

Willing to kill

Factors contributing to mob justice in Uganda

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Introduction

Mob justice is a form of extrajudicial punishment or retribution in which a person suspected of wrongdoing is typically humiliated, beaten, and in many cases killed by vigilantes or a crowd. Mob action takes place in the absence of any form of fair trial in which the accused are given a chance to defend themselves; the mob simply takes the law into its own hands (Ng'walali & Kitinya, 2006). Mob justice is not only criminal but also amounts to a violation of human rights (Uganda Human Rights Commission, 2016).

Over the past decade, Uganda has seen a significant rise in the number of cases of mob justice. According to the Uganda Police Force's (2013-2019) annual crime reports, 746 deaths by mob action were reported and investigated in 2019, compared to 426 in 2013, a 75% increase. "Mob kills 42 in 7 weeks," the Daily Monitor (2019) reported in March 2019, citing police figures – an average of six lynchings a week. Homicides by mob action in Uganda occur mainly in response to thefts, robberies, killings, and reports of witchcraft (Uganda Police Force, 2018).

According to the 2015 Afrobarometer survey in Uganda, one in six Ugandan adults said they took part in mob justice during the preceding year or would do so if they "had the chance." This suggests that mob justice is not just a fringe problem in Uganda but commands attention and requires collective action. Why would a substantial number of Ugandans resort to taking the law into their own hands as an alternative form of "justice"?

Analysts have pointed to a number of factors that might contribute to a willingness to engage in mob justice. One is a lack of trust in the formal criminal justice system to administer fair and timely justice. A 2005 study in Uganda showed that mob actions were often motivated by widespread suspicion or misunderstanding of the justice system, especially concerning the procedure of police bail, under which suspected culprits can be temporarily released before the court process (Baker, 2005). A study in southern Nigeria also reported that a lack of trust in the police was one of the motivations for the alarming incidence of "jungle justice" (Obarisiagbon, 2018).

Research has also shown that personal victimization by crime can have a lasting impact on attitudes toward the police, the courts, and the criminal justice system overall (Berthelot, McNeal, & Baldwin, 2018; Dull & Wint, 1997; Koenig, 1980; Sprott & Doob, 1997), as can negative personal experiences with the courts (Olson & Huth, 1998; Kanaabi, 2004).

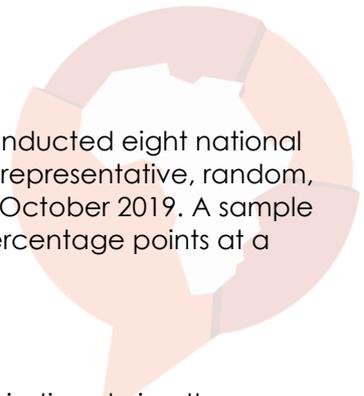
Amid Uganda's surge in mob justice, Afrobarometer findings tell us that popular trust in the police and courts has been declining while citizens' perceptions of corruption in these criminal justice institutions has been rising. Statistical analyses show that a lack of trust in the police is associated with a willingness to engage in mob justice, while perceived corruption undermines trust and thus indirectly contributes to a willingness to join others in mob actions.

Further, our analysis finds that being a victim of crime (physical assault), encountering problems in the court system, finding it hard to obtain police assistance, and having to pay a bribe to police or court officials are factors that make people more likely to say they would take part in mob action against suspected criminals.

Based on these findings, we offer recommendations to mitigate Uganda's growing problem of mob justice.

Afrobarometer survey

Afrobarometer is a pan-African, nonpartisan survey research network that provides reliable data on African experiences and evaluations of democracy, governance, and quality of life. Seven rounds of surveys were completed in up to 38 countries between 1999 and 2018. Round 8 surveys in 2019/2021 are planned in at least 35 countries. Afrobarometer conducts face-to-face interviews in the language of the respondent's choice with nationally representative samples.



The Afrobarometer team in Uganda, led by Hatchile Consult, has conducted eight national surveys since 2000. Most recently, the team interviewed a nationally representative, random, stratified probability samples of 1,200 adult Ugandans in September-October 2019. A sample of this size yields country-level results with a margin of error of +/-3 percentage points at a 95% confidence level.

Key findings

- One-sixth (17%) of Ugandan adults say they took part in mob justice during the previous year or would do so if they “had the chance.”
- Willingness to join others in mob justice was greater among poor citizens, men, and young adults than among economically better-off citizens, women, and older respondents.
- Fewer than half of Ugandans said they trust the courts (47%) and the police (38%) “somewhat” or “a lot.” Compared to 2012, popular trust in the courts declined by 18 percentage points, trust in the police by 12 points.
- The share of Ugandans who said “most” or “all” judges and magistrates are corrupt increased by 15 percentage points between 2012 and 2019, from 29% to 44%. Perceived corruption among the police increased by 6 percentage points, from 62% in 2012 to 68% in 2019.
- Statistical analyses show that a lack of trust in the police, the experience of being physically assaulted, and encountering problems in dealings with the courts contributed to a willingness to participate in mob justice.
- Among individuals who had contact with the police or courts, a willingness to join in mob justice was associated with difficulty in accessing police assistance and the experience of having to bribe police or court officials.

Rise in mob justice in Uganda

According to Uganda Police Force annual crime reports (2013-2019), the number of deaths caused by mob justice rose by 75% between 2013 and 2019, from 426 to 746 (Table 1). The largest increase (29.8%) occurred in 2014, but after a dip in 2015, the number of mob-action homicides continued to climb.

