

Cameroon Peace Promotion Project

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1 Overview

2 Methodology

2.1 Measurement Methodology

We often combine individual questions into one index that summarizes the results of those individual questions. This is done for questions that are intended to measure the same concept – for instance, acceptance of violence as a means to achieve goals. Individual questions can be combined into an index when they have *internal consistency*; that is, when a high score on one question correlates to a high score on every other question in the index. High internal consistency indicates that the questions are all measuring one cohesive concept. The

internal consistency of the index is measure by an alpha value, with higher values meaning more internal consistency. When an index has a high alpha value (0.7 and above), we will generally report only the index score to avoid redundancy.

We also report survey-corrected statistics. In a survey, each respondent is not an independent data observation. Respondents are embedded in a social context (their neighborhood) with other respondents. Respondents in the same neighborhood tend to have similar attitudes, and so 100 respondents in one neighborhood tells us far less about an area than 100 respondents evenly spread throughout ten neighborhoods. The 100 respondents from one neighborhood will more accurately reflect the attitudes of that particular neighborhood, but not the wider area we wish to describe.

In this study, we surveyed 70 neighborhoods within 12 towns, or departments, in the north and extreme north regions of Cameroon. The number of neighborhoods surveyed per town was proportional to population, so that larger towns like Garoua (11 neighborhoods) have more representation than smaller towns like Maga (2 neighborhoods). Each neighborhood was meant to have 15 survey respondents, but due to enumerator errors the PSU sizes range from $\min(\text{tally}(\text{cpdf}\$psu))$ to $\max(\text{tally}(\text{cpdf}\$psu))$. We account for that by weighting responses such that respondents in PSUs with greater than 15 respondents are downweighted proportionally and respondents in PSUs with fewer than 15 respondents are upweighted proportionally. That method ensures that each PSU has equal weight when calculating the town characteristics.

We also report the error of our survey statistics (i.e. means and medians) based on bootstrap replicates. When we conduct a survey, we randomly select respondents from each neighborhood to answer survey questions. We know the survey responses could look a little different if random selection had generated different survey respondents. That difference is the error. We simulate how the survey responses *might have* looked if we conducted the survey again in the same neighborhood with a bootstrap procedure. The bootstrap procedure is to create new hypothetical surveys by randomly selecting with replacement the respondents from our actual survey. By conducting this bootstrapping procedure 1,000 times, we see what could have happened if we conducted 1,000 other surveys in the same locations. That creates a distribution of possible survey statistics – for example, a distribution of means. We use that distribution to specify the standard error of the mean.

For example, imagine that the average score on the violence index in our survey is 0.7. We could imagine finding a mean of 0.65 or 0.75 if we talked to different people in that neighborhood. However, we could *not* imagine finding a mean of 0.2. No combination of people in the neighborhoods would yield so low an average. Bootstrapping quantifies the other means we could find and with what probability we would find them.

2.2 Survey Sampling Methodology

This survey was conducted using a stratified two-level cluster sample design. The survey was stratified by department/town; we have every department/town in our target area. Within towns, we randomly select PSUs from a list obtained by workers on the ground. Within PSUs, the enumerators mapped out 75 households and randomly selected 15 of them (1/5th) through a systematic sampling procedure. And within selected households, enumerators randomly selected one respondent by assigning each household member a number and using a random number generator to select one number.

If a household did not consent to be surveyed, enumerators proceeded to the next non-selected household. If a respondent did not consent, the enumerator also proceeded to the next non-selected household.

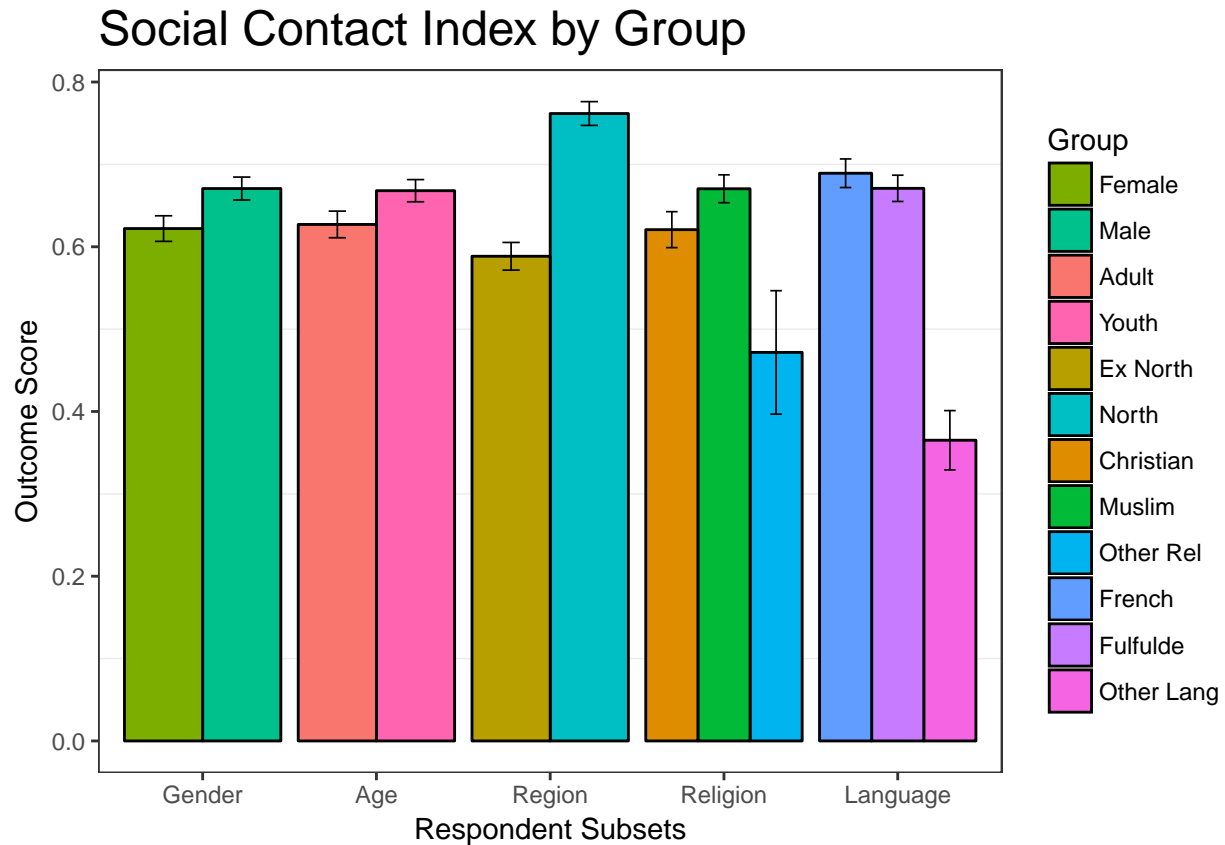
In the next section, we summarize the findings of the survey, disaggregating answers by gender, age, region, religion, and the language spoken for the survey.

3 Attitudes

3.1 Social Contact

An important cause and consequence of intergroup tolerance is intergroup social contact. Intergroup contact has been shown in numerous studies to increase intergroup tolerance, and more tolerant people are also more likely to seek out intergroup tolerance. Here we measure social contact with three questions, combined into an index ($\alpha = 0.76$). Higher scores indicates more

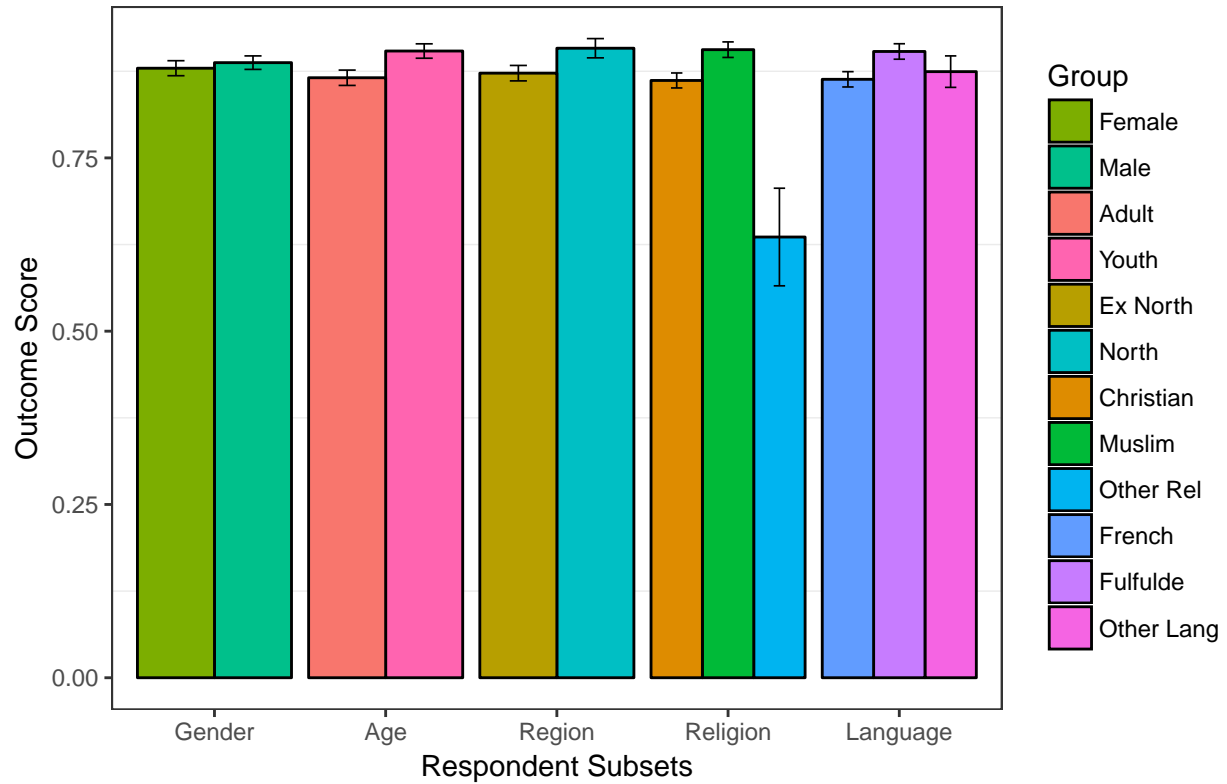
One our social contact Here, higher scores more social contact.



3.2 Cultural Understanding

Higher scores -> more understanding.

Cultural Understanding Index by Group

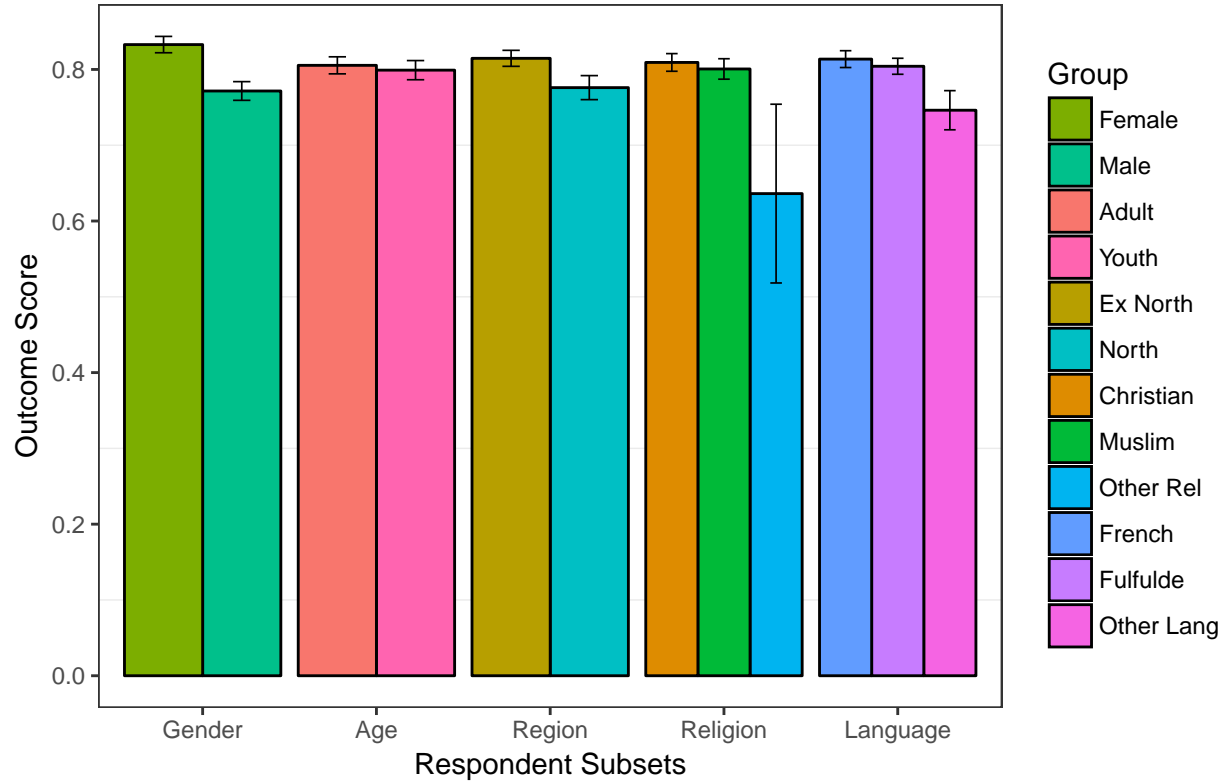


3.3 Support for Women's Empowerment

3.3.1 Index

Higher scores good. Alpha only 0.59, not strong enough to consider all questions together. Women score higher than men.

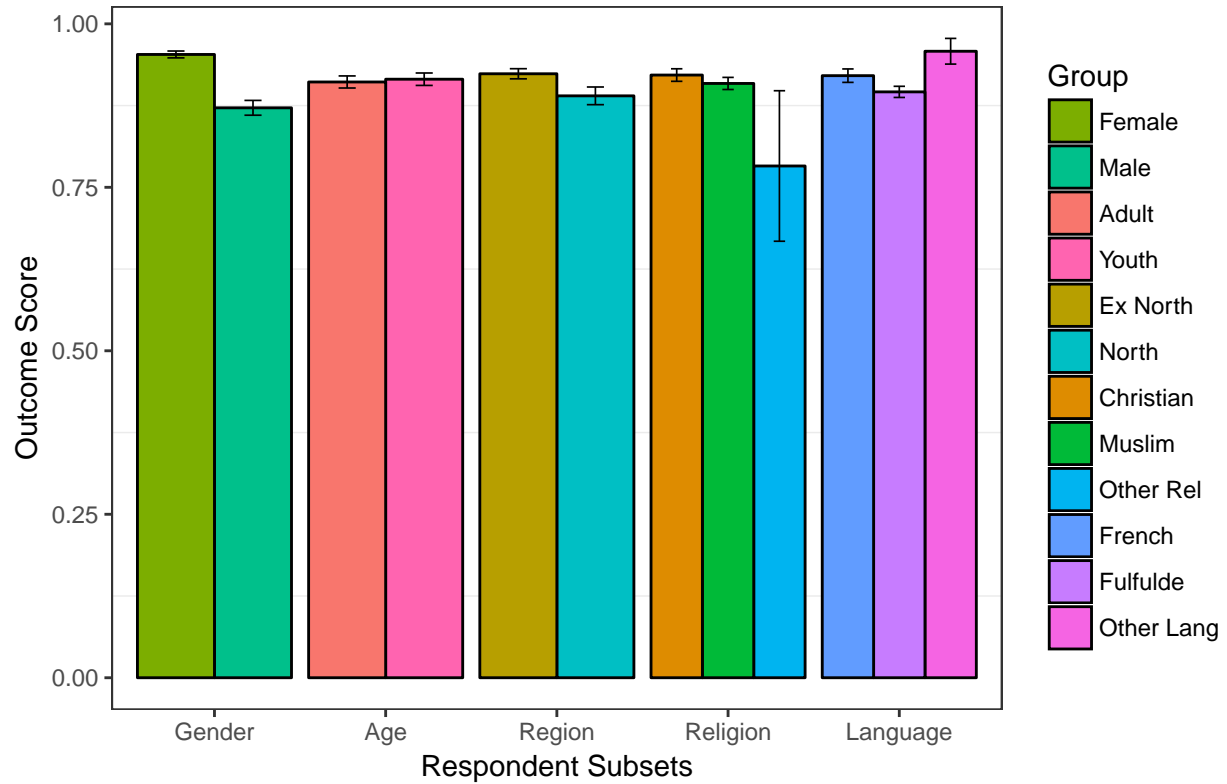
Women's Empowerment Index by Group



3.3.2 Women Household Finances

Women higher than men. Other languages higher than French or Fulfulde.

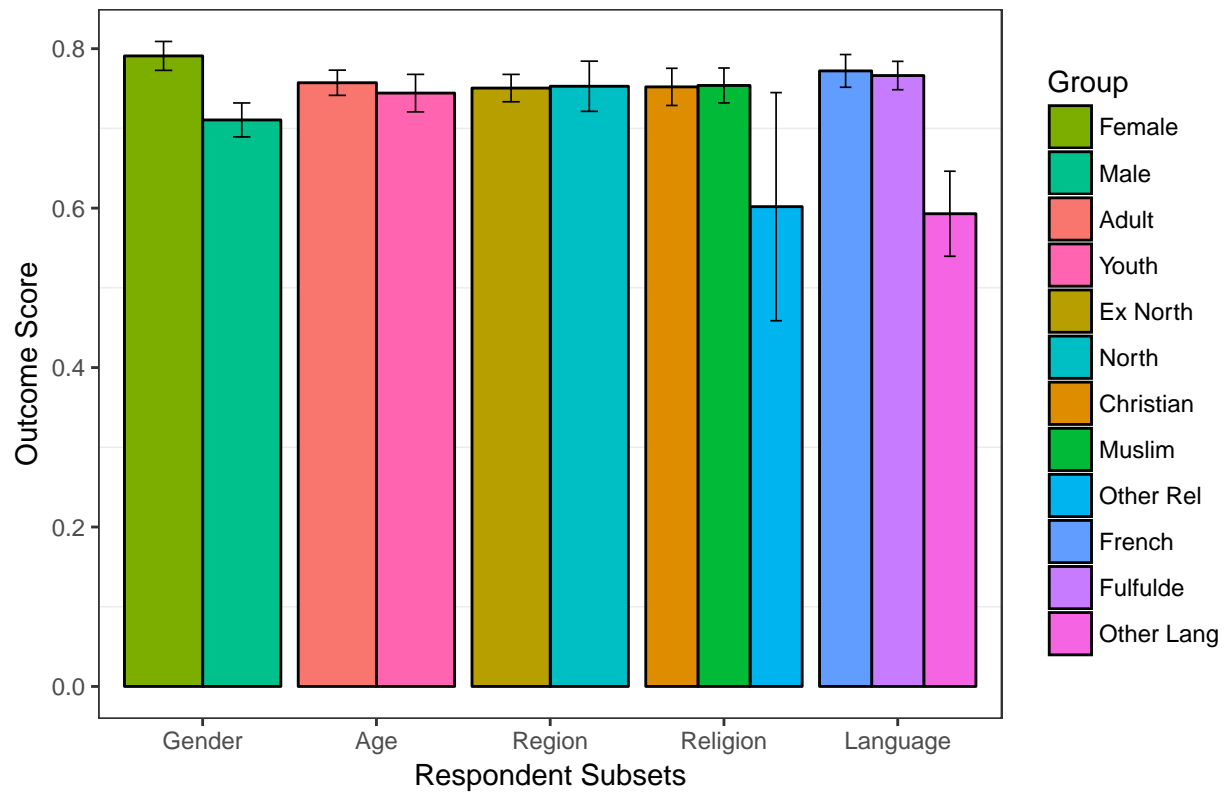
Women Should Have a Say in How Her Household Spends



3.3.3 Women Work for Pay

“When women work for pay, the children suffer”. Women score higher than men. Non-French/Fulfulde score lower than French/Fulfulde.

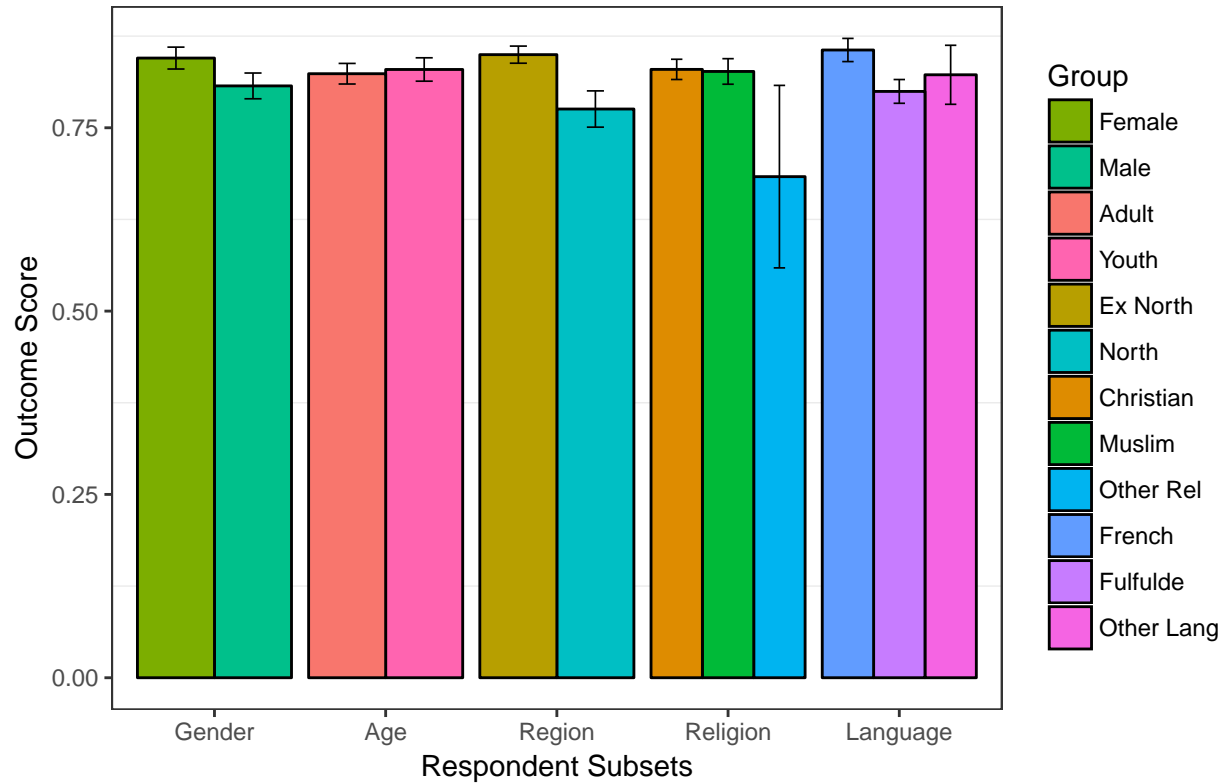
Women Work Children Suffer



3.3.4 Education of Boys and Girls

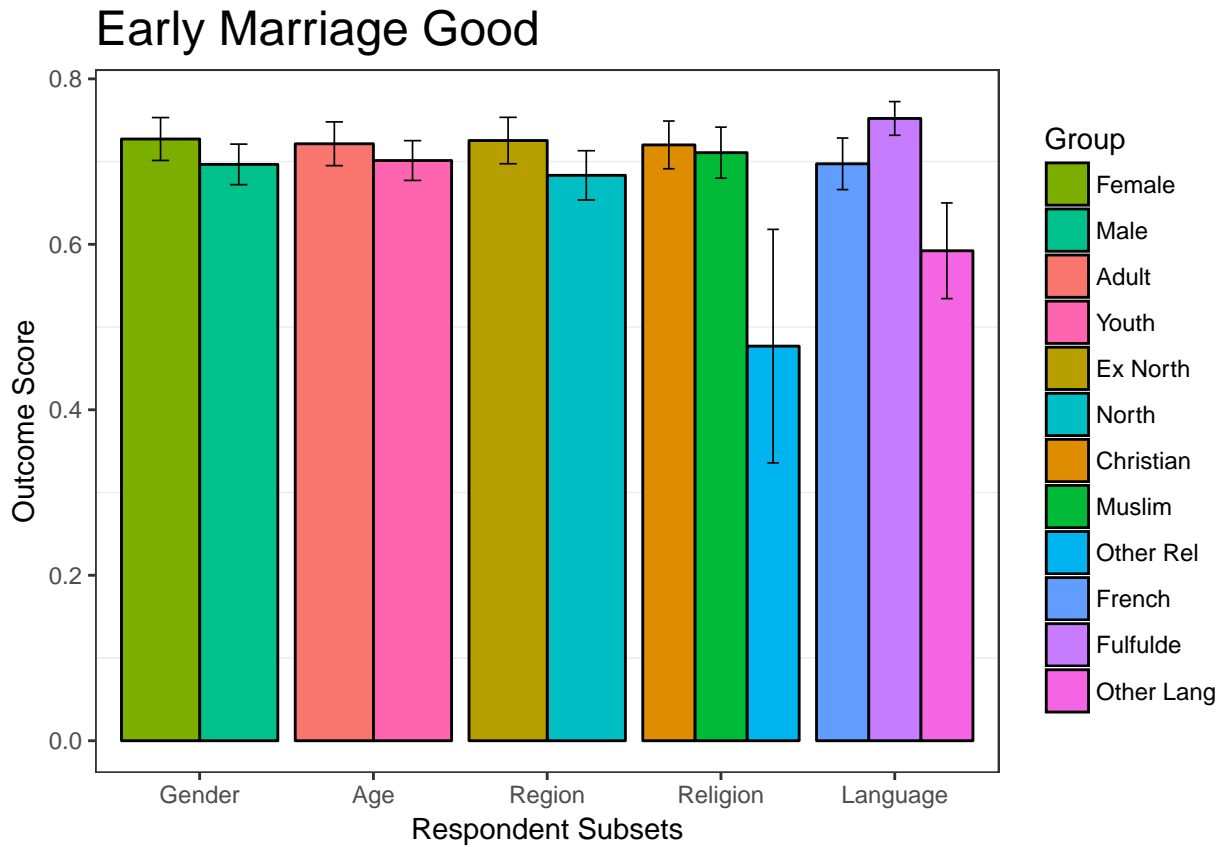
“Education More Important for a boy than a girl.” No statistical differences.

