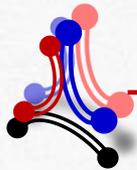




Apathy and mistrust: the disenfranchising effect of corruption on institutional trust

Findings from Afrobarometer Round 6 Survey in Uganda



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At a glance



- Perceptions of corruption on increase since 2002
- Government anti-corruption efforts seen to be inadequate
- Majority of citizens think there is nothing ordinary people can do to fight corruption
- Institutional trust is on the increase since 2002



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What is Afrobarometer?



- An African-led, non-partisan survey research project that measures citizen attitudes on democracy and governance, the economy, civil society, and other topics.
- Started in 12 countries in 1999, expanded to 35 African countries in Round 5 (2011-2013).
- **Goal:** To give the public a voice in policy-making by providing high-quality public opinion data to policy makers, policy advocates, civil society organizations, academics, news media, donors and investors, and ordinary Africans.
- National Partners in each country conduct the survey. In Uganda, Afrobarometer Round 6 survey was conducted by Hatchile Consult Ltd.



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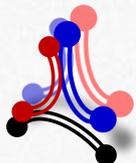


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Methodology



- Nationally representative sample of adult citizens
 - ❑ All respondents are *randomly* selected.
 - ❑ Sample is distributed across 5 regions (Kampala, Central, West, North, and East) and urban/rural areas in proportion to their share in the national population.
 - ❑ Every adult citizen has an *equal* chance of being selected.
- Face-to-face interviews in the language of the respondent's choice.
- Standard questionnaire allows comparisons across countries and over time.
- Sample size in Uganda of 2,400 adult citizens yields results with a margin of error of +/-2% at a 95% confidence level.
- Fieldwork for Round 6 in Uganda was conducted May 8-26, 2015.



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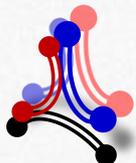
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Funding



Core donors for Afrobarometer Rounds 5 and 6 include:

- Mo Ibrahim Foundation
- Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
- Department for International Development
- United States Agency for International Development
- World Bank
- Institute for Security Studies (South Africa)
- United States Institute of Peace
- Transparency International
- Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation
- Duke University China Research Center



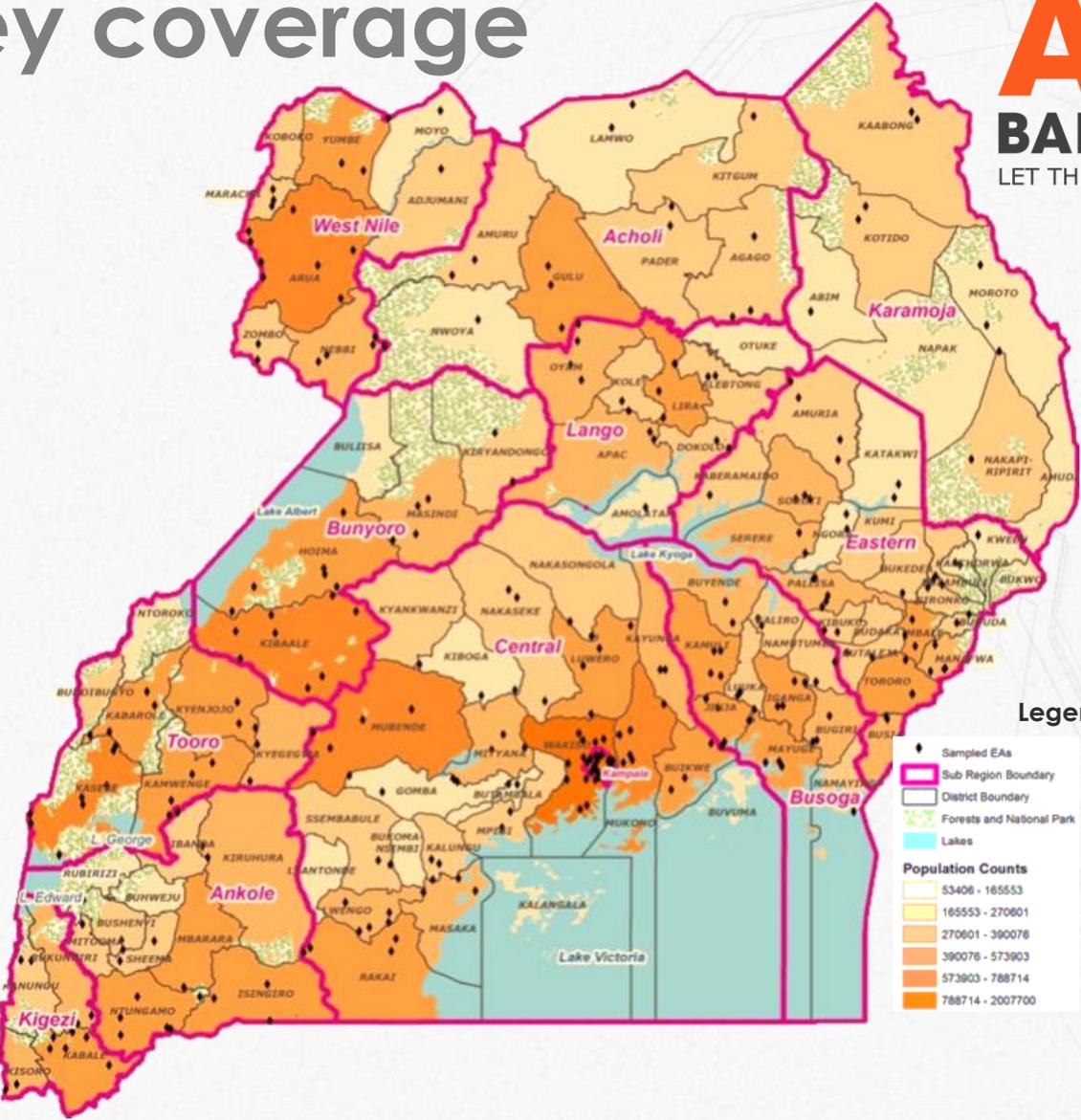
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Survey coverage



Legend

- Sampled EAs
 - ▭ Sub Region Boundary
 - ▭ District Boundary
 - ▭ Forests and National Park
 - ▭ Lakes
- Population Counts**
- 53406 - 165553
 - 165553 - 270601
 - 270601 - 390076
 - 390076 - 573903
 - 573903 - 788714
 - 788714 - 2007700



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Survey demographics

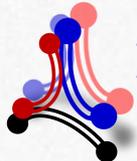
Region	%
Central	23
West	26
North	21
East	26
Kampala	4
Residence	
Urban	19
Rural	81
Gender	
Male	50
Female	50

Age	%
18 - 25	27
26 - 35	30
36 - 45	19
46 - 55	11
56 - 65	6
Over 65	5
Educational attainment	
No formal education	16
Primary	43
Secondary	31
Post-secondary	10

NB: Figures do not add to 100% because "Don't know" category is excluded



Results and Analysis

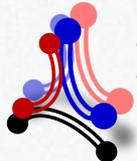


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Strong and increasing perceptions of INSTITUTIONAL CORRUPTION



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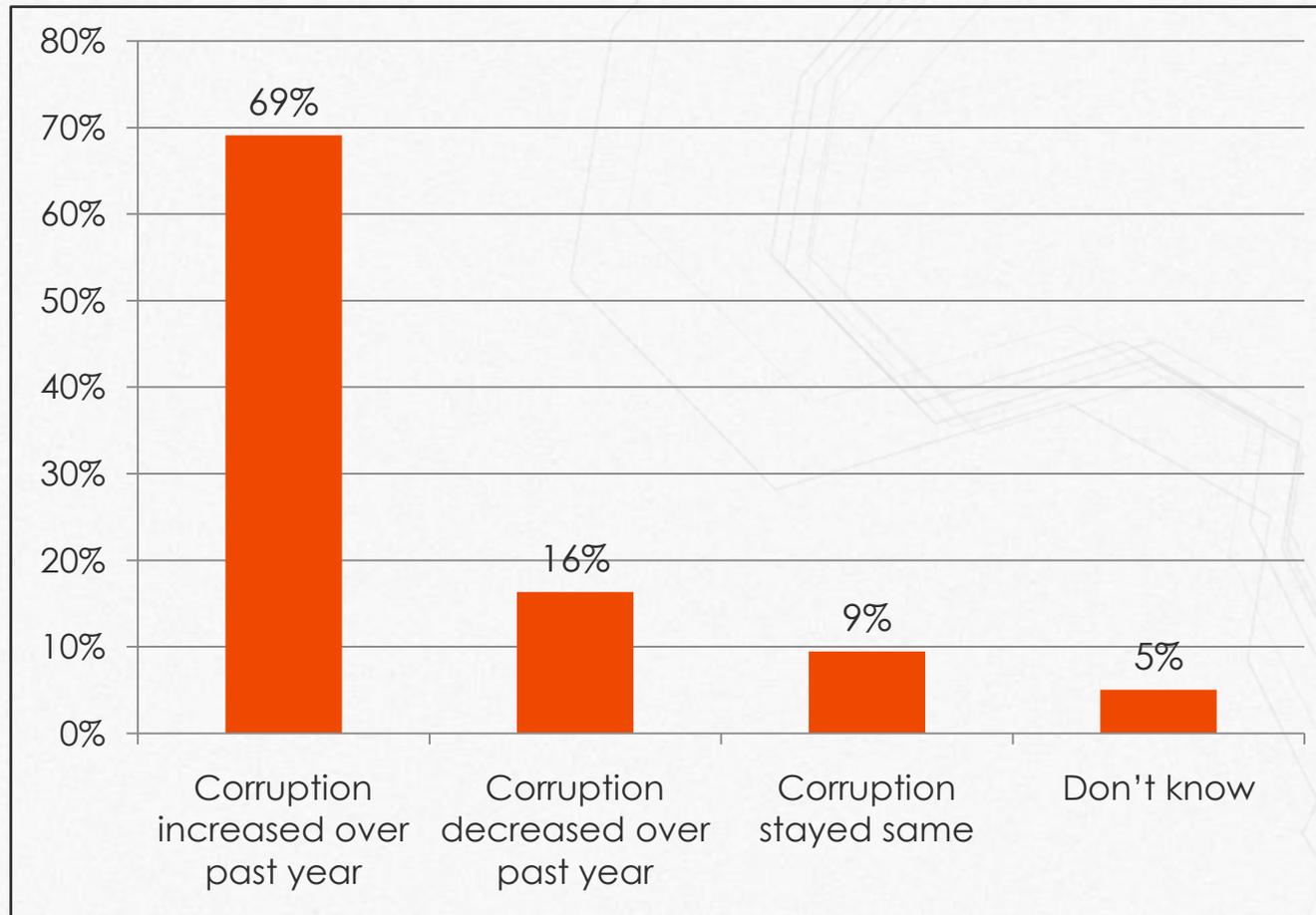
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Key findings



