

TZ . MW 7 4

*Studies on Water Use, Sanitation and
Population Movement in Mkuuni b:
of Mwanza Town, Tanzania.*

P. V. Rinsler

*East African Institute for Medical
Research*

Centre
Water Supply



HAGEN SYSTEMS
MODEL Nr. C.I.P.

824 TZ.MW 74-
0183

CONTENTS

P V Rinse

CENTRALE BIJZONDERING
KON. INST. V. ETNOL. EN
AMSTERDAM

Studies on Water Use, Sanitation

and Population Movement in Mkuyuni Ward
of Mwanza Town, Tanzania

JH
Lin.

INTRODUCTION

- Procedures
- The survey area
- Acknowledgements

East Africa Institute 628.1
for Medical Research

=647

PART I DESCRIPTION OF THE SAMPLE POPULATION

- 1.1 Age distribution
- 1.2 Sex distribution
- 1.3 Marital status
- 1.4 Education
- 1.5 Occupation
- 1.6 Income
- 1.7 Tribal origin
- 1.8 Religion

9710

824

TZ.MW74

PART II HOUSING, WATER-USE, SANITATION

- 2.1 Type of house
- 2.2 Type of household, number of households per house, average size of the households.
- 2.3 Water-use
- 2.4 Sanitation
- 2.5 Attitudes of the sample population towards water-supply facilities and sanitary conditions.

PART III MIGRATION AND VISITING RELATIVES

A MIGRATION

- 3.1 The stable and mobile part of the population.
- 3.2 Time aspects
- 3.3 Geographical aspects
- 3.4 Reasons for moving into Mwanza town.
- 3.5 Intra-urban migration

Reference Centre
for Community Water Supply

B VISITING RELATIVES

- 3.6 Introduction
- 3.7 Visits to relatives outside Mwanza town.
- 3.8 Visits by relatives from outside Mwanza town.

MAP

TABLES 1 - 33

INTRODUCTION

The necessity of a sociological survey in connection with control measures on schistosomiasis has been mentioned by McCullough and Magendantz¹⁾. A number of reasons have been given elsewhere²⁾ why such sociological 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 second part of the urban studies on water-use, sanitation, and population movements, carried out in Mkuyuni ward under the supervision of Mr. G.van Etten, sociologist from Nijmegen University. For our purposes Mkuyuni was divided into two sections: Mkuyuni proper and Majengo. The aim and objectives of the urban studies have been described in a report on Kirumba³⁾.

Procedures

The survey preparations started by mid July 1972, with the designing of the questionnaire and with meeting the ten-cell leaders of the ward, the chairman and secretary of the T.A.N.U. branch at Mkuyuni, as well as the ward-representatives, to explain the idea of the survey and to ask for their co-operation. After that, the questionnaire was pre-tested amongst 12 ten-cell leaders. This pre-test resulted in a number of minor changes only, which were considered for the final version of the questionnaire.

For the selection of the respondents, use was made of a list of ten-cells from which a systematic sample was taken of 50% in Mkuyuni and 37.5% in Majengo. The same houses had been visited in a previous survey on the prevalence of schistosomiasis in the area by the E.A.I.M.R. (January-March 1972). Majengo has a very homogenous

-
- 1) F.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 ward of Mwanza town, Tanzania, E.A. Institute for Medical Research, 1974.

pattern of favourable housing, watersupply and sanitation facilities (see part II of this report). Therefore it was decided to take a smaller sample to avoid an overrepresentation of houses with relatively better facilities.

The actual survey was completed towards the end of August after 5 weeks of interviewing. During that period a total of 166 houses (covering 1222 people) was visited: 121 houses (1050 people) in Mkuyuni proper, and 45 houses (172 people) in Majengo. Questions concerning water-use and sanitation were only put to the heads of a house, i.e. the owner or maintenant of the house. All other questions were asked to all heads of households (or his/her representative). A household was considered to be a unit consisting of any agregation of people sharing one house or part of one house. Thus, people staying alone were regarded as a household as well. (In Mkuyuni 28.9% of the respondents were females, in Majengo there was no female respondent at all.) The response was more than satisfactory as no houses from our list were omitted. All people appeared to have been informed very well by their ten-cell leaders, who also introduced us to each house.

The survey area

Mkuyuni ward is situated in the southern sector of Mwanza town. It is demarcated by natural bounderies: the lake and rows of hills, except in the north where the railway and the main Mwanza-Shinyanga road (Kenyatta Road) cross each other (see Map).

Coming from the centre of town, one will successively pass Majengo on the left side of the railway, Shede at both sides of the railway, Mkuyuni at both sides of the railway too (the hillside of Mkuyuni centre is called Tambukareli), and Butimba¹⁾, situated at both sides of the Butimba road. The houses on the right side of the

1) In fact, Butimba does not belong to Mkuyuni ward now, but the three clusters of Butimba in question were part of Mkuyuni ward during the periods mentioned stool examination survey by the E.A.I.M.R.

railway (lake side) are sometimes immediately bounded by the lake, due to the raise of the waterlevel since 1963.¹⁾

Shede has three streams, running east-west. They have no names, so we have called them A, B, and C.

In Mkuyuni there is only one stream, the Mkuyuni stream, running down from the hills into the lake. There is also a stream in Butimba, running south-north from the hills. All streams were completely dry during the dry season and even by the end of November, after some heavy rains, only Mkuyuni stream had a bit of water.

Being part of the industrial area of Mwanza South, Mkuyuni has a number of factories such as, Vegetable Oil Industries Limited, the New Era Oil Mill, the Soap factory, the National Milling Corporation, and Asham Jamar (making bed frames).

There is a market at Mkuyuni centre with a public waterkiosk (public tap) and a pombe (beer) market with a public toilet. More waterkiosks are to be found at Butimba, next to Asham Jamar, at Tambukareli, and near the T.A.P.A. school in Shede. There are therefore 5 waterkiosks for over 2.000 people in Mkuyuni. There are no public taps at Majengo, because all houses in this area have been provided with taps, whether private or shared.

Because of the varying facilities regarding housing, watersupply and sanitation between Mkuyuni and Majengo, we have, for analytical purposes, divided the population of Mkuyuni ward into two subsamples:

- I: Mkuyuni, where people, usually live in mudbrick houses with only a few having private or shared taps and private or shared flushtoilets. They often share their rooms with a great number of families per house.
- II: Majengo: almost exclusively occupied by employees of the East African Railways and Harbours, who live as main tenants in cement houses. Tenants are not allowed and all houses have private or shared taps and private or shared toilets.

 1) F.McCullough, G.Webbe, S.Baalawy and S.Maselle, An analysis of factors influencing the epidemiology and control of human schistosome infections in Mwanza. Tanzania, E.Afr.Med.J., 49, 1972.

For information, we mention the prevalence rates for Schistosomiasis Haematobium, which was 74% in the age group 2-16 in Mkuyuni and 34% in the same age group in Majengo (Annual Report of the East African Institute for Medical Research).

Acknowledgements

The author is grateful to Dr. V. M. Eyakuze for offering working facilities at the East African Institute for Medical Research, Mwanza. Also to Mr. H. Nditi and Mr. F. Tambiliya for their assistance during the period of field-work, and to the chairman and secretary of the T.A.N.U. branch of Mkuyuni, and to the ten-cell leaders, for their co-operation.

