

Survey Technical Information

Reference ID	0007	Themes	ethnicity, conflict
Country	Zimbabwe	Observation unit	individuals
Location	Harare and Bulawayo	Target population	Zimbabwean urban citizens with voting right
Dates of Fieldwork	Mar. 18 – Mar. 21, 2010	Sample size	402
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, ethnicity, religion, and the place of birth

Living conditions: household assets and basic human needs satisfaction

Identity: ethnic 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: 4 districts (Harare urban, Chitungwiza, Epworth, and Bulawayo), male/female

Stages: wards (34) - starting points – households – individuals

Cluster size: 6 or 12 households per wards; 1 person per household; numbers of ward per district vary in proportion to the population size of district.

Selection method(s): wards: simple random sampling from a list; starting points: random sampling (unspecified); household: systematic sampling with alternating interval of 5/10 households; individual: Kish Grid (alternating the gender of respondents within the wards)

Survey language(s): English, Shona and Ndebele

Data-collection method: face-to-face interview

Unit nonresponse* rate: 0.26

*including both noncontact and refusal

Substitution method: Substitute respondents are taken from another household within the same wards.

Fieldwork by: MASS PUBLIC OPINION INSTITUTE (MPOI)

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