

# UGANDA GOVERNANCE & DEMOCRACY SURVEY REPORT

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## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

The International Republican Institute (IRI) is a non-profit organization based in Washington, D.C., dedicated to advancing democracy, freedom, self-government and the rule of law worldwide. IRI programs are nonpartisan and adhere to the fundamental principles of individual freedom, equal opportunity and the entrepreneurial spirit. IRI is working in 40 countries worldwide. IRI commissioned Strategic Public Relations & Research Ltd., to conduct the Uganda Governance and Democracy Survey on 21 May to 13 June 2003. The survey, which was national in scope, targeted Ugandans 18 years and above, and data was collected between 24 May and 29 May 2003.

The primary purpose of the public opinion findings presented in this report was to gauge contemporary attitudes in Uganda toward democracy, leadership and participation. As Uganda undergoes a momentous transition from the Movement system of government to a more pluralistic system, these findings illuminate perceptions about the content and context of institutional rules that determine decision-making. Among all stripes of democracies, the routine engagement of broader public audiences is important for present and future leaders as they strive to achieve such rules. Highlighting the views gleaned from 3,000 respondents across the socioeconomic and demographic spectrums is an exercise in civic education that should inform Uganda's political decisions for prosperity and posterity.

The findings are broken into four categories: Understanding Democracy; Trust in the Leadership, Constitutional Reforms; and Perceptions of Political Parties. On the first scope, there is broad understanding of democracy as a system based on consensus and participatory decision-making, knowledge that derives from socialization in schools. Although the Movement is generally perceived as a democracy (68%), many respondents believe that Uganda is not free on most criteria universally associated with democracy such as the freedom to express political views (49%), the media (56%), freedom to assemble (56%) and freedom to practice religion (50%).

On the dimensions of Trust in the Leadership, a majority trusts the President (54%), Parliament (51%), Local Council V (48%), Local Council III (48%), Local Council I (51%), Civil Society (57%) and Religious Leaders (62%). But the respondents express mistrust for the Electoral Commission (50%) and the Opposition Parties (49%). On Constitutional Reforms, 49% believe in the independence of the Constitution Review Commission of Uganda. Notably, 41% support the notion of a third term for President Yoweri Museveni, in contrast to 37% who oppose it.

There are conflicting perceptions about the role of political parties in Uganda: 60% of the respondents believe that they are the source of political strife, yet the same number perceive political parties as essential to meaningful political choice. Moreover, an equally large number (69%) are of the opinion that legalizing political party activities will generate conflict, and should there be an expansion of the political space, 46% express the fear of worsening conflicts. Nevertheless, there is consensus both on the fact that political parties should be allowed to operate without restrictions (50%) and the need to limit the number of political parties (55%). Looking into the future, most respondents (72%) feel that the current political parties will continue to exist, while 63% desire the creation of new ones. In addition, 67% feel that the Movement will transform itself into a political party. Finally, there is also a consistent pattern in the choice of political parties with respondents basing their decisions on religion (38%), personality (23%) and party policies (8%).

The salient findings are summarized in detail below:

## **PART 1: DEMOGRAPHICS**

- Age:** 18 to 25 (25.5%), 26 to 35 (30.4%), 36 to 45 (26%), 46 to 55 (11.3%) and above 55 (3.4%).
- Education:** No education (3.9%), Pre-primary (5.9%), Primary (20%), Secondary (35.7%), Tertiary (14.2%) and University (15.5%).
- Religion:** Catholic (36.8%), Protestant (35.2%), Anglican (7.9%), Muslim (13.4%), Hindu (1.7%) and Traditionalists (1.6%).
- Gender:** Male (52%) and female (48%).
- Urban/Rural:** Rural (58.7%) and Urban (41.3%).

## **PART 2: SURVEY FINDINGS**

### **SECTION ONE: GENERAL**

1. When asked how respondents identified themselves in addition to being Ugandans, about 56.9% of respondents identified themselves by their ethnic orientation while 27.2% identified themselves by economic orientation and 7.7% by religion.
2. As individuals, an overwhelming majority of 78.3% primarily identified themselves as Ugandans (high sense of patriotism), while only 8.7% identified themselves by ethnic orientation, 6.6% by religion and 6.3% by clan orientation.
3. Citizen participation is high with about 73% of respondents indicating that they often discussed politics with friends and neighbors while another 61.5% attended community meetings. 35.6% often met to raise issues and 24.3% often contacted area members of parliament to raise issues.
4. Radio is the most popular source of news with 75.1% of respondents indicating usage of the medium. Newspapers follow radio with 50.2%, television with 27.7% and local meetings with 20.4%.

### **SECTION TWO: VOTING BEHAVIOR**

5. An overwhelming majority of 86.1% of respondents (ages 18 years and above) indicated they were registered to vote compared to 13.9% who were not.
6. Those not registered to vote gave the following reasons:
  - Too busy 21.4%
  - Lack of interest in current candidates 17.7%
  - My vote does not matter 16.5%
7. An overwhelming majority of respondents (92.3%) thought their votes matter in deciding national issues as opposed to only 6.5% who thought otherwise.
8. Of those registered to vote, an overwhelming majority of respondents 86.3% voted in 2001 Presidential Elections as opposed to 7.3% who did not, while 6.4% did not respond to the question.

9. Those who did not vote in 2001 Presidential Elections gave the following reasons:
  - Lack of suitable candidate 48.1%
  - Unable to get to polling station 13.7%
  - Missing names on register 10.9%
  - Fear of intimidation 8.7%
10. About 65.1% of respondents voted for President Yoweri Museveni while 22.7% voted for Besigye and 6.1% Awori.
11. About 60.5% voted during the referendum in 2000 as opposed to 15.1% who did not.
12. Those who did not vote during the referendum gave the following reasons:
  - Name missing from register 23.7%
  - Referendum unfair 21.2%
  - Unable to get to polling station 17.5%
  - Fear of violence or intimidation 12.4%
13. About 59% of those who voted in the referendum supported the Movement while 33.8% wanted the political system changed.

### **SECTION THREE: STATUS OF UGANDANS**

14. A majority of 73.2% of respondents said Ugandans are better off today than they were 20 years ago as opposed to 24.1% who thought otherwise.
15. An overwhelming majority of 75.8% of respondents said Ugandans are more secure today than they were 20 years ago compared to 19.5% who thought otherwise.

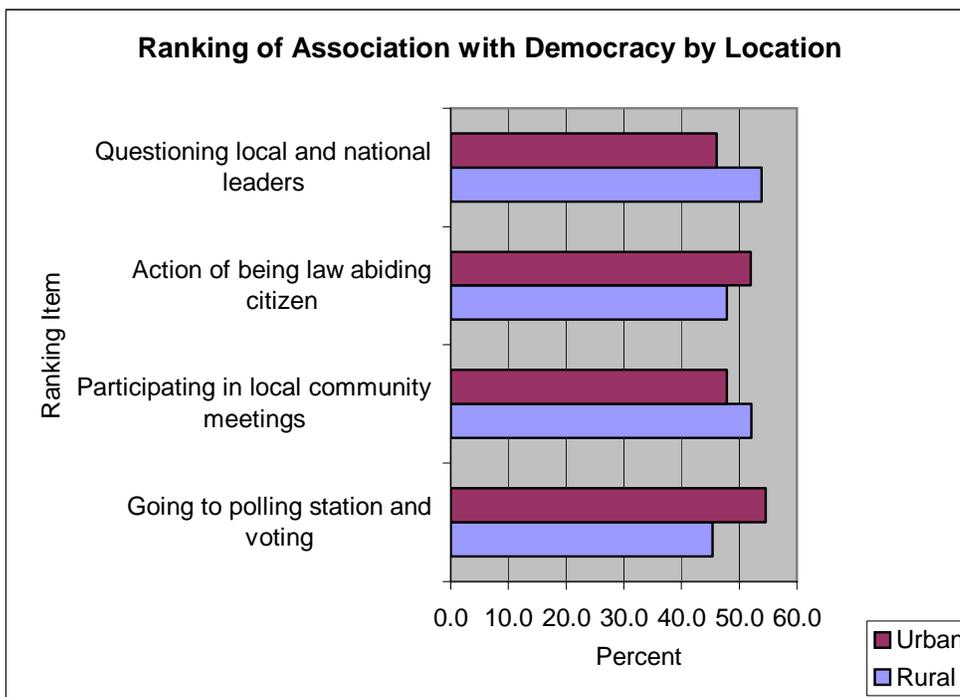
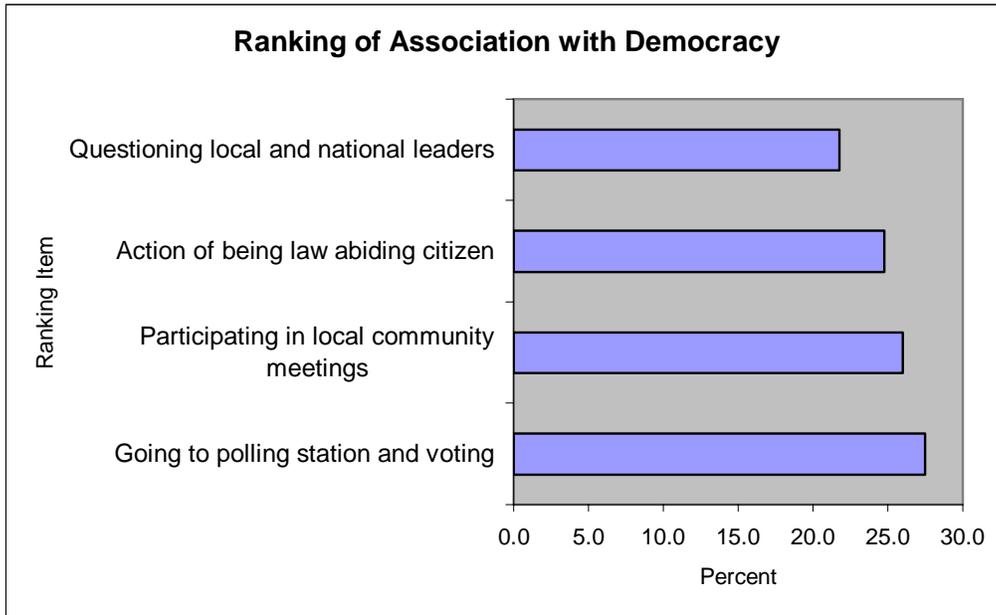
### **SECTION FOUR: UNDERSTANDING OF DEMOCRACY**

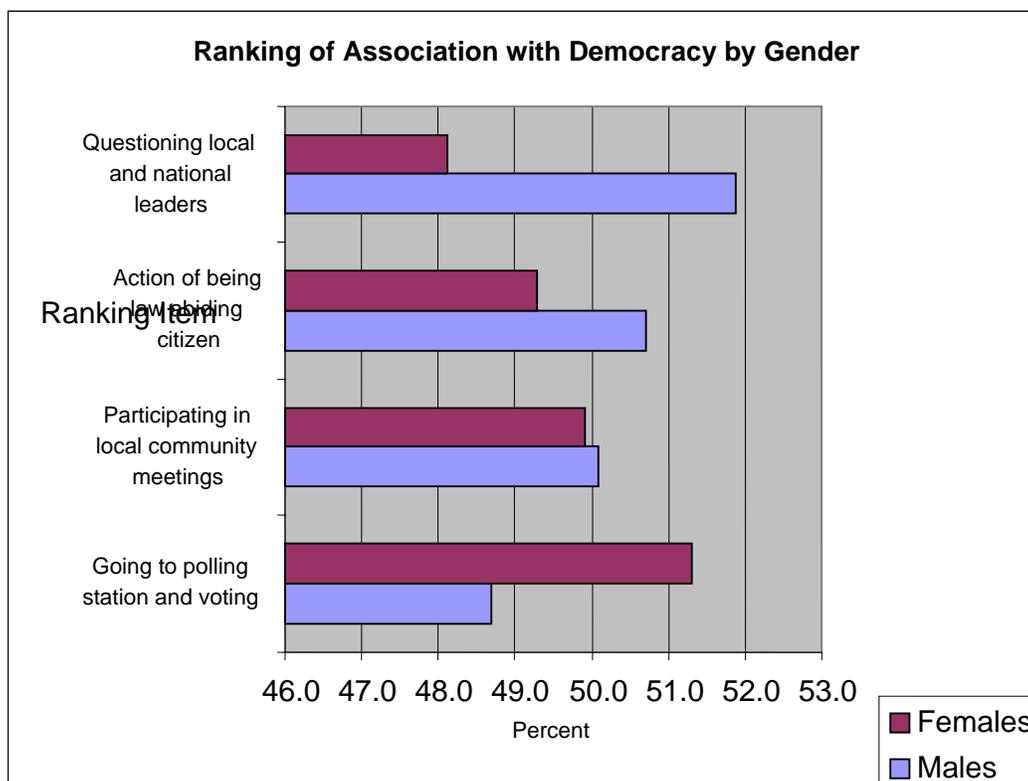
16. About 38.5% of respondents defined democracy in terms of decision-making by consensus while 27.1% defined it in terms of participation in decision-making and 6.1% in terms of social equity. Only 3.4% defined it in terms of multiparty politics.
17. About 56% of respondents learned the definition of democracy in school, 25.1% got it from friends, 13.4% from family and 12.2% from media.
18. When asked to rank what they associate democracy with on a scale of 1 to 5 (where 1 is mostly, 2 more, 3 moderately, 4 somewhat and 5 least associate), these were the mean scores:
  - Going to polling stations and voting 2.1 out of 5
  - Participating in local community meetings 2.4 out of 5
  - Action of being law abiding citizen 2.5 out of 5
  - Questioning local and national leaders 2.95 out of 5

This means that Ugandans associate democracy primarily with activities such as going to polling stations and voting, followed by participating in local meetings, action of being law abiding and lastly with questioning local and national leaders. The score differences are insignificant.

### Ranking of Association with Democracy

	Mean	Percent
Going to polling station and voting	2.1	27.5
Participating in local community meetings	2.3	26.0
Action of being law abiding citizen	2.5	24.8
Questioning local and national leaders	2.9	21.8





19. The respondents gave the following answers when asked to give an opinion on how democratic the Movement System is:

- A democracy with minor problems 29.5%
- A full democracy 21.8%
- A democracy with major problems 17.1%
- Not a democracy 11.4%

20. About 74.2% of respondents wanted Ugandans to select leaders through regular, open and honest elections compared to 12.2% who thought otherwise.

21. Since elections sometimes produce bad results, about 38.5% of respondents wanted alternative ways of selecting leaders while 42.7% didn't want alternative ways of selecting leaders.

22. Of those who wanted alternative ways of electing leaders, 39.5% indicated transparent elections and 25.2% preferred nominations.

23. The table below summarises how the respondents ranked the level of freedom in Uganda:

	Completely Free %	More Free %	Moderately or Fairly Free %	Somewhat Not Free %	Not Free %
Freedom to express political views and opinion	39.6	9.8	5.1	30.8	17.7
Freedom to	29.6	5	9.8	39.8	15.8

assemble and associate					
Media Freedom	28.3	4.8	11	33.6	22.3
Freedom of religion	38.1	5.1	7.1	36.2	13.4

24. When asked to rank the level of trust for the president, various government institutions, media and civic society, the respondents gave the following answers:

	Completely Trust %	Trust More %	Moderately Trust %	Somewhat Do Not Trust %	Do Not Trust %
President	48.4	5.2	6.6	7	32.8
Parliament	43.5	7.6	9.7	11.1	28.2
Electoral Commission	34.1	6	10.1	9.5	40.3
LC5	40.5	7.6	11.8	12	28
LC3	41.1	7.1	12.2	12	27.6
LC1	44.7	6.4	8.2	10.2	30.5
Movement	40	6.4	8.4	8.3	36.9
Opposition parties	34.3	6.9	9.4	9.7	39.7
Army	40.7	7.1	10.3	12.2	29.8
Police	35.9	6.6	10.7	11.9	34.9
Courts	36.3	7.6	13.9	11	31.1
Traditional leaders	43.6	8.3	10.6	10	27.6
Government broadcasting stations	41.2	6.9	10.9	11.1	29.9
Independent broadcasting stations	42.5	11	11.1	6.8	28.6
Government press	38.5	8.3	9.7	7.4	36.2
Independent press	47.3	8.8	8.5	9.9	25.5
Civil society/women groups	48.4	8.6	9.6	10.5	22.8
Religious leaders	53.3	8.7	11.1	6.9	20

The respondents trust religious leaders, civil society and the president the most while the electoral commission and the police are trusted least.

25. An overwhelming majority of respondents (78.1%) said the role of public opinion is important in a democratic society compared to 7% who thought otherwise.

## **SECTION FIVE: CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM**

26. About 64.8% of respondents had heard about the Constitution Review Commission of Uganda (CRCU) compared to 32.2% who had not.
27. Of those who had heard about CRCU, 52.7% correctly indicated that its work is to amend the constitution, while 17.1% said its work is to enable Movement to rule and 2% said its work is to formulate economic policies.
28. Of those who had heard of CRCU, 49% said it is independent compared to 33.2% who thought otherwise.
29. Of those who had heard of CRCU, 42.6% thought it has authority to recommend substantial changes to the constitution compared to 22.6% who do not think it has such authority.
30. About 41.6% of respondents wanted the constitution amended to allow the president to run for a third term compared to 37.9% who disagreed.

## **SECTION SIX: POLITICAL PARTIES**

31. About 59.2% of respondents said political parties create divisions and confusion compared to 27.4% who did not think so.
32. However, 60.3% of respondents said political parties are needed to give Ugandans more choices compared to 25.1% who did not agree with that statement.
33. About 38.2% of respondents said political party competition sometimes leads to conflict, 30.8% think it does all the time, 11.7% said rarely and 8.5% said it never leads to conflict.
34. About 46.2% of respondents said multi-party politics will lead to violence and ethnic unrest in Uganda compared to 30.5% who did not think so and 20.1% who do not know.
35. Those who said multi-party politics will lead to violence and ethnic unrest gave the following reasons:
- Fan religious conflict 27.6%
  - Fear of political intimidation 26.4%
  - Leads to disunity and division 10.4%
  - Enhance ethnicity 1.8%
36. About 37.9% of respondents said they use religion to select the political party to support compared to 22.9% who looked at personality traits, 14.5% political ideology, 8.7% ethnic or region affiliation while 8.1% looked for policies of the party.
37. About 65.5% of respondents said people would associate with political parties if the parties were not restricted, compared to 27.4% who said people would not.
38. Those who said people would not associate with political parties even if the restrictions are lifted gave the following reasons:
- Political corruption 28.5%
  - Political instability 24.5%
  - Democracy 8.5%

- Religious conflict 3.5%
39. About 33.9% of respondents identified political parties with their leaders, 24% with political ideology or stand, 15.4% religious orientation and 7.5% ethnic orientation.
40. When asked what comes to mind when they thought of Democratic Party, these were the answers:
- Political party 15.4%
  - Religion 12%
  - Democracy 8.3%
  - Insecurity 6.1%
  - Ethnicity 3.5%
41. When asked what comes to mind when they thought of Uganda Peoples Congress, these were the answers:
- Political party 22.5%
  - Religion 8%
  - Insecurity 6.6%
  - Ethnicity 5.3%
  - Democracy 3.9%
42. When asked what comes to mind when they thought of Kabaka Yekka, these were the answers:
- Ethnicity 23.6%
  - Political party 11.8%
  - Insecurity 2.9%
  - Religion 2.3%
43. About 51.7% of respondents were aware of restrictions on where political parties can operate compared to 38.2% who were not aware.
44. About 49.9% of respondents want political parties to operate without restrictions outside Kampala compared to 32.5% who disagree.
45. Those who said parties should operate outside Kampala gave the following reasons for their support:
- Promote democracy 56.3%
  - Promote unity 7.2%
  - Promote accountability 4.6%
46. Those who said parties should not operate outside Kampala gave the following reasons for their views:
- Bring division and disunity 58.2%
  - Not good for democracy 6%
  - Not good for accountability 6.2%
47. About 19.9% of respondents wanted the restrictions on political parties lifted immediately while 15% want restrictions lifted a year preceding the 2006 general elections, 6% within six months and 4.5% want it done within one year.
48. About 38.7% wanted the decision to lift the restrictions taken through a national referendum, 27.4% through vote by Parliament to amend the constitution, 13.6% through a decision by Judiciary and 10.2% through presidential decree.
49. About 71.8% of respondents were optimistic that existing political parties will continue to exist after the lifting of restrictions on political parties compared to 23.6% who thought they would not survive.

50. About 62.7% respondents wanted new parties created after lifting of restrictions compared to 31.7% opposed to creation of new parties.
51. About 55.3% of respondents wanted the number of political parties limited after lifting of restrictions compared to 35.2% who did not want the number limited.
52. About 48.1% of those who support limiting the number of political parties want between two and five political parties, 26.4% two, 14.7% between five and ten and 7.2% more than ten.
53. About 66.5% of respondents want Movement to become a political party compared to 25.5% who did not want it to be a party.
54. Of those who supported allowing political parties to operate outside Kampala, about 39.1% want parties to operate at any level they wish, 24.3% want them to operate at district level, 13.6% sub-county and 10.3% village level.

## 1.0.0 BACKGROUND

Uganda is a country in East Africa, west of Kenya, with an area of 236,040 square kilometers, of which 36,330 sq km is covered by water. Uganda achieved its independence in 1962.

Uganda had a population of 24,699,073 by July 2002 (based on the 1999 Uganda Population and Housing Census) with an annual population growth rate of 2.94%. Nearly half the population is under age 15. The age structure is as follows:

- 0-14 years = 50.9%
- 15-64 years = 47%
- Over 65 years= 2.1%

The sex ratio is 1: 1 for males and females across all ages.

About 12% of the population lives in urban areas with half of that living in Kampala, the capital city.

The ethnic groups include: Baganda 17%; Ankole 8%; Basoga 8%; Iteso 8%; Bakiga 7%; Langi 6%; Rwanda 6%; Acholi 4%; Lugbara 4%; Batoro 3%; Bunyoro 3%; Alur 2%; Bagwere 2%; Bakonjo 2%; Jopathola 2%; Karamoja 2%; Bundi 2%; and Non-African (European, Asian and Arab) 1%.

The major language families include:

- Bantu
- Central Sudanic (cushitic)
- Nilotic

The official language is English. Ganda or Luganda is widely spoken in urban areas and taught in most schools. Kiswahili and Arabic are also spoken.

About 66% are Christians, almost equally divided between Roman Catholic and Protestants. Muslims account for 16% of the population with the remainder being traditionalists and atheists.

Adult literacy is 62%. There are four levels of education:

- Primary
- Lower secondary
- Upper secondary
- Post secondary (college and university)

Uganda has gone through a number of changes since gaining independence in 1962. Various developments have occurred in the areas of social, economic and political establishment. However, the area that has seen significant change is the political governance of the country. The legal basis of the Uganda Government is the 1967 Constitution modified by the decree of the National Resistance Movement (MRM) after 1986. A Constituent Assembly adopted a new constitution in 1995. The National Resistance Council (NRC) wields supreme authority and power. Since 1962 Uganda has had 7 Presidents and 8 regimes. NRC is ruling through Resistance Councils at all levels of government.

Administratively Uganda is divided into regions, districts (RC5), counties or divisions (RC4), sub-counties or wards (RC3), parishes (RC2) and village levels (RC1). Uganda has 4 regions (Central, Eastern, Northern and Western), over 52 districts, 150 counties and 129 municipal governing units.

Uganda has a unicameral National Assembly of 303 members out of which 214 are directly elected by popular vote, 81 nominated and 8 are ex-officio.

Organized political activity was suspended in 1986. Only one political organization, the National Resistance Movement, is allowed to operate unfettered. NRM is not a political party but described as a movement for all Ugandans. Political parties exist but are prohibited from sponsoring candidates in elections. They include:

- Uganda People's Congress (Milton Obote)
- Democratic Party (Paul Ssemogerere)
- Conservative Party (Joshua Mayanja-Nkangi)
- Justice Forum (Mohammad Kibirige Mayanja)
- National Democratic Forum (Chapaa Karuhanga)

However, President Yoweri Museveni is on record as saying he would allow multipartyism. This declaration has heightened political activity in Uganda as various political parties and politicians jostle for the next political dispensation.

Various international organizations, such as the International Republican Institute, are also interested in monitoring political developments in Uganda.

## **2.0.0 INTRODUCTION**

International Republican Institute (IRI), a global non-profit and non-partisan organization, commissioned Strategic Public Relations & Research Limited, an East African based polling and communications firm, to conduct the Uganda Governance and Democracy Survey between May 19<sup>th</sup> and June 13<sup>th</sup> 2003. The survey was conducted among n=3,000 Ugandans aged 18 years and above. The margin of error associated with a sample of this type is plus or minus 1.79 at 95% confidence interval. SPR&R sampled all the Regions of Uganda with sample distribution varying with the regional registered voter population weights according to the 2001/2002 Electoral Commission of Uganda Voters Register. Trained interviewers interviewed respondents through face-to-face interaction.

### **3.0.0 SURVEY OBJECTIVES**

The main purpose of the survey was to gauge the opinion of Ugandans aged 18 years and above regarding issues related to governance and democracy in Uganda.

Specific objectives

The specific objectives included:

- To gauge their understanding of democracy
- To gauge their support for democracy
- To gauge their satisfaction with the current political system
- To gauge their level of trust of public institutions
- To gauge their familiarity with constitutional reforms
- To gauge their support for constitutional reforms
- To gauge their support for multi-party politics
- To gauge their level of participation in the political process
- To gather demographics for comparison

#### **4.0.0 SURVEY METHODOLOGY**

The survey used a multi-stage sampling method to draw respondents for the sample. The Updated 2001/2002 Electoral Commission of Uganda Voters Register was used to develop the sampling frame.

##### **4.1.0 Survey Target**

The survey targeted Ugandans 18 years and above in Uganda.

##### **4.2.0 Sample Size**

Sample size is a function of logistics and homogeneity or heterogeneity of the population. Uganda is a heterogeneous society with a population of about 24.7 million people, 18 tribes and over 6 political organizations/parties with support in various regions. Other factors considered in determining sample size include desired precision, type of sampling design, sub-strata sizes acceptable at analysis and availability of resources. About half of the population is 18 years and above.

