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*Studies on Water Use, Sanitation and
Population Movement in Mbugani - Mubali
Ward of Mwanza Town, Tanzania*

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INTRODUCTION

The need of a sociological survey in connection with control measures of schistosomiasis has been mentioned by McCullough and Magendantz¹⁾. A number of reasons have been given elsewhere²⁾ why such studies, which already had begun in the rural part of the project area, were extended to the urban part as well.

This report presents the results of the third part of the urban studies on water-use, sanitation, and population movements, carried out in the Mbugani/Mabatini ward. The aim and objectives of these studies have been described in a report on Kirumba³⁾ and on Mkuyuni⁴⁾.

Procedures

The field preparations started in the second week of December 1972, during a meeting held between the chairman and secretary of the T.A.N.U. branch of Mbugani/Mabatini and ten-cell leaders of the ward on the one hand, and staff members of the East African Institute for Medical Research on the other hand to explain the ideas of the survey.

The total number of ten-cell leaders in Mbugani/Mabatini is 30 (January 1972); of this number, a sample of 18 had been drawn for a previous study by the East African Institute for Medical Research on the prevalence of schistosomiasis (January - March 1972). From this list of 18 ten-cells a fifty percent systematic sample was taken. The sample population of Mbugani is 1188 and of Mabatini 246 persons. The estimated total population of Mbugani/Mabatini is 6,000.

Data were collected by means of an interview according to a schedule which had also been used in the former urban studies to enable comparisons.

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- 1) F.S.McCullough and M.Magendantz: "On the epidemiology and control of Schistosomiasis Mansoni in Mwanza", E.A. Institute for Medical Research, 1972.
 - 2) G. van Etten: "Studies on population movements and water-use habits in Mwanza town", E.A. Institute for Medical Research, February, 1972.
 - 3) P.Brouwer: "Studies on water-use, sanitation and population movements in Kirumba, Mwanza town, Tanzania", E.A. Institute for Medical Research, 1974.
 - 4) P.V.Linssen: "Studies on water-use, sanitation and population movements in Mkuyuni ward of Mwanza town, Tanzania", E.A. Institute for Medical Research, 1974.

Interviewing took place from the last week of December 1972 until February 1973 by an experienced research assistant who also worked on Sundays and public holidays to be able to see all the people concerned. Questions concerning water-use and sanitation were answered by the owner or main-tenant of the house (for a description see Part 1, 12), all other questions by the owner/main-tenant as well as the tenants in their houses.

The average time for an interview was about 50 minutes in Mabatini, the shortest being 10 minutes and the longest two hours. In Mbugani the situation was very different due to the large houses in this area. Here an interview lasted $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours on average, the longest even 10 hours in a house where 60 people were living.

The survey area

The survey area is situated in the eastern part of Mwanza town. Mbugani is located between Mission street, Police lines, Mirongo stream and Nyakabungo hill (see Map). The Mabatini area under study is situated at the right side of Nyerere road, across the Police lines. The Mirongo stream is thus dividing the two areas. In Mabatini there are two more small streams, without names, which join the Mirongo stream in the valley. In Mbugani, there are two water kiosks (see Map) whereas the Mabatini area under study has no public water kiosks at all.

Acknowledgements

I would like to thank Dr.V.M.Eyakuze for the facilities he offered at the East African Institute for Medical Research. Besides the chairman and secretary of the T.A.N.U. branch of Mbugani/Mabatini, and the ten-cell leaders for their co-operation, Mr.F.Tambilija and Mr.H. Nditi for their assistance during the field work, and Dr.F.McCullough for his suggestions.

PART I DESCRIPTION OF THE SAMPLE POPULATION

1.1 Age distribution

Both Mabatini and Mbugani follow more or less the age distribution pattern of Mwanza town (1967 Census). However, there are some differences. For example, the age group 0-4 years is higher in Mbugani (19.3%) than in Mwanza town (15.0%) whereas the age group 35-54 is higher in Mabatini (23.4%) than in Mwanza town (15.8%). The differences of the other age groups are low between Mabatini and Mbugani, so we may conclude that Mabatini has a somewhat older population than Mbugani (see also Table 1).

TABLE 1.A. AGE DISTRIBUTION

Age group	Mabatini	Mbugani	Mwanza town ¹⁾	Tanzania average ²⁾
0-14	35.7	39.7	34.3	42.0
15-29	31.3	33.7	36.2	24.6
30-44	21.0	17.4	19.0	15.9
45+	11.7	8.7	10.2	16.6

Table 1.A. presents the age distribution for broad age groups for Mabatini, Mbugani, Mwanza town and the Tanzania average, which is a rural average since only 5% of the Tanzania population lives in towns. It can be seen that Mabatini shows a stronger tendency towards this average than Mbugani. It also can be seen that the age group characteristic for migration (15-29) is higher represented in Mbugani than in Mabatini.

1.2 Sex distribution

In general, the sex ratio of the sample population of Mabatini is an urban one, whereas the sex ratio of Mbugani is a rural one. Table 2 shows that the sex ratio's for the specific age groups in Mbugani are lower than those of Mwanza town, with an exception in the group 50-54 years. The sex ratio's for specific age groups in Mabatini are lower in some groups and higher in others compared with Mwanza town.

1) 1967 Population Census, Volume 2: Statistics for urban areas.
Bureau of Statistics, Ministry of Economic Affairs and Development
Planning, Dar es Salaam 1970.

2) Provisional Estimates of Fertility, Mortality and Population growth
for Tanzania. Central Statistical Bureau, Ministry of Economic
Affairs and Development Planning, Dar es Salaam 1968.

In the ages 0-24 women form the majority of the Mbugani sample population. In the ages 25-29 and over 35 there are more men, with an exception in the age group 55-59. As 62% of the sample population of Mbugani is younger than 25 years, there are more women than men. This can also be learnt from the sex ratio for the area as a whole (95).

In Mabatini as a whole are more men. In the age group 0-19 years are more females, but most of the other age groups show an overrepresentation of males. The sex ratio for the whole area is 116.

Looking at the specific age groups, characteristic for migration it can be seen that:

1. In the age group 15-19 there are more females both in Mbugani and Mabatini.
2. In the age group 20-24 there are more men moving into Mabatini, whereas in Mbugani there are more females coming from this age group.
3. In the age group 25-29 there are more males in Mbugani than in Mabatini.
4. In the age group 30-34 there are many more men in Mabatini than in Mbugani, as will be discussed in the chapter on migration.

1.3 Marital status

The marital status has been analysed for persons of 15 years and over. Table 3.A. shows that more males and females are married in Mabatini than in Mbugani. In Mbugani there are more single males than in Mabatini but less single females. Mabatini has more widowed females. Divorced females are overrepresented in Mbugani. The Tanzania urban average¹⁾ is 8.7% for females, but it is 30.9% in Mbugani (Mabatini 11.6%). Though there are two houses with all together 28 divorced women (Haya) working as barmaids, the percentage of divorced females in Mbugani would still be very high if these two houses would not be included (22.9%). The high rate of divorced women in Mbugani also explains the low percentage of married women in the area. Divorced males are overrepresented in both Mabatini and Mbugani compared with the Tanzania urban average.

1) 1967 Population Census. Volume 3: Demographic statistics. Bureau of statistics, Ministry of Economic Affairs and Development Planning, Dar es Salaam 1971.

Looking at the marital status for age and sex groups (Tables 3.B. and 3.C.) we see that females get married at a younger age than males, and that both males and females in Mbugani get married at a lower age than those in Mabatini.

1.4 Education

The sample population of Mbugani is better educated than that of Mabatini, both for males and females (see Table 4). 72.3% of the Mbugani population has had any school education, whereas this percentage is 51.3 for Mabatini.

The level of education is also higher in Mbugani than in Mabatini. In Mbugani 65.4% of the population (excluding the persons under age) have an education up to standard 8 (Mabatini 49.3%) and 5.1% Form 1-4 (Mabatini 0.5%). Boys and girls up to 7 years of age are regarded as under age. This might not be correct as the normal age for children to go to school is 7 years, but both in Mabatini and Mbugani the number of children of 7 years attending school is so small, that it would seem reasonable to regard them as being under age.

The female population has a lower standard of education and a shorter duration of schooling than the male population.

People without formal education are mainly to be found amongst persons over 15 years.

In Mbugani people from 8-15 years are better educated than in Mabatini, both for males and females.