PART I DESCRIPTION OF THE SAMPLE POPULATION

1.1 Age distribution

The summary of data on age distribution as given below shows a relatively young population for Majengo (45% under 15 years) and a considerable number of people in the adult (15-29) and old age groups. This composition reflects the housing situation in this area with Mkuyuni offering opportunities for tenants, who are not allowed in Majengo. Therefore, Mkuyuni approximates the population pyramid of Mwanza town more than Majengo does.

Age group	Mkuyuni	Majengo	Mwanza Town ¹⁾	Tanzanian Average ²⁾
0-14	34.9	44.8	34.3	42.0
15-29	31.6	27.9	36.2	24.6
30-44	20.9	20.4	19.0	15.9
45 ⁺	<u>12.6</u>	<u>6.9</u>	<u>10.2</u>	<u>16.6</u>
Total	100.0	100.0	99,7	99,1
N	1050	172		

1.2 Sex Distribution

The overall sex ratio of 120 of the sample population of Mkuyuni follows that of Mwanza town (119). On the other hand, Majengo has a sex ratio of 104.

For the age group 0-4 the sex ratio of Mkuyuni is higher than that of Majengo, but both are higher than the one for Mwanza town (see Table 2). The sex ratio in the age group 5-9 is very low in Majengo. The sex ratios for the age groups 10-14 are the same in Mkuyuni and Majengo, but higher than in Mwanza town. The age groups 15-19, and 20-24 have both in Mkuyuni and Majengo a lower sex ratio than in Mwanza town. In these age groups is an overrepresentation

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.

of females, likely due to marriage, as will be explained in part III of this report. The sex ratio of the age group 25-29 in Mkuyuni is equal to that of Mwanza town, but Majengo has a lower one. The same is true for the age group 30-34. The sex ratios of these two age groups indicate that many males are coming to town, but the housing regulations in Majengo do not allow to occupy a house there, unless employed by E.A.R.&H. This explains the relative small overrepresentation of males in Majengo.

1.3 Marital status

Table 3 shows that in Majengo slightly more males and females are married, and females even more than males. Especially Mkuyuni has many unmarried males: 30.1%, and only a few unmarried females: 8.6%. Divorced and widowed females are particularly found in Mkuyuni since one has to leave the quarters of the E.A.R.&H. in Majengo once divorced or widowed.

Table 4, dealing with marital status for specific age and sex groups, shows that there is a tendency for females to marry at younger ages than males do.

In Mkuyuni the high frequencies for divorces are in the age group 30-44, both for males and females. The widowed persons, both males and females, are to be found most frequently in the age group over 60.

1.4 Education

Table 5 shows that in Majengo people have more formal education than in Mkuyuni, and that in both groups males are better educated than females. The fact that people in Mkuyuni are less educated than the people in Majengo must be considered in the light of religion (see section 1.8): Mkuyuni being mainly moslem and Majengo mainly christian. Moslem children in the school age who don't attend formal education, yet follow lessons at the Koran school twice a week.

People without formal education are mainly found in the ages of 15 and over, and more frequently amongst females.

The total number of years spent at school is 5.1 for Mkuyuni, and 5.4 for Majengo.

1.5 Occupation

Table 6 shows the occupational distribution of heads of households only. In Majengo there is almost no differentiation since 93.3% of the sample population is employed by the E.A.R.&H. and belongs to the category "transport and communication". Mkuyuni shows a high percentage of labourers, 51.2%. The percentage of farmers is rather low: 17%. As 22.6% of the heads of household have a shamba in town it follows that only a few heads of household have a shamba in town for additional income. In Majengo are no shamba's at all.

There is almost no unemployment amongst the heads of households.

1.6 Income

The average income is SHS 254/- a month in Mkuyuni and SHS 269/- in Majengo. As Table 7 shows, Mkuyuni has a higher percentage of people in the lowest income category: 63% as compared to 55% in Majengo.

1.7 Tribal origin

In Mkuyuni the Wasukuma are the most important group: 24.2%, followed by the Nyamwezi: 15.8% and the Luo's 7.3% (see Table 8). In Majengo however the Luo's are the most important group: 20.4%, followed by the Haya's 11.6% and the Nyamwezi 8.7%. The Wasukuma are hardly represented in Majengo.

In general the tribal composition of the sample population follows the regional background of the people concerned (see section 3.3).

1.8 Religion

Table 9 shows that the main differences between the two sample populations is the high percentage of moslems and the low percentage of protestants in Mkuyuni. It has already been said in section 1.4 (education) that 50% of the Mkuyuni people are moslem and 1/3 roman catholic. In Majengo the number of roman catholics almost equals the number of moslems. Majengo has more than twice as many protestants as Mkuyuni.

PART II HOUSING, WATERUSE, AND SANITATION.

2.1 Type of house

As Table 10 shows, the most common type of house in Mkuyuni is the mudbrick house (65% of all houses). Only 10% of the houses are made of cement. Majengo has only cement houses. These differences in housing situation, together with the conditions of sanitation and water-supply between the two sample populations can be regarded as the main causes for the big differences in the prevalence rates between the two groups (see Introduction).

2.2 Types of households, number of households per house, and average size of the households.

Table 11 shows that in Mkuyuni 67% of the heads of households is tenant, 23% is owner, and 9% main tenant. All heads of households in Majengo are main tenants of the E.A.R.&H.

The average number of households per house is 2.7 in Mkuyuni and 1 in Majengo. The number of households per house varies with the type of house. Cement houses and mud-wooden houses usually have one household only. The number of households in the mudbrick houses varies from one to seven per house.

The average size of the households is only 2.8 in Mkuyuni and 3.8 in Majengo. So the households in Majengo are bigger, although the number of persons per house is much smaller there (3.8 to 7.5 in Mkuyuni).

In regard to the composition of the households in Mkuyuni (see Table 12) it can be seen that 38.5% of the male heads of households live together with wife and children, 23.1% are single, and 21.9% live with their wives alone. Almost all female heads of households are living without relatives as most of them have been divorced (58.1%) or are widowed (25.5%). In Majengo there are only male heads of households, for the greater part (46.6%) living together with wife and children, whereas 24.4% stay with their wives alone; 13.3% is single, and 11.1% is married but living alone.

2.3 Water supply facilities and water-use activities.

Due to varying water supply facilities in Majengo and Mkuyuni, the water-use activities in both areas show great differences too.

In Majengo all house complexes have a private or shared tap and people never claimed to make use of the lake (not even for swimming).

The only difference which exists in Majengo is between houses with a private tap and those where several households (namely 8) share one tap. In the latter case the water facilities are located in separate buildings outside the houses. However, this difference is not essential, since people do not use natural water bodies at all.

Of the 113 houses in Mkuyuni which don't have a private or shared tap, 67% use the water from the lake and 33% from water kiosks.

Evidence shows that there is a correlation between the type of water facilities on the one hand and income on the other. As expected, 20% of those who share the tap belong to the lowest income-category against 6.7% of the people with a private tap. Private water facilities belong to the higher income-categories.

The collection of water (whether for drinking, washing utensils and vegetables, or for bathing children) is mostly done in the early morning hours (6-8 a.m.) and almost exclusively by females, especially over 10 years of age. Bathing and swimming are done by both sexes and in all age groups. Washing clothes is mostly done by people over 15 years old, more of them being females than males. The lake is mostly used for washing clothes between 10-11 a.m. and also for bathing and swimming (during the whole day). In only 9 cases the lake was used for irrigation of shambas, that is 10% of the families with a shamba inside the town-area.

