

# Survey Technical Information

<b>Reference ID</b>	0003	<b>Themes</b>	ethnicity, conflict
<b>Country</b>	Nigeria	<b>Observation unit</b>	individuals
<b>Location</b>	Lagos	<b>Target population</b>	Nigerian urban citizens with voting right
<b>Dates of Fieldwork</b>	Mar. 21 – Mar. 30, 2010	<b>Sample size</b>	412
<b>Related project(s)</b>	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:** 12 enumeration areas (Luth, Afanla, Mile 12 (inema), Moricas, Wilma Road, Ladiga, Amuwo Odofin, Boundry, Adedoyin Road, Alagomeji, Ilaje, Dolphin), male/female

**Stages:** enumeration areas - starting points – floor - households – individuals

**Cluster size:** numbers of households per EAs range from 32 to 36; 1 household per floor; 1 person per household.

**Selection method(s):** enumeration areas: purposively chosen in order to cover Yoruba, Igbo and Hausa communities; starting points: random sampling (“Days Code”); floor: systematic sampling with interval of 3 for lower building and 5 for higher building; household: random sampling from the list of households on the same floor; individual: Kish Grid (alternating the gender of respondents within the wards)

**Survey language(s):** English, Yoruba, Igbo and Hausa

**Data-collection method:** face-to-face interview

**Unit nonresponse\* rate:** 0.34

\*including both noncontact and refusal

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

**Fieldwork by:** Practical Sample International (PSI)

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