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**AFRO**  
**BAROMETER**

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# Afrobarometer Round 5 Uganda Survey Results

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*3 of 4 Public Release events*

*17<sup>th</sup> April, 2012, Kampala, Uganda*



# The AFROBAROMETER

- A comparative series of national public opinion surveys that measure public attitudes toward democracy, governance, the economy and market reform, leadership, identity and other issues
- Three key objectives:
  - 1) Produce **scientifically reliable data** on public opinion in Africa
  - 2) Strengthen **institutional capacity** for survey research in Africa
  - 3) **Disseminate and apply results** (to decision makers, policy advocates, civic educators, journalists, researchers, donors, and ordinary Africans)



# Afrobarometer Coverage

- Round 1, 1999-2001, 12 countries
  - Southern Africa: Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Namibia, South Africa, Zambia, Zimbabwe
  - West Africa: Ghana, Mali, Nigeria
  - East Africa: Tanzania, Uganda
- Round 2, 2002-2003, 16 countries; added
  - Cape Verde, Kenya, Mozambique, Senegal
- Round 3, 2005-2006, 18 countries; added
  - Benin, Madagascar
- Round 4, 2008-2009, 20 countries; added
  - Burkina Faso, Liberia
- Round 5, 2011 – 2012, 35 countries (To add 15 countries)



## Afrobarometer Methodology

- Respondents are all adult (18+) citizens of Uganda
- Nationally representative sample distributed with probability proportionate to population size
  - **Random** selection of
    - Enumeration Areas
    - Households
    - Respondent within household
  - Every adult has an equal chance of selection
- Face-to-Face interviews in the language of the respondent's choice
- Rigorous double-blind translation process that ensures that equivalence of meaning is maintained across languages

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# Afrobarometer in Uganda

- Five rounds of surveys completed
  - Round 1 May-June 2000, n=2271;
  - Round 2 August-September 2002, n=2400;
  - Round 3 April-May 2005, n=2400;
  - Round 4 July-September 2008, n=2432;
  - Round 5 December 2011-February 2012, n=2400;
  - Two extra surveys in November-December 2010 (n=2000) and January 2011).

# The Uganda R5 survey

- Nationally representative sample size of 2400 adults, based on UBOS 2002 census data and related 2011 projections.
- Face-to-face interviews were conducted with Ugandan citizens of voting age between 2<sup>nd</sup> December/2011 and 27<sup>th</sup> February 2012.
- Survey reached 75% (84 of 112) of Uganda's districts across all four administrative regions and reaching both urban and rural areas
- A total sample of 6200 interviews were conducted; 2400 being the official AB sample and 3800 being additional interviews conducted in USAID Uganda Mission Focus districts. However Results presented here are based only on the official AB sample
- The questionnaire was translated into 14 local languages. Luganda, Runyankole-Rukiga, Runyoro-Rutooro, Lugbara, Alur, Luo, Ateso, Ngakirimojong, Lumasaba. Madi, Lugwere, Kupsabiny Lusoga and Japdhola.
- Local funding provided by USAID Uganda Mission and external central funding provided by the AB network group of donors
- All field work was conducted by Wilsken Agencies Ltd
- The overall margin of sampling error for the survey is +/- 2 percent.

# Sample Breakdown

<b>N = 2400</b>	<b>% [weighted]</b>		<b>% [weighted]</b>
<b>Gender</b>		<b>Education</b>	
Male	50	No formal education	12
Female	50	Primary	40
<b>Residence Locale</b>	14.2	Secondary	33
Urban	85.5	Post Secondary	15
Rural		<b>Age</b>	
<b>Region</b>	22	18 - 24	21
Central	25	25 - 34	37
West	22	35 - 44	21
North	25	45 - 54	12
East	6	55 - 64	5
Kampala		65+	4
		<b>Religion</b>	
		Christian	88
		Muslim	12
		Other	1



# RESULTS

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Is the country going in the wrong or right direction?

