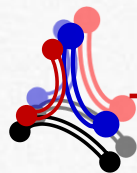




Is equitable justice a mirage? Access to justice as seen from below

Findings from the Afrobarometer Round 6 survey in Uganda



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At a glance

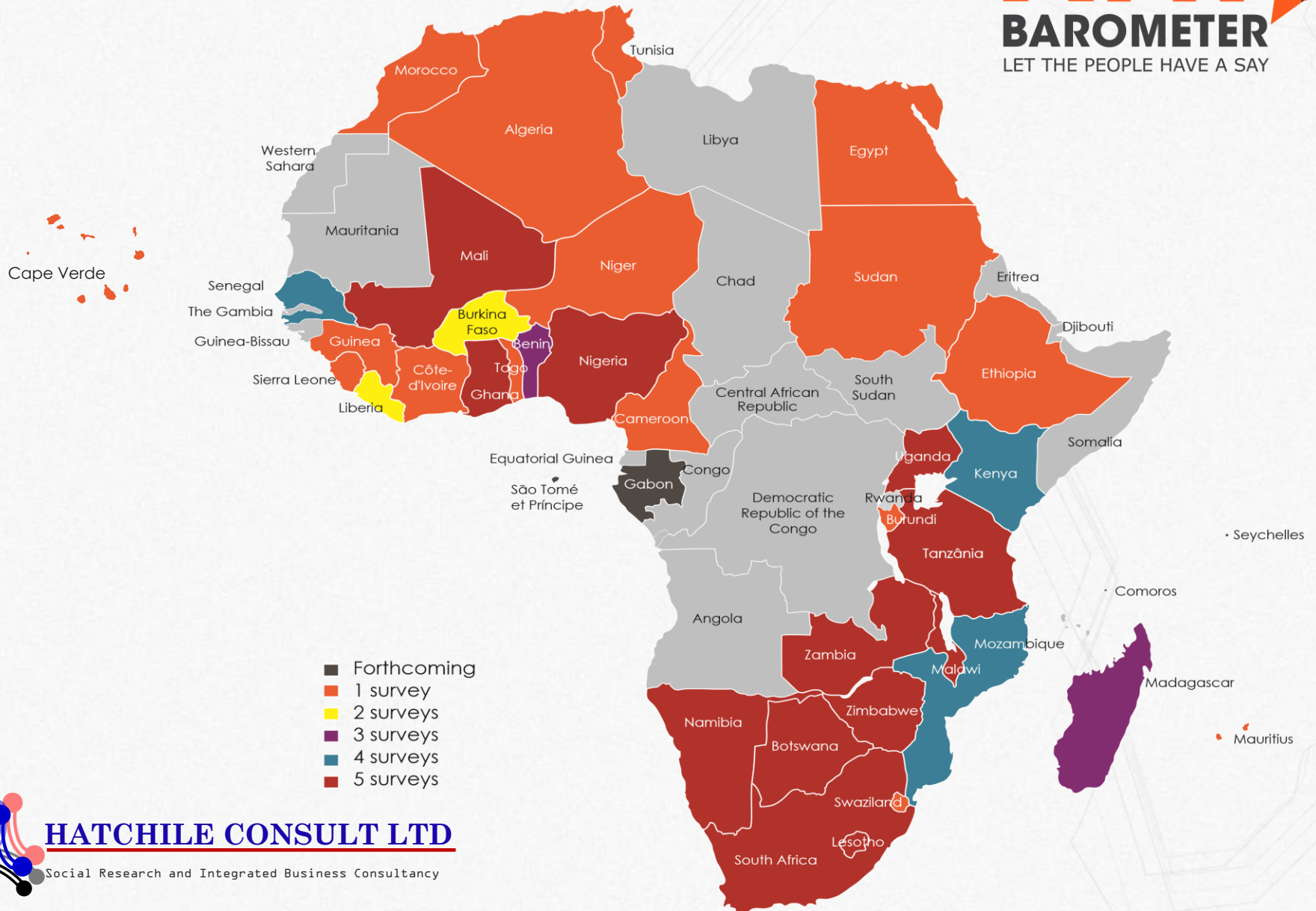
- **Equal treatment under the law:** Most Ugandans believe that officials receive preferential treatment in the judicial system.
- **Access to justice:** Many citizens still face huge challenges in taking cases to court.
- **Tolerance:** A majority of Ugandans say that homosexuality is inconsistent with Uganda's cultural and religious norms.

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.