Education Boys Better



3.3.5 Early/Child Marriage

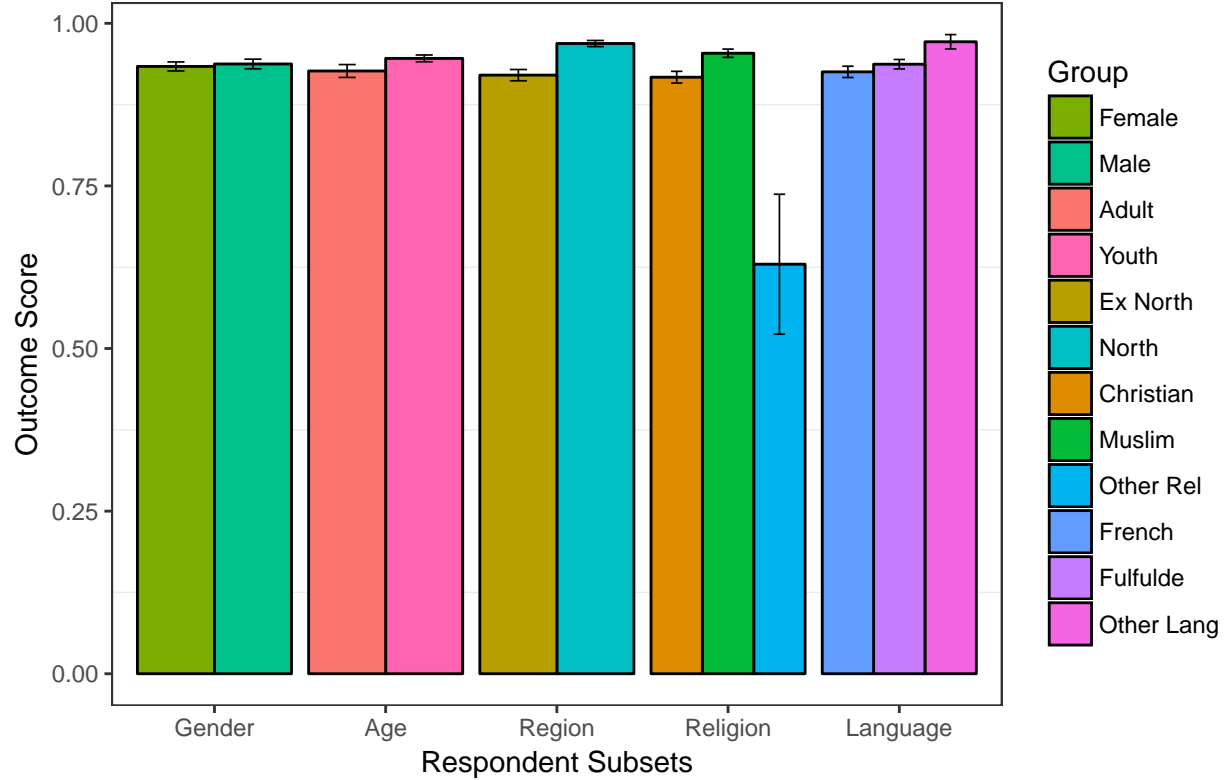
“Early marriage is good for girls.” No meaningful statistical differences. Other religion significantly worse, but few people from that religion.



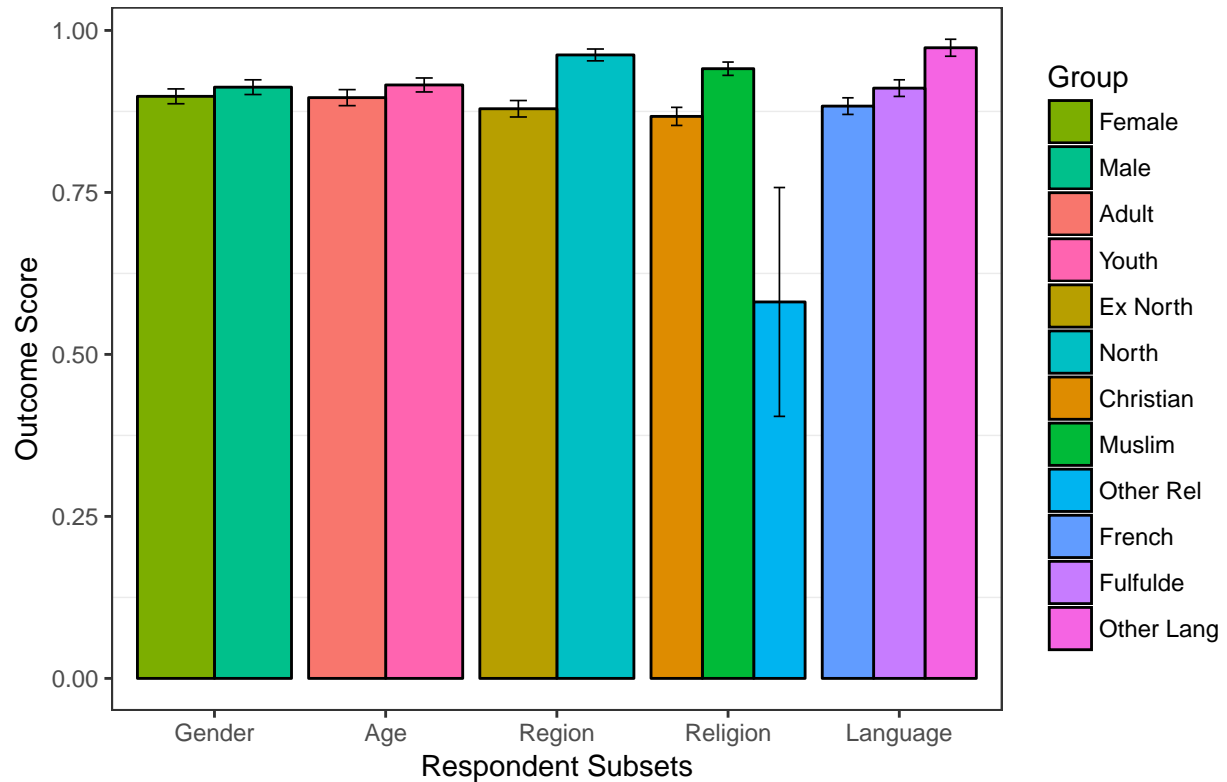
3.4 Religious Tolerance

Higher scores good.

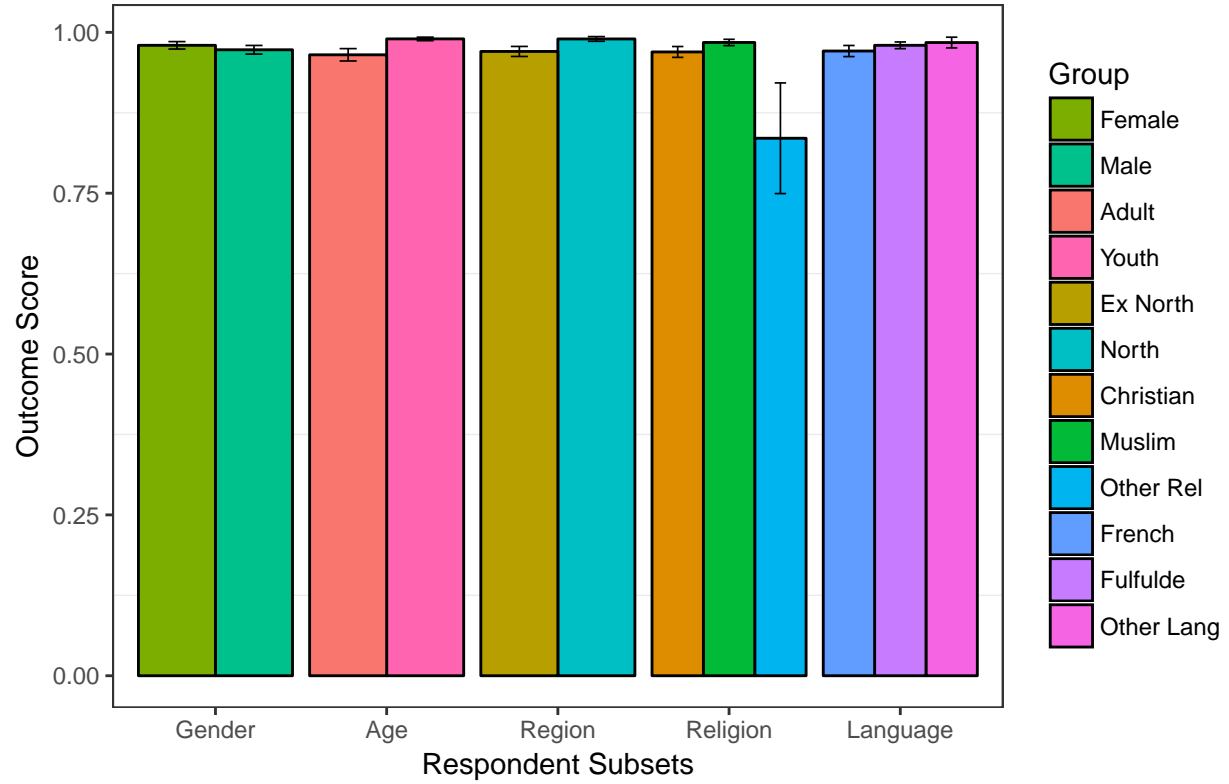
Religious Tolerance Index by Group



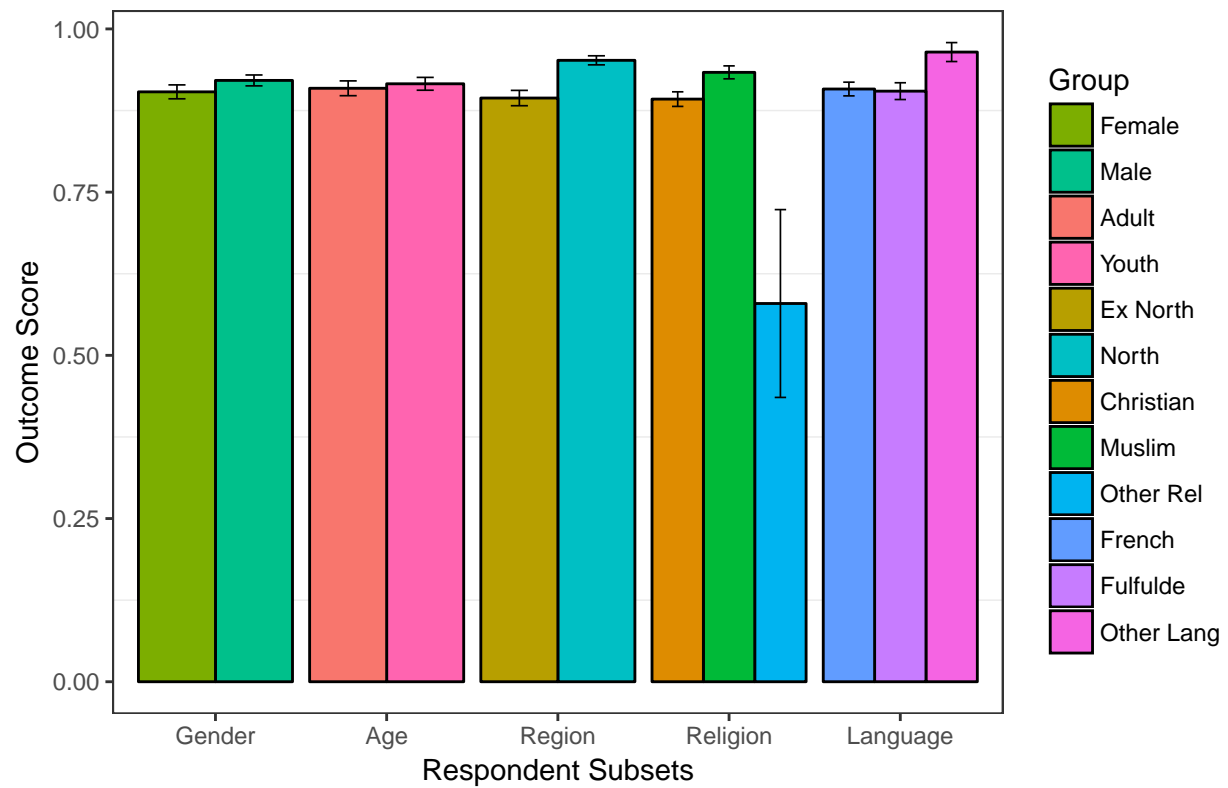
More than One Valid Interpretation of Religious Teach



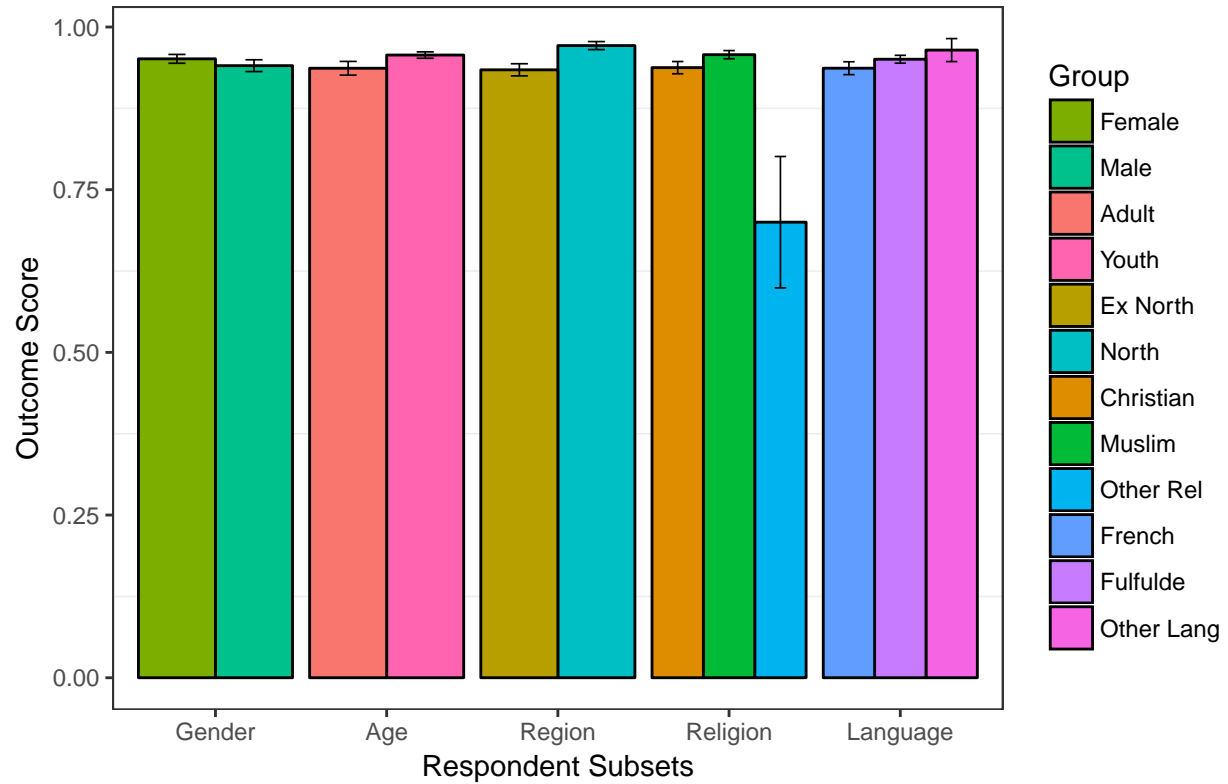
My Religion Promotes Peace



Other Religions Promote Peace



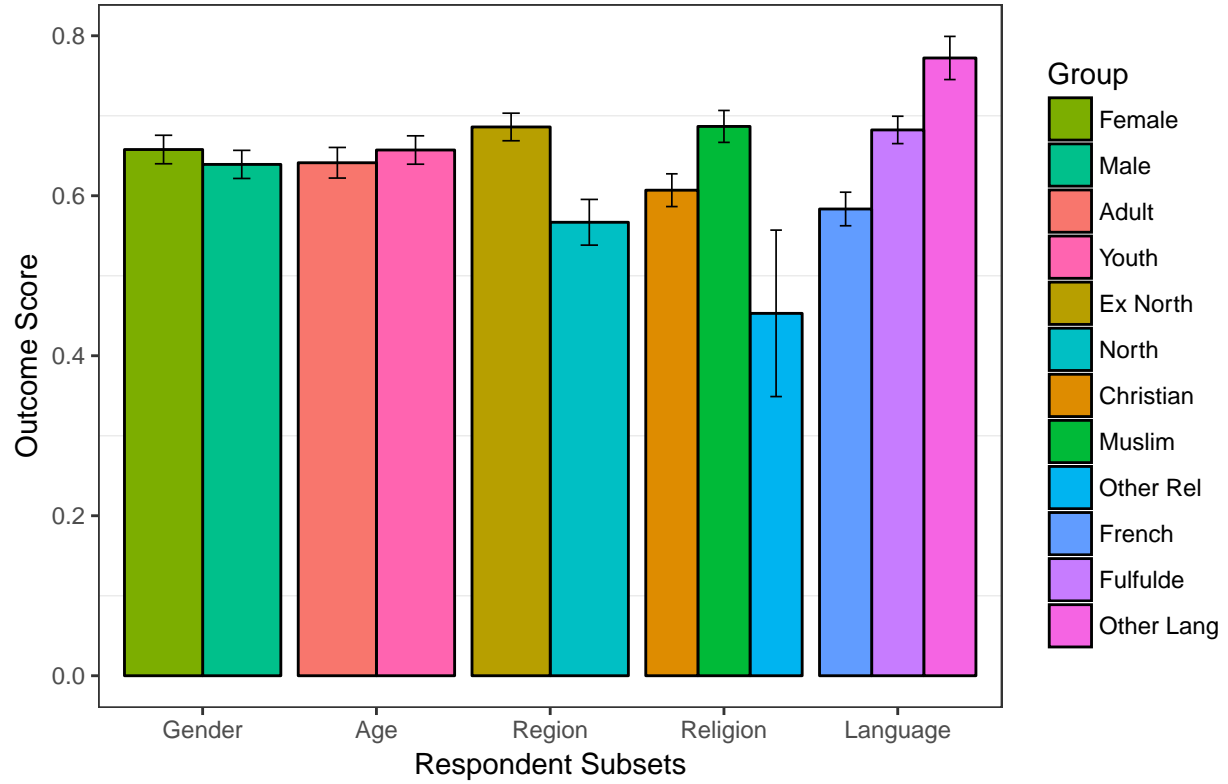
People of Different Religions Live Peacefully



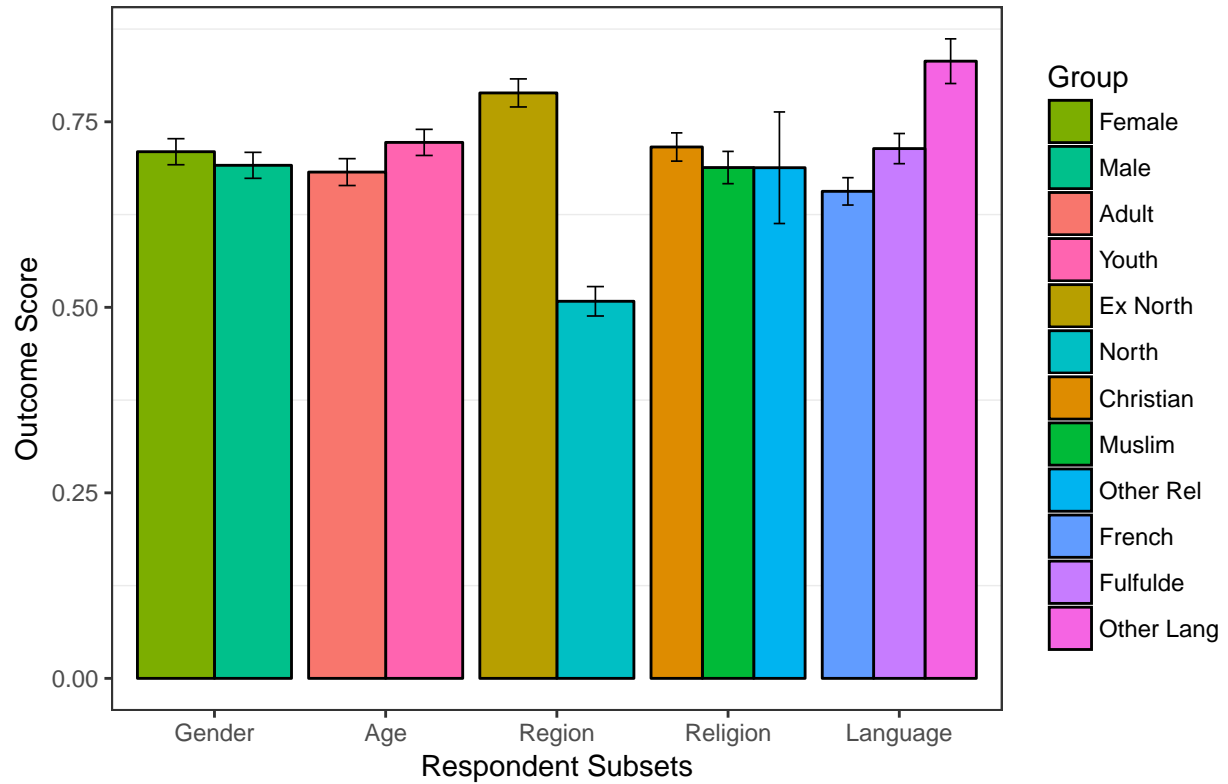
3.5 Political/Civic Engagement

Does not form a reliable index.

