NATIONAL GOVERNANCE, PEACE AND SECURITY SURVEY REPORT 2024/25
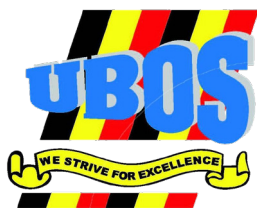
VISION 2040

NATIONAL GOVERNANCE, PEACE AND SECURITY SURVEY REPORT 2024/25

UN WOMEN

NOVEMBER 2025

This report presents the results from the National Governance, Peace and Security Survey 2024/25 undertaken by the Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS).

Recommended Citation

Uganda Bureau of Statistics 2025: The National Governance Peace and Security Survey 2024/25. Kampala, Uganda.

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Preface

The Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) conducted the National Governance, Peace and Security Survey (NGPSS) between December 2024 and April 2025. The main objective of the survey was to update statistical data on governance, peace and security to inform and monitor legal and administrative initiatives of the Government and the Private Sector on the rule of law, human rights, transparency and accountability, and democratic governance, among others. This survey is the third in a series after the 2017 NGPSS and the 2013 National Governance Baseline Survey (NGBS).

The Bureau is grateful to Government of Uganda and UN Women for the financial support towards implementation of the survey. We acknowledge the contribution of the Governance, Peace and Security Programme Secretariat for the technical support in design and compilation of this report.

We appreciate the general public for their cooperation throughout the survey exercise. We also extend our special gratitude to the survey field staff for ensuring a successful study through collection of quality data.

UBOS hereby encourages the general public to utilize the findings in this report for planning, policy reviews, decision making, further research and generating public debate.

Chris N. Mukiza (PhD)
Executive Director

List of Abbreviations & Acronyms

AG	Auditor General
AU	African Union
CAPI	Computer Assisted Personal Interviews
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
CV	Coefficient of Variation
DPP	Department of Public Prosecutions
EA	Enumeration Area
FIDA	Uganda Association of Women Lawyers (Federation of Women Lawyers)
GPS-SHaSA	Governance, Peace and Security – Strategy for Harmonization of Statistics in Africa
IG	Inspectorate of Government
ILO	International Labour Organization
LDC	Law Development Centre
NACS	National Anti-Corruption Strategy
NDP III	Third National Development Plan
NDP IV	Fourth National Development Plan
NGBS	National Governance Baseline Survey
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
NGPSS	National Governance, Peace and Security Survey
NPHC	National Population and Housing Census
NWSC	National Water and Sewerage Corporation
PFMA	Public Finance Management Act
PPS	Probability Proportional to Size
PSF	Public Security Forces
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SE	Standard Error
UBOS	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
UNGBS	Uganda National Governance Baseline Survey
VAW/C	Violence Against Women and Children
WG-SS	Washington Group Short Set (on disability)

SDG INDICATORS 2024/25

16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

TARGET 16·1

SDG Target 16.1 - Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere

16.1.4 - Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live (at night)

60
👨 **67** 👩 **55**

TARGET 16·3

SDG Target 16.3 – Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all

16.3.1 - Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms

Based on victims of theft only

54
👨 **54** 👩 **53**

TARGET 16·6

SDG Target 16.6 - Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels

16.6.2 - Proportion of the population satisfied with their last experience of public services

69
👨 **67** 👩 **70**

TARGET 16·5

SDG Target 16.5 - Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms

16.5.1 - Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months

14
👨 **18** 👩 **12**

TARGET 16·7

SDG Target 16.7 - Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels

16.7.2 - Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group

39
👨 **39** 👩 **39**

Healthcare system

48
👨 **39** 👩 **57**

Police

45
👨 **52** 👩 **37**

Education system

16
👨 **15** 👩 **17**

TARGET 16·B

SDG Target 16.B - Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development

16.B.1 - Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law

28
👨 **31** 👩 **25**

All figures for the SDG 16 indicators shown above are expressed as percentages (%) and are not absolute numbers.

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background

Governance, Peace and Security statistics are essential for advancing Uganda's development objectives. These data support the implementation of national, regional and international frameworks, including the National Development Plans (NDPs), Africa Agenda 2063 and 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Specifically, Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) Goal 16 aims to promote peaceful and inclusive societies, ensure access to justice for all, and build effective, accountable, and inclusive institutions. These statistics also play a vital role in the management of public affairs, guiding Government action, strengthening accountability, and supporting conflict prevention. In doing so, they help promote equity, transparency, social justice, human rights, and inclusive governance at all levels.

Uganda's governance framework emphasizes democratic principles such as the rule of law, equity, citizen participation, and human rights. The NDP IV (2025/26–2030/31) in Chapter 20 underscores the importance of governance and security for national transformation. Full implementation NDP IV requires relevant statistics for monitoring, policy formulation, and resource allocation.

In recognition of this, Uganda has progressively institutionalized the collection of governance data, starting with the Uganda National Governance Baseline Survey (UNGBS) in 2013, followed by the National Governance, Peace and Security Survey (NGPSS) in 2017. These efforts aim to provide reliable and harmonized data for tracking progress on governance commitments under national and international frameworks. However, due to emerging policy shifts, demographic changes, and evolving governance challenges—including national elections, peace-building efforts, and crime trends—an updated and expanded survey became necessary. The NGPSS 2024/25 addresses this gap.

The NGPSS 2024/25 survey further aligns with the African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance and the AU Protocol on the Establishment of the Peace and Security Council. At the national level, it is grounded in the Constitution of Uganda, which mandates equitable development across regions and prioritises marginalised and underserved populations.

1.2. Objectives

The overall objective of the NGPSS 2024/25 is to generate updated statistical indicators for monitoring the legal and administrative initiatives of Government in line with the national, regional and global frameworks.

Specific Objectives

1. Collect nationally representative data on Governance, Peace and Security;
2. Populate and update the prioritised set of Governance, Peace and Security indicators required to monitor NDP IV, SDG Goal 16, Africa Agenda 2063 and National Standard Indicators;
3. To provide trend for Governance, Peace, and Security Statistics.

1.3. Scope and Coverage

Governance is a broad and multifaceted concept, typically involving dimensions such as authority, decision-making, service delivery, and accountability. The NGPSS 2024/25 collected information on the following localized dimensions, based on the Handbook of Governance statistics and the Governance, Peace and Security modules of the Strategy for Harmonization of Statistics in Africa (GPS-SHaSA):

1. Access to Justice
2. National Registration and Electoral Systems
3. Democracy
4. Transparency and Accountability
5. Democratic Governance
6. Peace and Security
7. Women's Rights (Legal, Economic, and Political Participation)

The survey also collected socio-economic, demographic and contextual information on education, health, and the work environment for household members aged 18 and above, among others.

1.4. Survey Design

The NGPSS 2024/25 employed a three-stage cluster sampling design using the 2024 National Population and Housing Census (NPHC) frame. The survey targeted the population aged 18 and above in both rural and urban areas. The survey was designed to generate estimates across 15 statistical sub-regions (strata).

1.4.1. Selection of Sample Units

At the first stage, 600 Enumeration Areas (EAs) were selected using Probability Proportional to Size (PPS) whose distribution is as shown in Table 1.1. At the second stage, 15 households were selected per EA using systematic random sampling.

At the third stage, respondents were selected within households using a Kish Grid approach. All eligible adult males in the household were listed, and one male was randomly selected. Similarly, all eligible adult females were listed, and one female was randomly selected. Where there was one eligible respondent, only one was enumerated and if there was none, the household interview would end at the household roster. This implies there was no replacement during selection of respondents.

Table 1.1. Domains and sample allocation

Sn.	Sub-Region	EAs			Households		
		Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
1	Acholi	18	15	33	270	225	495
2	Ankole	22	22	44	330	330	660
3	Bukedi	15	21	36	225	315	540
4	Bunyoro	17	23	40	255	345	600
5	Busoga	22	28	50	330	420	750
6	Elgon	15	20	35	225	300	525
7	Kampala	32		32	480	0	480
8	Karamoja	10	17	27	150	255	405
9	Kigezi	12	18	30	180	270	450
10	Lango	17	21	38	255	315	570
11	Buganda North	27	28	55	405	420	825
12	Buganda South	36	22	58	540	330	870
13	Teso	13	22	35	195	330	525
14	Tooro	20	23	43	300	345	645
15	West Nile	18	26	44	270	390	660
	Total	**294**	**306**	**600**	**4,410**	**4,590**	**9,000**

Figure 1.1. Map showing distribution of sampled Enumeration Areas by Sub-Region
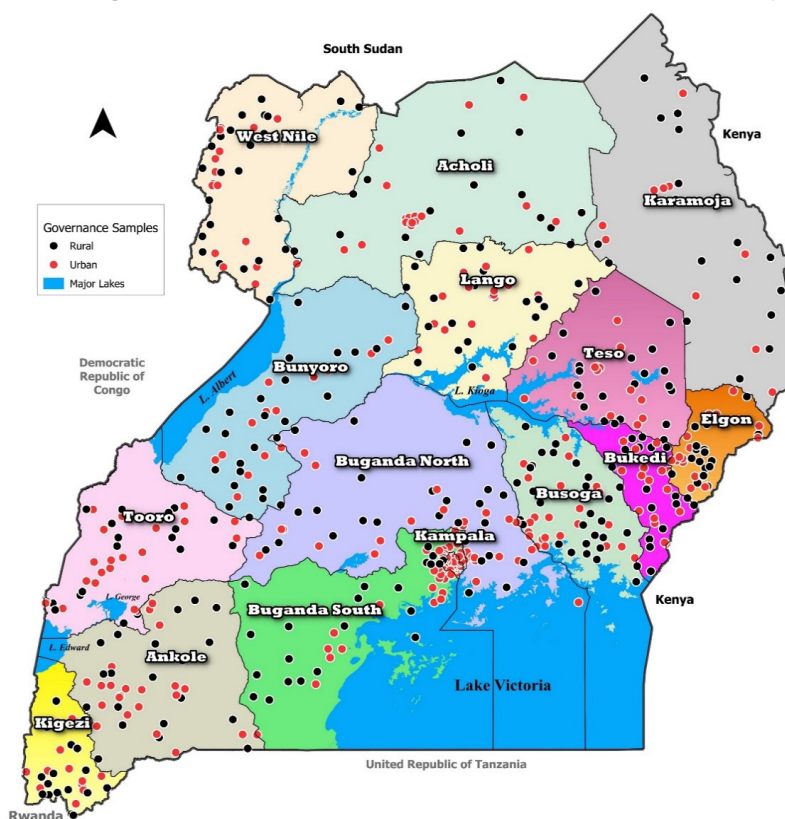
1.5. Survey Organisation

UBOS managed the survey through coordinated activities involving tool development, pre-testing, training, fieldwork, and quality control. Field teams consisted of 9 supervisors, 31 enumerators, and 9 drivers, selected for linguistic and regional familiarity. UBOS staff and selected stakeholders conducted field supervision, debriefing and feedback sessions.

1.5.1. Pre-test

A pre-test was conducted in September 2024 to assess the flow of questions, the data capture application performance, and interviewer readiness. Feedback was incorporated to finalise the questionnaire and training materials.

1.5.2. Training

A team of 41 field interviewers were trained for 10 days in November 2024. The training involved daily presentations from facilitators, daily sessions of mock interviews which gave enumerators chance to interact with the application and lastly was field practice to test the flow of questions with the public.

1.5.3. Data Collection

The main fieldwork commenced on 2nd December 2024 and continued until 7th May 2025. Nine field teams were constituted and dispatched to the different statistical sub-regions. Field interviewers were recruited based on fluency in the local languages spoken in their respective areas of deployment, while supervisors were selected to ensure a balance of both males and females.

Data collection was conducted in four trips over the fieldwork period. After each trip, teams returned to headquarters for refresher training and debriefing sessions to enhance coordination, reinforce field protocols, and address any emerging challenges before redeploying for the next round.

1.6. Data processing

The data was captured using Computer Assisted Personal Interviews (CAPI) with survey solutions software. Quality checks and daily synchronisation with the central server were conducted for consistency, completeness, and accuracy. The data was downloaded from the server, subjected to data quality checks and finally analysed based on established editing guidelines and the approved tabulation plan.

1.7. Response Rate

Overall, the survey yielded a response rate of 86 percent among the 9,000 households sampled. Of the eligible respondents aged 18 and above, 96 percent and 95 percent (women and men respectively) were interviewed (Table 1.2).

Table 1.2. Results of the household and individual interviews

Household interviews	Urban	Rural	Total
Households selected	4,410	4,590	9,000
Household Interviewed	3,728	4,018	7,746
Household response rate (%) [1]	84.5	87.5	86.1
Interviews with women aged 18 and above			
Number of eligible women	2,819	3,138	5,957
Number of eligible women interviewed	2,729	3,016	5,745
Eligible women response rate (%) [2]	96.8	96.1	96.4
Interviews with men aged 18 and above			
Number of eligible men	2,256	2,587	4,843
Number of eligible men interviewed	2,130	2,481	4,611
Eligible men response rate (%) [2]	94.4	95.9	95.2

[1] Households interviewed/ households occupied

[2] Respondents interviewed/ eligible respondents

1.8. Quality Assurance

Comprehensive quality assurance measures were applied throughout all phases of the survey to ensure high-quality data and statistics aligned with key quality dimensions, including relevance, methodological soundness, accuracy, timeliness, accessibility, coherence, and comparability. The institutional environment was continually assessed to confirm the adequacy of human, financial, and technological resources, while the Governance, Peace and Security Technical Working Group provided oversight and technical support. During questionnaire and tools development, independent reviews were conducted to ensure alignment with national, regional, and international frameworks, and all tools together with the Survey Solutions software underwent extensive testing and evaluation of tablets and data-transfer systems.

Data quality during fieldwork was strengthened through in-built data editing checks and real-time monitoring. Data processing and analysis followed established editing guidelines and the approved tabulation plan, with all draft outputs undergoing rigorous peer review. In addition, stakeholder engagements were conducted throughout the questionnaire development, data collection, analysis, and report-writing phases to ensure relevance, accuracy, and broad ownership of the survey results.

1.9. The Structure of the Report

The report comprises Chapter 1: Introduction, Chapter 2: Background characteristics, Chapter 3: Human rights and justice, Chapter 4: Democracy and electoral systems, Chapter 5: Transparency and accountability, Chapter 6: Peace and security, Chapter 7: Perceptions on women's rights and, Chapter 8: Conclusion and recommendations.
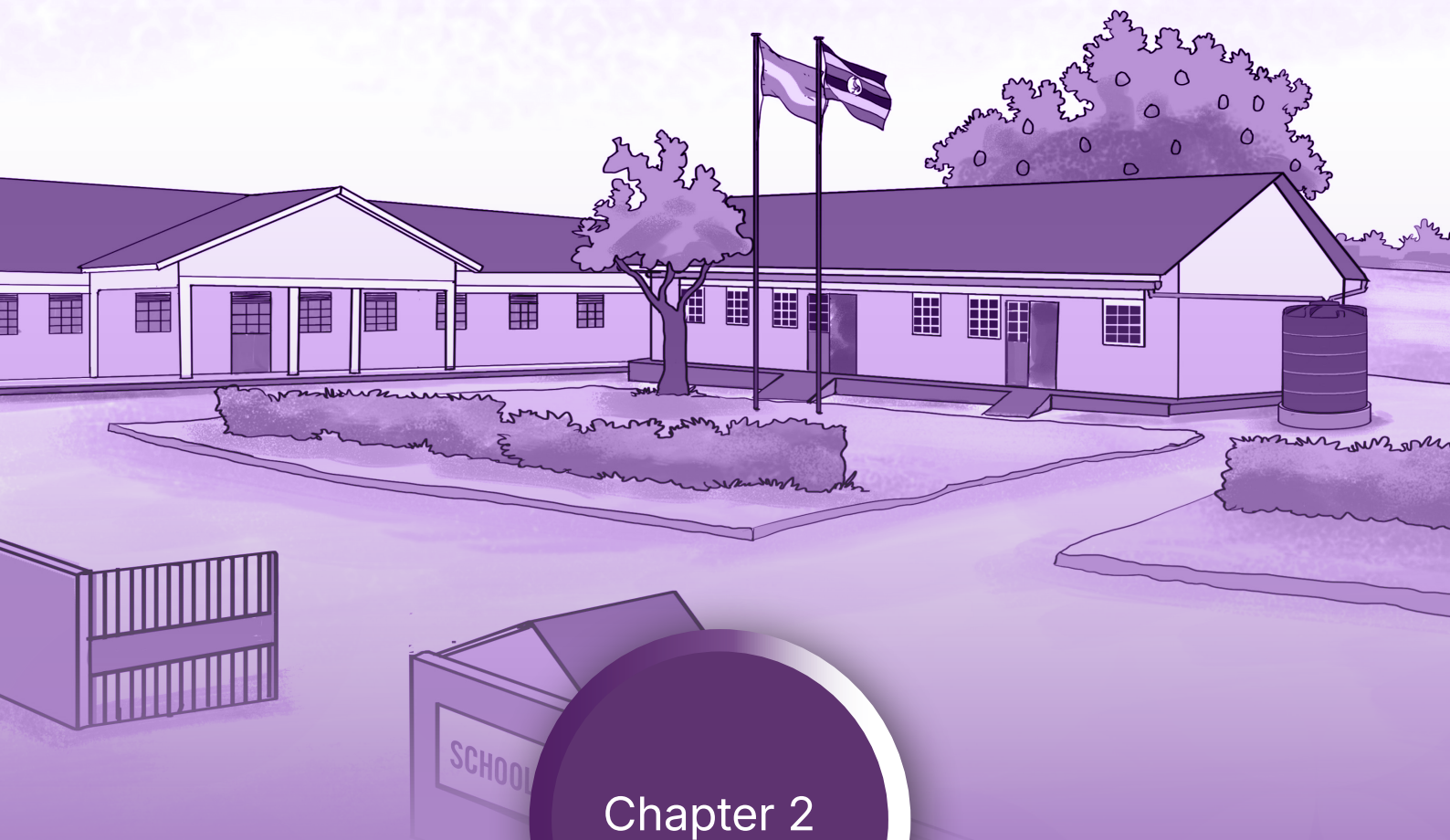
Chapter 2

BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Key Findings

Education: Seventeen (17%) percent of females aged 18 and above had never attended school compared to seven percent of males.

2.1. Introduction

Understanding the demographic, health, and socioeconomic composition of Uganda's adult population aged 18 and above is crucial for gaining insights into governance, peace, and security outcomes. This report provides information on various demographic and social characteristics, including sex, residence, age group, and education to ensure a holistic understanding of the community's perspectives and experiences.

This chapter delves into the key characteristics such as age, sex, education, and compliance with national programmes for the respondents in the NGPSS 2024/25. By examining these factors, the survey aimed at providing a detailed picture of the population, which can inform policy decisions and contribute to the overall governance and security framework in Uganda.

2.2. Population Distribution of the population aged 18 and above

The findings reveal that the population aged 18 and above comprised 56 percent of females and 44 percent of males (Figure 2.1). A larger proportion of population were residing in rural areas (61%) compared to urban areas (39%) as shown in Table 2.1. The distribution of the population by residence shows that 62 percent of males and 60 percent females resided in rural areas. Overall, 68 percent of population aged 18 and above were married or cohabiting. A higher proportion of females (13%) were separated/divorced compared to males (9%).

Figure 2.1.   Percentage distribution of population aged 18 and above by sex
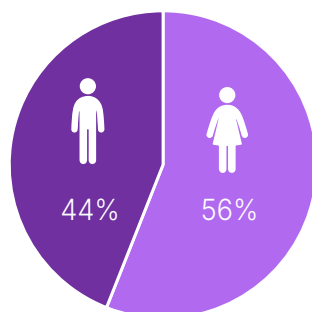
2.3. Education

Education is fundamental to personal development and is closely aligned with Uganda's commitment to Sustainable Development Goal 4 (SDG 4) and the National Development Plan IV. In the prioritization of education, Uganda aims to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all, which are essential for the country's overall development and progress. To support this goal, the survey included questions on school attendance, highest level of education attained, and literacy status for the population aged 18 and above.

2.3.1. School Attendance

The findings indicate that 13 percent of the population aged 18 and above had never attended school. The sex variations show that 17 percent of females had never attended school, compared to 7 percent of males. Additionally, 85 percent of the population aged

18 and above had left school, while 4 percent of males and 2 percent of females were currently attending school, as shown in Table 2.2.

The findings also reveal that 8 percent of residents in the urban areas had never attended school, compared to 16 percent of those in the rural areas. One in every three persons aged 60 years and above had never attended school (32%), a proportion significantly higher than that of the youth aged 18–30 years, of whom only 4 percent had never attended school.

2.3.2. Literacy

Literacy is defined as the ability to read and write with understanding in any language. The overall adult literacy rate was 76 percent; higher among males (84%) compared to females (70%).

2.3.3. Educational Attainment

Figure 2.2 shows that among the population aged 18 and above, the proportion of females with no formal education was (18%), compared to males (7%). A high proportion of the population aged 18 and above had completed primary education (52%), with almost no gender differentials among males (53%) and females (52%). A high proportion of the males had completed secondary school education (30%) or had a degree and above (10%) compared to females (24% and 7%, respectively).

Variations by age reveal that the youth (18-30) had completed higher levels of education compared to older persons (60+). Among the population aged 18-30, four percent had no formal education, and 37 percent had completed secondary education. In contrast, 32 percent of those aged 60 and above had no formal education, and 12 percent had completed secondary education.

Sub regional analysis shows significant disparities in educational attainment. Kampala had the highest proportion of population aged 18 and above who had completed secondary education (44%) and degree and above (23%), while Karamoja Sub region had the least (11% and 4%, respectively). (Table 2.4).

Figure 2.2. Education attainment by sex and age group of population aged 18 and above
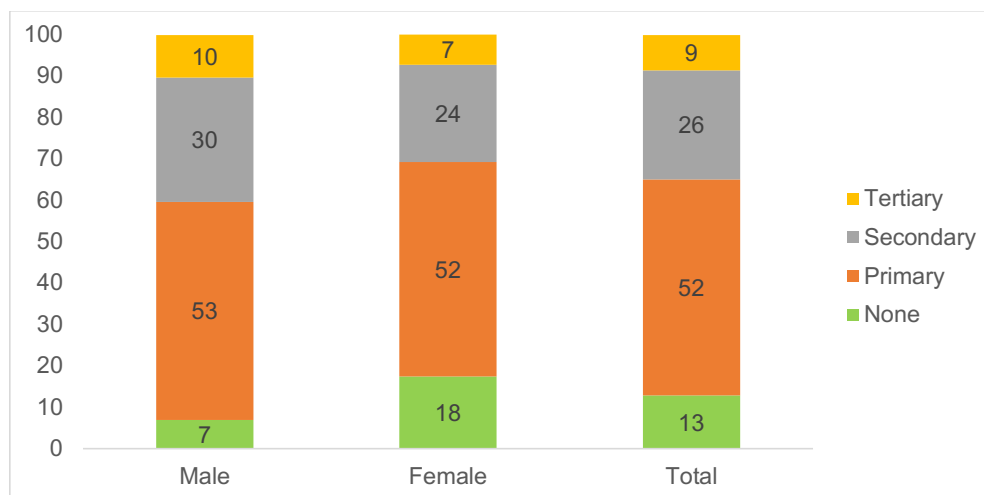
Table 2.1. Distribution of the Population aged 18 and above by sex and selected background characteristics

Background Characteristics	Male	Female	National
Residence			
Urban	38.1	40.1	39.2
Rural	62.0	59.9	60.8
Age-Group			
18-30	32.8	35.8	34.5
31-59	54.3	51.1	52.5
60+	12.9	13.2	13.1
Sub region			
Kampala	2.8	2.8	2.8
Buganda South	17.2	18.9	18.2
Buganda North	11.1	11.6	11.4
Busoga	6.9	6.3	6.6
Bukedi	6.1	5.6	5.8
Elgon	5.3	4.8	5.0
Teso	3.9	4.2	4.1
Karamoja	1.9	2.7	2.4
Lango	6.9	6.2	6.5
Acholi	4.9	4.5	4.7
West Nile	5.1	5.0	5.0
Bunyoro	7.3	6.0	6.6
Tooro	8.8	7.4	8.0
Ankole	7.9	9.1	8.6
Kigezi	4.1	4.8	4.5
Religion			
Roman Catholic	38.4	39.5	39.0
Anglican/ Church of Uganda	32.9	30.3	31.4
SDA	2.0	1.6	1.8
Muslim	12.7	12.0	12.3
Pentecostal/Born Again	12.7	15.3	14.1
Others	1.4	1.3	1.3
Marital status			
Never married	17.1	7.7	11.8
Married/Cohabiting	71.9	65.2	68.2
Separated/divorced	8.6	12.7	10.9
Widowed	2.4	14.5	9.1
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**

Table 2.2. Percentage distribution of population 18 and above by sex, residence, region, age group and current school status

Background Characteristic	Schooling status			
	Never attended	Left School	Currently attending School	Total
Sex				
Male	6.8	89.7	3.5	100
Female	17.2	81.0	1.8	100
Residence				
Urban	8.1	88.4	3.5	100
Rural	15.5	82.5	2.0	100
Age-Group				
18-30	4.0	88.9	7.1	100
31-59	13.4	86.4	0.2	100
60+	32.2	67.8	0.0	100
Sub region				
Kampala	5.9	89.2	4.9	100
Buganda South	6.1	90.4	3.5	100
Buganda North	12.5	85.8	1.7	100
Busoga	14.7	83.5	1.8	100
Bukedi	13.9	83.2	2.9	100
Elgon	9.8	85.5	4.6	100
Teso	13.5	82.1	4.4	100
Karamoja	60.7	37.2	2.1	100
Lango	8.3	90.6	1.1	100
Acholi	9.6	88.8	1.6	100
West Nile	15.9	81.5	2.7	100
Bunyoro	11.4	86.6	2.0	100
Tooro	12.0	86.4	1.6	100
Ankole	14.5	83.3	2.3	100
Kigezi	21.0	76.8	2.2	100
National	**12.6**	**84.8**	**2.6**	**100**

Table 2.3. Adult Literacy Rate 18 and above by selected background characteristics and sex

Background Characteristic	Male	Female	National
Residence			
Urban	88.1	81.7	84.4
Rural	82.2	62.3	71.3
Age-Group			
18-30	90.8	86.9	88.5
31-59	82.9	66.6	74.1
60+	74.5	38.0	54.0
Sub region			
Kampala	92.8	91.8	92.2
Buganda South	90.6	86.6	88.3
Buganda North	82.4	74.2	77.8
Busoga	78.0	61.3	69.0
Bukedi	77.8	61.1	68.8
Elgon	83.1	70.2	76.3
Teso	79.1	62.5	69.6
Karamoja	43.2	20.9	28.7
Lango	94.5	72.0	82.5
Acholi	90.1	69.6	79.1
West Nile	83.7	47.8	64.0
Bunyoro	82.4	59.7	70.8
Tooro	84.3	70.1	77.0
Ankole	84.3	74.6	78.5
Kigezi	85.9	65.0	73.4
National	**84.4**	**70.1**	**76.4**

Table 2.4. **Percentage distribution of population aged 18 and above by sex, residence, region, age group and highest level of education attained.**

Background Characteristics	Highest Level of Education					Total
	None	Primary	Secondary	Degree and above	Not stated	
Sex						
Male	7.0	52.7	30.0	10.3	0.1	100
Female	17.5	51.8	23.5	7.2	0.1	100
Residence						
Urban	8.3	43.8	34.0	13.8	0.1	100
Rural	15.7	57.6	21.5	5.2	0.1	100
Age-Group						
18-30	4.1	49.8	37.4	8.6	0.1	100
31-59	13.7	54.3	22.7	9.3	0.1	100
60+	32.4	49.7	12.3	5.5	0.1	100
Sub region						
Kampala	6.1	26.4	43.5	23.4	0.6	100
Buganda South	6.3	42.7	37.2	13.7	0.0	100
Buganda North	12.6	49.7	30.1	7.6	0.0	100
Busoga	15.3	56.1	23.9	4.5	0.2	100
Bukedi	13.9	57.8	23.8	4.3	0.2	100
Elgon	9.8	53.7	30.6	5.7	0.2	100
Teso	13.5	56.3	23.1	7.2	0.0	100
Karamoja	60.7	24.6	11.2	3.5	0.0	100
Lango	8.5	64.6	20.5	6.4	0.1	100
Acholi	10.4	57.7	25.5	6.3	0.1	100
West Nile	15.9	58.4	19.0	6.5	0.2	100
Bunyoro	11.7	61.9	20.4	6.0	0.0	100
Tooro	12.0	56.7	22.6	8.8	0.0	100
Ankole	14.9	54.9	21.3	8.8	0.2	100
Kigezi	21.3	49.8	18.5	10.1	0.2	100
National	**12.8**	**52.2**	**26.4**	**8.6**	**0.1**	**100**

HUMAN RIGHTS AND JUSTICE

Key Findings

- **Awareness of Human Rights:** Eighty-nine percent of the population aged 18 and above were aware of the different human rights with Tooro Sub region (99%) having the highest proportion compared to Karamoja Sub region (67%) with the least.
- **Right to Health:** Among persons aged 18 and above who fell sick, 41 percent consulted a private clinic, while 38 percent consulted a Government health unit/hospital.
- **Work in harmful Environment:** Seventy-three percent of the working population reported harmful working environment in 2024/25 compared to forty-one percent in 2017.
- **Prevalence of discrimination:** Twenty-eight percent of the population aged 18 and above had experienced at least one form of discrimination.
- **Awareness of right to seek justice:** Eighty-nine percent of the population aged 18 and above were aware of the right to seek justice.
- **Awareness of institutions that offer legal services:** Overall 89% of the population aged 18 and above were aware of the institutions where justice is sought. A slightly higher proportion of males (90%) than females (88%) were aware of the institutions where justice is sought.
- **Restraint from seeking justice:** Family member (4%), Traditional leader (4%) and Community leader (3%) were the most commonly reported source of restraint from seeking for justice.
- **Trust in Justice:** Overall 93 percent of the population aged 18 and above trust in the various justice systems. Local Councils (91%), Uganda Human Rights Commission and Courts of Law (82%) were the most trusted justice institutions.

3.1. Introduction

Human rights are fundamental principles that guarantee all individuals the ability to live with dignity, freedom, equality, justice, and peace. These rights are universal and apply to everyone without discrimination. They form the foundation for the full development of individuals and communities by establishing the minimum standards necessary for a dignified life. Human rights empower people to make choices about their lives, express themselves freely, and participate in governance, among many other freedoms. Human rights also assure citizens of the means necessary to satisfy their basic needs and also ensure that they are protected against abuse by those who are powerful[1].

Access to justice in Uganda refers to the ability of individuals to seek and obtain fair remedies for grievances through formal or informal justice systems, in accordance with human rights standards. It is both a right in itself and a key mechanism for ensuring the protection of all other human rights. Ensuring access to justice remains a crucial pillar in promoting equality and accountability in Ugandan society.

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1   Human Rights: A Basic Handbook for UN Staff, UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR, 2000)

3.2. Human Rights in Uganda

Chapter Four of Uganda's 1995 Constitution anchors the protection and promotion of fundamental rights and freedoms and establishes the Uganda Human Rights Commission (UHRC) as the State's principal human rights institution.

3.2.1. Awareness and Respect for Human Rights

Awareness of human rights is important for their protection and enforcement. Therefore, in order to enjoy these rights, having knowledge of them is critical. The survey sought information on the public's knowledge of human rights and their perception on whether these rights are respected in Uganda.

Findings in Figure 3.1 show that overall, 89 percent of the population aged 18 and above indicated that they were aware of their human rights. Levels of the awareness of human rights were slightly lower among females (88%) compared to males (92%).

Furthermore, knowledge of human rights of population aged 18 and above increased with an increase in the level of education from 80 percent among those with no formal education to 96 percent among those with tertiary education (Table 3.1).

Figure 3.1. Proportion of population aged 18 and above that were aware of Human Rights, (%)
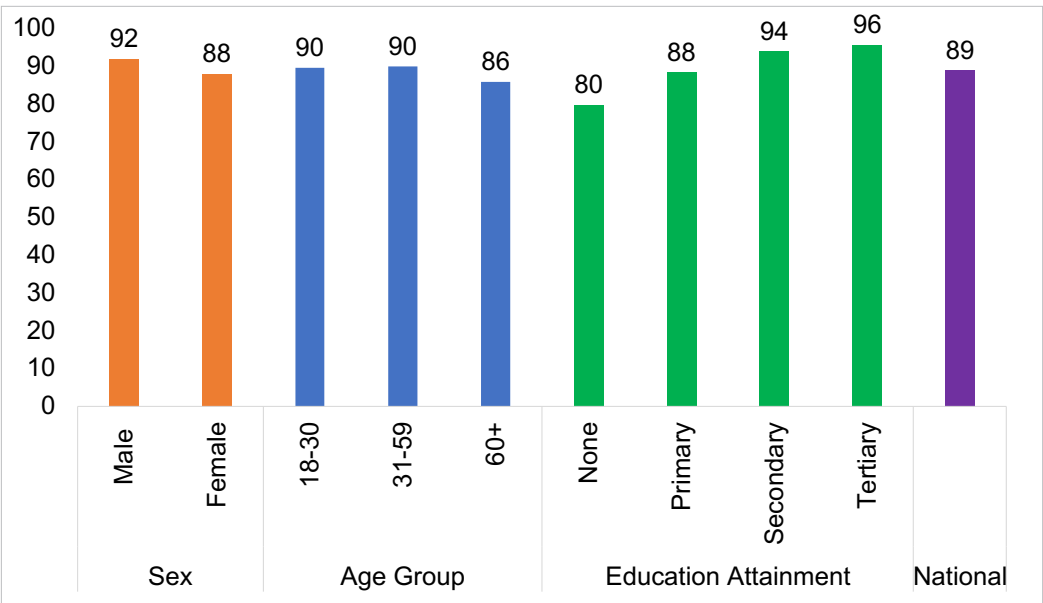
Population aged 18 and above were asked to establish whether they claimed their human rights during the 12 months before the survey. Figure 3.2 shows that 17 percent of persons aged 18 and above had claimed their human rights, with a slightly higher percentage of males (19%) compared to that of females (16%). Elgon Sub region (39%) had the highest proportion of population who reported to have claimed their human rights while Busoga Sub region (9%) had the lowest. (Table 3.1)

Figure 3.2. Proportion of population aged 18 and above that claimed their Human Rights
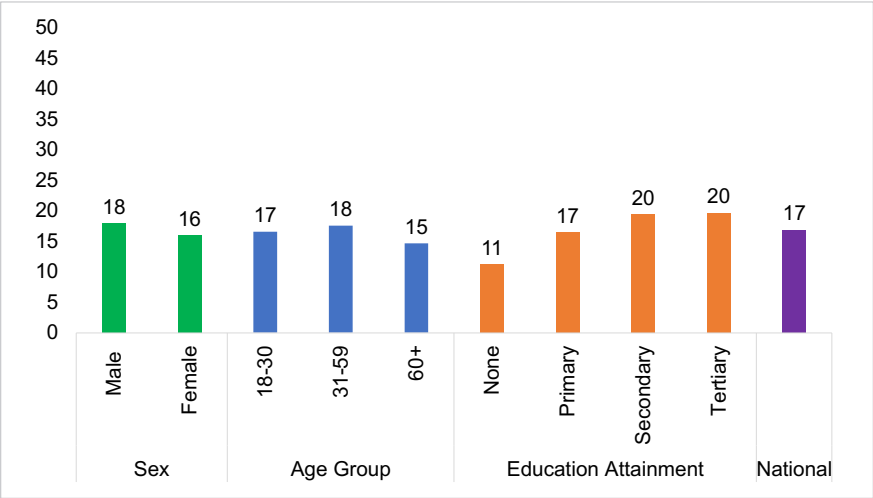
Awareness of human rights was highest in Tooro and Kigezi (99% each) and lowest in Karamoja (67%), Busoga (71%) and Teso (76%) subregions (Figure 3.3).

Figure 3.3. Proportion of population aged 18 and above aware of Human Rights by Sub region (%)
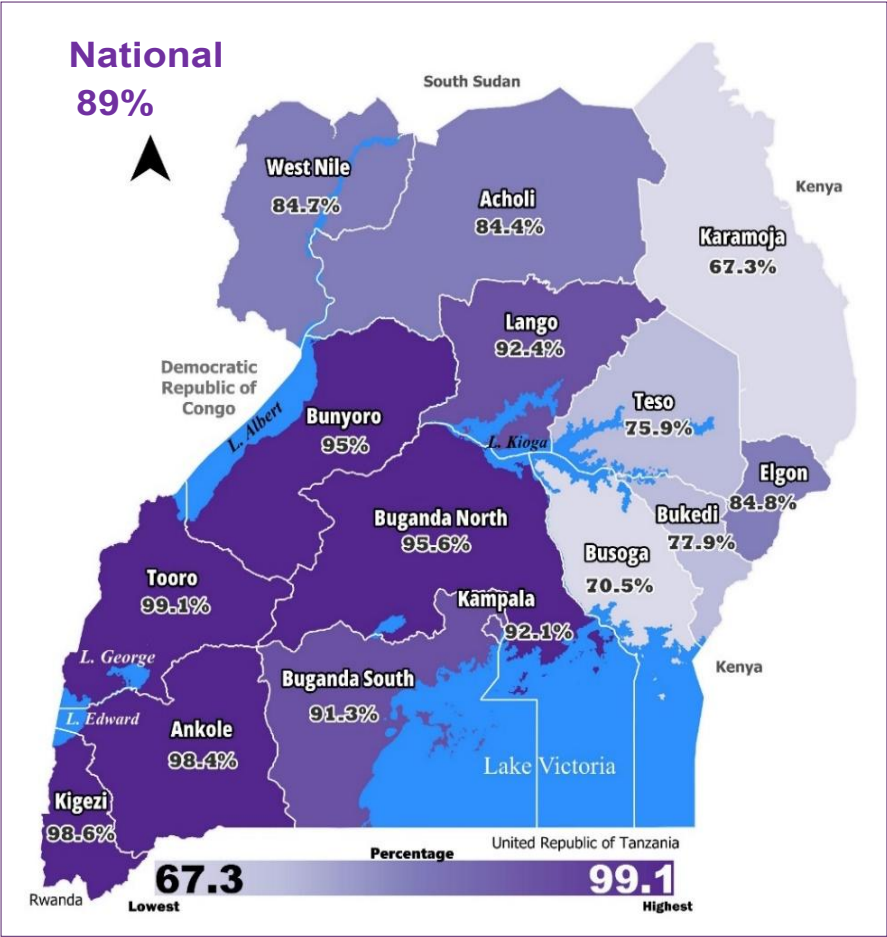
Figure 3.4 further indicates the perceptions on the respect for human rights in the country based on 2017 and 2024/25 NGPSS survey results. Overall, the proportion of the population aged 18 and above who perceived human rights to be respected in the country increased from 60 percent in 2017 to 73 percent in 2024/25.

Figure 3.4. Perceptions of the population aged 18 and above on respect of human rights in Uganda by sex and residence (%)
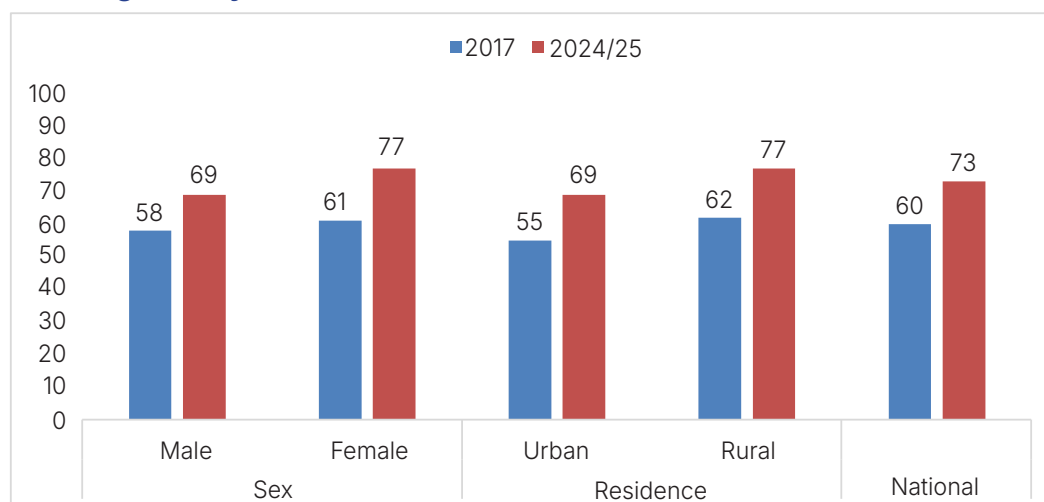
Note: 2017 and 2024/25 used often+always as categories for respect of Human Rights

3.3. Right to Health

The World Health Organization defines health as complete physical, mental, and social well-being not merely the absence of disease. The right to health is a fundamental human right and essential to human dignity.

Globally, SDG 3 promotes healthy lives and well-being for all. In Uganda, this right is upheld and promoted through disease prevention, and equitable access to quality, affordable care, especially by the 1995 Constitution and prioritized under the national development agenda. The NDP IV effectively operationalises the idea that all Ugandans should in practice have access to essential health care. In a bid to assess the progress of the country towards achieving the right to health, the population aged 18 and above were asked some questions regarding their health status. The information gathered includes prevalence of sickness, individuals' health seeking behavior and whether the patient paid any fees which were above the normal or official during treatment.

Figure 3.5 shows that, overall, 45 percent of population 18 and above had fallen sick 30 days preceding the survey with a higher proportion of females (49%) compared to that of males (40%) and rural residents (48%) compared to urban residents (41%). In addition, Variations by age show that higher proportions of those aged 60 and above (61%) had fallen sick compared to those aged 18-30 (37%).

With regard to health seeking behaviour, 85 percent of the population aged 18 and above who fell sick reported that they had sought treatment for the sickness suffered. Forty one percent of the persons who fell sick consulted a private clinic, of which 44 percent were

male compared to 39 percent female while, 38 percent consulted a public health facility. Consultation at private clinics was highest amongst residents in Ankole (57%) and lowest in the Bukedi Sub region (19%) as shown in Table 3.3. Table 3.3.

Figure 3.5. Persons aged 18 and above that fell sick 30 days before the survey and those who sought treatment (%) by selected background characteristics
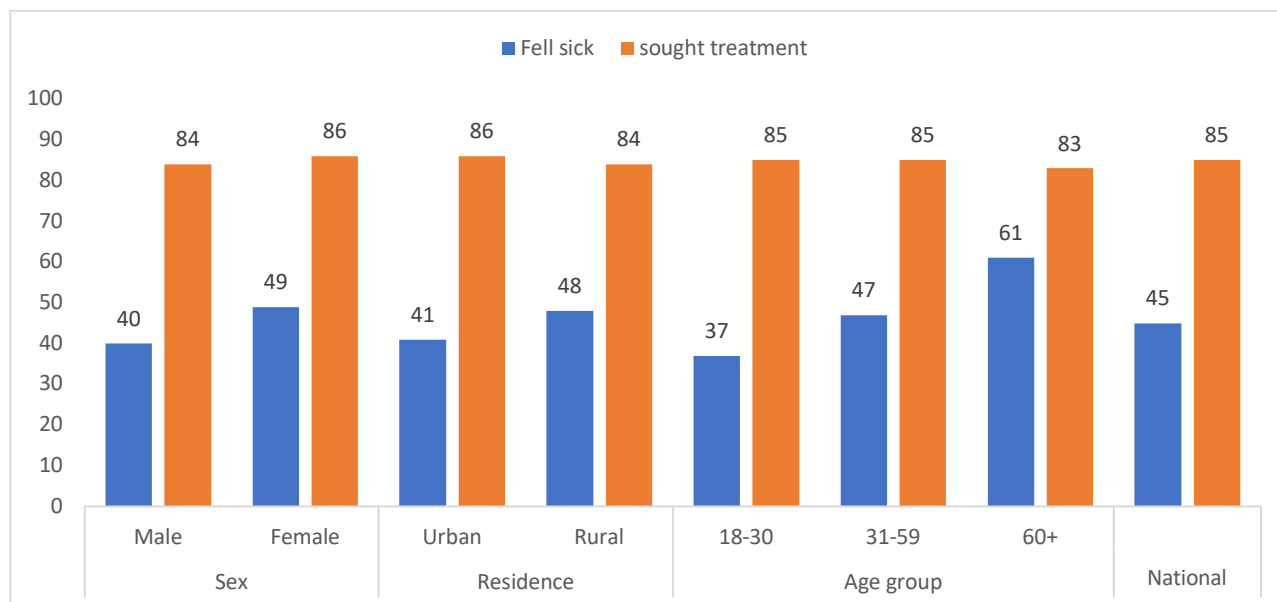
3.3.1. Payment of unofficial or informal fees at health facilities

The payment of unofficial or informal fees at health facilities raises the overall cost of healthcare and can serve as a deterrent, particularly for the poor, when selecting a healthcare option in Uganda. Addressing these financial barriers is crucial to ensuring equitable access to health services for all. The 2017 NGPSS gathered data on whether individuals who sought medical care incurred any charges beyond the officially sanctioned fees. These standard payments were defined as those formally set by the health facility and uniformly applied to all patients receiving the same services.

Figure 3.6 shows that 9 percent of persons aged 18 and above that sought treatment had made payments above the official fees. This is an increase from 4 percent registered in 2017. Males and females (9% each) reported paying fees above the normal charges. Ten percent of urban residents reported paying fees above the normal charges for treatment compared to the rural residents (8%) (Table 3.4 & Figure 3.6).

Figure 3.6. Proportion of the population 18 and above who made a payment at a facility other than the normal payment
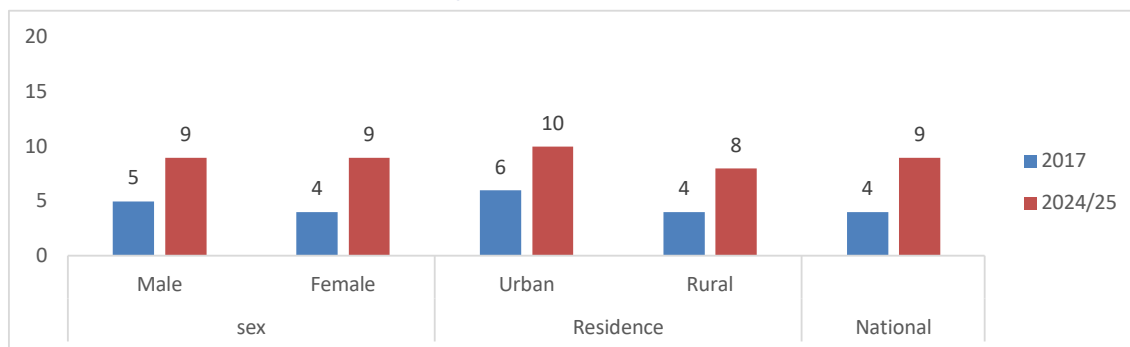
3.4. Right to Education

Article 26 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights affirms that "everyone has the right to education." Education is a cornerstone of socio-economic development, human empowerment, and the promotion of individual well-being and dignity. Goal 4 of Agenda 2030 seeks to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education for all and promote lifelong learning. In Uganda, this right is upheld by the 1995 Constitution. The fourth National Development Plan (NDP IV) highlights the commitment to providing accessible, relevant, and quality education, training, and sports services for all.

3.4.1. Never attended school

Figure 3.7 shows that 13 percent of the population aged 18 and above had never attended any formal schooling with a higher share among females (17%) than males (7%). The proportion of those who had never attended school was higher among rural residents (16%) compared to urban residents (8%). (Table 2.2)

Figure 3.7. Proportion of the population aged 18 and above that have never attended school by sex and residence (%)
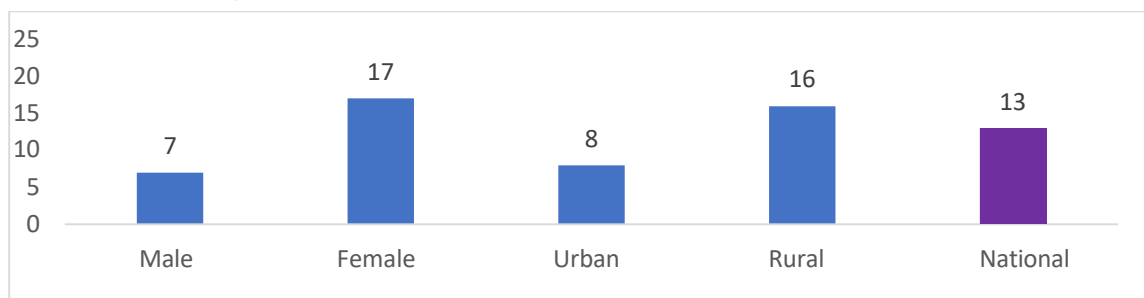
3.4.2. Reasons for not attending school

Figure 3.8 shows that the main reason for never attending school for persons aged 18 and above was because their parents did not want to (44%) with higher proportion among females (47%) than males (33%). A higher proportion of males (7%) never attended school because they believed education is not useful compared to females (6%). A similar pattern was observed for males (25%) who had left school because it was too expensive compared to females (18%).

Figure 3.8. Proportion of the population aged 18 and above that never attended school by reason of not attending
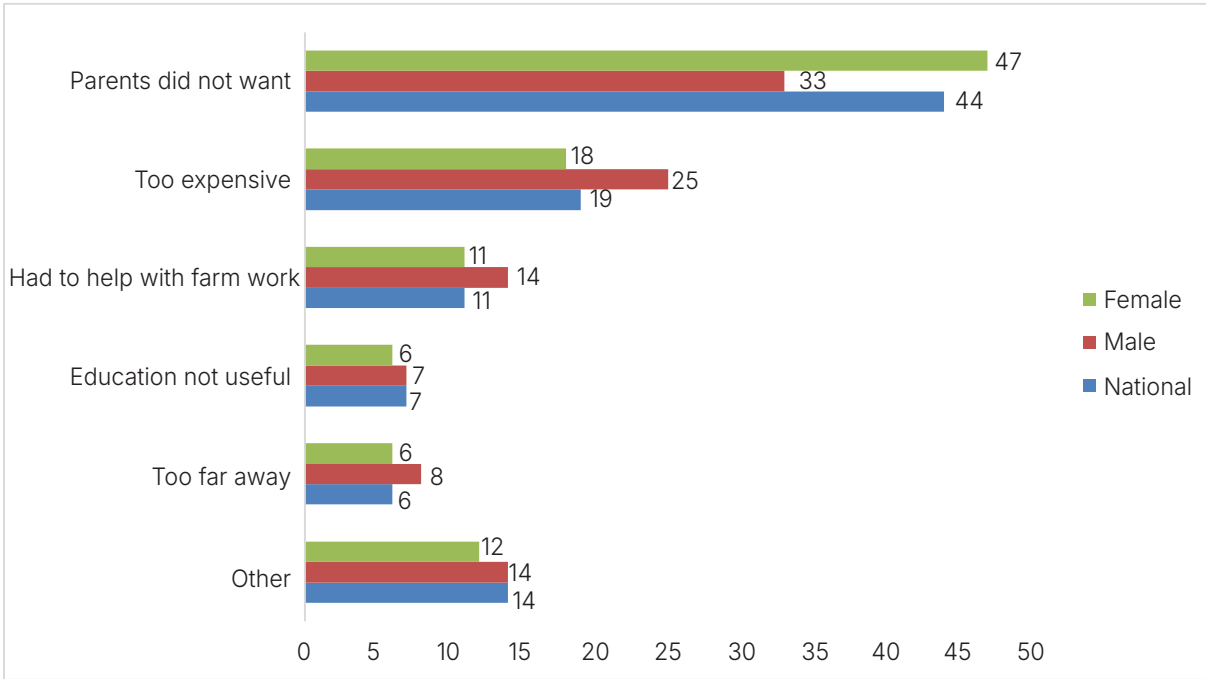
***others include covid 19 pandemic, death of parent, fell sick, got an accident....*

3.4.3. Attended school in the past

Figure 3.9 shows that 82 percent of the population aged 18-24 had had attended in the past with higher proportion of females (86%) compared to that of males (77%). Variation by residence shows that a higher proportion of rural residents (84%) than urban residents (80%) had attended school in the past.

Figure 3.9. Proportion of the population aged (18-24) that attended school in the past by sex and Residence
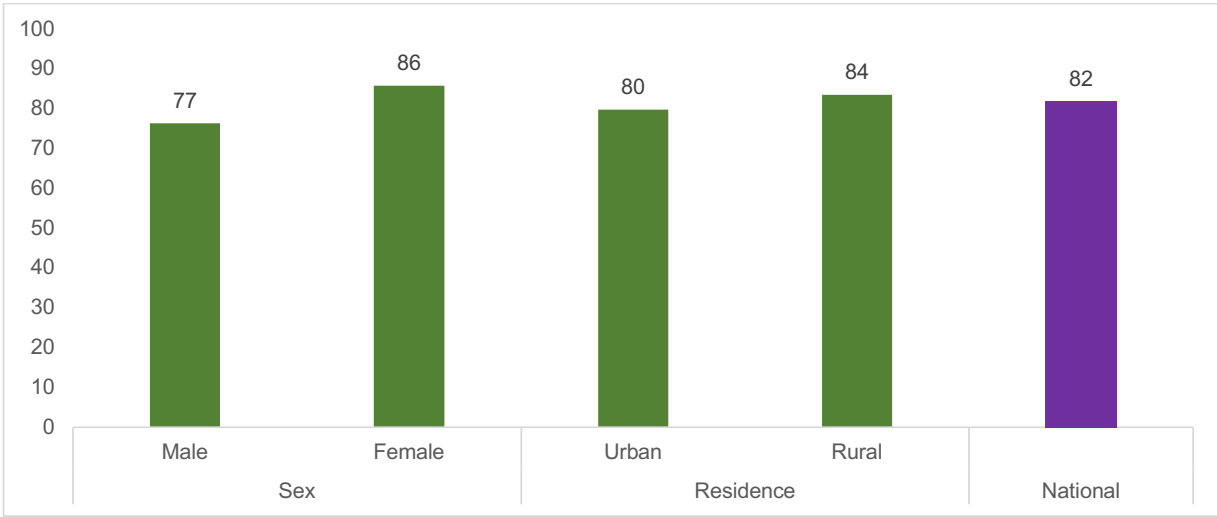
3.5. Right to Work

Article 40 of the 1995 Constitution of Uganda calls on Parliament to enact laws "to provide for the right of persons to work under satisfactory, safe, and healthy conditions". the Fourth National Development Plan (NDPIV), seeks to promote decent employment opportunities and employment for sustainable socioeconomic transformation. The 2016 National Employment Policy also reaffirms that employment creation is central to Uganda's economic development and transformation.

The NGPSS 2024/25 collected information on the working status of the persons aged 18 and above and the working environment for those actively engaged in work.

3.5.1. Working Population

According to the International Labour Organization (ILO) "Work comprises any activity performed by persons of any sex and age to produce goods or to provide services for use by others or for own use." The working population is therefore the population engaged in economic activities. Work is different from employment which is work for pay or profit.

Figure 3.10 shows that, overall, 58 percent of the population aged 18 and above were working, with a higher proportion for males (66%) than females (52%). Urban residents (63%) comprised a higher proportion of the working population compared to rural residents (55%). The population aged 31-59 had the highest proportion of individuals who were working (63%), relative to other age groups.

Figure 3.10. Proportion of population aged 18 and above that was working by sex, residence and age-group
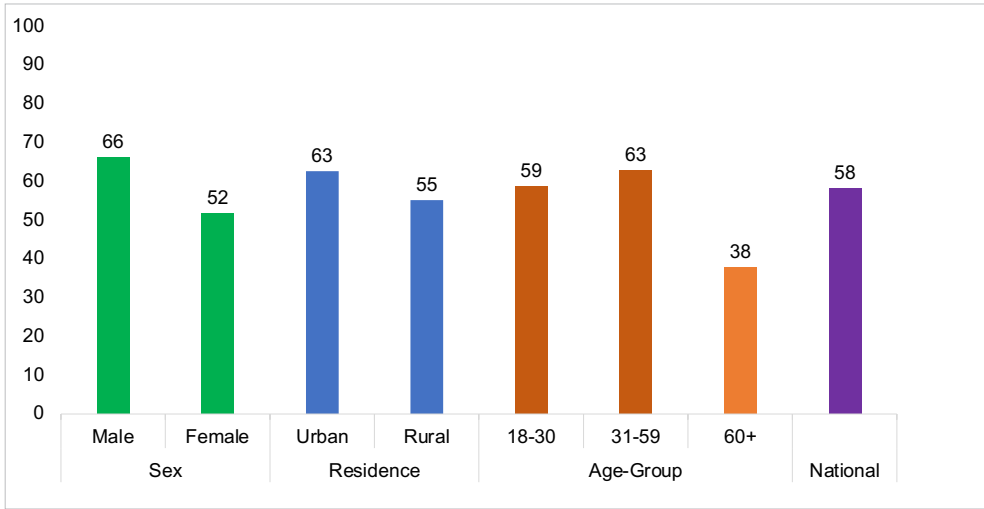
3.5.2. Working Environment

The right to health and safety at work is a fundamental human right, as recognized in the Occupational Health and Safety Act, 2006. In a competitive work environment, this right is often overlooked, compromising the well-being and dignity of workers. It is therefore essential that workplaces are regularly assessed to identify existing or potential hazards that may require the use of personal protective equipment. Reducing or eliminating

occupational hazards not only prevents injuries and diseases but also minimizes lost work time and ensures a safe working environment an entitlement for every worker. To better understand workplace safety, the working population aged 18 and above was asked additional questions regarding whether their workplaces posed any harm to them and if they are provided with protective gear.

This question revealed that overall, 73 percent of the population aged 18 and above worked in harmful environments, and 22 percent are provided with protective gear. A higher proportion of males (76%) compared to females (69%) reported working in harmful environments in 2024/25. Age disaggregation showed that the proportion of individuals working in harmful environments was relatively uniform across age groups, at 73 percent. Additionally, rural residents (75%) reported to be engaged in harmful work environments than their urban counterparts (70%). Bunyoro (96%) and Tooro (93%) show a very high exposure to harmful environments but also the highest provision for protective gear (44% and 40% respectively) (Figure 3.11 & Table 3.5).

Overall, the proportion of persons working in harmful environments increased significantly from 41 percent in 2017 to 73 percent in 2024/25, indicating a growing concern for health and safety. Similarly, the proportion of workers provided with protective gear rose from 16 percent to 22 percent during the same period. However, this increase remains modest in comparison to the sharp rise in exposure to hazardous work environments (Figure 3.11 & Figure 3.12 & Table 3.5).

Figure 3.11. Trend of the proportion of the population aged 18 and above working in harmful environments
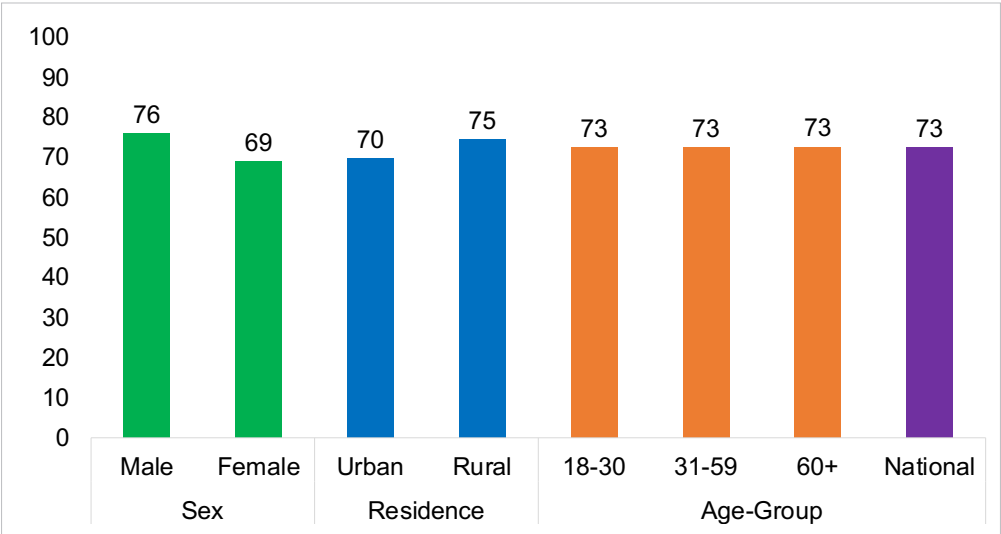
Sex variations show that a higher proportion of men than women aged 18 and above had received protective equipment, with 29 percent of men provided with safety gear compared to 15 percent of women. Age variation show that the highest proportion of persons who were provided with protective gear were those aged 18–30 at 24 percent, followed by those aged 31–59 at 22 percent, and individuals aged 60 and above at 21 percent (Figure 3.12 & Table 3.5).

Figure 3.12. Trend of the proportion of the population aged 18 and above working in Harmful environments with Protective gears
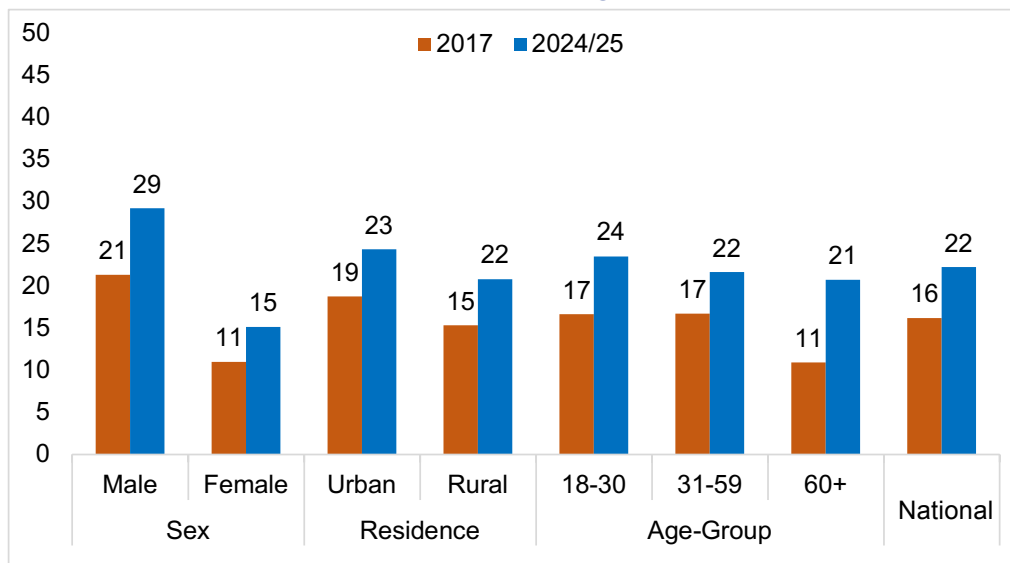
3.5.3. Paid Leave

Paid leave is the period during which workers take time away from their work while continuing to receive an income and an entitlement to social protection. Paid leave preserves workers' human capital because it provides a period of rest and recovery that enables them to remain healthy. At the same time providing paid leave can enhance workers' motivation and promotes their well-being in general.

