



Trust and corruption in public institutions: Ghanaian opinions

Findings from the Afrobarometer Round 6 survey in Ghana

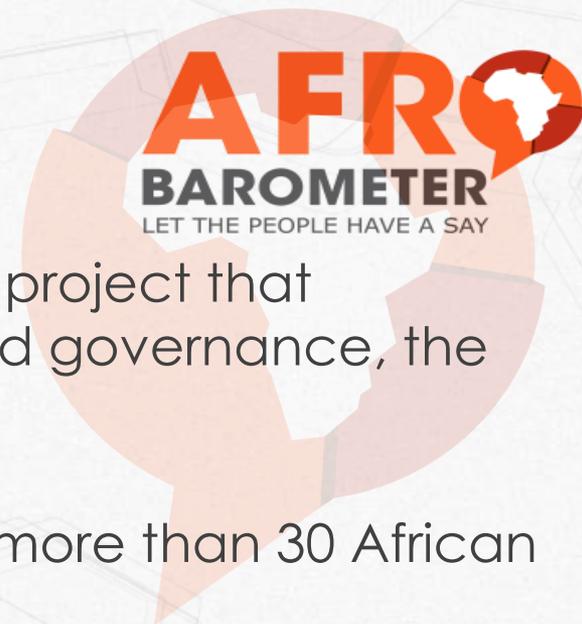
At a glance



- Most Ghanaians have "little" or "no" trust in public institutions/officials such as the tax department, local government body, police, Parliament, ruling party, Electoral Commission, president, courts of law, and opposition. The only public institution that is trusted "a lot" or "somewhat," alongside religious and traditional leaders, is the military.
- Over time, the proportion of citizens who express "little" or "no" trust in public institutions/officials increased significantly.
- Generally, Ghanaians perceive traditional and religious leaders, public officials, and business people to be involved in corruption. Traditional and religious leaders are considered less corrupt.
- Most Ghanaians believe that corruption has increased in the past year and that government has performed poorly in fighting this canker. More than half of citizens also believe that ordinary people can make a difference in combating corruption.

What is Afrobarometer?

- An African-led, non-partisan survey research project that measures citizen attitudes on democracy and governance, the economy, civil society, and other topics.
- Started in 12 countries in 1999, expanded to more than 30 African countries in Round 5 (2011-2013).
- **Goal:** To give the public a voice in policy making by providing high-quality public opinion data to policymakers, policy advocates, civil society organizations, academics, news media, donors and investors, and ordinary Africans.
- National partners in each country conduct the survey. In Ghana, the Afrobarometer Round 6 survey was conducted by the 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 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 of 2,400 yields a margin of error of $\pm 2\%$ at a 95% confidence level.
- Fieldwork for Round 6 in Ghana was conducted May 24-June 10, 2014.

Geographic coverage

- The 2,400 respondents were located in 291 towns in 177 districts spread across 300 enumeration areas (EAs) in the 10 regions.



Survey demographics (1)

		Unweighted	Weighted
Distribution of respondents	Western	10%	10%
	Central	9%	9%
	Greater Accra	18%	19%
	Volta	9%	9%
	Eastern	11%	11%
	Ashanti	19%	20%
	Brong Ahafo	9%	9%
	Northern	9%	9%
	Upper East	4%	4%
	Upper West	3%	3%
Settlement location	Urban	54%	54%
	Rural	46%	46%
Gender	Male	50%	50%
	Female	50%	50%
Level of education	No formal education	19%	19%
	Primary	20%	20%
	Secondary	48%	48%
	Post-secondary	12%	12%

Survey demographics (2)

		Unweighted	Weighted
Religion	Christian	79%	78%
	Islamic	16%	16%
	Traditional & Hindu	3%	3%
	None/Agnostic/Atheist	2%	2%
Age	18 – 25 years	22%	22%
	26 – 35 years	29%	29%
	36 – 45 years	21%	21%
	46 – 55 years	14%	14%
	56 – 65 years	8%	8%
	Over 65 years	6%	6%
	Refused	1%	1%
	Mean age	38 years	
	Youngest respondent	18 years	
Oldest respondent	105 years		

Context: Corruption issues in media during survey (1)

- Continual references in media discussions to the Ghana Youth Employment and Entrepreneurial Development Agency (GYEEDA), Savannah Accelerated Development Authority (SADA) project, Subah Info Solution, and other judgment debts graft.
- Public Accounts Committee (PAC) of Parliament sittings on the Auditor General (AG) audit reports that continued to reveal the wasteful use and in some cases plundering of state resources by public officials.
- President's pledge at a meeting with state anti-corruption agencies and civil-society organizations working on corruption issues to institute a number of actions to fight corruption, which has become a major governance issue of late.

Context: Corruption issues in media during survey (1)

- President's advice to Ghanaians to de-politicize corruption discussions and his call on SADA to refer corruption cases to AG for prosecution.
- President's promise to review the contract between Subah Info Solutions and the Ghana Revenue Authority (GRA) and the reaction of civil-society organizations that review is not the solution but rather holding officials involved accountable.



Results





Trust in public institutions/officials

Key findings

- The military enjoys an appreciable level of trust of Ghanaians. But the tax department, local government body, the police, Parliament, ruling party, Electoral Commission, the president, courts of law, and opposition parties do not appear trustworthy to Ghanaians.
- Ghanaians rather trust informal leaders such as religious and traditional leaders.
- Mistrust of public institutions/officials is especially high in Western, Greater Accra, Eastern, and Ashanti regions.
- Urban residents, the educated, and women tend to mistrust public institutions/officials more than do rural residents, the less educated, and men.

Trust in public institutions/officials (1)

- The only public institution that enjoys a substantial level of trust is the military. More than half of Ghanaians (56%) say they trust the military “*somewhat*” or “*a lot*.”
- Ghanaians have some appreciable level of trust in informal leaders. Majorities of those interviewed say they trust religious leaders (63%) and traditional leaders (50%) “*somewhat*” or “*a lot*.” But sizeable minorities (34% and 47%, respectively) do not trust these leaders.
- However, a majority of Ghanaians express “*little*” or “*no*” trust at all in the tax department (62%), local government body (62%), police (62%) Parliament (61%), ruling party (61%), Electoral Commission (59%), president (57%), courts of law (54%), and opposition parties (50%).

