

GHANA ROUND 5 AFROBAROMETER SURVEY

GENERAL FINDINGS



October 16, 2012

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www.cddghana.org



What is the Afrobarometer?

- = The Afrobarometer (AB) is a comparative series of public opinion surveys that measure public attitudes toward democracy, governance, the economy, leadership, identity, and other related issues
- = The AB is an independent, non-partisan, African-based network of researchers
- = The first round of surveys took place in 1999-2001 in 12 countries. The Network is now conducting "Round 5" surveys in up to 35 countries during 2011-2012
- = **Purpose:** To measure popular perspectives on the social, political, and economic environments in each country where it is implemented and across Africa
- = **Goal:** To give the public a *voice* in policy making processes by providing high-quality public opinion data to policy-makers, policy advocates and civil society organizations, academics, media, donors and investors, and ordinary Africans



= **Round 1, 1999-2001, 12 countries**

- *Southern Africa: Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Namibia, South Africa, Zambia, Zimbabwe*
- *West Africa: Ghana, Mali, Nigeria*
- *East Africa: Tanzania, Uganda*

= **Round 2, 2002-2003, 16 countries**

- *All Round 1 countries*
- *Cape Verde, Kenya, Mozambique, Senegal*

= **Round 3, 2005-2006, 18 countries**

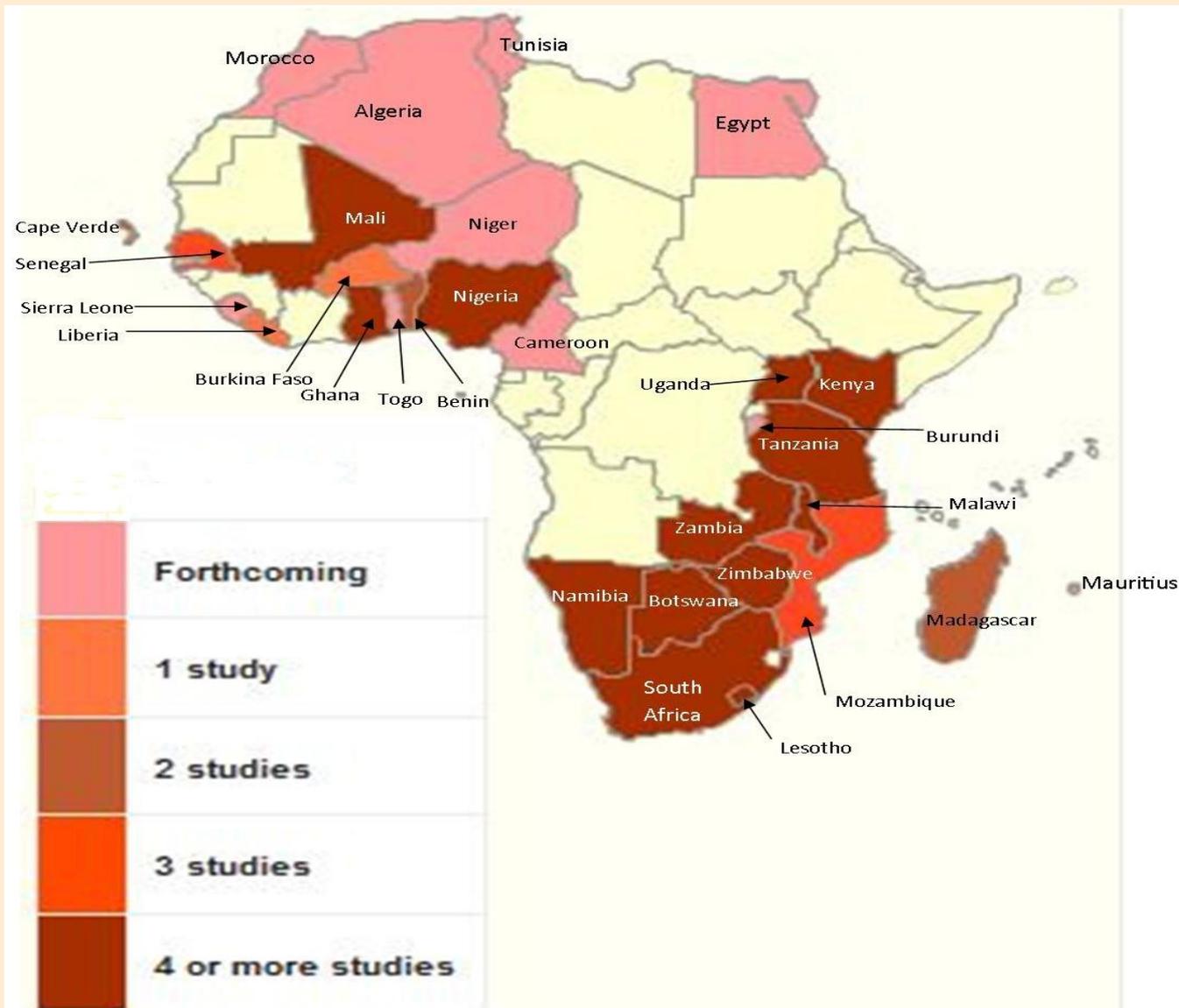
- *Benin, Madagascar*

= **Round 4, 2008-2009, 20 countries**

- *Burkina Faso, Liberia*

= **Round 5, 2011-2013, 35 countries targeted**

- *Burundi, Cameroon, Mauritius, Niger, Togo, and Sierra Leone*





Who is the Afrobarometer?

A Pan-African Network of opinion survey researchers and analysts:

- = In each country there is a **National Partner** responsible for survey implementation and advocacy. In Ghana, the National Partner is CDD-Ghana
 - = Four **Core Partners** provide technical assistance and Network management:
 - *Center for Democratic Development (CDD), Ghana*
 - *Institute for Democracy in South Africa (Idasa), South Africa*
 - *Institute for Development Studies (IDS), University of Nairobi, Kenya*
 - *Institute for Empirical Research in Political Economy (IREEP), Benin*
 - = Two **Support Units** for capacity building and quality assurance
 - *Michigan State University*
 - *University of Cape Town*
 - = Round 5 **Core Funders** include
 - *DFID*
 - *SIDA*
 - *USAID*
 - *Mo Ibrahim Foundation*
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- = Nationally representative sample of adult citizens
 - *All respondents are randomly selected*
 - *Every adult citizen has an equal and known chance of being selected*
- = Face-to-face interviews in the language of the respondent's choice
- = Standard survey instrument across all countries for comparability
- = The survey interviewed 2400 adult Ghanaians; A sample of this size yields results with a margin of error of $\pm 2.0\%$ at a 95% confidence level
- = Field work for Round 5 in Ghana was conducted between May 9 and June 1 in 2012
- = Afrobarometer's work in Ghana is coordinated by [CDD-Ghana] and field work was carried out by Practical Sampling International (PSI-Nigeria/Ghana in collaboration with CDD-Ghana

	Weighted	Un-weighted
AGE		
Mean Age	37 years	37 years
Youngest Respondent	18 years	18 years
Oldest Respondent	100 years	100 years
18 – 30 years	45%	44%
31 – 45 years	30%	30%
46 – 60 years	16%	16%
60 years and above	9%	10%
GENDER		
Male	50%	50%
Female	50%	50%
EDUCATION		
None/Informal	21%	23%
Primary completed / Some primary school	37%	37%
Secondary completed / Some secondary school	32%	31%
Higher (Post-secondary / Univ. / Some Univ.)	10%	9%
Note: Some primary school = 15% for both un-weighted and Weighted results. Some secondary school = 15% for both un-weighted and Weighted results.		

	Weighted	Un-weighted
REGION / PROVINCE		
Western	9.5%	9.7%
Central	8.7%	8.7%
Greater Accra	18.6%	15.7%
Volta	8.6%	9.7%
Eastern	10.6%	11.0%
Ashanti	19.5%	18.3%
Brong-Ahafo	9.0%	9.3%
Northern	8.9%	10.3%
Upper East	4.0%	4.7%
Upper west	2.6%	2.7%
LOCATION		
Urban	54%	48%
Rural	46%	52%

STRUCTURE OF PRESENTATION

The presentation will focus on the findings relating to the following:

- =Support for Democracy
- =Evaluations of Economic conditions
- =Governmental Accountability and Responsiveness
- =Opinions on Media
- =Institutional and Social Trust
- =Opinions on Equity/Gender Equality
- =Opinions on Personal Security and Safety
- =Civic Responsibilities/Citizenship/Identity
- =The Management of Oil Revenues
- =Social Conditions/Government Social Services Provisioning
- =Local and National Official Performance Ratings/Local and Central Government Economic and Services Ratings
- =Opinions on the Political Party “Foot Soldier” Phenomenon



SUPPORT FOR DEMOCRACY

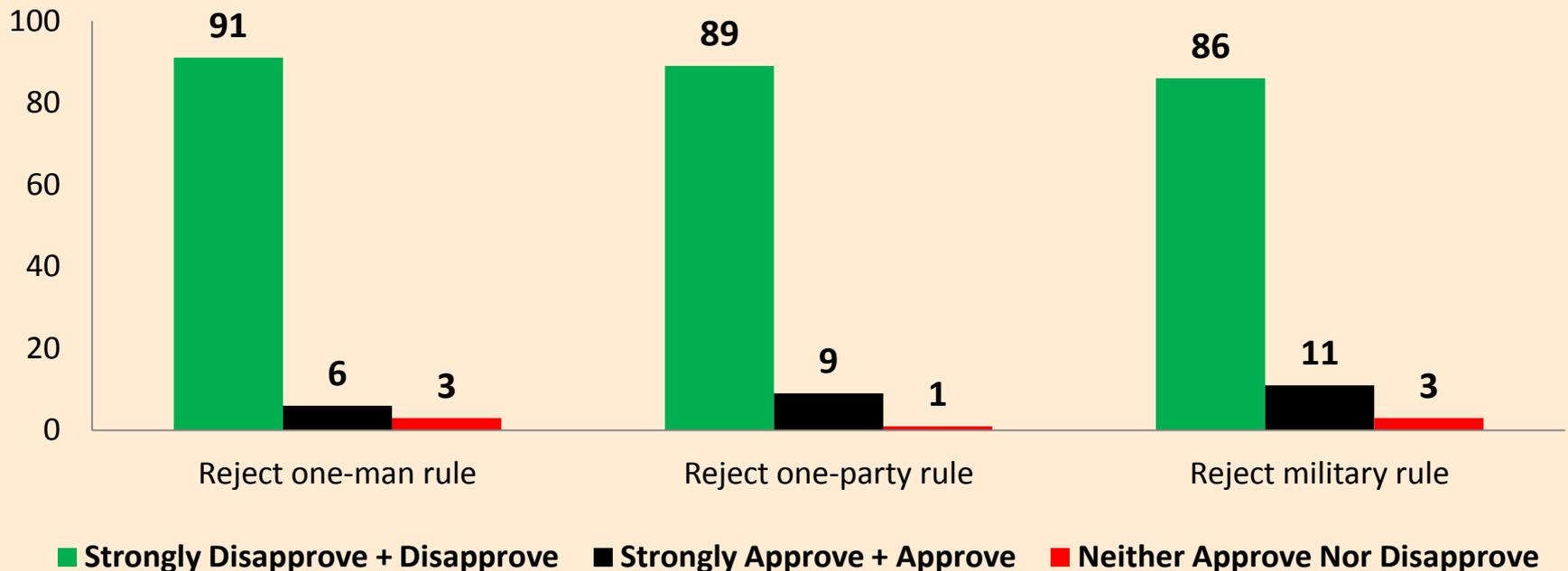
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Ghanaians strongly disapprove non-democratic forms of governance

= Ghanaians overwhelmingly reject one-man rule (91%), one-party rule (89%) and military rule (86%).

Rejection of Non-democratic Forms of Govt (%)



Rejection of non-democratic forms of government has been fairly stable

= Rejection of non-democratic forms of government increased by **8%** between 2008 and 2012.

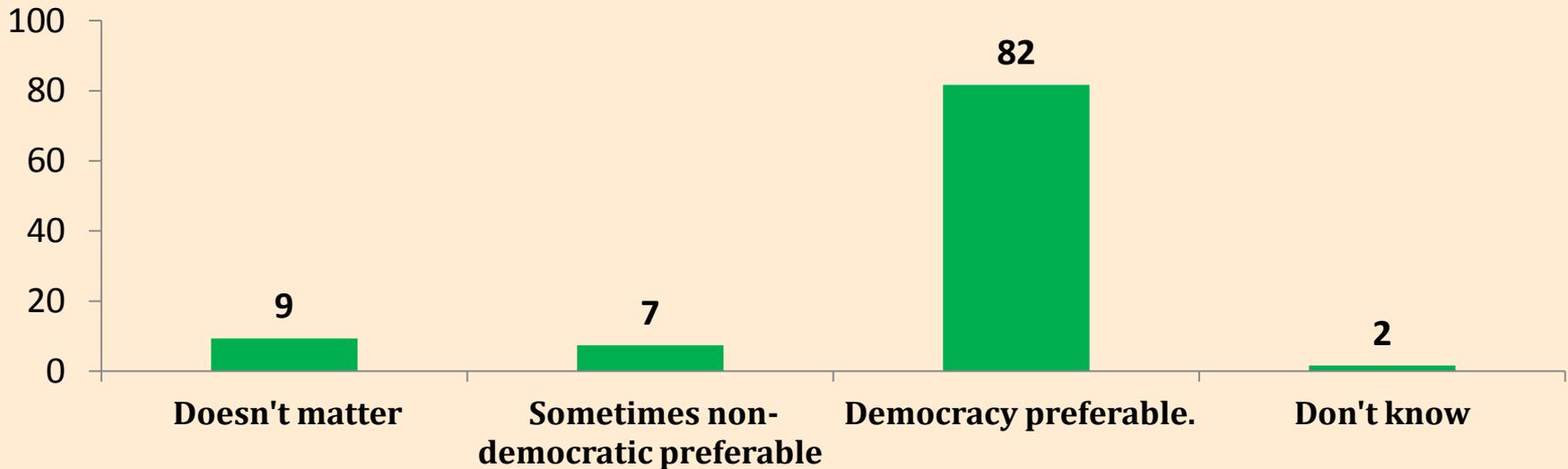
Overtime Trend: Rejection of non-democratic forms of government

	2002	2005	2008	2012	2002 - 2012	2008 - 2012
Reject one-party rule	79	82	81	89	+10	+8
Reject military rule	83	83	78	86	+3	+8
Reject one-man rule	82	85	83	91	+9	+8

Rejection of non-democratic governance is complemented by a strong support for democracy

= A large majority (**82%**) of Ghanaians prefer democracy to any other kind of governance.

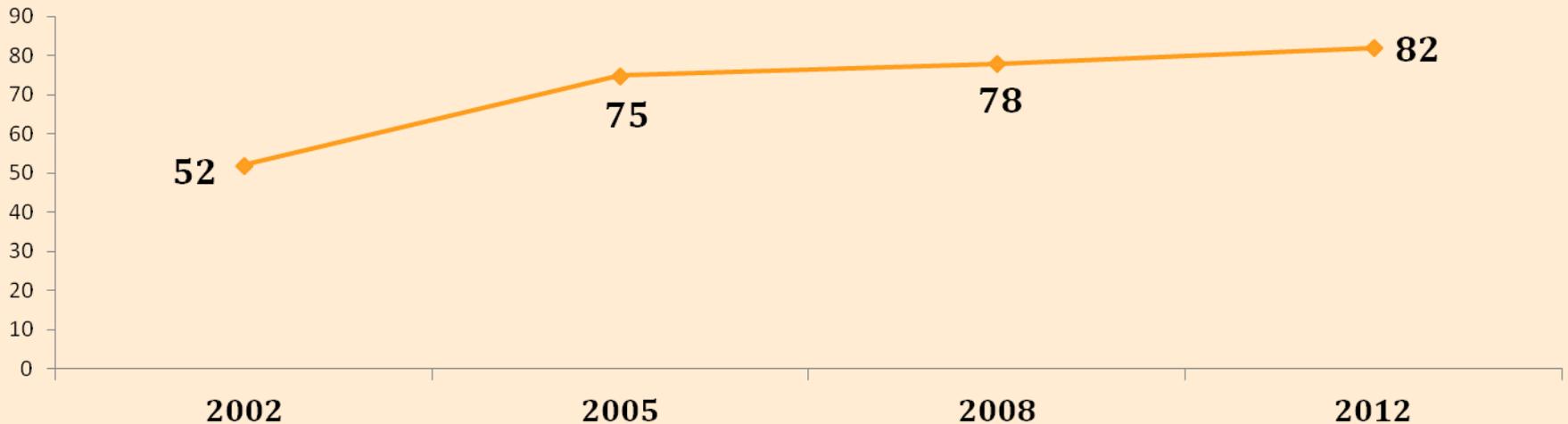
Support for Democracy [%]



Overtime, support for democracy has consistently been on the rise

- = Support for democracy increased by **30%** between 2002 and 2012.
- = There was an increase of **4%** in support for democracy between 2008 and 2012.

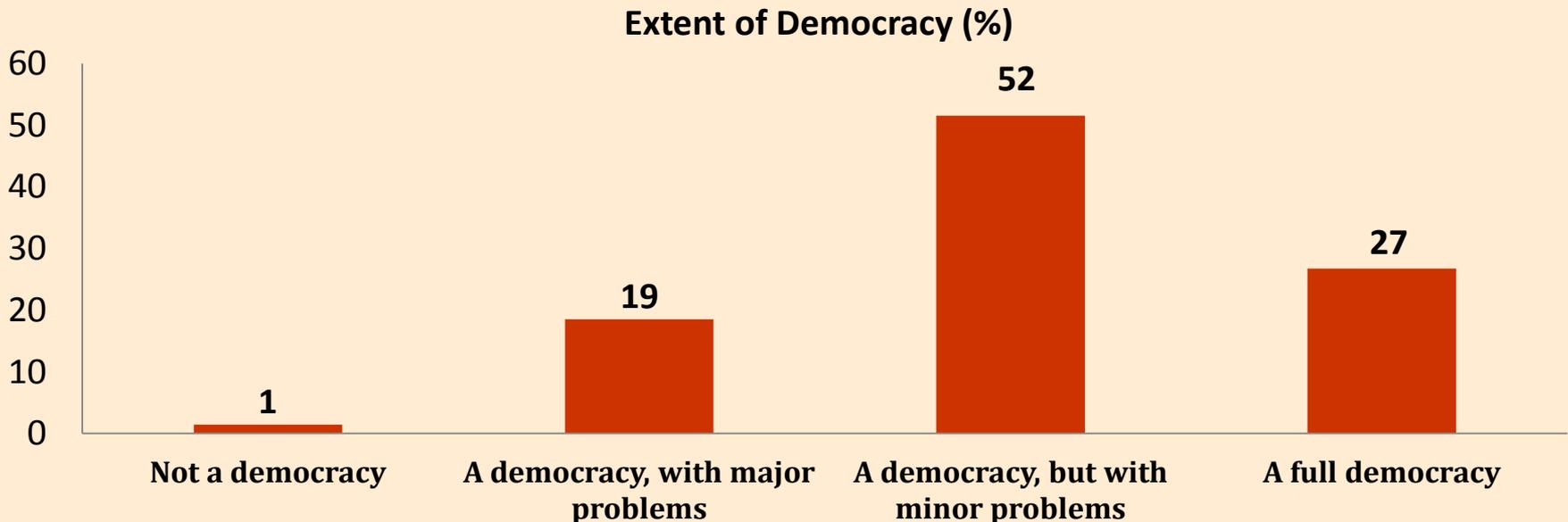
Support for Democracy: Overtime trends %



Ghana's political system is largely perceived to be democratic

=Half (52%) of Ghanaians perceive Ghana's political system as a "democracy with minor problems". About a quarter (27%) perceives it as a "full democracy".

=Close to 20% consider Ghana as a "democracy with major problems".



- = Perception of Ghana as “full democracy” or a “democracy with minor problems” increased by **33%** between 2002 and 2012. However, it declined by **4%** between 2008 and 2012.
- = Perception of Ghana as “not a democracy” or a “democracy with major problems” increased by **5%** between 2002 and 2012 and **8%** between 2008 and 2012.