The 2006 Uganda Employment Act stipulates that every employee is entitled to both annual leave and public holidays with full pay. The survey collected information on entitlement to paid leave for all working persons aged 18 years.

Figure 3.13 shows that five percent of persons working were entitled to paid leave a decrease from seven percent in 2017. Sex differentials observed among the working persons reveal that a high proportion of males had paid leave (6% in 2024/25 and 9% in 2017) compared to the females (4% in 2024/25 and 4% in 2017).

The disaggregation by residence reveals that in 2024/25, a higher proportion of the working population aged 18 and above with paid leave (89%) resided in urban areas (8%) compared to those in rural areas (4%). Additionally, the majority of those with paid leave were aged between 31 and 59 years (6%), which was higher than in other age groups (Table 3.6).

Figure 3.13. Trend of the Population aged 18 and above with Paid Leave, (%)
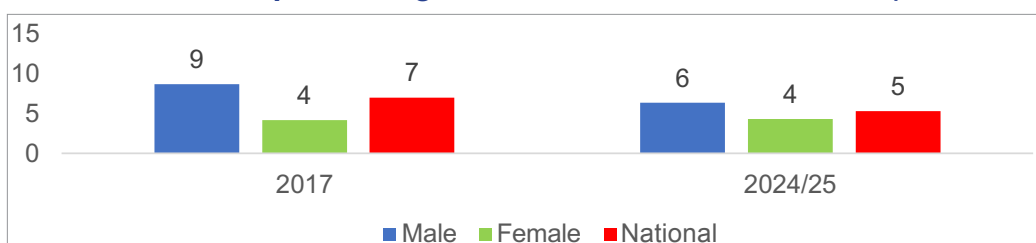
3.6. Denial of Human Rights through Discrimination

3.6.1. Perception on different Types of Discrimination

Population aged 18 and above during the survey were asked if they thought there was discrimination related to the different types. Figure 3.14 and Table 3.7 show that 69 percent of the persons 18 and above perceive that there was some form of discrimination. The most common forms of discrimination were based on poverty or wealth (62%), political affiliation (51%), language/dialect (46%) and race/ ethnicity (43%) while least was based on the persons nationality (30%) and Gender(32%).

Figure 3.14. Perception of different Types of Discrimination by sex. (Population aged 18 and above)
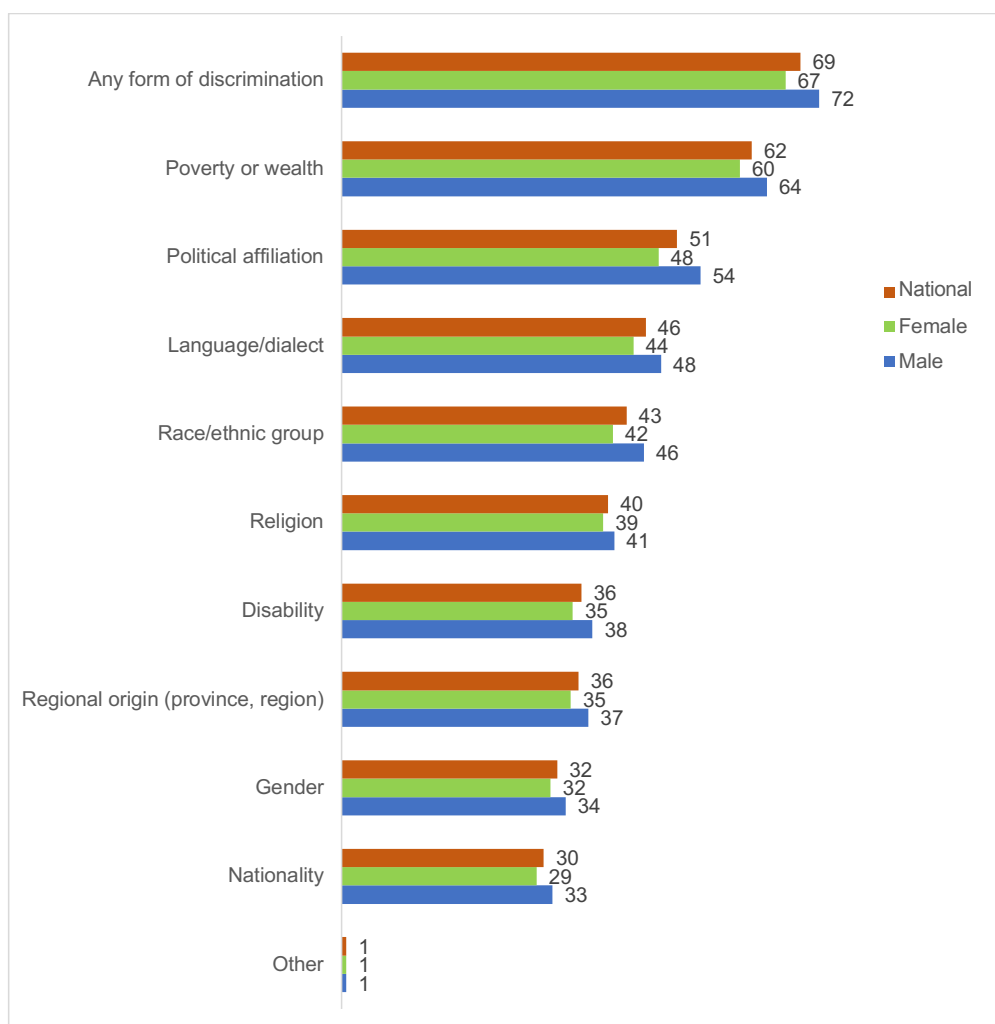
3.6.2. Prevalence of different Types of Discrimination

Population aged 18 and above were further asked whether they had been discriminated 12 months prior to the survey. Therefore the Figure 3.15 presents the proportions of person aged 18 and above who perceived that they had been discriminated against in the 12 months preceding the survey. Overall, nearly three in ten individuals (28%) reported being victims

of at least one form of discrimination, with higher proportions observed among males (31%) and persons aged 31–59 years (29%) compared to their respective counterparts.

Poverty or wealth and language were the most commonly reported forms of discrimination both at (9%), followed by discrimination based on ethnicity at (7%) and, the least reported was discrimination based on disability at (1%) which may reflect either lower prevalence or underreporting due to stigma or lack of awareness. (Figure 3.16).

Figure 3.15. Prevalence of at least One Form of Discrimination by selected Background characteristics (%)
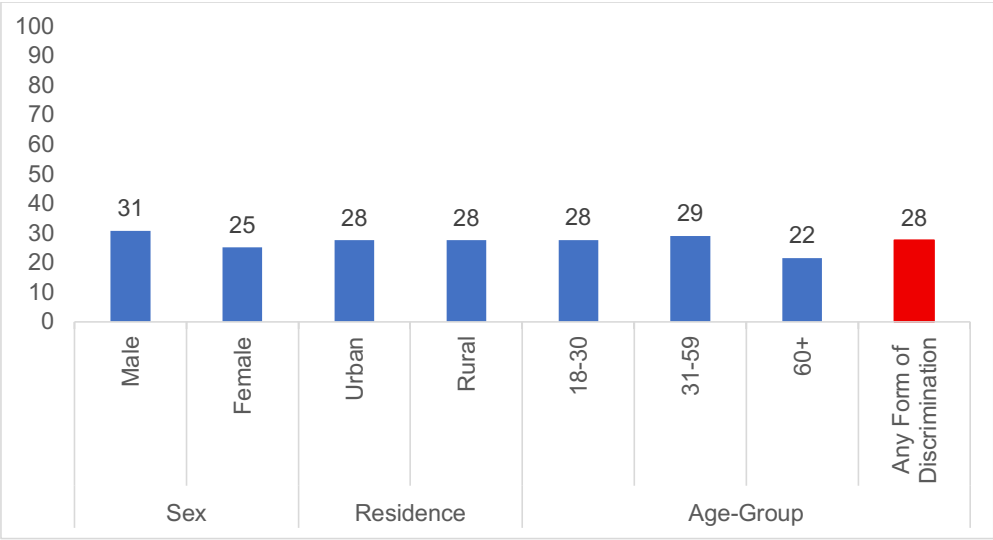
Figure 3.16. Prevalence types of Discrimination among population aged 18 and above, (%)
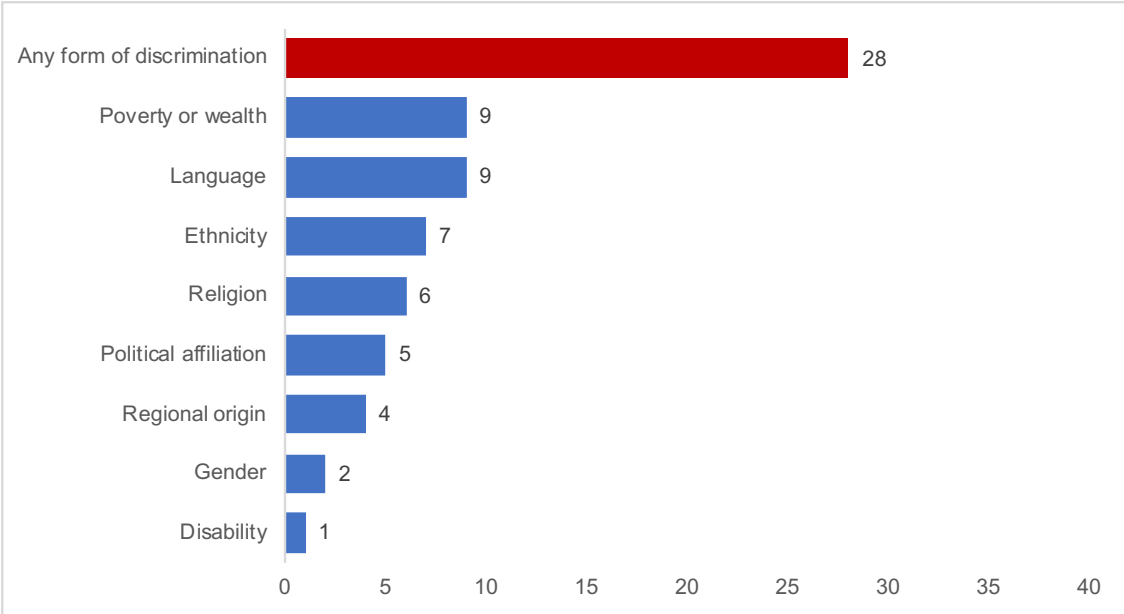
3.7. Access to Justice

Access to Justice is a basic principle of the rule of law. The NDP IV seeks to Promote the justice law and order, justice service delivery system and access to Justice for socio-economic development The promotion of access to justice enables a country's population to have their voice heard, exercise their rights, challenge discrimination or hold decision-makers accountable. Delivery of justice should be impartial and non-discriminatory. Independence of the judicial system, together with its impartiality and integrity is an essential prerequisite for upholding the rule of law and ensuring that there is no discrimination in the administration of justice. It is upon states to take all necessary steps to provide fair, transparent, effective, non-discriminatory and accountable services that promote access to justice for all.

3.7.1. Awareness of the rights to seek Justice

The survey sought to find out whether the population was aware of their right to seek justice, and the knowledge of the institution's justice could be sought from. Overall, the level of awareness of the right to seek justice among the population aged 18 and above was 89 percent, an increase from 86 percent in 2017. Awareness was higher among persons living in urban areas (92%) compared to those in rural areas (88%). Tooro (99%) and Kigezi (98%) recorded the highest level of awareness on the right to seek justice while Karamoja Sub region recorded the lowest (63%) (Figure 3.17 and Table 3.9).

Figure 3.17. Trend in the proportion of the population aged 18 and above aware of their right to seek justice by selected background characteristics
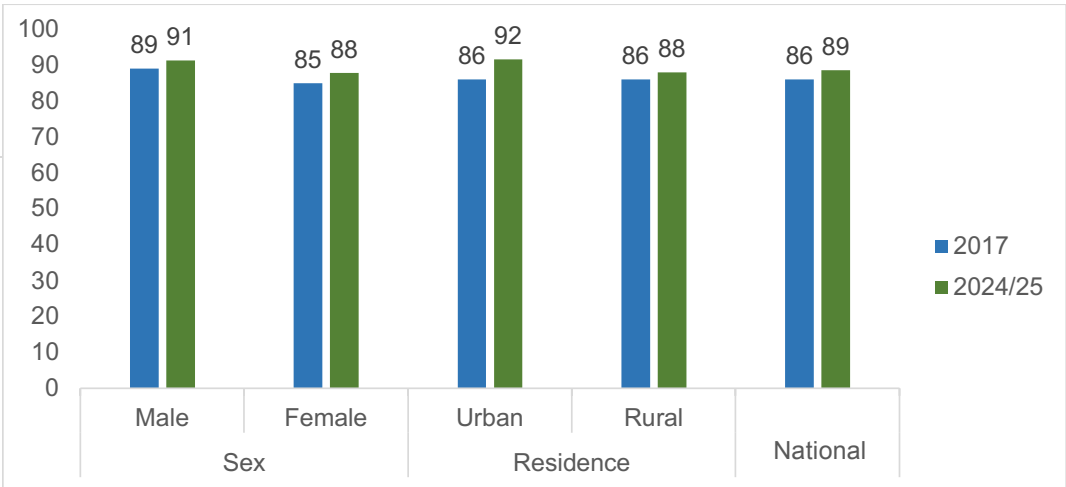
Figure 3.18. Population aged 18 and above who were aware of their right to seek justice by Sub region

National 89%

Sub region	Percentage
West Nile	90.2%
Acholi	86.4%
Karamoja	63.0%
Lango	95.9%
Bunyoro	96.5%
Teso	77.2%
Elgon	81.8%
Buganda North	89.3%
Bukedi	75.9%
Busoga	74.1%
Tooro	98.8%
Kampala	93.4%
Buganda South	92.8%
Ankole	97.3%
Kigezi	97.9%

Percentage: 63.0 Lowest — 98.8 Highest
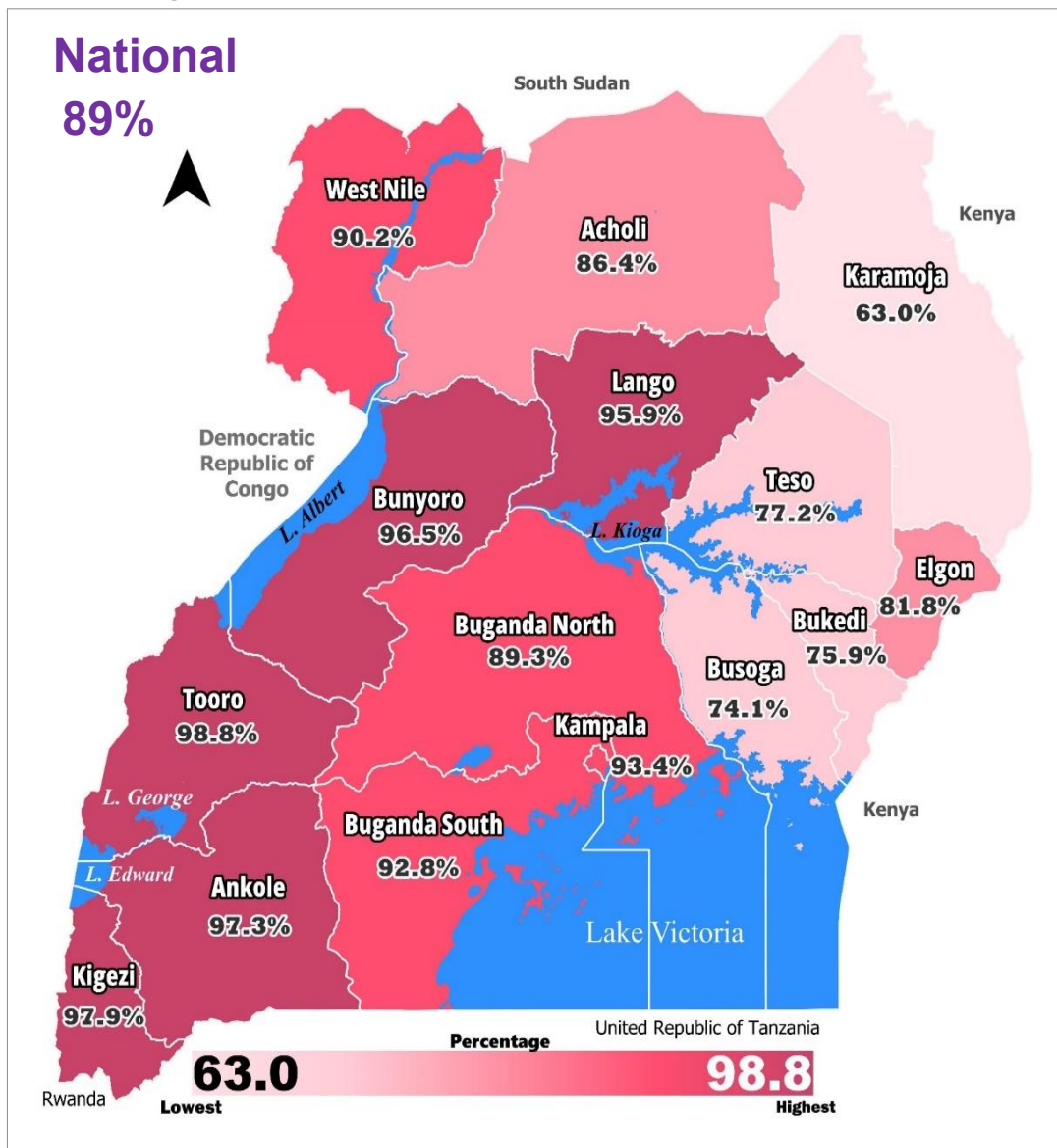
3.7.2. Awareness of institution that offer legal services

The findings in Figure 3.19 indicated that awareness of institutions where justice can be sought is generally high across the population, with a national average of 89 percent. However, slight variations exist across different population groups. Males (90%) had slightly higher proportion of awareness than females (88%); urban residents (90%) had higher levels of awareness compared to their rural counterparts (88%). By age group, awareness was highest among those aged 31–59 years (90%) and lowest among those aged 60+ (85%).

Tooro (96%) and Kigezi (96%) had the highest level of awareness of institution where justice is sought while Karamoja Sub region (70%) and Lango Sub region (70%) had the lowest (Table 3.9).

Figure 3.19. Population aged 18 and above who were aware of their right to seek justice the proportion who knew justice institutions by sex, residence and age group.
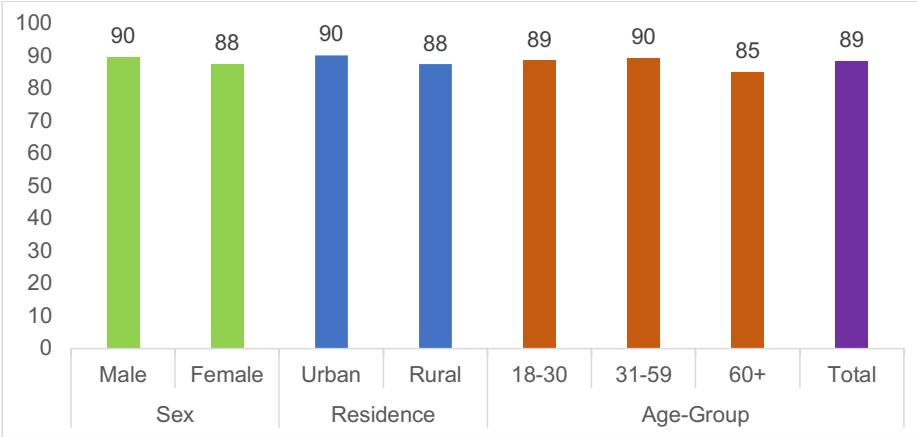
Figure 3.20 shows varying levels of public awareness regarding institutions that provide justice. Local councils were the most recognized justice institutions with 97 percent followed by Uganda police force (89%). The office of the Administrator General was the least recognized justice institution with 11 percent. (Table 3.10). The results further show a general increase in knowledge for all justice institutions.

Figure 3.20. Trends of the proportion of the population aged 18 and above who were aware of the different justice institutions (%)
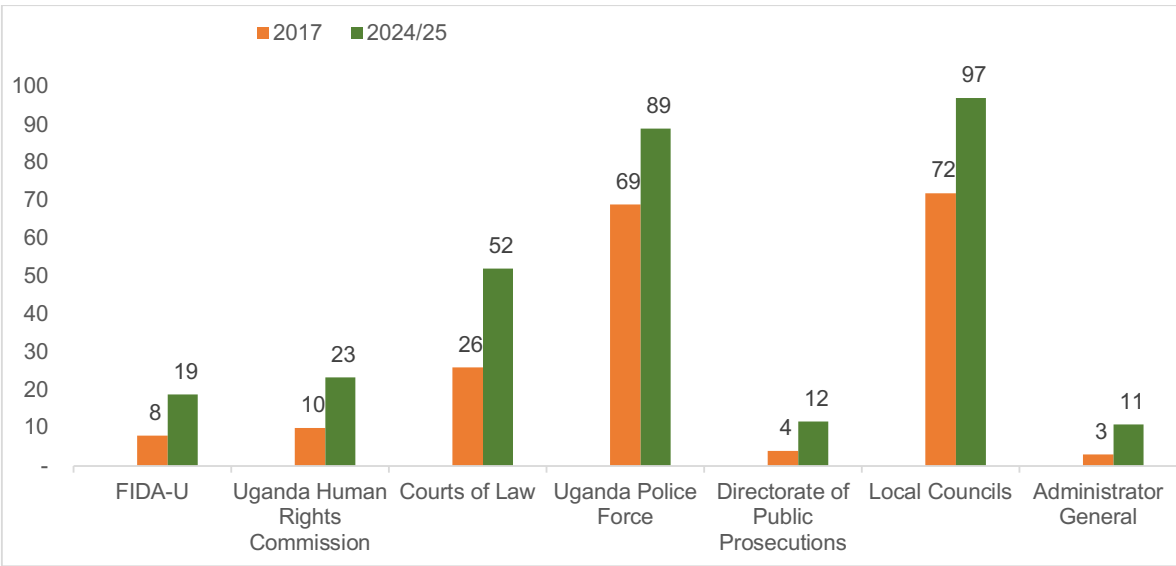
3.7.3. Awareness of institutions offering free legal services and knowledge of where to access legal assistance

Figure 3.21 shows that overall, 44 percent of the population aged 18 and above reported knowing where to access legal services, while 15 percent were aware of institutions that offer free legal assistance. Males demonstrated higher levels of both knowledge (48%) and awareness (18%) compared to females (41% and 14%, respectively). Similarly, urban residents were more informed than their rural counterparts, with 48 percent knowing where to access legal services and 18 percent aware of free legal aid providers, compared to 42 percent and 14 percent in rural areas. (Table 3.11).

Figure 3.21. Proportion of population aged 18 and above who have knowledge of where to acquire legal services and were aware of institutions that offer free legal services, 2024/25
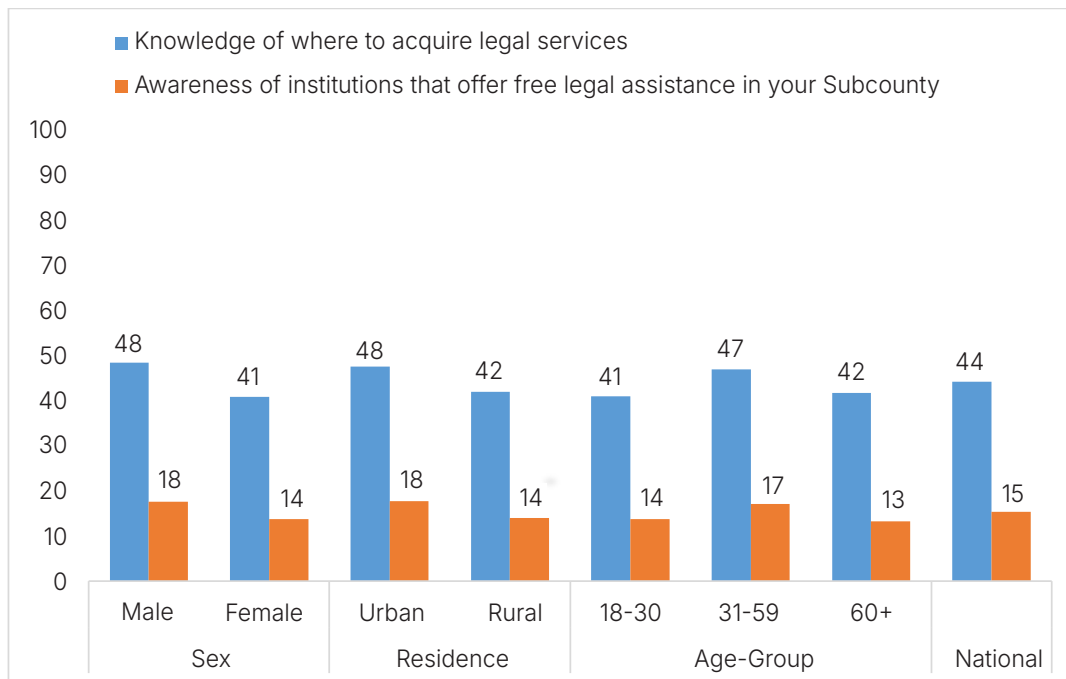
The findings in Figure 3.22 reveal varying levels of public awareness regarding institutions that offer free legal services in Uganda. The Uganda Association of Women Lawyers (FIDA) was the most recognized, with 43 percent of population aged 18 and above identifying it as a provider of free legal aid, followed by the Human Rights Network-Uganda (30%) and the Foundation for Human Rights Initiative (16%). Other institutions such as the Public Defenders' Association of Uganda had 14 percent, while LDC Legal Aid Clinic had 10 percent. Awareness was particularly low for Legal Action for Persons with Disabilities (7%). (Table 3.12)

Figure 3.22. Awareness of population aged 18 and above of institutions that provide free legal services (legal aid) (%)
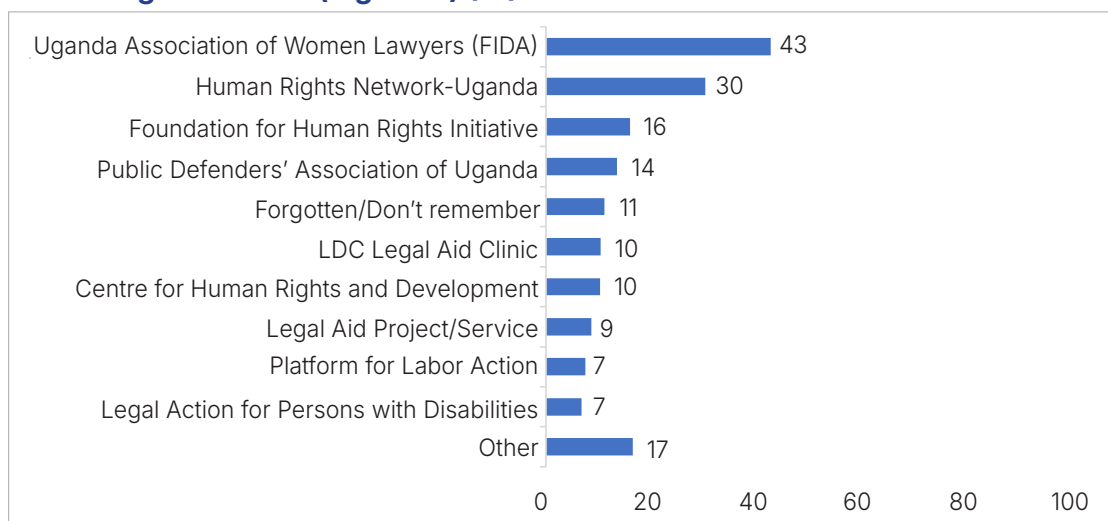
3.7.4. Informal Justice System

Informal justice systems refer to community-based mechanisms for dispute resolution that operate outside the formal court structures. These systems rely on traditional, cultural, or religious leaders and community elders to mediate conflicts and promote reconciliation. In Uganda, informal justice mechanisms play a vital role in complementing the formal justice system, particularly in areas where access to formal institutions may be limited.

The 2024/25 National Governance, Peace and Security Survey sought to establish the extent to which individuals had utilized informal justice systems in the 12 months preceding the survey.

Figure 3.23 shows that 10 percent of the population used the informal justice system to resolve a dispute in the 12 months preceding the survey, a decline from 13 percent in 2017. Sex differentials were minimal for males (11%) and (9 %) of females reported to have used the informal justice system to resolve disputes. Furthermore, slightly higher proportions in rural areas (11 %) used the informal system for justice resolution compared to those in urban areas (9 %). (Table 3.13)

Figure 3.23. Trend of the proportion of the population aged 18 and above who used the informal Justice system by selected background characteristics (%)
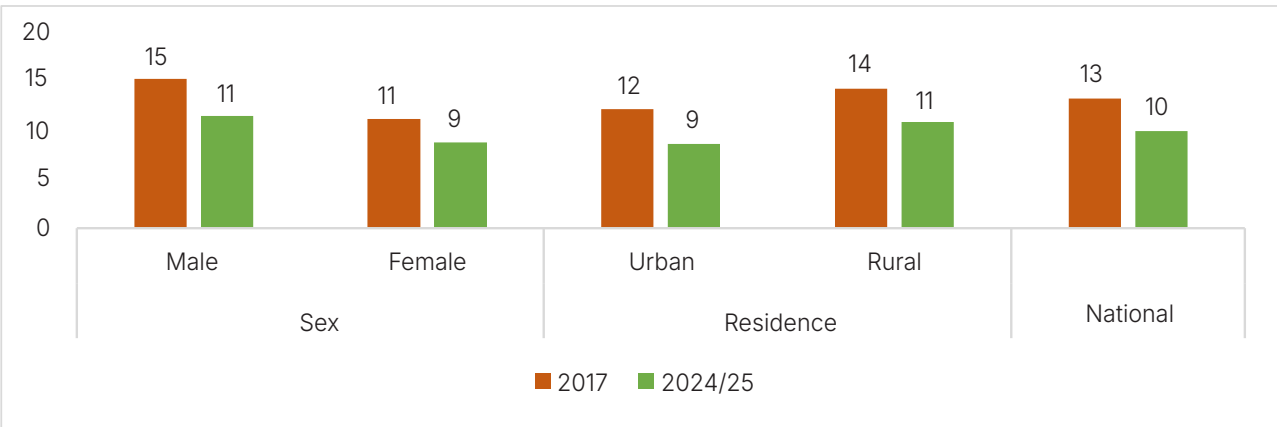
3.7.5. Institution or Persons used in informal justice system

The population aged 18 and above who sought non formal justice were requested to state the type of personnel that assited during the delivery of informal justice.

Figure 3.24 shows that the proportion of the population who used the informal justice system during the 12 months preceding the survey by the type of system used had Elders (56%) as the most utilised system, followed by clan leaders (47%) and religious leaders at (23%). (Table 3.15)

Figure 3.24. Proportion of the Population aged 18 years that used the Informal Justice system to resolve a dispute by type of Institution
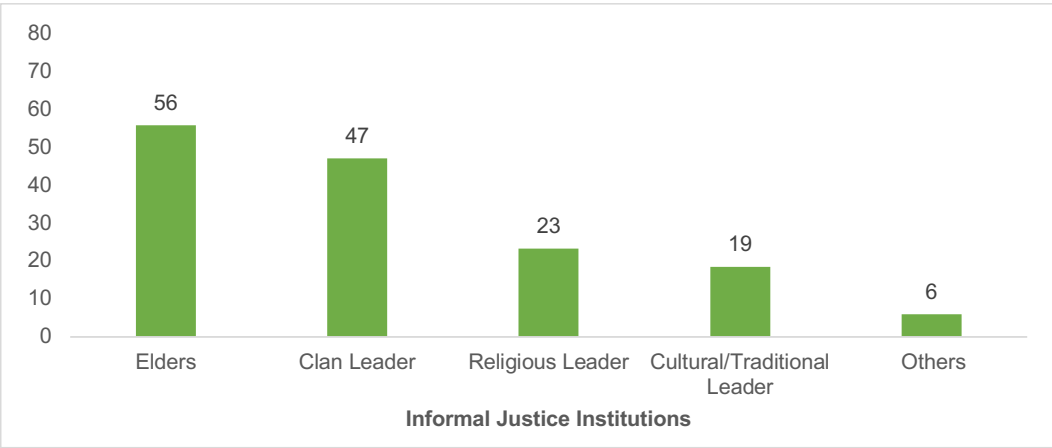
3.7.6. Satisfaction with Informal Justice Institutions

Among persons who used the informal justice system for dispute resolution, 78 percent were satisfied with the time taken to close the case, while 75 percent were satisfied with the fairness to both men and women. Furthermore, 72 percent expressed satisfaction with the final judgment, and 71 percent were satisfied with both the court process and the fairness to the rich and the poor. (Figure 3.25 & Table 3.15)

Figure 3.25. Proportion of the population aged 18 and above who were Satisfied with Various aspects of Informal Justice Institutions, (%)
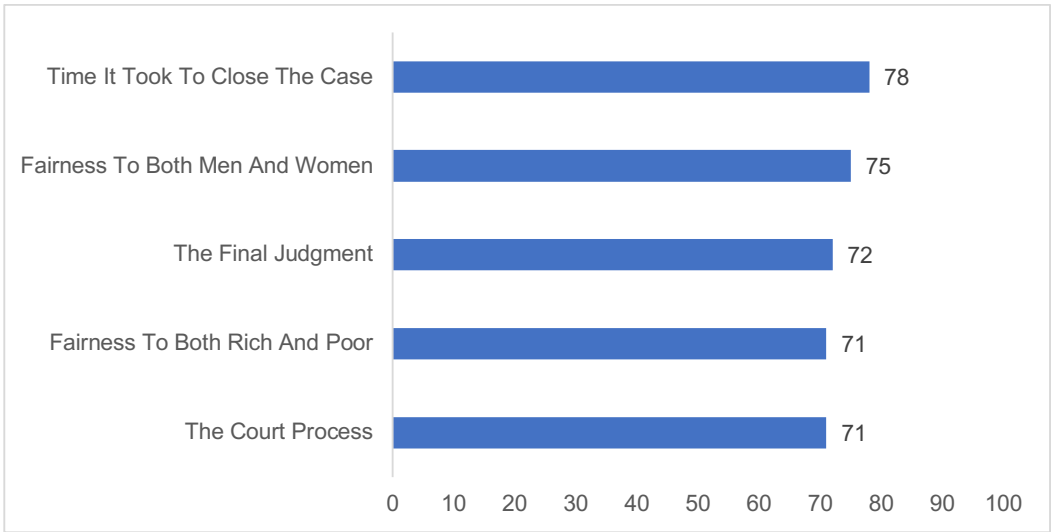
3.7.7. Trust in Justice Institutions

Figure 3.26 shows that 93 percent of the population aged 18 and above trust in any justice system, with Local Councils (91%), Uganda Human Rights Commission (82%), and Courts of Law (82%) receiving the highest levels of public confidence. Institutions like the Uganda Police Force (78%) and FIDA-U (78%) also recorded strong trust levels, while the

Directorate of Public Prosecutions (74%) and Administrator General (73%) received slightly lower ratings. (Table 3.16)

Figure 3.26. Trust in Justice Institutions by the population aged 18 and above
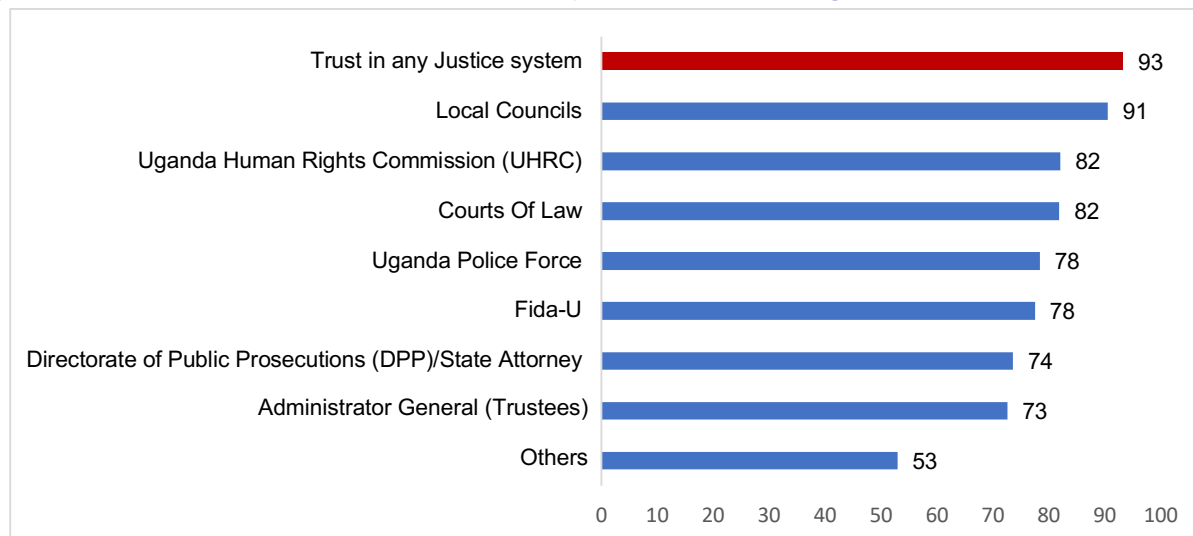
During the survey, the population aged 18 and above were asked if they had been coerced from seeking justice in the last 12months prior to the survey. Figure 3.27 shows that 9 percent of the population aged 18 and above were restrained from seeking justice. The most common sources of restraint from seeking for justice were family member (4%), traditional leader (4%) and community leader (3%).

Figure 3.27. Proportion of the population aged 18 and above who were restrained from seeking for justice during the last 12 months by source of restraint (%)
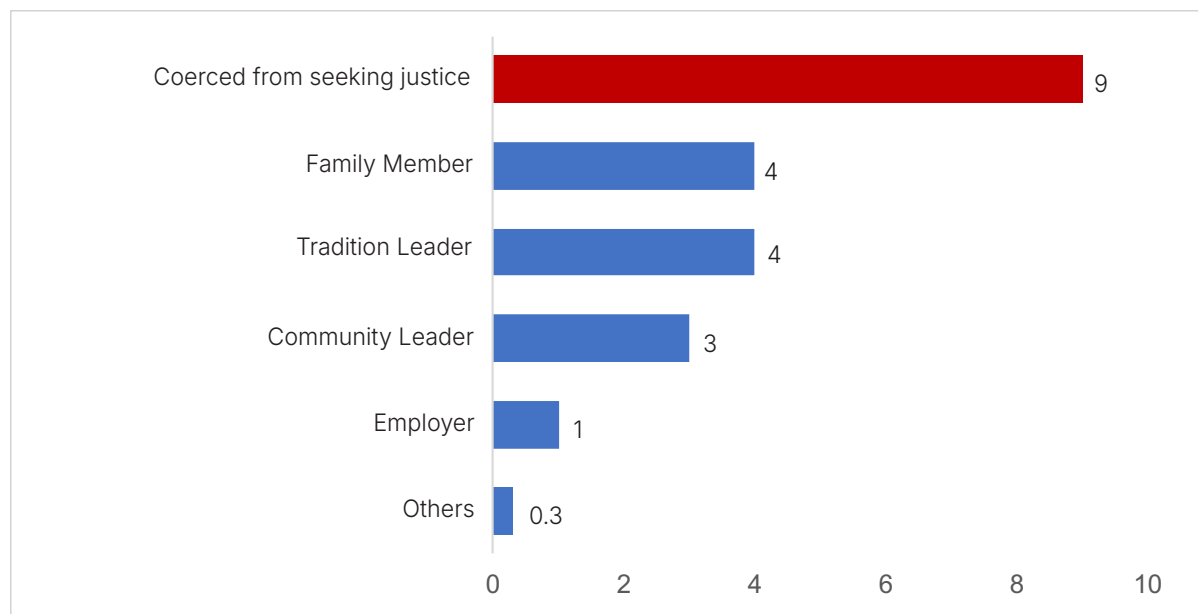
Others include NGO, army, UPS, UPF

3.8. Knowledge and belief in patriotism

Patriotism is the love, loyalty, and devotion one feels toward their country, often reflected in pride for its history, culture, and values. It involves a sense of responsibility to support, protect, and contribute to the nation's well-being through actions such as obeying laws, participating in civic duties, and promoting unity and development. Unlike extreme nationalism, patriotism encourages pride without diminishing respect for other nations.

Population aged 18 and above were asked whether they had ever heard of any patriotism program in their district or city, whether they believe patriotism is important for improving people's livelihoods, and whether they think patriotism can contribute to fighting and reducing corruption.

Overall, 49 percent of population aged 18 and above reported having heard of a patriotism program in their district or city, while 78 percent believed that patriotism is important in improving livelihoods, and 88% thought it could help fight and reduce corruption. Disaggregation by sex reveals that a higher proportion of males (53%) compared to females (46%) have heard of patriotism programs and to believe in the positive impact of patriotism on livelihoods and corruption reduction. Similarly, urban residents reported higher awareness levels (53%) and belief in the role of patriotism in improving livelihoods (82%) compared to rural residents (47% and 76%, respectively). Belief in patriotism's role in fighting corruption was equally high in both urban and rural (88% and 87%).

By age, awareness of patriotism programs was highest among those aged 31–59 years (51%), followed by youth aged 18–30 (49%), and lowest among those 60 years and above (43%). (Figure 3.28 & Table 3.18).

Figure 3.28. Proportion of the population aged 18 and above perceptions on Patriotism, by sex, residence and age group
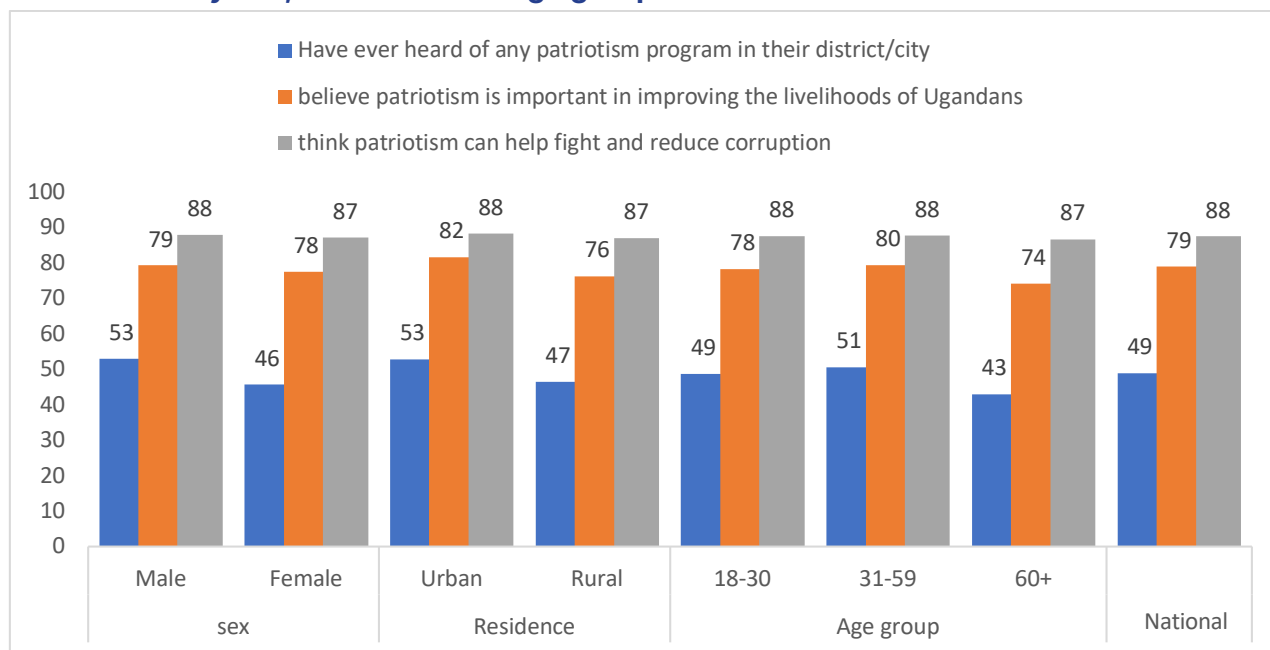
Table 3.1. **Awareness of Human Rights and Claiming of Human Rights among Persons aged 18 and above by selected background characteristics (%)**

Characteristic	Aware of Human Rights	Claimed their Human Rights
Sex		
Male	91.5	18.0
Female	87.7	16.0
Residence		
Urban	92.1	17.7
Rural	87.6	16.4
Age-Group		
18-30	89.6	16.6
31-59	90.0	17.6
60+	85.9	14.7
Sub region		
Kampala	92.1	19.0
Buganda South	91.3	17.9
Buganda North	95.6	9.7
Busoga	70.5	8.1
Bukedi	77.9	35.7
Elgon	84.8	38.6
Teso	75.9	19.4
Karamoja	67.3	12.3
Lango	92.4	19.0
Acholi	84.4	18.7
West Nile	84.7	11.7
Bunyoro	95.0	11.5
Tooro	99.1	17.8
Ankole	98.4	11.9
Kigezi	98.6	10.8
Disability status		
Without disability	90.1	17.0
With disability	87.8	16.6
Education attainment		
None	79.8	11.2
Primary	88.4	16.5
Secondary	94.0	19.5
Tertiary	95.6	19.7
National	**89.4**	**16.9**

Table 3.2. Perception on respect of Human Rights among Persons aged 18 and above by selected background characteristics

Characteristic	Not at all	Rarely Respected	Often Respected	Always Respected	Overall respect of human rights
Sex					
Male	10.9	19.9	33.4	35.9	69.3
Female	6.4	16.9	34.9	41.8	76.7
Residence					
Urban	9.3	22.1	32.7	35.9	68.6
Rural	7.8	15.8	35.2	41.3	76.5
Age-Group					
18-30	7.1	19.4	36.2	37.3	73.5
31-59	9.4	18.3	33.3	39.1	72.4
60+	7.7	15.2	32.6	44.5	77.1
Sub region					
Kampala	10.6	26.1	34.1	29.2	63.3
Buganda South	13.3	27.2	20.3	39.2	59.5
Buganda North	10.5	20.0	27.0	42.5	69.5
Busoga	15.2	22.8	27.5	34.6	62.1
Bukedi	10.8	15.6	40.0	33.6	73.6
Elgon	5.1	18.9	43.9	32.2	76.1
Teso	2.2	20.4	57.8	19.7	77.5
Karamoja	3.0	23.4	44.1	29.5	73.6
Lango	2.3	18.8	55.5	23.4	78.9
Acholi	5.0	21.9	43.5	29.6	73.1
West Nile	17.5	19.3	26.2	37.0	63.2
Bunyoro	3.5	12.5	39.2	44.8	84
Tooro	1.5	8.6	42.9	46.9	89.8
Ankole	6.4	6.8	26.2	60.6	86.8
Kigezi	6.1	6.1	34.4	53.5	87.9
Disability status					
Without disability	8.0	18.7	36.6	36.7	73.4
With disability	9.2	17.4	29.1	44.3	73.4
Education attainment					
None	6.0	12.2	34.3	47.6	81.9
Primary	7.4	16.1	35.0	41.6	76.6
Secondary	9.6	22.8	33.6	34.1	67.7
Tertiary	14.5	26.6	31.3	27.6	58.9
National	**8.4**	**18.3**	**34.2**	**39.2**	**73.4**

Note: categories (often+always) used for overall respect of Human Rights

Table 3.3. Proportion of the population aged 18 and above that fell sick by first place of Consultation (%)

Characteristic	Neighbor/ friend	Private clinic	Government Health unit/ Hospital	NGO Health unit/Hospital	Drug Shop	Others	Total
Sex							
Male	0.1	44	32.9	2.4	14.1	6.5	100
Female	0.1	38.9	41	3	11.1	5.9	100
Residence							
Urban	0.1	44.2	37.1	3.2	10.3	5.1	100
Rural	0.1	39	38.3	2.5	13.5	6.7	100
Age-Group							
18-30	0.1	46.1	32.5	2.1	12.8	6.4	100
31-59	0	40.4	37.4	2.7	13.5	6	100
60+	0.3	33.9	48.2	3.9	7.8	5.9	100
Sub region							
Kampala	0	51.6	26.1	4.1	6.4	11.8	100
Buganda South	0	55.6	24.6	1.2	14	4.7	100
Buganda North	0	50.1	40.5	4.5	2.1	2.8	100
Busoga	0	54.3	30.6	2	9.7	3.5	100
Bukedi	0.4	19.1	43.3	1.2	17.5	18.6	100
Elgon	0	23	45.8	0.9	13.5	16.8	100
Teso	0	53.9	40.3	0.7	1.3	3.8	100
Karamoja	0	21.9	71.4	3.1	1	2.7	100
Lango	0.1	22.1	34.3	3.8	29	10.7	100
Acholi	0	24.3	52	5.7	14.3	3.7	100
West Nile	0.9	25.7	61.1	4.2	3.1	5	100
Bunyoro	0	37.2	25	4.7	25.7	7.5	100
Tooro	0.4	30.2	40.4	2.4	24.5	2	100
Ankole	0	56.5	39.8	2.6	0.6	0.6	100
Kigezi	0	35.8	57.2	3.3	2.6	1.1	100
Highest level of Education							
None	0.3	30.8	46.8	3.4	9.1	9.6	100
Primary	0	39.5	39.6	2.4	13.4	5.2	100
Secondary	0.1	46.9	31.8	2.8	12.1	6.4	100
Degree and above	0.2	53.8	24.8	4	11.1	6.1	100
National	**0.1**	**40.9**	**37.9**	**2.8**	**12.3**	**6.1**	**100**

Table 3.4. Proportion of the population aged 18 and above who made a payment at a health facility other than the normal payment

Characteristic	Unofficial Payment
Sex	
Male	9.4
Female	8.8
Residence	
Urban	10.1
Rural	8.4
Age-Group	
18-30	8.8
31-59	8.7
60+	10.5
Sub region	
Kampala	9.7
Buganda South	11.6
Buganda North	3.7
Busoga	1.2
Bukedi	27.5
Elgon	26.9
Teso	3.0
Karamoja	4.9
Lango	14.5
Acholi	8.5
West Nile	1.2
Bunyoro	2.9
Tooro	5.3
Ankole	4.4
Kigezi	8.2
National	**9.0**

Table 3.5. Proportion of population aged 18 and above that was working, working in harmful environments and provided with protective gear by selected background characteristics (%)

Characteristic	Proportion of Working Population	Proportion Work in harmful environment	Provided with protective gears
Sex			
Male	66.0	76	29.2
Female	51.8	69	15.1
Residence			
Urban	62.6	69.7	22.9
Rural	55.2	74.6	21.7
Age-Group			
18-30	58.7	72.7	23.5
31-59	62.8	72.5	21.6
60+	37.8	72.7	20.7
18-64	60.5	72.5	22.4
65+	32.1	73.8	19.0
Sub region			
Kampala	64.9	58.6	31
Buganda South	56.3	71.3	24.7
Buganda North	76.6	55.7	17.1
Busoga	52.6	71.8	13
Bukedi	31.8	79.3	10.7
Elgon	40.6	76.9	10.7
Teso	43.5	51.7	7.3
Karamoja	38.4	52.3	3.8
Lango	63.8	92	14.1
Acholi	42.9	92.2	16.3
West Nile	23.2	71.7	14.1
Bunyoro	92.3	96	43.8
Tooro	93.8	93.4	39.7
Ankole	49.7	36.1	6.3
Kigezi	48.0	48.1	10.8
National	**58.1**	**72.6**	**22.2**

Table 3.6. Proportion of the population aged 18 and above with paid leave (%) by selected background characteristics

Characteristic	Yes	No	Total
Sex			
Male	6.3	93.7	100
Female	4.3	95.7	100
Residence			
Urban	7.7	92.3	100
Rural	3.6	96.4	100
Age-Group			
18-30	5.0	95.0	100
31-59	6.1	93.9	100
60+	1.5	98.5	100
Sub region			
Kampala	15.2	84.8	100
Buganda South	6.0	94.0	100
Buganda North	3.5	96.5	100
Busoga	1.4	98.6	100
Bukedi	6.0	94.0	100
Elgon	5.7	94.3	100
Teso	7.2	92.8	100
Karamoja	2.9	97.1	100
Lango	8.0	92.1	100
Acholi	8.9	91.1	100
West Nile	7.7	92.3	100
Bunyoro	4.1	95.9	100
Tooro	3.3	96.7	100
Ankole	5.8	94.2	100
Kigezi	6.9	93.1	100
Education attainment			
None	1.1	98.9	100
Primary	1.7	98.4	100
Secondary	4.7	95.3	100
Tertiary	28.9	71.2	100
Disability status			
Without disability	5.9	94.1	100
With disability	3.9	96.1	100
National	**5.3**	**94.7**	**100**

Table 3.7. Proportion of the Population aged 18 and above reporting perceptions of different Types of Discrimination by sex and area of residence

	Ethnicity	Language	Religion	Regional origin	Poverty or wealth	Gender	Disability	Political Affiliation	Any form of discrimination
Sex									
Male	45.5	48.0	41.0	37.1	64.0	33.7	37.7	54.0	71.8
Female	40.8	43.9	39.3	34.5	59.9	31.5	34.8	47.7	66.8
Residence									
Urban	41.6	45.5	40.4	36.7	63.3	31.0	37.3	53.8	72.8
Rural	43.7	45.9	39.9	34.9	60.7	33.4	35.3	48.3	66.6
Age-Group									
18–30	44.7	48.1	42.2	37.6	63.3	34.2	37.8	52.5	70.8
31–59	43.1	45.6	39.9	35.3	62.6	32.3	36.1	51.6	70.3
60+	37.3	40.0	35.2	31.8	53.8	28.4	31.5	40.4	59.4
Sub Region									
Kampala	42.8	43.0	34.8	35.4	60.1	36.7	38.7	48.8	69.5
Buganda South	38.7	51.2	45.9	46.9	69.7	32.5	46.5	67.1	80.7
Buganda North	34.8	36.4	42.2	25.4	57.1	19.6	19.6	41.5	74.2
Busoga	76.5	77.2	72.0	54.2	91.8	47.9	65.6	82.0	94.2
Bukedi	60.7	62.2	42.7	38.5	67.0	40.1	42.1	61.9	71.3
Elgon	55.3	57.6	35.3	30.9	64.8	36.3	29.2	58.7	70.9
Teso	18.7	20.9	11.2	15.7	30.3	13.1	14.0	24.5	34.9
Karamoja	16.7	18.4	12.0	15.9	26.5	12.6	14.5	20.4	32.0
Lango	78.4	65.7	64.4	60.1	79.9	65.1	65.1	72.4	87.1
Acholi	48.8	51.3	45.3	43.4	62.6	53.3	50.4	53.5	67.6
West Nile	31.1	28.3	25.5	27.4	31.6	27.4	22.8	25.3	36.5
Bunyoro	52.5	59.9	42.5	38.7	73.6	39.3	41.3	56.0	78.1
Tooro	32.7	37.0	28.0	21.9	57.2	23.2	25.0	41.5	63.4
Ankole	25.0	25.9	26.5	25.0	51.2	20.2	20.9	25.5	53.5
Kigezi	23.4	22.9	30.3	25.0	51.5	20.1	21.6	24.2	54.6
Education Attainment									
None	35.3	35.6	31.8	27.3	50.6	26.6	27.8	36.9	55.6
Primary	42.9	44.8	39.7	34.6	62.3	33.0	35.5	48.7	68.4
Secondary	45.2	50.5	44.0	39.3	64.7	33.6	40.1	57.5	74.1
Tertiary	47.1	51.9	42.9	43.0	66.0	34.1	39.4	59.7	77.3
National	**42.9**	**45.7**	**40.1**	**35.6**	**61.7**	**32.4**	**36.1**	**50.5**	**69.0**

Table 3.8. Proportion of the Population aged 18 and above reporting prevalence of different Types of Discrimination by sex and area of residence by selected background characteristics (%).