Table 1: Reported deaths by mob action in Uganda, 2013-2019

Year	Deaths by mob action	% change
2019	746	17.3%
2018	636	5.5%
2017	603	4.0%
2016	580	15.3%
2015	503	-9.0%
2014	553	29.8%
2013	426	

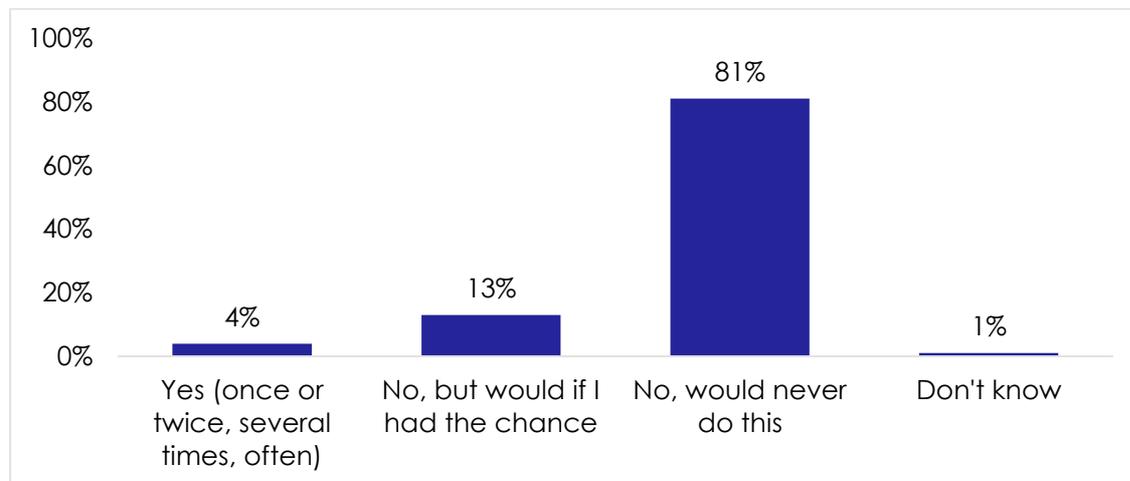
Source: Uganda Police Force annual crime reports 2013-2019

Would you join others in acts of mob justice?

In its 2015 survey in Uganda, Afrobarometer asked respondents whether they had personally taken part in mob-justice actions during the previous year. If they said no, they were asked whether they would do so if they “had the chance.” One in 25 Ugandans (4%) said they had participated in mob actions, while another 13% said they had not but would be willing to do so (Figure 1).

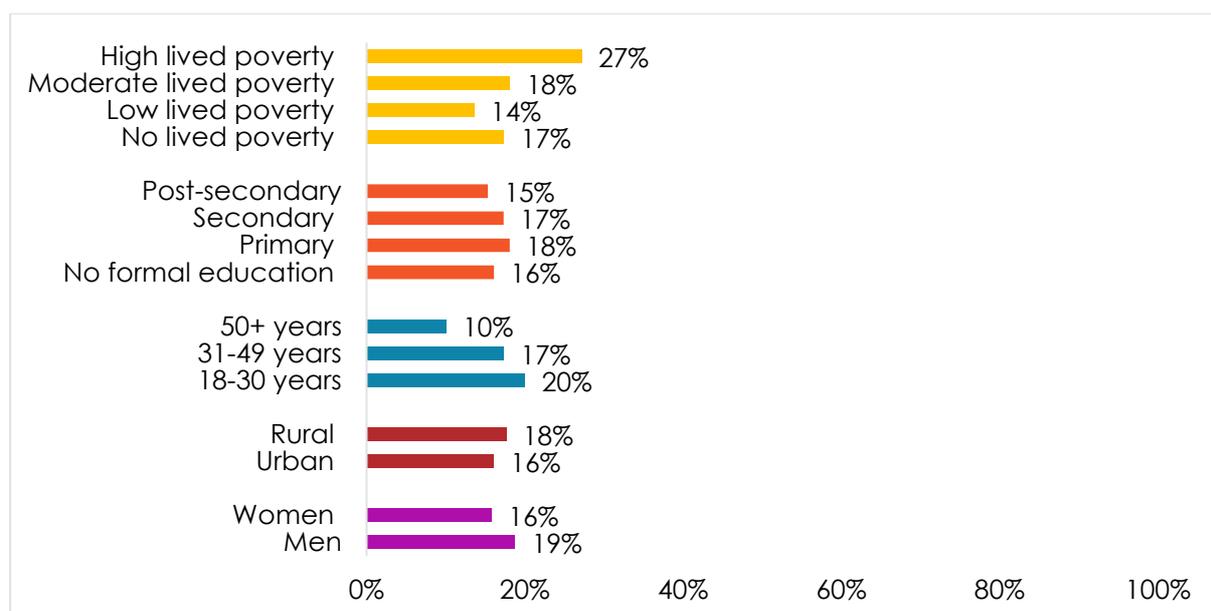
Younger respondents (20% of those aged 18-30) were more likely to say they would take part in mob justice than the middle-aged (17% of those aged 31-49) and older responders (10% of those aged 50 or above) (Figure 2). Willingness to participate in mob justice was also higher among poorer individuals (27%) than among those who were economically better off (14%-18%).

Figure 1: Join others in mob action | Uganda | 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?