Trust in public institutions/officials (2)

Trust in public institutions/officials | 2014

	Not at all	Just a little	Somewhat	A lot	Don't know	Not at all or a little	Somewhat or a lot
Tax department	37	26	19	15	4	62	33
Local government body	36	26	21	14	4	62	34
The police	41	21	18	17	2	62	35
Parliament	34	26	20	15	3	61	36
Ruling party	39	22	19	17	3	61	36
Electoral Commission	37	22	19	18	3	59	37
The president	35	22	18	22	2	57	40
Courts of law	30	24	20	22	3	54	42
Opposition parties	26	24	23	22	4	50	45
Traditional leaders	24	23	23	27	3	47	50
The army	21	20	21	35	3	40	56
Religious leaders	15	19	25	38	2	34	63

Respondents were asked: How much do you trust each of the following, or haven't you heard enough about them to say: (a) The president?, (b) Parliament?, (c) The Electoral Commission?, (d) The tax department (i.e. Ghana Revenue Authority)? (e) Your metropolitan, municipal, or district assembly? (f) The ruling party? (g) Opposition political parties? (h) The police? (i) The Army? (j) Courts of law?, (k) Traditional leaders? (l) Religious leaders?

Trust in public institutions/officials, by region (1)

- Western, Greater Accra, Eastern, and Ashanti regions are the key drivers of “a little” or “no” trust at all in the president, Parliament, law courts, Electoral Commission and the ruling party.
- Greater Accra, Volta, and Brong Ahafo regions are main drivers of “a little” or “no” trust at all in opposition parties.

Trust in public institutions/officials, by region (“a little” or “not at all”)

	The president	Parliament	Law courts	Electoral Commission	Ruling party	Opposition parties
Western	66%	70%	69%	72%	73%	45%
Central	58%	60%	44%	51%	63%	50%
Greater Accra	62%	69%	63%	67%	65%	60%
Volta	34%	46%	38%	39%	40%	59%
Eastern	68%	67%	69%	70%	65%	40%
Ashanti	73%	71%	62%	79%	77%	47%
Brong Ahafo	47%	55%	54%	52%	61%	56%
Northern	41%	42%	30%	35%	34%	44%
Upper East	37%	41%	18%	29%	41%	41%
Upper West	25%	41%	23%	13%	16%	44%
National average	57%	61%	54%	59%	61%	50%

Trust in public institutions/officials, by region (2)

- In Western, Greater Accra, and Eastern regions, percentages higher than the national averages have “a little” or “no” trust in the tax department, local government body, and police.
- The proportions expressing “a little” or “no” trust at all in the Army and traditional and religious leaders in Western, Greater Accra, Eastern, and Ashanti regions are much higher than the national averages.

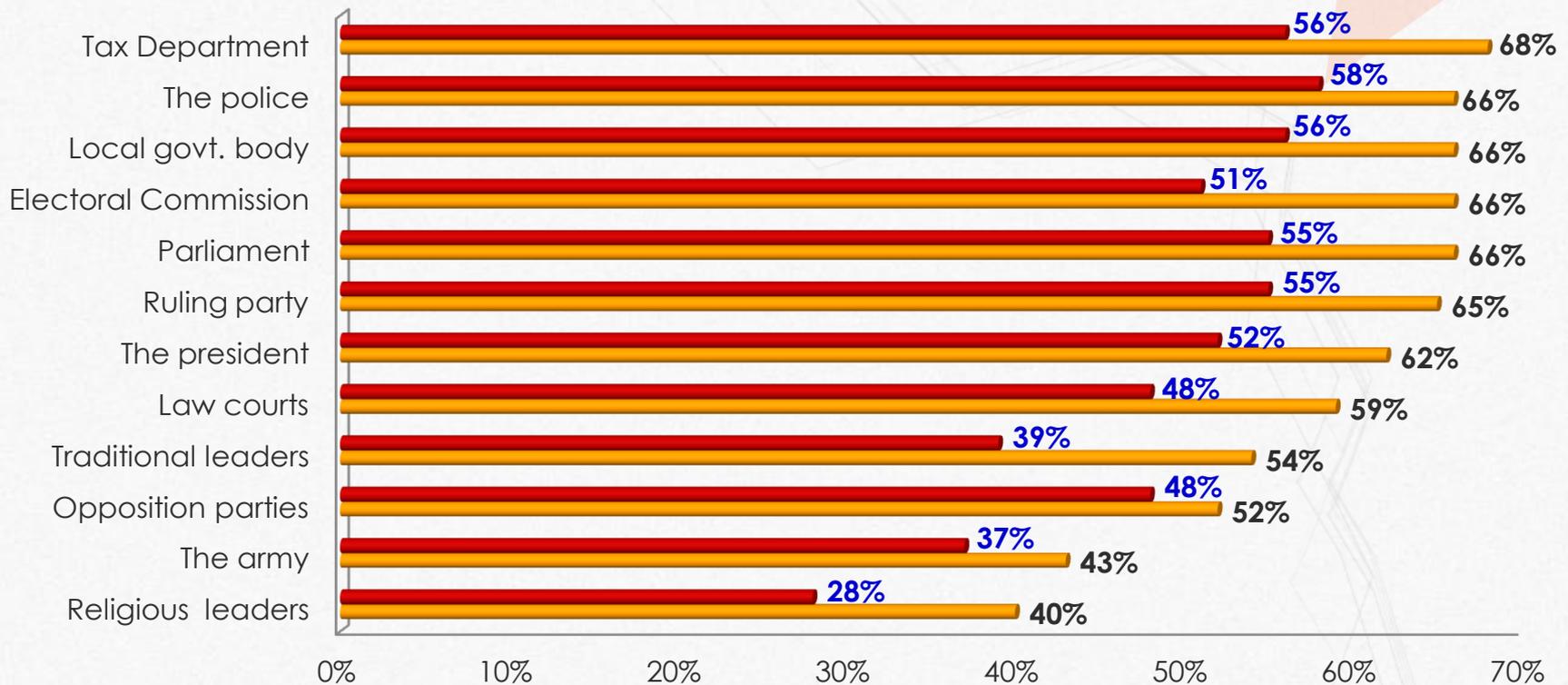
Trust in public institutions/officials, by region (“a little” or “not at all”)

	Tax department †	Local govt. body	The police	The army	Traditional leaders	Religious leaders
Western	66%	68%	69%	48%	49%	43%
Central	56%	57%	58%	37%	36%	22%
Greater Accra	71%	70%	67%	52%	61%	52%
Volta	54%	51%	56%	36%	38%	31%
Eastern	68%	68%	70%	59%	55%	33%
Ashanti	74%	73%	67%	38%	57%	40%
Brong Ahafo	60%	61%	65%	25%	47%	21%
Northern	46%	38%	49%	29%	28%	19%
Upper East	39%	39%	36%	27%	17%	19%
Upper West	31%	30%	49%	6%	14%	14%
National average	62%	62%	62%	40%	47%	34%

Trust in public institutions/officials, by urban-rural location

- Respondents in urban centers are more likely to express little or no trust in public institutions or officials than their counterparts in the countryside.