Based on the above, a sample size of 3,000 respondents aged 18 years and above was agreed upon for the survey. The margin of error associated with a sample of this type (3,000) is plus or minus 1.79 at 95% confidence level.

##### **4.3.0 Sampling Methodology**

The survey used multi-stage sampling methods to draw respondents for the sample. This allowed stratification of sample along area (Region) and residential locality as well as random sampling conducted with probability proportionate to population size (PPPS). This enabled the survey to capture the heterogeneous nature of Ugandan society and the diverse shades of opinions among Ugandans. Using PPPS technique ensured that large or more populated geographic units had proportionately greater probability of selection in the sample.

###### **4.3.1 The Sampling Frame**

The sampling frame was developed from the Updated 2001/2002 Electoral Commission of Uganda Voters Register.

###### **4.3.2 Sampling Stages**

First, strata were determined along administratively recognized geographical Regions of Uganda, namely Central, Western, Eastern and Northern. Appropriate samples proportionate to the number of registered voters were allocated to each Region.

Secondly, strata were also developed along district boundaries within each Region. Districts were selected with the aim to yield a representative sample of that Region's population.

Next, individual constituencies were randomly selected and included in the sample.

Finally, starting points were randomly drawn in each constituency at various locations, with every 6<sup>th</sup> household on the right being included in the sample. A list of household members 18 years and above was written down and a respondent randomly selected for the interview.

### 4.3.3 Sample Distribution

The total number of registered voters by the end of 2002 was 8,181,315 as opposed to the 2001 Voters Register, which had 10.7 million voters.

#### **Distribution of sample per region as calculated by different populations. Weights for sample size of 3000 as per 2001/2002 Uganda Voter Register**

Region	Population of Registered Voters Per Region	Respondents Per Region (%)	Total Number of Respondents Per Region
Northern	1,449,978	17.7	531
Central	2,347,610	28.7	861
Eastern	2,177,941	26.6	798
Western	2,205,786	27.0	810
Total	8,181,315	100	3000

*Source: Electoral Commission of Uganda, May 2003*

#### 4.3.3.1 Response Levels

The survey targeted 3,000 interviews but realized a response rate of 97.3%. The non-response rate of 2.7% was due to spoiled and incomplete questionnaires. The table below summarizes the responses by Region.

Region	Number of Respondents	Proportion Per Region
Central	862	29.5
Eastern	798	27.3
Western	810	27.7
Northern	451	15.4
Total	2921	100

## 5.0.0 DEMOGRAPHICS RESULTS

### 5.1.0 Introduction

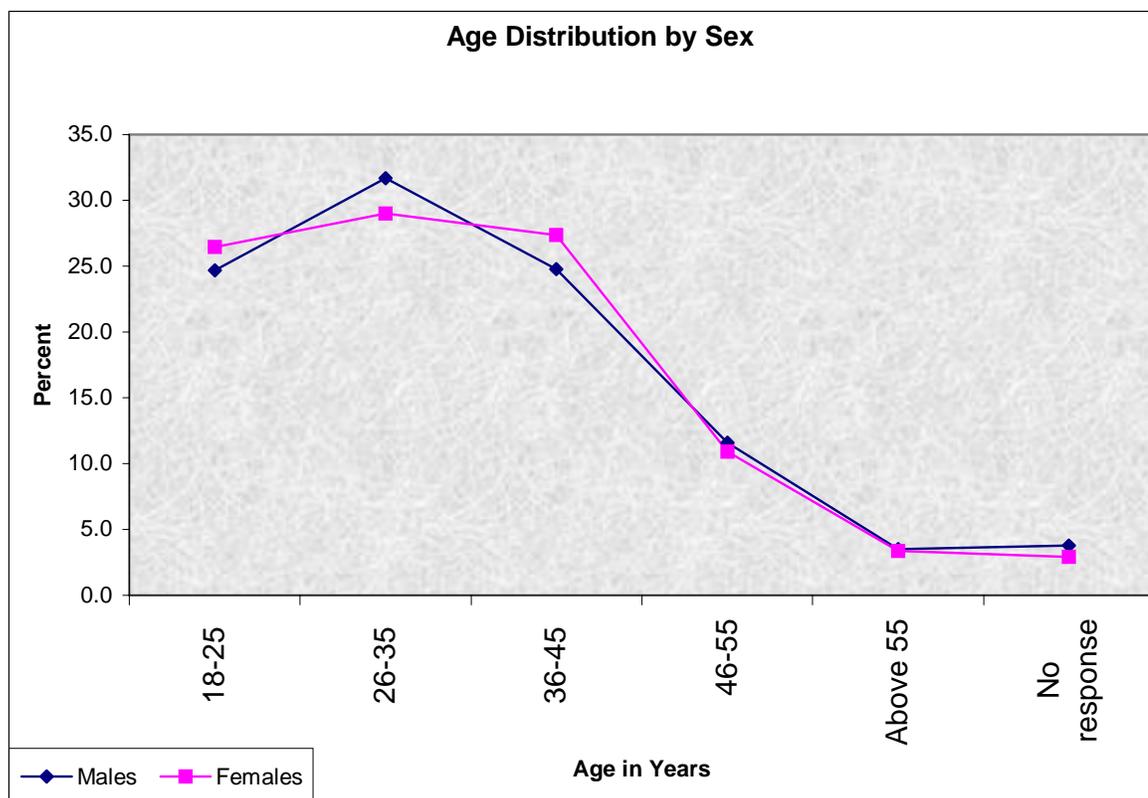
This section presents information on the demographic characteristics of the people interviewed in the survey. The analysis will focus on the age and sex distribution, levels of education, occupation, religion, employment status, religion and ethnicity.

### 5.2.0 Age and sex distribution

More males (52.0%) comprised the sample than females (48.0%) in the survey. The ratio of males to females in Uganda is 1:1.

**Table 1. Age Distribution by Sex**

Age in years	Male		Female		Total	
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %
18-25	375	24.7	371	26.4	746	25.5
26-35	481	31.7	407	29.0	888	30.4
36-45	376	24.8	384	27.4	760	26.0
46-55	176	11.6	153	10.9	329	11.3
Above 55	53	3.5	47	3.3	100	3.4
No response	57	3.8	41	2.9	98	3.4
Total	1518	100	1403	100	2921	100



### 5.3.0 Levels of Education

About 91.3% of respondents had formal education compared to 3.9% who had never had formal education.

About 35.7% had secondary level education, while 20% had primary level education.

Adult literacy in Uganda is about 62%.

More females than males had not attended school as shown in the Table 2 below.

**Table 2: Sample Distribution by Highest Levels of Education Attained**

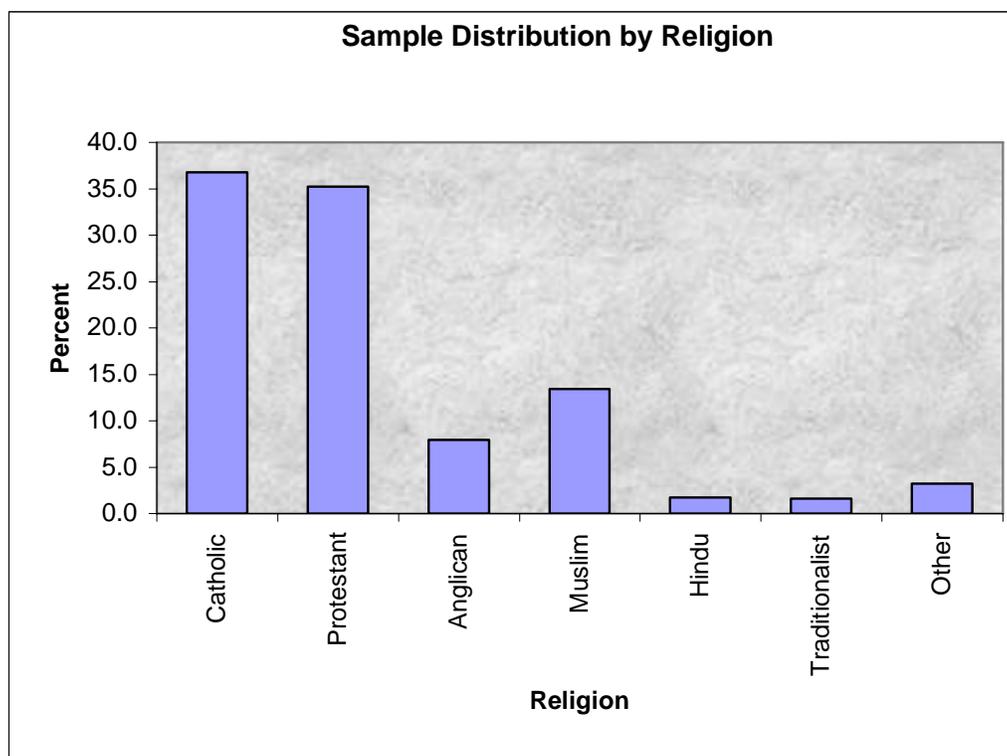
Highest level of education	Male		Female		Total	
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %
Pre-primary	81	5.3	92	6.6	173	5.9
Primary	315	20.8	268	19.1	583	20.0
Secondary	554	36.5	490	34.9	1044	35.7
Tertiary	199	13.1	216	15.4	415	14.2
University	241	15.9	212	15.1	453	15.5
None	54	3.6	59	4.2	113	3.9
No response	74	4.9	66	4.7	140	4.8
Total	1518	100	1403	100	2921	100

### 5.4.0 Religion

The distribution of the population by religion shows that a larger proportion was Catholic with 36.8% of the study population. Protestants followed with 35.2%. Other religions are as shown in Table 3 below.

**Table 3: Sample Distribution by Religion**

Religion	Frequency	Percent
Catholic	1075	36.8
Protestant	1029	35.2
Anglican	231	7.9
Muslim	392	13.4
Hindu	51	1.7
Traditionalist	48	1.6
Other	95	3.3
Total	2921	100



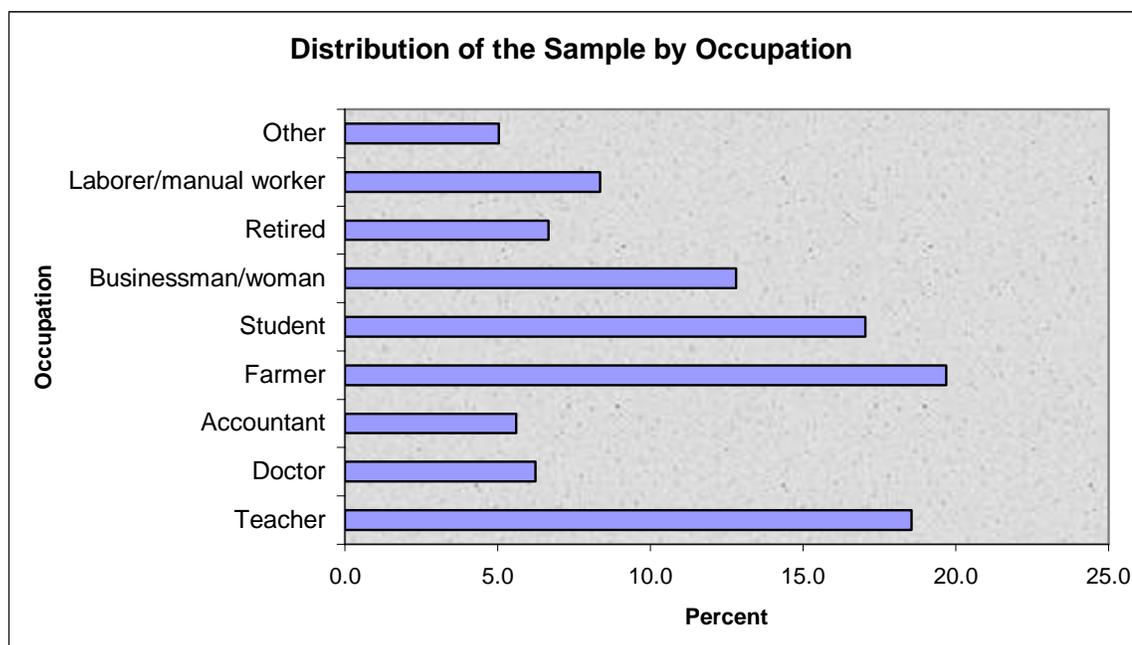
### 5.5.0 Occupation

The largest proportion of the respondents' occupation was farmers. This reflects the composition of the survey population being heavily skewed towards the rural. About 88% of the Ugandan population live in rural areas.

The summary is in Table 4 below:

**Table 4: Sample Distribution by Occupation**

Occupation	Male		Female		Total	
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %
Teacher	295	19.4	247	17.6	542	18.6
Doctor	86	5.7	96	6.8	182	6.2
Accountant	77	5.1	87	6.2	164	5.6
Farmer	294	19.4	281	20.0	575	19.7
Student	248	16.3	250	17.8	498	17.0
Businessman/woman	191	12.6	183	13.0	374	12.8
Retired	124	8.2	71	5.1	195	6.7
Laborer/manual worker	128	8.4	116	8.3	244	8.4
Other	75	4.9	72	5.1	147	5.0
Total	1518	100	1403	100	2921	100



### 5.6.0 Employment Status

About 69.4% of respondents were employed compared to 19.5% who were unemployed. About 20.6% of the respondents were engaged in full time informal employment compared to 19.7% in full time formal employment.

A summary is given below in Table 5:

**Table 5: Employment Profiles**

Employment status	Male		Female		Total	
	Count	Col %	Count	Col %	Count	Col %
Full time formal employment	306	20.2	270	19.2	576	19.7
Part time formal employment	250	16.5	229	16.3	479	16.4
Full time informal employment	300	19.8	303	21.6	603	20.6
Part time informal employment	195	12.8	175	12.5	370	12.7
Unemployed and looking for a job	310	20.4	260	18.5	570	19.5
Other	157	10.3	166	11.8	323	11.1
Total	1518	100	1403	100	2921	100

### 5.7.0 Ethnicity

About 16% of respondents were reluctant to give their ethnic identities and gave instead their broader language families, namely Bantu, Nilotic and Cushitic. Their responses are captured under the *Other* Category as shown in Table 6 below:

**Table 6: Ethnic Groups**

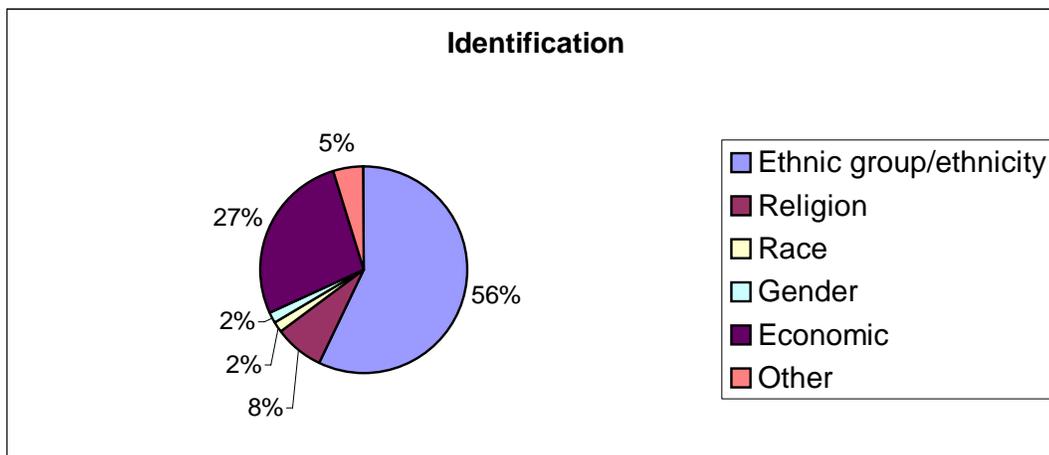
Ethnic group	Frequency	Percent
Baganda	617	21.1
Ankole	333	11.4
Basoga	278	9.5
Bakiga	277	9.5
Luo	197	6.7
Gishu	148	5.1
Acholi	128	4.4
Batoro	91	3.1
Alur	82	2.8
Lugbara	78	2.7
Bunyoro	70	2.4
Iteso	50	1.7
Langi	46	1.6
Rwanda	11	0.4
Bat.....	5	0.2
Bagwere	12	0.4
Bakonjo	5	0.2
Jopathola	17	0.6
Karamoja	5	0.2
Bundi	1	0.0
Non African (European, Asian and Arab)	2	0.1
Other	468	16.0
Total	2921	100

## 6.0.0 SURVEY FINDINGS

### 6.1.0 General

#### 6.1.1 Identification

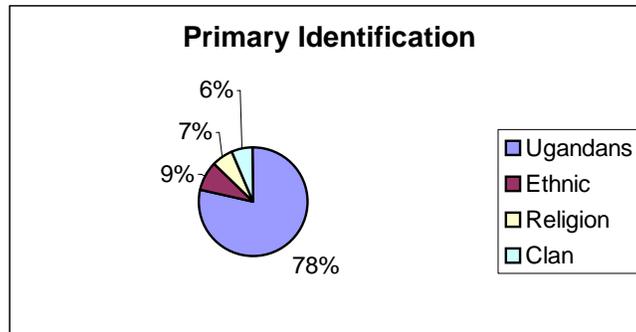
Besides being Ugandan, about 56.9% of those interviewed identify themselves by their ethnic orientation while 27.2% identify themselves by economic orientation and 7.7% by religion.



Of those who identified themselves by ethnic orientation, 37.0% were from Eastern Region, 26.3% from Central Region, 24.2% from Western and 12.5% from Northern Region. Of those who identified themselves by economic orientation, 41.4% were from Western Region, 34.3% from Central, 22.3% from Northern and 2.2% from Eastern Region. Among those who identify in ethnic and economic terms, there were more males than female in the proportions 51.0% and 58.5 %, respectively, in these categories. More females than males determine identification by religion, race and gender in the proportions 50.9%, 53.6% and 58.1%, respectively, in these categories. About 38.4% of those who identify by ethnic orientation have secondary education, 20.5% primary and 14.4% university level education. The same trend is seen among those who identify themselves by economic orientation.

#### 6.1.2 Primary Identification

As individuals an overwhelming majority of 78.3% primarily identify themselves as Ugandans (high sense of patriotism) with only 8.7% identifying themselves by ethnic orientation, 6.6% by religion and 6.3% by clan orientation.



Among those who identified themselves as Ugandans, 29.7% were from Western Region. Central and Eastern Regions had nearly identical proportions at 28.4% and 28.1%, respectively, in this category. Northern Region comprised 13.8%. About 45.2% of those who identify themselves by religion were from Central Region followed by Eastern, Western and Northern at 25.5%, 16.3 % and 13% respectively. In the categories Ugandan, ethnic group, religious group and clan as individual identification, males dominated all in the proportions at 51.9%, 54.9%, 52.4% and 51.3% respectively.

### 6.1.3 Acts of Citizenship

Citizen participation is high with about 73% of respondents indicating that they often discuss politics with friends and neighbours while another 61.5% attend community meetings, 35.6% often meet to raise an issue and 24.3% often contact area members of parliament to raise issues.

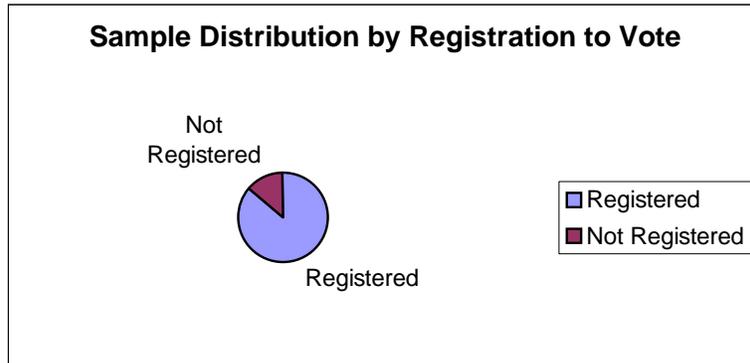
Among those who discuss politics with friends and neighbours, 30.9% were from Eastern, followed by 29% and 25.2% from Western and Central, respectively. Northern Region had the least proportion at 14.9%. An examination by sex revealed that more males than females discuss politics with friends and neighbours at 52.8%. Among those attending community meetings, 33.9% were in Western followed by respondents in Eastern and Central at 28.8% and 26.4% respectively. Northern Region had 10.9%. More males than females attend community meetings at 53.1%. Meeting others to raise an issue was common in Eastern with 42.9%. Central and Western had 28.8% and 21.9% respectively. More males than females meet others to raise issues at 53.4%. More people from Eastern Region are likely to contact area members of parliament (41.7%) and attend a demonstration or protest march (48%) than other areas. More males than females were in close contact with local members of parliament and had attended demonstrations or protest marches in matters of citizenship as reported by 57.6% and 65.5% in that order in this category. Participation in radio call-in shows was largely reported in Central and Eastern Region in the proportions 32.5% and 30.8%. Females dominated this category with 50.6% of respondents indicating participation.

Radio is the most popular source of news with 75.1% of respondents indicating usage of the medium. Newspapers follow radio with 50.2%, television with 27.7% and local meetings/discussions with 20.4%.

## 6.2.0 Voting Behavior

### 6.2.1 Voters

An overwhelming majority of 86.1% of respondents are registered voters compared to 13.9% who are not.

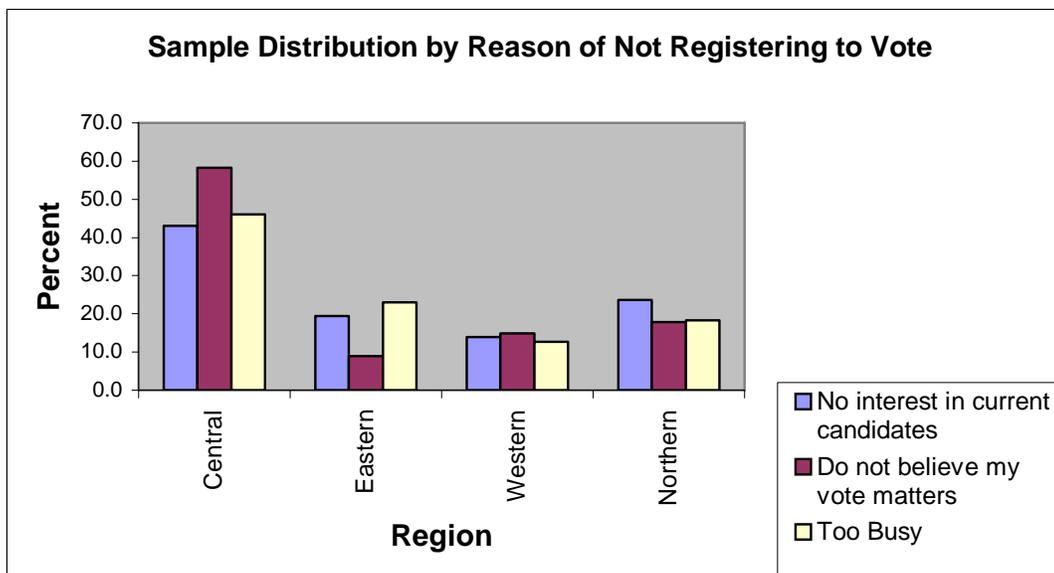


Voters were evenly distributed in Western, Central and Eastern at 29.9 %, 27.9% and 26.5%, respectively. Northern reported low voter registration at 15.7 %. About 51.8% were males and 48.2% female. 18-25 and 36-45 years of age accounted for 26.4% each, followed by 25% who were aged 26-35 and 9.7% who were aged 46-55.

### 6.2.2 Reasons for Not Voting

Those not registered to vote give the following reasons:

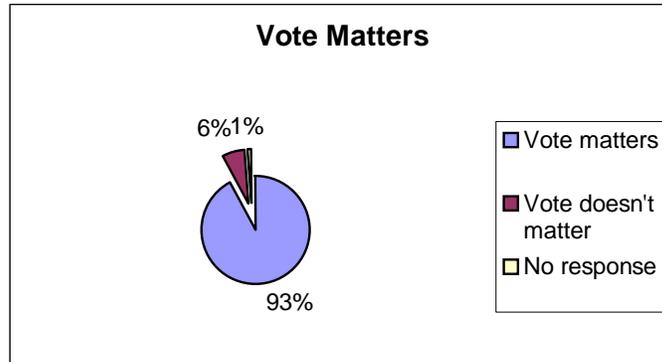
- Too busy 21.4%
- Lack of interest in current candidates 17.7%
- My vote does not matter 16.5%



Amongst those who were too busy to register for voting, 46.0% were from Central region. More males were too busy to register for voting than females at 52.9%. Among those who had no interest in the current candidates, 43.1% were in Central region followed by 23.6% and 19.4% from Northern and Eastern region, respectively. Equal men to female at 50.0% had no interest in the current candidates.

### 6.2.3 Vote Matters

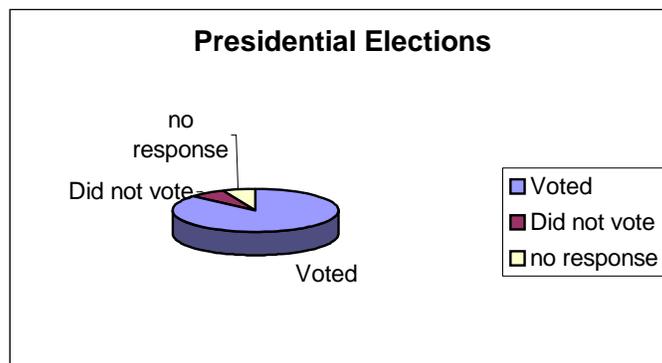
An overwhelming majority of respondents 92.3% think their votes matter in deciding national issues as opposed to only 6.5% who think otherwise.



Of those who said their votes matter, 29.5% are from Western Region while Eastern and Central Regions followed at 27.7% and 27.3% respectively, with Northern Region scoring 15.5%. Gender variation is minimal. About 30.6% of those who said their votes matter are aged 26-35 years followed by 36-45 years at 26.5% and 18-25 years at 25.7%.

### 6.2.4 Voted in 2001 Presidential Elections

An overwhelming majority of respondents 86.3% voted in 2001 Presidential Elections as opposed to 7.3% who did not.