Figure 2: Joined or would join others in mob action | by socio-demographic group | Uganda | 2015



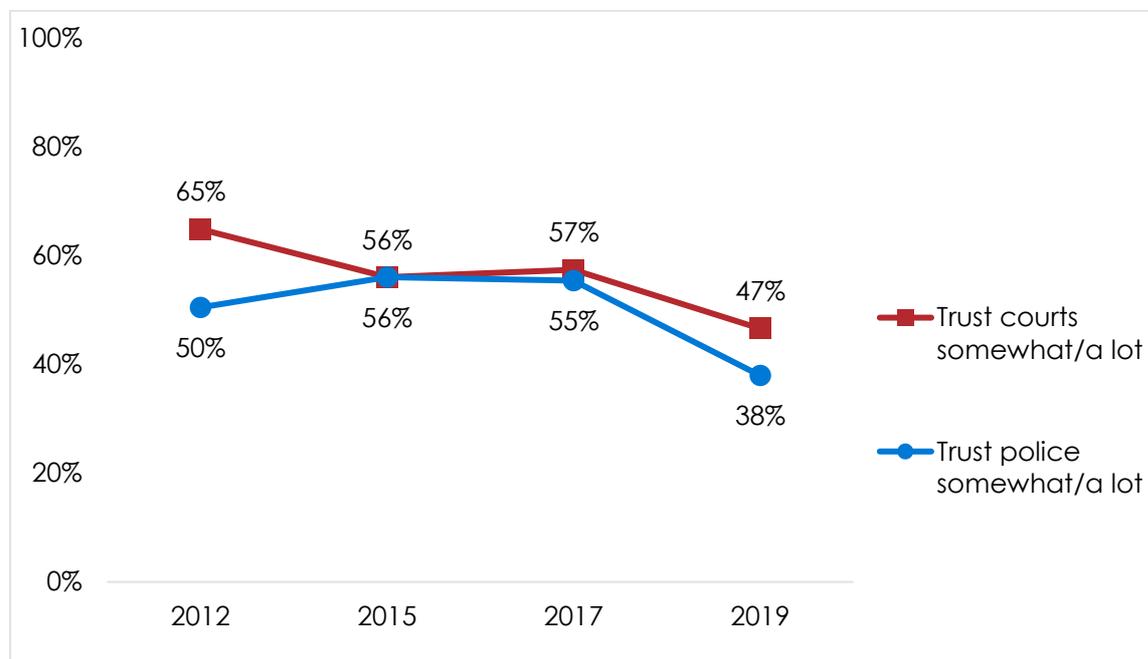
(% who said “Yes, once or twice,” “Yes, several times,” “Yes, often,” or “No, but I would if I had the chance”)

Declining public trust in criminal justice institutions

One possible explanation for a willingness to resort to mob justice could be that people do not trust the formal criminal justice system to administer fair and timely justice. Police and courts of law are primary institutions of the criminal justice system that play a fundamental role in upholding the rule of law, resolving disputes, maintaining law and order, and enforcing laws in an impartial and rational manner. Public trust is necessary for the system's legitimacy and effectiveness, as citizens who do not trust the system may not report crimes to police, cooperate with criminal prosecutions, and otherwise participate in the administration of justice.

According to Afrobarometer findings in Uganda, popular trust in both the police and the courts is on the decline. While two-thirds (65%) of Ugandans said in 2012 that they trusted the courts "somewhat" or "lot," fewer than half (47%) said the same in 2019, an 18-percentage-point drop. Similarly, while the proportion of respondents who expressed trust in the police rose to 56% in 2015, it has dropped to 38% since then (Figure 3).

Figure 3: Popular trust in the police and courts | Uganda | 2012-2019



Respondents were asked: How much do you trust each of the following, or haven't you heard enough about them to say: The police? Courts of law?

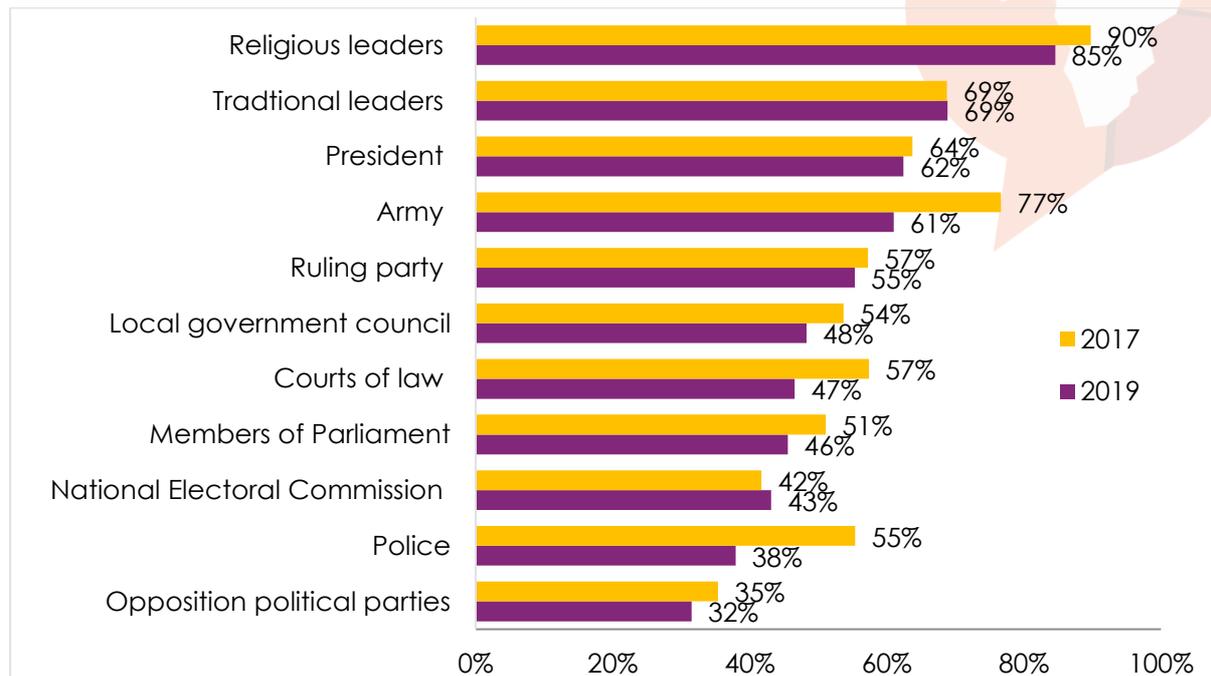
When compared to other institutions, the courts ranked below local governments (48%), the ruling party (55%), the army (61%), the president (62%), traditional leaders (69%), and religious leaders (85%) in public trust in 2019 (Figure 4). Only opposition political parties (32%) enjoyed less popular trust than the police (38%).

