method used on that occasion. It was considered that the use of school-children would provide the best chance of fulfilling the conditions required in enumerators, providing sufficient older schoolboys with the necessary

qualifications could be found. They had mostly to be sixteen years old and over. Many Indians had to be excluded because of insufficient knowledge of Arabic, and this made the task more difficult. In the end it proved to be just possible to find the required number, and accordingly it was decided to go ahead on this basis. Since the decision had been taken to employ schoolboys it was considered that the supervisors should be chosen, as far as possible, from school-teachers, provided that sufficient volunteers could be found, since they would have the best opportunity of, and be the most suitable persons for, carrying out instruction at the schools and afterwards. The Director of Education agreed to school-teachers being approached and forty supervisors volunteered for the work. He also agreed to some instruction being given during school hours.

4. It was decided that no fees should be paid to either supervisors or enumerators, but that a small honorarium should be given to compensate them for the amount of extra work involved. This was fixed at Sh. 100 each for a supervisor, and Sh. 20 each for an enumerator. In addition out of pocket transport expenses were paid. It was, however, hoped to bring down the cost of transport by employing supervisors and enumerators where possible in the same areas where they lived, and this, in fact, was able to be done to a fairly large degree, thereby reducing considerably the expense and the difficulties of organizing transport.

5. It was considered essential to obtain the co-operation of the public, and to this end an extensive propaganda campaign was planned in the Press and through the new broadcasting station which had just been opened. The Imams also gave great help by asking for the co-operation of the public in their Friday sermons in the mosques. It was important not only to overcome certain common public prejudices against a Census, which are dealt with fully in a later paragraph, but also to ensure that there was the least possible amount of disruption, to the life of the Colony and its inhabitants. Allowance had to be made for payment for the insertion of advertisements, a small campaign for Census slogans, payments for persons broadcasting, and so on. A couple of very successful short plays were staged on the radio with popular local Arab actors, and the result proved highly satisfactory. The amount of publicity given to the objects of the Census entailed a great deal of work for the Census staff, but there is no doubt that it contributed largely to the smoothness with which it was carried out and fully justified itself by the co-operation which it gained from the public.

6. The use of school-children as enumerators itself proved useful as they were able to pass on some of their knowledge to their parents when they went home after school, and this undoubtedly helped to spread the facts about the true objects of the Census and therefore to combat false impressions. These took several shapes, the most common being that the Census was being undertaken to deport all Yemenis and homeless persons, illegal immigrants, or non Aden-born Arabs; that it was to find out facts for the purpose of increasing taxation, or simply that it was an unwarrantable intrusion into private affairs and an invasion of purdah. Against such strong biases it was essential to employ strong weapons if there was to be any hope of a successful Census, and propaganda proved the strongest weapon in the armoury.

7. In the cases of organized bodies or institutions such as the Police, the Government Guards, the Civil Hospital, the Jail, and the Sweepers Lines, it was decided to ask these organizations to do their own Census, and they all agreed to do so. The Royal Air Force also agreed to carry out the Census in all military areas. The Aden Petroleum Refinery Limited agreed to voluntary assistance being given by many of their staff in carrying out the Census in Little Aden. The bigger employers who had organized labour lines also agreed to carry out their own Census in their lines. Apart from the advantage of having persons who were familiar with the layout of the housing and who knew the occupants, this also assisted in the better spread of information and lessened the number of enumerators required.

8. The number of staff required to carry out the training of these supervisors was largely a matter of guesswork, but it was decided to start on the minimum number and only to increase it if absolutely necessary. The District Commissioner, as Superintendent of the Census, was already busy with his normal duties, and in the early stages was just able to find enough time to do the essential planning and supervision. During the last three months it was necessary however, to relieve him of some of his duties if the Census was not to suffer. The Administrative Officer at Little Aden was charged with the responsibility for the Census at Little Aden and Sheikh Othman, with the assistance of the A.P.R.L. and the Executive Officer Township Authority respectively. Half his salary was a charge against Census funds. The headquarters staff consisted of a grade D-II clerk seconded from Government for nine months, and a European lady clerk, a Goan clerk and an Arab clerk recruited for six months. One messenger was required. Temporary offices were found which were big enough to use as a lecture hall and to receive the Census schedules on Census night. Instructions for supervisors and enumerators had to be prepared and printed in English and Arabic. A sum of £2,500 was included for printing, including the printing of 44,000 Census schedules, but there was a considerable saving under this head. All these measures indicated that the actual operation of the Census could probably be carried out within a figure of £7,000. This left £3,000 for the analysis of the Census, and inquiries were made from the Hollerith Bureau in Nairobi to see if they would undertake the work, and what they would charge for it. It was considered that if the analysis could be done by mechanical means the advantages of accuracy and speed would go far to outweigh any additional cost. It was finally agreed that the Hollerith Bureau would undertake the analysis of the schedule, including the punching of cards and preparation of the necessary tabulations for £1,800. The total figure of the Census, therefore, came well within the original estimate of £10,000.

9. After the necessary funds had been voted by Government, it became necessary to consider the legislation, and it was finally decided that the Census Ordinance, 1945, needed to be amended, in order that some restriction of movement could be included in the Census regulations. The regulations were also re-drafted and the legislature eventually agreed to a limited restriction of movement being enforced. The need for this arose partly from the need to adopt the house to house visitation method, and partly from the complications arising from a large number of home-

less persons of no fixed abode. The accuracy of the check on Census night by a visit to every house in the Colony depended on persons being at home during the Census hours on this night. If a large number of persons had been circulating in the usual way, it would have seriously affected the accuracy of the check. The homeless presented a special problem. At the last Census it was decided to collect them at certain central points in the various areas on Census night, and count them there. This provided some difficult points of organization, but the main objection was that it involved the use of police, and this brought in an element of compulsion which seemed likely to destroy the foundation of co-operation on which the whole Census was based. It was decided, therefore, to depart from the previous practice and to count these persons where they slept on Census night. This made some restriction of their movement essential, as without it it would not have been possible to avoid missing some persons and double counting. It was only intended to have powers to compel persons to stay at home or at their normal place of abode if large numbers of persons disregarded the appeals made to them to stay at home. In the end it did not prove necessary to use these powers as the propaganda was so successful that all persons stayed in their normal place of residence during Census night. This was of considerable assistance to the enumerators. Without these reserve powers, however, it would not have been possible to control any large movement of persons, and their inclusion, therefore, seems to have been justified.

Passes were generously issued to all persons whose business caused them or might cause them to go out on Census night, as it was essential to the success of the scheme that there should be the minimum disruption possible of legitimate business. Thus passes were granted to public utilities' employees, persons landing or going on board ships for bunkering or watering, coolies handling cargoes or oil from such ships, doctors and so on. Ships' passengers from one passenger ship, whose date of arrival had been changed at the last moment and which was in harbour on the evening of 7th February, were required to be on board by 7.30 p.m. and the utmost co-operation was obtained from the shipping company concerned and its agents.