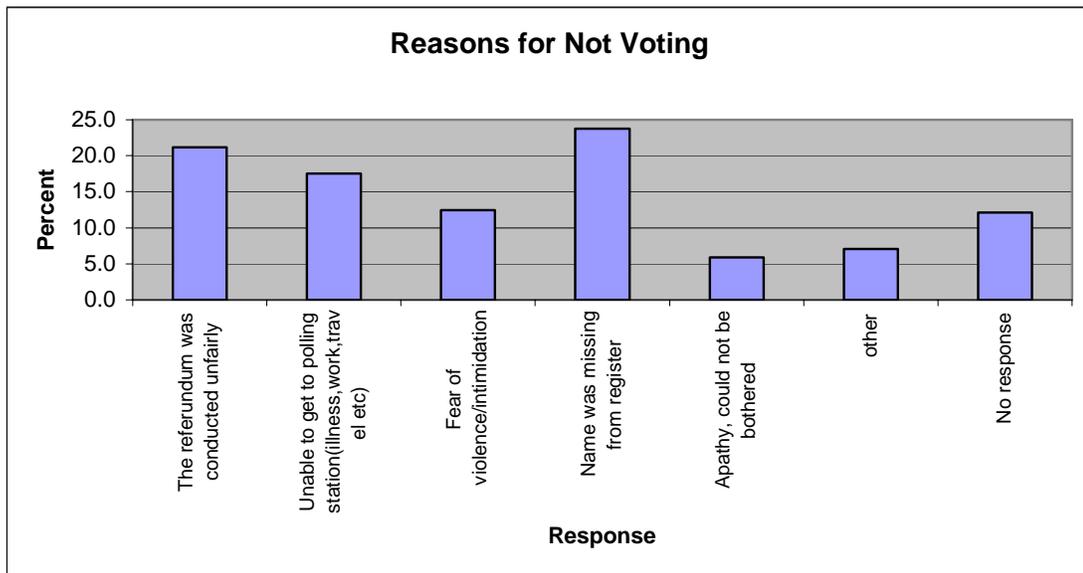
Amongst those who voted in the 2001 presidential elections, 31.1% were from Western Region followed by 28.2% and 25.7% in Eastern and Central Regions in that order. Northern Region had 15.1%. Nearly identical proportions of males and females voted in the 2001 presidential elections at 51.8 and 48.2%. Of those who did not vote

in 2001 Presidential elections, 36.1% were in Central Region followed by 27.9%, 18.6% and 17.5% Western, Northern and Eastern regions respectively. 32.2% were 36-45 years of age followed by 25.7% between 26-35 years and 23.5% between 18-25 years of age.

### 6.2.5 Reasons for Not Voting in Presidential Elections

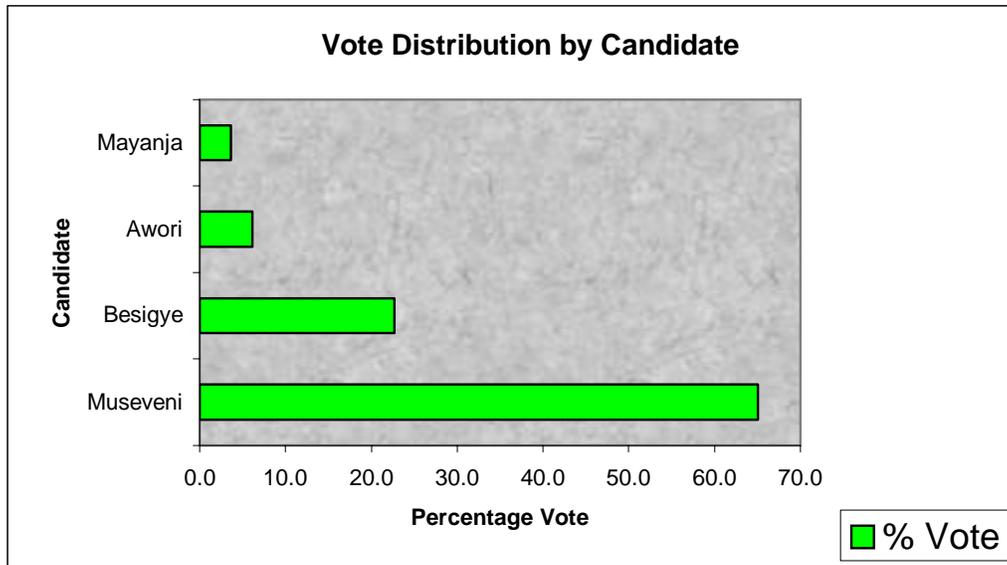
Those who did not vote in 2001 presidential elections give the following reasons:

- ☉ Lack of suitable candidate 48.1%
- ☉ Unable to get to polling station (illness, work, travel etc)
- ☉ Missing name 10.9%
- ☉ Fear of intimidation 8.7%



### 6.2.6 Candidate of Choice in 2001 Elections

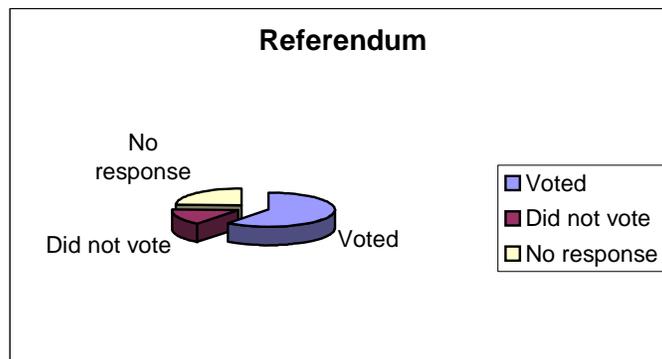
About 65.1% of respondents voted for President Yoweri Museveni while 22.7% voted for Besigye and 6.1% for Awori.



Amongst those who voted in the presidential elections and voted for Museveni, 39.7% were from Western Region, followed by Eastern and Central at 31.5% and 19.3%, respectively. Only 9.4% voted for him in the Northern Region. Besigye was largely voted for in Central at 39.3%. Residents in Northern Region mainly voted for Awori as indicated by 54.9%. More females than males voted for Museveni at 50.2% while more men voted for Besigye at 56.6%.

### 6.2.7 Voting in the 2000 Referendum

About 60.5% voted during the referendum in 2000 as opposed to 15.1% who did not.

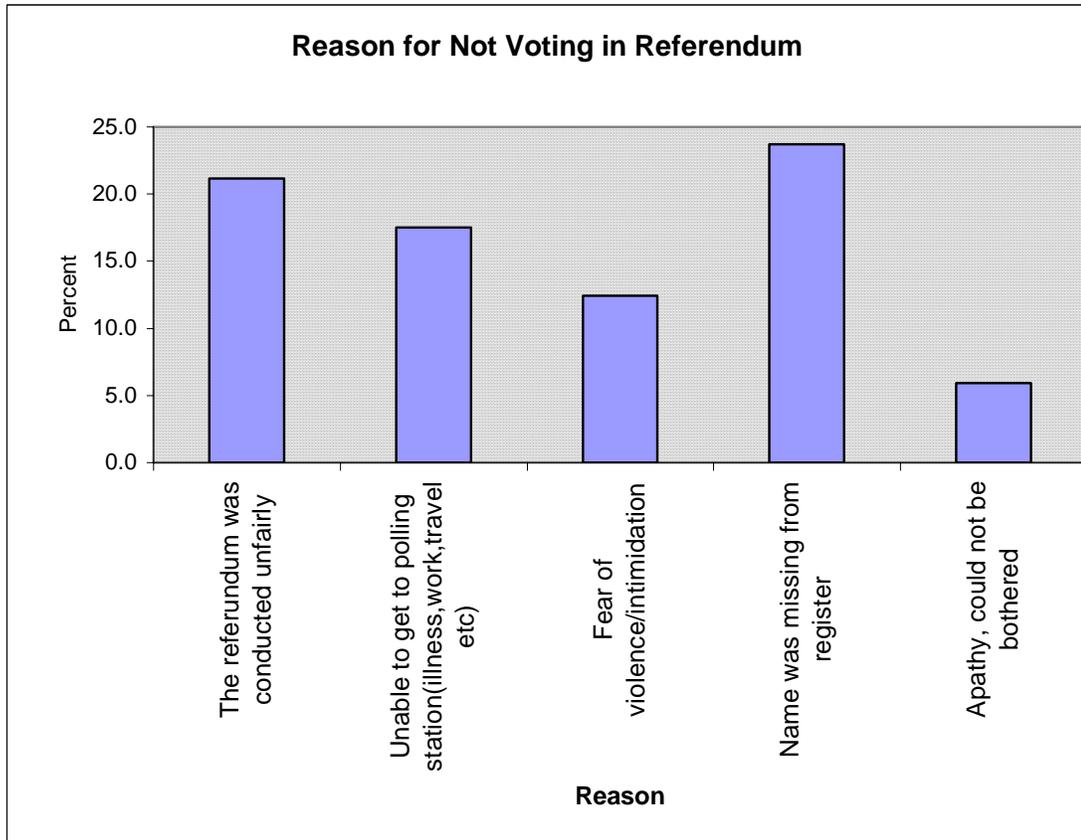


About 30.6% of those who voted in the 2000 referendum were from the Eastern Region closely followed by Central, Western and Northern Regions in the proportions 27.1%, 22.3% and 20.0%, respectively. Of those who voted, 51% were male while 49% were female. Central Region recorded the largest proportions of those who did not vote at 47.7%. Among those who did not vote, 48.6% were females.

### 6.2.8 Reason for Not Voting in 2000 Referendum

Those who did not vote during the referendum give the following reasons:

- 👉 Name missing 23.7%
- 👉 Referendum unfair 21.2%
- 👉 Unable to get to polling station 17.5%
- 👉 Fear of violence or intimidation 12.4%



More males than females cited fear of intimidation at 54.5% in this category. About 59% of those who voted in the referendum supported the Movement while 33.8% wanted the political system changed. Among those who voted in support of the Movement, 50.8% were females. More males (54.4%) than females voted in support of changing to another political system.

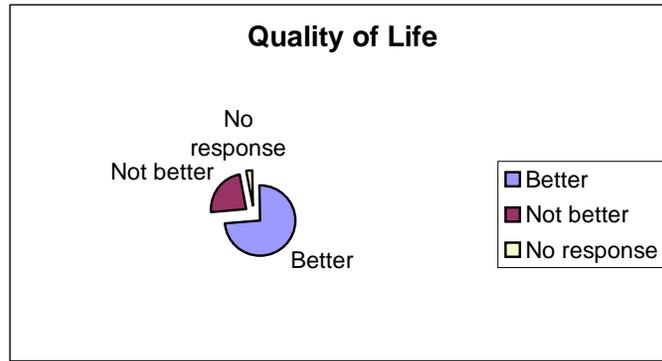
### 6.2.9 How Did You Vote

Asked how they voted, 35.3% in Eastern Region indicated that they voted for the Movement to continue ruling compared to 28.2%, 22.1% and 14.4% in Western, Central and Northern Regions respectively. However, 33.3% of voters in Central Region voted in support of changing to another political system. 29.1% and 23.4% in Northern and Eastern Regions followed this, respectively. Only 14.2% in Western voted in this line. 17.9% of those who supported the Movement were between 26-35 years, followed by 16.6% (36-45 years) and 14.3% (18-25 years). Of those who wanted a change of political system, 11.1% were between 26-35 years, followed by 9% between 18-25 years of age, 8.5% (36-45 years) and 4% (46-55 years).

### 6.3.0 Status of Ugandans

#### 6.3.1 Quality of Life

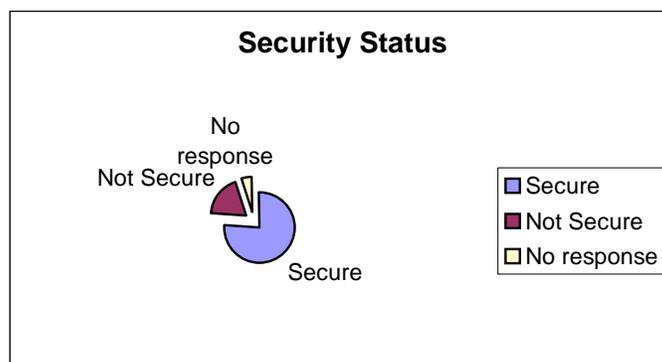
A majority (73.2%) of respondents said Ugandans are better off than they were 20 years ago as opposed to 24.1% who think otherwise.



Amongst those who indicated that Ugandans are better off than 20 years ago, 33.4% were in Western Region, followed by 30.7%, 24.2% and 11.6% in Eastern, Central and Northern Regions respectively. Among those who indicated that Ugandans were better off than 20 years ago, 51.9% were males and 48.1% females. About 22.3% who said Ugandans are better off were between 26-35 years, followed by 19.2% (18-25 years), 19.1% (36-45 years), 7.7% (46-55 years) and 2.6% (above 55 years). The level of pessimism increases after 36 years of age.

#### 6.3.2 Security Status

An overwhelming majority of 75.8% of respondents said Ugandans are more secure than 20 years ago compared to 19.5% who think otherwise.

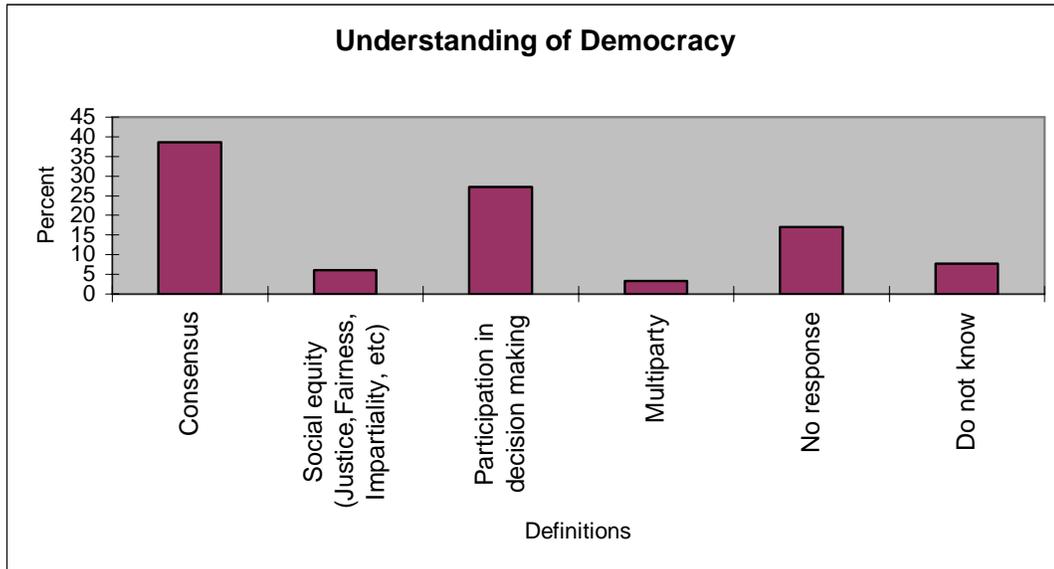


About 32.3% of those who said they were more secure were from Eastern Region followed by Western (31.8%), Central (25.7%) and Northern (10.3%). Of those who said they felt more secure, 23.5% were between 26-35 years of age followed by 20.8% (36-45 years), 18.1% (18-25 years), 8.1% (46-55 years) and 2.7% (above 55 years). About 51.6% are male and 48.4% are female in this category. Of those who said they were more insecure than 20 years ago, 46.6% and 33.3% were from Central and Northern Region, respectively. 6.2% are between 18-25 years of age, 5.4% between 26-35 years, 4.1% between 36-45 years, 2.6% between 46-55 years and 0.7% above 55 years. Of those who feel insecure, 52.5% are male and 47.5% are female.

## 7.0.0 UNDERSTANDING OF DEMOCRACY

### 7.1.0 Definition of Democracy

About 75.3% of the respondents had an understanding of democracy compared to 24.7% did not know or did not respond to the question.



About 38.5% of respondents define democracy in terms of decision-making by consensus while 27.1% define it in terms of participation in decision-making and 6.1% in terms of social equity. Only 3.4% define it in terms of multiparty politics. Of those who define democracy in terms of decision-making by consensus, 37.6% have attained secondary education level, 17.7% tertiary, 17.2% primary and 15% university. About 56% of respondents learned the definition of democracy in school, 25.1% got it from friends, 13.4% from family and 12.2% from media. Of those who learned the definition from school, 39.5% were from Eastern, 24.7% from Western, 22.1% from Central and 13.7% from Northern Region.

### 7.2.0 Association with Democracy

When asked to rank what they associate democracy with on a scale of 1 to 5 (where 1 is mostly, 2 more, 3 moderately, 4 somewhat and 5 least associated), these were the mean scores:

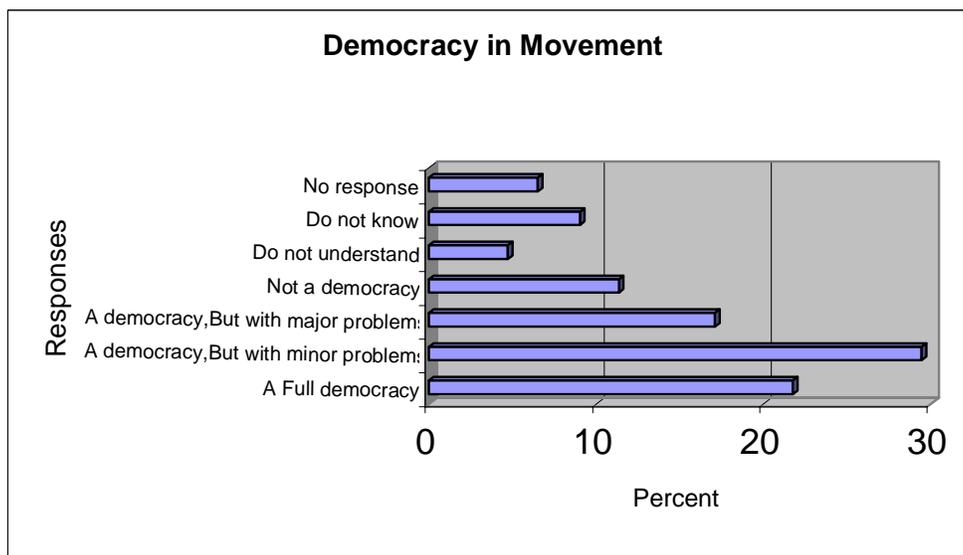
- Going to polling stations and voting 2.1 out of 5
- Participating in local community meetings 2.4 out of 5
- Action of being law abiding citizen 2.5 out of 5
- Questioning local and national leaders 2.95 out of 5

This means that respondents associate democracy more with going to polling stations and voting followed by participation in local meetings, action of being law abiding and lastly with questioning local and national leaders. The score differences are insignificant.

### 7.3.0 How Democratic is the Movement System

The respondents gave the following answers when asked to give their opinion on how democratic the Movement is:

- A democracy with minor problems 29.5%
- A full democracy 21.8%
- A democracy with major problems 17.1%
- Not a democracy 11.4%



About 68.4% of respondents think the Movement is a democracy compared to 11.4% who do not think so.

The Movement is a democracy with minor problems according to 40.0% in Western Region, and 27.9% and 26.1% in Central and Eastern Regions respectively.

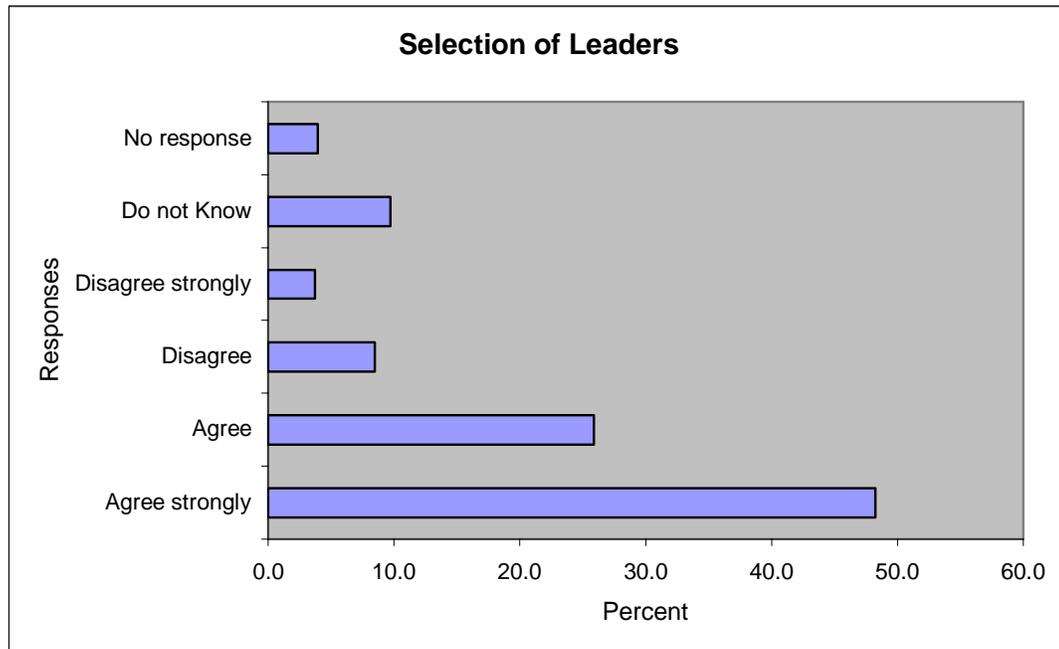
However, it is a full democracy according to 49.4% of respondents in Eastern Region, while 33.6% of respondents in Central and 30.8% in Western said it is a democracy with major problems. About 71.4% of rural respondents think the Movement is a full democracy compared to 28.6% of urban respondents.

Among those who said that it was not a democracy, 42.8% were in Central Region, 34.3% from Northern, 11.7% from Eastern and 11.1% from Western. Of those who think the Movement is not a democracy, about 34.6% have attained secondary level of education, 22% university, 18.7% primary and 11.1% tertiary. About 67.2% of urban respondents think the Movement is not a democracy compared to 32.8% of rural respondents. 30.7% of respondents between 18-25 years of age, 24.7% between 26-35 years, 24.4% between 36-45 years and 14.2% between 46-55 years think it is not a democracy.

More males (57.8%) than females indicated that it was a democracy with major problems. 28.9% of respondents between 26-35 years of age, 28.1% between 18-25 years, 26.1% between 36-45 years, 11% between 46-55 years and 4.2% above 55 years think it is a full democracy.

#### 7.4.0 Selecting Leaders Through Regular, Open, and Honest Elections

About 74.2% of respondents want Ugandans to select leaders through regular, open and honest elections compared to 12.2% who think otherwise. Among those who strongly agreed that leaders should be selected through regular, open and honest elections, 31% and 30% were in Western and Eastern Regions respectively.

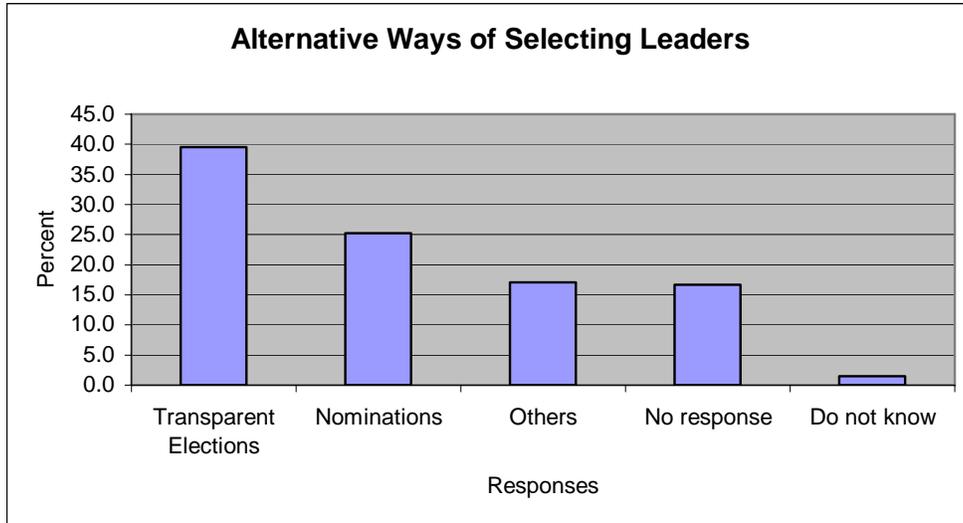


Almost an equal proportion of males (50.9%) and females (49.1%) want leaders to be selected through regular, open and honest elections.

About 58.3% of those who want leaders selected through regular, open and honest elections are from rural areas and 41.8% are from urban locations.

#### 7.5.0 Alternative Ways of Selecting Leaders

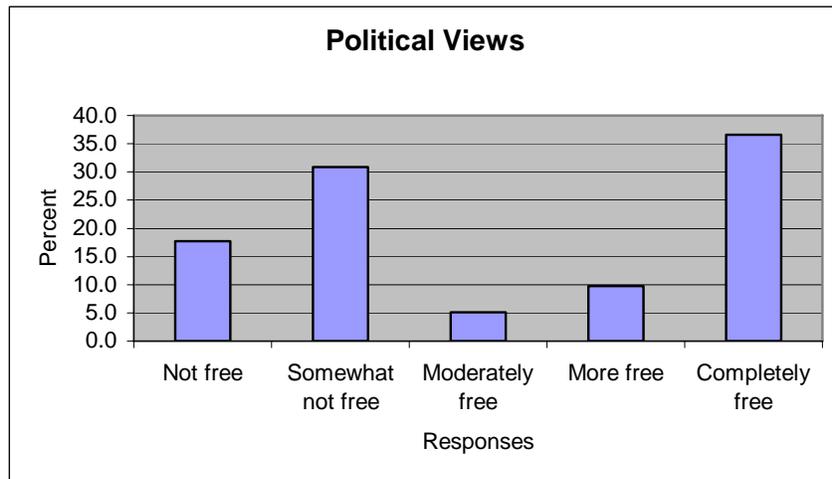
About 38.5% of respondents want alternative ways of selecting leaders as elections often produce bad results, compared to 42.7% who do not support such a view. Among those who said they should adopt other methods to choose country leaders, 30.2% and 25.4 % were from Eastern and Western Regions respectively.