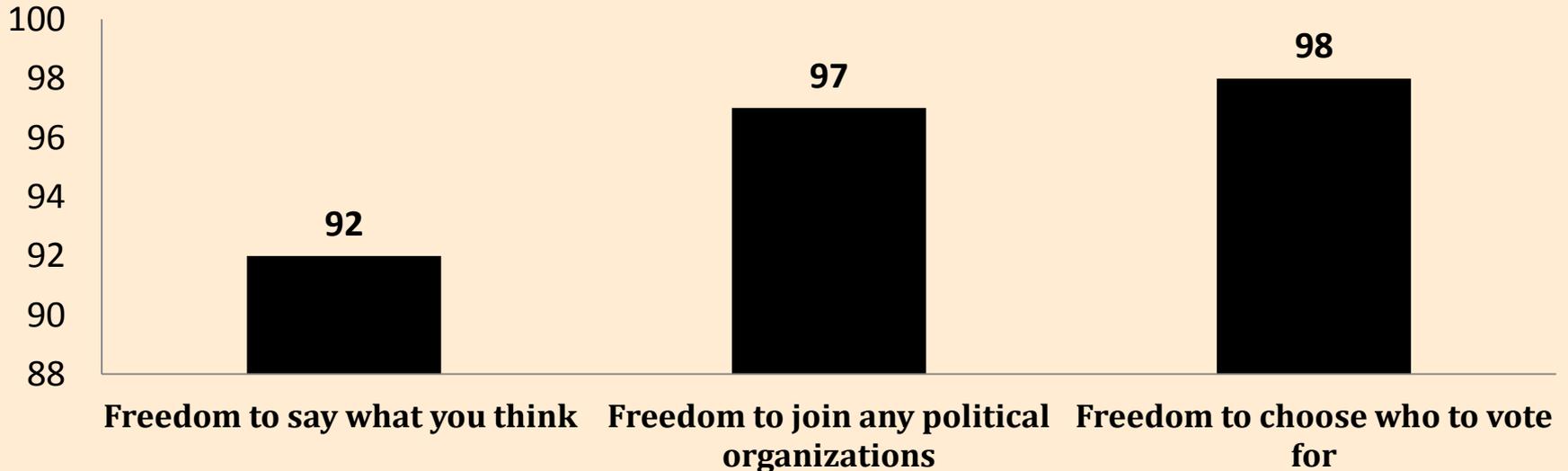
Overtime Trend: Extent of democracy

	2002	2005	2008	2012	2002 - 2012	2008 - 2012
Not a democracy + democracy with major problems	15	13	12	20	+5	+8
Full democracy + democracy with minor problems	46	71	83	79	+33	-4

Ghanaians enjoy freedom of expression, association and political choice

= An overwhelming majority of Ghanaians say they enjoy freedom of expression (92%), association (97%), and political choice (98%).

Freedoms of Expression, association and Political Choice %



= However, a significant majority (**63%**) of Ghanaians believe people are “*often or always*” careful about what they say about politics. A third (**36%**) however think otherwise.

Overtime trends reveal the following:

= Ghanaians who hold the view that one must exercise self-censorship when talking politics increased by **26%** between 2002 and 2012.

= Ghanaians who do not think there is the need for self-censorship declined by **19%** between 2002 and 2012.

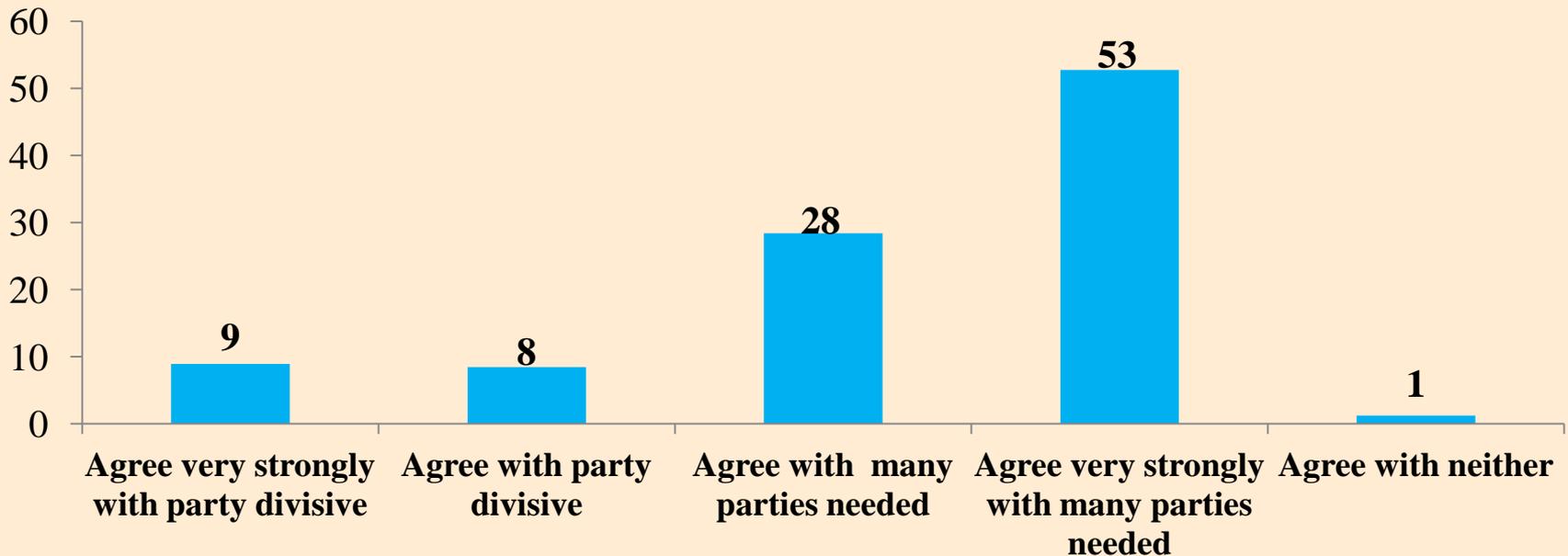
	2002	2005	2008	2012	2002 - 2012	2008 - 2012
Careful what you say [Never + Rarely]	55	42	47	36	-19	-11
Careful what you say [Often + Always]	37	54	50	63	+26	+13

Ghanaians endorse a multi-party system.

=A large majority (**81%**) of Ghanaians “*strongly agree*” and “*agree*” that many political parties are needed in a democracy.

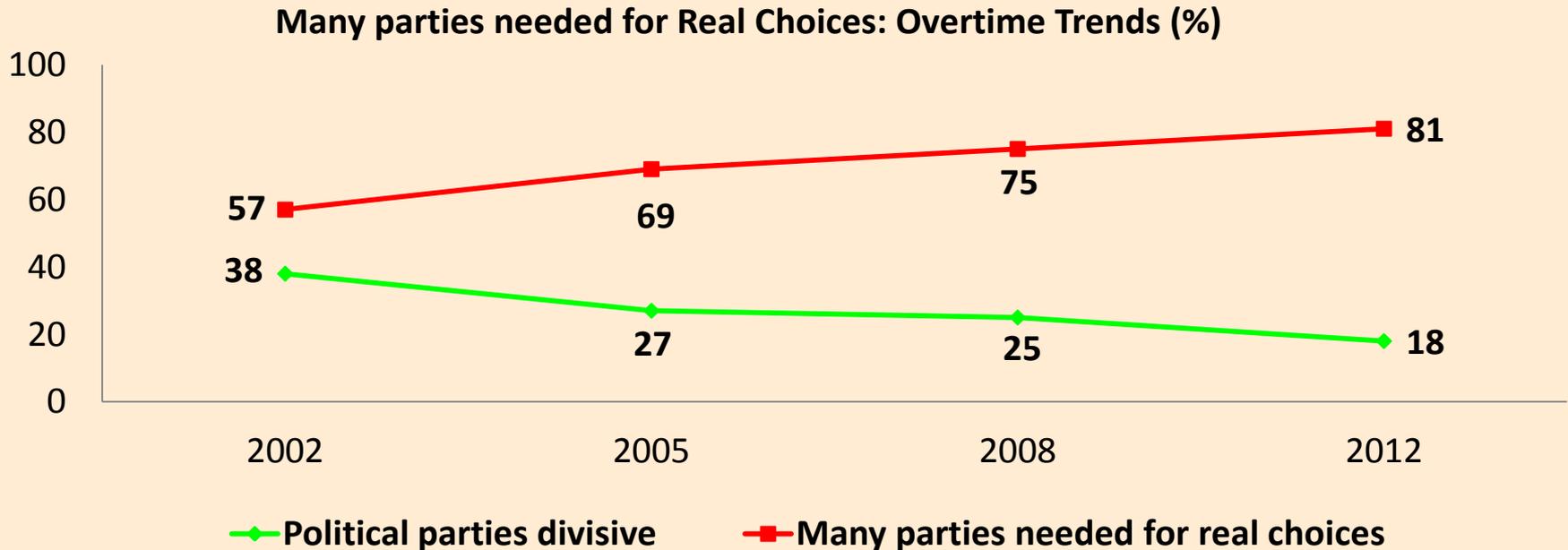
=But a minority (**17%**) “*strongly agree*” and “*agree*” that political parties are divisive and not needed.

Political parties divisive vs. many parties needed [%]



Support for multi-party democracy has been trending upwards

- = Support for multi-'partyism' increased by **24%** from 2002 to 2012.
- = Perceptions that political parties are divisive on the other hand declined by **20%** over the same period.



Most Ghanaians express satisfaction with democracy.

=A solid majority (74%) are “*very or fairly satisfied*” with democracy in Ghana.

= But a quarter (25%) are “*not at all or not very satisfied*” with democracy.

Satisfaction with democracy [%]



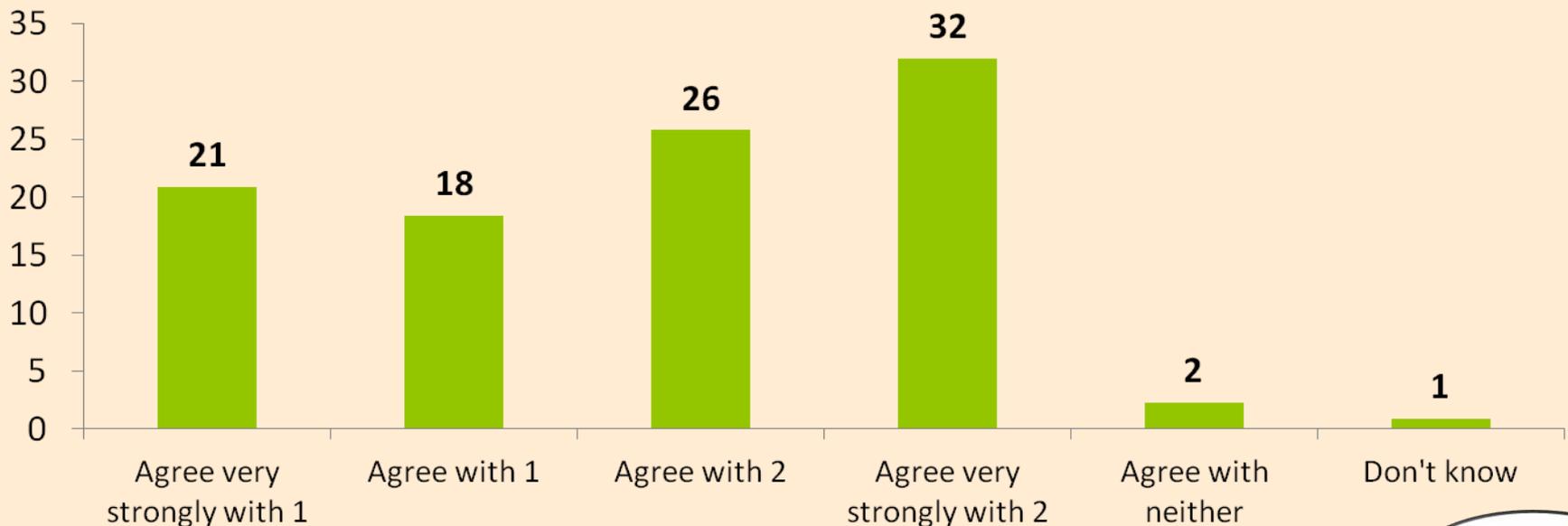
- = Satisfaction with democracy increased by **27%** between 2002 and 2012. It however declined by **6%** between 2008 and 2012.
- = Dissatisfaction with democracy increased by **10%** between 2008 and 2012.

Overtime Trend: Satisfaction with democracy

	2002	2005	2008	2012	2002 - 2012	2008 - 2012
Dissatisfied with democracy	16	15	15	25	+9	+10
Satisfied with democracy	47	70	80	74	+27	-6

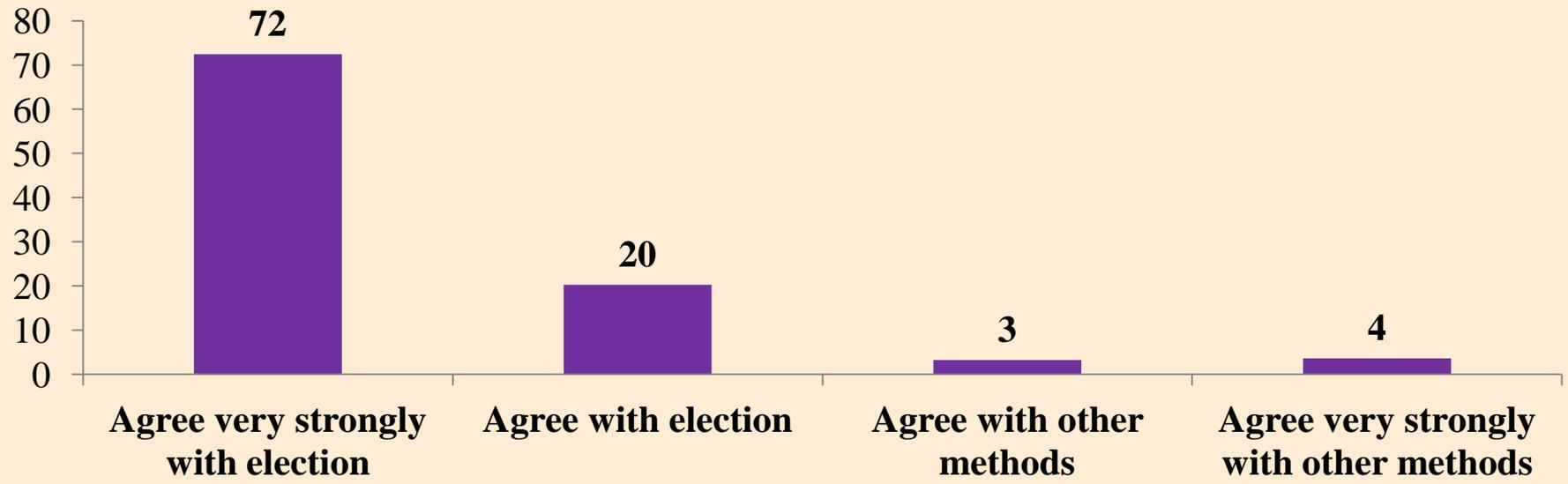
- = A majority (**58%**) prefers a government that is accountable to citizens in making development decisions.
- = However, a large minority (**39%**) prefers a government that gets things done even without citizen influence.

Statement 1: Govt. gets things done but no citizen influence vs. Statement 2:
Govt. accountable to citizens [%]



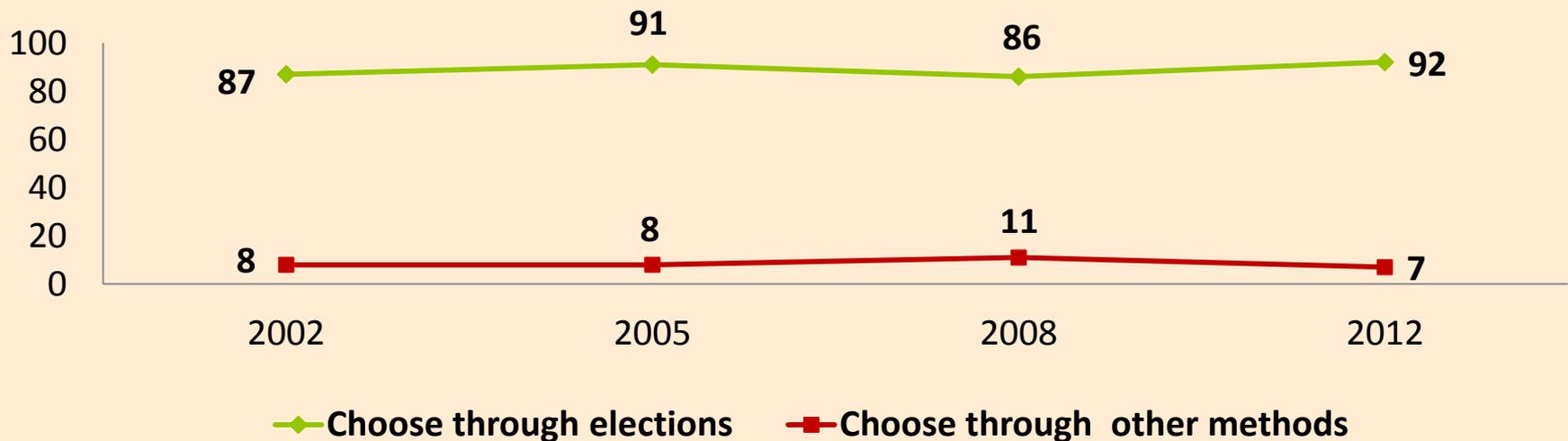
- = An overwhelming majority (**92%**) of Ghanaians prefer choosing their leaders through elections.
- = Only a tiny minority (**7%**) prefer other methods of choosing leaders.

Choose leaders through elections vs. other methods [%]



- = The preference for choosing leaders through elections has been stable between 2002 and 2012.
- = Correspondingly, preference for choosing leaders through other methods has been declining over the same period.

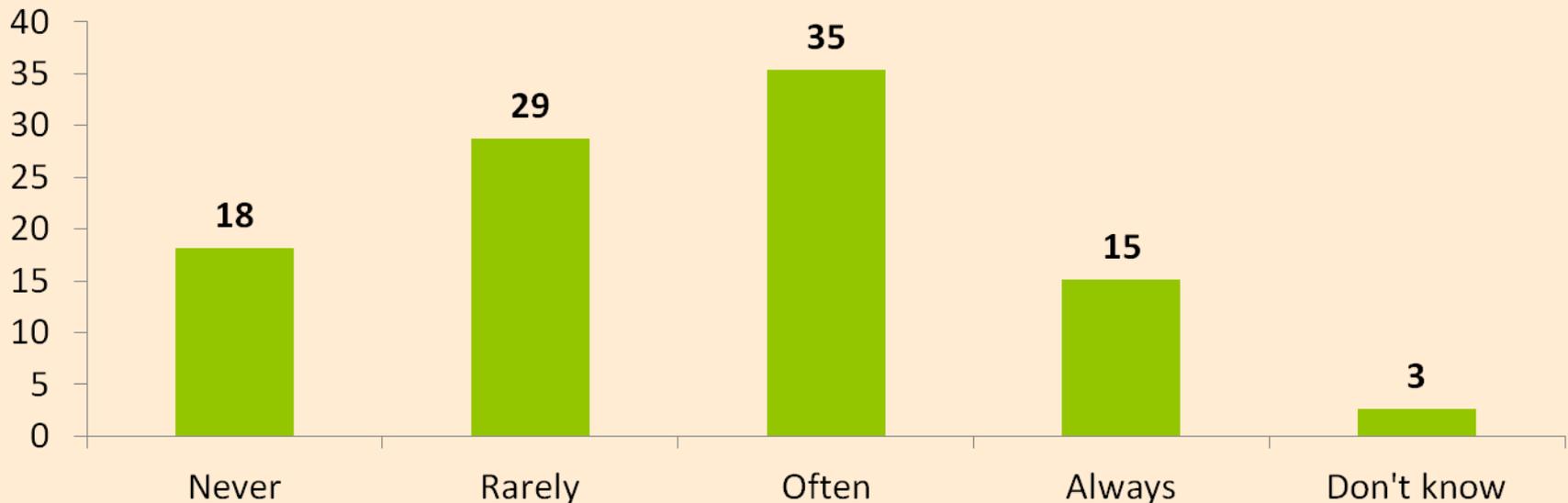
Preference for Election of Leaders vs. other methods: Overtime Trend



Ghanaians perceive conflict arising from political competition

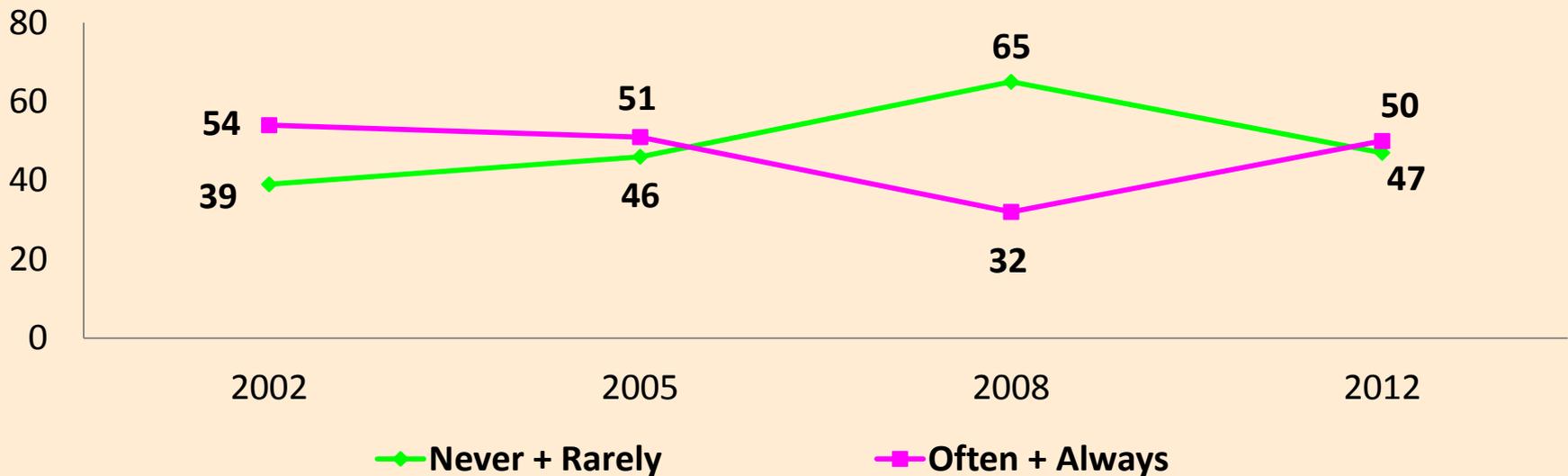
=Half (50%) of Ghanaians perceive political party competition “often” and “always” leads to conflict.