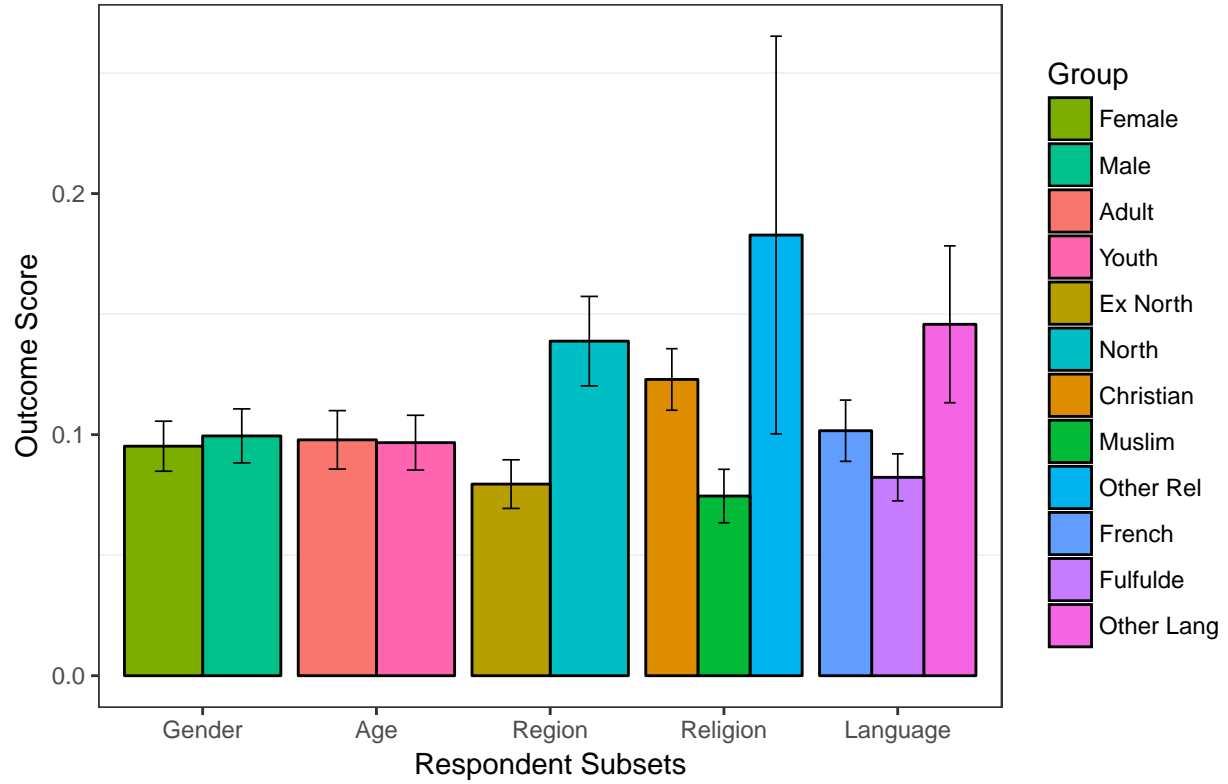
Good Political Transparency



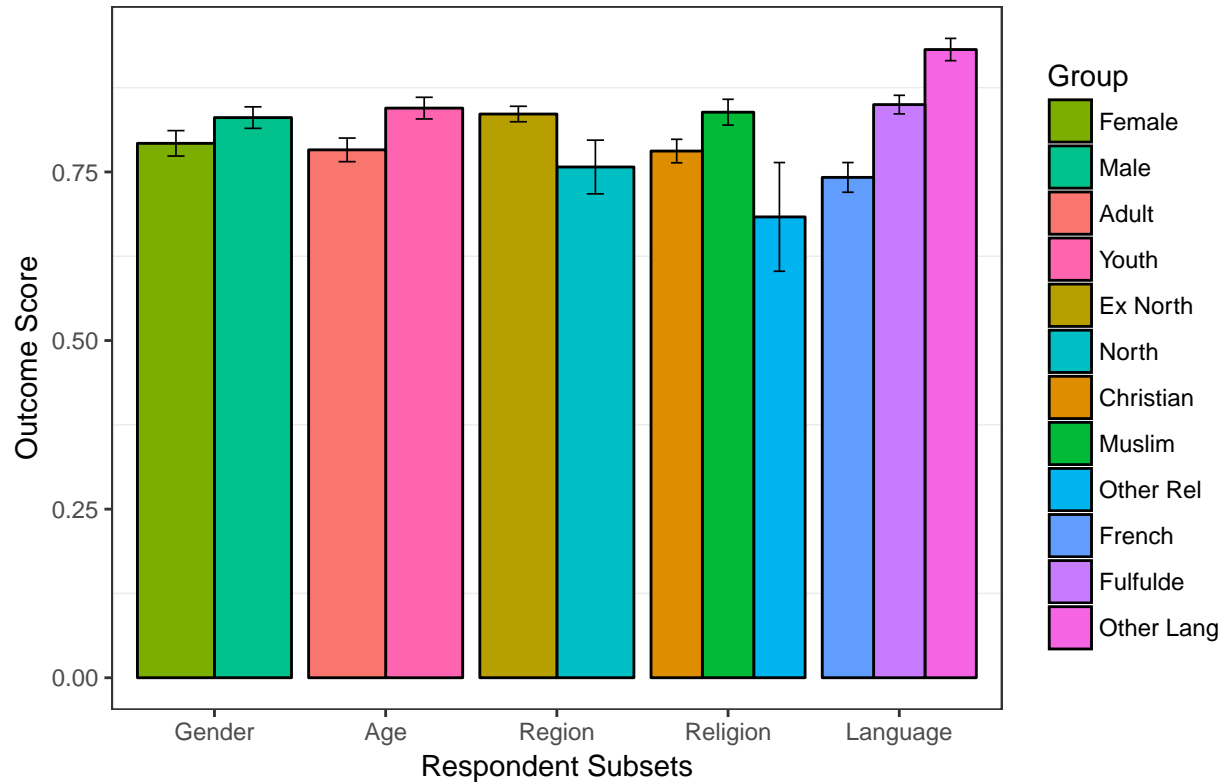
People Don't Vote



Corruption a Problem



Community Solves Problems



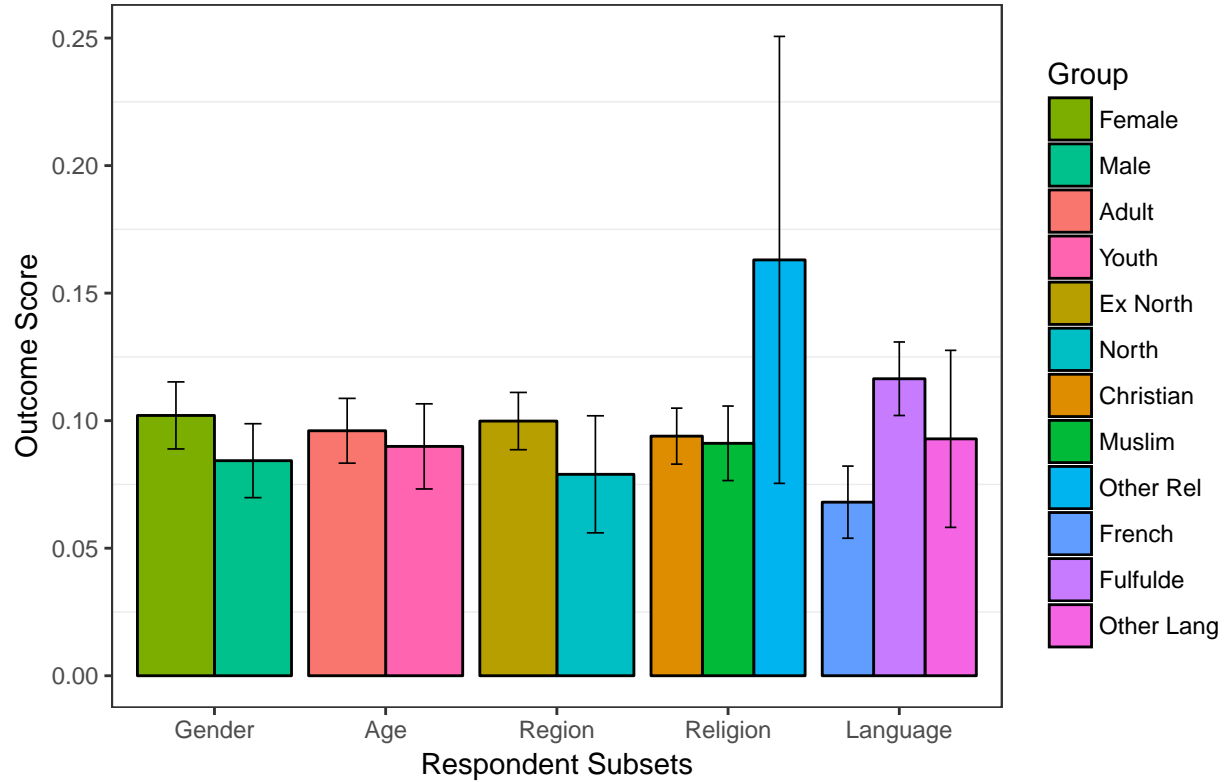
3.6 Rando exp

No plot. Just didn't work. Virtually everyone said yes in all conditions.

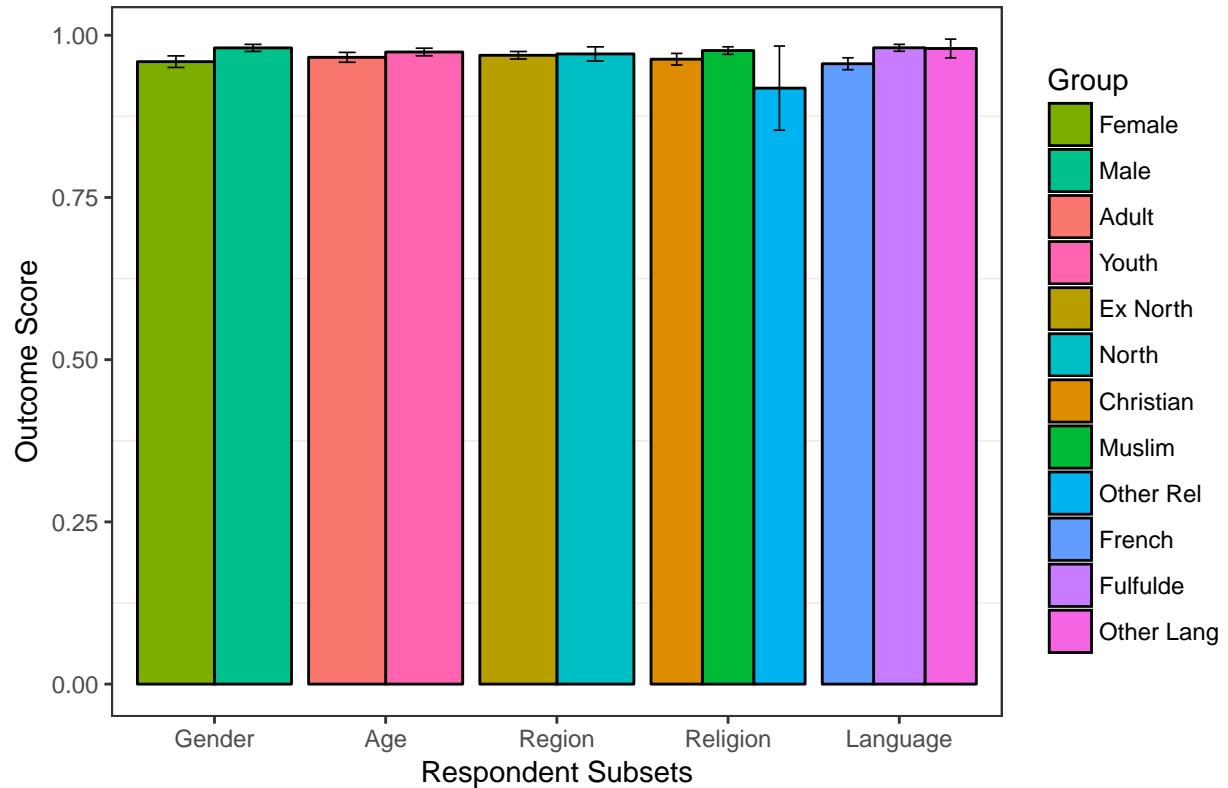
3.7 Rel/Ethnic Feelings

Write stuff here. These also really didn't work, since almost everyone says they overcome problems and don't vote based on ethnicity.

