Survey Technical Information

Reference ID	0001	**Themes**	ethnicity, conflict
Country	Ghana	**Observation unit**	Individuals
Location	Accra	**Target population**	Ghanaian urban citizens with voting right
Dates of Fieldwork	Mar. 24 – Apr. 5, 2010	**Sample size**	324
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: 10 localities (Abofu, Avenor, Kaneshie, Kotobabi, Accra New Town, South Teshie, Sukura, Gbegbeyise, Mamponse and Sakumono), male/female

Stages: localities - starting points – households – individuals

Cluster size: numbers of households per localities range from 31 to 34; 1 person per household.

Selection method(s): household: systematic sampling with interval of 5; individual: Kish Grid (alternating the gender of respondents within the localities); starting point is located by enumerators under the following instruction: "START FROM THE CROSS ROAD AND WALK TOWARDS THE DIRECTION INDICATED BY YOUR SUPERVISOR. TAKE THE SECOND STREET ON THE RIGHT AND THEN THE SECOND STREET ON THE LEFT. SELECT THE FIFTH HOUSE/COMPOUND ON THE RIGHT HAND SIDE."

Survey language(s): English and local languages

Data-collection method: face-to-face interview

Unit nonresponse* rate: 0.02
*including both noncontact and refusal

Substitution method: Substitute respondents are taken from the next household on the walk pattern within the same localities.

Fieldwork by: The Institute of Statistical, Social and Economic Research (ISSER) of the University of Ghana

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