



Findings from the Afrobarometer Round 7 survey in Ghana

At a glance...

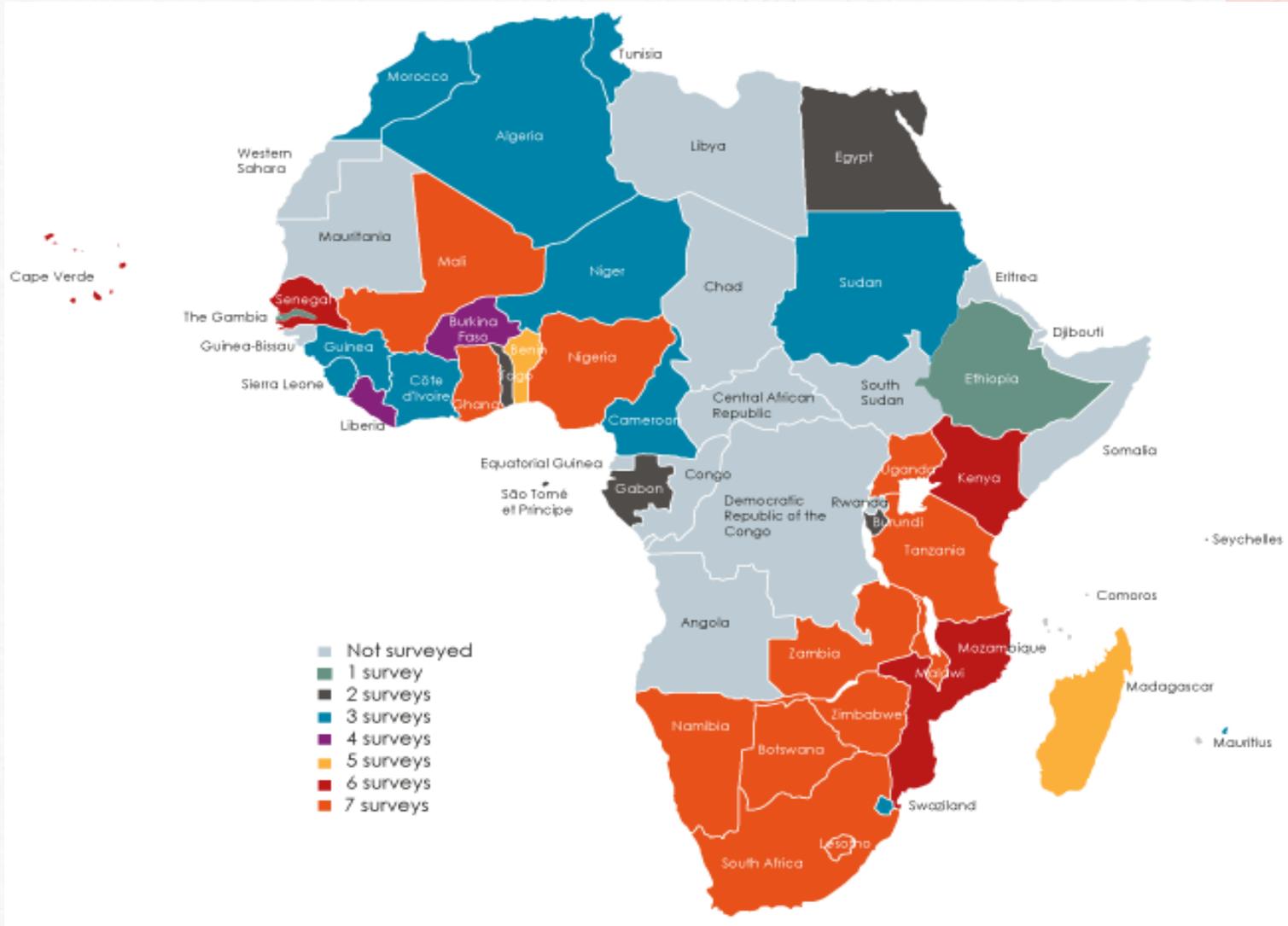
- **Attitude towards emigration:** About one-third of Ghanaians declare an intention to emigrate within a year or two, while about one in ten Ghanaians are currently planning to emigrate.
- **Political party vigilantism:** Majority of Ghanaians (88%) “approve” that government prosecutes and punishes members of political party vigilante groups that engage in acts of lawlessness, irrespective of their party affiliation.
- **Mob justice:** Eighty-two percent agree citizens should always rely solely on the Police in dealing with criminals.
- **Illegal small scale mining:** Three-fourths (74%) of Ghanaians say people should not engage in illegal small-scale mining for any reason.
- **Ghanaians' perception of corruption:** Most Ghanaians perceive some public and private sector officials, and informal leaders as corrupt.

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 7 (2016-2018).
- **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