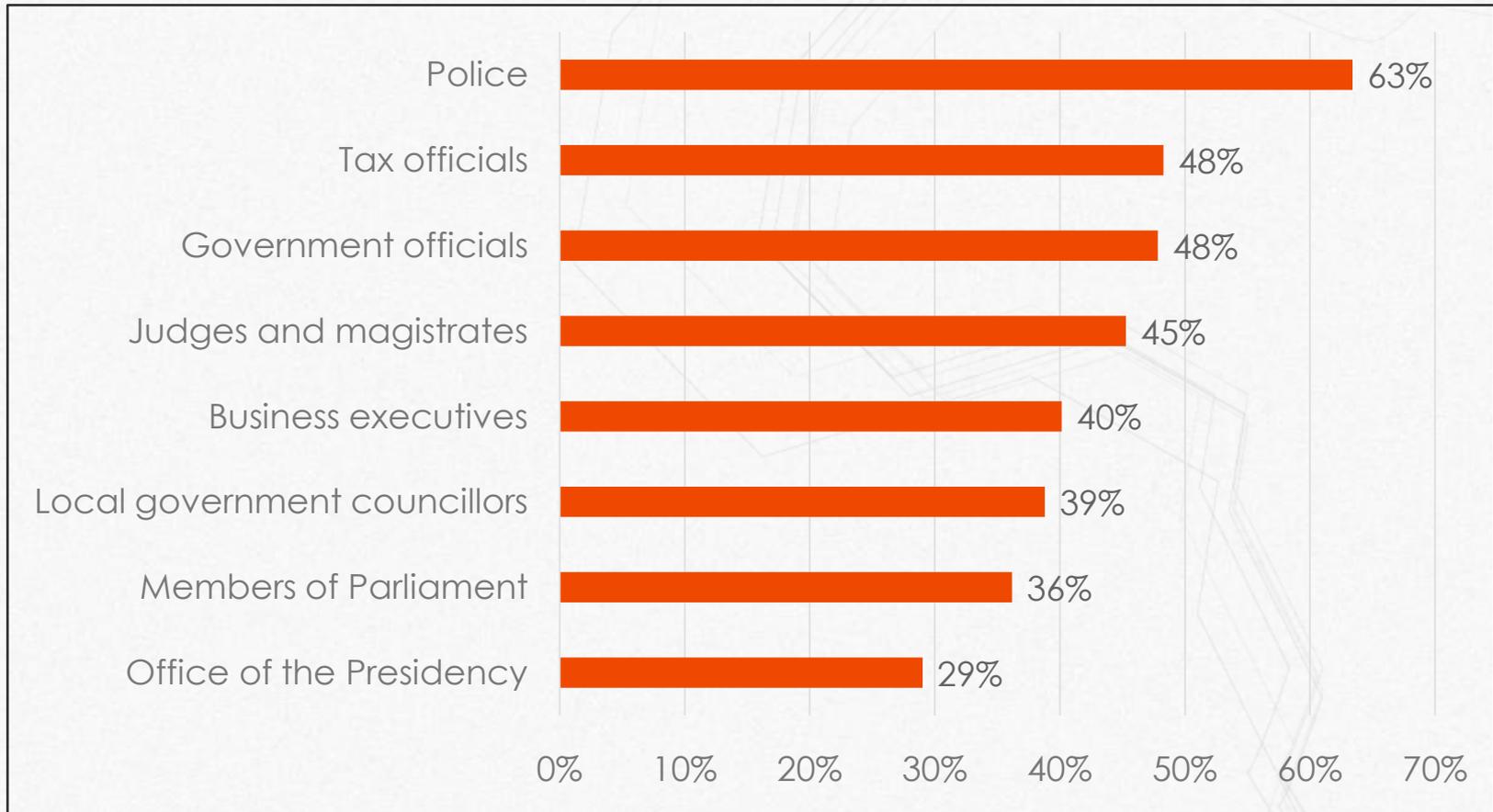
- 7 in 10 adults think corruption has increased over the past year
- Proportion of adult Ugandans who perceive corruption in Government institutions rose from 20% in 2002 to 47% in 2015
- Proportion of adult Ugandans who mention corruption as the most important problem government should address rose from 4% in 2002 to 19% in 2015

Perceived increase in corruption | 2015



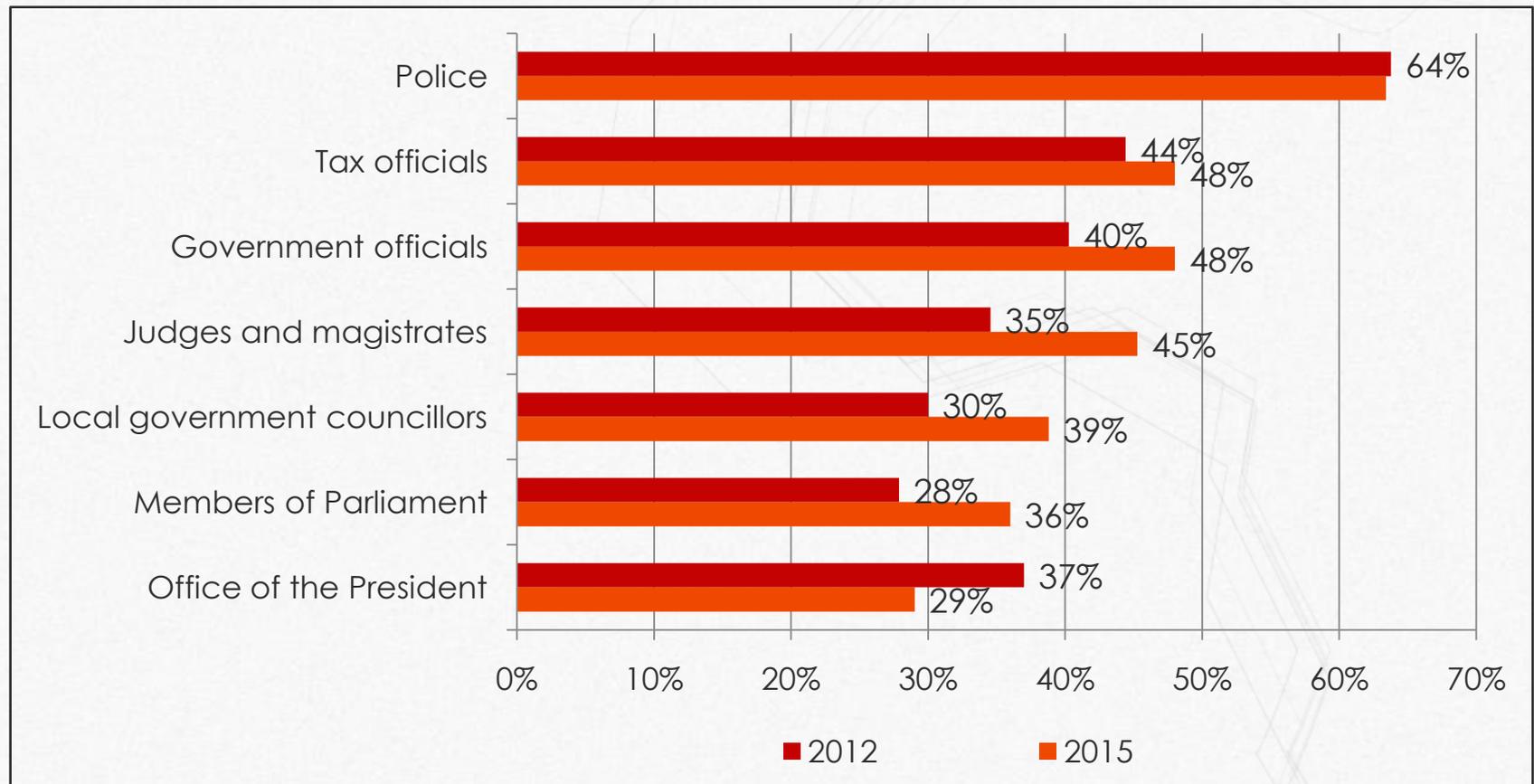
Respondents were asked: In your opinion, over the past year, has the level of corruption in this country increased, decreased, or stayed the same? (Percentage who reported. (% who say "increased" or "increased a lot")

Perceptions of corruption by state institution | 2015



Respondents were asked: How many of the following people do you think are involved in corruption, or haven't you heard enough about them to say? A) The president and officials in his Office, B) Members of Parliament, C) Government Officials, E) Police and G) Judges and Magistrates. (% who say "some" or "all of them")

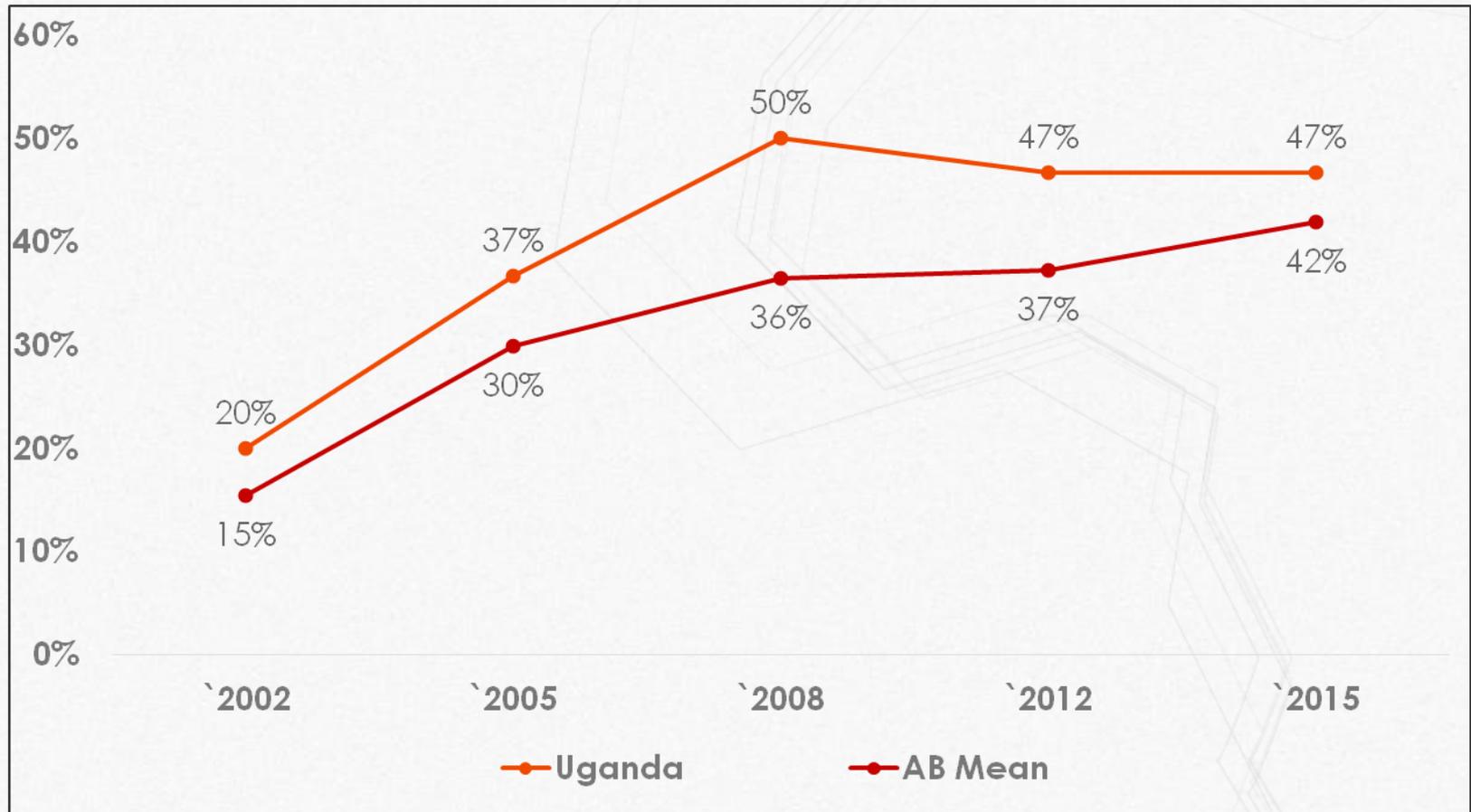
Comparison of perceived corruption in selected state institutions