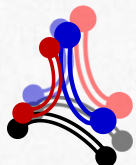
Where Afrobarometer works



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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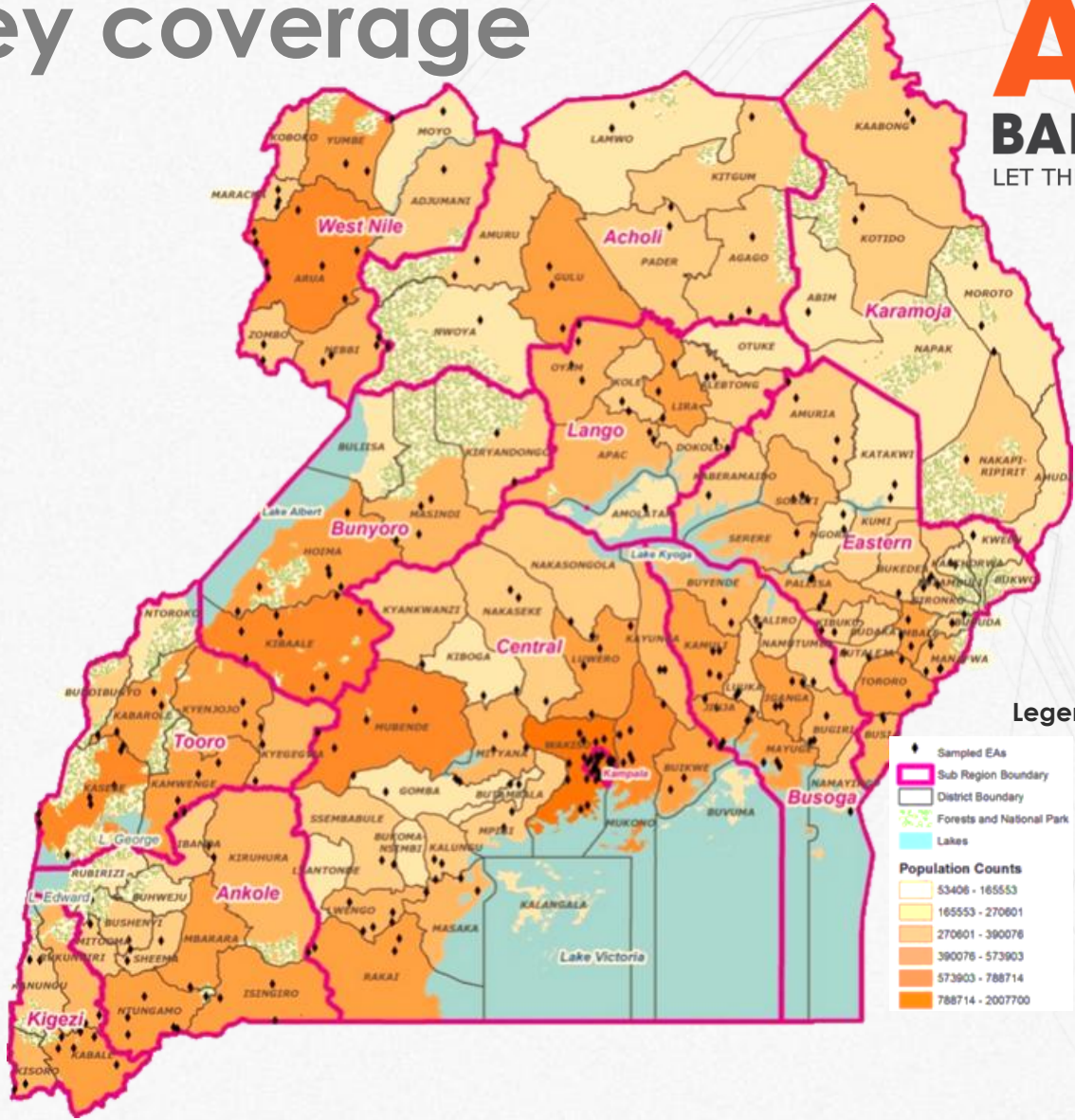
Funding



Donors for Afrobarometer Rounds 5 and 6 include:

- Mo Ibrahim Foundation
- Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
- UK 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

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

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



Rule of law at work

Making, respecting, and fairly enforcing the laws

Key findings



- A majority (55%) of Ugandans believe that officials who commit crimes “often” or “always” go unpunished. Only 16% believe that ordinary citizens go unpunished.
- Three-fourths (75%) of citizens say Parliament should make the laws, and the president should obey, not disregard, them.
- More than 70% of respondents agree that citizens must obey the law, pay taxes, and abide by court decisions.

