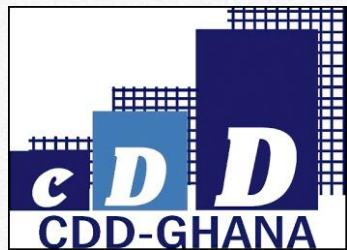




Corruption and public service delivery

Highlights from the Ghana Afrobarometer Round 8 survey
3 December 2019



At a glance

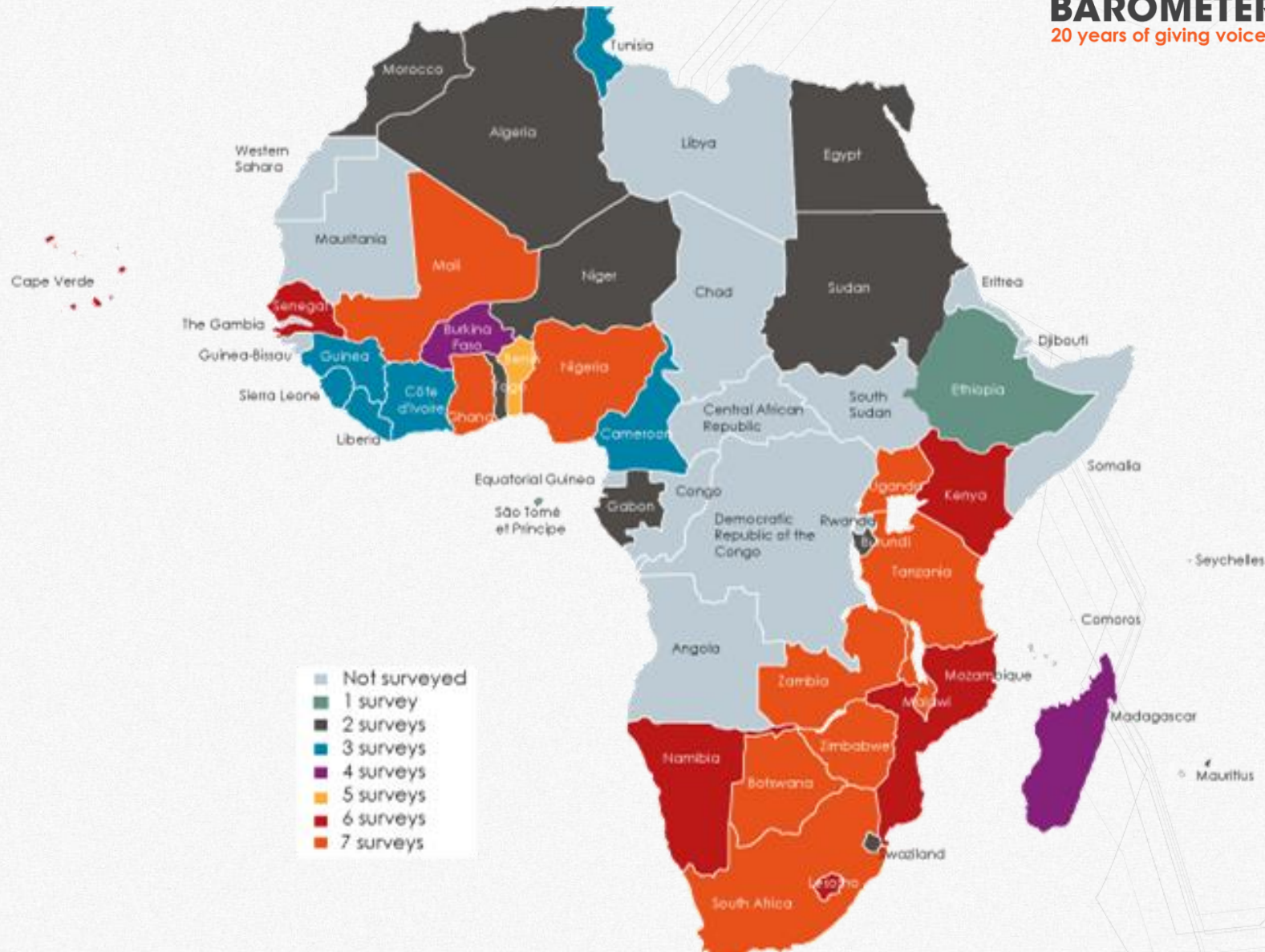
- **Paying bribes to access public services:** The police is the institution that the largest number of citizens report bribing to access services.
- **Trends in perceived corruption among institutions:** Perceived corruption among the police has declined modestly compared to 2017.
- **Level of corruption:** More than half (53%) of Ghanaians say the level of corruption in the country has risen in the past year, a 17-percentage-point increase compared to 2017.
- **Evaluation of government performance in fighting corruption:** Compared to 2017, there has been a 27-percentage-point decline in the approval rating of government's performance in fighting corruption.

What is Afrobarometer?



- A pan-African, non-partisan, non-profit research network that measures citizen attitudes on democracy and governance, the economy, civil society, and other topics.
- Started in 12 African countries in 1999. Round 8 surveys in 2019/2020 are planned in at least 35 countries.
- **Goal:** To give the public a voice in policymaking by providing high-quality public opinion data to policymakers, policy advocates, civil society organizations, academics, news media, donors and investors, and ordinary Africans.
- A national partner in each country conducts the survey. In Ghana, Afrobarometer Round 8 survey was conducted by the Ghana Center for Democratic Development (CDD-Ghana).

Where Afrobarometer works



Methodology



- Nationally representative sample of adult citizens
 - ❑ All respondents are *randomly* selected.
 - ❑ Sample is distributed across regions/states/provinces and urban/rural areas in proportion to their share in the national population.
 - ❑ Every adult citizen has an *equal* chance of being selected.
- Face-to-face interviews in the language of the respondent's choice.
- Standard questionnaire allows comparisons across countries and over time.
- Sample size in Ghana of 2,400 adult citizens yields a margin of error of +/-2 percentage points at a 95% confidence level.
- Fieldwork for Round 8 in Ghana was conducted between 16 September and 3 October 2019.

Survey demographics

Gender	%
Men	50
Women	50
Residence	
Urban	52
Rural	48
Education	
No formal education	18
Primary	22
Secondary	46
Post-secondary	14
Religion	
Christian	74
Muslim	18
Other	8



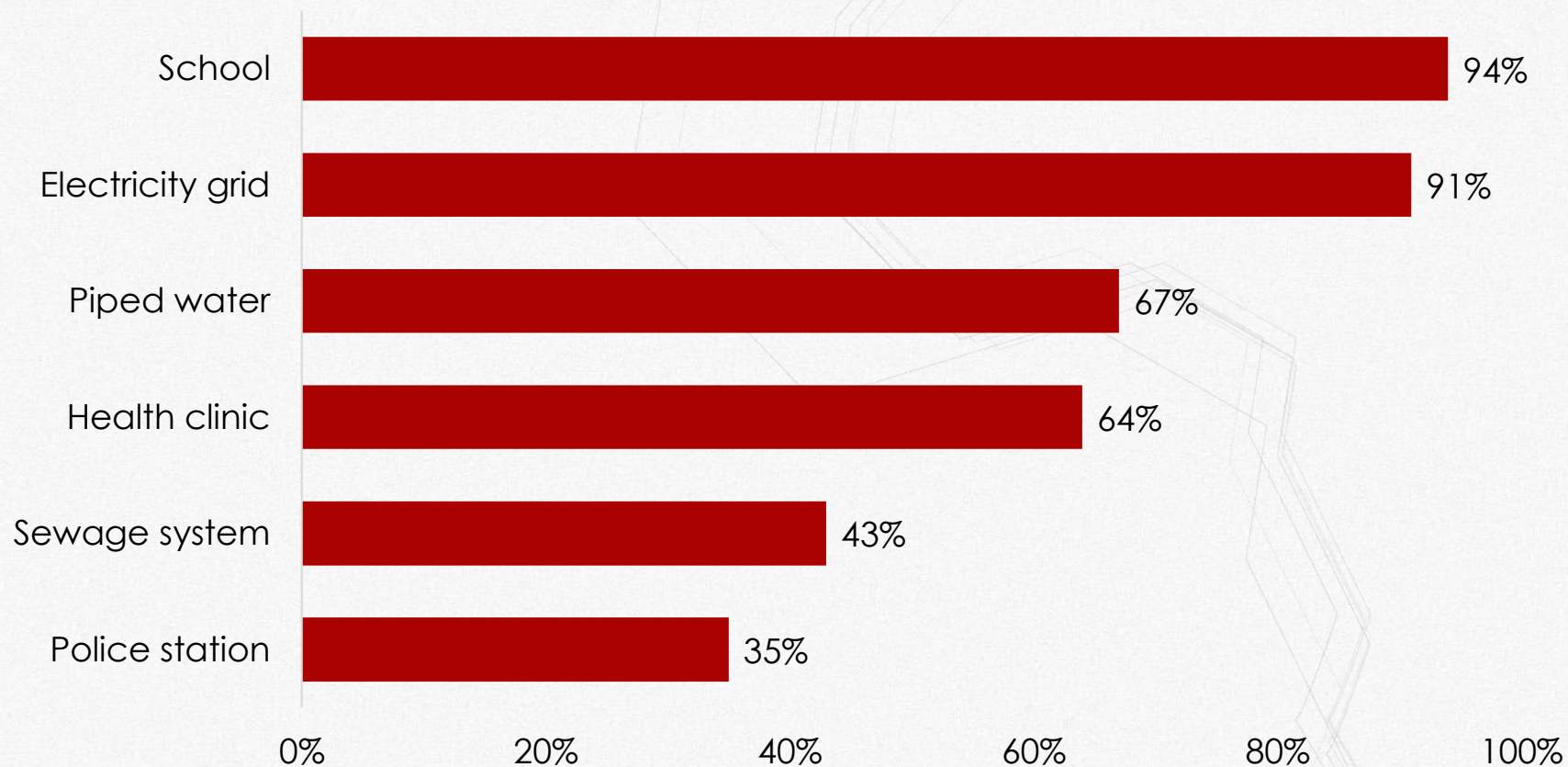
Public service delivery

Key findings

- The police is the institution that the largest number of citizens report bribing to access services.
- Rural residents and less-educated citizens are more likely to pay bribes to the police.
 - Urban residents and highly educated citizens are more likely to pay bribes for identity documents.
- Men are more likely than women to pay bribe for all services.
- Youth are somewhat more likely than older citizens to pay bribes for most services (except to avoid problems with the police).
- Evaluations of government performance in service delivery have worsened compared to 2017.