It should be mentioned that at the time of our survey (dry season) the lake was the only natural waterbody being used. Although there are 5 streams in the survey area none of them could be used because they were completely dry.

2.4 Sanitation

Mkuyuni and Majengo also differ in respect of sanitary facilities. All houses in Majengo have a flush toilet, either private or shared, as is shown in Table 14. It also shows that most houses in Mkuyuni have shared pit latrines (50.4%) or private pit latrines (25.6%); over 20% have no sanitary facilities at all. Only 3 houses are provided with flush toilets (2 private ones and 1 shared one).

The main procedure in regard to keeping sanitary premises in the proper condition, is filling it up with sand and stones, and building a new one. Mostly the head of the house himself is carrying out this work. The owner of the house is responsible for the sanitary conditions.

Table 15, dealing with the sanitary conditions in relation to the type of house, shows that cement houses always have a toilet. Besides, it is the only type of house that has flush toilets, whether shared or private. The mudbrick houses usually have pit latrines (81.3%) of which the majority (60%) is shared. 18.7% of the mudbrick houses have no toilet facilities at all. The mudwooden houses are the least provided with toilets: 38.7% have no toilet at all, and of the remaining 71.3%, 25.8% have a shared pit latrine, and 35.5% a private pit latrine.

Table 16 shows that houses with one household only, most frequently have a private pit latrine (67%), but rather often (28%) no toilet at all. The houses with two or more households have mainly shared pit latrines.

2.5 Attitudes of the sample population towards water supply facilities and sanitary conditions.

Questions concerning people's opinion about the availability of public water kiosks and places for washing clothes separate from the water kiosks, were only put to the sample population of Mkuyuni, because they were considered not to be relevant for the people in Majengo. In Mkuyuni 63.6% of the heads of house complexes stated that there were not enough public water kiosks around (mainly from Shede), whereas 36.3% felt there were enough of them around. It was found that the last group was consisting of people who live near the existing kiosks (mainly from Mkuyuni Trading Centre, Tambukareli, and Butimba). The desire for places to wash clothes separate from the water kiosks however, was felt much more strongly: not less than 95.8% would like to have them.

When asked whether defaecating indiscriminately was allowed and if not, which people had forbidden this, 100% of the Majengo sample population stated that it is not allowed and that it is forbidden by the Health Department of the Mwanza Town Council. Of the Mkuyuni sample population, 63.6% stated that defaecating indiscriminately is forbidden. 90.9% of them said that it is forbidden by the Health Department, 2.4% by the Balози, and in some cases by a neighbour. 28% of the sample population answered that they were allowed to defaecate indiscriminately (e.g. "our place is considered to be rural area".).

PART III MIGRATION AND VISITING RELATIVES

A MIGRATION

Our data refer to immigration, and only concern the last place before moving into Mwanza town and not lifelong migration histories.

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

We have divided the sample population into two groups, one group of people who never moved (the stable part) and a group of people who moved at least one time in their lives (the mobile part). In Mkuyuni, 78% of the sample population is mobile, which means that they came from other parts of town or from outside the town to live in this ward. The remaining 22% is stable, so they are born in the ward under study. Of this percentage, the vast majority (83.7%) is under 15 years of age. In Majengo, 69% of the sample population is mobile. The stable part is less than 15 years of age; 96% of the stable part is even younger than 10 years (see also Table 17).

3.2 Time aspects

Mkuyuni shows a picture of gradually increasing migration, especially so from 1968. The percentage for 1972 would have been higher at the end of the year, as the research was done in August of that year.

Majengo doesn't show a clear picture at all, due to the transfer policy of the E.A.R.&H. It can be seen as a closed community depending upon the decisions of the E.A.R.&H. as regards the number of people coming to live in this ward (see Table 18).

3.3 Geographical aspects

According to the 1967 census, the regions of Tabora, West Lake, and Mara contributed most to the immigration into Mwanza town as a whole. When we look at Table 19, we see a different picture for the two subsamples under study. The adjacent regions of Tabora, West Lake, Mara, Shinyanga and especially the Mwanza rural area make up 73% of the immigration into the ward. In 1967 these regions contributed only 28% to the total influx of Mwanza town. In Majengo, these adjacent regions contribute 36%, of whom the vast majority is coming from Tabora,

but in this ward 31% of the sample population was born in Kenya. The percentages of people born in Mwanza town are, in both wards, lower as compared with the 1967 census data for Mwanza town as a whole. Of the total sample population in Mkuyuni 7.4% is born in Tanzanian towns (excluding Mwanza town), whereas this percentage is 12.1 for Majengo.

From the Mwanza region (except Mwanza town), the Mwanza district contributes most to Mkuyuni, followed by Geita district. Kwimba and Ukerewe districts are of a minor importance. The Mwanza region contributes only 4 people to Majengo, of whom 3 were born in Kwimba, and 1 in Mwanza district.

3.4 Reasons to move into Mwanza town, for age and sex groups.

In discussing the reasons to move into Mwanza town, we can distinguish two categories of reasons which are age and sex bound: economic reasons (to look for a job, to start work, transfer) and non-economic reasons (to follow relatives, marriage, divorce, and others).

Economic reasons are almost exclusively given by males; the most important of them is "to look for a job", both in Mkuyuni and Majengo.

"Transfer" was mentioned more frequently in Majengo. "To start work" was mentioned more frequently in Mkuyuni. The age groups in which most males move into town, varies from 15-24 (especially to look for a job and to start work), to 25-34 (especially for transfer and to look for a job).

Non-economic reasons are mainly given by females. The reason mentioned most frequently is "following relatives", which is also an important reason for males from 0-14 years of age. "Marriage" is the next most important reason for females, especially for those between 15 and 24 years.

If we do not include the dependents (males and females from 0-14 years) we see that the most important age group for females moving into town is 15-24 years.

Of the sample population moving into Mwanza town 58.2% had been farmers before, whereas this percentage is only 17 at the present time; 21.6% were labourers before moving into town; against 51.2% during the time of the survey (see also Tables 20 and 21).

3.5 Intra-urban migration

Of the 286 people (27.2% of the sample population) who had at least one place of residence in Mwanza town before moving into Mkuyuni,

31(=10.8%) had two places of residence in town, and 4(=1.4%) had three places of residence in town. In Majengo, only 21 people (12.2%) had at least one place of residence in Mwanza town before moving into Majengo. Of these people, only 3 had two places of residence in town.

Of the sample population in Mkuyuni who had lived in other parts of the town before, 28.3% did so in Igogo ward, and 23.1% lived at another place in the ward itself. In Majengo, 25.9% of the population who had lived somewhere else before, moved within the ward itself (see Table 22).

The reasons for intra-urban migration differ from the reasons to move into town in this respect, that occupational motives are not so important for intra-urban migration, whereas motives concerning the accomodation are more important.

B VISITING RELATIVES

3.6 Introduction

It was considered to be usefull to study the relationships between people in Mwanza town and their relatives in the predominantly rural home areas by checking the short-term visits to each other. One possible indication for the relations which are undertaken with relatives in the home area is the number of people belonging to the households in the sample who are not staying at home. We will discuss successively who those people are, their relation with the head of household, the regions where they are staying, and the reason for that. After that, attention will be paid to the visits undertaken by relatives between urban and rural areas.