1.5 Occupation

Table 5 shows that occupation of sales, labour, and services are very high represented in Mabatini and Mbugani, though the percentages of salesworkers and labourers are higher in Mabatini, and the percentage of people working in services is higher in Mbugani. The professions of a higher educational level are more often mentioned in Mbugani. The percentage of farmers is rather low. The shamba's are generally situated near the houses. The number of shamba's in Mabatini is very high: 52, which is 58.2% of all households. In Mbugani the percentage of households with a shamba is only 11.6. People in Mbugani who claim to be a farmer have their shamba's outside the ward. The percentage of unemployed people is low for both wards.

1.6 Income

Data on income have been collected from people with an occupation only. Not included is the income from house-rents, or an additional income from the shamba's. Especially the incomes from the shamba's are difficult to be calculated and might be so inaccurate that we decided not to take them into account.

The lowest income category of shs. 155/- - 249/- per month is highly represented in Mabatini (see Table 6), in which area there are no people at all in the category of over shs. 450/- per month. The Mbugani sample population has a relatively better income, with 39.9% of its inhabitants with an income over 250/- per month.

1.7 Tribal origin

Table 7 shows that in Mbugani there is a wider variety of tribes than in Mabatini, due to the higher number of inhabitants in the former area. Mabatini has relatively more Sukuma people than Mbugani, whereas Mbugani has more Hayas. The Kuria form a high percentage in Mabatini, but are of no significance in Mbugani. The Nyamwezi, Jita, and Kerewe are equally represented in Mabatini and Mbugani.

In general the tribal composition of the sample population follows the regional background of the people concerned (see Part III).

1.8 Religion

In both areas moslems and roman catholics are highly represented. However, Mbugani has a higher percentage of moslems and Mabatini more roman catholics.

The traditional religions are higher represented in Mabatini than in Mbugani (see Table 8).

PART II HOUSING, WATER-USE AND SANITATION

2.1 Type of house

Mbugani has a much better housing situation than Mabatini: 24.3% of the houses have been built of cement, and 53% are mudbrick with a cement floor. In Mabatini, both types represent only 4.3% and 26.1% respectively. The remaining 69.6% is mudwooden or mudbrick with mud floor (in Mbugani only 22.7%. See Table 9).

Most houses in Mbugani are of the Swahili-type, usually having six rooms, three on each side of a corridor, and a court surrounded by some smaller buildings in which the tenants are living. The houses at Mabatini are much smaller only giving shelter to a few people as will be discussed in the next paragraph.

2.2 Number of households, average number of households in one house, and average size of a household.

A household is considered to be a unit consisting of any aggregation of people sharing one house or part of a house. Thus people staying alone are regarded as a household as well.

Heads of households not being owner or maintenanant of the house are called tenants. These tenants form 80.4% of the total number of heads of households in Mbugani, whereas this category forms only 16.4% in Mabatini. The percentage of owners is very high in Mabatini (83.6%) and low in Mbugani (14.2%). The maintainants are also higher represented in Mabatini than in Mbugani (20.0% and 5.3% respectively. See Table 10).

The total number of households in Mabatini is 55 and in Mbugani 337. The total number of houses in Mabatini and Mbugani is 46 and 66 respectively. This means that the average number of households in one house is $55:46=1.2$ in Mabatini and $337:66=5.1$ in Mbugani.

The average number of people living in one housecomplex shows the same big difference and is $246:55=4.5$ in Mabatini and $1188:66=18.0$ in Mbugani. The average size of one household will be $1188:337=3.5$ in Mbugani and $246:55=3.8$ in Mabatini. This is not surprising since the number of tenants (of whom many are single) is much higher in Mbugani than in Mabatini.

The number of children of relatives from outside Mwanza town living in one of the areas under study is very low: only 3 in Mabatini and 4 in Mbugani.

2.3 Water-use

Questions about this topic were answered by heads of housecomplex only.

The water-use pattern is different in the two areas due to varying conditions and other facilities. The majority of the Mabatini sample population is living at the hill-side where there are no taps whatsoever, whereas the sample population of Mbugani has access to private and shared taps or waterkiosks. In this area with a high population density, nobody has to use water from the Mirongo or Nyakabungo streams.

The rather high percentage of shared taps in Mbugani can be explained by the high average of households living in one house. The percentage of houses without taps is the highest in Mabatini (84.8%), though this percentage is high too in Mbugani (60.6%. See Table 11). If a tap is shared, this is done so by many households. 83.3% of the shared taps in Mabatini is shared by more than 5 households, whereas in Mbugani 80.9% of all the shared taps is shared by 4 or more households (see Table 12).

Here the pattern of water-use is what one would expect. The streams are not mentioned at all and the lake only twice, namely by men who work near the lake and who swim there after work. All other activities such as bathing, washing clothes, collecting water, are done at home with either tap water or water collected from the kiosks. As the water is within easy reach there is no special time of the day to collect water, which is usually done by females.

In Mabatini collecting water is a female activity, mainly of females over 15 years. The water they collect from the Mirongo stream and another stream, is used for washing vegetables and utensils, but once in a while these activities are also done right at the spot. Little children are bathed at home with water from the stream, whereas the older persons bath in the stream itself. Washing clothes is also done in the streams, both by females and males of over 15 years. The kiosk was only mentioned twice in connection with drinking water, by people living near the road for whom it is more convenient to go to the kiosk. However, people with private or shared taps carry out all their water activities at home.

The people's opinion about the distribution of water kiosks depends very much on the available sources in the area. 39.3% of the heads of housecomplex in Mbugani claim that there are enough water kiosks, which percentage is equal to that of people with a private or shared tap. In Mabatini only one respondent (one with the only private tap there) thought there were enough kiosks. The vast majority (93.4%) was in favour of more kiosks.

In Mbugani 65.2% of the respondents said to be in favour of special facilities for washing clothes near the kiosks whereas 50.3% had no comment. In Mabatini there is also a high percentage of people who gave no comment, but this can be explained by the fact that there are no water-kiosks at all in this area. Nevertheless 69.6% would like to have such washing places.

2.4 Sanitation

The toilet facilities also show a different pattern in the two areas. 84.6% of the Mbugani sample population have toilet facilities of a different kind. 12.3% of them have a private toilet (see Table 13).

In Mabatini 50% of the sample population has no toilet facilities at all and 34.8% of the remaining part have a private toilet, which can be explained by the low number of tenants there.

The most common type of toilet is the pit latrine; only Mbugani has 4 flush toilets (see Table 14).

In Mabatini the majority of the shared toilets is shared by two households only, whereas in Mbugani 70% of the shared toilets is shared by 4 or more households (see Table 15).

The toilets are usually situated outside the building though Mbugani has more toilets inside the building than Mabatini; this can be explained by the fact that houses in Mbugani are bigger and more people living there can afford to build houses with better toilet facilities.

The vast majority of pit latrines has not yet been changed. In case they were changed, it was done once or twice a year. The usual procedure of changing the toilets is either by filling it up with sand or stones, which was mainly done in Mabatini, or by emptying it in another hole, which is done more frequently in Mbugani.

People in Mabatini who don't have a toilet at home defaecate anywhere whereas the Mbugani sample population without a toilet facility at home claim to use their neighbours toilet. The public toilet was mentioned only once.

92.4% of the Mbugani population and 63.0% of Mabatini knew that they were not allowed to defaecate indiscriminately, and that it was forbidden by the Mwanza Town Council.

PART III MIGRATION AND RURAL - URBAN RELATIONS

A MIGRATION

In our research we followed the same procedures as Miss. Linssen did in Mwanza South with emphasis on the migration into Mwanza town itself. We will first discuss the migration into Mwanza town in general and after that the migration into Mbugani and Mabatini in particular. Our data on migration include all persons in the sample population.

3.1 The stable and mobile part of the sample population at the time of the research.

The sample population was divided into two groups, one group of people who never moved and still live in the samples (the stable part) and a group of people who moved into the wards from other wards in Mwanza town or from outside town (the mobile part). Table 16 shows that 76.4% of the sample population in Mabatini is mobile, against 68.6% in Mbugani. Of the mobile population in Mabatini, males are most mobile in the ages 20-34, females from 15-29 years. In Mbugani, males are most mobile between 20 and 29 years, and between 35 and 39. Females are most mobile between 15 and 29 years. The stable part of the sample population of Mabatini is younger than 15 years, 86.2% is even younger than 10 years. Also in Mbugani the stable part of the sample population is found in the youngest age groups: 84% is younger than 15 years, but in all the other age groups some stable people are found, which is not the case in Mabatini.

3.2 Time aspects

Table 17 shows that there has been a considerable increase in the number of people moving into Mwanza town as from 1967. The number of people who moved to Mwanza town before 1960 is rather low, but it is much bigger in Mbugani than in Mabatini.

