Survey Technical Information

Reference ID	0004	**Themes**	race, conflict
Country	South Africa	**Observation unit**	Individuals
Location	Cape Town	**Target population**	South African urban citizens with voting right
Dates of Fieldwork	Sep. 3 – Sep. 23, 2010	**Sample size**	600
Related project(s)	Prevention of Violent Conflict in Africa		

Research Summary： Prevention of Violent Conflicts in Africa

  Numerous studies have addressed the issue of violent conflict in Africa, but most have tended to focus either on statistical interpretations of the causes of conflict, including poverty and inequality, or on examinations of the political processes of individual countries. This study considers the dynamics of Africa's conflicts from a perspective that combines structural causes and political processes by examining the interface between them, the research niche. "Structure" in this context mainly denotes a socio-economic structure and as used here refers specifically to horizontal inequality (HI) as put forth by the Centre for Research on Inequality, Human Security and Ethnicity (CRISE) of Oxford University. "Political process" refers to dynamic interaction among diverse political groups operating from backgrounds that include political institutions adopted on short-term bases, influences of neighboring countries (regions), trigger factors, and motivations of soldiers. This study aims at establishing a theoretical framework, comparing cases in about eight African countries, and deriving the policy implications.

Major Survey Items:

Demographic attributes: gender, age, education, occupation, race, religion, and the place of birth
Living conditions: household assets and basic human needs satisfaction
Identity: racial identity, religious identity, and regional identity
Inter-group relations: personal relationships, contact frequency, trust, hatred, inequality, and fairness
Political attitudes and behavior: voting, party support, violence, and corruption

Reports（Articles）：

【Policy Brief】

・"Prevention of Violent Conflict in Africa" (English) (available in PDF form)
・"Prevention of Violent Conflict in Africa" (Japanese) (available in PDF form)

【Publications】

・*Preventing Violent Conflict in Africa Institutions, Inequalities and Perceptions* Edited by Yoichi Mine, Frances Stewart, Sakiko Fukuda-Parr and Thandika Mkandawire, Palgrave Macmillan, 2013.

Stratification: Racially segregated areas (White, Coloured, and Black), male/female

Stages: neighborhoods - starting points – households – individuals

Cluster size: 7 neighborhoods (Durbanville, Brackenfell, Milnerton, Tokai, Edgemead, Plattekloof/Monte Vista, and Kuilsriver) for White, 3 neighborhoods (Mitchells Plain, Athlone and Bo-Kaap) for Coloured, and 2 neighborhoods (Khayelitsha and Langa) for Black; numbers of households per neighborhood range from 5 to 138; 1 person per household.

Selection method(s): neighborhood: purposive sampling based on local information; starting point: randomly chosen by fieldwork supervisors; household: systematic sampling with alternating interval of 5/10 households*; individual: Kish Grid (alternating the gender of respondents within the neighborhoods)
*In the case of apartment buildings, the number of households chosen ranges from 1 to 3 with interval of 5/10 depending on the size of the apartment.

Survey language(s): English, Afrikaans and Xhosa

Data-collection method: face-to-face interview

Unit nonresponse* rate: 0.41
*including both noncontact and refusal

Substitution method: Substitute respondents are taken from the next household on the walk pattern within the same neighborhoods in the event of empty premises; Substitute respondents are taken from the next 5th household on the walk pattern within the same neighborhoods in the event of refusal.

Fieldwork by: DATADESK

Citation: JICA-RI (2010). Prevention of Violent Conflict in Africa: A Dataset of South African Urban Survey in 2010. Tokyo: Japan International Cooperation Agency.