

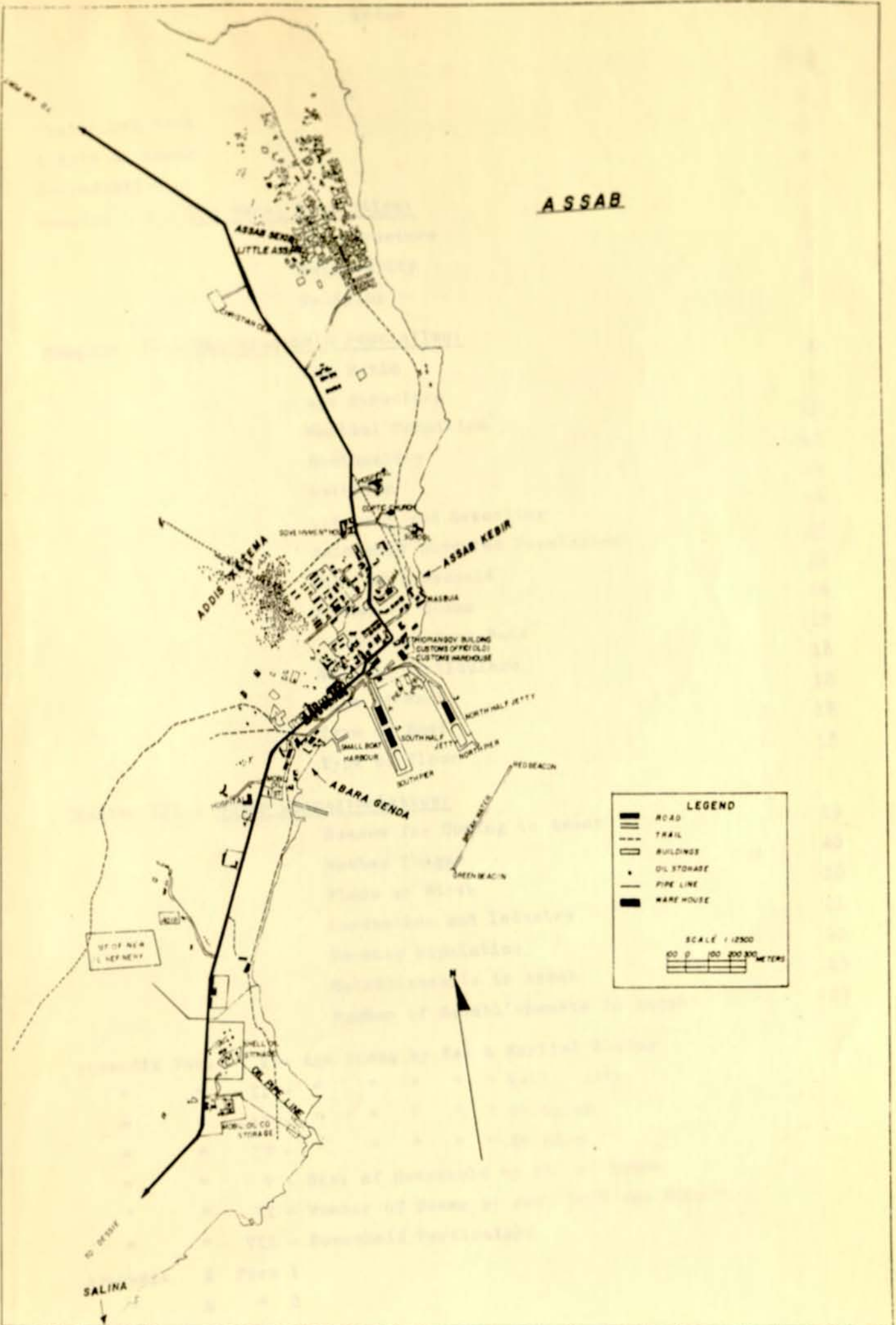


**IMPERIAL ETHIOPIAN GOVERNMENT  
CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE**

**REPORT ON A SURVEY  
OF  
ASSAB**

316-3  
ETH/URB

**ADDIS ABABA  
FEBRUARY 1966**



Index

	<u>Page</u>
Historical Note	1
A Note on Assab	2
Introduction	4
<b>Chapter I - <u>The Total Population:</u></b>	
Age Structure	6
Nationality	7
Religion	7
<b>Chapter II - <u>The Household Population:</u></b>	
Sex Ratio	8
Age Structure	9
Marital Condition	12
Nationality	12
Religion	13
Literacy and Schooling	14
Gainfully Occupied Population	15
Size of Household	15
Number of Rooms	16
Tenure and Rent Paid	17
Housing Particulars	18
Type of Walls	18
Type of Roof	18
Type of Floor	18
<b>Chapter III - <u>Other Characteristics:</u></b>	
Reason for Coming to Assab	19
Mother Tongue	20
Place of Birth	20
Occupation and Industry	21
Working Population	22
Establishments in Assab	23
Number of Establishments in Assab	23
<b>Appendix Table I - Age Group by Sex &amp; Marital Status</b>	
" " II - " " " " " " Nationality	
" " III - " " " " " " Religion	
" " IV - " " " " " " Working	
" " V - Size of Household by No. of Rooms	
" " VI - Number of Rooms by Rent Paid and Tenure	
" " VII - Household Particulars	
<b>Appendix A Form 1</b>	
" B " 2	
" C " 3	

### HISTORICAL NOTE\*

Assab, south-east of Beilul, did not become important until the opening up of the trade route to Shoa in the early 1880s. Official statistics for 1882 indicate that the place was still rather insignificant as may be seen in the following population table.

	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Children</u>
Italians	5	2	-
Arabs	70	19	13
Dankalia	19	50	12
Abyssinians	9	-	-
Others	9	1	-
TOTALS:-	112	37	28
	=====		

Liccata, writing shortly afterwards in 1885, reported a population of 1,113, while a British report for March 1, 1889, stated that the number of inhabitants had increased from some 1,500 four years earlier to around 5,000 at that time. Keller quotes an estimate for this period of 5,400.

A decline seems later to have set in after the Italian occupation of Massawa and the subsequent deterioration of Italo-Ethiopian relations which led to a diminution of the trade of the area. Norden observed in 1930 that "this pioneer Italian settlement" was then only "a village," and that "less than a hundred round, grass huts house the native population". This statement (which, on our analysis would imply a population of less than 670) should perhaps not be taken too literally in view of the fact that Almagia, a more reliable authority, put the population in 1935 at 1,500.