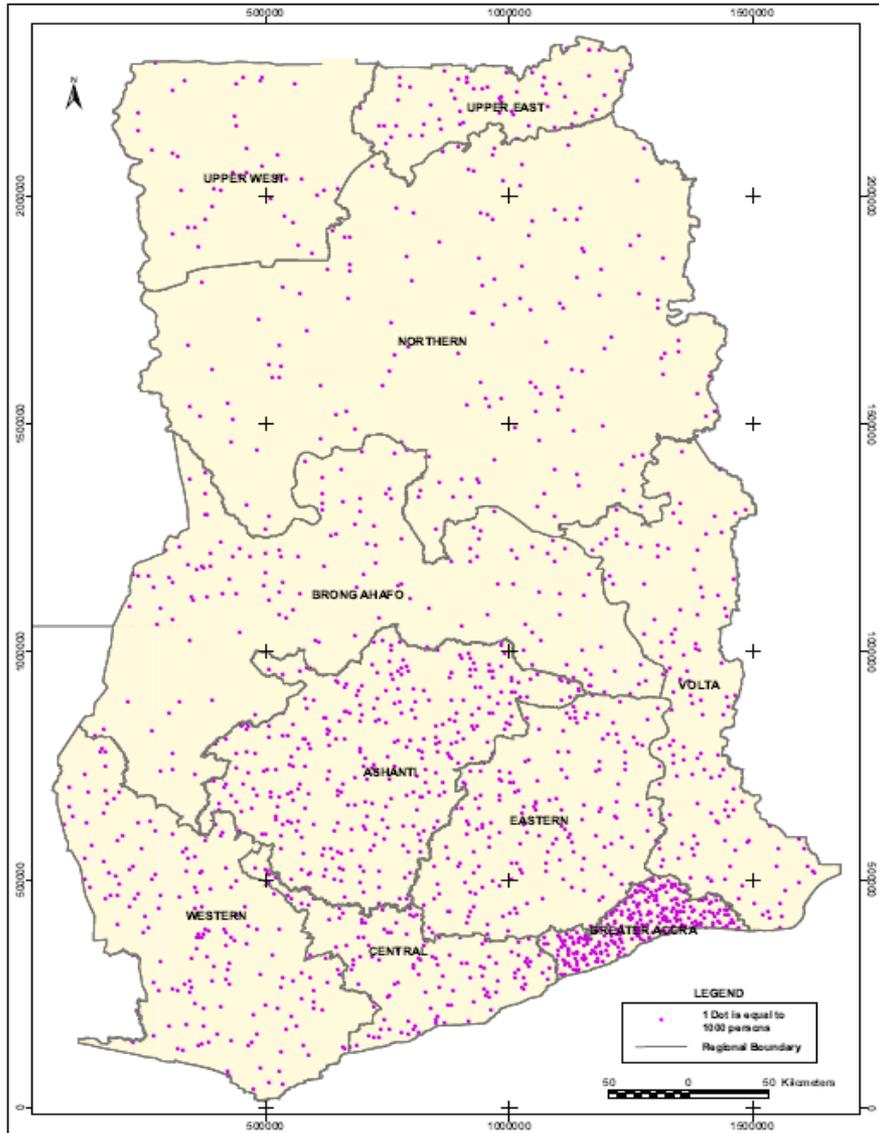


- Nationally representative sample of adult citizens
 - *All respondents are randomly selected.*
 - *Sample is distributed across regions and urban-rural areas in proportion to their share in the national population.*
 - *Every adult citizen has an equal chance of being selected.*
- Face-to-face interviews 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 7 in Ghana was conducted from September 9 to 25, 2017.
- The 2,400 respondents were located in 300 Enumeration Areas (EAs) spread across 293 towns in 171 districts in the 10 regions.

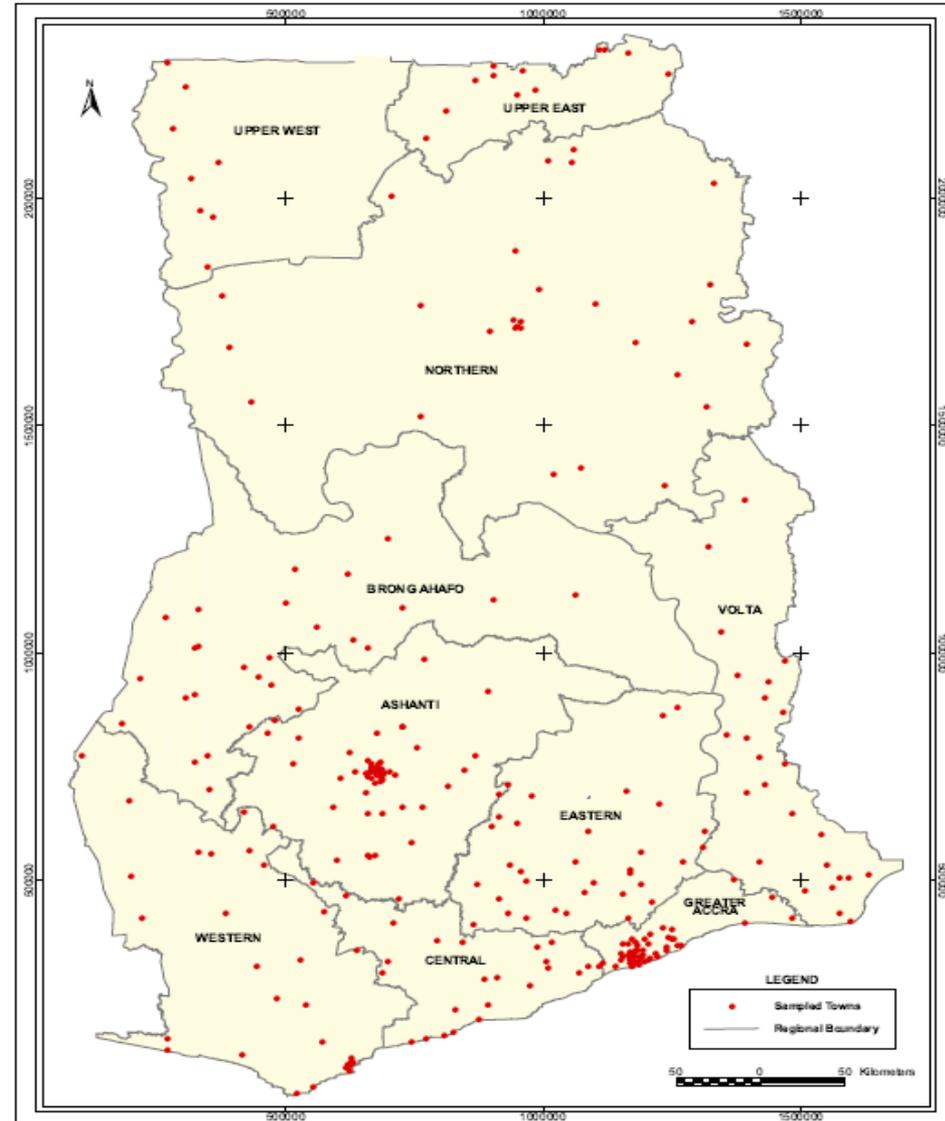
Geographic coverage



MAP OF GHANA SHOWING REGIONAL PROJECTIONS FOR PERSONS 18 YEARS AND OLDER (2015-2016)