10. The next task was the training of the supervisors and the working out of Census areas. It was decided to depart from the blocks and areas used in the previous Census because the town had grown considerably during the last nine years. The main physical boundaries were adhered to six areas were made; Crater, Tawahi, Maalla, Khormaksar, Sheikh Othman and Little Aden. The number of blocks in each area was worked out on a basis of a maximum of fifteen enumerators under each supervisor, each being responsible for between three and five hundred persons. The training of the supervisors was undertaken by the superintendent of Census and his staff by lectures given in the evenings. This occupied about six weeks, after which the supervisors had another six weeks to train their enumerators and to go over their blocks with them on the ground, which included the Christmas holidays. This took place during November and December, 1954, and January, 1955.

11. The actual work of counting began on Monday, 24th January. Each enumerator went round his area in out-of-school hours, counting about ten households each day, so that by the end of the second week he

had covered the whole of his area. At 7.30 p.m. on Monday, 7th February, all enumerators went round their own areas to check the entries previously made during the two previous weeks and added any persons who were not present on their previous visit, or deleted any who were absent. Owing to the complete absence of movement on Census night, this operation was completed fairly rapidly, although the last boy did not get home until nearly 4 a.m. All enumerators were granted a holiday the next day.

12. All the schedules were returned to the Census Office by the 9th of February, and a provisional count of the total population, which was within less than one per cent of the final figure, was made and was reported to Government as a provisional figure on the 10th February. The schedules were then all despatched by air to Nairobi to the Hollerith Bureau during the next fortnight and the punching of cards and preparation of the necessary tabulations on the Hollerith machine was completed within three months. The results reached Aden on the 13th of May, the day before the Superintendent of Census went on leave. The preparation of the draft report involved selection from the comprehensive Hollerith tabulations of suitable material for inclusion in the report. Many tables had to be prepared and checked and it was necessary to decide on the clearest method of presenting the information and the conclusions to be drawn from them. This was undertaken with the help of the Statistical Branch of the Colonial Office whilst the Superintendent was on leave. The report was finally despatched to the Colony for printing at the end of July 1955.

13. As this report is written whilst the Superintendent is on leave, it is not possible to give accurate details of cost, but these will be printed later as an appendix to this report.

14. In conclusion, I should like to express my sincere thanks to all those who assisted by their co-operation and by giving up voluntarily much of their spare time to make this Census a success. Where so many contributed, it would be invidious to mention individuals. All parts of the community in Aden took their share of the voluntary work. Outside Aden my thanks are due to the Director of the East African Statistical Department and his branch for their willing assistance at all stages, to the Hollerith bureau for their quick and efficient work in the preparation of the necessary tabulations from the schedules and particularly to the Statistical branch of the Colonial office in London, who gave freely much advice and assistance in the compilation of the report.

PART II

15. As this was an intermediate Census, less information was required than is usually sought. Heads of all Government departments were consulted and it was agreed that it would only be necessary to ask nine questions, (A to I) as shown in the Schedule attached as Appendix II. The breakdown of population by localities was also obtained from the information given under "Area", "Block" etc., in the top left hand corner of the schedule. The nine questions asked in this Census were all asked in the 1946 Census, but a good deal of additional information, mainly

about occupation, was not attempted this time. The questions are reproduced below for ease of reference:

- A Name
- B Relationship to head of household
- C Sex
- D Age
- E Race
- F Religion
- G Country of Birth
- H Literacy (in English and Arabic)
- I Employment

16. Relationship, age, race, religion and country of birth were confined to from six to nine categories, including "other", in order to simplify the work of the enumerators. It is thought that the results of this Census may be more accurate than in 1946 on account of this simplification. Family status was shown by a few simple relationships to the head of the household under question B, and servant was also included under it. Family statistics have not, however, been extracted, except to obtain the number of servants, as it was thought that this type of information is better obtained by a sample Census. Civil conditions (married, single, etc.) was not included in the schedule for the same reason. The same applies to "occupation" and "length of residence in Aden", both of which questions were attempted in 1946.

17. Because of the difficulty of obtaining accurate information about age, the age groups were simplified into five categories. A column was also left for use where the exact age was known. It is felt that the age figures are reasonably accurate, if allowance is made for some persons near the division being classified in higher or lower categories than the one to which they should belong.

18. The question about religion has always been included in Aden Censuses, but although it is probably the most reliable figure in the whole Census, it is of little practical value except as a means of distinguishing between Moslem Indians and Hindus and of ascertaining the number of Parsees.

19. Race and country of birth were considered to be important in view of the immigration problem in Aden, and particular attention was paid to them. It is considered that the results are reasonably reliable.

20. The question about literacy related to reading only and was restricted to English and Arabic. The schedule was printed in English with an Arabic superscription which contained all the writing on the form. If, therefore, an enumerator was doubtful whether the person being questioned could in fact read either language, he had instructions to ask him to read the English or Arabic text. Even such questions were not proof, however, against the convictions of a proud father who continued to maintain stoutly that his son, aged two, could read both Arabic and English. The object of this question was chiefly to find out the ratio of literacy amongst the young population, and it is thought that this test has succeeded in obtaining a higher degree of accuracy than would otherwise have been the case in such a difficult question. It is difficult to get details of employment, but the collection of some broad information on this subject was considered practical. The question "Are you in regular employment?" was defined very widely to include all those of either sex

who obtained sufficient return in cash or kind to keep themselves and their family. It was extended to include all those who were self-employed, thus covering the important section of shopkeepers, traders and business men. It was also specifically extended to cover not only those who obtained a regular weekly or monthly wage or salary, but anyone in irregular employment also, so as to include the large number of casual labourers who are employed on daily wages. It was considered that the most important thing to try and discern from this question was the number of persons who were genuinely unemployed or under-employed. Due allowance has to be made for the natural pride of a man who is reluctant to describe himself as unemployed, but with this qualification the figures are considered to be reasonably accurate.

21. The summary tables which follow are based on a comparison between the 1946 and 1955 Censuses only. Little practical value is seen from attempting any comparison with earlier Censuses, especially when it must be considered that the accuracy of the different sets of figures may differ considerably. The accuracy of some of the 1946 figures must be open to doubt owing to the detailed nature of the information which it was attempted to collect, but the main basic information is considered similar enough in accuracy to justify a comparison. There are, however, a few differences about the Census itself which must be mentioned before coming to the summary tables. Perim (400) was included but shown separately in all previous Censuses, but it was not included in this Census. The Port and the Military were included in previous Censuses and also shown separately. In 1946, however, the Military was excluded, though the Port continued to be included, though still shown separately. In this Census no difference was made between the civil population, the Port and the Military and all were included. It was considered that the port is an integral part of the Colony with many workers living ashore as well as on ships, and that to single out merely those who happened to be on a ship on Census night for inclusion in the port was unrealistic. Ships in transit were not enumerated, following the procedure in 1946, only those persons in harbour and country craft being included. There is a natural division between the main harbour opposite Tawahi and the dhow harbour and wharf of Maalla, and persons in ships in these areas were apportioned respectively to Tawahi and Maalla. The military were not shown separately in this Census, but the figures are included in the total of the Colony and of their respective areas. In the previous Census they were excluded, as explained above, and this partly accounts for the large increase in Europeans. Finally a word must be said about areas. The area covered by the Census is approximately 75 square miles. It consists of the two peninsulas of Aden and Little Aden, roughly of equal area, and the narrow semicircular strip of sand which connects them to each other and to the mainland, varying in width from 1,000 yards to about two miles. At the centre of the strip lies the country town of Sheikh Othman (29,000), the terminus of camel caravans from the Yemen and the Western Aden Protectorate. Aden is divided into three main areas, Tawahi (or Steamer Point, 20,000), Maalla (21,000) and Crater (57,000). Khormaksar (3,000) is on the narrow strip of sand between Maalla and Sheikh Othman and consists mainly of European houses. Little Aden (9,000) has the two small fishing villages of Bureika and Fuqum, and the Oil Refinery. The latter was not there at the last Census in 1946, having