How often party competition leads to conflict %



- = The perception that political party competition “often or always” leads to conflict increased by **18%** between 2008 and 2012 .
- = But the overtime trend from 2002 to 2012 shows a **4% decline**.

Party Competition Leads to Conflict (%)





EVALUATIONS OF ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

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Evaluations of Economic conditions

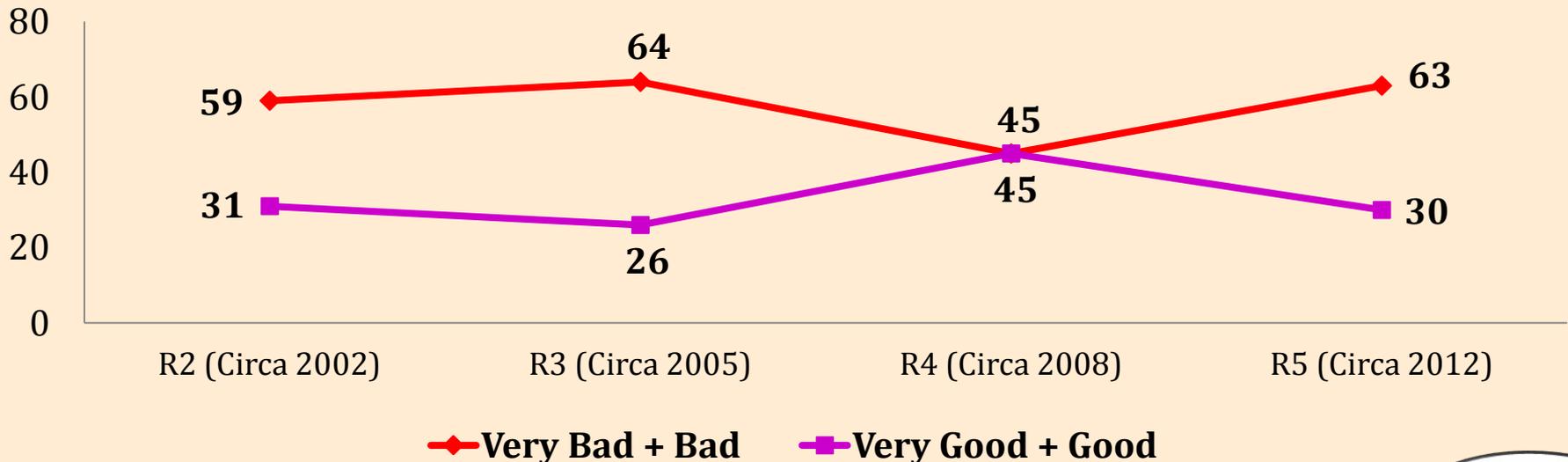
- = A solid majority (**63%**) of Ghanaians perceive the country's economic conditions as *“very bad”* and *“bad”*.
- = However, about a third (**30%**) describes the country's economic conditions as *“very good”* and *“good”*.



Evaluations of Economic conditions

- = Perceptions of the country's economy as "very bad or bad" increased by **18%** between 2008 and 2012.
- = There was a **15%** decline in positive perception over the same period
- = However, the trend from 2002 to 2012 has been fairly stable

Overtime Trend: Country's Economic Conditions (%)

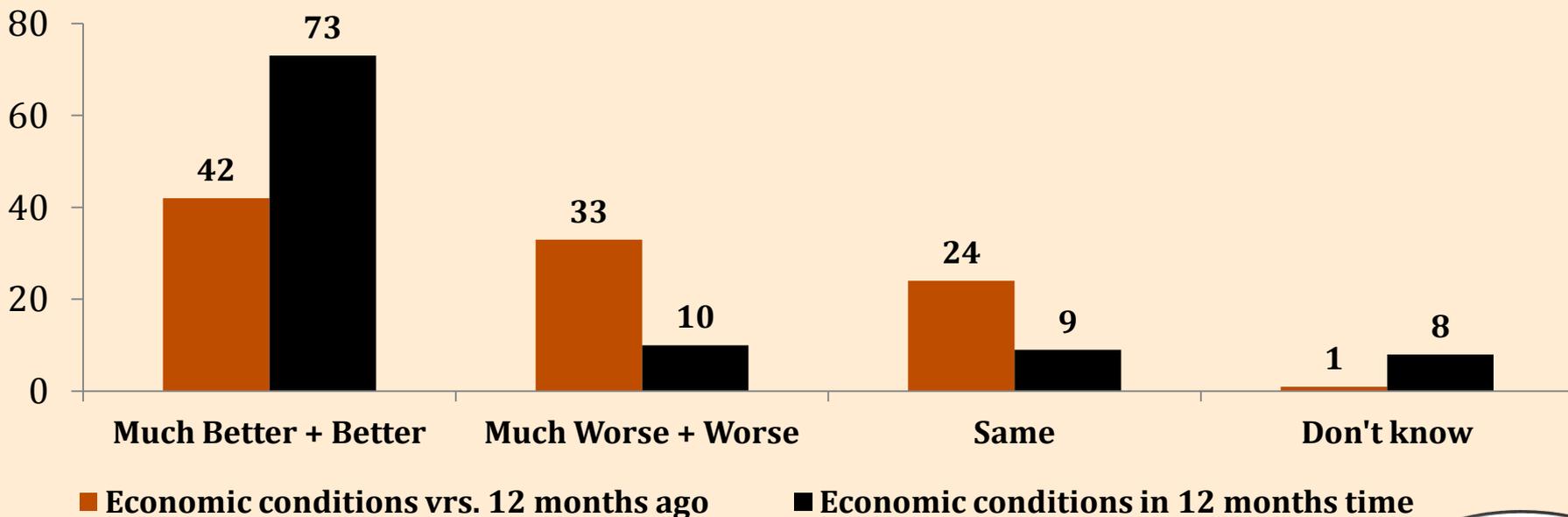


Evaluations of Economic conditions: Retrospective & Prospective

= A large minority (42%) rate national economic conditions as “much better” or “better” than 12 months ago. Nonetheless, a third (33%) rate it as “much worse” or “worse”.

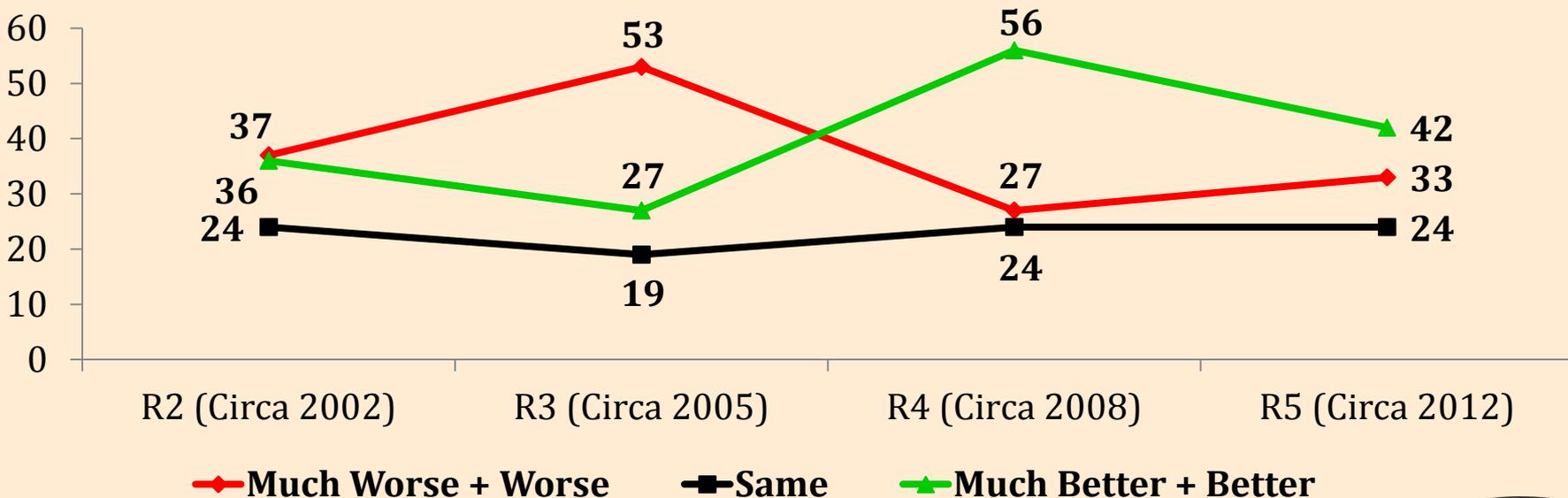
But Ghanaians are very optimistic about the future

= A majority (73%) expect the country’s economic condition to improve in the coming year.



Evaluations of Economic Conditions

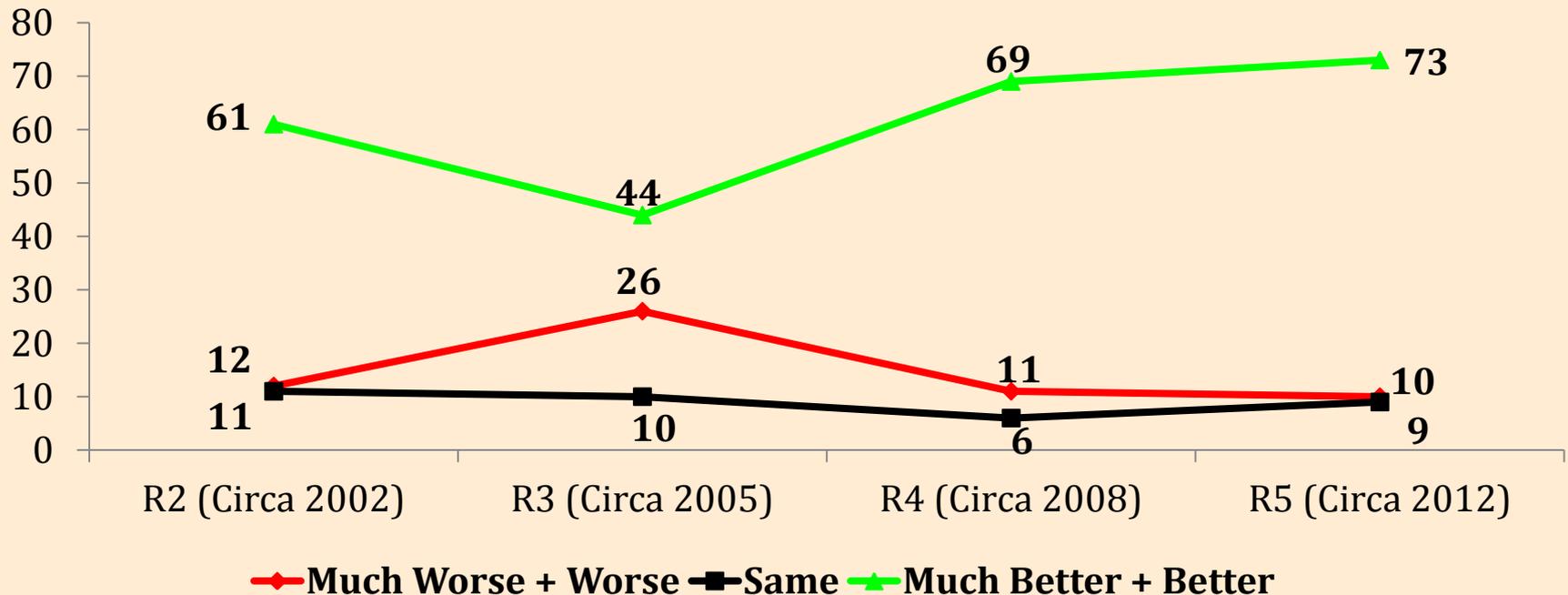
- = Retrospective assessment of national economic conditions between 2008 and 2012 shows a decrease of **14%** in the proportion of Ghanaians who think economic conditions are “*much better*” or “*better*” (from **56%** to **42%**).
- = The long term trend (2002 to 2012) shows a **6%** increase in the proportion of Ghanaians who assess the country’s economic conditions as “*much better*” and “*better*” (from **36%** to **42%**).



Evaluation of Economic Conditions

Generally, positive prospective evaluations of national economic conditions have been rising.

=Prospective evaluation of national economic conditions as “much better” and “better” increased by **12% points** (i.e. from **61%** to **73%**) between in 2002 and 2012.





GOVERNMENTAL ACCOUNTABILITY & RESPONSIVENESS

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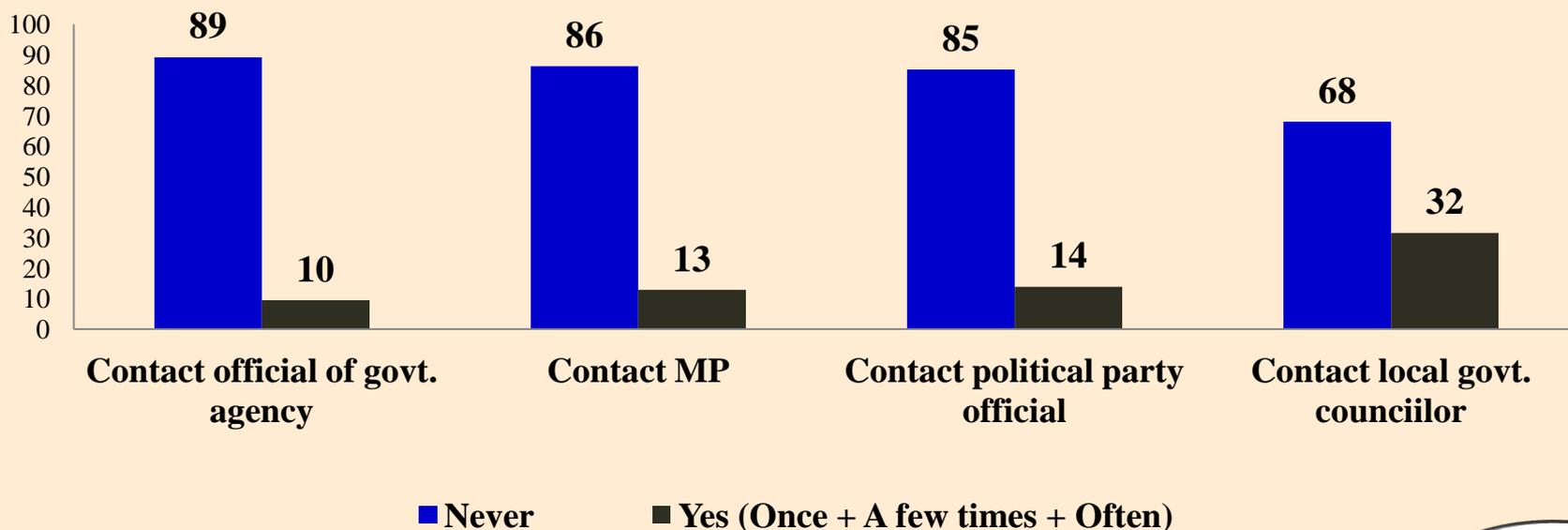


Governmental Accountability & Responsiveness

Few Ghanaians contact their elected and other government officials.

- = Majority report “never” contacting any official of government (**89%**), MP (**86%**), political party official (**85%**) and local government councilor (**68%**) in the past year.
- = However, local government councilors fare relatively better. They were contacted by about a third (**32%**) of Ghanaians “once”, “few times”, or “often” in the past year.

Contact with elected/government officials in the past year [%]



Governmental Accountability & Responsiveness

- = Contact with local government representatives improved significantly (i.e. **+17%**) between 2002 to 2012.
- = Contact with other officials did not register much improvement over the same period .

Overtime Trends: Contact with Elected & Public Officials

	2002	2005	2008	2012	2002 – 2012	2008 – 2012
Contact govt. official	9	13	14	10	+1	-4
Contact MP	12	16	14	13	+1	-1
Contact party official	15	--	--	14	-1	--
Contact Local Govt. Councilor	15	14	36	32	+17	-4

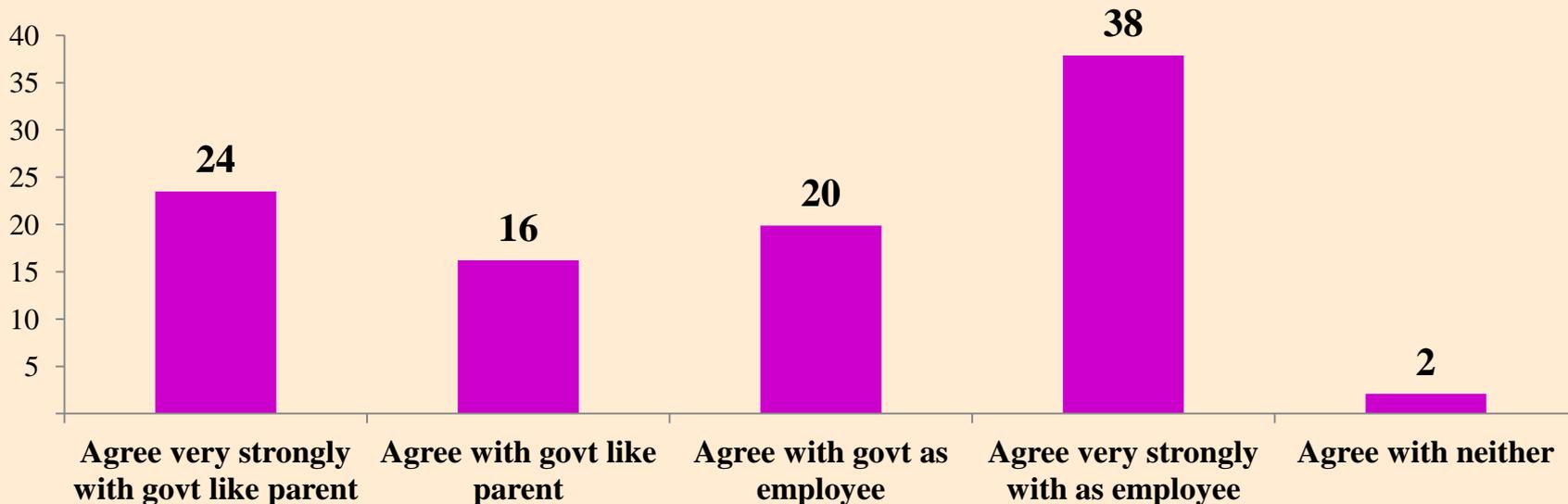
Governmental Accountability & Responsiveness

Ghanaians have increasingly become more aware of their right to responsive government.

=A majority (**58%**) perceive government as their employee. In fact, **38%** “*strongly agree*” with this position.

=However, a sizeable minority (**40%**) see government as a parent. About a quarter (**24%**) “*strongly agree*” with this position.

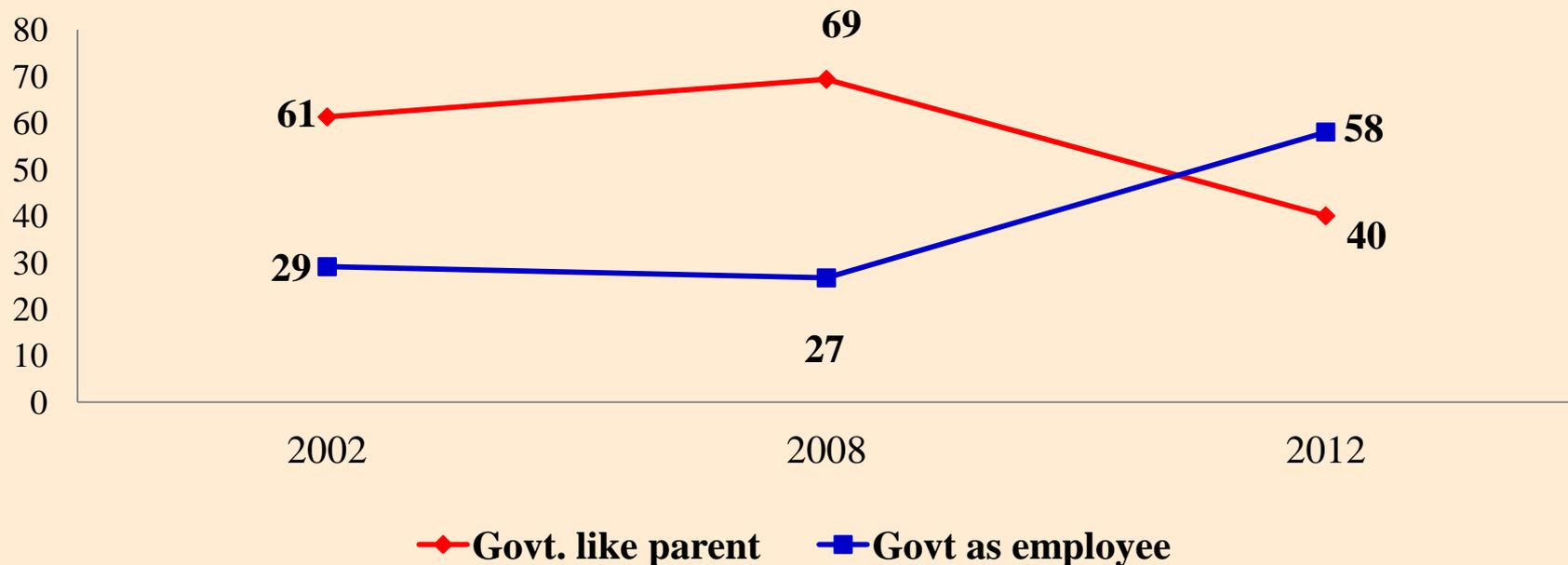
Govt. like a parent vs. an Employee [%]



Governmental Accountability & Responsiveness

= Ghanaian perception of government as parent declined by **21%** from 2002 to 2012, while the perception of government as an employee increased by **29%**.