MAP OF GHANA SHOWING SELECTED ENUMERATION AREAS (OR TOWNS/VILLAGES) FOR GHANA AFROBAROMETER R7 SURVEY, SEPTEMBER 2017



Survey demographics (1)



		National	Unweighted	Weighted
REGION	Western	10.1%	9.5%	9.5%
	Central	8.4%	8.7%	8.7%
	Greater Accra	18.5%	18.6%	18.6%
	Volta	8.6%	8.6%	8.6%
	Eastern	10.7%	10.6%	10.6%
	Ashanti	19.3%	19.5%	19.5%
	Brong Ahafo	9.0%	9.0%	9.0%
	Northern	8.9%	8.9%	8.9%
	Upper East	3.9%	4.0%	4.0%
	Upper West	2.6%	2.6%	2.6%
URBAN-RURAL	Urban	54.40%	54.40%	54.40%
	Rural	45.60%	45.60%	45.60%
GENDER	Male	---	50.0%	50.0%
	Female	---	50.0%	50.0%
EDUCATION	None	---	15.9%	15.9%
	Primary	---	26.4%	26.4%
	Secondary	---	43.5%	43.5%
	Post-secondary	---	13.9%	13.9%

Survey demographics (2)

		Unweighted	Weighted
Religion	Christian	78.8%	78.8%
	Islamic	15.4%	15.4%
	Traditional	2.3%	2.3%
	None	3.3%	3.3%
Age	18 – 25 years	25.5%	25.5%
	26 – 35 years	30.0%	30.0%
	36 – 44 years	16.6%	16.6%
	46 – 52 years	10.5%	10.5%
	53 – 60 years	8.0%	8.0%
	61 years or more	9.4%	9.4%
	Mean age	38 years	
	Median age	34 years	
	Modal age	30 years	
	Youngest respondent	18 years	
	Oldest respondent	98 years	



RESULTS





Opinions and attitudes towards emigration

Key findings

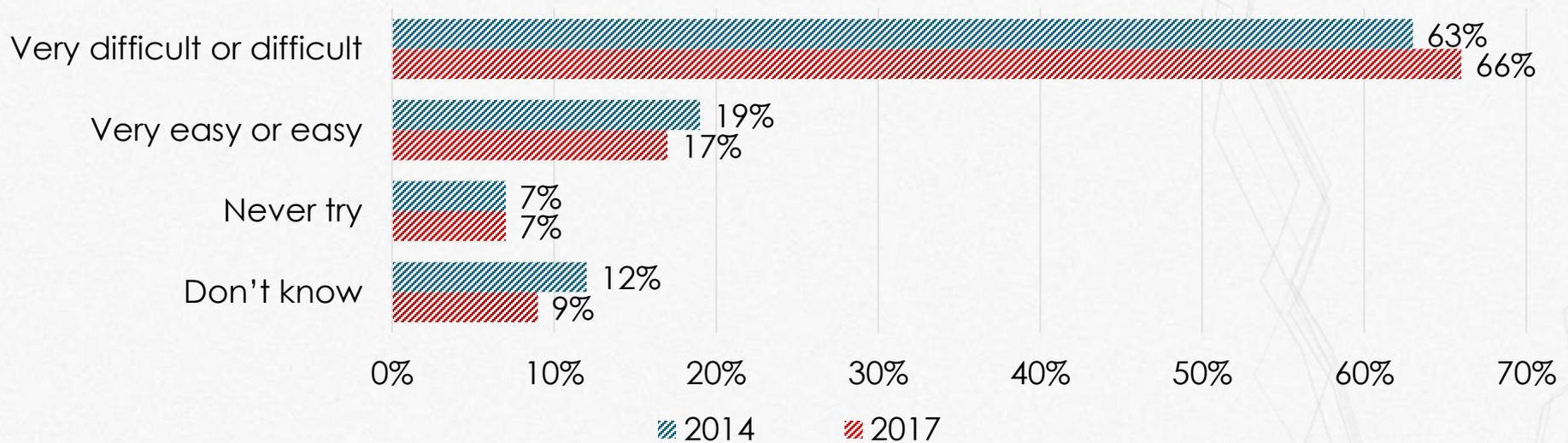


- Most Ghanaians think it is difficult for people in West Africa to cross international borders (within the sub-region) to work or trade in other countries.
- About one-third of Ghanaians have lived in other countries for more than three months.
- About one-third of Ghanaians declare an intention to emigrate within a year or two, while about one in ten Ghanaians are currently planning to emigrate.

Ease or difficulty in travelling within the West African sub-region

- About two-thirds of Ghanaians (66%) say it is “very difficult” or “difficult” for West Africans to cross international borders (within the sub-region), compared to 63% in 2014.
- Only 17% think it is “very easy” or “easy” to do so, compared to 19% in 2014.

How easy or difficult is it for West Africans to cross international borders (within the sub-region) | Ghana | 2017



Respondents were asked: In your opinion, how easy or difficult is it for people in West Africa to cross international borders in order to work or trade in other countries, or haven't you heard enough to say?