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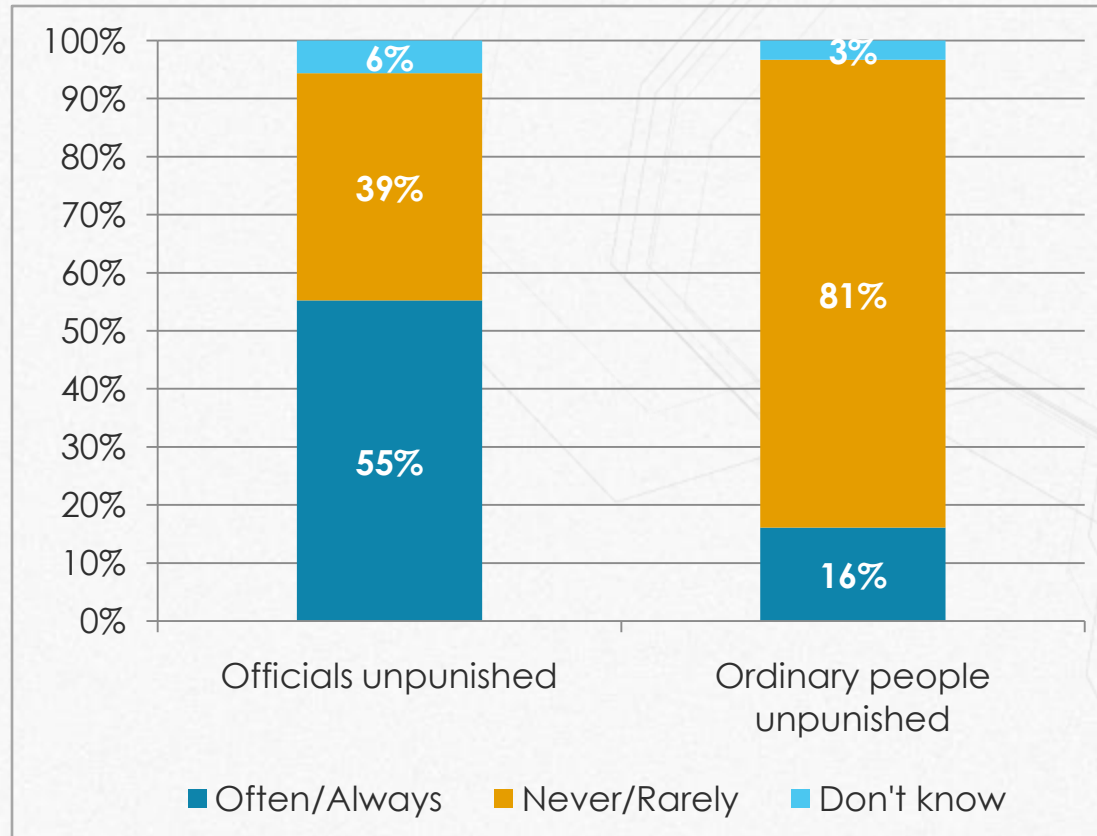


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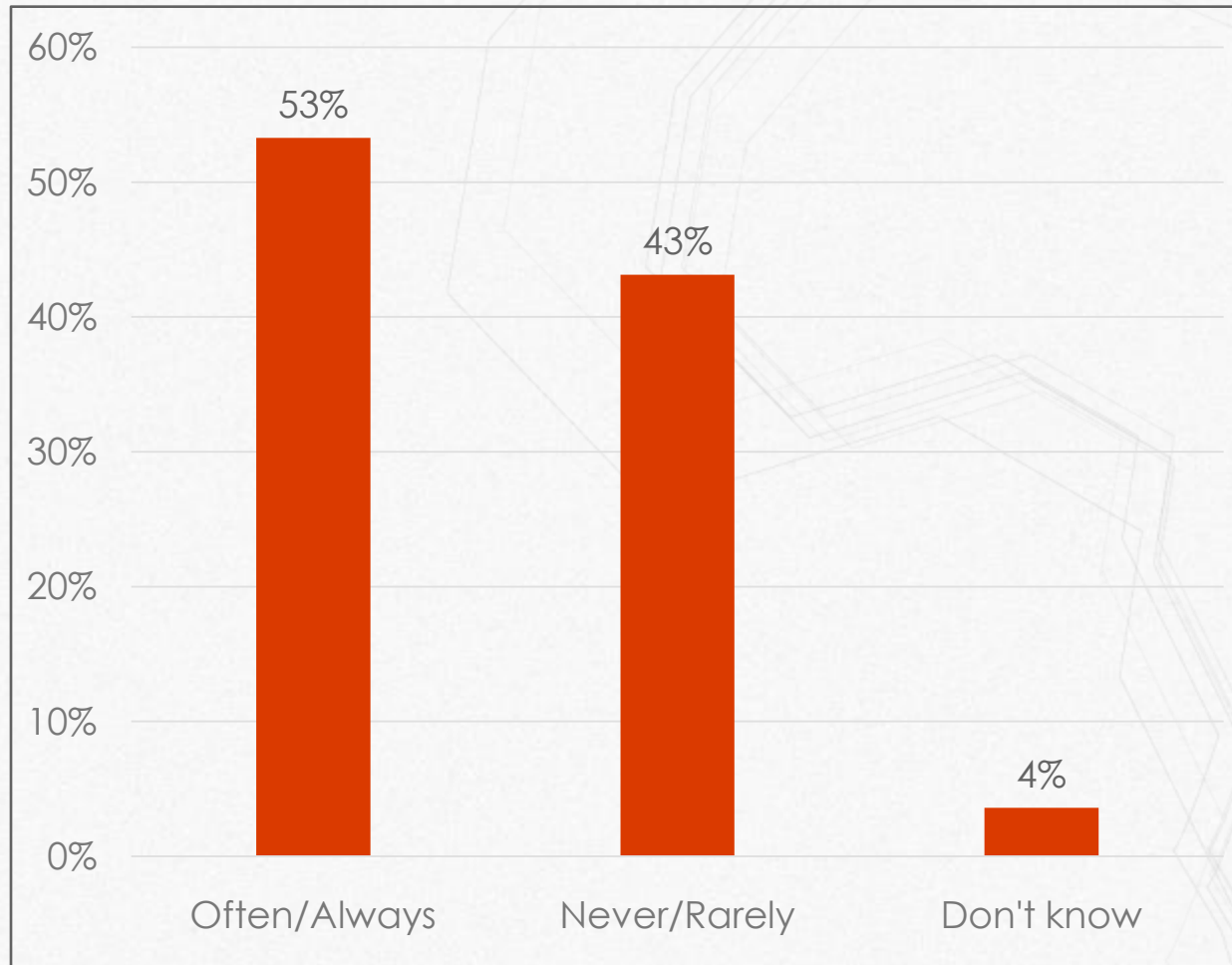
Officials often go unpunished | 2015