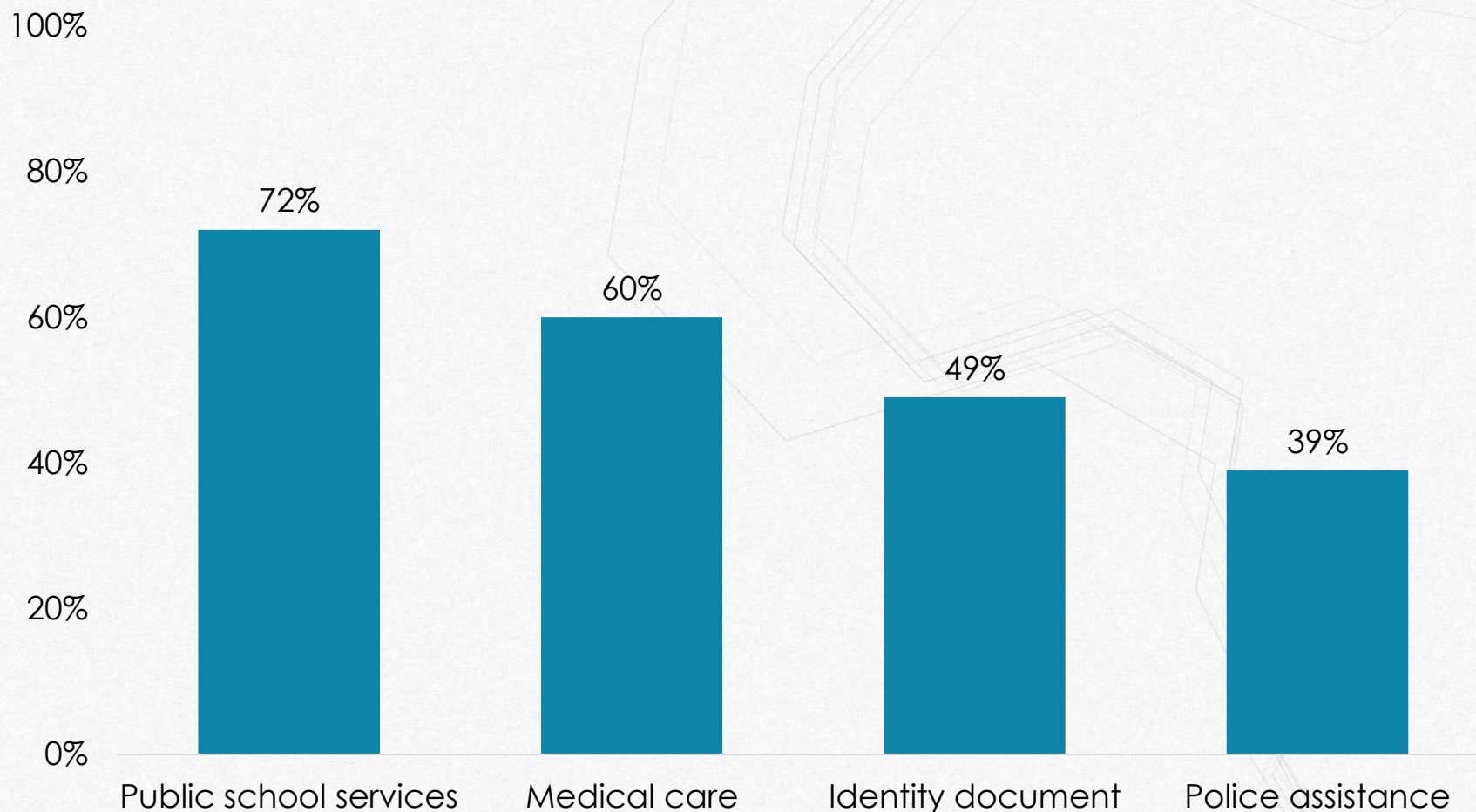
Local presence of public infrastructure

| Ghana | 2019



Survey enumerators recorded the presence or absence in each enumeration area of key services and facilities, including electricity, piped water, and sewage systems that most houses can access; a school; a clinic; a police station; and a post office.

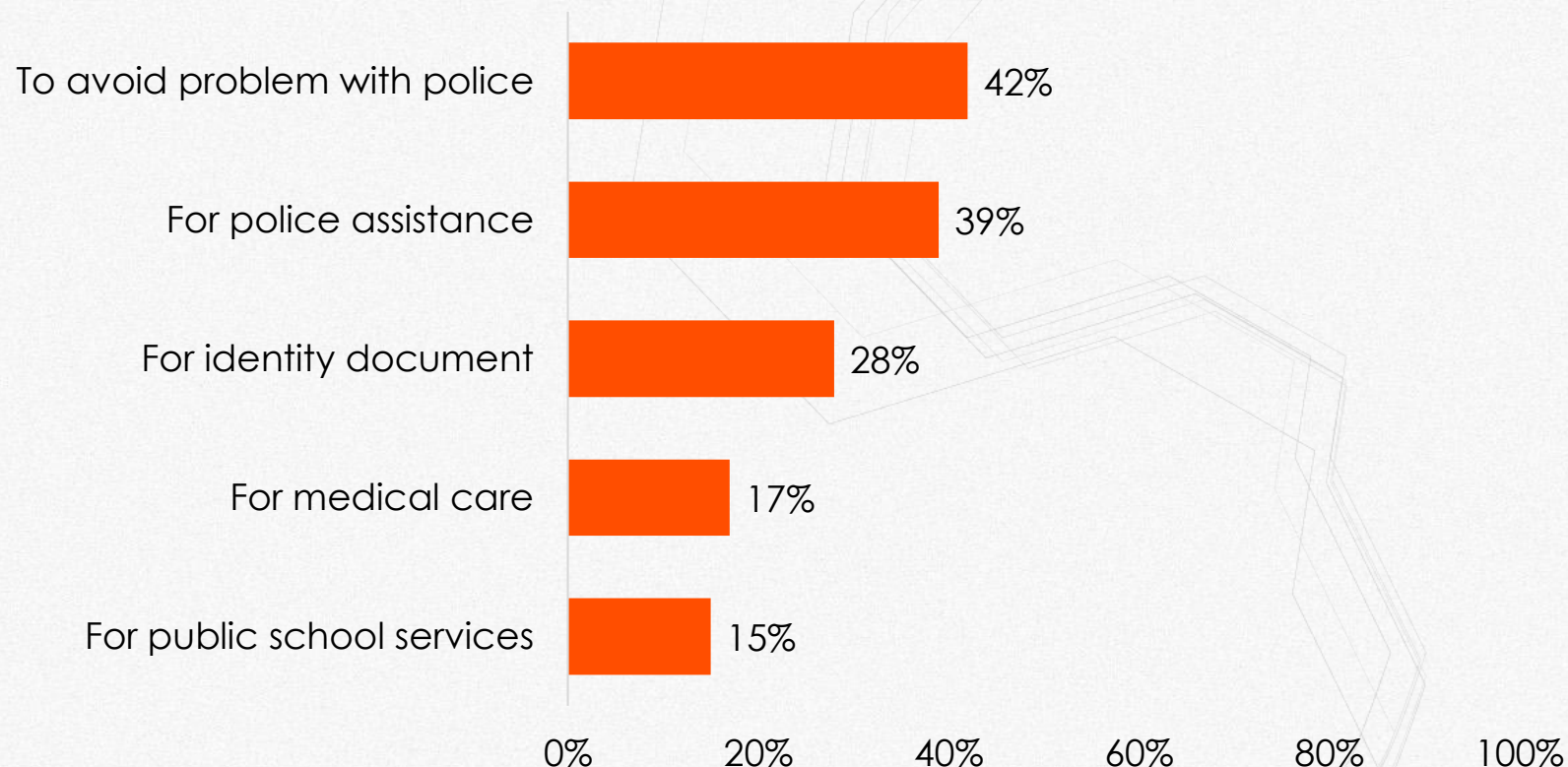
Ease of accessing public services | Ghana | 2019



Respondents who had contact with key public services during the previous year were asked: How easy or difficult was it to obtain the services you needed? (% who say "easy" or "very easy")