been begun in 1952 and finished in August 1954. There are still a number of labourers in the area who are employed by contractors on certain ancillary Government and Refinery building projects. In this Census the Colony was divided into six areas: Tawahi, Maalla, Crater, Khormaksar, Sheikh Othman and Little Aden. This differs from the previous Census, where Maalla and Khormaksar were shown together and Little Aden did not merit a separate area, because as defined in 1955, the area then included only the two fishing villages of Bureika and Fuqum with a total population of 1,220.

A.—Total Population

Summary Table 1.—Growth in total population, 1891-1955. 000's

	1891	1901	1911	1921	1931	1946	1955
	44.1	44.0	46.2	56.5	51.5	82.8(a)	138.4(b)
Percentage change . . .		+5%	+22%	-9%	+61%	+67%	
(a) excluding Military.							
(b) excluding Perim.							

22. Since 1931 there has been a considerable and increasing rate of increase. The increase over the last eight and a half years is 67 per cent. It is far larger than can be accounted for by natural increase, and it is reasonable in the circumstances of Aden to attribute it mainly to migration. The percentage increase of the various races is dealt with in Summary Table 8 below. It is difficult to suggest what are the reasons for this high rate of migration but the steadily increased prosperity of the port and of the trade which flows from it and the high standard of living in the Colony compared to conditions in many neighbouring areas must be the main contributory factors. The construction of a large oil refinery during the last three years, while indirectly contributing to the general prosperity of Aden, should not be exaggerated as a direct factor, as only a little over two thousand persons are directly employed in the refinery.

Summary Table 2. Population by areas: comparison with 1946

	Tawahi	Maalla	Khormaksar	Crater	Sheikh Othman	Little Aden	Total
1946 . .	12,729	7,889		36,231	19,407	4,260(b)	80,516(a)
1955 . .	20,363	20,868	3,059	54,995	29,879	9,277	138,441(c)
		23,927					
Percentage increase . .	60%	203%		52%	54%	118%	72%
(a) excluding Port, military and Perim.							
(b) includes four villages, Bir Fadl and Jewish camp.							
(c) includes Port and military and excludes Perim.							

23. The population has increased over three times in Maalla and Khormaksar and more than that in Little Aden, bearing in mind the true composition of Little Aden in 1946 as explained at the end of paragraph 21 above. Elsewhere the growth has been the same, just over 50 per cent.

Summary Table 3. Distribution of total population by area in 1955

Tawahi	Maalla	Khormaksar	Crater	Sh. Othman	L. Aden
14.7%	15.1%	2.2%	39.7%	21.6%	6.7%

24. Crater and Sheikh Othman comprised between them 60 per cent of the population. The municipal area of the Aden Municipality comprised nearly three quarters of the total population.

B.—Sex and Age Composition of the Population

(See Table I of the main tabulations at the end of this report).

25. Sex: In 1955, of the total population, 94,149 (or 68 per cent) were male, and 42,517 (or 31 per cent) were female. For 1,775 (or 1 per cent) the sex was not stated. Compared with 1946 (excluding the Port and Military) when the proportions were 63 per cent male and 37 per cent female, the number of males has increased by 43.6 thousand or 86 per cent, and females by 12.6 thousand, or 42 per cent. This high percentage of males to females has been commented on in previous Census reports and is a noticeable feature of Aden. It is due mainly to the large number of immigrant Yemeni males, and latterly, Arabs from the Protectorate, who come to Aden in search of work, leaving their families behind them.

Summary Table 4. Sex distribution by Age, 1955

	<i>Total Colony</i>		
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Age not specified	1,317	528	1,845
Under 1 year	1,343	1,298	2,641
1 to 9 years	11,195	9,706	20,901
10 to 20 years	24,881	9,831	34,712
21 to 45 years	47,478	16,332	63,810
Over 45 years	7,935	4,822	12,757
Total	94,149	42,517	138,441

(a) 1,775

(a) Signifies sex not stated.

26. A more even distribution is to be found among infants (under 1) where males (1,343) just exceed females (1,298) by 45. As the age increases, so the discrepancy increases. For example, in the age group 1-9 there are 11,195 males and 9,706 females. This would seem to indicate an immigrant population of over one thousand boys under nine years old, most of whom must come from the Yemen with elder brothers or relations.

Summary Table 5. Distribution of Sex by Race

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Sex not stated</i>	<i>Total</i>
Arab (Aden)	19,318	17,238	354	36,910
Arab (Prot.)	14,391	4,249	241	18,881
Yemeni	40,517	6,816	755	48,088
Indian	8,815	6,913	89	15,817
Somali	5,969	4,435	207	10,611
British	2,423	1,332	8	3,763
European (other)	464	248	9	721
Jews	474	351	6	831
Other (a)	1,693	878	37	2,608
Total	94,064	42,460	1,706	138,230(b)

(a) Includes Palestinians, Syrians, Lebanese, other Arabs and Americans.

(b) Excludes 211 for whom race was not stated.

27. Among races the ratio of females to males is as might be expected. Among Aden Arabs (i.e., those who regard Aden as their home) the ratio is nearly even, being 19,318 males to 17,238 females. Among other Arabs whose home is not in Aden (Arabs Protectorate and Yemenis) there is a marked superiority of males. Arabs (Protectorate) have 14,391 males to 4,249 females, and Yemenis 40,517 males to only 6,913 females. Among other immigrant races the ratio of females is higher, though nowhere as one would expect, quite as high as the normal ratio. There is a big increase in the number of females among "British" and "European other" over the last Census. There is, however, a decrease in the ratio of females to males; but this is due to including military males in the total.

Summary Table 6. Distribution of Sex by Area

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Sex not specified</i>	<i>Total</i>
Tawahi	14,630	5,471	262	20,363
Maalla	14,991	5,515	362	20,868
Crater	36,277	17,828	890	54,995
Khormaksar	2,203	845	11	3,059
Sheikh Othman	18,086	11,558	235	28,879
Little Aden	7,962	1,300	15	9,277
Totals	94,149	42,517	1,775	138,441

28. In Crater and Khormaksar the percentage of females is slightly above the average (31 per cent) in Sheikh Othman it is considerably above it, while in Maalla and Tawahi it is below it. In Little Aden it is far below the average, but this is only a temporary feature and it will tend to follow the general ratio as the township develops and married accommodation is provided.

