

Methodological Approach for Data Collection: A Case of Uganda

**Local Governance and ICTs Research Network
for Africa (LOG-IN Africa)**

**First LOG-IN Africa Methodology Workshop
Tangier, Morocco 8th-10th June 2006**



Research Issues

- Application of ICTs by Local Governments (LGs) in Uganda
- Purposes for applying ICTs by LGs
- Application of ICTs & promotion of citizen participation in LG
- Categories of pple participating in LG thru. ICTs—the poor, women, the rural etc
- Application of ICTs and service delivery at the grass-root level



Research Issues Cont'd

- Application of ICTs & political awareness/ consciousness
- Application of ICTs & its influence on political decision-making
- Role of ICTs on accountability & transparency resulting from e-governance
- Nature of outcomes of using ICTs in e-govn.
- Cost of ICT use to participants in the govn. debates



The Uganda Study Objectives

- Phase 1
 - a) Establish the key factors necessary for successful implementation of e-gov
 - b) Identify the challenges inhibiting effective implementation of e-gov
- Phase 2
 - a) Assess the overall multidimensional aspects of ICTs on LG



Types of Data to be Collected

- Each research question demands for different types of data to be collected
- For the Uganda case, it is envisaged broadly that both **Quantitative and Qualitative data** will be collected.



Why a Combination of Qttve & Qlvtv Methods?

- Not to explore the criticisms leveled against each of these, but to take advt. of their corroborative, elaborative and complementary nature.
- Seek to maximize the advts. while minimizing the disadvts. of using a lone method.
 - a) Qttv to help in establishing the magnitude of the research issues (in statistical terms)—what?
 - b) Qlvtv to aid the exploration & description of the ICT context vis-à-vis LGvce—why, how?



Sources of Data

- Each research issue, and or the objective to be addressed demand for a careful consideration of where to obtain information from.
- For the particular case of Uganda, the following will constitute key sources of data:
 - Officials at National Level—Ministry of Communications & IT(MoC&IT); Ministry of Local Government (MoLG)
 - LG officials— district civil & political leaders
 - Communities—those impacted on by LG processes e.g., citizens & local leaders at grass-root level
 - Documents



Methods of Data Collection

A. Quantitative Data

- Personal interviewing using a structured questionnaire/ Interview schedule.

Points to note in designing a questionnaire:

Use simple language, pre-code responses if possible, avoid embarrassing qns, do not overload the qnr, avoid ambiguous wording, pretest the qnr, train interviewers etc

- Self-administered Questionnaire??
- Secondary data search



Methods of Data Collection cont'd

B. Qualitative Data

- In-depth & key informant interviews using interview guides.

Note the drawbacks of this method e.g., unquantifiable responses, need highly skilled & experienced interviewers, the analysis exceedingly time consuming

- Focus group discussions using a guide
- Call in radio/TV talk shows
- Direct observation



Why Select these Methods

- Desire to obtain high response rate e.g., thru. personal interviewing as opposed to self-administered qnr.
- Desire to collect reliable and valid data in a face to face interview or discussion



Data Processing & Analysis

- Quantitative Data—SPSS
- Qualitative Data—Content and Thematic Approaches.



Comments and Questions??

**THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR
LISTENING TO THE UGANDA
TEAM**