Respondents were asked: *In your opinion, how often, in this country, do:*

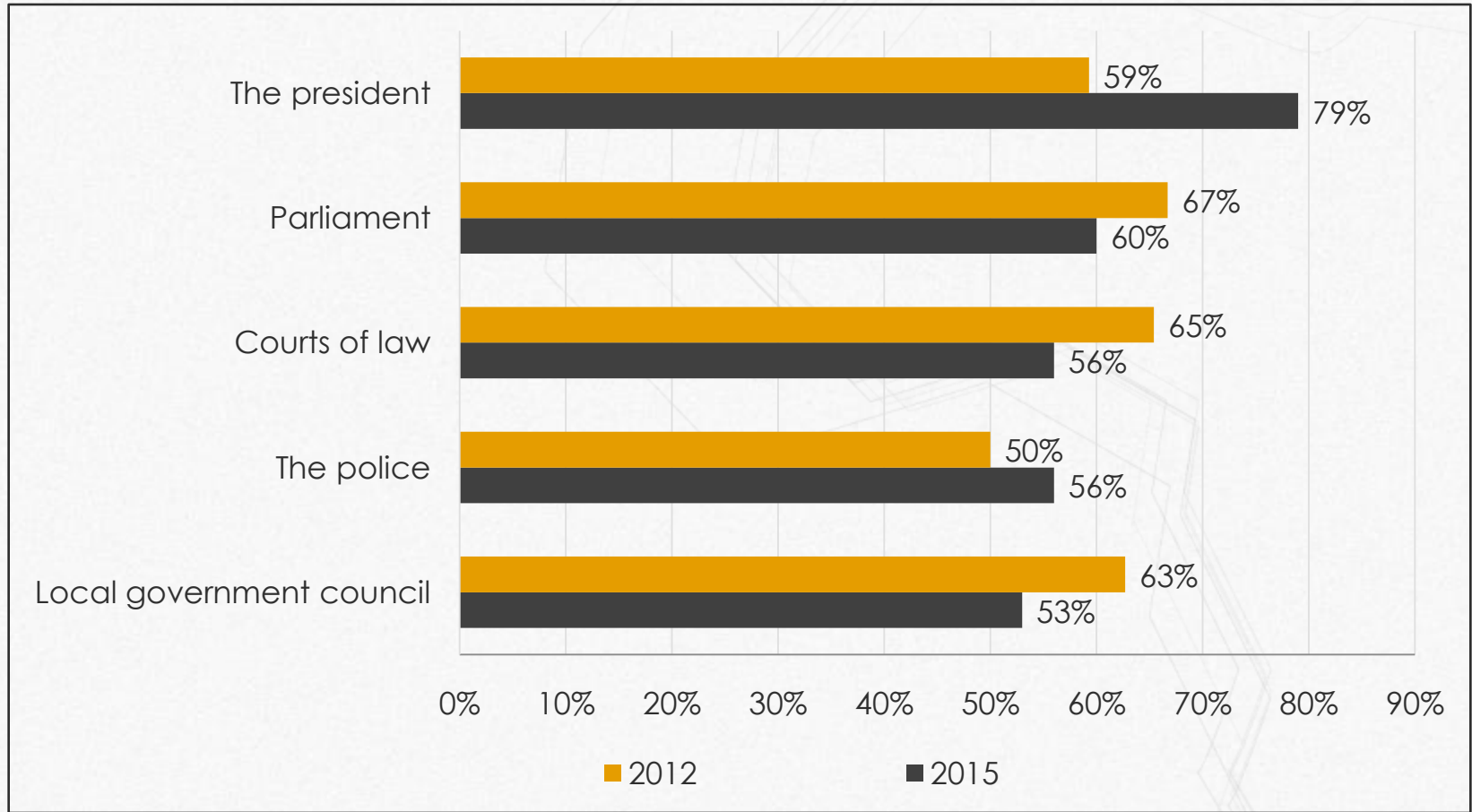
- A. *Ordinary people who break the law go unpunished?*
- B. *Officials who commit crimes go unpunished?*