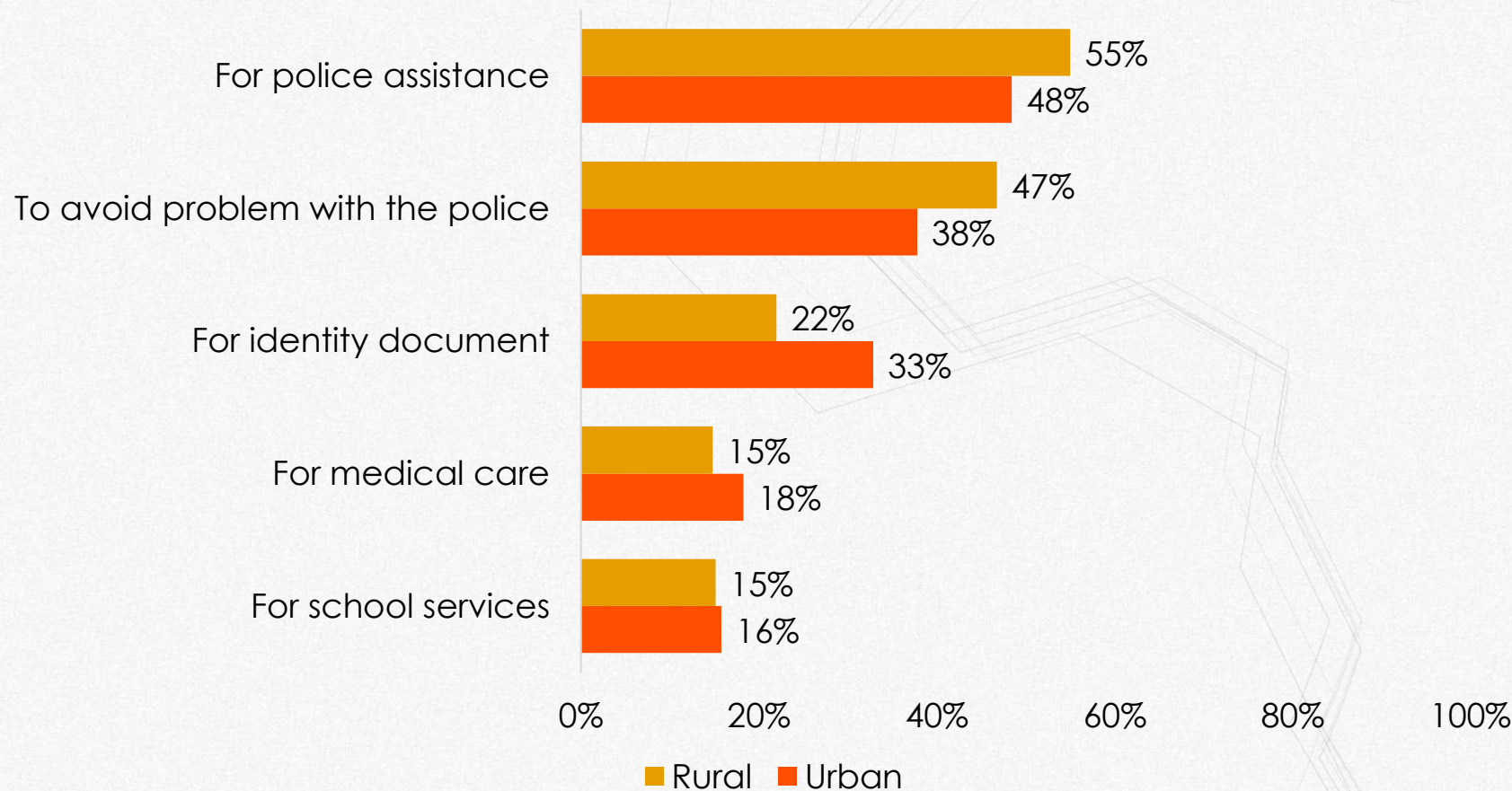
Paid bribes to access public services

| Ghana | 2019



Respondents who had contact with key public services during the previous year were asked: And how often, if ever, did you have to pay a bribe, give a gift, or do a favour [for a public official to obtain the needed assistance or avoid problems]? (% who say “once or twice,” “a few times,” or “often”)

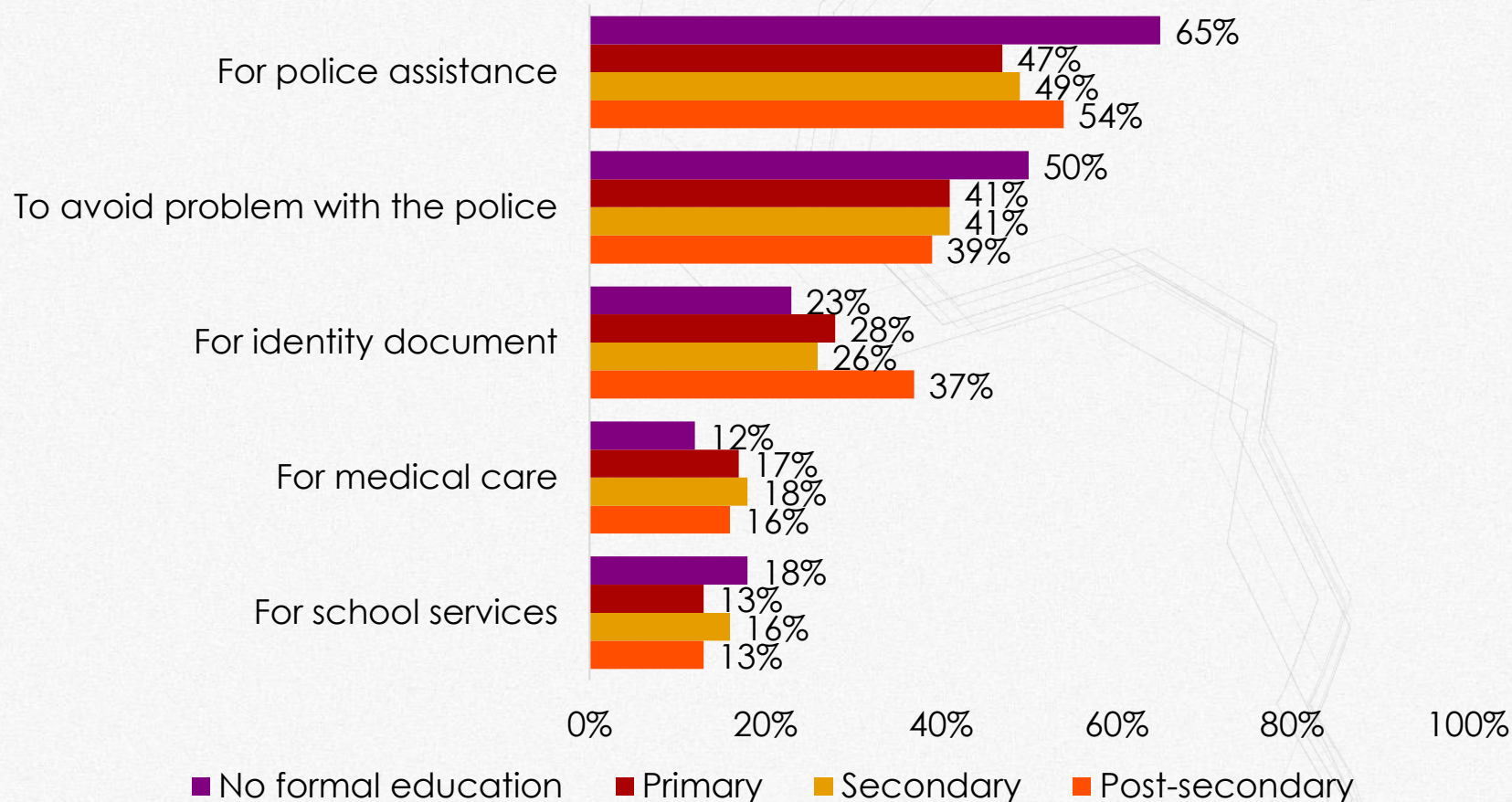
Paid bribes to access public services | by rural-urban location | Ghana | 2019



(% who say “once or twice,” “a few times,” or “often”) Note: Figure excludes those who had no contact with the key public services within the previous year.