Those who want alternative ways of electing leaders want the country’s leaders elected through transparent elections (39.5%) and nominations (25.2%). Among those who want leaders elected through transparent elections, 26.4% were in Western Region. Eastern, Northern and Central followed at 25%, 24.8% and 23.9% in that order. Nominations were dominantly suggested by Western Region respondents at 32.2% and closely followed by identical proportions of 24%, 21.9% and 21.9% for Central, Eastern and Northern Regions respectively.

**7.6.0 Freedom to Express Political Views**

About 39.6% of respondents said Ugandans are completely free to express political views compared to 17.7% who said Ugandans are not free to express political views. Only 9.8% said Ugandans are more free as opposed to 30.8% who said Ugandans are somewhat free to express political opinions.

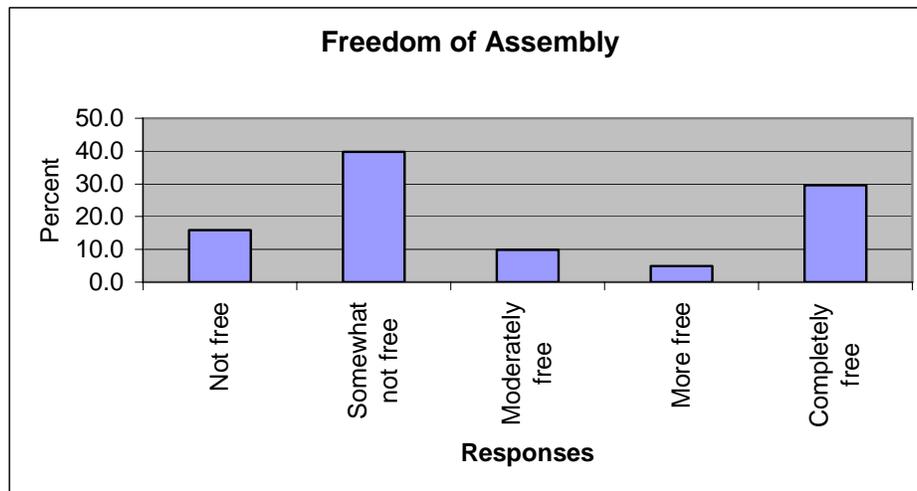


Of those who said Ugandans are completely free to express political views, 49.9% were from Eastern, 20.4% Western, 18.9% Central and 10.8% Northern. Of those who

said Ugandans are not free to express their political views, 30.8% were from Central, 29.1% from Western, 20.5% Eastern and 19.6% Northern. Of those who said Ugandans are completely free to express their political views, 30.5% were between 26-35 years of age, 26% between 18-25 years, 24.1% between 36-45 years, 10.4% between 46-55 years and 3.9% above 55 years. Of those who said Ugandans are not free to express political views, 32.4% were between 26-35 years of age, 27.5% between 18-25 years, 24% between 36-45 years, 10.5% between 46-55 years and 3.7% above 55 years. Of those who said Ugandans are completely free to express political views, 61.1% were from rural areas and 38.9% were from urban. Of those who said Ugandans are not free to express political views, 56.2% were from rural and 43.8% from urban. Of those who said Ugandans are completely free, 50.3% were male while 49.7% were female, and of those who said Ugandans are not free, 53.9% were male and 46.1% female.

### 7.7.0 Freedom of Assembly and Association

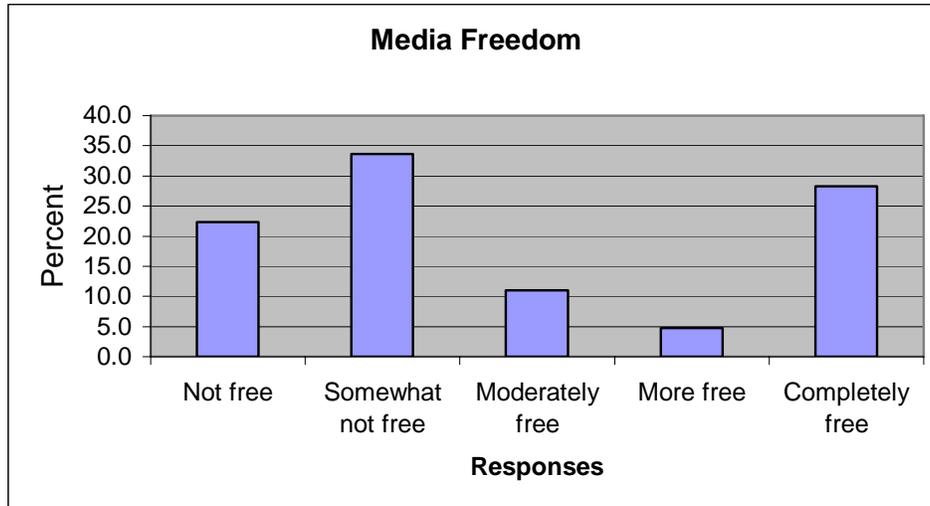
About 29.6% of respondents said Ugandans are completely free to assemble and associate compared to 15.8% who said Ugandans are not free to do so. Only 5% of respondents think Ugandans are more free compared to 39.8% who said Ugandans are somewhat free to assemble and associate.



Of those who think Ugandans are somewhat free to assemble, 37.3% were from Central, 32.5% Western, 18.6% Northern and 11.5% Eastern. Of those who think Ugandans are completely free to assemble, 51.2% were from Eastern, 19.6% Western, 18.1% Central and 11.2% Northern. Of those who think Ugandans are somewhat free, 30.2% were between 26-35 years of age, 27% between 18-25 years, 26.3% between 36-45 years, 11.8% between 46-55 years and 2.2% above 55 years. Of those who think Ugandans are completely free, 30.2% were between 26-35 years of age, 25.4% between 36-45 years, 21.6% between 18-25 years, 11.9% between 46-55 years and 4.9% above 55 years. Of those who think Ugandans are not free, 33.8% were between 18-25, 27.7% between 26-35 years, 23.7% between 36-45 years, 9.4% between 46-55 years and 3.1% above 55 years.

### 7.8.0 Media Freedom

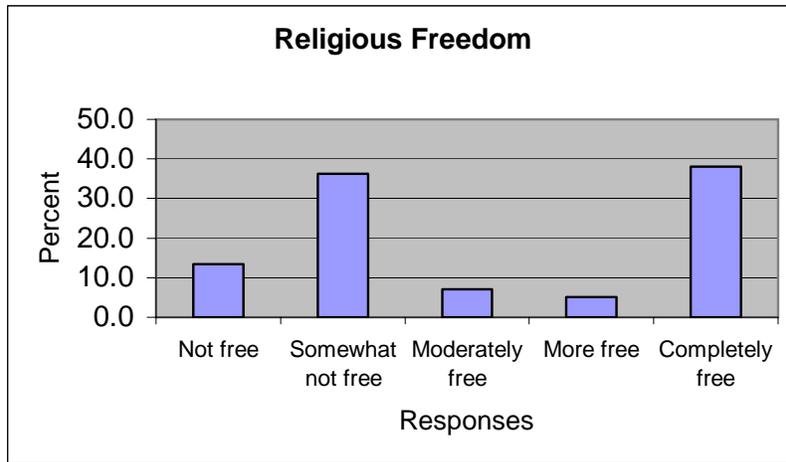
About 28.3% of respondents said the media in Uganda is completely free as opposed to 22.3% who think they are not free. 33.6% of respondents said the media is somewhat free, 11% said moderately free and only 4.8% think the media is more free.



Among those who said the media is somewhat free, 44.0% were in Central Region followed by 24.9% in Western Region. Most people who said the media are completely free were concentrated in Eastern (55.3%). Among those who said the media are not free, 46.7% were from Western region. Of those who said the media are completely free, 29.7% are between 18-25 years of age, 25.7% between 26-35 years, 23.8% between 36-45 years, 10% between 46-55 years and 4.55% above 55 years. Of those who think the media are not completely free, 35.5% are between 26-35 years of age, 27% between 36-45 years, 19.3% between 18-25 years, 12.4% between 46-55 years and 3.2% above 55 years.

### 7.9.0 Religious Freedom

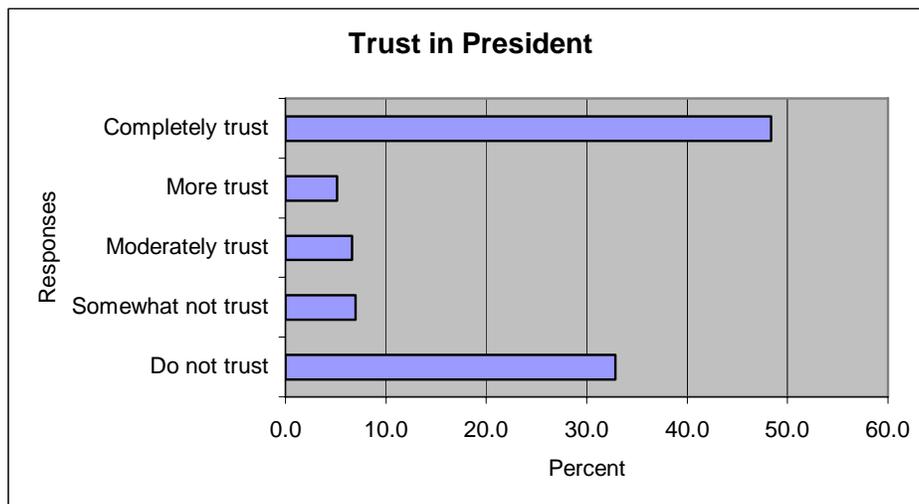
About 38.1% of respondents said Ugandans are completely free to practice their religious beliefs compared to 13.4% who said they are not free. 36.2% think they are somewhat free, 7.1% moderately free and only 5.1% more free to enjoy religious rights.



Of those who said Ugandans are completely free to practice religion, 49.4% were in Eastern Region, 20.5% Central, 18.8% Western and 11.4% Northern. Of those who said Ugandans are not free to practice religion, Western Region led by 33.7%, 32.6% Northern, 20.3% Central and 13.4% Eastern. Of those who said Ugandans are somewhat free to practice religion, 43.9% were from Central, 27% Western, 15.5% Northern and 11.6% Eastern.

#### 7.10.0 Trust in President

About 48.4% of respondents completely trust the President compared to 32.8% who do not trust the President. 7% trust him somewhat compared to 5.2% who trust him more.

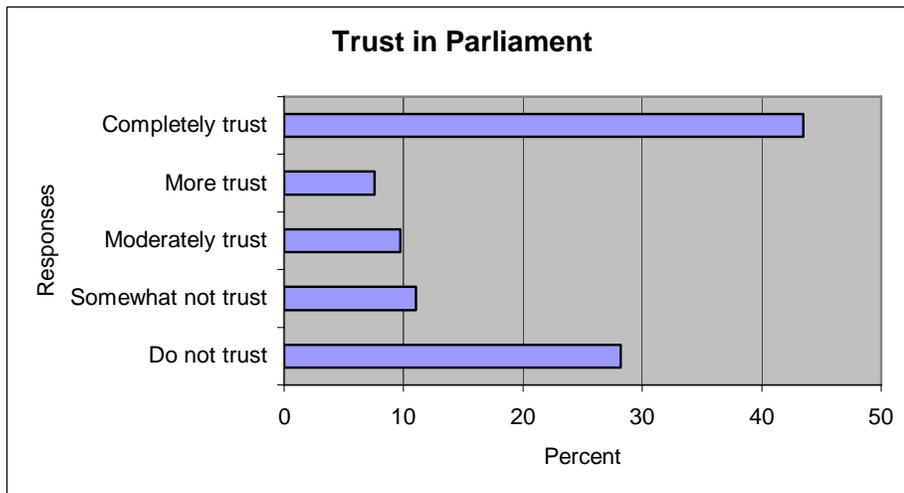


Of those who completely trust the president, 43.3 % were from Eastern Region, 26.2% Western, 22.5% Central and 7.9% Northern. Of those who do not trust the president, 36% were from Northern, 25.2% Central, 20.7% Eastern and 18% Western. Of those who completely trust the President, 31.3 % were aged between 26-35 years, 25% between 36-45 years, 24.7% between 18-25 years, 10% between 46-55 years and 4.5% above 55 years. Of those do not trust the president, 31.4% are between 18-25

years of age, 27% between 26-35 years, 24.6% between 36-45 years, 12% between 46-55 years and 2.3% above 55 years. Of those who completely trust the President, 50.3% were female and 49.7% male. And those who do not trust the President, 53.9% were male and 46.1% female. Of those who completely trust the President, 64.3% were in rural areas and 35.7% were in urban. Of those who do not trust the President, 50.2% were in rural areas and 49.8% in urban.

### 7.11.0 Trust in Parliament

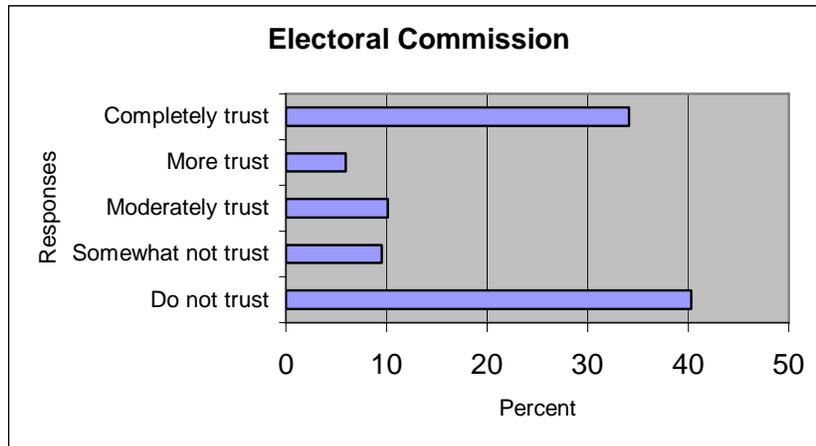
About 43.5% completely trust Parliament as opposed to 28.2% who do not trust it. 11.1% of respondents trust it somewhat, 9.7% are moderate while 7.6% trust it more.



Of those who completely trust Parliament, 43.4% were from Eastern, 24% Central, 20% Western and 12.6% from Northern. Of those who do not trust Parliament, 31.5% were from Northern, 30.5% Central, 19.8% Western and 18.2% Eastern. Of those who completely trust Parliament, 63.2% were from rural areas and 36.8% from urban, while of those who do not trust Parliament, 51.6% were from rural and 48.4% from urban. Of those who completely trust Parliament, 29% were between 26-35 years of age, 27.5% between 36-45 years, 25.5% between 18-25 years, 9.5% between 46-55 years and 3.6% above 55 years. Of those who do not trust Parliament, 30.9% were between 18-25 years, 28.7% between 26-35 years, 22.1% between 36-45 years, 12.5% between 46-55 years and 3.1% above 55 years.

### 7.12.0 Trust in National Electoral Commission

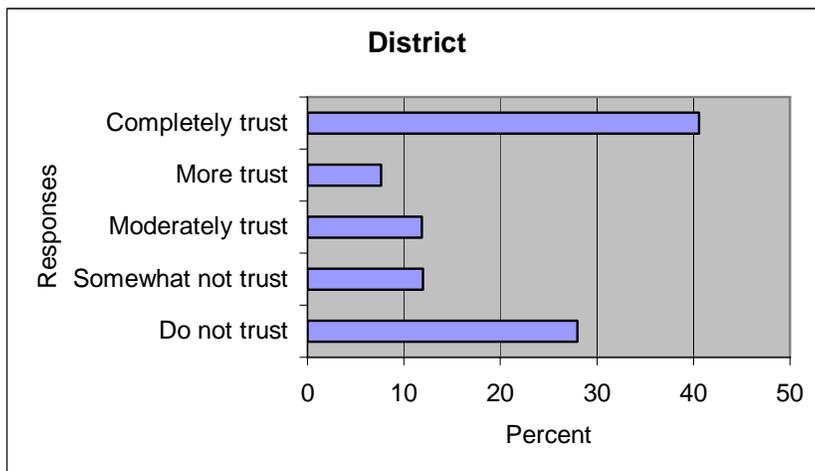
About 40.3% of respondents do not trust the National Electoral Commission compared to 34.1% who trust it completely. 10.1% moderately trust it, 9.5% somewhat trust it and only 6% trust it more.



Of those who do not trust the Electoral Commission of Uganda, 28.9% were from Northern Region, 27.7% from Central, 22.5% Eastern and 20.8% Western. Of those who completely trust the ECU, 52.9% were from Eastern, 23.6% from Central, 12% Western and 11.5% Northern. Of those who do not trust the ECU, 30.4% were between 18-25 years of age, 29.3% between 26-35 years, 23.1% between 36-45 years, 11.7% between 46-55 years and 3.4% above 55 years.

### 7.13.0 District/LCV Council

About 40.8% of respondents completely trust the District or LCV compared to 28% who do not trust it. About 12% trust it somewhat, 11.8% trust it moderately and 7.6% trust it more.

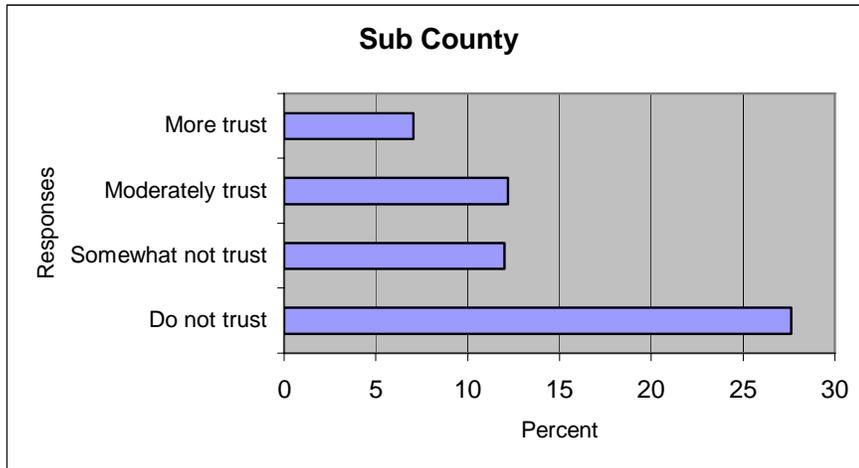


Of those who completely trust LCV, 49.6% were from Eastern, 24.4% Central, 14% Western and 12% Northern. Of those who do not trust LCV, 36.5% are from Northern, 29.6% Central, 17.2% Eastern and 16.7% Western. Of those who completely trust LCV, 53.6% were male and 46.4% are female. Of those who do not trust LCV, 51.6% were male and 48.4% were female. Of those who completely trust LCV, 29.7% were between 18-25 years of age, 28.4% between 26-35 years, 22.9% between 36-45 years, 9.1% between 46-55 years and 4.1% above 55 years. Of those

who do not trust LCV, 28.8% were between 36-45 years of age, 27.8% between 26-35 years, 24.3% between 18-25 years, 13.3% between 46-55 years and 3.5% above 55 years.

**7.14.0 Sub County/LCIII**

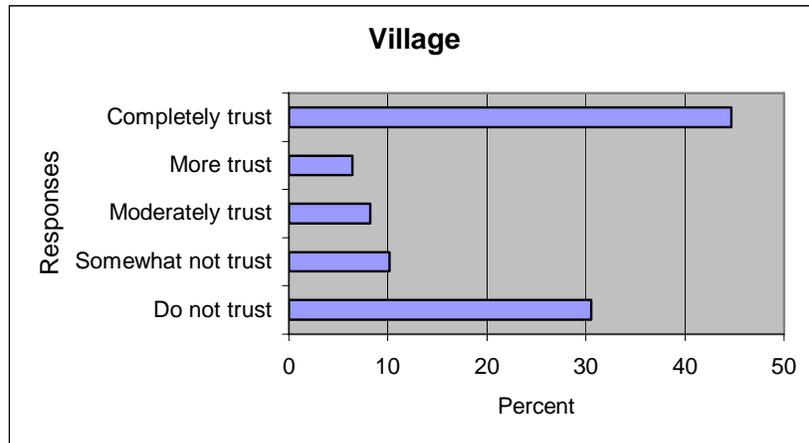
About 41.1% of respondents trust the Sub County (LC3) completely compared to 27.6% who do not trust it, 12.2% who moderately trust it, 12% who trust it somewhat and 7.1% who trust it more.



Of those who completely trust LC3, 34.7% were from Central Region, 26.3% Eastern, 23.1% Western and 15.9% Northern. Of those who do not trust LC3, 34.7% were from Western, 31.3% Central, 21% Eastern and 13% Northern. Of those who completely trust LC3, 53.1% were male and 46.9% were female. Of those who do not trust LC3, 50.3% are male and 49.7% were female. Of those who completely trust LC3, 28.4% were between 26-35 years of age, 27.5% between 36-45 years, 25.5% between 18-25 years, 10.8% between 46-55 years and 4% above 55 years. Of those who do not trust LC3, 33.5% were between 26-35 years of age, 28.4% between 18-25 years, 22.7% between 36-45 years, 9.5% between 46-55 years and 2.9% above 55 years.

**7.15.0 Village / LCI Council**

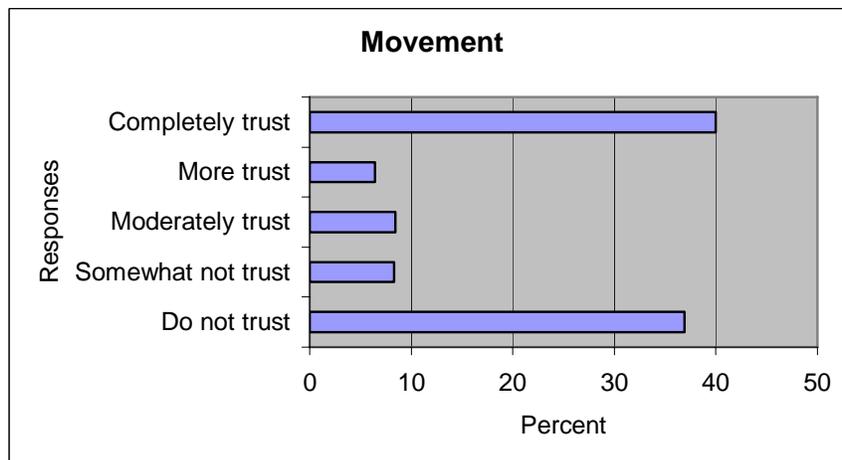
About 44.7% of respondents trust village or LC1 completely compared to 30.5% who do not trust it, 10.2% who trust it somewhat, 8.2% who moderately trust it and 7.1% who trust it more.



Of those who completely trust LC1, 35.6% were from Central, 26.3% Eastern, 23.1% Western and 15% Northern. Of those who do not trust LC1, 31.7% were from Western, 30.4% Central, 23.6% Eastern and 14.4% Northern. Of those who completely trust LC1, 52.1% were male and 47.9% were female. Of those who do not trust LC1, 51.3% were male and 48.4% were female. Of those who completely trust LC1, 28.7% were between 26-35 years of age, 28.2% between 36-45 years, 25.8% between 18-25 years, 10.5% between 46-55 years and 3.3% above 55 years. Of those who do not trust LC1, 31.7% were between 26-35 years of age, 28.9% between 18-25 years, 22.9% between 36-45 years, 9.6% between 46-55 years and 4% above 55 years.

### 7.16.0 Movement

About 40% of respondents completely trust the Movement compared to 36.7% who do not, 8.3% who somewhat trust it, 8.4% who trust it moderately and 6.4% who trust it more.

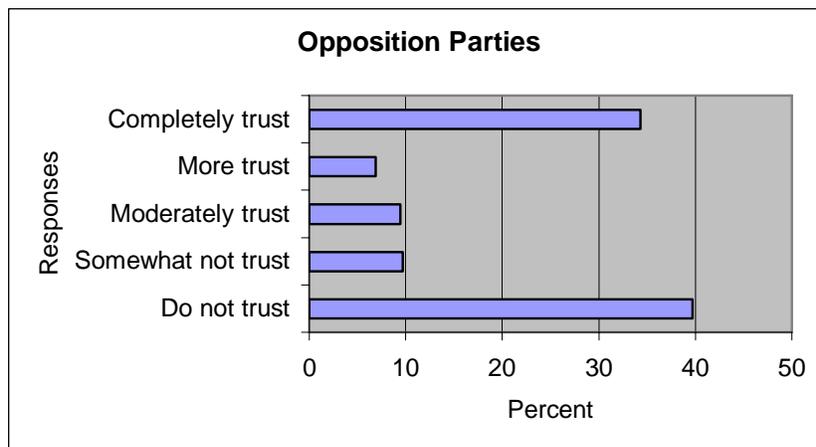


Of those who completely trust the Movement, 51.5% were from Eastern, 24.4% Central, 13.2% Western and 10.9% Northern. Of those who do not trust the Movement, 32% were from Northern, 26.5% Central, 21.4% Western and 20.1% Eastern. Of those who completely trust the Movement, 50.1% were male and 49.9% female. Of those who do not trust the Movement, 53.6% were male and 46.4% female.

female. Of those who completely trust the Movement, 27.8% are aged 26-35, 24.9% between 18-25 years, 24.9% between 36-45 years, 12.2% between 46-55 years and 4.6% above 55 years. Of those who do not trust the Movement, 32.7% were aged 18-25 years, 31.1% between 26-35 years, 21.9% between 36-45 years, 9.3% between 46-55 years and 3.4% above 55 years. Of those who completely trust the Movement 65.3% were from rural and 34.7% were from urban areas. Of those who do not trust the Movement, 50.7% were from urban and 49.3% were from rural areas.