Table 23 shows that the total number of familymembers who don't stay at home is 164 in Mkuyuni and 49 in Majengo, divided over 79 and 18 households respectively. This means that 21% of all households in Mkuyuni, and 40% in Majengo is incomplete. The table also shows that the greater part of the relatives not staying at home consists of children, 76.8% for Mkuyuni and 87.7% for Majengo, followed by wives (over 10% in both Mkuyuni and Majengo).

Table 24 shows that for Mkuyuni they are mostly staying in Mwanza region itself (38.4%) followed by Tabora region (19.5%) and West Lake region (11.5%), and for Majengo in Kenya (34.6%) and North Mara (28.5%). This pattern follows more or less the picture as given for the birth place.

Table 25 shows that for Mkuyuni the main reasons are: to live with relatives (30.5%), marriage (26.8%), cultivation (17.7%), and to work or to do business (14.6%). In Majengo the main reasons are to cultivate (38.8%) and to attend school (30.6%).

3.7 Visits to relatives outside Mwanza town.

Visits being paid outside Mwanza town are usually done by the head of household himself, followed by the wife of the head of the household. The vast majority of the visits are paid to parents, and to a much less extent to brothers.

As can be seen from Table 26, Mkuyuni people pay many visits to places within Mwanza region itself (29.6%), and to Tabora region (19.7%). From the sample population of Majengo who pays visits to relatives, the greater part (21%) goes to Kenya. Other regions being visited are Tabora (19.4%), Mara (12.9%) and the remote Coast region (11.3%).

Table 27 shows that there are differences in the frequency of visits between Mkuyuni and Majengo. Mkuyuni people usually pay irregular visits and visits on special occasions, whereas people from Majengo pay irregular visits and visits once a year. The frequency of the visits corresponds with the duration of those visits. Irregular visits and visits on special occasions are mostly short-term visits (less than 1 week). In Mkuyuni 45.5% of the visits have a duration of one week or less. The visits paid once a year, are mostly of a longer duration. In Majengo, 56.5% of all visits have a duration of three weeks or more (see also Table 28).

The sample population of Mkuyuni shows a preference for the dry season to pay visits, whereas in Majengo there is no preference at all.

From Table 29 it can be seen that in Mkuyuni the main reason for the visits is "to greet relatives" (46.5%), followed by "on leave" (22%). In Majengo the main reason is "on leave" (51.6%) and "to greet relatives" (27.4%). The reasons correspond with the duration and the frequency of the visits. Visits for leave are mostly once a year and of a rather long duration, whereas visits for greeting relatives are mostly irregular or on a special occasion, and of a short duration.

3.8 Visits by relatives from outside Mwanza town.

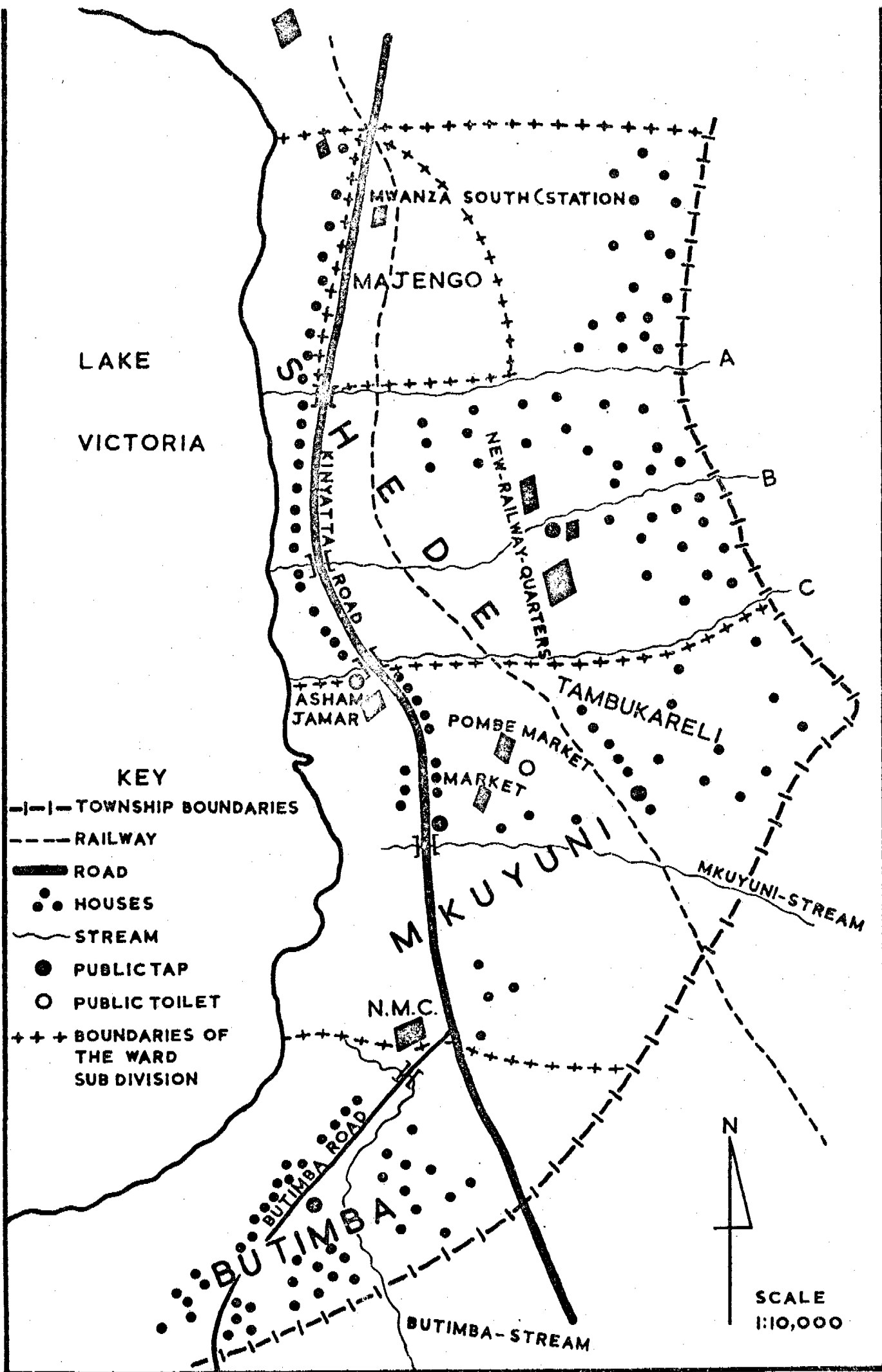
The sample population in Mkuyuni and Majengo is mostly being visited by brothers and sisters. As can be seen from Table 30, they most-

ly come from Mwanza (33.9%), Tabora (24.2%) and Shinyanga regions (11.3%) as far as Mkuyuni is concerned. In Majengo, they usually come from Tabora (22.2%), Mara regions (19.4%), and Kenya (16.7%).

In both Mkuyuni and Majengo, the vast majority of visits is being paid on special occasions and irregularly (Table 31). This corresponds with the duration of those visits, namely short-term visits. 64.5% of the visits being paid into Mkuyuni are of a duration of one week or less, whereas this percentage is 52.7 in Majengo (Table 32). In general, the visits paid to people in town are shorter than the visits paid by people from town to people outside town.

The dry season is favoured by people from rural areas to visit relatives in Mwanza town. 77.9% of all visits paid into Mkuyuni is done in the dry season, against only 13% in the rainy season. Of all visits paid to Majengo, 75% was paid in the dry season, and 19.4% in the raining season.