Paid bribes to access public services

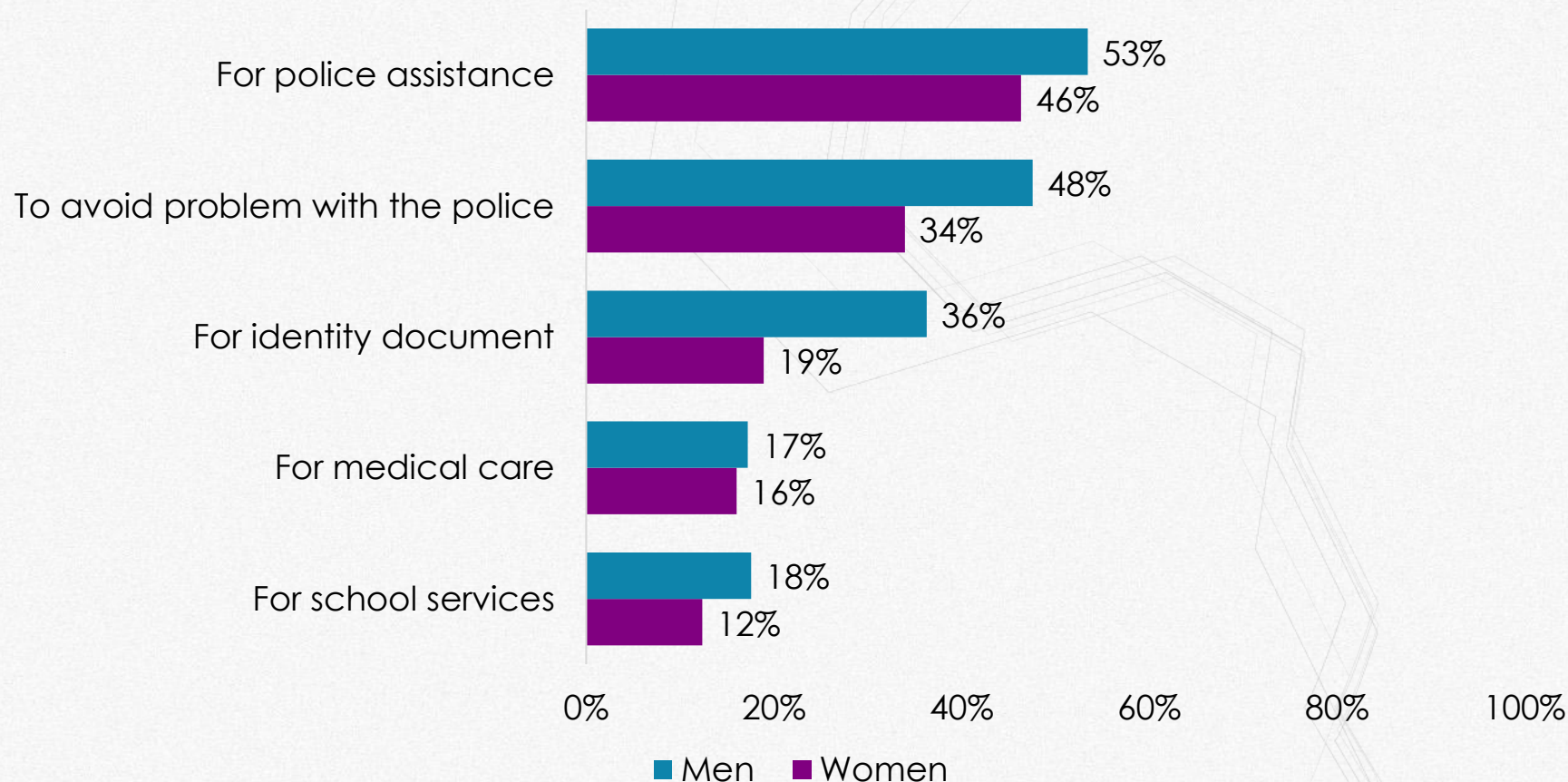
| by education level | Ghana | 2019



(% who say "once or twice," "a few times," or "often") Note: Figure excludes those who had no contact with these public services during the previous year.

Paid bribes to access public services | by gender

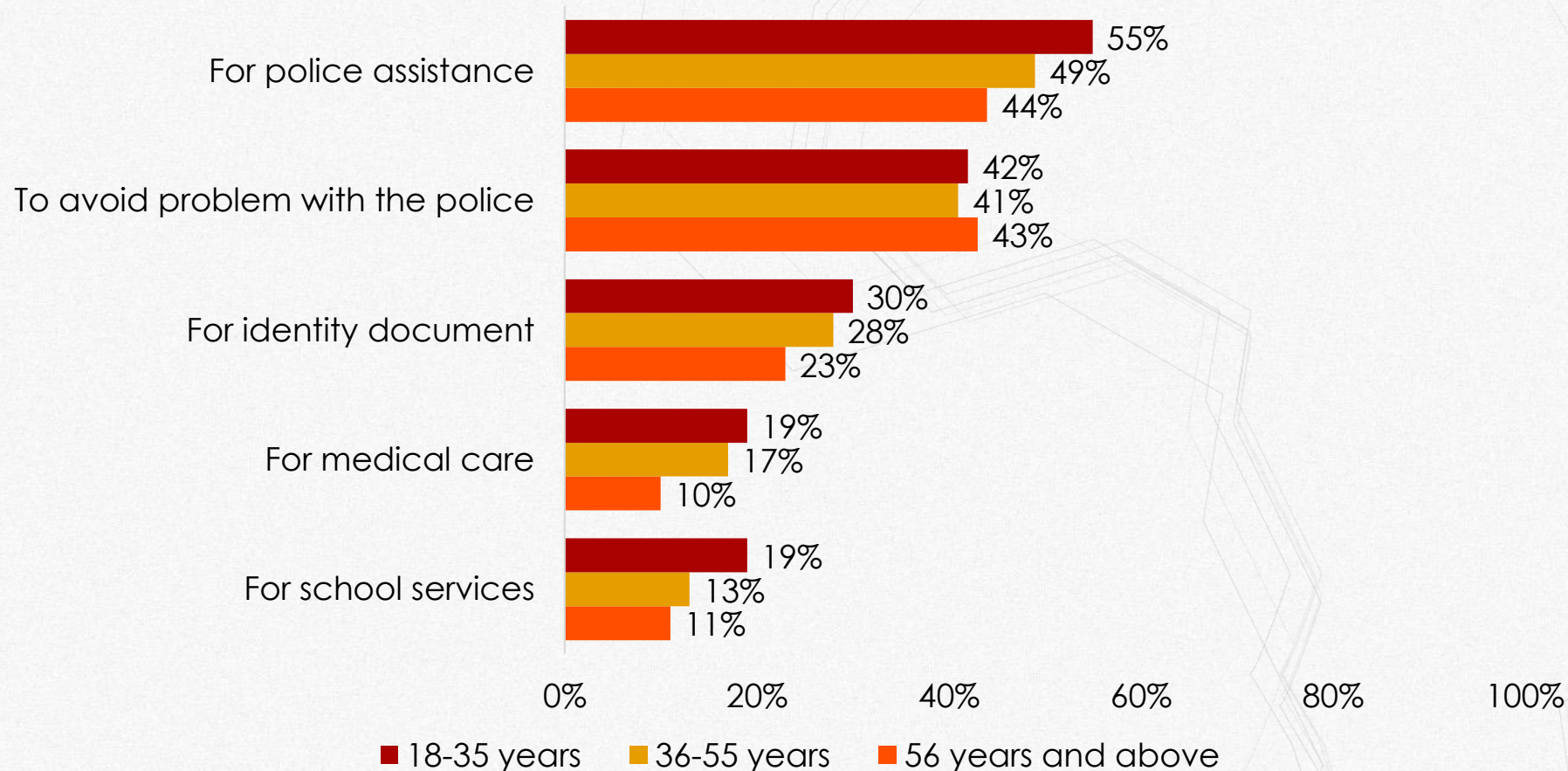
| Ghana | 2019



(% who say "once or twice," "a few times," or "often") Note: Figure excludes those who had no contact with the key public services within the previous year.

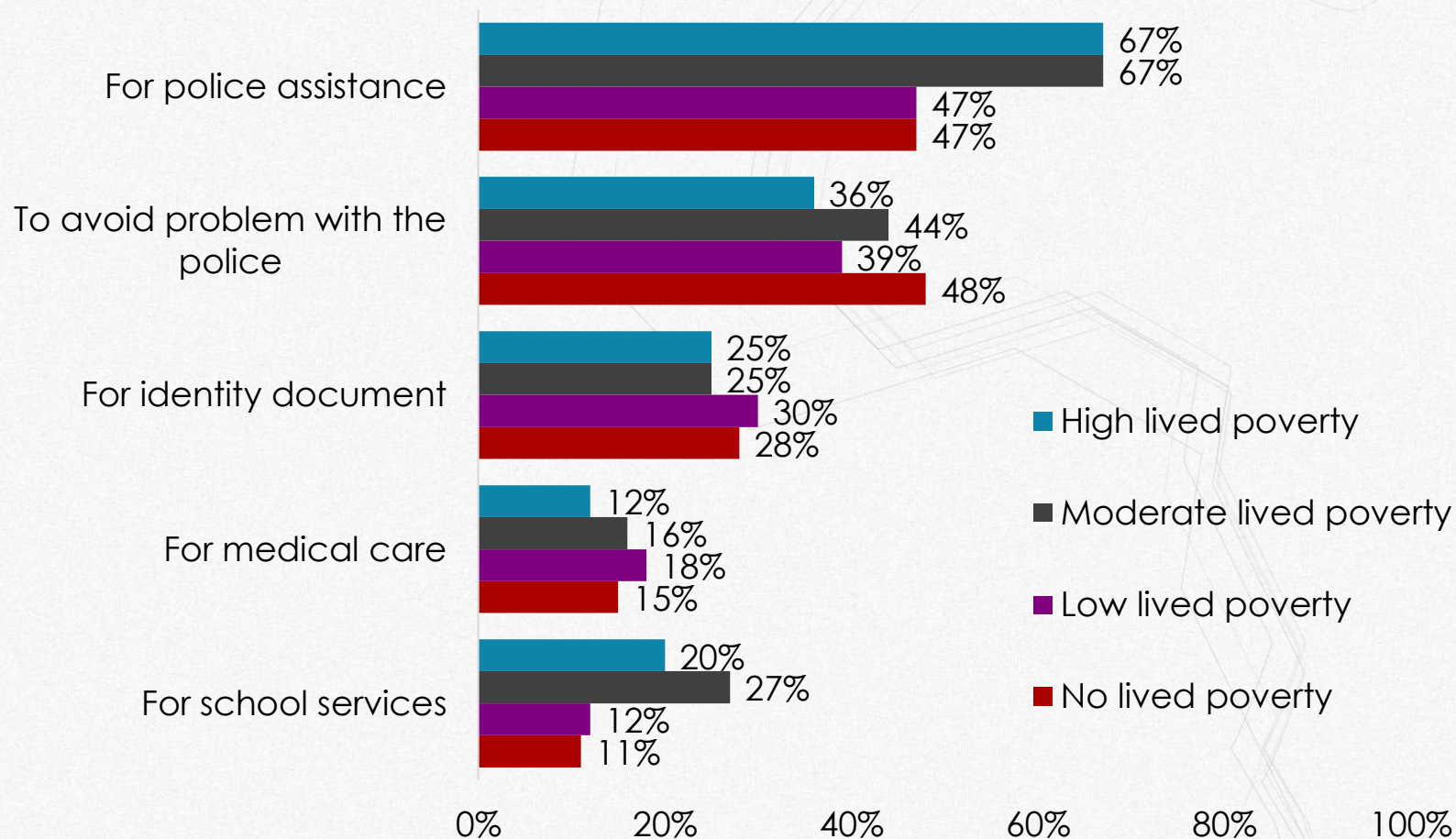
Paid bribes to access public services

| by age | Ghana | 2019



(% who say "once or twice," "a few times," or "often") Note: Figure excludes those who had no contact with the key public services within the previous year.