**7.17.0 Opposition Parties / Political Organizations**

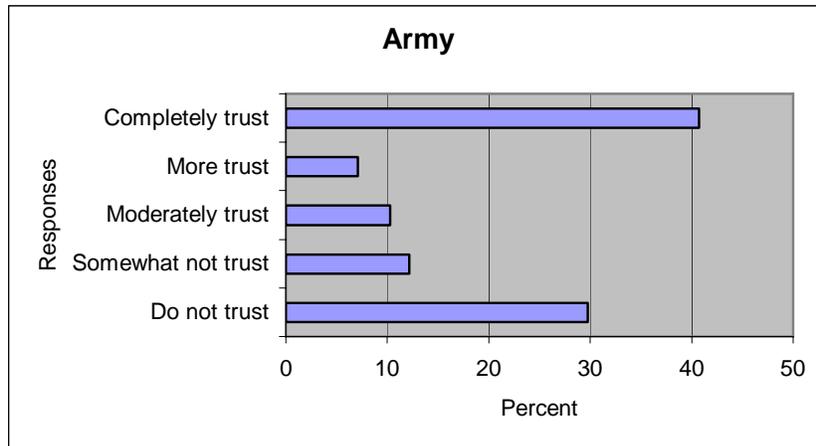
About 39.7% of respondents do not trust opposition parties and political organisations, compared to 34.3% who trust them completely, 9.7% who somewhat trust them, 9.4% who moderately trust them and 6.9% who trust them more.



Of those who completely trust opposition parties, 37.2% were from Eastern, 26.8% Northern, 25.7% Central and 10.3% Western. Of those who do not trust opposition parties, 35.8% were from Eastern, 25.3% Western, 24.3% Central and 14.6% Northern. Of those who completely trust opposition parties, 53.4% were male and 46.6% were female. Of those who do not trust opposition parties, 51.3% were male and 48.7% were female. Of those who completely trust opposition parties, 27.5% were aged 26-35, 25.8% were aged 18-25, 24.8% were aged 36-45, 10.5% were aged 46-55 and 3.8% were aged above 55. Of those who do not trust opposition parties, 31% were aged 26-35, 27.2% were aged 18-25, 26.3% were aged 36-46, 10% were aged 46-55 and 4.2% were aged above 55. Of those who completely trust opposition parties, 57.2% were from rural and 42.8% from urban areas.

**7.18.0 Army**

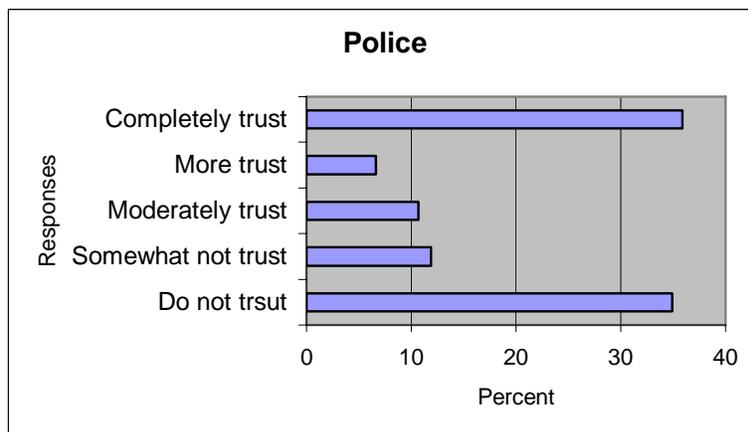
About 40.7% of respondents completely trust the Army compared to 29.8% who do not. 12.3% somewhat trust the Army, 10.3% moderately trust it and 7.1% trust it more.



Of those who completely trust the Army, 51.5% were from Eastern, 25% Central, 12% Northern and 11.4% Western. Of those who do not trust the Army, 32% were from Central, 29.3% Northern, 21.7% Western and 17.1% Eastern. Of those who completely trust the Army, 66.7% were from rural areas and 33.3% from urban. Of those who do not trust the Army, 51.3% were from urban areas and 48.7% from rural. Of those who completely trust the Army, 51.9% were male and 48.1% were female.

### 7.19.0 Police

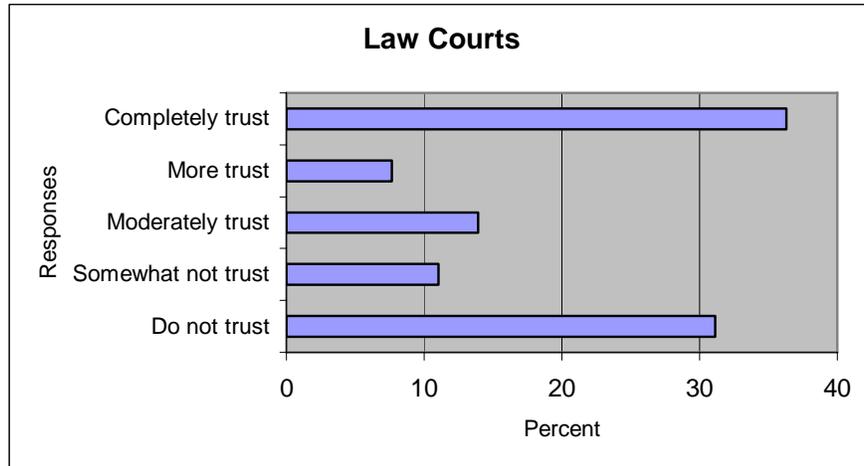
About 35.9% of respondents completely trust the police while 34.9 do not, 11.9% somewhat do not, 10.7% moderately trust it and 6.6% trust it more.



Of those who completely trust the police, 51.2% were from Eastern, 25.7% Central, 14.4% Northern and 8.7% Western. Of those who do not trust police, 30.2% were from Central, 29.3% Western, 20.5% Northern and 20.1% Eastern. Of those who completely trust the police, 65.8% were from rural areas and 34.2% from urban. Of those who do not trust police, 53.6% were from rural areas and 46.4% from urban. Of those who completely trust police, 28% were aged 18-25, 25.8% were aged 36-45, 25.3% were aged 26-35, 10.9% were aged 46-55 and 3.9% were aged above 55. Of those who do not trust police, 31.8% were aged 26-35, 28.5% were aged 18-25, 24.6% were aged 36-45, 9.8% were aged 46-55 and 4.2% were aged above 55.

### 7.20.1 Law Courts

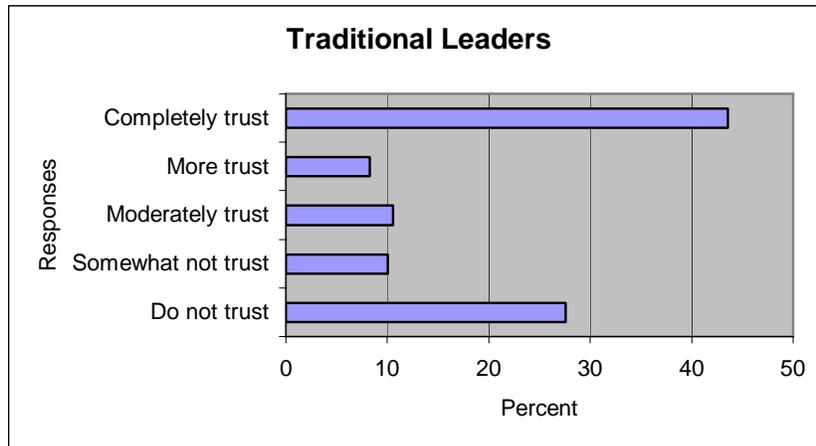
About 36.3% of respondents completely trust the law courts compared to 31.1% who do not, 13.9% moderately trust them, 11% somewhat trust them and 7.6% trust them more.



Of those who completely trust the law courts, 50.5% were from Eastern, 26.2% Central, 15.9% Northern and 7.4% Western. Of those who do not trust the law courts, 29.6% were from Central, 29.3% Western, 21.6% Northern and 19.5% Eastern. Of those who completely trust the law courts, 59.4% were from rural areas and 40.6% from urban. Of those who do not trust the law courts, 57.2% were from rural areas and 42.8% from urban. Of those who completely trust the law courts, 26.8% were aged 26-35, 26.1% were aged 18-25, 25.7% were aged 26-35, 11.1% were aged 46-55 and 4.1% were aged above 55. Of those who do not trust the law courts, 31% were aged 18-25, 29.6% were aged 26-35, 23.7% were aged 36-45, 11.4% were aged 46-55 and 3.3% were aged above 55.

### 7.21.0 Traditional Leaders

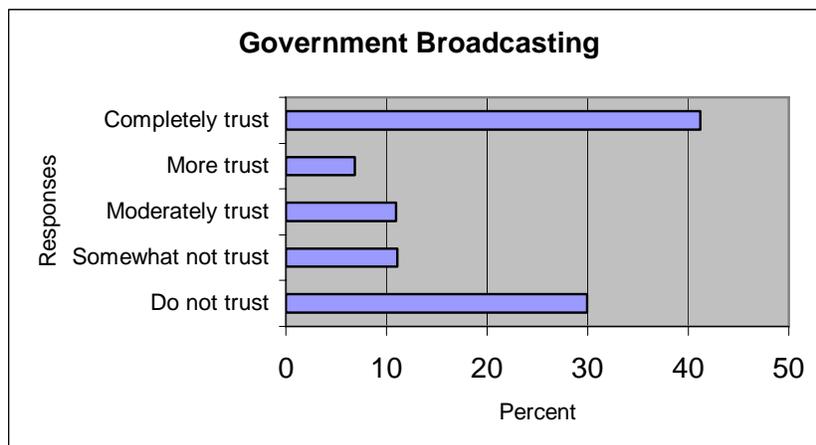
About 43.6% of respondents completely trust traditional leaders compared to 27.6% who do not, 10.6% moderately trust them, 10% somewhat trust them, and 8.3% trust them more.



Of those who completely trust traditional leaders, 46.6% were from Eastern, 26.7% Central, 17.1% Northern and 9.5% Western. Of those who do not trust traditional leaders, 31.6% were from Western, 25% Central, 22.8% Northern and 20.5% Eastern. Of those who completely trust traditional leaders, 60% were from rural areas and 40% from urban. Of those who do not trust traditional leaders, 57.5% were from rural areas and 42.5% from urban. Of those who completely trust traditional leaders, 28.8% were aged 18-25, 26% were aged 26-35, 24.1% were aged 36-45, 10.7% were aged 46-55 and 5% were aged above 55. Of those who do not trust traditional leaders, 30.6% were aged 26-35, 26.4% were aged 18-25, 26.1% were aged 36-45, 11.7% were aged 46-55 and 3.4% were aged above 55.

### 7.22.0 Government Broadcasting Stations

About 41.2% of respondents completely trust government broadcasting stations compared to 29.9% who do not, 11.1% moderately trust them, 10.9% trust them more and 6.9% somewhat trust them.

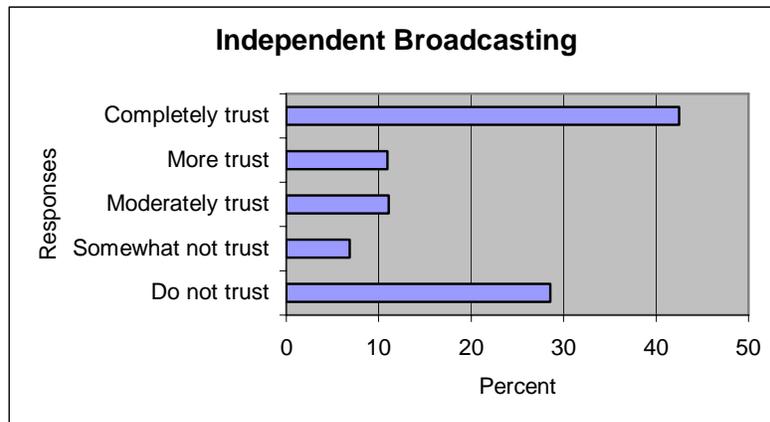


Of those who completely trust government broadcasting stations, 51.3% were from Eastern, 26.8% Central, 13.6% Northern and 8.3% Western. Of those who do not trust government broadcasting stations, 33.5% were from Northern, 27.7% Central, 23.9% Western and 14.9% Eastern. Of those who completely trust government broadcasting

stations, 63.8% were from rural areas and 36.2% from urban. Of those who do not trust government broadcasting stations, 51.1% were from urban areas and 48.9% from rural.

### 7.23.0 Independent Broadcasting Stations

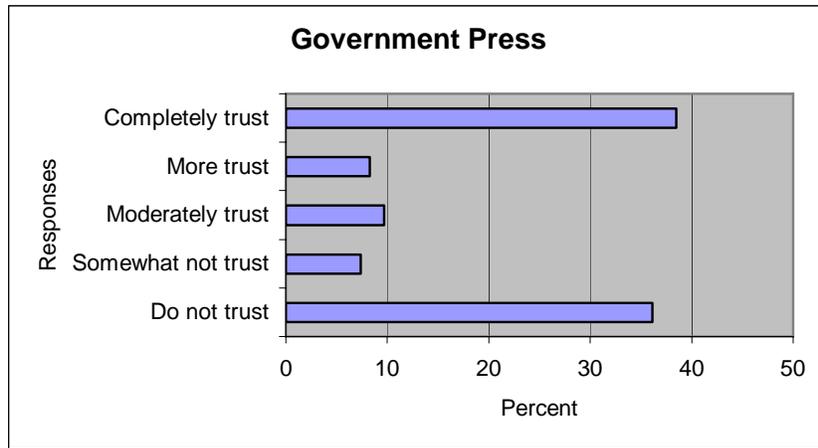
About 42.5% of respondents completely trust the independent broadcasting stations compared to 28.6% who do not, 11.1% moderately trust them, 11% trust them more and 6.8% trust them somewhat.



Of those who completely trust independent broadcasting, 42.8% were from Eastern, 27.5% Central, 21.2% Northern and 8.5% Western. Of those who don't trust independent broadcasting stations, 30.7% were from Western, 27.6% Central, 21.8% Northern and 19.9% Eastern. Of those who completely trust independent broadcasting, 29.7% were aged 18-29 years, 27.6% (26-35), 23.4% (36-45), 10.6% (46-55) and 4.1% (above 55). Of those who don't trust independent broadcasting, 28.9% were aged 26-35 years, 27.9% (18-25), 27.2 (36-45), 11.4% (46-55) and 3.6% (above 55).

### 7.24.0 Government Press

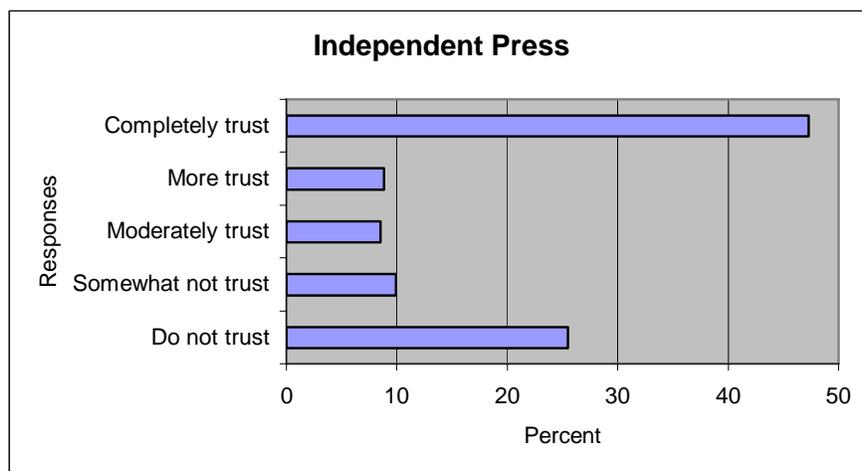
About 38.5% of respondents completely trust the government press (print media) compared to 36.2% do not, 9.7% moderately trust them, 8.3% trust them more and 7.4% somewhat trust them.



Of those who completely trust government print media, 47.2% are from Eastern, 28.1% Central, 15.9% Northern and 8.9% Western. Of those who do not trust government print media, 27% were from Northern, 25.9% Western, 23.7% Eastern and 23.4% Central. Of those who completely trust government print media, 64.3% were from rural areas and 35.7% from urban. Of those who do not trust government print media, 51.6% were from rural and 48.4% from urban. Of those who completely trust government print media, 27.7% were aged 26-35 years, 26.7% were aged 36-45, 26.7% were aged 18-25, 10.2% were aged 46-55 and 5.7% were aged above 55. Of those who do not trust government print media, 30.9% were aged 18-25 years, 27% were aged 26-35, 23.4% were aged 36-45, 10.6% were aged 46-55 and 2.8% were aged above 55.

### 7.25.0 Independent Press

About 47.3% of respondents completely trust the independent press compared to 25.5% who do not, 9.9% trust them somewhat, 8.8% trust them more and 8.5% moderately trust them.

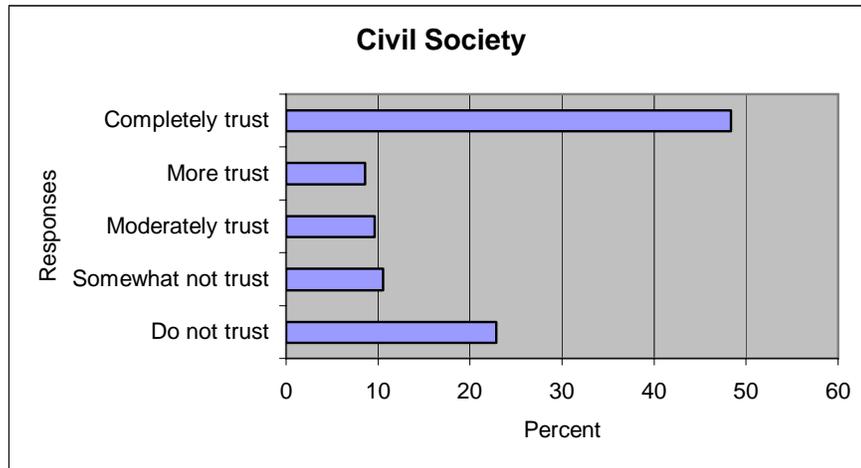


Of those who completely trust independent print media, 46.5% were from Eastern, 23.3% Central, 22.4% Northern and 7.8% Western. Of those who do not trust

independent print media, 33% were from Central, 28.2% Western, 21.2% Northern and 17.6% Eastern. Of those who completely trust independent print media, 60.7% were from rural areas and 39.3% from urban. Of those who do not trust independent print media, 50.4% were from rural areas and 49.6% were from urban. Of those who completely trust independent print media, 29.2% were aged 18-25 years, 27% were aged 26-35, 24.3% were aged 36-45, 10.3% were aged 46-55 and 3.6% were aged above 55. Of those who do not trust independent print media, 29.9% were aged 26-35 years, 29.7% were aged 18-25, 24.1% were aged 36-45, 10.6% were aged 46-55 and 4.4% were aged above 55.

### 7.26.0 Civil Society (Women Groups)

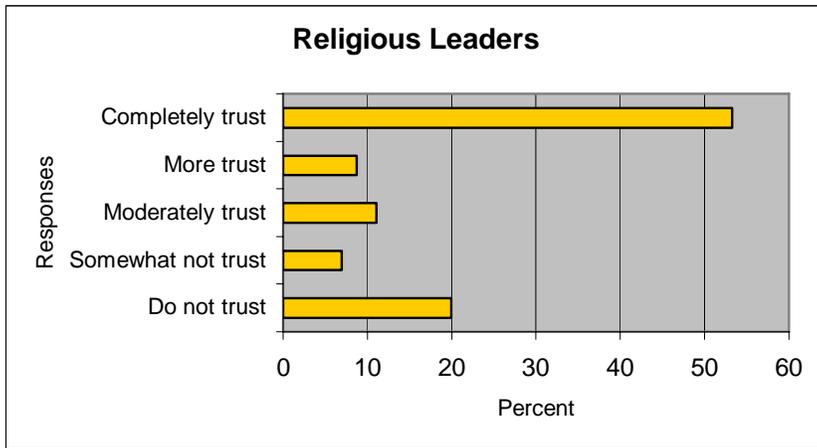
About 48.4% of respondents completely trust civil society (women groups) compared to 22.8% who do not, 10.5% trust them somewhat, 9.6% moderately trust them and 8.6% trust them more.



Of those who completely trust civil society, 47.4% were from Eastern, 24.7% Central, 20.7% Northern and 7.2% Western. Of those who do not trust civil society, 31.1% were from Central, 29.7% Western, 20.1% Northern and 19.1% Eastern. Of those who completely trust civil society, 57.7% were from rural areas and 42.3% from urban. Of those who do not trust civil society, 54.7% were from rural areas and 45.3% from urban. Of those who completely trust civil society 51.3% were female and 48.7% male. Of those who do not trust civil society, 56.6% were male and 43.4% female.

### 7.27.0 Trust in Religious Leaders

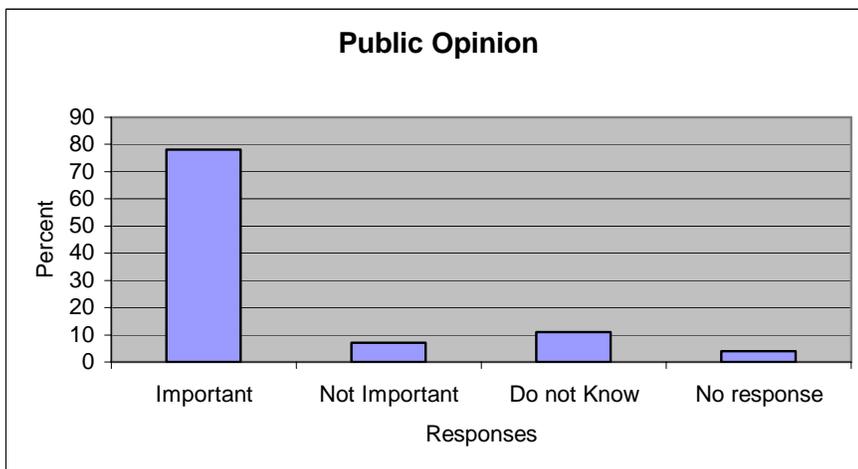
About 53.3% of respondents completely trust religious leaders compared to 20% who do not, 11.1% moderately trust them, 8.7% trust them more and 6.9% somewhat trust them.



Of those who completely trust religious leaders, 45.2% were from Eastern, 23.3% Central, 20.4% Northern and 11.1% Western. Of those who do not trust religious leaders, 33.9% were from Western, 31.8% Central, 20.5% Northern and 13.9% Eastern. Of those who completely trust religious leaders, 51.9% were female and 48.1% male. Of those who do not trust religious leaders, 57.6% were male and 42.4% female. Of those who completely trust religious leaders, 59.2% are from rural areas and 40.8% from urban. Of those who do not trust religious leaders, 52.9% were from rural areas and 47.1% from urban. Of those who completely trust religious leaders, 28.5% were aged 18-25 years, 26.1% were aged 26-35, 24% were aged 36-45, 11.6% were aged 46-55 and 4.5% were aged above 55. Of those who do not trust religious leaders, 32.2% were aged 26.5% years, 28.9% were aged 18-25, 24% were aged 36-45, 10.1% were aged 46-55 and 3.8% were aged above 55. Of those who completely trust religious leaders, 36.5% were Catholics, 35.8% Protestants and 16.9% Muslims. Of those who do not trust religious leaders, 37.9% were Catholics, 33.6% Protestants and 13.2% Muslims.

### 7.28.0 Public Opinion

An overwhelming majority of respondents (78.1%) said the role of public opinion is important in a democratic society compared to 7% who think otherwise.

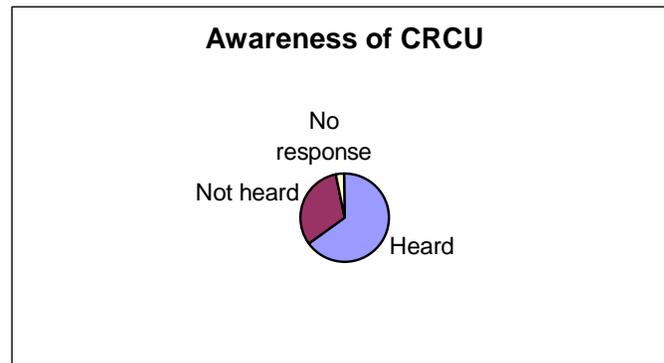


Of those who said the role of public opinion is important, 31.5% were from Western, 27.5% Central, 27.1% Eastern and 13.9% Northern. Of those who said the role of public opinion is important, 31.2% were aged 26-35 years, 26.4% were aged 36-45, 25.2% were aged 18-25, 10.7% were aged 46-55 and 3.2% were aged above 55. Of those who said the role of public opinion is important, 52% were male and 48% female. Of those who said the role of public opinion is important, 57.3% were from rural areas and 42.7% from urban.

## 8.0.0 CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM

### 8.1.0 Awareness of Constitutional Review Commission of Uganda (CRCU)

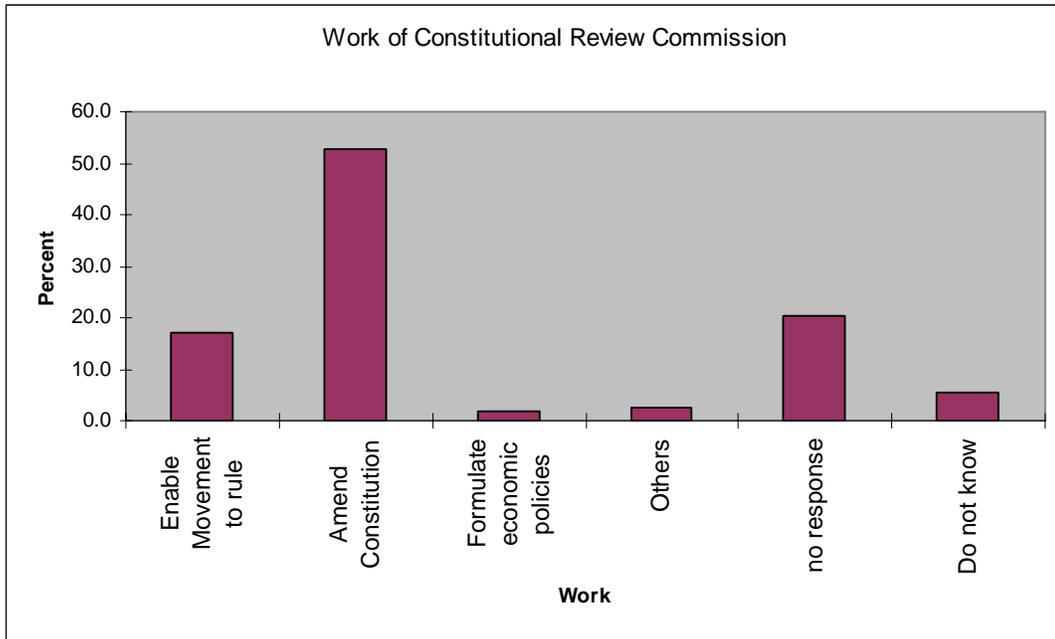
About 64.8% of respondents have heard about the Constitutional Review Commission of Uganda (CRCU) compared to 32.2% who have never heard of it.