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When compared to 2017, the largest declines in popular trust in these institutions was recorded for the police (-17 percentage

points), the army (16 points), and the courts (-11 points).

Figure 4: Popular trust in institutions | Uganda | 2017-2019



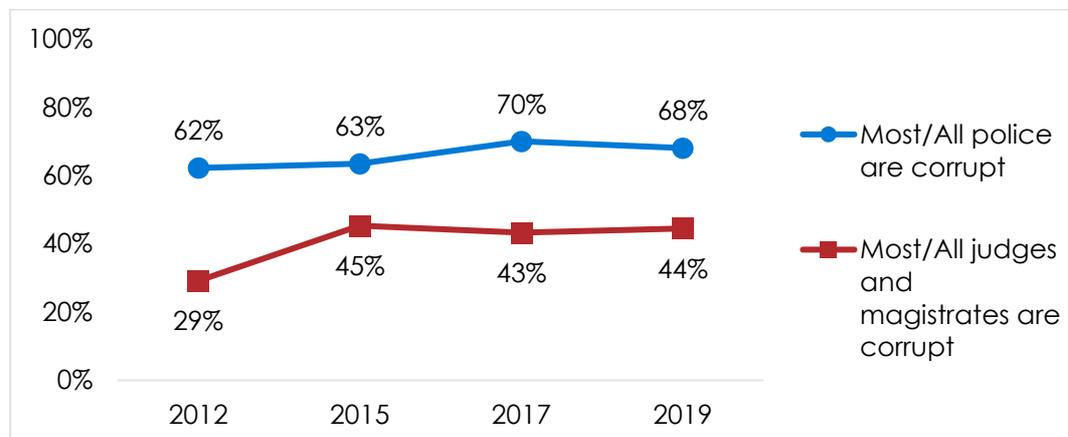
Respondents were asked: How much do you trust each of the following, or haven't you heard enough about them to say? (% who said "somewhat" or "a lot")

Increasing perception of corruption among criminal justice actors

A factor that could be associated with both institutional trust and a willingness to engage in mob justice is the perception that the formal justice system is corrupt. The argument is that corruption undermines the perception that institutions are impartial (Teorell, 2009) and has a negative effect on both performance and popular trust (Anderson & Tverdova, 2003; Della Porta, 2000). As a consequence, the public is discouraged from reporting crimes to the authorities and more likely to choose to engage in unlawful acts of mob justice.

According to Afrobarometer survey findings, the proportion of respondents who said that "most" or "all" judges and magistrates are corrupt rose by 15 percentage points between 2012 and 2019, from 29% to 44% (Figure 5). Less sharply, perceptions that "most" or "all" police officials are corrupt increased from 62% in 2012 to 68% in 2019.

Figure 5: Perceived corruption among police and judges/magistrates | Uganda | 2012-2019

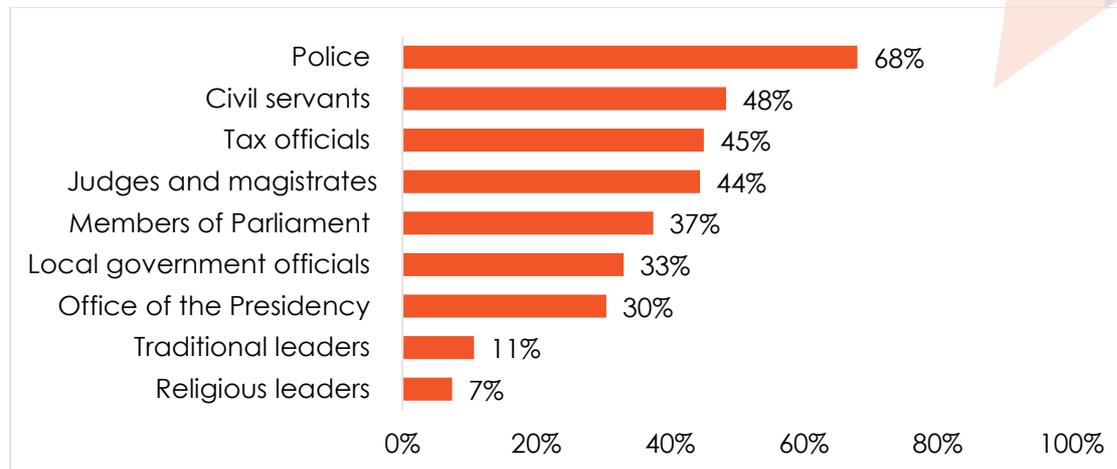


Respondents were asked: How many of the following people do you think are involved in corruption, or haven't you heard enough about them to say: Police? Judges and magistrates?