Table 33 shows the reasons for incoming visits. The most important reason is for greeting. When we compare Table 33 with Table 29 (reasons for outgoing visits) we see some differences. Just a very few people come to town to spend their leave, whereas quite a number of them spend their leave in the home district. Reasons which are typically town bound are "to get treatment", "to look for a job", "for shopping", and "to do business". Again, the reasons correlate with the frequency and the duration of the visits. Visits paid for greeting tend to be irregular and for a short time, visits on leave are mostly once a year and for a longer period. Visits for reasons like death, escorting somebody, for treatment, and for business are paid on special occasions.



MAP OF MKUYUNI WARD-MWANZA TOWN

TABLE 1: AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION

Age	Mkuyuni						Majengo						Mwanza town (1967)		
	male		female		total		male		female		total		male	female	total
	no	%	no	%	no	%	no	%	no	%	no	%	%	%	%
0 - 4	100	9.5	78	7.4	178	16.9	20	11.6	19	11.0	39	22.7	7.5	7.5	15.0
5 - 9	60	5.7	49	4.7	109	10.4	8	4.7	19	11.0	27	15.7	5.3	5.9	11.2
10 - 14	43	4.1	36	3.4	79	7.5	6	3.5	5	2.9	11	6.4	3.9	4.1	8.1
15 - 19	25	2.4	49	4.7	74	7.0	6	3.5	12	7.0	18	10.5	5.9	5.4	11.3
20 - 24	57	5.4	70	6.7	127	12.1	4	2.3	7	4.1	11	6.4	6.2	5.4	11.6
25 - 29	76	7.2	55	5.2	131	12.5	10	5.8	9	5.2	19	11.0	7.6	5.5	13.1
30 - 34	65	6.2	39	3.7	104	9.9	7	4.1	7	4.1	14	8.1	5.3	3.3	8.6
35 - 39	42	4.0	31	3.0	73	7.0	6	3.5	2	1.2	8	4.7	4.2	2.5	6.7
40 - 44	26	2.5	16	1.5	42	4.0	12	7.0	1	0.6	13	7.6	2.3	1.4	3.7
45 - 49	24	2.3	18	1.7	42	4.0	5	2.9	0	-	5	2.9	2.0	1.2	3.2
50 - 54	7	0.7	9	0.9	16	1.5	1	0.6	2	1.2	3	1.7	1.3	0.9	2.2
55 - 59	15	1.4	8	0.8	23	2.2	1	0.6	0	-	1	0.6	0.9	0.5	1.4
60+	33	3.1	19	1.8	52	5.0	2	1.2	1	0.6	3	1.7	1.8	1.6	3.4
Total	573	54.5	477	45.5	1050	100.0	88	51.1	84	48.9	172	100.0	54.2	45.2	99.5

TABLE 2: SEX RATIO'S FOR SPECIFIC AGE GROUPS

Age Group	Mkuyuni			Majengo			Mwanza Town(1967)	
	Males	Females	Sex Ratio	Males	Females	Sex Ratio	Sex Ratio	
0 - 4	100	78	128	20	19	105	98	
5 - 9	60	49	122	8	19	42	88	
10 - 14	43	36	119	6	5	120	91	
15 - 19	25	49	51	6	12	50	109	
20 - 24	57	70	81	4	7	57	113	
25 - 29	76	55	138	10	9	111	139	
30 - 34	65	39	166	7	7	100	158	
35 - 39	42	31	135	27	6	450	169	
40 - 44	26	16	162				166	
45+	79	54	146					
General	573	477	120	88	84	104	119	

TABLE 3: MARITAL STATUS (ADULTS OVER 15)

	Mkuyuni						Majengo					
	Males		Females		Total		Males		Females		Total	
	no	%	no	%	no	%	no	%	no	%	no	%
Married	235	63.3	223	71.2	458	66.9	38	70.3	34	82.9	72	75.7
Unmarried	112	30.1	27	8.6	139	20.3	15	27.7	6	14.6	21	22.1
Widowed	4	1.0	23	7.3	27	3.9	-	-	1	2.4	1	1.0
Divorced	20	5.3	40	12.7	60	8.7	1	1.8	-	-	1	1.0
Total	371	99.7	313	99.8	684	99.8	54	99.8	41	99.9	95	99.6

TABLE 4: MARITAL STATUS FOR AGE AND SEX GROUPS (ADULTS OVER 15)

Males Only

	Mkuyuni								Majengo							
	M		UNM		W		D		M		UNM		W		D	
	no	%	no	%	no	%	no	%	no	%	no	%	no	%	no	%
15-19	-	-	25	22.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	40.0	-	-	-	-
20-29	66	28.0	67	59.8	-	-	1	5.0	6	15.7	8	53.3	-	-	-	-
30-44	105	44.6	16	14.2	1	25.0	11	55.0	24	63.1	1	6.6	-	-	-	-
45-59	37	15.7	3	2.6	1	25.0	5	25.0	6	15.7	-	-	-	-	1	100.0
60+	27	11.4	1	0.8	2	50.0	3	15.0	2	5.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	235	99.7	112	99.7	4	100.0	20	100.0	38	99.7	15	99.9	-	-	1	100.0

Females Only

15-19	30	13.4	18	66.6	-	-	1	2.5	7	20.5	5	83.3	-	-	-	-
20-29	109	48.8	9	33.3	1	4.3	7	17.5	15	44.1	1	16.6	-	-	-	-
30-44	59	26.4	-	-	6	26.0	20	50.0	10	29.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
45-59	21	9.4	-	-	5	21.7	9	22.5	2	5.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
60+	4	1.7	-	-	11	47.8	3	7.5	-	-	-	-	1	100.0	-	-
Total	223	99.7	27	99.9	23	99.8	40	100.0	34	99.8	6	99.9	1	100.0	-	-

TABLE 5: EDUCATION

Education	Mkuyuni						Majengo					
	Males		Females		Total		Males		Females		Total	
	no	%	no	%	no	%	no	%	no	%	no	%
Std I-IV	153	35.5	84	23.1	237	29.9	21	33.8	17	32.6	38	33.3
Std V-VIII	155	36.0	61	16.8	216	27.2	24	38.7	14	26.9	38	33.3
Form I-IV	17	3.9	4	1.1	21	2.6	7	11.2	2	3.8	9	7.8
A.L.C.*	19	4.4	70	19.2	89	11.2	4	6.4	7	13.4	11	9.6
None	88	20.4	144	39.6	232	29.2	6	9.6	12	23.0	18	15.7
Sub-total	430	100.2	363	99.8	793	100.1	62	99.7	52	99.7	114	99.7
U.A.**	143	24.9	114	23.8	257	24.4	26	29.5	32	38.0	58	33.7
Total	573		477		1050		88		84		172	

* Attending literacy class

** under age <7

TABLE 6: OCCUPATION (HEADS OF HOUSEHOLD ONLY)

Occupation	Mkuyuni		Majengo	
	no	%	no	%
Farmers and Fishermen	64	17.0	-	-
Labourers	192	51.2	3	6.6
Salesworkers	43	11.4	-	-
Service Workers	32	8.5	-	-
Transport and) Communications)	28	7.4	42	93.3
Professional and) Administrative)	5	1.2	-	-
Over Age (over 65)	8	2.1	-	-
Unemployed	3	0.7	-	-
Total	375	99.5	45	99.9

TABLE 7: INCOME (HEADS OF HOUSEHOLD ONLY)