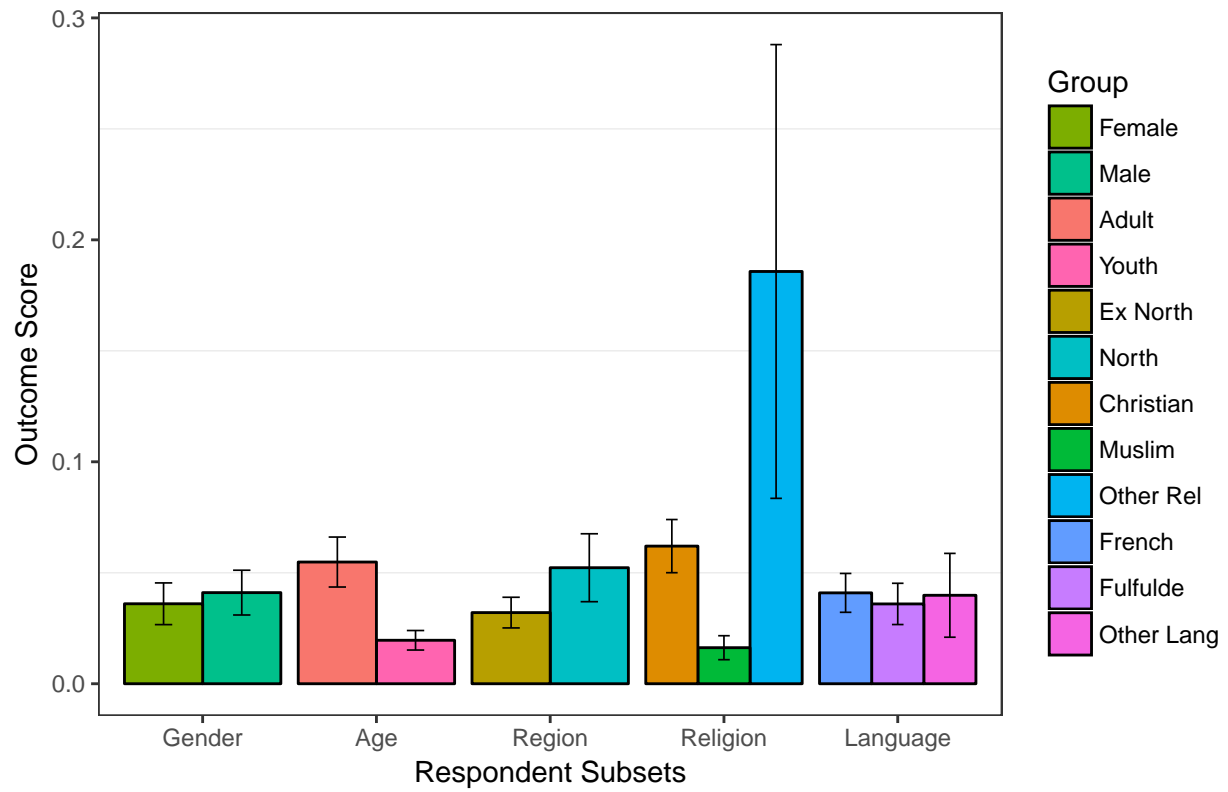
Elect Same Ethnicity



Overcome Ethnic Divide

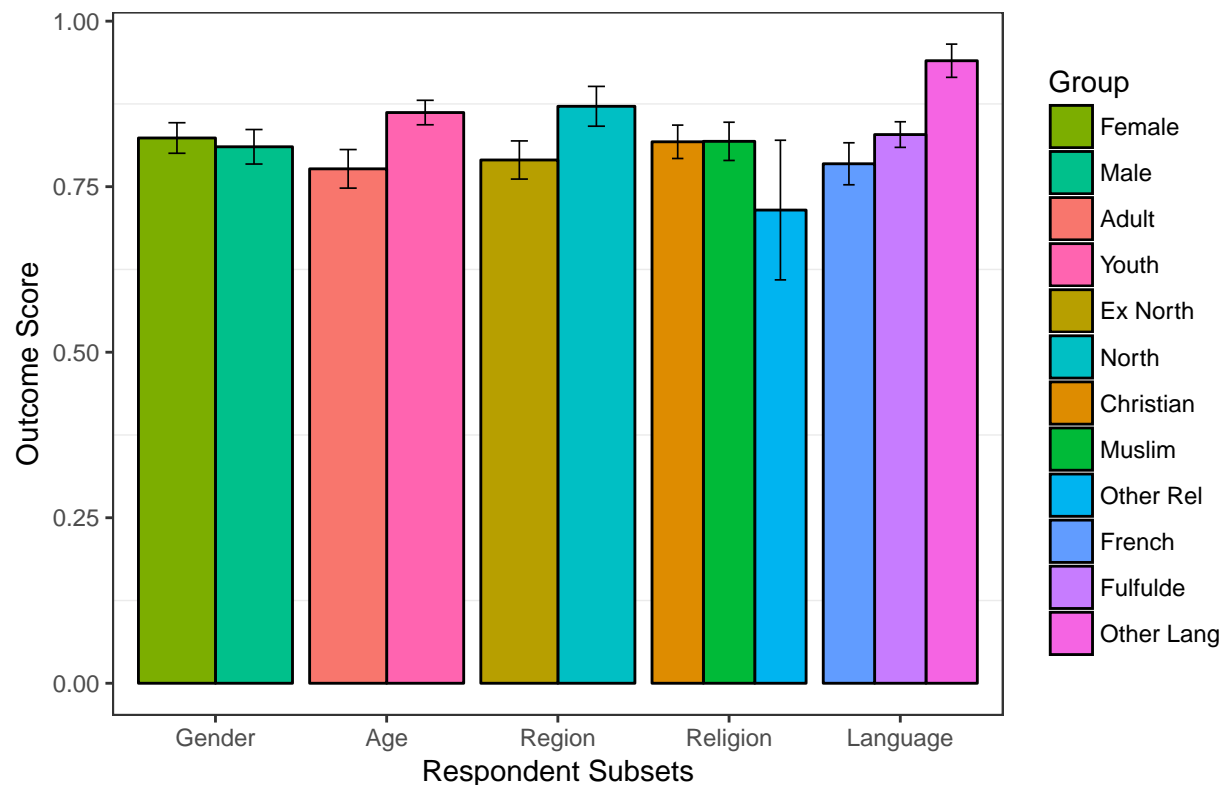


Overcome Religious Divide

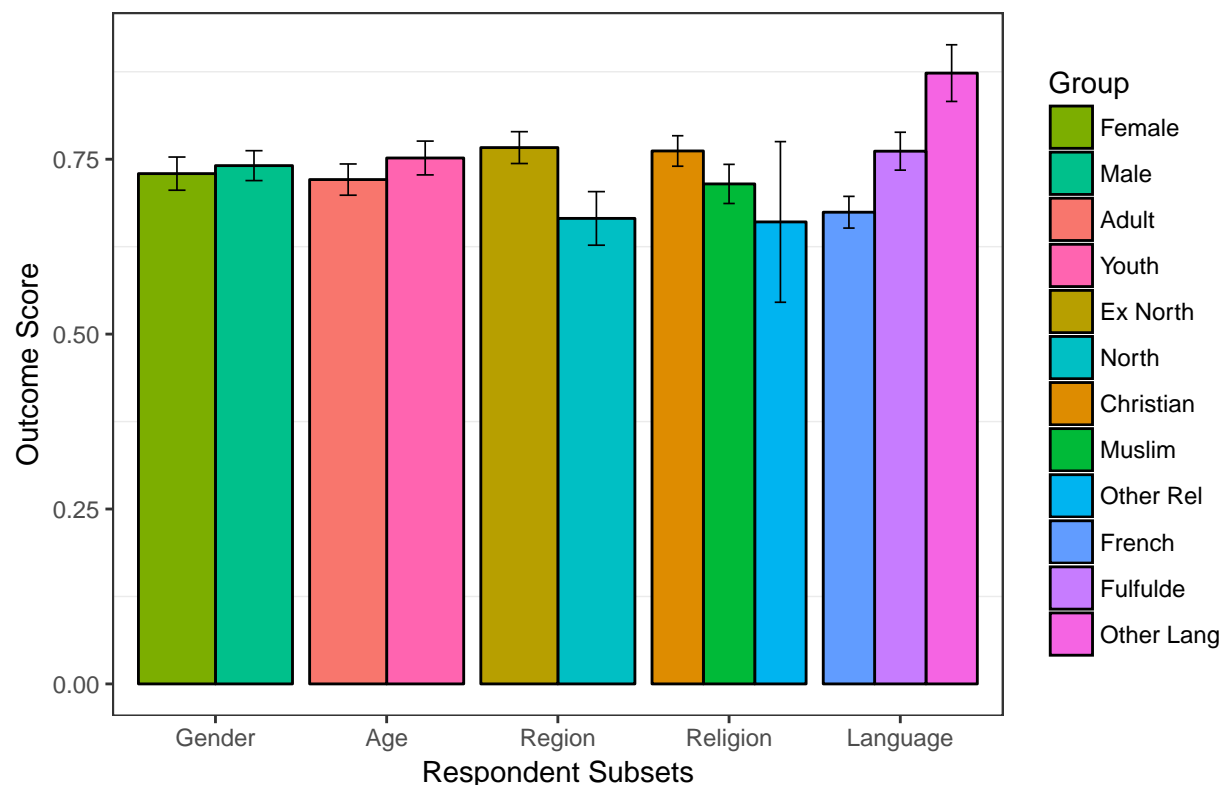


3.8 Anti-Violence Empowerment

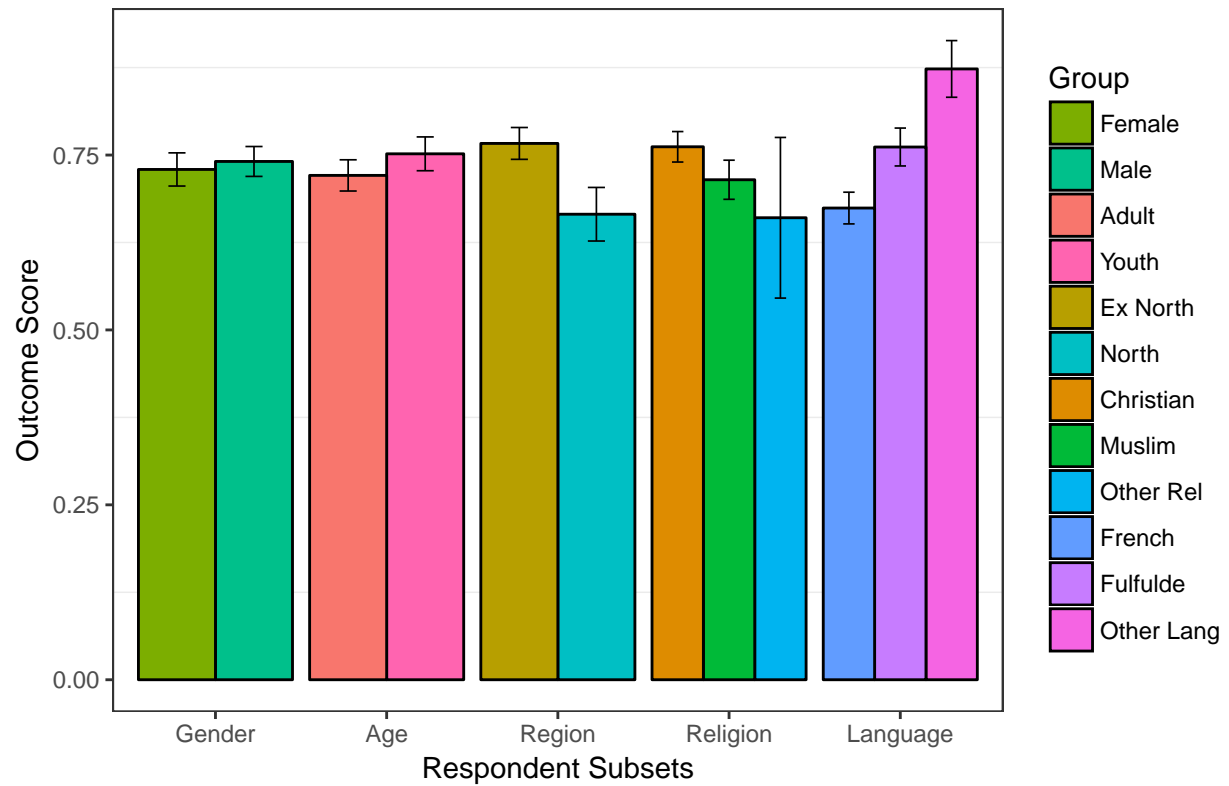
Can Affect Positive Change



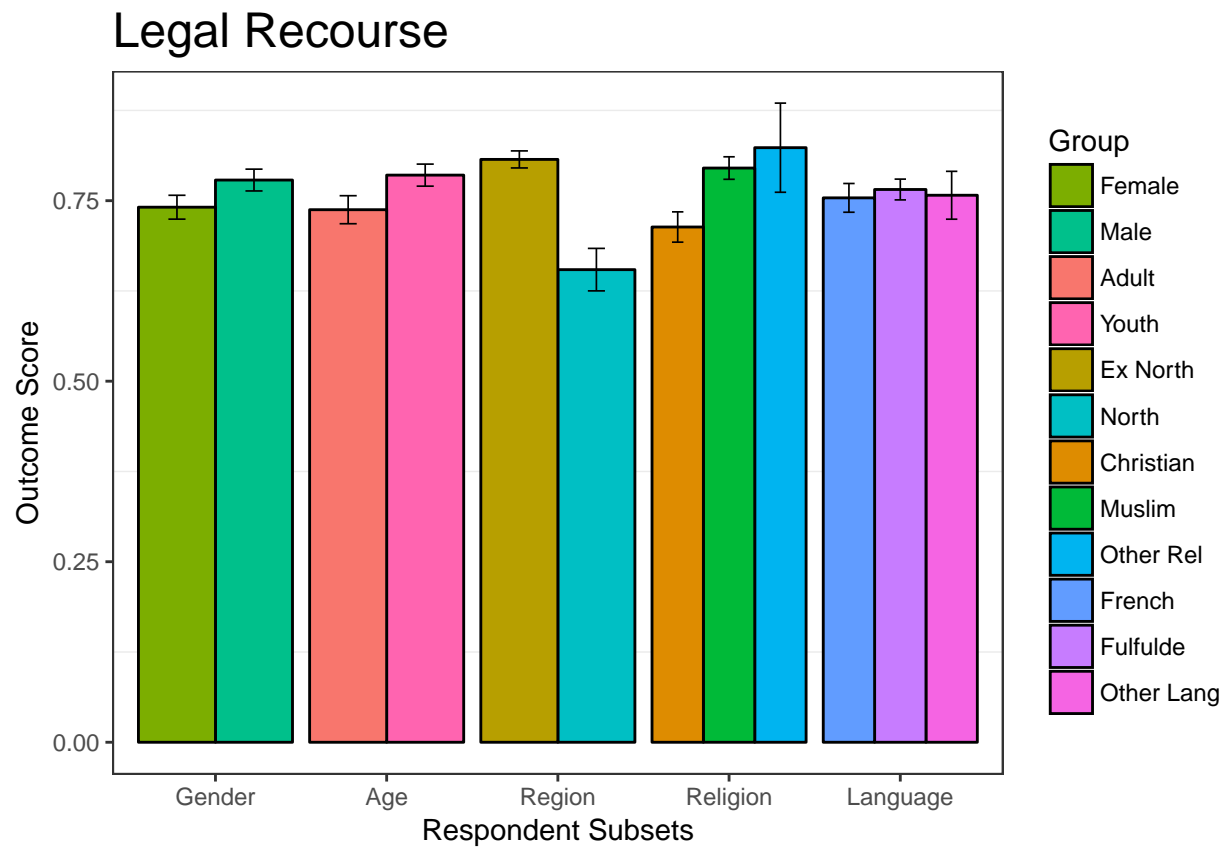
Power Against Violence



Power Against Violence

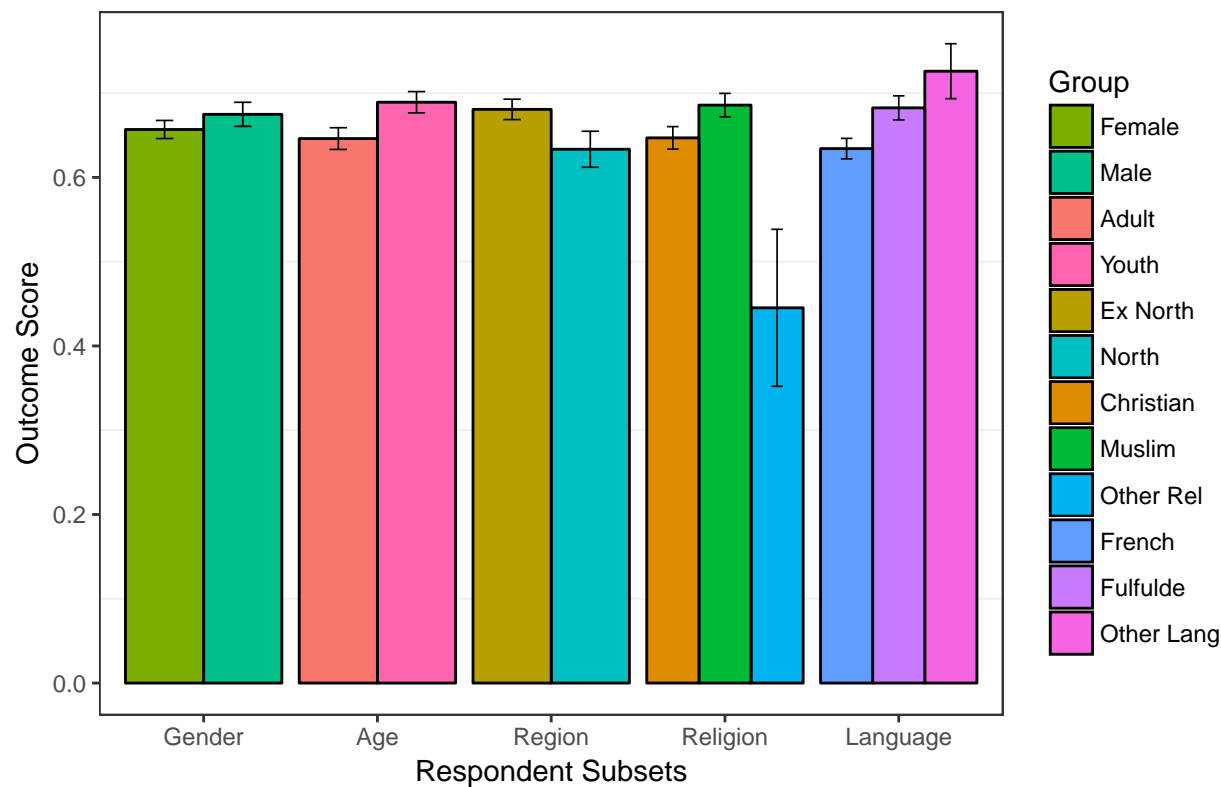


3.9 Justice System

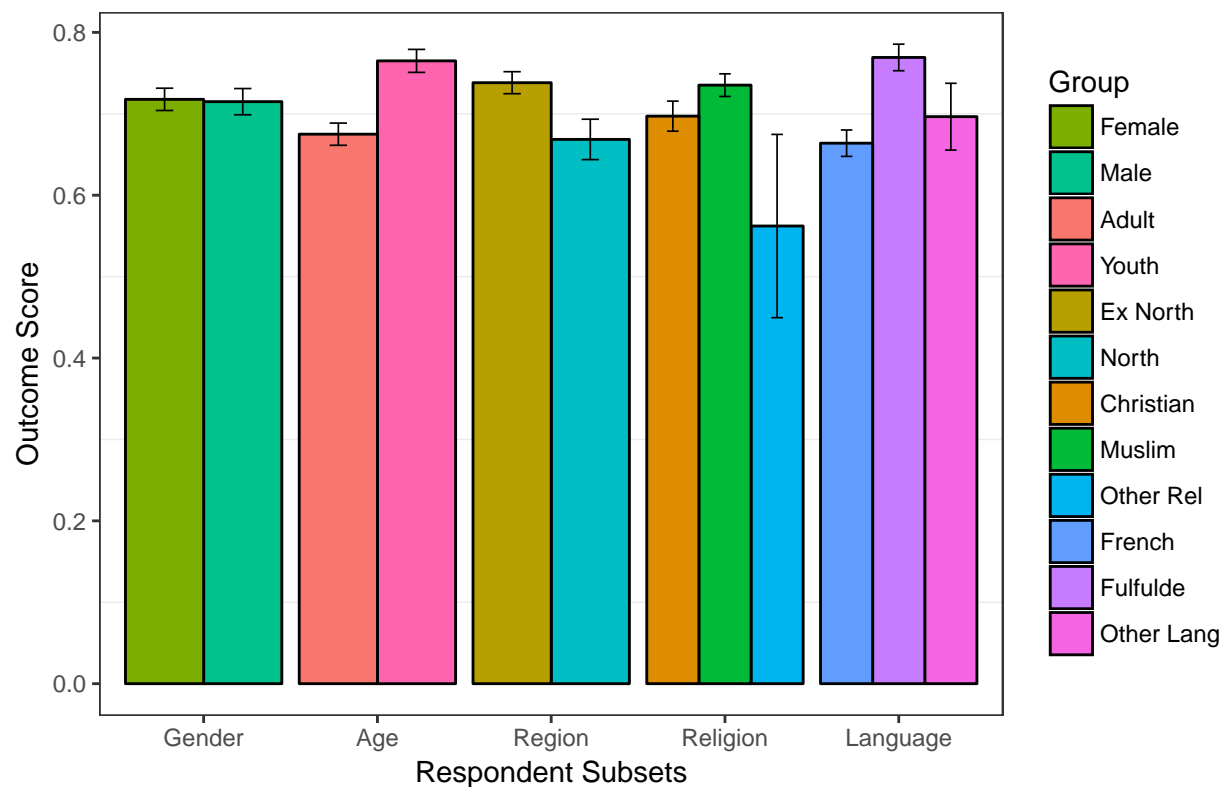


3.10 Youth-Old

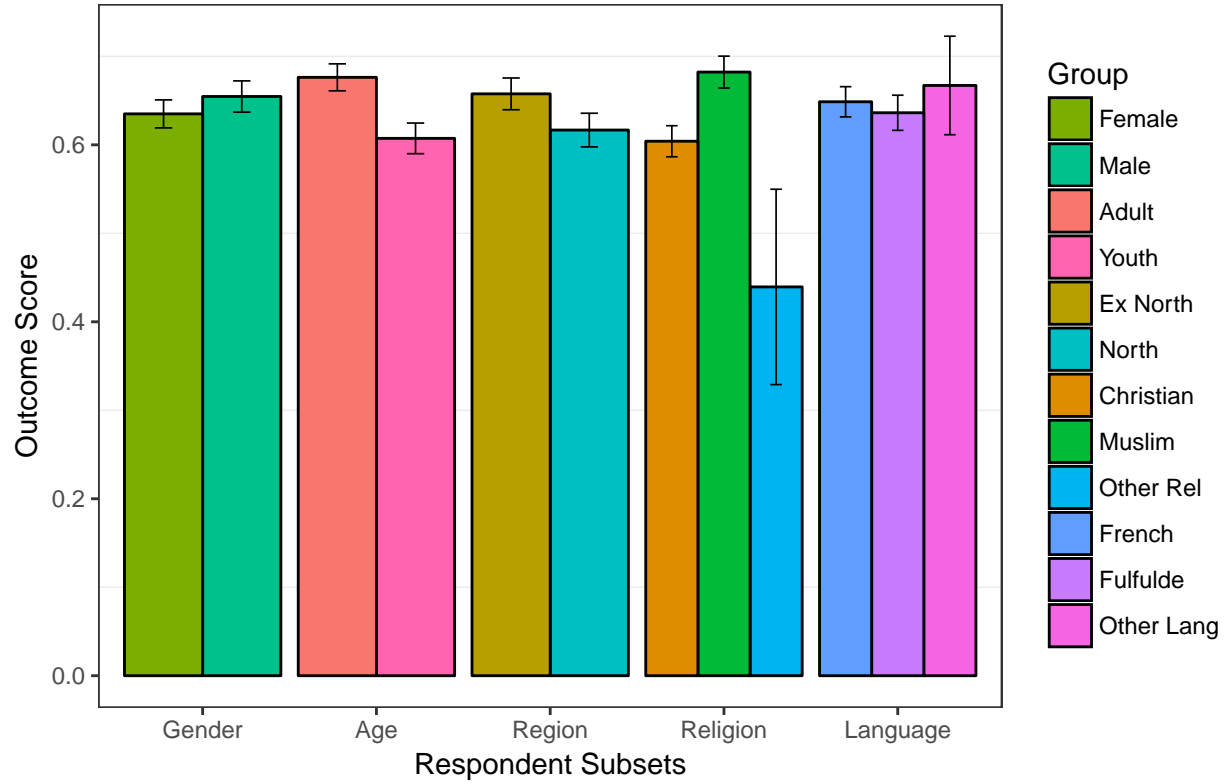
Youth Index by Group



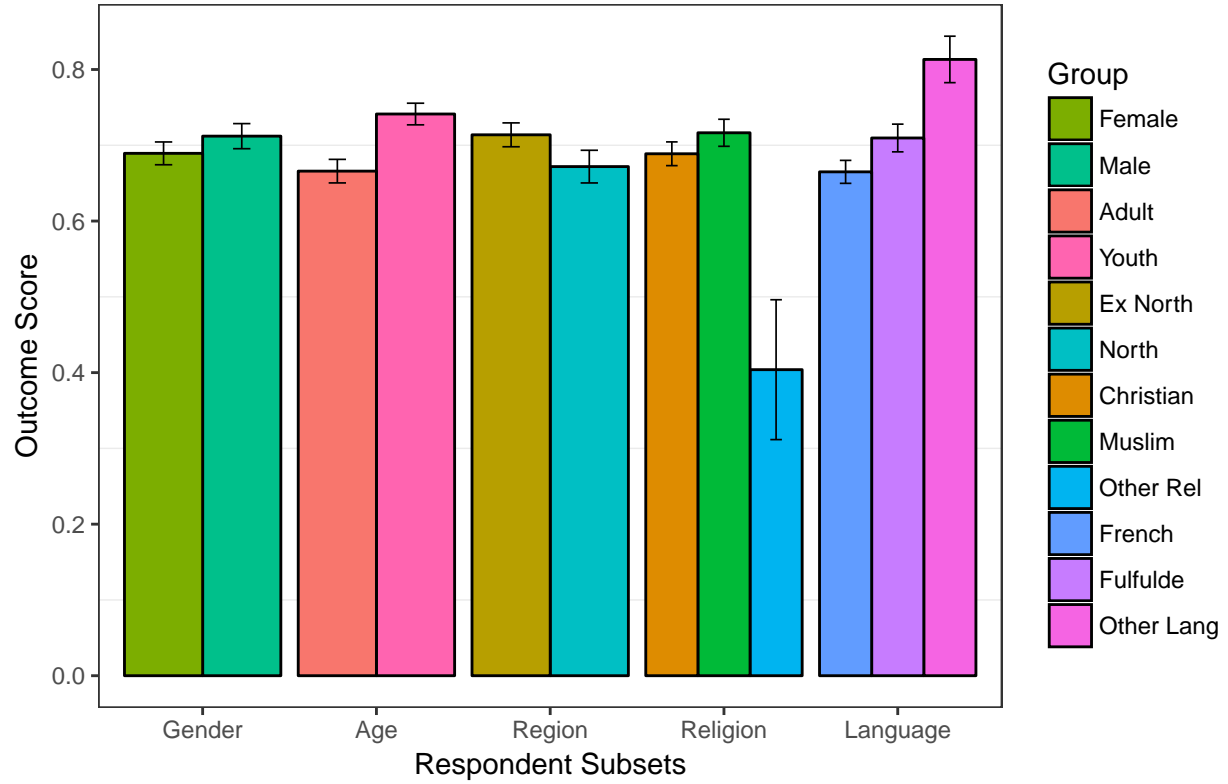
Older People Respect Youth



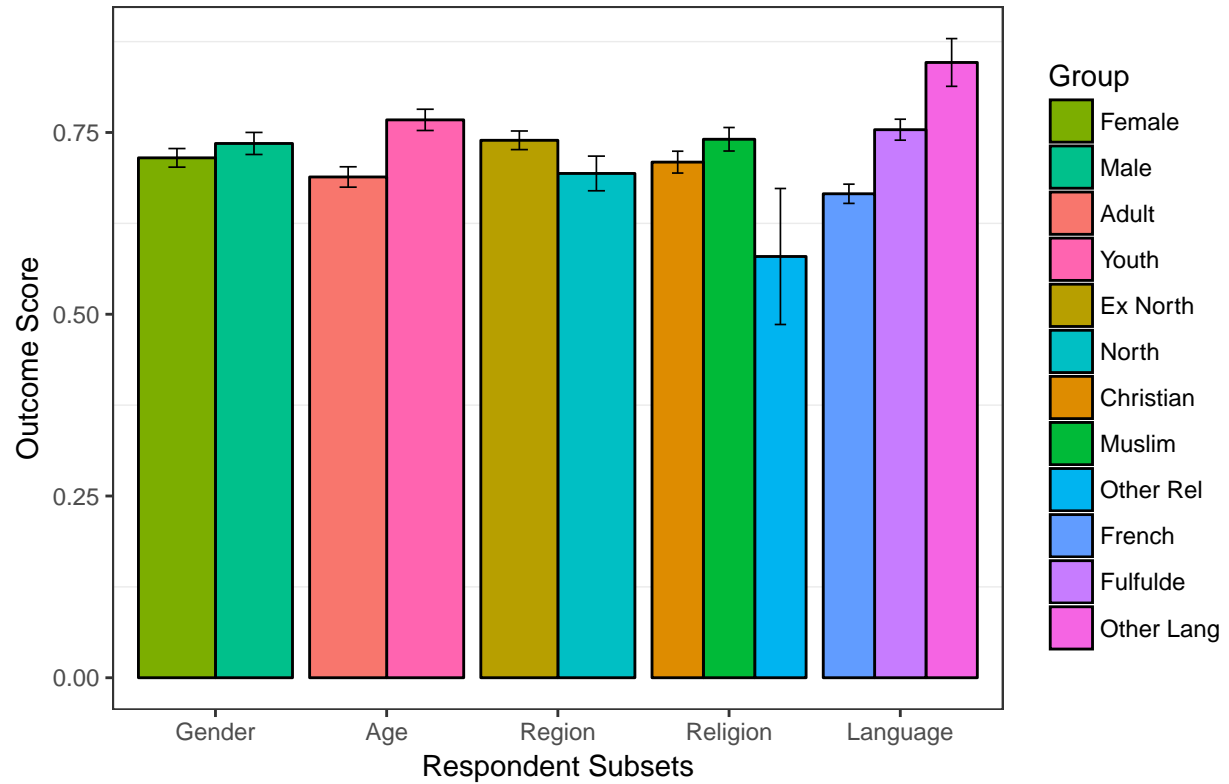
Youth People Respect Elders



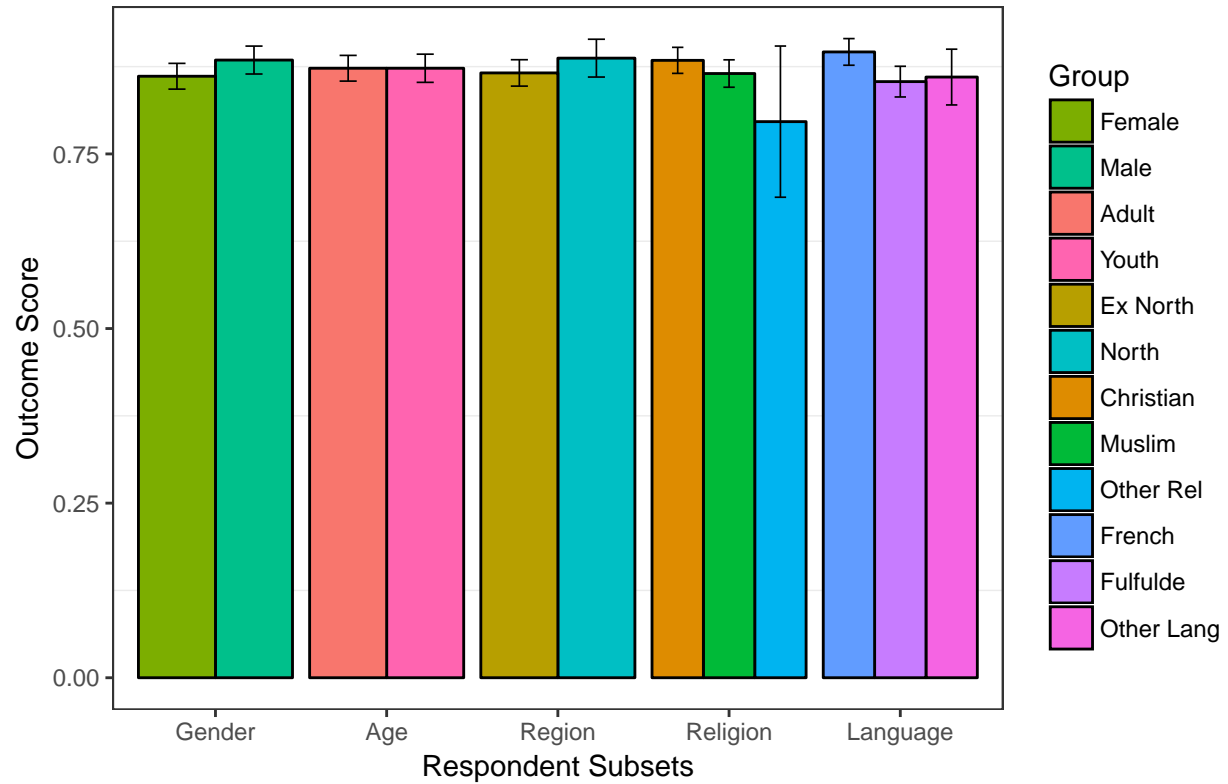
Older People Understand World



Elders Problem-Solving Applicable



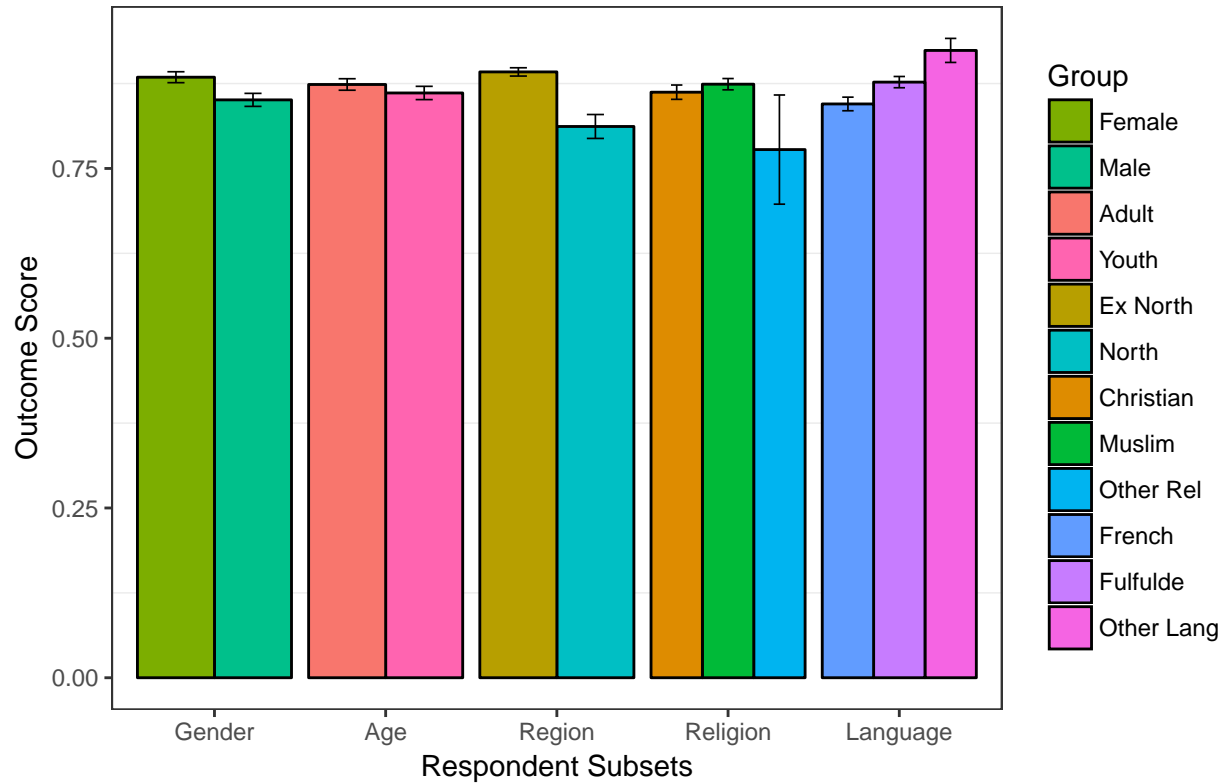
Elders' Problem-Solving Applicable



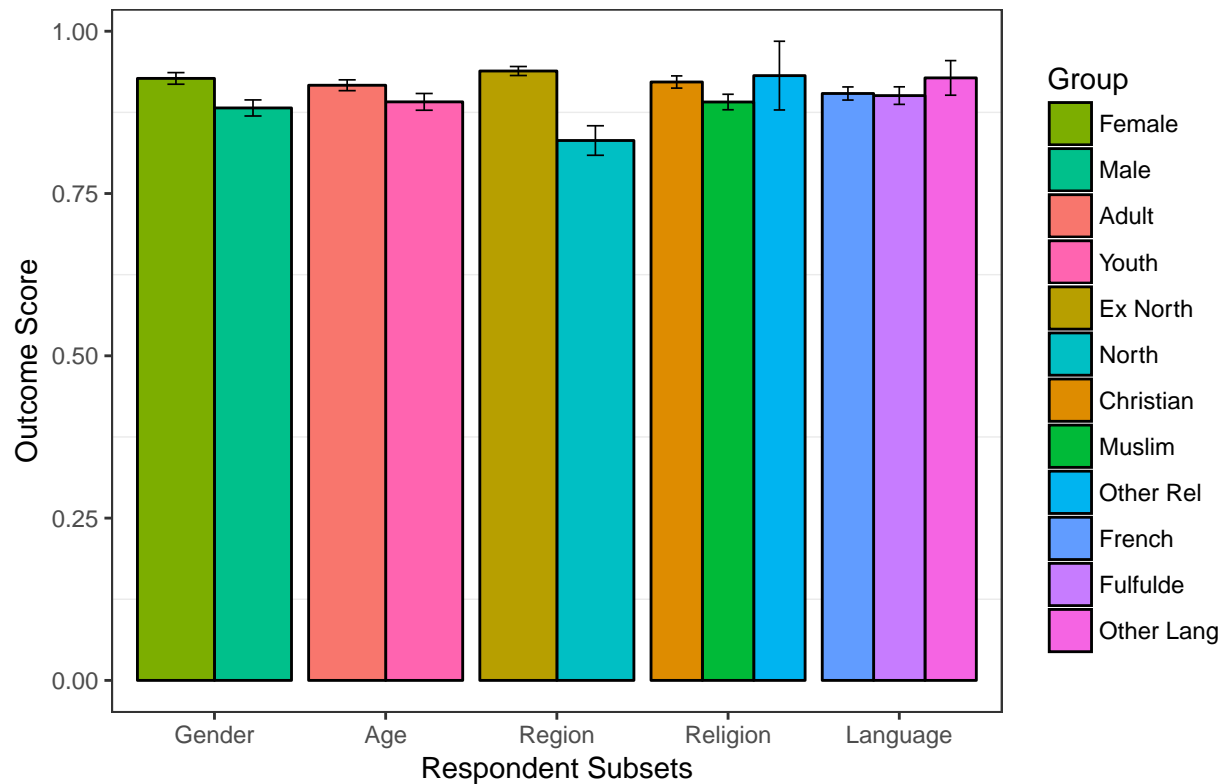
3.11 Violence

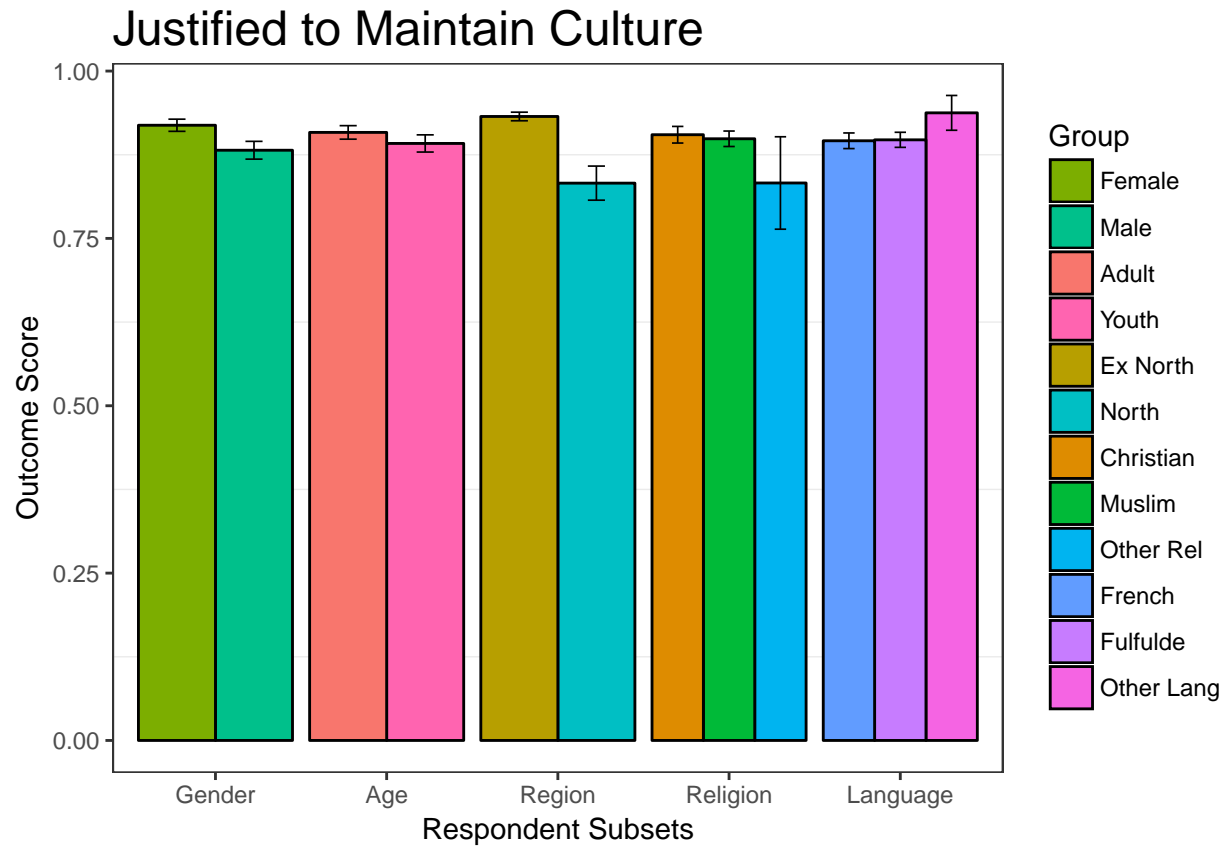
Higher scores good, lower scores bad.