In a comparison of key public officials, the police were most widely seen as corrupt (Figure 6). Judges and magistrates were also more commonly perceived as corrupt than most other public officials, including members of Parliament, local government officials, officials in the Presidency, and traditional leaders and religious leaders.



Figure 6: Perceived corruption among public officials and leaders | Uganda | 2019



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? (% who said "most" or "all")

Factors associated with participation in mob justice

To examine whether a willingness to participate in mob justice in Uganda might be related to a lack of trust in criminal justice institutions and other factors, we employed a multiple logistic regression model using Afrobarometer Round 6 (2015) survey data.

Measurement and hypotheses

Our outcome (dependent) variable was willingness to participate in mob justice, including, in a minority of cases, actually having taken part in such actions. Our measure used responses to the Afrobarometer question, "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?" We categorized the following responses as willingness to participate in mob justice: "Yes, often," "Yes, several times," "Yes, once or twice," and "No, but I would if I had the chance."

Our analysis examined the following potential explanatory variables:

Trust in the police and courts: We assumed that individuals' trust in criminal justice institutions would be reflected in their trust in the police and courts. We hypothesized that people who trust the police and courts "somewhat" or "a lot" are less likely to be willing to engage in mob justice against suspected criminals than people who trust these institutions "just a little" or "not at all."

Accessibility of police services: Our hypothesis was that people who have access to police services within their communities are less likely to be willing to participate in mob justice than those who don't have access to nearby police services. Our measure of accessibility of police services is based on observational data collected by Afrobarometer interviewers showing whether police stations are present in the surveyed communities.

Government performance in reducing crime: Afrobarometer asked respondents whether they thought the government was doing a good or poor job of reducing crime. Our hypothesis was that the more satisfied people are with the government's performance in reducing crime, the less willing they will be to participate in mob justice.



Crime victimization: Our hypothesis was that individuals who experienced crime are more likely to participate in mob action against suspected offenders. We assessed respondents' experience of crime based on Afrobarometer questions about whether they or anyone in their family had suffered theft from their home or had been physically attacked during the previous year.

Sense of insecurity: Our hypothesis was that the more people feel unsafe in their neighborhood, the more likely they will be to be willing to engage in acts of mob justice. Our measure is based on an Afrobarometer question about how often, if ever, respondents or members of their family felt unsafe walking in their neighborhood during the previous year.

Fear of crime: Our hypothesis was that the more people fear crime within their own home, the more likely they will be to indicate a willingness to participate in mob action. This proxy measure is based on an Afrobarometer question about how often, if at all, respondents or members of their family feared crime in their own home during the previous year.

Experience of problems with courts: Our hypothesis was that people who encountered problems in dealing with the courts would be more likely to be willing to participate in acts of mob justice than would people who experienced fewer or no problems or had no dealings with the courts. Our composite measure assessing an individual's experience with government courts is computed from five Afrobarometer Round 6 survey questions about how frequently respondents who had dealings with the courts during the previous five years encountered any of the following problems: inability to pay costs and fees, to understand the legal processes and procedures, or to obtain legal counsel or advice; judges or magistrates who would not listen; and long delays in handling or resolving the case.

To account for the possible influence of respondents' personal characteristics, the analysis included the following control variables in the estimation equation: age, educational level, residential location (urban vs. rural), employment status, and Lived Poverty Index score.¹

A fuller description of variables and the data recoding scheme is shown in Table A.1 in the Appendix. For indices, which were calculated as simple mathematical averages, factor analysis (maximum likelihood method) was used to determine the reliability of pooling the responses to these questions (see Table A.2 in the Appendix).

Regression results

Table 2 presents results of a logistic regression model that concurrently estimates the effects of trust in criminal justice institutions, perceived government performance in reducing crime, crime victimization, sense of insecurity, fear of crime, and personal experience of problems with the courts on the likelihood that an individual will be willing to join others in mob action. The analysis is based on the overall sample of citizens regardless of whether they had contact with the police or courts.

Results from the regression model show that of the two measures of trust in criminal justice institutions, only trust in the police has a statistically significant relationship with citizens' willingness to participate in mob justice. People who say they trust the police are 12% less likely to be willing to participate in mob justice.

As hypothesized, being a victim of crime through physical assault was also a motivating factor for willingness to participate in mob justice: Citizens who experienced physical assault were 48% more likely to be willing to take part in mob justice than those who had not been attacked. The other measure of crime victimization, theft in the home, was not associated with participation in mob justice.

¹ Afrobarometer's Lived Poverty Index is an experiential measure of poverty computed from responses to five survey questions asking how often during the previous year, if ever, respondents or their families went without enough food, enough clean water, medical services, enough cooking fuel, and a cash income.

Again in line with our hypothesis, personal experience of problems with the courts was statistically associated with willingness to participate in mob justice: Individuals who frequently experienced problems in their dealings with the courts were 32% more likely to express a willingness to join others in acts of mob justice against suspected criminals.

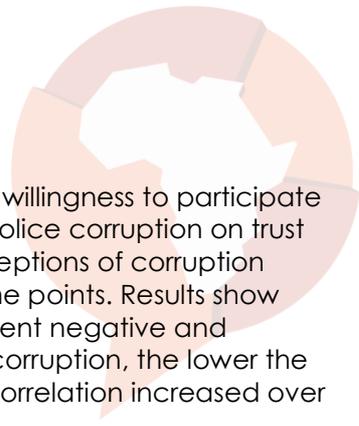
The regression model also indicates a statistically significant association between fear of crime and willingness to participate in mob justice. However, the sign of the coefficient is negative, which means that, contrary to our expectations, citizens who expressed high levels of fear of crime while in their homes were 17% less likely to be willing to join in mob justice.