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POPULAR PERCEPTIONS OF DEMOCRACY AND  
HUMAN RIGHTS

# KEY FINDINGS, I

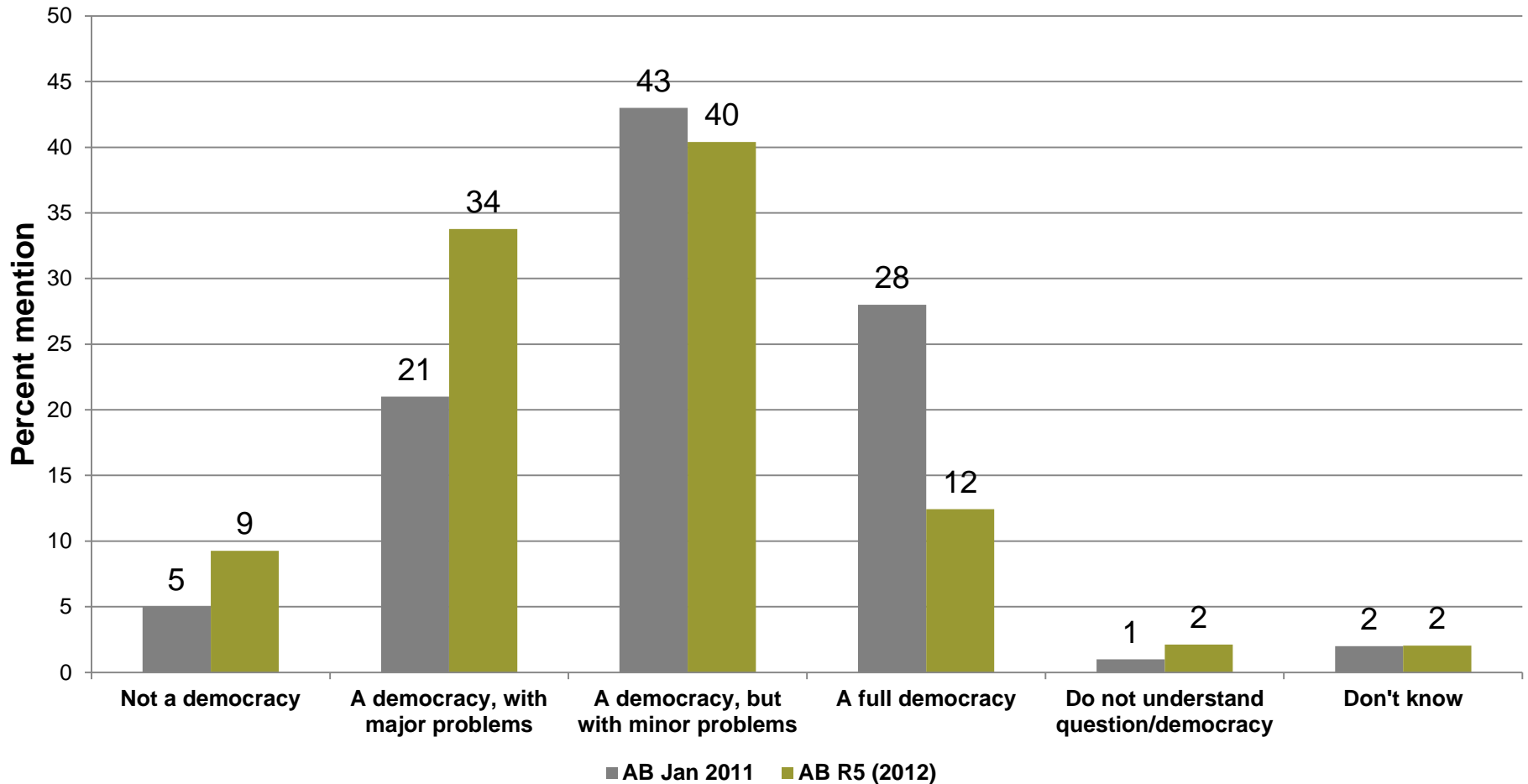
- *74% think the country is going the wrong direction (a complete reversal of the Jan 2011 pre-election perception of the same). Further, this perception cuts across political party lines, region, urban-rural divide, and gender.*
- *This perception may be fueled largely by evaluations of prevailing economic conditions and government handling of economic related services. Other factors, however, include:*
  - *continuing weaknesses in some of Uganda's democratic institutions and practices, and*
  - *a growing gap between rising support for democracy and lower ratings of the extent to which Uganda is a full democracy and how satisfied Ugandans are with the way democracy works in their country.*

# KEY FINDINGS, II

- *A majority of citizens rate previous elections as largely free and fair, but there are sharp partisan differences in how elections are evaluated. Trust in the Electoral Commission is low across partisan and demographic divides.*
- *Most Ugandans believe that political parties are necessary for providing choice in democracy, yet a majority of respondents also believe multi-party competition leads to violence and feel that the government frequently silences parties and their supporters.*
- *An overwhelming majority of Ugandans endorse the principles of checks and balances and separation of power, and a significant minority believe that the President violates these principles.*
- *Ugandans express high levels of support for human rights including freedoms of speech, press, and assembly and report relatively high levels of observance of these freedoms in practice in Uganda. Perceptions of the freedom of assembly seem to be worsening, however, possibly in response to the government's crackdown on the walk to work demonstrations.*