Considerable development accompanied the Italian invasion of Ethiopia, the Guida for 1938 stating that the population of the port was then around 8,000 of whom 800 were Italians.

\*Quoted from Ethiopia Observer Vol. IX No. 1.

A NOTE ON ASSAB\*

The port of Assab, lies at 13° N Latitude and 42° 45' East Longitude. Assab is an artificial port consisting of mainly two jetties - 480 and 530 meters in length and a break water of 711 meters length. The reconstruction of the port was completed in 1962 at a cost of Eth.\$26 million.

Temperature and Rainfall

A. Temperature in °c.

- a) Annual Mean ..... 29.4
- b) Coolest month ..... 21.7 (Jan.)
- c) Warmest month ..... 38.9 (July)

B. Rainfall in mm.

- a) Mean annual ..... 57.3
- b) Wettest month ..... 21.1 (Dec.)
- c) Driest month ..... 0.1 (Jan.)

The port facilities and services include:

Warehouses .....	15,400 m <sup>2</sup>
Open storage .....	174,000 m <sup>2</sup>
Berthing space (length of quays) .....	1,330 mts.
Berthing space (No. of quays) .....	7
Depth of Berthing .....	6 - 11 mts.
Cold storage .....	1,344 m <sup>3</sup>

Value of Goods handled at Assab  
and value of Ethiopian total trade  
for the year 1953, 1960 and 1963.

YEAR	ETH.\$ MILLION					
	A S S A B		ETHIOPIA		% THROUGH ASSAB	
	IMPORT	EXPORT	IMPORT	EXPORT	IMPORT	EXPORT
1953	11.8	20.8	137.9	169.4	8.5	12.3
1960	43.3	43.3	219.3	192.6	19.7	22.5
1963	71.5	59.6	276.1	223.4	25.9	26.7

The importance of Assab with regards to Ethiopian foreign trade is clearly brought out by the increasingly higher percentage of the trade handled through Assab. In the ten years between 1953 and 1963, the amount of imports handled increased by 17.4% while that of exports increased 14.4%.

\*Information contained in this note is taken from the Ethiopian Geographical Journal (Volume III No. 1, June, 1965).

### THE TOWN IN 1965

Assab is divided into five distinct zones namely, Assab Sekir, Assab Kebir, Addis Ketema, Salina, Aber Ganda. These are the traditional divisions and may not coincide with the administrative subdivisions of the city. The number of households in each zone is shown in the following table.

Assab Sekir	582
Assab Kebir	565
Addis Ketema	3,013
Salina	110
Aber Ganda	436

Assab Sekir: The inhabitants of this zone have in general been there for a long time. They are mostly Yemenise and Denkels whose livelihood is based on fishing, trading and raising goats. The houses in this area are of two categories - a) permanent type structure built of stone b) and those of a less permanent nature built out of branches and leaves.

Assab Kebir: This is the main sector of the town including the port area, the palace, the Government office buildings, the main shopping area and the hotels. Evidently this is where most of the high income group lives and where one expects more development in housing and public facilities in the near future.

Addis Ketema: This zone is commonly known as Campo Sudan. Its population is predominantly immigrant who came only since 1959 when the work on the port was started. Now most of the population work at the oil refinery construction and also provide the labour at the port. This is the most populated zone of the city. The houses are invariably built of plank wood and corrugated iron with negligible

amenities like water supply, electricity and toilet facilities. This area has developed without any planning control by the municipality and is a source of constant danger from medical epidemic or fire.

Aber Ganda: This zone is very similar to the Addis Ketema with regard to density, housing and public facilities except it is small in area.

Salina: This area encloses the salt pans. Most of the people are working in the salt industry. The housing facilities are better than in the previous zones.

### I N T R O D U C T I O N .

At the request of Ato Assefa Difaye, the Governor of Assab, the Central Statistical Office undertook a population survey of Assab, in April 1965 (Miasia 1957). The basic idea behind the survey was to provide bench marks from which the planned economic development of Assab as a major port could be measured.

A preliminary reconnaissance trip was made by a team from the Central Statistical Office consisting of:-

- Ato Habtu Eshete, Assistant Minister,
- " Seyoum Alemayehu, Senior Statistician,
- " Mesfin Gebre Christos, Field Supervisor,
- Mr. Des Raj., U.N. Advisor on Sampling.

This survey took ten days and was used to form the overall plan of the survey and to discuss and test draft forms. The plan evolved was to carry out a complete defacto count, and to supplement this with a 10% Sample Survey to obtain further information. It was also decided to undertake an establishment survey.

The objects of the survey were formulated as follows:-

- a) To establish the defacto population (with distribution by sex, age, marital status, nationality, religion, literacy and education).
- b) The rate of migration together with the reason for migration.
- c) Occupational and Industrial classification of the employed population.

- d) Estimate of the rate of unemployment.
- e) Estimate of birth and death rate.
- f) The languages commonly spoken and understood.
- g) Housing characteristics.
- h) Total No. of business establishments by broad categories and size of investment.

On the basis of the estimated population of the town of 10,000 - 15,000 people, an estimate of the number of field workers and supervisors required and the time required for the work together with the cost of the survey was made.

The actual number of staff used in the survey were;

- 1 Statistician.
- 4 Supervisors.
- 1 Driver.
- 20 Field Enumerators, locally recruited from grade 6, 7 and 8 students.

The survey took place between April 1st., 1957 and April 17th., 1957 and the total cost was Eth.\$2,518.

Two basic forms were designed for the enumeration of population, a household form on which basic information on the total population was collected together with information on the house itself, and a further form to collect information of a more detailed nature on a 10% sample basis, 1. where the population of Assab came from; 2. how long they had been in the town; 3. the reason for moving to Assab and 4. the occupation, and 5. in which industrial classification the respondents were employed. This form also provided information on fertility and deaths. These two forms are given at Appendix. A and B. respectively. It should be noted that the original documents were printed in Amharic and they have been translated for the purpose of this report.

A third form to cover Institutional Population (e.g. boarding houses, hotels, schools, penal establishments, hospitals, convents, military installations and the like) was designed to collect basic demographic information, of Age, Sex, Nationality, Religion, while period of stay in Assab was also sought. (See Appendix C).