Among the control variables, gender, age, and lived poverty were statistically associated with willingness to take part in mob justice. Men were 32% more likely than women, and young adults (18-30 years) were 2.6 times as likely as their elders, to express such a willingness. And poorer individuals were 39% more likely to express a willingness to engage in acts of mob justice than better-off individuals.

Table 2: Logistic regression: Factors associated with willingness to participate in mob justice | Uganda | 2015

Variable/Concept	Coefficient (B)	Odds ratio, Exp(B)
H1: Trust in criminal justice institutions		
Trust in police	-.138*	.871
Trust in courts	-.114	.892
H2: Availability of police services	-.170	1.186
H3: Government performance in reducing crime	.080	1.084
H4: Crime victimization		
Experienced theft in home	.135	1.145
Experienced physical assault	.394*	1.483
H5: Sense of insecurity	.110	1.116
H6: Fear of crime	-.182***	.833
H7: Experience of problems with courts	.278*	1.320
H8: Respondents' individual characteristics		
Educational level	-.143	.867
Gender (Male=1)	.278**	1.321
Residential location (Urban=1)	-.013	.987
Age group (50+ years=1)		
18-30 years	.954***	2.595
31-49 years	.674***	1.961
Employment status (Unemployed=1)	.071	1.074
Lived poverty	.203**	1.225
Constant	-2.478***	.084

*** Significant at 0.001, ** significant at 0.01, * significant at 0.05. Number of cases included in analysis=2,091. Model's -2Log likelihood=1860.72; Cox & Snell R²=0.048; Nagelkerke R²=0.079.



Effect of perceived police corruption on trust in police

After finding that trust in the police is one of the key determinants of willingness to participate in mob justice, we proceeded to examine the effect of perceived police corruption on trust in the police. We tested this relationship by correlating citizens' perceptions of corruption among the police with their level of trust in the police at different time points. Results show that in six survey rounds between 2002 and 2017, there was a consistent negative and statistically significant correlation: the higher the level of perceived corruption, the lower the level of trust (Table 3). The results also show that the strength of the correlation increased over time.

Table 3: Correlation between perceived police corruption and popular trust in the police | Uganda | 2002-2017

Survey round (year)	Pearson correlation coefficient	P-value (2-tailed)
Round 2 (2002)	-.259**	p<0.001
Round 3 (2005)	-.189**	p<0.001
Round 4 (2008)	-.248**	p<0.001
Round 5 (2012)	-.283**	p<0.001
Round 6 (2015)	-.322**	p<0.001
Round 7 (2017)	-.316**	p<0.001

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: Police?

How much do you trust each of the following, or haven't you heard enough about them to say: Police?

While the associations discussed above do not prove causality, we propose a common-sense relationship in which perceived corruption among the police undermines popular trust, which demotivates engagement with the police and nurtures a willingness to take “justice” into one's own hands.

Other explanatory factors

While this analysis focuses on determinants in the overall survey sample, many other factors might be associated with willingness to participate in mob justice among certain sub-groups. For example, if we consider individuals who had contact with the police or with the courts, it is possible that difficulties in accessing police or court assistance or experiences of corruption involving these institutions might influence their willingness to engage in unlawful acts of mob action.

Difficulty in accessing police and court services

Are citizens more willing to participate in mob justice if they have experienced difficulties in getting help from the police or the court? We examined this relationship among survey respondents who said they had contact with the courts or requested police assistance during the previous 12 months.

Results show a positive and statistically significant correlation² between difficulty in getting help from the police and willingness to participate in mob justice. Individuals who found it

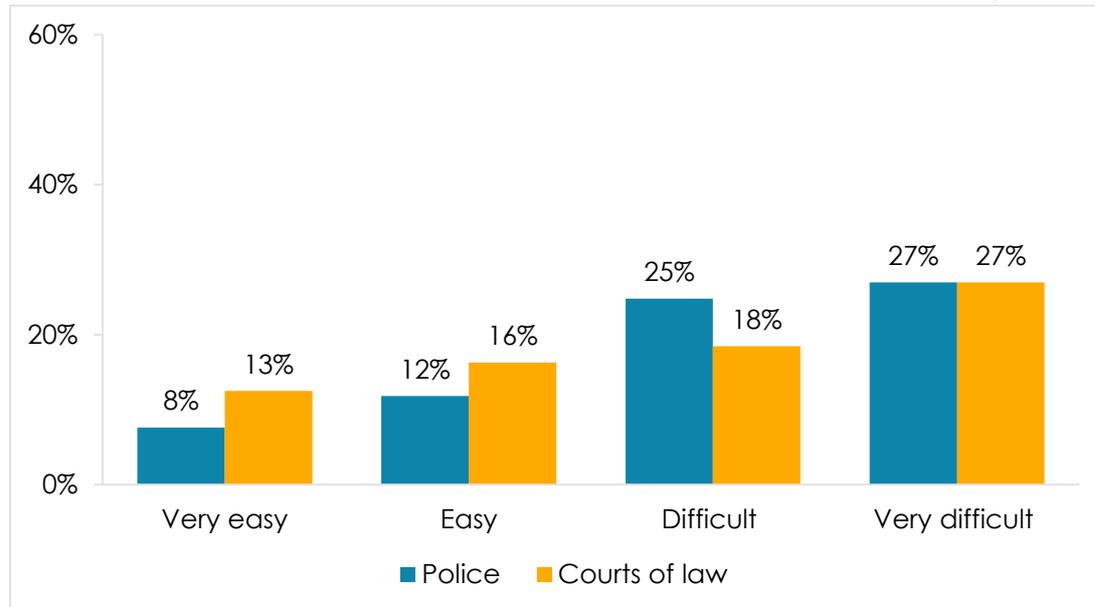
² Kendall's tau-b=-0.171 (p=0.000), indicating significant at 0.01 level; N=744