Respondents were asked:

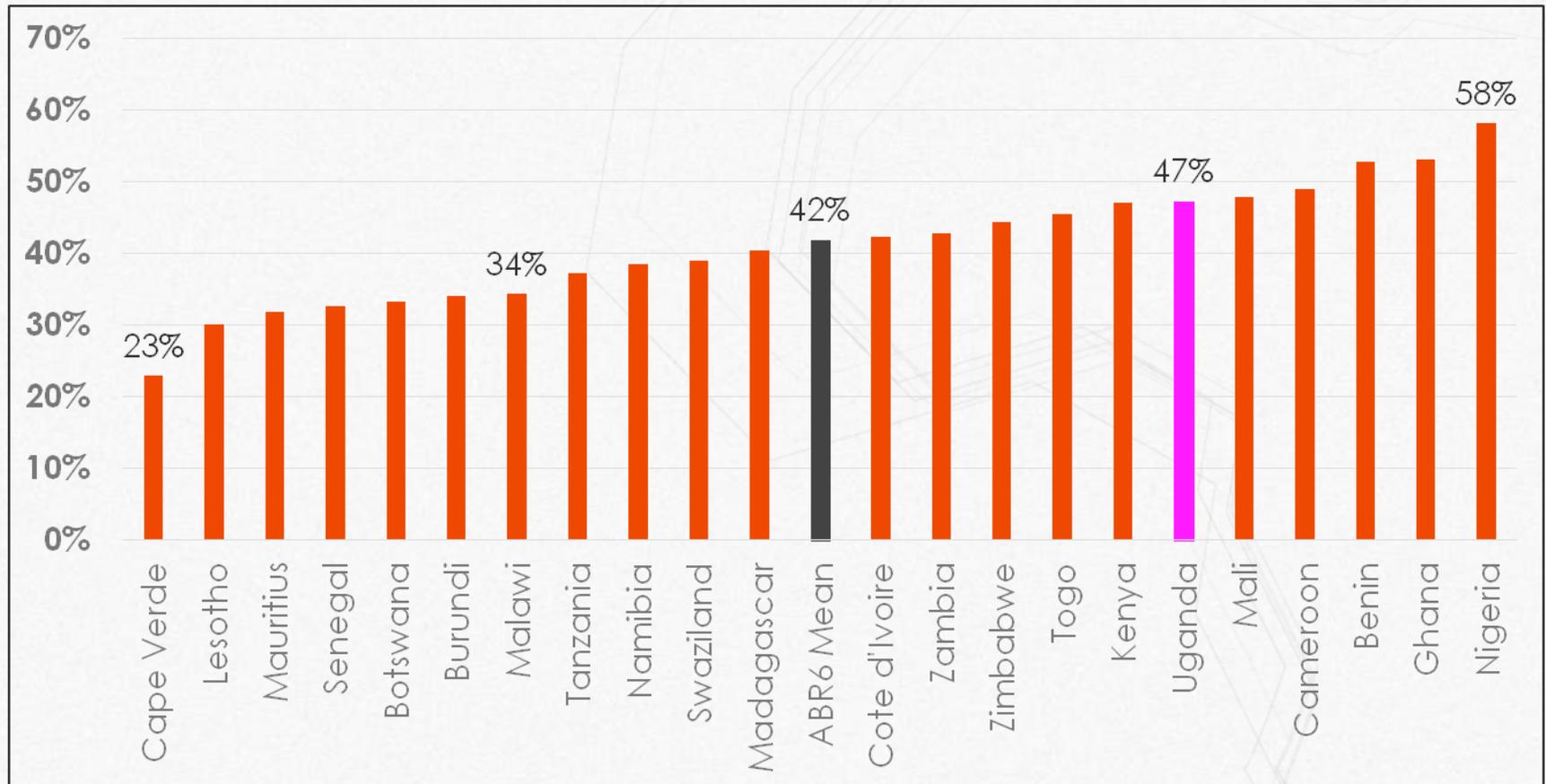
How many of the following people do you think are involved in corruption, or haven't you heard enough about them to say? A) The president and officials in his Office, B) Members of Parliament, C) Local government councillors, D) Judges and magistrates, E) Government Officials, F) Tax officials, G) Police (% who say "most of them" or "all of them")

Index of perceived corruption in state institutions | 2002 – 2015



Respondents were asked: How many of the following people do you think are involved in corruption, or haven't you heard enough about them to say? A) The president and officials in his Office, B) Members of Parliament, C) Government Officials, D) Police and E) Judges and Magistrates (Index shows a mean score on all the 5 indicators above, Excludes perceived corruption in non state institutions)

Index of perceived corruption in state institutions | 22 countries | 2015

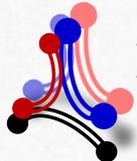


Respondents were asked: How many of the following people do you think are involved in corruption, or haven't you heard enough about them to say? A) The president and officials in his Office, B) Members of Parliament, C) Government Officials, D) Police and E) Judges and Magistrates. (Index aggregates percentage who say "Some" or "All of them" on the 5 indicators above. Excludes perceived corruption in non state institutions)