Paid bribes to access public services | by lived poverty | Ghana | 2019



(% who say "once or twice," "a few times," or "often") Note: Figure excludes those who had no contact with the key public services within the previous year.

Approval of government performance in public service delivery | Ghana | 2002-2019

	2002	2005	2008	2012	2014	2017	2019	Change 2017-2019 (pct. points)	Change 2002-2019 (pct. points)
Improving basic health services	66%	75%	85%	63%	37%	69%	61%	-8	-5
Addressing educational needs	68%	72%	84%	60%	35%	82%	74%	-8	6
Providing water and sanitation services	60%	60%	64%	48%	32%	64%	56%	-8	-4
Reducing crime	70%	72%	66%	61%	41%	66%	43%	-23	-27
Providing reliable supply of electricity			65%	51%	24%	75%	67%	-8	67

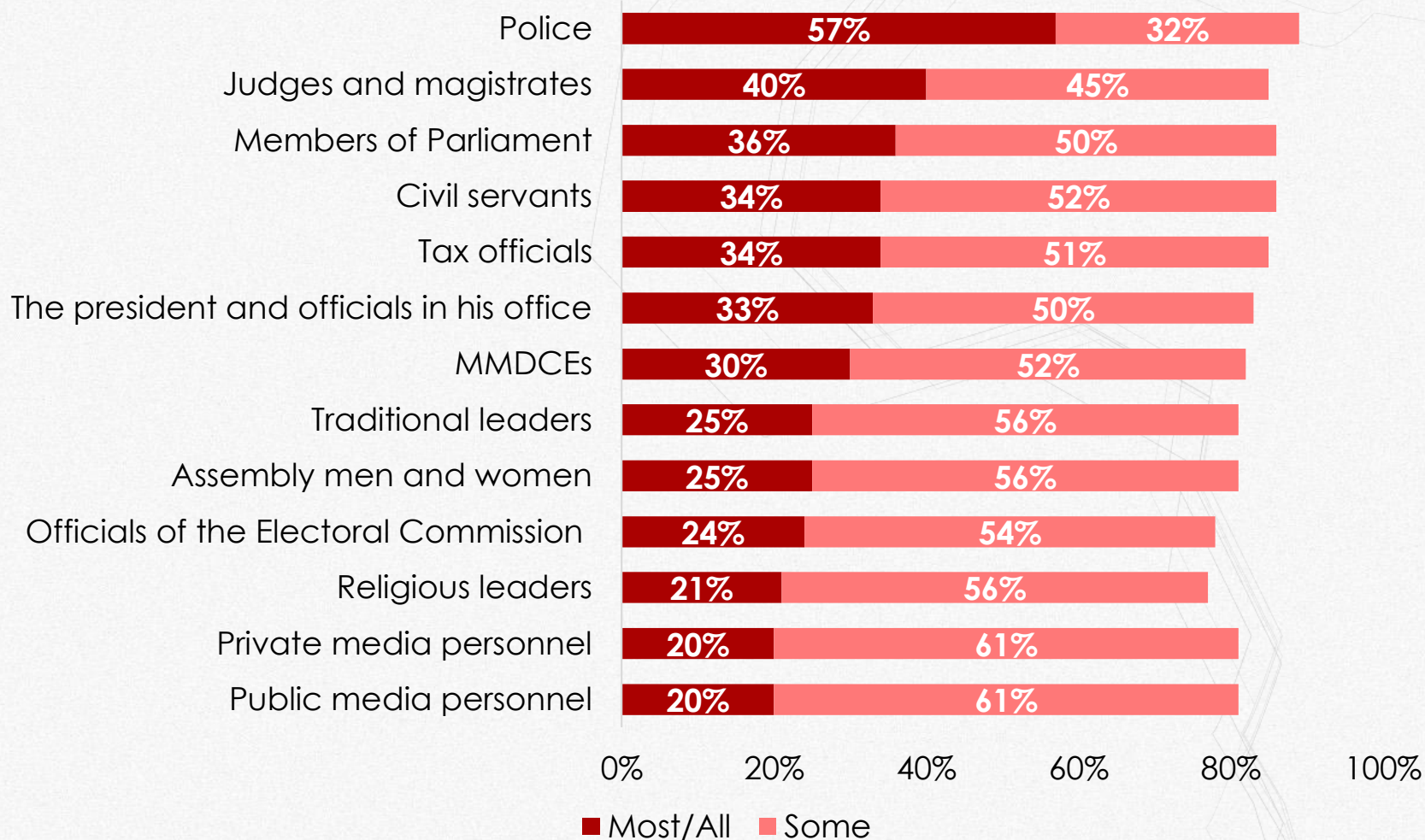
Respondents were asked: How well or badly would you say the current government is handling the following matters, or haven't you heard enough to say? (% who say "fairly well" or "very well")

Trends in trust and perceived corruption among institutions

Key findings

- Among key public officials, the police, judges and magistrates, Members of Parliament, civil servants, and tax officials are most widely perceived as corrupt.
- Perceived corruption among the police has declined modestly compared to 2017.
- Among key public institutions, the Army, the president, and religious leaders are the most trusted.
- Compared to 2017, popular trust in the president, Parliament, and courts has declined by more than 10 percentage points.