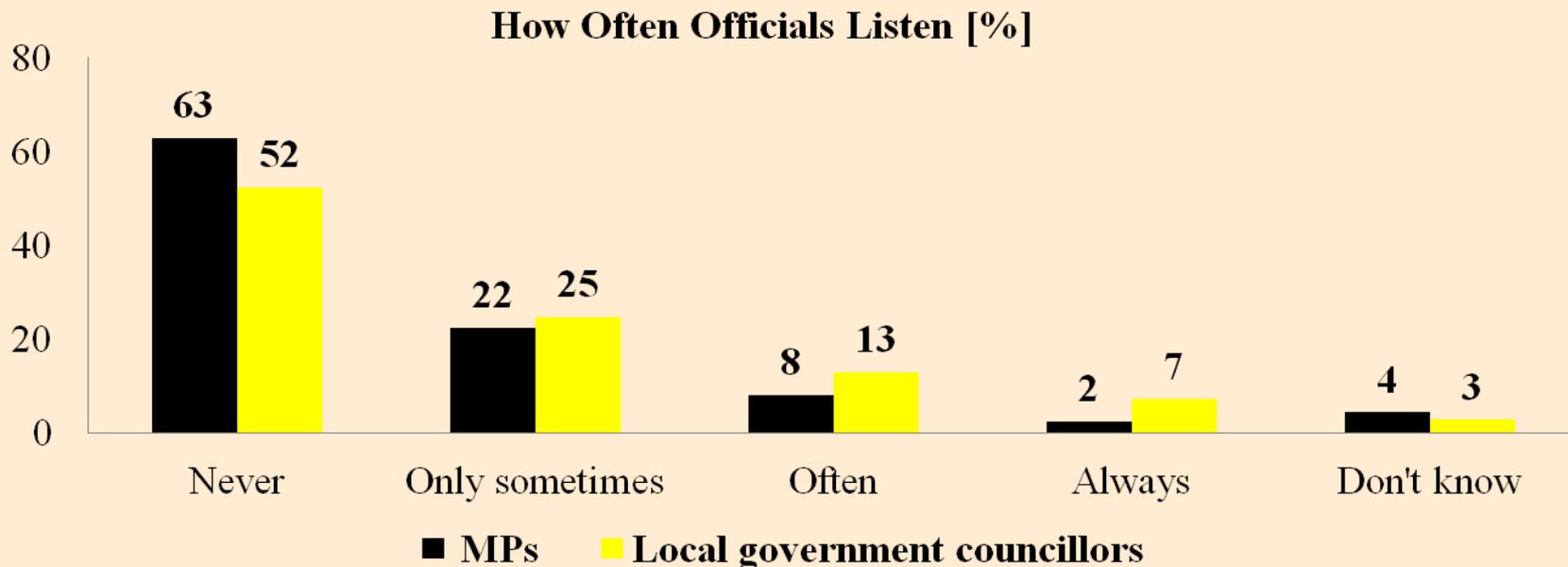
Overtime trend: Government as parent or employee [%]



Governmental Accountability & Responsiveness

Most national and local officials are not sufficiently responsive to citizens

- = A large majority of Ghanaians say their parliamentarians (**85%**) and local councilors (**77%**) “*never*” or “*only sometimes*” try to listen to them.
- = Less than a quarter thinks parliamentarians (**10%**) and local government councilors (**20%**) “*often*” or “*always*” listen to what ordinary people have to say.



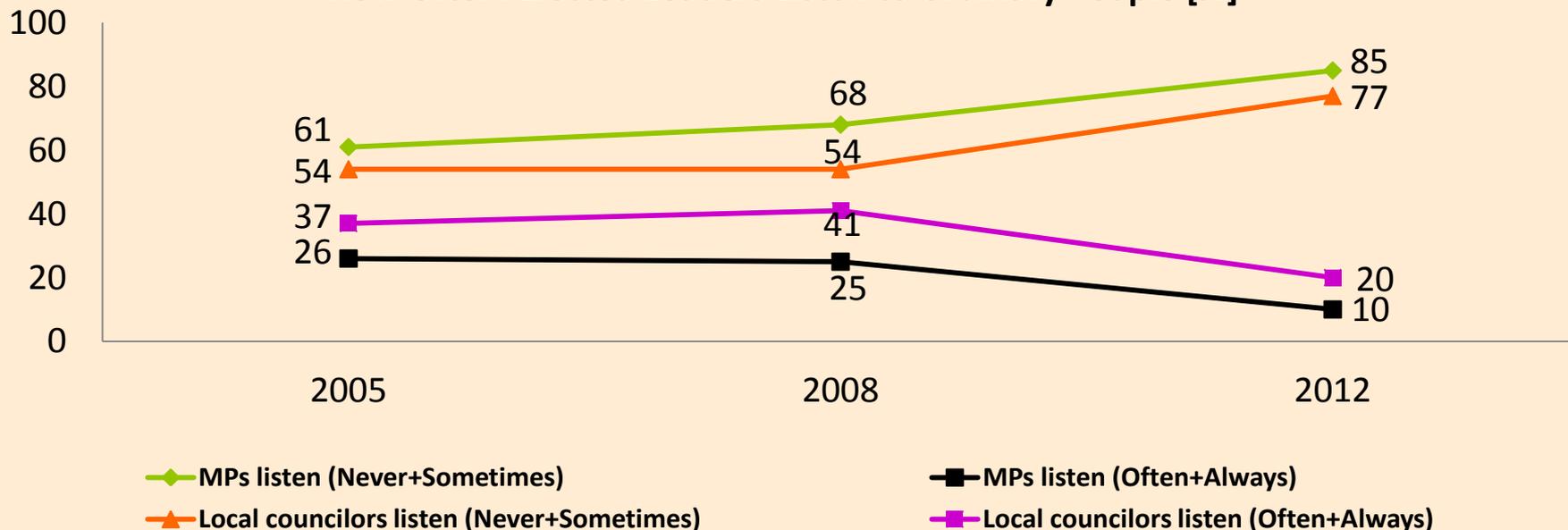
Governmental Accountability & Responsiveness

Overtime trends indicate an increase in perception that MPs and Local Councilors do not listen to ordinary people

=Perceptions that MPs and local councilors “*never or only sometimes*” listen to ordinary people increased by **24%** and **23%** points respectively between 2002 and 2012.

=In contrast, perceptions that MPs and local councilors “*often or always*” listen to ordinary people declined by **16%** and **17%** respectively in the same period.

How Often: Elected Leaders Listen to Ordinary People [%]



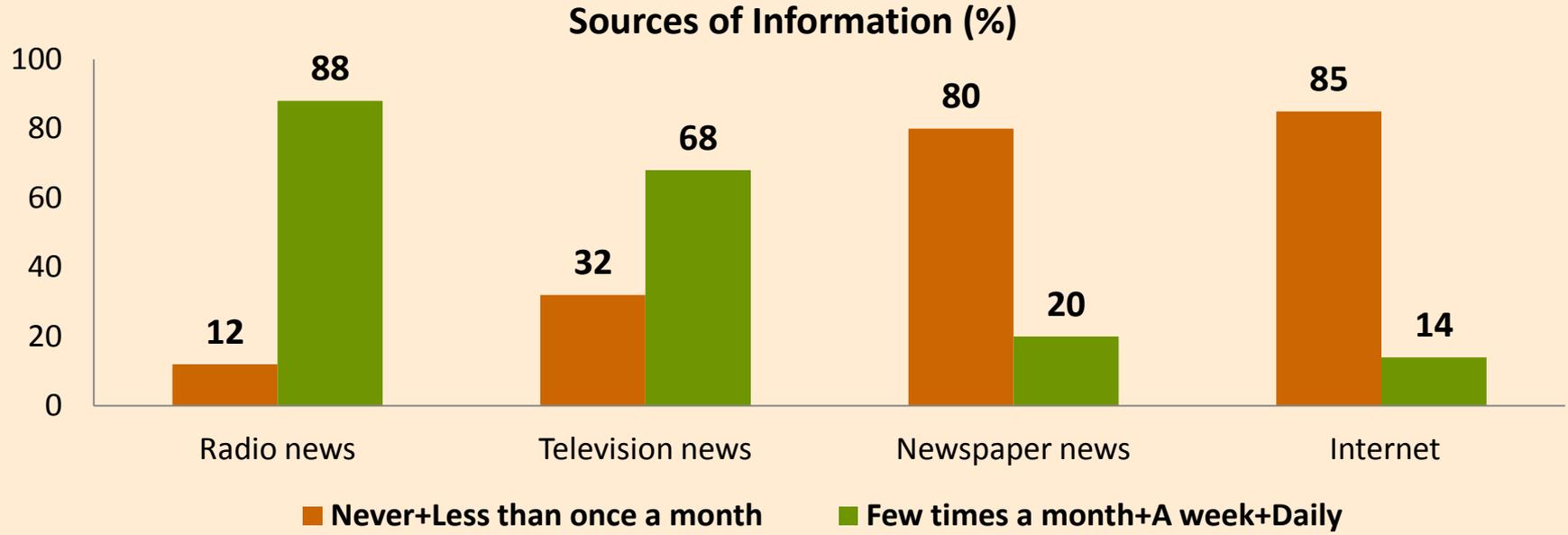


OPINIONS ON THE MEDIA

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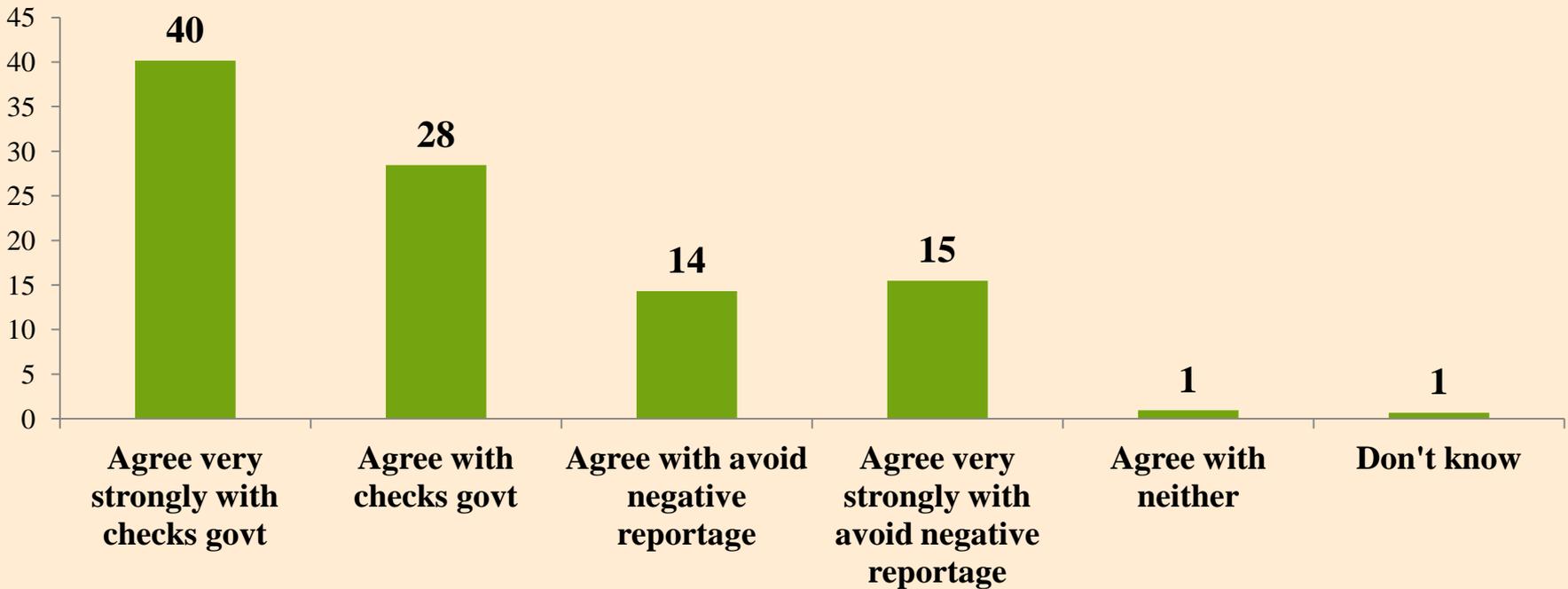


- = An absolute majority of Ghanaians (**88%**) source their news via the radio, “*daily*”, “*a few times a week*” and “*a few times a month*”.
- = A majority (**68%**) also source their news from television “*daily*”, “*a few times a week*” and “*a few times a month*”.
- = A fifth of Ghanaians (**20%**) source their news via newspapers while **14%** get news from the internet.



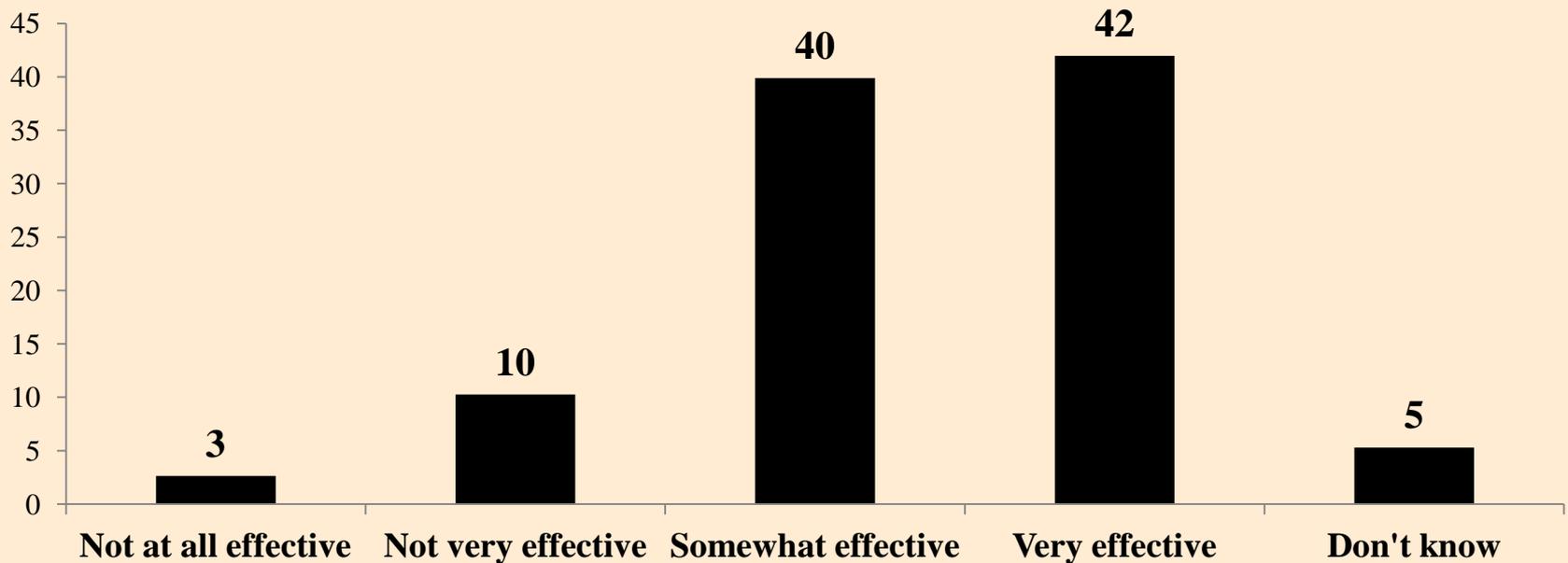
- = A solid majority of Ghanaians (**68%**) support media exposure of government mistakes and corruption.
- = A minority (**29%**) want media self-censorship on government mistakes and corruption.

Media checks government vs. avoid negative reporting [%]



= A large majority of Ghanaians (**82%**) perceive the media as effective in revealing government mistakes and corruption.

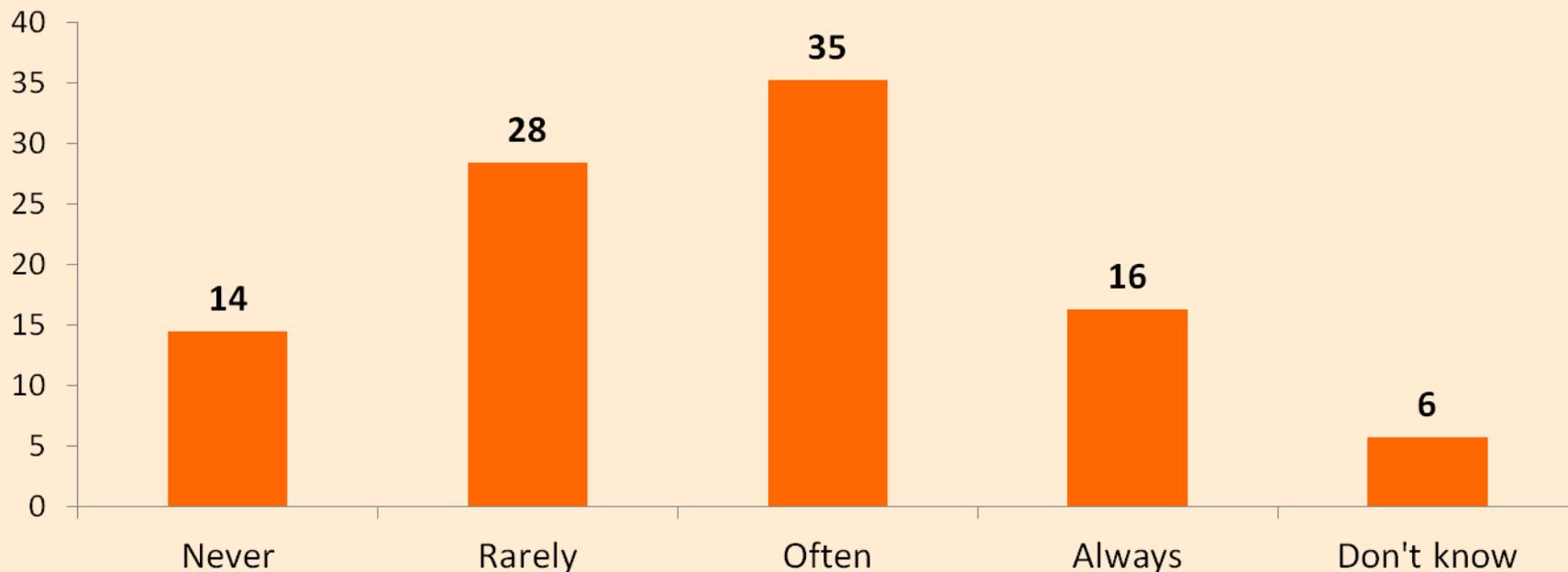
How effective the news media reveals govt. mistakes and corruption [%]



Ghanaians perceive abuse of media freedoms by practitioners.

=A majority (51%) say media “often” and “always” abuse its freedom.

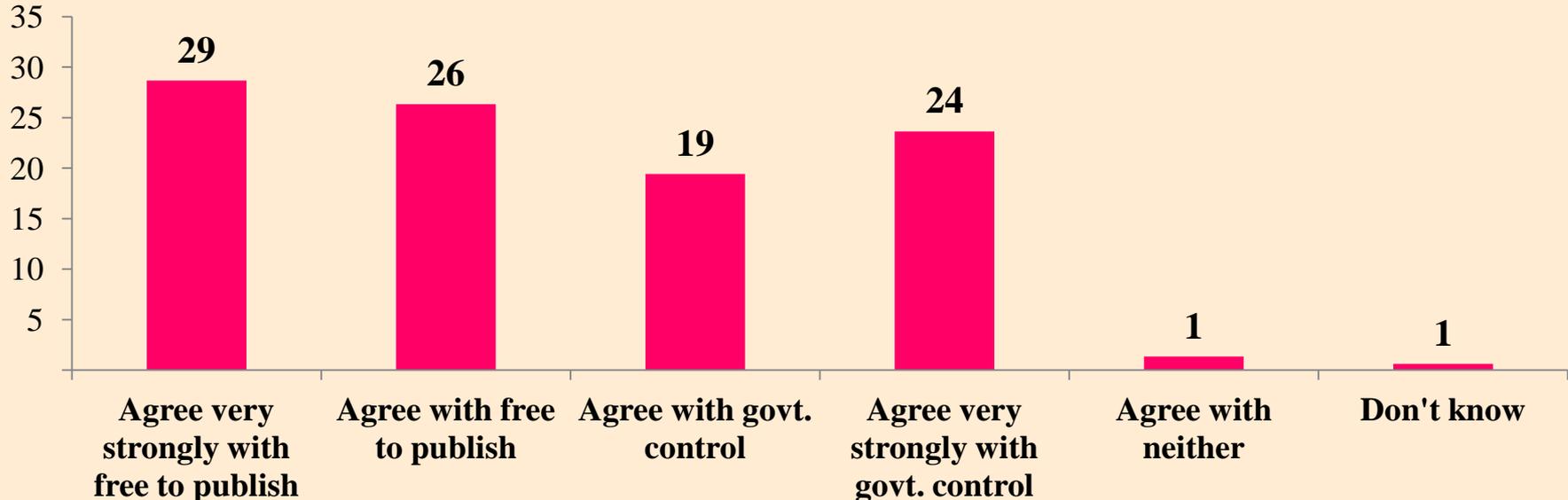
How often news media abuse its freedom [%]



Censorship of media practice

- = A majority of Ghanaians (**55%**) endorse free media practice.
- = But a large minority (**43%**) endorse government control over media practice.