Trust in public institutions/officials, by urban-rural location ("a little" or "not at all")



Trust in public institutions/officials, by education level

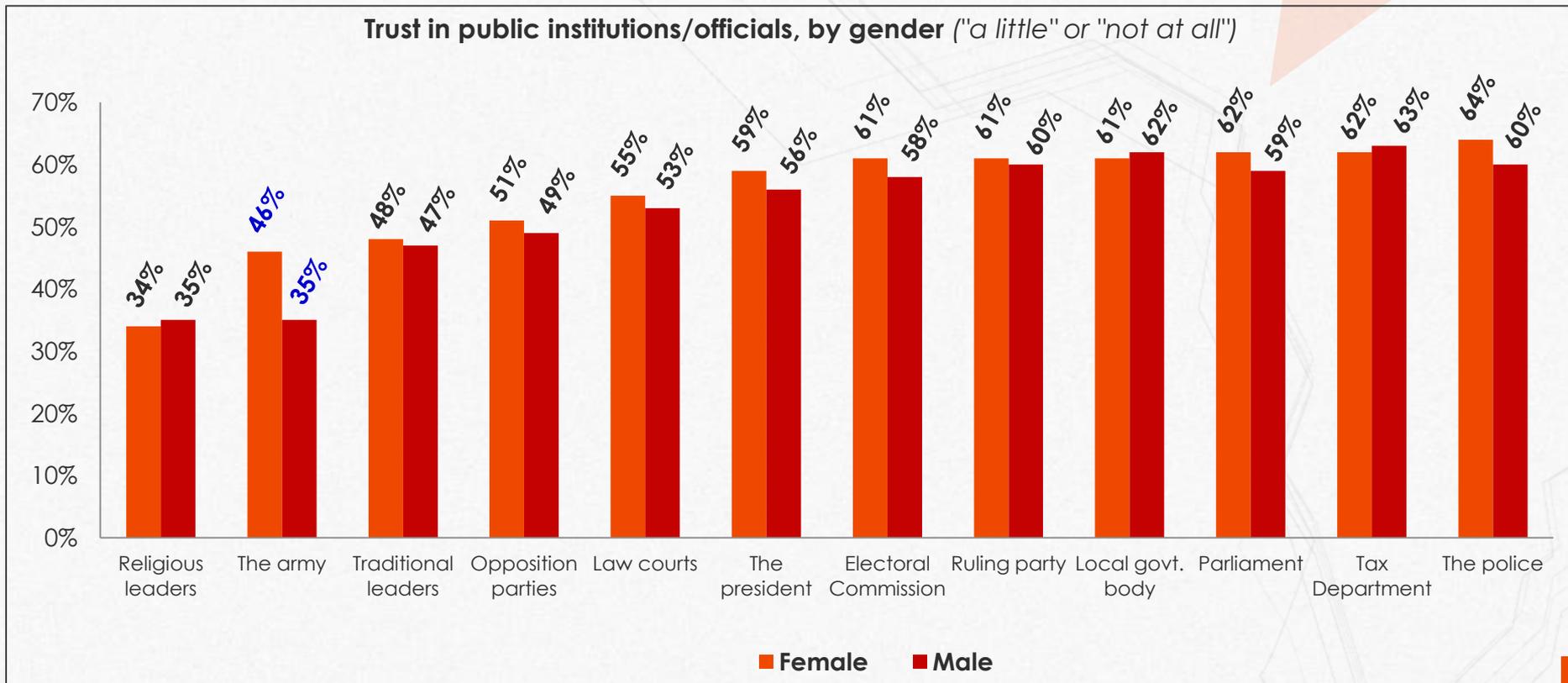
- Respondents with primary, secondary or tertiary education are much more likely than those without any education to have “a little” or “no” trust at all in public institutions or officials.

Trust in public institutions/officials, by education (i.e. "a little" or "not at all")

	None	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
Religious leaders	21%	34%	37%	45%
Traditional leaders	29%	44%	53%	58%
The army	30%	43%	42%	45%
Electoral Commission	38%	62%	65%	65%
The president	39%	59%	62%	65%
Law courts	40%	55%	57%	62%
Ruling party	42%	62%	66%	68%
Parliament	44%	64%	64%	69%
Local government body	45%	64%	64%	74%
Opposition parties	47%	48%	51%	55%
Tax department	47%	62%	65%	76%
The police	50%	65%	63%	71%

Trust in public institutions/officials, by gender

- Female respondents are more likely than males to express “a little” or “no” trust in public institutions or officials. However, the differences between women’s and men’s responses are statistically significant only in the case of the Army.



Trust in public institutions/officials, trends over time (1)

- From 2002 to 2014, the proportion of respondents expressing “a little” or “no” trust in public institutions increased significantly. That trend continued during the 2012-2014 period.
- The number of those who trust public institutions “somewhat” or “a lot” generally declined between 2002 and 2014, including during the 2012-2014 period.
- However, the proportion who trust opposition political parties “somewhat” or “a lot” increased by 17 percentage points between 2002 and 2014.

Trust in public institutions/officials, trends over time (2)

Over time trend in trust in public institutions / officials (% saying “not at all” or “a little”)

	2002	2005	2008	2012	2014	2012 - 2014	2002 - 2014
The president	30%	21%	24%	43%	57%	+14%	+27%
Parliament	43%	25%	34%	50%	61%	+11%	+18%
Courts of law	49%	30%	38%	42%	54%	+12%	+5%
Electoral Commission	41%	21%	29%	40%	59%	+19%	+18%
Ruling party	42%	28%	31%	52%	61%	+9%	+19%
Opposition parties	62%	41%	46%	43%	50%	+7%	-12%
Tax department	--	--	--	58%	62%	+4%	--
Local government body	49%	41%	42%	55%	62%	+7%	+13%
The police	46%	32%	51%	58%	62%	+4%	+16%
The army	41%	23%	--	27%	40%	+13%	-1%
Traditional leaders	41%	--	30%	--	47%	--	+6%
Religious leaders	--	--	--	--	34%	--	--

Trust in public institutions/officials, trends over time (3)