Income per month	Mkuyuni		Majengo	
	no	%	no	%
155/- - 249/-	235	62.6	25	55.5
250/- - 349/-	112	29.8	10	22.2
350/- - 449/-	15	4.0	6	13.3
450/- - 649/-	9	2.4	3	6.6
Over 650/-	4	0.8	-	-
Total	375	99.9	45	99.8

TABLE 8: TRIBAL ORIGIN

Tribe	Mkuyuni		Majengo	
	no	%	no	%
Sukuma	254	24.2	7	4.0
Nyamwezi	166	15.8	15	8.7
Haya	42	4.0	20	11.6
Ha	32	3.0	-	-
Luo	77	7.3	35	20.4
Fipa	25	2.4	-	-
Zinza	20	1.9	1	0.6
Ngoni	18	1.7	2	1.2
Iramba	29	2.8	1	0.6
Jita, Ruri	26	2.5	-	-
Nubi	21	2.0	-	-
Kerewe	31	2.9	-	-
Sumbwa	18	1.7	-	-
Other Tribes	271	25.8	91 ¹⁾	53.0
No data	20	2.0		
Total	1050	100.0	172	100.1

1) In the category "other tribes" of Majengo 8 cases are Zaramo (4.7%), 7 Luguru (4.0%) and 6 Nyakyusa (3.5%), together forming about 23% of this category.

TABLE 9: RELIGION

Religion	Mkuyuni		Majengo	
	no	%	no	%
Moslem	528	50.2	60	34.9
Roman Catholic	345	32.8	63	36.6
Protestant	120	11.4	49	28.4
No Religion	57	5.4	-	-
Total	1050	100	172	99.9

TABLE 10: TYPE OF HOUSE

Type of house	Mkuyuni		Majengo	
	no	%	no	%
Cement	15	10.7	45	100.0
Mudbrick	91	65.0	-	-
Mud-wooden	34	24.3	-	-
Total	140	100.0	45	100.0

TABLE 11: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLDER

Householder	Mkuyuni		Majengo	
	no	%	no	%
Owner	89	23.7	-	-
Main-tenant	34	9.0	45	100.0
Tenant	252	67.2	-	-
Total	375	99.9	45	100.0

TABLE 12: COMPOSITION OF THE HOUSEHOLDS

Composition	Mkuyuni						Majengo					
	Males		Females		Total		Males		Females		Total	
	no	%	no	%	no	%	no	%	no	%	no	%
Unmarried	77	23.1	-	-	77	20.5	6	13.3	-	-	6	13.3
Divorced	19	5.7	25	58.1	44	11.7	1	2.2	-	-	1	2.2
Widowed	4	1.2	11	25.5	15	4.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Married (alone)	25	7.5	3	6.9	28	7.4	5	11.1	-	-	5	11.1
+ Wife	73	21.9	-	-	73	19.4	11	24.4	-	-	11	24.4
+ Wife and children.	128	38.5	-	-	128	34.1	21	46.6	-	-	21	46.6
+ Wife, child, mother.	3	0.9	-	-	3	0.8	1	2.2	-	-	1	2.2
+ Children	3	0.9	4	9.3	7	1.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	332	99.7	43	99.8	375	99.7	45	99.8	-	-	45	99.8

TABLE 13: USE OF PUBLIC WATERSOURCES FOR SPECIFIED ACTIVITIES
(MKUYUNI ONLY)

	Lake		Kiosk	
	no	%	no	%
Collecting drinking water	75	63.6	43	34.4
Washing clothes	90	74.4	31	25.6
Washing utensils/ vegetables	77	64.2	43	35.8
Collecting water for bathing children	58	61.1	37	38.9
Bathing/swimming	83	70.9	34	39.1

Note: Only 113 houses (93% of the total) without private or shared taps are considered here. The total number of houses mentioned in each case varies slightly because people have used both watersources.

TABLE 14: SANITATION FACILITIES

	Mkuyuni		Majengo	
	no	%	no	%
Flush toilet - private	2	1.7	15	33.3
- shared	-	-	30	66.7
Pit latrine - private	31	25.6	-	-
- shared	62	51.2	-	-
Public toilet ¹⁾	-	-	-	-
Indiscriminate defaecating/ urinating	26	21.5	-	-
Total	121	100.0	45	100.0

1) There is one public toilet, at the Mkuyuni market, which is never used.

TABLE 15: RELATION BETWEEN TYPE OF HOUSE AND SANITARY CONDITIONS
(MKUYUNI ONLY)

	Cement		Mudbrick		Mudwooden		Total	
	no	%	no	%	no	%	no	%
Private pit latrine	4	26.7	16	21.3	11	35.5	31	25.6
Shared pit latrine	9	60.0	45	60.0	8	25.8	62	51.2
Flushtoilet	2	13.3	-	-	-	-	2	1.7
None	-	-	14	18.7	12	38.7	26	21.5
Total	15	100.0	75	100.0	31	100.0	121	100.0

TABLE 16: SANITATION IN RELATION TO THE NUMBER OF FAMILIES PER HOUSE
(MKUYUNI ONLY)

	1		2		3		4		5		6		Total
	no	%	no	%	no	%	no	%	no	%	no	%	
Private pit latrine	31	62.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31
Shared pit latrine	4	8.0	9	75.0	14	73.6	11	100.0	11	68.7	13	100.0	62
Flush toilet	1	2.0	1	8.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
None	14	28.0	2	16.6	5	26.3	-	-	5	31.2	-	-	26
Total	50	100.0	12	99.9	19	99.9	11	100.0	16	99.9	13	100.0	121

TABLE 17: AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION OF THE MOBILE AND STABLE PART OF THE SAMPLE POPULATION IN MKUYUNI

Age	Mobile (78.%)						Stable (21.8%)					
	Male		Female		Total		Male		Female		Total	
	no	%	no	%	no	%	no	%	no	%	no	%
0 - 4	29	6.5	27	7.1	56	6.8	71	55.0	51	51.0	122	53.2
5 - 9	34	7.6	35	9.2	69	8.4	26	20.1	14	14.0	40	17.4
10 -14	28	6.3	21	5.5	49	5.9	15	11.6	15	15.0	30	13.1
15 -19	20	4.5	41	10.8	61	7.4	5	3.8	8	8.0	13	5.6
20 -24	53	11.9	65	17.2	118	14.3	4	3.1	5	5.0	9	3.9
25 -29	74	16.6	54	14.3	128	15.5	2	1.5	1	1.0	3	1.3
30 -34	63	14.1	37	9.8	100	12.1	2	1.5	2	2.0	4	1.7
35 -39	41	9.2	30	7.9	71	8.6	1	0.7	1	1.0	2	0.8
40 -44	26	5.8	16	4.2	42	5.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 +	76	17.1	51	13.5	127	15.4	3	2.3	3	3.0	6	2.6
Total	444	99.6	377	99.5	821	99.5	129	99.6	100	100.0	229	99.6

MAJENGO

Age	Mobile (69.2%)						Stable (30.8%)					
	Male		Female		Total		Male		Female		Total	
	no	%	no	%	no	%	no	%	no	%	no	%
0 - 4	3	4.4	1	1.9	4	3.3	17	30.9	18	56.2	35	66.0
5 - 9	4	5.9	7	13.4	11	9.2	4	19.0	12	37.5	16	30.1
10 -14	6	8.9	3	5.7	9	7.5	-	-	2	6.2	2	3.7
15 -19	6	8.9	12	23.0	18	15.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 -24	4	5.9	7	13.4	11	9.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 -29	10	14.9	9	17.3	19	15.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 -34	7	10.4	7	13.4	14	11.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 -39	6	8.9	2	3.8	8	6.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
40 -44	12	17.9	1	1.9	13	10.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 +	9	13.4	3	5.7	12	10.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	67	99.5	52	99.5	119	99.5	21	99.9	32	99.9	53	99.8