The role of female migrants into the wards under study is very important in 1972 and especially so in Mbugani. In this ward there were more females than males coming, which also could be observed in 1968 and 1969 though in a smaller degree. In Mabatini the number of females coming to town as compared to males was higher in 1966, 1968 and 1971 (see also Graphs 1, 4, and 5).

It appeared that migrants coming to Mbugani and Mabatini did not have an outspoken preference for the dry or the raining season.

3.3 Geographical aspects

In discussing the geographical aspects of migration into the wards under study, we have two approaches. One is by looking at the birthplace of the sample population, the other is looking at the last place where the sample population lived before they moved to Mbugani or Mabatini.

If we look at Table 18, we see that two regions are very important as far as birthplaces are concerned, namely West Lake and Mara regions. Both regions are highly overrepresented if compared with the birthplaces of the total population of Mwanza town as a whole, according to the 1967 Census data. The total influx of the adjacent Mara, Shinyanga, West Lake, and Tabora regions is 35.4% for Mabatini, and 31.4% for Mbugani. The percentage of people in the sample population born outside Tanzania is low if compared with Mwanza town as a whole. Among the countries outside Tanzania, Kenya is the country that contributes most. People born outside Mwanza town but within Mwanza region are mainly born in the Mwanza and Ukerewe districts, the only difference being that in Mabatini more people are born in Mwanza district and in Mbugani in Ukerewe district (see Table 19). The percentages of people born in Mwanza town equal that of Mwanza town as a whole in 1967. Of the people born in Mwanza region (including Mwanza town) the vast majority (77%) is younger than 15 years, both for Mbugani and Mabatini.

In presenting the regional background we are taking into account only those places from which people have moved into Mwanza town. It can be concluded that the regional background follows the same pattern as the places of birth. 37.1% of the Mabatini sample population had moved into Mwanza town from Mara region, whereas only 8% of the Mbugani migrants came from this region. Migration from West Lake region is important for the Mbugani population with 24.4% of migrants living in this ward, whereas this percentage is only 6.0 for Mabatini. In both wards, Mwanza rural area is the next important area as far as immigration is concerned, followed by Tabora region. Shinyanga and Singida are of minor importance. People coming from outside Tanzania are mainly from Kenya.

3.4 Reasons to move into Mwanza town

Tables 20 and 21 dealing with the reasons for moving into town for age and sex groups, demonstrate that most males have come to work and females have come for non-economic reasons.

Work has been mentioned by about the same percentage of males in Mbugani and Mabatini, but if we divide this economic motive in to start work, to look for a job, and transfer, we will notice some differences.

More males from Mabatini came to Mwanza town to look for a job and more males from Mbugani came on transfer. There is no difference in the percentage of males who came to start work. Another reason mentioned by males is following relatives, which mainly concern people under 15 years.

Another difference is the age on which males came to town. In Mbugani 40.1% of the males coming to town was between 15 and 24 years, whereas the highest percentage in Mabatini is found in the age category 25-34 yrs. Besides, the migration from Mabatini males goes up to a higher age than in Mbugani. 15.6% of the Mabatini males was 35 years or older when they came to town, whereas only 9.9% of the Mbugani males was in that age group in the time they came to town.

Though most females mentioned non-economic reasons for coming to Mwanza town, we see a striking difference between the females of Mbugani and Mabatini. In Mabatini 7.3% of the females came to town for an economic reason, whereas this percentage is 25.0 in Mbugani. In both cases the main reason is to look for a job. This usually applies to divorced women who left their houses and tried to get a job in town; they usually work as barmaids. Females up to 15 years usually moved into town following their parents. Beyond that age females almost always follow their husbands, though reasons like marriage, divorce and death also play a role.

The differences in ages at which people moved into town are not as outspoken for females as they are for males. In both Mbugani and Mabatini the highest percentages are found in the age group 15-24 years (39.4% and 35.3% respectively).

People who came to Mwanza town to attend school - a relatively low number - are males only in Mabatini, and both males and females in Mbugani.

From the above the following conclusions can be made:

- the main reasons for males to move into town are occupational reasons;
- the main reasons for females to move into town are non-occupational reasons, but occupational reasons are mentioned more often in Mbugani than in Mabatini.

Looking at the data of Table 22, dealing with the occupation of the sample population of 15 years and over before they moved into Mwanza town, we see that a large number of people have been farmers. The group of people without occupation includes housewives.

3.5 Intra-urban migration

This paragraph deals with people who moved from other wards in Mwanza town to Mbugani or Mabatini. The number of people concerned is 53 in

Mabatini or 21.4% of the total sample population and 198 in Mbugani or 16.7% of the sample population in that ward.

The reasons to move into Mbugani and Mabatini in particular are different from the reasons to move into Mwanza town in general. Occupational reasons that played a very important role to move into Mwanza town in general are hardly represented in Table 23 dealing with the reasons for moving into Mabatini and Mbugani. The reasons most frequently mentioned in Mbugani is accomodation. In this ward its percentage is 2 times higher than in Mabatini. Mabatini is more favoured for building a house. This reason combined with the high frequency of people who followed husbands or parents indicates that Mabatini is a ward to which families as a whole are moving, whereas Mbugani attracts more tenants of whom many are single

Igogo and Mbugani are the wards from where most people moved into Mabatini; Kirumba and Pamba are also mentioned frequently whereas the other wards mentioned in Table 24 are of no importance for Mabatini. Mbugani attracts many people from Kirumba, though the difference with people coming from Igogo and Mirongo is not very big. Pamba also contributes to the influence of Mbugani, whereas the other wards are not very important in this respect. More people moved from Mbugani to Mabatini than the reserve.

B RURAL - URBAN RELATIONS

This section deals with the relations of the people living in Mbugani and Mabatini with their relatives outside town. We divided this part into three paragraphs: the completeness of families, the visits to places outside Mwanza town, and the visits that are paid by relatives from places outside Mwanza town.

3.6 Completeness of families

Incomplete households are those households of which one member or more are staying elsewhere. These members may be husbands, wives or unmarried children. Married children are not included. The number of incomplete families is very high: 45.7% of the families in Mabatini and 75.8% in Mbugani

As can be seen from Table 25 the percentage of husbands staying elsewhere is neglectable. The percentages of wives staying elsewhere is 14.9% in Mabatini and 8.6 in Mbugani. Children form the main category of members staying elsewhere: in Mabatini 83.7% and in Mbugani 90.9% of the total number of members staying elsewhere.

The ages of the members of the family staying elsewhere do not show a big difference between Mbugani and Mabatini, though the age group of people under 5 years is higher represented in Mbugani and the age group over 15 years is higher represented in Mabatini (see Table 26).

The reason for staying elsewhere is mainly just to stay with relatives. This concerns especially children who follow their mothers who go and cultivate in the home area. Of all households in Mbugani 27.2% own a shamba outside town, whereas 47.3% of the households in Mabatini have a shamba outside town. This difference in percentages is also reflected in Table 27, dealing with the reasons to stay outside town. The reason cultivation is much more mentioned in Mabatini than in Mbugani.

The region in which members of the households are staying show the same picture as mentioned in connection with birth place: Mara region is important for Mabatini and West Lake region for Mbugani (see Table 28).

3.7 Visits to places outside Mwanza town

Visiting relatives may be seen as a short term migration as it covers some distance and time, not being spent at home. Both in Mbugani and Mabatini heads of household pay visits to relatives outside Mwanza town most frequently, but the percentage of heads of household doing so is much higher in Mbugani than in Mabatini. In Mabatini the wives of heads of household pay visits almost as frequently as the heads of household themselves, whereas in Mbugani there is a big difference between the heads of households and their wives paying visits outside Mwanza town. In Mabatini there are more heads of household paying visits outside Mwanza town together with their wives, and wives together with their children, than in Mbugani.

The people outside town to whom most visits are paid are the parents. Directly related persons such as brothers and sisters are the next important group.

The regions being visited are the same as those from which people moved into Mwanza town. There too, West Lake is mentioned most frequently for Mbugani, and Mara region for Mabatini (see Table 29). The rural part of the Mwanza region is more frequently visited by the population of both Mbugani and Mabatini than there are people who came from that area to live in Mwanza town.

The duration of the visits is almost the same for Mbugani and Mabatini. Most visits are paid from a few days up to one month (see Table 30). Visits of 1-2 days are higher represented in Mabatini than in Mbugani. Visits of a longer duration, 3 days - 1 week, are more done by inhabitants

of Mbugani, which can be explained by the greater distance to their home district.