Citizen views on corruption

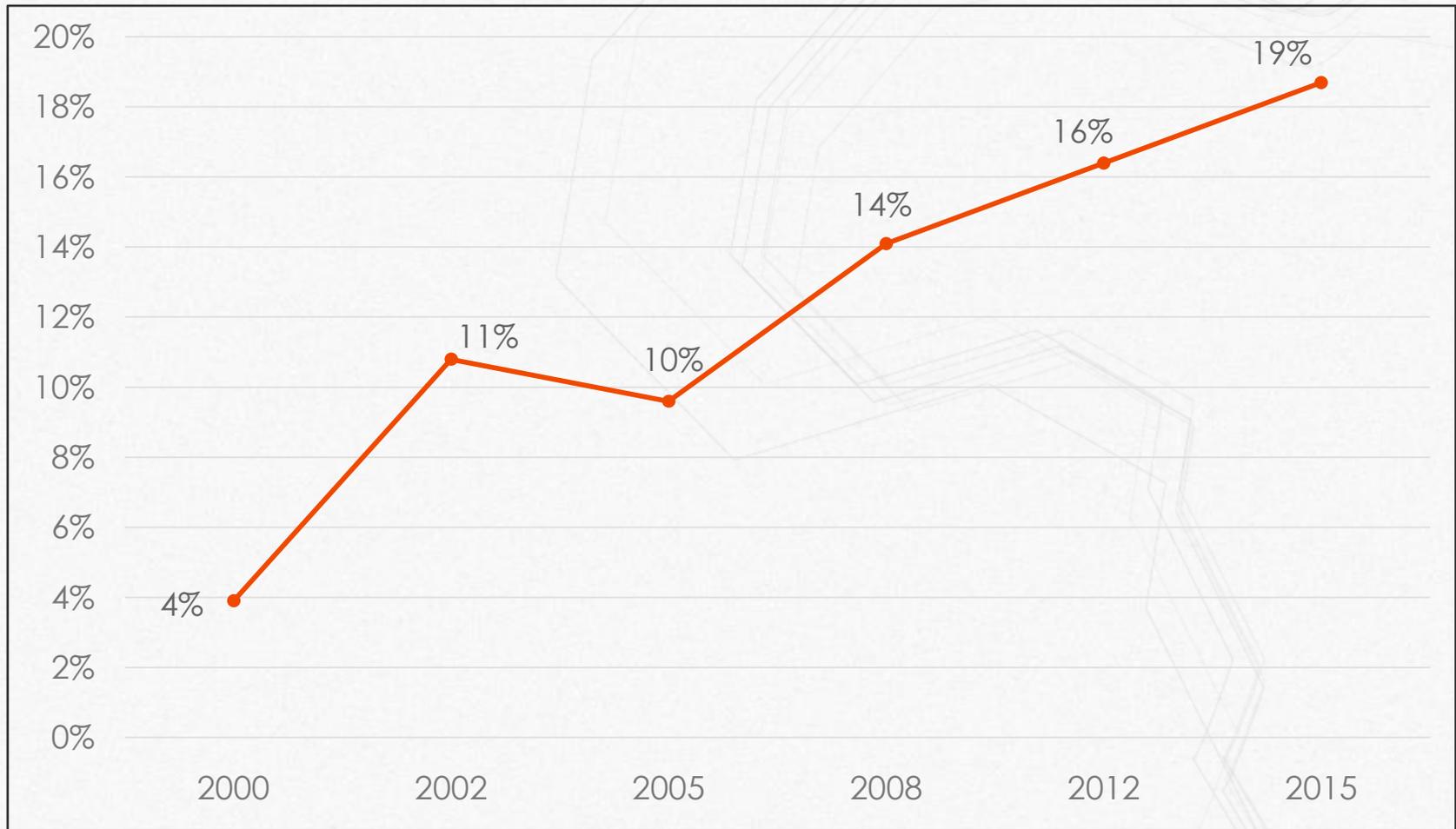
Context



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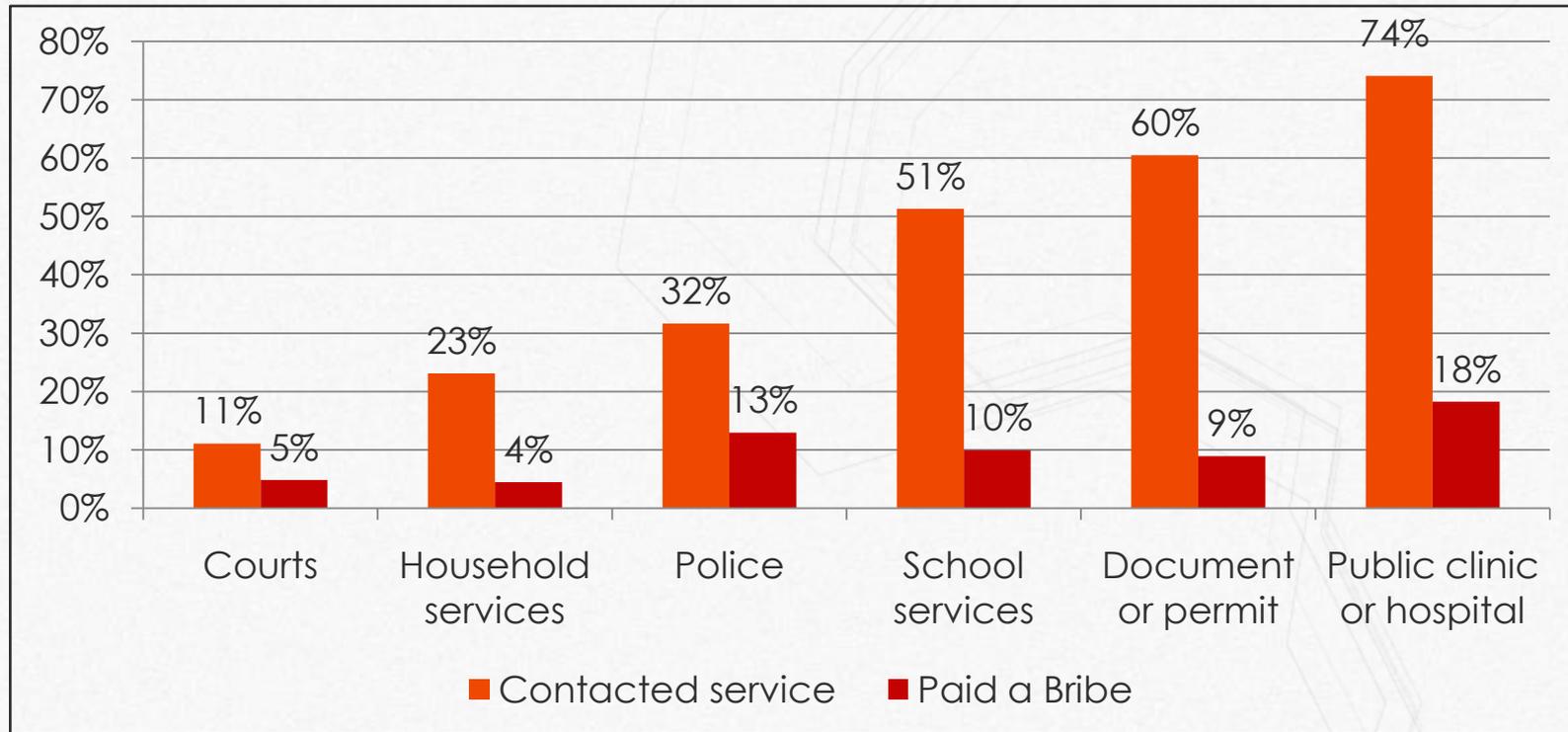
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Corruption as the most important problem | 2000 - 2015



Respondents were asked: "In your opinion, what are the most important problems facing this country that government should address?" (% who mention "corruption" as a major problem)

Experience of corruption in public services | 2015



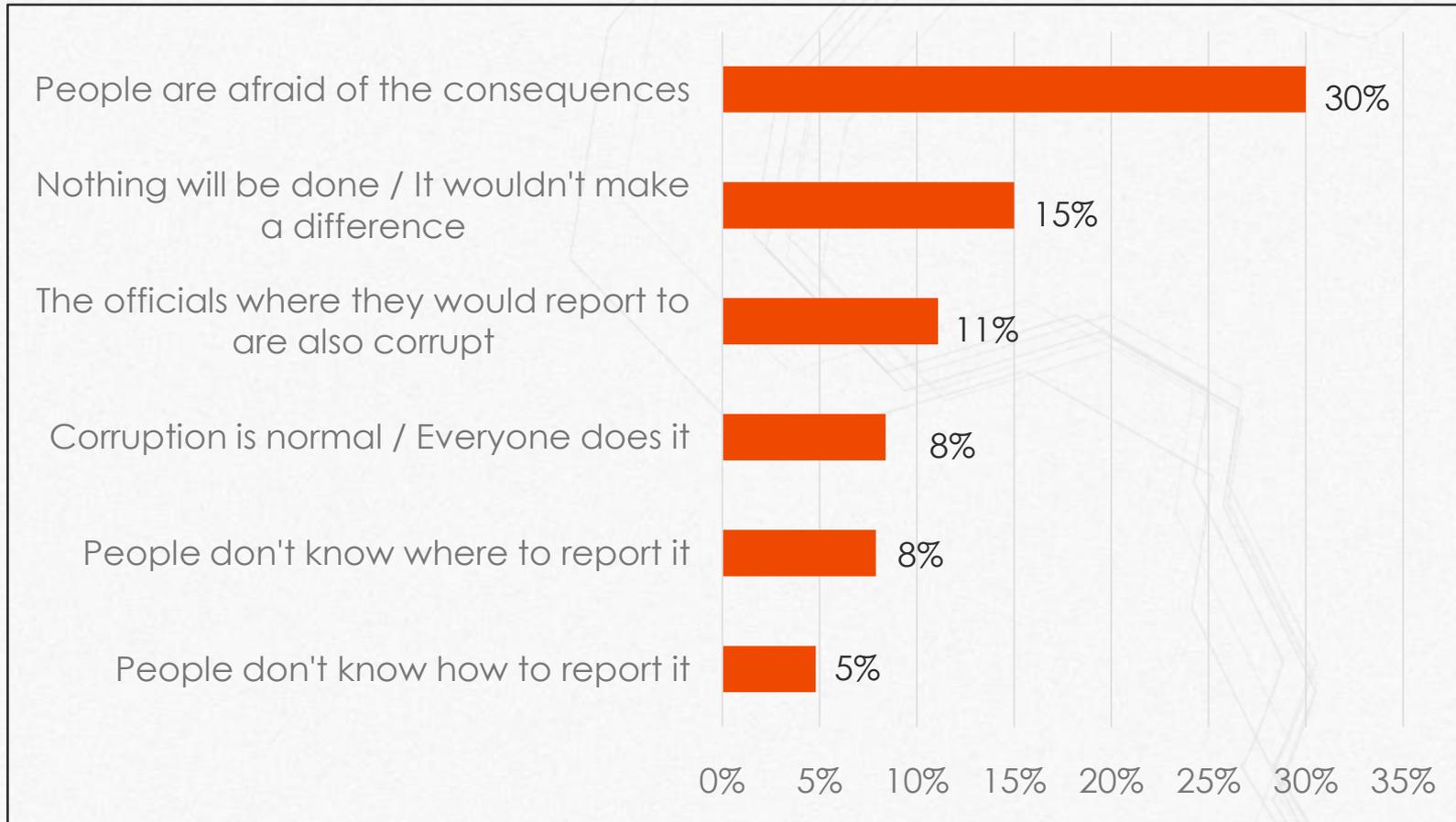
Respondents were asked two questions:

(1) In the past 12 months have you (a) had contact with a public school, (b) public clinic or hospital, (c) courts, (d) tried to get water, sanitation or electricity services, (e) tried to get an identity document or permit, or (f) requested assistance from the police? (% who say "yes")

(b) And how often, if ever, did you have to pay a bribe, give a gift, or do a favour for a government official in order to get the services you needed? (% who say "once or twice", "a few times", or "often")

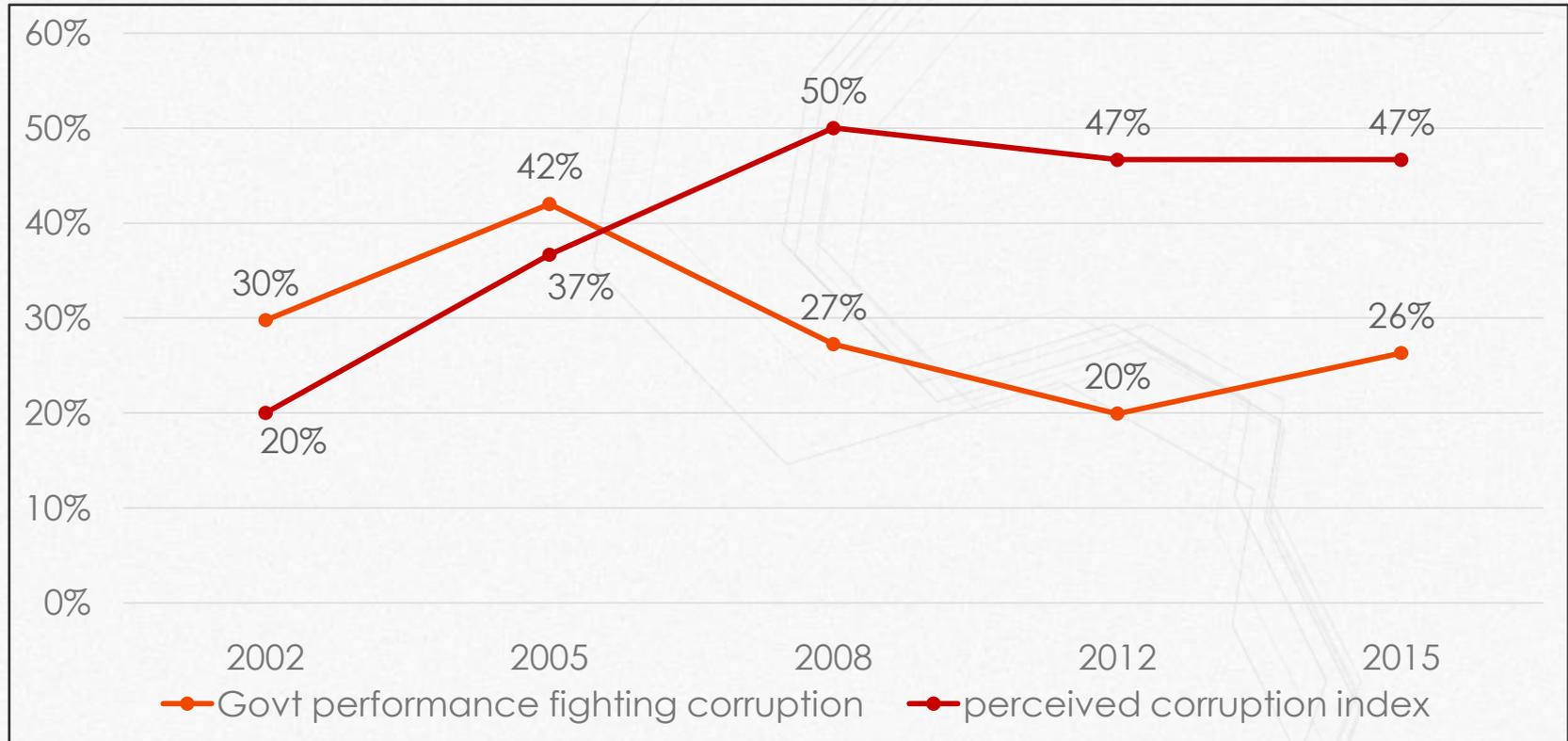
All % figures are based on total sample, n=2400

Hindrances to reporting corruption incidences | 2015



Respondents were asked: "Some people say that incidents of corruption are never reported. Based on your experience, what do you think is the main reason why many people do not report corruption when it occurs?"