Summary Table 7. Age Composition of the Population, 1946 and 1955

	1946	<i>Percentage</i>	1955	<i>Percentage</i>
Under 1 year	1,437	1.8	2,641	2.0
1 to 9 years	12,237	15.2	20,901	15.5
10 to 20 years	19,720	24.5	34,712	25.7
21 to 45 years	37,445	46.5	63,810	47.3
46 years and over	9,677	12.0	12,757	9.5
Total	80,516	100.0	134,821(a)	100.0

(a) excluding 1,845 with age not recorded and 1,775, sex not recorded and not tabulated according to age.

29. The age composition of the population has shown little change since 1946. To every adult (21 and above) there were, in 1955, 0.3 children (under 10) and 0.4 young persons (10-20). Adults thus comprise a large proportion (57 per cent) of the population. This is another feature of Aden and the reason for it is the same as that for the high proportion of males to females, which has been commented on in the preceding paragraphs.

C.—Race, Country of Birth and Religion

Summary Table 8. Racial Distribution, 1946 and 1955

	<i>Arabs</i>	<i>European</i>	<i>British</i>	<i>Other Indian</i>	<i>Jew</i>	<i>Somali</i>	<i>Yemeni</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Total</i>	
1946	27,597	6,410	366	9,452	7,273	4,325	24,448	645	80,516	
1955	36,910	18,881	3,763	721	15,817	831	10,611	48,088	2,608	138,230(a)

(a) excluding 211 for whom race is unknown.

30. The racial distribution has altered substantially since 1946. Compared with an increase since 1946 of 72 per cent for the total population, Aden Arabs increased by 34 per cent and Indians by 67 per cent. But the number of Protectorate Arabs increased by 195 per cent, Somalis by 145 per cent and Yemenis by 97 per cent. The Jews fell to 11 per cent of their number. The comparison of the Europeans is vitiated by the inclusion of the Military in 1955.

The resulting racial distribution was as follows—

Summary Table 9. Percentage of population in each area by Race

Race	Tawahi	Maalla	Crater	Khormaksar	Sheikh Othman	Little Aden	Total Colony
Arab (Aden) ..	19.7	15.8	23.6	3.8	45.7	31.6	26.7
Arab (Prot.) ..	6.2	13.0	13.0	29.5	16.9	20.1	13.7
British ..	6.3	1.6	0.9	26.8	0.2	8.0	2.7
European others ..	0.8	1.2	1.6	0.9	..	1.3	0.5
Indian ..	10.7	5.8	21.0	2.0	1.5	4.2	11.4
Jew ..	..	0.1	..	1.5	..	..	0.6
Somali ..	12.5	15.2	6.2	7.2	2.3	5.7	7.7
Yemeni ..	41.9	45.3	31.5	27.1	32.4	25.8	34.8
Other ..	1.8	2.1	2.0	2.7	1.0	3.3	1.9
Total Percentage	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

31. Other points of interest arising from this summary table are as follows—Aden and Protectorate Arabs together form 40 per cent of all races, and Aden Arabs nearly 27 per cent. Aden Arabs form 46 per cent of Sheikh Othman and Protectorate Arabs 30 per cent of Khormaksar. The next largest racial group are the Yemenis, who form 35 per cent of the total. They form between 26 per cent and 45 per cent of each area. The Somalis have substantial groups in Tawahi (12 per cent) and Maalla (15 per cent). The Jews are found almost entirely in Crater where they account for under 2 per cent of that total. In this area Indians account for 21 per cent. The only other substantial group of Indians is in Tawahi (11 per cent).

The three main Arab groups in the Colony—Aden Arabs, Protectorate Arabs and Yemenis, form the predominating group, and together make up 75 per cent of the population. Of the other communities, the Indians are the most numerous, totalling 15,817 or nearly half the remainder (32, 562). Somalis are next with 10,611 and Europeans after that with 4,481. Others total 2,608 and contain many Palestinian, Syrian, Lebanese and other Arabs. Americans are included in this group also.

Summary Table 10. Country of Birth, 1946 and 1955

	1946	Percentage	1955	Percentage
Aden Colony	39,914	49.6	52,371	37.9
Aden Protectorate	6,780	8.4	18,041	13.0
India/Pakistan ..	2,194	2.7	5,339	3.9
Italy ..	(a)	..	390	0.3
Middle East ..	120	0.2	588	0.4
Somaliland	2,904	3.6	8,301	6.0
United Kingdom	164	0.2	3,405	2.5
Yemen	28,020	34.8	47,312	34.3
Others ..	420	0.5	2,408	1.7
Total ..	80,516	100.0(b)	138,155	100.0

(a) Included in "Other".

(b) Excludes 286—country of birth unknown.

32. In 1955, 38 per cent of the population where born in Aden Colony compared with 50 per cent in 1946. The next largest group, those born in the Yemen, continued to account for about 34 per cent. Increases in population were recorded for all other groups.

Summary Table 11. Race and Country of Births, 1955

	No. born in Aden Colony	Percentage of all of that race
Arabs (Aden) ..	34,649	94.0
Arabs (Protectorate)	1,261	6.7
European ..	194	4.3
Indian ..	10,217	64.6
Jews ..	761	91.6
Somalis ..	2,231	21.0
Yemeni ..	2,290	4.8
Others ..	752	28.8
Total ..	52,355	37.9

33. This summary table illustrates the extent to which members of different races of the Colony in 1955 had been born there. Of the total population 38 per cent were born in Aden. Nearly all the Aden Arabs and the Jews were born there and 65 per cent of the Indians. Only about 5 per cent of Yemenis were born in Aden and nearly 70 per cent of Protectorate Arabs.

Summary Table 12. Religion, 1945 and 1955

	1946	1955	Percentage
Christian ..	740	5,580	4.0
Hindu ..	1,957	4,786	3.5
Jewish ..	7,290	816	0.6
Moslem ..	70,163	126,183	91.3
Parsee ..	315	596	0.4
Others ..	51	277	0.2
Total ..	80,516	138,238(a)	100.0

(a) Excludes 203 Religion unknown

34. In 1955, as in 1946, Moslems accounted for over 90 per cent of the total. It is interesting to note that there are 5,580 Christians, whereas there are only 4,484 British and other Europeans. It is thought that the balance of 1,096 may include a large number of Goans.

Summary Table 13. Distribution of Indians by Race and Religion, 1946 and 1955

	Moslems	Hindus	Parsees	Total Indians
1946 ..	7,181	1,956	315	9,452
1955 ..	10,435	4,785	596	15,817

35. By deducting the sum of the total number of Hindus and Parsees from the total number of Indians, the total number of Indian Moslems is arrived at. Hindus have increased by more than double whereas Mohammedans have only increased by about half, but Moslems still outnumber Hindus by more than two to one. The Parsee Community has almost doubled in size.

D.—Employment

36. As shown in Table 4 at the end of the report, at the time of the Census 87 per cent of the males of 21 and over and 9 per cent of the females of 21 and over were employed. This represented 65 per cent of all persons of 21 and over.