Characteristic	Ethnicity	Language	Religion	Regional origin	Poverty or wealth	Political affiliation	Gender	Disability	Any form of discrimination
Sex									
Male	7.8	10.7	6.1	4.9	10.7	4.3	2.2	0.8	31.2
Female	5.8	7.6	5.6	3.6	7.1	5.4	1.9	0.5	25.4
Residence									
Urban	6.6	8.6	5.6	4.6	8.3	4.3	2.2	0.7	27.9
Rural	6.7	9.2	6.0	3.9	8.9	5.3	1.9	0.6	28.0
Age-Group									
18–30	7.6	10.5	5.8	4.3	8.0	5.1	1.6	0.6	28.1
31–59	6.6	8.8	6.4	4.4	9.4	5.2	2.0	0.7	29.4
60+	4.3	5.4	3.5	3.1	7.6	3.5	3.3	0.6	21.9
Sub region									
Kampala	7.6	13.1	7.1	8.0	8.0	5.4	2.3	0.5	29.8
Buganda South	2.4	5.1	3.1	6.0	3.8	1.8	1.0	0.3	19.5
Buganda North	5.0	6.3	3.9	3.5	5.7	1.0	0.8	1.4	27.4
Busoga	12.7	13.5	12.7	4.6	15.8	3.7	2.4	0.6	53.8
Bukedi	4.7	7.9	4.3	1.4	18.8	5.9	1.6	0.5	36.8
Elgon	13.0	16.5	6.6	3.3	24.0	8.6	2.9	0.0	39.3
Teso	1.2	3.2	1.8	1.6	3.6	1.1	1.2	0.0	11.7
Karamoja	4.1	4.8	1.5	3.1	4.2	1.0	2.6	0.3	17.1
Lango	20.9	22.8	16.3	8.4	24.3	18.7	2.9	0.8	50.4
Acholi	12.9	21.0	12.0	7.3	13.5	20.8	5.9	2.7	40.6
West Nile	6.3	5.3	4.7	3.5	2.8	4.5	1.9	0.2	14.6
Bunyoro	7.2	12.3	4.0	1.4	3.6	2.8	0.7	0.8	28.3
Tooro	3.7	5.0	2.4	0.5	2.4	1.0	0.7	0.7	18.1
Ankole	4.6	5.4	6.2	5.2	6.3	5.4	5.0	0.3	21.6
Kigezi	2.3	3.2	5.6	3.1	4.5	2.4	2.5	0.0	19.5
Education attainment									
None	3.6	5.0	3.3	2.8	5.9	3.7	1.9	0.7	22.6
Primary	6.8	8.8	5.8	3.7	9.2	5.4	2.1	0.7	28.7
Secondary	7.9	11.0	6.8	5.6	9.2	4.7	2.0	0.5	29.6
Tertiary	6.7	9.6	6.5	4.7	8.1	4.4	1.9	0.6	26.7
National	**6.7**	**9.0**	**5.8**	**4.2**	**8.7**	**4.9**	**2.0**	**0.6**	**28.0**

Table 3.9. Proportion of the population aged 18 and above aware of their right to seek justice and institution where justice was sought by selected background characteristics

Characteristic	Awareness of right to seek justice	Awareness of institution where justice is sought
Sex		
Male	91.4	89.8
Female	87.9	87.7
Residence		
Urban	91.7	90.3
Rural	88.0	87.6
Age-Group		
18-30	89.8	88.7
31-59	90.1	89.5
60+	85.9	85.1
Sub region		
Kampala	93.4	90.1
Buganda South	92.8	93.1
Buganda North	89.3	95.4
Busoga	74.1	75.9
Bukedi	75.9	95.3
Elgon	81.8	83.5
Teso	77.2	88.5
Karamoja	63.0	69.9
Lango	95.9	69.9
Acholi	86.4	78.1
West Nile	90.2	84.7
Bunyoro	96.5	91.5
Tooro	98.8	95.9
Ankole	97.3	92.6
Kigezi	97.9	95.5
National	**89.4**	**88.6**

Table 3.10. Proportion of the population aged 18 and above aware of the select justice institutions by selected background characteristic (%)

Background characteristics	Equal Opportunities Commission	Fida-Uganda	Administrator General (Trustees)	(UHRC)	Courts Of Law	(DPP)/State Attorney	Local Councils	Uganda Police Force	Others	Total
Sex										
Male	5.8	18.1	13.2	26.5	57.5	15.0	96.9	90.5	1.1	100
Female	2.7	19.5	9.2	20.8	47.8	9.1	97.2	87.7	0.5	100
Residence										
Urban	6.1	26.8	17.6	32.2	58.7	17.4	95.5	90.1	0.9	100
Rural	2.8	13.8	6.7	17.6	47.8	8.0	98.1	88.3	0.8	100
Age-Group										
18-30	3.2	17.1	9.2	23.0	51.7	9.4	96.0	88.8	0.8	100
31-59	4.7	21.4	12.8	25.1	53.9	13.9	97.4	89.7	0.9	100
60+	3.8	13.5	8.6	17.0	45.9	8.6	98.4	86.3	0.6	100
Sub Region										
Kampala	11.9	30.2	16.6	45.7	66.4	23.4	91.0	94.8	1.0	100
Buganda South	10.3	51.3	39.6	50.1	66.2	31.4	94.0	90.6	0.7	100
Buganda North	0.9	14.8	5.9	9.4	39.1	4.8	95.3	77.3	0.5	100
Busoga	0.7	6.3	3.3	7.5	38.9	3.5	97.9	82.2	1.3	100
Bukedi	0.9	3.8	1.1	7.0	39.6	3.7	99.4	87.9	0.2	100
Elgon	1.4	5.2	1.4	6.9	40.5	3.3	99.6	84.1	0.1	100
Teso	1.8	11.1	1.9	17.3	45.4	6.5	99.4	94.3	0.5	100
Karamoja	1.8	12.5	1.2	16.0	27.6	4.3	95.5	89.0	0.2	100
Lango	3.7	10.5	10.1	30.8	55.5	8.9	98.9	96.4	1.3	100
Acholi	5.8	20.0	7.5	35.0	43.4	13.3	98.2	87.5	1.1	100
West Nile	0.8	5.3	1.3	7.7	31.8	2.1	98.2	89.3	0.0	100
Bunyoro	3.0	4.5	3.2	9.6	57.1	5.7	97.7	89.5	1.5	100
Tooro	1.2	2.3	2.8	7.4	57.6	5.6	99.0	92.8	0.8	100
Ankole	5.5	26.6	5.8	38.1	67.8	13.9	98.4	94.8	1.2	100
Kigezi	3.9	16.7	4.1	23.1	65.4	10.6	97.6	91.9	1.4	100
Education Attainment										
None	0.9	9.8	2.7	9.3	36.8	3.7	98.6	84.0	0.2	100
Primary	1.8	14.0	7.6	17.3	48.0	7.8	98.3	88.9	0.7	100
Secondary	5.8	25.8	16.3	32.6	61.1	16.7	94.8	89.8	1.1	100
Tertiary	17.3	41.0	28.1	52.4	71.5	31.9	94.2	93.8	1.5	100
Disability Status										
Without Disability	4.3	19.9	11.9	24.7	54.3	12.1	96.9	90.5	0.8	100
With Disability	3.6	16.8	9.2	20.5	47.5	10.7	97.5	85.8	0.9	100
National	**4.1**	**18.9**	**11.0**	**23.3**	**52.1**	**11.7**	**97.1**	**89.0**	**0.8**	**100**

Table 3.11. Proportion of the population aged 18 and above aware of the institutions offering free legal Services and Knowledge of Where to Access Legal Assistance by selected background characteristic (%)

Characteristic	Knowledge of where to acquire legal services	Awareness of institutions that offer free legal assistance in your Subcounty
Sex		
Male	48.4	17.6
Female	40.8	13.7
Residence		
Urban	47.5	17.7
Rural	42.0	14.0
Age-Group		
18-30	40.9	13.7
31-59	46.9	17.1
60+	41.7	13.3
Sub region		
Kampala	63.4	33.9
Buganda South	56.2	15.1
Buganda North	26.7	4.3
Busoga	17.7	5.5
Bukedi	27.4	7.3
Elgon	30.7	13.9
Teso	49.0	16.6
Karamoja	41.3	15.6
Lango	52.8	31.4
Acholi	60.5	27.6
West Nile	39.3	9.3
Bunyoro	37.3	12.1
Tooro	38.3	7.6
Ankole	65.5	28.2
Kigezi	56.2	24.9
Education attainment		
None	32.6	9.9
Primary	39.9	13.1
Secondary	50.2	17.9
Tertiary	69.3	30.5
Disability status		
Without disability	43.6	16.0
With disability	45.4	14.3
National	**44.2**	**15.4**

Table 3.12. Proportion of the population aged 18 and above aware of the different institutions offering free legal Services by selected background characteristic (%)

Characteristic	Uganda Association of women lawyers: FIDA	LDC Legal Aid Clinic	Legal Action for Persons with Disabilities	Centre for Health Human Rights and Development	Platform for Labor Action	Foundation for Human Rights Initiative	Human Rights Network-Uganda	Legal Aid Project/ Service Providers	Public Defenders' Association of Uganda	Don't remember	Others
	43	10	7	10	7	16	30	9	14	11	17
Sex											
Male	36.6	12.7	8.4	11.4	8.6	18.9	33.6	10.1	13.3	13.5	14.5
Female	49.1	8.1	5.0	9.1	6.3	13.0	27.1	7.1	13.8	8.7	18.7
Residence											
Urban	48.5	13.6	7.3	12.9	10.0	16.6	31.7	11.8	13.0	9.8	12.9
Rural	38.1	7.7	6.2	8.2	5.4	15.5	29.2	6.0	14.0	12.2	19.5
Age-Group											
18-30	41.7	7.8	6.5	10.1	7.1	16.8	27.2	6.8	12.1	12.6	15.3
31-59	44.4	12.3	6.7	10.7	8.2	16.8	32.7	10.2	14.6	10.6	15.1
60+	37.6	7.4	7.6	8.8	4.7	9.6	26.8	5.2	12.2	9.5	27.5
Sub Region											
Kampala	63.1	26.6	13.6	25.2	19.1	30.4	55.7	16.5	14.6	3.7	6.0
Buganda South	42.7	5.9	3.1	7.2	1.9	10.6	14.9	3.8	3.1	23.1	11.0
Buganda North	28.9	7.7	4.4	5.0	0.0	0.0	7.2	22.6	2.6	5.6	25.8
Busoga	28.5	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.6	0.0	0.0	25.4	27.4
Bukedi	13.7	3.6	5.3	3.7	10.3	11.0	60.4	0.0	1.2	17.5	3.6
Elgon	5.8	2.8	0.7	4.2	32.8	5.4	30.8	2.5	1.8	39.8	4.5
Teso	50.5	15.3	8.8	11.6	7.5	21.7	41.6	8.1	5.1	4.7	5.3
Karamoja	60.6	10.3	14.7	17.2	4.2	24.6	32.5	9.0	10.9	3.3	1.7
Lango	27.1	14.1	9.3	14.7	11.5	10.2	19.7	8.0	56.3	6.5	6.6
Acholi	50.2	22.9	13.9	12.4	10.2	10.0	23.5	16.5	27.6	11.0	5.9
West Nile	35.5	13.9	10.2	13.2	8.8	22.3	27.2	0.0	3.9	31.0	0.0
Bunyoro	46.5	9.0	6.5	6.3	2.0	30.2	25.2	35.0	6.7	2.6	6.3

Table 3.12. Proportion of the population aged 18 and above aware of the different institutions offering free legal Services by selected background characteristic (%)

Characteristic	Uganda Association of women lawyers: FIDA	LDC Legal Aid Clinic	Legal Action for Persons with Disabilities	Centre for Health Human Rights and Development	Platform for Labor Action	Foundation for Human Rights Initiative	Human Rights Network-Uganda	Legal Aid Project/ Service Providers	Public Defenders' Association of Uganda	Don't remember	Others
Tooro	55.5	3.0	1.1	2.5	1.3	39.4	41.8	19.7	10.8	0.0	7.2
Ankole	57.9	8.3	5.5	9.6	4.2	17.7	45.9	1.8	3.9	3.2	38.7
Kigezi	40.6	2.4	4.6	11.1	4.5	19.4	34.4	3.0	2.2	1.2	57.7
Education Attainment											
None	35.0	7.4	3.7	6.9	3.0	10.4	24.4	7.8	11.1	9.9	38.1
Primary	38.4	7.0	5.1	7.2	4.5	11.2	25.2	6.8	16.5	13.6	20.7
Secondary	44.4	13.2	6.0	10.8	8.9	18.8	31.5	8.0	11.4	11.1	10.3
Tertiary	55.4	15.7	13.6	19.1	14.8	26.1	44.3	15.0	10.9	4.8	6.7
Disability Status											
Without Disability	44.5	11.1	7.2	11.1	8.3	17.5	32.6	8.9	14.4	10.6	13.4
With disability	38.8	8.6	5.5	8.3	5.5	12.4	25.1	7.9	11.6	12.2	24.0
National	**42.8**	**10.4**	**6.7**	**10.3**	**7.5**	**16.0**	**30.4**	**8.6**	**13.6**	**11.1**	**16.6**

Table 3.13. Proportion of the population aged 18 and above who used the informal Justice system by selected background characteristics (%).

| Characteristic	Proportion that used the informal justice system		
	Yes	No	Total
Sex			
Male	11.3	88.7	100
Female	8.6	91.4	100
Residence			
Urban	8.5	91.5	100
Rural	10.7	89.3	100
Age-Group			
18-30	8.9	91.1	100
31-59	10.8	89.2	100
60+	8.0	92.0	100
Sub region			
Kampala	5.7	94.3	100
Buganda South	6.4	93.6	100
Buganda North	3.8	96.2	100
Busoga	7.4	92.6	100
Bukedi	9.4	90.6	100
Elgon	12.3	87.7	100
Teso	8.5	91.5	100
Karamoja	9.8	90.2	100
Lango	31.4	68.6	100
Acholi	29.8	70.2	100
West Nile	10.3	89.7	100
Bunyoro	7.1	92.9	100
Tooro	6.6	93.4	100
Ankole	7.3	92.7	100
Kigezi	6.0	94.0	100
Education attainment			
None	7.9	92.1	100
Primary	10.3	89.7	100
Secondary	10.5	89.5	100
Tertiary	7.6	92.4	100
Disability status			
Without disability	8.9	91.1	100
With disability	11.6	88.4	100
National	**9.8**	**90.2**	**100**

Table 3.14. Proportion of the Population aged 18 years and above that used the Informal Justice system to resolve a dispute by type of Institution

Characteristic	Proportion that used the informal justice system	Clan Leader	Cultural/ Traditional Leader	Religious Leader	Elders	Others
Sex						
Male	11.3	50.1	19.2	21.8	56.6	6.9
Female	8.6	44.0	17.8	25.0	55.1	5.0
Residence						
Urban	8.5	46.2	17.1	23.7	55.0	8.0
Rural	10.5	47.9	19.7	23.1	56.6	4.4
Age-Group						
18-30	8.9	40.3	14.4	22.2	57.3	4.3
31-59	10.8	49.2	19.9	25.6	55.3	7.4
60+	8.0	55.7	23.0	14.8	54.9	3.3
Sub Region						
Kampala	5.7	20.0	8.0	12.0	52.0	16.0
Buganda South	6.4	13.6	9.1	30.3	43.9	3.0
Buganda North	3.8	3.2	3.2	45.2	38.7	3.2
Busoga	7.4	53.1	12.2	4.1	51.0	18.4
Bukedi	9.4	36.9	6.2	35.4	43.1	3.1
Elgon	12.3	55.1	1.3	23.1	37.2	1.3
Teso	8.5	48.9	44.4	17.8	24.4	6.7
Karamoja	9.8	57.5	27.5	22.5	47.5	2.5
Lango	31.4	68.5	33.5	26.5	74.7	1.6
Acholi	29.8	53.6	28.4	26.8	62.9	6.2
West Nile	10.3	41.9	14.5	6.5	77.4	0.0
Bunyoro	7.1	32.1	3.6	17.9	58.9	1.8
Tooro	6.6	36.8	5.3	7.0	70.2	7.0
Ankole	7.3	25.0	1.7	31.7	26.7	25.0
Kigezi	6.0	43.2	2.7	21.6	27.0	21.6
Education Attainment						
None	7.9	45.3	22.2	17.9	47.9	4.3
Primary	10.3	50.7	18.7	23.8	57.7	5.6
Secondary	10.5	43.4	16.5	22.5	55.1	6.6
Tertiary	7.6	38.5	20.5	32.1	56.4	9.0
Disability Status						
Without Disability	8.9	44.9	19.5	24.2	54.4	5.8
With Disability	11.6	50.8	17.0	21.9	58.3	6.3
National	**9.8**	**47.1**	**18.5**	**23.4**	**55.9**	**6.0**

Table 3.15. Proportion of the population aged 18 and above who were satisfied with various aspects of Informal Justice Institutions, (%)

Characteristic	Time It Took To Close The Case				The Court Process				The Final Judgment			
	Very Satisfied	Satisfied	Very Dissatisfied	Dissatisfied	Very Satisfied	Satisfied	Very Dissatisfied	Dissatis-fied	Very Satisfied	Satisfied	Very Dis-satisfied	Dissat-isfied
Sex												
Male	27.1	50.9	10.5	11.5	24.7	45.1	13.7	16.5	26.2	44.3	12.9	16.6
Female	25.2	52.9	9.6	12.2	23.4	48.2	12.1	16.3	25.0	47.7	11.5	15.8
Residence												
Urban	27.1	52.4	10.4	10.2	24.5	46.6	14.5	14.3	25.7	46.2	13.3	14.7
Rural	25.5	51.5	9.8	13.2	23.7	46.6	11.6	18.1	25.6	45.6	11.3	17.4
Age-Group												
18-30	28.8	52.2	8.9	10.1	26.5	48.1	9.5	15.9	29.1	45.2	10.4	15.3
31-59	25.9	50.5	10.7	12.9	23.9	44.6	14.1	17.5	25.6	45.6	11.8	17.0
60+	20.5	58.2	9.8	11.5	18.0	53.3	16.4	12.3	16.4	49.2	19.7	14.8
Sub Region												
Kampala	28.0	48.0	16.0	8.0	24.0	40.0	12.0	24.0	28.0	32.0	16.0	24.0
Buganda South	39.4	30.3	19.7	10.6	37.9	27.3	18.2	16.7	36.4	28.8	19.7	15.2
Buganda North	41.9	38.7	6.5	12.9	38.7	38.7	6.5	16.1	41.9	35.5	6.5	16.1
Busoga	22.4	53.1	10.2	14.3	14.3	38.8	16.3	30.6	24.5	49.0	10.2	16.3
Bukedi	30.8	47.7	12.3	9.2	32.3	29.2	13.8	24.6	21.5	29.2	16.9	32.3
Elgon	25.6	42.3	19.2	12.8	21.8	29.5	20.5	28.2	25.6	28.2	20.5	25.6
Teso	11.1	71.1	6.7	11.1	8.9	77.8	2.2	11.1	6.7	71.1	6.7	15.6
Karamoja	10.0	77.5	5.0	7.5	17.5	50.0	10.0	22.5	12.5	60.0	15.0	12.5
Lango	15.6	64.2	6.6	13.6	14.0	58.0	14.8	13.2	18.3	56.8	10.5	14.4
Acholi	18.0	60.8	7.2	13.9	17.5	54.1	12.4	16.0	19.1	53.6	11.3	16.0
West Nile	53.2	40.3	4.8	1.6	45.2	41.9	6.5	6.5	43.5	46.8	4.8	4.8
Bunyoro	32.1	41.1	17.9	8.9	33.9	42.9	16.1	7.1	35.7	39.3	16.1	8.9

Table 3.15. Proportion of the population aged 18 and above who were satisfied with various aspects of Informal Justice Institutions, (%)

Characteristic	Time It Took To Close The Case				The Court Process				The Final Judgment			
	Very Satisfied	Satisfied	Very Dissatisfied	Dissatisfied	Very Satisfied	Satisfied	Very Dissatisfied	Dissatisfied	Very Satisfied	Satisfied	Very Dissatisfied	Dissatisfied
Tooro	33.3	52.6	8.8	5.3	31.6	54.4	8.8	5.3	35.1	47.4	8.8	8.8
Ankole	48.3	23.3	11.7	16.7	40.0	31.7	8.3	20.0	46.7	25.0	8.3	20.0
Kigezi	37.8	27.0	13.5	21.6	32.4	35.1	13.5	18.9	29.7	35.1	16.2	18.9
Education Attainment												
None	14.5	66.7	6.8	12.0	14.5	52.1	11.1	22.2	12.0	59.0	10.3	18.8
Primary	26.2	51.5	10.7	11.6	24.1	46.1	13.4	16.4	26.1	46.1	12.3	15.6
Secondary	28.5	48.4	10.4	12.7	25.6	46.2	11.7	16.5	29.1	41.1	11.7	18.0
Tertiary	34.6	47.4	7.7	10.3	32.1	43.6	16.7	7.7	29.5	44.9	15.4	10.3
Disability Status												
Without Disability	27.8	51.5	9.1	11.5	25.7	45.5	12.1	16.7	27.7	43.7	12.0	16.6
With disability	23.5	52.4	11.7	12.4	21.4	48.5	14.2	15.9	22.4	49.4	12.6	15.6
National	**26.2**	**51.9**	**10.1**	**11.9**	**24.1**	**46.6**	**12.9**	**16.4**	**25.7**	**45.9**	**12.2**	**16.2**

Table 3.16. Proportion of the population aged 18 and above who were Satisfied with Various aspects of Informal Justice Institutions, (%)

Characteristic	Fairness To Both Men And Women				Fairness To Both Rich And Poor			
	Very Satisfied	Satisfied	Very Dissatisfied	Dissatisfied	Very Satisfied	Satisfied	Very Dissatisfied	Dissatisfied
Sex								
Male	26.2	48.4	11.0	14.4	24.7	45.1	14.6	15.6
Female	23.7	51.6	11.1	13.5	22.8	48.6	14.1	14.5
Residence								
Urban	25.5	51.2	12.0	11.4	23.7	47.2	15.7	13.3
Rural	24.7	48.9	10.3	16.1	23.9	46.5	13.2	16.5
Age-Group								
18-30	27.4	48.7	9.8	14.1	25.6	46.7	13.5	14.1
31-59	25.0	49.5	11.6	13.9	23.9	46.1	15.2	14.9
60 +	18.9	55.7	11.5	13.9	18.0	50.8	12.3	18.9
Sub Region								
Kampala	24.0	44.0	24.0	8.0	28.0	28.0	32.0	12.0
Buganda South	30.3	40.9	15.2	13.6	31.8	37.9	13.6	16.7
Buganda North	41.9	35.5	6.5	16.1	38.7	35.5	9.7	16.1
Busoga	22.4	59.2	4.1	14.3	18.4	55.1	16.3	10.2
Bukedi	38.5	24.6	12.3	24.6	29.2	27.7	18.5	24.6
Elgon	20.5	28.2	16.7	34.6	26.9	21.8	26.9	24.4
Teso	6.7	64.4	15.6	13.3	6.7	64.4	13.3	15.6
Karamoja	10.0	65.0	15.0	10.0	7.5	52.5	20.0	20.0
Lango	19.5	60.7	7.8	12.1	16.0	61.5	12.1	10.5
Acholi	18.6	56.7	12.9	11.9	18.0	53.1	14.4	14.4
West Nile	45.2	48.4	4.8	1.6	43.5	43.5	4.8	8.1
Bunyoro	30.4	46.4	14.3	8.9	32.1	39.3	16.1	12.5

Table 3.16. Proportion of the population aged 18 and above who were Satisfied with Various aspects of Informal Justice Institutions, (%)

Characteristic	Fairness To Both Men And Women				Fairness To Both Rich And Poor			
	Very Satisfied	Satisfied	Very Dissatisfied	Dissatisfied	Very Satisfied	Satisfied	Very Dissatisfied	Dissatisfied
Tooro	29.8	57.9	7.0	5.3	29.8	52.6	10.5	7.0
Ankole	41.7	33.3	6.7	18.3	40.0	31.7	6.7	21.7
Kigezi	27.0	37.8	16.2	18.9	27.0	29.7	13.5	29.7
Education Attainment								
None	10.3	62.4	9.4	17.9	12.8	53.0	14.5	19.7
Primary	26.4	49.8	10.8	13.0	25.2	47.7	12.6	14.4
Secondary	25.6	46.5	12.0	15.8	24.1	43.0	17.7	15.2
Tertiary	34.6	44.9	11.5	9.0	28.2	44.9	14.1	12.8
Disability Status								
Without Disability	27.1	47.3	10.7	14.9	25.3	44.6	14.3	15.9
With disability	21.7	54.1	11.7	12.6	21.4	50.3	14.5	13.8
National	**25.0**	**49.9**	**11.1**	**14.0**	**23.8**	**46.8**	**14.3**	**15.1**

Table 3.17. Proportion of the population aged 18 and above who had trust in Justice institutions by type of institutions selected background characteristics, (%)

Characteristic	Trust in any Justice system	Uganda Police Force	Local Councils	Courts Of Law	Uganda Human Rights Commission (Uhrc)	Fida-U	Directorate of Public Prosecutions (DPP)/ State Attorney	Administrator General (Trustees)	Others
Sex									
Male	92.8	75.2	89.8	80.4	80.6	65.6	70.6	73.9	56.7
Female	93.7	80.9	91.2	83.2	83.5	86.3	77.5	71.1	46.7
Residence									
Urban	92.0	74.0	89.2	80.0	80.7	76.4	71.4	71.2	46.4
Rural	94.1	81.2	91.4	83.4	83.6	78.9	76.7	74.9	57.8
Age-Group									
18-30	93.8	80.6	91.5	83.5	81.0	75.1	74.3	66.3	61.2
31-59	92.9	76.1	90.0	80.1	82.6	78.8	72.9	75.2	48.5
60+	93.4	81.6	90.5	85.1	82.3	77.1	75.7	74.7	50.6
Sub Region									
Kampala	91.2	72.5	87.7	82.2	81.9	83.8	80.0	74.2	36.0
Buganda South	88.4	62.7	84.3	73.7	75.9	71.3	67.3	69.2	14.2
Buganda North	91.3	80.8	90.6	89.3	94.6	90.1	78.8	89.4	22.2
Busoga	91.6	72.2	89.7	74.8	82.6	72.9	63.9	68.9	89.1
Bukedi	93.0	81.0	88.6	76.4	76.5	61.8	67.5	66.6	0.0
Elgon	92.5	74.3	87.8	71.6	80.0	64.3	79.5	79.3	0.0
Teso	96.6	85.6	95.7	86.7	91.8	83.4	81.1	67.5	64.9
Karamoja	94.3	86.4	92.6	87.8	89.7	97.4	84.2	85.2	0.0
Lango	97.5	76.1	92.6	81.4	84.6	79.9	73.6	78.3	39.1
Acholi	97.8	75.8	90.5	79.6	87.9	84.2	69.7	70.5	27.0
West Nile	94.8	84.0	93.4	85.1	79.6	74.3	60.2	73.6	93.7
Bunyoro	94.6	84.3	92.5	86.5	84.2	75.0	78.5	71.7	88.9
Tooro	94.3	86.3	93.2	87.3	90.2	75.8	90.7	77.1	29.9
Ankole	96.9	89.6	95.6	90.5	86.1	86.5	86.5	88.1	0.0
Kigezi	96.7	92.8	94.3	85.7	84.8	84.0	88.6	81.2	100.0
Education Attainment									
None	92.1	84.8	89.9	83.5	79.6	84.9	80.1	79.5	64.5
Primary	93.9	80.6	91.6	83.0	81.3	75.9	73.4	75.5	54.6
Secondary	93.4	73.7	90.5	80.5	81.7	77.6	73.2	67.8	54.3
Tertiary	90.9	70.4	85.1	79.4	85.1	77.8	73.5	75.5	42.3
National	**93.3**	**78.4**	**90.6**	**81.9**	**82.0**	**77.5**	**73.6**	**72.6**	**52.9**

Table 3.18.   Proportion of the population aged 18 and above by perceptions on Patriotism, and selected background characteristic (%)

Characteristic	Proportion of the population that;		
	Have ever heard of any patriotism program in their district/city	believe patriotism is important in improving the livelihoods of Ugandans	think patriotism can help fight and reduce corruption
Sex			
Male	53.1	79.4	88.1
Female	45.8	77.7	87.3
Residence			
Urban	52.9	81.7	88.4
Rural	46.5	76.3	87.1
Age-Group			
18-30	48.8	78.4	87.7
31-59	50.7	79.5	87.8
60+	43.0	74.3	86.8
Sub region			
Kampala	60.8	80.7	87.7
Buganda South	53.9	91.0	85.7
Buganda North	31.4	82.7	90.3
Busoga	29.2	63.2	73.3
Bukedi	36.0	67.1	94.1
Elgon	29.1	55.8	97.4
Teso	32.2	61.7	67.3
Karamoja	11.5	45.9	57.7
Lango	67.0	80.1	88.1
Acholi	48.8	69.4	82.0
West Nile	34.6	68.6	93.2
Bunyoro	58.5	81.0	88.6
Tooro	61.5	86.1	91.4
Ankole	76.1	89.5	97.8
Kigezi	72.0	90.0	96.3
Education attainment			
None	34.0	67.6	82.9
Primary	45.9	77.7	87.8
Secondary	57.0	82.9	88.6
Tertiary	66.1	85.8	90.7
Disability Status			
Without disability	49.0	78.6	87.6
With disability	49.1	78.2	87.7
National	**49.0**	**78.5**	**87.6**

Chapter 4

DEMOCRACY AND ELECTORAL SYSTEMS

> ◉ **Awareness of Citizen's right to vote:** Ninety-four percent of the population aged 18 and above were aware of their right to vote.
>
> ◉ **Access to electoral information:** Seventy five percent of the population aged 18 and above were able to check the voters' register in the 2021 general elections, a decrease from 81 percent in the 2016 general elections.
>
> ◉ **Membership to Political parties:** Twenty-four percent of the population aged 18 and above were members of the Political parties. The youth comprised 18% of members in political parties.

4.1. Introduction

Uganda is a representative democracy with a multi-party parliamentary system, committed to holding regular, free, and fair elections. The country conducts elections for the President, Members of Parliament and Local Governments

4.2. Awareness of Citizen's right to vote

Figure 4.1 shows that 94 percent of the population aged 18 and above were aware of their right to vote. Slightly higher proportion of persons aged 31-59 (96%) and 60+ (96%) were aware of their right to vote compared to those aged 18-30 (91%). Males (94%) and females (94%) were equally aware of their right to vote.

Figure 4.1.   Awareness of the right to vote by sex and age group, (%)
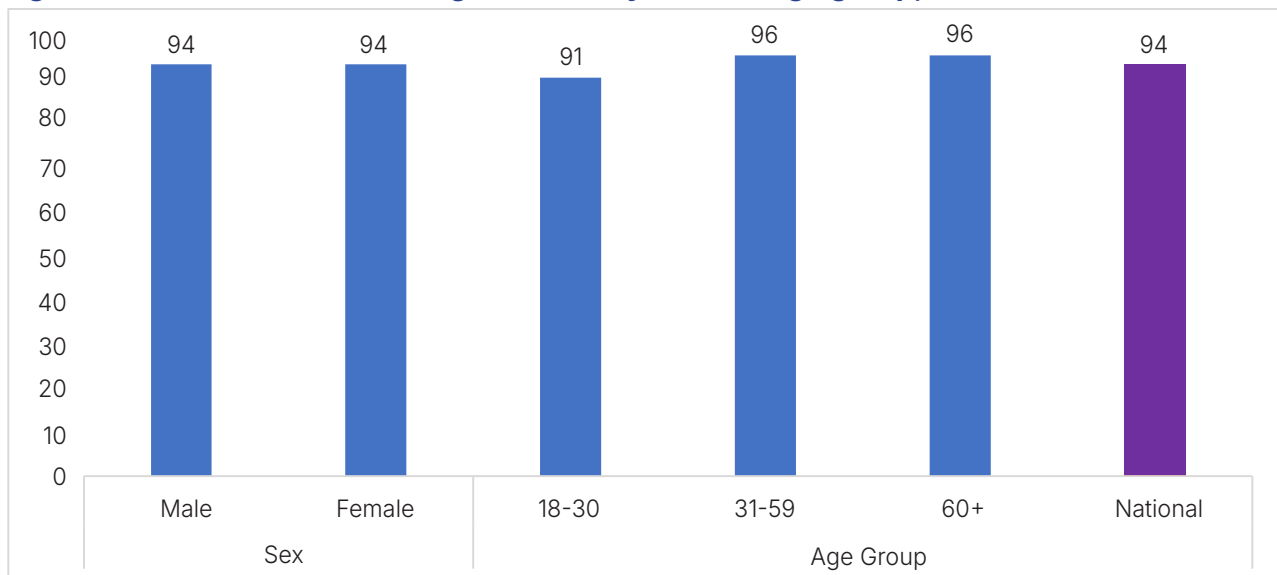
4.3. Access to electoral information

Any credible elections require space for knowledge exchange for all voters and those to be voted for. Any misinformation is likely to disrupt the functioning of electoral processes.

The survey showed different levels of awareness and preparedness among citizens regarding electoral processes. Table 4.2 and Figure 4.2 show that 75 percent of population aged 18 and above as of 2021 were able to check the voters' register during the 2021 general elections, a decrease from 81 percent during the 2016 general elections. Seventy-four percent of population aged 22 and above were aware of their right to access electoral information in 2021, an increase from 70 percent during the 2016 general elections.

Figure 4.2. **Proportion of population aged 18 and above that had access to electoral information and voters' sensitization during the 2016 and 2021 general elections**
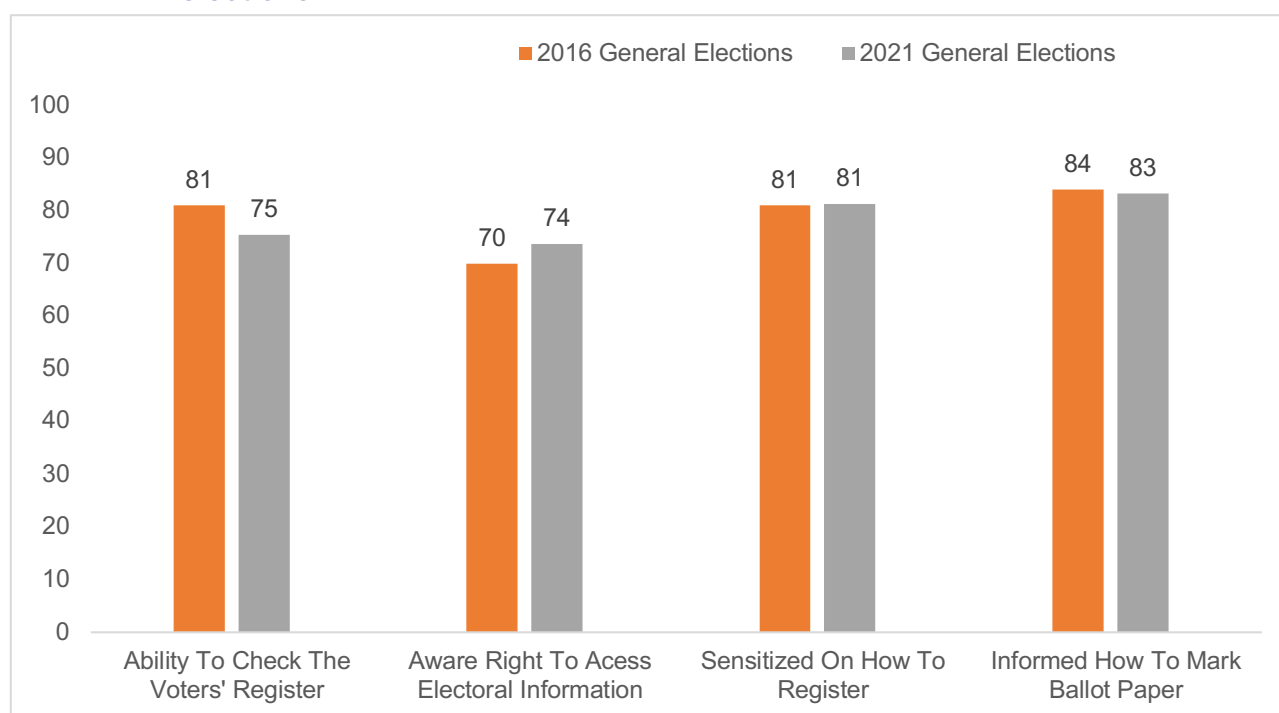
*** information collected in 2017*
*** information collected in 2024/25*

During the survey, the population aged 18 and above were asked their experience regarding the level of preparedness during the previous general elections. Figure 4.3 shows that Karamoja Sub region had the least (59%) population aged 22 and above who were able to check voters' register and Tooro had the highest percent (86%). Figure 4.4 shows that Lango Sub region had the highest percent (89%) and Busoga Sub region (46%) had the least percent of proportion that was aware of their right to access electoral information. Figure 4.5 shows Population aged 22 and above who were informed how to mark the ballot with the highest in Kigezi (92%) and lowest in Buganda South Sub region (75%). Fig 4.6 shows the Population aged 22 and above who were sensitized on how to register was highest in Kigezi (92%) and lowest in Buganda south (72%).

Figure 4.3. Population aged 22 and above who were able to check voters' register
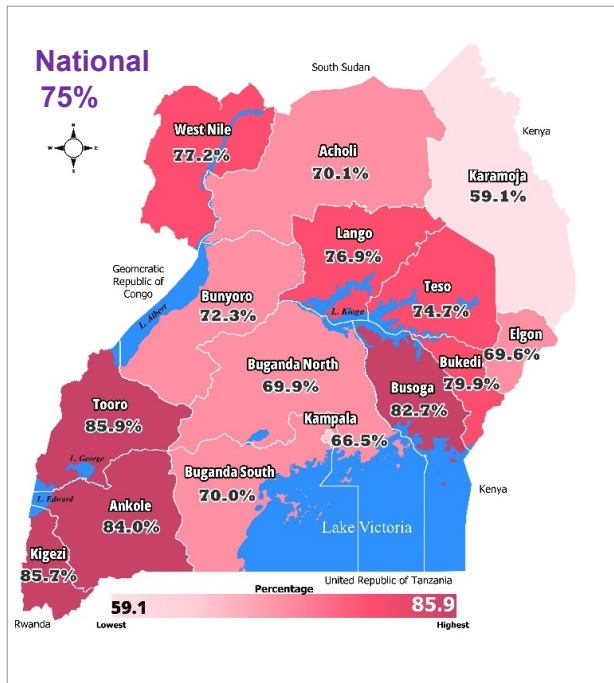
Figure 4.4. Population aged 22 and above who were aware of their right to access electoral information
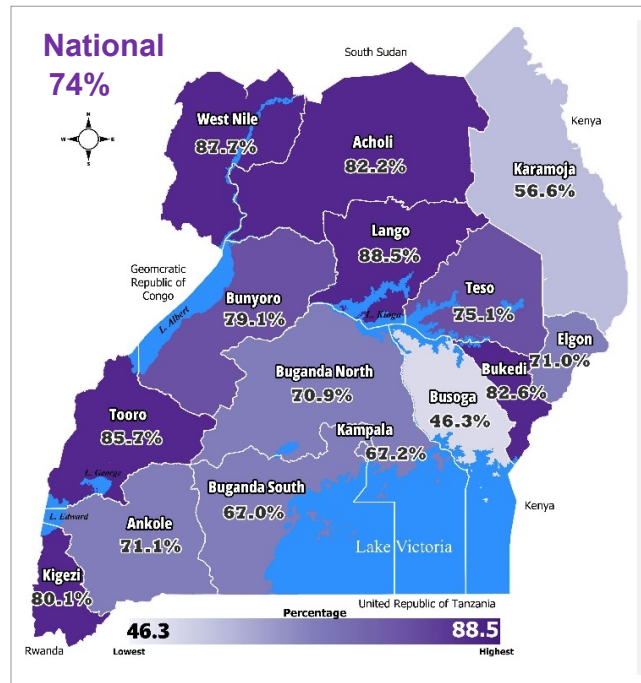
Figure 4.5. Population aged 22 and above who were informed how to mark the ballot
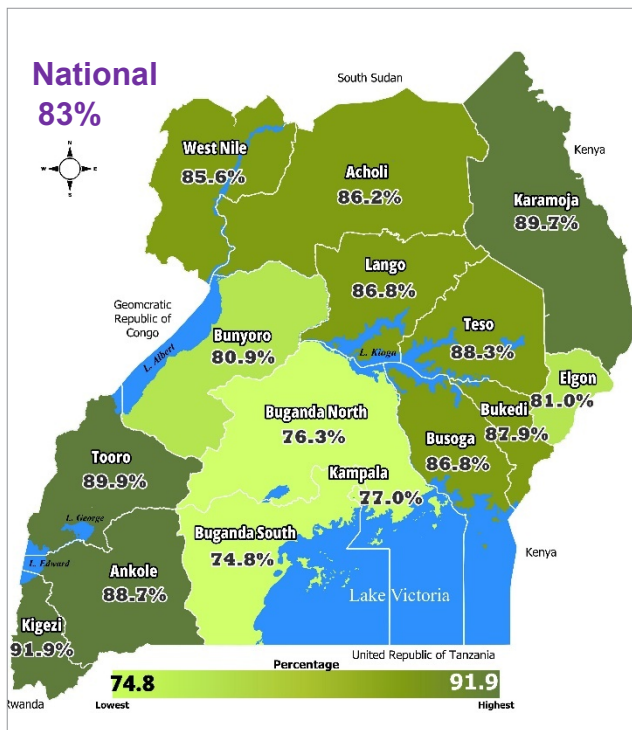
Figure 4.6. Population aged 22 and above who were sensitized how to register
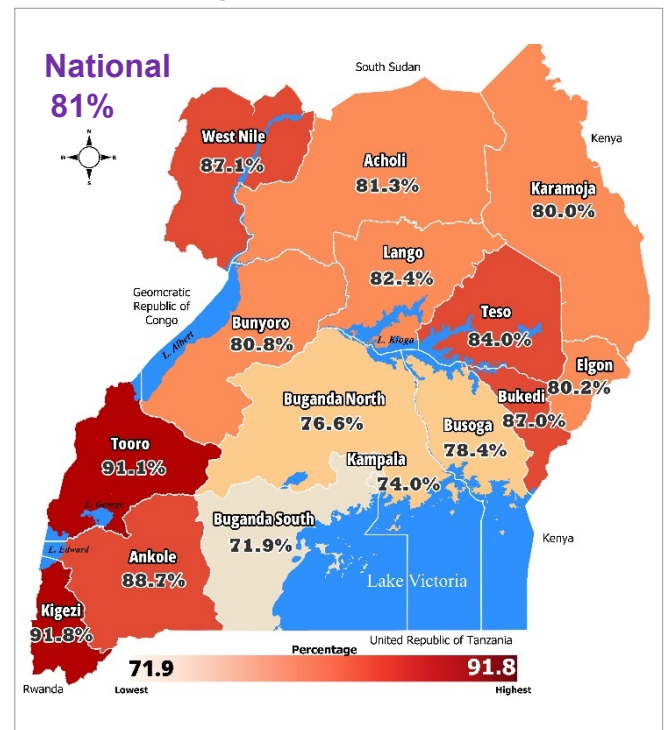
4.4. Political Participation

In Uganda, the right to political participation is guaranteed under Article 1(1) of the Constitution, which affirms that "All power belongs to the people who shall, through regular, free and fair elections, express their will and consent on how and by whom they shall be governed." Political participation is rooted in fundamental freedoms i.e. freedom of speech, assembly, and association and it encompasses the right to take part in public affairs, to register as a candidate, to campaign, and to contest for, and hold public office at all levels of Government.

4.4.1. Voter Registration

Figure 4.7 shows that 16 percent of the population aged 18 as of 2021 were not registered to vote in the previous elections. The variation among residents show that urban (21%) had a higher proportion of residents who were not registered to vote compared t rural (14%) during the 2021 general elections.

Figure 4.7.   Proportion of the population aged 22 and above that were not registered to vote in the previous elections by residence and sex
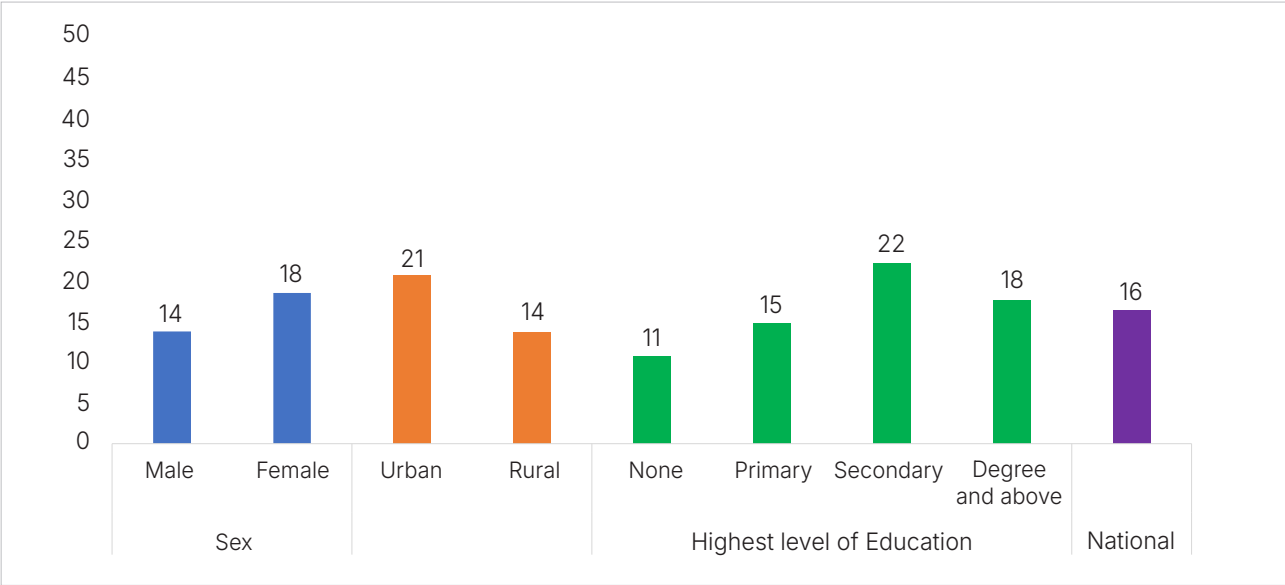
4.4.2. Reasons for not being registered to vote

Reasons for individuals not being registered to vote in the 2021 general elections included not having the correct form of identification (36%), which was the highest followed by did not have time for it. Other notable reasons consist of failing to meet registration deadlines (10%) as shown in Figure 4.8.

Figure 4.8. Proportion of the population aged 18 and above by reasons for not being registered to vote in the 2021 general elections
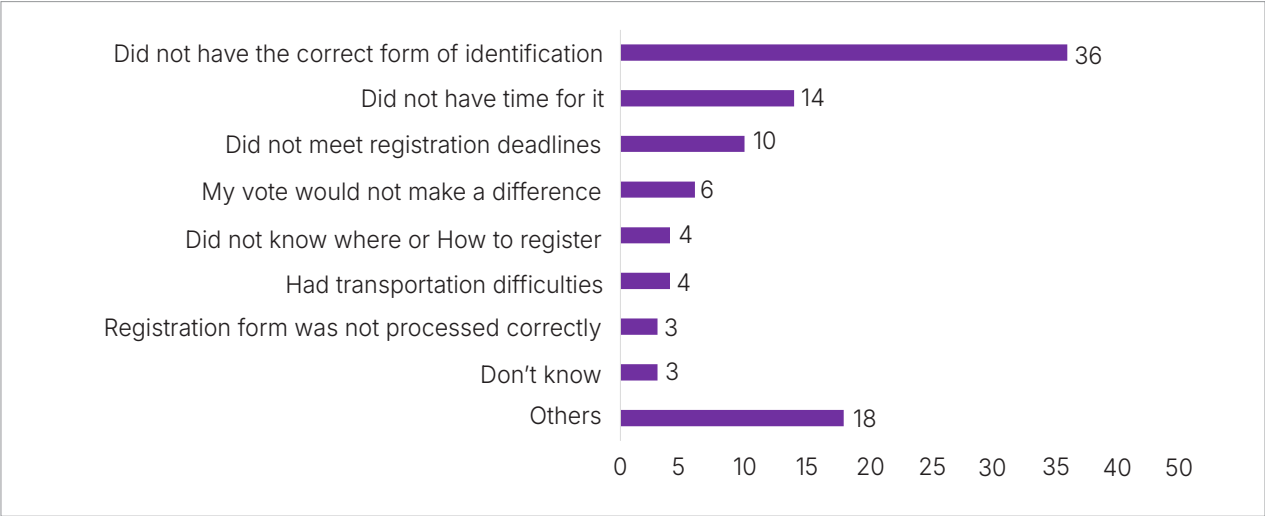
4.4.3. Equal facilitation of all presidential candidates

The survey collected information on whether the population aged 18 and above were in agreement with all presidential candidates being facilitated equally by the electoral commission during the last presidential elections. A higher proportion of population aged 18 and above (65%) agreed that the Electoral Commission facilitated all presidential candidates equally during the 2021 elections compared to (35%) who disagreed. (Figure 4.9 and Table 4.3).

Figure 4.9. Proportion of the population aged 18 and above who stated that all presidential candidates were equally facilitated by the electoral commission in the 2021 presidential elections
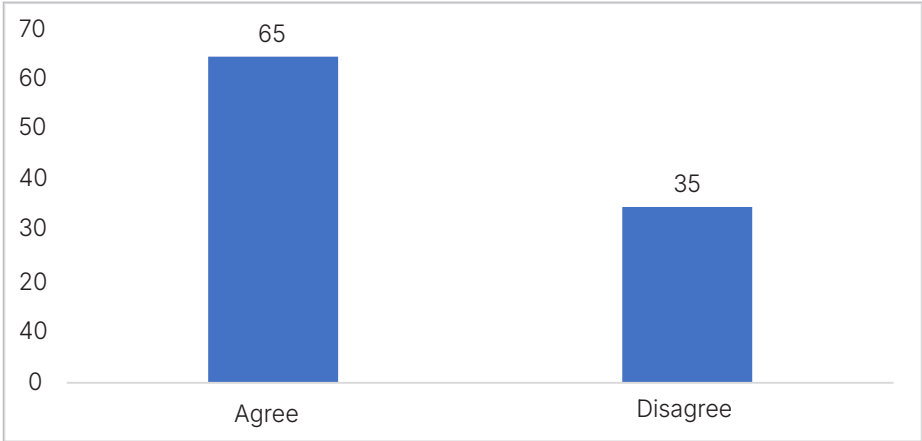
4.5. Free expression of views on politics

The population aged 18 and above were asked how frequently they discussed politics with those close to them – family, friends, colleagues and the results are presented in Figure 4.10 and Table 4.4. More than half of the population aged 18 and above sometimes talked

politics with those close to them (52%) while nine percent very often talked politics with those close to them. Twenty-five percent never talked politics with those close to them.

A higher proportion of females (30%) never talked politics with those close to them, compared to (18%) of males. Buganda South Sub region (20%) had the highest proportion of persons aged 18 and above who very often talked politics with those close to them, while Tooro had the least (2%). Buganda North Sub region (44%) had the highest proportion of persons aged 18 and above who never talked politics with those close to them, while Lango Sub region, Tooro and Ankole had the least (12%).(Table 4.4).

Figure 4.10. Proportion of the population aged 18 and above who talked politics with those close to them
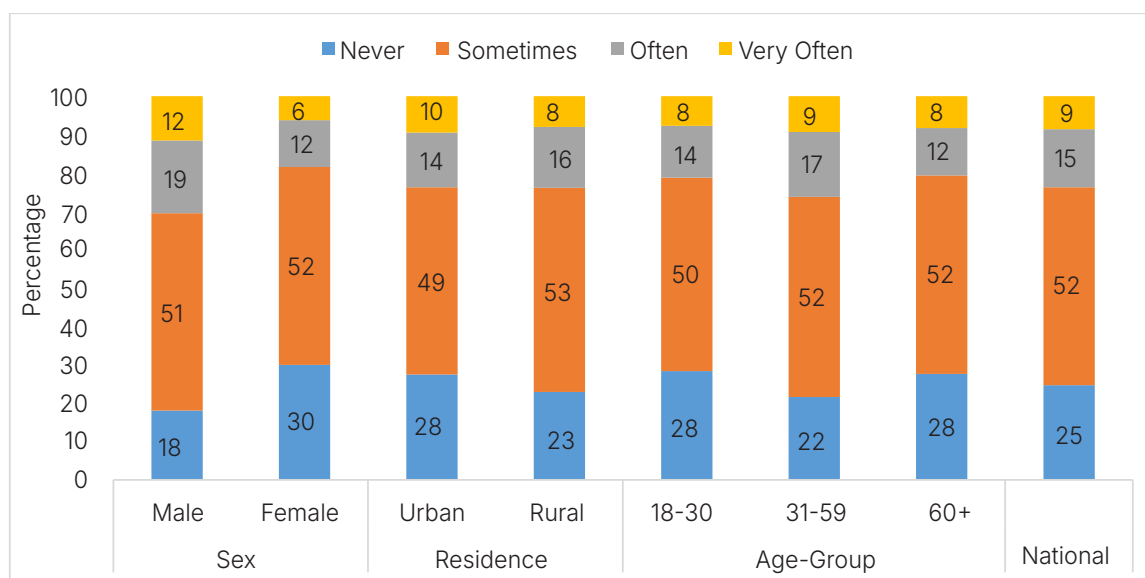
4.6. Knowledge of Political Parties/Organizations

During 2021 general Elections, Uganda had 26 registered political parties and organizations. Nationally, 12 percent of the population aged 18 and above knew only one political party, while 14 percent knew six or more political parties. Fourteen percent of rural residents knew only one political party compared to 8 percent of urban residents. On the contrary, a higher proportion of urban residents knew more political parties compared to their rural counterparts. Eighteen percent of urban residents knew six or more political parties compared to 14 percent of rural residents (Figure 4.11).

Men had knowledge of more political parties (six or more political parties) at 21 percent compared to women at 9 percent (six or more political parties) (Table 4.5). Twice as many women (15%) as men (7%) knew only one political party. Knowledge of more political parties (six or more) was highest in Kampala (26%) and Buganda South Sub region (26%) Sub regions, and lowest in Elgon Sub region (2%) (Table 4.5).

Figure 4.11. Proportion of the population aged 18 and above aware of political parties/organizations in the country by number known (%)
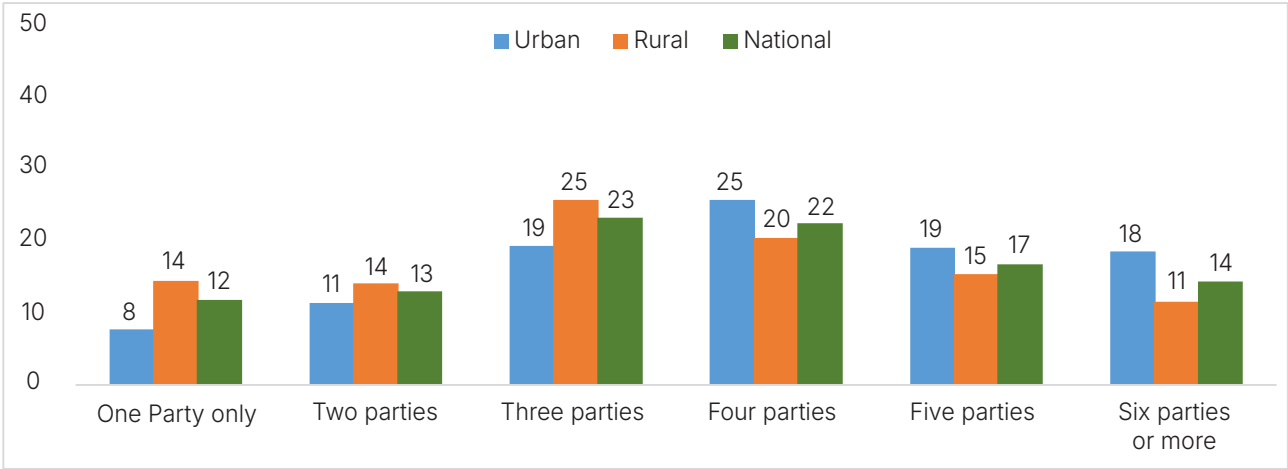
4.7. Membership to Political parties

Twenty-four percent of population aged 18 and above were members of political parties, with a higher proportion of males (31%) compared to those of females (19%). Population aged 18 and above in Urban areas had the least percent (23%) than persons from Rural areas (25%). Persons aged 18-30 (18%) have the least level of political party membership compared to their counterparts aged 31-59 (28%) and 60+ (26%). (Figure 4.12 & Table 4.6)

Figure 4.12. Proportion of the population aged 18 and above who are members of a political party (%)
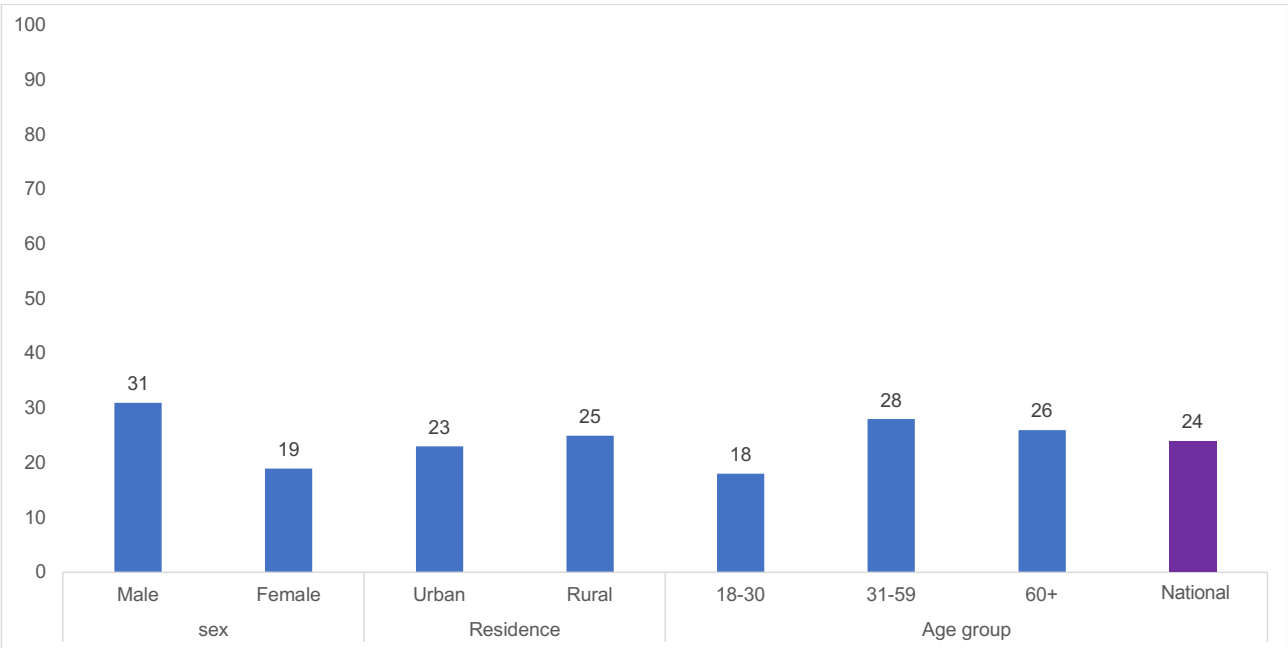
members of a political party was a combination of (office bearer + member)

4.8. Members of Associations/Groups

Membership of a community group or a political party offers advantages for active participation in shaping public policy and influencing election outcomes. The most common forms of group participation were Religious (45%), and Savings (42%) groups as shown in Figure 4.13. Whereas a slightly higher proportion of women (45%) than men (44%) were members in religious groups.

There was higher proportion of male members (31%) in political party groups than female members (19%). Whereas the proportion of females (44%) was higher than that of males (41%) of members in savings groups. Membership to Professional, Recreational and Sporting groups remained low across all background characteristics.

Figure 4.13. Percentage of population aged 18 and above that are Members to various Associations by type
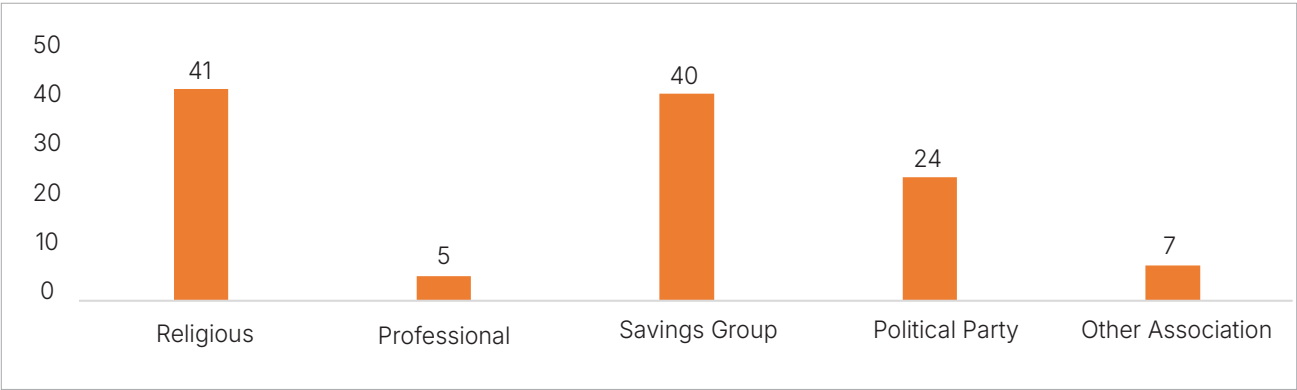
Table 4.1. Proportions of population aged 18 and above who were aware of their right to vote by select background characteristics (%)

Background characteristics	Yes	No	Total
Sex			
Male	94.2	5.8	100
Female	94.1	5.9	100
Residence			
Urban	94.7	5.3	100
Rural	93.8	6.3	100
Age-Group			
18-30	90.9	9.1	100
31-59	95.8	4.2	100
60+	95.8	4.2	100
Sub region			
Kampala	90.5	9.5	100
Buganda South	96.2	3.8	100
Buganda North	95.8	4.2	100
Busoga	96.4	3.7	100
Bukedi	88.5	11.5	100
Elgon	92.2	7.9	100
Teso	94.0	6.0	100
Karamoja	92.2	7.8	100
Lango	92.8	7.2	100
Acholi	88.5	11.5	100
West Nile	93.6	6.4	100
Bunyoro	90.3	9.7	100
Tooro	96.6	3.4	100
Ankole	96.3	3.7	100
Kigezi	96.5	3.6	100
Education attainment			
None	93.2	6.8	100
Primary	93.9	6.1	100
Secondary	94.8	5.2	100
Tertiary	95.4	4.6	100
Disability status			
Without disability	93.5	6.5	100
With disability	95.4	4.6	100
National	**94.1**	**5.9**	**100**

Table 4.2. **Proportions of population aged 22 and above that had access to electoral information and voters' sensitization during the 2021 general elections by selected background characteristics (%)**

Characteristic	Ability To Check The Voters' Register	Aware Right To Acess Electoral Information	Sensitized On How To Register	Informed How To Mark Ballot Paper
Sex				
Male	79.1	78.3	84.3	85.7
Female	72.4	70.0	78.8	81.3
Residence				
Urban	73.1	72.7	78.4	79.8
Rural	76.9	74.3	83.1	85.5
Sub Region				
Kampala	66.5	67.2	74.0	77.0
Buganda South	70.0	67.0	71.9	74.8
Buganda North	69.9	70.9	76.6	76.3
Busoga	82.7	46.3	78.4	86.8
Bukedi	79.9	82.6	87.0	87.9
Elgon	69.6	71.0	80.2	81.0
Teso	74.7	75.1	84.0	88.3
Karamoja	59.1	56.6	80.0	89.7
Lango	76.9	88.5	82.4	86.8
Acholi	70.1	82.2	81.3	86.2
West Nile	77.2	87.7	87.1	85.6
Bunyoro	72.3	79.1	80.8	80.9
Tooro	85.9	85.7	91.1	89.9
Ankole	84.0	71.1	88.7	88.7
Kigezi	85.7	80.1	91.8	91.9
Highest Level Of Education				
None	76.2	65.0	85.3	87.3
Primary	77.0	73.5	82.2	84.2
Secondary	71.0	75.9	77.0	79.3
Degree And Above	77.2	82.1	82.2	82.8
Disability Status				
Without Disability	72.0	73.1	78.4	79.9
With disability	81.9	74.9	86.8	89.6
National	**75.4**	**73.7**	**81.3**	**83.2**

Table 4.3. Opinions of the population aged 18 and above on equal facilitation of all presidential candidates by the electoral commission in the 2021 presidential elections by background characteristics

Characteristic	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Total
Sex					
Male	12.2	49.6	28.6	9.5	100
Female	12.2	56.1	24.7	7.0	100
Residence					
Urban	12.7	48.5	29.0	9.7	100
Rural	11.9	56.2	24.9	7.1	100
Age-Group					
18-30	12.1	50.1	29.0	8.9	100
31-59	12.6	53.3	26.0	8.2	100
60+	11.3	59.2	23.3	6.2	100
Sub region					
Kampala	13.6	43.7	31.7	11.1	100
Buganda North	15.5	35.7	30.2	18.5	100
Buganda South	9.5	59.7	28.6	2.2	100
Busoga	12.4	43.4	35.4	8.8	100
Bukedi	20.4	47.1	16.8	15.8	100
Elgon	29.2	45.6	16.4	8.8	100
Teso	0.8	85.6	12.0	1.6	100
Karamoja	6.2	81.2	10.1	2.6	100
Lango	7.1	62.9	24.4	5.6	100
Acholi	5.4	64.6	23.7	6.2	100
West Nile	7.9	63.7	23.6	4.8	100
Bunyoro	6.6	52.6	34.3	6.5	100
Tooro	5.4	64.3	25.6	4.7	100
Ankole	17.7	49.2	29.6	3.4	100
Kigezi	18.5	50.4	28.0	3.1	100
Education attainment					
None	12.3	64.0	19.9	3.8	100
Primary	12.2	55.3	24.9	7.5	100
Secondary	12.3	45.7	31.6	10.4	100
Tertiary	11.9	45.7	30.9	11.5	100
Disability status using national method					
Without disability	11.7	52.4	27.6	8.3	100
With disability	13.2	54.7	24.4	7.7	100
National	**12.2**	**53.2**	**26.5**	**8.1**	**100**

Table 4.4. Proportion of the population aged 18 and above who talked politics with those close to them by background characteristics

Characteristic	Never	Sometimes	Often	Very often	Total
Sex					
Male	18.1	51.4	19.0	11.6	100
Female	30.0	51.5	12.2	6.2	100
Residence					
Urban	27.5	48.8	14.2	9.5	100
Rural	22.9	53.1	15.9	8.0	100
Age-Group					
18-30	28.4	50.3	13.6	7.7	100
31-59	21.6	52.2	17.0	9.3	100
60+	27.6	51.8	12.4	8.3	100
Sub region					
Kampala	24.9	53.6	15.4	6.0	100
Buganda South	31.7	40.3	8.0	20.1	100
Buganda North	44.0	39.2	8.1	8.7	100
Busoga	16.5	68.4	11.2	3.9	100
Bukedi	33.8	46.5	12.7	7.0	100
Elgon	31.8	45.4	14.7	8.1	100
Teso	28.6	57.4	10.7	3.3	100
Karamoja	38.1	51.3	8.2	2.4	100
Lango	11.7	55.1	27.3	5.9	100
Acholi	15.5	52.3	27.0	5.2	100
West Nile	18.9	64.0	14.5	2.6	100
Bunyoro	23.7	51.2	20.5	4.7	100
Tooro	11.7	62.6	23.7	2.1	100
Ankole	12.0	57.4	19.8	10.9	100
Kigezi	13.3	58.3	19.9	8.5	100
Education attainment					
None	33.1	50.5	10.9	5.5	100
Primary	21.8	54.0	15.9	8.3	100
Secondary	25.4	47.9	16.4	10.3	100
Tertiary	27.7	48.2	13.9	10.1	100
National	**24.7**	**51.5**	**15.2**	**8.6**	**100**

Table 4.5. Proportion of the population aged 18 and above by knowledge of number of political parties/ organizations in the country and background characteristics

Characteristics	One Party only	Two parties	Three parties	Four Parties	Five Parties	Six Parties Or more
Sex						
Male	7.1	9.6	20.4	22.1	20.3	20.6
Female	15.2	15.4	24.8	22.1	13.6	8.9
Residence						
Urban	7.6	11.2	19.0	25.3	18.7	18.2
Rural	14.2	13.9	25.3	20.1	15.1	11.4
Age-Group						
18-30	9.1	15.1	27.3	22.9	14.7	10.9
31-59	10.9	11.6	21.4	22.1	17.9	16.3
60+	21.1	12.0	17.0	20.3	16.0	13.6
Sub region						
Kampala	9.0	7.1	12.8	23.9	21.5	25.8
Buganda South	6.9	9.5	15.2	25.9	16.2	26.3
Buganda North	7.5	16.7	24.4	28.7	12.9	9.8
Busoga	12.7	11.2	30.8	22.5	15.6	7.3
Bukedi	19.4	17.8	33.2	14.7	10.2	4.7
Elgon	22.8	17.5	32.8	16.2	9.0	1.8
Teso	10.7	17.3	33.3	21.4	10.5	6.9
Karamoja	57.4	16.2	10.6	7.2	3.9	4.8
Lango	1.7	19.1	26.9	25.3	19.7	7.4
Acholi	11.1	8.5	20.2	26.2	23.8	10.2
West Nile	30.7	12.8	17.4	14.8	14.8	9.6
Bunyoro	6.2	14.1	24.2	18.1	18.0	19.5
Tooro	2.8	6.8	27.5	25.9	22.0	15.0
Ankole	10.8	10.9	18.7	17.9	22.4	19.4
Kigezi	14.5	13.5	17.4	19.6	21.0	14.1
Highest level of Education						
None	31.7	16.5	21.8	16.2	9.0	4.9
Primary	11.9	15.2	26.3	20.7	15.2	10.7
Secondary	4.0	9.5	20.5	27.3	20.2	18.5
Degree and above	3.2	3.9	11.3	23.7	24.3	33.6
National	**11.6**	**12.8**	**22.8**	**22.1**	**16.5**	**14.1**

Table 4.6. Proportion of the population aged 18 and above who are members of a political party by selected background characteristics (%)

Characteristic	Yes	No
Sex		
Male	30.8	69.2
Female	19.1	80.9
Residence		
Urban	22.8	77.2
Rural	25.2	74.8
Age-Group		
18-30	18.4	81.6
31-59	27.7	72.3
60+	26.3	73.8
Sub region		
Kampala	24	76
Buganda South	15.9	84.1
Buganda North	24.5	75.5
Busoga	23.2	76.8
Bukedi	13.5	86.5
Elgon	11.6	88.4
Teso	21.9	78.1
Karamoja	9.4	90.6
Lango	32.4	67.6
Acholi	28.6	71.4
West Nile	11.3	88.7
Bunyoro	25.6	74.4
Tooro	39.1	60.9
Ankole	36.9	63.2
Kigezi	43.5	56.5
Highest level of Education		
None	18.3	81.7
Primary	24.1	75.9
Secondary	25.8	74.2
Degree and above	29.1	70.9
Disability status		
Without disability	22.9	77.1
With disability	27.2	72.8
National	**24.3**	**75.7**

Table 4.7. Percentage of population aged 18 and above who were members to various Associations by sex, (%)

Association type	Sex		
	Male	**Female**	**Total**
Religious			
Yes	44.2	45.3	44.8
No	55.8	54.7	55.2
Professional			
Yes	6.7	4.1	5.3
No	93.2	95.9	94.7
Savings Group			
Yes	41	43.5	42.4
No	59	56.4	57.6
Political Party			
Yes	30.8	19.1	24.2
No	69.2	80.9	75.7
Sporting Group			
Yes	7.2	1.9	4.3
No	92.8	98.1	95.8
Recreational Group			
Yes	3.7	1.8	2.6
No	96.3	98.2	97.3
Other Association			
Yes	0.8	0.2	0.5
No	99.1	99.8	99.5

Chapter 5

TRANSPARENCY AND ACCOUNTABILITY

- **Trust in Public Institutions:** Ninety three percent of the population aged 18 and above trusted at least one main public institution. Trust in the Uganda Police Force increased to 60 percent from 46 percent in 2017.