Most visits are paid once a year, especially the visits of a longer duration (see Table 31).

The main reasons for paying visits is "simply for greeting" and "leave". "Death" is also mentioned quite often. In the category "other reason" are several cases of people having left Mwanza town after the bombing in September 1972 (see Table 32).

3.8 Visits from places outside Mwanza town

Brothers and sisters are the relatives who pay most visits into Mwanza town. This is different from the people who are most visited by people from Mwanza town, who are parents as we saw in paragraph 2 of this chapter. Both in Mbugani and Mabatini people are paying more visits to relatives outside Mwanza town than they are visited by relatives from outside Mwanza town.

The regions from which people are paying visits are (again) the same as discussed under 3.7: Mabatini attracts most people from Mara region (30.6% of all the visits) and Mbugani from West Lake region (34.5%). Mwanza region also contributes many visitors both for Mabatini and Mbugani (see Table 34).

Relatives visiting Mwanza town usually stay up to one week, this in contrast with the visits being paid by the sample population of Mbugani and Mabatini to their relatives outside Mwanza town, which are more long term visits (see Table 33).

Visitors usually come once a year, though the number of people who come irregular is also rather high (see Table 35). The distance that visitors have to cover plays an important role in the number of times they come to visit Mwanza town. People visiting Mbugani, of whom many are from West Lake region, come more often on a special occasion.

The main reason for paying visits is "simply for greeting". There are also other reasons to visit relatives in town (see Table 36), such as to get medical treatment, and passing by on the way to other places.

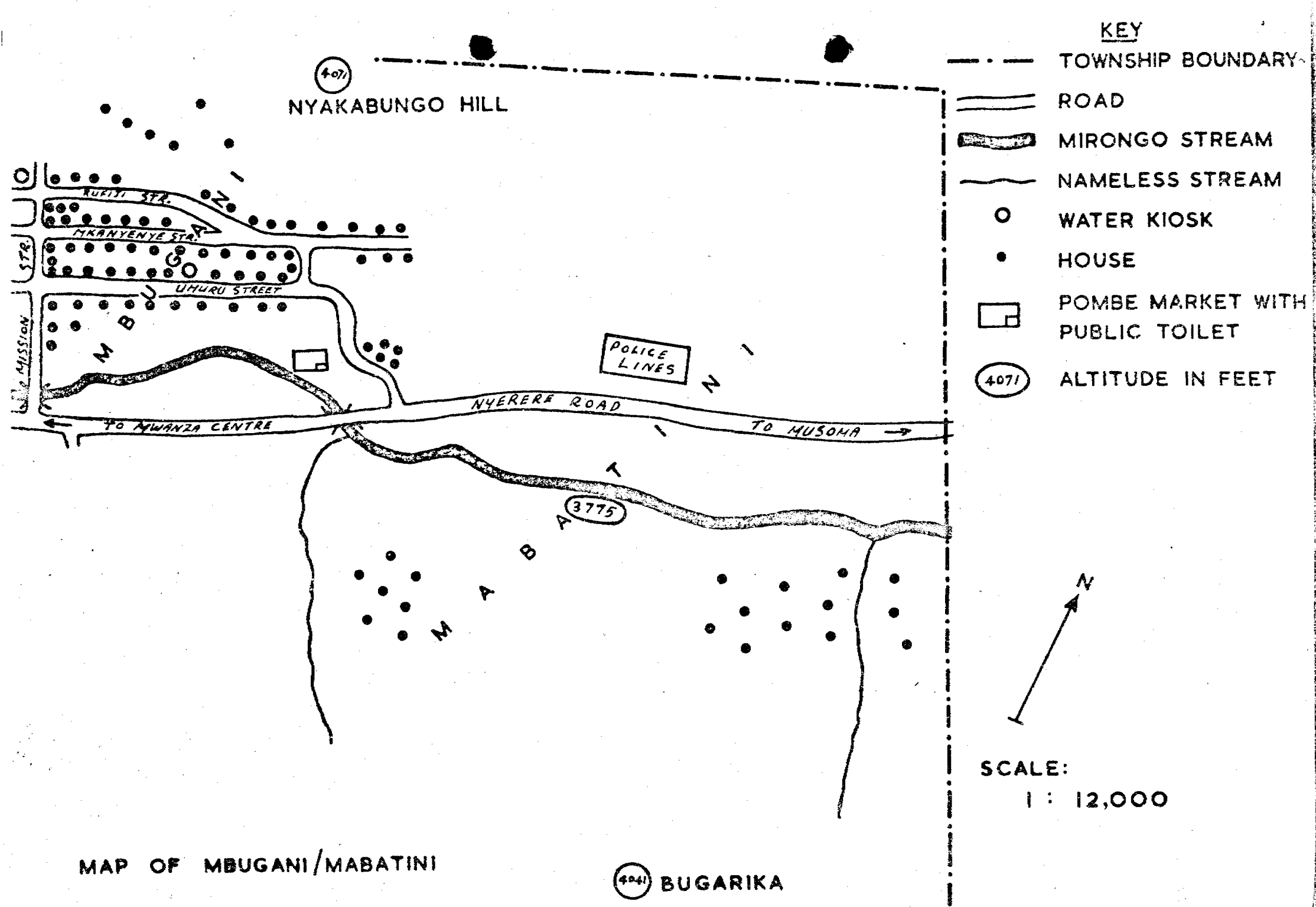


TABLE 1: AGE - SEX DISTRIBUTION

Age group	Mabatini						Mbugani						Mwanza town					
	Male		Female		Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female		Total	
	no	%	no	%	no	%	no	%	no	%	no	%	no	%	no	%	no	%
0- 4	16	6.5	18	7.3	34	13.8	110	9.3	118	9.9	228	19.2	2581	7.5	2613	7.5	5194	15.0
5- 9	17	6.9	17	6.9	34	13.8	69	5.8	83	6.9	152	12.7	1820	5.3	2052	5.9	3872	11.2
10-14	9	3.6	11	4.5	20	8.1	34	2.9	59	4.9	93	7.8	1378	3.9	1424	4.1	2802	8.1
15-19	9	3.6	10	4.1	19	7.7	53	4.3	59	4.9	112	9.4	2055	5.9	1869	5.4	3924	11.3
20-24	16	6.5	14	5.7	30	12.2	66	5.5	84	7.0	150	12.5	2129	6.2	1881	5.4	4010	11.6
25-29	15	6.1	13	5.3	29	11.4	78	6.6	62	5.2	140	11.8	2639	7.6	1897	5.5	4536	13.1
30-34	15	6.1	4	1.6	19	7.7	42	3.5	43	3.6	85	7.1	1820	5.3	1151	3.3	2971	8.6
35-39	10	4.0	11	4.5	21	8.5	48	4.0	34	2.9	82	6.9	1463	4.2	862	2.5	2325	6.7
40-44	5	2.0	7	2.8	12	4.8	22	1.9	18	1.5	40	3.4	800	2.3	480	1.4	1280	3.7
45-49	13	5.3	6	2.4	19	7.7	21	1.8	16	1.3	37	3.1	705	2.0	409	1.2	1114	3.2
50-54	5	2.0	1	0.4	6	2.4	11	0.9	8	0.6	19	1.5	433	1.3	337	0.9	772	2.2
55-59	1	0.4	1	0.4	2	0.8	10	0.8	14	1.2	24	2.0	305	0.9	187	0.5	492	1.4
60-64	-	-	1	0.4	1	0.4	4	0.3	4	0.3	8	0.6	619	1.8	582	1.6	1181	3.4
65+	1	0.4	-	-	1	0.4	12	1.0	6	0.5	18	1.5						
Total	132	53.4	114	46.3	246	99.7	580	49.1	608	50.7	1188	99.8	18768	54.2	15728	45.2	34496	99.5

TABLE 2: SEX RATIO'S FOR SPECIFIC AGE GROUPS

Age group	I	II	III	IV	V
0- 4	88	93	98	99	105
5- 9	100	83	88	93	101
10-14	82	57	91	108	107
15-19	90	89	109	106	82
20-24	114	78	113	107	67
25-29	115	126	139	130	77
30-34	375	97	158	144	86
35-39	90	141	169	168	98
40-44	72	122	166	157	91
45-49	216	131	172	175	106
50-54	500	137	129	140	95
55-59	100	71	163	171	103
60-64	-	100)	110	125	92
65+	-	200)		112	113
General	116	95	119	118	94

Key: I Mabatini
 II Mbugani
 III Mwanza town
 IV Tanzania urban
 V Tanzania rural