Violence Index by Group

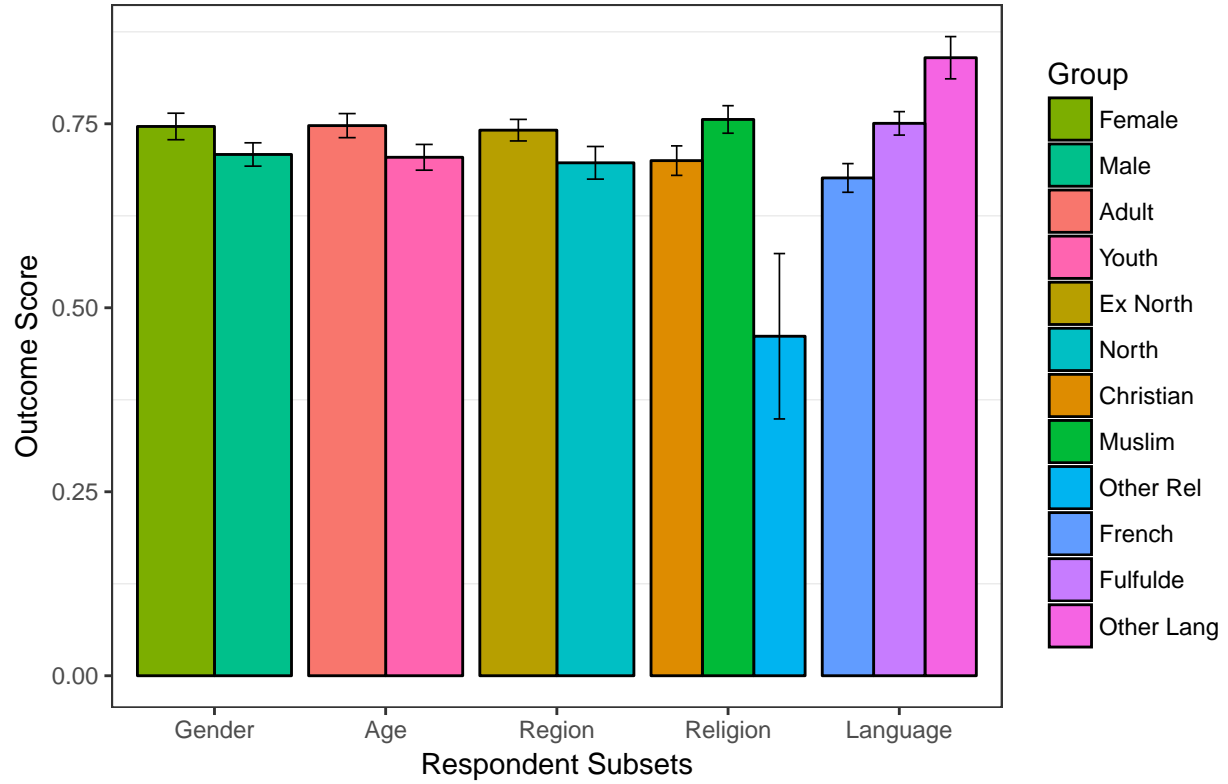


Justified to Defend Religion

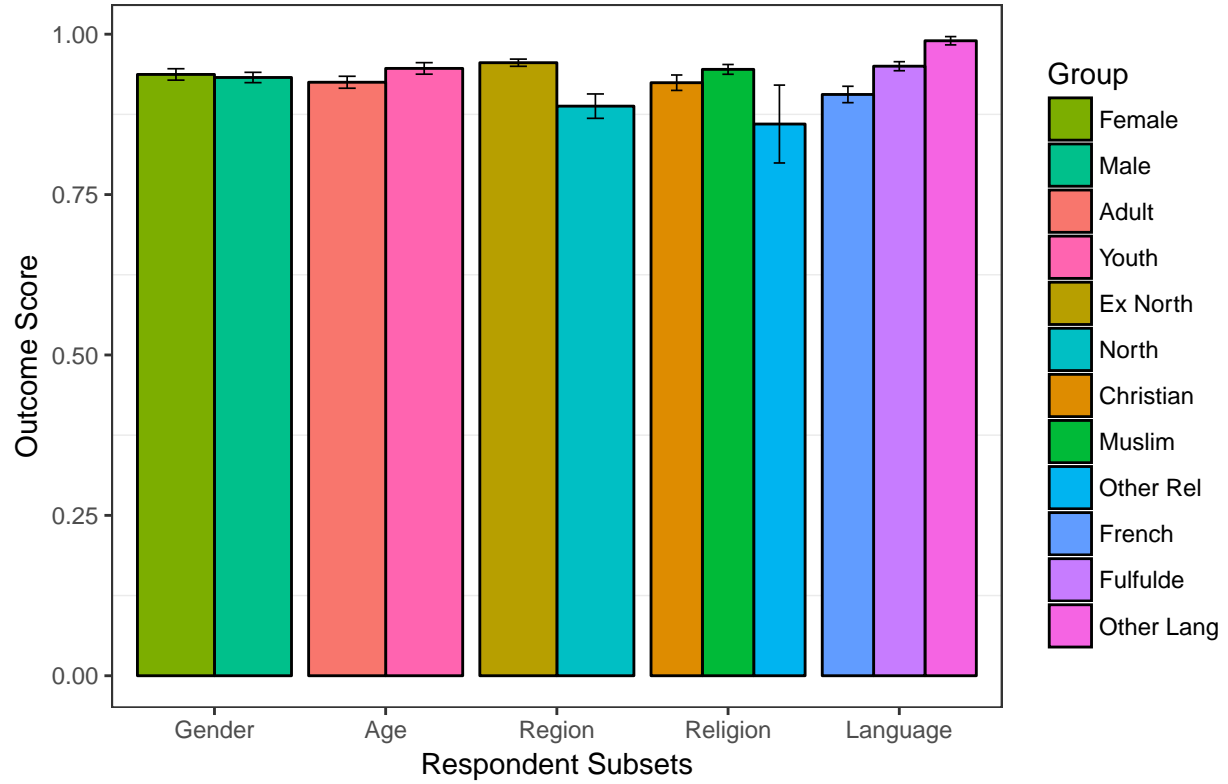




Justified to Bring Criminals to Justice



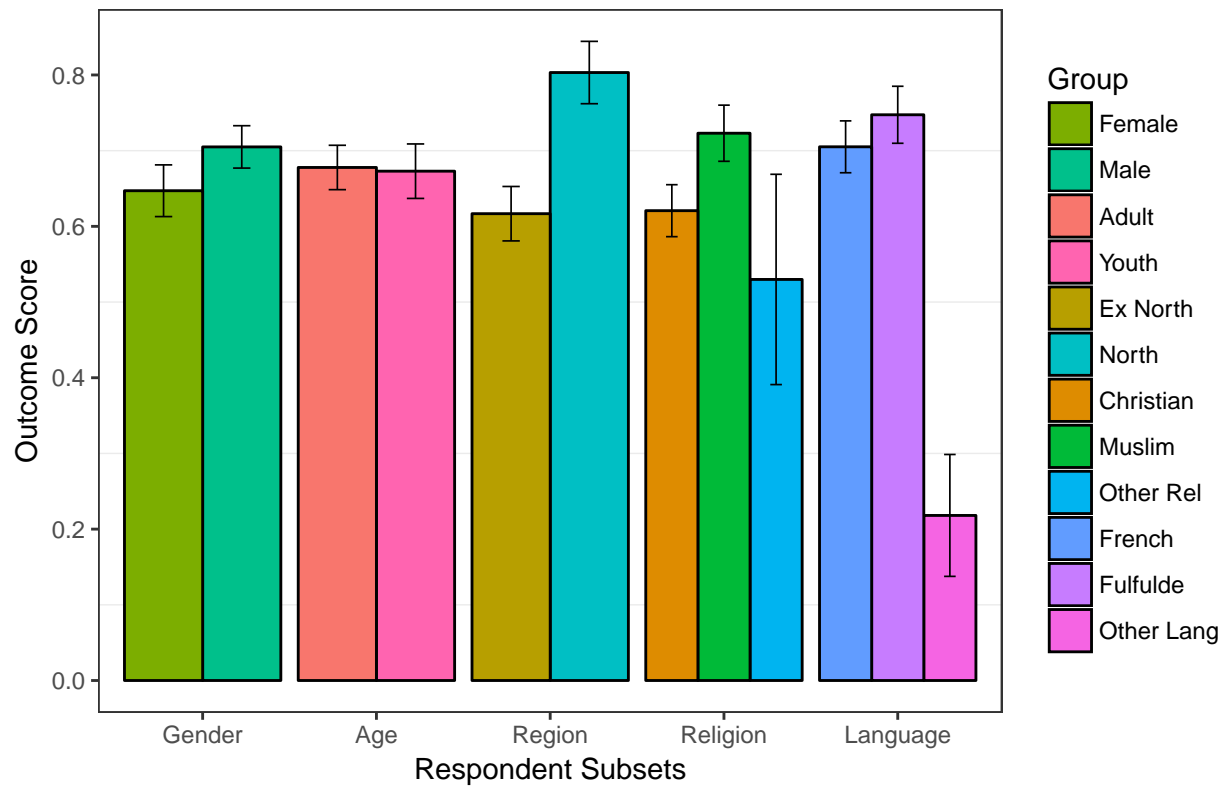
Justified to Force Gov to Change



4 Media Access

4.1 Utilities

Regular Access to Electricity

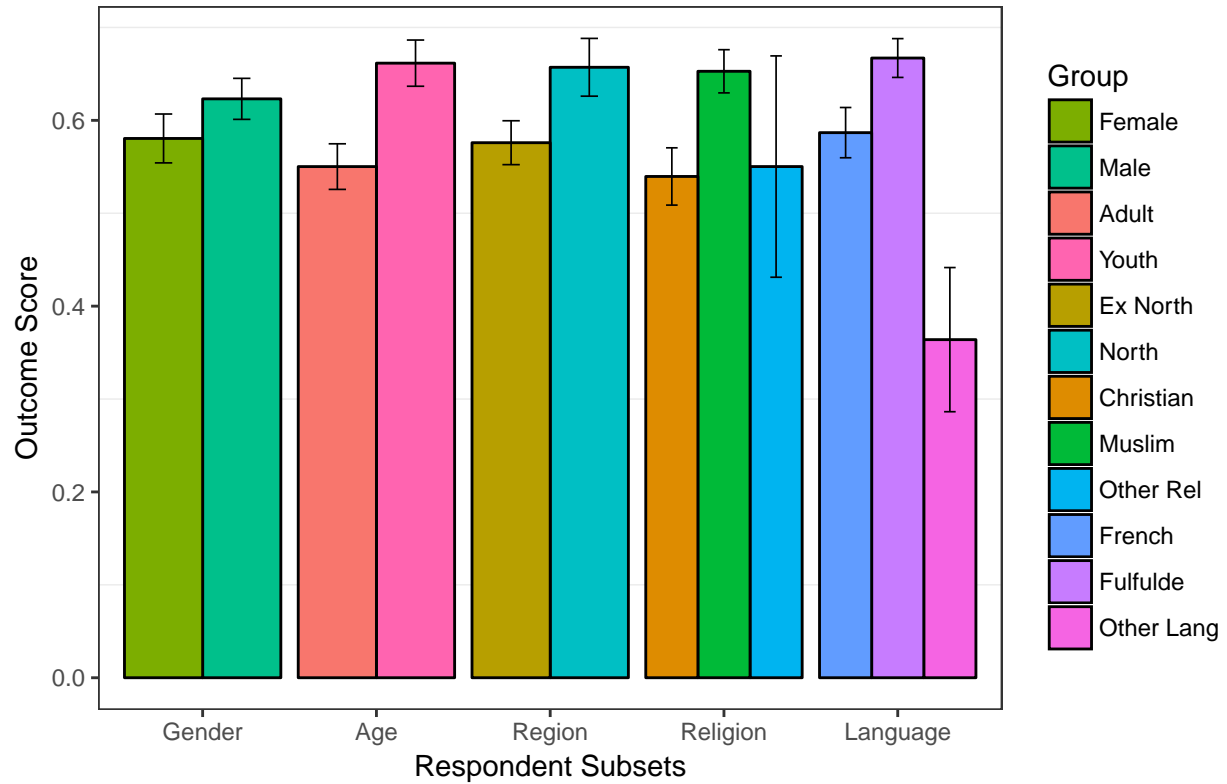


4.2 Phones/Tech Access

4.2.1 Mobile phones

Youth more than adults. North more than Ex north. Muslim more than Chrstian. Fulfulde more than French, both *way* more than other language.

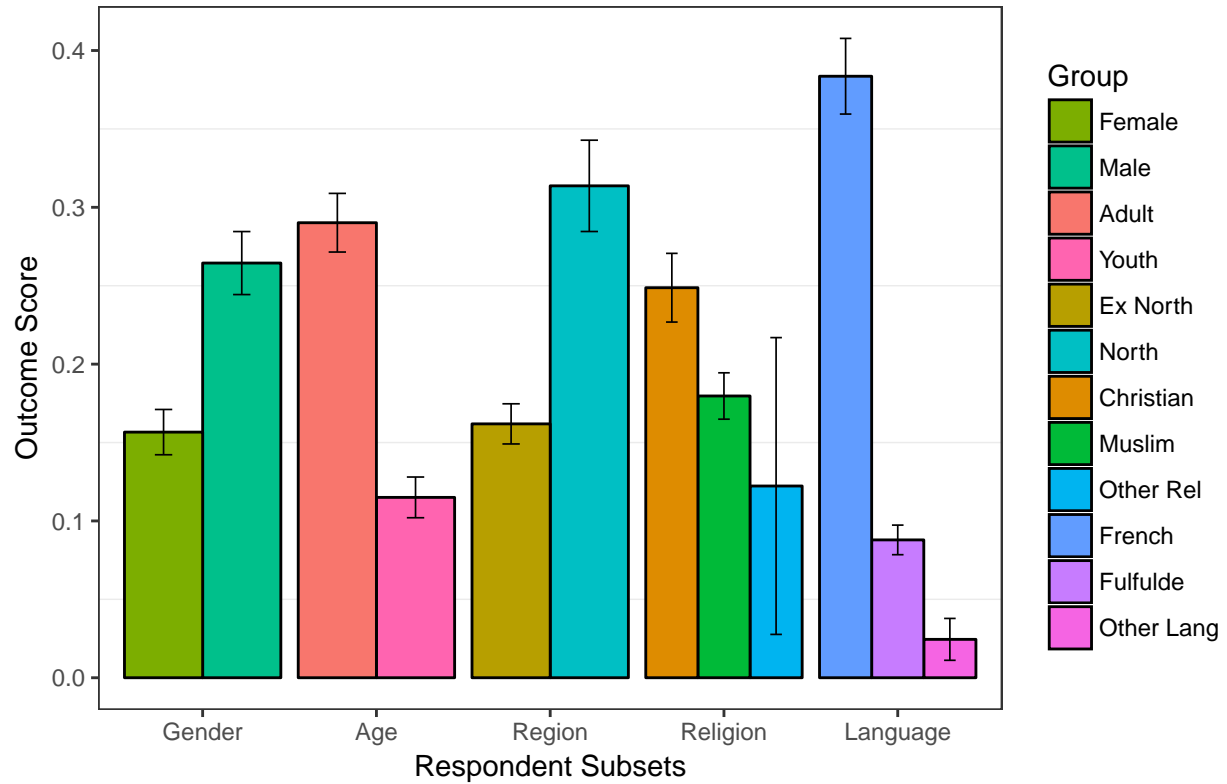
Mobile Phone Ownership by Group



4.2.2 Smartphones

French way more, men way more, North way more. Christian more. Adults more.

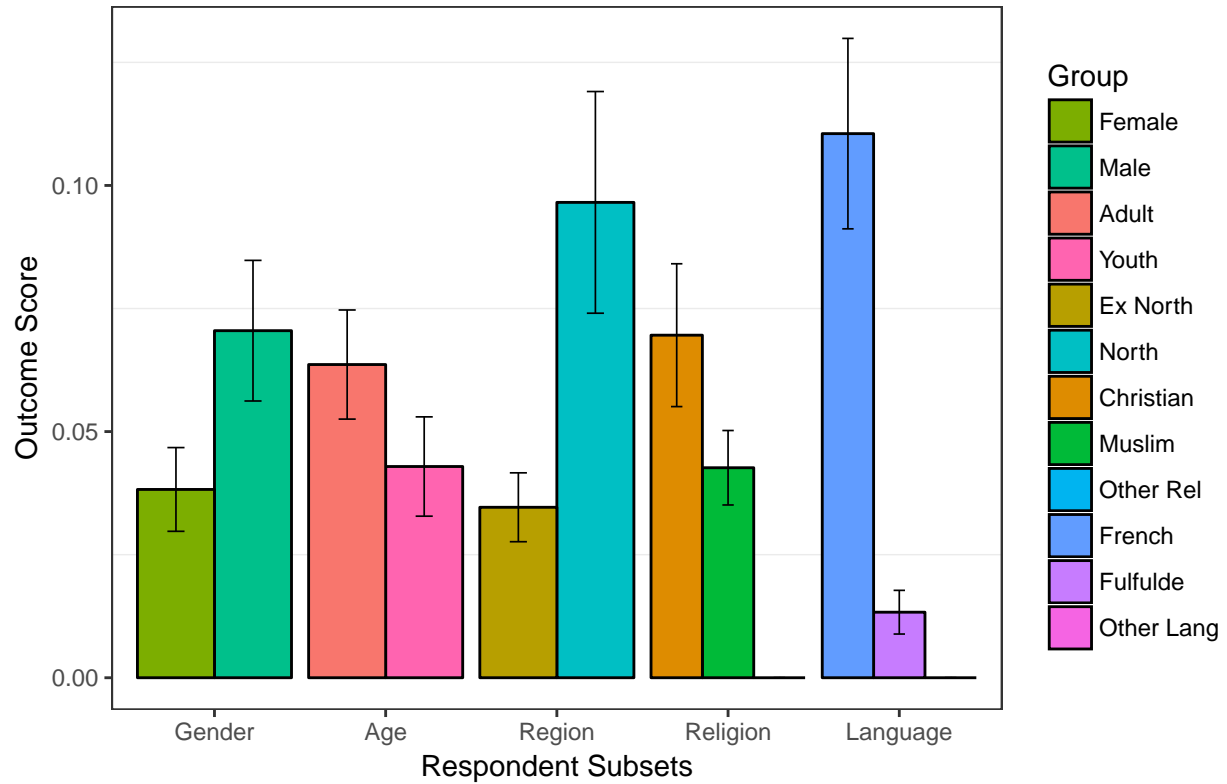
Smartphone Ownership by Group



4.2.3 Computers

Only 53 people have access to a computer. Males more likely than women to have access. French speaking more likely than other languages.

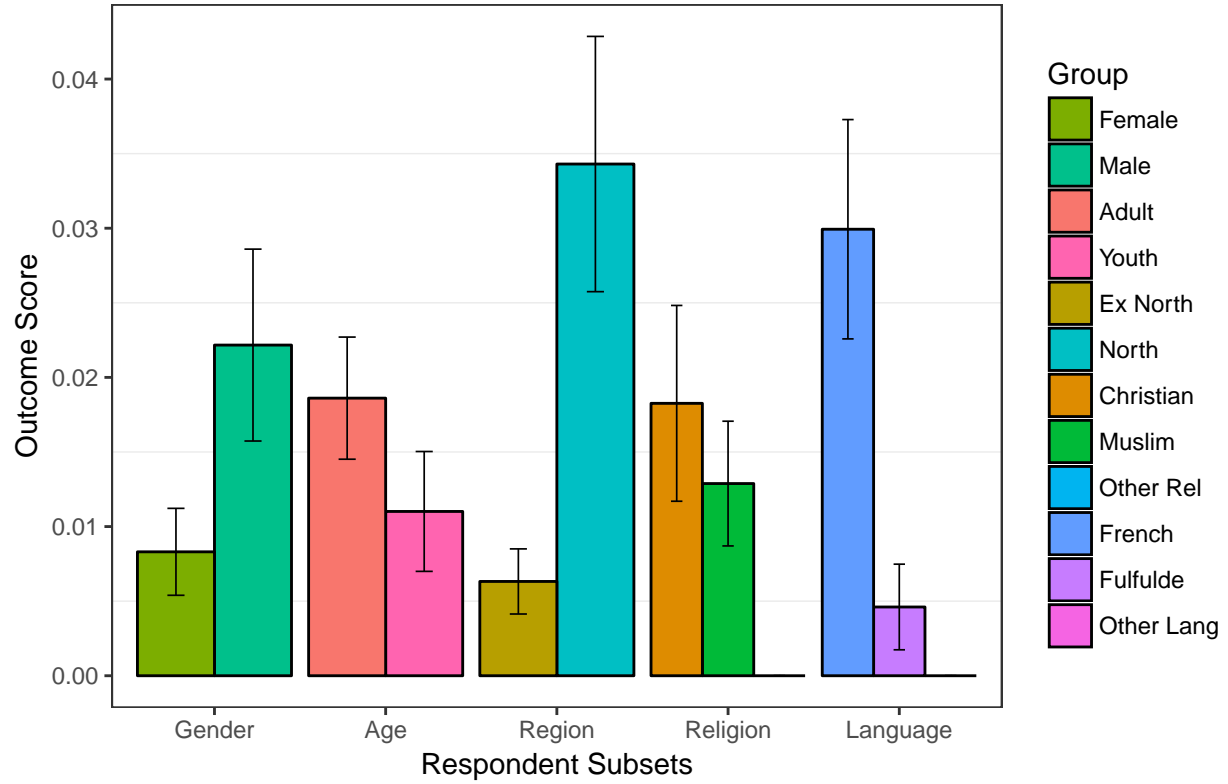
Computer Ownership by Group



4.2.4 Tablets

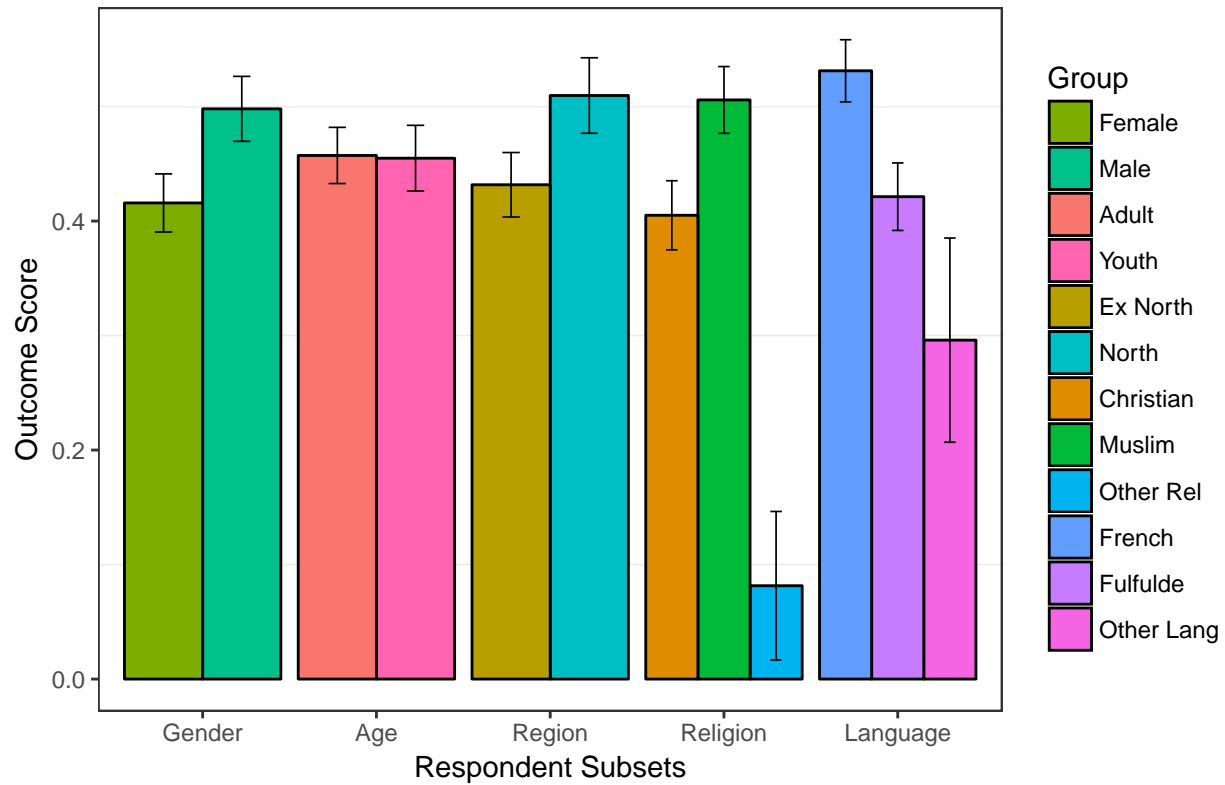
Only 14 people have tablets, so these numbers mean little. Men more than women. French more than other languages.