People treated unequally under the law | 2015



Respondents were asked: *In your opinion, how often, in this country, are people treated unequally under the law?*

Trust in selected state institutions | 2012-2015



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

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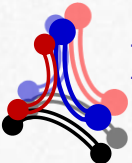
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Experiences and perceptions

The justice system



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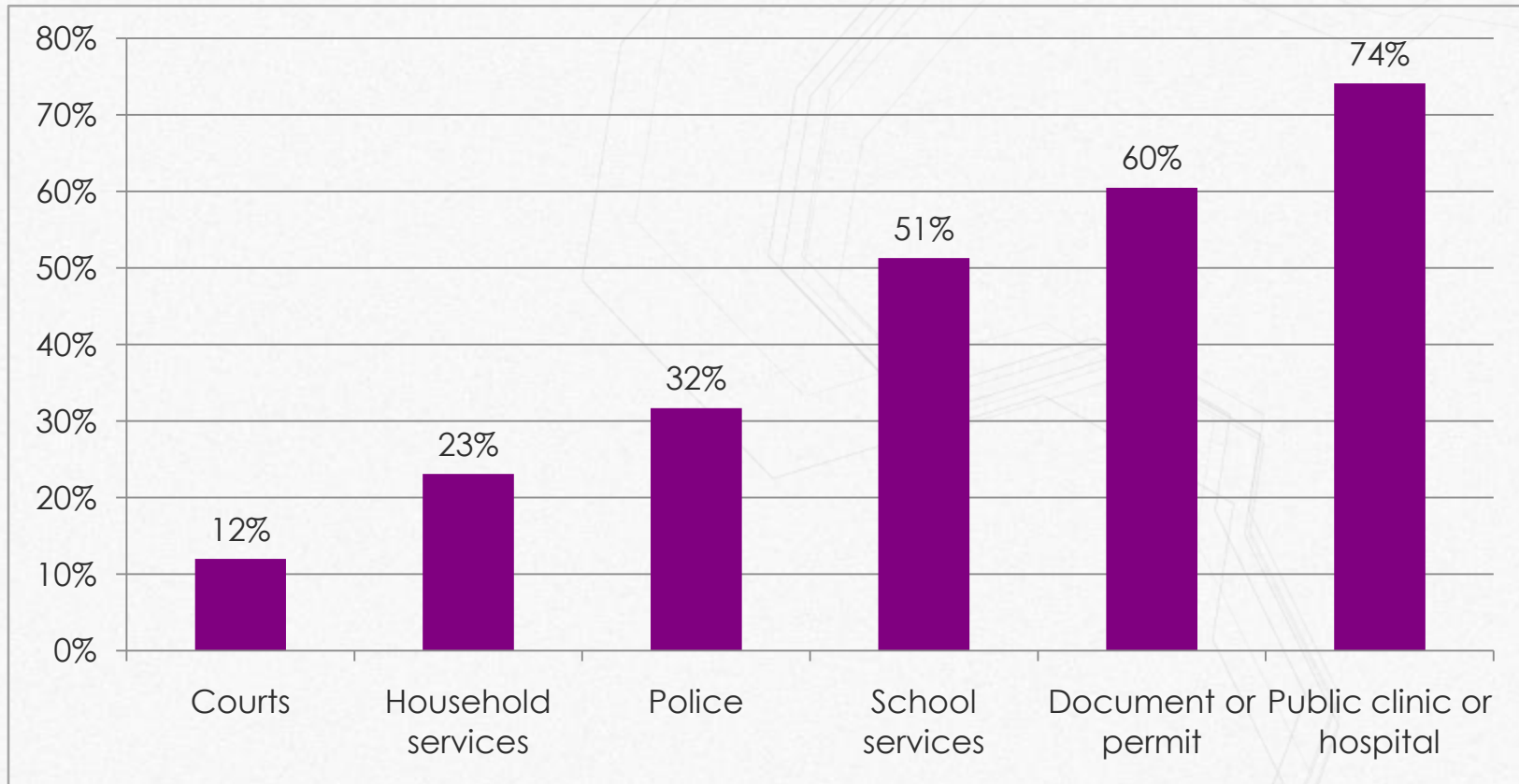
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Key findings