TABLE 18: YEARS OF MIGRATION INTO MWANZA TOWN

	Mkuyuni		Majengo	
	no	%	no	%
< 1960	117	15.7	26	22.6
1961	13	1.7	2	1.7
1962	11	1.5	4	3.5
1963	11	1.5	8	7.0
1964	18	2.4	5	4.3
1965	25	3.4	1	0.9
1966	26	3.5	3	2.6
1967	30	4.0	3	2.6
1968	68	9.1	31	27.0
1969	93	12.5	10	8.7
1970	87	11.7	10	8.7
1971	127	17.0	6	5.2
1972	119	16.0	6	5.2
Total	745	100.0	115	100.0

TABLE 19: REGION FROM WHICH MOVED INTO MWANZA TOWN / BIRTHPLACE

Region	(1)		(2)		(3)		(4)		(5)
	no	%	no	%	no	%	no	%	%
Arusha	9	1.2	4	0.5	-	-	-	-	0.5
Coast	8	1.1	10	1.3	10	8.7	7	6.0	2.3
Dodoma	11	1.5	15	2.0	1	0.9	1	0.9	0.8
Iringa	9	1.2	14	1.9	-	-	-	-	0.7
Kigoma	32	4.3	34	4.5	9	7.8	10	8.5	3.6
Kilimanjaro	9	1.2	14	1.9	7	6.1	3	2.6	1.8
Lindi	1	0.1	-	-	1	0.9	-	-	
Mara	58	7.8	63	8.4	4	3.5	13	11.1	6.8
Mbeya	22	3.0	27	3.6	1	0.9	7	6.0	1.6
Morogoro	6	0.8	10	1.3	-	-	2	1.7	1.2
Mtwara	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	3.4	0.5
Mwanza rural	229	30.7	184	24.5	1	0.9	4	3.4	3.1
Mwvuma	7	0.9	11	1.5	-	-	1	0.9	0.8
Shinyanga	44	5.9	43	5.7	4	3.5	3	2.6	2.5
Singida	6	0.8	19	2.5	-	-	-	-	1.0
Tabora	157	21.1	148	19.7	29	25.2	23	19.7	8.0
Tanga	9	1.2	10	1.3	4	3.5	4	3.4	1.4
West Lake	57	7.7	48	6.4	4	3.5	4	3.4	7.7
Sub-total	674	90.5	654	86.9	75	65.4	86	73.6	
Kenya	48	6.4	66	8.8	36	31.3	22	18.8	} 15.1
Other Afr.C.	23	3.1	32	4.3	4	3.5	9	7.7	
Total	745	100.0	752	100.0	115	100.2	117	100.1	
Born in Mwanza town [✱]	297		297	28.3	55		55	31.9	40.0
Total	1042		1049		170		172		100.0
No data	8		1		2		-		
General total	1050		1050		172		172		

✱ % of general total

- (1) Mkuyuni: last place before moving into Mwanza town.
- (2) Mkuyuni: birthplace.
- (3) Majengo: last place before moving into Mwanza town.
- (4) Majengo: birthplace.
- (5) Mwanza town: birthplace.

TABLE 20: REASONS TO MOVE INTO MWANZA TOWN
MKUYUNI

Reason	0-14		15-24		25-34		35-44		45+		Total		%	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Marriage	1	8	2	56	1	17	-	3	-	4	4	88	1.0	24.9
Divorce	-	-	-	1	1	12	1	5	1	3	3	21	0.8	5.9
Foll. relatives	75	93	11	75	6	30	1	8	1	3	94	209	24.0	59.0
To start work	2	-	20	1	16	2	7	3	3	1	48	7	12.3	2.0
To look for a job	3	-	71	2	73	5	21	2	6	-	174	9	44.5	2.5
Transfer	-	-	8	-	12	-	9	1	2	-	31	1	7.9	0.3
Accomo- dation	-	-	3	1	3	1	3	-	2	2	11	4	2.8	1.1
School	6	1	8	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	4	3.6	1.1
Other reasons	6	1	4	3	2	2	-	-	-	5	12	11	3.1	3.1
Total	93	103	127	142	114	69	42	22	15	18	391	354	100.0	99.9
%	23.8	29.1	32.5	40.1	29.2	19.5	10.7	6.2	3.8	5.1	100.0	100.0		

MAJENGO

Reason	0-14		15-24		25-34		35-44		45+		Total		%	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Marriage	-	2	-	6	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	22.0
Foll. relatives	10	20	4	14	1	4	-	-	-	-	15	38	23.1	76.0
To start work	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	7.6	-
To look for a job	1	-	5	-	4	-	1	-	-	-	11	-	46.2	-
Transfer	-	-	8	-	11	-	9	-	2	-	30	-	16.9	-
School	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	4.6	2.0
Other reasons	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1.5	-
Total	15	23	22	20	16	7	10	-	2	-	65	50	99.9	100.0
%	23.1	46.0	33.8	40.0	24.6	14.0	15.4	-	3.1	-	100.0	100.0		

TABLE 21: OCCUPATION BEFORE MOVING INTO MWANZA TOWN
(HEADS OF HOUSEHOLD ONLY)

Profession	Mkuyuni		Majengo	
	no	%	no	%
Farmers	191	58.2	6	15.8
Labourers	71	21.6	3	7.9
Salesworkers	9	2.7	1	2.6
Service workers	19	5.8	1	2.6
Transport and Communication	28	8.5	27	71.1
Professional and Fam.	4	1.2	-	-
Housewife	6	1.8	-	-
Subtotal	328	99.8	38	100.0
Unemployed	18	4.8	-	-
Under age	22	5.8	7	15.5
Not applicable *	7	1.8	-	-
Total	375		45	

* 7 heads of households are born in Mwanza town.

TABLE 22: WARDS IN MWANZA TOWN FROM WHERE PEOPLE MOVED TO
MAJENGO - MKUYUNI

Wards	Mkuyuni		Majengo	
	no	%	no	%
Igogo	91	28.3	4	14.8
Nyamagana	28	8.7	2	7.4
Mirongo	28	8.7	4	14.8
Mbugani and Mabatini	25	7.8	4	14.8
Kirumba	22	6.9	2	7.2
Kitangiri	3	0.9	-	-
Nyakato	3	0.9	-	-
Butimba	16	4.9	-	-
Pamba	8	2.5	-	-
Pasiansi	5	1.6	4	14.8
Nyamanoro	11	3.4	-	-
Within ward itself	74	23.1	7	25.9
∅ (no data)	7	2.2	-	-
Total	321	99.9	27	99.9

Within Ward	no	%	no	%
Mkuyuni Centre	32	43.2	2	28.6
Shede	42	56.7	4	57.1
Majengo	-	-	1	14.3
Total	74	99.9	7	100.0

TABLE 23: MEMBERS OF THE HOUSEHOLDS STAYING ELSEWHERE

Who	Mkuyuni		Majengo	
	no	%	no	%
Wife	23	14.0	6	12.2
Daughter	76	46.3	20	40.8
Son	49	29.9	17	34.7
Children	1	0.6	6	12.2
Wife and children	4	2.4	-	-
Husband	5	3.0	-	-
Others	6	3.7	-	-
Total	164	99.9	49	99.9