TABLE 3.A.: MARITAL STATUS (ADULTS OVER 15)

Marital Status	Mabatini						Mbugani						Tanzania Urban Average	
	Males		Female		Total		Male		Female		Total		% M	% F
	no	%	no	%	no	%	no	%	no	%	no	%		
Married	61	67.7	47	68.1	108	67.9	209	56.9	188	53.9	397	55.4	58.0	70.6
Unmarried	20	22.2	8	11.6	28	17.6	133	36.2	33	9.5	166	23.2	37.4	14.2
Widowed	1	1.1	6	8.7	7	4.4	3	0.8	20	5.7	23	3.2	1.2	6.5
Divorced	8	8.9	8	11.6	16	10.0	22	5.9	108	30.9	130	18.2	3.4	8.7
Total	90	99.9	69	100.0	159	99.9	367	99.8	349	100.0	716	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE 3.B.: MARITAL STATUS FOR AGE AND SEX GROUPS (ADULTS OVER 15)

MALES ONLY

Age Group	Mabatini								Mbugani							
	Married		Unmarried		Widowed		Divorced		Married		Unmarried		Widowed		Divorced	
	no	%	no	%	no	%	no	%	no	%	no	%	no	%	no	%
15 - 19	-	-	9	45.0	-	-	-	-	3	1.4	50	37.6	-	-	-	-
20 - 29	16	26.2	11	55.0	-	-	4	50.0	63	30.1	76	57.1	-	-	5	22.7
30 - 44	26	42.6	-	-	-	-	4	50.0	96	45.9	6	4.5	-	-	10	45.5
45 - 59	19	31.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	17.2	1	0.7	-	-	5	22.7
60 +	-	-	-	-	1	100.0	-	-	11	5.4	-	-	3	100.0	2	9.0
Total	61	99.9	20	100.0	1	100.0	8	100.0	209	99.9	133	99.9	3	100.0	22	99.9

TABLE 3.C.: MARITAL STATUS FOR AGE AND SEX GROUPS (ADULTS OVER 15)

FEMALES ONLY

Age Group	Mabatini								Mbugani							
	Married		Unmarried		Widowed		Divorced		Married		Unmarried		Widowed		Divorced	
	no	%	no	%	no	%	no	%	no	%	no	%	no	%	no	%
15 - 19	4	8.7	6	75.0	-	-	-	-	29	15.5	22	66.7	1	5.0	7	6.5
20 - 29	22	47.8	2	25.0	1	16.7	2	25.0	91	48.7	9	27.3	-	-	46	42.6
30 - 44	17	36.9	-	-	2	33.3	3	37.5	46	24.6	2	6.0	5	25.0	42	38.9
45 - 59	3	6.5	-	-	2	33.3	3	37.5	16	8.6	-	-	10	50.0	12	11.1
60 +	-	-	-	-	1	16.7	-	-	5	2.6	-	-	4	20.0	1	0.9
Total	46	99.9	8	100.0	6	100.0	8	100.0	137	100.0	33	100.0	20	100.0	108	100.0

TABLE 4: EDUCATION

Education	Mabatini						Mbugani					
	Male		Female		Total		Male		Female		Total	
	no	%	no	%	no	%	no	%	no	%	no	%
Std. I - 4	43	39.8	17	19.1	60	30.5	148	34.2	130	30.0	278	32.1
Std. 5 - 8	29	26.9	8	9.0	37	18.8	180	41.6	108	25.0	288	33.3
Form 1 - 4	1	0.9	-	-	1	0.5	38	8.8	6	1.4	44	5.1
A.L.C.*	1	0.9	2	2.2	3	1.5	1	0.2	14	3.2	15	1.7
None	34	31.5	62	69.7	96	48.7	66	15.2	174	40.3	240	27.7
Sub - Total	108	100.0	89	100.0	197	100.0	433	100.0	432	99.9	865	99.9
Under age	24	18.2	25	21.9	49	19.9	147	25.3	176	28.9	323	27.2
Total	132		114		246		580		608		1188	

* A.L.C. Attending Literacy Class.

TABLE 5: OCCUPATION (ADULTS OF 15 YEARS AND OVER)

Occupation	Mabatini		Mbugani	
	no	%	no	%
Prof. techn.	-	-	6	1.5
Adm. exec.	-	-	-	-
Clerical	5	3.8	38	9.2
Sales	43	32.2	107	25.9
Agriculture	5	3.8	22	5.3
Mining	-	-	-	-
Communication	8	6.0	27	6.5
Labour	58	43.6	141	34.1
Services	14	10.5	72	17.4
Total	133	100.0	413	99.9

TABLE 6: INCOME (ADULTS OF 15 YEARS AND OVER)

Income per month	Mabatini		Mbugani	
	no	%	no	%
155/- - 249/-	115	86.5	248	60.0
250/- - 349/-	14	10.5	108	26.2
350/- - 449/-	4	3.0	34	8.2
450/- - 649/-	-	-	15	3.6
650/- - and over	-	-	8	1.9
Total	133	100.0	413	99.9

TABLE 7: TRIBAL ORIGIN

Tribe	Mabatini		Mbugani		Total	
	no	%	no	%	no	%
Sukuma	67	27.2	213	17.9	280	19.5
Kuria	31	13.0	-	-	31	2.2
Nyamwezi	21	8.5	86	7.2	107	7.5
Kerewe	15	6.1	60	5.0	75	5.2
Haya	11	4.5	192	16.2	203	14.2
Jita	11	4.5	81	6.1	92	6.4
Ihanyema	-	-	42	3.4	42	2.9
Ha	-	-	27	2.3	27	1.9
Iranba	-	-	27	2.3	27	1.9
Chagga	-	-	22	1.9	22	1.5
Hangaza	-	-	22	1.9	22	1.5
Nyaruanda	-	-	19	1.6	19	1.3
Zanaki	-	-	19	1.6	19	1.3
Rest	90	36.2 ⁽¹⁾	317 ⁽²⁾	27.5	407	28.4
Sub-Total	246	-	1127	94.9	1373	95.7
Arabs	-	-	61	5.1	61	4.3
Total	246	99.9	1188	100.0	1434	100.0

(1) 2.8 % is HEMBE. none of the other rest tribes has more than 1.3%.

(2) Consisting of 63 different tribes of which none has more than 0.5%.

TABLE 8: RELIGION

Religion	Mabatini		Mbugani		Total	
	no	%	no	%	no	%
Moslem	98	39.8	661	55.6	759	52.9
Roman Catholic	97	39.4	373	31.4	470	32.3
Protestant	14	5.7	116	9.8	130	9.1
Traditional	37	15.0	38	3.2	75	5.2
Total	246	99.9	1188	100.0	1434	100.0

TABLE 9: TYPE OF HOUSE

Type of House	Mabatini		Mbugani	
	no	%	no	%
Cement	2	4.3	16	24.3
Mudbrick/cement Fl.	12	26.1	35	53.0
Mudbrick/Mudden Fl.	24	52.2	12	18.2
Mud-Wooden	8	17.4	3	4.5
Total	46	100.0	66	100.0

TABLE 10: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLDER

Type of Householder	Mabatini		Mbugani	
	no	%	no	%
Owner	35	63.6	43	14.2
Main-Tenant	11	20.0	18	5.3
Tenant	9	16.4	271	80.4
Total	55	100.0	337	99.9

TABLE 13: TOILET FACILITIES

Toilet	Mabatini		Mbugani	
	no	%	no	%
Private	8	17.4	7	10.7
Shared	15	32.6	50	75.7
None	23	50.0	9	13.6
Total	46	100.0	66	100.0

TABLE 14: TYPE OF TOILET FACILITY

Type of Toilet	Mabatini		Mbugani	
	no	%	no	%
Pit latrine				
- Private	8	34.8	5	8.8
- Shared	15	62.5	48	84.2
Flush - Toilet				
- Private	-	-	2	3.5
- Shared	-	-	2	3.5
Total	23	100.0	57	100.0

TABLE 15: NUMBER OF FAMILIES SHARING ONE TOILET

	Mabatini		Mbugani	
	no	%	no	%
2	8	53.3	3	6.0
3	3	20.0	5	10.0
4	4	26.7	7	14.0
5	-	-	9	18.0
6	-	-	8	16.0
>6	-	-	18	36.0
Total	15	100.0	50	100.0

TABLE 16: AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION OF THE MOBILE AND STABLE PART OF THE SAMPLE POPULATION (MABATINI - MBUGANI)