“very difficult” to obtain police assistance were more than three times as likely to express a willingness to join others in acts of mob justice compared to those who found it “very easy” to get police assistance (27% vs. 8%) (Figure 7).

While the pattern was similar with regard to difficulties in obtaining court assistance, this association was not statistically significant.³

Figure 7: Join others in mob action | by difficulty in obtaining police and court assistance | Uganda | 2015



Respondents who said they had contact with the courts or requested police assistance during the previous 12 months were asked: How easy or difficult was it to obtain the assistance you needed? (Respondents who did not have contact with the courts or request police assistance are excluded.)

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? (% who said “Yes, often,” “Yes, several times,” “Yes, once or twice,” or “No, but I would if I had the chance”)

Paying a bribe to police or court officials

Focusing again on respondents who had contact with the courts or asked for police assistance during the previous 12 months, we examined the relationship between individuals’ experience of paying bribes to obtain assistance from the police or courts and whether they were willing to participate in mob justice.

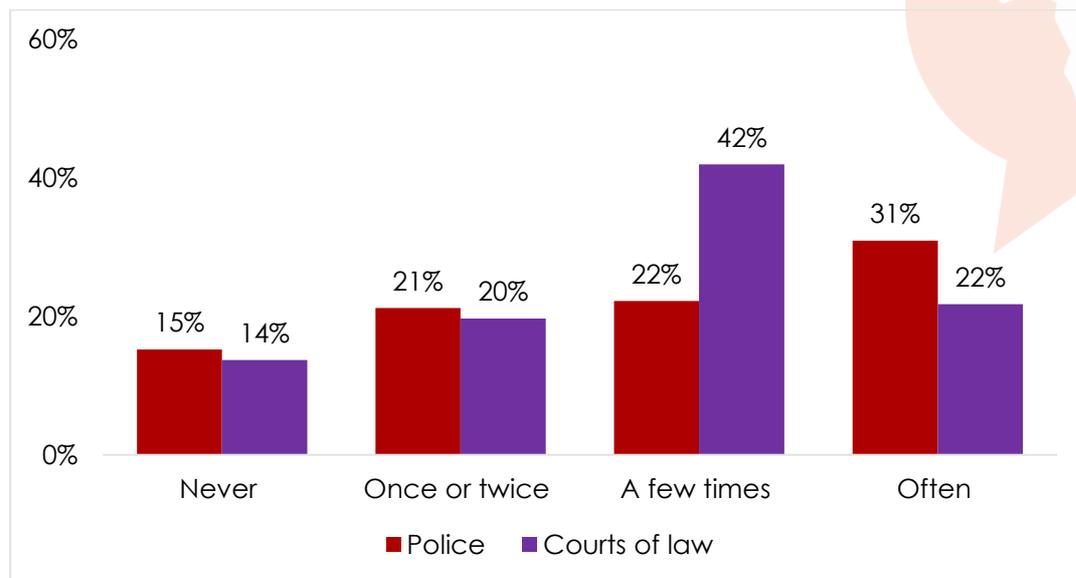
Here we found a positive and statistically significant correlation with regard to the courts.⁴ People who had paid bribes “a few times” were three times as likely as those who had “never” paid a bribe to indicate a willingness to join in mob action (42% vs. 14%), though the pattern did not hold among “frequent” bribe-payers (22%) (Figure 8). We found a weak though statistically significant positive correlation between bribery to obtain police help and willingness to take part in mob justice.⁵

³ Kendall’s tau-b=0.95 (p=0.106), indicating not significant

⁴ Kendall’s tau-b=0.088 (p=0.011), indicating significant at 0.05 level; N=745

⁵ Kendall’s tau-b=0.153 (p= 0.010), indicating significant at 0.01 level; N=252

Figure 8: Join others in mob action | by frequency of bribe-paying | Uganda | 2015



Respondents who said they had contact with the courts or requested police assistance were asked: And how often, if ever, did you have to pay a bribe, give a gift, or do a favour [to get the needed assistance]? (Respondents who did not have contact with the courts or request police assistance are excluded.)

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? (% who said “Yes, often,” “Yes, several times,” “Yes, once or twice,” or “No, but I would if I had the chance”)

Discussion and recommendations

Our analysis identifies multiple factors that contribute to a willingness to participate in mob justice. The first is distrust: When people do not trust the police, they are more likely to be willing to turn to alternative forms of “justice.” This may be because a lack of confidence that the police will solve crimes in an impartial and timely manner discourages citizens from participating in the formal justice system, e.g. by reporting crimes to the police. This finding is in line with the studies from Uganda and Nigeria mentioned above (Baker, 2005; Obarisiagbon, 2018). According to our findings, trust in the police is undermined by perceptions of police corruption, which thus indirectly contribute to motivating people to consider taking part in unlawful mob actions against suspected criminals.