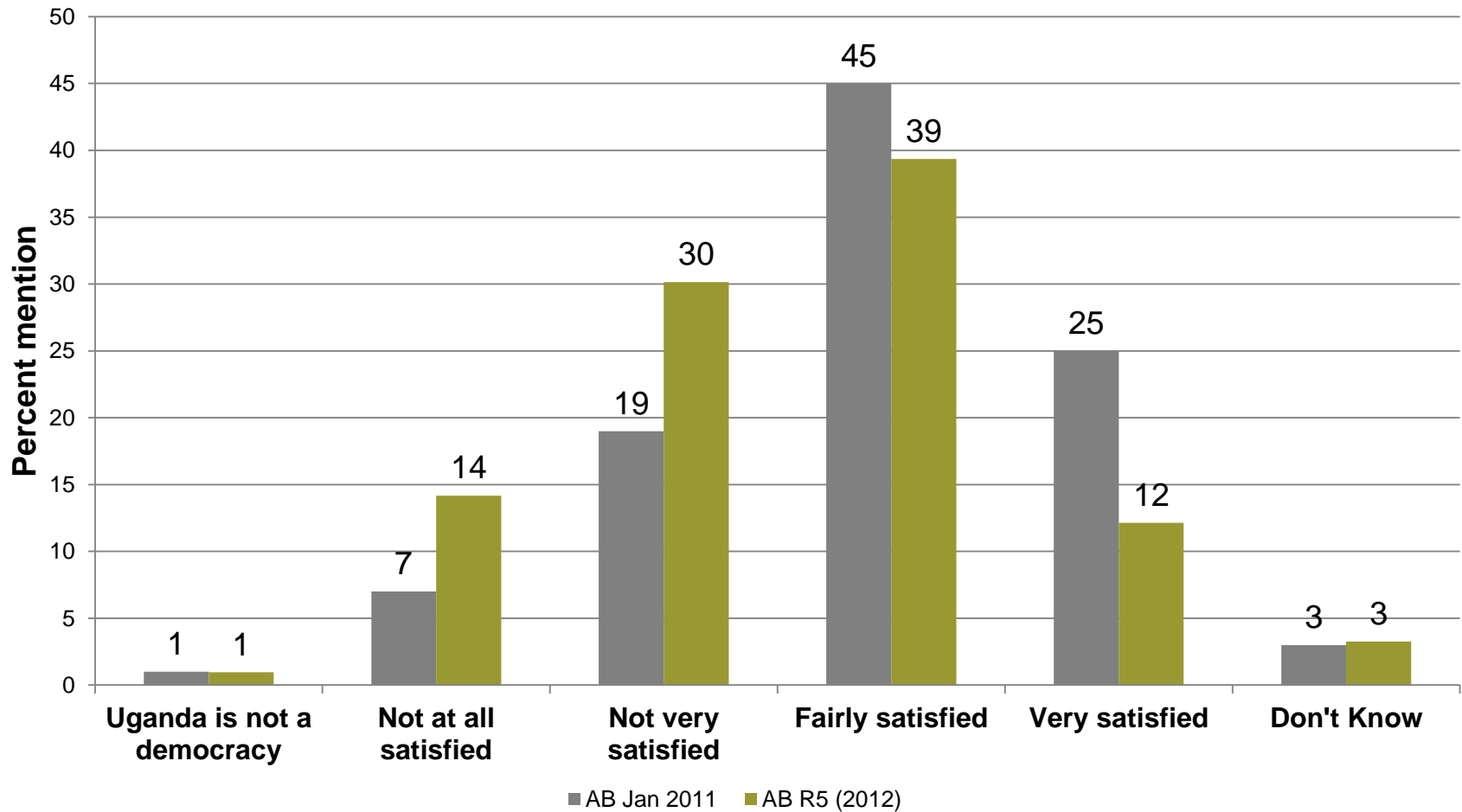
# The Extent of Democracy in Uganda

In your Opinion, how much of a democracy is Uganda today?