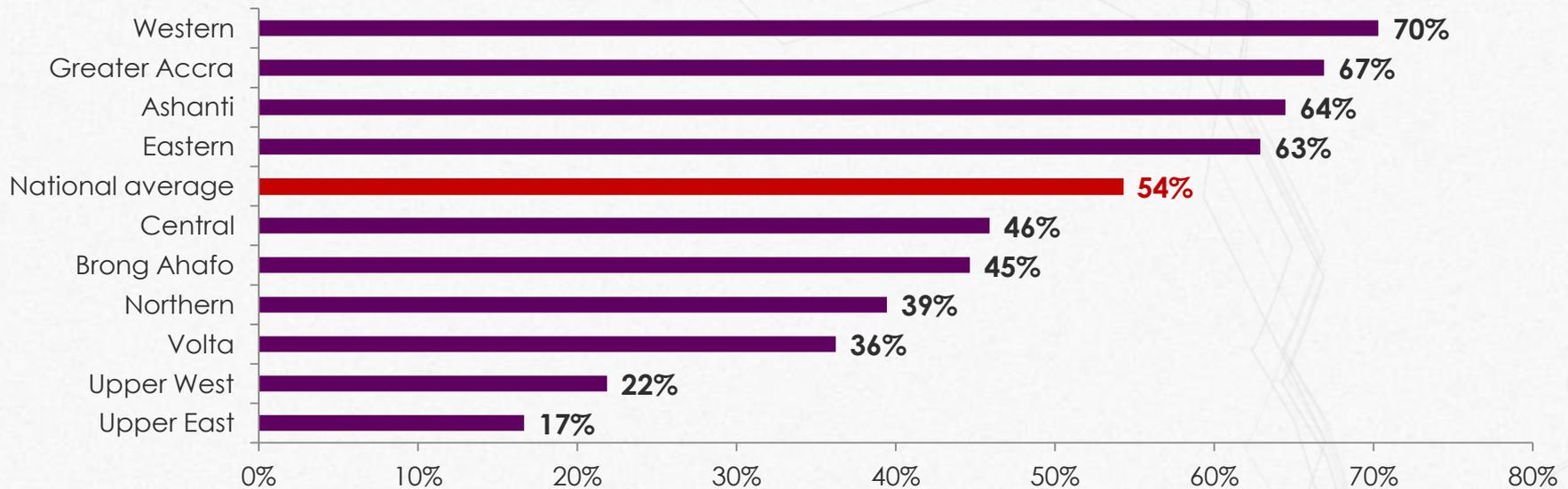
Over time trend in trust in public institutions / officials (% saying "somewhat" or "a lot")

	2002	2005	2008	2012	2014	2012 - 2014	2002 - 2014
The president	65%	75%	75%	56%	40%	-16%	-25%
Parliament	48%	68%	62%	49%	36%	-13%	-12%
Courts of law	45%	62%	58%	56%	42%	-14%	-3%
Electoral Commission	49%	75%	67%	59%	37%	-22%	-12%
Ruling party	51%	67%	67%	47%	36%	-11%	-15%
Opposition parties	28%	51%	49%	54%	45%	-9%	+17%
Tax department	--	--	--	40%	33%	-7%	--
Local government body	38%	54%	54%	42%	34%	-8%	-4%
The police	51%	64%	47%	42%	35%	-7%	-16%
The army	54%	72%	--	72%	56%	-16%	+2%
Traditional leaders	54%	--	67%	--	50%	--	-4%
Religious leaders	--	--	--	--	63%	--	--

Trust in information from government sources

- 54% of Ghanaians say they have “a little” or “no” trust at all in information from government sources. More than one-third (39%) trust government information “somewhat” or “a lot.”
- The proportion of respondents who express “a little” or “no” trust at all in information from government sources in the Western, Greater Accra, Ashanti, and Eastern regions are much higher than the national average.

Trust in information from government sources (% saying “not at all” or “a little”)



Respondents were asked: How much do you trust each of the following, or haven't you heard enough about them to say: (a) Information from government sources?

Key findings

- Ghanaians perceive officials of some public institutions (i.e. formal leaders) as well as business people and traditional and religious leaders (i.e. informal leaders) to be involved in corruption. Traditional and religious leaders are seen to be less corrupt than formal leaders.
- More than half of respondents in nine regions (all except Upper West) believe both formal and informal leaders are involved in corruption. Urban residents, the educated, and men are more likely to perceive formal and informal leaders as corrupt.
- Perceptions of corruption increased significantly over time (i.e. 2002-2014), but declined slightly between 2012 and 2014. Still, most Ghanaians believe corruption has increased over the past year; this opinion cuts across all regions. They also say government has performed poorly in the fight against corruption.
- More than half of citizens believe ordinary people can make a difference in combating corruption.

Perceived public official/institution corruption (1)

- Large majorities of Ghanaians perceive “some,” “most,” or “all” of the following public officials to be involved in corruption:
 - The police (89%)
 - National government officials (86%)
 - Members of Parliament (85%)
 - Judges and magistrates (85%)
 - Tax officials of Ghana Revenue Authority (85%)
 - District chief executives (84%)
 - The president and officials in his office (83%)
 - Local government representatives (83%)
 - Officials of Electoral Commission (81%)
- Small minorities (from a low of 5% for police and national government officials to a high of 10% for Electoral Commission officials) perceive “none” of these public officials as corrupt.

Perceived public official/institution corruption (2)

Perceived corruption by public officials | 2014

	None of them	Some of them	Most of them	All of them	Don't know	Some, most, or all of them
The police	5%	25%	29%	34%	6%	89%
National government officials	5%	34%	32%	20%	8%	86%
Members of Parliament	6%	37%	29%	19%	9%	85%
Judges and magistrates	6%	36%	27%	22%	8%	85%
Tax officials of Ghana Revenue Authority	6%	34%	31%	20%	8%	85%
District chief executive	6%	35%	29%	20%	9%	84%
President and officials in his office	8%	35%	25%	23%	9%	83%
Local government representatives	8%	41%	25%	17%	8%	83%
Officials of Electoral Commission	10%	35%	25%	21%	9%	81%

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: (a) The president and officials in his office? (b) Members of Parliament? (c) Electoral Commission officials? (d) Government officials? (e) Assembly men and women? (f) District chief executives? (g) Police? (h) Tax officials (i.e. Ghana Revenue Authority officials)? (i) Judges and magistrates?

Perceived corruption by informal leaders

- Large majorities believe “some,” “most,” or “all” business executives (82%), traditional leaders (78%), and religious leaders (69%) are involved in corruption.
- Compared to public officials, traditional and religious leaders are less likely to be perceived as corrupt. Indeed, 24% and 14%, respectively, do not think traditional and religious leaders are involved in corruption.

Perceived corruption by informal leaders | 2014

	None of them	Some of them	Most of them	All of them	Don't know	Some, most or all of them
Business executives	7%	38%	29%	14%	11%	82%
Traditional leaders	14%	41%	22%	15%	8%	78%
Religious leaders	24%	44%	15%	10%	7%	69%

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: (a) Traditional leaders? (b) Religious leaders? (c) business executives?

Perceived public official/institution corruption (AB-GCB compared)

- Similar to Afrobarometer findings, the **2013 Global Corruption Barometer (GCB)** survey also indicated that most Ghanaians perceive the following institutions/officials as being “*extremely corrupt*” or “*corrupt*”:
 - The police (92%)
 - The judiciary (71%)
 - Public officials/civil servants (59%)
 - Parliament (57%)
- Religious bodies were perceived as the least corrupt institution (21%).