Perceived government performance fighting corruption | 2015



Respondents were asked two questions: (1) How well or badly would you say the current government is handling the following matters, or haven't heard enough to say? (% who say "fairly well" or "very well").

(2) How many of the following people do you think are involved in corruption, or haven't you heard enough about them to say? 5 institutions were surveyed as shown above

Perceptions of corruption by demographics | 2015

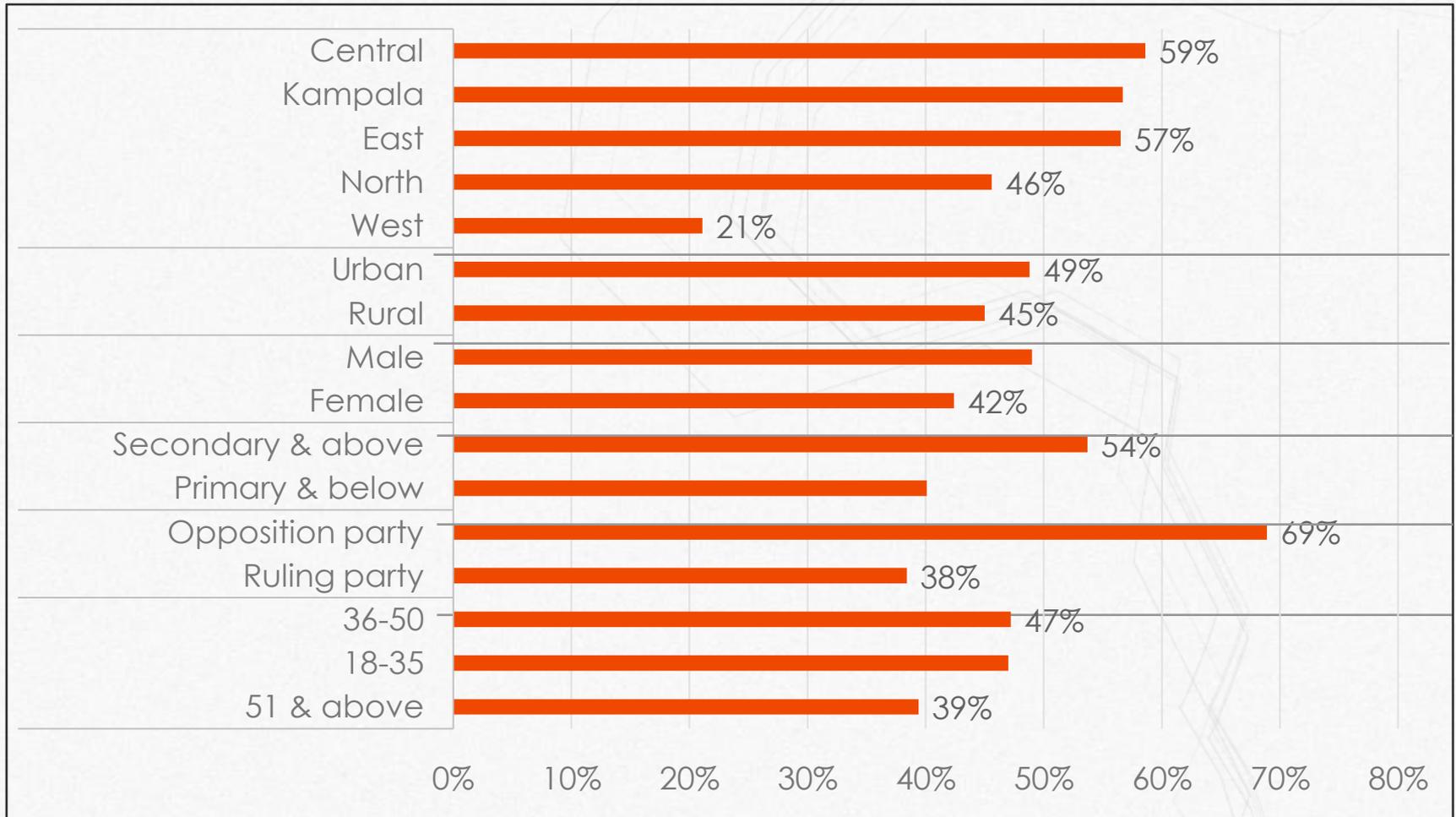
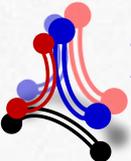


Figure shows: A cross-tabulation of index of perceived corruption and selected demographics (including gender, urban-rural residence and regional location).



Trusted, but
PERCEIVED CORRUPT AND NONPERFORMING



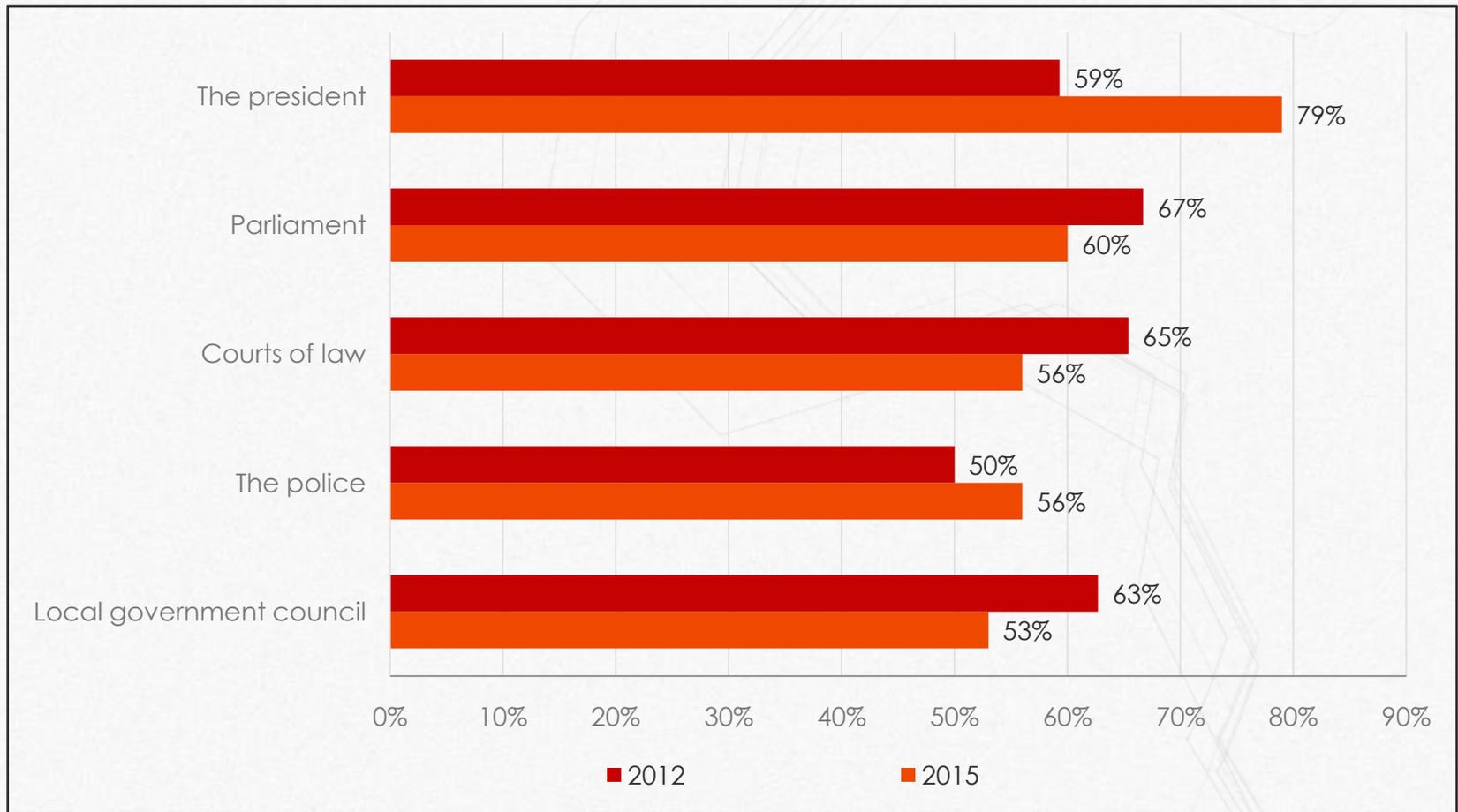
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Key findings