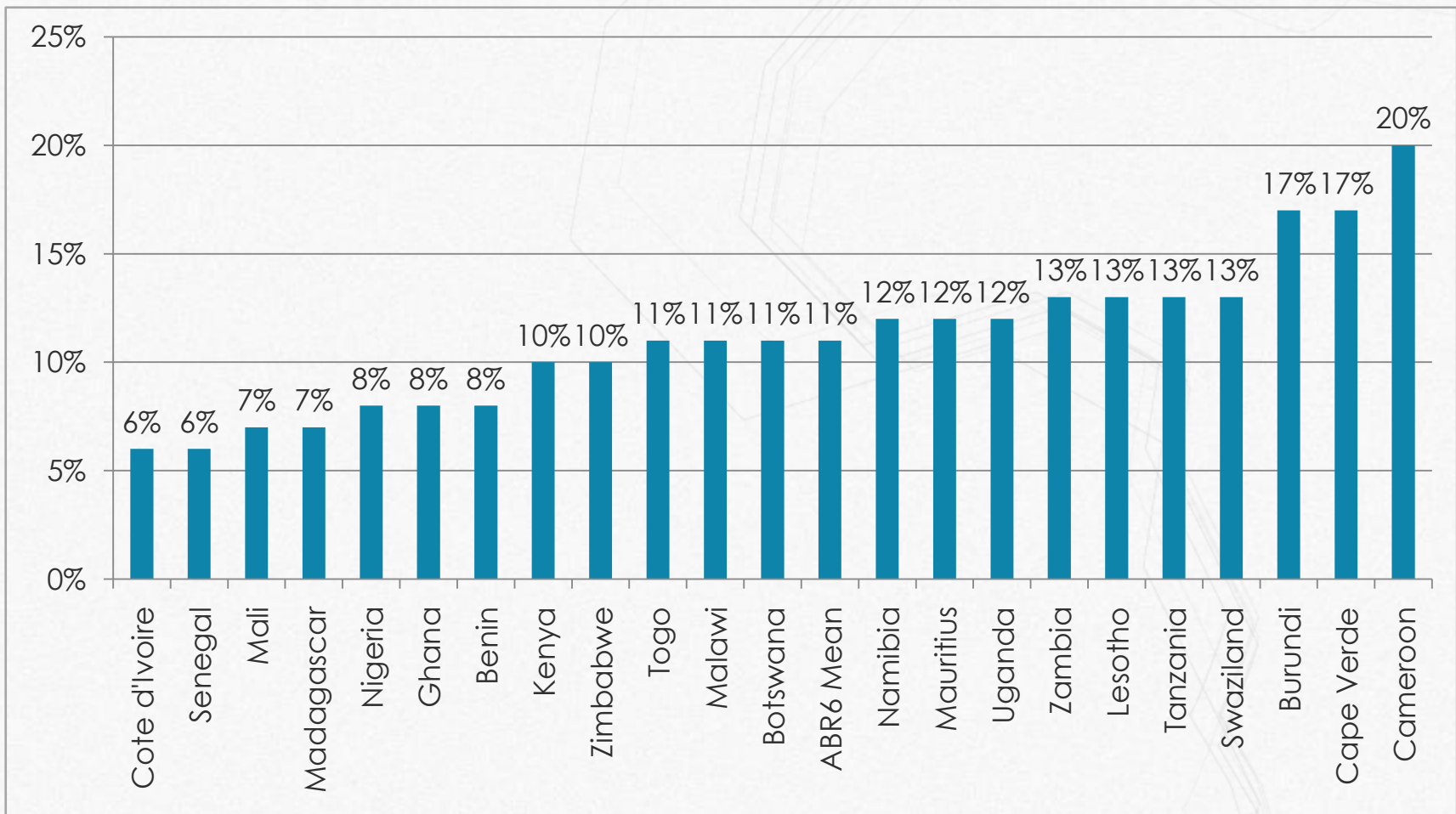
- **Contact with the courts:** About one in 10 Ugandans (12%) had contact with the courts during the past year.
- **Problems accessing the courts:** Citizens complain of long delays, overly complex court processes, high costs, and difficulties in obtaining legal advice.
- **Reasons for not taking cases to court:** Citizens cite high costs, unfair treatment, complicated processes, and long delays as reasons they do not pursue legal cases.