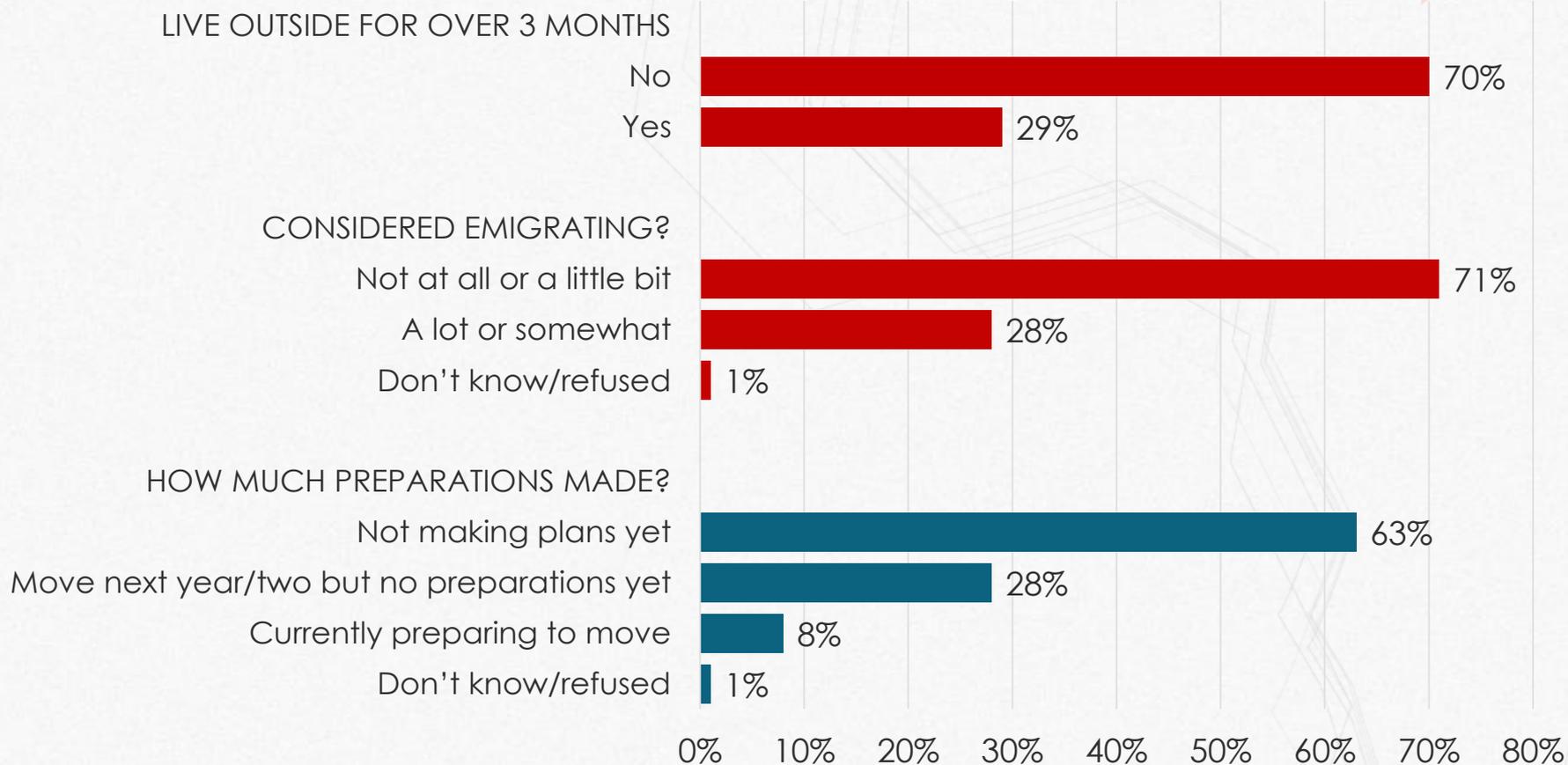
Attitudes towards emigration (1)



- Twenty-nine percent (29%) of Ghanaians say they or someone in their household has gone to live in another country for more than three months.
- Close to one-third (28%) of Ghanaians say they have been considering emigrating “a lot” or “somewhat”.
- Close to one-third (28%) are thinking of emigrating next year or two even though they are yet to start preparations.
- Almost one-tenth (8%) are currently preparing to emigrate.
- However, close to two-thirds (63%) are not making such plans.

Attitude towards emigration (2)

Opinions and attitudes toward emigration | Ghana | 2017



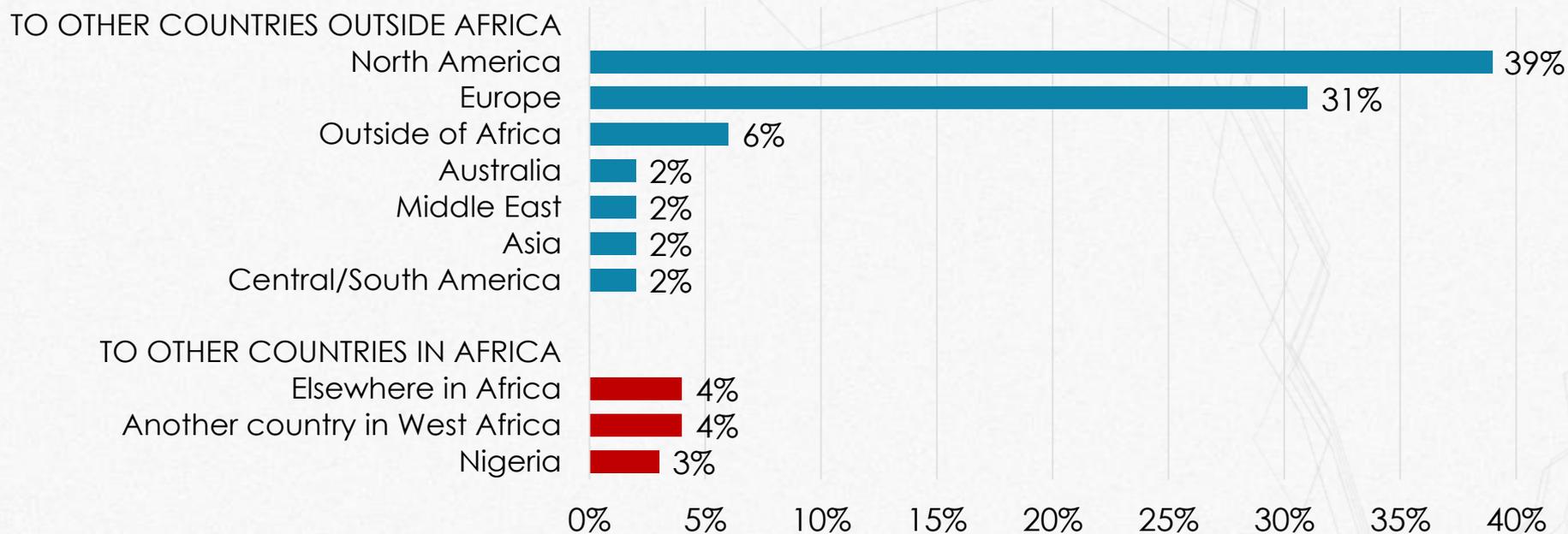
Respondents were asked: (a) During the past three years, have you or anyone in your household gone to live in another country outside Ghana for more than three months? (b) How much, if at all, have you considered moving to another country to live? (c) How much planning or preparation have you done in order to move to another country to live?