Male adult unemployment as a percentage in the different areas was as follows:

Tawahi	Maalla	Crater	Khormaksar	Sheikh Othman	Little Aden
12%	15%	14%	7%	16%	4%

Female adult employment was as follows:

Tawahi	Maalla	Crater	Khormaksar	Sheikh Othman	Little Aden
11%	7%	12%	16%	5%	7%

Owing to the very strict purdah, employment amongst Arabs, Yemenis, Somalis and Moslem Indians is negligible except in a few cases as ayahs or school teachers and amongst the poorer class as sweepers. The percentage of employment among the remaining races is therefore higher than appears from these figures and is probably as much as 50 per cent.

Literacy

Summary Table 14. Percentage Literate (10 and above), 1946 and 1955

	1946			1955 (b)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Arabic	29	6	22	42.0	9.6	33.0
English (a) ..	9	1.5	7	15.4	7.4	13.2

(a) "speak English" in 1946.

(b) "Read" English and Arabic in 1955.

37. According to the 1955 Census, 33.0 per cent of the Colony, 10 years of age and above were literate in Arabic and 13.2 per cent literate in English. Of the males 42.0 per cent were literate in Arabic and 15.4 per cent in English; of the females 9.6 per cent and 7.4 per cent.

In 1946, 22 per cent of all persons, 29 per cent of the males and 6 per cent of the females, 10 years of age and over, were literate in Arabic and the following percentage could speak English:

Males	9%
Females	1.5%
All persons	7%

These figures suggest the broad conclusion that half as many again were literate in 1955 as in 1946.

Housing

Summary Table 15. Comparison of "Homeless", 1946 and 1955

	1946	Percentage of Population	1955	Percentage of Population
Tawahi	944	7.4	2,112	10
Maalla	704	8.9	3,650	17
Khormaksar .. ..	..	..	..	..
Crater	3,705	10	5,700	10
Sheikh Othman ..	983	5.0	1,096	4
Little Aden .. ..	..	..	..	..
Total Colony ..	6,336	7.9	12,558	9

38. In 1955, 79 per cent of the population were housed and a further 12 per cent were in temporary dwellings. The total number of "homeless" has doubled but this only represents 9 per cent of the total population compared to 7.9 per cent in 1946. In Maalla the proportion has doubled. This is a conservative figure as it is not known how many of these persons evaded the census. Owing to the difference of method of enumerating the homeless in 1955 compared to that used in 1946, it is thought that the 1955 figures may be more accurate than the 1946 figures and not more than a few hundred are believed to have avoided being counted.

Summary Table 16. Temporary Dwellings (Demarcated Areas), 1955

	1955	Percentage of Population
Tawahi	3,906	19
Maalla	4,358	21
Khormaksar .. ..	..	..
Crater	3,075	6
Sheikh Othman ..	3,948	13.5
Little Aden .. ..	..	..
Total Colony ..	15,287	11

39. In Tawahi and Maalla approximately one-fifth of the population live in temporary dwellings. Further information about "homeless" and temporary dwellings is contained in Appendix III.

40. The full tables are included in this report as Appendix IV.

G. W. I. SHIPP,

November, 1955

District Commissioner, Aden.

THE COLONY OF ADEN

18th October, 1955.

No. 28 of 1945

I assent,
R. S. CHAMPION,
Governor.
13th October, 1945.

Date of assent.

THE CENSUS ORDINANCE, 1945

An Ordinance to make provision for taking a census of the Colony of Aden as and when it may be required.

BE IT ENACTED by the Governor of the Colony of Aden as follows:

Short title.

1. This Ordinance may be cited as the Census Ordinance, 1945.

Interpretation.

2. In this Ordinance—

“Premises” includes any vessel and any farm, mining area or other place where persons are employed.

Power to order Census.

3. The Governor-in-Council may by Order direct a census to be taken of the persons in the Colony or any part thereof specified in such Order at such time or times as he may think fit.

Expenses.

4. All expenses incurred, with the approval of the Governor, for the purposes of the census, shall be paid out of the general revenue of the Colony.

Power to the Governor to appoint a Superintendent.

5. The Governor may appoint a Superintendent of any census direct to be taken.

Powers to Superintendent.

6. The Superintendent shall—

- (1) Subject to the control of the Governor, have the general supervision and management of the census; and
- (2) subject to the approval of the Governor, appoint such enumerators and officers as may be necessary for the purpose of the census and the carrying into effect of this Ordinance.

Forms to be prepared and issued.

7. The Superintendent shall cause to be prepared and printed, for the use of the persons to be employed in taking the census, such forms and instructions as he may deem necessary, and in particular schedules to be filled up with such particulars as the Governor may consider necessary in order to ensure as far as possible the completeness and accuracy of the census returns.

Occupiers or persons in charge of premises to fill up and sign schedule.

8. The occupier or person in charge of any premises shall fill up, or cause to be filled up, any form or schedule relating to a census left at such premises to the best of his knowledge and belief in relation to all persons dwelling or being on the premises at the time when such census is taken, and shall sign his name thereto and shall deliver the schedule so filled up to the enumerator when required to do so:

Provided always that when any person required to fill up such schedule is illiterate, such schedule may be filled up and signed by the enumerator.

Penalty for refusal to give information.

9. The enumerators and other persons employed in the execution of this Ordinance shall have authority to ask of all persons presumably able to afford the information desired all such questions as may be necessary for obtaining any of the particulars required by this Ordinance, and every person refusing to answer, or knowingly giving a false answer to, any such questions shall for every such refusal or false answer be liable to a fine of one hundred rupees.

10. Every enumerator shall make a declaration to the effect that the returns furnished by him in pursuance of this Ordinance, or any instructions issued thereunder, have been truly and faithfully taken and that to the best of his knowledge they are correct as far as may be known and such declaration shall be made before a magistrate.

Declaration by enumerator.

11. If any person employed for the purposes of this Ordinance makes wilful default in the performance of any of his duties under this Ordinance or makes any wilfully false declaration he commits an offence and shall be liable for such offence to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees.

Penalty for default.

12. Every person who—

- (a) wilfully refuses or without lawful excuse neglects to fill up and sign any schedule of particulars as and when he may be required by the Superintendent of the census or any officer acting on his behalf so to do;
- (b) wilfully fills up or signs any such schedule with particulars which he knows to be false, or does not believe to be true;
- (c) being a person employed for the purposes of this Ordinance published or communicates to any person, without lawful authority, any information acquired by him in the course of his employment; or
- (d) having possession of any information which to his knowledge has been disclosed in contravention of this Ordinance, published or communicates that information to any other person;

Penalty for refusal to fill up or sign schedule.

shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees.

Upon the completion of any census the Superintendent shall prepare a report on the census and cause an abstract of the returns to be made and furnished to the Governor.

Abstract of returns to be made and furnished to the Governor.

14. No records, returns or other documents made or obtained in connection with the taking of a census shall be open to inspection by the public and no such records, returns or other documents and no information obtained in connection with the taking of a census shall be admissible or used in evidence in any civil or criminal proceedings whatsoever except in criminal proceedings for an offence under this Ordinance.