- **Service Delivery by Local Authorities:** Perception of population aged 18 and above regarding delivery of local services increased from 66 percent in 2017 to 69 percent in 2024/25.

- **Level to which Local Authorities listen to people:** Seventy-four percent of the population aged 18 and above reported that their Local Council leaders listen to them.

- **Monitoring Service Delivery:** Thirty percent of population aged 18 and above reported that they were empowered to demand for accountability from their Local Council leaders regarding service delivery and 16 percent reported that they were informed of how public funds were utilized.

- **Extent to which the Population Considers Corruption a concern:** Overall 82 percent of the population aged 18 and above considered corruption a concern. This was a decline from 88 percent in 2017.

- **Prevalence and frequency of Bribery:** Fourteen percent of the population aged 18 and above paid a bribe in the 12 months prior to the survey. This is a reduction from 17% in 2017.

- **Government's fight against corruption:** Fifty-seven percent of the population aged 18 and above were aware of Government's effort to fight corruption. This is an increase from 54 percent in 2017.

5.1. Introduction

Transparency and accountability are central to strengthening governance systems and fostering citizens' trust in public institutions. Transparency and accountability is essential to promoting responsible management of public resources and ensuring that institutions operate with integrity and openness. The NDP IV, highlights governance, transparency, and anti-corruption as key enablers of effective service delivery thus enhancing institutional accountability contributes to improved citizen welfare and sustainable national development.

Similarly, SDG 16 emphasizes the importance of building effective, accountable, and inclusive institutions. This chapter presents findings on citizens' perceptions of trust in public institutions, levels of transparency, and experiences with corruption, providing critical evidence to inform policy actions aimed at deepening accountability and promoting good governance in Uganda.

5.2. Trust in Public Institutions

Citizen trust in public institutions signals good governance. On the other hand, distrust weakens how policies are made and carried out.

Ninety three percent of the population aged 18 and above trusted at least one main public institution. Trust in the Uganda Police Force increased to 60 percent from 46 percent in 2017.

Figure 5.1 shows that trust in Mayors/LC III declined from 62 percent in 2017 to 59 percent in 2025 while trust in public service reduced from 54 percent to 49 percent over the same period. The Uganda Police Force had the highest percentage increase (15%) in the level of trust from 46 percent in 2017 to 61 percent in 2025. For all the other institutions, there was a general increase in public trust.

Figure 5.1. Percentage level of trust in most of the public institutions in 2024/25 and 2017
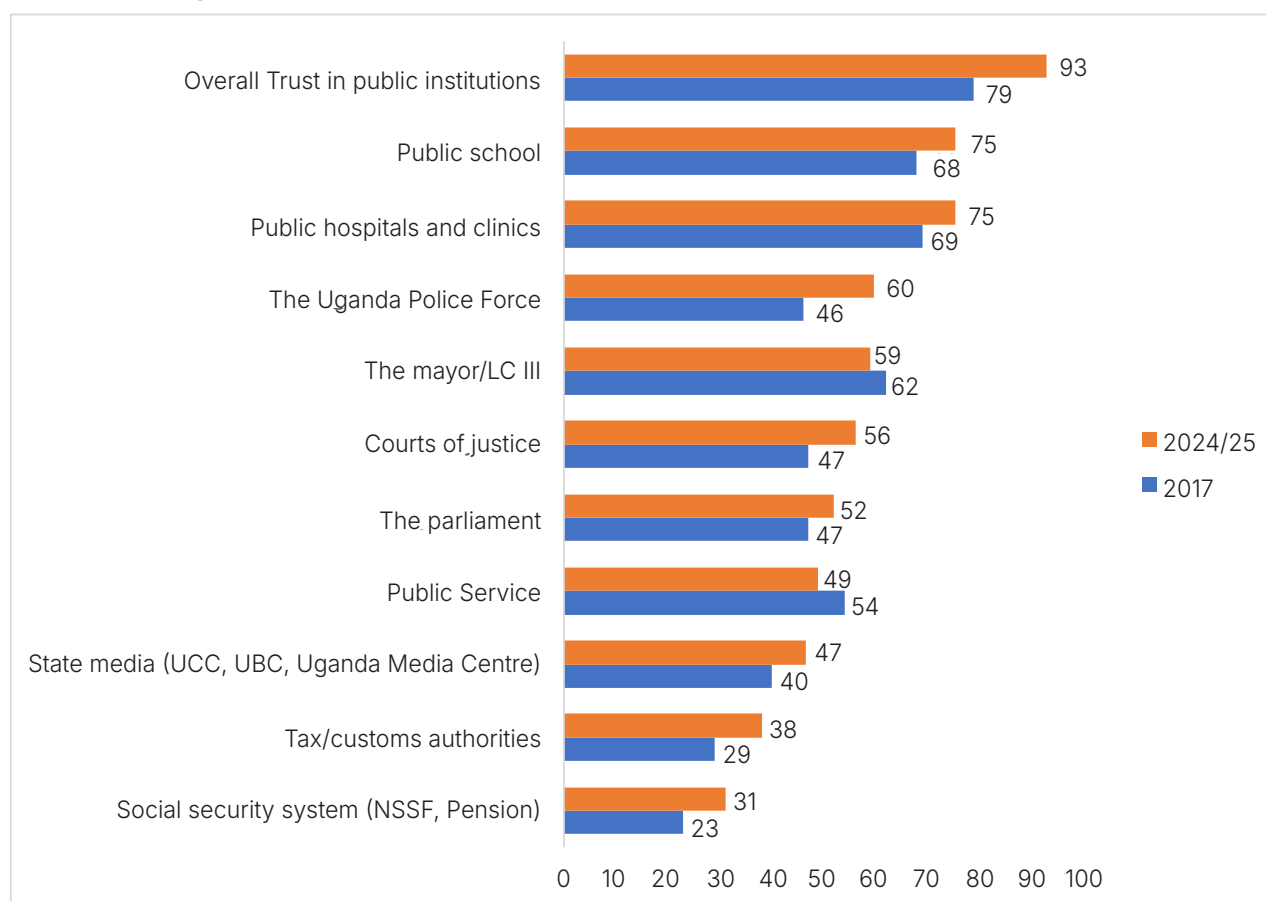
5.3. Transparency and Accountability

Transparency and accountability involve giving citizens a say in how and why decisions are made. Uganda has an opportunity to create a more accountable and responsive Government and an electoral system capable of enabling a growing number of citizens to participate peacefully in politics. In order for results of democracy to be realized, there must be transparency and accountability by the leaders to the people under their jurisdiction. This includes clear disclosure of public funds and decisions, inclusive participation spaces, and independent oversight across planning, budgeting, procurement, and service delivery.

Transparency refers to being easy to understand, being open and honest in all communications, transactions and operations. Accountability is about being responsible to someone for actions taken, being able to explain, clarify and justify actions. Transparency is paramount in any form of accountability.

The citizens of Uganda have a right to know and hold public institutions accountable for actions executed and public institutions are obliged to present the accountability with clarity and justification. In practice, this means publishing budgets and results in accessible formats, setting clear service standards, providing complaint channels, enforcing sanctions for nonperformance, and ensuring inclusion.

5.3.1. Performance of Local and Central Authorities

Most of our day-to-day activities are dependent on the services provided by Local Government leaders. Local Authorities operate under the Local Government Act (1997). Figure 5.2 shows that 65 percent of the persons aged 18 and above perceived Local Authorities to have power, an increase from 51 percent in 2017.

Figure 5.2. Percentage distribution of the population aged 18 and above by their Perception on how much power Local Authorities have, 2017 and 2024/25
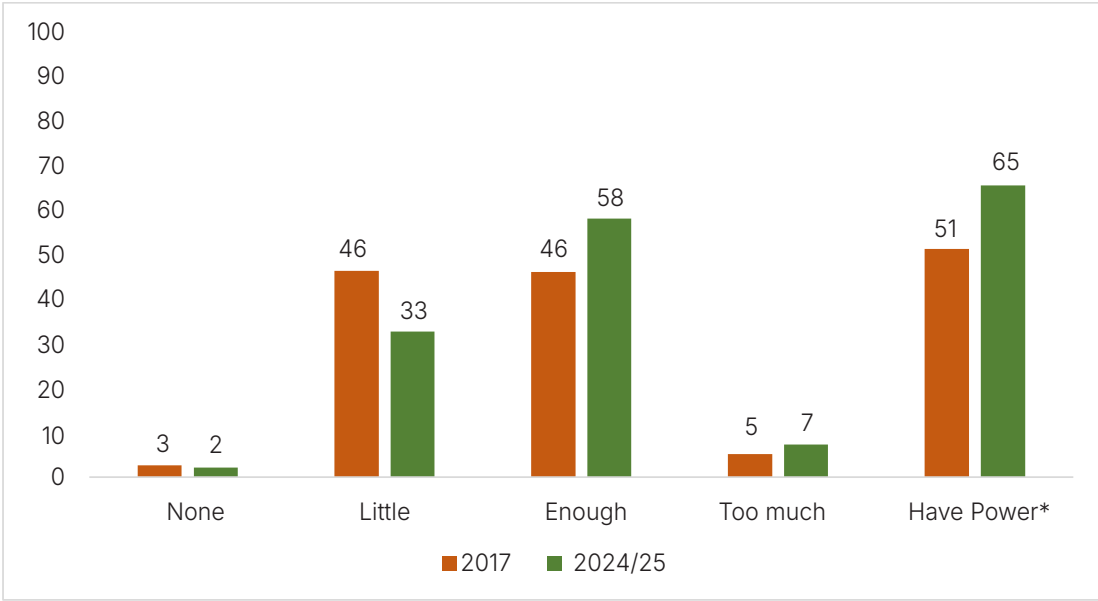
Have Power is (Too much + Enough)*

Spatial variations reveal that Lango Sub region and Ankole subregions had the highest proportion (78% each) of the population aged 18 and above that perceived Local Authorities to have power while Elgon Sub region and Teso Sub region had the least (39% each) (Table 5.2).

5.3.2. Performance of Local Council Leaders and Members of Parliament

Members of Parliament (MPs) and LC V Chairpersons are elected to represent their constituents on issues that affect them and are expected to be accountable to the electorate. During the survey, the population aged 18 and above rated their leaders' service-delivery performance using four categories (very good, good, fair, and poor).

The results in Table 5.3 show that the highest percentage of population aged 18 and above rated the performance of their LC V/District/City leaders (54%) and MPs (44%) in relation to service delivery as good West Nile Sub region had the highest rating of the leaders' performance at LC V/District/City level (90%) and MPs at (79%). The table further shows that (82%) and (63%) of the population aged 18 and above rated their LCI and LCIII leaders' performance in service delivery respectively as good.

5.3.3. Perception of the level of performance of Local Authorities

The Local Government Act provides for powers and functions of Local Councils which include among others monitoring the performance of persons employed by the Government or a higher Local Government to provide services and also monitor the provision of Government services or the implementation of projects in its area of jurisdiction.

During the data collection exercise the population aged 18 and above were asked how well they thought their local authority is handling the following; reporting back to people, consulting traditional/community leaders and delivering local services. Figure 5.3 shows an increase in perceived consultation, feedback and service delivery by Local Authorities since 2017. Seventy-one percent of the population aged 18 and above reported that Local Authorities were reporting back to people, an increase from 58 percent in 2017. Perception of population aged 18 and above regarding delivery of local services increased from 66 percent in 2017 to 69 percent in 2024/25.

Table 5.5 shows that a higher proportion of persons aged 18 and above in the rural areas (70%) than those in the urban areas (66%) reported that Local Authorities deliver local services. Seventy four percent of the population aged 18 and above reported that Local Authorities consult traditional or community leaders. The highest share of the population aged 18 and above in Teso Sub region (92%) and least in Elgon Sub region (55%) reported Local Authorities consult traditional/community leaders. Teso Sub region also had the highest percentage of the population aged 18 and above that perceived that Local Authorities report back to the people (89%). A higher proportion of persons aged 18 and above in the rural areas (70%) than those in the urban areas (66%) reported that Local Authorities deliver local services well/very well.

Figure 5.3. **Percentage distribution of population aged 18 and above by their Perception* on Consultation, Feedback and Service delivery by Local Authorities**
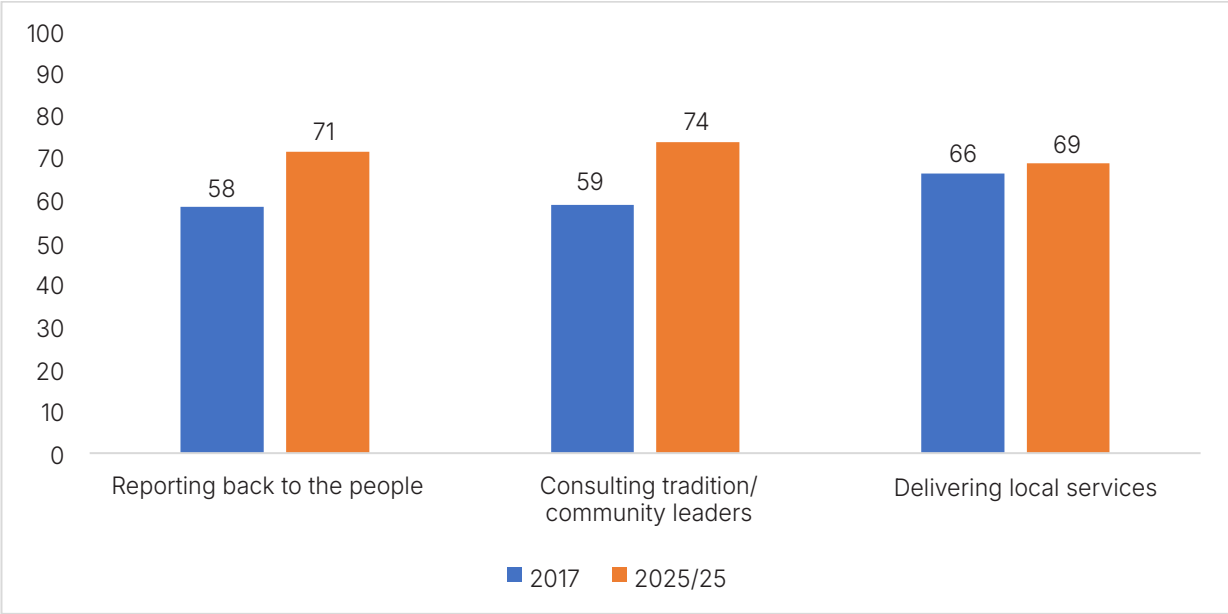
*includes respondents that reported Well/Very well

5.3.4. Perception of the level to which Local and Central Authorities listen to people

The Sustainable Development Goals 2030 advocate for inclusiveness with no one left behind in service delivery hence the need for the views of people especially those who are vulnerable. It's the views of people that inform Government decisions. During the 2024/25 NGPSS, the population aged 18 and above were asked if they think that their local and central leaders listen to people like them.

Findings in Figure 5.4 show that 74 percent of population aged 18 and above reported that Local Elected Officials/ Councilors listen to them, 68 percent reported that Leaders of community organisations or Traditional leaders listen to them and 35 percent reported that Members of Parliament/National Assembly listen to them.

Figure 5.4. Percentage distribution of population by perception of whether different leaders listen to them
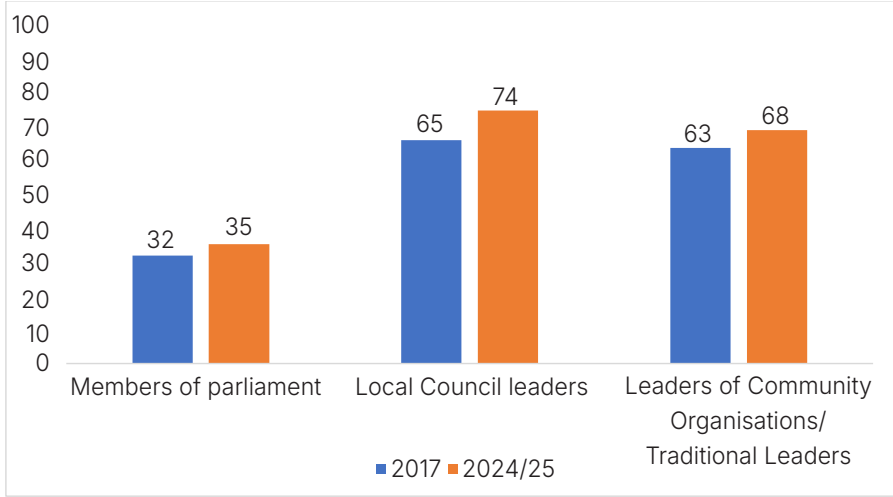
5.3.5. Responsiveness of Community and Political leaders

Community leaders take responsibility for the well-being and improvement of their communities by playing an important role in setting priorities, providing over-arching policy direction, and bringing stakeholders together. Their visibility and the ability to communicate with a broad base of constituents and partners can be used to spear-head initiatives to achieve overall community development objectives. This section presents the results on the responsiveness of political leaders to the needs of the people and the extent to which Government takes the voice of the people into account. In this context, responsiveness refers to the way in which community and political leaders perceive the needs of particular groups in the community and respond to their demands.

The results in Figure 5.5 show that 39 percent of the population aged 18 and above were of the opinion that political leaders respond to the needs of the people. This is an increase from 29 percent in 2017. Lango Sub region reported the highest percentage (81%) of the population aged 18 and above who opined that political leaders respond to the needs of the people while Busoga Sub region had the lowest (18%). Sixteen percent of the population aged 18 and above opined that political leaders do not respond at all to the needs of the people. (Table 5.6)

Figure 5.5. Opinions on the whether political leaders respond to the needs of the People (%)
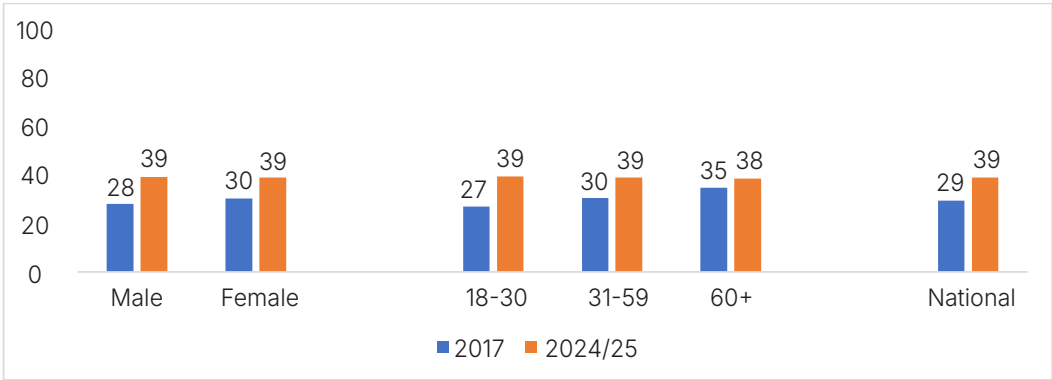
5.3.6. Sharing of information on Government Decisions

The Access to information Act, 2005 (Article 8) provides for automatic disclosure of information and records by Government to the public.

Figure 5.6 shows that 47 percent of the population aged 18 and above reported that Central Authorities shared comprehensive information on Government decisions. Furthermore 45 percent of the population aged 18 and above reported that the information provided by the Central Authorities was little. However, 8 percent reported that they were not provided with any information at all.

West Nile Sub region had the highest percentage of the population aged 18 and above who perceived that Central Authorities provide enough information (61%), while Busoga Sub region had the lowest (21%) as shown in (Table 5.7).

Figure 5.6. Trend in perception of population aged 18 and above on how much information is shared by Central Authorities (%)
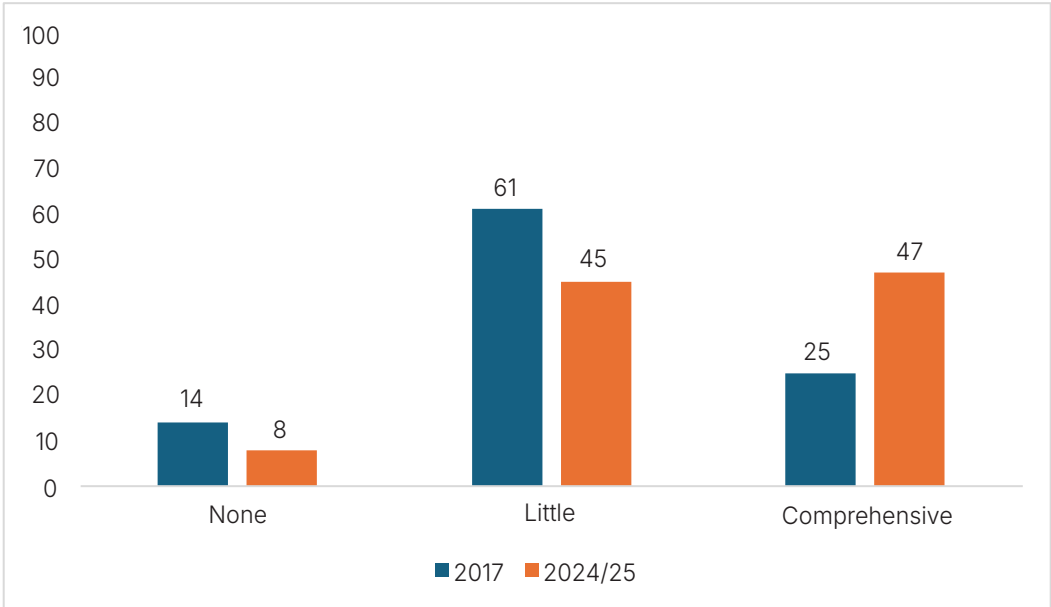
*Comprehensive combines enough and very comprehensive

5.3.7. Public Participation in Service Delivery

Public participation is a vital aspect of democracy that allows for individuals within communities to positively contribute to the general good by providing them an opportunity to influence public decisions. Public involvement is an essential element of democracy meant to ensure that the citizens have a direct voice in public decisions.

Extent to which the Government takes into account the peoples voices

A voice gives one the capacity to express their views and priorities, demand rights and entitlements and can be exercised through the participation of citizens in decision-making process, service delivery or policy implementation processes. It can also be exercised through lobbying, protests or complaints. A responsive Government listens to the concerns and priorities of citizens and its policies and institutions respond to the needs of the citizens and uphold their rights.

Information was collected on perceptions of the extent to which Government takes into account the voices of the opposition parties, Non-Governmental Organizations/Civil Society Organizations, Local Authorities and the Private Sector.

Table 5.8 shows that 64 percent of the population aged 18 and above reported that Government takes into account the voices of Local Authorities, and NGOs/CSOs, while 61 percent said the same for the Private Sector, and 34 percent for opposition parties.

5.3.8. Monitoring Service Delivery

Uganda's decentralized service delivery framework provides for a mixture of approaches to service delivery. These include; direct provision by Local Governments, private sector service delivery, and civil society service delivery. A Local Government monitors the performance of persons employed by the Government or a higher Local Government to provide services or implement projects in the area of jurisdiction (as provided for under the Local Governments Act, 1997).

The Public Finance Management Act (PFMA, 2015) was designed to regulate financial management in the National and Local Governments; to ensure that all revenue, expenditure, assets and liabilities of those Governments are managed efficiently and effectively; to provide for the responsibilities of persons entrusted with financial management in those Governments; and to provide for matters connected therewith. This is all geared at securing transparency, accountability, and sound management of the revenue, expenditure, assets and liabilities of institutions (planning, budgeting, procurement, reporting, and audit).

The results in Table 5.9 show that 30 percent of population aged 18 and above reported that they were empowered to demand for accountability regarding service delivery from their Local Council leaders, 31 percent were aware of the existence of a committee set up to monitor delivery of services and 16 percent were informed of how public funds were utilized.

During the survey data collection exercise, the population aged 18 and above were asked if they had raised any complaint to the Local Government leaders over poor service delivery in their community in the last 12 months prior to the survey date. The services referred to included roads, schools and health, among others.

Figure 5.7 shows that Lango had the highest proportion (44%) that had raised a complaint 12 months prior to the survey while Buganda North Sub region had the least (8%).

Figure 5.7.   Proportion of population aged 18 and above that have raised any complaint to the Local Council leader in the last 12 months prior to the survey by Sub region
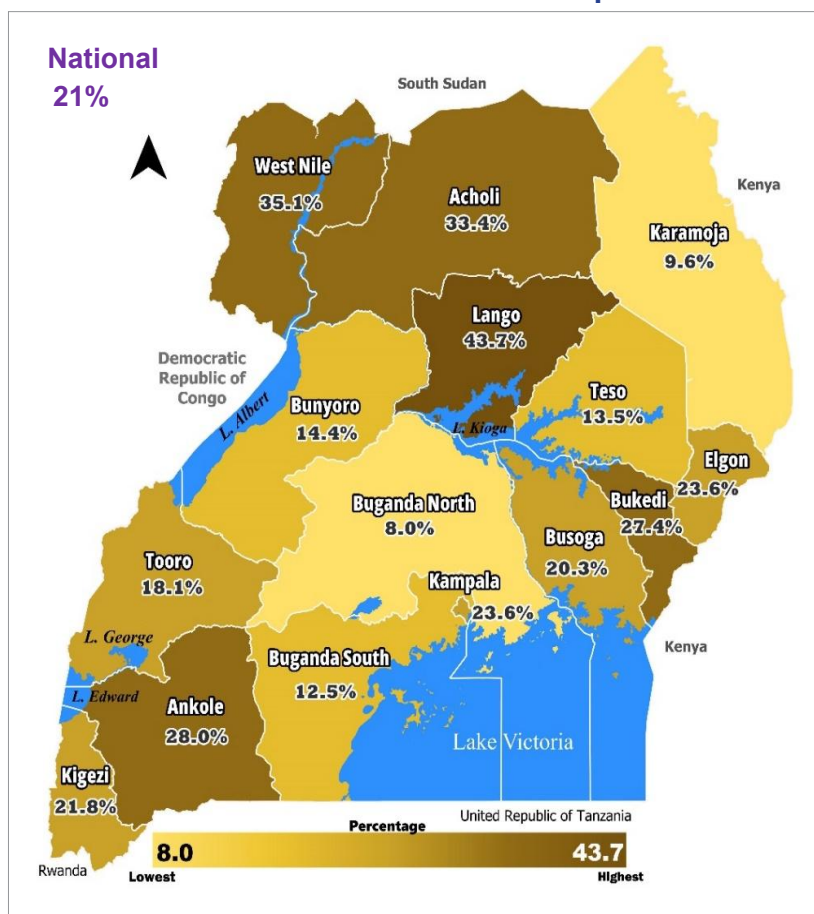
5.4. Corruption

Corruption is the abuse of entrusted power for private gain. Corruption can be classified as grand, petty and political, depending on the amounts of resources lost and the sector where it occurs. At high Government levels it is grand corruption and it distorts policies or the central functioning of the state, enabling leaders to benefit at the expense of the public good. On the other hand, Petty corruption is the everyday abuse of entrusted power by low- and mid-level public officials in their interactions with ordinary citizens, who often are trying to access basic goods or services in places like hospitals, schools, police departments and other agencies. Political corruption involves manipulation of policies, institutions and rules of procedure in the allocation of resources and financing by political decision makers that abuse their position to sustain their power, status and wealth.

5.4.1. Extent to which the Population Considers Corruption a concern

The survey collected information on the perceived extent to which corruption was a concern in the country. Responses were captured on a four-point scale, where 1 = Not at all, 2 = A little, 3 = Often, and 4 = Always. Responses coded 3 and 4 were classified as indicating that corruption is a concern.

Overall 82 percent of the population aged 18 and above considered corruption a concern. This was a decline from 88 percent in 2017, as shown in Figure 5.8.

Table 5.10 shows that Busoga Sub region had the highest percentage of population (91%) aged 18 and above who considered corruption as a big problem, while Buganda North Sub region had the least (71%) (Table 5.10)

Figure 5.8.   Percentage of the population aged 18 and above who consider corruption a concern in the country by sex and age group, (%)
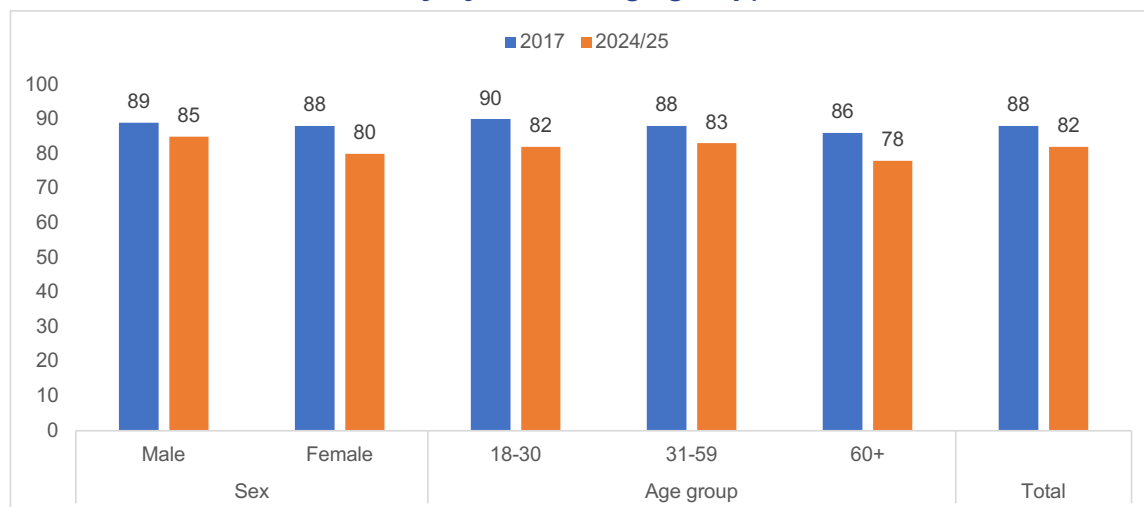
corruption a concern is often+always

Figure 5.9.   Percentage of the population aged 18 and above who consider corruption a concern in the country by Sub region, (%)
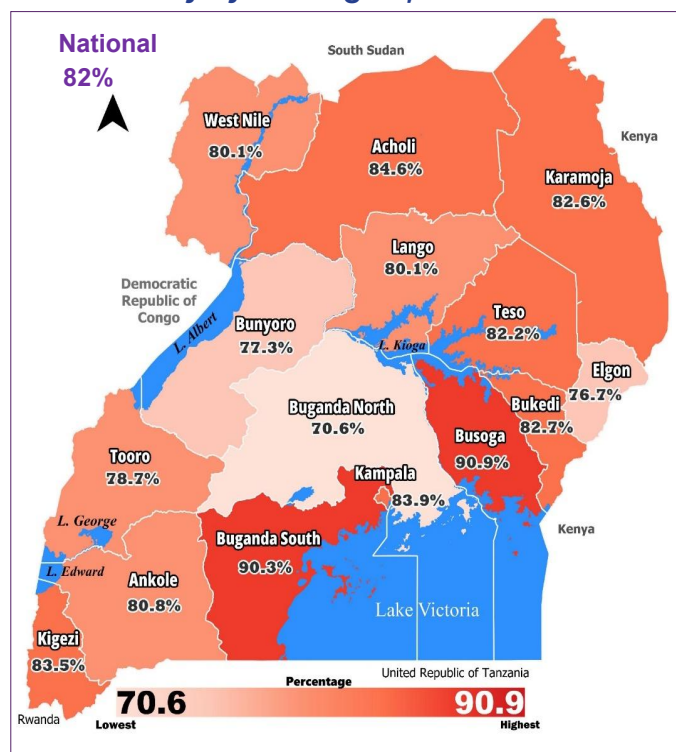
5.4.2. Prevalence and frequency of Bribery

Figure 5.10 shows that 14 percent of the population aged 18 and above paid a bribe in the 12 months prior to the survey, a decrease from 17 percent in 2017. The percentage of the population that had paid a bribe slightly decreased for both males and females from 21 percent in 2017 to 18 percent in 2024/25 and from 13 percent to 12 percent respectively.

The highest percentage (16%) of persons aged 18 and above that paid a bribe in the last 12 months prior to the survey date were those aged between 31 and 59. Table 5.12

Figure 5.10. Percentage Distribution of population aged 18 and above that Paid a Bribe in Last 12 Months Prior to the Survey Date by selected background characteristics (%)
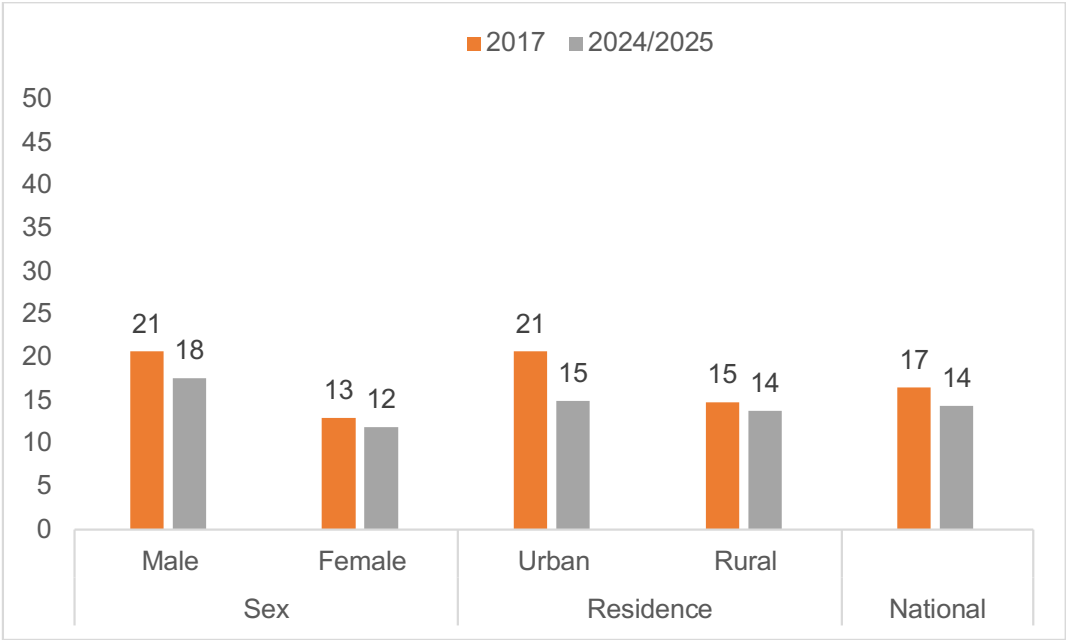
Findings in Figure 5.11 show marked regional variation: Elgon Sub region (24%) and Bukedi Sub region (22%) recorded the highest prevalence, West Nile Sub region (5%) was the lowest.

Figure 5.11. Percentage Distribution of population aged 18 and above that Paid a Bribe in Last 12 Months Prior to the Survey Date by Sub Region
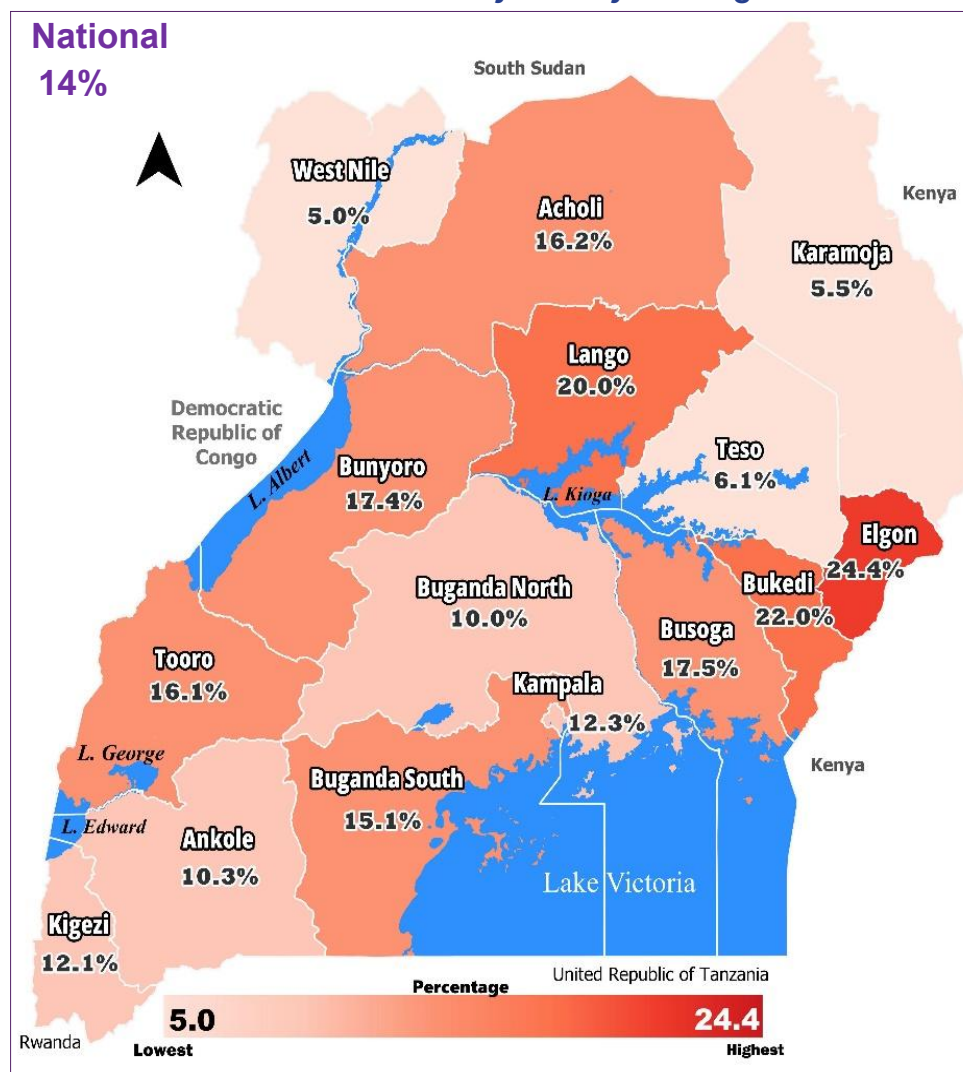
Bribery can be categorized into three forms namely; Occasional bribery (once), Regular bribery (Two to five times), and Chronic bribery (More than five times).

The results in Table 5.13 indicate that 52 percent of the population aged 18 and above had paid a bribe one time, 12 months prior to the survey date, followed by 37 percent that had paid a bribe two to five times and 11 percent had paid a bribe more than five times 12 months prior to the survey date.

Results further show that a higher proportion of females (55%) than males (50%) and more persons in rural areas (53%) than those in urban areas (52%) had paid a bribe once in the 12 months prior to the survey date. Elgon Sub region (26%) followed by Kampala (21%) had the biggest percentage of population that had paid a bribe more than five times, while Teso Sub region had the least (3%). More of the population with no education attained (16%) paid a bribe more than five times, compared to those with tertiary education (8%).

5.4.3. Institutions where citizens paid bribes

The population aged 18 and above were further asked in which institutions they had to pay bribes. Results in Table 5.14 indicate that the highest percentage of population aged 18 and above reported to have paid bribes to health workers and police (48% and 45% respectively) while the lowest (1%) paid to NWSC. A higher proportion of females (57%) than males (39%) paid bribes to Health workers while a higher proportion of males (52%) than females (37%) paid bribes to Police officials.

Sub regional variations show that Bukedi Sub region (82%) had the highest percentage of population that paid bribes in health and Teso Sub region (17%) had the least. Ankole (66%) had the highest proportion that paid bribes in police institutions while Elgon and Bukedi Sub region (22% each) had the least.

5.4.4. Corruption within public institutions

Figure 5.12 shows that the biggest percentage of population aged 18 and above reported that police officials were the most corrupt (79%), followed by civil servants (in general) (64%). This is a reduction from 89 percent (police) and 78 percent (civil servants in general).

Figure 5.12. Perception of persons aged 18 and above on corrupt persons within public institutions (%)
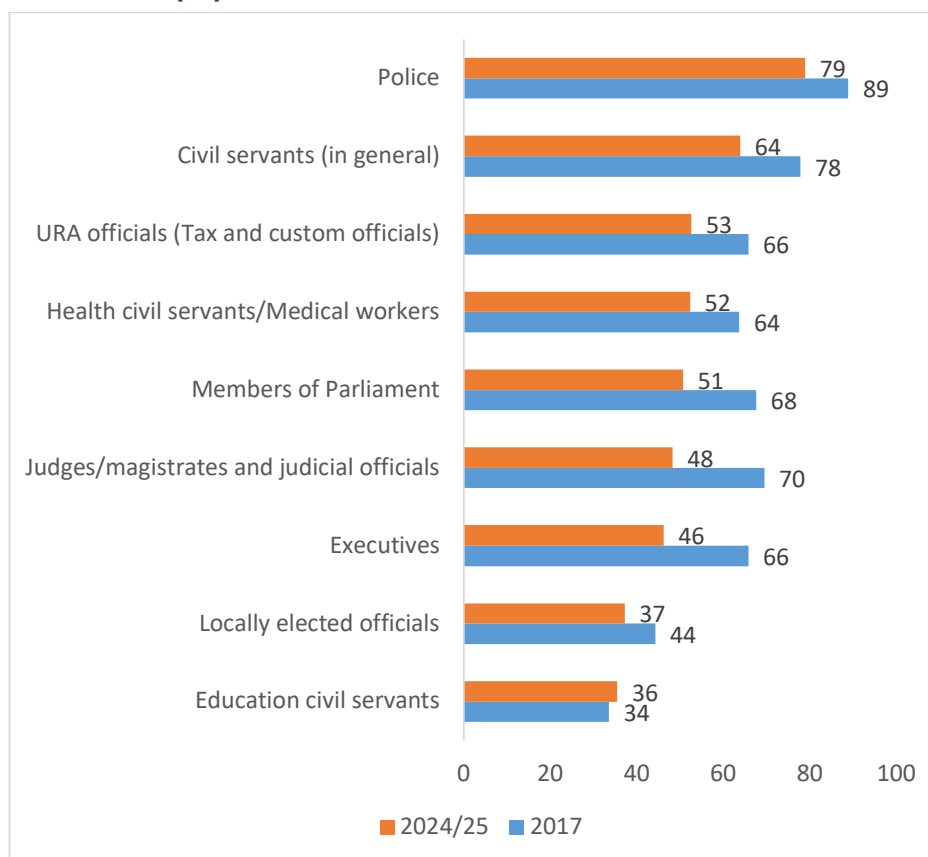
Executive comprises the president, prime minister and ministers.

Table 5.15 shows that a high proportion of males (82%) than females (76%) reported that the police officials are the most corrupt. Of those that said police was most corrupt (79%), the biggest percentage was from urban areas (82%) as compared to those from rural areas (77%).

Buganda South sub-region had the highest percentage of population (84%) whose perception was that police is corrupt and Karamoja Sub region had the least (57%). More so, 80% of the population aged 18-30 and 31-59 years reported Police as the most corrupt.

5.4.5. Prevalence and frequency of corruption within the security forces

The survey sought to establish from the population aged 18 and above whether they had ever paid a bribe to members of the Public Security Forces in the 12 months prior to the survey. Those who reported paying were then asked how many times they paid.

Table 5.17 shows that 8 percent of population aged 18 and above indicated that they had paid a bribe to Public Security Forces in the last 12 months prior to the survey. The highest percentage was recorded in Acholi Sub region (16%) while the least was recorded in West Nile Sub region (3%).

Results further show that the highest percentage (51%) of those that had paid a bribe to the Public Security Forces had done it once (one time), followed by 40 percent that had paid a bribe two to five times and 9 percent had paid more than five times.

5.4.6. Perceptions on corruption within the security forces

Results in Table 5.18 show that 63 percent of population aged 18 and above indicated that the public security forces were involved in corruption. Bukedi Sub region (78%) had the highest percentage of population aged 18 and above who perceived that public security forces were involved in corruption while Tooro Sub region had the least (40%). On the other hand, 13 percent of the population perceived that public security forces were not involved in corruption at all.

5.4.7. Government fight against corruption

The Anti-Corruption Act and the National Anti-Corruption Strategy (NACS) were designed to make a significant impact on building the quality of accountability and reducing the levels of corruption in Uganda with a focus on people, systems, organizations and building a culture where integrity is valued and corruption is rejected – zero tolerance to corruption.

In Uganda, the institutions charged with the task of fighting corruption are the Presidency, the Inspectorate of Government (IG), the Auditor General (AG) the Department of Public Prosecutions (DPP), the people of Uganda, the parliament, and the Judiciary. In addition, there exist constitutional anti-corruption agencies specifically charged with this task. The findings in Table 5.18 & Figure 5.13 shows that 57 percent of the population aged 18 and above were aware of Government's effort to fight corruption. Awareness was higher among males (62%) than females (53%), and higher in urban (61%) than rural (55%) areas. By sub-region, Tooro (77%) reported the highest awareness and Karamoja Sub region (27%) the lowest.

Results further show that 13 percent of the population aged 18 and above felt that the Government's fight on corruption was very effective and 14 percent said it was not effective at all. Forty-five percent of the population aged 18 and above were aware of the existence of an anti-corruption body in the country. This awareness increased with the level of education.

Table 5.18 and Figure 5.13 also shows that 45 percent of the population aged 18 and above were aware of the existence of an anti-corruption body in the country.

Figure 5.13. Percentage of population aged 18 and above aware of Government effort to fight corruption and existence of an Anti-Corruption body in the country (%)

Table 5.1. Level of Trust in Public Institutions by sex and selected background characteristics (%)

Background characteristics	Public Service	Courts Of Justice	The Uganda Police Force	Public Hospitals and Clinics	Public School	Tax Customs Authorities	Social Security System (NSSF Pension)	State Media (UCC UBC Uganda Media Centre)	The Parliament	The Mayor Lc III	National
Sex											
Male	50.2	56.7	57.4	73.0	74.3	41.5	34.7	48.5	52.0	60.5	92.4
Female	47.8	55.7	61.7	77.0	76.2	35.5	28.3	44.9	51.9	58.0	93.2
Residence											
Urban	48.0	57.6	56.0	73.5	74.2	41.2	34.7	50.9	52.9	56.9	93.2
Rural	49.4	55.2	62.2	76.4	76.1	36.3	28.8	43.6	51.4	60.5	92.6
Age-Group											
18-30	48.6	56.4	59.6	76.2	75.3	38.5	31.4	47.9	52.0	58.2	93.2
31-59	48.9	56.5	59.5	74.6	76.0	38.8	31.6	46.9	52.5	60.2	93.2
60+	49.5	54.2	61.3	75.4	72.8	34.9	28.7	41.0	49.7	57.2	90.6
Sub region											
Kampala	52.3	55.9	56.4	74.8	74.5	48.7	38.9	55.2	49.7	60.3	94.0
Buganda South	33.1	55.1	50.2	59.8	65.5	33.6	30.9	52.2	52.4	44.2	92.9
Buganda North	45.0	55.0	59.4	68.8	65.3	33.4	28.7	36.0	41.9	44.3	87.8
Busoga	43.9	35.6	35.3	71.6	65.2	13.4	6.7	36.7	32.7	44.5	89.8
Bukedi	49.4	52.4	48.6	68.7	67.7	40.1	35.0	45.6	42.8	44.5	86.0
Elgon	36.8	49.2	55.5	72.3	73.0	27.3	16.7	24.4	45.4	40.8	93.1
Teso	41.5	43.2	67.7	86.4	87.9	32.3	22.2	42.0	62.1	80.7	99.0
Karamoja	36.3	38.8	67.6	84.9	81.8	23.1	10.8	21.1	51.2	73.9	95.1
Lango	53.3	55.4	61.1	76.8	77.1	38.9	29.4	46.9	46.6	64.3	97.8
Acholi	41.4	47.9	64.6	85.3	80.7	28.4	24.7	38.1	45.6	60.9	95.9
West Nile	56.0	60.0	71.4	86.4	86.4	43.3	31.3	33.4	47.4	66.7	94.8

Table 5.1. Level of Trust in Public Institutions by sex and selected background characteristics (%)

Background characteristics	Public Service	Courts Of Justice	The Uganda Police Force	Public Hospitals and Clinics	Public School	Tax Customs Authorities	Social Security System (NSSF Pension)	State Media (UCC UBC Uganda Media Centre)	The Parlia-ment	The Mayor Lc III	National
Bunyoro	65.4	73.0	67.5	85.1	83.9	58.4	55.3	71.4	71.7	76.1	93.7
Tooro	67.8	71.2	64.9	80.6	81.3	65.5	61.5	72.2	70.7	76.9	88.9
Ankole	61.3	67.1	76.9	87.0	89.1	42.3	28.1	46.4	63.3	78.8	97.1
Kigezi	65.0	59.9	72.2	84.4	84.1	38.4	24.0	41.8	51.0	77.8	96.2
Education attainment											
None	44.0	48.7	63.9	76.6	75.5	27.0	18.2	32.8	46.8	57.0	90.9
Primary	48.4	56.4	61.4	77.3	76.4	37.6	29.1	45.4	52.4	60.8	93.1
Secondary	49.3	57.2	56.0	72.0	72.9	40.6	34.9	50.3	52.7	56.8	92.9
Tertiary	57.7	63.1	55.2	70.7	76.2	51.2	51.7	61.7	55.0	59.0	94.5
Disability status											
Without disability	48.9	57.2	60.0	76.0	75.9	39.0	32.3	47.6	53.0	59.9	92.7
With disability	48.7	54.0	59.2	73.6	74.3	36.5	28.8	44.1	49.9	57.5	93.2
National	**48.9**	**56.2**	**59.8**	**75.2**	**75.4**	**38.2**	**31.2**	**46.5**	**52.0**	**59.1**	**92.9**

Table 5.2. Percentage distribution of population aged 18 and above by their perception on how much Power is held by Local Authorities

Characteristics	None	Little/ Not enough	Enough	Too much	Total	Have Power*
Sex						
Male	2.3	34.0	56.0	7.8	100	63.8
Female	2.0	31.5	59.5	7.0	100	66.5
Residence						
Urban	2.1	32.8	57.1	8.0	100	65.1
Rural	2.1	32.5	58.4	6.9	100	65.3
Age-Group						
18–30	1.9	33.7	56.7	7.7	100	64.4
31–59	2.4	32.3	58.2	7.2	100	65.4
60+	1.8	31.0	60.2	6.9	100	671
Sub region						
Kampala	2.1	40.5	49.1	8.4	100	57.5
Buganda South	0.5	29.6	59.0	11.0	100	70
Buganda North	3.6	34.9	55.4	6.1	100	61.5
Busoga	0.9	22.4	65.7	11.0	100	76.7
Bukedi	11.7	45.6	39.7	2.9	100	42.6
Elgon	7.6	53.5	37.8	1.1	100	38.9
Teso	0.3	61.1	37.3	1.3	100	38.6
Karamoja	0.6	56.5	36.6	6.3	100	42.9
Lango	1.1	21.1	74.8	3.0	100	77.8
Acholi	1.8	26.9	64.7	6.7	100	71.4
West Nile	1.4	22.3	57.8	18.5	100	76.3
Bunyoro	0.2	36.2	60.4	3.2	100	63.6
Tooro	–	32.3	65.6	2.1	100	67.7
Ankole	1.3	20.9	65.6	12.1	100	77.7
Kigezi	1.8	22.7	66.4	9.1	100	75.5
Education attainment						
None	2.4	28.5	61.7	7.5	100	69.2
Primary	2.1	31.3	59.0	7.6	100	66.6
Secondary	2.2	35.3	55.2	7.3	100	62.5
Tertiary	1.8	38.0	54.5	5.7	100	60.2
National	2.1	32.6	57.9	7.3	100	65.2

Have Power is (Too much + Enough)*

Table 5.3. Proportion of persons aged 18 and above who rated performance of the leaders as good with regard to service delivery, (%)

Background Characteristics	LCI	LCIII	LCV	MP
Sex				
Male	81	61.1	52.7	42.2
Female	82.6	63.6	55.4	46
Residence				
Urban	80.9	58.6	51.9	42.1
Rural	82.6	64.9	55.6	45.8
Age-Group				
18-30	82.1	61.2	53.5	44.5
31-59	81.6	62.6	53.7	43.3
60+	82.4	65.4	57.8	48.1
Sub region				
Kampala	73.1	54.2	46.7	36.2
Buganda South	77.8	53.4	49.1	32.5
Buganda North	82.3	52.3	49	42.6
Busoga	83.2	44.4	31.8	28.4
Bukedi	91	62.8	38.1	30.2
Elgon	85.1	63	42.6	32.6
Teso	78.6	68.1	55.8	54.1
Karamoja	84.8	75	62.6	55.6
Lango	88.5	67.6	64.6	63.5
Acholi	76.3	67.7	61.5	54.3
West Nile	90.9	89.6	89.6	78.5
Bunyoro	77.9	66	58.8	55.6
Tooro	82.5	63.1	46.4	36.6
Ankole	80.7	72.5	68.9	48.8
Kigezi	80.2	75.5	70	53.5
Education attainment				
None	86	69.5	60.4	49.5
Primary	82.6	64.3	56.1	46.3
Secondary	80.1	57.6	49.2	40.3
Tertiary	77.1	56.5	48.4	37.1
Disability status				
Without disability	82.5	62.2	53.2	44
With disability	80.6	63.1	56.2	45
National	**81.9**	**62.5**	**54.2**	**44.3**

Table 5.4. Percentage Distribution of population aged 18 and above that rated Local Authorities On Consultation, Feedback and Service Delivery

Characteristics	Reporting back to the people	Consulting traditional / community leaders	Delivering local services
Sex			
Male	70.0	72.6	67.2
Female	72.5	74.3	69.9
Residence			
Urban	72.4	71.6	65.9
Rural	70.8	74.7	70.3
Age-Group			
18-30	71.5	73.3	69.1
31-59	71.4	73.4	68.0
60+	71.0	75.1	70.5
Sub region			
Kampala	66.8	68.9	63.0
Buganda South	76.4	69.7	61.0
Buganda North	71.2	74.4	69.4
Busoga	58.7	64.3	64.5
Bukedi	58.6	59.2	56.5
Elgon	54.2	55.4	55.4
Teso	88.9	91.8	83.4
Karamoja	84.7	86.8	79.9
Lango	71.3	77.0	70.5
Acholi	59.1	70.8	62.8
West Nile	79.9	86.8	80.5
Bunyoro	75.2	78.3	74.7
Tooro	65.9	70.0	66.7
Ankole	81.9	84.9	84.2
Kigezi	73.8	80.1	75.1
Education attainment			
None	75.1	78.9	72.1
Primary	71.8	74.6	69.5
Secondary	69.3	70.1	66.3
Tertiary	70.0	70.5	66.9
Disability status			
Without disability	70.7	72.8	67.61
With disability	72.9	75.2	71.03
National	**71.4**	**73.6**	**68.7**

includes respondents that reported Well/Very well on...