Preferred destinations of prospective emigrants



- Only 11% of prospective emigrants would want to live in other African countries.
- Most prospective emigrants want to live outside Africa with North America (39%) and Europe (31%) being the most preferred destinations.

Places where Ghanaian emigrants would want to live | Ghana | 2017

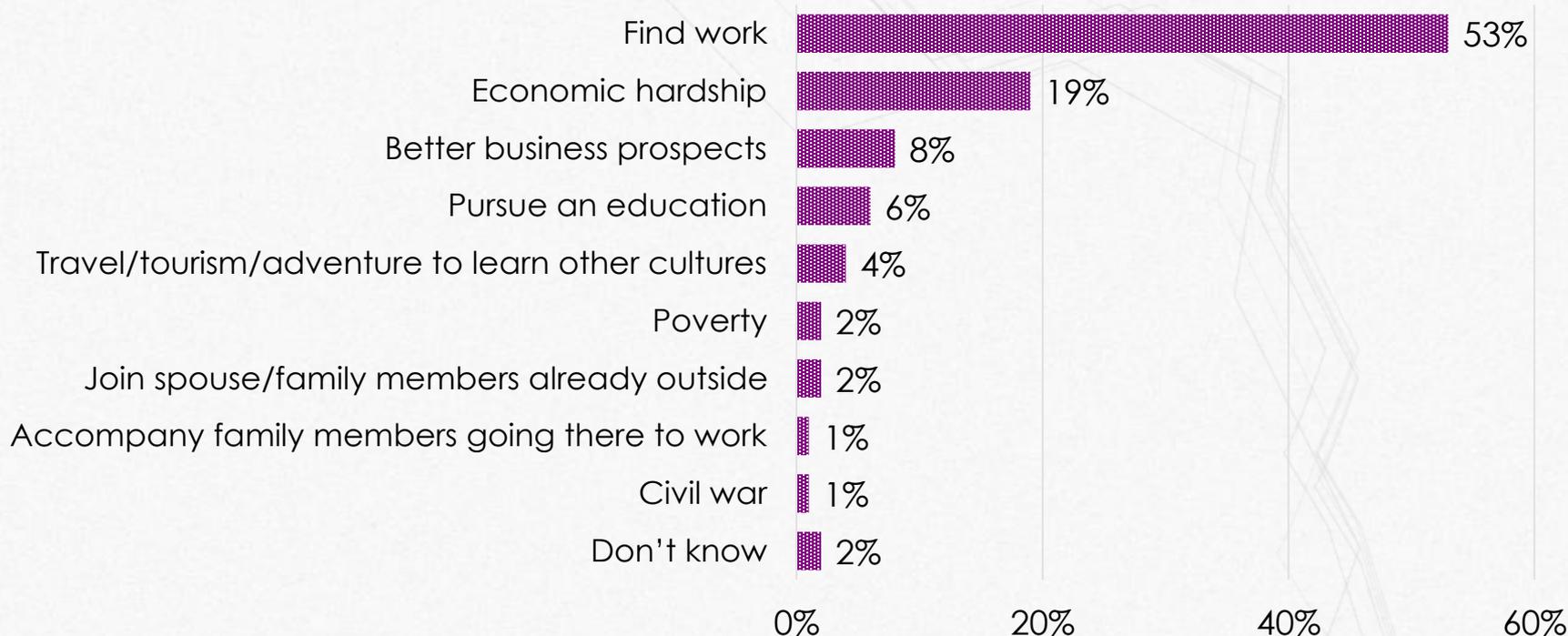


Respondents were asked: (a) If you were to move to another country, where would you be most likely to go?

Reasons why Ghanaians want to emigrate

- Most Ghanaians would want to emigrate for economic reasons (find work, 53%; escape economic hardships, 19%; and better business prospects, 8%).

Most important reason for desire to emigrate | Ghana | 2017



Respondents were asked: (a) There are several reasons why people leave their home to live in another country for an extended period of time. What about you. What is the most important reason why you would consider moving from Ghana?



Ghanaians condemn political party vigilantism, and mob 'justice'

Issues on party vigilantism and mob 'justice' in media during survey (1)



1. The Coalition of Domestic Election Observers (CODEO), together with like-minded civil society organizations advocated called for total disbandment of identified political vigilante groups because they are gaining notoriety in the country's political environment.
2. Members of the Invisible Forces in threatened to visit mayhem on government officials for what they perceive as failure on their part to offer them promised jobs.
3. The case of the thirteen members of the Delta Force vigilante group who were charged for assaulting the Ashanti Regional Security Liaison Officer, Mr George Agyei was adjourned.

Issues on party vigilantism and mob 'justice' in media during survey (2)