The fourth form designed for the survey was one on which it was intended to list all establishments in the town and to collect information on employment and wages. In the event, this form was not used, as due to lack of time it was necessary to resort to existing registration of establishments in the town and to forego the other information it was hoped to collect on this subject.

CHAPTER I.

The Total Population.

From the survey of households and institutional centres the total population enumerated was 10,727.

No attempt was made to count the homeless population which was estimated to be negligible.

The following table sets out the sex distribution of the total population.

Table 1.

	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Household Population	5,690	4,423	10,113
Institutional Population*	474	140	614
<b>TOTAL :</b>	<b>6,164</b>	<b>4,563</b>	<b>10,727</b>

\*Including Russian Camp.

It will be seen that 94.3% of the population was covered in the household survey.

AGE STRUCTURE.

The age group distribution of the total population is set out in Table 2. below.

Table 2.

Age Group in years.	Male	Female	Total
0 - 4	623	529	1,152
5 - 9	382	315	697
10 - 14	231	209	440
15 - 19	312	566	878
20 - 24	885	949	1,834
25 - 29	1,257	875	2,132
30 - 34	842	419	1,261
35 - 39	568	225	793
40 - 44	344	127	471
45 - 49	193	66	259
50 - 54	134	68	202
55 - 59	49	18	67
60 - 64	42	29	71
65 & over	61	48	109
Not stated	241	120	361
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>6,164</b>	<b>4,563</b>	<b>10,727</b>

Some 57% of the population were males.

The general nature of the town can be seen from the age distribution of the population with its heavy preponderance of people in the economically active age group 15 - 44. These groups account for 68% of males and 69% of the females. To bring out this point an age pyramid is given at page 10.

It will be seen that the population of below 5 years of age is fairly large with 623 males and 529 females and thereafter there is a gap in the age groups up to 15 years of age. This is a typical age structure associated with an immigrant population in its fairly early stages of development. As will be seen later only just over 20% of the male population and 21% of the female population were born in the town. Taking the male population between the ages of 15 and 44 some 40% have lived less than 5 years in the town and a further 10% less than 10 years.

#### NATIONALITY.

The analysis of nationality separated the following:- Ethiopians, Yemeni, Italians, Russians and other nationalities.

Ethiopians represented 92.5% of the total while the Yemeni accounted for 5.8%, the Russians 2.6% and the Italians a further .8%.

Table 3 sets out the sex distribution of these five groups.

Table 3.

	Ethiopian	Yemeni	Italian	Russian	Other	Total
Male	5,518	342	56	187	61	6,164
Female	4,159	264	27	89	24	4,563
Total:	9,677	606	83	276	85	10,727

#### RELIGION.

The other demographic item on which information was obtained from the institutional population, and therefore on which total information is available, concerned religion.

The classification used was Ethiopian Orthodox Christians, Other Christians, Moslems, and Other Religions.

Total figures showed 53.3% Ethiopian Orthodox, 2.8% Other Christians and 41.2% Moslems while the remaining 2.7% consists of believers and non believers.

Table 4 sets out the sex distribution of each religion.

Table 4.

	Males	Females	Total
Ethiopian Orthodox	3,296	2,426	5,722
Other Christian	204	92	296
Moslem	2,470	1,951	4,421
Other Religions	194	94	288
<b>T o t a l :</b>	<b>6,164</b>	<b>4,563</b>	<b>10,727</b>

The next chapter of this report will deal in detail with the household population of Assab.

## CHAPTER II.

### THE HOUSEHOLD POPULATION

This population represents some 94% of the total recorded population; its characteristics can therefore be taken as those of the whole population.

#### Sex Ratio

The census enumerated 10,113 persons of whom 5,690 were males and 4,423 were females. This gives a ratio of 129 males per 100 females.

Table 5 sets out the sex ratios for five broad age groups.

#### Sex Ratio by Broad Age-Groups.

Table 5.

Age Group	Males	Females	Males per 100 Females
0 - 14	1,182	1,035	114.2
15 - 29	2,325	2,367	98.2
30 - 44	1,675	762	219.8
45 - 59	351	151	232.4
60 and over	157	108	145.4
<b>T o t a l :</b>	<b>5,690</b>	<b>4,423</b>	<b>128.7</b>

Except in the age group 15 to 29 there were more males in every group than females. In the groups 0 - 14 this is possibly accounted for by a higher male birth rate, which is normal, and in the groups 30 - 44 and 45 - 49 the greater number of males will be due to immigration among work seekers. More detail on this subject will become apparent when length of residence in the town is discussed.

The different age structure of the male and female population is brought out in the age group pyramid on page 10.