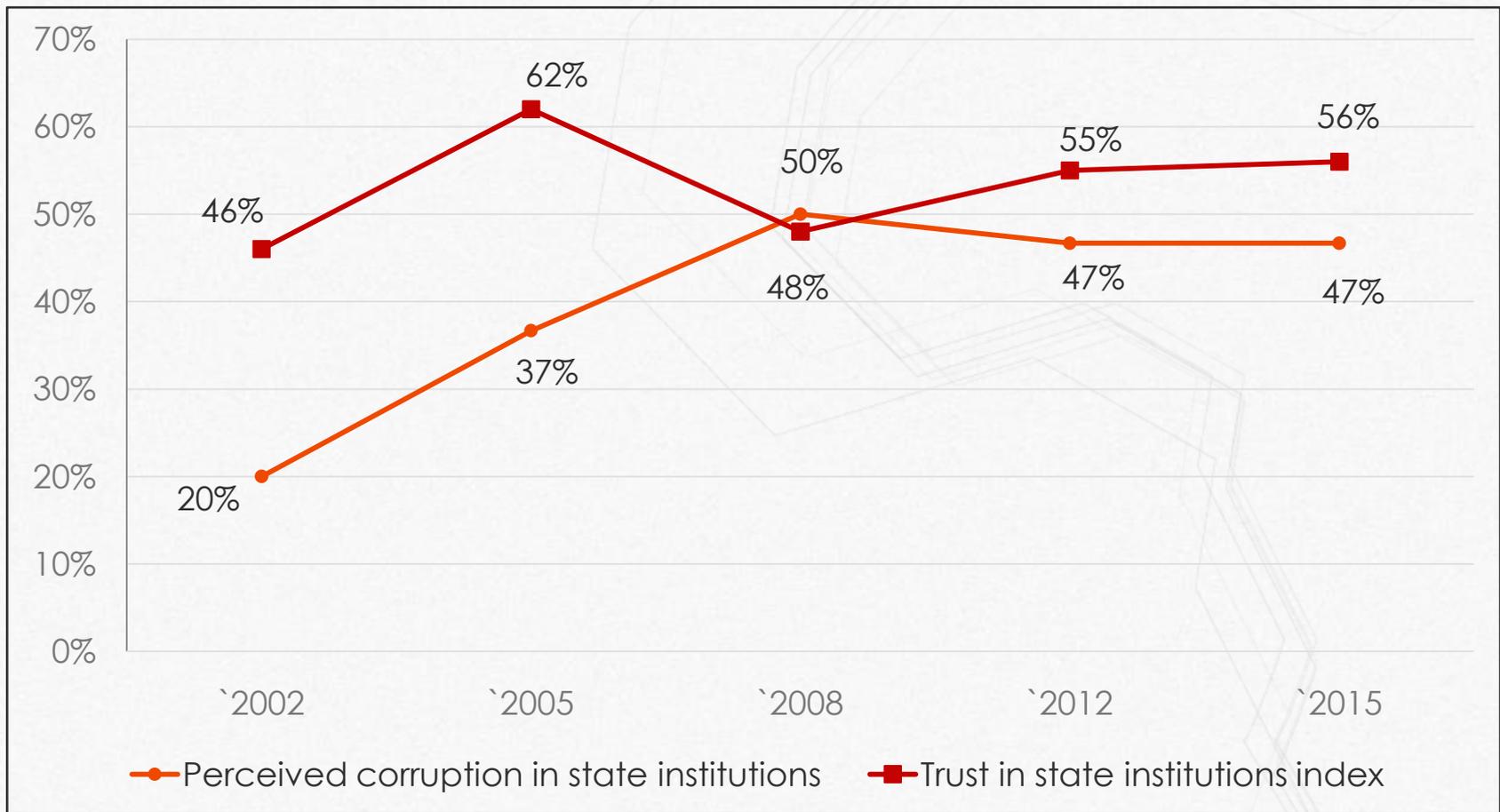
- Trust in the President increased from 59% in 2002 to 79% in 2015
- Trust in other state institutions (parliament, courts and local governments) decreased between 2012 and 2015
- Trust in the police increased from 50% in 2002 to 56% in 2015
- Overall, trust in state institutions remains high despite high perceptions of institutional corruption

Comparison of trust in selected state institutions



Respondents were asked: How much do you trust each of the following, or haven't you heard enough about them to say? A) The president and officials in his Office, B) Members of Parliament, C) Courts of law, E) Police and G) local government council. (% who say "somewhat" or "a lot")

Corruption and trust in state institutions index | 2002 – 2015



Respondents were asked: How much do you trust each of the following, or haven't you heard enough about them to say? A) The president and officials in his Office, B) Members of Parliament, C) Government Officials, E) Police and G) Judges and Magistrates (% who say "somewhat" or "a lot")

Trust in state institutions by demographics | 2015

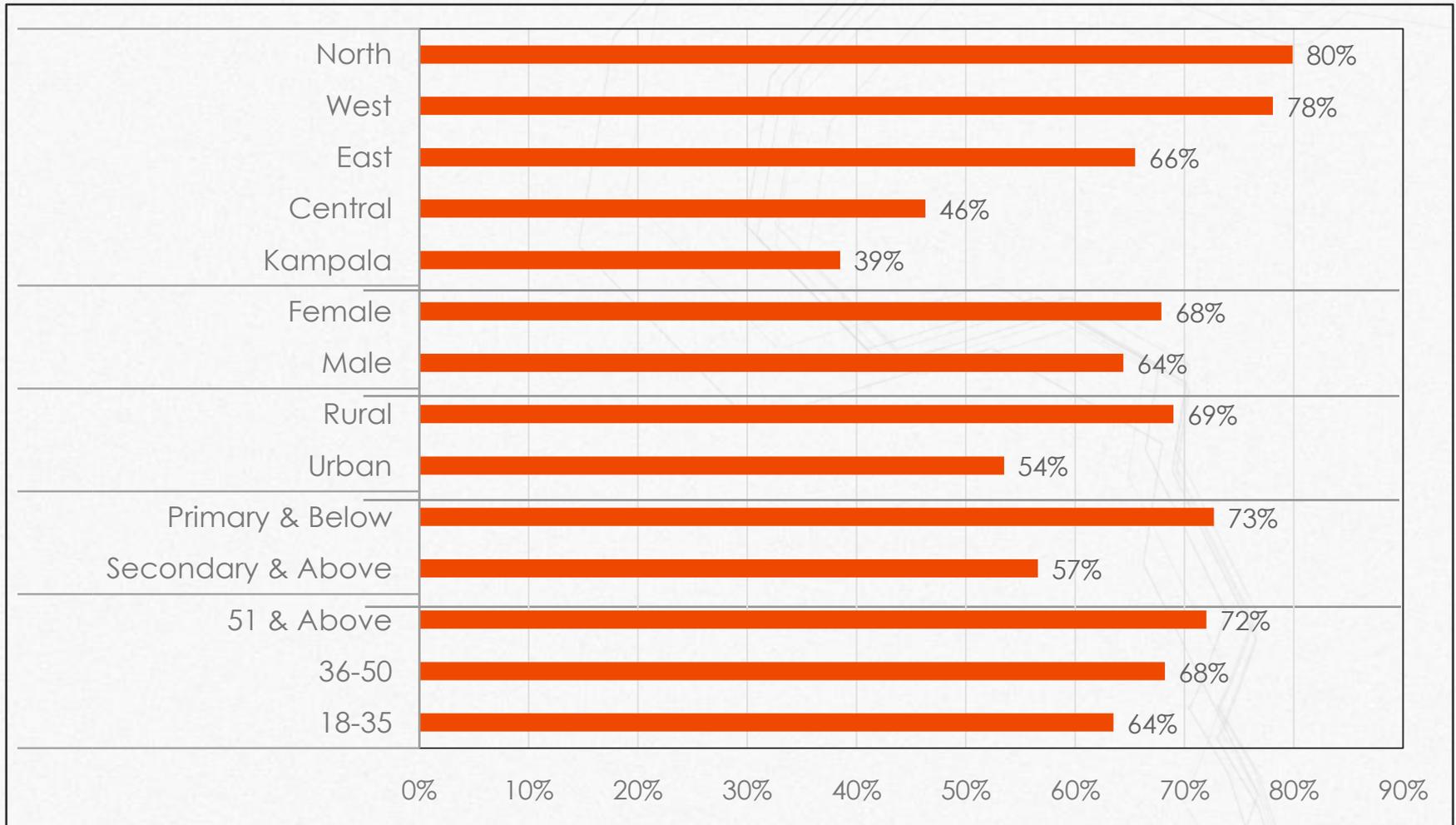


Figure shows: A cross-tabulation of Trust in State Institutions index and selected demographics (including gender, urban-rural residence and regional location).



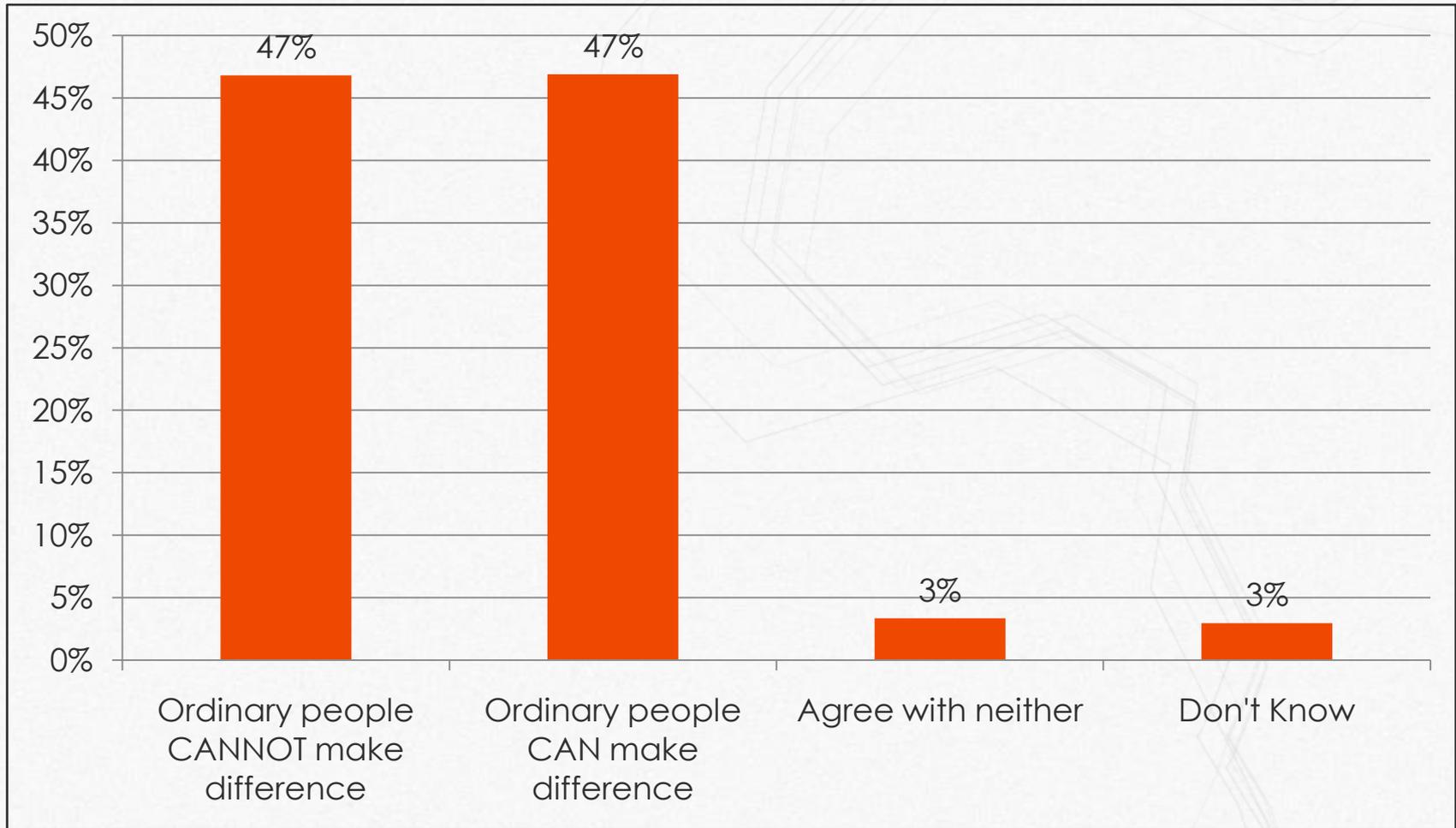
Corruption and Institutional Trust Legacy