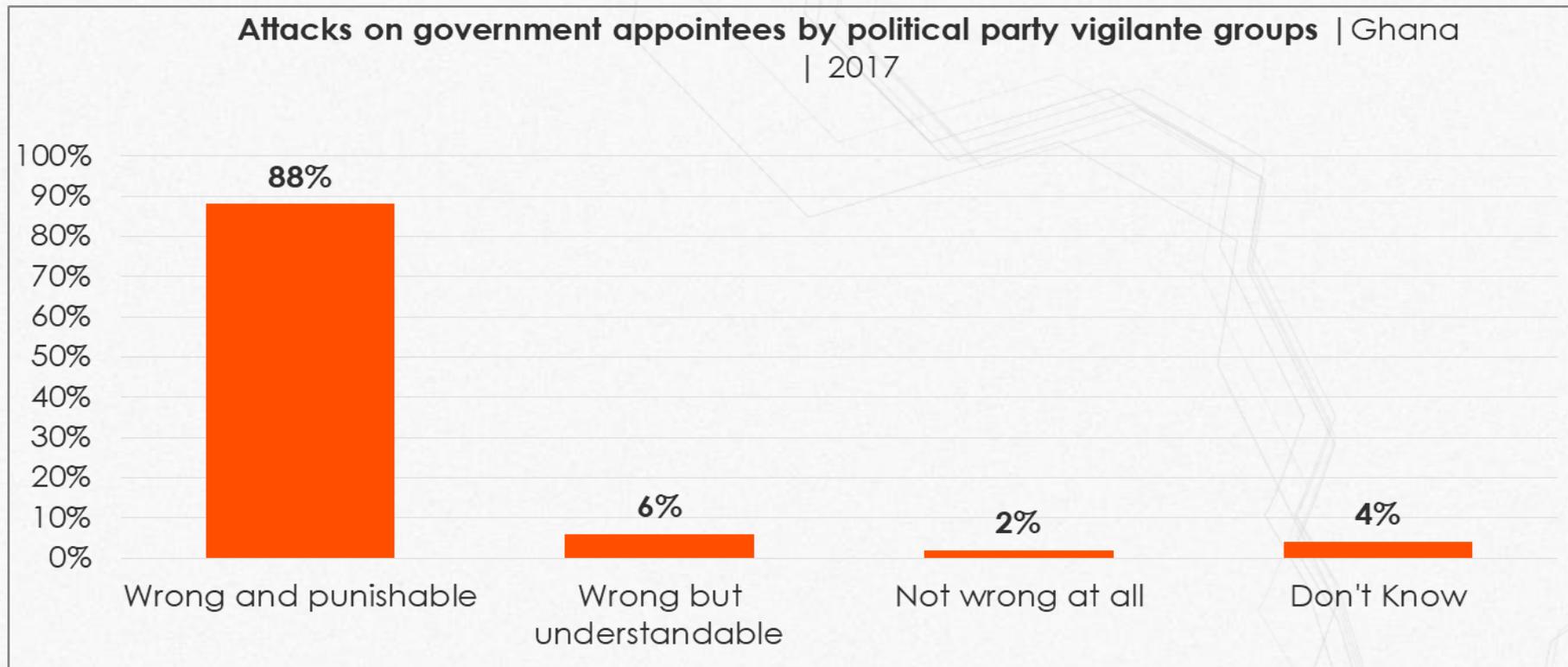
4. The United States Ambassador to Ghana called on government to take concrete steps to rein in vigilante groups during his address at the inauguration of the African Centre on Law and Ethics at the Ghana Institute of Management and Public Administration (GIMPA).
5. A military officer with the 5th Infantry Battalion (5BN), Burma Camp, who was on detachment duties to help curb illegal mining or “galamsey” was lynched on suspicion of being an armed robber at the Denkyira Boase in the Upper Denkyira West District of the Central Region.
6. An Accra Magistrate court discharged thirteen (13) out of the thirty-two (32) suspects arrested and charged with murder for their involvement in the lynching of the military officer on the orders of the State.

Key findings

- Most Ghanaians believe it is “*wrong and punishable*” for party vigilantes to:
 - attack government appointees whose appointment they disagree with;
 - lock up of government offices for unfulfilled expectation of employments; or
 - destroy state properties.
- Most citizens approve of government prosecuting and punishing political party vigilantes without favor.
- A small majority of Ghanaians rated positively government efforts in fighting political party vigilantism.
- Majority of Ghanaians believe only the Police should deal with suspected criminals.

Attacks on government appointees by political party vigilante groups

- An overwhelming majority of Ghanaians (88%) consider it “*wrong and punishable*” for political party vigilante groups to attack government appointees whose appointment they disagree with.

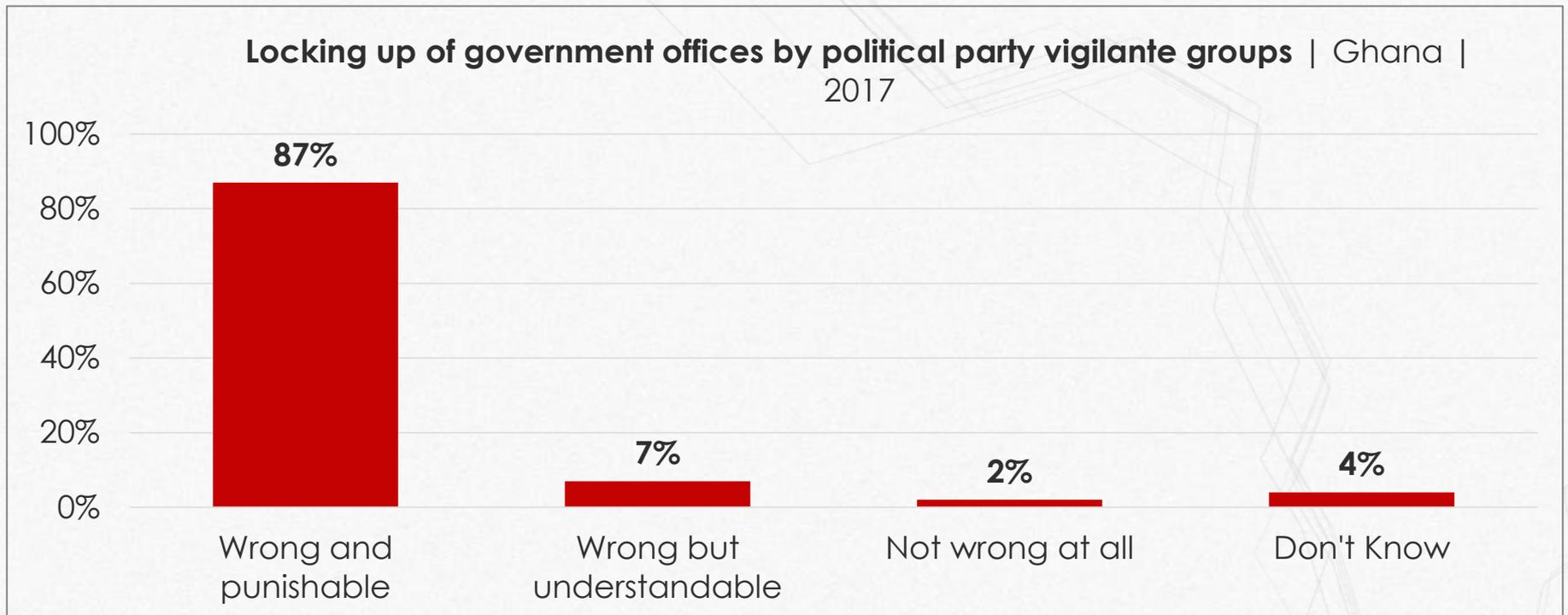


Respondents were asked: In Ghana, political party vigilante groups engage in some activities during the election and post-election periods. Please tell me whether you think the following actions of these vigilante groups are not wrong at all, wrong but understandable, or wrong and punishable: Members of a political party vigilante group attack government appointees whose appointment they disagree with.