Records not Admissible in evidence.

15. The Governor-in-Council may make rules for the carrying out of this Ordinance and in particular and without prejudice to the foregoing generality to—

Power to make rules.

- (a) restrict the movements of all persons in the Colony except under permit;
- (b) close roads, streets, shops and public places.

Government Notice No. 19 of 1955.

CENSUS ORDINANCE (Cap. 16)

The Census Rules, 1955

In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by section 15 of the Census Ordinance, the Governor-in-Council hereby makes the following Rules:

Cap. 16.

1. These Rules may be cited as the Census Rules, 1955.
2. In these Rules—

“the census period” means that period of six hours commencing at 8 p.m. on the 7th day of February, 1955, and termination at 2 a.m. on the 8th day of February, 1955.

“Superintendent” means the Superintendent appointed under the Census Ordinance.

Cap. 16.

“the Ordinance” means the Census Ordinance.

Cap. 16.

3. Forms of return in the form in the Schedule to these Rules shall be prepared under the directions of the Superintendent for the purpose of enabling returns to be made as required under the Ordinance.

4.—(1) To enable a census to be taken the Commissioner of Police and every police officer authorised by him in that behalf may direct the movement of persons in the Colony during the census period and for that purpose may close roads:

Provided that during the census period Legislative and Municipal Councilors, members, in uniform, of the Navy, Army or Air Force, the Aden Protectorate Levies, Government Guards or the police force or any person in possession of a permit in that behalf signed by the Superintendent, or any person authorised by him to sign such permits, shall not be liable to have their movements restricted.

(2) Any person who fails to comply with the directions of a police officer shall be guilty of a contravention of these Rules.

5.—(1) All shops, markets, theatres, cinemas and places of public entertainment shall close and remain closed during the census period.

(2) Nothing in this rule shall apply to places of worship which may remain open during the census period.

6. Any person contravening the provisions of these Rules shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding one hundred and fifty shillings.

7. The Census Rules, 1946, are hereby repealed.

G.N. No.
116 of 1946.

HOUSEHOLD PARTICULARS

Name

No. of persons present
away on census night. MALES

Area

Enumerator's No.

House No.

..... FEMALES

CENSUS OF ADEN COLONY 1955

Taken under the Census Ordinance (Cap. 26)

PERSONAL PARTICULARS

A	B	C		D	E	F	G	H												
		Sex																		
Name	Head of household	M	1	State age or place V in column Age group in years	RACE	RELIGION	COUNTRY OF BIRTH	Reading Ability: Are you Can you read												
	Spouse	F	2						Arab (Prov.)	Christian	Aden Prov.	Arabic								
	Son	M	3										Arab	Hindu	India/Pakistan	English				
	Daughter	F	4														European	Muslim	Middle East	Other
	Other Relative	M	5																		Indian	Other	U. K.	Other
No. Relative	F	6	Sinhalese	Other	Other	Other														
1							Other	Other	Other	Other										
2											Other	Other	Other	Other						
3															Other	Other	Other	Other		
4																			Other	Other
5			Other	Other	Other	Other														
6							Other	Other	Other	Other										
7											Other	Other	Other	Other						
8															Other	Other	Other	Other		
9																			Other	Other
10			Other	Other	Other	Other														

.....th February, 1955.

*Egypt, Syria, Lebanon, Transjordan, Palestine, Saudi Arabia, Iraq.

..... Signature or Mark of Head of Household.....

APPENDIX II

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

APPENDIX III

"Homeless" and Temporary Dwellings

Owing to the almost unique climate of Aden, where the temperature rarely drops below 70 degrees Fahrenheit at night, even in the cool season, and where the average rainfall is two inches per annum, houses are less a necessity than almost anywhere else in the world. As a result of this and also of the large influx in search of work of young male labour from the Yemen, there has always been a comparatively large number of persons who avail themselves of these conditions. Many of them store their personal belongings in a box which they leave with a shepkeeper, eat in open air restaurants and hire a bed which they pull out at night on to any convenient open space or on the pavements of smaller streets. This class of person is described as "homeless" and the percentage has varied, as can be seen from the table at the end of this appendix, from 5.3 per cent to 9 per cent of the total population. They are not like tramps in other less fortunate countries who move from place to place and only sleep in the open if they cannot beg a bed under cover. They hire these beds often by the month and usually sleep on the same pitch every night. Despite the unusual conditions which have led to this custom, it is far from being desirable and many feel the cold at night in the cool season and would prefer shelter if they could get it. In spite of various schemes to mitigate these conditions, the rate of growth of the population, especially in the post-war years, has been too rapid for any headway to be made yet and a number of "homeless" still exist, in spite of every effort to ease the situation.

In addition there are a number of persons who live in what for want of a better word must be described as sub-standard accommodation. During the war and immediately after it a number of shacks made of matting, packing cases, old petrol tins and even in some cases of cardboard boxes had grown up on the outskirts of the areas of Crater, Maalla and Tawahi. In 1947 when a town plan was being drawn up, it became necessary to regularise the position and to control the further spread of such dwellings. The areas were defined and no further buildings were allowed to be put up except in cases of emergency. A temporary Building Permit was issued, which stipulated that the building must be demolished on three months' notice and gave the occupant no title to land. These areas were called "Demarcated Areas" and six of them were created, two in each of the three areas. They are classified in Summary Table 16 and paragraph 39 of the Report as "Temporary Dwellings". In 1953 the pressure of population was such that as a temporary measure until Government's building plans could be completed, a seventh Demarcated Area was created in Maalla to accommodate 400 dwellings. These were all taken up, built on and occupied within a few months and included some persons who had been moved from some of the worst shacks in the other demarcated areas for health reasons. The total number of persons in occupation of these dwellings is over 11,000, but it is anticipated that in a fairly short time the worst of the shacks will be demolished and the occupants housed in newly built stone houses.

In Sheikh Othman a number of similar dwellings had also grown up on the periphery of the town, but the problem was not so urgent here as there was more space than in the other three areas and the health problem was less acute. These dwellings were called "Kutchu Huts" and not "Demarcated Areas". A programme of constructions has been in operation for several years under a Colonial Development and Welfare Scheme to build working class quarters and as a block is completed so the occupants of the "Kutchu Huts" are moved in and their old dwellings demolished. As a temporary measure Government also started a scheme whereby it constructed some temporary "Kutchu Huts" on a planned and healthy basis to accommodate the overflow from Crater, Maalla and Tawahi. In addition Government encouraged persons wishing to build their own houses at Sheikh Othman by the free grant of a plot of land and free advice in construction. The scheme has been a success and the area is known as the "Self Help Housing Area." The growth of the number of homeless persons is shown in the following table:

Comparison of "Homeless" from 1921 to 1955.