Newspapers free to publish vs. Govt. control [%]





INSTITUTIONAL & SOCIAL TRUST

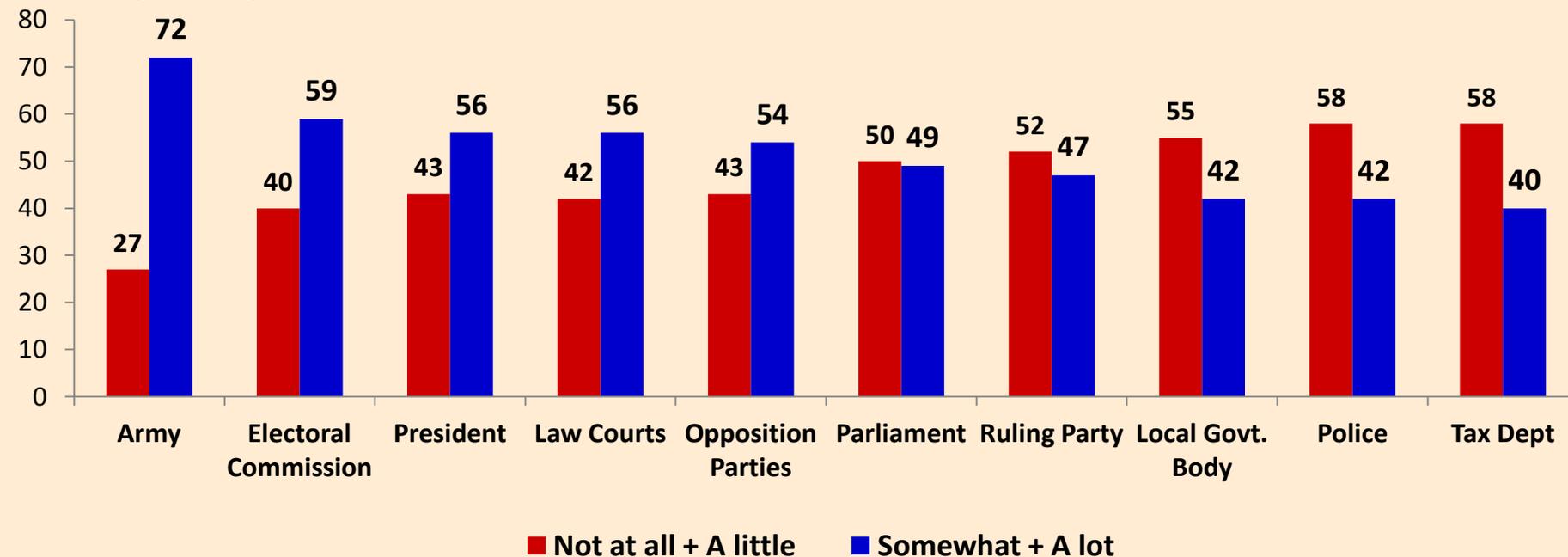
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Ghanaian trust in state institutions and non-state actors is mixed.

= Majorities of Ghanaians express trust in the army (72%); Electoral Commission (59%); the president (56%); law courts (56%); and opposition parties (54%).

= In contrast, majorities express mistrust in tax agencies (58%); the police (58%); local government body (55%); ruling party (52%); and parliament (50%).



Overtime Trends

	2002	2005	2008	2012	2002 - 2012	2008 - 2012
Army						
Not at all + A little	41	23	--	27	-14	--
Somewhat + A lot	54	72	--	72	+18	--
Electoral Commission						
Not at all + A little	41	21	29	40	-1	+11
Somewhat + A lot	49	75	67	59	+10	-8
President						
Not at all + A little	30	21	24	43	+13	+19
Somewhat + A lot	65	75	75	56	-9	-19
Law Courts						
Not at all + A little	49	30	38	42	-7	+4
Somewhat + A lot	45	62	58	56	+11	-2
Opposition Parties						
Not at all + A little	62	41	46	43	-19	-3
Somewhat + A lot	28	51	49	54	+26	+5
Parliament						
Not at all + A little	43	25	34	50	+7	+16
Somewhat + A lot	48	68	62	49	+1	-13
Ruling Party						
Not at all + A little	42	28	31	52	+10	+21
Somewhat + A lot	51	67	67	47	-4	-20
Local Govt. Body						
Not at all + A little	49	41	42	55	+6	+13
Somewhat + A lot	38	54	54	42	+4	-12
Police						
Not at all + A little	46	32	51	58	+12	+7
Somewhat + A lot	51	64	47	42	-9	-5

Ghanaians exhibit low interpersonal trust

=A majority (**88%**) of Ghanaians believe one has to be very careful when dealing with other people. Only 1 in 10 think most people can be trusted.

Ghanaians trust their relatives more than others

=A majority (**74%**) trust their relatives “*a lot*” or “*somewhat*”. **Fifty-three percent** trust their neighbors and **41%** trust other people ““*a lot*” or “*somewhat*”.

=However, **26%**, **47%** and **58%** of Ghanaians respectively, do not trust their relatives, neighbors and other people they know.

- = Trust in other people “*somewhat or a lot*” declined by **21%** between 2008 and 2012. Mistrust for other people increased by **22%** in the same period.
- = Trust in relatives “*somewhat or a lot*” declined by **10%** between 2008 and 2012. Mistrust for relatives increase by **12%** in the same time period.

	2005	2008	2012	2005 - 2012	2008 - 2012
Trust relatives					
Not at all + Just a little	23	14	26	+3	+12
Somewhat + A lot	77	84	74	-3	-10
Trust neighbors					
Not at all + Just a little	40	--	47	+7	--
Somewhat + A lot	59	--	53	-6	--
Trust other people you know					
Not at all + Just a little	--	36	58	--	+22
Somewhat + A lot	--	62	41	--	-21



OPINIONS ON EQUITY/ GENDER EQUALITY

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Opinions on Equity & Gender Equality

- = Majority (**73%**) of Ghanaians agree that elected leaders should treat all people equally.

- = However, a quarter (**26%**) agrees that elected leaders should help their own communities.

- = A small majority (**55%**) of Ghanaians believe people are “*never*” or “*rarely*” treated unequally under the law.

- = However a significant minority (**44%**) believe individuals are “*often*” or “*always*” treated unequally under the law.

Opinions on Equity & Gender Equality

Proportion of Ghanaians who believe people are “*often or always*” treated unequally increased by **16%** between 2002 and 2012. in the past 4 years, the proportion increased by **11%**.

Proportion of Ghanaians who think people are “*never or rarely*” treated unequally remained fairly stable.

	2002	2005	2008	2012	2002 - 2012	2008 - 2012
People treated unequally [Never + Rarely]	55	56	61	55	0	-6
People treated unequally [Often + Always]	28	34	33	44	+16	+11

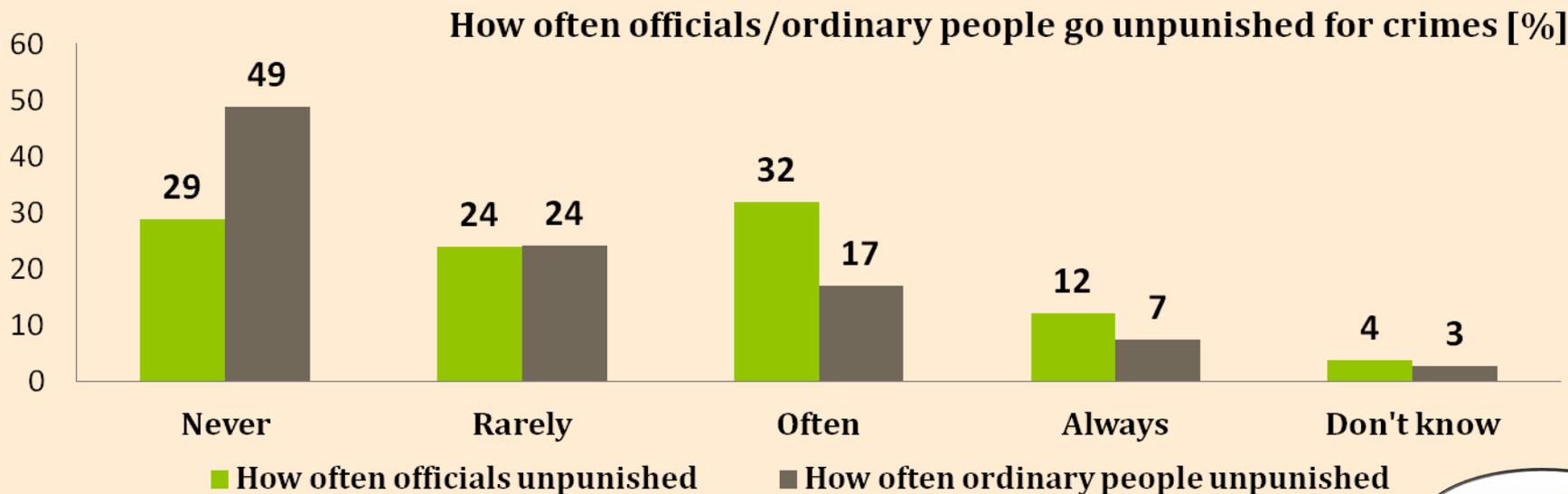
Opinions on Equity & Gender Equality

Ghanaians perceive a higher likelihood of ordinary people and a lower likelihood for officials being punished for infractions against the law

=More than half (53%) of Ghanaians perceive that officials “*never*” or “*rarely*” go unpunished when they break the law. A solid majority (73%) perceive that ordinary people “*never*” or “*rarely*” go unpunished when they break the law.

=A large minority (44%) perceive that officials “*often*” or “*always*” go unpunished when they break the law.

=Only about a quarter (24%) perceive that ordinary people “*often*” or “*always*” go unpunished when they break the law.



Overtime trends indicate an increase in perception that officials “often or always” go unpunished

=Perception that officials “*often or always*” go unpunished increased by **17%** between 2008 and 2012 .

=Perception that officials “*never or rarely*” go unpunished declined by **12%** between 2008 and 2012.

	2008	2012	2008 - 2012
Officials go unpunished [Never + Rarely]	65	53	-12
Officials go unpunished [Often + Always]	27	44	+17
Ordinary people go unpunished [Never + Rarely]	75	73	-2
Ordinary people go unpunished [Often + Always]	21	24	+3

Opinions on Equity & Gender Equality

Ghanaians generally think government never treats their ethnic groups unfairly

=A majority (62%) perceives that their ethnic groups are “never” treated unfairly by government.

=However, nearly a third (31%) feels their ethnic groups are unfairly treated by government “sometimes, often and always”.

Ethnic group treated unfairly [%]



Opinions on Equity & Gender Equality

- = A majority (**72%**) of Ghanaians “*strongly agree* and “*agree*” that women should have equal chance of being elected into political office.
- = **Eighty-four percent** “*strongly agree*” and “*agree*” that women should have equal rights.
- = **Eighty-four percent** also “*strongly agree*” and “*agree*” that priority for education must be based on ability and not gender.

	Strongly agree & Agree
Women have equal chance of election in political office	72%
Men make better political leaders and should be elected rather than women	27%
Women should have equal rights and receive the same treatment as men	84%
Women subject to traditional laws/customs, and should remain so	15%
If funds for school is limited, a boy should always be educated before a girl	12%
Families should send the child with the greatest ability to learn to school	84%

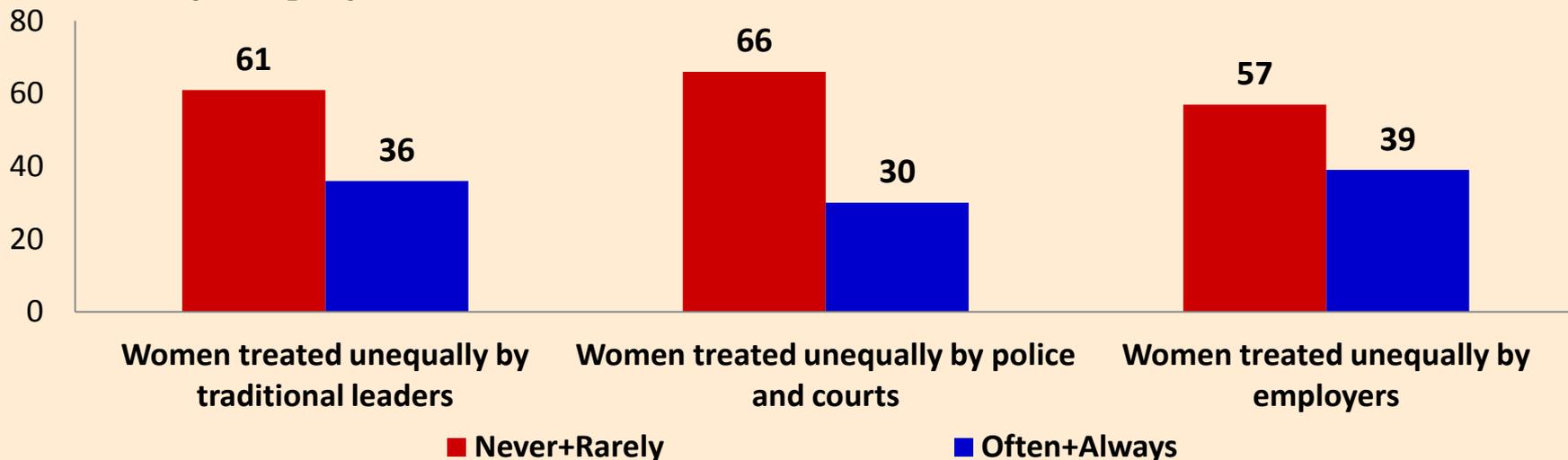
Opinions on Equity & Gender Equality

Most Ghanaians perceive equality in the treatment of women by employers, police and courts of law, and traditional rulers

=A majority (61%) think women are “never” or “rarely” treated unequally by traditional authorities. A third (36%) thinks otherwise.

=A majority (62%) indicates that women “never” or “rarely” get treated unequally by police and courts of law. A third (30%) again expressed contrary opinion.

=A majority (57%) also thinks women are “never” or “rarely” treated unequally by employers. However, a large minority (39%) perceives unequal treatment of women by employers.





OPINIONS ON PERSONAL SECURITY AND SAFETY

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Opinions on Personal Safety & Security

Ghanaians feel secure in their homes and neighborhood

=An large majority of Ghanaians “never” feel unsafe in their neighborhoods (**81%**) or at home (**84%**).

=An overwhelming majority (**94%**) of Ghanaians have not been physically attacked in the past 12 months.

=Similarly, a solid majority (**75%**) have not experienced theft/robbery in their homes in the past 12 month.

=However, about a quarter (**25%**) fell victim to robbery in the past year.

Opinions on Personal Safety & Security

Ghanaians consider the police as first point of reference for crime resolution

- = A majority (**61%**) **say they** will turn to the police if they become a victim of crime.

- = Over 1 in 10 would consult traditional leaders (**13%**) and go to their families and friends (**15%**).

However, Ghanaians rarely report crimes to the police.

- = Less than a tenth (**6%**) reported crimes to the police. A fifth (**20%**) never reported such incident to the police while **74%** claim they had not been victims of crime during the last 12 month.

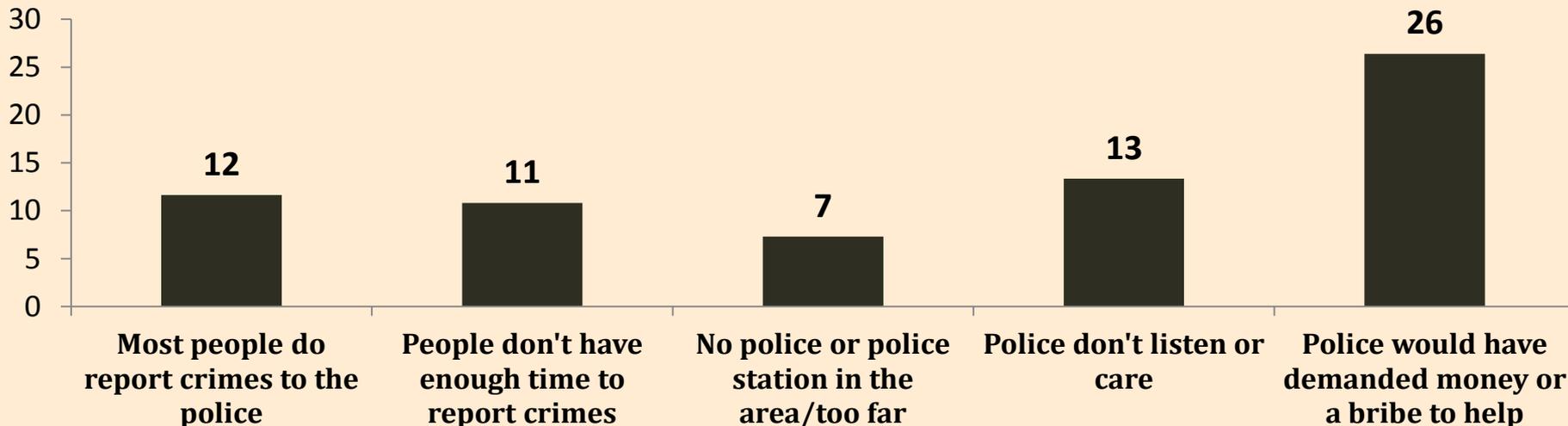
Opinions on Personal Safety & Security

Perceived corruption keeping people from reporting crimes to the police

Reason cited for not reporting:

- = Money or bribe demand by police (**26%**)
- = Indifference of the police (**13%**)
- = Lack of time to go to police/reporting to police time consuming (**11%**)
- = Distance to the next police station (**7%**)

Reason for not reporting crimes to the police [%]





CIVIC RESPONSIBILITIES / CITIZENSHIP / IDENTITY

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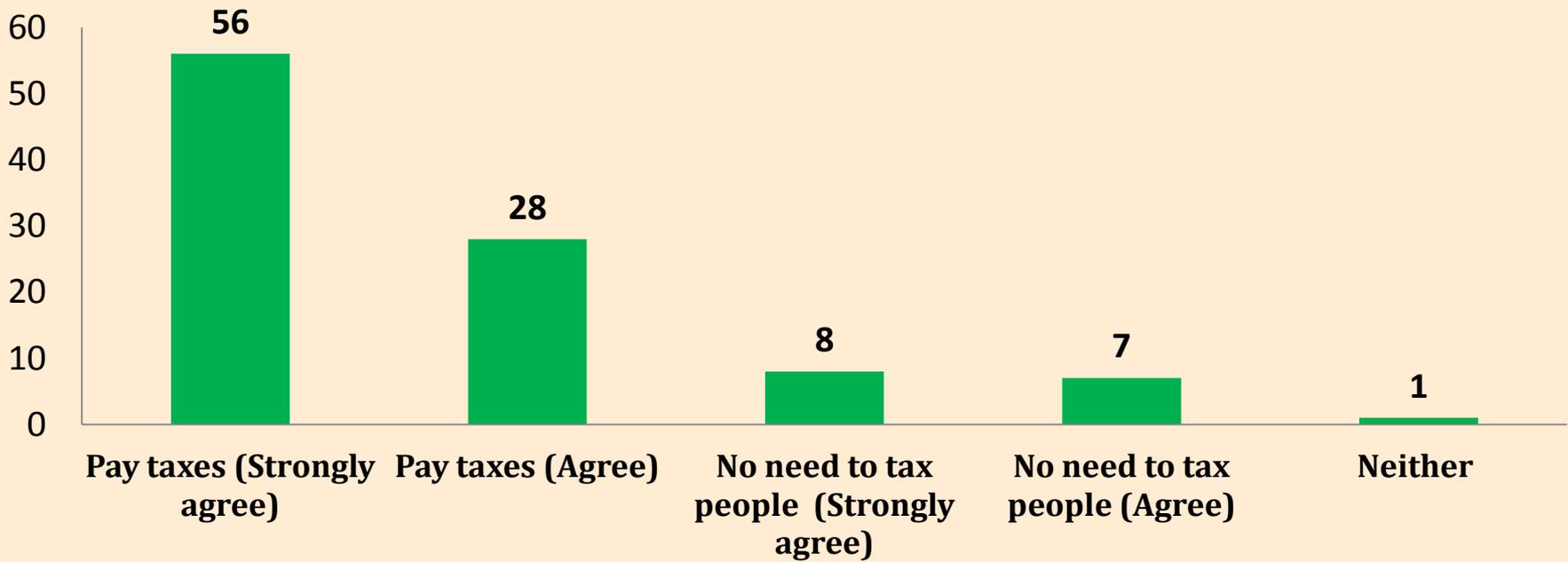
Civic Responsibilities, Citizenship & Identity

Ghanaians generally accept their tax obligation to the state

= An absolute majority (**84%**) agree that citizens must pay taxes.