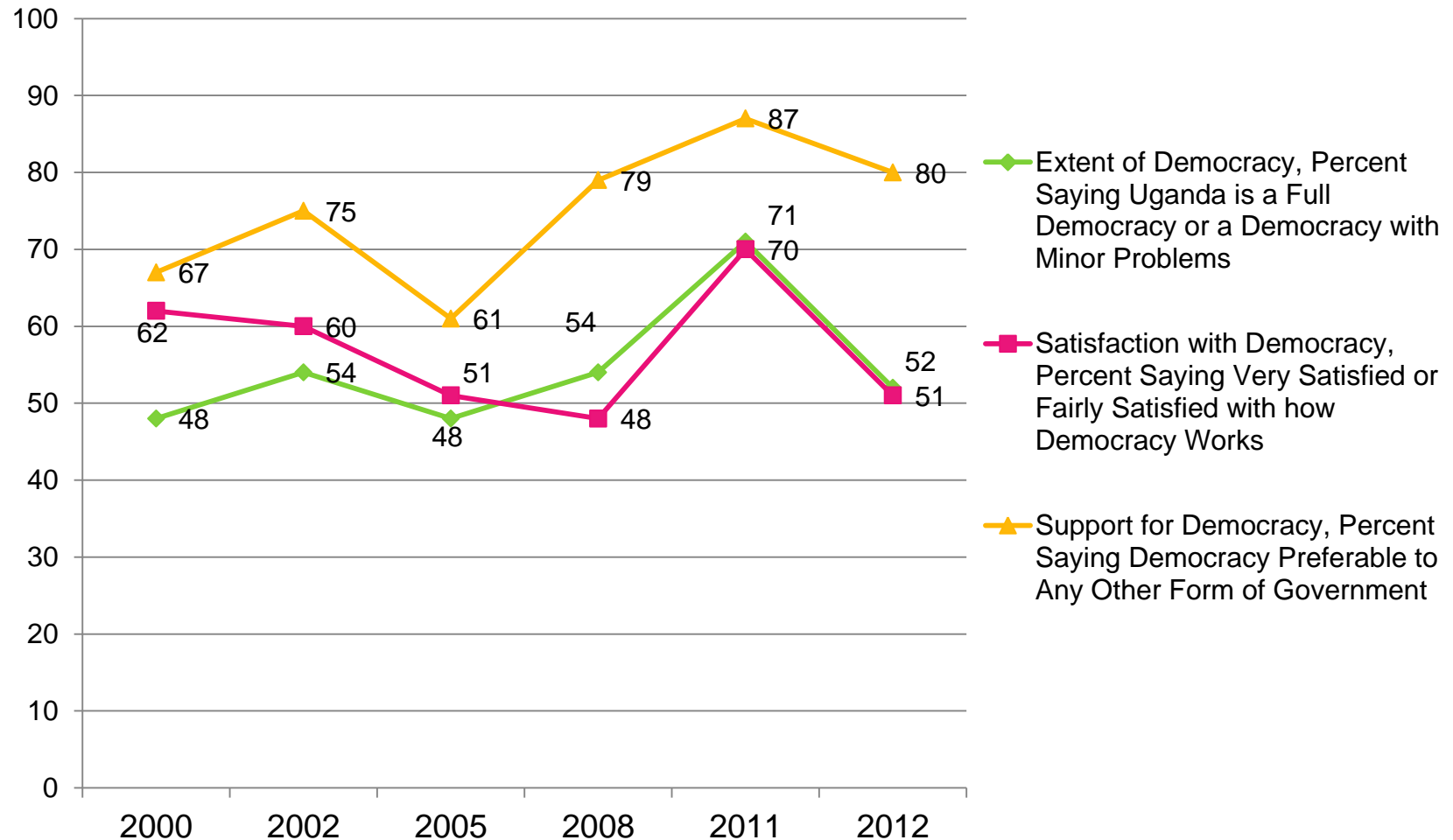


# Satisfaction with Democracy

Overall how satisfied are you with the way democracy works in Uganda?