Contact with government services in past 12 months | 2015



Respondents were asked: In the past 12 months, have you: (a) Had contact with a public school? (b) Had contact with a public clinic or hospital? (c) Had contact with the courts? (d) Tried to get water, sanitation, or electricity services from government? (e) Tried to get an identity document like a birth certificate, driver's license, passport or voter's card, or a permit from government? (f) Requested assistance from the police?
(% who say "yes")

Contact with government courts | 22 countries | 2015



Respondents were asked: *In the past 12 months, have you had contact with the courts?*
(% who say "yes")

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Citizen views

Public order, mob justice, and tolerance

Key findings



- **Government regulation of public assemblies:** Six in 10 Ugandans say the government should have the right to regulate any form of public assembly or protest to safeguard peace, safety, and public order.
- **Mob justice:** Eight in 10 Ugandans say they would never take part in mob justice against a person accused of a crime.
- **Tolerance:** More than 95 in 100 Ugandans say homosexuality should continue to be illegal.

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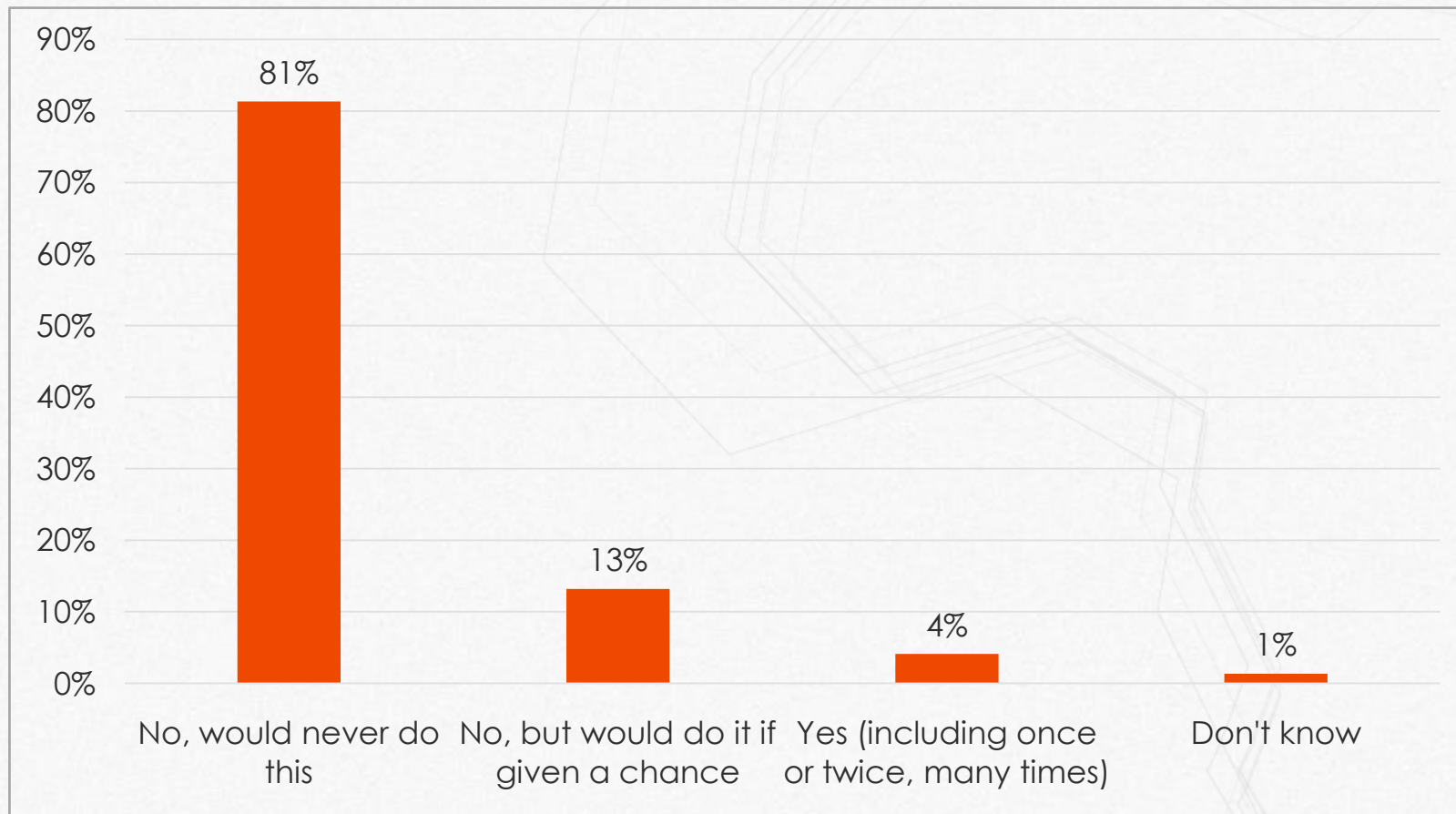


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Participation in mob justice | 2015