Age group	Mobile (76.4%)						Stable (23.6%)					
	Male		Female		Total		Male		Female		Total	
	no	%	no	%	no	%	no	%	no	%	no	%
0- 4	2	1.9	4	4.9	6	3.2	14	53.8	14	43.8	28	48.3
5- 9	9	8.5	3	3.7	12	6.4	8	30.8	14	43.8	22	37.9
10-14	5	4.7	8	9.8	13	6.9	4	15.4	3	9.4	7	12.1
15-19	9	8.5	10	12.2	19	10.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
20-24	16	15.1	13	15.9	29	15.4	-	-	1	3.1	1	1.7
25-29	15	14.2	13	15.9	28	14.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
30-34	15	14.2	4	4.9	19	10.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
35-39	10	9.4	11	13.4	21	11.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
40-44	5	4.7	7	8.5	12	6.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
	20	18.9	9	10.9	29	15.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	106	100.1	82	100.1	188	100.0	26	100.0	32	100.1	58	100.0
0- 4	20	5.0	25	6.1	45	5.5	90	50.6	93	47.7	183	49.1
5- 9	24	6.0	39	9.4	63	7.7	45	25.3	44	22.6	89	23.9
10-14	20	5.0	32	7.5	52	6.4	14	7.9	27	13.8	41	11.0
15-19	40	9.9	47	11.4	87	10.7	13	7.3	12	6.2	25	6.7
20-24	58	14.4	75	18.2	133	16.3	8	4.5	9	4.6	17	4.6
25-29	75	18.7	60	14.5	135	16.6	3	1.7	2	1.0	5	1.3
30-34	40	9.9	37	9.0	77	9.4	2	1.1	6	3.1	8	2.1
35-39	47	11.7	33	8.0	80	9.8	1	0.6	1	0.5	2	0.5
40-44	20	5.0	18	4.4	38	4.7	2	1.1	-	-	2	0.5
45+	58	14.4	47	11.4	105	12.9	-	-	1	0.5	1	0.3
Total	402	100.0	413	99.9	815	100.0	178	100.1	195	100.0	373	100.0

68.6%

31.4%

TABLE 17: INMIGRATION INTO MWANZA TOWN PER YEAR

Year	Mbugani						Mabatini					
	Male		Female		Total		Male		Female		Total	
	no	%	no	%	no	%	no	%	no	%	no	%
< 1960	72	19.3	53	14.6	125	17.0	9	10.8	2	2.9	11	7.3
1960	9	2.4	7	1.9	16	2.2	6	7.2	4	5.9	10	6.6
1961	8	2.1	4	1.1	12	1.6	1	1.2	2	2.9	3	2.0
1962	7	1.8	3	0.8	10	1.4	1	1.2	2	2.9	3	2.0
1963	6	1.5	4	1.1	10	1.4	1	1.2	1	1.5	2	1.3
1964	14	3.8	12	3.3	26	3.5	3	3.6	3	4.4	6	4.0
1965	21	5.6	21	5.8	42	5.7	3	3.6	1	1.5	4	2.6
1966	11	2.9	12	3.3	23	3.1	3	3.6	7	10.3	9	6.6
1967	14	3.8	9	2.5	23	3.1	5	6.0	4	5.9	9	6.0
1968	31	8.3	34	9.4	65	8.8	6	7.2	9	13.2	15	9.9
1969	37	9.9	40	11.0	77	10.4	9	10.9	5	7.4	14	9.3
1970	39	10.4	32	8.8	71	9.6	9	10.9	4	5.9	13	8.6
1971	47	12.6	38	10.5	85	11.5	7	8.4	8	11.8	15	9.9
1972	58	15.5	94	25.9	152	20.6	20	24.1	16	23.5	36	23.8
Total	374	99.9	363	100.0	737	99.9	83	99.9	68	100.0	151	99.9

TABLE 18: REGION FROM WHICH MOVED INTO MWANZA TOWN / BIRTHPLACE

	I		II	III		IV	V
	no	%	%	no	%	%	%
Arusha	-	-	-	7	1.0	0.6	0.5
Coast	-	-	-	3	0.4	0.3	0.3
Dar es Salaam	-	-	-	13	1.8	1.1	2.0
Dodoma	1	0.7	0.4	20	2.7	1.7	0.8
Iringa	8	5.3	2.8	15	2.0	1.3	0.7
Kigoma	5	3.3	2.0	36	4.9	3.0	3.6
Kilimanjaro	1	0.7	0.4	17	2.3	1.4	1.8
Mara	56	37.1	22.8	59	8.0	4.9	6.8
Mbeya	4	2.6	1.6	12	1.6	1.0	1.6
Morogoro	3	2.0	1.2	9	1.2	0.8	1.2
Mtwara	-	-	-	1	0.1	0.1	0.5
Mwanza rural	25	16.6	10.2	148	20.1	12.4	3.1
Ruvuma	1	0.7	0.4	4	0.5	0.3	0.8
Shinyanga	3	2.0	1.2	38	5.2	3.8	2.5
Singida	3	2.0	1.2	11	1.5	0.9	1.0
Tabora	18	11.9	6.9	99	13.4	8.3	8.0
Tanga	5	3.3	2.0	8	1.1	0.7	1.4
West Lake	9	6.0	4.5	179	24.3	15.0	7.7
Zanzibar	-	-	-	5	0.7	0.4	0.6
Sub-total	142	94.0	57.6	684	92.8	58.0	
Born in town	-	-	38.6	-	-	38.0	40.0
Kenya	6	4.0	2.4	25	3.4	2.1	} 15.1
Other Afr. c.	3	2.0	1.2	23	3.1	2.0	
Non Afr. c.	-	-	-	5	0.7	0.4	
Total	151	100.0	99.8	737	100.0	100.5	100.0
No			246			1188	34861

I Mabatini: last place to live before moving into Mwanza town.

II Mabatini: place of birth.

III Mbugani: last place to live before moving into Mwanza town.

IV Mbugani: place of birth.

V Mwanza town: place of birth.

TABLE 19: BORN IN MWANZA REGION

District	Mabatini		Mbugani	
	no	%	no	%
Geita	3	2.5	30	5.0
Kwimba	3	2.5	26	4.3
Mwanza	15	12.5	42	7.0
Ukerewe	4	3.3	50	8.3
Mwanza town	95	79.2	451	75.3
Total	120	100.0	599	99.9

TABLE 20: REASONS FOR MOVING INTO MWANZA TOWN FOR AGE AND SEX GROUPS

Mabatini

Reason	age →		0-14		15-24		25-34		35-44		45+		Total		Total % of all reasons	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
To start work	-	-	4	2	3	-	2	-	1	-	10	2	12	12.0	2.9	
To look for a job	-	-	15	-	22	1	7	2	2	-	46	3	49	55.4	4.4	
Transfer	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	3	3.6	-	
Following relat.	15	18	3	17	-	13	-	4	-	1	18	53	71	21.7	77.9	
Marriage	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	6	6	-	8.8	
Divorce	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	1.2	1.5	
Death	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	2	1.2	1.5	
To attend school	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	2.4	-	
Other reasons	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	4	2.4	3.0	
Total	18	19	24	24	28	14	10	9	3	2	83	68	151	99.9	100.0	
% of age	21.7	27.9	28.9	35.3	33.7	20.6	12.0	13.2	3.6	2.9	99.9	99.9				

TABLE 21: REASONS FOR MOVING INTO MWANZA TOWN FOR AGE AND SEX GROUPS

Mbugani

Reason	age → 0-14		15-24		25-34		35-44		45+		Total		Total % of all reasons		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
To start work	1	-	22	7	18	5	3	3	-	1	44	16	60	11.8	4.4
To look for a job	-	-	84	28	74	29	18	10	2	5	178	72	250	47.6	19.8
Transfer	-	-	12	2	18	1	9	-	1	-	40	3	43	10.7	0.8
Following relat.	66	99	27	91	-	43	-	10	1	7	94	250	344	25.1	68.9
Marriage	-	-	-	8	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	9	9	-	2.5
Divorce	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	4	4	-	1.1
Death	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	3	4	0.3	0.8
To attend school	5	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	4	13	2.4	1.1
Other reasons	2	-	1	-	2	-	1	1	2	1	8	2	10	2.1	0.6
Total	75	99	150	143	112	81	31	26	6	14	374	363	737	100.0	100.0
% of age	20.0	27.3	40.1	39.4	29.9	22.3	8.3	7.2	1.6	3.9	99.9	100.1			