AGE STRUCTURE

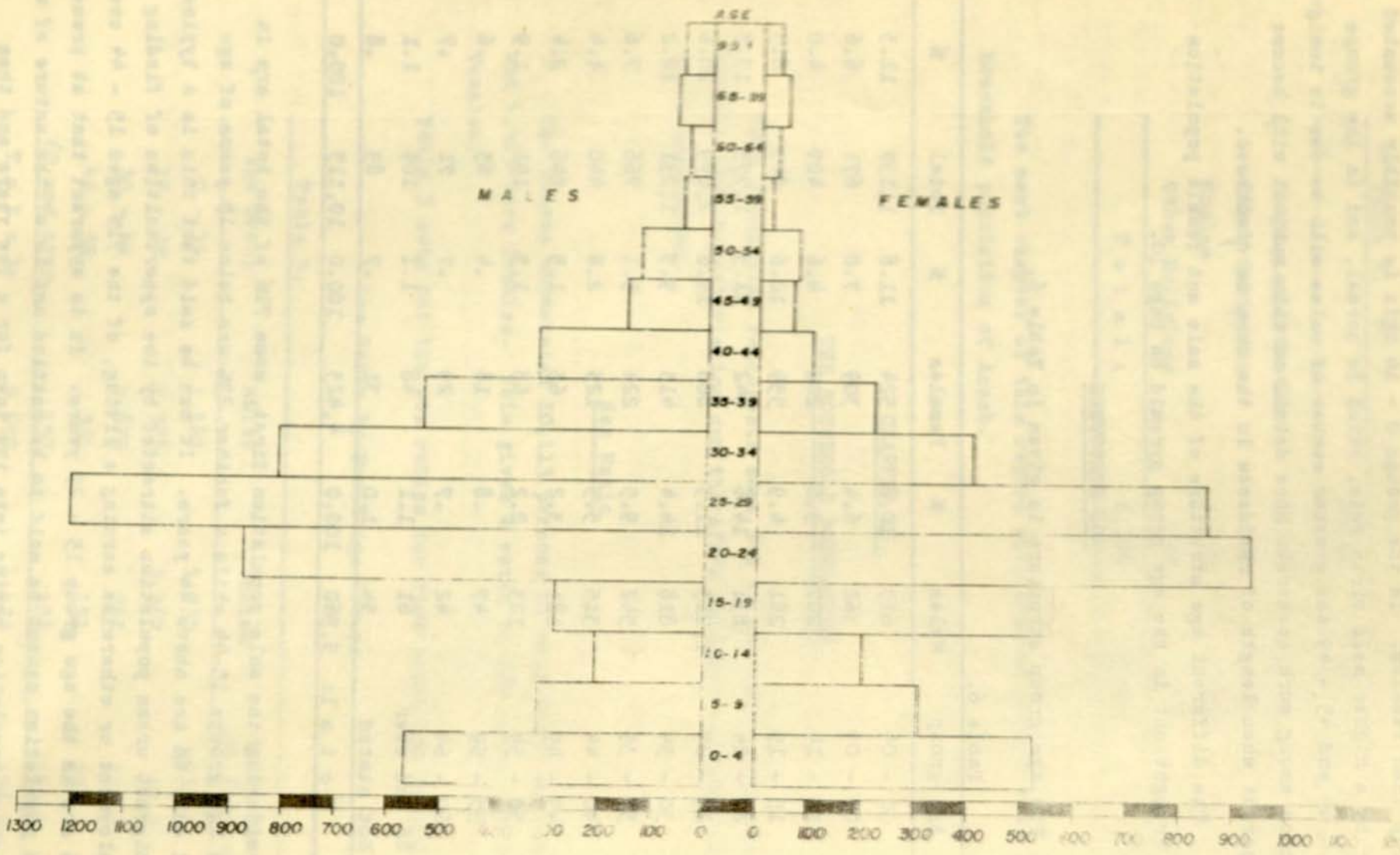
The age group structure is given in Table 6.

Table 6.

Age group	Males	%	Females	%	Total	%
00 - 04	613	10.8	524	11.8	1,137	11.3
05 - 09	362	6.4	309	7.0	671	6.6
10 - 14	207	3.6	202	4.6	409	4.0
15 - 19	281	4.9	559	12.6	840	8.3
20 - 24	831	14.6	942	21.3	1,773	17.5
25 - 29	1,213	21.3	866	19.6	2,079	20.6
30 - 34	818	14.4	413	9.3	1,231	12.2
35 - 39	542	9.5	224	5.1	766	7.6
40 - 44	315	5.5	125	2.8	440	4.4
45 - 49	181	3.2	65	1.5	246	2.4
50 - 54	123	2.2	68	1.5	191	1.9
55 - 59	47	.8	18	.4	65	.6
60 - 64	42	.7	29	.7	71	.7
65 and over	61	1.1	48	1.1	109	1.1
Not stated	54	1.0	31	.7	85	.8
<b>T o t a l:</b>	<b>5,960</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4,423</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>10,113</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Considering the male population first, some 71% of the total are in the age groups 15-44 while a further 23% are below 15 years of age and only 6% are above 44 years. It can be said that this is a typical immigrant urban population attracted by the opportunities of finding employment or otherwise earning a living, of the 71% aged 15 - 44 over 58% are in the age group 15 - 29 years. It is apparent that at present the population cannot be said to be settled and is of the nature of a floating population coming into the town for a few years and then returning home.

# POPULATION PYRAMID FOR THE CITY OF ASSAB



It is interesting to compare this structure with that of Addis Ababa, Nazareth and Asmara.

Age Group	Percentage			
	Assab	Addis Ababa	Asmara	Nazareth
0 - 4	10.8	13.8	18.4	13.3
5 - 14	10.0	19.2	28.0	20.0
15 - 24	19.5	19.8	18.2	19.0
25 - 34	35.7	20.2	11.8	16.2
35 - 44	15.1	13.7	11.3	12.5
45 - 54	5.3	7.3	6.8	12.1
55 and over	3.6	6.0	5.5	7.0
Total:	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Here again the less stable condition of the Assab male population is brought out quite clearly. The fact that there are 613 male children under the age of 5 years does however indicate the beginnings of more permanent urbanisation.

The female population has an overall similar age structure with 71% between the ages of 15 to 44 years some 23% below 15 years of age and 6% 45 years and over. It is within the age group 15 to 44 that the major difference in structure can be seen as here over 75% of the women are between the ages of 15 to 29 years of age. As will be seen, it is in these age groups that the highest number of married and also divorced women will be found. The number of female children under 5 years of age was 524 and gives the same indication as found for males.

Table 8 compares the female age structure of Assab with that of the other towns.

Age Group	Percentage			
	Assab	Addis Ababa	Asmara	Nazareth
0 - 4	11.8	13.8	13.1	12.2
5 - 14	11.5	20.4	24.2	24.2
15 - 24	33.9	19.6	22.9	16.2
25 - 34	28.9	21.0	18.1	18.1
35 - 44	7.9	13.0	12.0	14.8
45 - 54	3.1	6.6	4.9	6.8
55 and over	2.9	5.6	4.8	7.7
Total:	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

The low figures in both the young and the old age groups are again indicative of a new, not yet stable, population.

Marital Condition

Reported marital condition is shown in table 9.

Table 9.

	Single	% of Total	Married	% of Total	Widowed	% of Total	Divorced	% of Total
Males	2598	45.5	2666	47.0	71	1.2	355	6.3
Females	1243	28.0	1729	39.1	227	5.1	1224	27.8
Total:	3841	38.0	4395	43.5	298	3.0	1579	15.5

As a proportion of the total population 47% of males and 39% of females were married, the overall figure being 45.5%. This is a comparatively high figure and is due to the abnormal age structure of the population.

Within each sex 45.5% of males were single and it will be seen from the disparity of the numbers of males and females reported as married that many married men are living in Assab separated geographically from their wives. The importance of the factor will be seen when family size is discussed.

The relatively high proportion of divorced females is a characteristic of a population with a preponderance of males and is often found in a seaport.

For detailed information on age and marital condition see appendix table I.

Nationality.