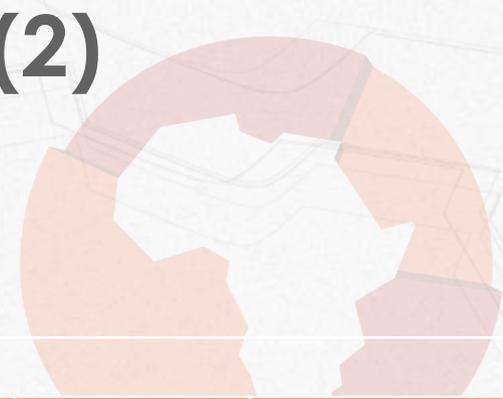
Perceived corruption, by region (1)

- Fewer than half of respondents in Upper West Region perceived “some,” “most,” or “all” religious and traditional leaders to be corrupt.
- In the remaining nine regions, more than half of those interviewed hold the opinion that “some,” “most,” or “all” public officials and informal leaders are involved in corruption.

Perceived corruption, by region (% saying “some,” “most,” or “all”)

	President and officials in his office	Members of parliament	Judges and magistrate	Electoral Commission officials	Tax officials	The police
Western	93%	95%	94%	93%	94%	96%
Central	86%	88%	82%	83%	86%	90%
Greater Accra	87%	90%	91%	88%	91%	90%
Volta	75%	74%	74%	65%	77%	83%
Eastern	80%	84%	87%	84%	85%	88%
Ashanti	86%	87%	88%	88%	86%	91%
Brong Ahafo	77%	80%	86%	76%	82%	89%
Northern	84%	85%	81%	69%	86%	88%
Upper East	68%	78%	68%	62%	71%	73%
Upper West	67%	68%	70%	55%	61%	88%
National average	83%	85%	85%	81%	85%	89%

Perceived corruption, by region (2)



Perceived corruption, by region (% saying "some," "most," or "all")

	National govt. officials	District chief executives	Local government representatives	Business executives	Religious leaders	Traditional leaders
Western	96%	94%	93%	94%	85%	89%
Central	87%	82%	81%	81%	55%	69%
Greater Accra	89%	89%	88%	89%	87%	89%
Volta	76%	77%	75%	58%	55%	64%
Eastern	85%	85%	85%	87%	73%	85%
Ashanti	89%	86%	85%	86%	75%	83%
Brong Ahafo	84%	81%	81%	79%	56%	80%
Northern	86%	85%	83%	82%	56%	63%
Upper East	80%	74%	74%	57%	52%	58%
Upper West	72%	59%	57%	60%	30%	41%
National average	86%	84%	83%	82%	69%	78%

Perceived corruption, by urban-rural location

- Ghanaians living in urban centers are more likely to perceive “some,” “most,” or “all” public officials and informal leaders to be involved in corruption than their kinsmen living in the countryside.

Perceived corruption, by urban-rural location (% saying “some,” “most,” or “all”)

	Urban	Rural
President and officials in his office	87%	78%
Members of Parliament	89%	81%
Judges and magistrates	89%	80%
Officials of Electoral Commission	87%	74%
Tax officials of Ghana Revenue Authority	90%	80%
The police	92%	85%
National government officials	90%	82%
District chief executives	89%	79%
Local government representatives	87%	78%
Business executives	88%	74%
Religious leaders	77%	59%
Traditional leaders	84%	71%

Perceived corruption, by education level

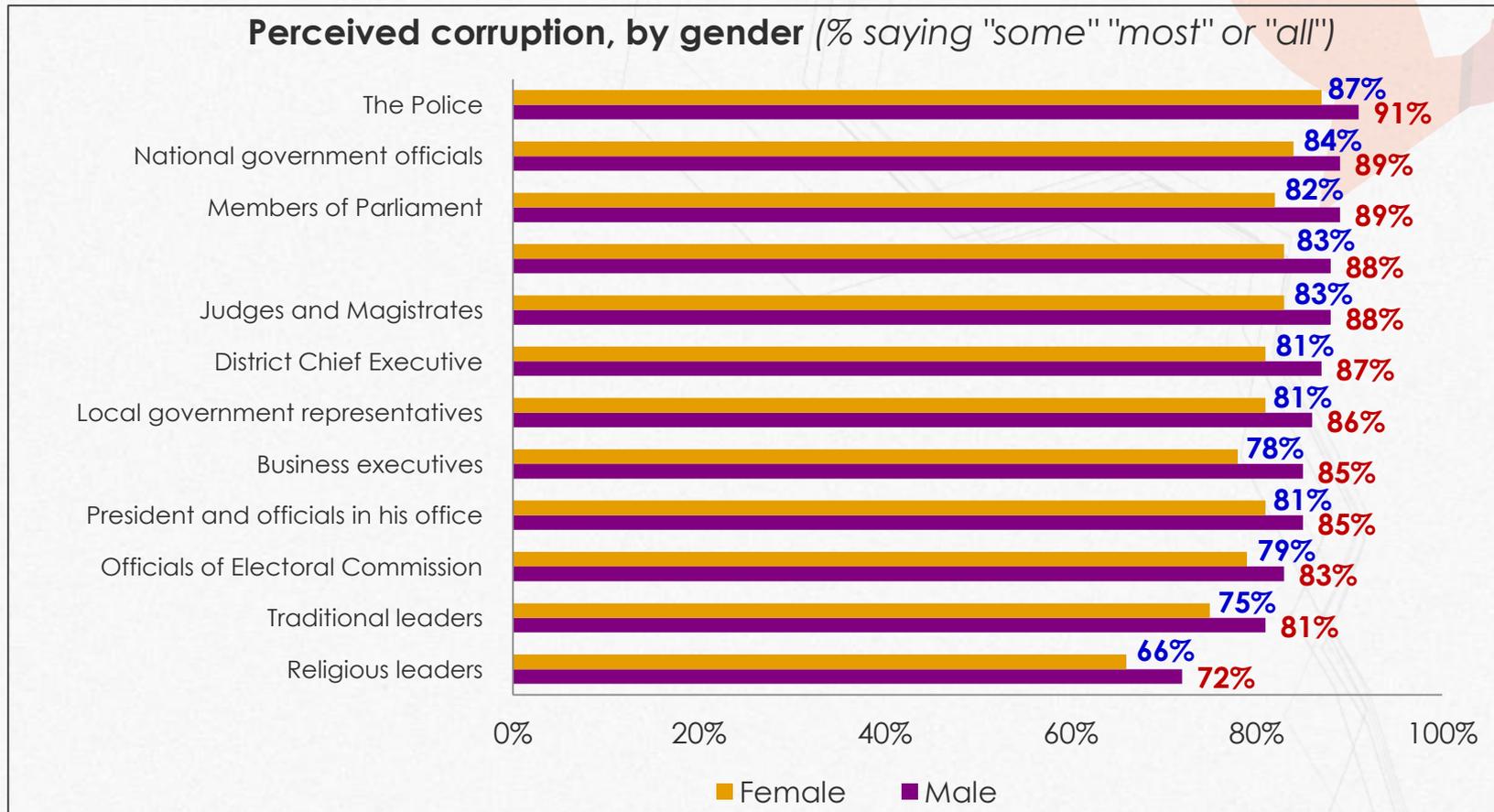
- The more education a Ghanaian acquires, the more likely it is for that individual to perceive “some,” “most,” or “all” public officials and informal leaders to be engaged in corrupt practices.