Table 5.5. Percentage distribution of population aged 18 and above by their perception* on whether the community and political leaders listen to them

Characteristics	Members of Parliament/ National Assembly	Local elected officials/ councilors (LC I– LC V)	Leaders of community organisations / traditional Leaders
Sex			
Male	34.5	74.0	68.0
Female	35.4	74.0	68.4
Residence			
Urban	32.6	73.4	65.7
Rural	36.5	74.4	69.9
Age-Group			
18-30	33.9	73.4	67.4
31-59	35.9	74.7	69.2
60+	34.2	73.2	67.0
Sub region			
Kampala	27.7	67.8	65.3
Buganda South	24.0	72.4	60.7
Buganda North	29.5	74.2	63.3
Busoga	19.2	65.2	49.0
Bukedi	25.1	58.5	52.9
Elgon	31.8	67.2	53.0
Teso	40.7	82.4	84.0
Karamoja	38.9	77.1	81.3
Lango	57.0	74.0	75.0
Acholi	47.3	67.5	71.6
West Nile	29.1	58.5	72.8
Bunyoro	53.0	84.9	84.4
Tooro	45.3	88.2	82.5
Ankole	42.1	85.4	79.3
Kigezi	33.0	76.5	69.8
Education attainment			
None	34.2	75.2	71.5
Primary	36.8	74.7	69.6
Secondary	34.0	73.0	64.9
Tertiary	28.1	71.6	66.0
Disability status			
Without disability	35.0	74.0	68.5
With disability	34.9	74.0	67.8
National	34.9	74.0	68.3

includes often and always listen

Table 5.6. Opinions on the extent to which Political Leaders respond to the needs of the People, (%)

Characteristics	Not at all	Rarely	Often	Completely	*Responds
Sex					
Male	16.6	44.4	32.9	6.1	39.0
Female	15.1	46.2	32.4	6.3	38.7
Residence					
Urban	17.7	46.8	29.2	6.3	35.5
Rural	14.5	44.5	34.9	6.1	40.8
Age-Group					
18-30	14.9	46.0	32.8	6.3	39.1
31-59	15.9	45.3	32.9	5.9	38.8
60+	17.6	44.2	31.0	7.2	38.2
Sub region					
Kampala	14.8	52.6	28.3	4.3	32.7
Buganda South	27.0	51.2	15.9	5.8	21.7
Buganda North	24.2	41.2	18.0	16.6	34.6
Busoga	28.0	54.1	15.3	2.6	17.9
Bukedi	21.3	33.2	32.9	12.7	45.6
Elgon	17.1	40.6	34.8	7.5	42.4
Teso	2.9	65.1	30.9	1.1	32.0
Karamoja	6.1	55.6	34.7	3.5	38.2
Lango	2.3	16.3	79.2	2.2	81.4
Acholi	4.8	51.8	41.0	2.4	43.4
West Nile	9.1	43.9	40.7	6.3	47.0
Bunyoro	5.2	42.1	49.2	3.5	52.7
Tooro	7.3	42.5	47.7	2.5	50.2
Ankole	12.3	47.1	34.3	6.3	40.7
Kigezi	15.3	57.3	23.1	4.3	27.4
Education attainment					
None	15.8	43.8	33.1	7.3	40.4
Primary	14.3	45.1	34.9	5.7	40.8
Secondary	17.5	45.6	29.8	7.0	36.9
Tertiary	19.5	48.4	26.9	5.1	31.8
Disability status					
Without disability	15.1	45.6	33.4	5.8	39.2
With disability	17.1	44.8	31	7.1	38.1
National	**15.8**	**45.4**	**32.6**	**6.2**	**38.8**

Respond includes both often and completely

Table 5.7. Percentage distribution of population aged 18 and above by their perception of how much information is provided by Central Authorities to citizens on Government decisions

Characteristics	None	Little	Enough	Very comprehensive	Total
Sex					
Male	7.8	46.1	41.6	4.5	100
Female	7.8	44.4	43.9	3.8	100
Residence					
Urban	6.9	46.9	42.1	4.1	100
Rural	8.4	44.1	43.4	4.1	100
Age-Group					
18-30	7.6	46.0	42.4	4.1	100
31-59	7.7	46.0	42.4	3.9	100
60+	9.1	39.6	46.2	5.1	100
Sub region					
Kampala	6.0	52.0	36.5	5.5	100
Buganda South	7.3	48.9	42.2	1.6	100
Buganda North	5.0	43.5	44.5	6.9	100
Busoga	16.5	52.1	21.4	10.1	100
Bukedi	13.2	51.6	31.8	3.4	100
Elgon	12.5	54.3	31.1	2.1	100
Teso	0.9	69.7	27.1	2.4	100
Karamoja	4.0	66.0	25.6	4.3	100
Lango	18.4	28.2	51.3	2.1	100
Acholi	4.7	44.1	49.1	2.2	100
West Nile	10.0	25.0	60.5	4.4	100
Bunyoro	3.6	47.7	46.8	1.8	100
Tooro	6.4	38.5	54.0	1.0	100
Ankole	3.2	37.2	50.4	9.2	100
Kigezi	4.0	39.8	49.8	6.3	100
Education attainment					
None	7.9	40.7	46.5	4.9	100
Primary	8.4	44.1	43.5	4.1	100
Secondary	7.3	47.5	40.9	4.3	100
Tertiary	5.8	51.2	40.3	2.7	100
Disability status					
Without disability	7	47	42.4	3.6	46
With disability	9.5	41.4	43.9	5.2	49.1
National	**7.8**	**45.2**	**42.9**	**4.1**	**100**

Table 5.8. Opinions on the extent to which the Government takes the voice of the selected groups (%)

Characteristics	Opposition parties	NGOs/ CSOs	Local Authorities	Private sector
Sex				
Male	32.0	61.8	62.8	59.5
Female	35.9	64.9	65.7	62.7
Residence				
Urban	34.3	64.7	64.0	63.0
Rural	34.2	62.8	64.6	60.2
Age-Group				
18-30	34.1	64.9	64.2	61.6
31-59	33.3	63.3	64.5	61.3
60+	38.6	61.0	64.3	60.2
Sub region				
Kampala	25.1	55.3	61.3	59.9
Buganda South	37.7	63.1	56.8	62.5
Buganda North	53.1	79.5	78.6	74.5
Busoga	16.7	55.0	65.1	41.6
Bukedi	36.4	54.2	53.5	48.5
Elgon	38.2	42.0	50.0	41.0
Teso	19.7	72.5	76.2	80.1
Karamoja	34.7	77.3	77.9	75.6
Lango	31.5	71.1	53.2	46.6
Acholi	28.2	55.8	58.9	51.5
West Nile	28.2	55.1	53.9	55.9
Bunyoro	36.5	72.6	69.1	62.9
Tooro	27.9	63.7	67.5	63.3
Ankole	36.7	64.4	77.5	79.5
Kigezi	30.0	54.4	68.3	63.6
Education attainment				
None	38.6	63.3	68.1	63.6
Primary	34.6	64.6	64.7	60.7
Secondary	32.7	62.7	63.2	60.5
Tertiary	29.9	60.4	60.7	63.5
Disability status				
Without disability	33.2	63.2	64.0	61.0
With disability	36.4	64.0	65.3	61.9
National	**34.3**	**63.6**	**64.4**	**61.2**

includes often and completely responses

Table 5.9. Proportion of population aged 18 and above informed of how funds are used, empowered to demand accountability and aware of committees set up to monitor delivery of services

Characteristics	Demand for Accountability[1]	Existence of a committee[2]	Informed how public funds were Utilized[3]	Raised a complaint to the Local Government leaders
Sex				
Male	37.0	36.6	17.3	25.6
Female	25.2	26.7	14.5	16.7
Residence				
Urban	31.0	29.7	14.7	18.2
Rural	30.1	32.0	16.4	22.3
Age-Group				
18-30	26.8	26.1	14.2	16.8
31-59	33.7	34.9	16.8	23.3
60+	26.8	28.9	15.5	20.5
Sub region				
Kampala	37.1	35.0	11.6	23.6
Buganda South	22.8	19.8	9.6	12.5
Buganda North	25.4	18.7	9.9	8.0
Busoga	22.0	25.2	3.9	20.3
Bukedi	38.1	46.3	10.0	27.4
Elgon	43.1	41.7	4.5	23.6
Teso	11.7	22.3	7.0	13.5
Karamoja	6.9	14.4	6.7	9.6
Lango	38.6	46.6	30.1	43.7
Acholi	39.6	42.8	25.4	33.4
West Nile	50.3	44.0	56.7	35.1
Bunyoro	26.1	24.5	21.8	14.4
Tooro	30.0	31.9	22.5	18.1
Ankole	40.3	43.9	13.8	28.0
Kigezi	32.6	34.2	14.1	21.8
Education attainment				
None	19.4	22.1	10.8	15.6
Primary	28.9	31.9	17.0	20.8
Secondary	35.4	32.1	15.6	22.3
Tertiary	41.6	36.3	16.2	22.2
Disability status				
Without disability	30.1	29.3	14.3	19.2
With disability	31.1	34.8	18.7	23.7
National	**30.4**	**31.1**	**15.7**	**20.7**

[1]*Empowered to demand for accountability* regarding service delivery from the Local Council leader*

[2]*Aware of the existence of a committee* set up to monitor delivery of services*

[3]*Informed by local leaders of how the funds received were utilized*

Table 5.10. Extent to Which the Population Considers Corruption a Problem (%)

Characteristics	Not at all	A little	Often	Always	Often + Always
Sex					
Male	3.8	11.5	26.7	58.0	84.7
Female	5.7	14.5	26.1	53.6	79.7
Residence					
Urban	5.0	11.6	24.8	58.6	83.4
Rural	4.8	14.2	27.4	53.6	81.0
Age-Group					
18-30	4.7	13.2	26.4	55.7	82.1
31-59	4.2	12.9	26.4	56.5	82.9
60+	8.0	14.3	26.2	51.5	77.7
Sub region					
Kampala	3.9	12.2	30.9	52.9	83.8
Buganda South	3.1	6.6	15.1	75.2	90.3
Buganda North	15.4	14.0	17.1	53.5	70.6
Busoga	3.9	5.3	12.9	78.0	90.9
Bukedi	8.1	9.2	24.3	58.4	82.7
Elgon	7.2	16.0	24.5	52.2	76.7
Teso	1.9	15.8	42.5	39.7	82.2
Karamoja	3.8	13.6	43.2	39.4	82.6
Lango	1.0	18.9	47.0	33.2	80.2
Acholi	2.2	13.2	37.8	46.8	84.6
West Nile	5.3	14.6	42.1	38.0	80.1
Bunyoro	1.9	20.8	25.4	51.9	77.3
Tooro	1.5	19.8	30.5	48.2	78.7
Ankole	4.1	15.1	26.6	54.1	80.7
Kigezi	3.7	12.8	28.0	55.6	83.6
Education attainment					
None	8.9	17.0	28.1	46.0	74.1
Primary	4.6	13.9	28.4	53.1	81.5
Secondary	3.8	10.9	23.2	62.1	85.3
Tertiary	3.5	10.5	21.3	64.7	86.0
Disability status					
Without disability	4.8	14.3	27.3	53.6	80.9
With disability	5.1	10.9	24.4	59.6	84.0
National	**4.9**	**13.2**	**26.4**	**55.6**	**82.0**

Not at all means corruption exists but is not a problem

Table 5.11. Proportion of Population that Paid a Bribe in Last 12 Months prior to the Survey by selected background characteristics(%)

Characteristic	Proportion of population that paid a bribe		
	Yes	**No**	**Total**
Sex			
Male	17.6	82.4	100
Female	11.9	88.1	100
Residence			
Urban	15.3	84.7	100
Rural	13.8	86.2	100
Age-Group			
18-30	14.8	85.2	100
31-59	15.7	84.3	100
60+	8.4	91.6	100
Sub region			
Kampala	12.3	87.7	100
Buganda South	15.1	84.9	100
Buganda North	10.0	90.0	100
Busoga	17.5	82.5	100
Bukedi	22.0	78.0	100
Elgon	24.4	75.6	100
Teso	6.1	93.9	100
Karamoja	5.5	94.5	100
Lango	20.0	80.0	100
Acholi	16.2	83.8	100
West Nile	5.0	95.0	100
Bunyoro	17.4	82.6	100
Tooro	16.1	83.9	100
Ankole	10.3	89.7	100
Kigezi	12.1	87.9	100
Education attainment			
None	9.4	90.6	100
Primary	13.0	87.0	100
Secondary	17.6	82.4	100
Tertiary	20.5	79.5	100
Disability status			
Without disability	14.0	86.0	100
With disability	15.2	84.8	100
National	**14.4**	**85.6**	**100**

Table 5.12. Proportion of The Population aged 18 and above that Paid a Bribe 12 Months prior to the Survey date by number of times they paid a Bribe

Background Characteristics	One time	Two to five times	More than five times	Total
Sex				
Male	49.9	37.8	12.3	100
Female	54.6	35.8	9.5	100
Residence				
Urban	51.5	34.6	10.2	100
Rural	52.5	38.3	11.5	100
Age-Group				
18-30	57.6	34.0	8.4	100
31-59	49.6	37.7	12.7	100
60+	45.0	43.8	11.2	100
Sub region				
Kampala	52.4	27.0	20.7	100
Buganda South	60.2	30.1	9.7	100
Buganda North	64.1	25.7	10.1	100
Busoga	50.5	37.0	12.5	100
Bukedi	24.6	57.5	17.8	100
Elgon	43.2	30.7	26.0	100
Teso	72.7	24.4	2.9	100
Karamoja	42.0	45.3	12.7	100
Lango	40.1	55.8	4.1	100
Acholi	34.6	52.5	12.9	100
West Nile	46.9	37.9	15.2	100
Bunyoro	67.4	27.4	5.2	100
Tooro	60.2	33.6	6.2	100
Ankole	60.1	31.5	8.4	100
Kigezi	57.2	38.0	4.7	100
Education attainment				
None	45.7	38.3	16.0	100
Primary	51.9	37.6	10.5	100
Secondary	51.8	36.4	11.7	100
Tertiary	57.8	34.2	8.1	100
Disability status				
Without disability	53.7	35.6	10.7	100
With disability	49	39.4	11.6	100
National	**52.1**	**36.9**	**11.0**	**100**

Table 5.13. Distribution of the Population aged 18 and above by Type of Institution where Bribes were Paid in the Last 12 months prior to the Survey date

Background Characteristics	Health	Education	Police	URA/Other Tax Bodies	Justice	Other
Sex						
Male	39.4	15.1	51.9	3.7	4.4	19.6
Female	56.9	16.9	36.9	2.6	4.1	12.7
Residence						
Urban	44.7	12.4	51.5	5.5	6.0	13.4
Rural	49.4	18.5	40.3	1.8	3.0	18.5
Age-Group						
18-30	48.4	10.7	40.0	2.5	2.7	17.6
31-59	45.3	19.2	49.0	3.8	5.2	16.1
60+	59.3	16.1	38.4	2.1	4.4	13.0
Sub region						
Kampala	50.5	18.8	61.0	19.5	6.0	1.8
Buganda South	47.5	6.4	50.2	3.2	5.3	10.4
Buganda North	33.6	2.2	52.6	3.2	4.6	13.5
Busoga	24.6	8.3	50.7	1.3	4.3	26.9
Bukedi	82.3	39.6	22.4	0.7	0.0	6.9
Elgon	79.7	37.3	21.8	2.5	1.1	4.9
Teso	16.9	6.4	44.1	1.5	1.4	41.8
Karamoja	22.5	11.0	63.6	11.7	0.0	0.0
Lango	49.9	25.7	49.2	4.5	6.1	29.0
Acholi	56.5	31.1	52.2	1.6	6.1	14.6
West Nile	48.0	32.6	53.2	7.9	4.8	6.2
Bunyoro	43.9	13.6	38.9	1.0	3.4	18.3
Tooro	39.5	5.9	39.3	1.9	5.8	27.0
Ankole	20.4	6.4	66.2	6.3	2.6	25.7
Kigezi	40.2	1.5	50.1	2.8	9.7	13.5
Education attainment						
None	58.8	18.8	37.6	1.3	1.6	13.6
Primary	47.2	16.8	41.8	2.3	4.1	18.3
Secondary	46.0	15.0	49.4	3.5	4.3	15.7
Tertiary	44.5	12.9	50.8	6.8	6.2	12.3
Disability status						
Without disability	49.5	16.6	43.3	3.9	4.0	15.7
With disability	43.5	14.7	48.3	1.9	4.7	17.7
National	**47.5**	**16.0**	**45.0**	**3.2**	**4.2**	**16.4**

Table 5.14. Level of Corruption Within Selected Institutions as Perceived by Citizens

Actors	Not at all	Rarely	Often	Very much	*Corrupt
Civil servants (in general)	10.7	25.4	35.0	28.8	63.9
Health civil servants/Medical workers	17.5	30.2	30.7	21.6	52.3
Education civil servants	32.1	32.4	20.9	14.6	35.5
Police	8.3	12.8	30.2	48.7	78.9
URA officials (Tax and custom officials)	23.4	24.0	25.5	27.1	52.6
Judges/magistrates and judicial officials	25.2	26.5	24.4	23.9	48.3
The President	66.5	14.2	9.2	10.1	19.4
The Prime Minister	48.7	21.1	14.8	15.4	30.2
Ministers	32.9	24.0	22.8	20.3	43.1
Members of Parliament	25.1	24.2	26.2	24.5	50.7
Locally elected officials	28.7	34.1	24.6	12.6	37.2
Religious Leaders	61.1	23.1	10.7	5.2	15.9
Traditional Leaders	58.2	24.9	10.3	6.6	16.9

*Corrupt combines often and very much

*The executive includes the President, Prime minister and Ministers

Table 5.15. Perception of population aged 18 and above on corrupt* duty bearers by selected background characteristics (%)

Characteristics	Civil servants (in general)	Health Civil servants/ Medical workers	Education civil servants	Police	URA officials (Tax and custom officials)	Judges/ Magistrates and Judicial officers	The President	The prime minister	Ministers	Members of Parliament	Locally elected officials	Religious Leaders	Traditional Leaders
Sex													
Male	66.8	53.6	36.8	82.1	56.4	51.9	22.3	32.5	46.3	54.3	38.8	16.9	18.1
Female	61.5	51.3	34.5	76.4	49.6	45.5	16.9	28.4	40.5	47.9	35.8	14.9	16.0
Residence													
Urban	68.4	52.4	34.6	81.6	55.2	50.7	19.7	30.2	42.8	51.6	36.5	15.4	17.2
Rural	60.9	52.2	36.1	77.2	50.9	46.9	19.1	30.2	43.2	50.3	37.5	16.1	16.8
Age-Group													
18–30	64.6	52.6	34.3	80.4	53.7	49.6	21.0	31.5	44.5	52.1	38.8	16.9	18.1
31–59	65.1	52.7	36.5	79.8	53.2	48.4	18.9	30.1	43.0	51.5	36.7	15.6	16.7
60+	57.1	50.0	34.4	71.7	47.0	44.9	16.7	27.1	39.4	44.3	35.0	14.0	14.8
Sub region													
Kampala	68.7	59.3	43.3	83.3	68.0	59.9	25.6	35.3	56.8	65.1	47.1	21.7	21.0
Buganda South	80.9	53.9	34.8	84.2	53.4	54.5	21.3	37.4	49.5	56.5	33.3	13.9	23.7
Buganda North	58.2	51.4	29.7	74.8	39.3	36.2	14.5	23.0	30.1	39.8	38.9	11.1	12.9
Busoga	67.1	63.0	38.5	81.4	65.2	66.1	19.7	29.8	48.8	67.9	45.5	17.8	17.7
Bukedi	80.2	66.6	58.5	82.4	56.4	48.8	35.3	44.4	54.0	63.6	41.8	27.4	22.3
Elgon	71.8	66.2	55.7	80.6	51.8	43.7	27.7	33.1	45.1	59.4	43.9	16.6	8.8
Teso	48.9	37.7	13.5	72.0	44.8	22.8	8.8	27.4	52.8	48.5	29.8	7.5	10.7
Karamoja	44.3	33.9	14.6	57.2	34.8	22.3	8.2	26.1	46.9	44.2	23.1	9.2	10.1
Lango	75.5	66.9	40.1	79.9	58.9	58.4	26.9	44.3	51.5	48.0	61.0	40.2	42.4
Acholi	62.4	51.2	34.0	82.0	59.9	52.5	24.5	46.3	48.4	49.5	54.6	26.8	25.3
West Nile	34.6	29.7	19.5	66.2	54.5	35.1	25.1	31.2	34.9	39.6	22.0	13.5	11.6
Bunyoro	56.2	54.2	35.5	83.2	57.5	51.6	11.9	17.5	30.1	51.2	34.0	8.0	6.8
Tooro	48.1	45.2	32.5	83.2	51.2	48.6	17.3	23.6	36.6	45.0	25.6	5.6	5.4

Table 5.15. Perception of population aged 18 and above on corrupt* duty bearers by selected background characteristics (%)

Characteristics	Civil servants (in general)	Health Civil servants/ Medical workers	Education civil servants	Police	URA officials (Tax and custom officials)	Judges/ Magistrates and Judicial officers	The President	The prime minister	Ministers	Members of Parliament	Locally elected officials	Religious Leaders	Traditional Leaders
Ankole	56.5	42.7	35.6	71.7	48.2	51.8	9.6	16.4	37.1	41.2	29.6	13.7	12.7
Kigezi	65.9	49.8	40.7	82.7	52.0	46.7	14.6	19.0	39.4	46.2	34.7	13.8	11.4
Education attainment													
None	52.7	44.6	31.0	66.6	42.1	35.2	13.8	22.2	34.5	40.6	30.7	11.7	10.5
Primary	61.8	51.9	35.6	78.0	52.0	47.7	18.5	30.0	42.2	49.3	37.2	15.8	16.8
Secondary	69.9	55.7	38.0	84.6	57.3	53.6	22.2	33.5	47.4	55.7	39.5	18.0	20.0
Tertiary	74.6	55.7	33.8	85.7	57.8	55.8	23.2	33.5	48.2	59.2	39.7	15.8	17.8
Disability status													
Without disability	63.1	50.7	33.4	79.8	53.4	48.0	19.6	30.3	43.2	50.9	36.5	15.3	16.4
With disability	65.1	55.5	40.0	77.1	50.9	49.1	18.7	30.0	42.9	50.5	38.5	17.0	18.0
National	**63.9**	**52.3**	**35.5**	**78.9**	**52.6**	**48.4**	**19.3**	**30.2**	**43.1**	**50.8**	**37.2**	**15.8**	**16.9**

Respondents that reported that the officials were often or very much involved in corruption The executive includes the President, Prime minister and Ministers

Table 5.16. Proportion of population aged 18 and above who paid a bribe to public security forces and number of times in the last 12 months prior to the survey date by selected background characteristics

Characteristic	Paid a bribe	Frequency			Total
		One time	Two to five time	More than five times	
Sex					
Male	10.9	49.7	40.3	10.0	100
Female	6.1	53.7	39.9	6.5	100
Residence					
Urban	9.0	46.0	44.0	10.1	100
Rural	7.7	55.4	37.2	7.4	100
Age–Group					
18–30	7.7	59.2	32.3	8.5	100
31–59	9.7	47.9	43.2	8.9	100
60+	3.9	44.8	50.1	5.0	100
Sub region					
Kampala	8.2	37.8	40.9	21.3	100
Buganda South	7.8	48.7	41.2	10.1	100
Buganda North	7.9	54.9	32.7	12.4	100
Busoga	8.2	48.7	37.0	14.3	100
Bukedi	10.1	53.9	40.7	5.4	100
Elgon	14.5	67.7	26.6	5.7	100
Teso	3.9	69.0	28.8	2.2	100
Karamoja	6.2	48.1	37.9	14.0	100
Lango	13.8	29.1	68.8	2.1	100
Acholi	15.5	33.8	50.4	15.9	100
West Nile	2.5	61.8	38.2	0.0	100
Bunyoro	6.6	70.8	24.2	5.0	100
Tooro	5.2	65.6	30.6	3.8	100
Ankole	7.6	58.4	34.3	7.3	100
Kigezi	6.4	56.5	40.4	3.2	100
National	**8.2**	**51.4**	**40.0**	**8.6**	**100**

Table 5.17. Perception by population aged 18 and above and extent to which public security forces were involved in corruption by selected background characteristics (%)

Characteristics	Not at all	A little	Often	Very much	*Involved in Corruption
Sex					
Male	12.1	22.1	31.7	34.1	65.8
Female	14.3	24.8	32.9	28.0	60.9
Residence					
Urban	13.0	21.8	31.4	33.8	65.2
Rural	13.6	24.8	33.0	28.7	61.7
Age-Group					
18-30	11.1	25.2	32.0	31.7	63.7
31-59	13.7	22.8	32.9	30.7	63.6
60+	17.7	22.8	31.5	28.0	59.5
Sub region					
Kampala	11.9	22.4	33.0	32.8	65.8
Buganda South	12.5	24.4	23.2	39.9	63.1
Buganda North	13.3	11.4	37.5	37.8	75.3
Busoga	12.1	18.7	29.8	39.4	69.2
Bukedi	10.6	11.9	40.6	36.9	77.5
Elgon	11.7	18.9	28.2	41.2	69.4
Teso	6.5	44.5	38.3	10.7	49.0
Karamoja	12.0	39.8	35.0	13.1	48.1
Lango	0.4	38.0	35.7	25.9	61.6
Acholi	3.1	31.1	35.6	30.3	65.9
West Nile	9.0	20.0	49.4	21.6	71.0
Bunyoro	24.7	32.5	27.2	15.6	42.8
Tooro	32.2	27.5	29.3	11.0	40.3
Ankole	16.3	18.7	32.4	32.6	65.0
Kigezi	10.4	17.2	32.7	39.7	72.4
Education attainment					
None	19.7	24.1	33.6	22.6	56.2
Primary	13.6	25.1	32.1	29.3	61.4
Secondary	10.6	21.5	32.5	35.5	68.0
Tertiary	10.8	20.7	31.9	36.6	68.5
Disability status					
Without disability	13.2	24.9	33	28.9	61.9
With disability	13.6	20.9	31.2	34.4	65.6
National	**13.3**	**23.6**	**32.4**	**30.7**	**63.1**

Involved in Corruption refers to respondents who said office bearers are often/very much

Table 5.18. Effectiveness of the Government in fighting corruption, by selected background characteristics (%)

Characteristics	Proportion aware of Government's Effort to Fight Corruption	Perceptions in Effectiveness of Government in Fighting Corruption					Proportion aware of the existence of anti-corruption body in the country
		Not at all	Not very effective	Effective	Very Effective	Total	
Sex							
Male	62.0	14.7	35.7	37.7	11.8	100	51.9
Female	52.8	13.0	32.0	41.4	13.6	100	39.5
Residence							
Urban	60.7	13.5	35.6	40.2	10.7	100	53.0
Rural	54.7	13.9	32.4	39.5	14.2	100	40.5
Age-Group							
18–30	55.4	13.8	35.2	39.2	11.9	100	43.4
31–59	59.4	13.6	33.7	40.4	12.4	100	47.6
60+	50.4	14.4	29.8	38.6	17.3	100	38.9
Sub region							
Kampala	69.6	13.5	38.5	36.8	11.2	100	59.3
Buganda South	50.8	19.6	33.3	39.1	8.0	100	48.9
Buganda North	46.5	13.3	35.0	41.4	10.4	100	33.8
Busoga	50.1	26.6	40.0	21.9	11.5	100	37.3
Bukedi	54.0	18.0	33.5	24.6	23.9	100	37.6
Elgon	48.7	11.5	32.7	32.3	23.5	100	28.3
Teso	44.5	13.9	43.6	36.6	5.9	100	40.5
Karamoja	26.7	9.7	41.8	42.3	6.2	100	22.2
Lango	58.5	2.6	33.1	52.6	11.7	100	52.2
Acholi	55.3	11.8	37.4	41.7	9.1	100	46.9
West Nile	47.2	9.7	20.8	54.3	15.3	100	25.4
Bunyoro	69.6	10.3	33.3	44.8	11.6	100	52.7
Tooro	76.6	9.6	31.2	49.1	10.1	100	64.5
Ankole	72.6	10.6	31.6	37.2	20.6	100	53.5
Kigezi	76.2	12.5	28.2	39.8	19.5	100	51.4
Education attainment							
None	42.2	13.2	30.8	37.6	18.4	100	25.6
Primary	54.7	13.2	32.5	41.4	12.9	100	41.1
Secondary	62.3	14.8	36.3	37.5	11.4	100	54.1
Tertiary	74.8	14.4	37.2	40.0	8.5	100	68.8
National	**56.9**	**13.7**	**33.7**	**39.7**	**12.8**	**100**	**45.0**

*Combines fairly and very effective

Chapter 6

PEACE AND SECURITY

6.1. Introduction

Peace and security are foundational to sustainable development and national transformation, as emphasized in Chapter 20 and 21 of the NDP IV, which focus on ensuring public order and justice. This chapter explores Ugandans' perceptions and experiences related to theft, threats, management of violence, safety, and confidence in public security forces. The findings serve to inform policy interventions rooted in the objectives of NDP IV and Uganda's commitment to SDG 16, guiding efforts to promote community safety, strengthen institutions, and ensure a stable, secure environment for all.

6.2. Theft in the community

Under Section 254 (1) of the Penal Code Act, cap 120 the act of theft is said to be done as stated hereunder: Where a person who fraudulently and without claim of right takes anything capable of being stolen or fraudulently converts to the use of any person other than the general or special owner thereof anything capable of being stolen, is said to steal that thing.

6.2.1. Experience of theft in the community

The population aged 18 and above were asked whether anyone had taken their property against their will in the 12 months preceding the survey. As shown in Figure 6.1, 17 percent of the population aged 18 and above reported that their property had been taken without their consent during this period. This is a reduction from 28% in 2017. Experience of theft was more common among males (19%) than females (16%).

Lango and Busoga Sub regions had the highest percentage (31% each) of the population aged 18 and above who had experienced theft in the 12 months preceding the survey, while Teso Sub region had the least (6%) (Table 6.1).

Figure 6.1.   Proportion of population aged 18 and above who reported to have experienced theft in the last 12 months (%)
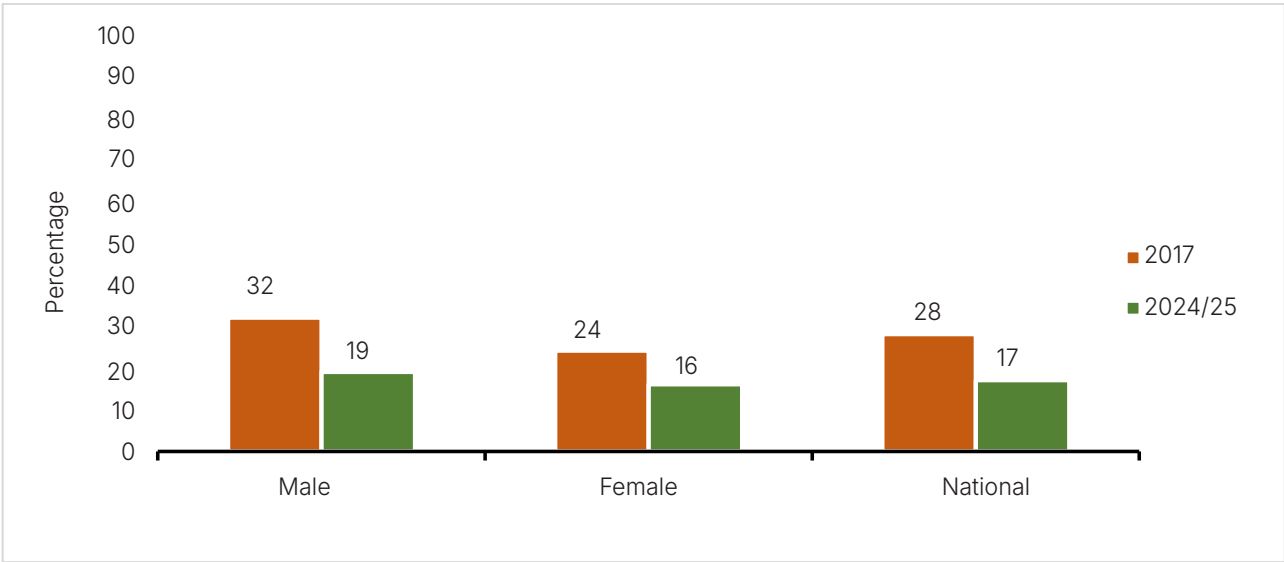
6.2.2. Property stolen in the community

The survey also collected information on the specific items that had been stolen from individuals who reported to have lost any property. Figure 6.2 shows that overall, the most commonly stolen property in the 12 months preceding the survey included livestock (28%), money (22%) and land (15%), while the least stolen items included a vehicle (less than 1%), Computer/Monitor/CPU/Any other device (1%) and house (2%).

Figure 6.2. Proportion of population aged 18 and above who reported theft by property stolen (%)
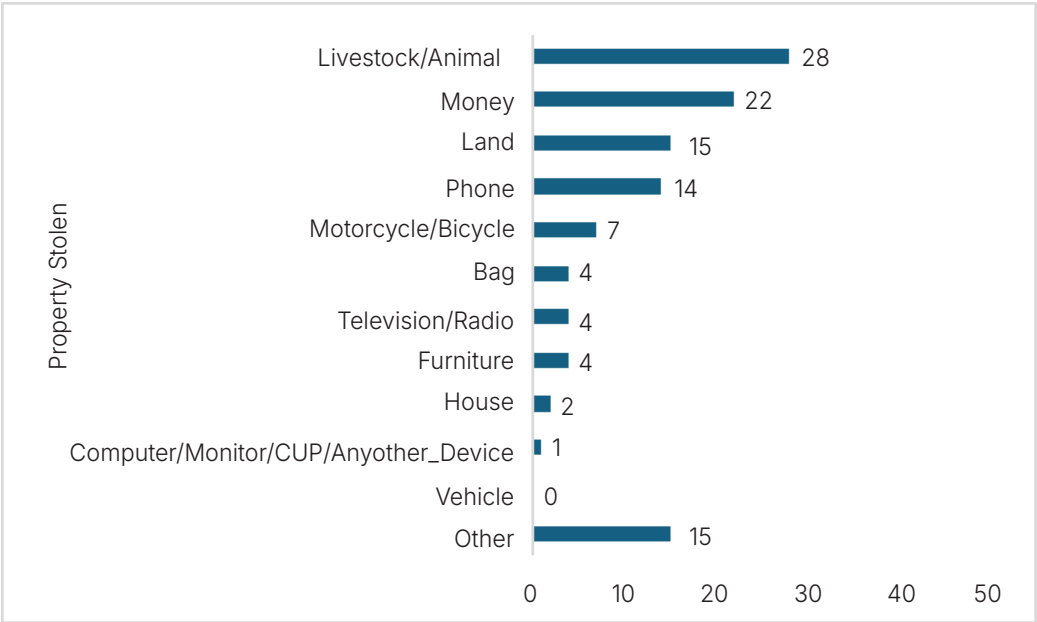
Figure 6.3 and Figure 6.4 show the Sub regional distribution of some of the most commonly stolen property, namely land and livestock. Theft of livestock in the 12 months before the survey was reported highest in Karamoja Sub region (85%), followed by Teso Sub region (67%) and lowest in Kampala (0%) (Figure 6.3). Theft of land in the 12 months before the survey was reported highest in Tooro (33%) and lowest in Elgon Sub region (0%) (Figure 6.4).

Figure 6.3. Proportion of population aged 18 and above who reported theft of livestock by Sub region (%)
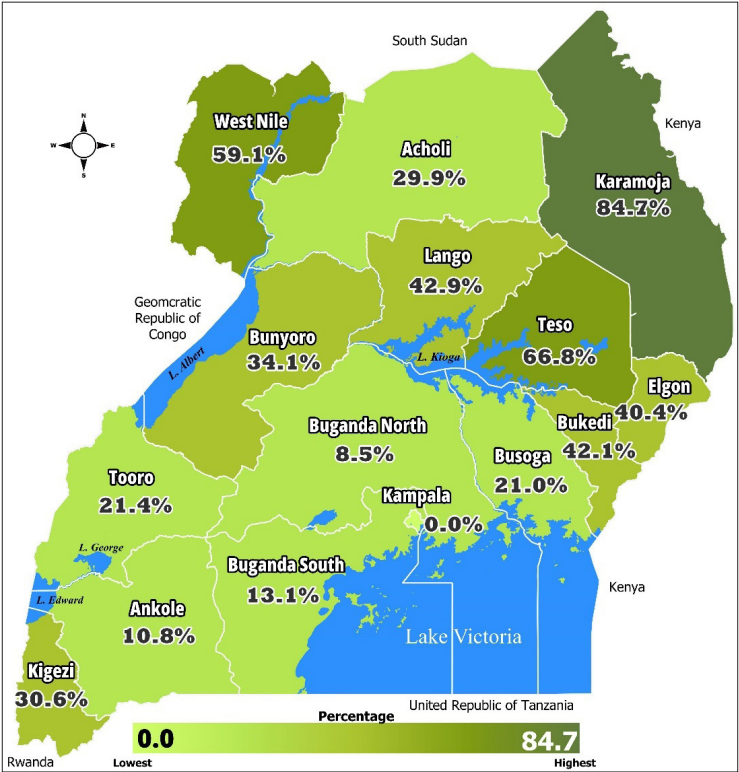
Figure 6.4. Proportion of population aged 18 and above who reported theft of land by Sub region (%)
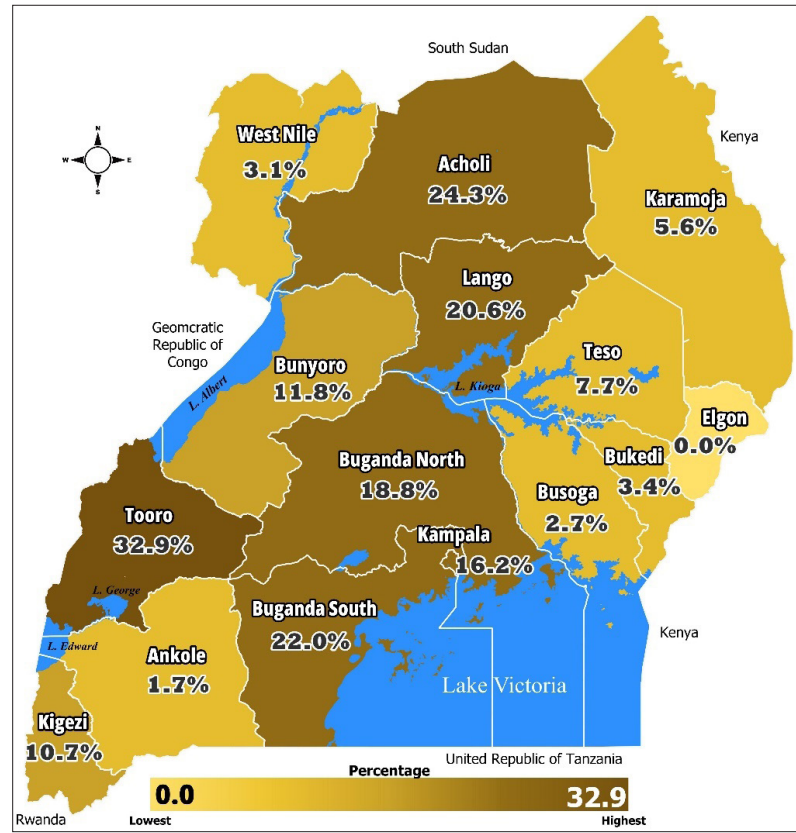
6.2.3. Perpetrators of theft in the community

Information was collected from the population aged 18 and above regarding the perpetrators of theft. For the purposes of this survey, perpetrators were defined as institutions or individuals involved in committing the theft.

Figure 6.5 indicates that overall, theft was mostly committed by community (44%) and family (21%) members, however 24% of the population aged 18 and above reported that they did not know the perpetrator.

Figure 6.5. Perpetrators of theft in the last 12 months, (%)
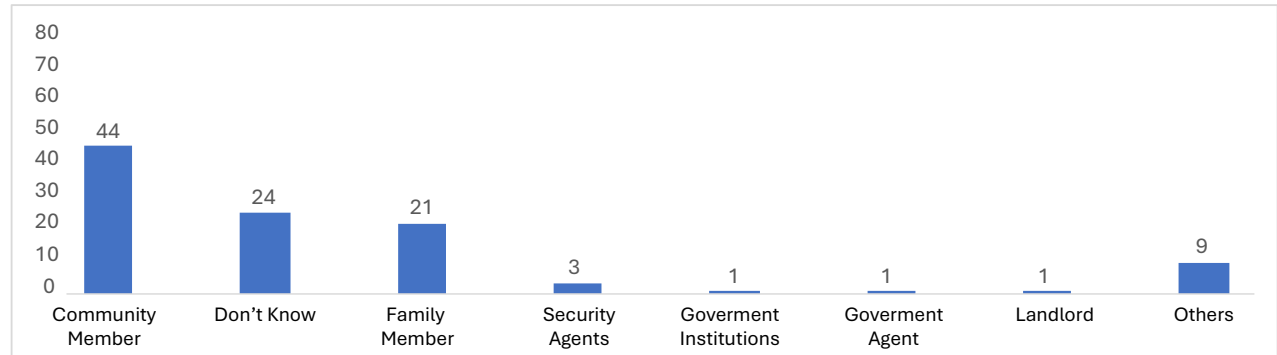
6.2.4. Reporting of theft cases to the relevant authorities

The reporting rate of a crime is an indicator of the level of public responsiveness and how well the Criminal Justice System meets public expectations. One way of fighting crime is by reporting the crime to the authorities. When an individual is a victim of crime, it is important that the case is reported to authorities in the Justice system at the earliest opportunity possible to carry out necessary investigations related to the case. The NGPSS 2024/25 asked all individuals who were victims of theft 12 months prior to the survey whether they reported the case to any relevant authorities.

A follow up question was asked of the population aged 18 and above who reported any case whether they were satisfied with the outcome from the case. Satisfaction is a measure of the level of trust or confidence attached to the Criminal Justice System

Figure 6.6 shows that more than half of the population aged 18 and above (54%) reported theft of their property to relevant authorities. This is an increase from 48 percent in 2017. Reporting of theft cases to Police increased to 69 percent from 42 percent in 2017.

A slightly higher proportion of males (70%) than females (68%) reported theft cases to Police. Furthermore, reporting of theft cases to Police was higher among the urban residents (74%) than rural residents (66%) (Table 6.2).

Overall, 39 percent of the population aged 18 and above reported that they were satisfied with the outcome of their most recent case. This is an increase from 30 percent in 2017 (Figure 6.6). A higher proportion of females (43%) than males (35%) were satisfied with the outcomes of the most recent case reported(Table 6.2).

Figure 6.6. Proportion of the population aged 18 and above who reported theft to the relevant authorities, (%)
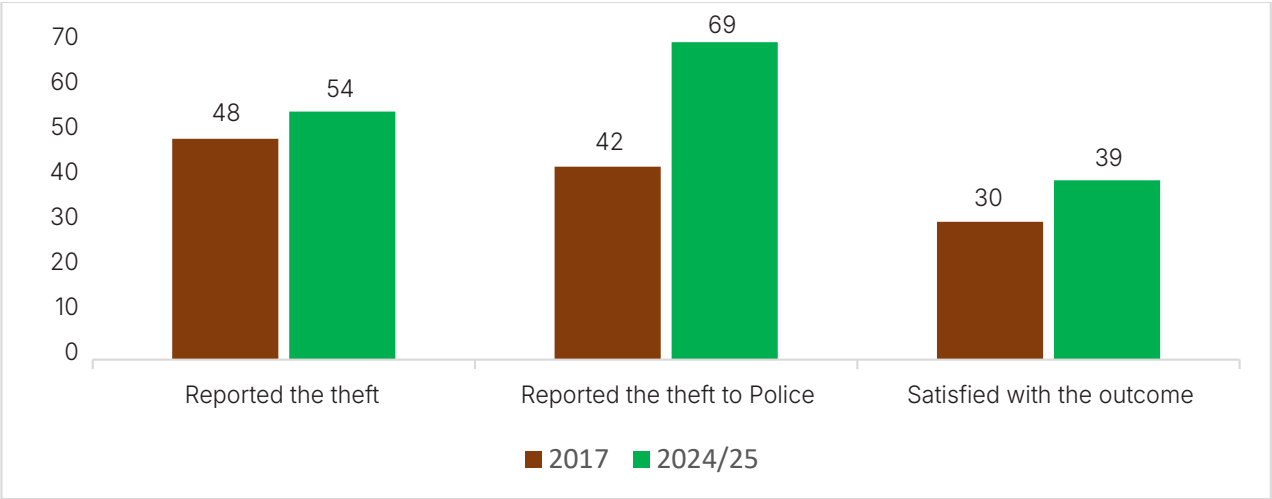
6.3. Management of violence against women and children

The importance of collecting data on Violence Against Women and Children (VAW/C) is to unravel that thread by shedding light not only on forms of violence that are already widely discussed but also to reduce the known forms of violence, such as dowry, murders, female circumcision enslavement for sex tourism, human trafficking, defilement and rape.

6.3.1. Effectiveness of managing violence against women

Results in Figure 6.7 show that overall, 77 percent of the population aged 18 and above thought the Public Security Forces (PSF) were effective in managing violence against women. This was an increase from 70 percent in 2017.

Table 6.3 further shows that the population aged 18 and above in Kigezi (86%) had the highest proportion perceiving the Public Security Forces as effective in managing violence against women, while Karamoja Sub region recorded the lowest proportion (60%).

Figure 6.7. Percentage of population aged 18 and above who considered Public Security Forces effective in addressing violence against women
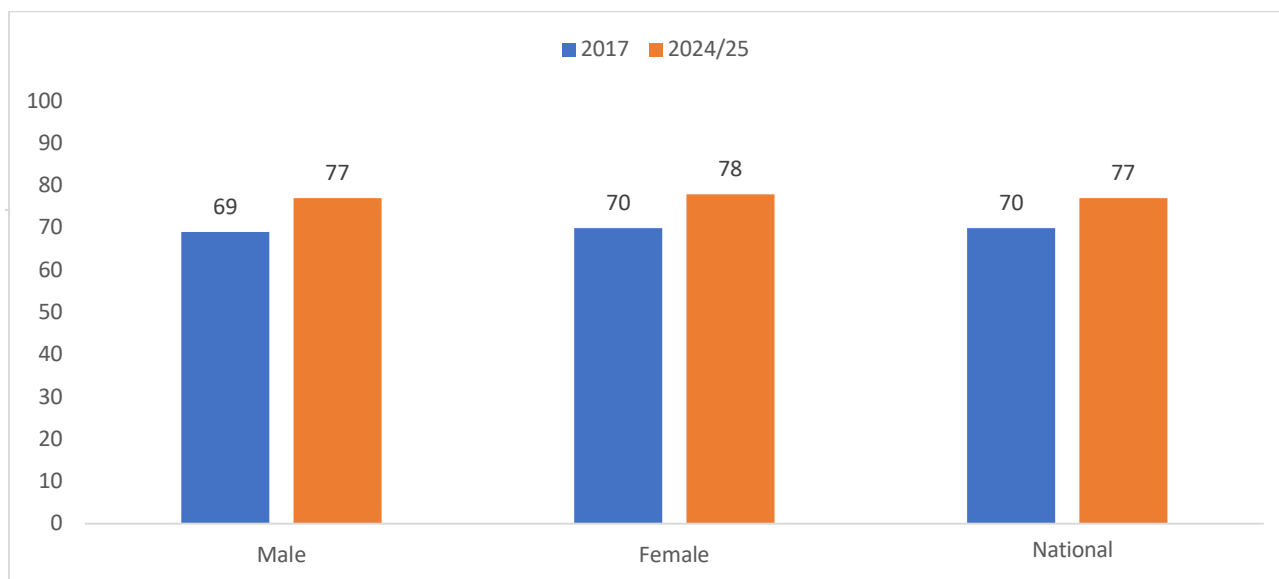
6.3.2. Effectiveness in addressing violence against children

Children who experience abuse, violence, abandonment or severe neglect face significant threats to their survival and wellbeing. Target 16.2 of the SDGs is to "end abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children". Violence against children includes all forms of violence against people under 18 years of age, whether perpetrated by parents, caregivers, peers, romantic partners, or strangers. Results in Figure 6.8 show that overall, 79 percent of the population aged 18 and above thought the Public Security Forces (PSF) were effective in managing violence against children. This was an increase from 71 percent in 2017.

Figure 6.8. Proportion of population aged 18 and above who considered PSF effective in addressing violence against children
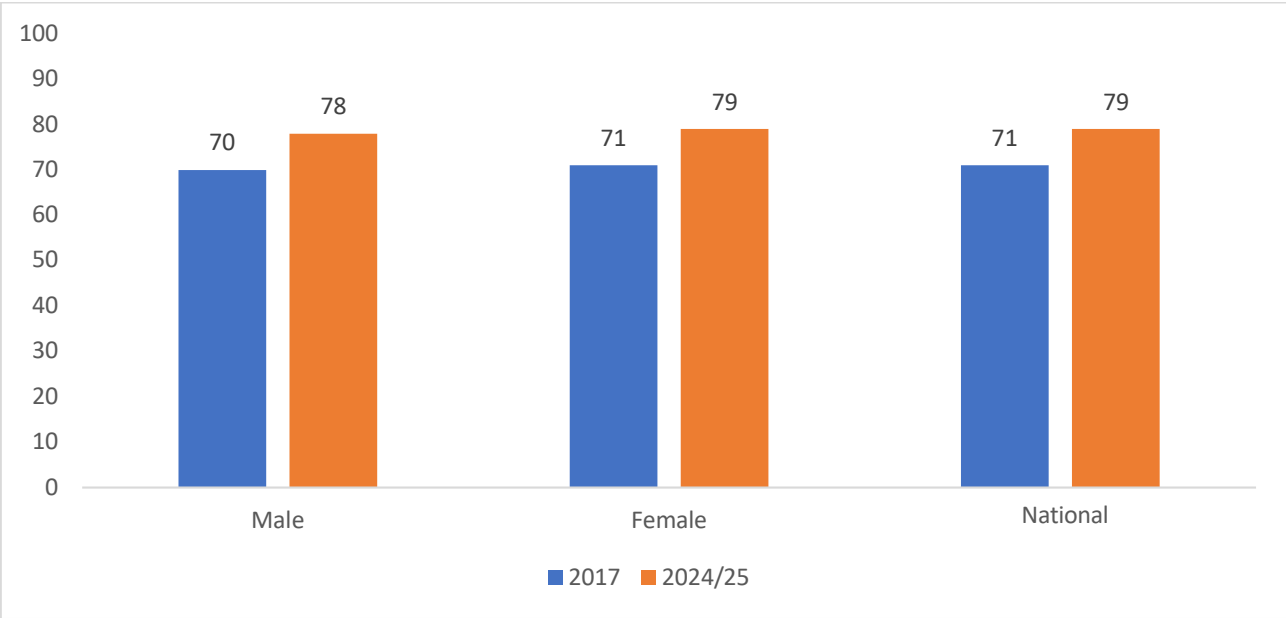
Findings in Table 6.4 show that 88 percent of the population aged 18 and above of Kigezi region reported PSF to be effective while 63 percent in Karamoja Sub region reported PSF to be effective in managing violence against children

6.4. Worry of threats

Fear is a human emotion that is triggered by a perceived threat. As such, it is an essential part of safety. However, when individuals live in constant fear, whether from physical dangers in their environment or threats that they perceive, they can become incapacitated to perform their day-to-day duties. The existence of worry and threats indicates that the conditions of true peace and security have not been met. Elements of worry of threats act as drives of instability.

Figure 6.9 shows the percentage level of worries by the type of threat that the population aged 18 and above reported. The most common forms of worry include poverty (84%), followed by Unemployment (81%) and the least was terrorism (12%).

Figure 6.9. Forms of worry by different types of threats, (%) (Population aged 18 and above)

Poverty — 84
Unemployment — 81
Hunger — 65
Criminal Violence — 41
Health Hazards — 32
Violence Against Women — 30
Eviction (From Your Residence Or Your Land) — 29
Death, Or Injury From Natural Disasters (E.G.Floods — 24
Violence Between Communities — 20
Human Trafficking — 16
Armed Conflict Or Warfare — 14
Terrorism — 12
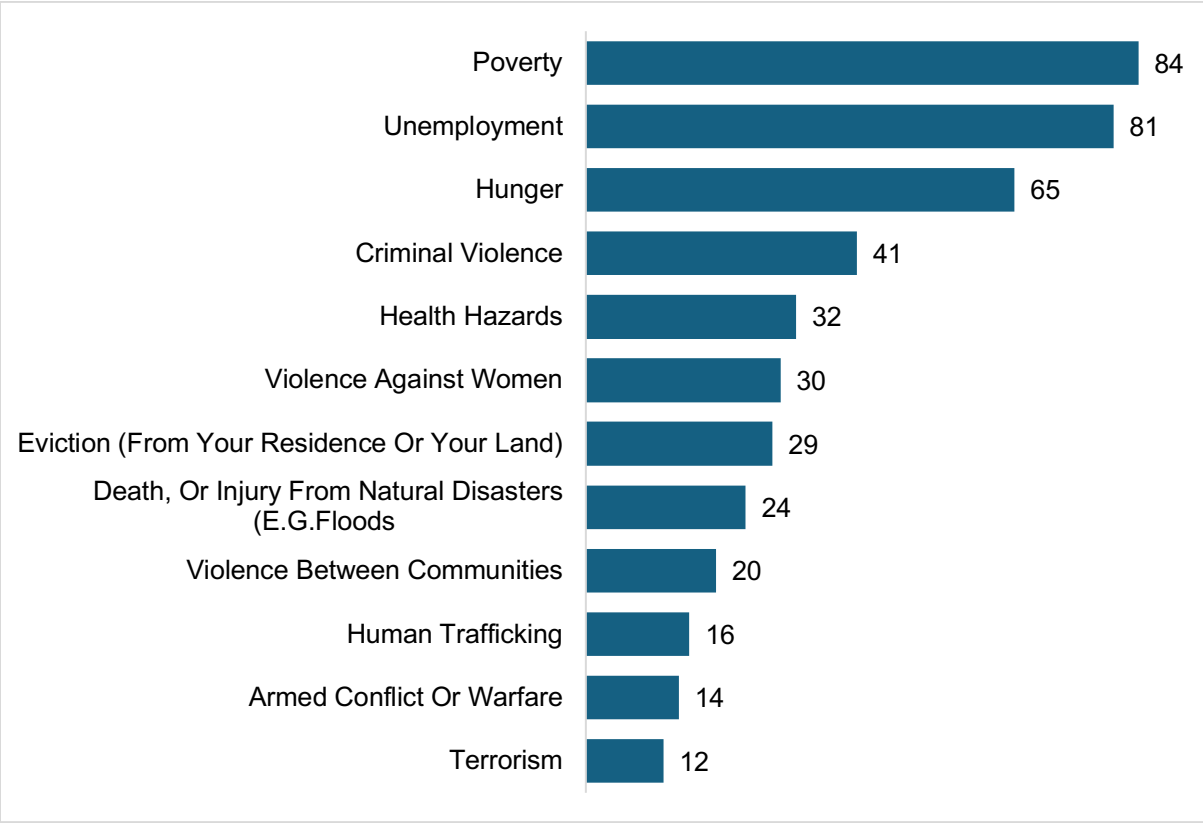
Table 6.5 shows that the Bukedi and West Nile regions had the highest proportions of the population aged 18 and above who were most worried about poverty (95% each), compared to Tooro, which recorded the lowest proportion (61%).

6.5. Safety

Fear of crime restricts mobility, which interferes with social and economic interaction, as well as other social activities. SDG Target 16.1 "Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere" is one of the most direct global commitments to enhancing safety under the UN SDGs.

To better understand the views of population aged 18 and above, five scenarios related to safety in their day-to-day activities were asked during the survey to population aged 18 and above. Figure 6.10 shows the level of safety as "fairly and completely" as was reported during the survey. The findings indicate that the population aged 18 and above felt safer walking alone during daytime (94%) as compared to walking alone in their areas at night (60%).

Figure 6.10. Level of feeling safe in different places (%)
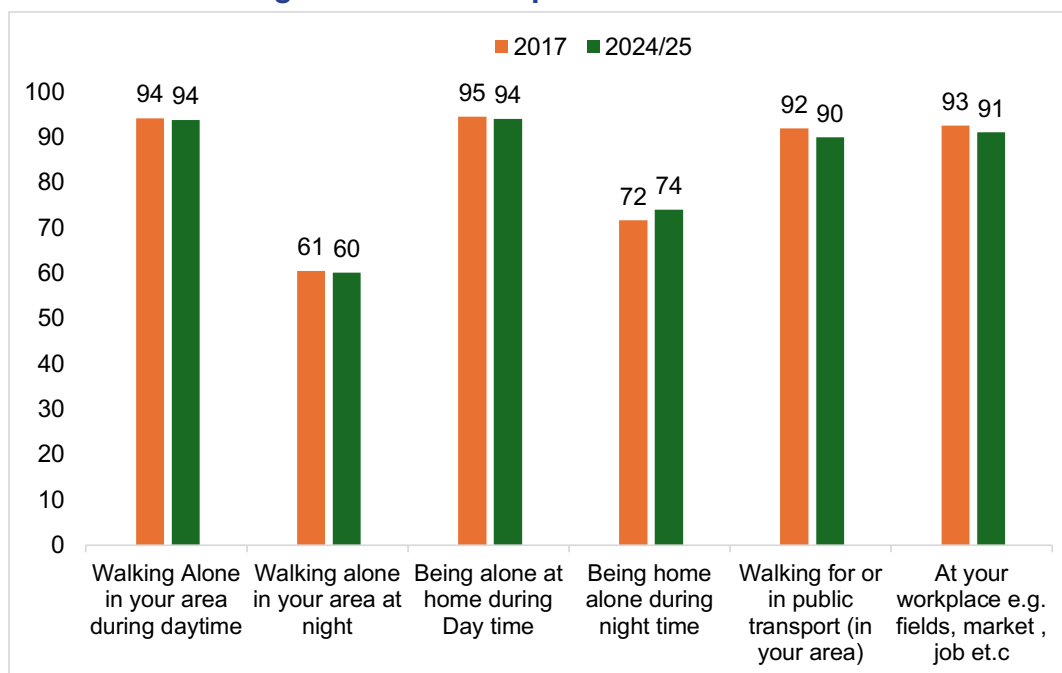
6.6. Role of Public Security Forces (PSF)

The 1995 Constitution of the republic of Uganda classifies public security forces to include institutions that observe and respect human rights and freedoms in the performance of their functions. These are the Uganda Peoples Defence Forces, the Uganda Police Force, the Uganda Prisons Service, all intelligence services and the National Security Council.

This survey collected information on perceptions of population aged 18 and above on whether Public Security Forces were discriminative, the occurrence of discrimination by these security officials, the population's aged 18 and above experience of discrimination prior to the survey and their effectiveness in managing security in the country.

6.6.1. Perception on discrimination by public security forces

Discrimination is treatment or consideration of, or making a distinction in favour of or against, a person based on the group, class, or category to which the person is perceived to belong. Equality and Freedom from Discrimination are enshrined in Article 21 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda. The constitution notes that "a person shall not be discriminated against on the ground of sex, race, colour, ethnic origin, tribe, birth, creed or religion, social or economic standing, political opinion or disability".

Security forces in Uganda are generally mandated to keep law and order. It is their legal and ethical duty to treat and serve the public equally without discrimination.

The results in Table 6.7 and Figure 6.11 reveal that majority of the population aged 18 and above believe that poverty (33%) and political affiliation (20%) were the leading domains of discrimination by public security forces.

Figure 6.11. Perception on existence of discrimination by Public Security Forces based on selected background characteristics (%)
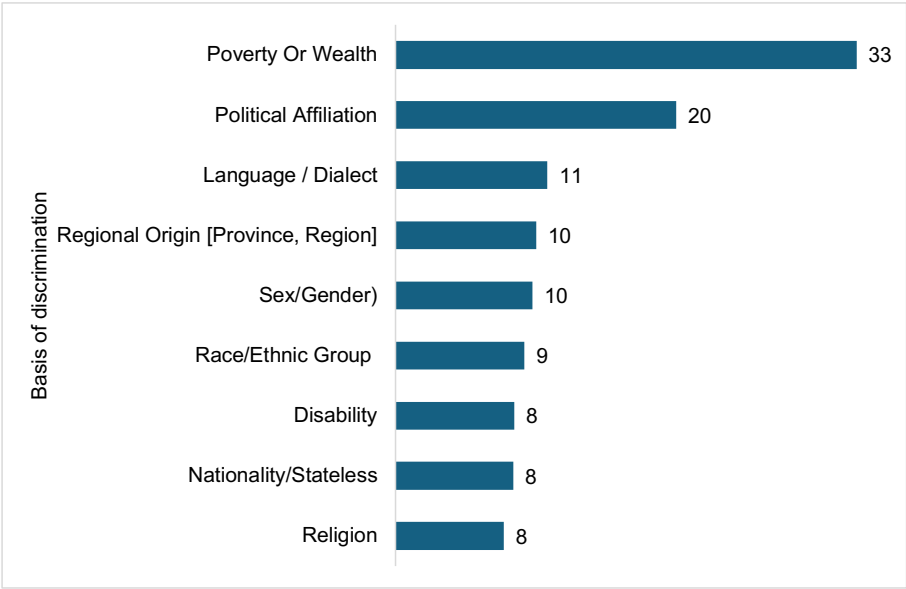
6.6.2. Victims of discrimination by public security forces

A victim is someone who has suffered because of someone else's actions or beliefs or as a result of unpleasant circumstances. Figure 6.12 shows that 14 percent of the population aged 18 and above reported to have been victims of some form of discrimination by public security forces. Discrimination based on poverty or wealth status was the most common form (10%) followed by political affiliation (5%) and language spoken by an individual (4%).

Figure 6.12. Proportion of population aged 18 and above who had been victims of discrimination by public security forces by basis of discrimination
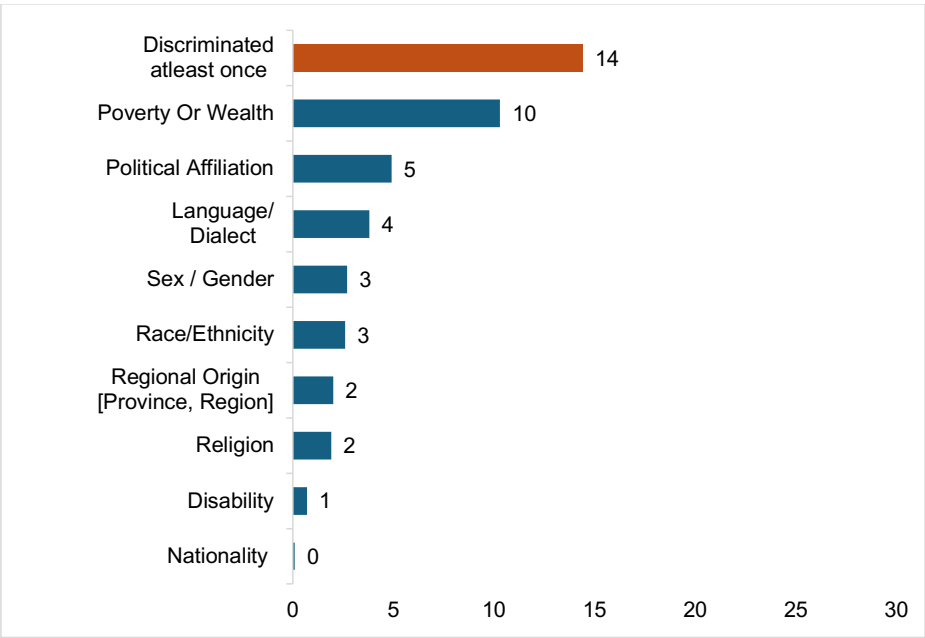
Table 6.8 shows that 18 percent males and 12 percent females experienced discrimination at least once. The region with the highest experience of discrimination at least once was Lango (34%) followed by Acholi (30%) while the least was Tooro and Teso (7% each).

6.6.3. Effectiveness of Public Security Forces in addressing violent crime

The survey collected information on population's aged 18 and above perceptions on the effectiveness of public security organisations in addressing violent crimes. The public security forces would be considered effective if they met the objectives and/or expectations of the public they serve. This includes solving problems related to crime faced by the communities.

Figure 6.13 shows the population's aged 18 and above assessment of their opinion on how effectively public security organizations dealt with crimes in Uganda. Seventy seven percent of Ugandans believed that public security forces addressed violence against women and violence against the elderly respectively.

Figure 6.13. Perception of the population aged 18 and above on the effectiveness of Public Security organizations in addressing crimes
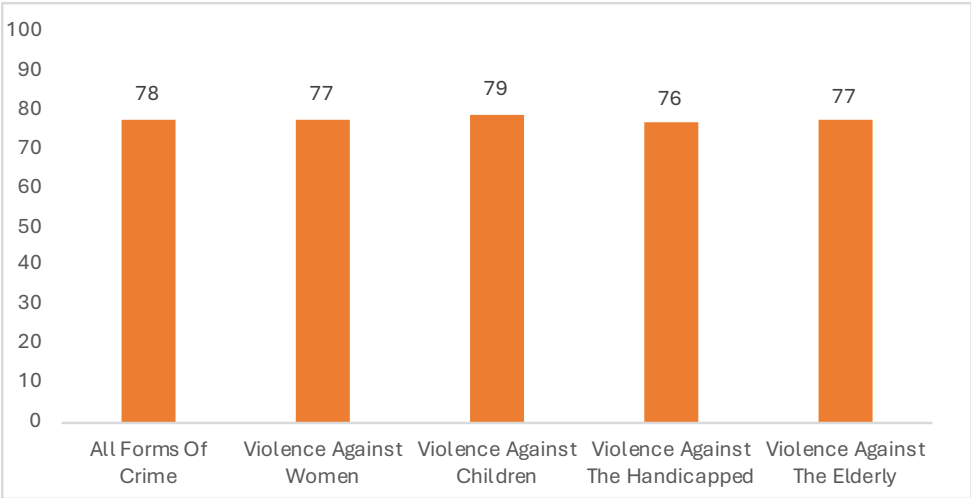
6.7. Tension and Conflict

Tension is the state of emotional strain, apprehension or anticipation often involving hidden hostility while Conflict is the actual struggle or clash between opposing Forces whether internal or external or between incompatible goals. The World Bank argues that relative deprivation "breeds social tensions as the less well-off feel dispossessed when compared to wealthier individuals" and thus "the poor seek compensation and satisfaction by all means including committing crimes against both poor and rich"

6.7.1. Conflict or tension in communities

During the survey, the population aged 18 and above were asked whether there existed traces of any tension, conflict, or violence between groups in their communities 12 months prior to the survey. The results in Figure 6.14 shows that overall, 19 percent of the population

aged 18 and above indicated that there were cases of conflict or tensions among groups in their communities with minimal variations by residence, sex, and age.

Figure 6.14. Proportion of the population who stated that there is existence of tension, conflict or violence between groups in their areas by sex, residence and age group
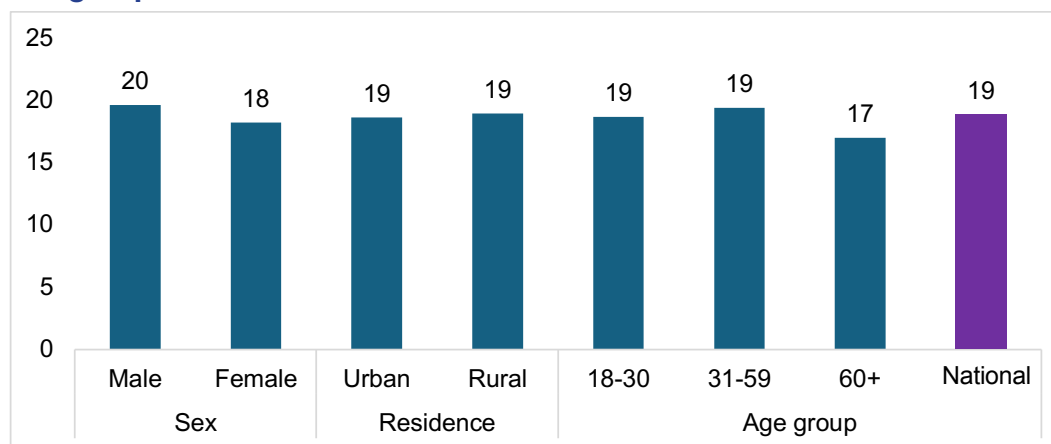
6.7.2. Conflict resolution mechanism

The survey explored the population's aged 18 and above knowledge of the existence of conflict resolution mechanisms within their communities. Figure 6.15 shows that at national level, 90 percent of the population aged 18 and above were aware of the existence of conflict resolution mechanisms in their communities. This is an increase from 81 percent in 2017.