The study of nationality showed that some 92% of the inhabitants of the town were Ethiopian. They were made up of 5248 males and 4109 females. The balance of the population (124 males and 314 females of other nationalities were made up of 605 Yemeni (341 males and 264 females) 76 Italians (49 males and 27 females) and 75 other nationalities, (52 males and 23 females).

The age composition of these foreign groups is interesting, as contrary to that of the Ethiopian population it represents an older established or more settled distribution. Detail is given in table 10.

Table 10.

Age Group	Yemeni		Italian		Others	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0 - 4	56	41	7	-	6	3
5 - 9	52	39	4	2	8	3
10 - 14	28	22	-	2	3	1
15 - 19	15	17	-	2	4	2
20 - 24	13	14	-	2	3	3
25 - 29	17	32	4	2	2	3
30 - 34	25	17	5	6	6	4
35 - 39	15	23	1	-	3	2
40 - 44	33	14	4	1	8	2
45 - 49	25	3	4	1	5	
50 - 54	19	16	6	4	-	
55 - 59	6	5	7	2	2	
60 and over	37	21	7	3	2	
<b>Total:</b>	<b>341</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>23</b>

The Yemeni have obviously been long established in the area and are largely engaged in fishing and trading at the port.

Religion.

The classification used for this study was Ethiopian Orthodox Christian, Other Christians, Moslem and Other Religions.

The basic results are given in table 11.

Table 11.

Religion	Males	Females	T o t a l
Ethiopian Orthodox	3,141	2,409	5,550
Other Christian	130	63	193
Moslem	2,413	1,946	4,359
Others	6	5	11
<b>T o t a l:</b>	<b>5,690</b>	<b>4,423</b>	<b>10,113</b>

Some 55% of the total population were Ethiopian Orthodox. The next largest group were the Moslems with 43% of the people. Other Christians represented 2%.

A study of the age group distribution by religion (See appendix table III) shows that in the age groups below 20 years of age there is a preponderance of Moslems which indicates that this population has been longer established (as represented by family life) and that it is largely the Orthodox Christian population which has supplied the middle age group working population by immigration into the town. The age structure even among this population shows a fairly new tendency to settle and the disproportion in religion, shown in the lower age groups, is likely to disappear in a few years time.

#### Literacy and Schooling

In accordance with international practice, literacy is recorded for all persons over the age of 10 years.

Literacy is taken as able to read and write. Those who could only read have been included in the illiterate classification. There were 85 males and 18 females so recorded.

Overall literacy totals are shown in table 12.

	Percentage		
	Males	Females	Total
Literate	45.8	7.2	29.2
Illiterate	54.2	92.8	70.8
Total:	100.0	100.0	100.0

For age group and literacy see appendix table 4.

Using the same age of above 10 years schooling was recorded as having attended; local school, primary school, still at school and never attended school. Among the males 54.2% were recorded as never having attended while 43.5% reported attending school and 2.3% as being still at school. Only 6.5% of females reported school attendance.

In the age group 5 to 9 only 110 males out of 362 reported any school attendance and among the females of the same age group only 45 out of 309 reported attendance. The figures indicate considerable expansion of facilities which will be necessary in the near future.

.../...

The following table 13 sets out total reported figures.

	Males	%	Females	%
Attended Local School	853	18.1	42	1.2
Attended Primary School	1,199	25.4	191	5.3
Still at School	108	2.3	41	1.2
Never at School	2,555	54.2	3,316	92.3

Gainfully Occupied Population.

The question asked here was "do you have a job?" and answers were recorded as a yes, no reply.

Of the males 3,772 or 66% of the population replied that they had a job. 1,570 replied no and there were 348 non response replies.

Dealing with the male population between 15 and 44 the number with jobs represents 84% of the total.

Among the female population 1,111 reported employment, this is 25% of the total or of the group between the ages 15 - 44 represents 33% of the total.

For the full age group classification of replies to this question see appendix table IV.

Table 14.

Age Group		Males	Females	Total
15 - 44	YES	3,377	1,029	4,406
	NO	504	1,672	2,176
	NOT STATED	119	428	547
45 and over	YES	386	67	453
	NO	88	159	247
	NOT STATED	34	33	67
T o t a l:		4,508	3,388	7,896

Size of Household

A total of 4,710 households were enumerated. Table 15 sets out the number of households by size and the percentage distribution.

.../...

Table 15.

Number in Household	Number of Households	%
1	2,433	51.6
2	952	20.2
3	534	11.3
4	362	7.7
5	207	4.4
6	108	2.3
7	45	1.0
8	69	1.5
Total	4,710	100.0

As was to be expected from the demographic picture of the population we find the large majority of the population 51.6% constitute one person households. The calculated average size of households is only 2.14 persons. (This compares with 3.5 in Addis Ababa in 1961).

Number of Rooms

Table 16 sets out the number of rooms and the frequency of occurrence of household occupation.

Table 16

No. of Rooms	Frequency	Percentage
1	4,283	90.9
2	298	6.3
3	75	1.6
4 and over	54	1.2
Total	4,710	100.0

A study of tables 15 and 16 together shows that for all households of up-to 4 persons there is only a one roomed house available. The calculated number of persons per room for the whole town is only 1.9 but the general conclusion here is that it is in the range of large houses that the main shortage exists. The situation is illustrated by the following table.

Table 17.

Number of Rooms & size of Household	Percentage of Households	Percentage of Housing Units
1	51.6	90.9
2	20.2	6.3
3	11.3	1.6
4 & over	16.9	1.2
Total	100.0	100.0

Tenure and Rent Paid

The classification of tenure was 1) owned, 2) Rented 3) Leased, 4) Government and other free accommodation.

Table 18 sets out the overall position.

Table 18

Tenure	Number	%
Owned	989	21.0
Rented	3,114	66.1
Leased	262	5.6
Gov't. & Free Accommodation	345	7.3
Total	4,710	100.0

For rented houses rent varied from Eth.\$5<sup>to</sup> over Eth.\$100.

Table 19 sets out the rent in E\$ dollars and the number of houses where such rents were paid.

Table 19.

Rent in Eth.\$	Number of Houses
1 - 5	1,102
6 - 10	963
11 - 15	395
16 - 20	209
21 - 25	117
26 - 30	101
31 - 35	37
36 - 40	19
41 - 50	50
61 - 80	24
81 -100	18
101 & Over	32
Not Stated	47
Total	3,114

.../...