Locking up of government offices by political party vigilante groups



- A large majority of Ghanaians (87%) believe it is “wrong and punishable” for political party vigilante groups, whose employment expectation have not been met after election victory, to lock up government offices.

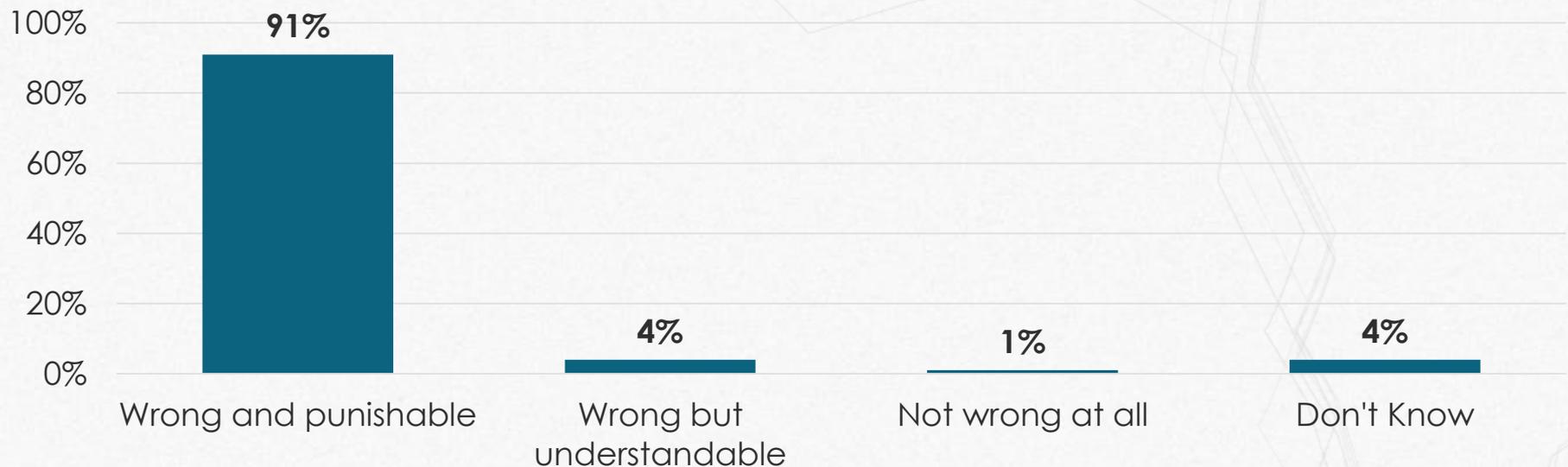


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Destruction of state properties by political party vigilante groups

- An absolute majority of Ghanaians (91%) say it is “*wrong and punishable*” for political party vigilante groups to take over and destroy state properties such as offices, tollbooths, public toilets, car parks etc.

Seizure and destruction of state properties by political party vigilante groups | Ghana | 2017



Respondents were asked: In Ghana, political party vigilante groups engage in some activities during the election and post-election periods. Please tell me whether you think the following actions of these vigilante groups are not wrong at all, wrong but understandable, or wrong and punishable: Members of a political party vigilante group takeover and destroy state properties such as offices, tollbooths, public toilets, car parks.

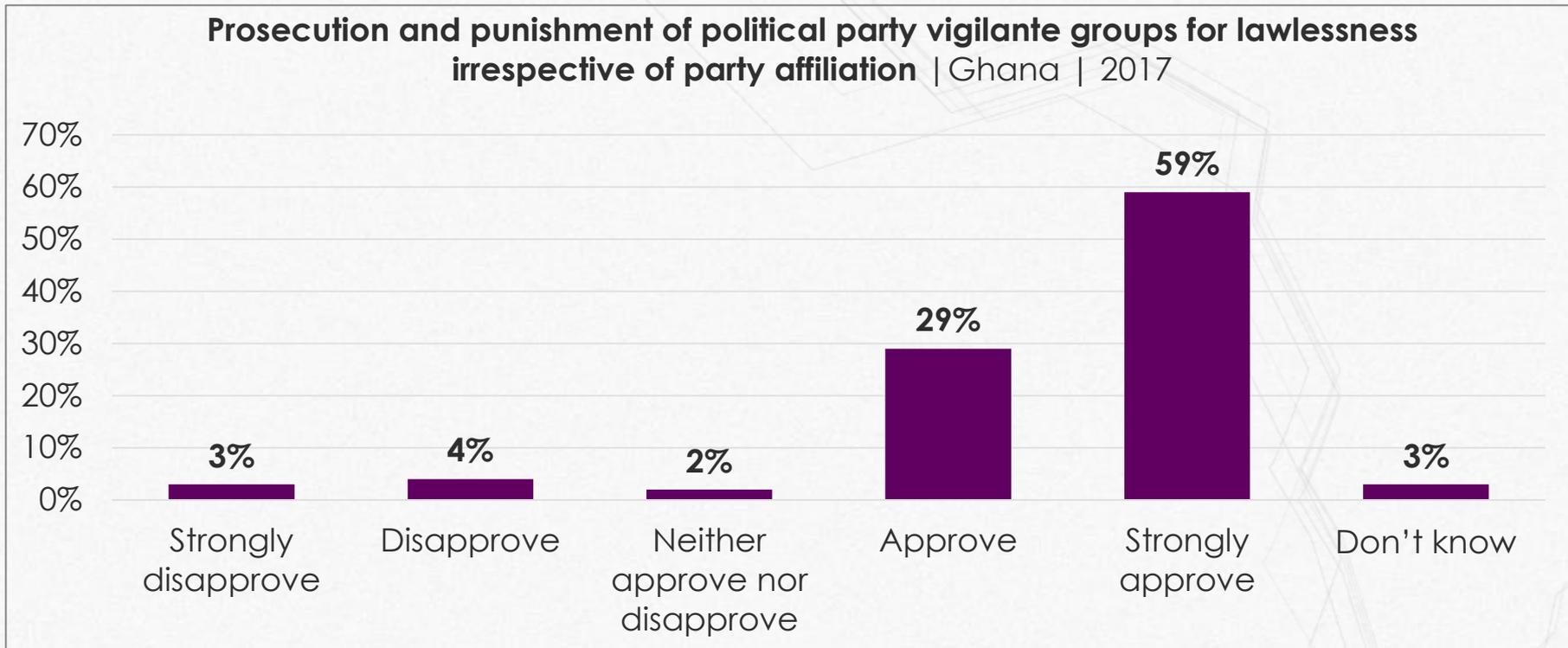
Who among Ghanaians condemn activities of political party vigilante groups?