Figure 6.15. Proportion of population aged 18 and above aware of the existence of the means, institutions to help resolve conflict (%)
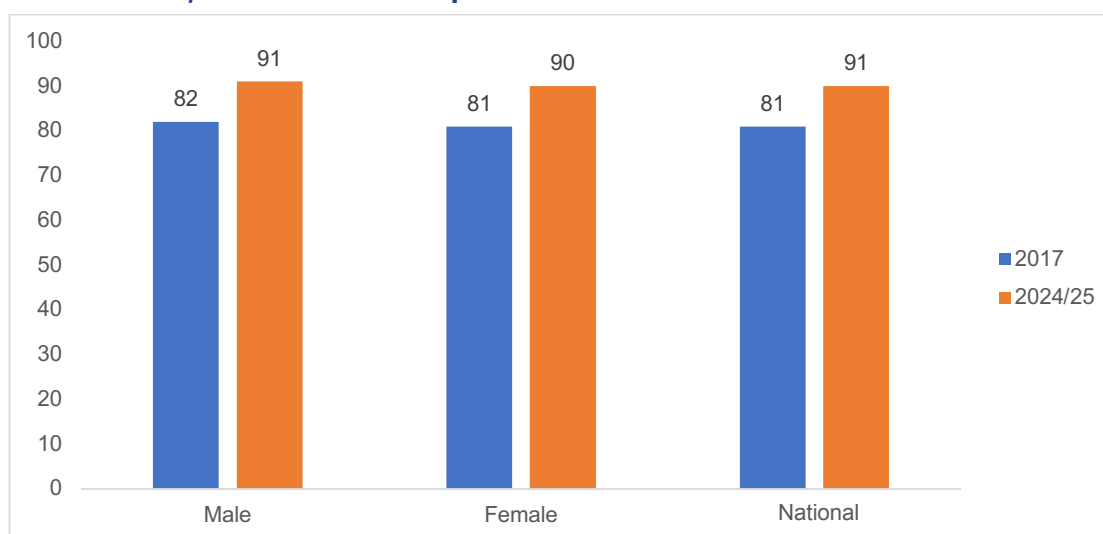
Figure 6.16 shows that the highest percentage of the population aged 18 and above reported that they go to their Local Committees (78%) for conflict resolution, followed by Public Security Forces (17%), while the least percentage go to administrative authorities, Political or Religious leaders (1% each).

Table 6.11 shows that Kigezi Sub region (97%) had the highest percentage of the population aged 18 and above aware of the existence of conflict resolution institutions in their area, while Busoga Sub region had the lowest proportion (73%).

Figure 6.16. Proportion of population aged 18 and above by institutions they usually go to resolve conflicts, (%)
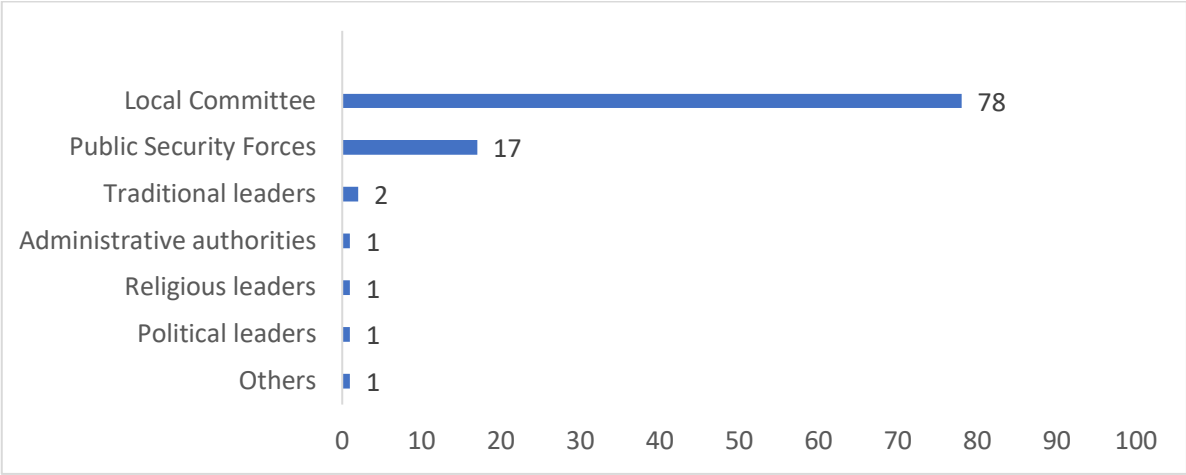
6.7.3. Public confidence in the state to provide security

The Government is mandated to protect and enhance the rights of its people. Public security is a key pillar that determines confidence that the citizens have in their leadership. It is therefore paramount that The State builds trust in its citizens.

Figure 6.17 reveals that (82%) of the population aged 18 and above had trust in the ability of the Government to protect them and their property. This is an increase from 72 percent in 2017.

Figure 6.17. Shows population aged 18 and above trust in the state to provide security for their property from crime and violence.
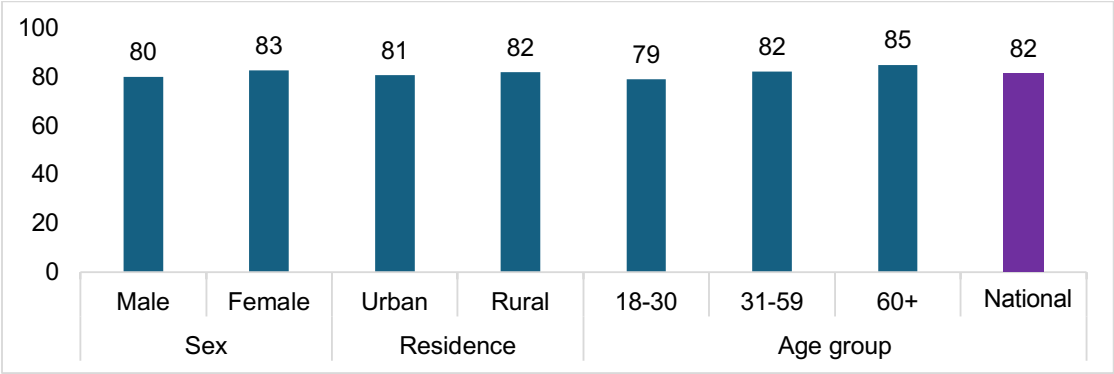
Trust combines fairly and completely

By Sub region, the proportion of population aged 18 and above that trusted the Government to provide security for their property from crime and violence was lowest Lango Sub region (68%) while the highest was Kigezi Sub region (94%) as shown in Figure 6.18.

Figure 6.18. Shows population aged 18 and above trust in the state to provide security for their property from crime and violence
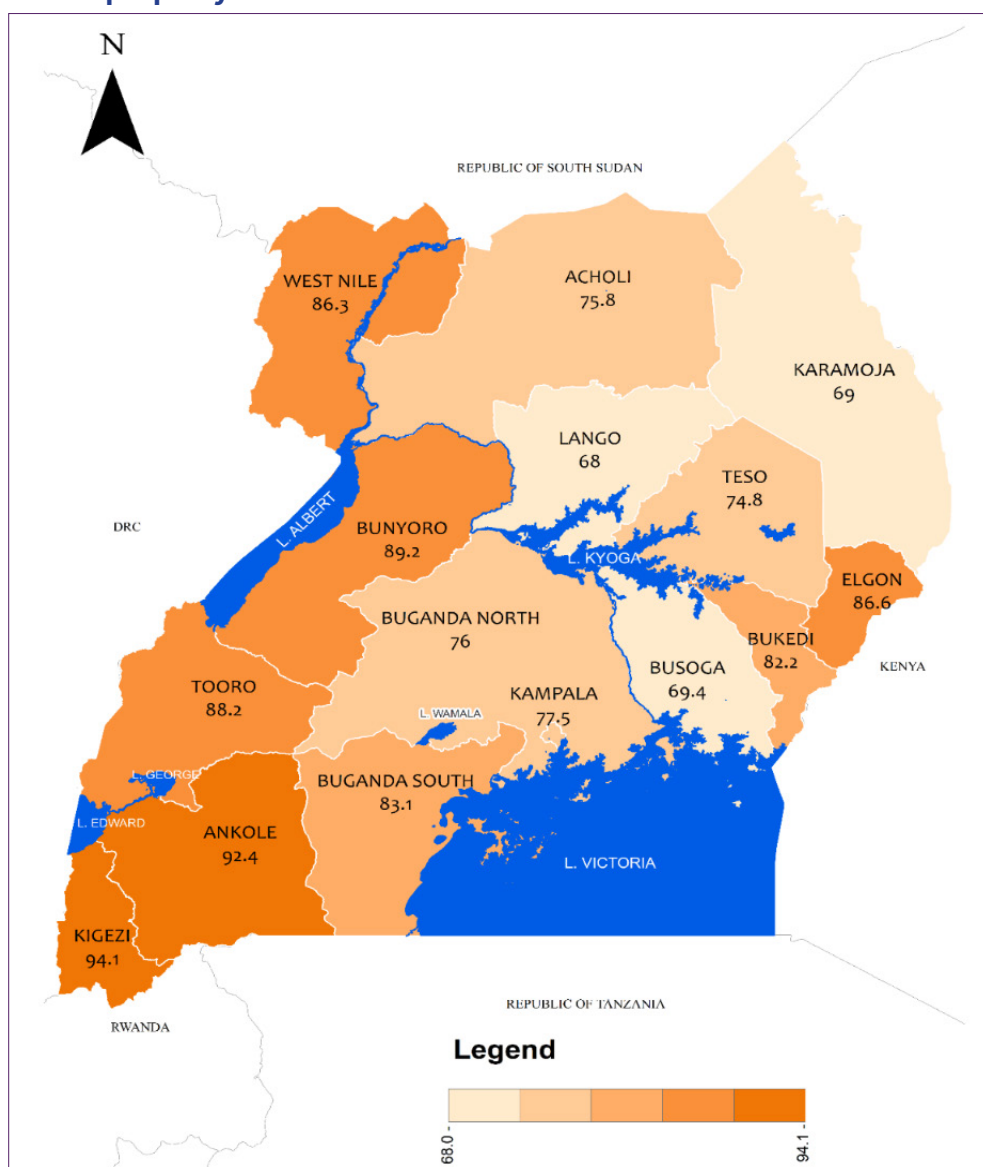
6.8. Subjective well-being/happiness

Happiness is known to be subjective, explaining one's feelings/moods. Subjective well-being is measured by simply asking people to report on how satisfied they feel with their own lives and how much positive and negative emotion they are experiencing. Individuals who indicated experiencing this feeling fairly or completely were classified as happy. It describes a range of positive emotions, including joy, pride, contentment, and gratitude.

During the survey, the population aged 18 and above were asked "Taking all things together would you say that your happy?". Overall, 81 percent of population aged 18 and above reported that they were generally happy with their lives with residents in Urban areas reporting to be happier than residents in Rural areas.

Figure 6.19.　Proportion of population aged 18 and above with their level of happiness with life (%)
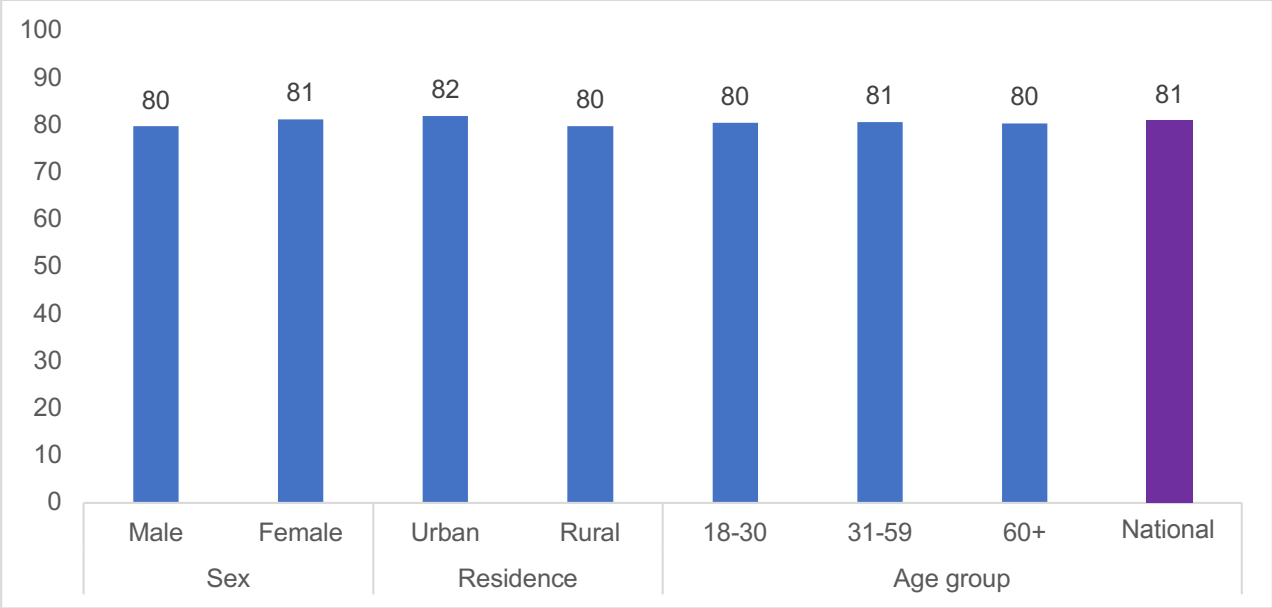
*Happy combines fairly and completely

Table 6.11 further shows that there were no variations in the proportion of population aged 18 and above that indicated they were happy by sex (81% females and 80% males), and residence (81% each). By region, Buganda South Sub region and Bukedi Sub regions had the highest proportion of the population aged 18 and above that indicated they were happy (87% each) while Busoga Sub region had the least (61%).

6.9. Interpersonal trust

Interpersonal trust- building is constructed as an interactive process in which both individuals learn about each other's trustworthiness in different situations. High levels of trust can enhance feelings of security while lack of it can lead to conflict and anxiety.

Persons aged 18 and above were asked what extent can most people be trusted. Figure 6.19 indicate that overall, the level of trust in Uganda was at 51 percent of persons aged 18 and above. Proportion of the population aged 18-30 (47%) had the least levels of interpersonal trust compared to that of population aged 60+ (57%)

Figure 6.20. Proportion of population aged 18 and above indicating the extent to which people trust others (%)
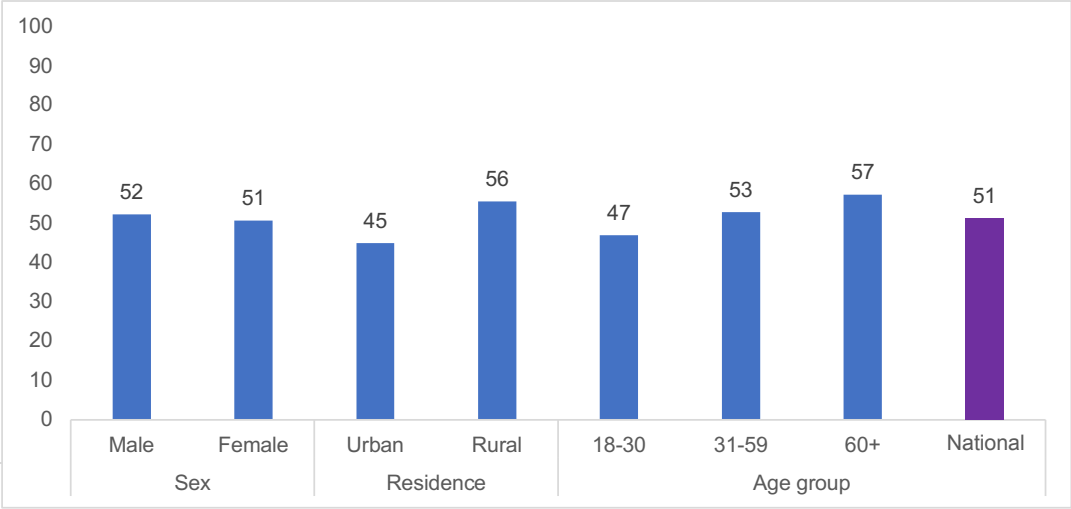
*Interpersonal trust combines fairly and completely

Figure 6.21 shows that Teso Sub region had the highest proportion of the population aged 18 and above with interpersonal trust (75%), while Buganda South Sub region had the lowest (26%).

Figure 6.21. Proportion of population aged 18 and above indicating the extent to which people trust others.
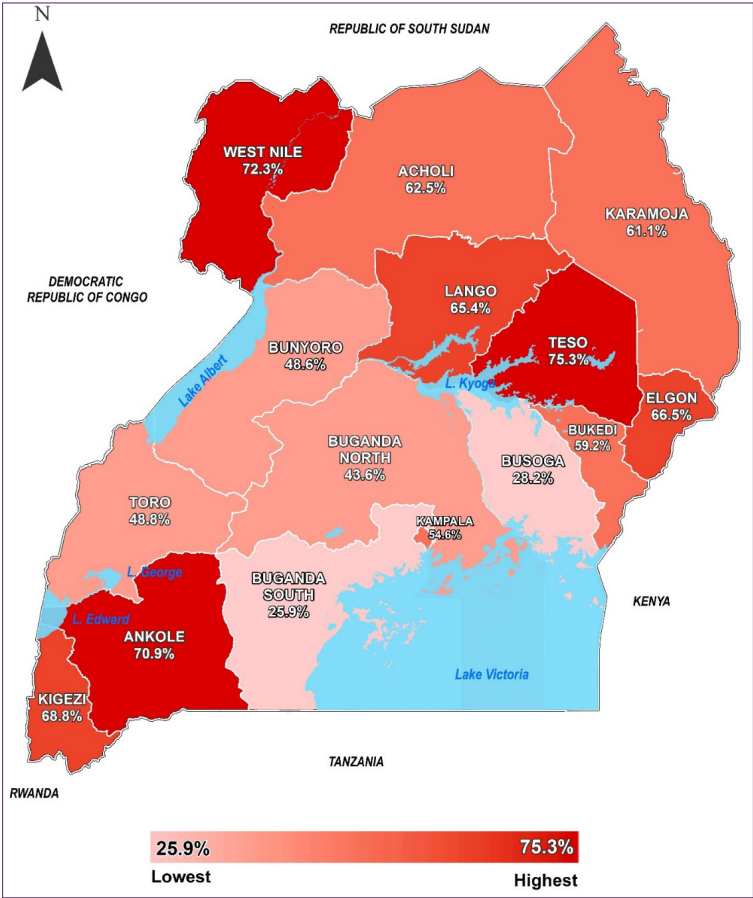
Table 6.1. Experience of theft in the last 12 months by the population aged 18 and above by selected background characteristics, (%)

	Yes	No	Total
Sex			
Male	19.0	81.0	100
Female	15.9	84.1	100
Residence			
Urban	17.3	82.8	100
Rural	17.5	82.5	100
Age-Group			
18-30	16.6	83.4	100
31-59	18.9	81.2	100
60+	12.8	87.2	100
Sub region			
Kampala	15.5	84.5	100
Buganda South	16.2	83.8	100
Buganda North	13.9	86.1	100
Busoga	31.2	68.8	100
Bukedi	26.6	73.4	100
Elgon	25.5	74.5	100
Teso	6.5	93.5	100
Karamoja	13.2	86.8	100
Lango	31.4	68.6	100
Acholi	26.2	73.8	100
West Nile	23.4	76.6	100
Bunyoro	17.7	82.3	100
Tooro	11.5	88.5	100
Ankole	10.6	89.4	100
Kigezi	9.1	91.0	100
Highest level of Education			
None	15.3	84.7	100
Primary	18.5	81.5	100
Secondary	17.9	82.1	100
Degree and above	13.8	86.3	100
Marital status			
Never married	19.0	81.0	100
Married/Cohabiting	16.7	83.3	100
Separated/divorced	20.1	80.0	100
Widowed	17.6	82.4	100
National	**17.4**	**82.6**	**100**

Table 6.2. Proportion of the population who reported a theft, institution where it was reported and level of satisfaction with service offered by selected background characteristics

Characteristics	Percentage that reported the complaint to the relevant authority	Percentage that reported to;				Percentage satisfied with the outcome from your most recent complaint
		Police	Uganda Human Rights Commission	Equal Opportunities Commission	Other officials	
Sex						
Male	54.3	70.3	2.2	0.6	34.8	34.8
Female	52.8	67.9	3.0	0.0	37.1	43.1
Residence						
Urban	56.3	73.5	2.4	0.7	29.7	40.2
Rural	51.6	65.7	2.7	0.0	40.8	37.5
Age-Group						
18–30	44.5	68.2	2.6	0.4	37.6	38.2
31–59	57.3	70.6	2.9	0.2	33.8	39.3
60+	59.5	62.5	0.0	1.2	45.0	35.9
Sub region						
Kampala	60.3	96.9	9.4	0.0	6.2	35.3
Buganda South	46.0	72.8	0.0	0.0	27.3	32.3
Buganda North	34.1	65.7	0.0	0.0	34.3	35.5
Busoga	65.6	32.1	0.0	0.0	67.9	31.4
Bukedi	36.3	63.1	0.0	0.0	36.9	27.4
Elgon	44.7	74.8	0.0	0.0	48.3	13.2
Teso	69.9	86.2	0.0	0.0	17.1	37.2
Karamoja	88.3	66.6	0.0	0.0	36.9	12.7
Lango	70.2	91.1	4.7	0.7	12.0	58.9
Acholi	65.1	72.2	8.7	1.6	37.9	40.0
West Nile	49.2	29.2	0.0	0.0	73.0	33.2
Bunyoro	57.3	49.0	0.0	0.0	64.9	41.7
Tooro	59.0	66.7	5.9	0.0	47.3	49.6
Ankole	49.5	65.9	0.0	0.0	37.6	39.6
Kigezi	24.2	36.1	0.0	0.0	72.1	16.3
National	**53.6**	**69.2**	**2.6**	**0.3**	**35.9**	**38.7**

Table 6.3. Effectiveness of the Public Security Forces in managing violence against women by selected background characteristics

Characteristics	Not at all	A little	Fairly	Very effective	Effective*
Sex					
Male	3.6	19.8	46.1	30.5	76.6
Female	3.8	18.1	45.1	33.0	78.1
Residence					
Urban	3.6	19.8	46.1	30.6	76.6
Rural	3.8	18.2	45.2	32.7	78.0
Age-Group					
18-30	4.1	19.8	45.8	30.3	76.1
31-59	3.2	19.1	45.7	32.0	77.7
60+	4.9	15.3	44.4	35.5	79.8
Sub region					
Kampala	6.5	23.7	46.6	23.1	69.7
Buganda South	2.7	18.4	39.8	39.1	78.9
Buganda North	3.9	16.5	37.9	41.7	79.6
Busoga	10.0	25.8	29.9	34.3	64.2
Bukedi	4.3	13.2	31.7	50.8	82.5
Elgon	6.1	17.5	39.0	37.4	76.4
Teso	1.7	24.6	51.9	21.8	73.7
Karamoja	4.9	35.3	33.1	26.7	59.9
Lango	0.6	31.2	52.3	15.9	68.3
Acholi	1.8	22.0	53.1	23.1	76.2
West Nile	5.0	19.3	64.5	11.2	75.7
Bunyoro	2.4	17.0	50.6	29.9	80.5
Tooro	0.8	16.7	59.8	22.8	82.6
Ankole	5.6	9.5	52.8	32.1	84.9
Kigezi	3.2	11.0	51.1	34.8	85.9
Education attainment					
None	4.5	15.0	43.2	37.3	80.5
Primary	3.3	18.3	45.6	32.8	78.3
Secondary	3.9	21.3	45.8	28.9	74.7
Tertiary	4.4	20.1	48.2	27.4	75.6
Disability status					
Without disability	3.4	19.8	46.8	30.1	76.8
With disability	4.4	17.0	43.1	35.6	78.7
National	**3.7**	**18.9**	**45.6**	**31.9**	**77.4**

Effective refers to fairly and very effective.

Table 6.4. Effectiveness of the Public Security Forces in managing violence against Children by selected background characteristics

Characteristics	Not at all	A little	Fairly effective	Very effective	Effective*
Sex					
Male	4.2	17.4	45.2	33.1	78.4
Female	5.0	16.2	43.1	35.7	78.8
Residence					
Urban	4.4	18.0	43.5	34.2	77.7
Rural	4.8	16.0	44.4	34.8	79.2
Age-Group					
18-30	4.5	17.4	45.0	33.1	78.1
31-59	4.5	16.9	43.8	34.8	78.6
60+	5.5	14.5	42.5	37.5	80.0
Sub region					
Kampala	5.8	19.5	47.7	27.0	74.7
Buganda South	2.8	18.0	35.1	44.2	79.2
Buganda North	3.9	14.5	35.2	46.4	81.6
Busoga	22.7	11.1	30.1	36.1	66.3
Bukedi	7.5	11.3	25.1	56.1	81.2
Elgon	7.2	16.5	33.4	42.9	76.3
Teso	1.5	24.5	51.0	23.0	74.0
Karamoja	3.2	34.2	30.9	31.7	62.6
Lango	0.4	27.8	54.9	16.9	71.8
Acholi	2.3	20.8	52.8	24.1	76.9
West Nile	4.3	17.8	65.0	12.9	77.9
Bunyoro	2.2	16.3	54.7	26.8	81.5
Tooro	0.7	16.0	61.9	21.4	83.4
Ankole	5.2	9.5	50.2	35.1	85.3
Kigezi	2.5	9.9	50.3	37.3	87.6
Education attainment					
None	4.4	14.9	41.3	39.3	80.7
Primary	4.6	16.1	44.8	34.6	79.4
Secondary	4.9	18.7	43.3	33.1	76.4
Tertiary	4.4	17.9	46.3	31.5	77.7
Disability status					
Without disability	3.9	17.8	45.5	32.8	78.3
With disability	6.2	14.5	41.0	38.3	79.3
National	**4.6**	**16.8**	**44.0**	**34.6**	**78.6**

Effective combines fairly + Very effective*

Table 6.5. Forms of worry by different type of threats by selected background characteristics (%)

Characteristics		Criminal Violence	Violence Between Communities	Violence Against Women	Armed Conflict or Warfare	Terrorism	Death, Or Injury from Natural Disasters	Health Hazards	Poverty	Unemployment	Hunger	Eviction	Human Trafficking
Sex	Male	40.3	20.0	26.6	15.4	12.8	25.4	33.6	84.0	81.1	64.7	30.8	16.5
	Female	42.3	19.7	32.2	13.2	11.1	23.6	30.9	84.8	80.3	66.0	26.7	15.3
Residence	Urban	48.0	20.6	30.1	12.6	11.5	22.0	30.4	84.5	81.1	62.4	28.4	15.5
	Rural	37.2	19.4	29.4	15.2	12.1	26.0	33.2	84.4	80.3	67.4	28.6	16.0
Age-Group	18-30	40.2	19.1	29.1	13.5	11.0	22.6	29.6	83.9	81.7	63.6	27.0	14.7
	31-59	43.1	21.5	31.5	14.9	12.5	25.4	33.0	85.2	81.2	66.5	30.3	16.9
	60+	37.8	15.7	24.3	13.2	11.4	25.1	35.3	82.9	75.5	65.9	25.3	14.5
Sub Region	Kampala	48.4	26.3	33.2	14.6	15.0	23.9	35.0	77.4	79.7	63.2	30.0	19.5
	Buganda South	54.7	25.1	30.3	10.2	10.6	22.6	19.6	93.8	92.3	61.6	33.3	18.8
	Buganda North	42.2	8.5	13.5	4.7	3.0	7.5	39.4	91.2	79.5	56.1	25.0	9.3
	Busoga	66.0	42.4	56.2	56.4	57.0	64.3	68.6	93.6	92.5	87.2	60.5	50.9
	Bukedi	39.1	12.0	30.0	9.2	5.6	20.5	51.2	95.2	91.3	88.9	20.5	10.0
	Elgon	29.2	17.1	28.4	15.3	10.6	59.2	55.6	92.9	93.5	90.1	46.6	13.1
	Teso	17.4	9.5	16.2	5.7	2.9	11.5	10.9	73.4	78.9	50.1	10.4	5.4
	Karamoja	24.5	22.8	18.7	18.8	3.4	13.1	13.7	90.5	91.4	93.9	10.9	4.9
	Lango	60.7	47.2	66.8	36.0	26.1	46.8	55.1	85.3	84.6	83.7	53.4	36.6
	Acholi	42.8	39.2	59.2	27.8	22.4	33.0	46.1	79.4	84.2	76.9	49.0	28.0
	West Nile	6.0	4.9	6.9	2.3	1.8	6.7	14.0	95.0	94.8	85.2	15.4	5.4
	Bunyoro	32.5	14.5	20.7	13.5	11.4	19.7	23.6	71.8	61.5	51.8	36.7	16.5
	Tooro	31.5	4.0	8.3	7.2	4.0	18.1	13.1	60.7	42.5	22.5	9.9	3.1
	Ankole	40.8	15.9	32.5	4.0	4.4	11.8	21.5	74.3	72.8	57.5	7.1	5.7
	Kigezi	34.6	12.3	34.5	2.5	1.8	21.4	26.3	76.2	73.2	67.6	5.1	2.2
National		41.4	19.9	29.7	14.2	11.9	24.4	32.1	84.4	80.6	65.5	28.5	15.8

Table 6.6. The proportion of individuals who feel safe in different areas within their communities

Characteristics	Walking alone in your area during daytime	Walking alone in your area at night	Being alone at home during daytime	Being alone at home at night	Waiting for or in public transport (in your area)	Living in your neighborhood	At your workplace, e.g. fields, market, job, etc.	In public places, e.g. shopping Centre, church	Total
Sex									
Male	93.7	66.5	94.4	78.8	89.9	91.0	90.8	91.4	100
Female	94.0	55.2	94.0	70.4	90.1	90.5	91.4	91.7	100
Residence									
Urban	94.2	56.1	94.5	73.4	90.7	91.0	91.9	91.7	100
Rural	93.7	62.8	93.9	74.6	89.6	90.6	90.6	91.5	100
Age-Group									
18–30	93.6	58.5	94.0	72.4	89.6	90.9	90.7	91.0	100
31–59	94.3	61.5	94.1	75.3	90.3	90.7	91.6	92.0	100
60+	93.3	59.4	94.5	74.1	89.9	90.4	90.5	91.4	100
Sub Region									
Kampala	88.9	43.5	89.4	66.7	83.4	82.7	83.8	82.6	100
Buganda South	97.0	64.2	96.6	82.1	92.7	93.7	94.9	95.1	100
Buganda North	97.0	60.0	96.9	73.3	96.6	96.8	97.5	97.0	100
Busoga	96.6	38.0	93.2	51.3	80.8	90.7	90.3	91.6	100
Bukedi	90.6	57.1	95.1	65.2	83.1	83.2	83.5	84.4	100
Elgon	76.6	51.7	89.1	67.3	82.3	82.2	81.2	78.9	100
Teso	97.3	82.2	96.5	87.6	96.1	93.1	95.6	97.0	100
Karamoja	90.5	48.3	92.1	60.8	91.2	84.0	86.1	90.0	100
Lango	86.3	56.1	80.9	60.3	79.2	74.0	77.2	75.7	100
Acholi	83.2	54.8	80.8	63.6	75.5	76.2	76.7	77.6	100
West Nile	95.8	90.4	97.0	92.7	94.7	94.9	94.9	94.9	100
Bunyoro	98.5	56.2	99.0	72.5	90.5	95.1	91.5	94.8	100
Tooro	99.7	64.6	99.4	79.6	97.1	98.5	97.2	97.5	100
Ankole	95.2	61.3	95.7	82.6	95.3	95.5	95.8	96.7	100
Kigezi	95.2	60.8	95.2	82.8	93.4	94.4	95.6	96.7	100
National	**93.9**	**60.2**	**94.1**	**74.1**	**90.0**	**90.7**	**91.1**	**91.6**	**100**

Table 6.7. Proportion aged 18 and above who believe that there is discrimination by the Public Security Forces by domain

Characteristics	Race/Ethnic Group	Language / Dialect	Religion	Regional Origin	Nationality/ Stateless	Poverty Or Wealth	Sex/ Gender)	Disability	Political Affiliation	Other reason	Total
Sex											
Male	10.8	11.7	7.8	10.9	8.8	35.5	10.5	8.7	22.5	0.2	100
Female	8.0	10.2	7.7	9.4	8.1	31.0	9.2	8.3	18.2	0.1	100
Residence											
Urban	9.1	11.3	7.3	10.2	8.6	33.9	9.6	8.8	21.0	0.2	100
Rural	9.3	10.6	8.0	9.9	8.3	32.4	9.9	8.3	19.5	0.1	100
Age-Group											
18-30	9.5	11.8	7.5	10.3	8.2	34.7	9.9	8.4	21.4	0.1	100
31-59	9.5	10.6	8.0	9.9	8.6	33.3	10.0	8.6	20.2	0.2	100
60+	7.5	9.6	7.3	10.1	8.5	27.4	8.5	8.4	16.4	0.0	100
Sub Region											
Kampala	18.9	22.5	13.4	18.8	19.8	43.5	19.4	18.3	35.1	0.8	100
Buganda South	11.6	14.3	7.3	14.2	11.0	34.4	10.2	8.3	24.7	0.0	100
Buganda North	3.8	5.6	1.9	4.9	1.6	23.1	4.4	1.3	4.3	0.1	100
Busoga	3.9	4.7	1.7	3.0	2.0	29.2	0.9	3.9	13.5	0.5	100
Bukedi	2.8	3.9	2.8	2.1	1.5	39.6	4.7	2.0	20.5	0.0	100
Elgon	4.4	8.5	4.4	4.7	3.8	53.0	17.8	4.0	33.6	0.1	100
Teso	4.7	7.5	3.6	5.3	3.9	24.2	6.0	7.4	21.9	0.2	100
Karamoja	6.8	11.5	3.5	7.4	3.0	27.2	7.0	9.4	22.4	0.0	100
Lango	29.6	16.7	24.5	15.8	21.2	36.8	25.1	18.7	27.5	0.0	100
Acholi	23.9	28.7	17.1	18.6	16.9	46.8	28.8	23.7	33.4	0.2	100
West Nile	7.8	7.8	4.6	7.8	4.6	19.0	10.3	3.7	11.1	0.4	100
Bunyoro	7.8	10.2	2.7	7.5	3.5	20.2	5.7	6.2	19.7	0.0	100
Tooro	2.9	6.2	1.3	3.5	1.4	20.1	3.0	1.2	12.4	0.2	100
Ankole	7.4	11.3	17.4	17.7	17.7	44.8	10.0	16.6	21.9	0.1	100
Kigezi	7.7	11.5	16.1	19.3	17.8	46.7	6.5	17.9	19.9	0.0	100
Highest Level of Education											
None	5.9	8.1	6.3	8.5	7.7	27.1	7.5	7.1	15.6	0.2	100
Primary	9.3	10.4	8.4	9.5	8.4	32.5	9.4	8.3	18.6	0.1	100
Secondary	9.5	12.0	7.0	11.2	8.3	35.5	10.5	8.9	22.8	0.2	100
Degree And above	13.0	14.8	8.4	12.2	10.3	36.6	13.7	10.4	27.4	0.4	100
National	**9.2**	**10.9**	**7.7**	**10.1**	**8.4**	**33.0**	**9.8**	**8.5**	**20.1**	**0.1**	**100**

Table 6.8. Proportion of individuals who reported having been discriminated against by public security officials by basis and selected background characteristics

Characteristics	Race/ Ethnicity	Language/ Dialect	Religion	Regional Origin	Nationality/ Stateless	Poverty Or Wealth	Sex / Gender	Disability	Political Affiliation	Other	Discriminated at least once
Sex											
Male	3.3	4.6	2.1	2.4	0.1	12.6	3.0	0.9	6.4	0.2	17.7
Female	2.1	3.2	1.7	1.6	0.0	8.5	2.4	0.6	3.8	0.1	11.8
Residence											
Urban	2.3	3.4	1.7	2.1	0.1	10.5	2.5	0.6	4.6	0.0	14.3
Rural	2.8	4.1	2.0	1.9	0.0	10.2	2.8	0.8	5.1	0.2	14.5
Age-Group											
18–30	2.3	4.4	1.9	2.1	0.0	10.2	2.7	0.2	4.6	0.2	14.2
31–59	2.9	3.7	1.8	2.0	0.1	11.0	2.7	0.8	5.5	0.1	15.3
60+	2.1	2.9	2.1	1.6	0.0	7.8	2.1	1.5	3.7	0.2	11.1
Sub Region											
Kampala	4.6	7.6	3.4	3.2	1.2	13.3	3.2	0.3	6.2	0.0	20.5
Buganda South	0.6	1.3	0.5	1.9	0.0	6.0	0.6	0.3	1.4	0.1	8.0
Buganda North	0.9	1.1	0.4	0.9	0.1	5.3	0.7	0.0	1.0	0.4	8.8
Busoga	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	10.8	0.0	0.6	1.8	0.0	12.5
Bukedi	1.0	1.2	0.9	0.2	0.0	14.7	1.1	0.6	14.5	0.0	20.2
Elgon	1.4	3.2	1.0	0.2	0.0	22.4	3.0	0.2	14.4	0.0	29.1
Teso	0.7	1.2	0.3	0.5	0.0	4.0	0.1	0.2	2.8	0.2	7.4
Karamoja	2.9	5.4	1.1	2.8	0.0	6.5	2.0	1.3	3.3	0.0	13.7
Lango	10.9	15.2	6.7	6.2	0.0	21.4	12.8	1.0	19.3	0.3	34.4
Acholi	9.0	15.8	6.8	4.6	0.0	18.3	13.0	2.5	11.3	0.8	30.1
West Nile	4.8	5.5	3.3	4.2	0.0	8.1	3.5	1.2	2.5	0.1	13.3
Bunyoro	1.7	3.0	1.2	0.5	0.0	9.5	0.6	0.8	1.2	0.0	11.1
Tooro	1.5	2.0	0.8	0.5	0.0	5.8	0.6	0.1	0.7	0.1	7.1
Ankole	3.5	4.3	3.7	3.6	0.0	11.9	3.4	2.0	3.8	0.1	13.6
Kigezi	2.3	2.3	2.7	2.7	0.2	11.1	2.5	1.1	3.0	0.0	11.5
Highest level of education											
None	2.0	2.5	1.7	1.7	0.2	9.0	1.8	0.9	3.6	0.2	12.4
Primary	2.5	3.7	1.8	1.7	0.0	10.6	2.7	0.8	4.8	0.2	14.2
Secondary	2.8	4.6	2.0	2.5	0.1	10.6	3.0	0.4	5.9	0.1	15.6
Degree and above	3.2	4.4	2.2	3.0	0.2	10.0	2.6	0.8	4.9	0.0	14.6
National	**2.6**	**3.8**	**1.9**	**2.0**	**0.1**	**10.3**	**2.7**	**0.7**	**4.9**	**0.1**	**14.4**

Table 6.9. Population's aged 18 and above opinion on the effectiveness of the Public Security Forces in managing various forms of crime

Characteristics	All Forms of Crime	Violence Against Women	Violence Against Children	Violence Against the Handicapped	Violence Against the Elderly
Sex					
Male	76.1	76.6	78.4	75.7	76.2
Female	78.7	78.1	78.8	77.0	77.7
Residence					
Urban	75.8	76.6	77.6	75.5	76.4
Rural	78.7	78.0	79.2	77.0	77.5
Age-Group					
18–30	77.4	76.1	78.1	76.1	76.3
31–59	77.1	77.7	78.6	76.2	77.3
60+	79.7	79.8	80.0	78.2	78.2
Sub Region					
Kampala	69.8	69.7	74.7	70.4	71.7
Buganda South	75.2	78.9	79.2	78.1	79.4
Buganda North	76.2	79.6	81.6	80.8	80.4
Busoga	71.9	64.2	66.3	61.3	61.4
Bukedi	76.0	82.5	81.2	78.7	77.8
Elgon	67.5	76.4	76.3	72.2	69.3
Teso	77.7	73.7	74.0	68.9	71.1
Karamoja	67.5	59.9	62.6	56.0	55.6
Lango	76.5	68.2	71.8	68.2	71.6
Acholi	72.5	76.2	76.9	74.0	73.4
West Nile	76.1	75.6	77.9	75.8	76.9
Bunyoro	83.5	80.5	81.5	80.4	79.5
Tooro	84.1	82.6	83.4	82.8	82.0
Ankole	89.3	84.9	85.3	85.2	87.0
Kigezi	87.3	85.9	87.6	84.3	90.0
Highest Level of Education					
None	79.2	80.5	80.6	78.8	78.1
Primary	78.9	78.3	79.4	77.1	78.1
Secondary	74.8	74.7	76.4	73.9	74.4
Degree and above	75.4	75.6	77.7	76.2	77.2
National	**77.6**	**77.4**	**78.6**	**76.4**	**77.1**

Table 6.10. Perception of trust in the Government to protect Citizens, their household and their property from crime and violence

Characteristics	Not at all	A little	Fairly	Completely	*Trust in Government
Sex					
Male	4.9	15.0	38.2	42.0	80.2
Female	4.0	13.2	36.0	46.8	82.8
Residence					
Urban	5.0	14.5	36.3	44.3	80.5
Rural	4.0	13.7	37.4	44.9	82.3
Age-Group					
18-30	5.5	15.2	39.6	39.7	79.2
31-59	3.8	13.8	36.4	46.0	82.4
60+	3.7	11.3	32.4	52.6	84.9
Sub region					
Kampala	5.5	17.1	42.0	35.5	77.5
Buganda South	5.9	11.1	25.4	57.7	83.1
Buganda North	11.2	12.8	25.7	50.3	76.0
Busoga	6.7	24.0	25.1	44.3	69.4
Bukedi	5.1	12.8	34.4	47.7	82.2
Elgon	4.7	8.7	30.4	56.2	86.6
Teso	1.9	23.3	60.2	14.6	74.8
Karamoja	3.1	27.9	48.3	20.8	69.0
Lango	0.3	31.6	63.9	4.2	68.0
Acholi	0.9	23.3	60.4	15.4	75.8
West Nile	4.2	9.6	56.5	29.8	86.3
Bunyoro	1.7	9.1	46.3	42.9	89.2
Tooro	0.7	11.1	40.2	48.0	88.2
Ankole	3.2	4.4	25.3	67.1	92.4
Kigezi	1.5	4.4	27.7	66.4	94.2
Education attainment					
None	4.0	10.8	33.0	52.1	85.2
Primary	3.9	13.5	36.4	46.3	82.7
Secondary	5.4	16.2	38.4	40.0	78.4
Tertiary	5.2	15.1	41.9	37.7	79.7
National	**4.4**	**14.0**	**37.0**	**44.7**	**81.6**

Trust in Government combines fairly and completely

Table 6.11. Extent to which population aged 18 and above feel happy by selected background characteristics (%)

Characteristics	Not at all	A little	Fairly	Completely	*Happy
Sex					
Male	5.5	14.8	42.0	37.7	79.7
Female	5.4	13.3	43.4	37.9	81.3
Residence					
Urban	4.9	14.3	40.8	40.0	80.8
Rural	5.8	13.8	44.1	36.4	80.5
Age-Group					
18-30	5.5	14.0	42.2	38.3	80.5
31-59	5.1	14.2	43.6	37.1	80.7
60+	6.5	13.1	41.2	39.2	80.4
Sub region					
Kampala	7.3	15.2	49.3	28.1	77.5
Buganda South	4.1	8.8	26.9	60.3	87.2
Buganda North	9.5	15.4	26.6	48.6	75.2
Busoga	16.4	22.7	25.5	35.5	60.9
Bukedi	4.7	8.8	25.6	60.9	86.5
Elgon	2.8	10.9	30.6	55.7	86.3
Teso	7.8	13.8	67.4	11.0	78.4
Karamoja	9.9	27.8	48.6	13.6	62.3
Lango	0.4	19.1	62.7	17.8	80.5
Acholi	3.0	19.3	60.2	17.5	77.7
West Nile	5.4	15.8	46.0	32.8	78.8
Bunyoro	2.8	13.5	60.6	23.2	83.7
Tooro	1.5	13.7	69.0	15.9	84.8
Ankole	4.1	12.1	46.4	37.4	83.8
Kigezi	6.0	11.1	49.9	32.9	82.8
Highest education level					
None	7.3	14.7	44.0	34.0	78.0
Primary	5.1	13.9	43.5	37.6	81.1
Secondary	5.4	14.2	40.9	39.5	80.4
Degree and above	5.0	13.0	42.6	39.5	82.0
Disability status					
Without disability	4.5	12.8	45.6	37.0	82.6
With disability	7.3	16.4	36.9	39.4	76.3
National	**5.4**	**14.0**	**42.8**	**37.8**	**80.6**

Happy combines fairly and completely

Table 6.12. Proportion of population aged 18 and above' interpersonal trust in various categories of individuals, institutions and agencies

Characteristic	Not at all	A little	Fairly	Completely	*Interpersonal Trust
Sex					
Male	8.2	39.5	39.9	12.3	52.3
Female	9.4	39.9	38.6	12.0	50.7
Residence					
Urban	10.6	44.5	34.8	10.1	44.9
Rural	7.8	36.7	42.1	13.5	55.5
Age-Group					
18-30	9.7	43.3	36.9	10.2	47.0
31-59	8.9	38.3	40.3	12.5	52.8
60+	6.5	36.3	41.1	16.2	57.3
Sub region					
Kampala	11.3	34.2	44.6	10.0	54.6
Buganda South	13.2	60.9	13.5	12.4	25.9
Buganda North	9.2	47.2	25.8	17.8	43.6
Busoga	30.3	41.4	20.4	7.9	28.2
Bukedi	10.9	29.9	44.4	14.7	59.2
Elgon	6.4	27.2	47.8	18.7	66.5
Teso	0.8	23.9	68.3	7.0	75.3
Karamoja	2.4	36.6	52.3	8.7	61.1
Lango	1.1	33.5	56.2	9.3	65.4
Acholi	1.7	35.8	54.3	8.1	62.5
West Nile	5.3	22.4	51.4	20.9	72.3
Bunyoro	6.3	45.1	41.1	7.5	48.6
Tooro	5.1	46.1	38.9	9.9	48.8
Ankole	7.0	22.1	60.3	10.6	70.9
Kigezi	5.4	25.8	56.0	12.9	68.8
Education attainment					
None	6.3	32.0	43.5	18.2	61.7
Primary	8.5	38.3	40.8	12.3	53.1
Secondary	10.0	45.0	34.3	10.7	45.0
Tertiary	11.7	43.8	37.7	6.9	44.5
Disability status					
Without disability	7.8	40.4	40.4	11.3	51.7
With disability	11.0	38.3	36.7	14.0	50.7
National	**8.9**	**39.7**	**39.2**	**12.2**	**51.4**

Trust combines fairly and completely
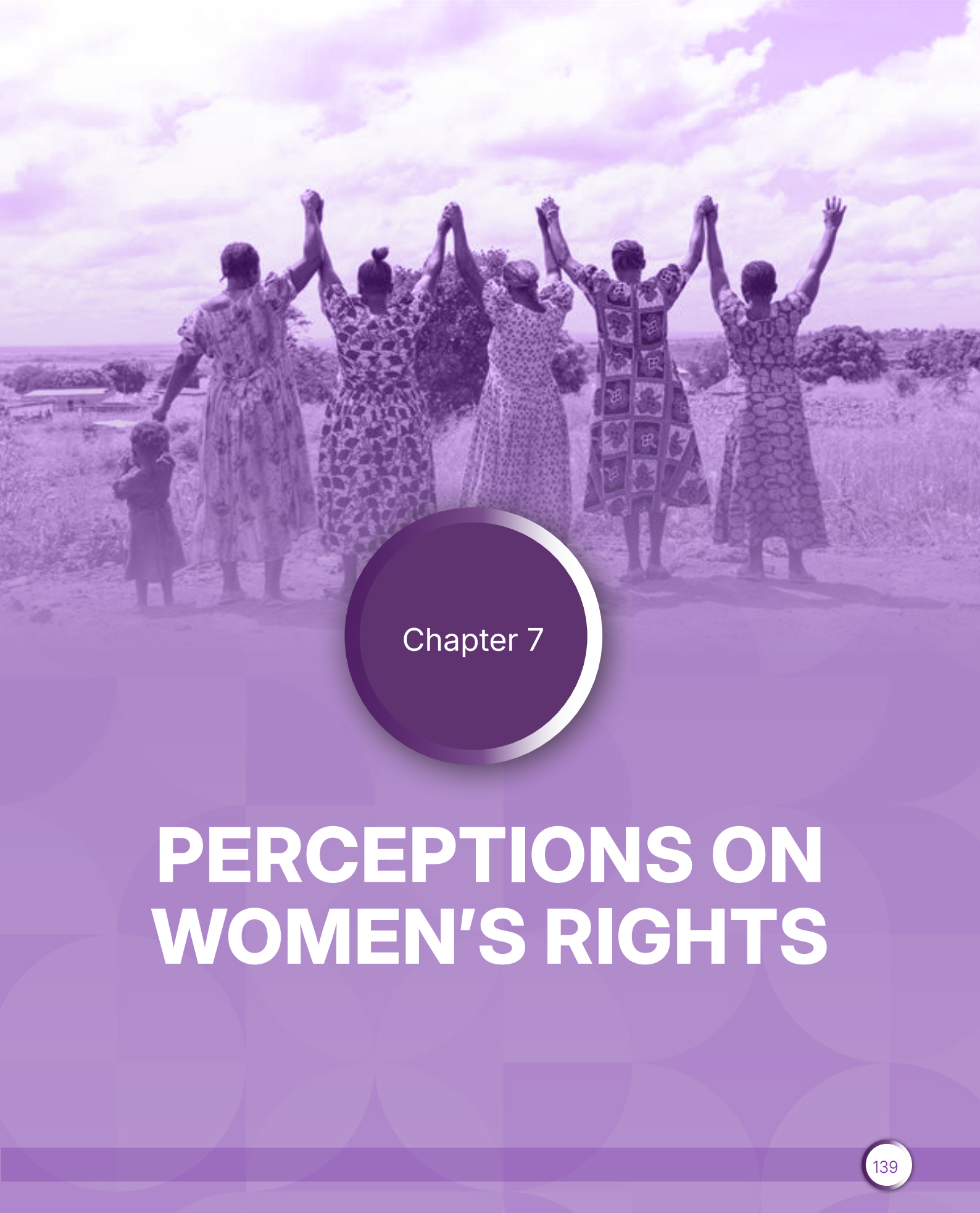
Chapter 7

PERCEPTIONS ON WOMEN'S RIGHTS

- **Women's participation in politics:** A slightly higher proportion of women (80%) than men (78%) agreed that the major reason why there are not many women in top political offices is that women are held to a lower standard than men.

- **Participation in Electoral processes:** Ninety-nine and 98 percent of the male and female aged 18 and above agreed that women should participate as voters; 98 percent of both sexes agreed women should participate as candidates.

- **Preference between men and female candidates in elections:** Eighty-six percent of men aged 18 and above would vote for a male candidate, while 49% who would vote for a female candidate. Among women, 74% would vote for a female candidate, while 60% would vote for a male candidate.

- **Violence against women and girls is a violation of human rights:** Ninety seven percent of women and 96 percent of men aged 18 and above agreed that violence against women and girls is a violation of human rights.

- **Gender equity and equality:** Overall, 91 percent of the population aged 18 and above agreed that both men and women should be involved in raising children and doing housework.

7.1. Introduction

Gender equality and inclusion are foundational to the effective realization of national governance, peace, and security. Recognizing that sustainable peace and democratic governance cannot be achieved without the full participation and protection of all citizens, Uganda has increasingly prioritized gender-responsive approaches within its national frameworks. In the context of governance, this means ensuring equitable representation and decision-making power for women and men at all levels of political and administrative leadership. This aligns with the Constitution of Uganda, the Fourth National Development Plan (NDP IV) and the Gender and Equity Compliance requirements

In the spheres of peace and security, gender inclusion addresses the unique needs, roles, and contributions of both women and men in conflict prevention, resolution, and post-conflict recovery. National policies and strategies have been aligned with international commitments such as the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) and the UN Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace, and Security, reaffirming Uganda's commitment to inclusive and gender-sensitive governance. This work also advances SDG 5 on gender equality and SDG 16 on inclusive institutions and is consistent with Agenda 2063.

This approach not only promotes justice and human rights but also strengthens the resilience and legitimacy of institutions. As such, integrating gender equality and inclusion is not only a social imperative but also a strategic necessity for building a stable, peaceful, and inclusive society.

This chapter presents findings on public perceptions of women's rights, participation in politics, willingness to vote for female candidates, and views on violence against women and girls, disaggregated by sex, education, residence, age and Sub region.

7.2. Perceptions towards women participation in politics

Information on reasons why fewer women than men stand for election, and why there are not many women in top political offices was collected.

Table 7.1 shows that the primary reason fewer women than men stand for election is that women are expected to seek permission from their partners to participate in politics, as reported by 88 percent of men and 89 percent of women aged 18 and above.

Among the population aged 18 and above, a slightly higher proportion of women (80%) than men (78%) agreed that the major reason why there are not many women in top political offices is that women are held to a lower standard than men (Figure 7.1).

Figure 7.1.   Perceptions of men and women on why there are not many women in top political offices, (%)
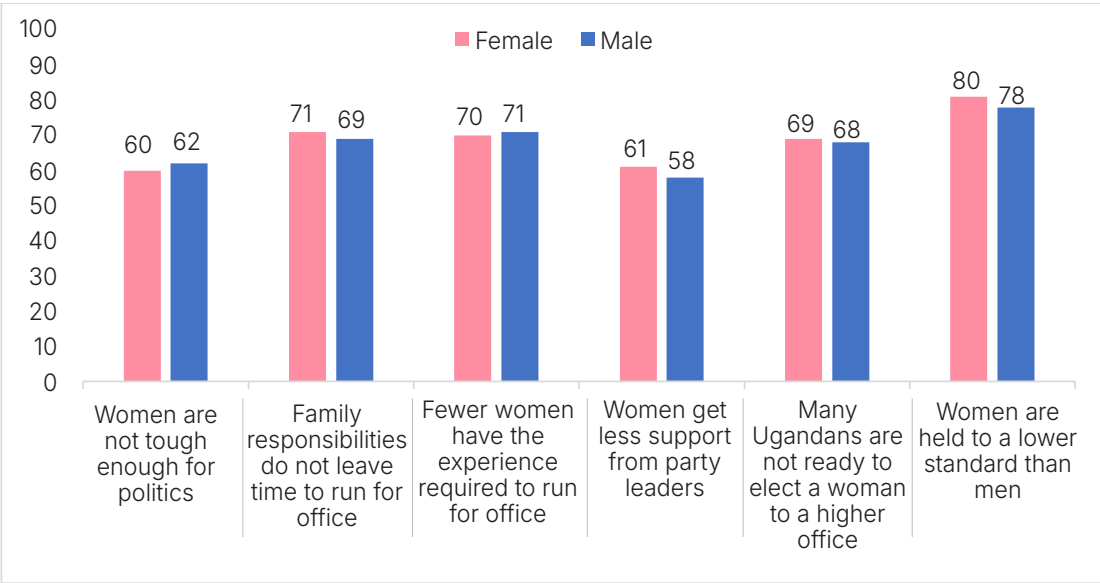
7.3. Perception on what women should participate as in Electoral Processes

The survey collected information on whether women should participate in elections as voters or candidates.

The results in Figure 7.2 revealed that the perception of women and men aged 18 years and above as to whether women should participate in politics was almost universal. Similar findings are observed for the perceptions on women participating in elections as candidates.

All women in Teso Sub region, all men in Busoga and Ankole Sub regions agreed that women should participate as voters and candidates (100% each) in elections. (Table 7.3)

Figure 7.2. Participation in electoral processes by category (%)
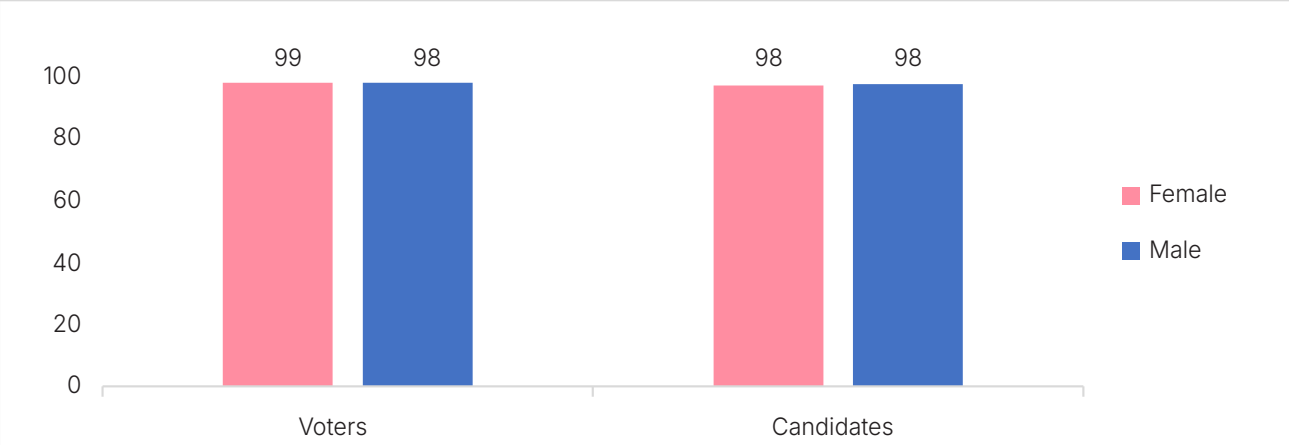
7.4. Preference between male and female candidates in elections

The survey collected information on who the population aged 18 and above would vote for if two equally qualified candidates, one man and one woman, are running for parliamentary elections.

Figure 7.3 shows that 8 of every 10 men (86%) aged 18 and above would vote for the male candidate, while 5 of every 10 men (49%) aged 18 and above would vote for a female candidate. Furthermore 7 in every 10 women (74%) aged 18 and above would vote for a female candidate, while 6 in every 10 women (60%) aged 18 and above would vote for a male candidate. (Table 7.4)

Figure 7.3. Proportion of population aged 18 and above who would vote for female and, or male candidates during an election (%)
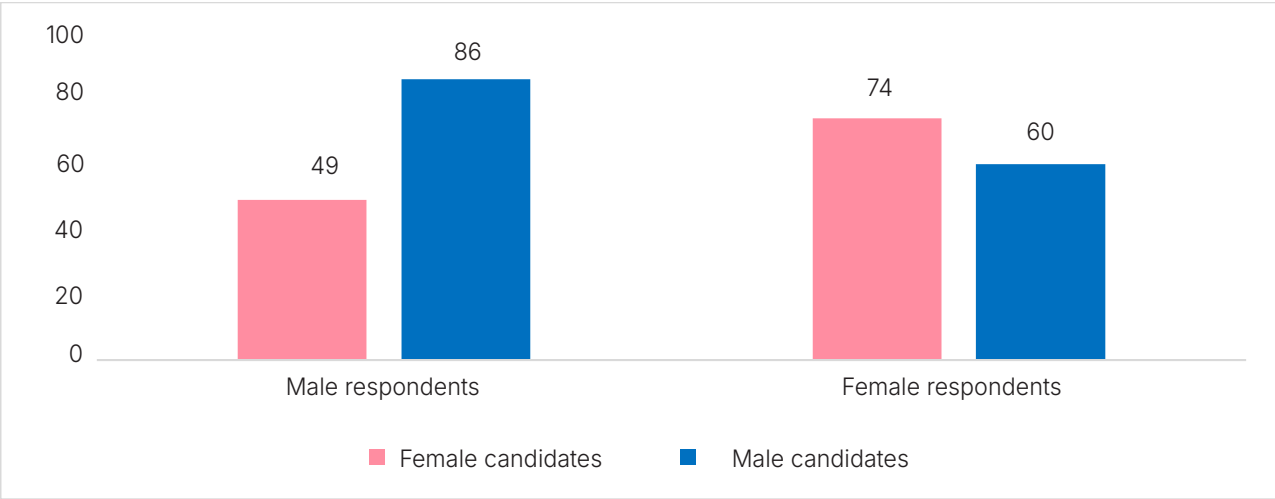
7.5. Perceptions of the population on violence against women and girls is a violation of human rights

The survey collected information on perceptions on whether violence against women and girls is a violation of human rights, with 97 percent of women and 96 percent of men aged 18 and above reporting that it is. Elgon sub-region had the least proportion of men and women aged 18 and above who agreed that violence against women and girls is a violation of human rights, 86 and 88 respectively.

Kigezi Sub region had the overall highest proportion of males (99.5%) aged 18 and above who agreed that violence against women and girls is a violation of human rights. (Table 7.5)

7.6. Attitudes about different aspects of gender equity and equality

Information was collected on attitudes about different aspects of gender equity and equality, with ninety-one percent of both women and men aged 18 and above reporting that both women and men should share responsibility in raising children and doing housework. A higher proportion of women (93%) reported that women have a right to have equal share of family's wealth compared to men (87%).