	1921	1931	1946	1955
Crater	1,215	1,424	3,705	5,700
Maalla	578	324	704	3,650
Tawahi	1,796	318	944	2,112
Sheikh Othman ..	513	473	983	1,096
Total Homeless ..	4,102	2,739	6,336	12,558
Total Population ..	46,500	51,500	80,500	138,441
Percentage of Homeless	7.3%	5.3%	7.9%	9.0%

TABLE I
Population by area, age and sex

	Tawahi	Maalla	Crater	Klormaksar	Siakih Oliman	Little Adan	Total
UNDER 21 YEARS:							
Male	5,368	5,287	15,992	749	8,126	1,897	37,419
Female	2,617	2,685	8,975	396	5,560	602	20,835
Total	7,985	7,972	24,967	1,145	13,686	2,499	58,254
Percentage of area Total	39	38	45	37	46	27	42
21 YEARS AND OVER:							
Male	8,394	9,603	20,090	1,451	9,829	6,046	55,413
Female	2,677	2,772	8,725	448	5,859	673	21,154
Total	11,071	12,375	28,815	1,899	15,688	6,719	76,567
Percentage of area Total	54	59	52	62	52	72	55
AGE NOT STATED:							
Male	177	101	195	3	131	19	1,317
Female	868	58	128	1	139	23	528
Total	1,045	159	323	4	270	44	1,845
Percentage of area Total	5	1	1	..	1	1	1
ALL AGES:							
Male	14,630	14,991	36,277	2,203	18,086	7,962	94,149
Female	5,471	5,515	17,828	845	11,558	1,300	42,517
Sex not stated	262	362	890	11	235	15	1,775
Total	20,363	20,868	54,995	3,059	29,879	9,277	138,441
Percentage of Total population	14.7	15.1	39.7	2.2	21.6	6.7	100.0

TABLE I
Population by age groups (a)

	Up to 1 year	1—9 years	10—20 years	21—45 years	over 45 yrs	Not known	Total
TAWAHI:							
Male	187	1,570	3,611	7,105	1,289	868	14,630
Female	152	1,229	1,236	2,113	564	177	5,471
Total	339	2,799	4,847	9,218	1,853	1,045	20,101
MAALLA:							
Male	177	1,382	3,728	8,432	1,171	101	14,991
Female	174	1,152	1,359	2,280	492	58	5,515
Total	351	2,534	5,087	10,712	1,663	159	20,506
CRATER:							
Male	537	4,671	10,784	16,945	3,145	195	36,277
Female	525	4,176	4,274	6,593	2,132	128	17,828
Total	1,062	8,847	15,058	23,538	5,277	323	54,105
KIORMAKSAR:							
Male	16	270	463	1,345	106	3	2,203
Female	22	228	146	404	44	1	845
Total	38	498	609	1,749	150	4	3,048

TABLE I—(continued)

SHEIKH OTHMAN:										
Male	..	..	..	389	2,927	4,819	7,961	1,868	131	18,086
Female	..	..	..	392	2,617	2,551	4,365	1,494	139	11,558
Total	..	..	..	772	5,544	7,370	12,326	3,362	270	29,644
LITTLE DEN:										
Male	..	..	..	46	375	1,476	5,690	356	19	7,962
Female	..	..	..	33	304	265	577	96	25	1,300
Total	..	..	..	79	679	1,741	6,267	452	44	9,262
TOTALS FOR COLONY:										
Male	..	..	..	1,343	11,195	24,881	47,478	7,935	1,317	94,149
Female	..	..	..	1,298	9,706	9,831	16,332	4,822	528	42,517
Total	..	..	..	2,641	20,901	34,712	63,810	12,757	1,845	136,666
Percentage of total population	..	..	..	1.9	15.3	25.4	46.7	9.3	1.4	100.0

(a) Excluding sex not stated (1,775).

SHEIKH OTHMAN:Male
Female**LITTLE DEN:**
Male
Female**TOTALS FOR COLONY:**
Male
Female

Percentage of Total population

TABLE II
Race and Country of Birth: total population (a)

Country of Birth	Race							Total		Percentage of total population
	Arab (Aden)	Arab (Prot.)	British	European other	Indian	Jew	Somali	Yemeni	Others	
Aden Colony	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aden Protectorate	34,649	1,261	145	49	10,217	761	2,231	2,290	752	52,355
India and Pakistan	446	17,229	1	7	1,644	1	88	94	13	18,040
Italy	24	11	73	7	5,009	10	..	..	4	5,103
Middle East	28	7	364	3	..	..	..	..	14	390
Somaland	119	56	2	..	16	5	1	5	456	586
United Kingdom	5	183	3,305	35	103	6	7,909	69	33	8,297
Other	1,462	121	..	..	..	..	4	53	3	3,404
Total	153	182	3,218	218	15,803	830	10,579	48,079	1,164	74,007
Percentage of total population	36,892	18,876	3,736	717	15,803	830	10,579	48,079	2,607	138,119
	26.7	13.7	2.7	0.5	11.4	0.6	7.7	34.8	1.9	100

(a) Excludes 322 from whom either country of birth or race is unknown.

TABLE II-A
Race and Country of Birth, Tawahi,

Country of Birth	Race				Total		Percentage of total for area
	Arab (Aden)	Arab (Prot.)	British	European other	Indian	Jew	
Aden Colony	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aden Protectorate	3,109	1,156	54	23	1,385	18	63.70
India and Pakistan	1	..	26	3	758	1	1.285
Italy	3	..	2	51	..	..	851
Middle East	3	..	6	12	..	..	61
Somaland	1	..	2	..	..	..	4
United Kingdom	..	..	1,146	7	..	..	11
Other	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Total	4,007	1,265	6	50	19	23	1,159
Percentage of total for area	62	63	0.8	10.7	0.1	12.5	8,521
	..	..	..	..	..	..	367
	..	..	..	..	..	..	41.9
	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.8
	..	..	..	..	..	..	100.00

Note: Excludes 30 for whom country of birth or race is unknown.

TABLE IIA—(continued)

Country of Birth	Race and Country of Birth, Maaila					Jew	Somali	Yemeni	Other	Total
	Arab (Aden)	Arab (Prot.)	British	European	Indian					
Aden Colony ..	3,178	127	27	7	844	4	573	361	75	5,196
Aden Protectorate ..	..	2,488	15	1	5	..	50	24	..	2,594
India and Pakistan ..	..	..	15	142	324	..	..	..	..	3,333
Middle East ..	..	..	1	3	6	..	..	..	..	10
Somaliland ..	..	..	1	3	16	..	..	..	..	177
United Kingdom ..	..	..	12	25	..	..	2,283	24	17	2,569
Others ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,935
Percentage of total for area ..	3,283	2,697	326	34	85	33	2,283	8,937	26	692
	15.8	13.0	1.6	1.2	5.8	10	3,165	9,422	446	20,816
Percentage of total for area ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15.2	45.3	2.1	100.0

Note: Excludes 52 for whom country of birth or race is unknown.