= However, 1 in 10 (**15%**) thinks there is no need for this and that government can raise enough money from other sources.

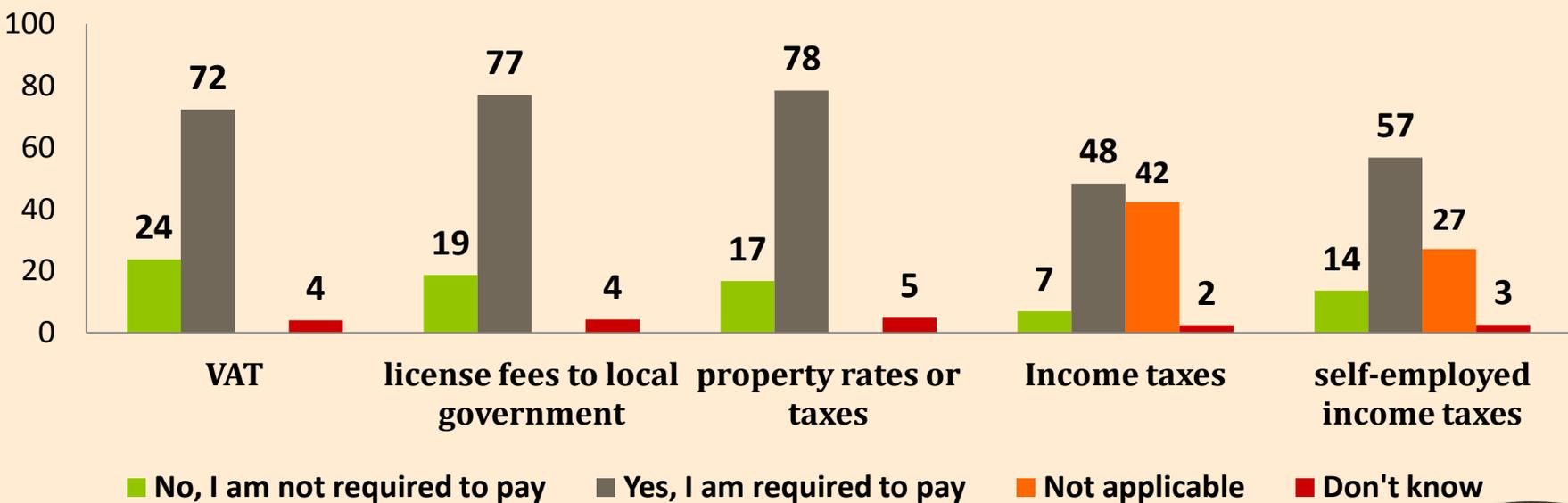
Citizens must pay taxes vs. No need to tax the people [%]



Civic Responsibilities, Citizenship & Identity

- = Solid majorities (**72% to 78%**) of Ghanaians report an awareness to pay VAT, license and property related fees.
- = However, less than half of Ghanaians (**48%**) express awareness of a requirement to pay taxes on their incomes as formal sector/paid employees.
- = Surprisingly, majority of informal sector employees (**57%**) know they are supposed to pay taxes on their incomes.

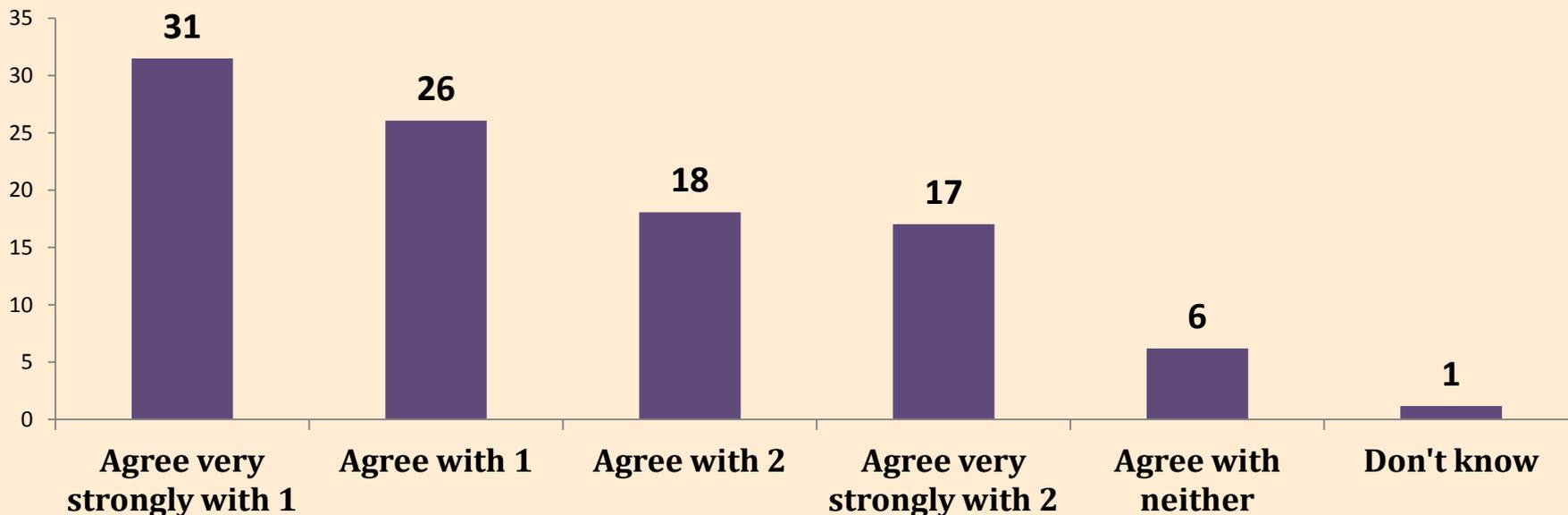
Obligation to pay tax [%]



Civic Responsibilities, Citizenship & Identity

- = A majority of Ghanaians (**57%**) support higher taxes in exchange for more government service.
- = But a over a third (**35%**) prefers lower taxes even if it comes with fewer government services.

Higher taxes with more govt. services vs. lower taxes with fewer govt. services [%]

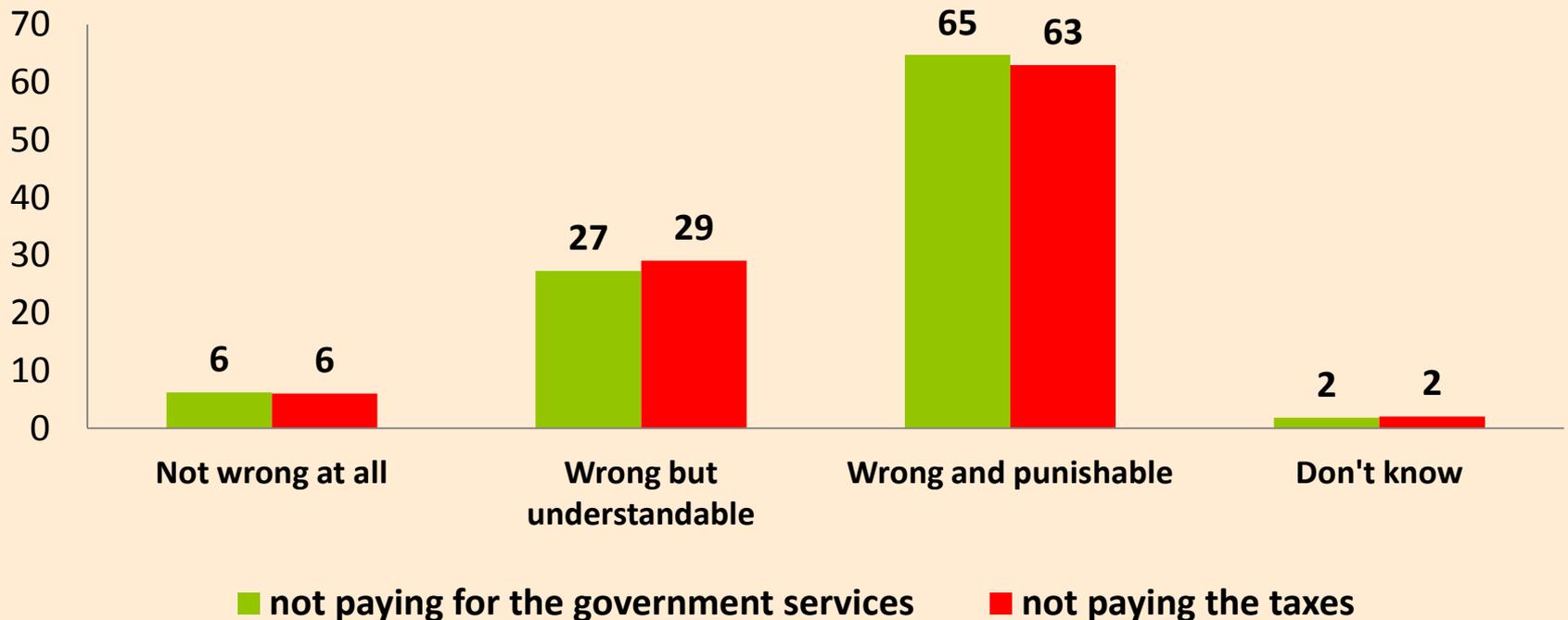


Civic Responsibilities, Citizenship & Identity

Ghanaians think it is wrong to evade tax or avoid payment for government services

= A solid majority of Ghanaians think that it is “*wrong and punishable*” to avoid taxes (63%) or access government services without paying (65%).

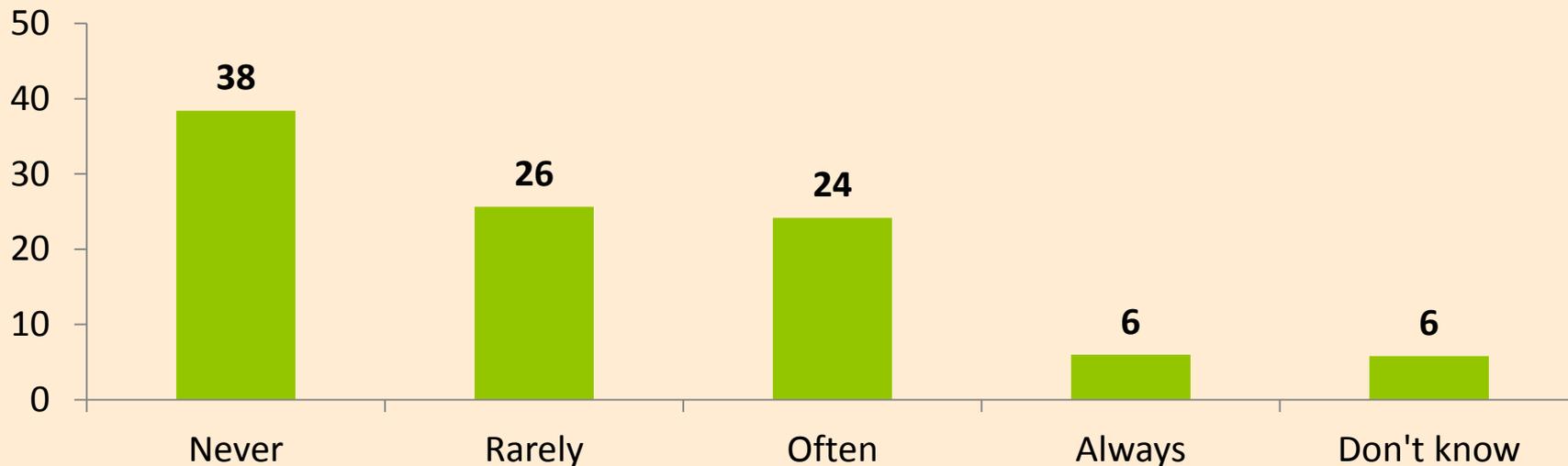
= However, over a quarter thinks that it is “*wrong but understandable*” to evade tax (27%) or access government services without paying (29%).



Civic Responsibilities, Citizenship & Identity

- = About a third (**30%**) of Ghanaians “often” or “always” avoid paying taxes despite claimed abhorrence of tax evasion.
- = However, a solid majority (**64%**) “never” or “rarely” evade paying tax.

How often avoid paying taxes [%]



Ghanaians avoid paying taxes mainly because they think:

- = Taxes are too high (24%)
- = People cannot afford (21%)
- = Government offer poor services (14%)
- = Government waste or officials steal tax money (14%)

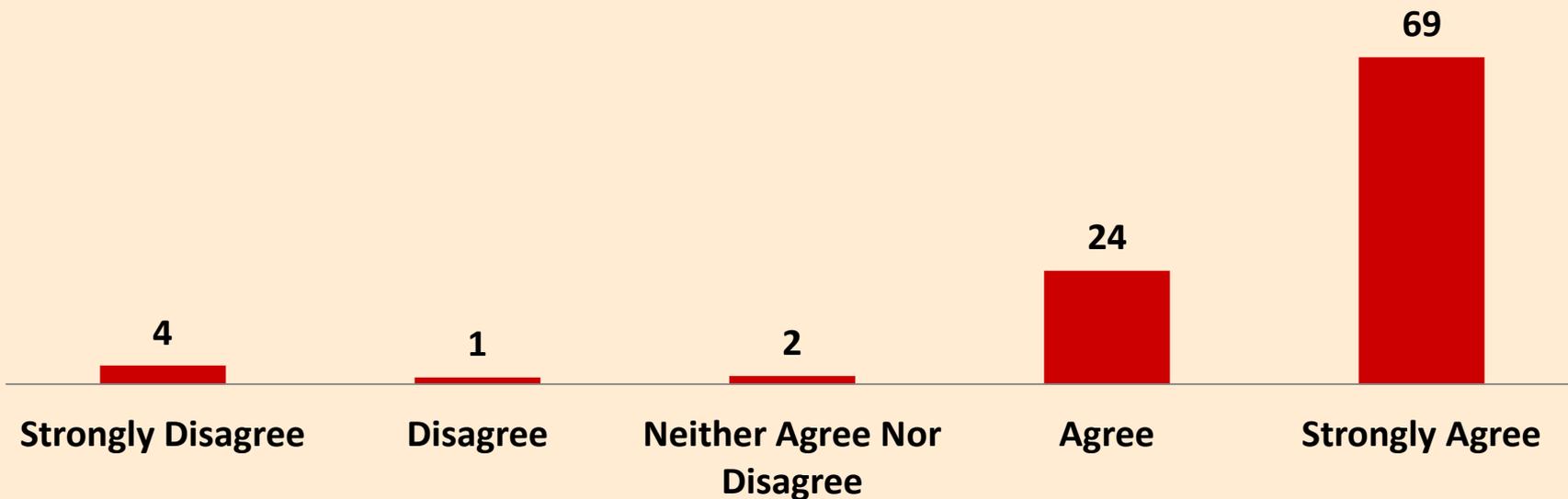
Major reasons why people avoid paying taxes [%]



Generally, Ghanaians are proud of their nationality

= An overwhelming majority (93%) of Ghanaians are proud to be called Ghanaian.

Proud of Nationality [%]

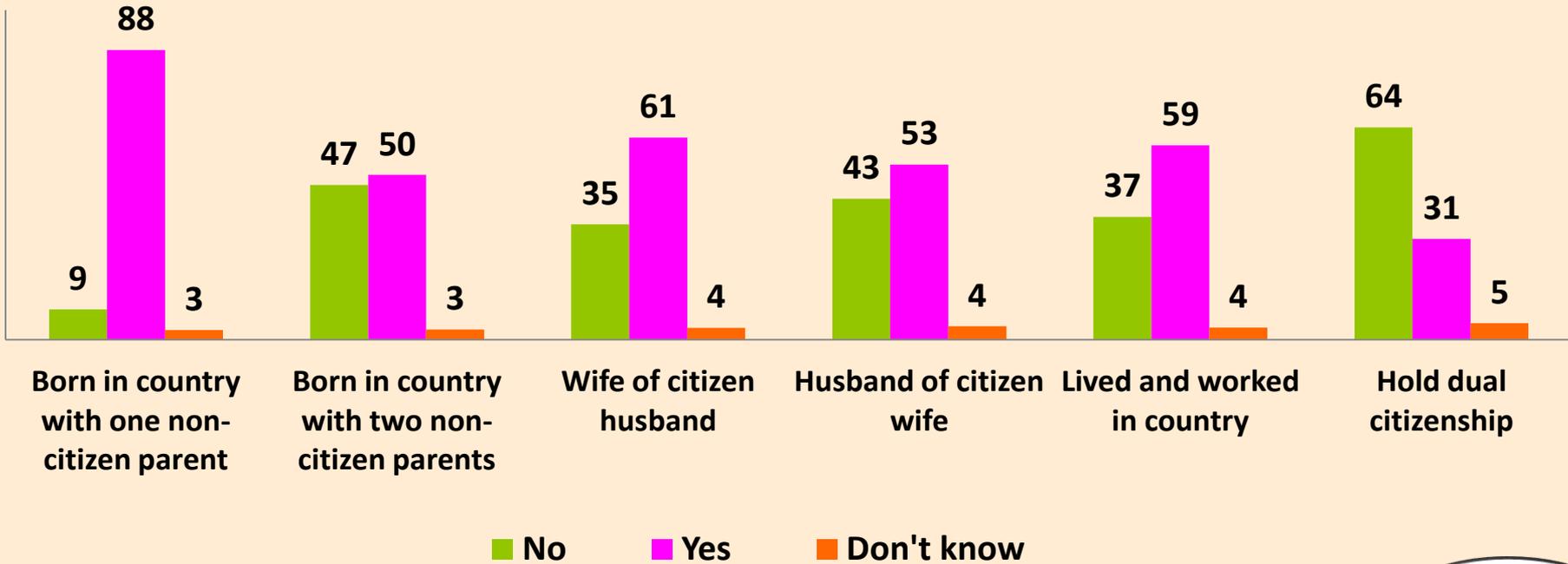


Civic Responsibilities, Citizenship & Identity

Most Ghanaians are not in favor of individuals holding dual citizenship

- = A solid majority (64%) do not support the granting of Ghanaian citizenship to persons who wish to hold dual citizenship.
- = However, more than half (50% to 88%) endorse the granting of citizenship to persons on various other grounds - in so far as it does not lead to dual citizenship.