Amongst those who had heard about the constitutional review process, 31.4 % were from Western Region, followed by Eastern and Central Regions both scoring 26.9% each and Northern with 14.7%. The majority of those who have not heard about the review commission come from Central (35.4%). Of those who have heard of the review commission, 58.2% were from rural areas and 41.8% from urban. Of those who have not heard of it, 60.2% were from rural areas and 39.8% from urban.

### 8.2.0 Understanding of Work of CRCU

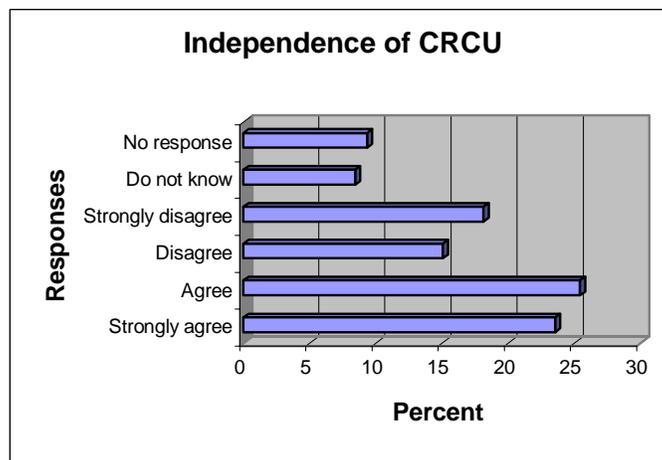
Of those who have heard about CRCU 52.7% correctly indicated that its work is to amend the constitution while 17.1% said its work is to enable the Movement to rule, and 2% said its work is to formulate economic policies.



Of those who said its work is to amend the constitution, 36.9% were from Eastern, 28.4% Central, 22% Western and 12.8% Northern. Of those who said its work is to amend the constitution, 28.4% were aged 26-35 years, 28% were aged 18-25, 26.9% were aged 36-45, 8.7% were aged 46-55 and 1.8% were aged above 55. Of those who said its work is to amend the constitution, 55.1% were male and 44.9% female.

### 8.3.0 Independence of CRCU

Of those who have heard of CRCU, 49% said it is independent compared to 33.2% who think otherwise.

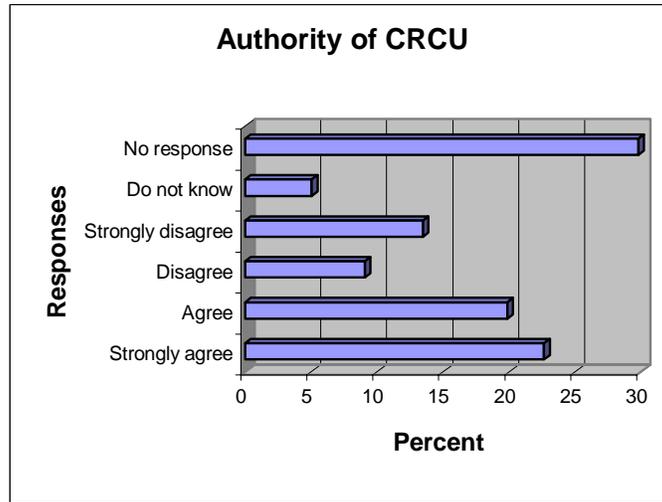


Of those who strongly agreed that CRCU is independent, 47.6% were from Western, 19.7% Central, 17.2% Northern and 15.5% Eastern. Of those who strongly disagreed that CRCU is independent, 63.8% were from Eastern, 16.4% Northern, 10.9% Central and 8.9% Western. Of those who strongly agree that CRCU is independent, 64.2%

were from rural areas and 35.8% from urban. Of those who strongly disagreed, 67.1% were from rural areas and 32.9% from urban.

#### 8.4.0 Authority of CRCU

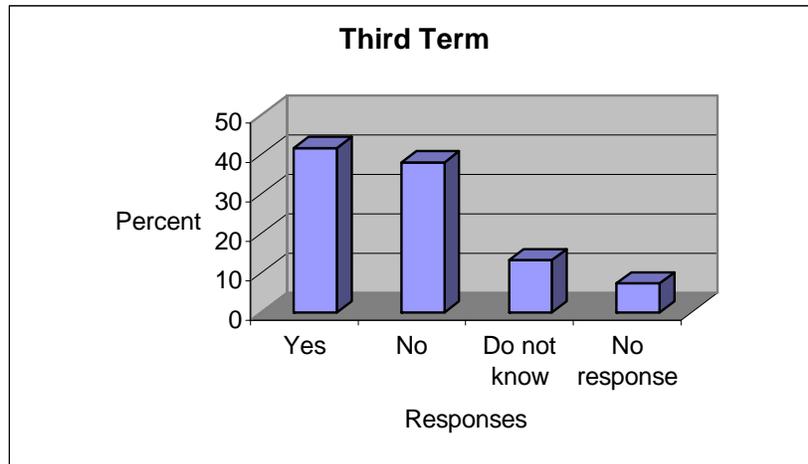
Of those who have heard of CRCU, 42.6% think it has authority to recommend substantial changes to the constitution compared to 22.6% who do not think it has such authority.



Of those who strongly agreed that CRCU has authority to recommend substantial changes to the constitution, 58.6% were from Western, 24.2% Eastern, 10.7% Central and 6.5% Northern. Of those who strongly disagreed that CRCU has authority to recommend substantial changes to the constitution, 84.6% were from Eastern, 9% Western, 4.5% Northern and 1.9% Central. Of those who strongly agreed that it has authority, 69.4% were from rural areas and 30.6% from urban. Of those who strongly disagree that it has authority, 82% were from rural areas and 18% from urban.

#### 8.5.0 Third Term

About 41.6% of respondents want the constitution amended to allow the President to run for a third term compared to 37.9% who disagree.

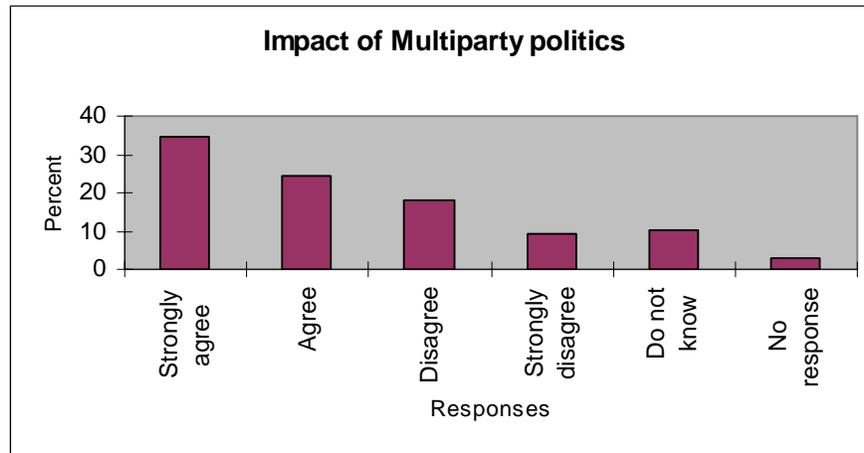


Of those who want the constitution amended to allow the President to run for a third term, 38.3% were from Western, 34.7% Eastern, 18.1% Central and 8.9% Northern. Of those who disagreed, 33.1% were from Central, 22.8% Western, 22.4% Eastern and 21.7% Northern. Of those who wanted the constitution to be amended to allow the President to run for a third term, 70.5% were from rural areas and 29.5% from urban. Of those who disagreed, 55.2% were urban areas and 44.8% from rural. Of those who want the constitution amended to allow the President to run for a third term, 51.6% were male and 48.4% female. Of those who disagreed, 53.2% were male and 46.8% female. Of those who want the constitution amended to allow the President to run for a third term, 31.5% were aged 26-35 years, 27.4% were aged 36-45, 22.1% were aged 18-25, 10.9% were aged 46-55 and 3.5% were aged above 55. Of those who disagreed, 31.5% were aged 26-35, 27.3% were aged 18-25, 25% were aged 36-45, 10.8% were aged 46-55 and 3% were aged above 55.

## 9.0.0 POLITICAL PARTIES

### 9.1.0 Impact of Multiparty Politics

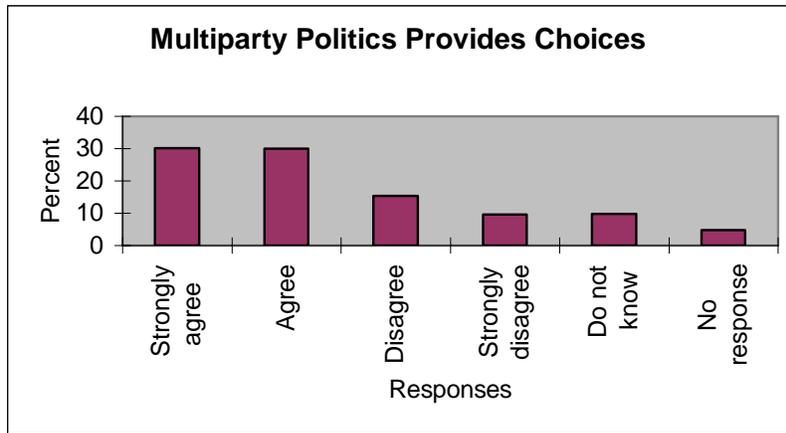
About 59.2% of respondents said political parties create division and confusion compared to 27.4% who do not think so.



Of those who strongly agreed that political parties create division and confusion, 38.9% were from Eastern, 27.9% Western, 22.7% Central and 10.5% Northern. Of those who disagree, 42.4% were from Central, 26.3% Eastern, 17.1% Western and 14.3% Northern. Of those who strongly agreed, 67.8% were from rural areas and 32.2% from urban. Of those who disagreed, 57.6% were from urban areas and 42.4% from rural. Of those who strongly agreed, 30.4% were aged 36-45 years, 29.6% were aged 26-35, 22.7% were aged 18-25, 9.1% were aged 46-55 and 2.8% were aged above 55. Of those who disagreed, 34.5% were aged 26-35 years, 25.9% were aged 18-25, 22.4% were aged 36-45, 12.1% were aged 46-55 and 3.3% were aged above 55.

### 9.2.0 Multiparty Politics Provides Choices

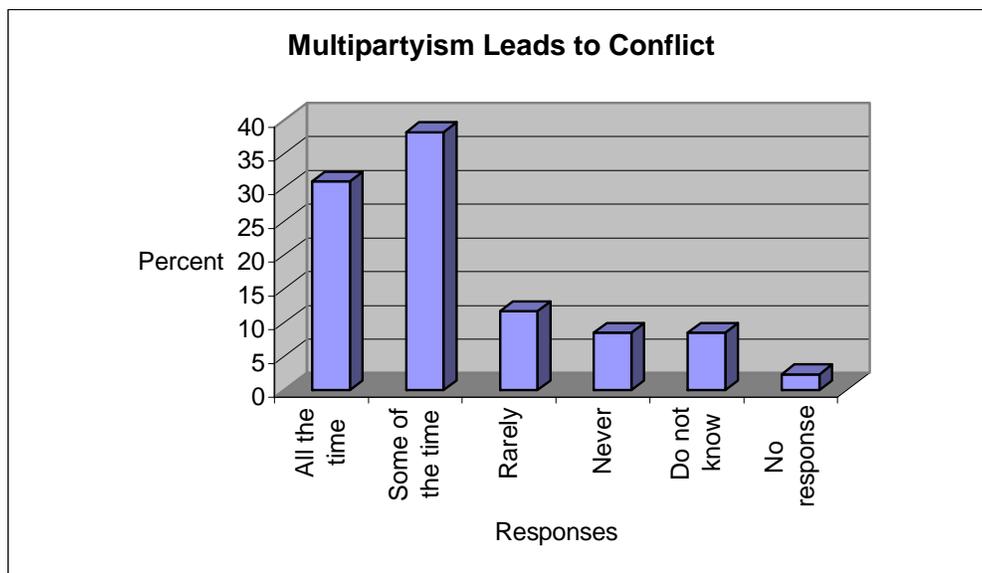
About 60.3% of respondents said political parties are needed to give Ugandans more choices compared to 25.1% who do not think so.



Of those who strongly agree that political parties are needed to give Ugandans more choices, 32.5% were from Central, 26.4% Western, 23.4% Eastern and 17.7% Northern. Of those who disagree, 36.9% were from Central, 26.9% Eastern, 24.2% Western and 12% Northern. Of those who strongly agree that political parties are needed to give Ugandans more choices, 29.8% were aged 26-35 years, 26.6% were aged 18-25 and 36-45, 12.2% were aged 46-55 and 2.6% were aged above 55. Of those who disagree, 29.1% were aged 36-45 years, 28% were aged 18-25, 25.1% were aged 26-35, 12.4% were aged 46-55 and 3.6% were aged above 55.

### 9.3.0 Multipartyism Leads to Conflict

About 38.2% of respondents said political party competition leads to conflict sometimes, 30.8% think it does all the time, 11.7% said rarely and 8.5% believe it never leads to conflict.

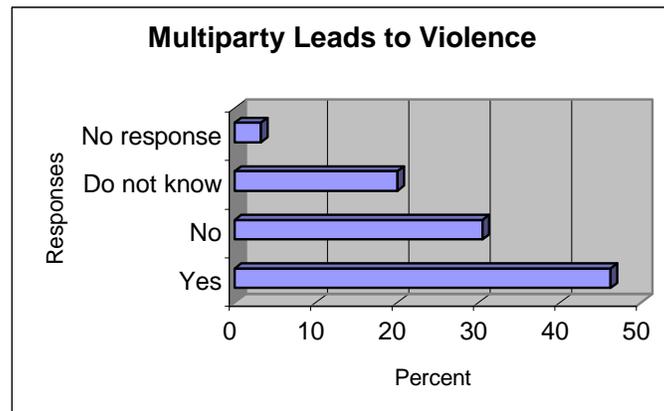


Of those who said political party competition sometimes leads to conflict, 38.9% were from Central, 31.8% Western, 21% Eastern and 8.3% Northern. Of those who said political party competition never leads to conflict, 41.3% were from Central, 31.2%

Northern, 17% Eastern and 10.5% Western. Of those who think that political party competition sometimes leads to conflict, 34.2% were aged 26-35 years, 26.6% were aged 18-25, 24.9% were aged 36-45, 11.1% were aged 46-55 and 2.2% were aged above 55. Of those who said it never leads to conflict, 30% were aged 36-45 years, 24.7% were aged 26-35, 21.5% were aged 18-25, 15.4% were aged 46-55 and 4.9% were aged above 55.

#### 9.4.0 Multiparty Leads to Violence and Ethnic Unrest

About 46.2% of respondents said multi-party politics will lead to violence and ethnic unrest in Uganda, compared to 30.5% who do not think so and 20.1% who do not know.

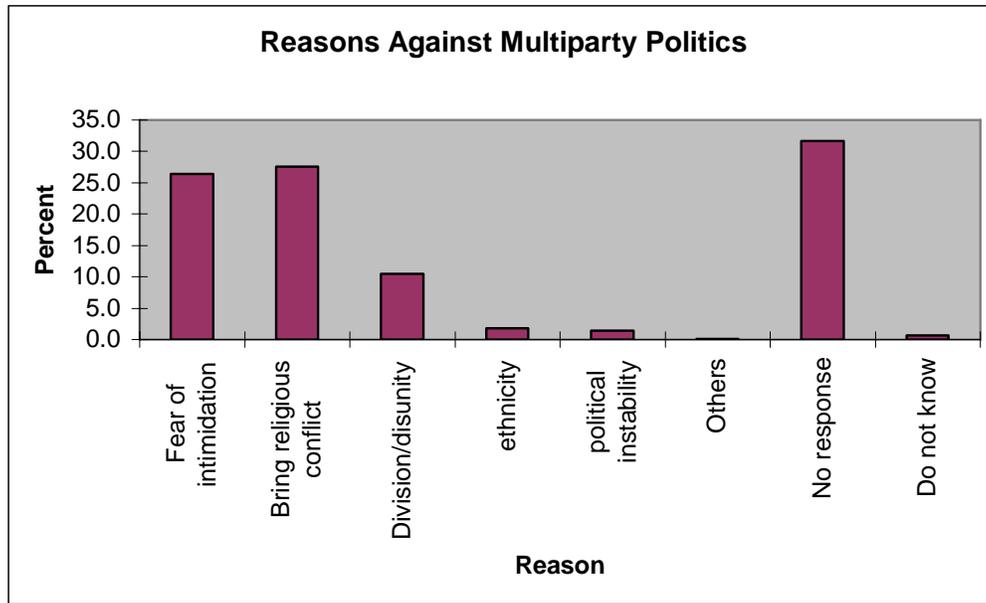


Of those who said multiparty politics will lead to violence and ethnic unrest in Uganda, 39.4% were from Western, 31.6% from Eastern, 19.3% Central and 9.7% Northern. Of those who said multiparty politics will not lead to violence and ethnic unrest in Uganda, 38% were from Central, 25% Eastern, 20.7% Northern and 16.3% Western. Of those who said it would lead to violence and ethnic unrest, 32.1% were aged 26-35 years, 26% were aged 36-45, 23.9% were aged 18-25, 10.1% were aged 46-55 and 3.3% were aged above 55. Of those who disagreed, 29.7% were aged 26-35 years, 28.5% were aged 18-25, 25.9% were aged 36-45, 10.8% were aged 46-55 and 2.7% were aged above 55.

#### 9.5.0 Reasons Against Multiparty Politics

Those who said multi-party politics will lead to violence and ethnic unrest gave the following reasons:

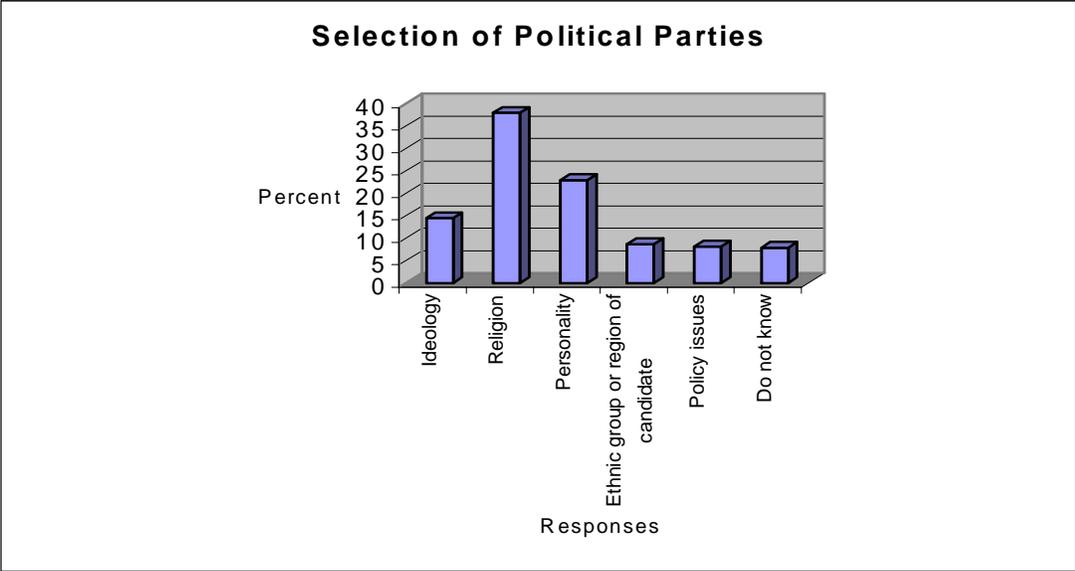
- Fan religious conflict 27.6%
- Fear of political intimidation 26.4%
- Leads of disunity and division 10.4%
- Enhance ethnicity 1.8%



Of those who said it would fan religious conflict, 42.2% were from Western region, 30.1% Eastern, 19.6% Central and 8.1% from Northern. Of those who said it would fan religious conflict, 66.9% were from rural areas and 33.1% from urban. Of those who said it would fan religious conflict, 51.1% were males and 48.9% females. Of those who said it would fan religious conflict, 36.3% were aged between 26-35 years, 25.5% were aged 36-45, 22.6% were aged 18-25, 10.2% were aged 46-55 and 2.4% were aged above 55. Of those who said it would fan religious conflict, 40.9% had attained secondary education level, 21.2% primary, 14.8% tertiary and 12.9% university.

#### 9.6.0 Mode of Selection of Political Party to Support

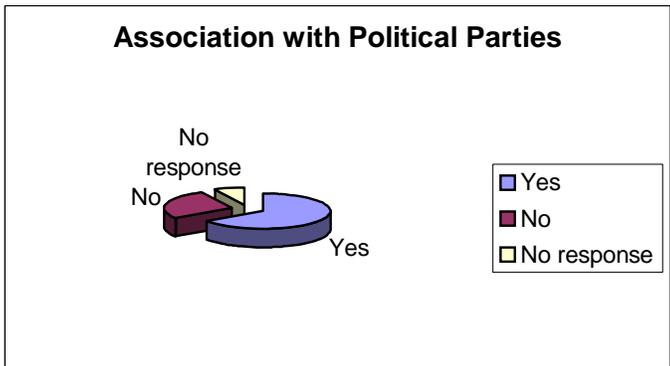
About 37.9% of respondents use religion to select which political party to support compared to 22.9% who look at personality traits, 14.5% political ideology, 8.7% ethnic or region affiliation and 8.1% policies of the party.



Of those who selected political parties by religion, 48.1% were from Western Region, 23.3% Central, 14.7% Eastern and 13.9% Northern. Of those who select political parties by religion, 57.9% were from rural areas and 42.1% from urban. Of those who selected political parties by religion, 52.6% were males and 47.4% females. Of those who select political parties by religion, 35.6% were aged 26-35 years, 27.4% were aged 36-45, 22% were aged 18-25, 10.4% were aged 46-55 and 3.2% were aged above 55 years. Of those who selected political parties by religion, 33.8% have attained secondary education level, 24.1% primary, 17.2% tertiary, and 11.4% university. Of those who selected political parties by religion, 37.2% were Catholics, 37.1% Protestants, 11.4% Muslims and 9.1% Anglicans.

**9.7.0 Association with Political Parties**

About 65.5% of respondents said people would associate with political parties if the parties were not restricted compared to 27.4% who said people would not.



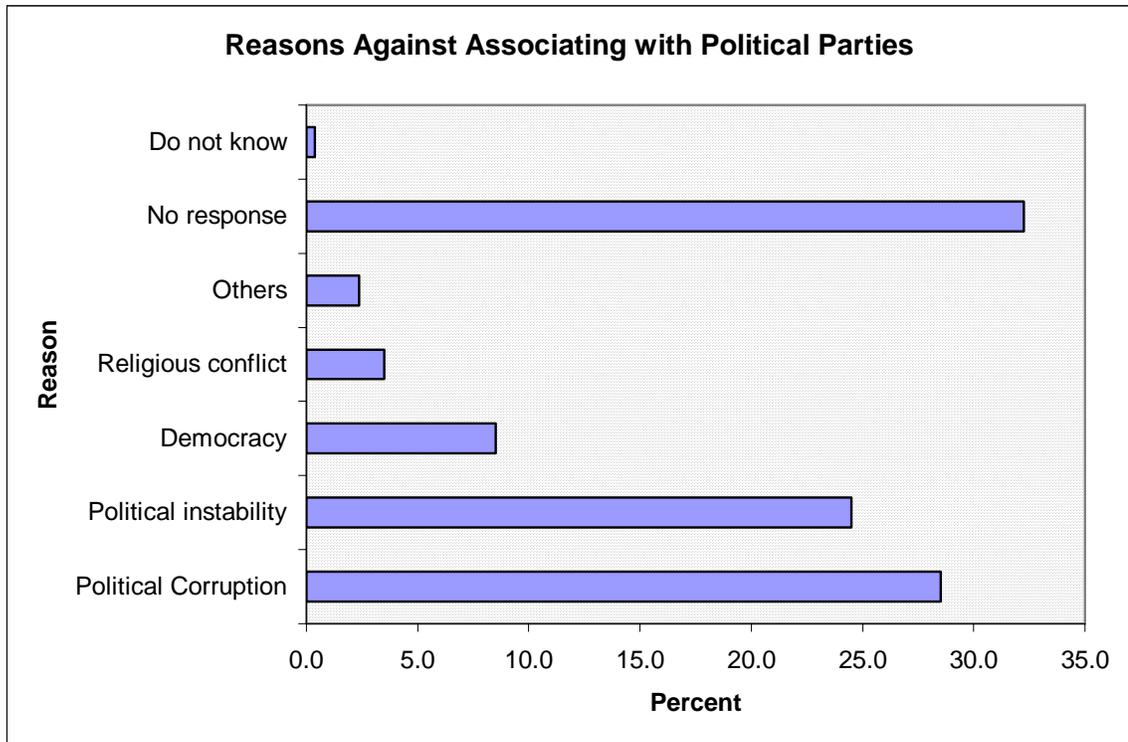
Of those who said they will associate with political parties if parties are not restricted, 30.4% were from Central Region, 30.2% Western, 23.5% Eastern and 15.9% Northern. Of those who said they would associate with political parties if parties were not restricted, 58.2% were from rural areas and 41.8% from urban. Of those who said

they would associate with political parties if parties were not restricted, 51.1% were males and 48.9% females. Of those who said they would associate with political parties if parties were not restricted, 32.4% were aged 26-35 years, 27.9% were aged 36-45, 24.6% were aged 18-25, 10.8% were aged 46-55 and 2.8% were aged above 55. Of those who said they would associate with political parties if parties were not restricted, 35.9% had attained secondary level education, 21.4% primary, 14.9% university, 13.9% tertiary and 5.3% pre-primary. Of those who said they will associate with political parties if parties are not restricted, 39.3% were Catholics, 35.4% Protestants, 11.8% Muslims and 8.2% Anglicans. Of those who said they will not associate with political parties if they are not restricted, 37.9% were from Eastern, 30.4% Central, 17.3% Western and 14.5% Northern. Of those who said they would not associate with political parties if they were not restricted, 58.3% were from rural areas while 41.8% were from urban. Of those who said they would not associate with political parties if they were not restricted, 53.8% were males and 46.2% females. Of those who said they would not associate with political parties if they were not restricted, 29.4% were aged 18-25 years, 25.5% were aged 26-35, 20.3% were aged 36-45, 11.4% were aged 46-55 and 5.1% were aged above 55. Of those who said they would not associate with political parties if they were not restricted, 35.6% had attained secondary education, 18.3% university, 15.3% tertiary and 14.8% primary. Of those who said they will not associate with political parties if they are not restricted, 34.4% were Protestants, 31.6% Catholics, 17.6% Muslims and 7.1% Anglicans.