Race and Country of Birth, Creter

Country of Birth	Race and Country of Birth, Creter					Jew	Somali	Yemeni	Other	Total
	Arab (Aden)	Arab (Prot.)	British	European	Indian					
Aden Colony ..	12,274	606	25	11	7,649	738	806	908	417	23,434
Aden Protectorate ..	188	6,302	13	1	151	1	22	34	8	6,706
India and Pakistan ..	19	..	1	..	3,482	6	..	2	47	3,775
Middle East ..	..	..	2	6	8	..	..	..	..	16
Somaliland ..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	11
United Kingdom ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	98
Others ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,728
Percentage of total for area ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	273	88	2	..	14	4	2,544	12	7	491
Yemen ..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	20
Others ..	..	..	..	..	..	13	..	..	..	16,276
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17,283
Percentage of total for area ..	12,936	7,107	513	187	11,540	798	3,434	17,283	1,100	54,825
	23.6	13.0	0.9	0.3	21.0	1.5	6.2	31.5	2.0	100.0

Note: Excludes 170 for whom country of birth or race is unknown.

TABLE IIA—(continued)
Race and Country of Birth, Kbornmaksar

Country of Birth	Race and Country of Birth, Kbornmaksar					Jew	Somali	Yemeni	Other	Total
	Arab (Aden)	Arab (Prot.)	British	European	Indian					
Aden Colony ..	114	83	30	1	36	..	22	44	8	338
Aden Protectorate ..	..	1	811	12	..	..	3	..	..	818
India and Pakistan ..	..	..	..	..	24	..	..	..	..	37
Italy ..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	1
Middle East ..	..	..	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	9
Somaliland ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46
United Kingdom ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	193	5	..	52
Others ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	726
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	776
Percentage of total for area ..	118	903	819	27	60	..	219	829	84	3,059
	3.8	29.5	26.8	0.9	2.0	..	7.2	27.1	2.7	100.0

Race and Country of Birth, Sheikh Ohman

Country of Birth	Race and Country of Birth, Sheikh Ohman					Jew	Somali	Yemeni	Other	Total
	Arab (Aden)	Arab (Prot.)	British	European	Indian					
Aden Colony ..	13,178	364	4	2	270	1	162	437	118	14,536
Aden Protectorate ..	113	4,622	5	..	3	..	5	23	5	4,770
India and Pakistan ..	..	..	..	..	142	..	..	..	..	150
Middle East ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Somaliland ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
United Kingdom ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	531	24	1	620
Others ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,161
Percentage of total for area ..	11	21	6	..	..	..	..	13	156	7
	13,623	5,045	54	6	435	1	698	9,660	300	29,822
	45.7	16.9	0.2	..	1.5	..	2.3	32.4	1.0	100.0

Note: Excludes 57 for whom country of birth or race is unknown.

TABLE IIA—(continued)
Race and Country of Birth, Little Aden

Country of Birth	Arab (Aden)	Arab (Prot.)	British	European Other	Indian	Jew	Somali	Yemeni	Other	Total
Aden Colony	2,371	3	5	..	33	..	58	6	5	2,481
Aden Protectorate .. .	10	1,850	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	1,866
India and Pakistan .. .	1	..	2	..	339	..	..	..	2	344
Italy .. .. .	..	1	1	99	..	..	..	..	1	102
Middle East .. .. .	..	..	2	2	1	..	..	1	238	244
Somaliand	2	..	..	..	1	..	465	4	..	477
United Kingdom .. .	..	..	712	6	..	..	..	..	..	718
Yemen	543	4	..	..	1	..	2,377	..	..	2,925
Others	3	1	15	18	10	..	1	..	59	107
Total	2,930	1,859	737	125	385	..	524	2,394	310	9,264
Percentage of total for area ..	31.6	20.1	8.0	1.3	4.2	..	5.7	25.8	3.3	100.0

Note: Excludes 13 for whom country of birth or race is unknown.

TABLE III
Religion by Area

Area	Christian	Hindu	Jew	Moslem	Parsee	Other	Total
Tawahi	1,802	351	26	17,733	342	103	20,375
Maalla	732	176	9	19,845	31	46	20,839
Crater	816	4,169	780	48,826	209	69	54,869
Khormaksar	874	6	..	2,137	..	42	3,059
Sheikh Othman .. .	84	27	..	29,717	6	6	29,840
Little Aden,	1,272	57	1	7,925	8	1	9,274
Total	5,580	4,786	816	126,183	596	277	138,238
Percentage of Total	4.0	3.5	0.6	91.3	0.4	0.2	100.0

Note: Excludes 203 religion unknown.

TABLE IV
Employment of Adults (1)

Area	Numbers in employment (2)			Percentage of Adult population of area employed		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Tawahi	8,125	326	8,451	88	11	70
Maalla	8,285	201	8,486	85	7	68
Crater	17,436	1,027	18,463	86	12	63
Khormaksar	1,354	71	1,425	93	16	75
Sheikh Othman .. .	8,338	295	8,633	84	5	54
Little Aden	5,794	49	5,843	96	7	86
Total	49,332	1,969	51,301	87	9	65

(1) All persons age 21 and over.

(2) Excludes those persons not known whether employed or not (2,400) and those whose sex is not stated (1,047).

TABLE V

Literacy of population (age 10 and over)

Race	MALES			FEMALES			TOTAL					
	In English	In Arabic	%	In English	In Arabic	%	In English	In Arabic	%			
Arab (Aden)	3,187	24.4	7,625	58.5	224	2.0	1,742	15.3	3,411	14.0	9,367	38.3
Arab (Protectorate)	660	4.9	6,306	46.7	14	..	216	6.0	674	3.9	6,322	38.2
British	1,999	99.0	53	2.6	937	96.4	15	1.5	2,936	98.2	68	2.3
European (other)	246	57.7	29	6.8	132	61.4	13	6.0	378	59.0	42	6.6
Indian	4,108	60.5	1,947	29.3	750	16.0	607	13.0	4,768	42.2	2,554	22.6
Jew	231	63.1	57	15.6	78	33.1	16	6.8	309	51.3	73	12.1
Somali..	916	17.1	1,749	32.7	59	1.5	89	2.3	975	10.6	1,838	19.9
Yemeni	805	2.1	15,775	40.7	9	..	209	3.6	814	1.8	15,984	35.9
Other ..	504	34.2	699	47.6	118	16.9	103	15.2	622	28.9	802	37.3
Total ..	12,566	15.4	34,240	42.0	2,321	7.4	3,010	9.6	14,887	13.2	37,250	33.0

Note: Excludes 482 literate in Arabic and 102 literate in English for whom sex or race are not stated.

TABLE VI

Numbers Housed, Homeless, or living in temporary dwellings

	Housed	Homeless	Temporary Dwellings	Total	Percentage		
					Housed	Homeless	Temporary Dwellings
Tawahi ..	14,345	2,112	3,906	20,363	71	10	9
Maalla ..	12,860	3,650	4,358	20,868	62	72	21
Crater ..	46,220	5,700	3,075	54,996	84	10	6
Khormaksar	3,059	..	..	3,095	100	..	..
Sheikh Othman	23,405	1,096	5,378	29,879	78	4	18
Little Aden	9,277	..	..	9,277	100	..	..
Total ..	109,166	12,558	16,717	138,441	79	9	12

TABLE VII

Servants by Area (males and females)

Area	Tawahi	Maalla	Crater	Khormaksar	Sheikh Othman	Little Aden	Total
Servants ..	1,436	1,129	4,926	261	1,475	384	9,611