Second, citizens who experienced physical assault were more likely to be willing to join others in mob action. One reason may be that such individuals view the police as incapable of ensuring their safety. Or they may want to take revenge on suspected criminals in general.

Third, personal experience of problems with the courts was associated with an increased willingness to participate in mob justice. It’s easy to see how citizens’ negative experiences with courts, such as high costs, complicated procedures, lack of legal counsel, inattentive judges, or long delays, might erode their faith in the courts and discourage them from seeking justice through formal channels.

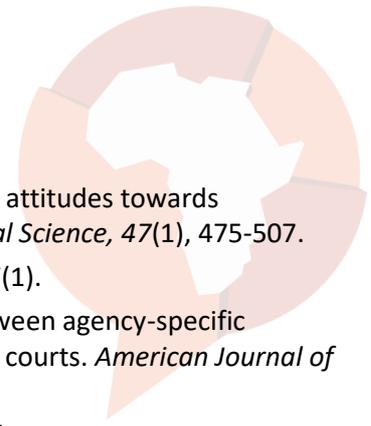
Fourth, fear of crime was associated with willingness to participate in mob justice, but contrary to our hypothesis, individuals who expressed high levels of fear were *less* likely to say they would join in mob action.

Among people who had contact with the courts or police, a willingness to take part in mob justice was also associated with difficulties in accessing police assistance and personal experience having paid bribes to obtain assistance from the police or courts.

In addition, young age, being male, and poverty were factors contributing to a willingness to engage in mob justice.

Together, these and probably other factors lead one in six Ugandan adults to say they would join in mob action. Those who do take the law into their own hands help undermine the country's institutions and move it toward lawlessness while people suspected of wrongdoing – but not convicted, and in some cases no doubt misidentified and innocent – continue to lose their lives at the hands of mobs. To mitigate this growing problem of mob justice in Uganda, we make the following recommendations:

- To increase public trust in the police and courts, efforts must be made to fight corruption and improve transparency in the handling of reported crimes.
- Strengthening the relationship between police and the public through community policing programs can also help restore public confidence in the police.
- To improve citizens' access to and experiences with the courts, the judiciary should take measures that will facilitate the speedy and transparent resolution of cases and increase public understanding of legal processes and procedures.
- Civic education on legal processes for handling crimes may reduce people's willingness to participate in mob justice.
- Further research might shed light on experiences with mob justice in other parts of Africa and on how actual experiences with the police and the justice system contribute to people's willingness to seek extrajudicial remedies.



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Appendix

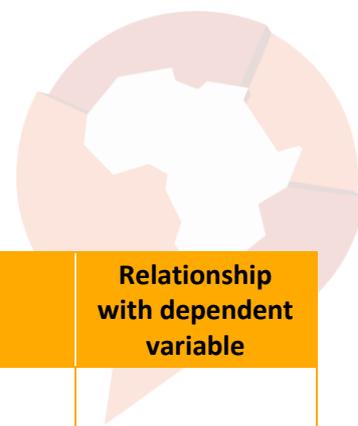


Table A.1: Measurement and hypotheses

Independent variable concept and indicator	Variable coding description	Relationship with dependent variable
H1: Trust in criminal justice institutions		
Trust in police	0=Not at all, 1=Just a little, 2=Somewhat, 3=A lot	Negative
Trust in courts	0=Not at all, 1=Just a little, 2=Somewhat, 3=A lot	Negative
H2: Availability of police services	0=No police station in enumeration area (EA), 1=Police station in EA (Excluded "Can't determine" response in the analysis)	Negative
H3: Government performance in crime reduction	1=Very badly, 2=Fairly badly, 3=Fairly well, 4=Very well	Negative
H4: Crime victimization		
Physical assault	Dummy: 0=No, 1=Yes, experienced at least once (combines Yes, once; Yes, twice; and Yes, three or more times)	Positive
Theft in home	Dummy: 0=No, 1=Yes, experienced at least once (combines Yes, once; Yes, twice; and Yes, three or more times)	Positive
H5: Sense of insecurity	0=Never, 1=Just once or twice, 2=Several times, 3=Many times, 4=Always	Positive
H6: Fear of crime	0=Never, 1=Just once or twice, 2=Several times, 3=Many times, 4=Always	Negative
H7: Experience of problems with courts	Index of frequency of experience of problems encountered with government courts 0=Never experienced a problem, 1=Once or twice, 2=A Few times, 3=Often; "No experience" are treated as "never experienced any problem"=0	Positive
H8: Respondent individual characteristics		
Gender (Ref=Female)	Dummy: 0=Female, 1=Male	Positive
Residential location (Ref=Rural)	Dummy: 0=Rural, 1=Urban	Positive
Age group		
18-30 years	Dummy: 0=Other age categories, 1=18-30 years	Negative
31-49 years	Dummy: 0=Other age categories, 1=31-49 years	Negative
Lived Poverty Index score	Index of deprivation of basic needs: Recoded in categories 0=No lived poverty, 1=Low lived	Positive

	poverty, 2=Moderate lived poverty, 3=High lived poverty	
Educational level	Level of schooling attained (condensed into categories), 0=No formal schooling to 3=Post-secondary education	Negative
Employment status (Ref=Employed)	Dummy: 0-Employed, 1-Unemployed	Positive

Table A.2: Factor analysis results for composite variables

	Independent variable concept and indicator	Relevant questions	Eigen values total	% of variance explained	Reliability (Cronbach's alpha)
1	Personal experience with courts	Q73a-Q73e	4.453	89.067	.967
2	Poverty	Q8a-Q8e	2.589	51.783	.763

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