TABLE 24: REGIONS WHERE MEMBERS OF THE HOUSEHOLD ARE STAYING

Regions	Mkuyuni		Majengo	
	no	%	no	%
Arusha	1	0.6	-	-
Coast	8	4.9	1	2.0
Dodoma	1	0.6	-	-
Iringa	2	1.2	-	-
Kigoma	4	2.4	-	-
Kilimanjaro	2	1.2	-	-
Lindi	-	-	-	-
Mara	6	3.7	14	28.5
Mbeya	7	4.3	-	-
Morogoro	3	1.8	-	-
Mwanza	63	38.4	6	12.2
Ruvuma	-	-	3	6.1
Shinyanga	6	3.7	1	2.0
Singida	3	1.8	-	-
Tabora	32	19.5	2	4.1
Tanga	2	1.2	-	-
West Lake	19	11.6	1	2.0
Sub-total	159	96.9	28	56.9
Kenya	3	1.8	17	34.7
Ruanda	1	0.6	4	8.2
Other african countries	1	0.6	-	-
Total	164	99.9	49	99.8

TABLE 25: REASONS WHY MEMBERS OF THE HOUSEHOLDS ARE STAYING ELSEWHERE

Reasons	Mkuyuni		Majengo	
	no	%	no	%
To live with relatives	50	30.5	6	12.2
Marriage	44	26.8	4	8.2
To cultivate	29	17.7	19	38.8
To work / business	24	14.6	3	6.1
Housing	12	7.3	2	4.1
Divorce	3	1.8	-	-
To attend school	-	-	15	30.6
Death	1	0.6	-	-
In the army	1	0.6	-	-
Total	164	99.9	49	100.0

TABLE 26: REGIONS BEING VISITED

Regions	Mkuyuni		Majengo		Place of origin	
	Region	%	Region	%	I	II
					%	%
Arusha	1	0.5	-	-	0.4	-
Coast	9	4.4	7	11.3	1.0	4.1
Dodoma	4	2.0	-	-	1.4	0.6
Iringa	3	1.5	-	-	1.3	-
Kigoma	10	4.9	-	-	3.2	5.8
Kilimanjaro	4	2.0	1	1.6	1.3	1.7
Lindi	-	-	1	1.6	-	-
Mara	17	8.4	8	12.9	6.0	7.5
Mbeya	5	2.5	4	6.5	2.5	4.1
Morogoro	1	0.5	2	3.2	1.0	1.2
Mwanza	60	29.6	3	4.8	45.8	34.3
Ruvuma	1	0.5	-	-	1.0	0.6
Shinyanga	16	7.9	2	3.2	4.1	1.7
Singida	4	2.0	-	-	1.8	-
Tabora	40	19.7	12	19.4	14.1	13.4
Tanga	-	-	3	4.8	1.0	2.3
West Lake	15	7.4	4	6.5	4.6	2.3
Sub-total	190	-	47	-		
Kenya	13	6.4	13	21.0	6.3	12.8
Uganda	-	-	1	1.6	0.7	2.3
Ruanda	-	-	1	1.6	0.6	0.6
Total	203	100.2	62	100.0		

TABLE 27: FREQUENCY OF OUTGOING VISITS

Frequency	Mkuyuni		Majengo	
	no	%	no	%
Once a year	45	22.2	27	43.5
Twice a year	11	5.4	1	1.6
Often	6	3.0	1	1.6
Irregular	94	46.3	28	45.2
On special occasions	47	23.2	5	8.1
Total	203	100.1	62	100.0

TABLE 28: DURATION OF OUTGOING VISITS

Duration	Mkuyuni		Majengo	
	no	%	no	%
< 1 week	55	26.9	3	4.8
1 week	38	18.6	16	25.8
2 weeks	32	15.7	8	12.4
3 weeks	22	10.8	13	21.0
1 month	29	14.2	12	19.4
> 1 month	28	13.7	10	16.1
Total	204	99.9	62	100.0

TABLE 29: REASONS FOR OUTGOING VISITS

Reason	Mkuyuni		Majengo	
	no	%	no	%
Simply greeting	95	46.6	17	27.4
On leave	45	22.1	32	51.6
Death	24	11.8	6	9.7
Helping sick	16	7.8	2	3.2
Cultivation	8	3.9	4	6.5
Marriage	6	2.9	-	-
Other reasons	10	4.9	1	1.6
Total	204	100.0	62	100.0

TABLE 30: REGIONS FROM WHICH RELATIVES VISIT SAMPLE POPULATION

Regions	Mkuyuni		Majengo		Place of origin	
	no	%	no	%	I %	II %
Arusha	1	0.5	-	-	0.4	-
Coast	7	3.8	2	5.6	1.0	4.1
Dodoma	3	1.6	-	-	1.4	0.6
Iringa	1	0.5	-	-	1.3	-
Kigoma	4	2.1	-	-	3.2	5.8
Kilimanjaro	-	-	-	-	1.3	1.7
Lindi	-	-	1	2.8	-	-
North Mara	15	8.1	7	19.4	6.0	7.5
Mbeya	2	1.1	-	-	2.5	4.1
Morogoro	2	1.1	1	2.8	1.0	1.2
Mwanza	63	33.9	3	8.3	45.8	34.3
Ruvuma	1	0.5	-	-	1.0	0.6
Shinyanga	21	11.3	3	8.3	4.1	1.7
Singida	3	1.6	-	-	1.8	-
Tabora	45	24.2	8	22.2	14.1	13.4
Tanga	-	-	1	2.8	1.0	2.3
West Lake	7	3.8	2	5.6	4.6	2.3
Kenya	9	4.8	6	16.7	6.3	12.8
Uganda	1	0.5	1	2.8	0.7	2.3
Other Afr. Countries	1	0.5	1	2.8	2.4	2.9
Total	186	100.0	36	100.1		

TABLE 31: FREQUENCY OF INCOMING VISITS

Frequency	Mkuyuni		Majengo	
	no	%	no	%
Once a year	16	8.6	5	13.9
Twice a year	5	2.7	-	-
Over twice a year	6	3.2	2	5.6
Often	3	1.6	-	-
Irregular	133	72.6	21	58.3
Special occasion	21	11.3	8	22.2
Total	184	100.0	36	100.0

TABLE 32: DURATION OF INCOMING VISITS

Duration	Mkuyuni		Majengo	
	no	%	no	%
< 1 week	94	50.5	12	33.3
1 week	26	14.0	7	19.4
2 weeks	22	11.8	6	16.7
> 2 weeks	44	23.7	11	30.6
Total	186	100.0	36	100.0

TABLE 33: REASONS FOR INCOMING VISITS

Reasons	Mkuyuni		Majengo	
	no	%	no	%
Simply for greeting	133	68.6	18	50.0
On leave	7	3.6	2	5.6
To get treatment	9	4.6	1	2.8
Passing by	9	4.6	4	11.1
Escorting someone	6	3.1	-	-
To look for a job	5	2.6	2	5.6
For shopping	5	2.6	1	2.8
Helping sick	3	1.5	3	8.3
Death	3	1.5	2	5.6
Marriage	2	1.0	-	-
Business, on duty	4	2.1	3	8.3
Birth	2	1.0	-	-
Rest	6	3.1	-	-
Total	194*	99.9	36	100.1

* Some people mentioned more than one reason.