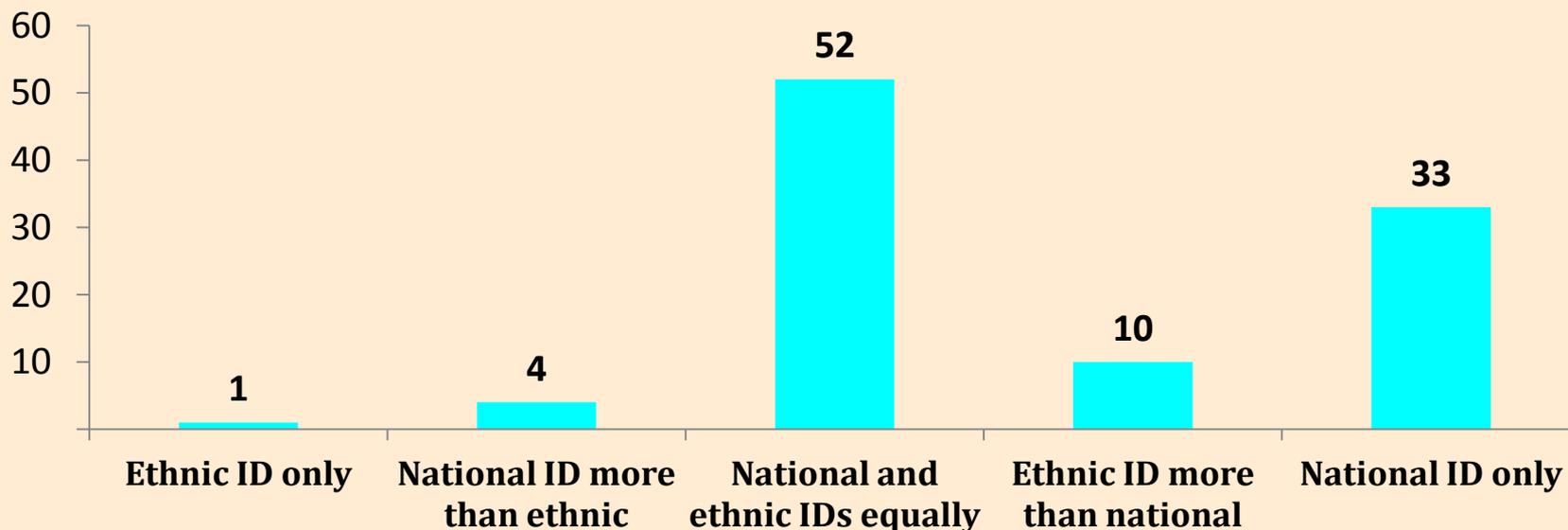
Right to be a citizen [%]



Civic Responsibilities, Citizenship & Identity

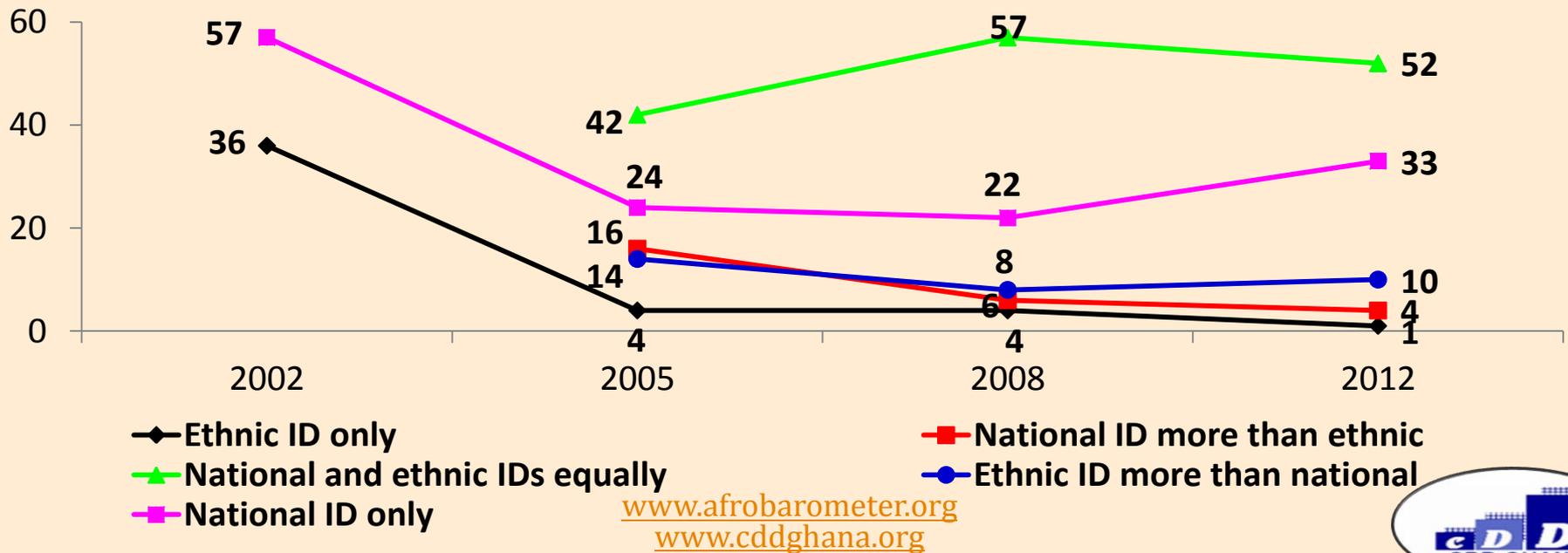
Ghanaians increasingly identify equally with their national identity and ethnicity

- = About half (**52%**) of all Ghanaians identify equally with their nationality and ethnicity.
- = A third (**33%**) feels only Ghanaian.
- = A tenth (**10%**) considers themselves more ethnic than Ghanaian.



Civic Responsibilities, Citizenship & Identity

- = Ghanaians who perceive themselves as either ethnic only or national only declined by **(35%)** and **(24%)** respectively between 2002 and 2012.
- = Ghanaians who identify equally with their national and ethnic identities increased by **10%** between 2005 and 2012.
- = Ghanaians who identify themselves in terms of their national identity more than ethnic declined by **(12%)** between 2005 and 2012. Those who identify themselves in terms of their ethnic identity more than national identity also declined by **(4%)** over the same period.





THE MANAGEMENT OF OIL REVENUES

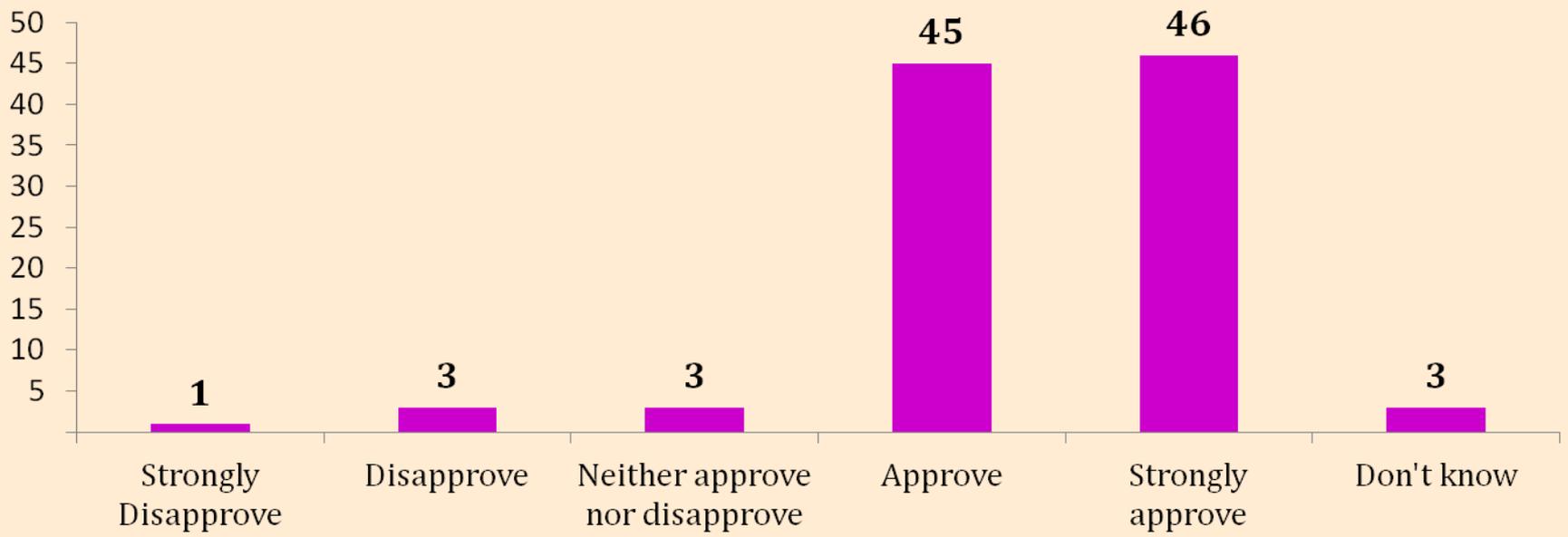
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Ghanaians expect transparency in the award of oil contracts

=An overwhelming majority of Ghanaians (**91%**) “*strongly approve*” or “*approve*” publication of all contracts between the oil companies and the state.

Govt. should publish all contracts between the oil companies and the state [%]

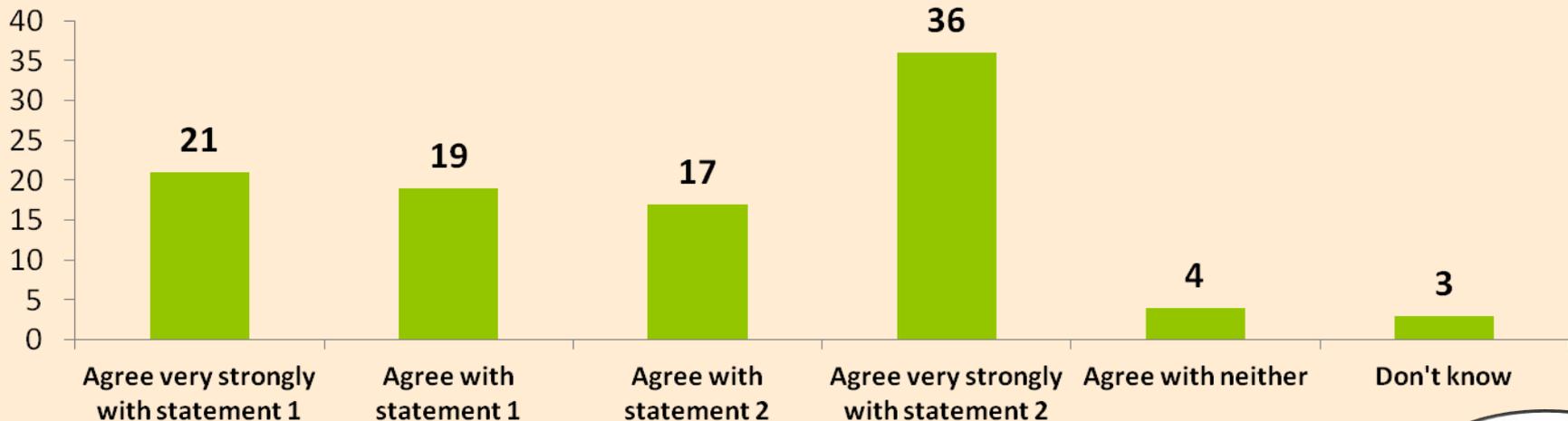


Dedication of oil fund to regions of origin

=More than half (**53%**) of Ghanaians “*strongly agree*” or “*agree*” that dedicating funds to resource rich regions for their development could widen gaps among regions.

=However, a large minority (**40%**) “*strongly agree*” or “*agree*” that government should create a fund dedicated to oil regions.

Govt. create oil region fund vs. development for all regions [%]

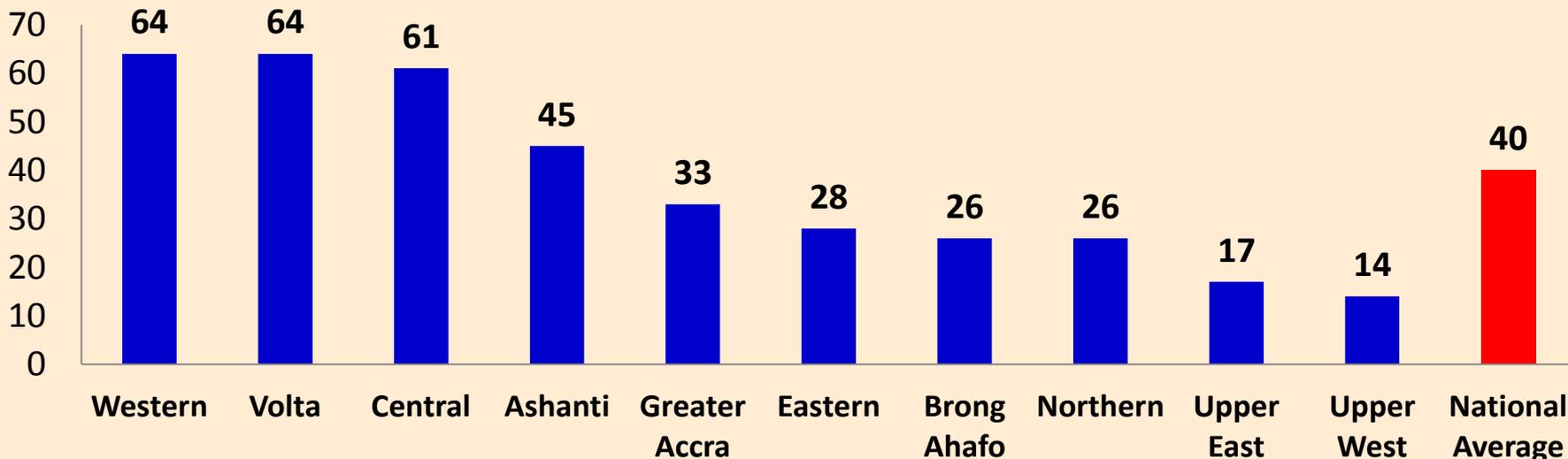


Dedication of oil fund to regions of origin by region

=A Majority from Western (64%), Volta (64%) and Central (61%) regions “strongly agree” or “agree” that government should create a fund dedicated to oil regions.

=All other regions, apart from the Ashanti (45%) region, fall below the national average.

Dedication of Oil Fund to regions of origin by region (%)



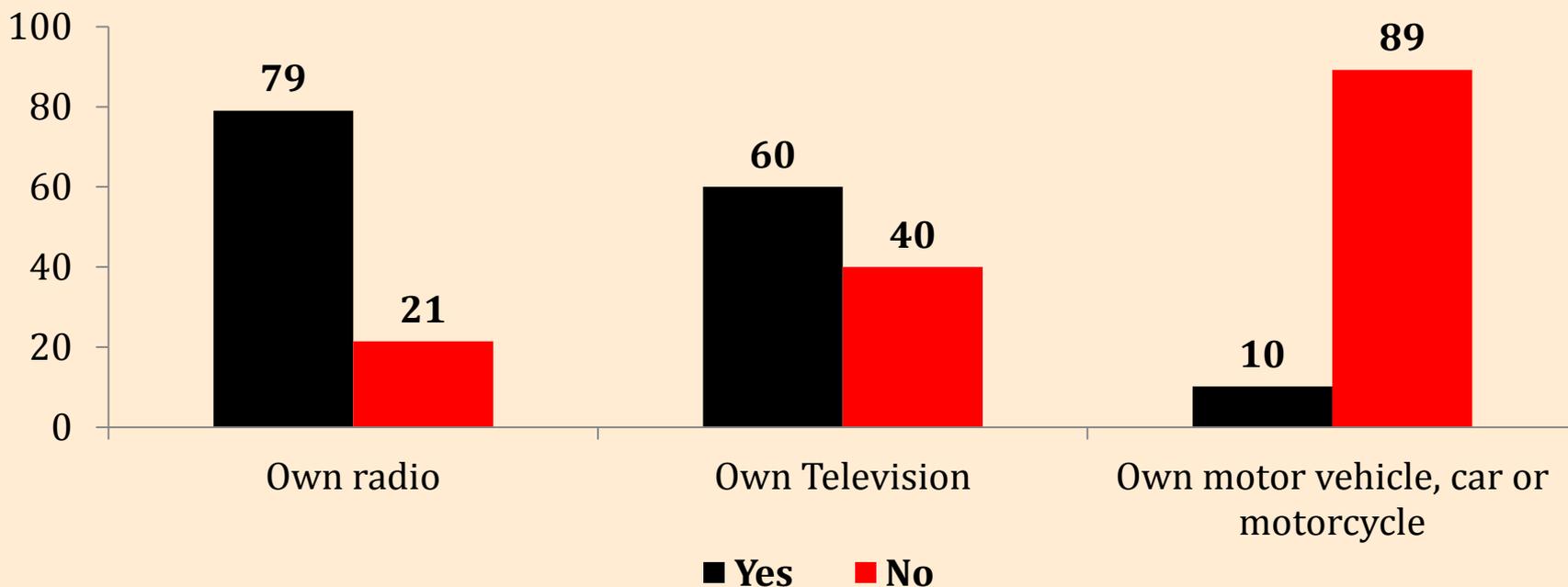


SOCIAL CONDITIONS/GOVERNMENT SOCIAL SERVICE PROVISIONING

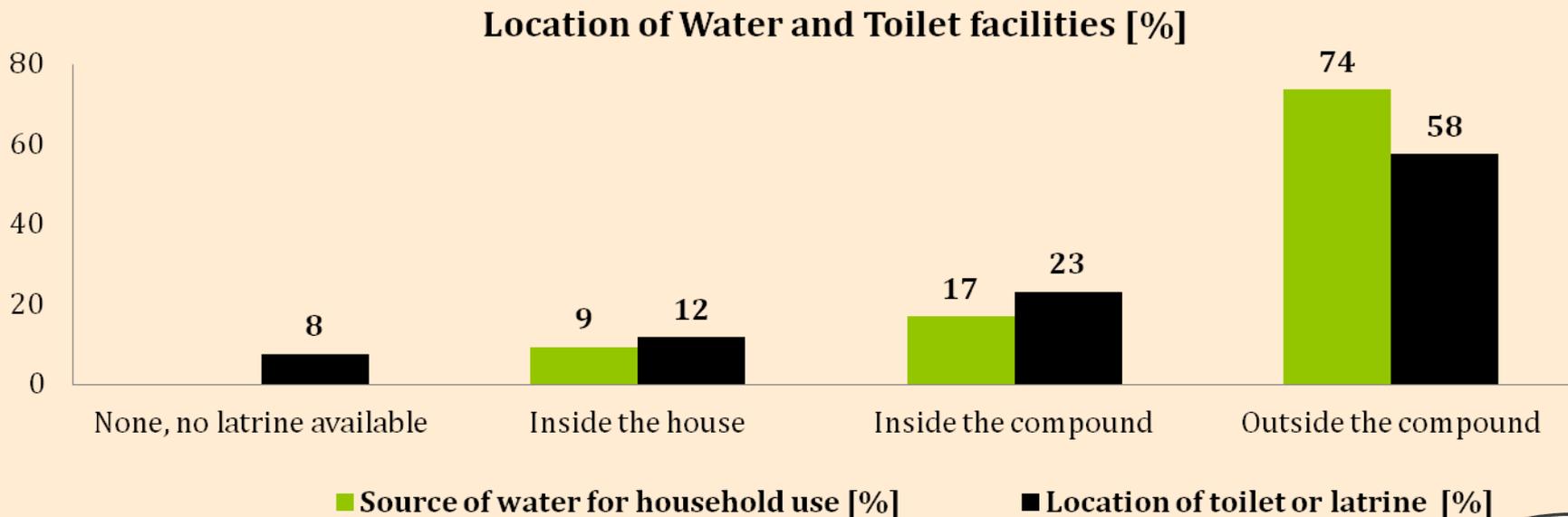
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- = Most Ghanaians own a radio (**79%**).
- = Most Ghanaians own a television (**60%**).
- = Only **10%** own a motor vehicle or a motorcycle.

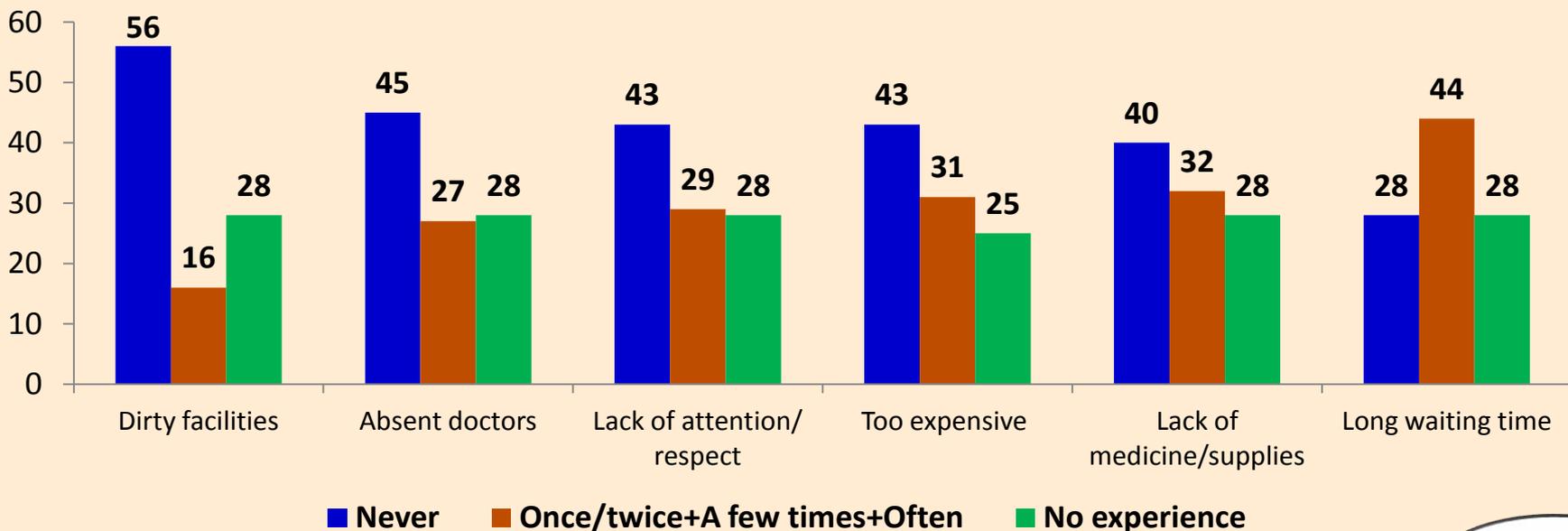


- = A majority of Ghanaians have their toilets or latrines (58%) and their water for household use (74%) located outside their compounds/houses.
- = About a third report that their toilets/latrines (35%) and water for household use (26%) are located inside the compound/house
- = **Eight percent** lack access to toilets/latrines.