The following table gives in slightly more summarised form information on rent paid by the three main areas of the town.

Table 20.

Rent in Eth.\$	Addis Ketema	Assab Kebir	Assab Sekir	Total
1 - 5	895	27	47	969
6 - 10	725	33	65	823
11 - 15	312	45	6	363
16 - 20	161	27	6	194
21 - 25	89	23	2	114
26 - 30	61	36	3	100
31 and over	43	119	1	163
Not Stated	30	7	2	39
Totals	2,316	317	132	2,765

It is most clearly shown that it is in the Addis Ketema area that the poor class houses are to be found. 80% of all rented houses fetching less than Eth.\$10 are in this area and 79% of those with rents between Eth.\$11 and \$15. On the other hand over half of the quarters rented above Eth.\$30 are in the ASSAB KEBIR area.

#### Housing Particulars

The recording of information on houses covered the construction of walls, roof and floor together with information on water supply, electricity and type of sanitation. Each characteristic will be discussed separately.

#### Type of Walls

Of the 4,710 houses recorded, the large majority 3,045 or 65% were traditional mud and wood structure. Some fifty percent of the balance were stone built and the others were of miscellaneous structure mostly in fact wooden.

#### Type of roof.

Here most of the houses had corrugated iron roofs 1,799 or 38%, a further 31% were classified as other and here the most usual was a roof made of mud and stones.

#### Type of floor

Only 16% of houses had a concrete floor and a few, 47 only, had a wooden floor while 82% were classified as other and here in fact most were of compacted earth.

On the side of amenities some 29% of houses had Electricity while 71% were without. Over 75% or 4,394 of the households were getting clean drinking water. Although the number of private piped water supplies is very limited, most households have access to public piped water taps where they purchase water at 10 cents per 4 gal. tin can.

The other aspect studied, that of sanitation, showed that 80% of the houses were without any type of toilet. 435 houses were equipped with water borne sanitation and 496 with pit type toilets.

For detailed figures see Appendix Table VII.

### CHAPTER III.

The part of the survey covered by this chapter was conducted on a 10% sample basis. For purposes of simplicity the results are recorded here in percentage form.

#### Reason For Coming to Assab

The first subject of investigation was the reason for persons originally coming to Assab. Results for males and females are tabulated in table 21.

Reason	Percentage	
	Male	Female
Accompanying Family	14	42
Job Transfer	8	4
Looking for work	48	32
Job contract	5	-
Business	2	-
War Migrant	2	-
Place of Birth	19	19
Other Reason	2	3
Total:	100	100

Thus the largest immigrant group was made up of those who were attracted by job opportunities.

Mother Tongue.

Mother tongue was asked and in the following table the classification used and the percentage results obtained are set out.

Table 22.

Mother Tongue	Males	Females
Amharic	37	54
Tigrigna	34	25
Denkel	15	10
Arabic	8	10
Italian	2	..
English	-	..
Other Local	3	..
Other Foreign	1	1
<b>Total:</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

A further 26% of men and 19% of women stated they spoke Amharic as a second language.

Place of Birth

Of the male population 20% were shown as having been born in Assab. The main areas of origin of the balance of the population is shown below.

<u>Place of Birth</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Eritrea	35
Shoa	8
Tigre	6
Wollo	23
Abroad	5
Other	<u>3</u>
	80

Among the female population 21% were shown as being born in Assab and the distribution of place of origin of the balance is shown below.

.../...

<u>Place of Birth</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Eritrea	19
Shoa	4
Tigre	6
Wollo	42
Abroad	4
Other	4
	79
	==

The correspondence of these figure with those earlier shown on mother tongue is interesting.

#### Occupation and Industry

For the purpose of this section no analysis by sex has been shown. The major industrial groups covered in the survey are shown in table 23 which gives percentage of employment covered in each industry.

<u>Table 23.</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
<u>Industry</u>	
Food Industry	4
Salt	2
Construction	37
Wholesale & Retail Trade	7
Transport	15
Government	3
Services (Personal)	9
Domestic Service	14
Others	5
Not Stated	4
<u>Total:</u>	<u>100</u>

The construction industry largely consists of the building of the oil refinery.

The transport section covers both the shipyard and road transport services. The analysis of occupation was complicated by the broad nature of the replies given in response to question the following table 24 sets out some general classification of occupations.

Table 24.	Percentage
Occupation	
Professional Technical - Managerial	4
Clerical - Salesmen	11
Farmers - Fishermen	1
Drivers (incl. Engine)	8
Production Workers	21
Labourers	13
Protective Service Workers	37
Not Stated	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>

Among the production workers, 30% were reported as working on metal and metal products; 24% on wood and 4% in textiles, the balance or 42% covered all other miscellaneous production.

Working Population.

The first study is one of numbers of males reported working in the last seven days. For this purpose the age group 15 to 49 years was taken.

The results are set out below.

No. of days Worked	%
None	16
1 to 5	11
6 to 7	73
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>

Thus in the economically active group only 16% of males were without employment in the previous week.

Even as a proportion of the total male population employment rates were high, with 57% working 6 or 7 days and 8% between 1 and 5 giving an overall figure of 65% employment. This compares with the figure for the total survey of 66% males of all ages working.

Among the females a total of 18% worked in the previous week.

Information was also sought on employment status which showed the following:- No status where 32% of the males were recorded corresponding with the figure of 35% unemployed above.

The balance of the working population were divided into:-

	Percentage
Employers	2
Own Account Workers	4
Employees	60
Family Workers	1
Others	1
Total	68

It is interesting to note that among the female engaged persons (16%) some 6% were employers or own account workers.

Establishments in Assab.

The following information is taken from administrative records of the town. The oil refinery under construction with Russian Technical Assistance is not included in these figures but is (currently) one of the largest undertakings in the town.

The following table gives the economic break down of the establishments registered.

Number of Establishments in Assab,  
as recorded from administrative records.

Table 25.

A c t i v i t y	No. of Establishments
Agricultural Services .....	1
Salt Mining .....	1
Manufacture of Grain Mill Products .....	1
Bakery Products .....	4
Other Food Preparation .....	1
Soft Drinks .....	4
Repair of Foot Wear .....	5
Tailors Shop .....	23

Number of Establishments in Assab,  
as recorded from administrative records

Table 25 (con'd.)