Perceived corruption, by education (% saying “some,” “most,” or “all”)

	None	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
President and officials in his office	74%	79%	86%	92%
Members of Parliament	76%	82%	88%	96%
Judges and magistrates	77%	83%	87%	94%
Officials of Electoral Commission	69%	78%	84%	91%
Tax officials of Ghana Revenue Authority	76%	83%	87%	95%
The police	80%	89%	90%	97%
National government officials	79%	83%	88%	96%
District chief executives	75%	81%	87%	93%
Local government representatives	75%	80%	85%	94%
Business executives	75%	78%	83%	92%
Religious leaders	58%	65%	71%	82%
Traditional leaders	65%	76%	81%	90%

Perceived corruption, by gender

- More men than women perceived “some,” “most,” or “all” public officials and informal leaders to be corrupt.



Perceived corruption, trends over time (1)

- Over time (i.e. since 2002, 2005, or 2008, depending on when specific survey questions were first asked), the percentages of Ghanaians who perceive “some,” “most,” or “all” of the different public officials and informal leaders to be involved in corruption increased significantly.
- Between 2012 and 2014, however, this perception declined marginally.

Perceived corruption, trends over time (2)

Perceived corruption, trends over time (% saying “some,” “most,” or “all”)

	2002	2005	2008	2012	2014	2012 - 2014	2002 - 2014
President and officials in his office	47	56	70	87	83	-4	+36
Members of Parliament	--	59	74	90	85	-5	+26
Judges and magistrates	70	72	79	90	85	-5	+15
Officials of Electoral Commission	--	--	--	--	81	--	--
Tax officials of Ghana Revenue Authority	--	70	79	90	85	-5	+15
The police	79	81	86	94	89	-5	+10
National government officials	--	66	77	91	86	-5	+20
District chief executives	--	--	--	89	84	-5	--
Local government representatives	--	60	71	86	83	-3	+23
Business executives	63	--	--	--	82	--	+19
Religious leaders	41	--	--	--	69	--	+28
Traditional leaders	--	--	68	--	78	--	+10

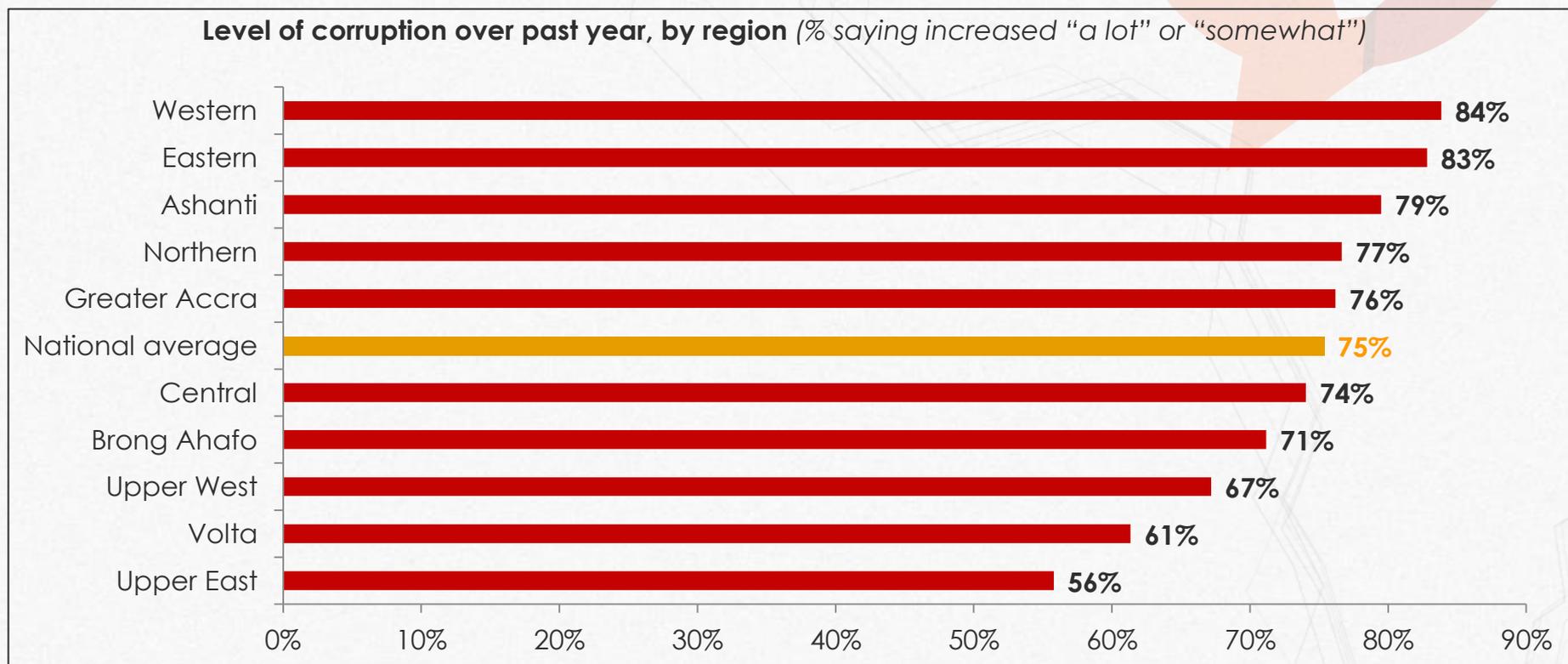
Note: Over time changes for national government officials, members of parliament, tax officials of Ghana Revenue Authority and Local government representatives is between 2005 and 2014. That for traditional leaders is between 2008 and 2014.

Level of corruption over the past year (AB-GCB compared)

- Three-fourths (75%) of Ghanaians believe corruption increased “*somewhat*” or “*a lot*” during the past year.
- Less than one-tenth (8%) think it has decreased “*somewhat*” or “*a lot*,” while 8% say it “*stayed the same*” and 8% say they “*don’t know*.”
- The **2013 Global Corruption Barometer (GCB)** reported that 54% of Ghanaians said corruption had “*increased a lot*” or “*increased a little*” over the previous two years, while 25% thought it had “*stayed the same*” and 20% believed it had “*decreased a little*” or “*decreased a lot*.”