Key findings



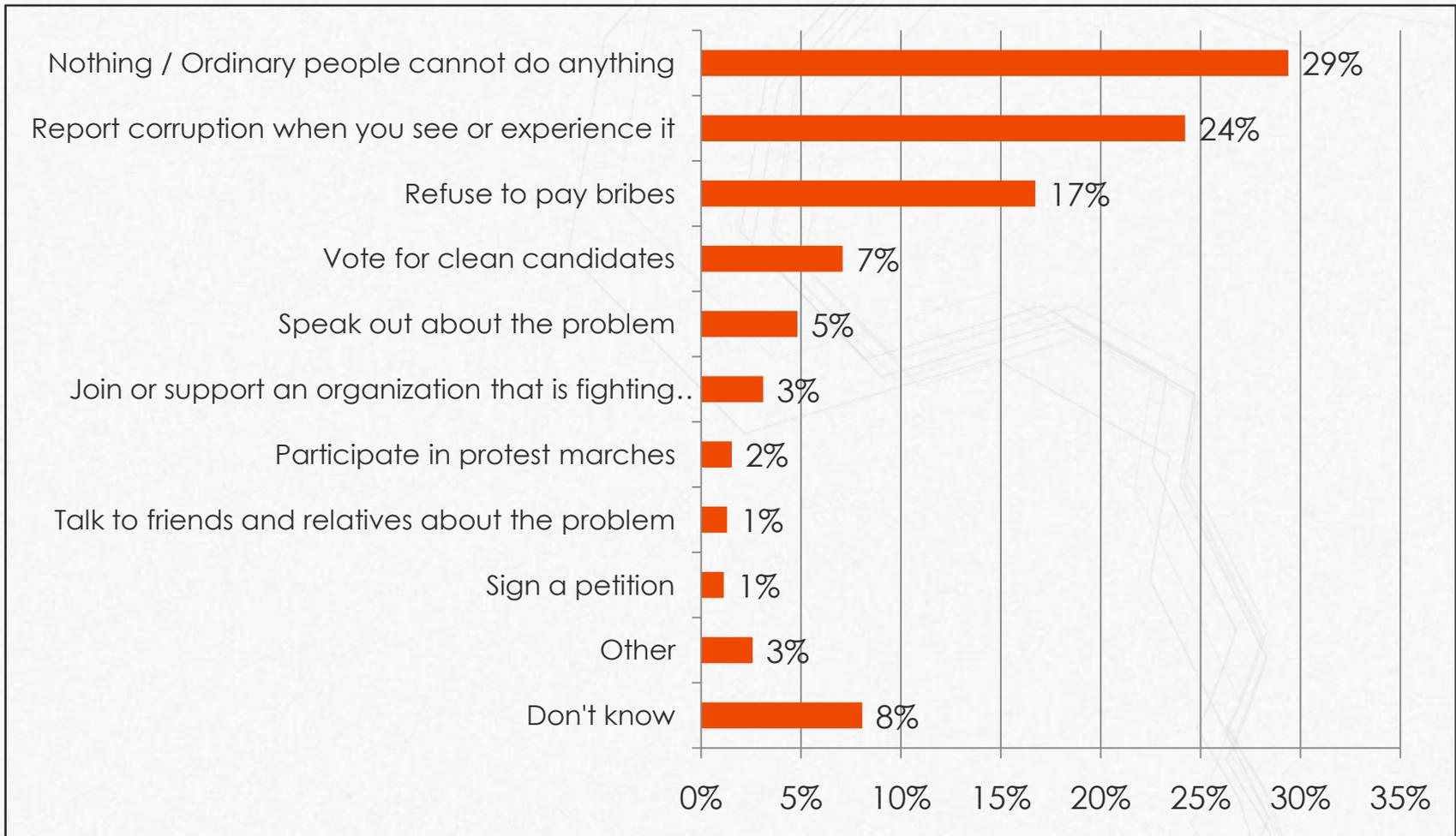
- Divided public opinion on whether ordinary citizens can make a difference in the fight against corruption, 47% agree, 47% disagree
- “Refuse to pay bribes”, “Report corruption” are among the top actions citizens think can be done to combat corruption,
- Those whose trust in state institutions is low also perceive high corruption in same institutions

Can citizens make a difference in fighting corruption? | 2015



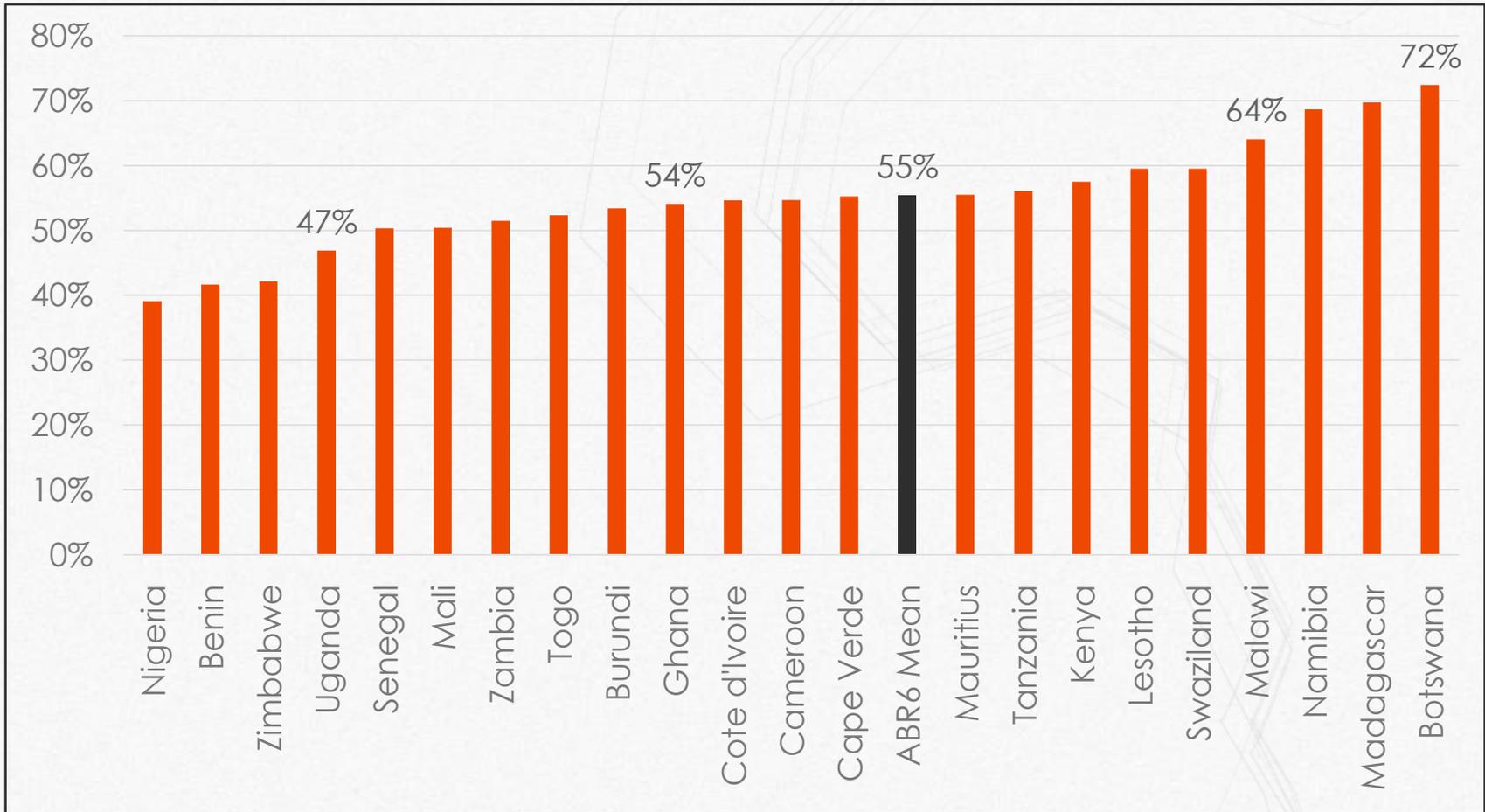
Respondents were asked: Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with the following statement: ordinary people can make a difference in the fight against corruption

Most effective way citizens can help combat corruption | 2015



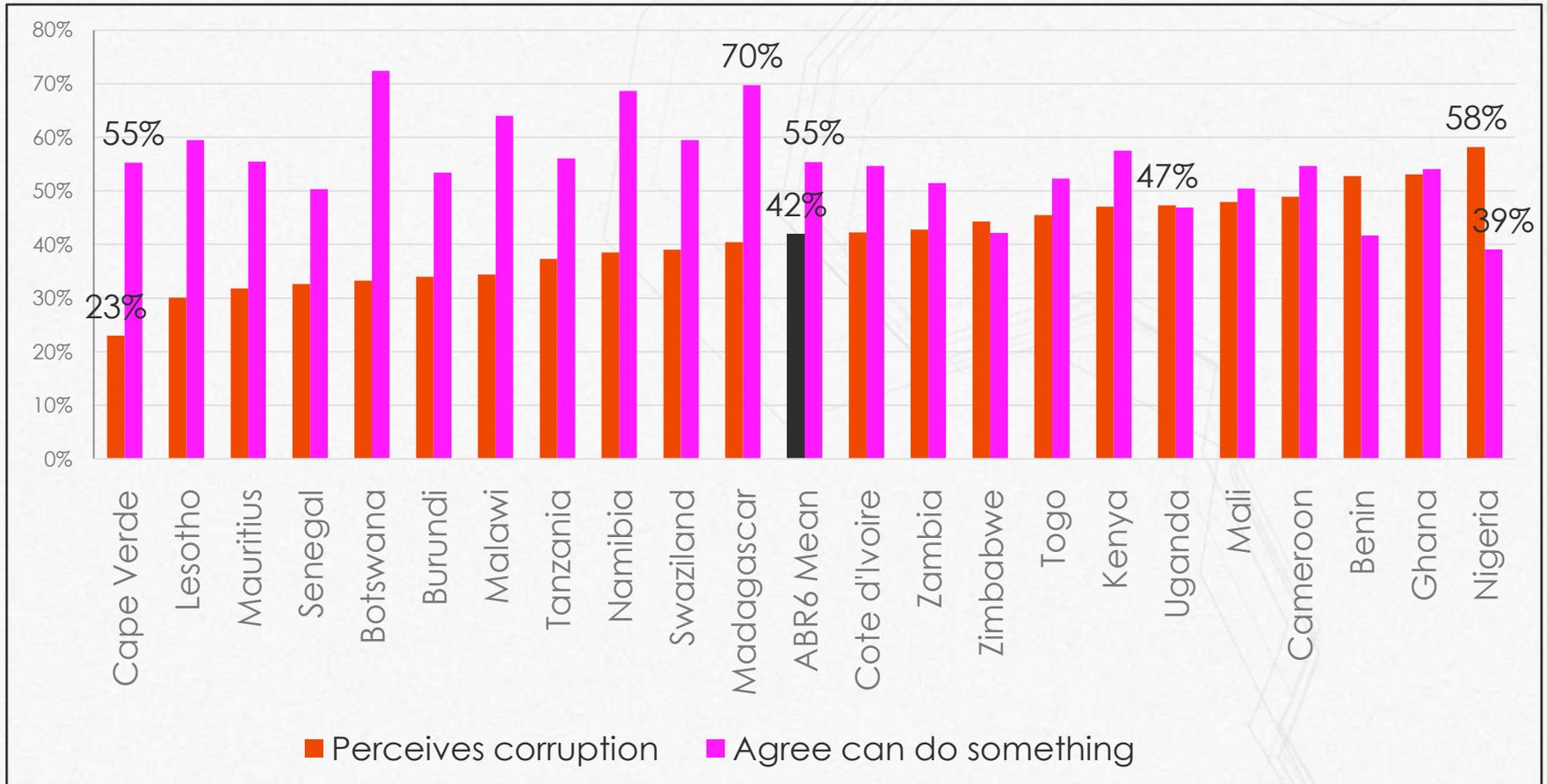
Respondents were asked: "what is the most effective thing that an ordinary person like you can do to help combat corruption in this country?"