A c t i v i t y	No. of Establishments
Wood Working Shops .....	3
Manufacture of Non Metallic Minerals .....	3
Blacksmiths .....	2
Watch Repair Shops .....	2
Electrical Machinery Repair .....	1
Repair of Motor Vehicles.....	6
Repair of Motor Cycles and Bicycles .....	1
Construction .....	6
Banks .....	1
Wholesale Trade .....	28
Retail Trade .....	164
Insurance .....	2
Road Transport Operators .....	33
Service Incidental to Transport .....	9
Storage and Warehousing .....	3
Government Services .....	9
Educational Services .....	1
Medical and Other Health Services .....	1
Legal Services .....	1
Engineering and Technical Services .....	2
Recreation Services .....	2
Restaurants, Eating Houses and Bars .....	117
Hotels, Rooming Houses .....	4
Laundries .....	3
Barber and Beauty Shops .....	12
Photographic Studio .....	3
T o t a l .....	459

Note: Taken from Administrative Records April 1965.

It will be seen that of the 459 establishments recorded some 192 were engaged in wholesale and retail trade. This is almost 42% of the total. A further 25% or 117 establishments fell under the heading of Restaurants, Eating houses and Bars while an additional 5%, some 24

establishments, were covered by other personal services. Thus we have over 72% of establishments in these groups.

There were facilities for most types of repair work likely to be required in a sea port, and some 10% of establishments were engaged in transport operations.

Unfortunately as was recorded earlier it was not possible to extend this study to cover specific employment data.



AGE GROUP BY SEX & MARITAL STATUS

AGE GROUP IN YEARS	M A L E S					F E M A L E S				
	SINGLE	MARRIED	WIDOWED	DIVORCED	TOTAL	SINGLE	MARRIED	WIDOWED	DIVORCED	TOTAL
00-04	613				613	524				524
05-09	362				362	309				309
10-14	205	2			207	191	9		2	202
15-19	254	18	1	8	281	117	258	6	178	559
20-24	566	230	4	31	831	46	496	15	385	942
25-29	422	697	7	87	1213	26	499	22	319	866
30-34	85	636	8	89	818	4	233	31	145	413
35-39	30	449	9	54	542	1	119	24	80	224
40-44	12	259	13	31	315	2	52	24	47	125
45-49	7	144	6	24	181		18	20	27	65
50-54	6	100	10	7	123	2	18	27	21	68
55-59	3	39	2	3	47		5	10	3	18
60-64	1	28	4	9	42		6	19	4	29
65 & Over	4	41	7	9	61	2	10	28	8	48
Not Stated	28	23		3	54	19	6	1	5	31
Totals:	2598	2666	71	355	5690	1243	1729	227	1224	4423

AGE GROUP BY SEX & NATIONALITY

AGE GROUP IN YEARS	MALES					FEMALES				
	YEMENISE	ETHIOPIANS	ITALIANS	OTHERS	TOTAL	YEMENISE	ETHIOPIANS	ITALIANS	OTHERS	TOTAL
00-04	56	544	7	6	613	41	480		3	524
05-09	52	298	4	8	362	39	265	2	3	309
10-14	28	176		3	207	22	177	2	1	202
15-19	15	262		4	281	17	538	2	2	559
20-24	13	815		3	831	14	923	2	3	942
25-29	17	1,190	4	2	1,213	32	829	2	3	866
30-34	25	782	5	6	818	17	386	6	4	413
35-39	15	523	1	3	542	23	199		2	224
40-44	33	270	4	8	315	14	108	1	2	125
45-49	25	147	4	5	181	3	61	1		65
50-54	19	98	6	5	123	16	48	4		68
55-59	19	32	7	2	47	5	11	2		18
60-64	6	21	5	1	42	7	20	2		29
65 & over	15	37	2	1	61	14	34			48
Not Stated	21	53			54		30	1		31
Totals:	341	5,248	49	52	5,690	264	4,109	27	23	4,423

AGE GROUP BY SEX & RELIGION

AGE GROUP IN YEARS	MALES					FEMALES				
	ETHIOPIAN ORTHODOX	OTHER CHRISTIAN	MOSLEM	OTHERS	TOTAL	ETHIOPIAN ORTHODOX	OTHER CHRISTIAN	MOSLEM	OTHERS	TOTAL
00-04	296	11	306		613	276	8	238	2	524
05-09	151	11	198	2	362	141	5	162	1	309
10-14	87	5	115		207	105	2	95		202
15-19	125	7	149		281	310	5	244		559
20-24	526	18	286	1	831	551	7	384		942
25-29	786	18	409		1,213	514	9	343		866
30-34	493	17	308		818	252	10	149	2	413
35-39	339	6	197		542	123	2	99		224
40-44	163	8	142	2	315	63	4	58		125
45-49	77	5	98	1	181	28	2	35		65
50-54	36	7	80		123	17	3	48		68
55-59	11	9	27		47	2	2	14		18
60-64	10	5	27		42	4	3	22		29
65 & over	8	3	50		61	4		44		48
Not Stated	33		21		54	19	1	11		31
Totals:	3,141	130	2,413	6	5,690	2,409	63	1,946	5	4,423

AGE GROUP BY SEX & WORKING

AGE GROUP	MALES				FEMALES			
	WORKING	NOT WORKING	NOT STATED	TOTAL	WORKING	NOT WORKING	NOT STATED	TOTAL
00-04		602	11	613		512	12	24
05-09	1	238	123	362		211	98	19
10-14	8	138	61	207	15	127	60	202
15-19	154	101	26	281	178	302	79	559
20-24	662	133	36	831	316	510	116	942
25-29	1,058	127	28	1,213	263	470	133	866
30-34	727	78	13	818	145	209	59	413
35-39	497	36	9	542	82	111	31	224
40-44	279	29	7	315	45	70	10	125
45-49	158	17	6	181	21	36	8	65
50-54	102	19	2	123	22	43	3	68
55-59	40	7		47	3	15		18
60-64	30	10	2	42	7	20	2	29
65 & over	33	20	8	61	7	35	6	48
Not Stated	23	15	16	54	7	10	14	31
Totals:	3,772	1,570	348	5,690	1,111	2,681	631	4,423

Appendix Table IV.

SIZE OF H/ HOLD BY NO. OF ROOMS.