Level of corruption over the past year, by region

- More than half of respondents in every region believe corruption has increased over the past year. This perception is most common in Western, Eastern, Ashanti, Northern, and Greater Accra regions.



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

Perceived ability of ruling and opposition parties to fight corruption

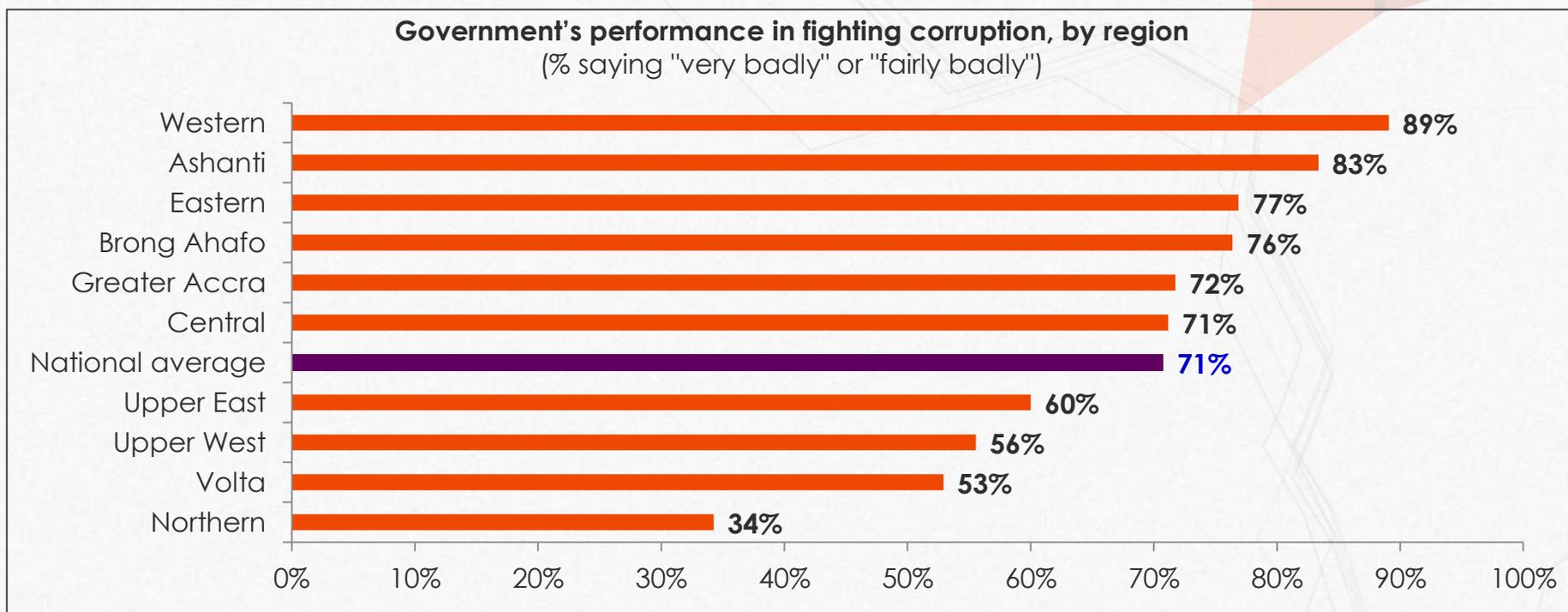
- Ghanaians are about equally divided in their opinion as to whether the ruling party or opposition parties would be better able to fight corruption: 37% say the opposition parties, while 34% say the ruling party.
- 20% say that neither the ruling nor the opposition parties can fight corruption.

Government's performance in fighting corruption (AB-GCB compared)

- 7 of 10 Ghanaians (71%) believe government has performed “*very badly*” or “*fairly badly*” in fighting corruption.
- 25% think government has performed “*very well*” or “*fairly well.*”
- In 2013, the **Global Corruption Barometer (GCB)** found that 55% of Ghanaians believed government's actions are “*very ineffective*” or “*ineffective*” in the fight against corruption.

Government's performance in fighting corruption, by region

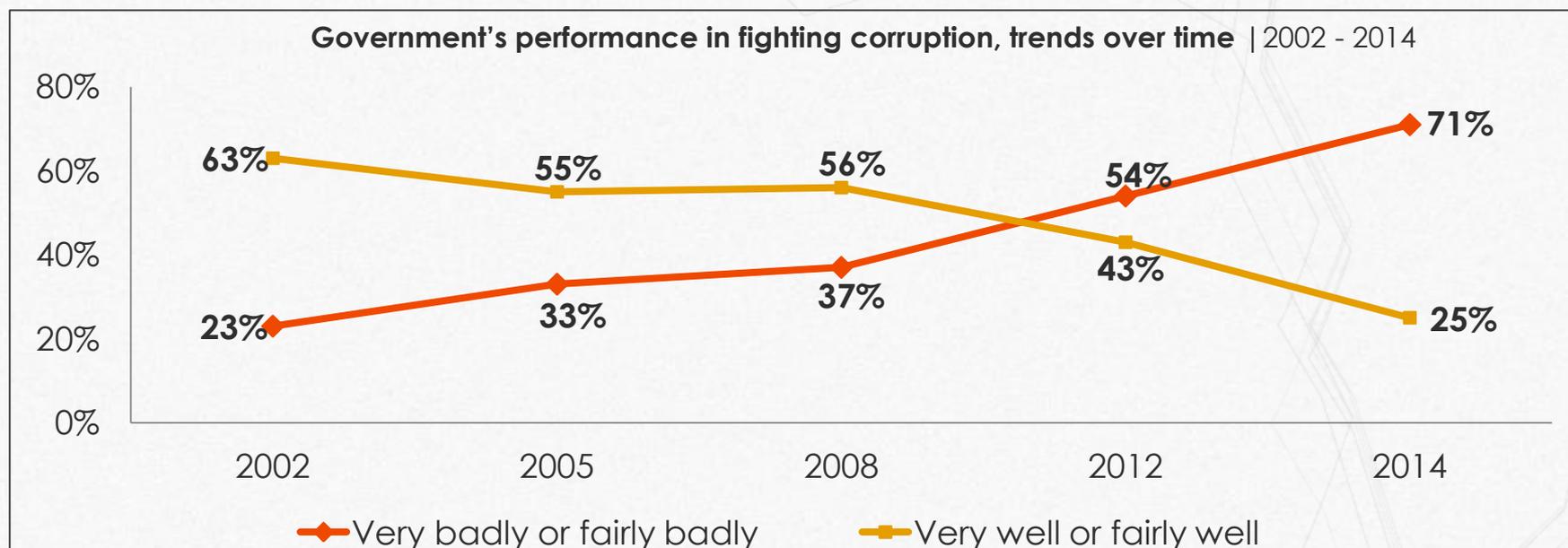
- In nine regions, more than half of respondents believe government has performed “*very badly*” or “*fairly badly*” in combating corruption. This perception is most common in Western, Ashanti, Eastern, and Brong Ahafo regions.