Ninety seven percent of women and 96 percent of men aged 18 and above responded that women have a right to contribute views in all matters that affect them. (Table 7.6)

Table 7.1. A: Proportion of males aged 18 and above by perceived selected reasons why fewer women than men stand for election

Characteristic	MEN										
	No Local Support	Cultural Barriers	Political Discr.	No Financial Support	Home Respon-sibility	No Political Interest	Lack Of Confi-dence	No Expe-rience	No Educ. Quals. For Politics	Part-ner Perm.	Female Candidate Intimidation
Sex											
Male	62.4	58.9	51.2	73	68.4	43.8	66.7	61.4	49.2	88.1	74.4
Residence											
Urban	60.1	53	49.8	69	66.1	39.6	64.4	56.5	40.1	88.7	73.2
Rural	63.8	62.6	52.1	75.5	69.8	46.3	68.1	64.5	54.7	87.7	75.2
Age-Group											
18-30	64.6	59.5	51.5	73.1	68	42.8	67.9	63	49.8	87.2	77.4
31-59	60.4	58.2	50.8	72.3	67.8	43.6	65.8	60.7	48.1	88.3	72.9
60+	65.3	60.8	52.4	75.6	71.8	46.8	67.6	60.4	52.2	89.4	73.4
Sub Region											
Kampala	59.9	60.7	46.9	68	61	48.1	63.4	57.9	36.5	78.2	64.9
Buganda South	67	42.9	55.5	62.2	69.9	32.1	66.2	58.6	28.5	95.4	74.3
Buganda North	41.5	35.6	28.1	61.5	61.5	24	51.5	44.5	30.6	94.3	59.1
Busoga	85.4	75.8	51.2	95.2	70.7	43.5	89.4	71.3	85.6	96.9	93.2
Bukedi	85.3	87.2	62.1	77	82.1	63.6	75.9	69.7	56.7	90.2	78
Elgon	90.5	92	69.2	81.3	83.9	56.4	81.2	76.8	55	90.6	84.1
Teso	75	75.5	64	89	60.8	29.6	47.5	42.4	29.5	90.9	82.7
Karamoja	71.8	72.8	69.8	87.4	66.4	45.8	58	56.4	42.8	90.1	83
Lango	55.9	55.8	54.7	66.9	61.4	49.9	60.1	71.2	68.2	92.7	75.3
Acholi	58	58.4	57.5	59.8	62.8	45.5	52	53.9	48.4	79.4	69.2
West Nile	86.8	86.4	80.5	90.2	82.2	88.5	91.8	89.8	80.5	95.4	82.9
Bunyoro	59.6	63.7	49.5	74.6	74	53.6	72.7	70.9	54.2	70.8	79
Tooro	49.5	56	42.5	83.2	79.6	62.6	86.2	78	68.7	70.6	85.9
Ankole	39.7	44.7	39.1	64.6	50.2	26.2	48.8	38.7	38.1	86.2	55
Kigezi	37.8	49.8	33.9	72.6	52.2	18.4	43.5	41.5	37.3	87.4	60.8
Education Attainment											
None	59	59.3	45.7	71.4	67.3	41.1	65.9	59.8	56.3	89.8	71.3
Primary	62.5	60.7	51.4	75	70.1	45	67	62.8	53.3	87.1	74.2
Secondary	64.5	58.1	53.1	71.9	68.2	42.7	68.3	61.4	45	89.8	76.7
Tertiary	58	51.6	48.5	66.7	61	42.6	61.2	56	35.6	86.8	71.5
National	**62.4**	**58.9**	**51.2**	**73**	**68.4**	**43.8**	**66.7**	**61.4**	**49.2**	**88.1**	**74.4**

Notes on Table 7.1A Columns Headings

- *Political Discrimination - Discrimination_Political_Parties_Dont_Encourage , No Financial Support – Lack Financial Support, Home *Resp - Home_Responsibility*

- *No Political Interest - Not_Interested_In_Politics , No *Educ Qualifications For Politics - Lack Educational Qualifications For Politics , No Educ. Quals. For Politics - Lack Educational Qualifications For Politics, Partner Perm. – Permission From Partner , No Experience – No Experience , Female Candidate Intimidation – Discouraged By Violence Faced By Female Candidates*

Table 7.1. B: Proportion of females aged 18 and above by perceived selected reasons why fewer women than men stand for election

Characteristic	WOMEN										
	No Local Support	Cultural Barriers	Political Discr.	No Financial Support	Home Responsi-bility	No Political Interest	Lack Of Confi-dence	No Expe-rience	No Educ. Quals. For Politics	Part-ner Perm.	Female Candidate Intimida-tion
Sex											
Male	66.1	59.8	56.0	77.9	71.2	41.4	63.3	60.0	51.0	89.2	75.6
Residence											
Urban	65.1	53.5	53.8	74.9	70.5	38.1	62.6	56.8	45.1	89.0	73.8
Rural	66.8	64.0	57.5	79.9	71.7	43.6	63.7	62.0	55.0	89.4	76.8
Age-Group											
18-30	66.5	61.1	56.8	77.4	72.4	42.4	64.3	61.0	49.2	88.7	75.0
31-59	65.9	58.1	55.4	77.8	70.4	39.5	62.4	58.0	51.2	89.3	76.0
60+	65.7	62.8	56.0	79.7	71.2	46.4	64.1	64.8	55.7	90.4	75.7
Sub Region											
Kampala	62.9	59.1	54.8	66.2	60.8	30.6	52.5	40.7	29.6	75.4	65.4
Buganda South	68.7	41.0	61.9	75.0	75.9	36.2	65.1	65.8	43.9	96.0	79.3
Buganda North	48.9	39.3	34.9	74.5	70.2	22.9	53.6	46.3	38.5	93.3	61.2
Busoga	90.7	81.5	59.6	97.6	76.0	51.7	96.3	78.5	92.3	99.1	93.6
Bukedi	88.5	83.2	72.8	79.1	83.8	51.4	66.4	67.4	52.4	92.2	78.5
Elgon	89.8	92.5	74.8	83.9	87.4	53.0	76.0	76.6	52.5	93.9	84.2
Teso	78.9	74.0	70.4	88.2	58.7	21.9	42.8	33.9	27.4	89.7	84.1
Karamoja	82.0	82.2	83.3	91.5	74.2	34.5	50.0	45.1	36.9	94.3	83.9
Lango	59.0	55.4	61.0	64.0	60.1	54.5	59.0	68.9	70.9	92.2	72.2
Acholi	60.7	61.0	58.1	66.7	68.4	43.5	51.0	49.9	52.3	83.8	77.0
West Nile	90.7	90.9	86.5	89.3	86.8	83.5	86.3	86.7	77.2	93.9	83.3
Bunyoro	65.0	70.6	50.2	84.5	74.3	52.5	73.4	69.7	55.9	72.1	83.5
Tooro	51.8	59.6	43.0	84.8	77.0	59.1	76.7	70.0	62.7	67.2	80.7
Ankole	48.4	48.1	36.9	66.9	53.0	25.7	45.2	38.6	38.1	87.8	60.1
Kigezi	43.3	51.4	37.2	73.1	55.9	23.9	45.7	45.4	39.9	91.0	60.7
Education Attainment											
None	70.3	67.5	60.6	82.8	75.2	42.9	64.0	62.4	56.1	90.5	78.2
Primary	65.6	60.9	56.0	78.7	71.0	42.7	64.2	62.0	55.5	89.4	75.1
Secondary	64.3	53.0	53.8	75.5	70.0	38.4	62.5	57.0	43.0	88.2	76.0
Tertiary	65.2	55.2	52.2	68.0	67.1	38.9	57.3	49.0	32.3	88.6	71.6
National	**66.1**	**59.8**	**56.0**	**77.9**	**71.2**	**41.4**	**63.3**	**60.0**	**51.0**	**89.2**	**75.6**

Notes on Table 7.1B Columns Headings

- *No Local Support - No Encouragement & Support from Community, Political Discr. - Discrimination_Political_Parties_Dont_Encourage , No Financial Support – Lack Financial Support, Home Resp - Home_Responsibility ,*

- *No Political Interest - Not_Interested_In_Politics , No *Educ Qualifications For Politics - Lack Educational Qualifications For Politics , No Educ. Quals. For Politics - Lack Educational Qualifications For Politics , Partner Perm. – Permission From Partner , No Experience – No Experience , Female Candidate Intimidation – Discouraged By Violence Faced By Female Candidates*

Table 7.2. Proportion of the population with perceived selected reasons why not many women are in top political offices

Characteristics	MEN							WOMEN						
	Held To Lower Std	Not Ready to Elect	Less Support from Party Leaders	Lack Exp.	Family Resp.	Not Tough Enough	Not Educ. Enough	Held To Lower Std	Not Ready to Elect	Less Support from Party Leaders	Lack Exp.	Family Resp.	Not Tough Enough	Not Educ. Enough
Marital Status														
Never Married	81.5	69.1	57.5	71.9	72.0	63.7	53.8	78.2	71.8	57.1	68.2	70.2	57.8	50.8
Married/Cohabiting	77.3	67.4	57.5	70.4	68.2	61.6	55.7	81.4	68.9	61.9	71.3	73.0	59.5	58.4
Separated/Divorced	75.0	68.8	61.0	73.9	70.3	60.8	56.1	78.7	68.0	58.0	67.6	67.3	58.7	51.3
Widowed	79.0	71.8	63.2	67.6	69.6	70.0	58.9	78.9	67.3	58.5	67.5	67.8	63.4	61.3
Sex														
Male	77.8	67.9	57.9	70.9	69.1	62.1	55.5	80.5	68.8	60.5	70.0	71.3	59.8	57.4
Residence														
Urban	74.6	66.8	56.6	68.2	67.9	60.3	50.2	77.5	68.4	57.8	67.8	70.9	58.1	53.5
Rural	79.8	68.6	58.7	72.5	69.8	63.2	58.8	82.4	69.0	62.4	71.6	71.6	61.0	60.0
Age-Group														
18-30	80.8	66.9	56.9	72.4	70.6	63.8	56.8	81.0	69.6	61.3	71.3	73.1	59.5	56.9
31-59	76.8	67.8	58.5	69.9	68.8	61.1	53.7	80.5	68.3	60.2	69.2	70.9	59.4	56.5
60+	74.7	70.9	58.1	71.0	66.4	62.1	59.6	79.2	68.4	59.8	69.9	68.3	62.4	62.3
Sub Region														
Kampala	65.5	61.7	46.7	63.8	63.3	52.4	38.4	68.7	58.5	54.0	49.4	57.9	39.8	31.3
Buganda South	78.3	69.4	67.7	74.4	72.8	69.4	47.7	85.3	69.9	67.4	77.6	75.8	66.4	58.9
Buganda North	59.8	54.4	31.9	60.7	62.6	53.0	42.7	63.1	63.5	33.1	61.1	71.5	56.3	51.4
Busoga	96.4	79.4	66.9	85.2	73.2	86.2	84.8	98.7	84.4	68.7	89.5	79.0	91.5	92.8
Bukedi	87.2	78.1	56.0	75.0	81.5	65.8	55.7	89.1	77.8	68.2	74.3	80.7	70.3	53.4
Elgon	80.5	75.9	58.6	78.3	87.7	74.9	64.0	83.8	77.9	70.8	81.4	89.1	74.3	59.0
Teso	86.2	48.1	65.8	56.1	55.2	40.1	27.3	87.8	50.1	73.0	49.3	54.1	30.2	26.9
Karamoja	87.3	57.5	63.6	72.1	62.7	57.9	52.8	92.0	55.6	77.4	61.3	62.1	42.1	47.8
Lango	84.8	70.2	74.1	80.4	68.7	62.0	72.8	84.8	64.7	69.1	79.8	64.7	59.8	76.0

Table 7.2. Proportion of the population with perceived selected reasons why not many women are in top political offices

Characteristics	MEN							WOMEN						
	Held To Lower Std	Not Ready to Elect	Less Support from Party Leaders	Lack Exp.	Family Resp.	Not Tough Enough	Not Educ. Enough	Held To Lower Std	Not Ready to Elect	Less Support from Party Leaders	Lack Exp.	Family Resp.	Not Tough Enough	Not Educ. Enough
Acholi	75.4	57.8	58.6	60.0	63.9	56.7	51.7	77.5	61.7	63.8	63.6	69.2	50.5	53.5
West Nile	94.8	91.7	82.6	91.4	82.3	85.7	86.2	94.0	89.7	83.5	89.1	84.9	85.8	81.3
Bunyoro	83.1	75.5	51.9	73.4	69.7	66.8	54.0	87.1	77.4	56.9	78.2	74.1	66.2	62.4
Tooro	86.4	72.4	63.6	85.4	76.6	66.6	76.9	88.1	69.8	59.9	79.8	77.6	61.0	71.6
Ankole	56.2	58.2	44.5	45.7	51.9	37.1	36.2	57.8	59.4	48.9	45.6	55.0	39.3	35.7
Kigezi	56.0	54.9	37.4	46.0	47.7	30.3	33.1	65.9	62.2	43.9	49.5	57.1	33.0	36.6
Education Attainment														
None	81.5	69.3	56.7	71.3	65.3	61.3	61.4	83.3	69.3	64.6	71.5	72.5	61.9	62.6
Primary	79.1	67.2	57.4	70.8	70.6	62.4	58.2	80.5	68.8	60.4	71.6	72.5	61.2	60.5
Secondary	77.4	68.8	59.7	72.1	69.6	63.4	54.0	79.8	70.0	59.0	68.9	70.1	57.8	51.7
Tertiary	69.8	67.7	56.3	67.5	62.8	57.6	42.1	75.3	63.2	57.5	58.9	64.8	51.7	40.9
Disability Status														
Without Disability	79.0	67.6	60.0	71.3	69.2	63.1	54.6	81.4	68.5	61.9	70.8	71.5	59.5	55.5
With Disability	75.0	68.6	53.0	69.9	68.7	59.6	57.6	78.8	69.4	58.1	68.6	71.0	60.5	60.8
National	**77.8**	**67.9**	**57.9**	**70.9**	**69.1**	**62.1**	**55.5**	**80.5**	**68.8**	**60.5**	**70.0**	**71.3**	**59.8**	**57.4**

Notes on Table 7.2 Columns Headings

- *Held To Lower Std. - Women Are Held To Lower Standards Than Men , Not Ready To Elect - Many Ugandans Are Not Ready To Elect A Woman To Higher Office , Less Support From Party Leaders - Women Who Are More Active In Politics Get Less Support From Party Leaders , Lack Exp. - Fewer Women Have The Experience Required To Run For Office , Family Resp. - Family Responsibilities Do Not Leave Time To Run For Office , Not Tough Enough - Women Are Not Tough Enough For Politics , Not Educ. Enough - Many Women Are Not Educated Enough To Stand For Political Office*

Table 7.3. Participation in Electoral Processes

Characteristic	Men		Women	
	Voters	**Candidates**	**Voters**	**Candidates**
Marital Status				
Never Married	97.5	97.9	98.2	99.2
Married/Cohabiting	98.7	97.7	98.3	98.2
Separated/Divorced	98.5	96.2	98.8	98.0
Widowed	98.5	94.9	98.7	96.6
Residence				
Urban	98.7	97.7	98.6	99.0
Rural	98.4	97.4	98.3	97.5
Age-Group				
18-30	98.1	97.4	98.2	98.3
31-59	98.6	97.7	98.5	98.3
60+	98.8	96.9	98.7	96.0
Sub Region				
Kampala	95.2	96.7	93.8	98.5
Buganda South	98.1	97.2	96.6	98.4
Buganda North	98.7	94.4	99.2	97.6
Busoga	100.0	99.3	99.7	99.3
Bukedi	99.0	97.8	99.0	96.6
Elgon	95.4	97.2	99.8	94.6
Teso	99.3	99.5	100.0	100.0
Karamoja	98.8	93.0	97.8	96.7
Lango	99.5	97.8	99.7	98.9
Acholi	99.5	97.6	98.0	96.0
West Nile	97.5	95.3	98.5	94.4
Bunyoro	96.7	97.6	96.4	97.3
Tooro	98.7	99.5	99.3	99.8
Ankole	100.0	99.5	99.6	99.8
Kigezi	99.4	99.4	99.5	99.2
Education Attainment				
None	98.6	95.3	99.0	96.7
Primary	98.9	97.8	98.5	98.1
Secondary	97.7	97.3	98.2	98.6
Tertiary	98.5	98.1	97.4	99.0
Disability Status				
Without Disability	98.6	97.5	98.3	98.3
With Disability	98.2	97.5	98.7	97.5
National	**98.5**	**97.5**	**98.4**	**98.0**

Table 7.4. Proportion of population aged 18 and above who would vote both or either female or male candidates during elections by selected background characteristics (%)

Characteristics	Male			Female		
	Female Candidate	Male Candidate	Both	Female Candidate	Male Candidate	Both
Marital Status						
Never Married	47.3	85.9	35.0	78.3	52.5	32.8
Married/Cohabiting	49.9	86.3	37.7	73.9	60.5	35.2
Separated/Divorced	45.1	85.4	31.2	78	53.6	33.0
Widowed	57.9	77.8	35.7	71.2	65.6	37.6
Age-Group						
18-30	46	87.1	34.2	74.4	57.6	32.9
31-59	50	85.8	37.6	75.7	59.2	36.0
60+	54.2	83.5	38.7	69.2	67.7	37.6
Sub Region						
Kampala	59.8	93.9	53.7	80.6	59	40.6
Buganda South	43.8	82.4	26.8	75.3	55.3	30.6
Buganda North	47.3	72	27.8	75.3	47.3	27.7
Busoga	25.9	85.3	12.6	55.1	54.9	11.3
Bukedi	30.6	89.1	20.3	54.9	61.9	16.9
Elgon	26.9	85.6	13.2	62.9	54.9	18.6
Teso	75.1	92.1	67.3	91	54.1	45.1
Karamoja	70.7	93.8	64.5	91.5	66.7	58.2
Lango	62	90.4	52.4	79.6	69.8	50.9
Acholi	65	91.4	56.9	78.2	75.1	53.3
West Nile	78.6	98.1	77.5	82.1	94.6	77.3
Bunyoro	51.9	84.7	37.1	72.8	61.4	34.2
Tooro	53.1	90	43.0	80.5	62.6	43.3
Ankole	47.2	86.1	34.4	75.1	56.6	32.3
Kigezi	44.4	84.7	31.0	72.3	54.2	26.8
Education Attainment						
None	47.5	87	36.0	69.6	65.6	35.9
Primary	48.9	85.9	35.8	74.7	59.5	35.2
Secondary	48.5	85.7	36.7	74.2	58.6	33.9
Tertiary	53.4	86.7	41.4	83.8	51.2	36.5
Disability Status						
Without Disability	48.8	86.3	36.6	75.9	58.7	35.5
With Disability	50.3	85.2	36.8	71.4	61.7	34.4
National	**49.2**	**86**	**36.6**	**74.4**	**59.8**	**35.1**

Table 7.5. Perception that Violence Against Women and Girls is a Violation of Human Rights

Characteristic	Male	Female
Marital Status		
Never Married	96.8	96.3
Married/Cohabiting	96.5	96.2
Separated/Divorced	95.8	97.2
Widowed	93.0	97.4
Residence		
Urban	97.2	97.2
Rural	96.1	96.0
Age-Group		
18-30	96.4	96.6
31-59	96.6	96.2
60+	95.9	97.4
Sub Region		
Kampala	94.1	96.7
Buganda South	98.1	98.2
Buganda North	98.8	98.4
Busoga	98.0	98.2
Bukedi	93.2	91.3
Elgon	85.6	87.9
Teso	98.0	98.4
Karamoja	94.8	96.5
Lango	92.1	89.5
Acholi	90.7	93.2
West Nile	98.5	99.3
Bunyoro	98.0	97.3
Tooro	98.2	99.3
Ankole	99.3	97.7
Kigezi	99.5	97.4
Education Attainment		
None	95.7	96.1
Primary	96.9	96.2
Secondary	95.3	97.1
Tertiary	97.8	97.9
Disability Status		
Without Disability	96.4	96.5
With Disability	96.4	96.5
National	**96.4**	**96.5**

Table 7.6. Proportion of population aged 18 and above who were in agreement about different aspects of gender equity and equality (%)

Characteristics	Raising Children	Share Of Family Wealth	Contribute Views in All Matters
Marital Status			
Never Married	86.4	89.5	96.7
Married/Cohabiting	91.5	90.4	96.6
Separated/Divorced	89.9	92.8	97.0
Widowed	92.4	91.1	97.3
Sex			
Male	90.5	87.3	96.2
Female	91.0	93.2	97.2
Residence			
Urban	89.7	91.4	97.5
Rural	91.5	90.0	96.3
Age-Group			
18-30	89.9	90.6	96.8
31-59	91.0	90.7	96.7
60+	92.3	89.9	96.6
Sub Region			
Kampala	91.0	87.7	96.7
Buganda South	88.4	92.1	98.3
Buganda North	75.7	96.3	99.2
Busoga	85.9	79.6	95.5
Bukedi	89.6	81.0	91.2
Elgon	83.5	82.7	87.4
Teso	97.7	93.5	98.7
Karamoja	97.6	85.3	97.5
Lango	94.1	89.3	91.9
Acholi	94.9	88.8	94.6
West Nile	94.1	95.1	97.6
Bunyoro	99.0	90.5	97.7
Tooro	97.3	98.0	99.3
Ankole	97.2	92.2	98.7
Kigezi	97.6	91.6	99.5
Education Attainment			
None	94.9	91.0	96.1
Primary	91.6	90.1	96.9
Secondary	88.2	90.7	96.4
Tertiary	88.0	92.7	97.3
National	**90.7**	**90.6**	**96.7**
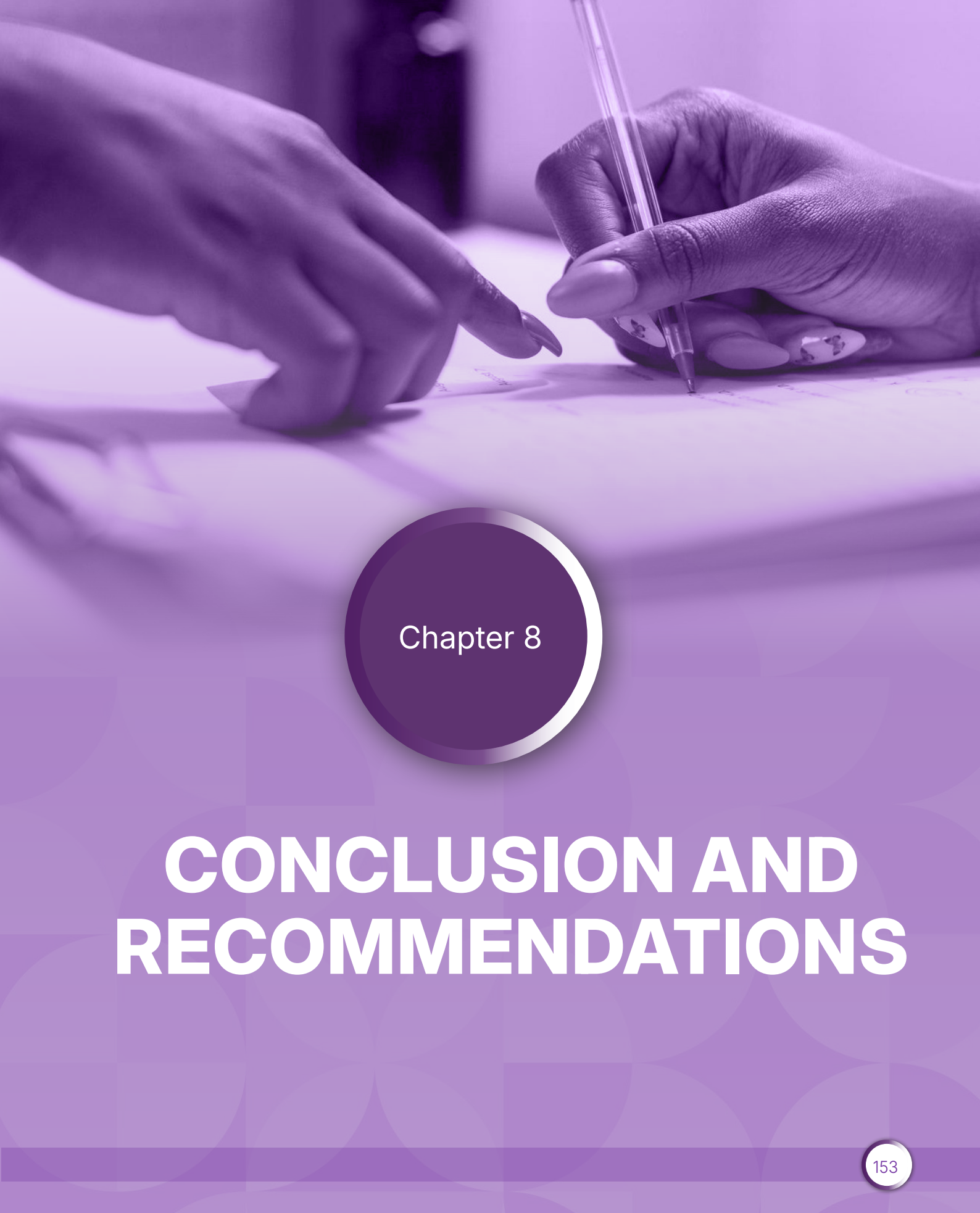
Chapter 8

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

8.1. Introduction

The NGPSS 2024/25 was the third in a series of GPS surveys, following the NGPSS 2017, and UNGBS 2013. The NGPSS was premised on the following domains for which the subsequent summaries are drawn; Human Rights and Justice, Democracy and Electoral Systems, Transparency and Accountability, Peace and Security, and Perception on women's rights. The survey targeted males and females aged 18 years and above. Sixty percent of the population aged 18 and above was residing in the rural areas; 35 percent were aged 18-30; More than twice as many females (17%) as males (7%) had never attended school; 32% of persons aged 18 and above reported having a disability, with a higher proportion of females (35%) than males (29%).

This chapter presents the conclusions and recommendations drawn from the different domains of the survey.

8.2. Human Rights and Justice

Awareness of human rights, the right to seek justice, and institutions providing legal services was reported at 89% among the population aged 18 years and above, indicating a generally high level of legal awareness among adults. More persons aged 18 and above who fell sick consulted a private clinic (41%) compared to a Government health unit/hospital (38%). Seventy-three percent of the working population reported working in harmful environments. Three in every ten (28%) persons aged 18 and above had experienced some form of discrimination, primarily based on poverty or wealth (9%) and language (9%). Public trust in justice institutions was generally strong, at 93%. The most trusted institutions were the Local Councils (91%), followed by the Courts of Law and the Uganda Human Rights Commission (82% each).

Recommendations

1. Strengthen civic education programs, improve access to information on justice-related particularly targeting females, rural residents, and older populations (aged 60+), to bridge gaps in human rights awareness.

2. Develop targeted campaigns to encourage individuals to actively claim their human rights by addressing barriers such as fear of stigma or lack of knowledge about legal recourse.

3. Institutions that offer free legal aid should increase awareness particularly in rural areas to address gaps in access to free legal services.

4. Enhance monitoring mechanisms at health facilities to eliminate unofficial fees at health facilities, which increased to 9% in 2024/25 from 4% in 2017. This will reduce financial barriers, especially for the poor and rural residents.

5. Scale up patriotism programs, especially in rural areas and among older populations to enhance civic engagement and reduce corruption. In addition, engage youth in patriotism initiatives to leverage their higher awareness and foster long-term commitment to national development.

6. Strengthen community-based and formal justice structures to play a critical role in promoting access to justice and upholding public confidence in the rule of law.

8.3. Democracy and Electoral Systems

Citizen awareness of the right to vote was nearly universal at 94 percent nationally, with no notable gender differences. However, the proportion of the population able to verify their details on the voters' register declined to 75 percent in the 2021 general elections, down from 81 percent in 2016. Twenty-four percent of the population aged 18 and above were members of the Political parties. The youth comprised 18% of members in political parties.

Recommendations

1. Create more awareness of the civic rights and obligation of citizens by institutionalizing civic education programs.
2. Enact stringent laws on election malpractices such as bribery and commercialization of politics.
3. Political parties should intensify the registration and participation of their members, especially the youth.

8.4. Transparency and Accountability

Overall trust in public institutions remained high at 93 percent, with notable improvement in trust in the Uganda Police Force, rising from 46 percent in 2017 to 60 percent. Perception of local service delivery also improved to 69 percent, up from 66 percent in 2017. Three in ten persons aged 18 and above felt empowered to demand accountability from local leaders, while 16 percent were informed about the use of public funds. Concern about corruption declined to 82 percent from 88 percent in 2017, and the prevalence of bribery reduced to 14 percent from 17 percent. Awareness of Government efforts to combat corruption increased slightly to 57 percent, up from 54 percent in 2017.

Recommendations

1. Fast-track enforcement of service charters with clear turnaround times for key transactions (ID issuance, licensing, recruitment, pensions). Additionally, prioritize consumer responsiveness.
2. Enhance collaboration between anti-corruption agencies to avoid scattered efforts.
3. Empowering the population to demand for accountability of public funds at all levels.
4. MoJCA should complete the Regulatory Impact Assessment (RIA) for the Witness Protection Law and progress to the recommended action.
5. DEI should continue leading efforts to develop Rules for asset recovery, particularly in terms of valuation of benefits and forfeiture.
6. Advocacy for a Civil Asset Recovery Law must remain ongoing.
7. Clearly designate national champions to take responsibility for implementation of Asset recovery and whistleblower protection laws.
8. Enhance funding for anti-corruption and accountability agencies.

9. The Joint Anti-Corruption Action Plan, developed by a specialized inter-ministerial technical task force, should be considered and approved by Cabinet.

10. The 7th National Anti-Corruption Strategy should be developed and implemented in alignment with NDP IV.

11. Re-strategize with a primary focus on mobilizing all state actors and the public to combat corruption and deepen a culture of accountability.

12. Enhance national ethical values, patriotism, and a sense of national pride among the citizenry.

13. The IG's TAAC Strategy should be implemented by leveraging existing Government mechanisms and partnering with non-State actors, including the use of Integrity Promotion Committees and District Integrity Promotion Fora (DIPFs).

14. All MDAs should give greater attention to accountability and anti-corruption as cross-cutting issues in the implementation of their mandates

15. Enforce sanctions and penalties

8.5. Peace and Security

Overall, the findings show notable improvements in public safety, trust, and well-being. Seventeen percent of the population aged 18 and above reported that their property had been taken without consent in the past 12 months, a decline from 28 percent in 2017. Among those affected, 69 percent reported the theft to the police, and satisfaction with the outcome of the most recent complaint increased to 39 percent from 30 percent in 2017. Perceived effectiveness of the Public Security Forces remained high, with 77 percent of population aged 18 and above considering them effective in managing violence against women and 79 percent in managing violence against children. Sixty percent of population aged 18 and above felt safe walking alone at night in their area. Awareness of mechanisms and institutions for conflict resolution stood at 90 percent, and 78 percent of population aged 18 and above reported seeking assistance from their Local Committees when resolving conflicts. Trust in the Government's ability to provide security improved to 82 percent, up from 72 percent in 2017. Lastly, overall life satisfaction increased, with 81 percent of the population aged 18 and above reporting that they were happy with their lives, compared to 77 percent in 2017.

Recommendations

1. Expand community policing programs that involve local residents in neighborhood watch initiatives, conflict resolution, awareness campaigns.

2. Fast track the roll out of Sub County Policing Model to enhance trust and real-time response to local issues.

3. Increase citizens' comfort in public spaces by improving street lighting, pedestrian paths, and CCTV coverage in both urban and sub-urban areas to deter crime.

8.6. Perception on Women's Rights

Women's underrepresentation in top political offices is largely attributed to being held to a lower standard, as reported by 80% of women and 78% of men. Support for women's participation in elections is very high, with nearly all persons aged 18 and above agreeing women should vote and stand as candidates. Men predominantly preferred male candidates (86% vs. 49%), while women favored female candidates (74% vs. 60%). Awareness of gender-based human rights violations is strong, with over 96% recognizing violence against women and girls as a violation. Additionally, 91% of population aged 18 and above support shared responsibilities between men and women in childcare and housework.

Recommendations

1. Strict enforcement of laws to reduce the prevalence of violence against women.

2. Ensure disability-inclusive voter education and party processes

3. Deploy mobile legal-aid desks and fast-track procedures for election-related GBV, harassment and defamation cases during campaign windows

4. Reduce entry-cost barriers by waiving or lowering nomination and party-primary fees for first-time women aspirants and publishing gender-disaggregated primary results.

5. Scale local-language civic education on women's political rights and complaint pathways through radio, faith-based platforms and community forums.

ANNEX

Annex I: Survey Errors

Estimates generated from a household survey are subject to two types of errors: sampling and non-sampling errors. Non-sampling errors arise from factors such as misinterpretation of questions, data recording mistakes, and challenges encountered during data collection and processing. While every effort was made during the implementation of the NGPSS 2024/25 to minimize these errors through rigorous training, supervision, and data quality checks, such errors are difficult to eliminate or quantify statistically.

Sampling errors, on the other hand, occur because the survey results are based on information obtained from a sample rather than a complete enumeration of the population. Since the NGPSS 2024/25 utilized a three-stage cluster sampling design, the estimates may vary from those that would have been obtained using a different sample of the same design and size. These differences are measurable statistically and reflect the variability across all possible samples.

Sampling error is commonly expressed as the Standard Error (SE) of a given statistic (mean, percentage, etc.), which is the square root of its variance. The SE can be used to construct confidence intervals, indicating the range within which the true population value is expected to lie. In addition, the Coefficient of Variation (CV), which represents the ratio of the standard error to the estimate, was computed to assess the reliability and precision of the selected indicators.

The SEs and CVs were computed using Stata software, accounting for the survey's three-stage cluster design. The results are presented at the national, rural–urban, and sub-regional levels (where applicable).

Characteristic	Estimate (R)	Standard Error (SE)	Relative Error - (CV)	Confidence Limits		Unweighted Observations
			(SE/R)	Lower	Upper	
CHAPTER TWO: BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS						
Adult Population						
Sex						
Male	0.4427	0.0042	0.9	0.4344	0.4511	4611
Female	0.5573	0.0042	0.8	0.5489	0.5656	5745
Residence						
Urban	0.3921	0.0208	5.3	0.3521	0.4337	4859
Rural	0.6079	0.0208	3.4	0.5663	0.6479	5745
Age group						
18-30	0.3445	0.0063	1.8	0.3323	0.357	3577
31-59	0.525	0.0059	1.1	0.5133	0.5367	5430
60+	0.1305	0.0043	3.3	0.1223	0.1391	1349
Sub region						
Kampala	0.028	0.0007	2.5	0.0267	0.0294	425
Buganda South	0.1817	0.0045	2.5	0.173	0.1907	1,015
Buganda North	0.1139	0.0032	2.8	0.1077	0.1204	832
Busoga	0.0658	0.0023	3.5	0.0613	0.0705	635
Bukedi	0.0583	0.0034	5.8	0.052	0.0653	709

Characteristic	Estimate (R)	Standard Error (SE)	Relative Error - (CV)	Confidence Limits		Unweighted Observations
			(SE/R)	Lower	Upper	
Elgon	0.0498	0.0022	4.4	0.0456	0.0543	674
Teso	0.0407	0.0031	7.6	0.0351	0.0473	545
Karamoja	0.0235	0.0014	6.0	0.0209	0.0263	389
Lango	0.0651	0.0034	5.2	0.0588	0.072	844
Acholi	0.0466	0.0039	8.4	0.0395	0.055	665
West Nile	0.0504	0.0019	3.8	0.0467	0.0543	618
Bunyoro	0.0659	0.0028	4.2	0.0606	0.0716	786
Tooro	0.0802	0.0032	4.0	0.0741	0.0868	869
Ankole	0.0856	0.0029	3.4	0.0801	0.0914	780
Kigezi	0.0447	0.0025	5.6	0.04	0.0499	570
Religion						
Roman Catholic	0.39	0.0101	2.6	0.3703	0.4101	4,205
Anglican/ Church of Uganda	0.3144	0.0084	2.7	0.2982	0.3311	3,270
SDA	0.0178	0.0022	12.4	0.014	0.0226	182
Muslim	0.123	0.0066	5.4	0.1106	0.1365	1,148
Pentecostal/Born Again	0.1414	0.0056	4.0	0.1308	0.1528	1,414
Others	0.0134	0.0018	13.4	0.0102	0.0174	137
Marital status						
Never married	0.1184	0.0041	3.5	0.1106	0.1267	1,203
Married/Cohabiting	0.6816	0.0064	0.9	0.6688	0.694	7,102
Separated/divorced	0.1089	0.0036	3.3	0.102	0.1163	1,094
Widowed	0.0911	0.0034	3.7	0.0846	0.098	957
EDUCATION						
School Attendance						
Never attended	0.1262	0.0045	3.6	0.1176	0.1353	10356
Left School	0.8483	0.0046	0.5	0.839	0.8572	10356
Currently attending School	0.0255	0.0018	7.1	0.0222	0.0293	10356
LITERACY						
Total	0.7644	0.0062	0.8	0.752	0.7764	7,805
Sex						
Male	0.8442	0.0064	0.8	0.8311	0.8564	3871
Female	0.701	0.0086	1.2	0.684	0.7176	3934
Residence						
Urban	0.8444	0.0082	1.0	0.8275	0.8599	3951
Rural	0.7128	0.0087	1.2	0.6954	0.7296	3854
Age group						

Characteristic	Estimate (R)	Standard Error (SE)	Relative Error - (CV)	Confidence Limits		Unweighted Observations
			(SE/R)	Lower	Upper	
18-30	0.8852	0.0068	0.8	0.8712	0.8979	3148
31-59	0.7409	0.0081	1.1	0.7248	0.7564	3952
60+	0.5401	0.0163	3.0	0.5079	0.572	705
Sub region						
Kampala	0.922	0.0112	1.2	0.897	0.9413	425
Buganda South	0.8827	0.0178	2.0	0.8431	0.9134	890
Buganda North	0.7775	0.0201	2.6	0.7356	0.8144	649
Busoga	0.69	0.0217	3.1	0.6459	0.731	440
Bukedi	0.6882	0.0257	3.7	0.6357	0.7363	485
Elgon	0.7625	0.0229	3.0	0.7147	0.8044	517
Teso	0.6957	0.0254	3.7	0.6437	0.7432	397
Karamoja	0.2869	0.0488	17.0	0.2011	0.3913	120
Lango	0.8252	0.0167	2.0	0.7899	0.8556	708
Acholi	0.791	0.0226	2.9	0.7433	0.8319	540
West Nile	0.6401	0.0262	4.1	0.5872	0.6898	397
Bunyoro	0.708	0.0286	4.0	0.6488	0.7609	569
Tooro	0.7695	0.0173	2.2	0.7337	0.8017	672
Ankole	0.7852	0.0224	2.9	0.738	0.8259	609
Kigezi	0.7337	0.0273	3.7	0.6767	0.7839	419
Education Attainment						
None	0.1283	0.0045	3.5	0.1197	0.1374	10,356
Primary	0.5215	0.008	1.5	0.5057	0.5372	10,356
Secondary	0.2639	0.0064	2.4	0.2515	0.2766	10,356
Degree and above	0.0855	0.0045	5.3	0.077	0.0948	10,356
Not stated	0.0009	0.0003	33.3	0.0005	0.0017	10,356
CHAPTER THREE: HUMAN RIGHTS AND ACCESS TO JUSTICE						
Knowledge of Human Rights	0.8935	0.0041	0.5	0.8853	0.9013	10356
Claimed Human rights 12 months before the survey	0.1761	0.0049	2.8	0.1667	0.1858	10356
Respect for human rights perception						
Not at all	0.0839	0.0037	4.4	0.0768	0.0915	10356
Rarely	0.1825	0.005	2.7	0.1728	0.1926	10356
Often	0.342	0.0061	1.8	0.3303	0.354	10356
Always	0.3916	0.0071	1.8	0.3777	0.4057	10356
RIGHT TO HEALTH						
Place where treatment was sought						
Neighbor/friend	0.0009	0.0004	44.4	0.0004	0	3952
Private clinic	0.4088	0.0099	2.4	0.3895	0.4	3952

Characteristic	Estimate (R)	Standard Error (SE)	Relative Error - (CV)	Confidence Limits		Unweighted Observations
			(SE/R)	Lower	Upper	
Government Hospital	0.3785	0.0099	2.6	0.3592	0.3	3952
Hospital NGO	0.0275	0.0033	12.0	0.0218	0	3952
Drug shop	0.1232	0.0063	5.1	0.1113	0.1	3952
Other	0.0601	0.0052	8.7	0.0506	.	3952
Proportion who made a payment at a facility other than the normal payment	0.0903	0.0064	7.1	0.0784	0.1037	3775
RIGHT TO EDUCATION						
Proportion that have never attended school	0.1262	0.0045	3.6	0.1176	0.1353	1375
Working Environment						
Proportion that was working	0.5809	0.0073	1.3	0.5664	0.5952	10356
Population working in harmful environments	0.7256	0.0097	1.3	0.7062	0.7441	5728
Population in Harmful environments with Protective gears	0.2219	0.0083	3.7	0.2061	0.2386	5728
Proportion entitled to Paid Leave	0.0532	0.0039	7.3	0.0461	0.0613	5728
Denial of human rights through discrimination						
Prevalence of different types of discrimination						
Ethnicity	0.0666	0.003	4.5	0.061	0.0727	10356
Language	0.0897	0.0037	4.1	0.0827	0.0973	10356
Religion	0.0582	0.0027	4.6	0.0531	0.0638	10356
Regional origin	0.0417	0.0026	6.2	0.0369	0.0471	10356
Poverty or wealth	0.1889	0.0047	2.5	0.1798	0.1983	10356
Political affiliation	0.0493	0.0026	5.3	0.0443	0.0547	10356
Gender	0.0114	0.0012	10.5	0.0093	0.014	10356
Disability	0.0866	0.0034	3.9	0.0801	0.0936	10356
Any form of discrimination	0.276	0.0057	2.1	0.265	0.2873	10356
Access to justice						
Aware of their right to seek justice	0.8943	0.004	0.4	0.8862	0.902	10356
Knew justice institutions	0.8862	0.0042	0.5	0.8777	0.8942	10356
Trust in Justice institutions						
Trust in any Justice system	0.9656	0.0081	0.8	0.9455	0.9784	10356
Local Councils	0.8901	0.0196	2.2	0.845	0.9232	10356
Courts Of Law	0.8502	0.016	1.9	0.8158	0.8792	10356
Uganda Human Rights Commission (Uhrc)	0.8633	0.0174	2.0	0.8252	0.8941	10356

Characteristic	Estimate (R)	Standard Error (SE)	Relative Error - (CV)	Confidence Limits		Unweighted Observations
			(SE/R)	Lower	Upper	
Uganda Police Force	0.6728	0.0261	3.9	0.6195	0.722	10356
Fida-U	0.7891	0.0217	2.7	0.7431	0.8287	10356
Directorate of Public Prosecutions (DPP)/State Attorney	0.7285	0.019	2.6	0.6895	0.7644	10356
Administrator General (Trustees)	0.8354	0.019	2.3	0.7943	0.8696	10356
Aware of institution that offer legal services	0.4416	0.0067	1.5	0.4285	0.4548	10356
Aware of institution that offer legal services in your subcounty	0.1544	0.0048	3.1	0.1452	0.164	10356
Restrained from seeking for justice						
Employer	0.0047	0.0009	19.1	0.0033	0.0069	10356
Uganda Police Force	0.0115	0.0013	11.3	0.0093	0.0143	10356
Army	0.0026	0.0007	26.9	0.0015	0.0046	10356
Uganda Prisons services	0.0023	0.0007	30.4	0.0012	0.0043	10356
Family member	0.0372	0.0023	6.2	0.0329	0.0421	10356
Traditional Leader	0.0346	0.0024	6.9	0.0301	0.0397	10356
NGO	0.003	0.0007	23.3	0.0018	0.0049	10356
Community Leader	0.0233	0.002	8.6	0.0197	0.0275	10356
Other	0.0029	0.0005	17.2	0.002	0.0041	10356

CHAPTER FOUR: DEMOCRACY AND ELECTORAL SYSTEMS						
Proportion of population aged 22 and above that were;						
Able to check the voters' register	0.7540	0.0048	0.6	0.7444	0.7633	9,523
Aware of their right to Access electoral information	0.7369	0.0049	0.7	0.7272	0.7464	9,523
Sensitized on how to register	0.8128	0.0044	0.5	0.8039	0.8213	9,523
Informed how to mark the ballot paper	0.8324	0.0043	0.5	0.8239	0.8407	9,523
Opinions of the population on equal facilitation of all presidential candidates;						
Strongly agree	0.1218	0.0036	2.9	0.1149	0.1289	10356
Agree	0.5284	0.0052	1.0	0.5182	0.5386	10356
Disagree	0.2666	0.0047	1.8	0.2574	0.2760	10356
Strongly disagree	0.0832	0.0030	3.6	0.0775	0.0893	10356
Proportion who are members of a political party	0.2428	0.0052	2.2	0.2328	0.2534	10356
CHAPTER FIVE: TRANSPARENCY AND ACCOUNTABILITY						
Level of trust in public institutions						
Public Service	0.4887	0.0066	1.4	0.4757	0.5017	10356

Characteristic	Estimate (R)	Standard Error (SE)	Relative Error - (CV)	Confidence Limits		Unweighted Observations
			(SE/R)	Lower	Upper	
Courts of justice	0.5617	0.0067	1.2	0.5485	0.5748	10356
The Uganda Police Force	0.5976	0.0064	1.1	0.5851	0.6101	10356
Public hospitals and clinics	0.7524	0.0055	0.7	0.7413	0.7631	10356
Public school	0.7536	0.0051	0.7	0.7433	0.7635	10356
Tax / customs authorities	0.3818	0.0063	1.7	0.3695	0.3942	10356
Social security system(NSSF, Pension)	0.3115	0.007	2.2	0.298	0.3255	10356
State media(UCC, UBC, Uganda Media Centre)	0.4647	0.008	1.7	0.4489	0.4805	10356
The mayor/LC III	0.5912	0.0065	1.1	0.5784	0.6039	10356
The parliament	0.5195	0.0064	1.2	0.507	0.5321	10356
Performance of the Local Authorities						
LC V/District/City						
Very Good	0.1209	0.0049	4.1	0.1117	0.1308	10356
Good	0.4209	0.0069	1.6	0.4073	0.4346	10356
Fair	0.2915	0.0063	2.2	0.2792	0.3041	10356
Poor	0.1667	0.0056	3.4	0.1561	0.1779	10356
MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT						
Very Good	0.1079	0.0045	4.2	0.0994	0.117	10356
Good	0.3353	0.0068	2.0	0.3221	0.3487	10356
Fair	0.2867	0.0063	2.2	0.2745	0.2992	10356
Poor	0.2701	0.0074	2.7	0.2557	0.2849	10356
LC III						
Very Good	0.1442	0.0054	3.7	0.1339	0.1551	10356
Good	0.4805	0.0069	1.4	0.4669	0.4942	10356
Fair	0.2669	0.0066	2.5	0.2541	0.2801	10356
Poor	0.1084	0.0043	4.0	0.1001	0.1172	10356
LC I						
Very Good	0.3294	0.0086	2.6	0.3128	0.3465	10356
Good	0.4895	0.0076	1.6	0.4746	0.5045	10356
Fair	0.1284	0.0043	3.3	0.1201	0.1372	10356
Poor	0.0527	0.0034	6.5	0.0465	0.0596	10356
Public participation in Service Delivery						
Reporting back to the people	0.7141	0.0061	0.9	0.7019	0.7259	10356
Consulting traditional leaders	0.7359	0.0062	0.8	0.7236	0.7478	10356
Delivering local services	0.6872	0.0069	1.0	0.6736	0.7005	10356
CORRUPTION						

Characteristic	Estimate (R)	Standard Error (SE)	Relative Error - (CV)	Confidence Limits		Unweighted Observations
			(SE/R)	Lower	Upper	
Considers Corruption a problem						
Not at all	0.0487	0.0026	5.3	0.0439	0.0541	10356
A little	0.1319	0.0041	3.1	0.1241	0.1401	10356
Often	0.2637	0.0054	2.0	0.2533	0.2745	10356
Always	0.5556	0.0064	1.2	0.543	0.5682	10356
Proportion that paid bribe in the last 12 months	0.1441	0.0044	3.1	0.1357	0.153	10356
Frequency of bribe payment in the 12 months						
One time	0.520815	0.015667	3.0	0.489988	0.551484	1497
Two to five times	0.368735	0.014744	4.0	0.340265	0.398148	1497
More than five times	0.11045	0.010071	9.1	0.092158	0.131846	1497
Institutions where citizens paid bribes						
Health	0.474639	0.017212	3.6	0.440986	0.508525	1497
Education	0.159545	0.011669	7.3	0.137927	0.183829	1497
Police	0.450037	0.015433	3.4	0.419933	0.480511	1497
UMEME	0.015539	0.00393	25.3	0.009437	0.025484	1497
NWSC	0.007619	0.002403	31.5	0.004094	0.014135	1497
URA	0.032005	0.005013	15.7	0.023493	0.043466	1497
Justice	0.042263	0.00587	13.9	0.03212	0.055424	1497
Others	0.164067	0.01165	7.1	0.142439	0.188259	1497
CHAPTER SIX: PEACE AND SECURITY						
Security and threats in the country						
Proportion who experienced theft in the last 12 months	0.174	0.0066	3.8	0.1615	0.1872	4585
Proportion of a property stolen						
Computer/Monitor/CPU/Any other Device	0.013	0.0044	33.8	0.0067	0.025	
Money	0.2211	0.0165	7.5	0.1903	0.2554	836
Furniture	0.0429	0.0076	17.7	0.0301	0.0606	836
Land	0.1495	0.0143	9.6	0.1235	0.1798	836
Phone	0.1385	0.0135	9.7	0.1141	0.1672	836
Livestock/Animal	0.2832	0.0181	6.4	0.2491	0.3201	836
Bag	0.0426	0.0075	17.6	0.03	0.06	836
Television/Radio	0.0387	0.0081	20.9	0.0255	0.0581	836
House	0.023	0.0062	27.0	0.0135	0.0389	836
Motorcycle/Bicycle	0.0699	0.0102	14.6	0.0522	0.0929	836
Vehicle	0.0005	0.0005	100.0	0.0001	0.0037	836
Others	0.1549	0.0152	9.8	0.1272	0.1872	836

Characteristic	Estimate (R)	Standard Error (SE)	Relative Error - (CV)	Confidence Limits		Unweighted Observations
			(SE/R)	Lower	Upper	
Proportion who felt safe walking alone	0.602	0.0079	1.3	0.5864	0.6174	10356
Happy with their lives	0.8059	0.0048	0.6	0.7963	0.8151	10356
Effectiveness of the public security forces in addressing violent crimes	0.7755	0.0055	0.7	0.7646	0.7861	10356
Trust in Government to protect Ugandans and their property	0.8161	0.0046	0.6	0.8068	0.8251	10356
CHAPTER SEVEN: PERCEPTION ON WOMENS RIGHTS						
Proportion perception towards women's participation in Politics, (%)						
Women are not tough enough for politics						
Male	0.6212	0.0081	1.3	0.6052	0.6369	10356
Female	0.5984	0.0073	1.2	0.584	0.6126	10356
Family responsibilities do not leave time to run for office						
Male	0.6907	0.0084	1.2	0.674	0.7069	10356
Female	0.7133	0.0075	1.1	0.6984	0.7278	10356
Fewer women have the experience required to run for office						
Male	0.7086	0.008	1.1	0.6927	0.7241	10356
Female	0.7003	0.0078	1.1	0.6847	0.7154	10356
Women get less support from party leaders						
Male	0.5794	0.0091	1.6	0.5614	0.5971	10356
Female	0.6055	0.0086	1.4	0.5886	0.6222	10356
Many Ugandans are not ready to elect a woman to a higher office						
Male	0.6789	0.0076	1.1	0.6637	0.6937	10356
Female	0.6877	0.0076	1.1	0.6725	0.7025	10356
Women are held to a lower standard than men						
Male	0.7783	0.0082	1.1	0.7618	0.794	10356
Female	0.8047	0.0071	0.9	0.7905	0.8182	10356
Many Women Are Not Educated Enough To Stand For Political Office						
Male	0.5549	0.0096	1.7	0.536	0.5737	10356
Female	0.5738	0.0084	1.5	0.5572	0.5902	10356
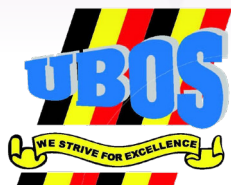
ANNEX II: Questionnaire

UGANDA BUREAU OF STATISTICS
We Are Evidence Based

Statistics House, Plot 9, Colville Street, P.O. Box 7186, Kampala - Uganda

THE NATIONAL GOVERNANCE, PEACE AND SECURITY SURVEY 2024/2025

SECTION A: IDENTIFICATION PARTICULARS								
1. STRATUM:								
2. DISTRICT/CITY:								
3. SUB-STRATUM: (Urban = 1, Rural = 2)								
4. COUNTY/MUNICIPALITY/CITY-DIVISION								
5. SUB-COUNTY/ TOWN COUNCIL/DIVISION:								
6. PARISH/WARD:								
15. VILLAGE/CELL:								
7. EA:								
8. HOUSEHOLD SERIAL NO.:								
9: SAMPLE NO.:								
16. IS HOUSEHOLD A REFUGEE HOUSEHOLD? (Yes = 1, No = 2)								
10. NAME OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD:								
12. HOUSEHOLD CODE								
13. TELEPHONE CONTACT:								
14. LOCATION ADDRESS OF HOUSEHOLD:								
15. CAPI GPS COORDINATES								

THIS SURVEY IS BEING CONDUCTED BY THE UGANDA BUREAU OF STATISTICS UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF THE UGANDA BUREAU OF STATISTICS ACT, 1998.

SECTION A: PERSONAL INFORMATION – Complete list of household members (Usual and regular residents)

	NAMES	RELATIONSHIP	SEX	RESIDENTIAL STATUS	DATE OF BIRTH	AGE	RELIGION	TRIBE/NATIONALITY	MARITAL STATUS (For persons 10 years & above)	Eligibility criteria
	Please give me the names of the persons who usually live in your household and guests of the household who slept here last night? This is usually the person who is the main decision maker, who manages the income/expenses of the household, or who owns or rents the house.) This includes people like babies, students at boarding school.	What is YOUR/[NAME'S] relationship to the head of the household? Check code list	Is (NAME) male or female? 1= Male 2 = Female	What is the residential status of [NAME]? 1=Usual member present 2=Usual member absent 3=Regular member present 4=Regular member absent 5=Guest temporarily IF CODE 4 and 5 ,ASK NO FURTHER QUESTIONS	Date of birth of household member (DD/MM/YY)	What is [NAME'S] age in completed years? IF LESS THAN ONE WRITE 00	What is [NAME'S] Religion? 11=Roman Catholic 12=Anglican/ Church of Uganda 13= SDA 14=Muslim 15==Pentecostal/ Born Again 16=Orthodox 17=Bahai 18=Baptist 19=Judaism 20=Presbyterian 21=Mormon 22=Hindus 23=Buddhist 24=Jehovah Witness 25=Salvation Army 26=Owobushobozi 27=Traditional 28=No religion 29=Others	What is [NAME'S] Tribe? Refer to the code list attach list to questionnaire (if Ugandan write the tribe code and for Non-Ugandan write the country code)	What is [NAME'S] Current marital Status? 11= Married-Christian 12=Married-Islamic 13=Married-Civil 14= Married-Hindu 15=Married-Customary 16=Living together/ cohabiting 17=Separated 18=Divorced 19=Widowed 20=Never Married 98=Don't know	CIRCLE IF AGED 18 AND ABOVE
A0	A1	A2	A3	A4	A5	A6	A7	A8	A9	A10M A10F
						D M Y Y				
01										01 01
02										02 02
03										03 03
04										04 04
05										05 05
06										06 06

Codes for residential status

	Relationship (P2)			
10	Usual head of hh - Absent	**21**	Grandson
11	Usual head of hh - Present	**22**	Grand daughter
12	Spouse	**29**	Mother to head
13	Biological Son	**30**	Father to head
14	Biological Daughter	**31**	Mother in-law to head
15	Brother	**32**	Father in-law to head
16	Sister	**25**	Brother to spouse
17	Niece	**26**	Sister to spouse
18	Nephew	**27**	Other relative
19	Stepson	**28**	Non relative
20	Stepdaughter		

SECTION B:SECURE ACCESS TO RESOURCES AND ASSETS

B807 Do you or anyone in your household own any agricultural land? 1=Yes; 2=**No >>815**

B808	B809	B810						B811					
P A R C E L I D	PARCEL NAME (FIRST COMPLETE THIS COLUMN FOR ALL PARCELS, THENPROCEED TO 810)	Who is the legal owner of this [PARCEL]? List up to 4 hh members and 2 non-hh members						With regard to this [PARCEL], who has the right to sell it? List up to 4 hh members and 2 non-hh members					
		PID1	PID2	PID3	PID4	NWR1	NWR2	PID1	PID2	PID3	PID4	NWR1	NWR2
01													
02													
03													
04													

B808	B812						B813						B814					
PARCEL	With regard to this [PARCEL], who has the right to use it as collateral? List up to 4 hh members and 2 non-hh members						With regard to this [PARCEL], who has the right to rent it? List up to 4 hh members and 2 non-hh members						With regard to this [PARCEL], who is the decision-maker(s) regarding input use, crop choice and the timing of crop activities? List up to 4 hh members and 2 non-hh members					
ID	PID1	PID2	PID3	PID4	NWR1	NWR2	PID1	PID2	PID3	PID4	NWR1	NWR2	PID1	PID2	PID3	PID4	NWR1	NWR2
01																		
02																		
03																		
04																		

SECTION B: SECURE ACCESS TO RESOURCES AND ASSETS (continued)

B815 Do you or anyone in your household own livestock? 1=Yes; 2=**No >>819**

B815a	B815b	B816							B817							B818						
	LIVESTOCK TYPE	Who is (are) the legal owner(s) of this [LIVESTOCK]? List up to 4 hh members and 2 non-hhmembers							With regard to this [LIVESTOCK], who has the right to sell it? List up to 4 hh members and 2 non-hhmembers							With regard to this [LIVESTOCK], who has the right to use it as collateral? List up to 4 hh members and 2 non-hhmembers						
L I V E S T O C K I D		PID1	PID2	PID3	PID4	NWR1	NWR2		PID1	PID2	PID3	PID4	NWR1	NWR2		PID1	PID2	PID3	PID4	NWR1	NWR2	
01	Oxen / Bulls																					
02	Heifers / Cows																					
03	Donkeys																					
04	Goats																					
05	Sheep																					
06	Pigs																					
07	Local Chicken																					
08	Broilers /Layers																					

SECURE ACCESS TO RESOURCES AND ASSETS (continued)

B819: Do you or anyone in your household own a non-farm business (non-agricultural business, sell, trade, professional office, taxi, bar, restaurant, etc.)? 1=Yes; 2=**No >>829**

B820 BUSINESS ID	B821a BUSINESS ACTIVITY — Describe the kind of activity engaged in (FIRST COMPLETE THIS COLUMN FOR ALL BUSINESSES, THEN PROCEED TO 822)	B821b INDUSTRY CODE — See codes in the manual	B822 Who is the legal owner of this [BUSINESS]? List up to 4 hh members and 2 non-hh members						B823 Who has the main responsibility for providing services and/or producing goods? List up to 4 hh members and 2 non-hh members						B824 Who has the main responsibility for managing day-to-day operations? List up to 4 hh members and 2 non-hh members					
			PID1	PID2	PID3	PID4	NWR1	NWR2	PID1	PID2	PID3	PID4	NWR1	NWR2	PID1	PID2	PID3	PID4	NWR1	NWR2
01																				
02																				
03																				
04																				

B820 BUSINESS ID	B825 Who has the main financial control, including the ability to sign loans, leases and contracts? List up to 4 hh members and 2 non-hh members						B826 Is this [BUSINESS] registered for VAT? 1=Yes 2=No	BB827 With regard to this [BUSINESS], who has the right to sell it? List up to 4 hh members and 2 non-hh members						Z828 With regard to this [BUSINESS], who has the right to use as collateral? List up to 4 hh members and 2 non-hh members					
	PID1	PID2	PID3	PID4	NWR1	NWR2		PID1	PID2	PID3	PID4	NWR1	NWR2	PID1	PID2	PID3	PID4	NWR1	NWR2
01																			
02																			
03																			
04																			

SECURE ACCESS TO RESOURCES AND ASSETS (continued)

Z829: Do you or anyone in your household own any other real estate? 1=Yes; 2=**No >>836**

B830	B831	B832						B833	B834						B835					
REAL ESTATE ID	REAL ESTATE NAME / ACTIVITY	Who is the legal owner of this [REAL ESTATE]? List up to 4 hh members and 2 non-hh members						Is there an ownership document for this [REAL ESTATE]? 1= Yes 2=No	With regard to this [REAL ESTATE], who has the right to sell it? List up to 4 hh members and 2 non-hh members						With regard to this [REAL ESTATE], who has the right to use as collateral? List up to 4 hh members and 2 non-hh members					
		PID1	PID2	PID3	PID4	NWR1	NWR2		PID1	PID2	PID3	PID4	NWR1	NWR2	PID1	PID2	PID3	PID4	NWR1	NWR2
01																				
02																				
03																				
04																				

SECTION D: SELECTED RESPONDENTS FOR THE PERCEPTION SURVEY ON WOMEN'S RIGHTS

Pick the selected respondents (1 adult male and 1 adult female) from the household information section

Personal Id	Name	Sex	Age	Interviewed or not (Yes or No)	If not, Reason

SECTION D: FORMAL EDUCATION BACKGROUND FOR PERSON 18 YEARS AND ABOVE

Now I am going to ask you questions about your education Background

				Skip Pattern
	Personal Id in HH Roster			
	Name of household member			
	Age of Respondent			
	Serial number of person providing information			
D0	Personal Id of the person providing information about the individual.			
D1	Can you read and write with understanding in any language? 1= Unable to read and write 2=Able to read only 3=Able to read and write 4=Use Braille	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	
D2	Have you ever attended school? 1=Never attended 2=Attended school in the past 3=Currently attending school	1 2 3	1 2 3	If Code 2>>D5 If Code3 >>D4
D3	Why have you not attended school? 1=Too expensive 2=Too far away 3=Poor school quality 4=Had to help with farm work 5=Education not useful 6=Parents did not want 7=Too young 9=Other Specify	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 9	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 9	>>Section E
D4	What grade are you currently attending? REFER TO THE CODELIST BELOW AND WRITE			>>Section E
D5	Why did you leave school? 1=Failed Examinations 2=Completed desired level 3=Not interested in education 4=Wanted to start working 5=To get married 6=Parents did not want me to continue with education 7=Economic reasons 8=School not near 9=Other Specify	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	
D6	What was the highest level of education completed? 1=None 2=Primary 3=Vocational (Primary) 4=Secondary (O'level) 5=Vocational (Secondary O'level) 6=Secondary (A'level) 7=Vocational school (A'level) 8=University 9=Post-graduate, post-doctoral level 10=Formal apprenticeship/internship contract 11=Informal apprenticeship/internship (has no certificate)	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	

CODES FOR D4

11 =P1	14 =P4	17 =P7	33 =S3
36 =S6	43 =First Degree	12 =P2	15 =P5
31 =S1	34 =S4	41 =Professional Certificate	
44 =Post Graduate Certificate		13 =	16 =P6
32 =S2	35 =S5	42 = Diploma	
45 = Post Graduate Diploma		99 =Other, specify	46 =Master's Degree
47 = PhD			

CODES FOR D6

04 =never been to school		05 =Has not completed any formal school	
07= Baby class		08= Middle class	
09 =Top class	11= P1	12= P2	13 =P3
14 =P4	15 =P5	16 =P6	17 =P7
21=J1-J3	31= S1	32= S2	33=S3
34= S4	35=S5	36=S6	
41=Professional Certificate		42=Diploma	
43=First Degree		44 =Post Graduate Certificate	
45= Post Graduate Diploma		46 =Master's Degree	
47= PhD			
96=Other			

SECTION E: HEALTH FOR PERSONS 18 YEARS AND ABOVE

Now I am going to ask you questions about your health

				Skip Pattern
	Personal Id in HH Roster			
	Name of household member			
	Age of respondent			
	Serial number of person providing information			
E0	Personal Id of the person providing information about the individual.			
E1	During the last 30 days, did you suffer from any illness? 1 = Yes 2 = No	1 2	1 2	If Code2>> E7
E2	Did you consult any one for treatment during that time when you were ill? 1 = Yes 2 = No	1 2	1 2	If Code 2>> E7
E 3	Where did you go for the first consultation during that time when you were ill? 10 = Member/Drugs at Home 11 = Neighbor/friend 12 = Community Health worker 13 = HOMAPAK drug distributor 14 = Private clinic 15 = Health unit/Government Hospital 16 = Health unit/Hospital NGO 17 = Ordinary shop 18 = Drug Shop 99 = Other specify	10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 99	10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 99	
E 4	What was the cost of that consultation? (Record in UG Shillings)			
E 5	What was the cost of the medicine prescribed even if purchased elsewhere? Record in UG Shillings)			
E 6	Did you make any other payments besides the mandatory or formal payments at the facility to receive a service? 1 = Yes 2 = No	1 2	1 2	
E 7	Does (Name) have difficulty seeing, even if wearing glasses? Would you say ... [Read response categories] 1=No difficulty 2=Some difficulty 3=A lot of difficulty 4=Cannot do at all	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	
E 8	Does (Name) have difficulty hearing, even if using a hearing aid? Would you say ... [Read response categories] 1=No difficulty 2=Some difficulty 3=A lot of difficulty 4=Cannot do at all	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	
E 9	Does (Name) have any difficulty in walking or climbing steps? Would you say ... [Read response categories] 1=No difficulty 2=Some difficulty 3=A lot of difficulty 4=Cannot do at all	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	

E 10	Does (Name) have any difficulty in remembering or concentrating? Would you say ... [Read response categories] 1=No difficulty 2=Some difficulty 3=A lot of difficulty 4=Cannot do at all	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	
E 11	Does (Name) have any difficulty (with self- care such as) washing or dressing? Would you say ... [Read response categories] 1=No difficulty 2=Some difficulty 3=A lot of difficulty 4=Cannot do at all	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	
E 12	Does (Name) have any difficulty communicating (for example understanding others or others understanding you)? Would you say ... [Read response categories] 1=No difficulty 2=Some difficulty 3=A lot of difficulty 4=Cannot do at all	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	

SECTION F: ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND WORK ENVIRONMENT FOR PERSON 18 YEARS AND ABOVE

Now I am going to ask you questions about your work and work environment. I will consider persons aged 18 years and above.