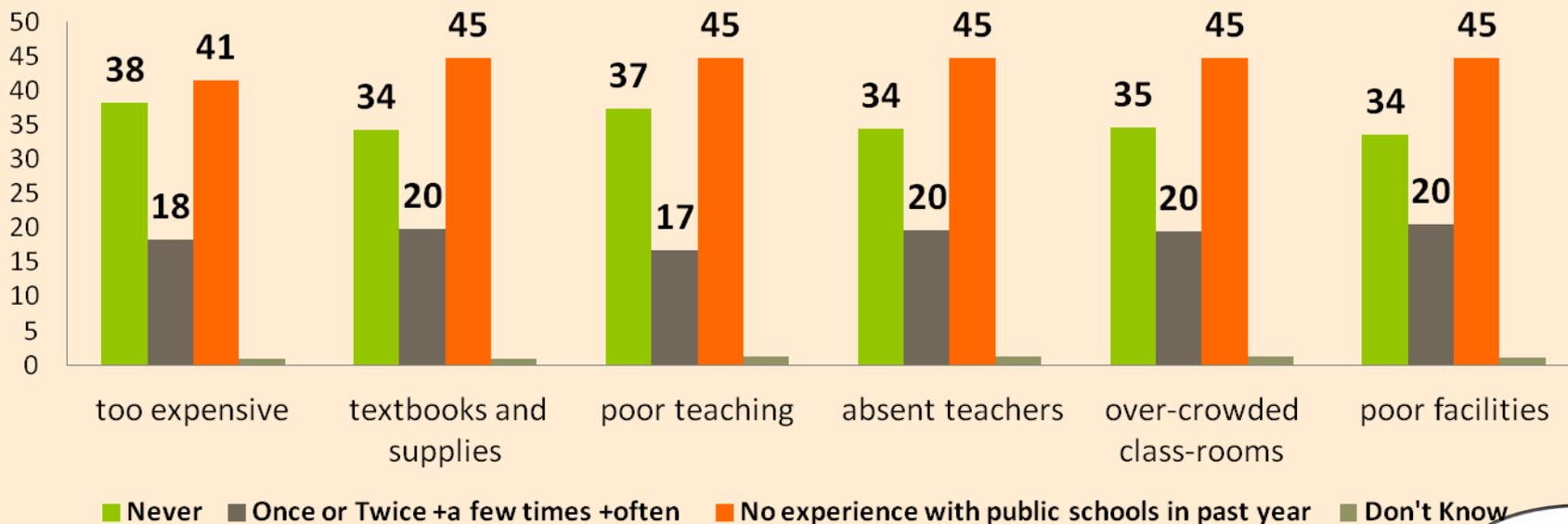
Sizeable minorities of Ghanaians encountered the following problems with health service delivery in the past year:

- = Long waiting time (**44%**)
- = Lack of medicines/supplies (**32%**)
- = Service too expensive (**31%**)
- = Lack of respect and attention (**29%**)
- = Absent doctors (**27%**)
- = Dirty facilities (**16%**)



About **2 in 10** Ghanaians encountered the following problems with education service delivery in the past year:

- = Overcrowded classrooms **(20%)**
- = Lack of textbooks and supplies **(20%)**
- = Absent teachers **(20%)**
- = Poor facilities **(20%)**
- = Service too expensive **(18%)**
- = Poor teaching **(17%)**





LOCAL & NATIONAL OFFICIAL PERFORMANCE RATINGS/LOCAL & CENTRAL GOVERNMENT ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE & SERVICE PROVISION RATINGS

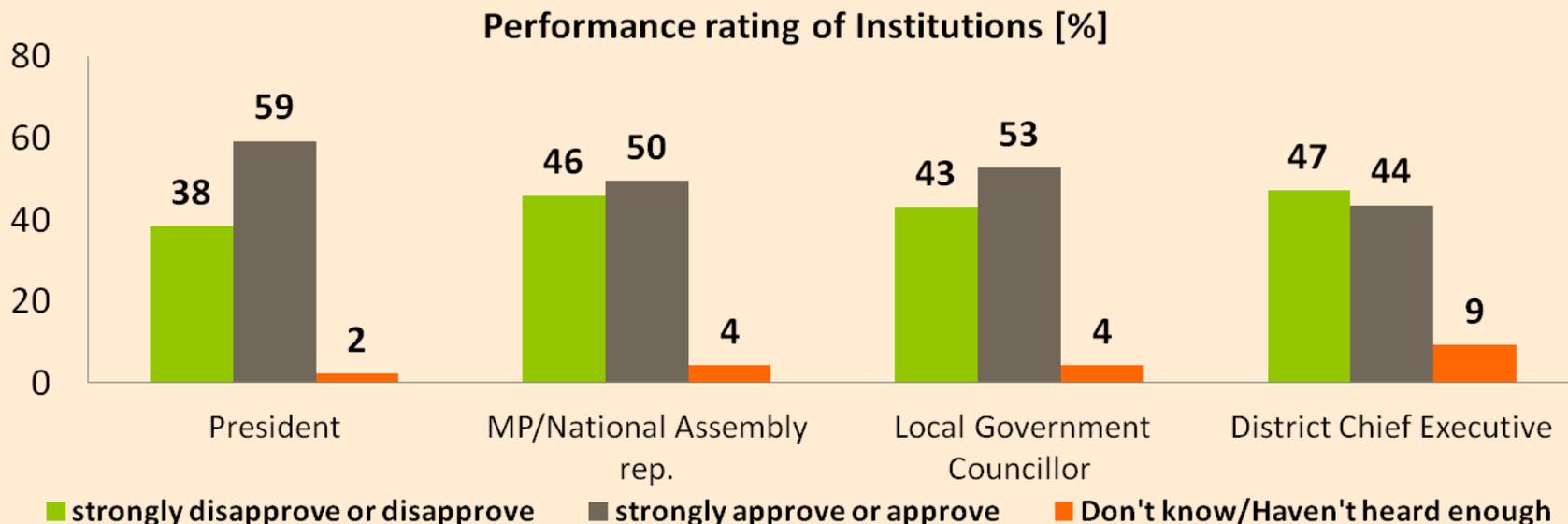
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Local and National Official Performance Ratings

Popular approval rating of national and local government institutions is mixed

- = Five or more in 10 Ghanaians approve the performance of the president (59%), local government councilors (53%) and MP (50%).
- = But large minorities disapprove the performance of the same institutions, with the M/M/DCEs receiving the worst (47%)



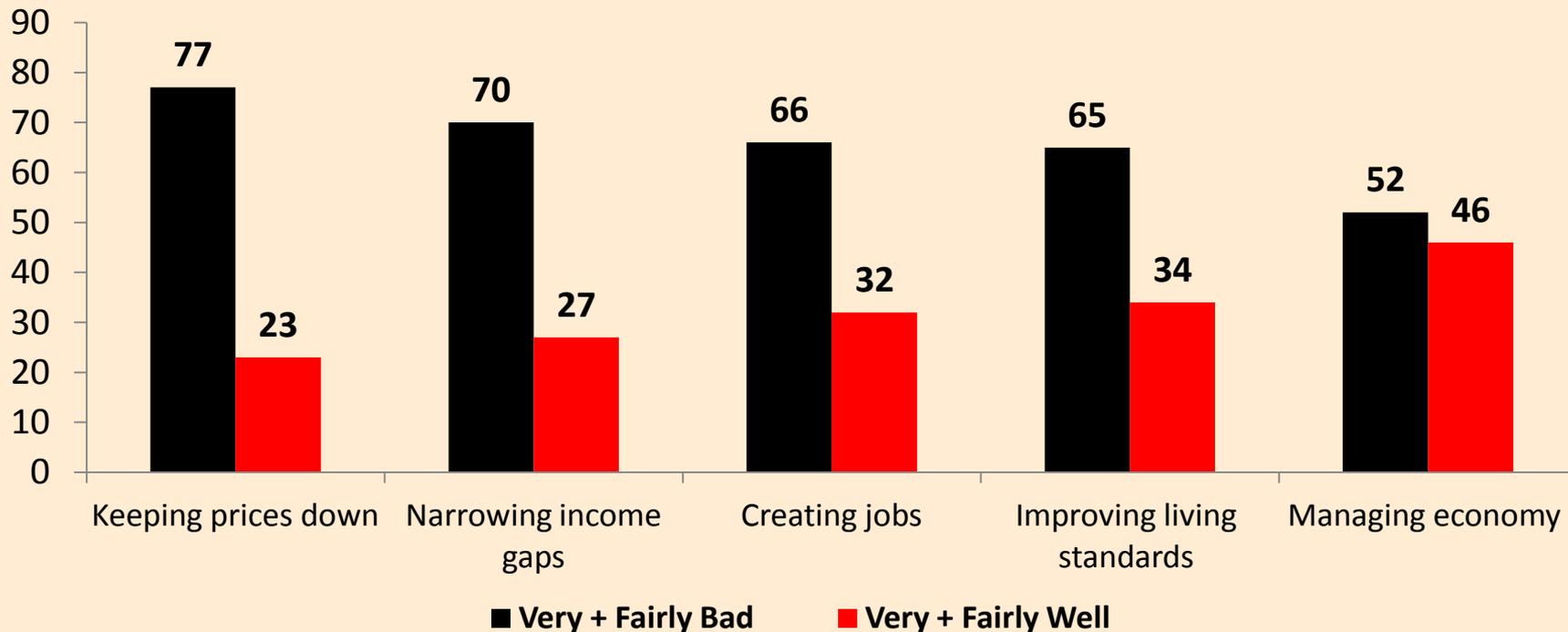
Local and National Official Performance Ratings

- = Disapproval of the performance of the president, local councilors and MPs increased by **19%**, **12%** and **9%** respectively between 2008 and 2012.
- = In contrast, the performance approval ratings of these officials declined by almost the same margins (i.e. **19%**, **9%** and **8%**) between 2008 and 2012.
- = The long-term trend (2002 to 2012) show a similar pattern as the one described above.

	2002	2005	2008	2012	2002/05 - 2012	2008 - 2012
President performance (Disapprove)	19	20	19	38	+19	+19
President performance (Approve)	74	76	78	59	-15	-19
MP performance (Disapprove)	32	28	37	46	+14	+9
MP performance (Approve)	57	65	58	50	-7	-8
Local Govt. Councilor performance (Disapprove)		39	31	43	+4	+12
Local Govt. Councilor performance (Approve)		55	62	53	-2	-9

Ghanaians generally rate government handling of macro economy negatively.

=Majority of Ghanaians (52% to 77%) rate government's management of the economy, living standards, job creation, income gaps, and inflation "very badly or badly".



- = The proportions of Ghanaians rating government's performance in managing the macro economy as bad increased by **16%** to **23%** between 2008 and 2012, t.
- = The overtime data (2002 – 2012) also reveals similarly negative trends.

	2002	2005	2008	2012	2002 - 2012	2008 - 2012
Managing economy						
Very + Fairly Bad	25	37	29	52	+27	+23
Very + Fairly Well	66	58	68	46	-20	-22
Keeping prices down						
Very + Fairly Bad	38	60	61	77	+39	+16
Very + Fairly Well	57	38	37	23	-34	-14
Narrowing income gaps						
Very + Fairly Bad	54	67	50	70	+16	+20
Very + Fairly Well	36	29	36	27	-9	-9
Creating jobs						
Very + Fairly Bad	47	56	43	66	+19	+23
Very + Fairly Well	45	39	54	32	-13	-22
Improving living standards						
Very + Fairly Bad			47	65	--	+18
Very + Fairly Well			50	34	--	-16

Government received mixed ratings in the handling of social services

=Majority (**51%** to **68%**) rate government's handling of maintenance of roads/bridges, addressing educational needs, reducing crime, improving basic health services, resolving conflict, empowering women and combating HIV/AIDS *"very well or fairly well."*

=In contrast, **51%** to **59%** rate government's handling reliable electric power supply, water/sanitation services provision, fighting corruption and ensuring enough food *"very badly or badly"*.

	Very + Fairly Bad	Very + Fairly Well
Ensuring enough to eat	59	40
Fighting corruption	55	42
Water/sanitation provision	51	48
Reliable electric supply	51	48
Roads/bridges Maintenance	48	51
Addressing educational needs	40	60
Reducing crime	38	60
Improving basic health services	36	62
Resolving violent conflict between communities	34	60
Empowering women	33	61
Combating HIV/AIDS	25	68

Central Government Service Ratings

= Both the short-term (2008 – 2012) and long-term (2002 – 2012) trends show the proportion of Ghanaians rating central government’s performance as “*very or fairly bad*” increased across these indicators.

	2002	2005	2008	2012	2002 - 2012	2008 - 2012
Ensuring enough to eat						
Very + Fairly Bad	37	38	40	59	+22	+19
Very + Fairly Well	55	58	56	40	-15	-16
Fighting corruption						
Very + Fairly Bad	23	33	37	55	+32	+18
Very + Fairly Well	69	56	56	42	-27	-14
Providing water/sanitation services						
Very + Fairly Bad	38	39	35	51	+13	+16
Very + Fairly Well	56	59	63	48	-8	-15
Addressing educational needs						
Very + Fairly Bad	31	28	16	40	+9	+24
Very + Fairly Well	64	69	83	60	-4	-23
Reducing crime						
Very + Fairly Bad	28	28	33	38	+10	+5
Very + Fairly Well	66	71	63	60	-6	-3

	2002	2005	2008	2012	2002 - 2012	2008 - 2012
Improving basic health services						
Very + Fairly Bad	32	25	15	36	+4	+21
Very + Fairly Well	62	74	83	62	0	-21
Resolving violent conflict between communities						
Very + Fairly Bad	19	--	--	34	+15	--
Very + Fairly Well	70	--	--	60	-10	--
Combating HIV/AIDS						
Very + Fairly Bad	13	12	15	25	+12	+10
Very + Fairly Well	76	81	79	68	-8	-11
Providing reliable electric supply						
Very + Fairly Bad	--	--	17	51	--	+34
Very + Fairly Well	--	--	76	48	--	-28
Maintaining roads and bridges						
Very + Fairly Bad	--	--	25	48	--	+23
Very + Fairly Well	--	--	72	51	--	-21
Empowering women						
Very + Fairly Bad	--	--	17	33	--	+16
Very + Fairly Well	--	--	76	61	--	-15

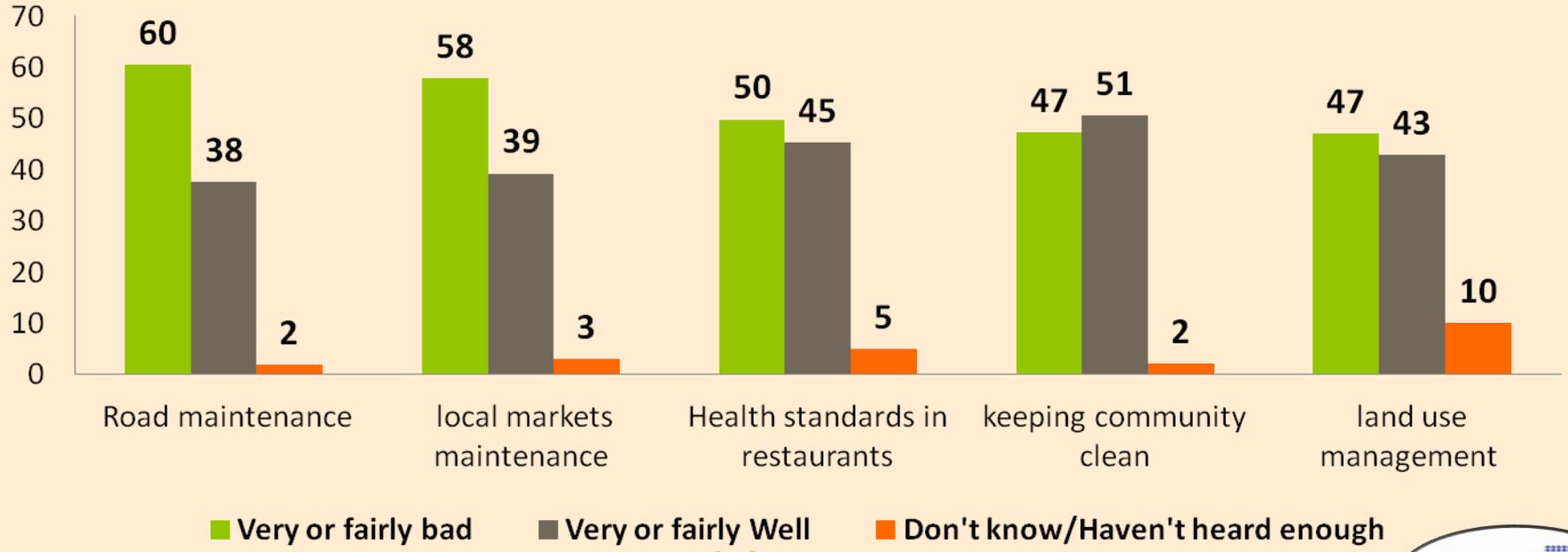
Local Government Service Ratings

Ghanaians generally rate local government services negatively

=Majorities (47% to 60%) of Ghanaians rate local government's performance in land management, maintenance of health standards, local markets and roads "very bad" or "fairly bad".

=However, local government's record of keeping the community clean is rated by local government as "fairly or very well".

Performance Rating of Local government Services %



Local Government Service Ratings

- = Rating of local government performance as “*very or fairly bad*” in maintenance of road, local market, managing health standards in local restaurants and keeping community clean increased by **15%** to **18%** between 2008 and 2012.
- = The long-term trends (2002 – 2012) however appear quite stable.

	2005	2008	2012	2002 - 2012	2008 - 2012
Maintaining roads					
Very + Fairly Bad	52	43	60	+8	+17
Very + Fairly Well	46	54	38	-8	-16
Maintaining local markets					
Very + Fairly Bad	--	43	58	--	+15
Very + Fairly Well	--	53	39	--	-14
Managing health standards					
Very + Fairly Bad	--	32	50	--	+18
Very + Fairly Well	--	60	45	--	-15
Keeping community clean					
Very + Fairly Bad	48	30	47	-1	+17
Very + Fairly Well	49	67	51	+2	-16

OPINIONS ON THE POLITICAL PARTY “FOOT SOLDIER” PHENOMENON

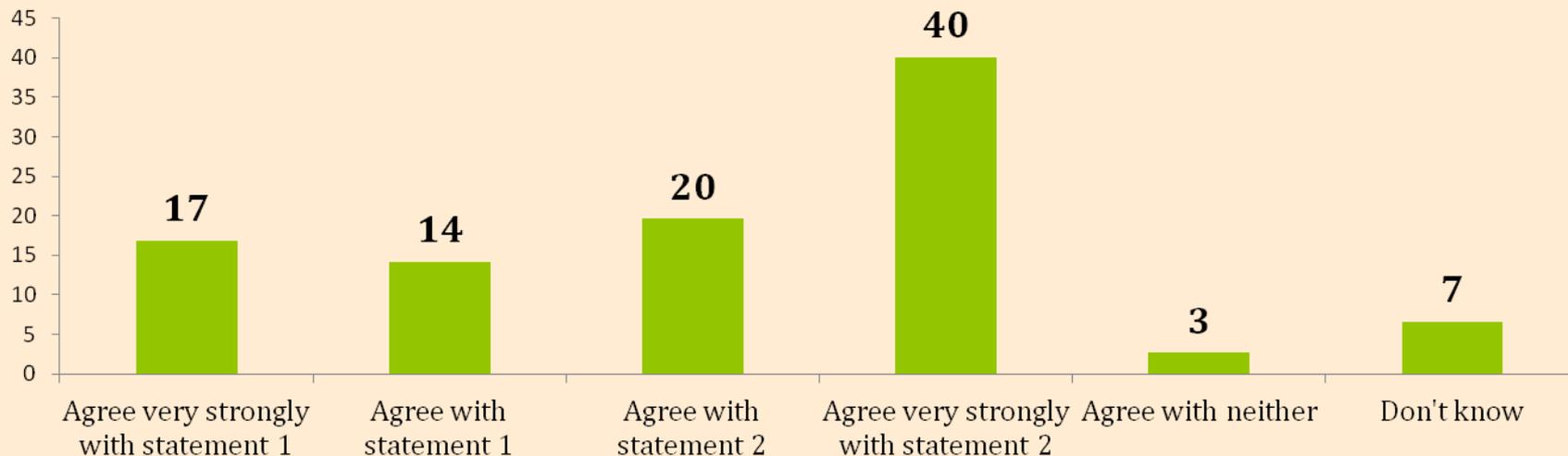
Opinions on the Political Party “Foot Soldier” Phenomenon

Ghanaians believe foot soldier exertions on behalf of for their respective parties are motivated by expectations of material rewards

=A majority of Ghanaians (**60%**) think political party foot soldiers are motivated by expectations of future rewards after the party wins power.

=However, a third (**31%**) thinks that foot soldiers are motivated by their belief in the political party’s programs.

Foot soldiers motivated by belief in political parties' programs vrs foot soldiers motivated by expectations of material rewards %



Opinions on the Political Party “Foot Soldier” Phenomenon

=Absolute majority (**81%**) of Ghanaians “*strongly agree or agree*” that some of the foot soldier activities could threaten the peace if left unchecked.

=An absolute majority (**88%**) further agrees that foot soldier activities that border on criminality must be prosecuted by the police.

=An absolute majority (**81%**) however agrees that political interference hinders the arrest and prosecution of foot soldiers by the police.

Opinions on the Political Party “Foot Soldier” Phenomenon

Ghanaians perceive appointment of foot soldiers by government into public service as wrong

=A solid majority (**75%**) thinks appointing party foot soldiers into the public service is “*wrong and must be discouraged*”.

=About **20%** thinks although it is “*wrong but reasonable to politicians*”.





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