Survey Technical Information

Reference ID	0006	**Themes**	ethnicity, conflict
Country	Uganda	**Observation unit**	individuals
Location	Kampala, Mbarara, Hoima, and Gulu	**Target population**	Ugandan urban citizens with voting right
Dates of Fieldwork	Jan. 20 – Feb. 4, 2011	**Sample size**	500
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 cities (Kampala, Mbarara, Gulu and Hoima), male/female

Stages: Local Council 1s (LC1s) - households – individuals

Cluster size: 20 LC1s for Kampala, 10 LC1s for other cities; approximately10 households (ranging from 5-15) per LC1s; 1 person per household.

Selection method(s): LC1s: simple random sampling from a list; starting points: the LC1 offices; household: systematic sampling with interval of 5 households; individual: Kish Grid (alternating the gender of respondents within the wards)

Survey language(s): English, Luganda, Acholi, Runyankore, and Runyoro

Data-collection method: face-to-face interview

Unit nonresponse* rate: 0.03
*including both noncontact and refusal

Substitution method: Substitute respondents are taken from another household within the same LC1s.

Fieldwork by: The Faculty of Agriculture, Makerere University

Citation: JICA-RI (2011). Prevention of Violent Conflict in Africa: A Dataset of Ugandan Urban Survey in 2011. Tokyo: Japan International Cooperation Agency.