#### **9.8.0 Reasons Against Associating with Political Parties**

Those who said people would not associate with political parties even if the restrictions were lifted gave the following reasons:

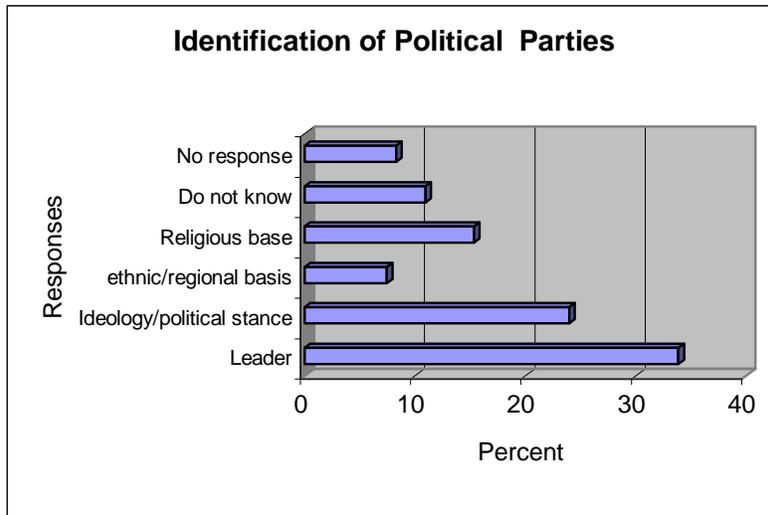
- Political corruption 28.5%
- Political instability 24.5%
- Democracy 8.5%
- Religious conflict 3.5%



Of those who would not associate with political parties even if restrictions are lifted because of political corruption, 41.2% were from Eastern Region, 29.4% Central, 20.6% Western and 8.8% Northern. Of those who would not associate with political parties even if restrictions are lifted because of political corruption, 55.7% were from rural areas and 44.3 % from urban. Of those who would not associate with political parties even if restrictions were lifted because of political corruption, 54.4% were males and 45.6% females. Of those who would not associate with political parties even if restrictions are lifted because of political corruption, 30.3% were aged 18-25 years, 20.2% were aged 26-35, 17.1% were aged 36-45, 13.2% were aged 46-55 and 6.1% were aged above 55. Of those who would not associate with political parties even if restrictions were lifted because of political corruption, 39% had attained secondary education, 17.1% university, 15.8 % tertiary, 12.3% primary and 5.7% pre-primary. Of those who would not associate with political parties even if restrictions are lifted because of political corruption, 36.4% were Protestants, 29.8% Catholics and 18.4% Muslims.

### 9.9.0 Identification of Political Parties

About 33.9% of respondents identify political parties with their leaders, 24% with political ideology or stand, 15.4% with religious orientation and 7.5% with ethnic orientation.

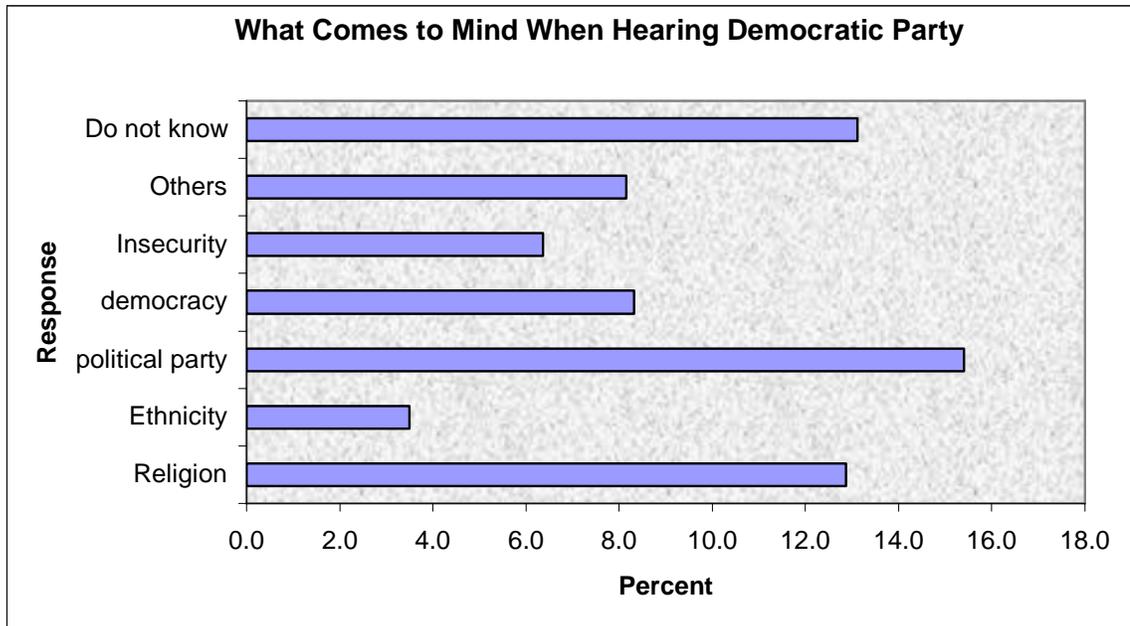


Of those who identify political parties by leaders, 40.1% were from Eastern Region, 25.5% Western, 23% Central and 11.4% Northern. Of those who identify political parties by leaders, 62.7% were from rural areas and 37.3% from urban. Of those who identify political parties by leaders, 50.1% were females and 49.9% males. Of those who identify political parties by leaders, 29.8% were aged 26-35 years, 27.3% were aged 36-45, 26.8% were aged 18-25, 9.6% were aged 46-55 and 2.5% were aged above 55. Of those who identify political parties by leaders, 39.1% have attained secondary education level, 18.4% primary, 16.8% university and 14.1% tertiary. Of those who identify political parties by leaders, 37.8% were Catholics, 37.5% Protestants and 12.4% Muslims.

### 9.10.0 Understanding of Democratic Party

When asked what comes to mind when they think of Democratic Party, these were the answers:

- Political party 15.4%
- Religion 12%
- Democracy 8.3%
- Insecurity 6.1%
- Ethnicity 3.5%

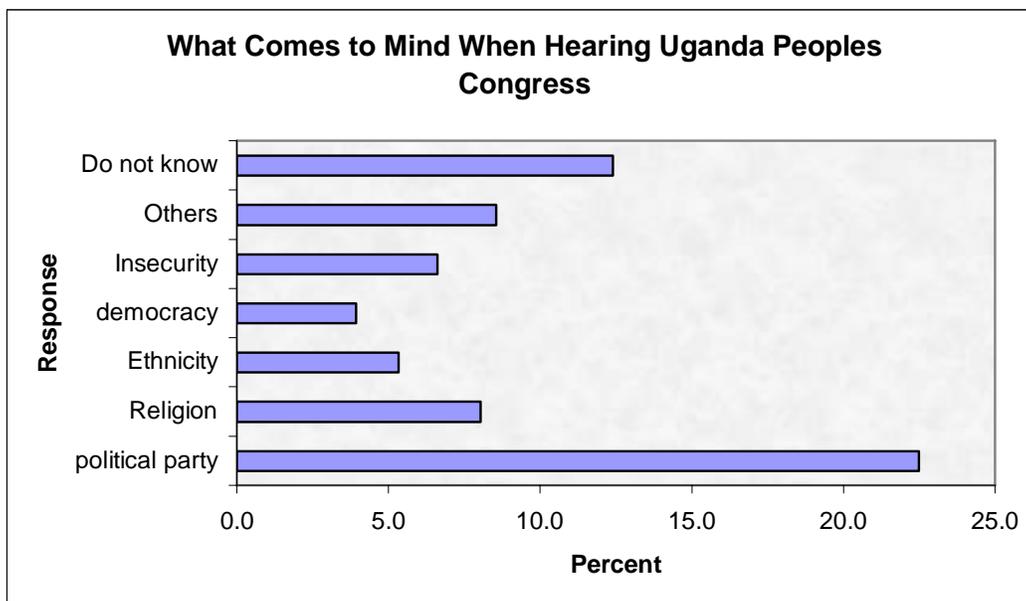


Of those who associated Democratic Party with a political party, 32.2% were from Central, 29.6% Western, 23.8% Eastern and 14.4% Northern. Of those who think of political party when hearing Democratic Party, 28.9% were aged 26-35 years, 27.8% were aged 18-25, 24.4% were aged 36-45, 9.3% were aged 46-55 and 5.1% were aged above 55. Of those who thought of political party when hearing Democratic Party, 33.6% had attained secondary education level, 20.4% university, 16.2% tertiary and 13.8% primary. Of those who thought of political party when hearing Democratic Party, 37.1% were Protestants, 34.4% Catholics and 11.8% Muslims.

### 9.11.0 Understanding of Uganda Peoples Congress

When asked what comes to mind when they think of Uganda Peoples Congress, these were the answers:

- Political party 22.5%
- Religion 8%
- Insecurity 6.6%
- Ethnicity 5.3%
- Democracy 3.9%

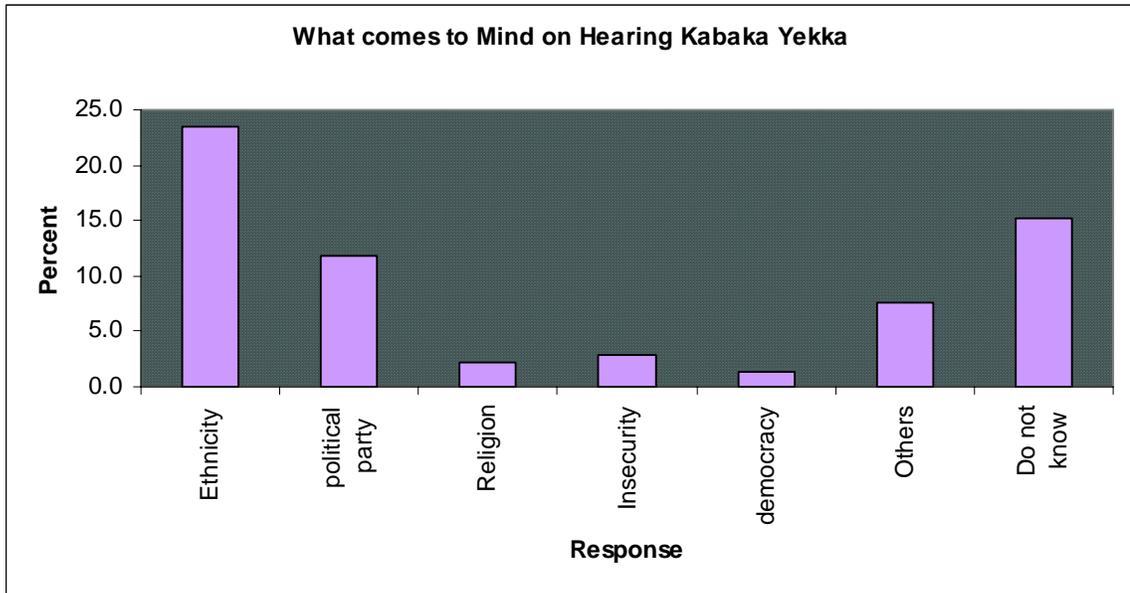


Of those who thought of political party when hearing Uganda Peoples Congress, 27.7% were from Western Region, 27.4% Central, 24.5% Eastern and 20.4% Northern. Of those who thought of political party when hearing Uganda Peoples Congress, 55.1% were from rural areas and 44.9% from urban. Of those who thought of political party when hearing Uganda Peoples Congress, 53.6% were males and 46.4% females. Of those who thought of political party when hearing Uganda Peoples Congress, 30.4% were aged 26-35 years, 26.2% were aged 18-25, 23.4% were aged 36-45, 10.4% were aged 46-55 and 4.4% were aged above 55. Of those who thought of political party when hearing Uganda Peoples Congress, 34.7% had attained secondary education level, 19.2% university, 15.5% tertiary and 14.5% primary. Of those who thought of political party when hearing Uganda Peoples Congress, 37.3% were Protestants, 33.9% Catholics and 12.5% Muslims.

### 9.12.0 Understanding of Kabaka Yekka

When asked what comes to mind when they thought of Kabaka Yekka, these were the answers:

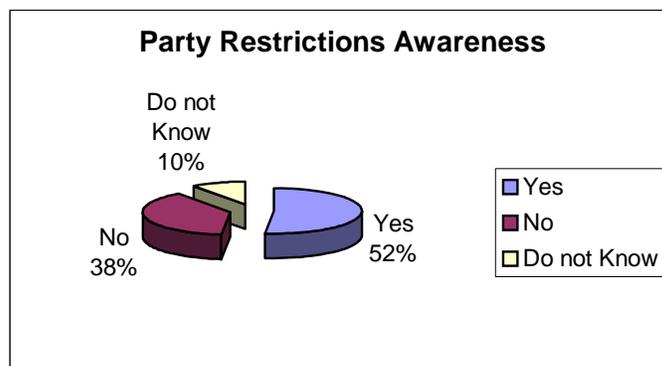
- Ethnicity 23.6%
- Political party 11.8%
- Insecurity 2.9%
- Religion 2.3%



Of those who thought of ethnicity when they thought of Kabaka Yekka, 30.5% were from Central Region, 28.1% Western, 24.4% Eastern and 17% Northern. Of those who thought of ethnicity when they thought of Kabaka Yekka, 55.7% were from rural areas and 44.3% from urban. Of those who thought of ethnicity when they thought of Kabaka Yekka, 51.3% were males and 48.7% females. Of those who thought of ethnicity when they thought of Kabaka Yekka, 30.7% were aged 26-35 years, 26.5% were aged 18-25, 24.3% were aged 36-45, 11.3% were aged 46-55 and 3.9% were aged above 55. Of those who thought of ethnicity when they thought of Kabaka Yekka, 38.2% had attained secondary education level, 18.8% primary, 15.4% university, 11.9% tertiary and 5.7% pre-primary. Of those who thought of ethnicity when they thought of Kabaka Yekka, 37.9% were Protestants, 33.9% Catholics and 11.6% Muslims.

### 9.13.0 Awareness of Restrictions on Parties

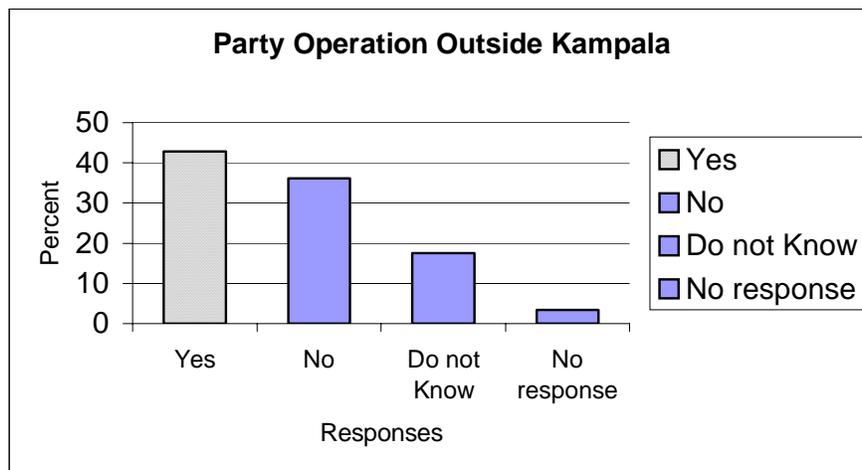
About 51.7% of respondents are aware of restrictions on where political parties can operate compared to 38.2% who are not aware.



Of those who are aware of restrictions on where political parties can operate, 32.4% were from Central, 27.5% Western, 21.4% Eastern and 18.7% Northern. Of those who were aware of restrictions on where political parties can operate, 57.9% were from rural areas and 42.1% from urban. Of those who were aware of restrictions on where political parties can operate, 53.3% were males and 46.7% females. Of those who were aware of restrictions on where political parties can operate, 32.5% were aged 26-35 years, 26.1% were aged 18-35, 26% were aged 36-45, 11.2% were aged 46-55 and 2.8% were aged above 55. Of those who were aware of restrictions on where political parties can operate, 37.7% had secondary education, 20.3% primary, 15.1% university and 14.2% tertiary. Of those who were aware of restrictions on where political parties can operate, 38.8% were Catholics, 33.3% Protestants and 13.4% Muslims

#### 9.14.0 Political Parties to Operate Outside Kampala Without Restrictions

About 49.9% of respondents want political parties to operate without restrictions outside Kampala compared to 32.5% who disagree.

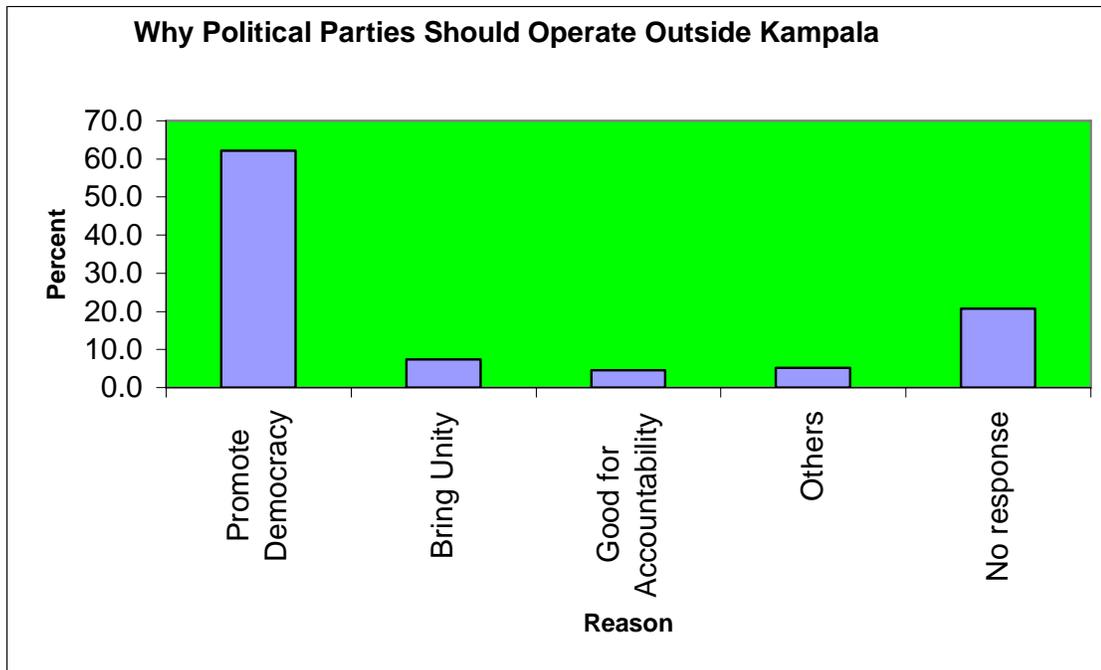


Of those respondents who wanted political parties to operate without restrictions outside Kampala, 35.2% were from Central, 28.4% Western, 19.7% Northern and 16.7% Eastern. Of those respondents who wanted political parties to operate without restrictions outside Kampala, 54.9% were from rural areas and 45.1% from urban. Of those respondents who wanted political parties to operate without restrictions outside Kampala, 53.7% were males and 46.3% females. Of those respondents who wanted political parties to operate without restrictions outside Kampala, 32.3% were aged 26-35 years, 25% were aged 18-25, 24.6% were aged 36-45, 12.1% were aged 46-55 and 3.1% were aged above 55. Of those respondents who wanted political parties to operate without restrictions outside Kampala, 34.6% had secondary education level, 18.5% primary, 15.9% university and 15.5% tertiary. Of those respondents who wanted political parties to operate without restrictions outside Kampala, 38% were Catholics, 34.5% Protestants and 11.7% Muslims.

#### 9.15.0 Reasons for Parties to Operate Outside Kampala

Those who said parties should operate outside Kampala gave the following reasons for their support:

- Promote democracy 56.3%
- Promote unity 7.2%
- Promote accountability 4.6%



Of those who said parties should operate outside Kampala to promote democracy, 31.3% were from Central, 29.9% Western, 20.7% Northern and 18.1% Eastern. Of those who said parties should operate outside Kampala to promote democracy, 53.3% were from rural areas and 46.7% from urban. Of those who said parties should operate outside Kampala to promote democracy, 53.2% were males and 46.8% females. Of those who said parties should operate outside Kampala to promote democracy, 31.5% were aged 26-35 years, 25.4% were aged 18-25, 24.3% were aged 36-45, 11.6% were aged 46-55 and 3.5% were aged above 55.

#### 9.16.0 Reasons Against Allowing Parties to Operate Outside Kampala

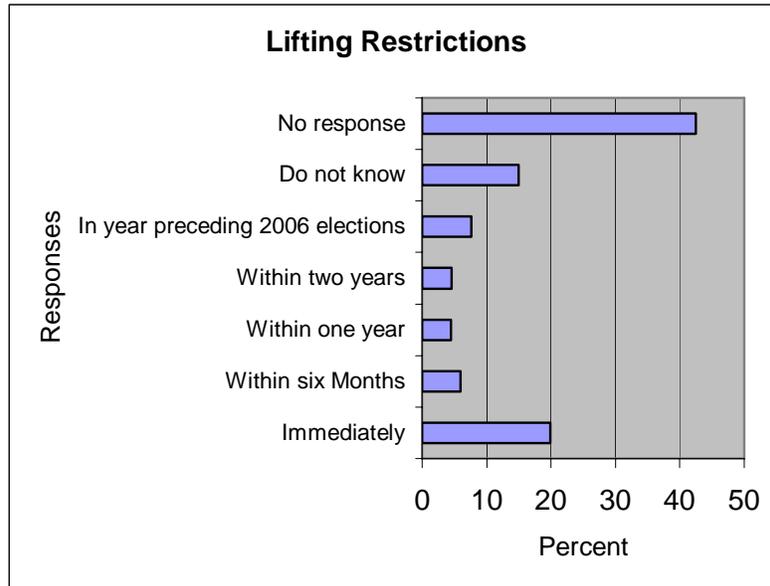
Those who said parties should not operate outside Kampala gave the following reasons for their views:

- Bring division and disunity 58.2%
- Not good for democracy 6%
- Not good for accountability 6.2%

Of those who said parties operating outside Kampala would bring division and disunity, 36.9% were from Eastern, 31.9% Central, 22.8% Western and 8.5% Northern. Of those who said parties operating outside Kampala would bring division and disunity, 59.8% were from rural areas and 40.2% from urban. Of those who said parties operating outside Kampala would bring division and disunity, 53% were males and 47% females. Of those who said parties operating outside Kampala would bring division and disunity, 29.1% were aged 26-35 years, 27.2% were aged 18-25, 23.6% were aged 36-45, 12.2% were aged 46-55 and 5.5% were aged above 55.

### 9.17.0 Lifting of Restrictions

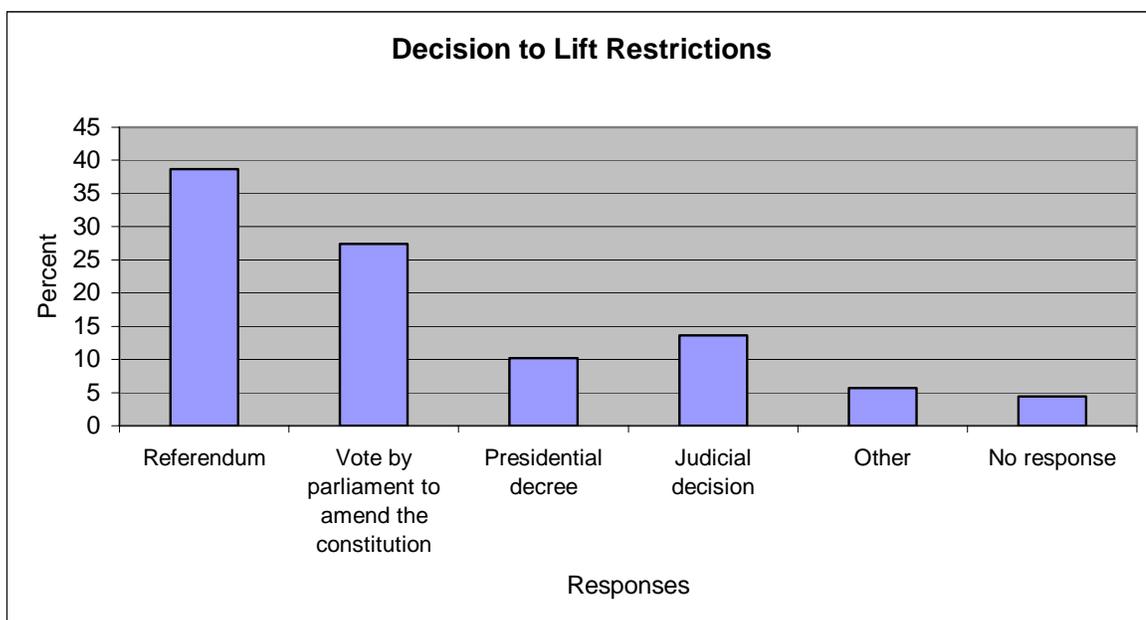
About 19.9% of respondents want the restrictions on political parties lifted immediately while 15% want restrictions lifted a year preceding 2006 general elections, 6% within six months and 4.5% want it done within one year.