Citizen apathy in anti-corruption efforts | 22 countries | 2015



Respondents were asked: "Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with the following statement: ordinary people can make a difference in the fight against corruption" (% who "agreed" ordinary people can do something)

Perceived corruption and citizen apathy | 22 countries | 2015



Respondents were asked: "Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with the following statement: ordinary people can make a difference in the fight against corruption"
(Percentage who "Disagreed")

Corruption apathy by demographics | 2015

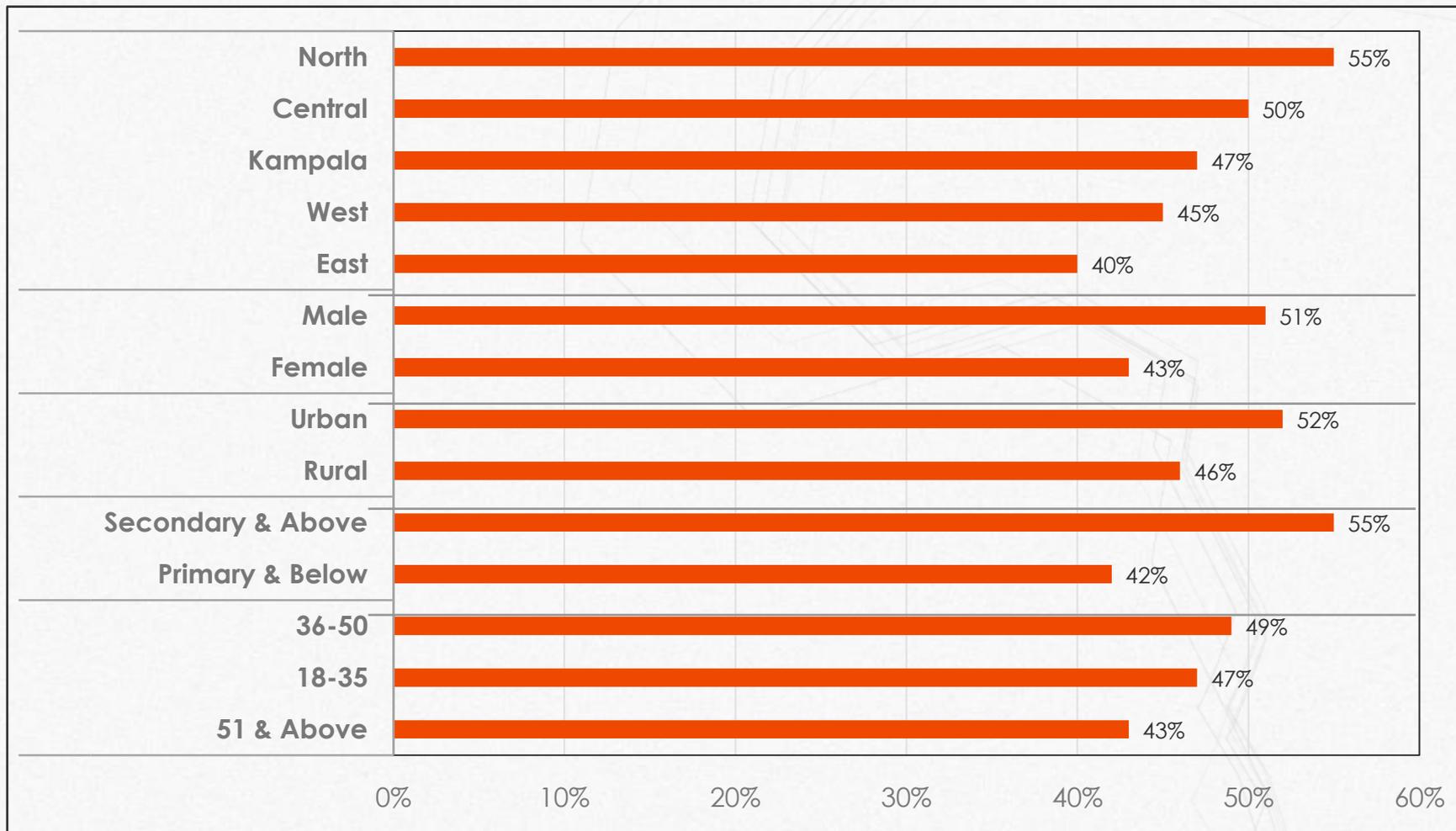


Figure shows: A cross-tabulation of who feel ordinary people can do something to fight corruption and selected demographics (including gender, urban-rural residence and regional location).

Corruption eroding trust in state institutions | 2015

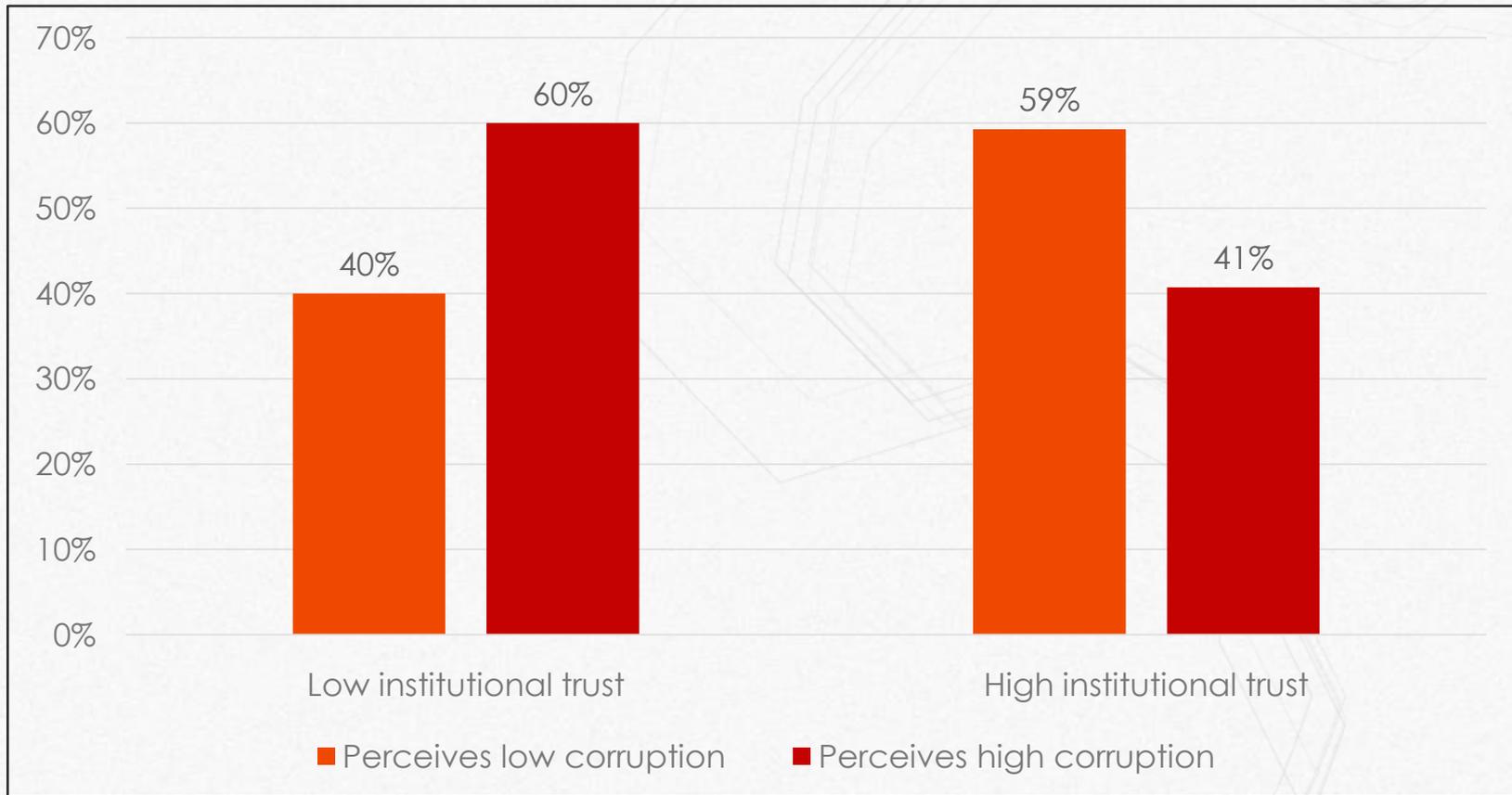
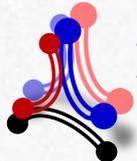


Figure shows: A cross-tabulation of those who trust state institutions (How much do you trust the following?) and perceive corruption (How many of the following people do you think are involved in corruption, or haven't you heard enough about them to say?). Results are based on trust and perceived corruption in 6 institutions, including president, parliament, government officials, district council, police, and courts of law. Trust was rescaled into two trunks, those who trust 0 to 3 institutions scaled into "Low trust" and those who trust 4 to 6 institutions scaled into "High trust". Perceived corruption was similarly scaled into "Low perceived corruption" and "high perceived corruption".

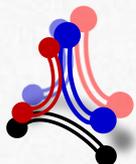


Institutional Trust and Corruption Conclusions



Corruption and institutional trust

- 7 in 10 think institutional corruption increased over the past year. Perceived corruption in state institutions rose from 20% in 2002 to 47% in 2015
- Spontaneous mention of “corruption” as a major problem increased from 4% in 2002 to 19% in 2015
- Many (30%) are fearful of consequences if they report corruption while others (15%) are negative about the outcomes
- Except for the President and police, trust in parliament, courts and local governments either decreased or remained the same between 2012 and 2015
- 47% feel ordinary citizens cannot fight corruption, a view strongest in North, Central, urban areas, among men, the youth and those educated above primary level
- Those whose trust in state institutions is low also tend to perceive high corruption



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Thank you