SIZE OF H/ HOLD	NO. OF ROOMS PER HOUSEHOLD								TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1	2,360	46	22	4	1				2,433
2	881	51	10	6	2	1	1		952
3	477	40	9	3	2	2		1	534
4	292	48	13	7	1	1			362
5	158	40	5	3	1				207
6	65	31	9	1	1		1		108
7	28	13	1	2		1			45
8	14	15		2	1				32
9	4	5		1					12
10	3	7	1	2			1		14
11	1	1	1	1					4
12			1	1					2
13		1	1	1	2				5
TOTAL	4,283	298	75	34	11	5	3	1	4,710

SIZE OF H/ HOLD X NO H/ HOLDS = 10,022 HEAD OF POPULATION

91 VISITORS

10,113

Appendix Table V.

NO. OF ROOMS BY RENT PAID & TENURE

TYPE TENURE	RENT PAID ETH. \$									TOTAL
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	HOUSEHOLDS
OWNED		763	156	45	16	6	1	2		989
RENTED	up to 5	1,088	12		2					1,102
	6 - 10	948	14		1					963
	11 - 15	384	9	1	1					395
	16 - 20	194	13	1	1					209
	21 - 25	111	4	2						117
	26 - 30	95	5	1						101
	31 - 35	35	2							37
	36 - 40	18	1							19
	41 - 60	39	9	2						50
	61 - 80	18	4	1	1					24
	81 -100	10	3	4				1		18
Over 100	14	7	7	2			1	1	32	
Not Stated	41	6							47	
SUB TOTAL:		2,995	89	19	8		2		1	3,114
LEASED		212	30	8	7	3	1	1		262
OTHER		313	23	3	3	2	1			345
GRAND TOTAL:		4,283	298	75	34	11	5	3	1	4,710

HOUSEHOLD PARTICULARS

TYPE OF WALLS	STONE ETC.	MUD WOOD	OTHER			TOTAL
	801	3,045	864			4,710
TYPE OF ROOF	STONE ETC.	C.I.	THATCH	OTHER		TOTAL
	750	1,799	696	1,465		4,710
TYPE OF FLOOR	CEMENT	WOOD	OTHER			TOTAL
	788	47	3,875			4,710
ELECTRICITY	YES	NO				TOTAL
	1,341	3,369				4,710
TYPE OF TOILET	FLUSH	PIT	NIL			TOTAL
	435	406	3,779			4,710
TYPE OF WATER SUPPLY	PIPED	WELL	STREAM	OTHER		TOTAL
	4,394	72	30	214		4,710

NAME OF STORE	ADDRESS	CITY	STATE	ZIP	DATE	AMOUNT	TYPE	STATUS	DATE
WINE & SPIRITS	1234	NEW YORK	NY	10001	1/15/50	100.00	SALE	PAID	1/15/50
WINE & SPIRITS	5678	NEW YORK	NY	10002	1/20/50	200.00	SALE	PAID	1/20/50
WINE & SPIRITS	9012	NEW YORK	NY	10003	1/25/50	300.00	SALE	PAID	1/25/50
WINE & SPIRITS	3456	NEW YORK	NY	10004	2/1/50	400.00	SALE	PAID	2/1/50
WINE & SPIRITS	7890	NEW YORK	NY	10005	2/15/50	500.00	SALE	PAID	2/15/50
WINE & SPIRITS	1122	NEW YORK	NY	10006	2/20/50	600.00	SALE	PAID	2/20/50
WINE & SPIRITS	3344	NEW YORK	NY	10007	2/25/50	700.00	SALE	PAID	2/25/50
WINE & SPIRITS	5566	NEW YORK	NY	10008	3/1/50	800.00	SALE	PAID	3/1/50
WINE & SPIRITS	7788	NEW YORK	NY	10009	3/15/50	900.00	SALE	PAID	3/15/50
WINE & SPIRITS	9900	NEW YORK	NY	10010	3/20/50	1000.00	SALE	PAID	3/20/50
TOTAL						5000.00			

BLOCK NO.

HOUSEHOLD

NO.	NAME	RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD	Present at Interview	Sex	Age	Marital Status	NUMBER OF WIVES	NATIONALITY	Religion	LITERACY	HAVE YOU EVER BEEN TO SCHOOL	HIGHEST GRADE COMPLETED	Are you working?	MONTHLY EXPENDITURE
	1	X 2	*3	*4	5	*6	7	X 8	*9	*10	*11	12	*13	14

USUAL RESIDENTS OF THE HOUSEHOLD

01														
02														
03														
04														
05														
06														
07														
08														
09														
10														
11														
12														
13														

VISITORS (STAYING IN ASSAB FOR NOT MORE THAN THREE MONTHS)

21														
22														
23														
24														
25														

HOUSING CONDITION

21	22	*23	*24	*25	*26	*27	*28	*29	*30	31
NO. OF HOUSES	NO. OF ROOMS	WALL	ROOF	FLOOR	ELECTRICITY	TOILET	WATER	TENURE OF HOUSE	RENT PAID	NO. OF HOUSE RENTED OUT

DATE \_\_\_\_\_  
 ENUMERATOR \_\_\_\_\_  
 SUPERVISOR \_\_\_\_\_

BLOCK NO.

HOUSEHOLD NO.

ORDER NO.	NAME	SEX	AGE	PLACE OF BIRTH	PERIOD OF RESIDENCE IN ASSAB	REASON FOR COMING FOR ASSAB	MOTHER TONGUE	OTHER LANGUAGES	NO. OF DAYS WORKED IN THE LAST 7 DAYS	OCCUPATION	INDUSTRY	REASON FOR NOT WORKING	EMPLOYMENT STATUS
	1	2*	3	X 4	5	6*	7*	8*	9	10	11	12*	13*

FOR USUAL RESIDENTS OF THE HOUSEHOLD

01													
02													
03													
04													
05													
06													
07													
08													
09													
10													

FOR ALL WOMEN 15 YEARS AND ABOVE

REF. NO.	AGE FIRST MARRIAGE	No. of Times Married	NO. OF CHILDREN BORN ALIVE		NO. OF CHILDREN BORN IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS		PERCENT AT INTERVIEW	REMARKS
			TOTAL	ALIVE NOW	TOTAL	ALIVE NOW		
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29

DEATH IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS

NAME	SEX	AGE	CAUSE OF DEATH
31	32	33	34

ENUMERATOR'S NAME \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

SUPERVISOR'S SIGNATURE \_\_\_\_\_