TABLE 22: OCCUPATION BEFORE MOVING INTO MWANZA TOWN

Occupation	Mabatini		Mbugani	
	no	%	no	%
Farmer	53	35.1	191	25.9
Fisherman	2	1.3	5	0.7
Labourer	10	6.6	56	7.6
Salesworker	1	0.7	14	1.9
Service worker	1	0.7	29	3.9
Transport	1	0.7	20	2.7
Shopkeeper	-	-	8	1.1
Under age	32	21.2	226	30.6
No occupation	51	33.3	183	25.5
Total	151	100.1	737	99.9

TABLE 23: REASONS FOR INTRA-URBAN MIGRATION

Reason	Mbugani		Mabatini	
	no	%	no	%
To start work	5	2.5	2	3.8
To look for a job	2	1.0	4	7.5
Marriage	12	6.1	4	7.5
Following relatives	56	28.3	26	49.1
Accommodation	123	62.1	17	32.1
Total	198	100.0	53	100.0

TABLE 24: WARD FROM WHICH PEOPLE MOVED INTO MABATINI - MBUGANI

Wards	Mabatini		Mbugani	
	no	%	no	%
Isamilo	-	-	11	5.6
Igogo	16	30.2	36	18.2
Kirumba	7	13.2	44	22.2
Mirongo	3	5.7	37	18.7
Mkuyuni	1	1.9	2	1.3
Pamba	7	13.2	31	15.7
Kitangiri	1	1.9	2	1.0
Nyakabungo	2	3.8	2	1.0
Pasiansi	1	1.9	4	2.0
Nyamangana	2	3.8	16	8.0
Mbugani	13	24.5	-	-
Mabatini	-	-	13	6.6
Total	53	100.1	198	100.0

TABLE 25: MEMBERS STAYING ELSEWHERE

Member	Mabatini		Mbugani	
	no	%	no	%
Husband	1	1.4	1	0.5
Wife	11	14.9	17	8.6
Son	33	44.5	91	46.2
Daughter	29	39.2	88	44.7
Total	74	100.0	197	100.0

TABLE 26: AGE OF THE MEMBERS STAYING ELSEWHERE

Age group	Mabatini		Mbugani	
	no	%	no	%
Under 5 yr.	15	20.2	55	27.9
5- 9	14	18.9	36	18.3
10-14	12	16.2	55	17.8
Over 15	33	44.6	71	36.0
Total	74	99.9	197	100.0

TABLE 27: REASONS FOR STAYING ELSEWHERE

Reasons	Mabatini		Mbugani	
	no	%	no	%
Staying with relatives	43	58.1	142	72.1
To cultivate	26	35.1	43	21.8
To attend school	4	5.4	8	4.1
Other reasons	1	1.4	4	2.0
Total	74	100.0	197	100.0

TABLE 28: REGIONS WHERE STAYING

Regions	Mabatini		Mbugani	
	Abs	%	Abs	%
Arusha	-	-	4	2.0
Coast	-	-	-	-
Dodoma	-	-	-	-
Iringa	-	-	1	0.5
Kigoma	-	-	6	3.1
Kilimanjaro	-	-	4	2.0
Mara	28	37.9	10	5.1
Mbeya	-	-	5	2.5
Morogoro	4	5.4	3	1.5
Mtwara	-	-	-	-
Mwanza	23	31.0	35	17.9
Ruvuma	-	-	-	-
Shinyanga	-	-	10	5.1
Singida	3	4.0	-	-
Tabora	5	6.7	8	4.0
Tanga	-	-	-	-
West Lake	4	5.4	80	40.6
Dar es Salaam	2	2.7	14	7.1
Zanzibar	-	-	-	-
Rwanda/Burundi	1	1.4	-	-
Kenya	4	5.4	10	5.1
Uganda	-	-	-	-
Other African Countries	-	-	7	3.6
Total	74	99.8	197	100.1

TABLE 29: REGIONS BEING VISITED

Region	Mabatini		Mbugani	
	no	%	no	%
Arusha	-	-	2	0.8
Coast	-	-	-	-
Dodoma	-	-	9	3.4
Iringa	1	1.5	4	1.5
Kigoma	5	7.6	5	1.9
Kilimanjaro	-	-	4	1.5
Mara	20	30.3	24	9.0
Nbeya	-	-	2	3.0
Morogoro	2	3.0	3	1.1
Mtwara	-	-	-	-
Mwanza	14	21.1	67	25.0
Ruvuma	1	1.5	1	0.4
Shinyanga	1	1.5	14	5.2
Singida	-	-	3	1.1
Tabora	9	13.6	34	12.7
Tanga	1	1.5	3	1.1
West Lake	7	10.6	66	24.7
Dar es Salaam	1	1.5	16	6.0
Zanzibar	-	-	-	-
Kenya	1	1.5	7	2.6
Uganda	-	-	1	0.4
Rwanda / Burundi	1	1.5	2	0.8
Other Afr. Countries	-	-	1	0.4
Non African	-	-	1	0.4
Total	66	99.8	267	100.0

TABLE 30: DURATION OF VISITS TO RELATIVES

Duration	Mabatini		Ibugani	
	no	%	no	%
1 - 2 Days	7	10.6	11	4.1
3 - 6 Days	8	12.1	44	16.5
1 Week	9	13.6	47	17.7
2 Weeks	13	19.7	45	16.1
3 Weeks	9	13.6	45	16.6
1 Month	11	16.7	47	17.7
Months	5	7.6	18	6.7
Over 2 Months	4	6.1	12	4.5
Total	66	100.0	267	99.9

TABLE 31: FREQUENCY OF VISITS TO RELATIVES

Number of times	Mabatini		Ibugani	
	no	%	no	%
Once	34	51.5	114	42.7
Twice	8	12.1	23	8.6
Thrice	1	1.5	10	3.7
Often	-	-	17	6.4
Irregular	13	19.7	59	22.1
Spec. Occasion	10	15.1	44	16.5
Total	66	99.9	267	100.0

TABLE 32: REASONS FOR MAKING VISITS TO RELATIVES

Reason	Mabatini		Ibugani	
	no	%	no	%
Death	11	16.7	36	13.5
Marriage	-	-	2	0.7
To look for job	2	3.0	2	0.7
For Greeting	29	43.9	119	44.6
To spent leave	17	25.8	63	23.6
Escorting Someone	-	-	3	1.1
Helping Sick	1	1.5	12	4.5
To get treatment-	-	-	1	0.4
Other Reasons	6	9.1	29	10.9
Total	66	100.0	267	100.0

TABLE 33: REGIONS WHERE VISITORS COME FROM

Region	Mabatini		Mbugani		Total		
	no	%	no	%	no	%	
Arusha	-	-	2	0.9	2	0.7	
Coast	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Dodoma	-	-	8	3.6	8	2.9	
Iringa	-	-	1	0.4	1	0.3	
Kigoma	2	4.1	5	2.2	7	2.5	
Kilimanjaro	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Mara	15	30.6	19	8.3	34	12.3	
Mbeya	1	2.0	1	0.4	2	0.7	
Morogoro	-	-	2	0.9	2	0.7	
Mtwara	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Mwanza	17	34.7	48	21.1	65	23.4	
Ruvuma	1	2.0	1	0.4	2	0.7	
Shinyanga	1	2.0	11	4.8	12	4.3	
Singida	1	2.0	3	1.3	4	1.4	
Tabora	8	16.3	33	14.5	41	14.7	
Tanga	-	-	2	0.9	2	0.7	
West Lake	2	4.1	79	34.5	81	29.2	
DaresSalaam	-	-	2.0	11	4.6	12	4.3
Zanzibar	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Kenya	-	-	3	0.9	3	1.1	
Uganda	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Rwanda/ Burundi	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other Af. Non Afr. Countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total	49	99.8	229	99.9	278	99.9	

TABLE 34: DURATION OF VISITS FROM RELATIVES

Duration	Mabatini		Mbugani	
	no	%	no	%
1-2 Days	11	22.4	49	21.4
3-6 Days	11	22.4	62	27.1
1 Week	8	16.3	45	19.6
2 Weeks	3	6.1	26	11.4
3 Weeks	3	6.1	8	3.5
1 Month	6	12.2	22	9.6
2 Months	5	10.2	11	4.8
Over 2 Months	2	4.1	6	2.6
Total	49	99.8	229	100.0