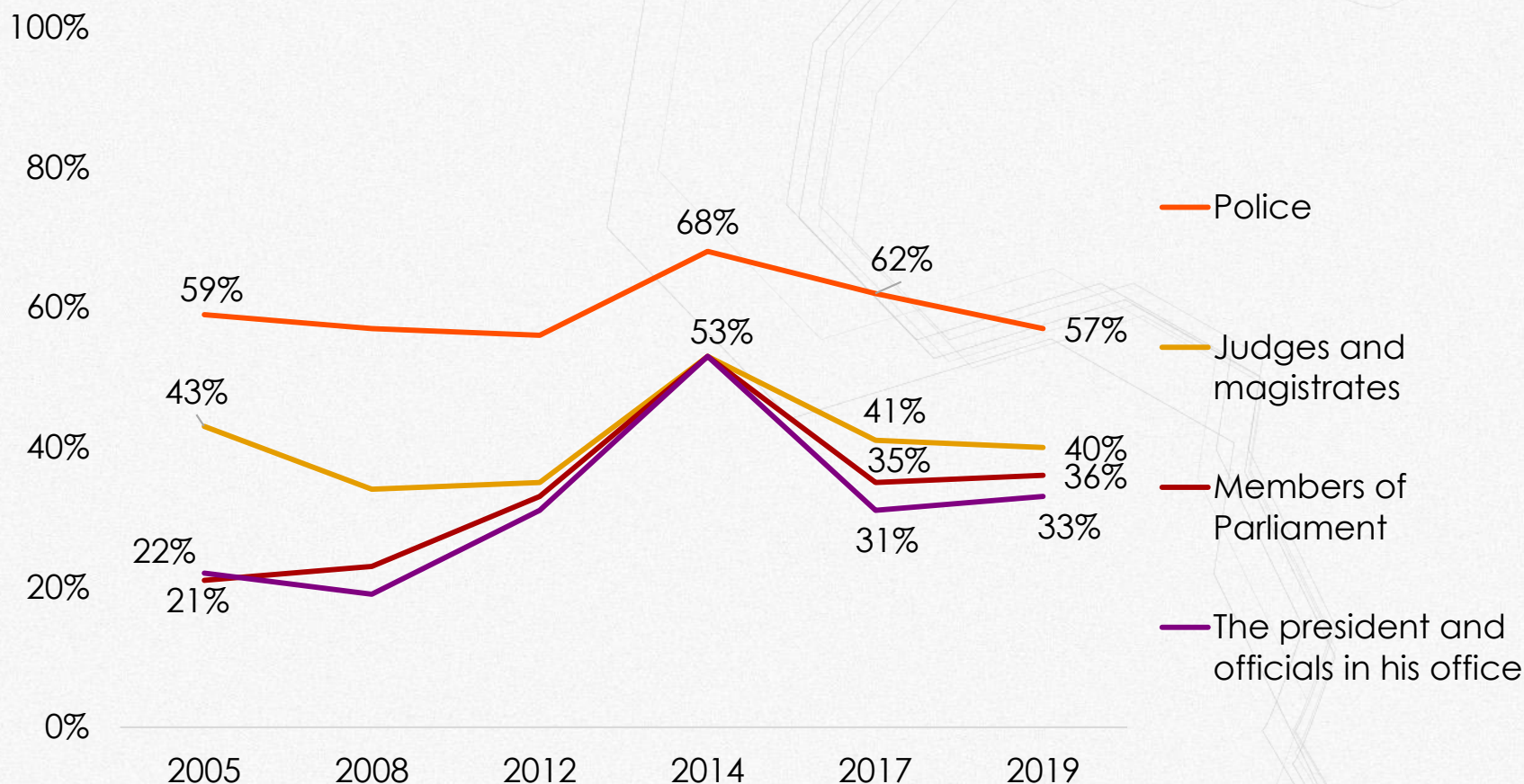
Who is corrupt? | Ghana | 2019



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

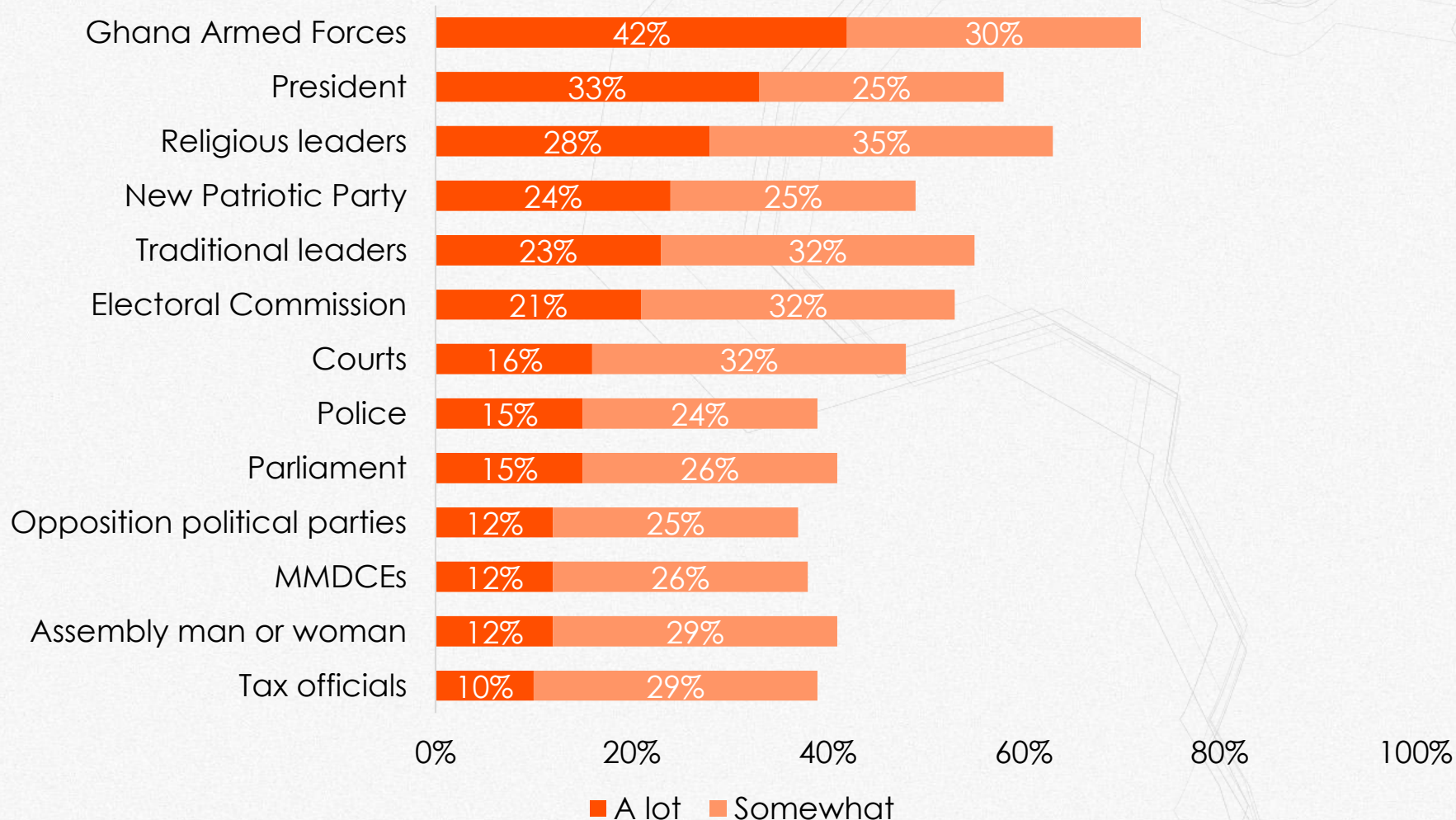
Trends: Institutional corruption

| Ghana | 2005-2019



Respondents were asked: How many of the following people do you think are involved in corruption, or haven't you heard enough about them to say? (% who say "most" or "all")

Trust in institutions | Ghana | 2019



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

Trends in institutional trust | Ghana | 2002-2019

	2002	2005	2008	2012	2014	2017	2019	Change 2017-2019 (pct. points)	Change 2002-2019 (pct. points)
President	69%	78%	76%	56%	41%	73%	58%	-15	-11
Courts	48%	68%	60%	57%	44%	59%	48%	-11	0
Members of Parliament	53%	73%	64%	49%	37%	58%	41%	-17	-12
Police	52%	67%	48%	42%	36%	41%	39%	-2	-13

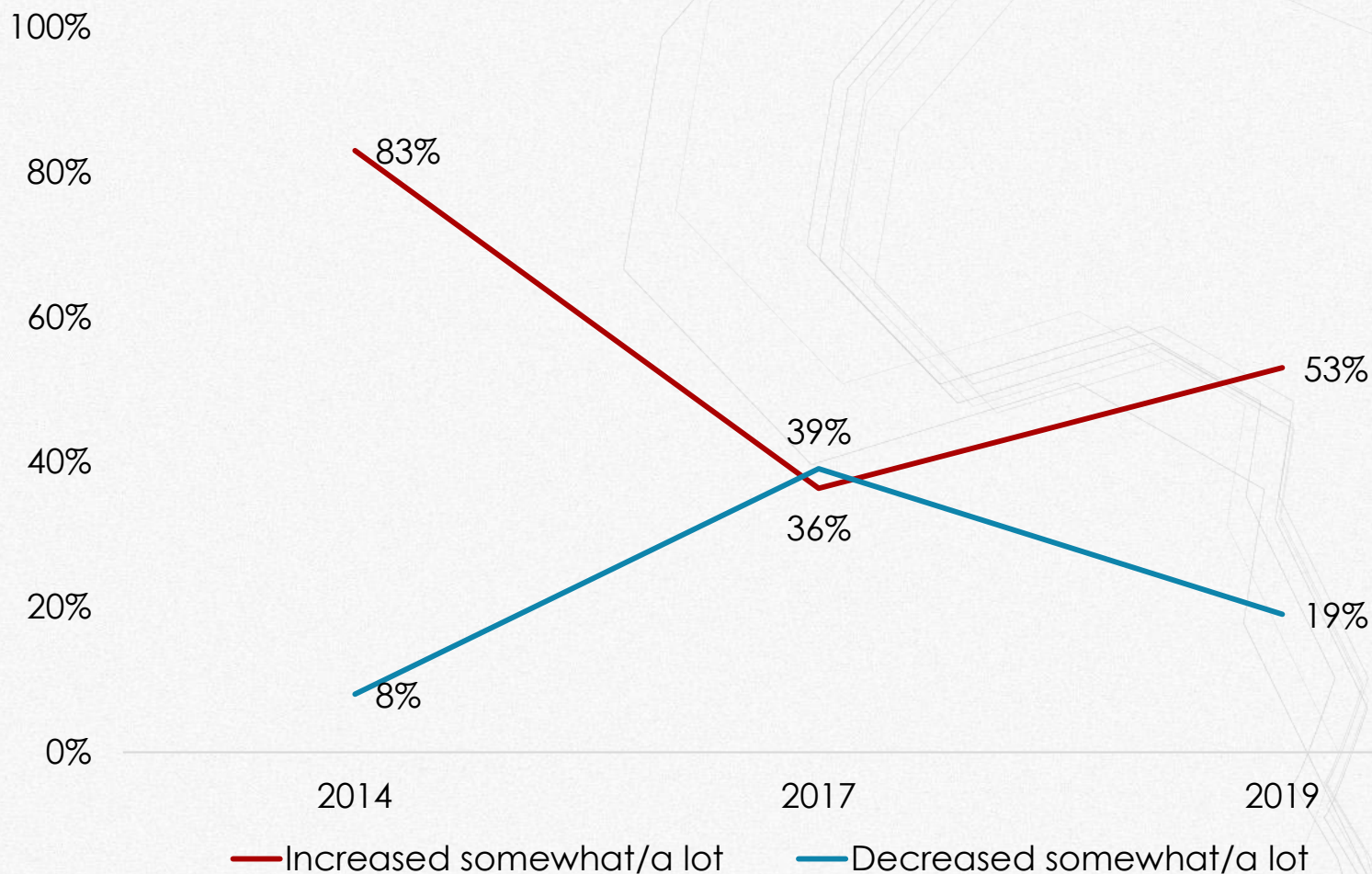
Respondents were asked: How much do you trust each of the following, or haven't you heard enough about them to say? (% who say "somewhat" or "a lot")