Tablet Ownership by Group

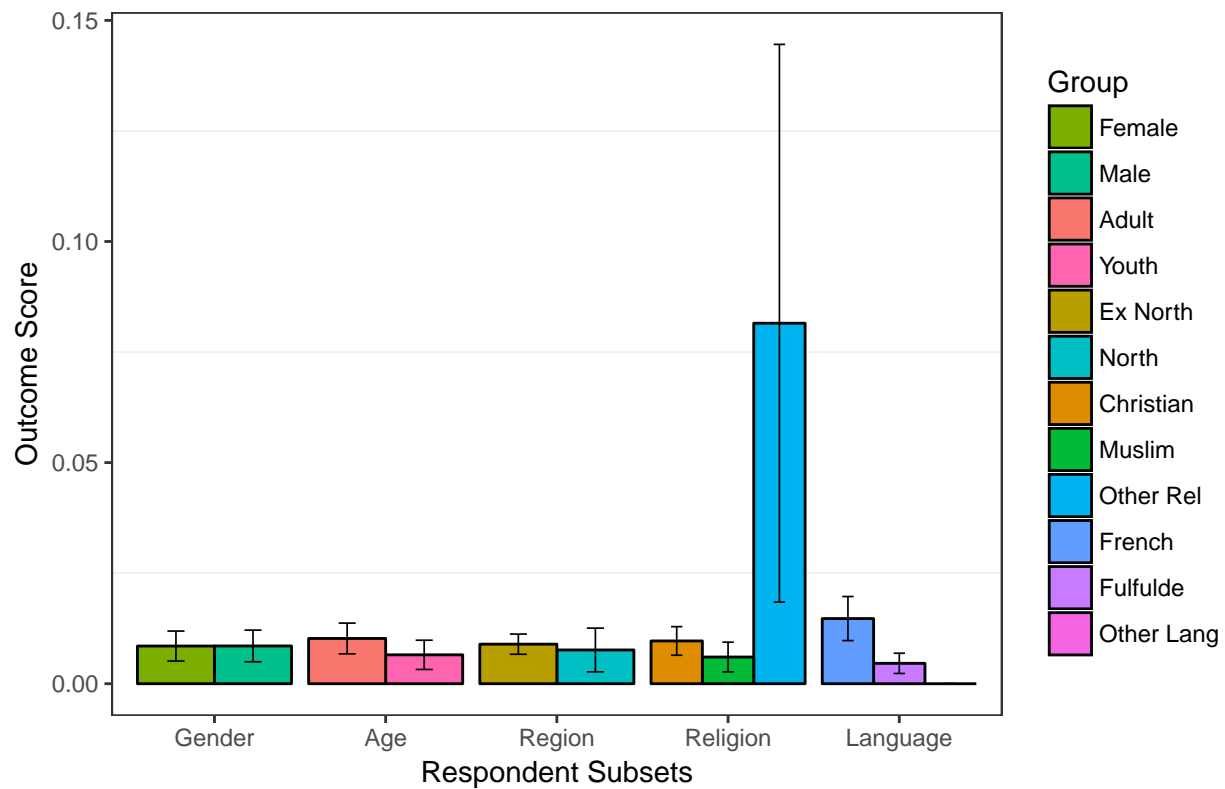


4.3 Mobile Service Providers

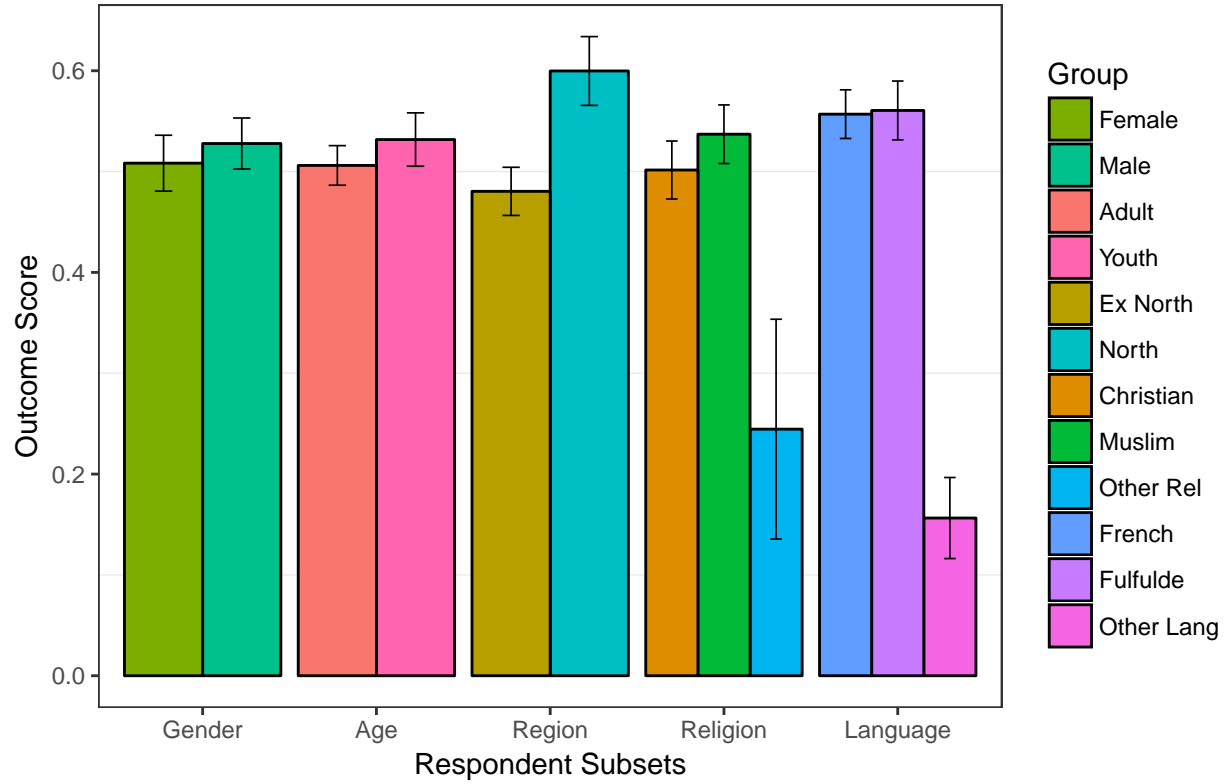
MTN Use by Group



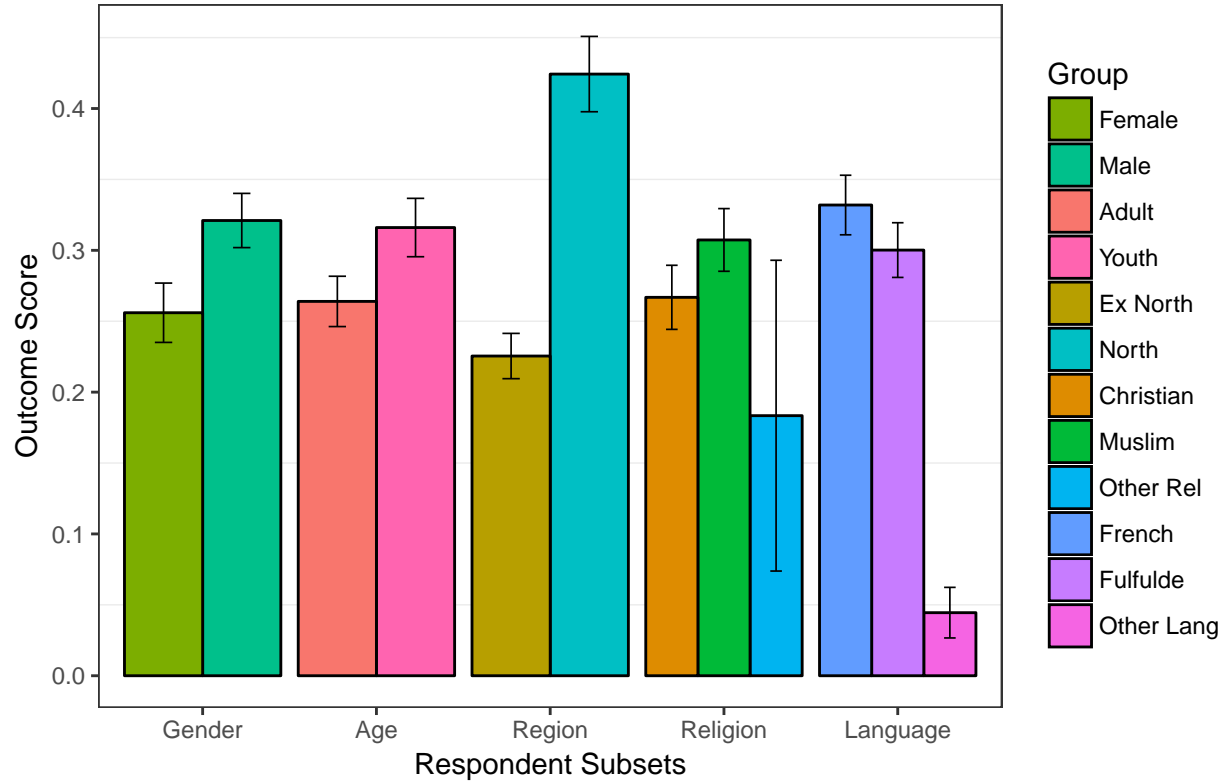
Camtel Use by Group



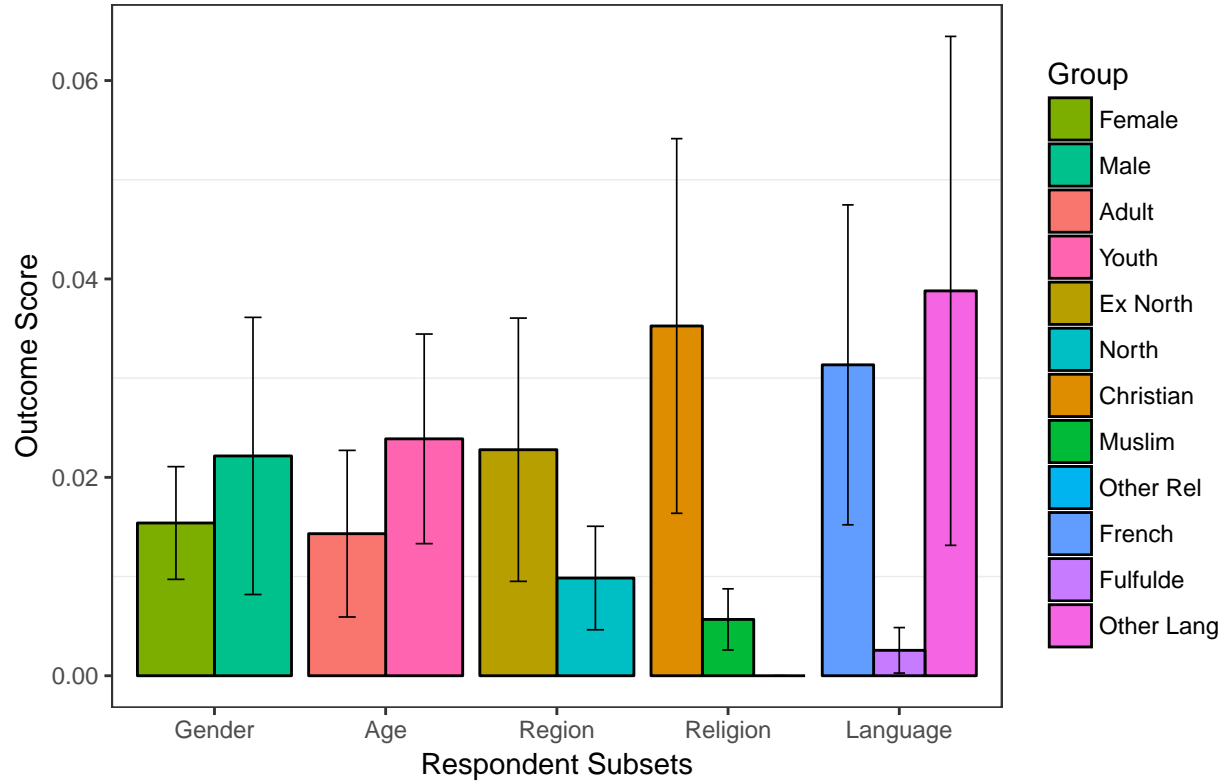
Orange Use by Group



Nextel Use by Group

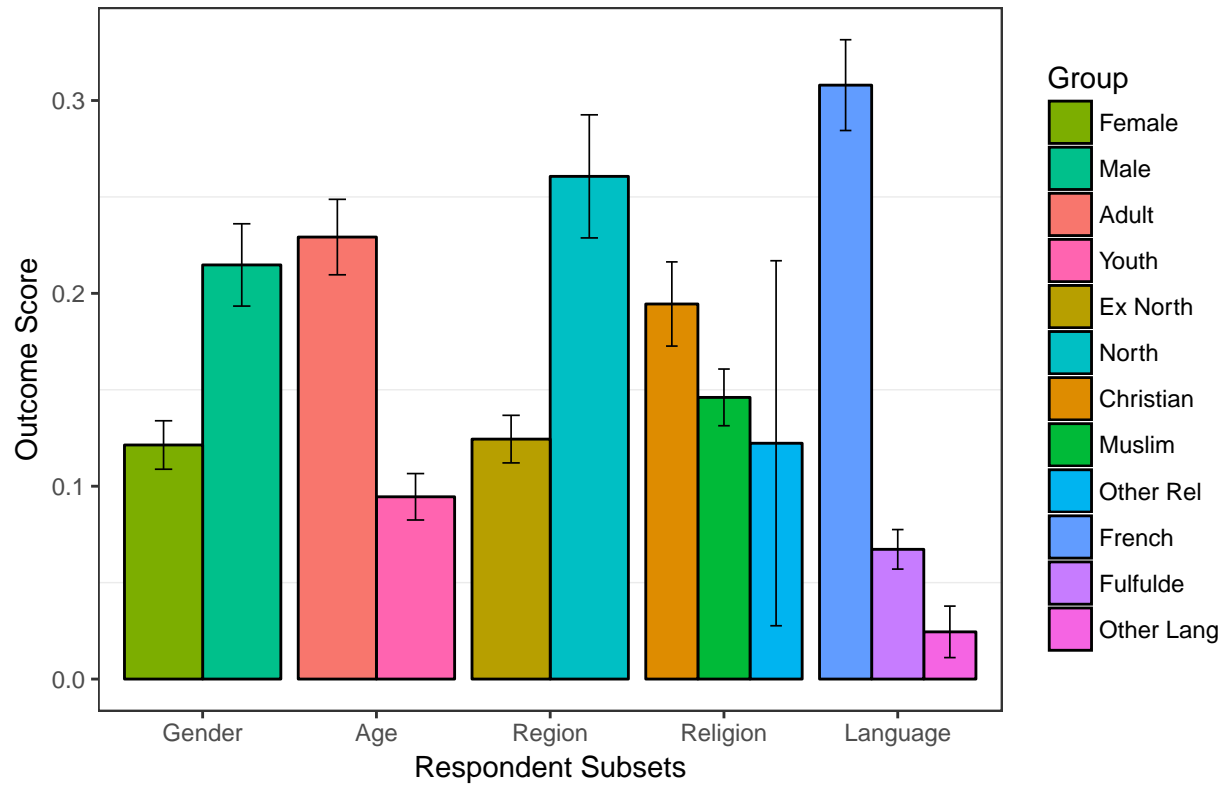


Other MSP Use by Group

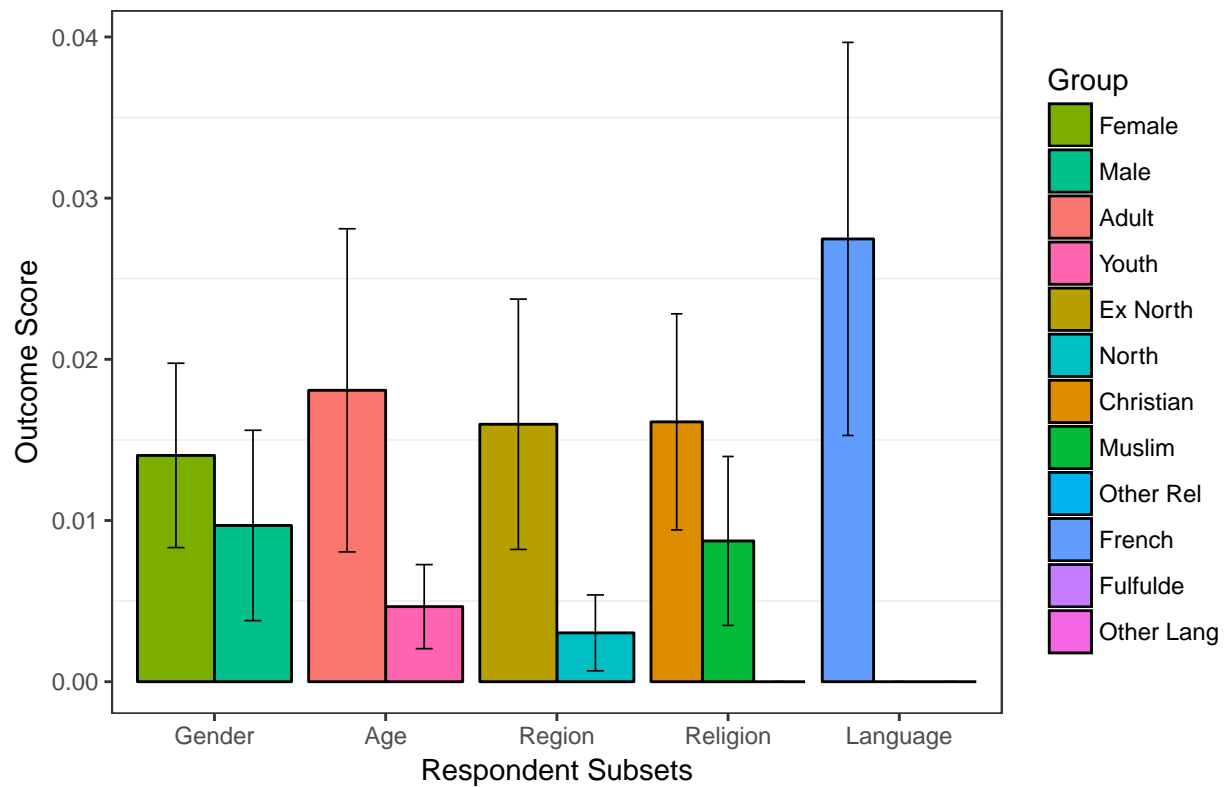


4.4 OS

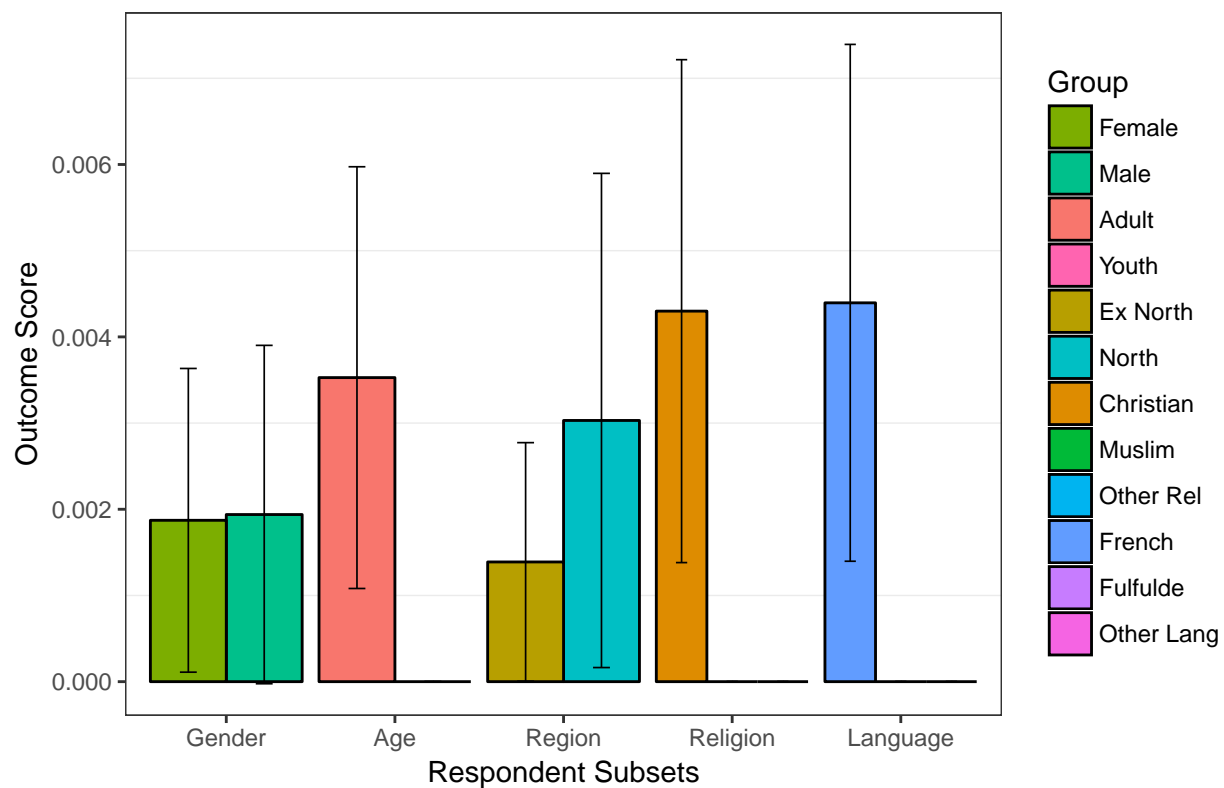
Android OS by Group



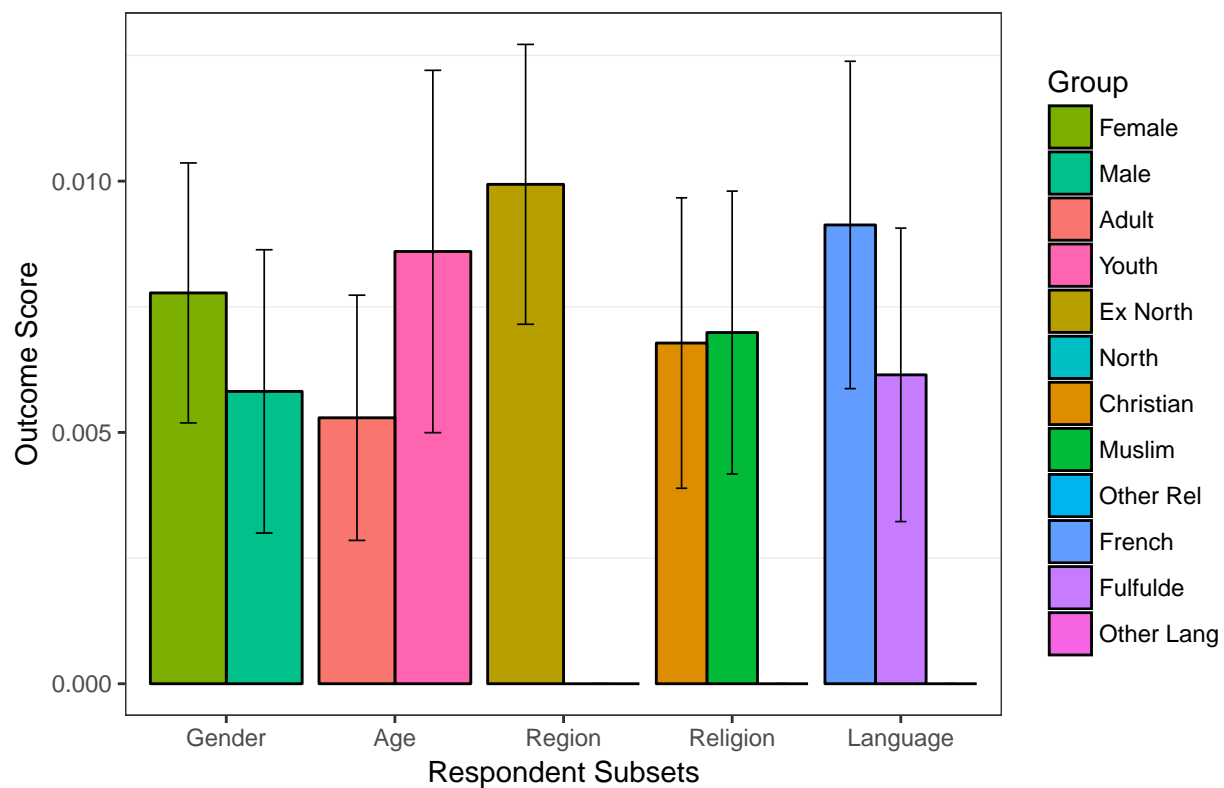
Blackberry OS by Group



iOS by Group



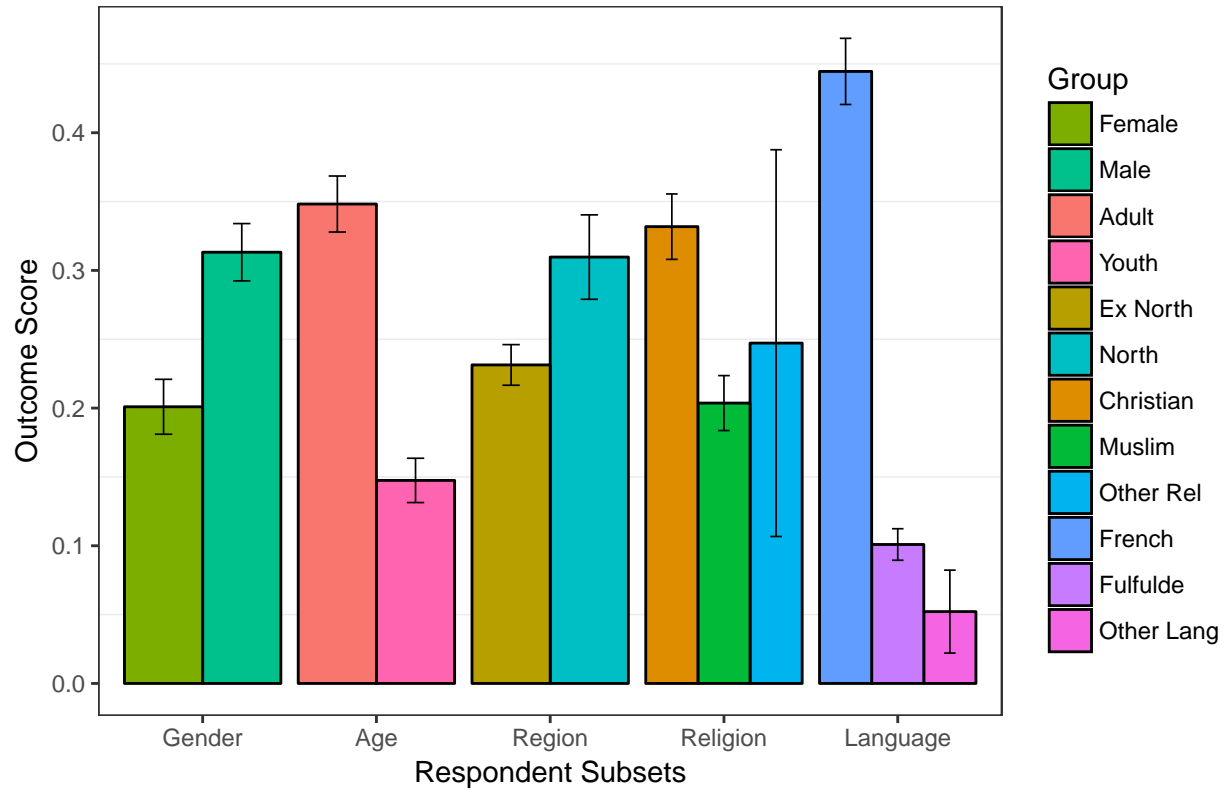