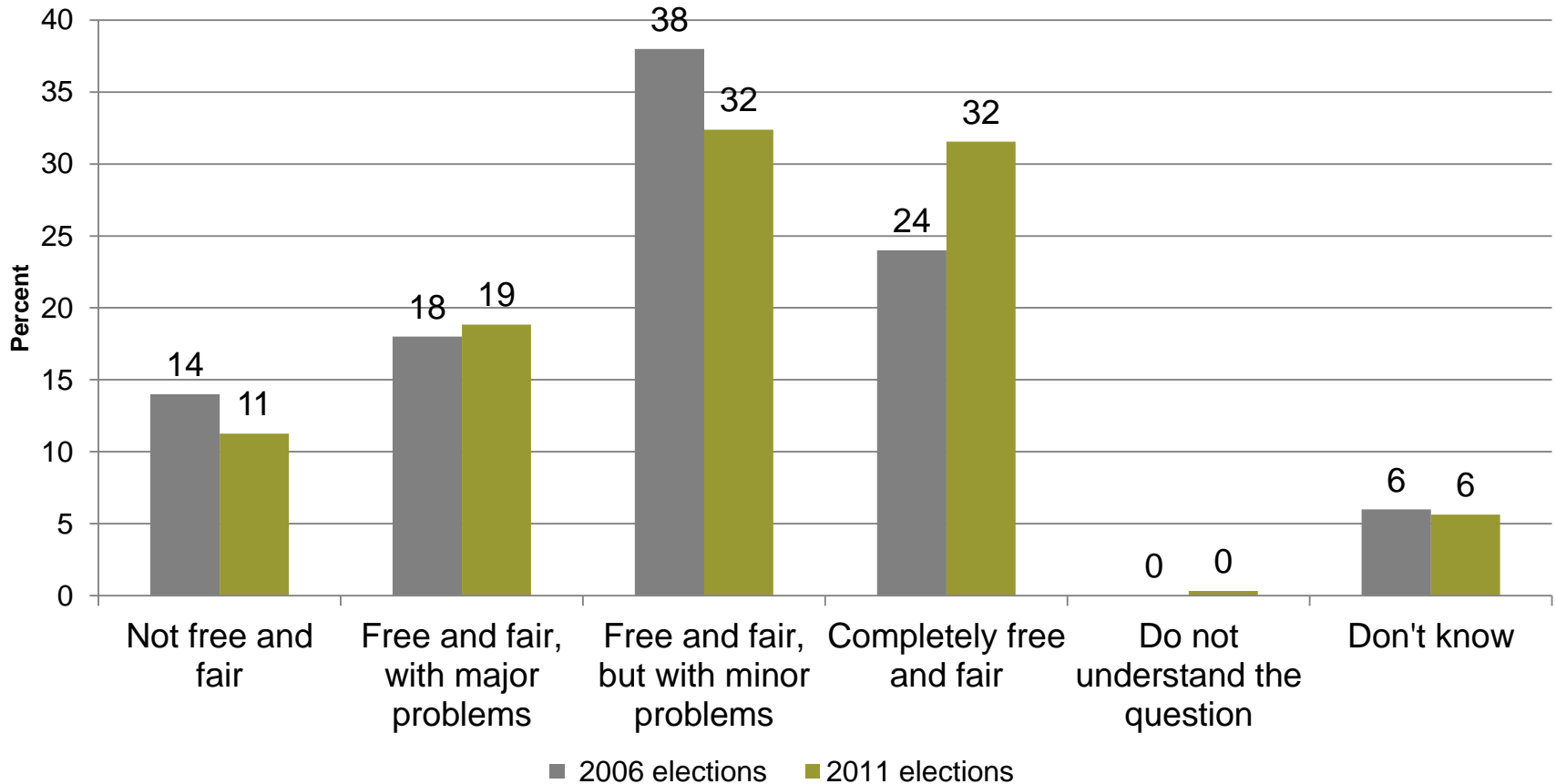


# Public Ratings of Democracy in Uganda over time

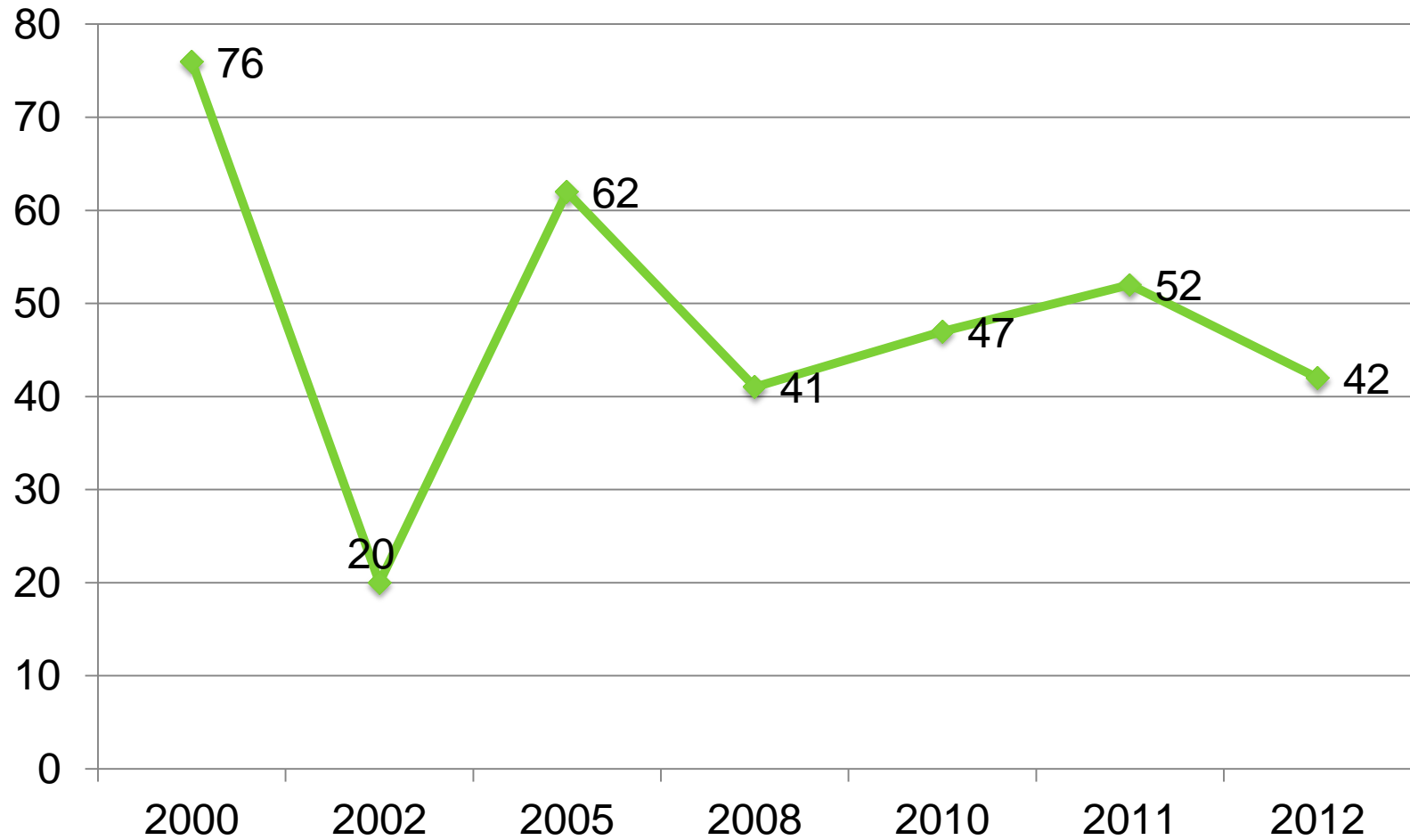


# Retrospective perception of the freeness and fairness of the last election

On the whole, how would you rate the freeness and fairness of the last national elections?