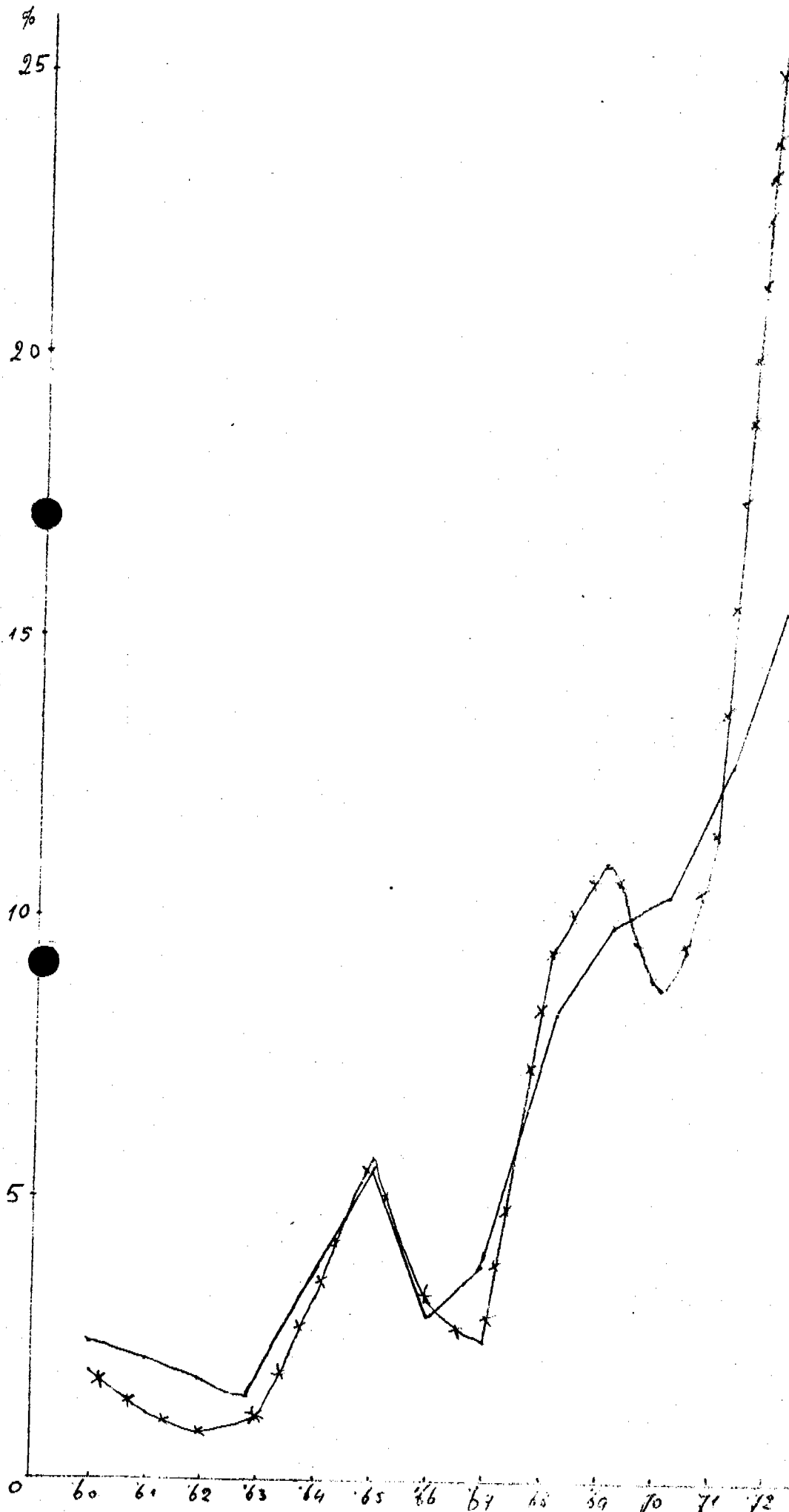
TABLE 35: FREQUENCY OF VISITS FROM RELATIVES

Number of times	Mabatini		Mbugani	
	no	%	no	%
Once	29	59.2	113	49.3
Twice	6	12.2	12	5.2
Thrice	2	4.1	2	0.9
Often	2	4.1	18	7.9
Irregular	9	18.4	59	25.8
Spec. Occasion	1	2.0	25	10.9
Total	49	100.0	229	100.0

TABLE 36: REASONS FOR PAYING VISITS INTO MWANZA TOWN

Reason	Mabatini		Mbugani	
	no	%	no	%
Death	1	2.0	5	2.2
Marriage	-	-	2	0.9
For business	4	8.2	13	5.7
To look for a job	1	2.0	10	4.4
For greeting	29	59.2	148	64.6
To spent leave	1	2.0	4	1.7
Helping sick	2	4.1	12	5.2
Birth	-	-	1	0.4
To get treatment	6	12.2	10	4.4
Passing by	2	4.1	13	5.7
To shop	-	-	2	0.9
Other reasons	3	6.1	9	3.9
Total	49	99.9	229	100.0

Graph 1



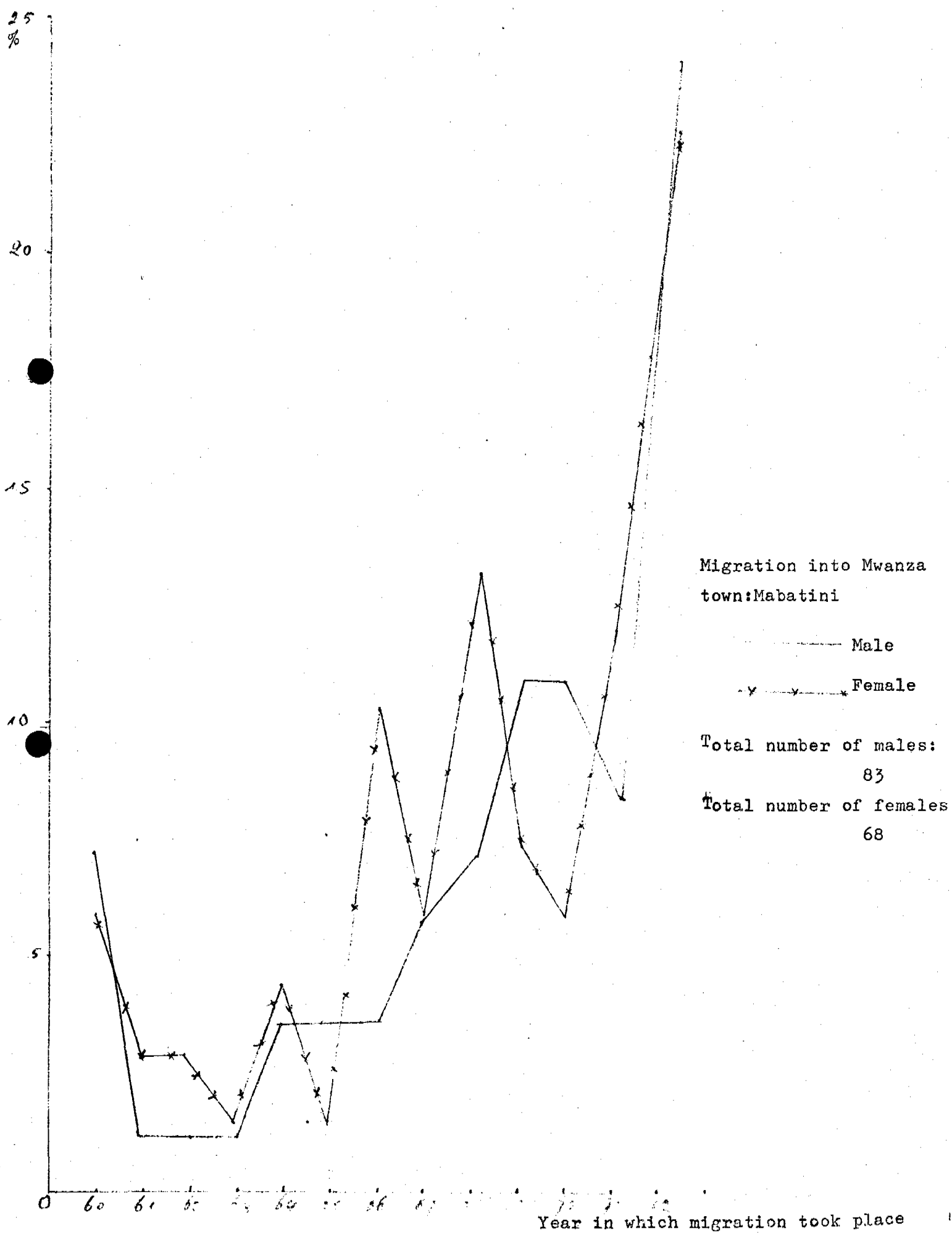
Migration into Mwanza town: Mbugani

— Males
-x-x-x Females

Total number of males: 374
Total number of females: 363

Year in which migration took place.

Graph 2



Graph 3