Windows OS by Group



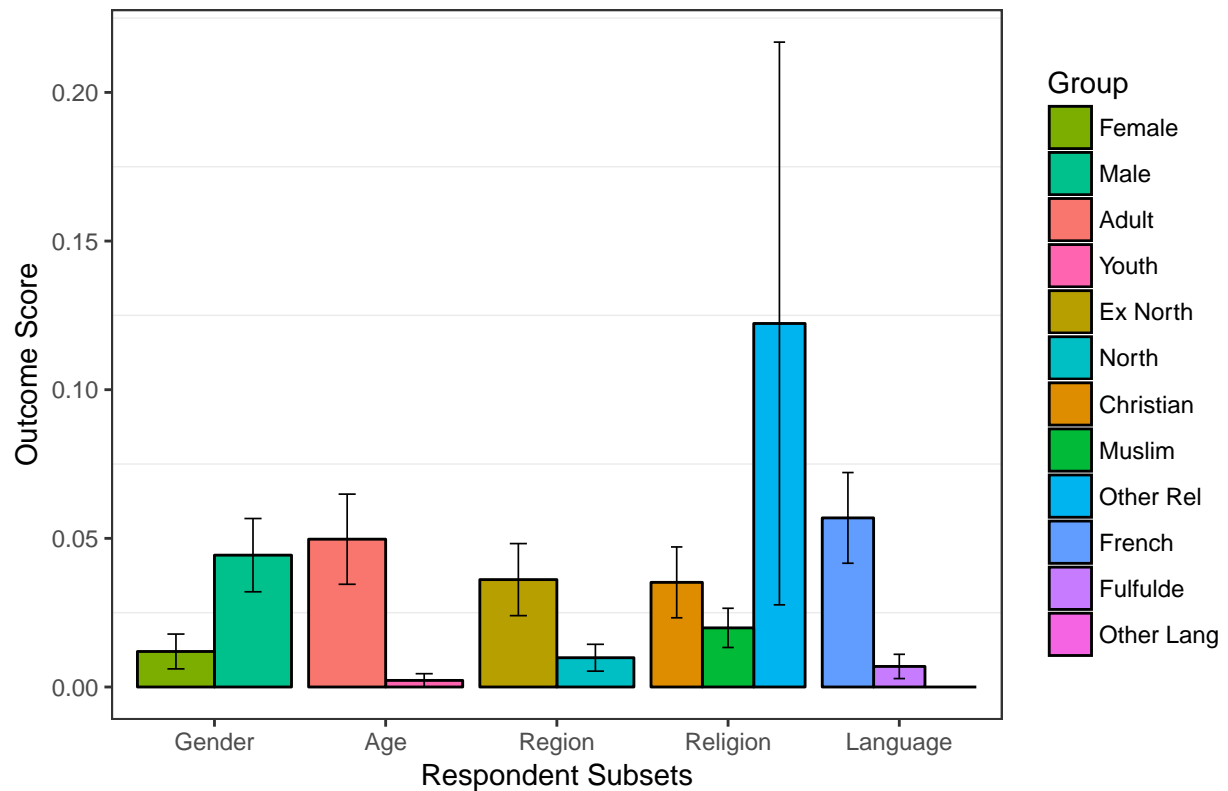
4.5 Internet Use

Zero people used the internet on tablets.

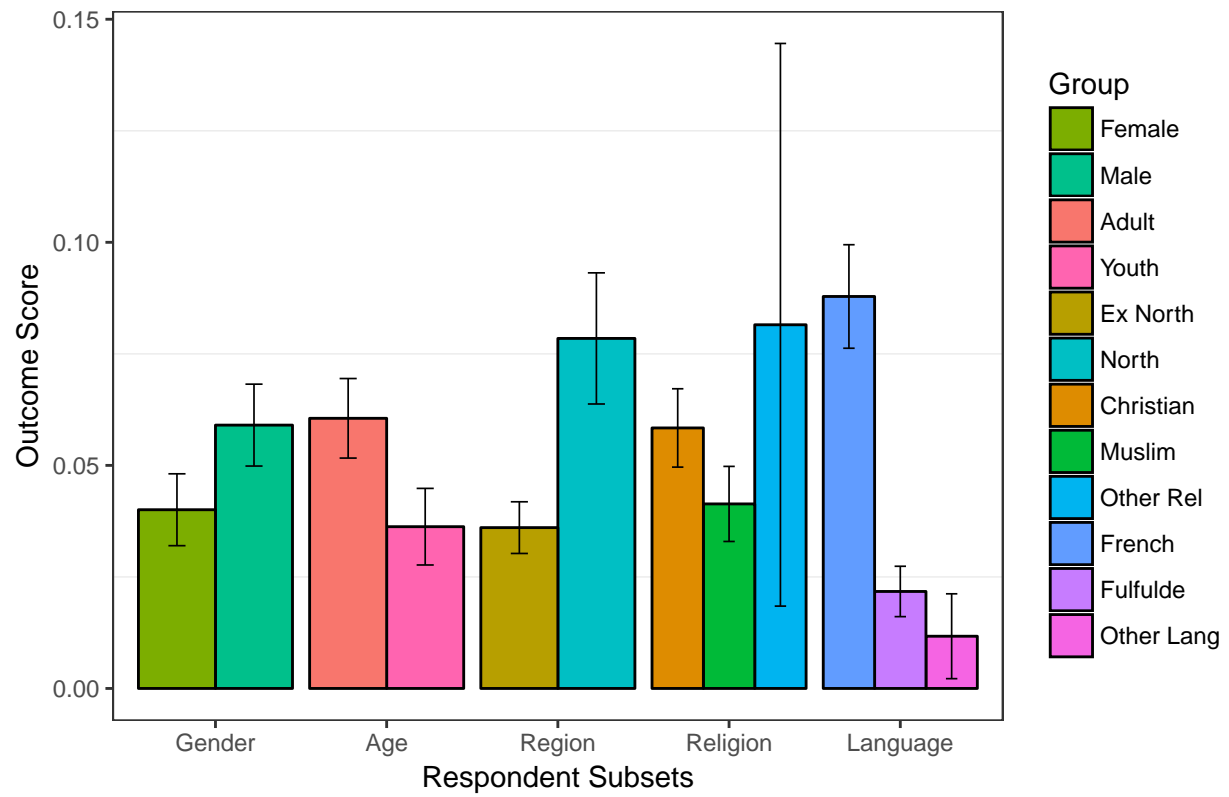
Internet Access



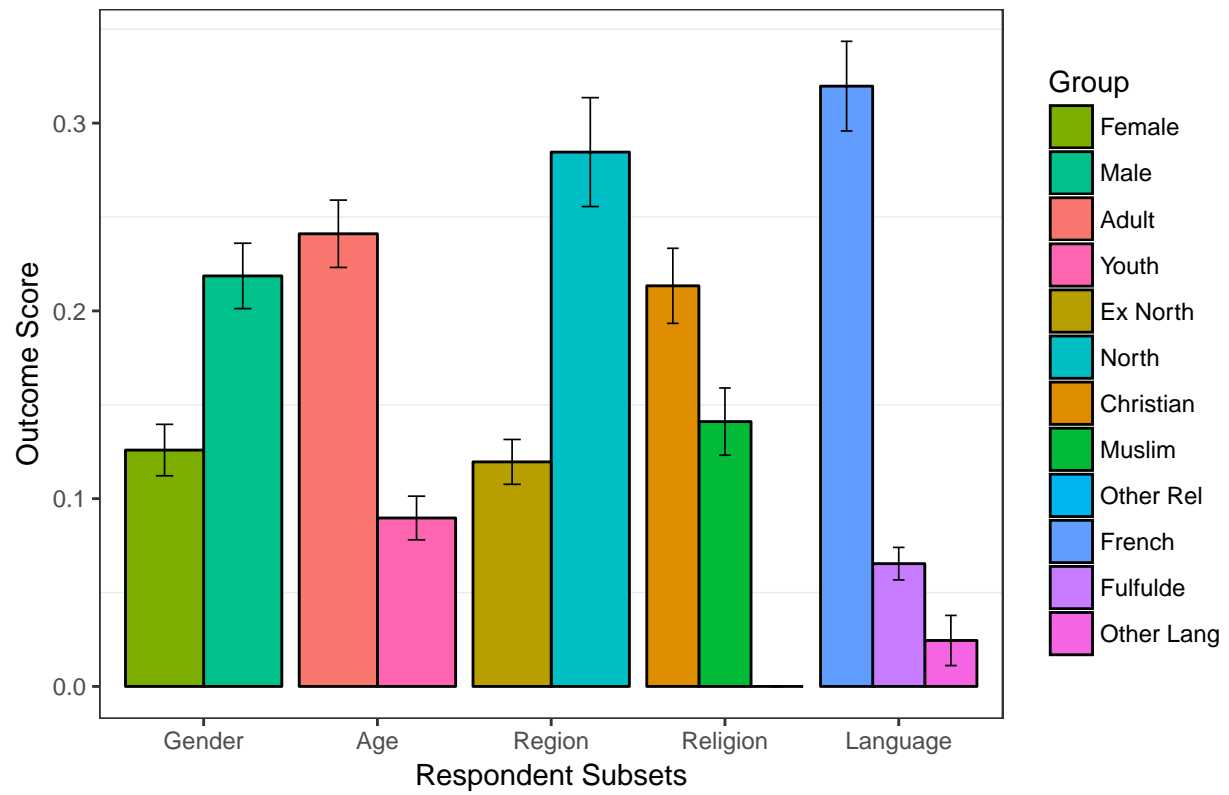
Internet at Friend/Relative's House

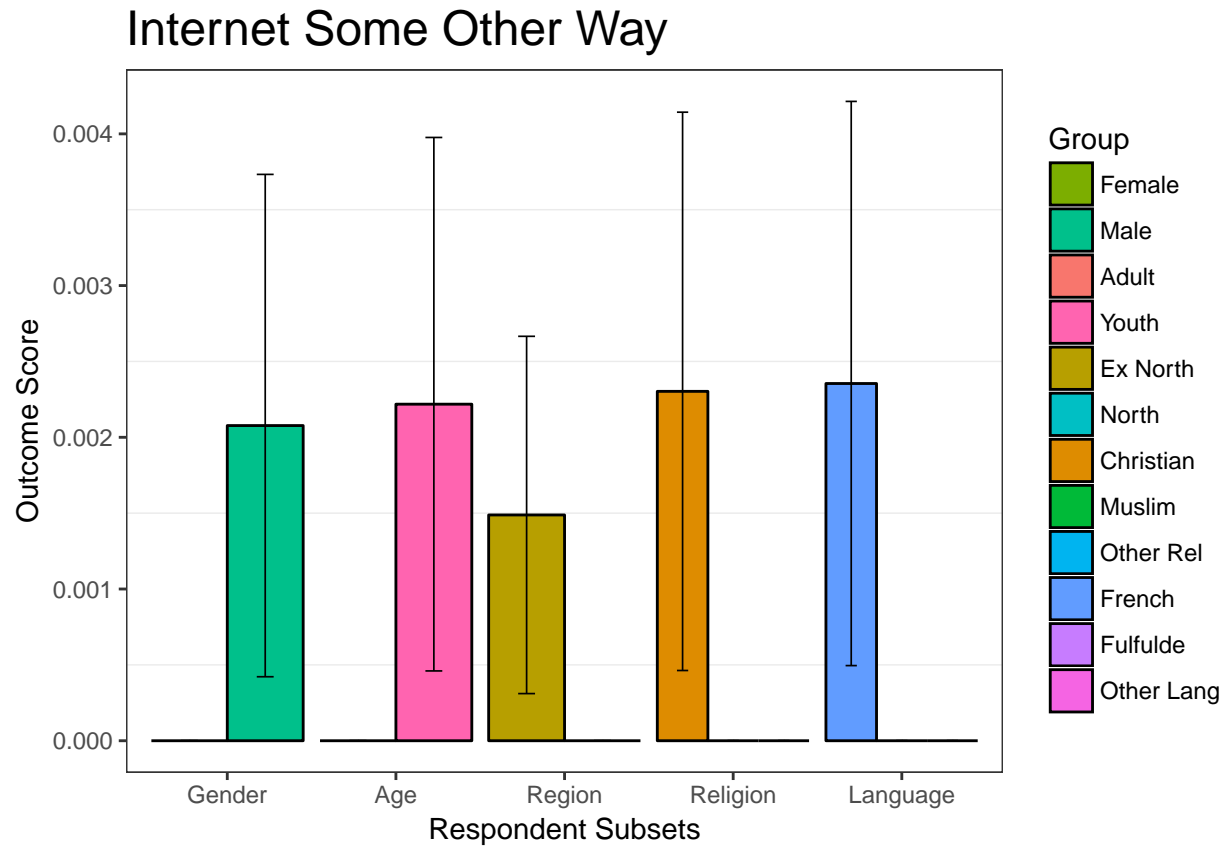


Internet at Internet Cafe



Internet on Mobile Phone

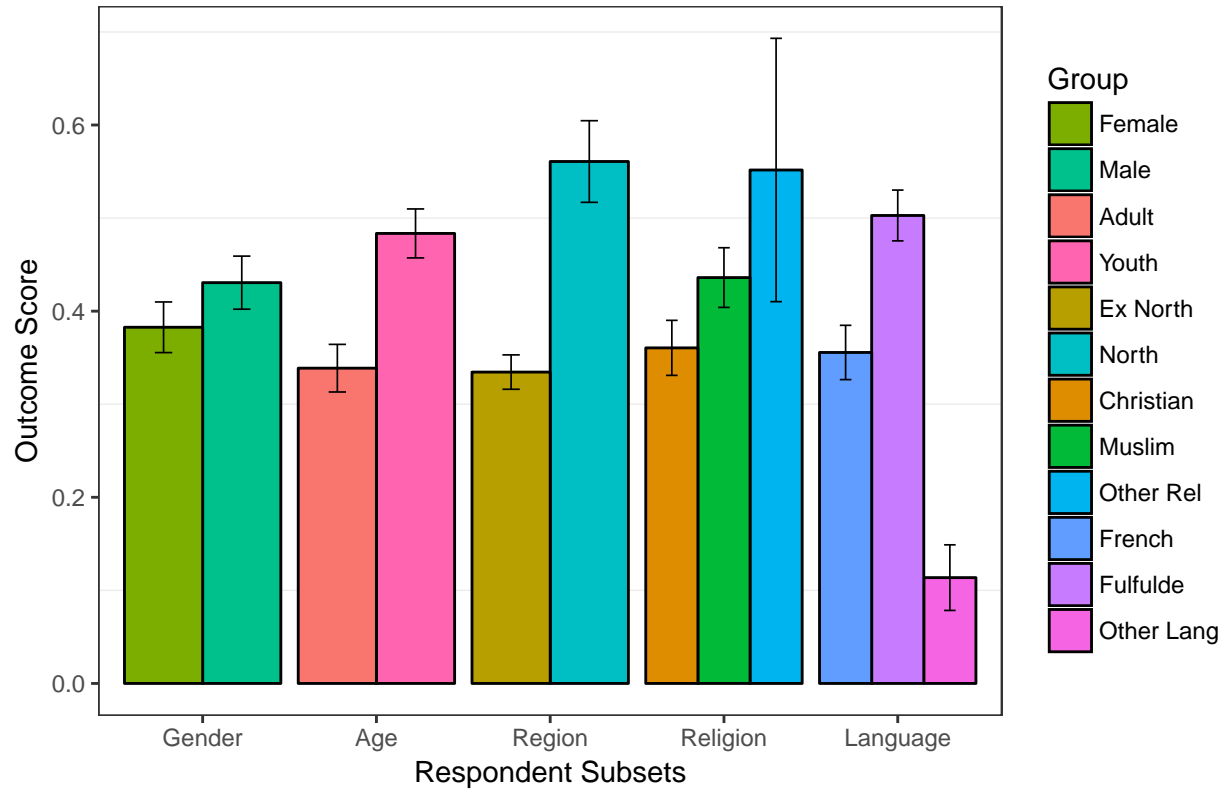




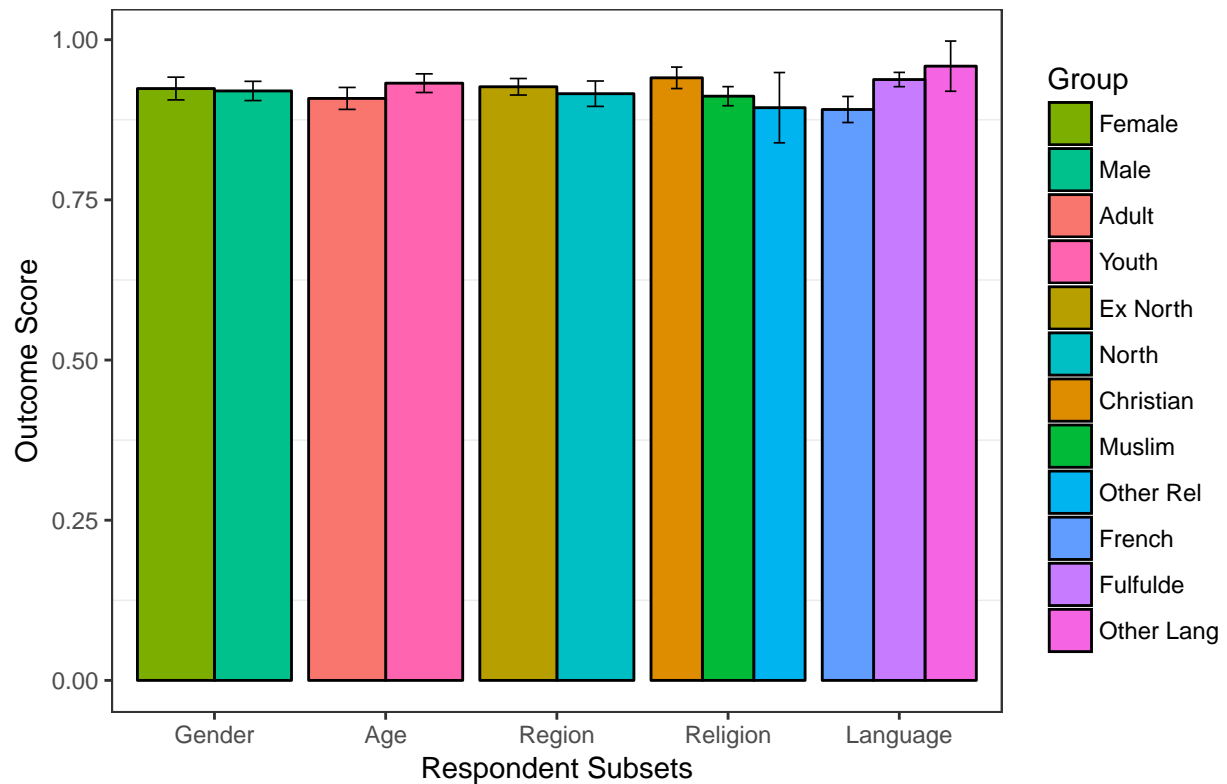
4.6 Media/Radio Listening

Only 9 people listened to Dabalaye. Only 3 people listened to Chabab. 0 people listened to Dandal_Kura.