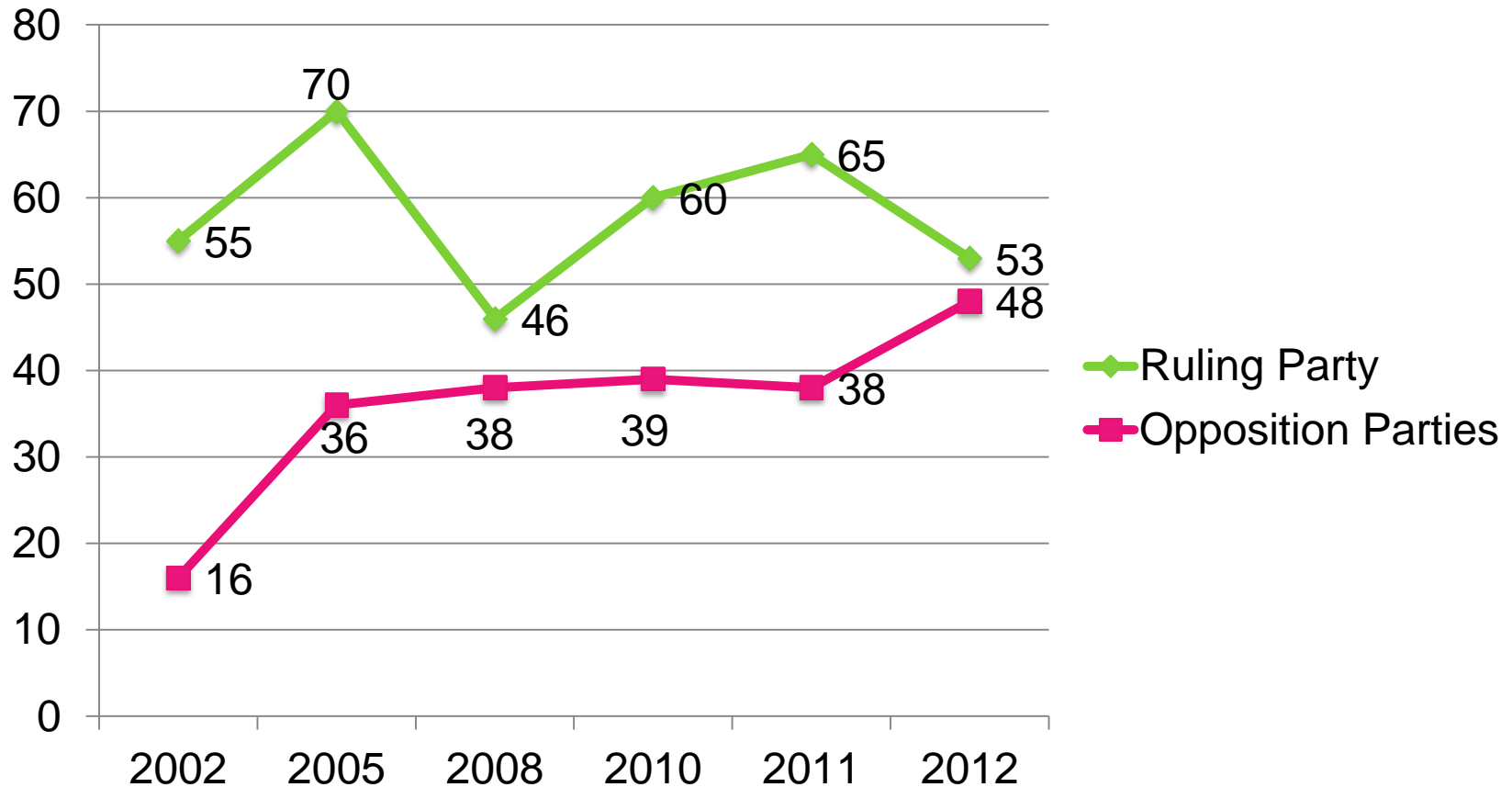


# Trust in the Electoral Commission over Time, Percent Saying they Trust the EC

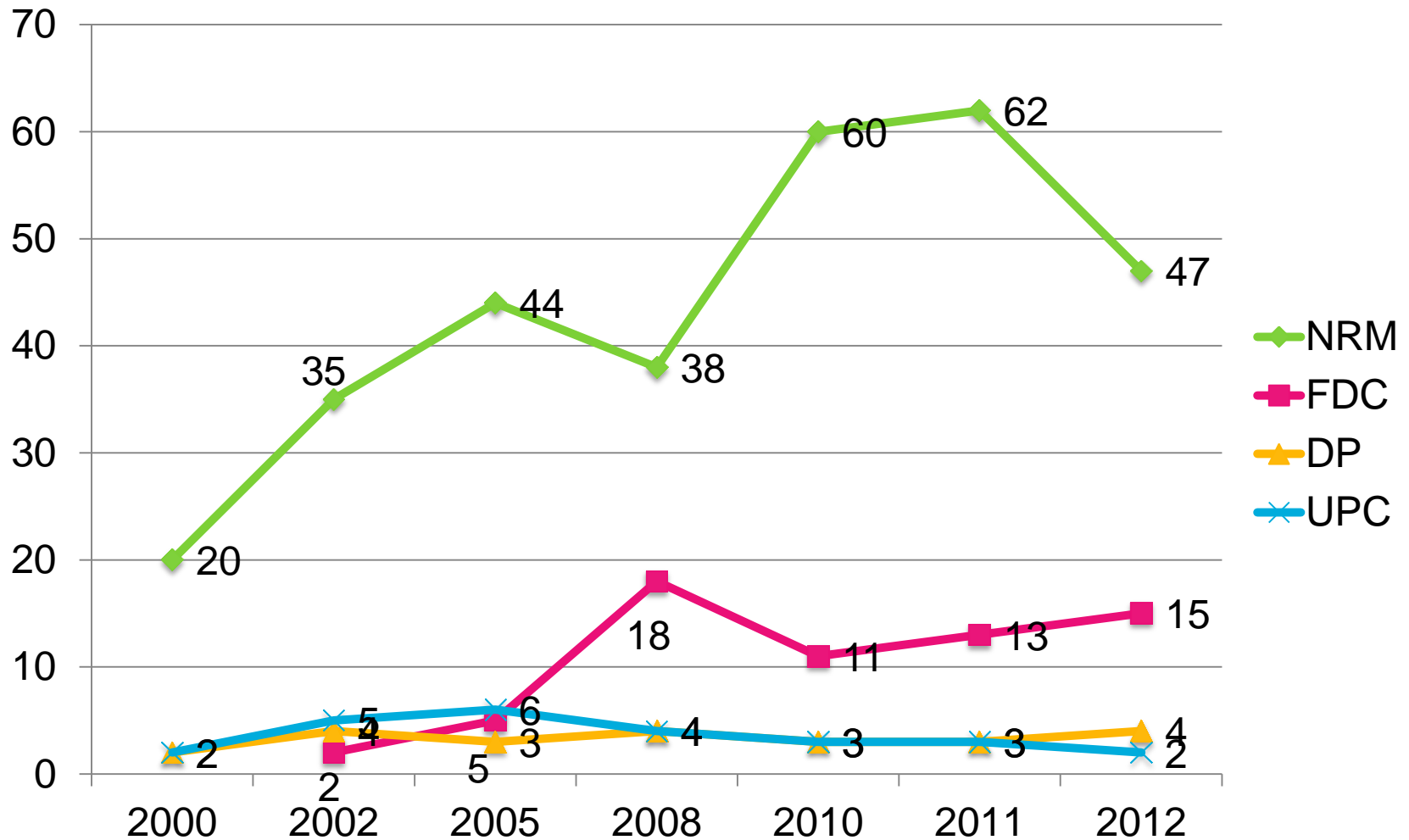




# Trust in Ruling and Opposition Parties over Time



# Political Party Affiliation over Time (percent indicating affiliation to each party)



# Attitudes towards separation of powers and checks and balances

In 2012, Ugandans indicated a strong preference for the principles of separation of powers and checks and balances:

- 89 percent disapprove of the army coming in to govern the country
- 93 percent disapprove of the president dissolving Parliament and eliminating elections to govern the country himself
- 79 percent believe that the President should report regularly to Parliament on how government is spending money
- 85 percent believe that Members of Parliament should make laws rather than the President
- 73 percent think that the President should obey the laws and courts rather than doing whatever he feels is right
- 86 percent believe that there should be a two-term limit on the presidency

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# Public Attitudes on Fundamental Rights and Freedoms