Respondents were asked: *Some people decide to take part in mob justice against persons suspected of committing a crime. Please tell me whether you, personally, have done this during the past year. [If not:] Would you do this if you had the chance?*

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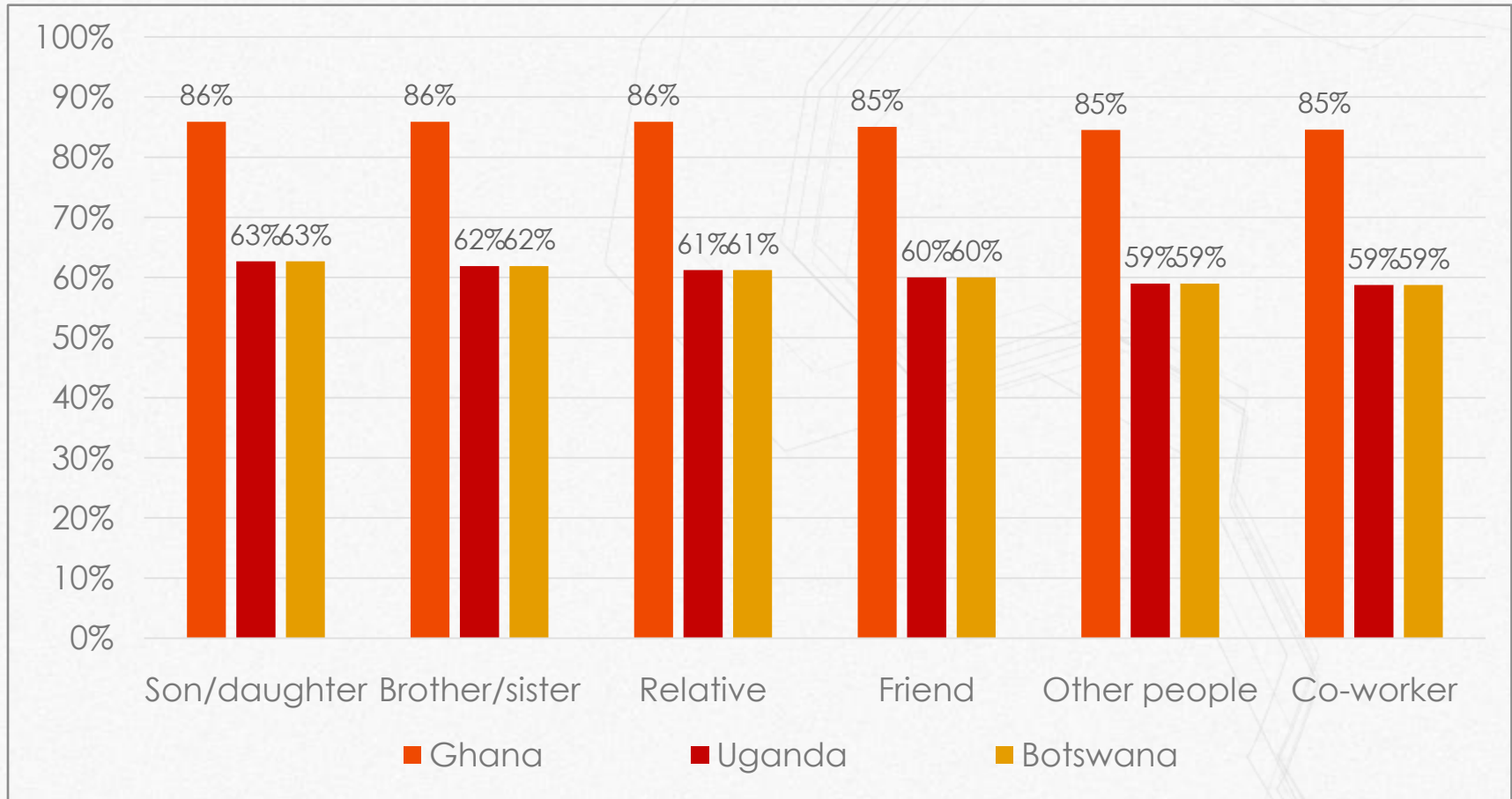


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Reporting people involved in same-sex relationships | 3 countries



Respondents were asked: *Would you report to the police or any official if you discover that the following individual is in a same-sex relationship: Your son or daughter? Your brother or sister? Another relative? A close friend? A co-worker? Other people that you know?*
(% who say "yes"; responses of "Don't know" are excluded)

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Conclusions

Discussion points

- A majority of Ugandans believe that officials who commit crimes go unpunished under the law.
- High costs, unfair treatment, complicated processes, and long delays are the most common reasons that citizens don't pursue legal cases in court.
- Ugandans are opposed to homosexuality and say that homosexuality should remain illegal.



Thank you

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