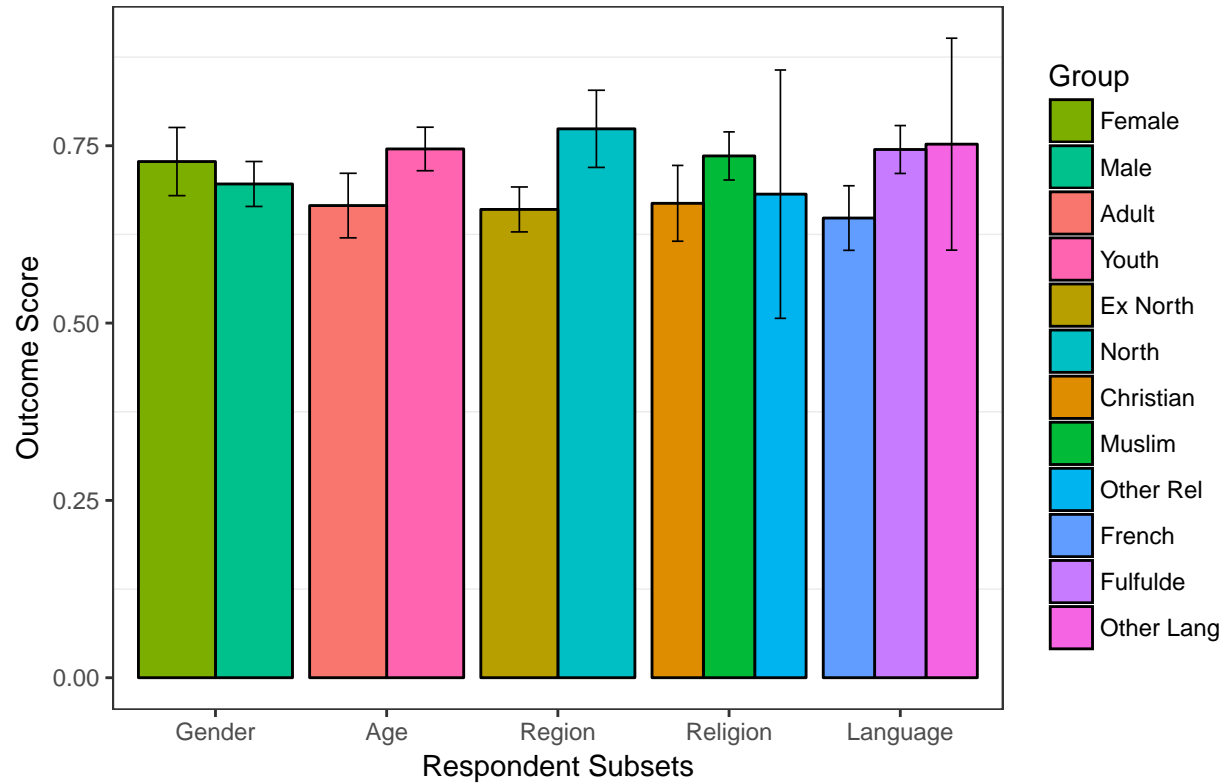
Listen to Douniarou Derkeen



Listen to Douniarou Derkeen Frequency

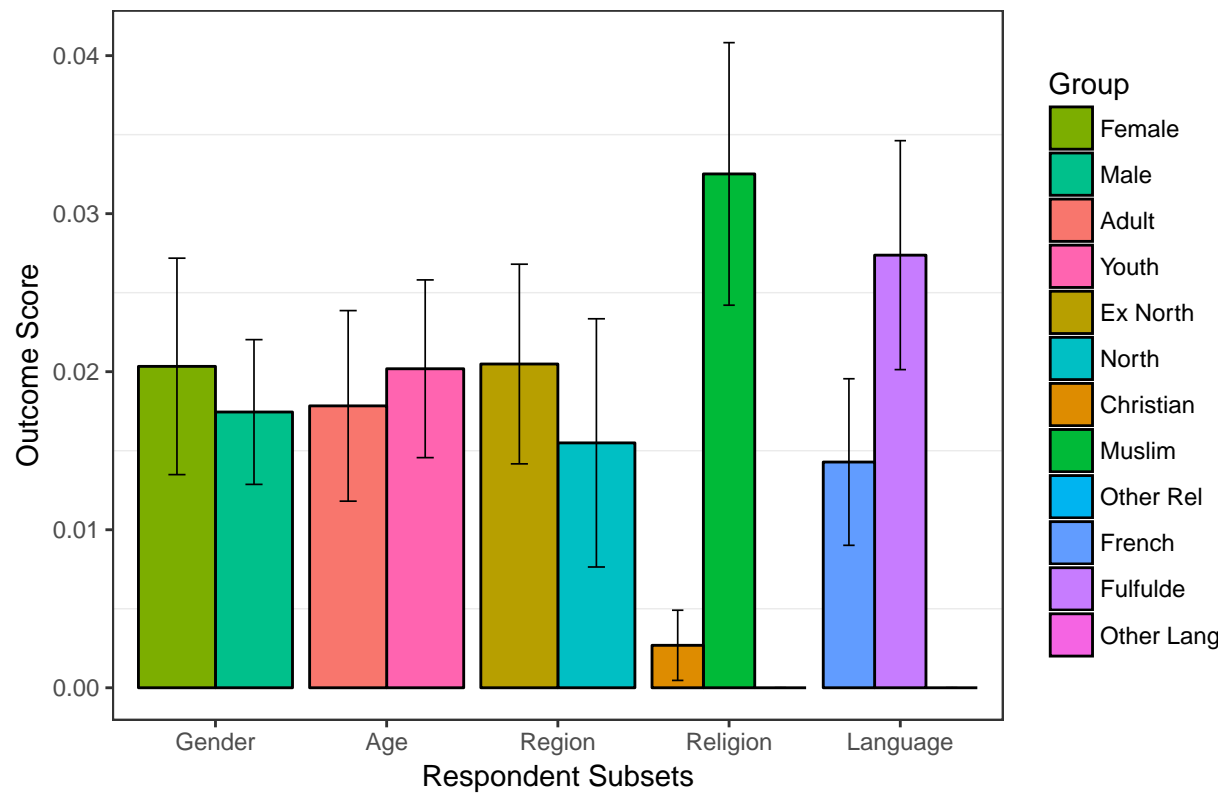


Douniarou Derkeen Opinion

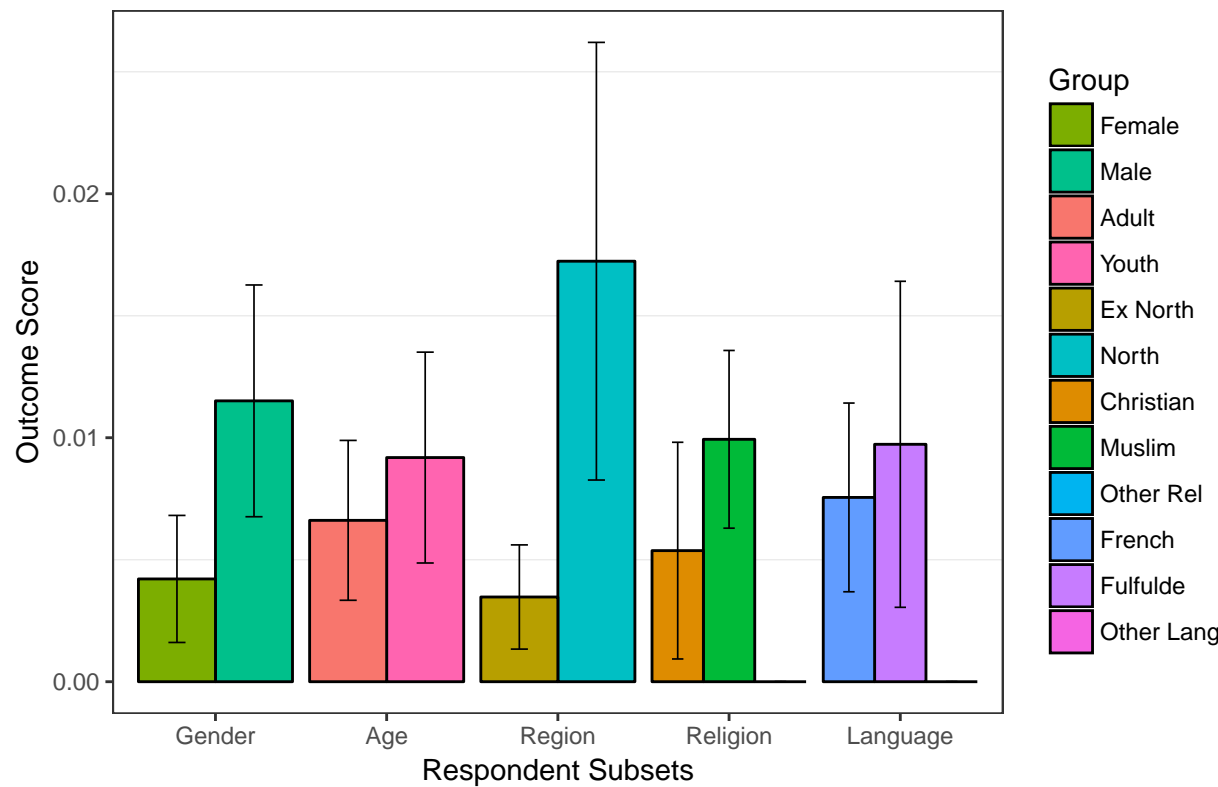


4.7 Arewa24 Plots

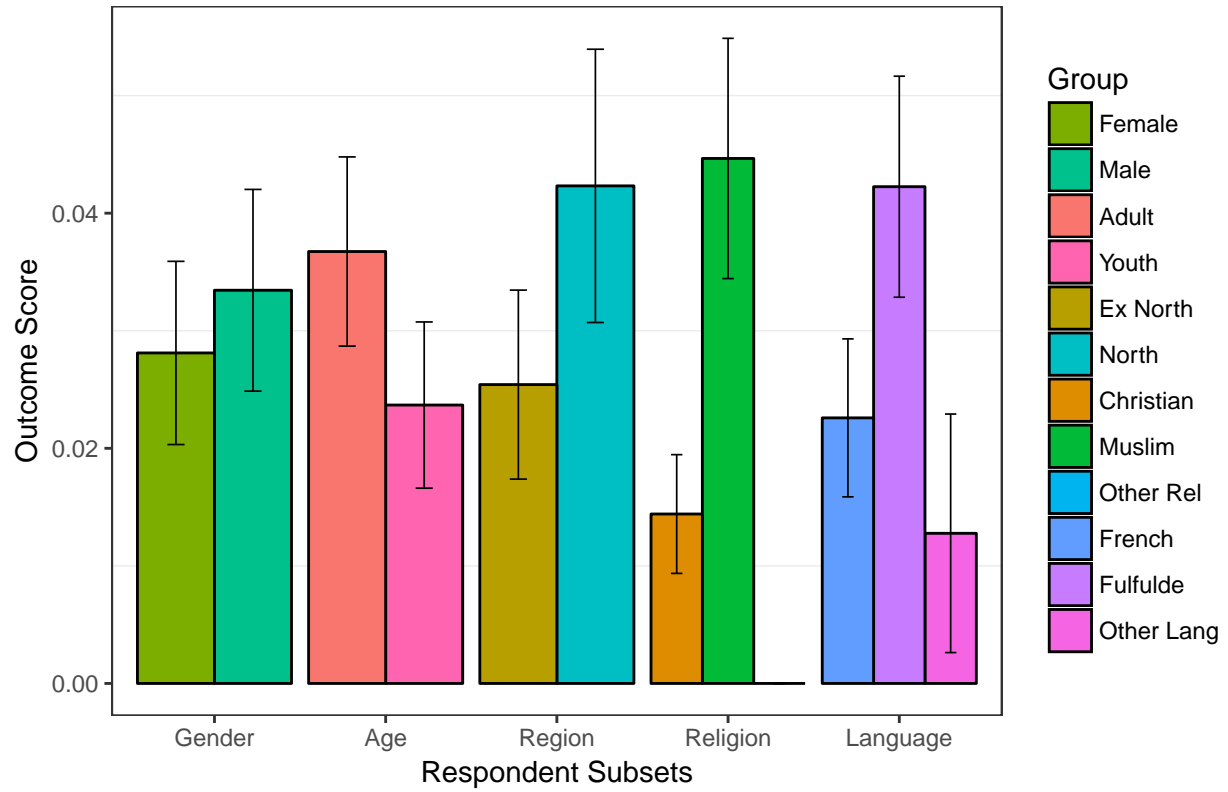
Watch Alawar Yara



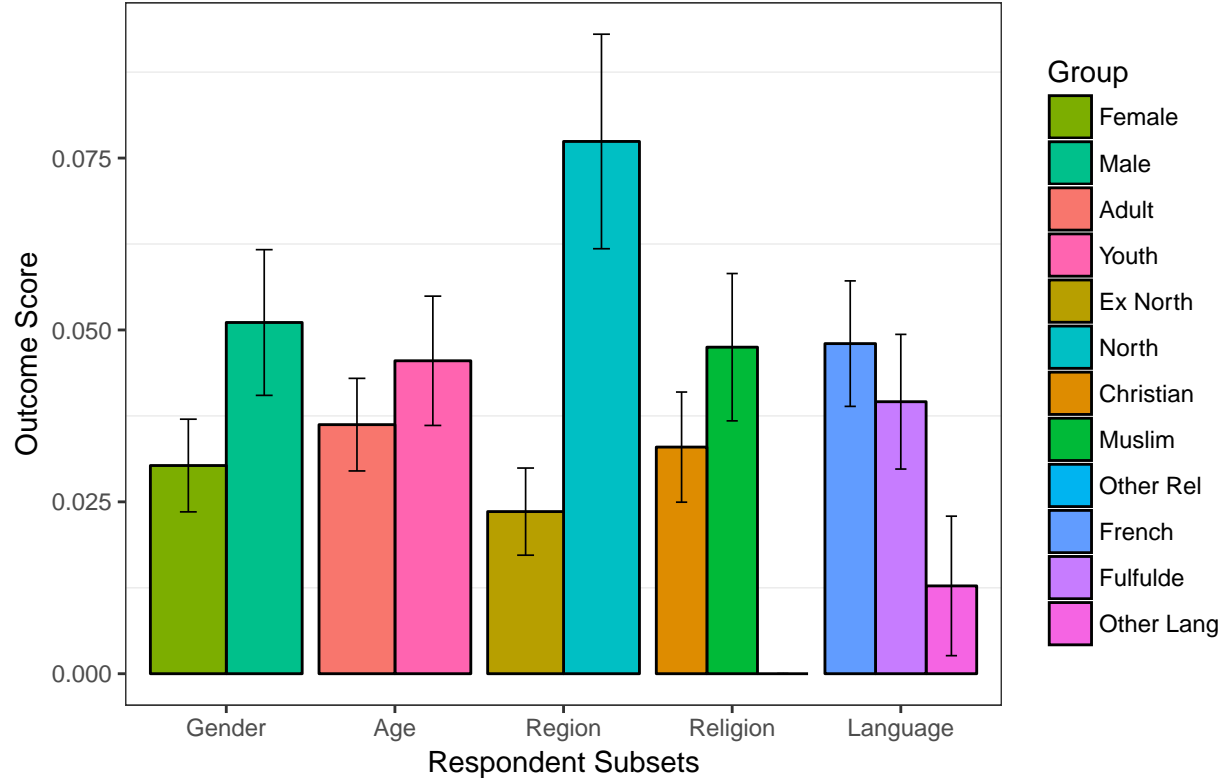
Watch Waiwaye



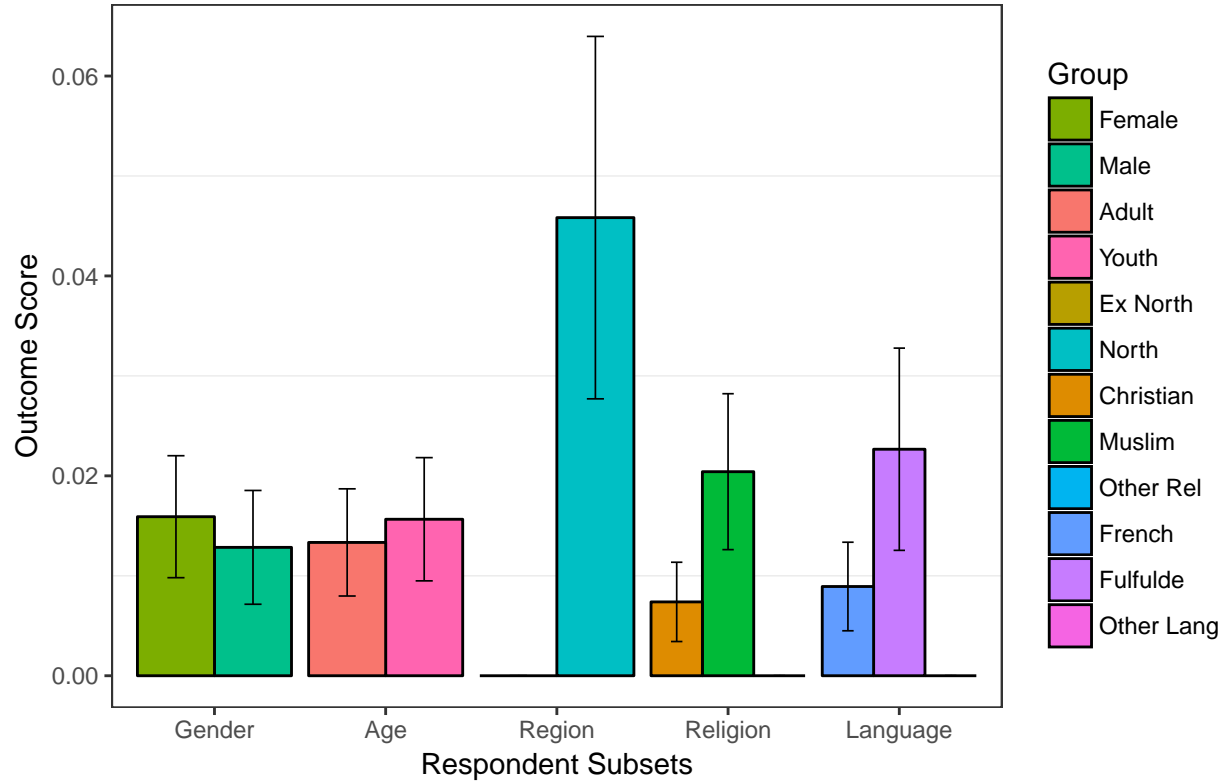
Watch Dadin Kowa



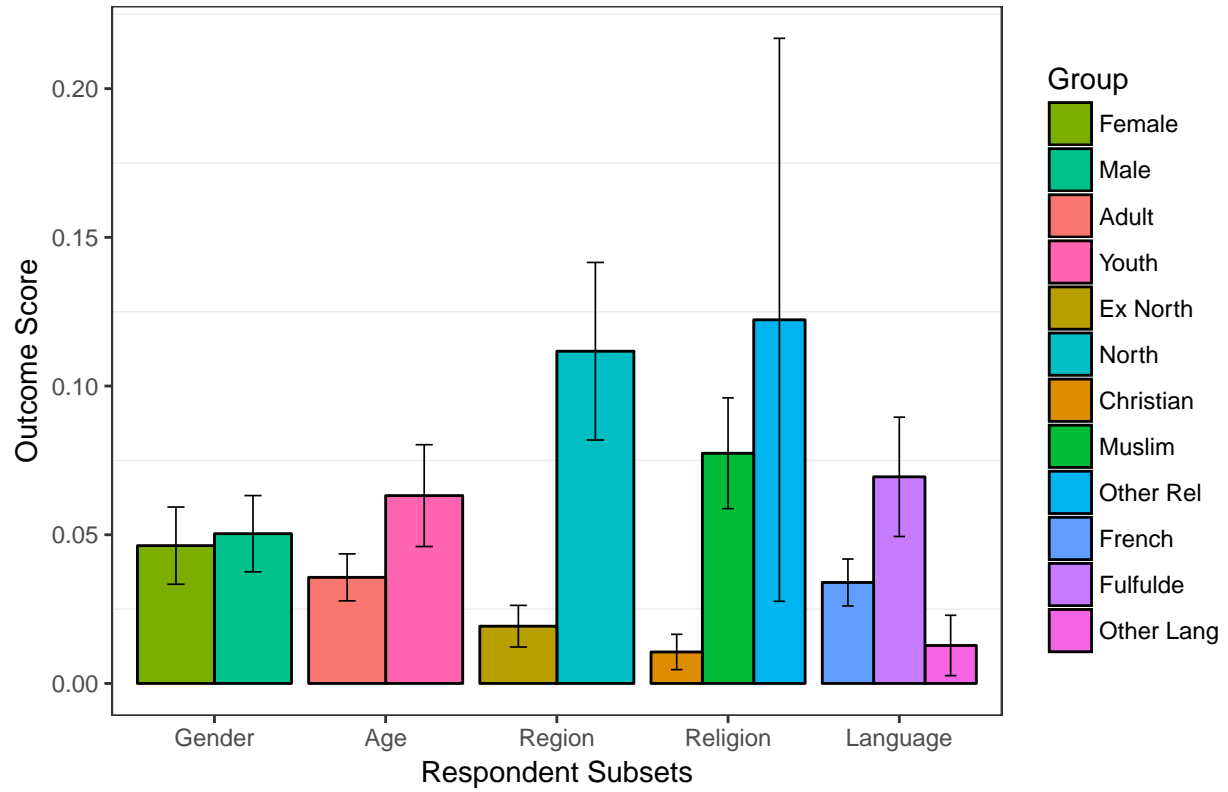
Watch Hausa Hip Hop



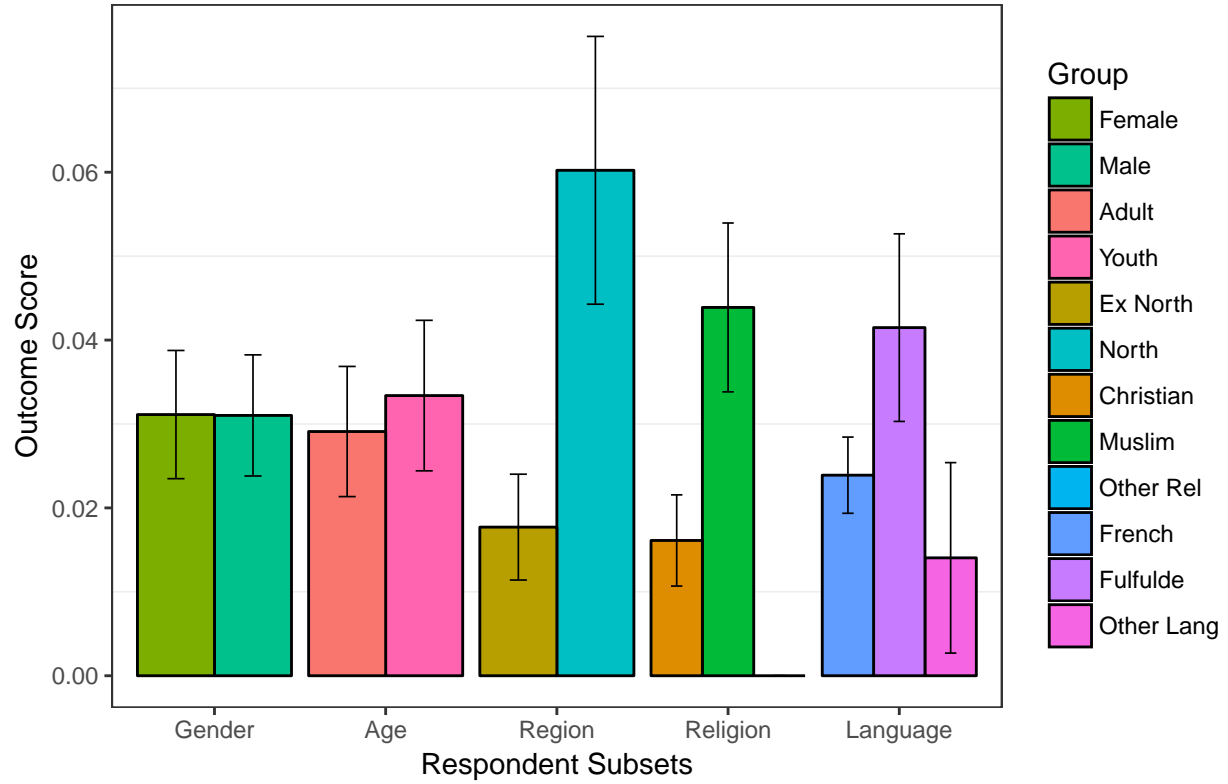
Watch Kundin Kannywood



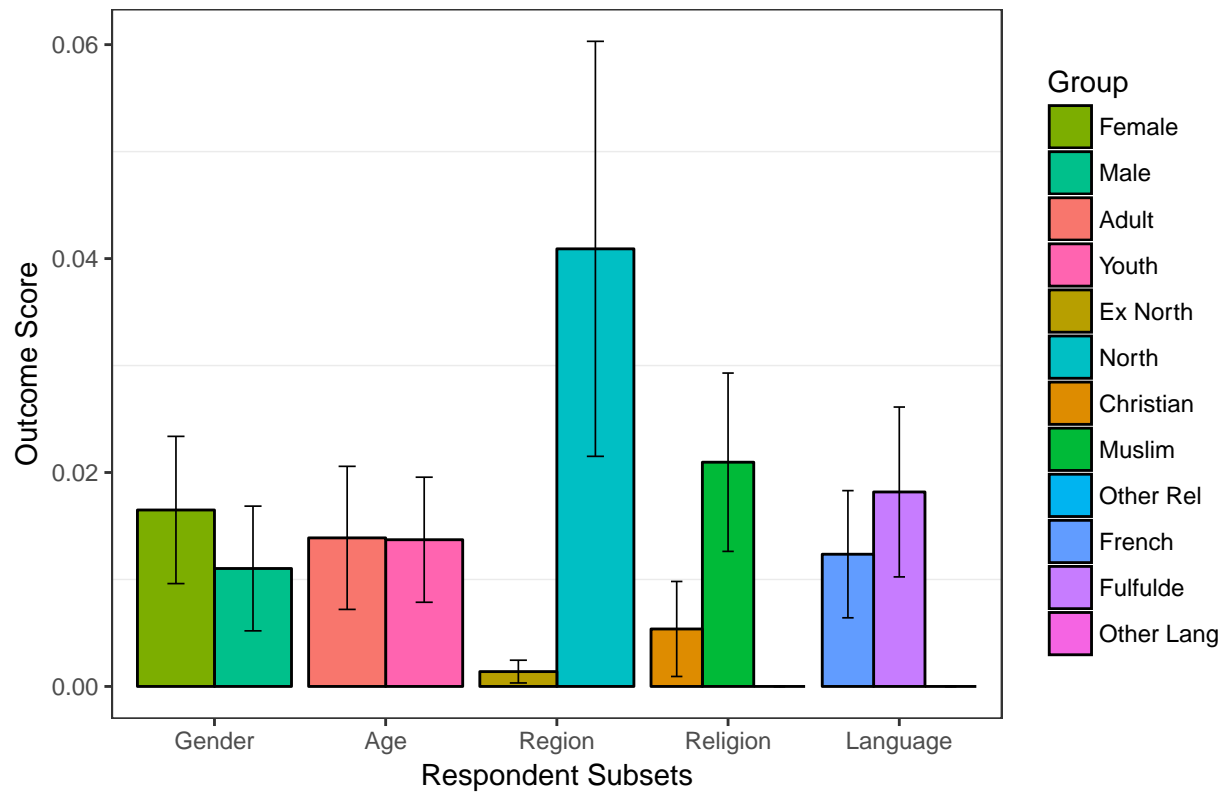
Watch Tauraruwa



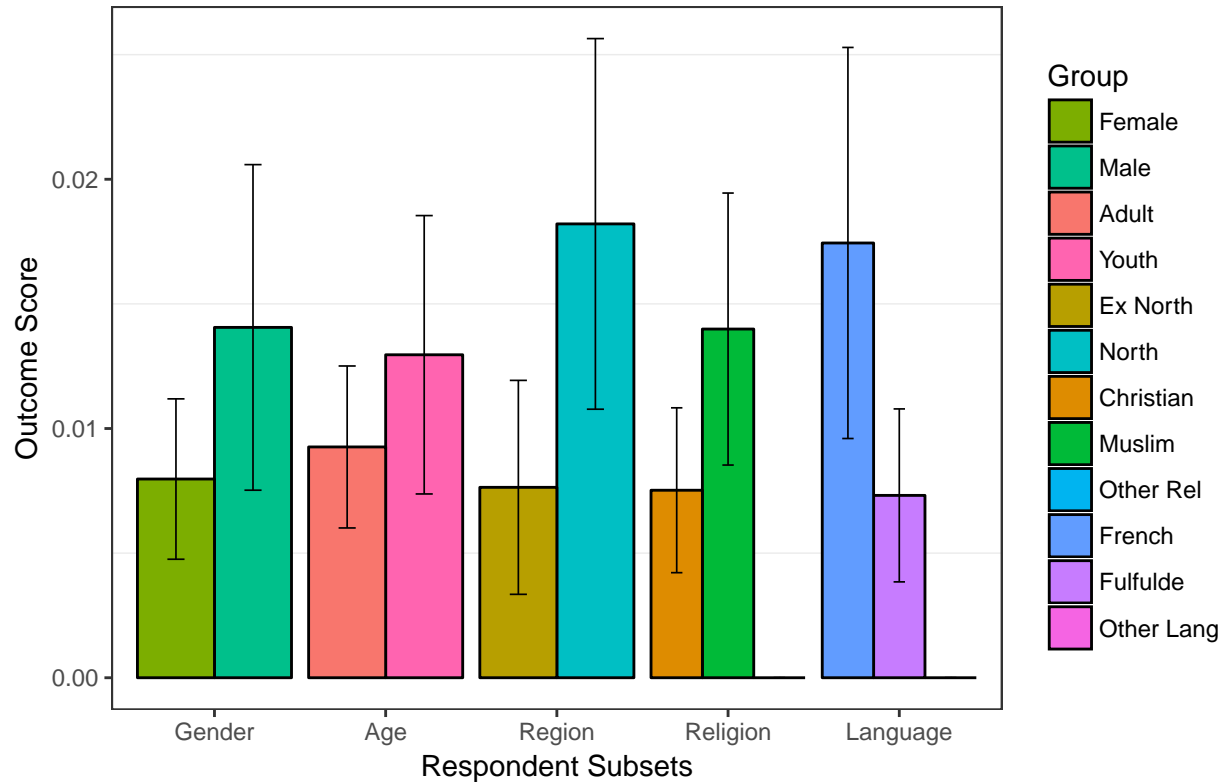
Watch Gari Ya Waye



Watch Matasa



Watch Other A24 Program



5 Conclusion

Sum up findings here.

6 Super Caveat

Mass Agreement Bias. Almost everyone just agrees or says yes to every question. This is a call for reverse coding and maybe also for more professional enumerators. The data quality appears quite low. OR the radio programs of PDEV really worked and these people are all super tolerant and stuff. Well, they might be tolerant. Or they might just know how to respond to surveys like this.