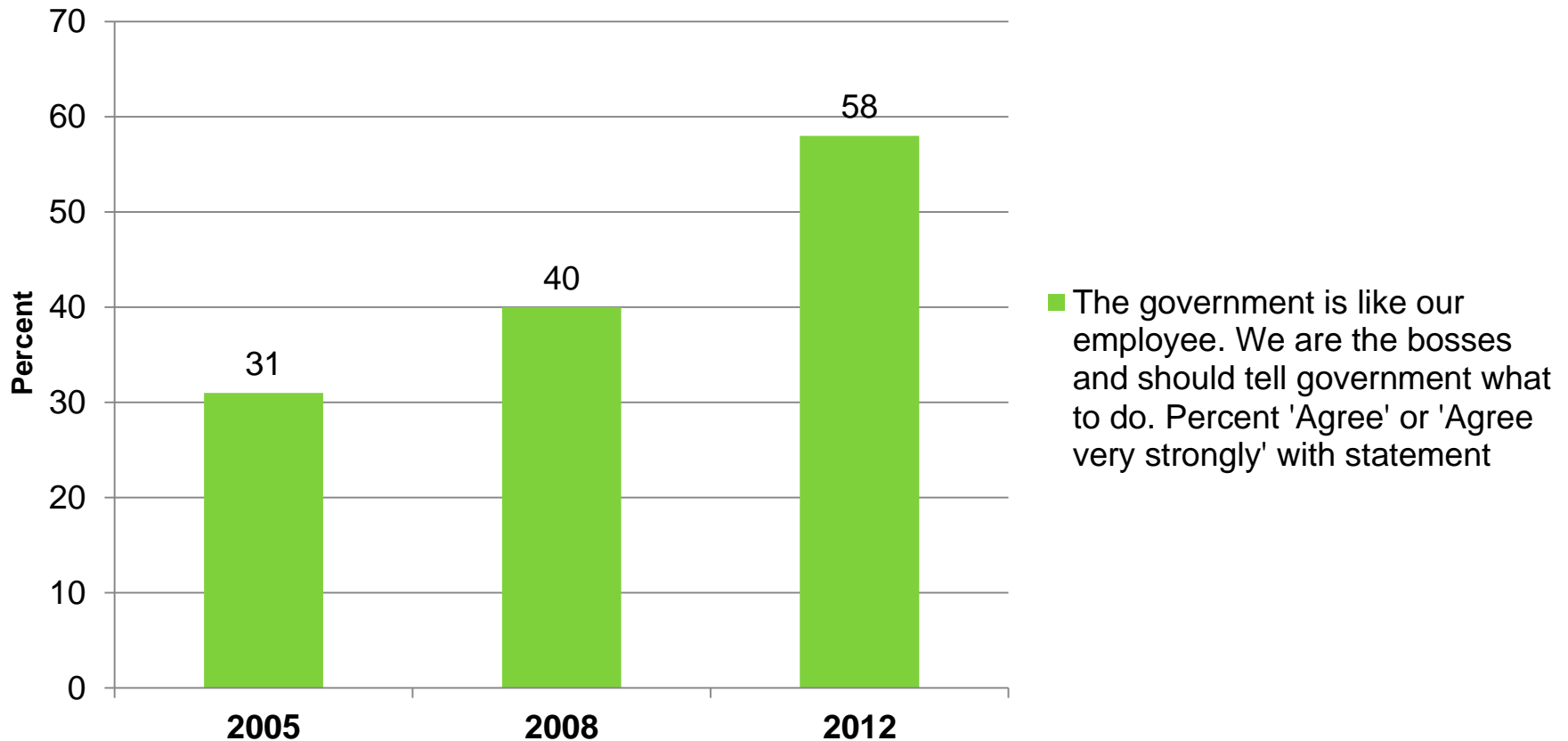
- 85 percent believe that the media should constantly investigate and report on government mistakes and corruption
- 80 percent agree that the media should have the right to publish any views and ideas without government control
- 73 believe that they should be able to join any organization whether or not the government approves of it
- 76 percent disagree with the proposal to remove the right to bail for people involved in public protests or demonstrations

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# Public Perceptions of the Human Rights Situation in Uganda

- 83 percent feel free to say what they think
- 86 percent feel free to join a political organization of their choice
- 89 percent feel free to vote for a candidate of their choice
- 83 percent feel that the media is effective in reporting government mistakes and corruption; only 34 percent indicated that the media regularly abuses its freedom

# Demand for responsiveness/accountability.



- Which of the following statements is closest to your view? Choose Statement 1 or Statement 2
- Statement 1: The government is like a parent. It should decide what is good for us
- Statement 2: The government is our employee. We are the bosses and should tell government what to do.

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# More about the Afrobarometer

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For More Information:

[www.afrobarometer.org](http://www.afrobarometer.org)