Of those who wanted restrictions on political parties lifted immediately, 34.5% were from Eastern, 33.8% Central, 17.4% Northern and 14.2% Western. Of those who wanted restrictions on political parties lifted immediately, 54.8% were from rural areas and 45.2% from urban. Of those who wanted restrictions on political parties lifted immediately, 39.5% were Protestants, 33.1% Catholics and 10% Muslims. Of those who wanted restrictions on political parties lifted immediately, 53.7% were males and 46.3% females. Of those who wanted restrictions on political parties lifted immediately, 28.1% were aged 36-45 years, 26.3% were aged 26-35, 23.8% were aged 18-25, 13.2% were aged 46-55 and 3.6% were aged above 55. Of those who wanted restrictions on political parties lifted immediately, 34.9% had secondary education, 19.6% university, 15.7% primary and 13.2% tertiary.

### 9.18.0 Who Decides on Lifting Restrictions

About 38.7% want the decision to lift the restrictions on political parties to be made through a national referendum, 27.4% through vote by Parliament to amend the constitution, 13.6% through the Judiciary and 10.2% through presidential decree.



Of those who wanted the decision to lift the restrictions made by national referendum, 36.8% were from Eastern, 25.5% Western, 19.3% Central and 18.5% Northern. Of those who wanted the decision to lift the restrictions made by national referendum, 65.2% were from rural areas and 34.8% from urban. Of those who wanted the decision to lift the restrictions made by national referendum, 51.3% were males and 48.9% females. Of those who wanted the decision to lift the restrictions made by national referendum, 28.7% were aged 26-35 years, 26.7% were aged 18-35, 26.4% were aged 36-45, 10.2% were aged 46-55 and 3.4% were aged above 55. Of those who want the decision to lift the restrictions made by national referendum, 43.1% had secondary education level, 16.2% university, 15.6% primary and 15.4% tertiary. Of those who wanted the decision to lift the restrictions made by national referendum, 39.6% were Catholics, 36.4% Protestants and 12.6% Muslims.

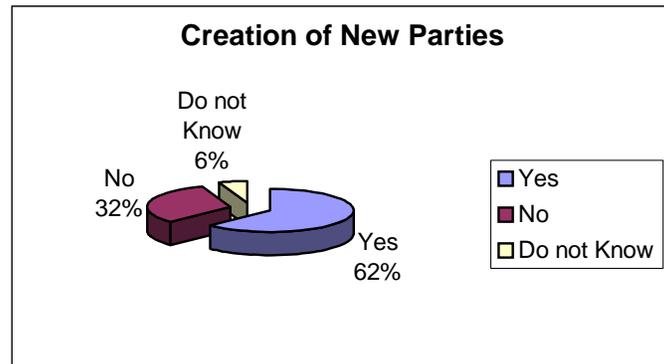
#### **9.19.0 Existence of Current Political Parties**

About 71.8% of respondents were optimistic that existing political parties will continue to function after the lifting of restrictions on political parties, compared to 23.6% who thought they would not survive. Of those optimistic that existing political parties will continue to function after lifting of restrictions on political parties, 30.6% were from Western Region, 27.4% Central, 26.1% Eastern and 15.9% Northern. Of those optimistic that existing political parties will continue to function after lifting of restrictions on political parties, 57.9% were from rural areas and 42.1% from urban. Of those optimistic that existing political parties will continue to function after lifting of restrictions on political parties, 54% were males and 46% females. Of those optimistic that existing political parties will continue to function after lifting of restrictions on political parties, 31% were aged 26-35 years, 26.4% were aged 36-45, 25.2% were aged 18-25, 11.4% were aged 46-55 and 2.5% were aged above 55. Of those optimistic that existing political parties will continue to function after lifting of restrictions on political parties, 36.6% had secondary education level, 18.9% primary, 16.4% university and 14.7% tertiary. Of those optimistic that existing political parties

will continue to function after lifting of restrictions on political parties, 38.5% were Catholics, 35.3% Protestants and 11.7% Muslims.

### 9.20.0 Support for Creation of New Parties

About 62.7% of the respondents wanted new parties created after lifting of restrictions compared to 31.7% opposed to creation of new parties.



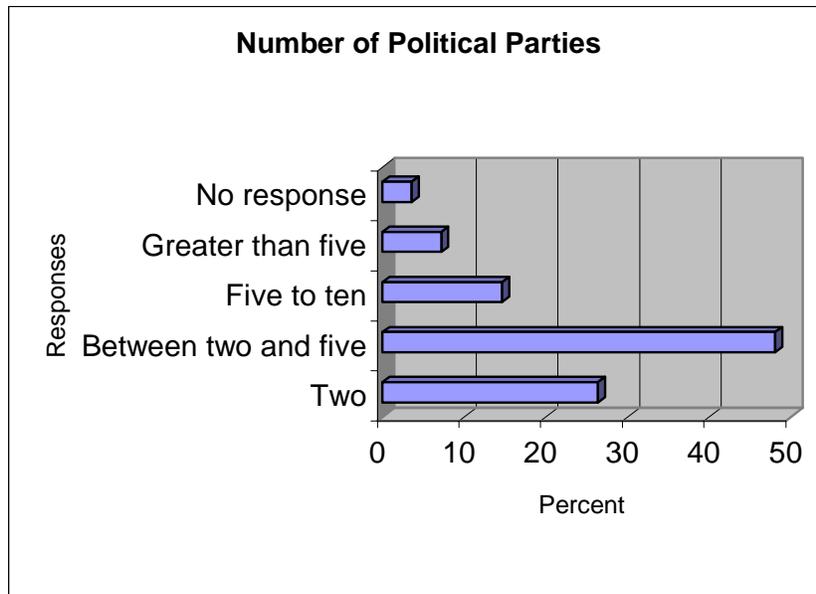
Of those who wanted new parties created after lifting of restrictions, 34.1% were from Western Region, 26.1% Central, 24.6% Eastern and 15.3% Northern. Of those who wanted new parties created after lifting of restrictions, 54.9% were males and 45.1% females. Of those who wanted new parties created after lifting of restrictions, 31.5% were aged 26-35 years, 27.2% were aged 36-45, 24.3% were aged 18-25, 11% were aged 46-55 and 2.7% were aged above 55. Of those who wanted new parties created after lifting of restrictions, 37.3% had attained secondary education level, 18.7% primary, 16.3% university and 15.3% tertiary. Of those who wanted new parties created after lifting of restrictions, 38.8% were Catholics, 36.1% Protestants, 10.7% Muslims and 9% Anglicans.

### 9.21.0 Support for Limiting Number of Political Parties

About 55.3% of respondents wanted the number of political parties limited after lifting of restrictions, compared to 35.2% who did not want the number limited. Of those who wanted the number of political parties limited after lifting of restrictions, 32.3% were from Western Region, 28.5% Central, 26.8% Eastern and 12.4% Northern. Of those wanted number of political parties limited after lifting of restrictions, 59.6% were from rural areas and 40.4% from urban. Of those who wanted the number of political parties limited after lifting of restrictions, 52.1% were males and 47.9% females. Of those who wanted number of political parties limited after lifting of restrictions, 30.3% were aged 26-35 years, 28.4% were aged 36-45, 24% were aged 18-25, 10.7% were aged 46-55 and 3% were aged above 55. Of those who wanted number of political parties limited after lifting of restrictions, 36.9% had attained secondary education level, 18.8% primary, 16.5% university and 14.2% tertiary.

### 9.22.0 Number of Political Parties

About 48.1% of those who supported limiting the number of political parties want between two and five political parties, 26.4% want two, 14.7% want between five and ten and 7.2% want more than ten.



Of those who supported limiting of political parties between two and five, 35.2% were from Western, 33.2% Eastern, 19.3% Central and 12.2% Northern. Of those who supported limiting of political parties between two and five, 65.2% were from rural areas and 34.8% from urban. Of those who supported limiting of political parties between two and five, 54.8% were males and 45.2% females. Of those who supported limiting of political parties between two and five, 29.9% were aged between 26-35 years, 29.4% were aged 26-45, 24.1% were aged 18-25, 9.7% were aged 46-55 and 2.3% were aged above 55. Of those who supported limiting of political parties between two and five, 42.3% had attained secondary education, 17.3% university, 17.1% primary and 14.8% tertiary. Of those who supported limiting of political parties between two and five, 40.6% were Catholics, 37.6% were Protestants, 9.3% Muslims and 7.6% Anglicans.

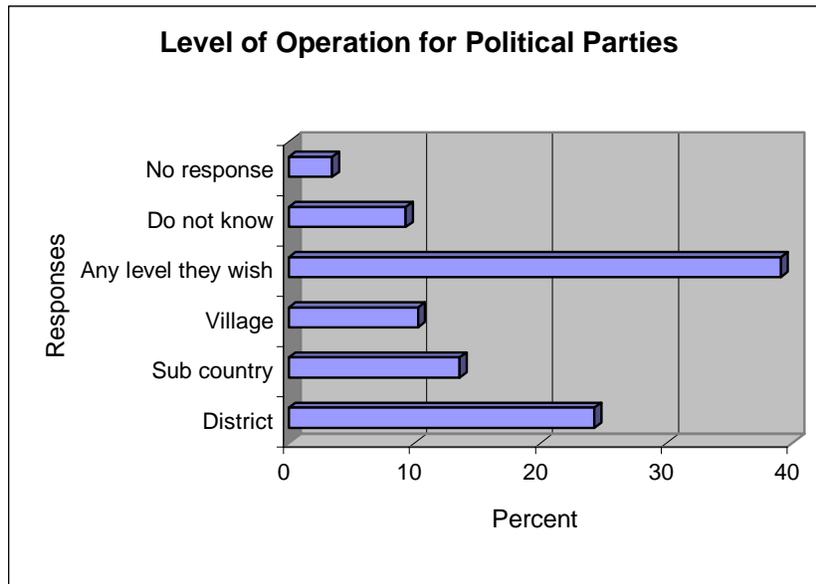
### 9.23.0 Support for Movement to Transform into Political Party

About 66.5% of respondents wanted the Movement to become a political party compared to 25.5% who did not want it to be a party. Of those respondents who wanted the Movement to become a political party, 30.9% were from Central, 29.3% Eastern, 28.6% Western and 11.1% Northern. Of those respondents who wanted the Movement to become a political party, 61.6% were from rural areas and 38.4% from urban. Of those respondents who wanted the Movement to become a political party, 52.6% were males and 47.4% females. Of those respondents who wanted the Movement to become a political party, 31.5% were aged between 26-35 years, 26.4% between 36-45, 25.2% between 18-25, 10.2% between 46-55 and 3.2% above 55. Of those respondents who wanted the Movement to become a political party, 36.3% had attained secondary education, 18.6% primary, 17.2% university and 14.8% tertiary.

Of those respondents who want Movement to become a political party, 38.1% were Catholics, 35.5% Protestants and 12.6% Muslims.

#### 9.24.0 Level of Operation for Political Parties

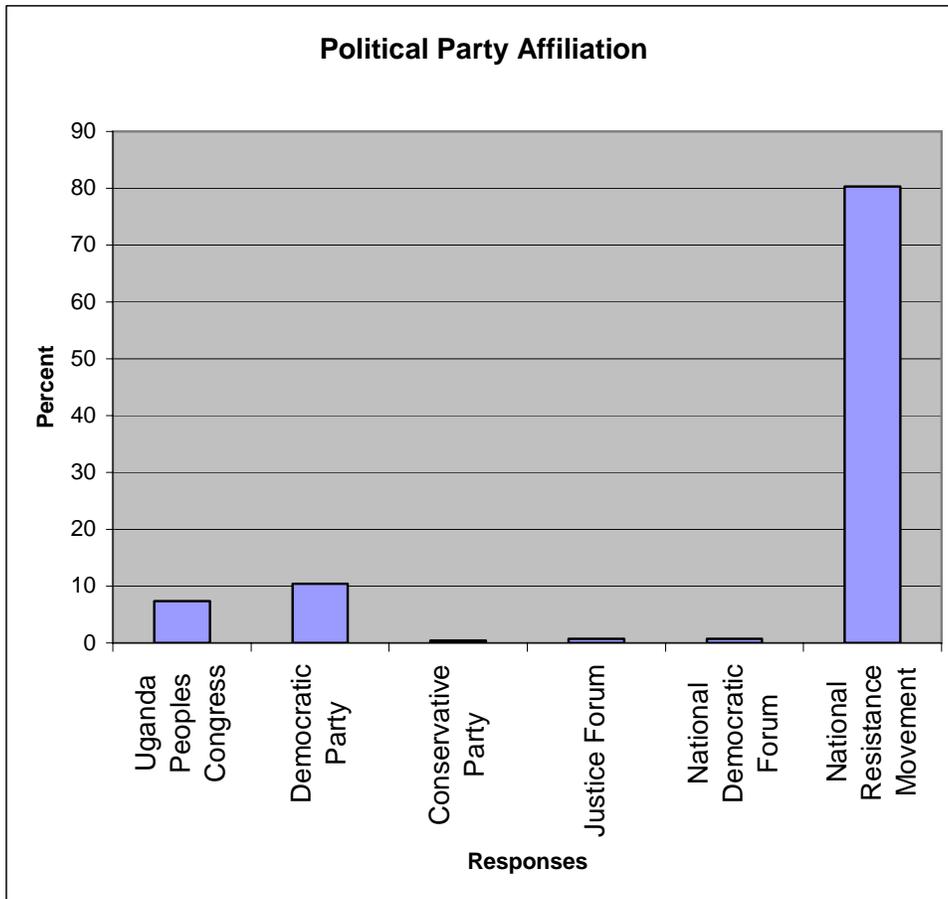
About 39.1% wanted parties to operate at any level they wish, 24.3% wanted them to operate at district level, 13.6% Sub County and 10.3% village level.



Of those who wanted parties to operate at any level, 38.9% were from Eastern, 32.5% Western, 18.7% Central and 9.9% Northern. Of those who wanted parties to operate at any level, 61.1% were from rural and 38.9% urban. Of those who wanted parties to operate at any level, 51.2% were males and 48.8% females. Of those who wanted parties to operate at any level, 28.4% were aged between 26-35 years, 27.8% between 36-45, 24.1% between 18-25, 12.5% between 46-55 and 2.7% above 55. Of those who wanted parties to operate at any level, 40.5% had attained secondary education level, 18.6% university, 16.5% primary and 16% tertiary.

#### 9.25.0 Party Affiliations

About 80.3% of respondents are affiliated with the National Resistance Movement as their political party, 10.4% with the Democratic Party and 7.4% with Uganda Peoples Congress.



Of those affiliated with the National Resistance Movement, 30.2% were from Western Region, 28.6% Eastern, 26.2% Central and 15% Northern. Of those affiliated with the National Resistance Movement, 59.8% were from rural areas and 40.2% from urban. Of those affiliated with the National Resistance Movement, 37.7% were Catholics, 35.5% Protestants, 13.3% Muslims and 7.7% Anglicans. Of those affiliated with the National Resistance Movement, 52% were males and 48% females. Of those affiliated with the National Resistance Movement, 36.1% had attained secondary education level, 20.1% primary, 15.3% university and 13.9% tertiary.

**ENGLISH –CORRECTED FINAL COPY**

**UGANDA GOVERNANCE & DEMOCRACY  
POLL**

Field dates \_\_\_\_\_ Interview date \_\_\_\_\_  
**District** \_\_\_\_\_ **Region** \_\_\_\_\_  
Location of interview 1. Rural 2. Urban  
N=3,000  
Name of interviewer \_\_\_\_\_  
Language of interview \_\_\_\_\_  
Eligibility: Ugandan citizens 18 years and above

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Good morning/afternoon. I am carrying out a national survey to find out opinions of Ugandans on issues related to governance and democracy. I would appreciate if you would give me your views on the same. The answers you give will be treated in confidence and your identity will not be revealed to anyone.

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IMPORTANT: RESPONDENTS MUST BE 18 YEARS AND ABOVE

**General**

01. We have spoken to many Ugandans and they have all described themselves in different ways. Some people describe themselves in terms of their language, ethnic group/ethnicity, religion, race, or gender, and others describe themselves in economic terms, such as working class, middle class, farmer. Besides being Ugandan, which specific group do you feel you belong to first and foremost?
02. Do you primarily describe yourself as the following:
1. Ugandan
  2. Member of ethnic group
  3. Member of religious group
  4. Member of clan
  5. Other, specify \_\_\_\_\_
03. Here is a list of actions that people sometimes take as citizens. For each of these, please tell me whether you, personally, have done any of these things during the past year (circle all that apply):
1. Discussed politics with friends and neighbors
  2. Attended a community meeting
  3. Met together with others to raise an issue
  4. Contacted your local politician or Member of Parliament to raise an issue
  5. Attended a demonstration or protest march
  6. Used force or violence for a political cause
  7. Participated in radio call-in shows
04. In a usual week, do you get news from the following sources:
1. Newspapers
  2. Radio
  3. Television
  4. Internet
  5. Local meetings/discussions with friends

05. Are you registered to vote?
1. Yes
  2. No
06. If not, why not?
1. No interest in current candidates
  2. Do not believe my vote matters
  3. Too busy
  4. Do not know
07. Do you think your vote matters?
1. Yes
  2. No
08. If answer to Question 05 is 1 (Yes), did you vote in the 2001 presidential elections?
1. Yes
  2. No
09. If answer to Question 05 is 2 (No), why did you not vote in the 2001 presidential elections?
1. No candidate I wanted to vote for
  2. Unable to get to the polling station because of illness, travel, work, etc.
  3. Fear of violence/intimidation
  4. My name was missing from voters register
  5. Apathy, could not be bothered
  6. Other, specify \_\_\_\_\_
10. If answer to Question 08 is 1 (Yes), will you tell me who you voted for (do not read answers aloud)?
1. Museveni
  2. Besigye
  3. Awori
  4. Mayanja
  5. Other, specify \_\_\_\_\_
11. If the answer to Question 05 is 1 (Yes), did you vote in the 2000 Referendum?
1. Yes
  2. No
12. If the answer to Question 11 is 2 (No), why did you not vote in the 2000 Referendum?
1. The referendum was conducted unfairly
  2. Unable to get to the polling station because of illness, travel, work, etc.
  3. My name was missing from voters register
  4. Did not believe it would make a difference
  5. Apathy, could not be bothered
  6. Other, specify \_\_\_\_\_
13. If the answer to Question 11 is 1 (Yes), how did you vote?

1. In support of keeping the current Movement system
  2. In support of changing to another political system
14. In your opinion, are Ugandans better off today than they were 20 years ago?
1. Yes
  2. No
15. In your opinion, are Ugandans more secure today than they were 20 years ago?
1. Yes
  2. No

**Democracy**

16. Can you tell me, in your own words, what democracy means to you?
17. Where did you learn this definition?
1. Family
  2. Conversation with friends
  3. School
  4. Media
  5. Mchaka Mchaka programs
  6. Church or other religious institution
  7. Other, specify \_\_\_\_\_
18. Which of the following do you associate with democracy (on a scale from 1 to 5, with 1 being most associated and 5 being least associated with democracy)?
1. Going to the polling station and voting \_\_\_\_\_
  2. Participating in local community meetings \_\_\_\_\_
  3. The action of being law-abiding citizens \_\_\_\_\_
  4. Questioning local and national leaders \_\_\_\_\_
  5. Do not know
19. In your opinion, how democratic is the Movement system?
1. A full democracy
  2. A democracy, but with minor problems
  3. A democracy, but with major problems
  4. Not a democracy
  5. Do not understand
  6. Do not know
20. Ugandans should choose their leaders through regular, open and honest elections.
1. Agree strongly
  2. Agree
  3. Disagree
  4. Disagree strongly
  5. Do not know
21. Since elections sometimes produce bad results, Ugandans should adopt other methods for choosing this country's leaders.

1. Agree strongly
  2. Agree
  3. Disagree
  4. Disagree strongly
  5. Do not know
22. If answer to question 21 is 1 or 2, how should leaders be selected?
23. In Uganda today, how would you rank the level of freedom to do the following (on a scale of 1 to 5, with 1 being not free, 5 being completely free)?
1. Express your views about politics \_\_\_\_\_
  2. Assemble/Association \_\_\_\_\_
  3. Media \_\_\_\_\_
  4. Practice of religious beliefs \_\_\_\_\_
24. How much do you trust each of the following (on a scale of 1 to 5, with 1 being do not trust, 5 being completely trust)?
1. The President \_\_\_\_\_
  2. The Parliament \_\_\_\_\_
  3. The National Electoral Commission \_\_\_\_\_
  4. Your District or LC V Council \_\_\_\_\_
  5. Your subcounty or LCIII Council \_\_\_\_\_
  6. Your Village or LC1 Council \_\_\_\_\_
  7. The Movement \_\_\_\_\_
  8. Opposition Political Parties or Political Organizations \_\_\_\_\_
  9. The Army \_\_\_\_\_
  10. The Police \_\_\_\_\_
  11. Courts of Law \_\_\_\_\_
  12. Traditional Leaders \_\_\_\_\_
  13. Government broadcasting service (TV or radio) \_\_\_\_\_
  14. Independent broadcasting service (TV or radio) \_\_\_\_\_
  15. Government newspapers (New Vision, Bukedde) \_\_\_\_\_
  16. Independent newspapers (Monitor, Ngoma) \_\_\_\_\_
  17. Civil society organizations (women's groups, etc) \_\_\_\_\_
  18. Religious Leaders \_\_\_\_\_
25. Do you think the role of public opinion in a democratic society is important?
1. Yes
  2. No
  3. Do not know

### **Constitutional Reform**

26. Have you heard of the Constitutional Review Commission of Uganda?
1. Yes
  2. No
27. If the answer to question 26 is 1 (Yes), do you know what it is the Commission is doing, in your own words?

28. If the answer to question 26 is 1 (Yes), do you believe the Commission is independent?
1. Yes, strongly agree
  2. Yes, agree
  3. No, disagree
  4. No, strongly disagree
  5. Do not know
29. If the answer to question 26 is 1 (Yes), do you believe the Commission has the authority to recommend substantial changes to the constitution?
1. Yes, strongly agree
  2. Yes, agree
  3. No, disagree
  4. No, strongly disagree
  5. Do not know
30. Should the constitution be amended to allow the president to run for a third term?
1. Yes
  2. No
  3. Do not know

**Political Parties**

31. Do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

Political parties create division and confusion, and therefore their existence should be restricted by law.

1. Strongly agree
2. Agree
3. Disagree
4. Strongly disagree
5. Do not know

Political parties are needed to make sure that Ugandans have real choices in who governs them.

1. Strongly agree
2. Agree
3. Disagree
4. Strongly disagree
5. Do not know

32. Complete the following statement: Political party competition leads to conflict:
1. All the time
  2. Some of the time
  3. Rarely
  4. Never
  5. Do not know

33. Are you afraid a multiparty Uganda will lead to violence and/or ethnic unrest?

1. Yes
  2. No
  3. Do not know
34. If your answer to question 33 is 1 (Yes), why?
35. In the past, how have Ugandans chosen what party to support?
1. Ideology
  2. Religion
  3. Personality
  4. Ethnic group or region of candidate
  5. Policy issues
36. If parties are allowed to operate without restrictions again, do you feel people would associate with them for the same reason?
1. Yes
  2. No
37. If answer to Question 33 is 2 (No), why? \_\_\_\_\_
38. Do you personally identify political parties primarily by their:
1. Leader
  2. Ideology/political stance
  3. Ethnic and/or regional base
  4. Religious base
  5. Do not know
39. What comes to mind when you hear the phrase Democratic Party (DP)?  
\_\_\_\_\_
40. Uganda People's Congress (UPC)? \_\_\_\_\_
41. Kabaka Yekka (KY)? \_\_\_\_\_
42. Are you aware of any restrictions on where political parties can operate at present?
1. Yes
  2. No
43. Should political parties be allowed to operate without restrictions outside Kampala?
1. Yes
  2. No
44. Why or why not? \_\_\_\_\_
45. If answer to Question 42 is 1 (Yes), how soon do you think the restrictions should be lifted?
1. Immediately
  2. Within 6 months

3. Within one year
  4. Within two years
  5. In year preceding the 2006 elections
  6. Do not know
46. How should the decision on whether the restrictions are lifted be made?
1. Referendum
  2. Vote by parliament to amend the constitution
  3. Presidential decree
  4. Judicial decision
  5. Other
47. If the restrictions on political parties are lifted, do you believe the current political parties will continue to exist?
1. Yes
  2. No
48. If the restrictions on political parties are lifted, do you think new parties should be created?
1. Yes
  2. No
49. If the restrictions on political parties are lifted, should the number of parties allowed to operate be limited?
1. Yes
  2. No
50. If yes, how many?
1. Two
  2. Between two and five
  3. Five to ten
  4. Greater than ten
51. If the restrictions on political parties are lifted, do you expect the Movement to become a party?
1. Yes
  2. No
52. If the restrictions on political parties are lifted, should parties then be allowed to operate at which of the following levels (circle all that apply)?
1. District
  2. Subcounty
  3. Village
  4. Any level they wish
  5. Do not know

**Demographics**

53. In which age group do you belong?
1. 18-25
  2. 26-35

3. 36-45
  4. 46-55
  5. 56 and above
  6. No response
54. What is the highest level of education completed?
1. Pre-primary
  1. Primary
  3. Secondary
  4. Tertiary
  5. University
  6. None
  7. No response
55. What is your employment status?
1. Full time formal employment
  2. Part time formal employment
  3. Full time informal employment
  4. Part time informal employment
  5. Unemployed and looking for a job
  6. Other, specify \_\_\_\_\_
56. What is your occupation?
1. Teacher
  2. Doctor
  3. Accountant
  4. Farmer
  5. Student
  6. Businessman/women
  7. Retired
  8. Laborer/manual worker
  9. Other, specify \_\_\_\_\_
57. What is your religion?
1. Catholic
  2. Protestant
  3. Anglican
  4. Muslim
  5. Hindu
  6. Traditionalist
  7. Other, specify \_\_\_\_\_
58. What is your district of origin? \_\_\_\_\_
59. What is your ethnic group? \_\_\_\_\_
60. Other than English, what language(s) do you use most often?  
\_\_\_\_\_

61. Do you have a political party affiliation, and if so, what is it?

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62. Gender (observation)

1. Male
2. Female