Level of corruption in the country

Key findings

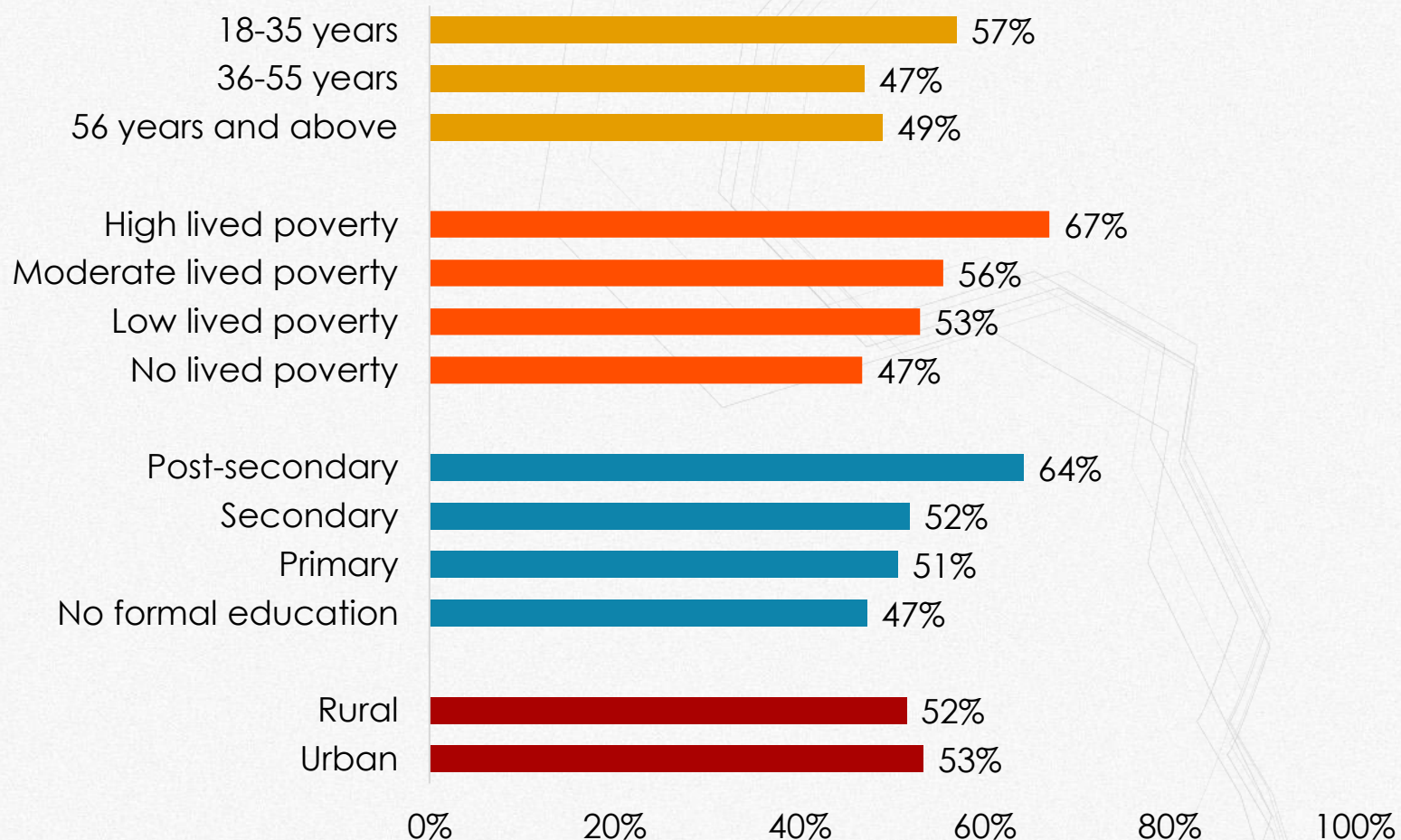
- More than half (53%) of Ghanaians say the level of corruption in the country has gotten “somewhat” or “a lot” worse, a 14-percentage-point increase compared to 2017.
- Perceptions of worsening corruption decrease with age and increase with respondents’ education level and experience of poverty.
- Six in 10 Ghanaians (61%) say people risk retaliation or other negative consequences if they report incidents of corruption.
 - Only one-third (34%) of Ghanaians say they can report corruption without fear of retaliation.

Level of corruption | Ghana | 2014-2019



Respondents were asked: In your opinion, over the past year, has the level of corruption in this country increased, decreased, or stayed the same?

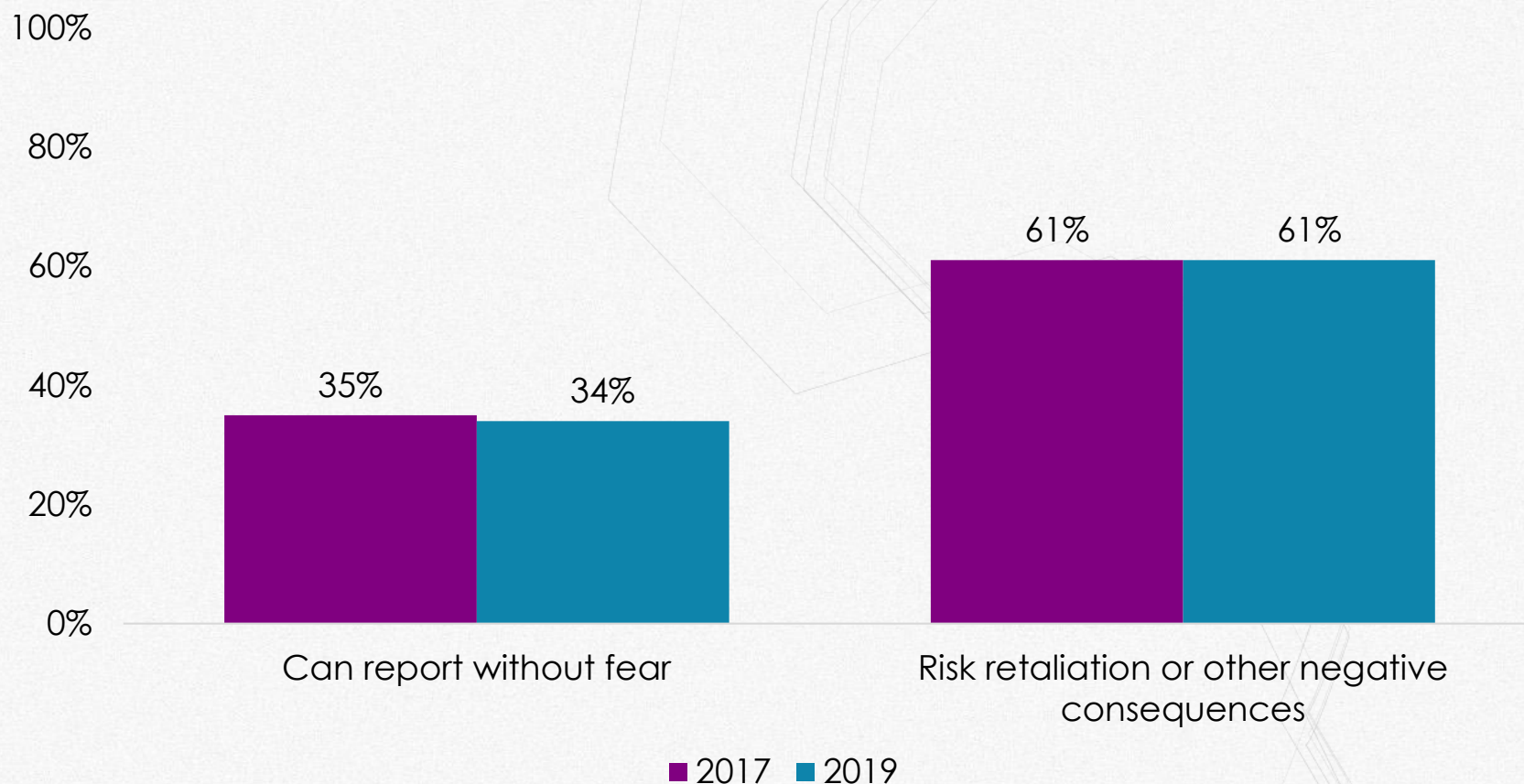
Level of corruption has increased | by socio-demographic group | Ghana | 2019



Respondents were asked: In your opinion, over the past year, has the level of corruption in this country increased, decreased, or stayed the same? (% who say it has increased "somewhat" or "a lot")

Risk of retaliation for reporting corruption

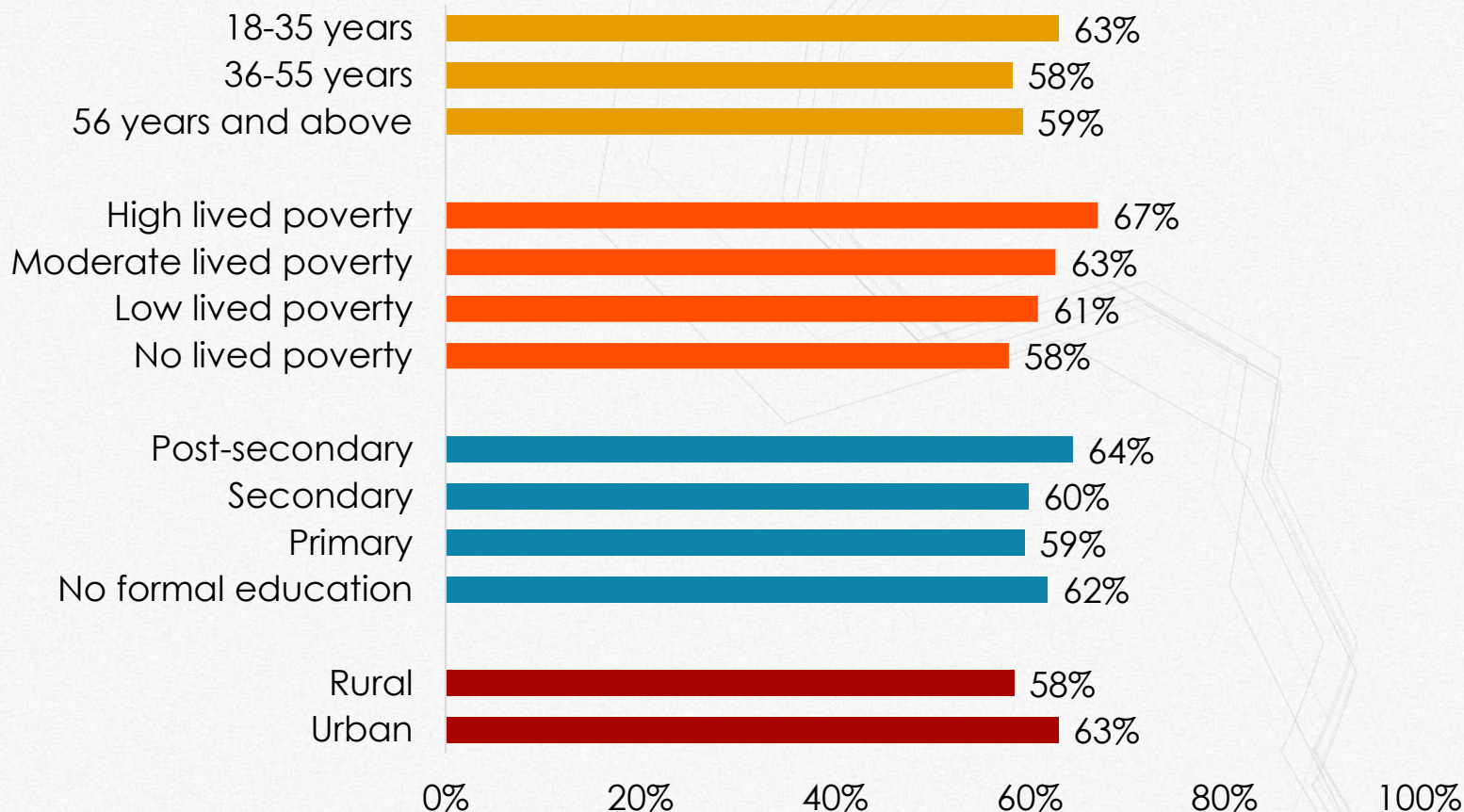
| Ghana | 2019



Respondents were asked: In this country, can ordinary people report incidents of corruption without fear, or do they risk retaliation or other negative consequences if they speak out?