				Skip Pattern
	Serial number in HH Roster			
	Name of household member			
	Age of respondent			
	Serial number of person providing information			
F1A	In the last 12 months, what MAIN activity have you been engaged in? 1 = Wage employment (not including casual day labor but including paid apprenticeship) 2 = non-farm, self-employment (employer) 3 = non-farm, self-employment (own account worker) 4 = non-farm, self-employment (unpaid family worker) 5 = Family farming 6 = Casual day laborer 7 = Unpaid apprenticeship 8 = Not engaged in any economic activity	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	If code 8 >>F1
F1B	In the last 7 days, did you work for a wage, salary, Commission or any payment in kind/working on own farm; including doing paid domestic work and/or operating own business, even if it was for only one hour (consider those on leave and absent from work as having worked)? 1 = Yes 2 = No	1 2	1 2	If Code 2>>section G
F2	What kind of work do you usually do in the main job/business that you had in the last 7 days? If on leave, do you have a job you can turn to? Describe the occupation and main tasks. WRITE AND CODE			
F3	Regarding your work, are there things that you feel are harmful to your health? 1 = Yes 2 = No	1 2	1 2	
F4	Were you exposed to any of the following at your work place during the last 12 months? (READ OUT) 1=YES 2=NO A=Dust, fumes, or Chemicals (pesticides, glues, etc.) B=Fire, gas, flames, Explosives, Loud noise or vibration. C=Snake bite/ insect stinging (poisonous) D=Dangerous tools (knives etc.) E=Work underground, at heights or in water/lake/pond/river F=Workplace too dark or confined, Insufficient ventilation or Crowded room G=Work on roads, crossroads, highways H=Body is in awkward position while working (for example standing, kneeling, crouching for prolonged periods) I=Other things, processes or conditions bad for your health or safety (specify)......... Z=Not Applicable/Not working	A B C D E F G H I Z	A B C D E F G H I Z	

| F5 | Are you provided with protective gear at your work place? These may include items such as gloves, masks, boots, helmet, etc.?   1 = Yes
2 = No | 1
2 | 1
2 | |
| F6 | At your workplace, are you entitled to a paid leave?
1 = Yes   2 = No | 1
2 | 1
2 | |

SECTION G: SON PREFERENCE

G706	G707			G708		
Do girls and boys spend the same amount of time on domestic work? 1= Yes 2= No	In your opinion, should male children usually be [ACTIVITY]? 1=Yes 2=No			In your opinion, should female children usually be [ACTIVITY]? 1=Yes 2=No		
	Activity	Code		Activity	Code	
	a) Fetching water	a	a	a) Fetching water	a	a
	b) Fetching firewood	b	b	b) Fetching firewood	b	b
	c) Cooking food	c	c	c) Cooking food	c	c
	d) Caring for children	d	d	d) Caring for children	d	d
	e) Caring for the elderly/ sick	e	e	e) Caring for the elderly/ sick	e	e
	f) Digging	f	f	f) Digging	f	f
	g) Construction of dwelling	g	g	g) Construction of dwelling	g	g
	h) Milling and Processing food for own consumption	h	h	h) Milling and Processing food for own consumption	h	h
	i) Making handicrafts for own consumption	i	i	i) Making handicrafts for own con-sumption	i	i
	j) Hunting and Fishing	j	j	j) Hunting and Fishing	j	j
	k) Working for pay	k	k	k) Working for pay	k	k
	l) Other, specify	l	l	l) Other, specify	l	l

G709: Give your opinions on the following practices. Using the following codes, write the code that corresponds to the rating in the table below

1. Strongly agree   2. Agree   3. Not sure   4. Disagree   5. Strongly disagree

Statement	Code	
a) It is more important that a boy gets higher education than it is for a girl.	a	a
b) Households should spend the same amount of resources on girls and boys regarding education	b	b
c) Households should spend the same amount of resources on girls and boys regarding health	c	c
d) Girls and boys should spend the same amount of time on domestic work	d	d
e) Men and women must share equally household tasks and child caring if both are working.	e	e

SECTION H: ACCESS TO JUSTICE FOR PERSONS 18 YEARS AND ABOVE

Now I am going to ask you questions about access to justice.

				Skip Pattern
	Personal Id in HH Roster			
	Name of household member			
	Age of respondent			
	Serial number of person providing information			
H1	Justice is a process or result of using laws to fairly judge and punish crimes and criminals: In Uganda, there are institutions which are responsible for providing justice to the public. Are you aware that you have the right to seek for Justice? 1 = Yes 2 = No	1 2	1 2	
H2	Are you aware of the different institutions you can seek justice from? 1 = Yes 2 = No	1 2	1 2	If Code 2 >>H6
H3	Is there a justice service delivery point within a 15km radius of this household? 1= <15 kms 2= 15-30 kms 3= >30 kms	1 2 3	1 2 3	
H4	Which of the following institutions that provide justice to the public of Uganda are you aware? (Circle all that apply) A=Uganda Police Force B=Local Councils C=Directorate of Public Prosecutions (DPP)/State Attorney D=Courts of law E=Uganda Human Rights commission (UHRC) F=Administrator General (Trustees) G= FIDA-U H= Equal opportunities commission Z=Other, specify..................	A B C D E F G H Z	A B C D E F G H Z	
H5	Do you trust these Justice Institutions to help you get justice in Uganda? 1=Yes 2=No 3=Don't know A=Uganda Police Force B=Local Councils C=Directorate of Public Prosecutions (DPP)/State Attorney D=Courts of law E=Uganda Human Rights commission (UHRC) F=Administrator General (Trustees) G= FIDA-U Z=Other, specify..................	A B C D E F G Z	A B C D E F G Z	
H6	If you were to acquire legal services, do you know where to go and /or who to contact? 1 = Yes 2 = No	1 2	1 2	
H7	Are you aware of organizations/Institutions that offer free legal assistance in Uganda? 1 = Yes, within subcounty 2 = Yes, within district 3 = Yes, outside district 4 = No	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	If No>>H9

H8	Which are these organizations/Institutions? A = Uganda Association of women lawyers: FIDA B = LDC Legal Aid Clinic C = Legal Action for Persons with Disabilities D = Centre for Health Human Rights and Development E = Platform for Labor Action F = Foundation for Human Rights Initiative G = Human Rights Network-Uganda H = Legal Aid Project/Service Providers I = Public Defenders' Association of Uganda J = Forgotten/Don't remember Z = Other, specify	A B C D E F G H I J Z	A B C D E F G H I J Z	
H9	During the last 12 months, have you been coerced from seeking Justice by any of the following? READ OUT 1 = Yes 2 = No A=Employer B=Uganda Police Force C=Army D=Uganda Prisons Services E=Family Member F=Traditional Leader G=Non-Government organization F= Community leader Z=Other Specify	A B C D E F G F Z	A B C D E F G F Z	
H10	In the last 12 months, did anyone take your property against your will? 1 = Yes 2 = No	1 2	1 2	If 2>>H17
H11	In the last 12 months, what were the MOST recent property (ies) taken away from you against your will? A=Phone B=Bag C=Television/radio D=House E=Money F=Vehicle G=Land Grabbing H=Motorcycle/Bicycle I= Computer/Monitor/CPU or any other device J= Livestock/Animal K= Agricultural produce L=Furniture Z= Other Specify	A B C D E F G H I J K Z Z	A B C D E F G H I J K Z	

H12	Who took that property? A = Family member B = Community member C = Government institution D = Government agent E = Security agent F = I don't know G= Landlord Z = Others Specify	A B C D E F G Z	A B C D E F G Z	
H13	Did you or any member of the household report the complaint to the relevant authorities? 1 = Yes 2 = No	1 2	1 2	IF 2>>H17
H14	Where was the case reported? A=Police B=Uganda Human Rights Commission C= Equal opportunities Authorities D=Local councils E= Courts of law Z=Others Specify	A B C D E Z	A B C D E Z	
H15	Were you satisfied with the outcome from your most recent complaint to the authorities? 1 = Very satisfied 2 = Satisfied 3 = Very dissatisfied 4 = Dissatisfied	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	
H16	Overall, How much money did you spend in the process of seeking for justice in this case? (Record in UG Shillings)			
H17	An informal justice system is an endeavor to resolve disputes through informal means such as; elders, cultural or religious leaders to resolve the dispute. In the last 12 months, have you used the informal justice system to resolve a dispute? 1 = Yes 2 = No	1 2	1 2	If 1 >>H19
H18	Why haven't you used the informal system of justice resolution? A=Had no case B=They are biased C=They are costly/Expensive D=They are incompetent E= The case takes a lot of time Z= Others Specify	A B C D E Z	A B C D E Z	>>Section I
H19	Which of the following have you used in the last 12 months? READ OUT 1 = Yes 2 = No A=Clan leader B=Cultural/ Traditional leader C=Religious leader D=Elders Z=Others Specify	A B C D Z	A B C D Z	
H20	Based on your previous experience of the most recent complaint or based on your ongoing complaint, rate your level of satisfaction with........ (READ OUT) 1 = Very satisfied 2 = Satisfied 3 = Very dissatisfied 4 = Dissatisfied A. Time it took to Close the case B. The Court Process C. The Final Judgment D. Fairness to both men and women E. Fairness to both rich and poor	A B C D E	A B C D E	

SECTION I: TRANSPARENCY AND ACCOUNTABILITY FOR PERSONS AGED 18 YEARS AND ABOVE

Now I am going to ask you questions about transparency and accountability.

				Skip Pattern
	Personal Id in HH Roster			
	Name of household member			
	Age of household member			
	Serial number of person providing information			
I1	Are you aware that you have the right to demand for information on how public funds are used? 1 = Yes 2 = No	1 2	1 2	
I2	Are you aware that you have a right to raise a complaint over anyone misusing public resources/funds? 1 = Yes 2 = No	1 2	1 2	
I3	During the Higher Local Government Planning Process, Local leaders are expected to share information about the Indicative Planning Figures (IPF) for the previous year and how that money was utilized? During the last Financial Year; Did your local council leaders inform you of how the received funds were utilized? 1 = Yes 2 = No 3 = Don't Know	1 2 3	1 2 3	
I4	In the last 12 months, have you raised any complaint to the Local Government leaders over poor service delivery in your community? (for example, roads, schools and health etc.) 1 = Yes 2 = No	1 2	1 2	
I5	Are you empowered to demand for accountability regarding service delivery from your local council leaders? 1 = Yes 2 = No	1 2	1 2	
I6	Are you aware of the existence of any committee set up to monitor the delivery of services in your community? 1 = Yes 2 = No	1 2	1 2	
I7	In the last 12 months, have you attended any meetings on service delivery in your community? 1 = Yes 2 = No	1 2	1 2	
I8	Are you aware of new Government policies, programs or projects introduced in your community in the last 12 months? 1 = Yes 2 = No	1 2	1 2	If code 2 >> I12
I9	What are the new Government policies, programs or projects introduced in your community in the last 12 months?			
I10	How did you first learn about these Government policies, programs or projects introduced in your community? 1= Radio 2=Television 3= social media 4=Newspaper 5= Local meetings 6= Word of mouth 7=Phone calls 8=Community Announcer 9=Internet search 10=Baraza 11=others	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	

I11	Have you participated in any community meetings or discussion or projects introduced in your community in the last 12 months? 1 = Yes 2 = No	1 2	1 2	If code 2>>I14
I12	How often do you attend such community meetings or discussions on projects or programs introduced? 1= Not at all 2= Rarely 3= Often 4=Always	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	
I13	Have you been a beneficiary of the following Programs 1 = Yes 2 = No A=PDM B=Operation Wealth Creation (OWC) C=Youth Livelihood Programme (YLP) D=Uganda Women's Entrepreneurs Programme (UWEP) E=NUSAF F=NAADS G=Emyooga H= Older Persons Grant (SEGOP)	A B C D E F G H	A B C D E F G H	
I14	How effective were the following programs in meeting your expectations? 1 = Not at all 2 = Not very effective 3 = Fairly 4 = very effective A=PDM B=Operation Wealth Creation (OWC) C=Youth Livelihood Programme (YLP) D=Uganda Women's Entrepreneurs Programme (UWEP) E=NUSAF F=NAADS G=Emyooga H= Older Persons Grant (SEGOP)	A B C D E F G H	A B C D E F G H	Rate only those with Yes in I13.

SECTION J: NATIONAL REGISTRATION AND ELECTORAL SYSTEMS FOR PERSONS AGED 18 YEARS AND ABOVE

Now I am going to ask you questions about the national registration and electoral systems.

				Skip Pattern
	Personal Id in HH Roster			
	Name of household member			
	Age of respondent			
	Serial number of person providing information			
J1	Do you have a valid National Identification card? 1 = Yes 2 = No, registered but not picked 3 = No, got lost 4 = No, expired 5 = No, never registered	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	IF 1 or 2 >>J3

J2	Why have you not registered or renewed the National Identification Card?
	    A= Very long queues to register
	    B= long distance to registration point
	    C=Not Fair to both men and women
	    D= Not Fair to both rich and poor
	    E= Busy with other engagements
	    F=Was not known by the LC
	    Z. Others (specify)
		A
		B
		C
		D
		E
		F
		Z
			A
			B
			C
			D
			E
			F
			Z	

J3	Do you use a mobile phone? 1 = Yes 2 = No	1 2	1 2	
J4	Do you own a mobile phone? 1 = Yes 2 = No	1 2	1 2	
J 5	Do you have a SIMCARD/Sim line? 1 = Yes 2 = No	1 2	1 2	IF 2 >>J8
J 6	Have you registered your SIMCARD/Sim Line in your names? 1 = Yes 2 = No	1 2	1 2	IF 1 >>J8
J 7	Why have you not registered your SIM CARD/Sim line in your names? A. No National ID. B. Time it takes to register C. long distance to registration point D. Fairness to both men and women E. Fairness to both rich and poor F. Very long queues to register Z. Others (specify)	A B C D E F Z	A B C D E F Z	
J 8	Do you have a Ugandan passport? 1 = Yes 2 = No	1 2	1 2	IF 2 >>J11
J9	In which year did you get that passport? Write the year using 4 digits.			
J10	How long did it take you to process that passport? 1=1-10 days 2=11-31 days 3=1-3 Months 4=3-6 Months 5=6 months and more 9= Don't Know	1 2 3 4 5 9	1 2 3 4 5 9	

J11	Do you know that you have a right to vote? 1 = Yes 2 = No	1 2	1 2	
J12	Are you currently legally allowed to vote at the national elections in Uganda? 1 = Yes 2 = No 98=Don't know 99=Prefer not to say	1 2 98 99	1 2 98 99	
J13	When was the last time you voted at the national elections in Uganda? 1=within the past five years/the last elections 2=Earlier than that 3= I was not allowed 4=Never voted or not of voting age 98=Don't know 99=Prefer not to say	1 2 3 4 98 99	1 2 3 4 98 99	If code 3 >>J16 If code 4, 98,99 >> J21
J14	Did you participate in voting your leaders in the previous elections? (READ OUT) 1 = Yes 2 = No 3=Not Applicable A. LC I B. LC II C. LC III D. LC V/District/City E. Member of Parliament F. President	A B C D E F	A B C D E F	
J15	During the last election, how much did you personally fear becoming a victim of political intimidation or violence? 1=Not at all 2=A little bit 3=Somewhat 4=A lot 98= (Don't know) 99= (Prefer not to say)	1 2 3 4 98 99	1 2 3 4 98 99	
J16	During the last election, did someone try to prevent you from voting?	Yes 1 No 2 (Don't know) 98 (Prefer not to say) 99	Yes 1 No 2 (Don't know) 98 (Prefer not to say) 99	If 2,98&99 >>J19

J17	Did this happen in person or on social media?
	    1. In person
	    2. On social media
	    98. (Don't know)
	    99. (Prefer not to say)
		1
		2
		98
		99
			1
			2
			98
			99	

J18	You said that you did not vote because someone prevented you from doing so. Who did this? (Multiple responses allowed)
	    1. A family member
	    2. A friend, neighbor
	    3. Your boss, a colleague/co-worker
	    4. Members of gangs, drug cartels or paramilitary groups
	    5. Some Government personnel, such as a public servant, or Government official
	    6. Security forces, such as police, military
	    98. (Don't know)
	    99. (Prefer not to say)
		1
		2
		3
		4
		5
		6
		98
		99
			1
			2
			3
			4
			5
			6
			98
			99	

J19	Were you offered any goods in kind or otherwise to vote for a given candidate in the...? (READ OUT) 1 = Yes 2 = No A=Presidential B=Parliamentary C=Local Government Council	A		A		
		B		B		
		C		C		
J20	During the last elections, were you pressured to vote in any way? (READ OUT) 1 = Yes 2 = No A=Presidential B=Parliamentary C=Local Government Council	A		A		
		B		B		
		C		C		
J21	Did the media give equal coverage to all candidates during the last election for? (READ OUT) 1 = Yes 2 = No 3= I don't know A=Presidential B=Parliamentary C=Local Government Council	A		A		
		B		B		
		C		C		
J22	Did you witness any irregularities during the last elections? 1 = Yes 2 = No	1 2		1 2		IF 2>> J24
J23	What irregularities did you witness during the last elections (mention Main five)? (write appropriate codes for all those that apply)					

Codes for J23

A. Late arrival of election materials	I. Lack of requisite academic qualification	Q. Rigging/ballot stuffing/multiple voting
B. Delayed opening of polls	J. Intimidation	R. Illegal Possession of electoral materials
C. Unsealed transparent ballot boxes	K. State Interference	S. Failure to ink voters
D. Missing voters particulars on the register	L. Manipulation of voters' Register	T. Late arrival of some polling officials
E. Poorly set polling stations	M. Violence	U. Inadequate lighting
F. Alteration of results	N. Tampering with Ballot Boxes	Z. Others Specify
G. Bribery	O. Undue influence of voters	
H. Uttering defamatory statements	P. Interference in voting process	

SECTION J: NATIONAL REGISTRATION AND ELECTORAL SYSTEMS FOR PERSONS AGED 18 YEARS AND ABOVE

Now I am going to ask you questions about the national registration and electoral systems.

				Skip Pattern
	Personal Id in HH Roster			
	Name of household member			
	Age of respondent			
	Serial number of person providing information			
J24	During the last elections, were you able to check for your name in the voters' register? 1 = Yes 2 = No	1 2	1 2	
J25	Are you aware that you have a right to access electoral information? 1 = Yes 2 = No	1 2	1 2	
J26	Were you sensitized on how to register? 1 = Yes 2 = No	1 2	1 2	
J27	Were you registered to vote in these elections? 1 = Yes 2 = No	1 2	1 2	If code 1>>J29
J28	What was the <u>main</u> reason you were not registered to vote in the last election? 1. I did not meet registration deadlines / I forgot I needed to register 2. I did not have time for it 3. I did not know where or how to register 4. I had transportation difficulties 5. I did not have the correct form of identification 6. My registration form was not processed correctly 7. I was not interested in the election / my vote would not make a difference 8. I have a permanent illness or a disability 9. I have difficulty with [national language] 10. Someone prevented me from registering 11. I was not eligible to vote 96. Other -specify 98. (Don't know) 99. (Prefer not to say)	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 96 98 99	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 96 98 99	
J29	Were you informed on how to mark the Ballot Paper? 1 = Yes 2 = No	1 2	1 2	

SECTION K: DEMOCRATIC GOVERNANCE FOR PERSONS AGED 18 YEARS AND ABOVE

Now I am going to ask you questions about Democratic Governance

				Skip Pattern
	Personal Id in HH Roster			
	Name of household member			
	Age of respondent			
	Serial number of person providing information			
K1	Every person is entitled to certain rights- simply by the fact that they are human beings: Are you aware of the different Human Rights? 1. Yes 2. No	1 2	1 2	
K2	In the last 12 months, did you claim any of the Human Rights? 1. Yes 2. No	1 2	1 2	
K3	Are human rights respected in Uganda? (Circle the corresponding figure) 1. Not at all 2. Rarely 3. Often 4. Always	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	
K4	"Democracy is a form of Government in which the people rule, either directly or through elected representatives. Democracy is often associated with the following characteristics. Which do you consider essential amongst these mentioned below (A-I)? 1. Yes 2. No A. Do you think that it's absolutely necessary in a democracy for people to be free to say what they think? (freedom of expression) B. Do you think that it is absolutely necessary in a democracy for newspapers and other media to be free to publish without fear of being shut down? (freedom of the press/media) C. Do you think that it's absolutely necessary in a democracy for people to be treated equally by the police and in courts of law? (equality before law) D. Do you think that it's absolutely necessary in a democracy for people to be free to join any political party? (political freedom) E. Do you think that it's absolutely necessary in a democracy for people to be able to cast their vote freely, without being intimidated? (free and fair elections) F. Do you think that it's absolutely necessary in a democracy for people to be able to choose where to live and work without restriction and to be able to leave their country and return at any time? (freedom of movement) G. Do you think that it's absolutely necessary in a democracy for people to be free to practice their faith without persecution? (religious freedom) H. Do you think that it's absolutely necessary in a democracy for people to be able to join any organization they wish without Government interference? (Freedom of association) I. Do you think that it's absolutely necessary in democracy for the rights of people to be equally respected, by Government officials and in daily life? (absence of discrimination)	A B C D E F G H I	A B C D E F G H I	

K5	Is democracy respected in Uganda? 1. Never 2. Rarely 3. Often 4. Always (Read out) A. People are free to say what they think (Freedom of expression) B. Newspapers are free to publish without fear of being shut down (Freedom of the press / media) C. People are treated equally by the police and in courts of law (Equality before the law) D. People are free to join any political party (Political freedom) E. People can cast their vote freely, without being intimidated (Free and fair elections) F. People may choose where to live and work without restriction and may leave their country and return at any time (Freedom of movement) G. People are free to practise their faith without persecution (Religious freedom) H. People may join any organization they wish without Government interference (Freedom of association) I. The rights of people are equally respected, by Government officials and in daily life (Absence of discrimination)	A B C D E F G H I		A B C D E F G H I		
K6	Overall, how satisfied are you with the way democracy works in Uganda? 1.Very dissatisfied 2. Dissatisfied 3. Satisfied 4. Very satisfied	1 2 3 4		1 2 3 4		
K7	What do you think of the following ways of governing this country? 1=Strongly disagree 2. Disagree 3. Agree 4. Strongly Agree A. Power concentrated in the leader, who does not worry about parliament or elections B. The army rules the country C. People choose their representative to run the Government	A B C		A B C		

SECTION K: DEMOCRATIC GOVERNANCE FOR PERSONS AGED 18 YEARS AND ABOVE

						Skip Pattern
	Personal Id in HH Roster					
	Name of household member					
	Age of respondent					
	Serial number of person providing information					

K8	Discrimination is making a distinction in favor for/against a person, a thing based on the group, class, category to which that person or thing belongs rather than one individual merit.
	
	 Do you think there is discrimination related to
	
	 1. Yes 2. No
	     A. Race/ethnic group
	     B. Language / dialect
	     C. Religion
	     D. Regional origin [province, region]
	     E. Nationality
	     F. Poverty or wealth
	     G. Sex (gender)
	     H. Disability
	
	     I. Political affiliation
	
	     Z. Other (specify)
		A
		B
		C
		D
		E
		F
		G
		H
		I
		Z
				A
				B
				C
				D
				E
				F
				G
				H
				I
				Z		

K9	In the past 12 months, have you been victim of discrimination due to [A-I below]?
	 (for E and H indicate 'N/A' if the respondent is not foreign & does not have a disability)
	       1. Yes 2. No 3 N/A
	     A. Race/ethnic group
	     B. Language / dialect
	     C. Religion
	     D. Regional origin [region]
	     E. Nationality
	     F. Poverty or wealth
	     G. Sex (gender)
	     H. Disability
	     I. Political affiliation
	     Z. Other (specify)
		A
		B
		C
		D
		E
		F
		G
		H
		I
		Z
				A
				B
				C
				D
				E
				F
				G
				H
				I
				Z		

K10	Do you agree with the idea that women should have the same chance as men of being elected to political office?
	     1. Strongly disagree
	     2. Disagree
	     3. Agree
	     4. Strongly agree
		1
		2
		3
		4
				1
				2
				3
				4		

K11	Have you used the following Services/Institutions during the last 12 months? 1. Yes 2. No A. Public Service B. Courts of justice C. The Uganda Police Force D. Public hospitals and clinics E. Public school F. Tax / customs authorities G. Social security system (NSSF, Pension) H. State media (UCC, UBC, Uganda Media Centre) I. The Parliament J. The mayor/LC III(If applicable)	A		A		
		B		B		
		C		C		
		D		D		
		E		E		
		F		F		
		G		G		
		H		H		
		I		I		
		J		J		
K12	How much do you trust the way they carry out their duties? 1. Not at all 2. Slightly 3. Somehow 4. Very much 5. Don't know A. Public Service B. Courts of justice C. The Uganda Police Force D. Public hospitals and clinics E. Public school F. Tax / customs authorities G. Social security system (NSSF, Pension) H. State media (UCC, UBC, Uganda Media Centre) I. The Parliament J. The mayor/LC III(If applicable)	A		A		
		B		B		
		C		C		
		D		D		
		E		E		
		F		F		
		G		G		
		H		H		
		I		I		
		J		J		
K13	How often do you think the following listen to people like you? 1. Never 2. Rarely 3. Often 4. Always 8. Don't Know A. Members of Parliament/ National Assembly B. Local elected officials/ councilors (LC I- LC V) C. Leaders of community organizations / traditional Leaders	A		A		
		B		B		
		C		C		
K14	How well do you think your local authority is handling the following? 1. Very badly 2. Badly 3. Well 4. Very well A. Reporting back to the people B. Consulting traditional / community leaders C. Delivering local services	A		A		
		B		B		
		C		C		

SECTION K: DEMOCRATIC GOVERNANCE FOR PERSONS AGED 18 YEARS AND ABOVE

				Skip Pattern
	Personal Id in HH Roster			
	Name of household member			
	Age of respondent			
	Serial number of person providing information			

K15	In your opinion, how much power do Local Authorities (LC I, LC II and LC III) have?
	    1=None
	    2=Little/not enough
	    3=Enough
	    4=Too much
		1
		2
		3
		4
			1
			2
			3
			4	

K16	How much information is provided by central authorities to citizens on Government decisions? 1. None 2. Little 3. Enough 4. Very comprehensive	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	
K17	To what extent do you think that corruption is a concern in this country? 1= Not at all 2= A little 3= Often 4= Always	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	
K18	In the past 12 months, have you had to give money or to offer a gift to a civil servant in exchange for a free service? 1=Yes 2=No	1 2	1 2	If 2>>K21
K19	If yes, how often? 1. One time 2. Two to five times 3. More than five times	1 2 3	1 2 3	
K20	If yes, in which Ministry, Department or Agency does it happen? A= Uganda Police Force B=Education Institutions C=Health Institutions D=UMEME/NWSC E=URA/Other tax bodies F= Justice G= Other (specify)	A B C D E F G	A B C D E F G	

K21	To what extent do you think the following people are involved in corruption? Read out
	1. Not at all 2. Rarely 3. Often 4. Very much
	    A. Civil servants (in general)
	    B. Health civil servants/Medical workers
	    C. Education civil servants
	    D. Police
	    E. URA officials (Tax and custom officials)
	    F. Judges/magistrates and judicial officials
	    G. The President
	    H. The Prime Minister
	    I. Ministers
	    J. Members of Parliament
	    K. Locally elected officials
	    L. Religious leaders
	    M. Traditional leaders
		A
		B
		C
		D
		E
		F
		G
		H
		I
		J
		K
		L
		M
			A
			B
			C
			D
			E
			F
			G
			H
			I
			J
			K
			L
			M	

K22	Do you have knowledge of the existence of an anti-corruption body in this country? 1=Yes 2=No	1 2	1 2	
K23	In your opinion how effective is the Uganda Government handling the fight against corruption? 1 = Not at all 2 = Not very effective 3 = Fairly 4 = Very effective	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	
K24	Are you informed about the Government's efforts to fight corruption? 1=Yes 2=No 2= No	1 2	1 2	
K25	In your opinion do you believe or think the Office of the Residential District Commissioner (RDCs) or Residential City Commissioner (RCCs) is important in fighting corruption? 1=Yes 2=No	1 2	1 2	
K26	Do you ever get scared of reporting a corruption case? 1=Yes 2=No	1 2	1 2	If code 2>> K28
K27	Why are you scared of reporting a corruption case?			
K28	Have you ever heard of any patriotism program in your District or City? 1=Yes 2=No	1 2	1 2	
K29	Do you believe patriotism is important in improving the livelihoods of Ugandans? 1=Yes 2=No	1 2	1 2	
K30	In your view, do you think patriotism can help fight and reduce corruption in Uganda? 1=Yes 2=No	1 2	1 2	
K31	If no, what is your reason?			
K32	Do you think that politicians (such as political party leaders) respond to the population's concerns and needs...? 1= Not at all 2= Rarely 3= Often 4= Completely	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	
K33	To what extent do you think the Government takes the voice of the following groups into account: 1=Not at all 2=Rarely 3=Often 4= Completely A. Opposition parties B. Non-Governmental Organizations/Civil Society Organizations C. Local Authorities D. Private sector	A B C D	A B C D	

SECTION K: Democratic Governance FOR PERSONS AGED 18 YEARS AND ABOVE

				Skip Pattern
	Personal Id in HH Roster			
	Name of household member			
	Age of respondent			
	Serial number of person providing information			
K34	Are you an office bearer or a member of any of the following association? 1.=Yes (office bearer) 2= Yes (member) 3=No A. Religious B. Professional C. Savings group D. Political party E. Sporting group F. Recreational group Z. Other (if yes specify)	A B C D E F Z	A B C D E F Z	
K35	Do you belong to any political party? (Don't ask which party) NOTE: not by registration 1 = Yes 2 = No	1 2	1 2	
K36	Are you interested in politics? 1. Not at all 2. Rarely 3. Often 4. Very much	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	

K37	How often do you talk politics with those close to you (family, friends, and colleagues)?
	            1.=Never
	            2= Sometimes
	            3= Often
	            4= Very often
		1
		2
		3
		4
			1
			2
			3
			4	

K38	How much would you say the political system in Uganda allows people like you to have a say in what the Government does? 1=Not at all 2=Very little 3=Some 4= A lot 5= A great deal 98-Don't Know 99-Prefer not to say	1 2 3 4 5 98 99	1 2 3 4 5 98 99	

K39	Have you taken part in a petition, protest or a strike in the last 12 months? 1=Yes 2=No A. Petition B. Protest C. Strike D. Other type of protest (specify)	A B C D	A B C D	
K40a	Are you aware of the national honors awarded to distinguished/ outstanding individuals? 1= Yes 2=No	1 2	1 2	If code 2>>K41b

					Skip Pattern
K40b	Do you know the criterion used in selecting the distinguished / outstanding individuals? 1=Yes 2=No	1 2	1 2		
K41a	What proposals can you give to the Government to improve or make the medals and awards more appealing to the citizenry?				
K41b	Do you think conferring medals and awards to Ugandans can help improve service delivery or perform better in their areas of influence? 1=Yes 2=No	1 2	1 2		

SECTION L: DEMOCRACY FOR PERSONS AGED 18 YEARS AND ABOVE

Now I am going to ask you questions about democracy.

	Personal Id in HH Roster			Skip Pattern
	Name of household member			
	Age of household member			
	Serial number of person providing information			
L1	How do you rate the performance of your leaders at these levels in the delivery of services? (READ OUT) 1 = Very good 2 = Good 3 = Fair 4 = Poor A. LC I B. LC III C. LC V/District/City D. Members of Parliament	A B C D	A B C D	
L2	Here are some different forms of political and social action that people can take. Have you taken any of the following actions during the last 12 months? a Did you contact a politician or Government official to express your views? b Did you contact other influential people outside of Government, such as traditional leaders or community leaders? [if applicable] c Did you take part in a lawful demonstration, a protest march or a strike? d Did you provide input or feedback on Government policy, law or document? e Did you donate money to an organization that aims to influence public policy? f Did you sign a petition, whether online or on paper? g Did you attend a meeting of a trade union, political party, and political action group or student association? h Did you boycott or buy certain products for political reasons?	<table><tr><td>Yes</td><td>No</td><td>(Don't know)</td><td>(Prefer not to say)</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>98</td><td>99</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>98</td><td>99</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>98</td><td>99</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>98</td><td>99</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>98</td><td>99</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>98</td><td>99</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>98</td><td>99</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>98</td><td>99</td></tr></table>	<table><tr><td>Yes</td><td>No</td><td>(Don't know)</td><td>(Prefer not to say)</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>98</td><td>99</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>98</td><td>99</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>98</td><td>99</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>98</td><td>99</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>98</td><td>99</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>98</td><td>99</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>98</td><td>99</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>98</td><td>99</td></tr></table>	
L3	All presidential candidates were facilitated equally by the electoral commission during the last presidential elections. What is your opinion? 1=Strongly agree 2=Agree 3=Disagree 4=Strongly disagree	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	

L4	Do the following institutions respect the rule of law? 1 = Yes always 2 = Yes sometimes 3 = No 4 = I don't know A = The Executive/Cabinet B= Parliament of Uganda/ Legislature C= The Judiciary	A B C	A B C	
L5	During the last 12 months, did you participate in any planning meeting for Service Delivery in your Village? 1 = Yes 2 = No	1 2	1 2	
L6	Do the following justice institutions operate independently? (READ OUT) 1 =Yes always 2 = Yes to some extent 3 = No 4 = Don't know A. Uganda Police Force B. Uganda Human Rights Commission C. Courts of law D. Inspector General of Government (IGG) E. Directorate of Public Prosecutions (DPP)	A B C D E	A B C D E	

L7	A political party is an organized group of people with similar political aims and opinions that seeks to influence public decisions by getting its candidates elected to a public office.
	Which political parties/organizations do you know in the country?
	  A. Activist party
	  B. Alliance for National Transformation (ANT)
	  C. Congress Service Volunteers
	  D. Conservative Party,
	  E. Democratic Party
	  F. Ecological Party of Uganda
	  G. Forum for Democratic Change
	  H. Forum for integrity in leadership
	  I. Green Partisan Party
	  J. Justice Forum (JEEMA)
	  K. Liberal Democratic Transparency
	  L. National Convention for Democracy
	  M. National Peasants Party
	  N. National Resistance Movement
	  O. National Unity Platform
	  P. Peoples Development Party
	  Q. People's Progressive Party
	  R. People's United Movement
	  S. Republican Women and Youth Party
	  T. Revolutionary People's Party
	  U. Social Democratic Party
	  V. Society for Peace and Development
	  W. Uganda Economic Party
	  X. Uganda Federal Alliance
	  Y. Uganda Patriotic Movement
	  Z. Uganda People's Congress
		A
		B
		C
		D
		E
		F
		G
		H
		I
		J
		K
		L
		M
		N
		O
		P
		Q
		R
		S
		T
		U
		Z
				A
				B
				C
				D
				E
				F
				G
				H
				I
				J
				K
				L
				M
				N
				O
				P
				Q
				R
				S
				T
				U
				Z		

| L8 | In Uganda, do you think political parties/organizations represented in parliament have structures (rules, offices, objectives, finances, membership etc.) in which they operate?
1 = Yes all
2 = Yes some
3 = No
9 = Don't Know | 1
2
3
9 | | 1
2
3
9 | | |

SECTION M: PEACE AND SECURITY FOR PERSONS AGED 18 YEARS AND ABOVE

	Personal Id in HH Roster			Skip Pattern	
	Name of household member				
	Age of respondent				
	Serial number of person providing information				
M1	How much do you worry about the following potential threats to your security, in your day-to-day life? 1=Not at all 2=A little 3=Fairly 4=A lot A. Criminal violence B. Violence between communities C. Violence against women D. Armed conflict or warfare E. Terrorism F. Death, or injury from natural disasters (e.g. floods) G. Health hazards H. Poverty I. Unemployment J. Hunger K. Eviction (from your residence or your land) L. Human trafficking	A B C D E F G H I J K L	A B C D E F G H I J K L			
M2	How safe do you feel in the following situations? 1=Not at all safe 2=A little safe 3=Fairly safe 4=Completely safe 5=N/A A. Walking alone in your area during daytime B. Walking alone in your area at night C. Being alone at home during daytime D. Being alone at home at night E. Waiting for or in public transport (in your area) F. Living in your neighborhood G. At your workplace, e.g. fields, market, job, etc. H. In public places, e.g. shopping Centre, church	A B C D E F G B C D E F G H	A B C D E F G B C D E F G H			
M3	Over the last 12 months, has anyone threatened you with a firearm? 1=Yes 2= No	1 2	1 2			
M4	Over the last 12 months, has anyone threatened you with any other weapon (e.g. knife, panga, iron bar, razor blade, axe, and screw-driver)? 1= Yes 2= No	1 2	1 2			

M5	How common would you say firearm ownership is in your area? 1=Not at all 2= A little 3= Fairly 4= Very much 5=Don't know	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	
M6	Do you feel the need to own a firearm to protect yourself and your household? 1= Yes 2= No	1 2	1 2	
M7	Do you (or someone in your household) own a firearm? 1= Yes 2= No	1 2	1 2	
M8	In your view, how likely is it that you may be a victim of some crime? 1=Not at all 2=Not very 3=Fairly 4.=Very much	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	

SECTION M: PEACE AND SECURITY FOR PERSONS AGED 18 YEARS AND ABOVE

	Personal Id in HH Roster			Skip Pattern
	Name of household member			
	Age of respondent			
	Serial number of person providing information			
M9	Do you think that some people are discriminated against by public security forces? 1= Yes 2= No	1 2	1 2	
M10	Is there discrimination by public security forces in relation to...? [A – Z below] 1. Not at all 2. A little 3. Often 4. A lot A. Race/ethnicity B. Language/dialect C. Religion D. Regional origin [province, region] E. Nationality /Stateless F. Poverty or wealth G. Sex / gender H. Disability I. Political affiliation Z. Other (specify)	A B C D E F G H I Z	A B C D E F G H I Z	

M11	Have you yourself ever been a victim of discrimination by public security forces due to your …? [A – J below] (For E and H indicate 'N/A not applicable' if the respondent is not foreign, does not have a disability.) 1=Yes 2= No 3=N/A **A.** Race/ethnicity **B.** Language/dialect **C.** Religion **D.** Regional origin [province, region] **E.** Nationality/ Stateless **F.** Poverty or wealth **G.** Sex / gender **H.** Disability **I.** Political affiliation **Z.** Other (specify)	A B C D E F G H I Z	A B C D E F G H I Z	
M12a	Overall, how effective are public security forces in **addressing security problems**? 1. Not at all 2. A little 3. Fairly 4. Very A. All forms of crime B. Violence against women C. Violence against children D. Violence against the handicapped E. Violence against the elderly	A B C D E	A B C D E	
M12b	Overall, how would you rate responsiveness of public security forces when dealing with security or emergency threats? A. Very poor B. Poor C. Average D. Good E. Very good	A B C D E	A B C D E	
M13	To what extent do you think that public security forces are involved in corruption? 1=Not at all 2= A little 3=Often 4=Very much	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	
M14	Over the past 12 months, have you had to give money or to offer a gift to public security services in exchange for a free service? 1=Yes 2= No	1 2	1 2	IF 2>>M16
M15	If yes, how often? 1=One time 2= Two to five times 3=More than five times	1 2 3	1 2 3	
M16	These days, is there any tension, conflict or violence between groups in your area? 1= Yes, A lot 2=Yes, Some (Not much) 3= No, no tension 4=Not aware of any groups 5=I don't know	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	If 3, 4, 5>>M20

M17	If yes, in your opinion, what is the origin of this tension? 11=Economic competition 12= Scarce natural resources 13= Ethnic / racial differences 14= Linguistic / dialect differences 15= Religious differences 16=Political factors 17= Territorial/Land disputes 18=Gangs 96= Other (specify) _____	11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 96	11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 96	
M18	Thinking about your area, over the past 12 months, did the tension or violence between different groups decrease or increase? 1=Greatly decreased 2=Decreased 3=Did not change 4= Increased 5=Greatly increased	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	
M19	In your view, how do you expect the situation to evolve over the next 12 months? 1=Will get much better 2=Will get better 3=Will stay the same 4=Will get worse 5=Will get much worse 6=Unpredictable / go either way	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4 5 6	
M20	In your area, is there any means, institution or person to help resolve conflicts? 1= Yes 2= No	1 2	1 2	
M21	Where do people usually go to get help for resolving a conflict? 1= Public security forces 2.=Local committee 3= Administrative authorities 4=Political leaders 5.=Traditional leaders 6=Religious leaders 9= Other (specify)	1 2 3 4 5 6 9	1 2 3 4 5 6 9	
M22	How effective is the …. (Answer from M21)? 1= Not at all 2 =A little 3=Fairly 4= Very effective	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	
M23	How much do you trust the Government to protect you, your household and your property from crime and violence? 1= Not at all 2= A little 3= Fairly 4= Completely	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	

M24	In your country, to what extent can most people be trusted? 1=Not at all 2= A little 3= Fairly 4= Completely	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	
M25	In particular, to what extent do you trust: 1. Not at all 2. A little 3. Fairly 4. Completely A. Your relatives B. Your neighbors C. People with a different tribe/language than yours D. People with a different religion than yours E. People with a different political affiliation than yours F. People with a different nationality	A B C D E F	A B C D E F	
M26	Taking all things together, would you say that you are Safe? 1=Not at all 2= A little 3= Fairly 4= Completely	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	
M27	Taking all things together, would you say that you are Happy? 1=Not at all 2= A little 3= Fairly 4= Completely	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	
M28	Did your household experience any of the following during the last 5 years? (i.e. since October 2019) 01 Housebreaking 02 Burglary 03 Defrauding 04 Thefts 05 Malicious property damage 06 Murder (homicide)	1=Yes 2=No Next incident	1=Yes 2=No Next incident	IF no for all skip to M37
M29	When did this happen? 1=Last 12 months 2=Last 13-24 months 3=Beyond 24 months 8= Don't Know /Can't Remember	1 2 3 8 If code 2, 3,8 >> M31	1 2 3 8 If code 2, 3,8 >> M31	If code 2, 3,8 >> M31
M30	How often did it happen in the last 12 months? 1=Once 2=Twice 3=Three times 4=Four times 5=Five or more times	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	
M31	Were weapons used during the crime? (Weapons include a knife, panga, Axe, a gun etc) 1=Yes 2=No 8= Don't Know	1 2 8	1 2 8	

M32	The last time [NAME of the crime] happened, did you or anyone else report the case? 1=Reported to police 2=Reported to LC court 3=Reported to UHRC 4=Not Reported 6 = Reported, other (Specify)	1 2 3 4 6 IF Code 2,3,4,6 >>M36	1 2 3 4 6 IF Code 2,3,4,6 >>M36	IF Code 2,3,4,6 >>M36
M33	What Response was received? 1=Suspects arrested 2=Suspects at Large 3=Investigations continue 4=No Response	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	
M34	Were you satisfied with the way the police dealt with your case? 1=Yes 2= No 8= Don't Know	1 2 8	1 2 8	If 1,8>>M37
M35	Why were you/household members not satisfied? 1=Police did not do enough 2=Police were not interested 3=Offender(s) not arrested 4=Goods not recovered 5=Not Informed of progress of the case	1 2 3 4 5 IF ANY CODE >>M37	1 2 3 4 5 IF ANY CODE >>M37	1 2 3 4 5 IF ANY CODE >>M37
M36	What was the main reason the case was not reported to Police? (SEE CODES AT BOTTOM OF PAGE)			
M37	What property was stolen in the household? A Electrical Appliance B Crops C Livestock/Poultry D Bicycle/Motorcycle E Motor Vehicle/From Motor vehicle F Other Household Items	A B C D E F	A B C D E F	Only open if yes in M28(1,2,4)
M38	Considering all thefts that have occurred in this household during the last 12 months, what is the value of these thefts in Uganda Shillings?			
M39	For each of items in M37 ASK; The last time this incident occurred where did it take place? 1 = At Home 2 = Near own home 3 = At the Workplace 4 = In the field/grazing land/garden 5 = Other place in the district 6 = Elsewhere within the country 7 = On the street 8 = Outside the country 9 = Did not happen	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	

M40	What is the distance from your household to the nearest Police Post/Station in Kms? 1= Less than 1 Km 2= 1-2km 3= >2km-5kms 4= >5km-10 kms 5= More than 10Kms	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5	
M41	Have you done any of the following to protect your household against crime? (1=Yes 2=No) 1 Hired Security Company/Guard 2 Security dogs 3 Wall fence 4 Wall (Electric)	1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4	

SECTION N: DISCRIMINATORY FAMILY CODE

N601	N602
At what age can a girl be married?	At what age can a boy be married?

N603		N604					N605				
Is bride price a common practice in your community? 1=Yes2=No		In your view does a widow have equal opportunity as a widower towards: 1=Yes 2=No					In practice does a widow have equal opportunity as a widower towards: 1=Yes 2=No				
		a) Inheritance of land	b) Inheritance of non-land assets		c)Re-marrying		a) Inheritance of land	b) Inheritance of non land assets		c) Re-marrying	
1		2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
1		2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2

N606			N607			N608a		N608b		N609a		N609b	
When a widow gets re-married outside her husband's clan, can she keep the inheritance? 1=Yes 2=No			Is levirate marriage a common practice? 1=Yes 2=No			In your view can girls inherit [ASSET] like sons? 1=Yes 2=No				In practice do girls inherit [ASSET] like sons? 1=Yes 2=No			
						a) land		b) Non-land assets		a) land		b) Non-land assets	
1	1		1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2		2	2		2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2

SECTION Y: PERCEPTION SURVEY ON WOMEN'S RIGHTS (VAW, ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL PARTICIPATION)

Y28	Perception on Women's decision-making power and status in the family (1. Strongly agree, 2. Agree, 3. Not sure, 4. Disagree, 5. Strongly disagree) A. A marriage requires a bride price B. If a man pays a bride price for his wife it means that he owns her C. A bride price gives a status for a girl	A		A	
		B		B	
		C		C	

Y29	Perception on Seriousness of the incidence
	1=agree 2=Partially agree 3=Disagree
	   A. It is serious when a husband forces his wife to have sex against her will
	   B. A man slaps his girlfriend because she flirted with another man
	   C. A husband/male spouse slaps his wife on the face after a dispute
	   D. A man controlling the family finances is a kind of violence
	   E. If a man/husband is violent toward his wife, it does not affect the children
	   F. A husband slaps his wife after she burnt food
	   G. A boyfriend forces his girlfriend to have sex after she refused
	   H. A man withholds money from his partner?
	   I. A man refuses to allow his partner go out without him?
	   J. A man repeatedly tells his partner she is stupid and useless?
	   K. Shouting at your partner is violence
	   L. A man fails to pay school fees and necessaries for his child because she is a girl
		A		A	

		B		B	
		C		C	
		D		D	
		E		E	
		F		F	
		G		G	
		H		H	
		I		I	
		J		J	
		K		K	
		L		L	

Y30	Attitude towards causes of violence (agree=1, partially agree=2, disagree=3) A. If a woman experiences violence in a relationship, it will usually happen again B. Violence against women often results when her husband drinks too much alcohol C. A decline in moral values is one of the main causes of violence against women in our communities D. Violence against women often happens because the woman is really pro-voking it by nagging or criticizing her partner E. Bride price makes women seem like men's property. F. If a teenage girl puts on a miniskirt with a slit and is raped, it is her fault. G. Married young people should not use family planning until they have com-pleted their family size. H. Women and men should share responsibility for raising children and doing housework. I. Women have a right to say no if they do not want to have sex with their husbands J. It is a husband's duty to discipline his wife when she makes a mistake. K. Men have a right to demand for sex from their wives whenever they want. L. Women have a right to have equal share in the family's wealth. M. Women have a right to contribute their views in all matters that affect them. N. Women are responsible for raising children. O. Violence Against Women happens because of men's abuse of their power P. Snot hat circumstances is VAWG n deserve to be beaten?conduct the FGDs. Q. iolence? Who provides the different services? R. ome social and gender norms condone violence against women S. Women should have the right to decide whether to use contraception	A		A	
		B		B	
		C		C	
		D		D	
		E		E	
		F		F	
		G		G	
		H		H	
		I		I	
		J		J	
		K		K	
		L		L	
		M		M	
		N		N	
		O		O	
	P		P		
	Q		Q		

Y31	VAWG and HIV & AIDS (agree=1, partially agree=2, disagree=3) A. Violence against women and girls has no connection with HIV &AIDS B. A married woman can ask her husband to use a condom C. Partners are free to initiate condom use in a relationship D. Married couples can use condoms as a way to avoid HIV infections E. Young women and girls are free from HIV F. Having sex with virgins cures HIV G. If a husband is violent towards his wife, she is at higher risk for getting infected by HIV. H. Women often experience violence from their partner after sharing their HIV positive status. I. A married woman has power to decide how many children she wants	A		A	
		B		B	
		C		C	
		D		D	
		E		E	
		F		F	
		G		G	
		H		H	
		I		I	

Y32	Responsibility for Violence (agree=1, partially agree=2, disagree=3)					
	A. The victims are not to blame for domestic violence inflicted on them.	A		A		
	B. Women were sometimes responsible for the domestic violence they experience	B		B		
	C. Victims of domestic abuse are partly responsible	C		C		
	D. Violence against women and girls is a violation of human rights	D		D		
	E. Women are mostly to blame for bringing HIV to the household	E		E		
	F. If a woman/ girl is raped, she is to blame	F		F		
	G. The communities we live in encourage violence in homesteads	G		G		
	H. Men are mostly to blame for domestic violence experienced by women	H		H		
	I. The following make a woman more exposed to violence					
	1. Her clothing	I1		I1		
	2. Being outside her home alone	I2		I2		
	3. Being out after dark	I3		I3		
	4. Not fighting her attacker	I4		I4		
	5. Not saying "No"	I5		I5		
	6. Being in a certain location	I6		I6		
	7. Speaking up for herself in a relationship/ decision making	I7		I7		
Y33	Perception about Services (agree=1, partially agree=2, disagree=3, 4= don't know)	A		A		
	A. The Police and the Courts are doing enough to protect victims of domestic violence and sexual assault	B		B		
	B. Women and Girls in my community know where to access services for violence	C		C		
	C. Lack of awareness about available services is the reason for low reporting of VAWG	D		D		
	D. Sexual violence cases must be reported within 72 hours in order to access emergency treatment	E		E		
	E. Cases of sexual violence must be reported directly to the police	F		F		
	F. Domestic violence cases can be handled by the local council leader	G		G		
	G. Some women prefer to seek justice from cultural / religious leaders instead of going to the formal justice institutions	H		H		
	H. Services for survivors of gender-based violence in my sub-county are free of charge	I1		I1		
	I. Women and girls do not report incidents of violence to formal justice system because they:	I2		I2		
	1. Protect their husbands from being imprisoned	I3		I3		
	2. Weak enforcement of laws	I4		I4		
	3. Lack of support systems	I5		I5		
	4. Poverty	J		J		
	5. Lengthy formal justice procedures					
	J. All cases of violence can be handled by cultural leaders/religious leaders.					

Y34	Identifying forms of Violence Against Women. (Know=1, Don't Know=2)	A	A	
		B	B	
	A. Physical violence.	C	C	
	B. Verbal abuse	D	D	
	C. Emotional / psychological abuse	E	E	
	D. Financial abuse identified	F	F	
	E. Sexual abuse- rape, defilement, incest	G	G	
	F. Forced marriage	H	H	
	G. Female Genital Mutilation	I	I	
	H. Trafficking in persons (girls/women etc.)	J	J	
	I. Sexual assault- unwanted touching, kissing, sexual messages- social media etc.	K	K	
	J. Sexual exploitation- exchange of sex for services, jobs etc.	Z	Z	
	K. Denial of access to resources and other economic opportunities e.g. land, employment, Income Generating Activities			
	Z. Other (Please specify)			
Y35	Knowledge of Law (Know=1. Don't Know=2)	A	A	
	A. Knowledge about policy and legal frameworks	B	B	
	B. There is a law that provides protection against domestic violence	C	C	
	C. There is a law that protects women and girls against rape and defilement	D	D	
	D. There is law that protects women and girls against FGM	E	E	
	E. There is law that criminalizes trafficking in persons			
Y36	Perception of Women's Economic Empowerment (Yes=1, No=2)	A	A	
	A. Should women or girls own land and other property? (If yes or no, why?)	B	B	
	B. Should women or girls inherit property like land and others? (If yes or no, why?)	C	C	
		D1	D	
	C. Should women be part of the key decision-making organs on land and other properties? (If yes or no, why?)	D2	D2	
		D3	D3	
	D. Are the women and girls aware of their rights to own and inherit property?	D4	D4	
	1. Housing			
	2. Livesock			
	3. Land ownership			
	4. Financial services (eg credit microfinance, bank account)			

Y37	Perception of Political Participation by women (agree=1, partially agree=2, disagree=3)		
	A. Reasons why fewer women than men stand for election	A1	A1
	1. Women don't have encouragement and support from their communities	A2	A2
	2. Women face cultural barriers to participating in politics	A3	A3
	3. Women face discrimination as Political parties don't encourage women to stand for election	A4	A4
	4. Women don't have the financial support necessary to stand for election	A5	A5
	5. Women's responsibilities in the home don't leave time for politics	A6	A6
	6. Women are not interested in politics	A7	A7
	7. Women lack the confidence to stand for election	A8	A8
	8. Women don't have the necessary experience	A9	A9
	9. Women don't have the educational qualifications for politics	A10	A10
	10. Women should ask for permission from their partners to participate in politics	A11	A11
	11. Women are discouraged by the violence faced by female candidates	B1	B1
	B. The major reason there are not many women in top political offices:	B2	B2
	1. Women are held to lower standard s than men	B3	B3
	2. Many Ugandans are not ready to elect a woman to higher office	B4	B4
	3. Women who are more active in politics get less support from party leaders	B5	B5
	4. Fewer women have the experience required to run for office	B6	B6
	5. Family responsibilities do not leave time to run for office	B7	B7
	6. Women are not tough enough for politics	C1	C1
	7. Many women are not educated enough to stand for political office.	C2	C2
	C. Women should participate in elections as;	C3	C3
	1. Voters	D1	D1
	2. Candidates	D2	D2
	3. Others (can be as polling agents, tallying officers, observers or electoral officers	E	E
	D. If two equally qualified candidates, one man and one woman, are running for parliamentary elections, who would you vote for?	F	F
	1. Woman Candidate	G	G
	2. Man Candidate	H	H
	E. In some countries there are legislative quotas reserving seats for women. Do you agree or disagree with such a system?	I	I
	F. Having more female leaders would improve the quality of life for women.	J	J
	G. Men have an easier path to political leadership	K	K
	H. In Uganda today, men and women have equal political rights	L	L
	I. In Uganda today, women are active participants in political life	M	M
	J. Women's participation in politics is important	N	N
	K. Women should participate in political debates in communities	O1	O1
	L. In Uganda today, women are equally represented in the political decision-making position	O2	O2
	M. Women should return to their traditional roles in the society	O3	O3
	N. Women who hold electoral office do not have a good family life	P1	P1
	O. For the following opinions, use the codes (1=Strongly agree, 2=Agree, 3=Not sure, 4=Disagree, 5=Strongly disagree)	P2	P2
	1. Women and men should have the same opportunities to access political leadership	P3	P3
	2. Men make better political leaders than women	P4	P4
	3. A married woman should ask permission from her husband before she undertakes a journey away from home	P5	P5
	P. Do women and men have equal opportunity to access these services from these existing structures? (1=Yes, 2=No)	Q1	Q1
	1. Family	Q2	Q3
	2. Friends	Q3	Q3
	3. Local Council	Q4	Q4
	4. Courts of Law	Q5	Q5
	5. Police	Q6	Q6
	Q. In your opinion, who should determine where a married couple lives?		
	1. Husband		
	2. Wife		
	3. Both		
	4. Husband's parents		
	5. Wife's parents		
	6. Clan leader		

SECTION O: CULTURE MODULE

O1	Are you aware of any of the following domains in culture and creative industry? A. Performing arts and celebrations B. Visual arts and crafts C. Audio visual and interactive media D. Books and press E. Culture and natural heritage F. Design and creative services 1= Yes 2=No	1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2	1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2	
O2	In the last 12 months have you participated in / used? 1= Yes 2=No			
	Performing arts and celebrations A. Music B. Festivals, fairs and feasts C. Traditional dances / modern performances	1 2 1 2 1 2	1 2 2 2 3 2	
	Visual arts and crafts A. Fine art painting and drawings B. Curving, sculpting and modelling C. Crafts and Weaving D. Jewelry	1 2 2 2 3 2 4 2	1 2 2 2 3 2 4 2	
	Audio visual and interactive media A. Software programmes B. Motion pictures / video C. Television subscription, free to air decoder D. Web portals	1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2	1 2 2 2 3 2 4 2	
	Books and press A. Newspapers B. Magazines C. Novels D. Historical books	1 2 2 2 3 2 4 2	1 2 2 2 3 2 4 2	
	Culture and natural heritage sites A. Museum. B. National parks and game reserves. C. Traditional healers. D. Herbal medicines.	1 2 2 2 3 2 4 2	1 2 2 2 3 2 4 2	
	Design and creative services A. Fashion and design B. Tailoring C. Interior design services	1 2 2 2 3 2	1 2 2 2 3 2 4 2	
O3	Did you participate as? A. Producer B. Employee C. Distributor / sales D. Consumer	A B C D	A B C D	
O4	On average, how much do you spend/ earn from this activity in the last 12 months?			

THANK YOU FOR YOUR KIND PARTICIPATION IN THE SURVEY!!

CODE LIST	CODES FOR C4
None	09
Some schooling but not Completed P.1	10
Completed P.1	11
Completed P.2	12
Completed P.3	13
Completed P.4	14
Completed P.5	15
Completed P.6	16
Completed P.7	17
Completed J.1	21
Completed J.2	22
Completed J.3	23
Completed S.1	31
Completed S.2	32
Completed S.3	33
Completed S.4	34
Completed S.5	35
Completed S.6	36
Completed Post primary Specialized training or Certificate	41
Completed Post-secondary Specialized training or diploma	51
Completed undergraduate degree	61
Completed master's degree	62
Completed Postgraduate	63
Completed PhD	64
Don't Know	96

CODE LIST - CODES FOR B9

Tribe/Ethnicity (P10)					
511	Acholi	535	Banyarwanda	559	Kebu (Okebu)
512	Aliba	536	Banyole	560	Kuku
513	Alur	537	Banyoro	561	Kumam
514	Aringa	538	Baruli	562	Lango
515	Baamba	539	Barundi	563	Lendu
516	Babukusu	540	Basamia	564	Lugbara
517	Babwisi	541	Basoga	565	Madi
518	Bafumbira	542	Basongora	566	Mening
519	Baganda	543	Batagwenda	567	Mvuba

520	Bagisu	544	Batoro	568	Napore
521	Bagungu	545	Batuku	569	Ngikutio
522	Bagwe	546	Batwa	570	Nubi
523	Bagwere	547	Chope	571	Nyangia
524	Bahehe	548	Dodoth	572	Pokot
525	Bahororo	549	Ethur	573	Reli
526	Bakenyi	550	Gimara	574	Sabiny
527	Bakiga	551	Ik (Teuso)	575	Shana
528	Bakonzo	552	Iteso	576	So (Tepeth)
529	Banyabindi	553	Jie	577	Vonoma
530	Banyabutumbi	554	Jonam	578	Other Ugandan
531	Banyankore	555	Jopadhola	579	Bakingwe
532	Banyara	556	Maragoli	580	Bagabu
533	Benet	557	Kakwa	581	Sabot
534	Banyaruguru	558	Karimojong	582	Mosopisyek
				583	Baziba

CODES FOR MAIN REASON OF NOT REPORTIG CASES TO POLICE (question M36)

01=Lack of time to report	04=Embarrassed to report	07=Don't trust Police	10=Settled amicably	13=Suspect(s) is not recognized
02=Police not available/ accessible	05=Psychologically /Physically not able	08=Crime not serious/petty	11=Fear of reprisal	14=Suspect is a relative
03= No funds to support filing of case	06=A family affair/ problem	09=Don't want to be involved	12=To avoid humiliation	96=Other (Specify)