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: fighting corruption in government?

Government's performance in fighting corruption, trends over time

- Over time, the percentages of Ghanaians who think government has performed “*very badly*” or “*fairly badly*” in fighting corruption increased by 43% between 2002 to 2014 and 17% between 2012 to 2014.
- On the flip side, in the same periods, the percentages who believe government has performed “*very well*” or “*fairly well*” in fighting corruption declined by 38% and 18%, respectively.



Payment of bribes for public services (1)

- Some respondents reported paying bribes or doing a favour to an official “*once/twice*”, “*a few times*” or “*often*” in order to access the following: medical care (7%); public school services (7%); identity documents (7%); assistance from or to avoid problems with the police (7%); access to water, sanitation or electric services (6%); and assistance from the courts (2%) in the past year.
- Others said they “*never*” offered bribe or did a favour to an official to obtain the following services in the past year: medical care (32%); public school services (21%); identity document (11%); water, sanitation or electric services (10%); assistance from or avoid problem with the police (4%); and assistance from the courts (2%).
- According to most of those interviewed, in the past year, they had no contact with a public clinic or hospital (57%); a public school (72%); and the law courts (95%). Some also said they did not try getting identity document from government (80%); water, sanitation or electric services from government (82%); and assistance from the police (88%).

Payment of bribes for public services (GCB)

- The **2013 Global Corruption Barometer (GCB)** found much higher percentages of Ghanaians paying bribes for services from the following institutions:
 - The police (79%)
 - The judiciary (57%)
 - Land services (52%)
 - Registry and permit services (45%)
 - Education services (38%)
 - Utilities (28%)

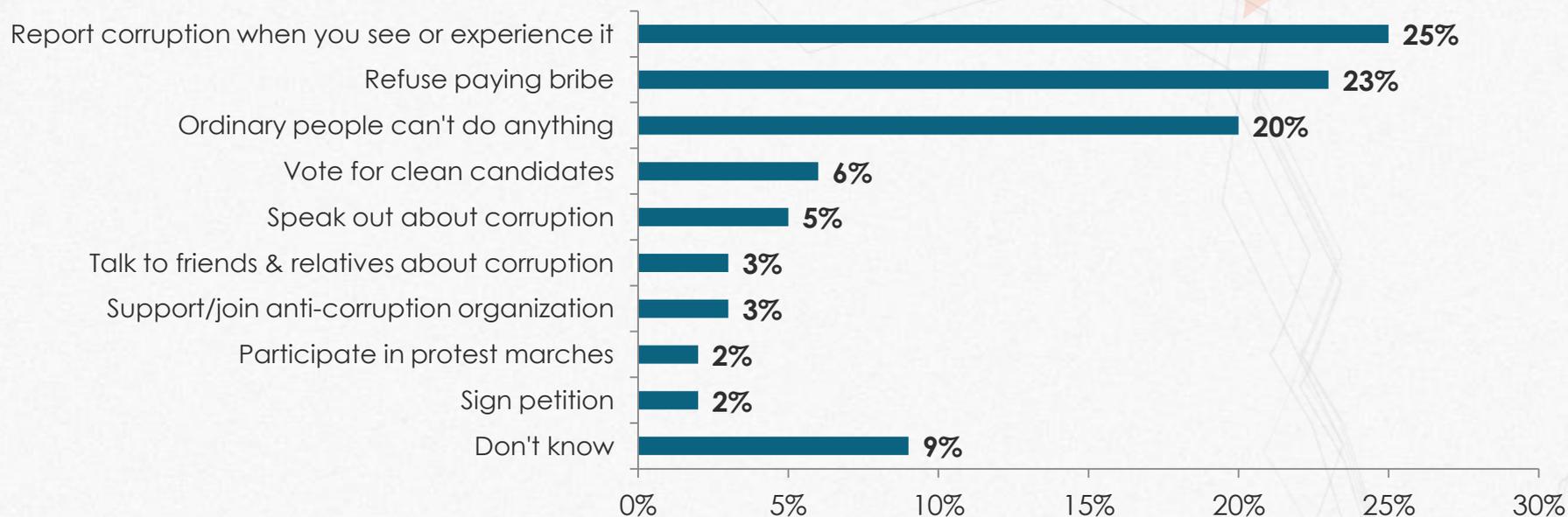
Ordinary citizens fighting corruption (AB-GCB compared)

- 53% of Ghanaians “*strongly agree*” or “*agree*” that ordinary people can make a difference in the fight against corruption. However, 36% “*strongly disagree*” or “*disagree*” with this assertion.
- The **2013 Global Corruption Barometer (GCB)** found 73% of Ghanaians saying they “*strongly agree*” or “*agree*” that ordinary people can make a difference in the fight against corruption.

Effective ways to fight corruption

- The most effective things Ghanaians believe citizens can do to combat corruption are reporting corruption when it happens (25%) and refusing to pay bribes (23%).
- One-fifth (20%) think there is nothing that ordinary citizens can do to combat corruption.

Most effective thing ordinary person can do to combat corruption



Respondents were asked: What is the most effective thing that an ordinary person like you can do the help combat corruption in this country?

Reasons for not reporting corruption (1)

- 25% of Ghanaians believe people do not report corruption because they are afraid of the consequence.
- 18% say people do not report corruption because nothing will be done even if they report it.
- 8% think officials to whom a corruption report will be made are also corrupt.
- 7% believe people do not report corruption because they believe it is normal (i.e. everyone does it).

Reasons for not reporting corruption (2)

Reasons why Ghanaians do not report corruption when it occurs



Respondents were asked: *Some people say that many incidents of corruption are never reported. Based on your experience, what do you think is the main reason why many people do not report corruption when it occurs?*

Conclusions

- Corruption as perceived by Ghanaians is a huge challenge with implications for the legitimacy of public institutions/officials in the country's governance. It is not surprising that levels of public trust in state institutions are low.
- Duty bearers should consider Ghanaians' declining trust and increasing perception of corruption in public institutions as a clarion call to re-strategize and confront this canker in a more concerted manner.
- With a majority of respondents believing ordinary people can make a difference, all Ghanaians are directly being called to take up the responsibility of getting involved in the fight against corruption.



Thank you

Forthcoming presentations / press releases

- Local government performance ratings
- Elected leaders' job performance ratings
- Popular democratic beliefs and attitudes
- Popular beliefs and attitudes regarding taxation
- Ghanaian support for the amendment of specific constitutional provisions
- Ghanaian tolerance for persons of different religious, ethnic, and sexual orientation and other characteristics
- Ordinary Ghanaians' opinion on how the nation's oil wealth should be used
- Popular perceptions of the state of rule of law in Ghana