Risk retaliation for reporting corruption

| by socio-demographic group | Ghana | 2019



Respondents were asked: In this country, can ordinary people report incidents of corruption without fear, or do they risk retaliation or other negative consequences if they speak out? (% who say they risk retaliation)

**Corruption ranks low among problems
that citizens consider most important**

Key findings

- Corruption is the 8th most important problem that Ghanaians want government to address (cited by 10%).

Most important problems (%)

| Ghana

| 2019

Respondents were asked:

*In your opinion, what are the most important problems facing this country that government should address?
(Respondents could give up to three answers.)*



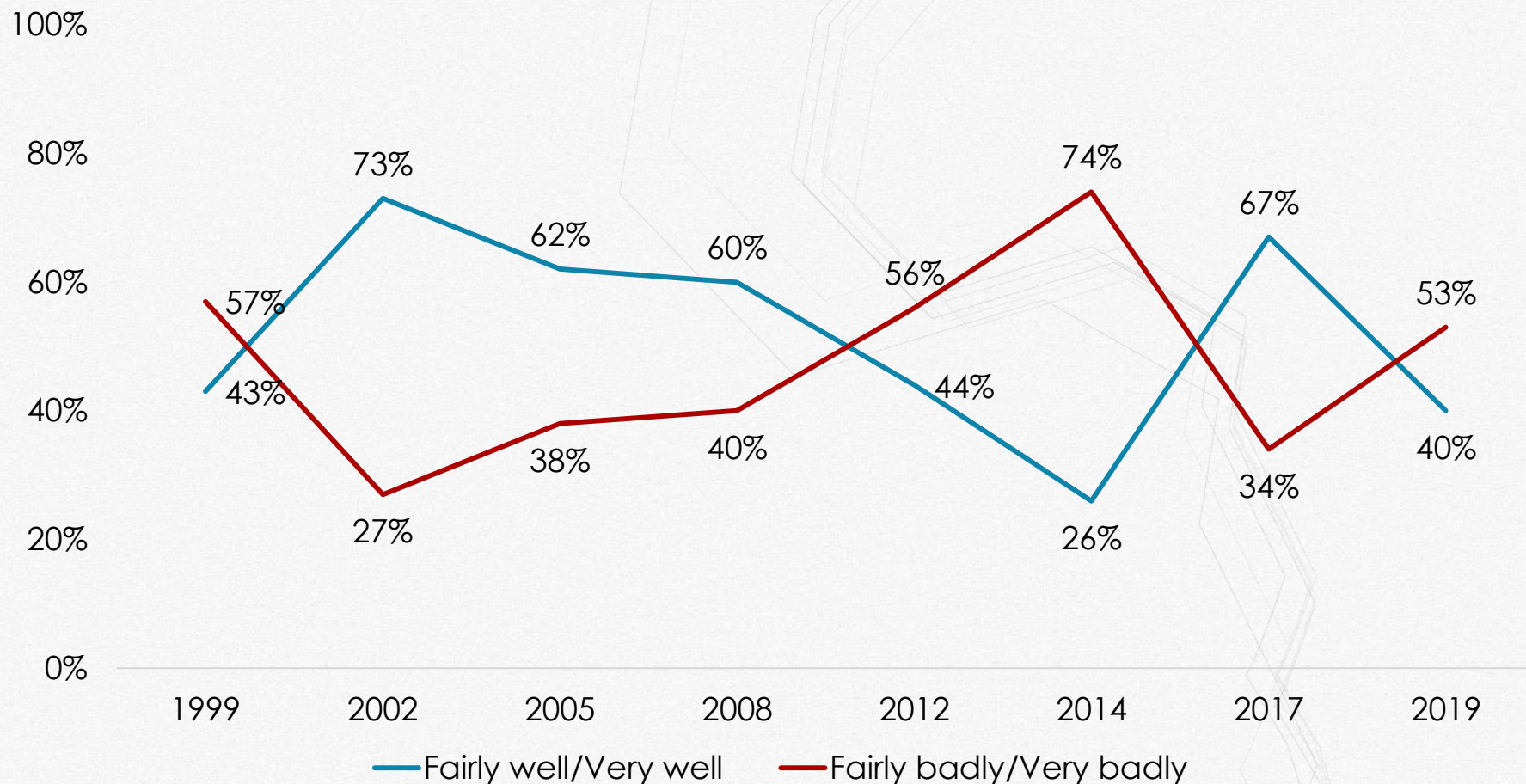
Government performance in fighting corruption

Key findings

- Compared to 2017, there has been a 27-percentage-point decline in the approval rating of government's performance in fighting corruption.
- Young, poor, and highly educated citizens are more likely to think government is performing badly in fighting corruption.

Government's performance in fighting corruption

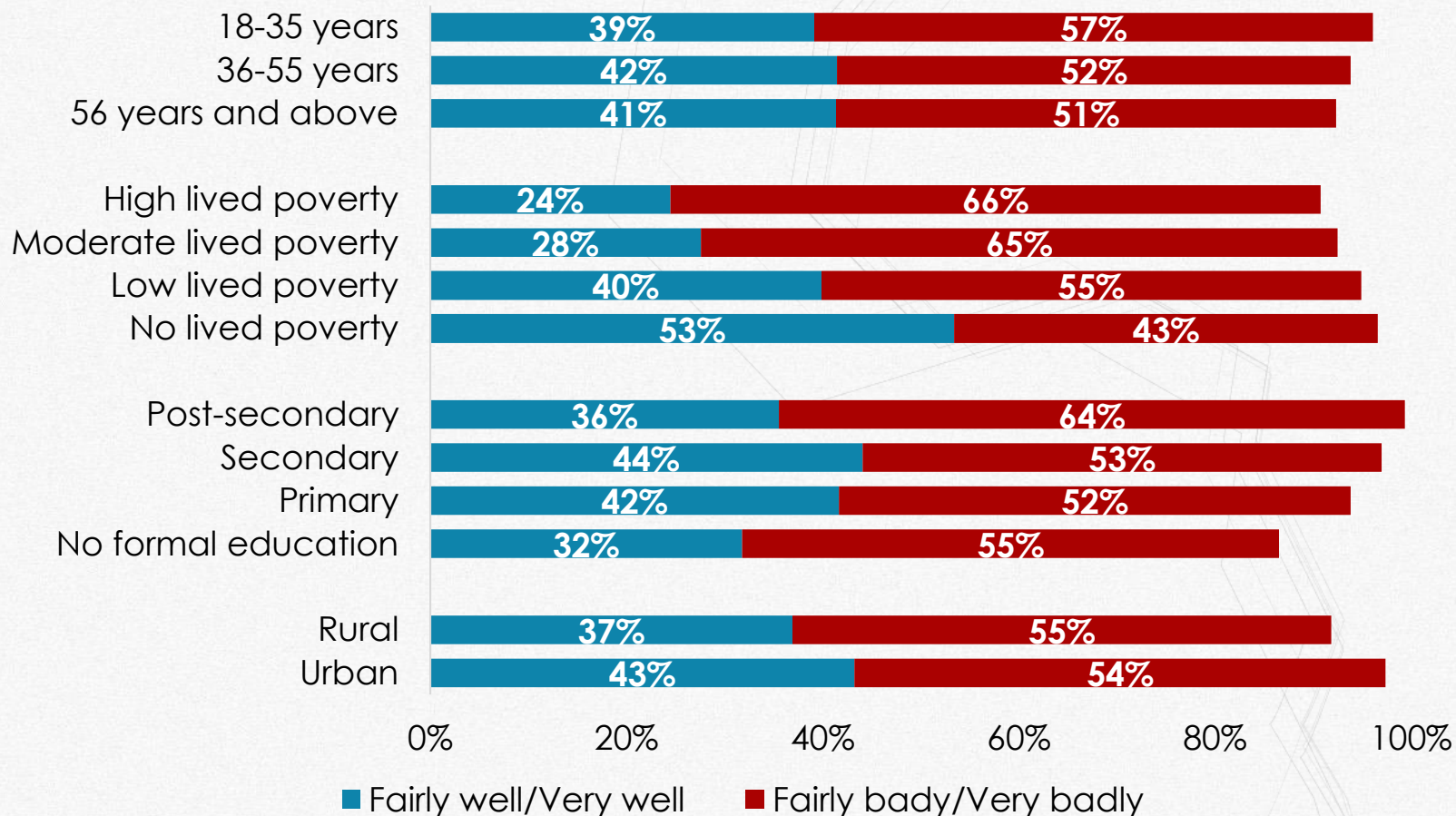
| Ghana | 1999-2019



Respondents were asked: How well or badly would you say the current government is handling the following matters, or haven't you heard enough to say?

Government performance in fighting corruption

| by socio-demographic group | Ghana | 2019



Respondents were asked: How well or badly would you say the current government is handling the following matters, or haven't you heard enough to say?



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