- More Ghanaians with a minimum of primary education (from 88% to 89%) condemned the acts, compared to their counterparts with no formal education (from 79% to 83%).
- The acts were condemned by Ghanaians across the 10 regions. The Upper West Region, however, showed the lowest rate of disapproval (66% to 67%), compared to other regions (73% to 98%).
- Almost about equal percentages of the surveyed demographics, including affiliates of various political parties and citizens with varied voter preference in 2016 presidential election, condemned the acts

Punishment of political party vigilante groups

- Majority of Ghanaians (88%) “strongly approve” or “approve” of government prosecuting and punishing members of political party vigilante groups that engage in acts of lawlessness, irrespective of their party affiliation.



Respondents were asked: Please tell me whether you approve or disapprove of the following statement: Government must prosecute and punish vigilante groups that engage in acts of lawlessness irrespective of their party affiliation.

Who among Ghanaians want political party vigilante groups punished? (1)

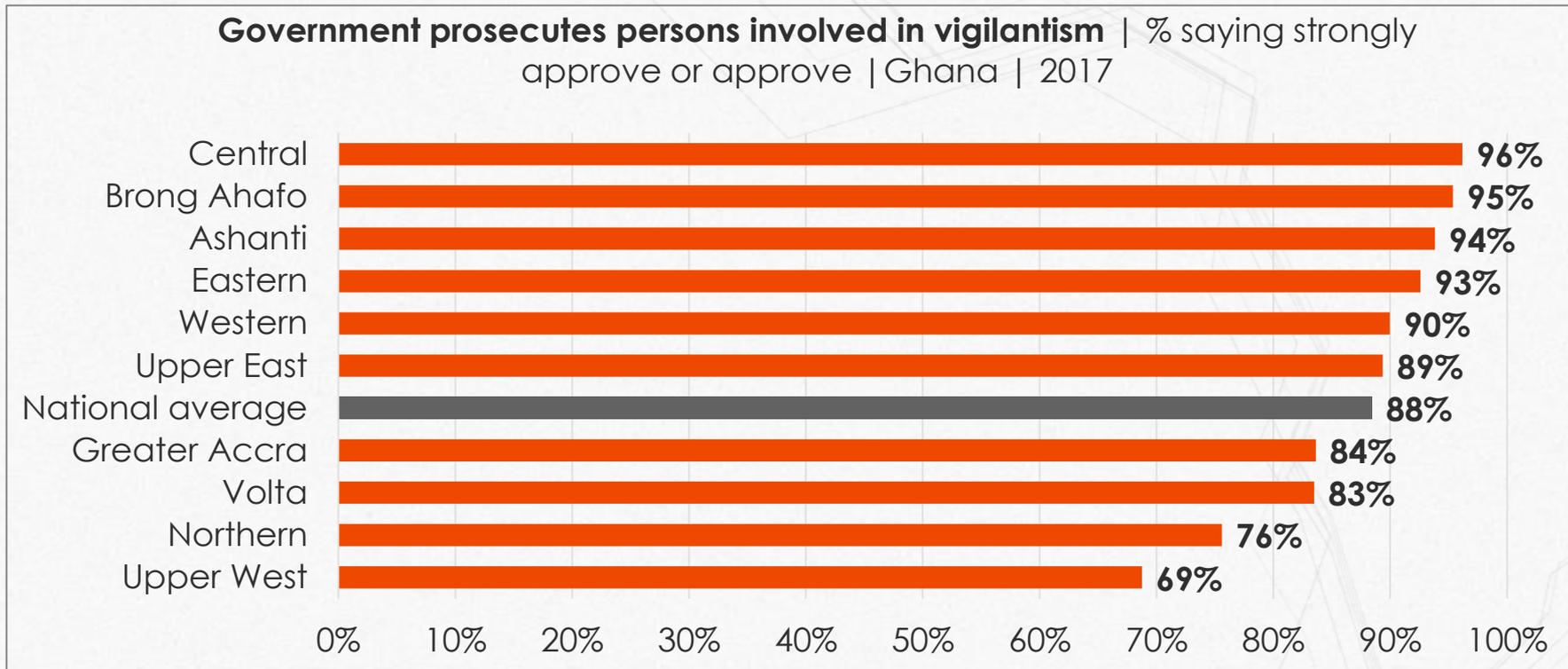
- The percentage demanding prosecution of political party vigilante groups for their crimes, to some extent, rises with the level of education.

Punishment of members of political party vigilante groups for their crimes | By Education | Ghana | 2017

	Approve of govt. prosecuting vigilantism
No education	80%
Primary	88%
Secondary	91%
Post-secondary or tertiary	89%
National average	88%

Who among Ghanaians want political party vigilante groups punished? (2)

- Two-thirds or more of Ghanaians in all regions (69% to 96%) want government to prosecute and punish members of political party vigilante groups for crimes committed.
- Upper West recorded the lowest (69%).



Who among Ghanaians want political party vigilante groups punished? (3)

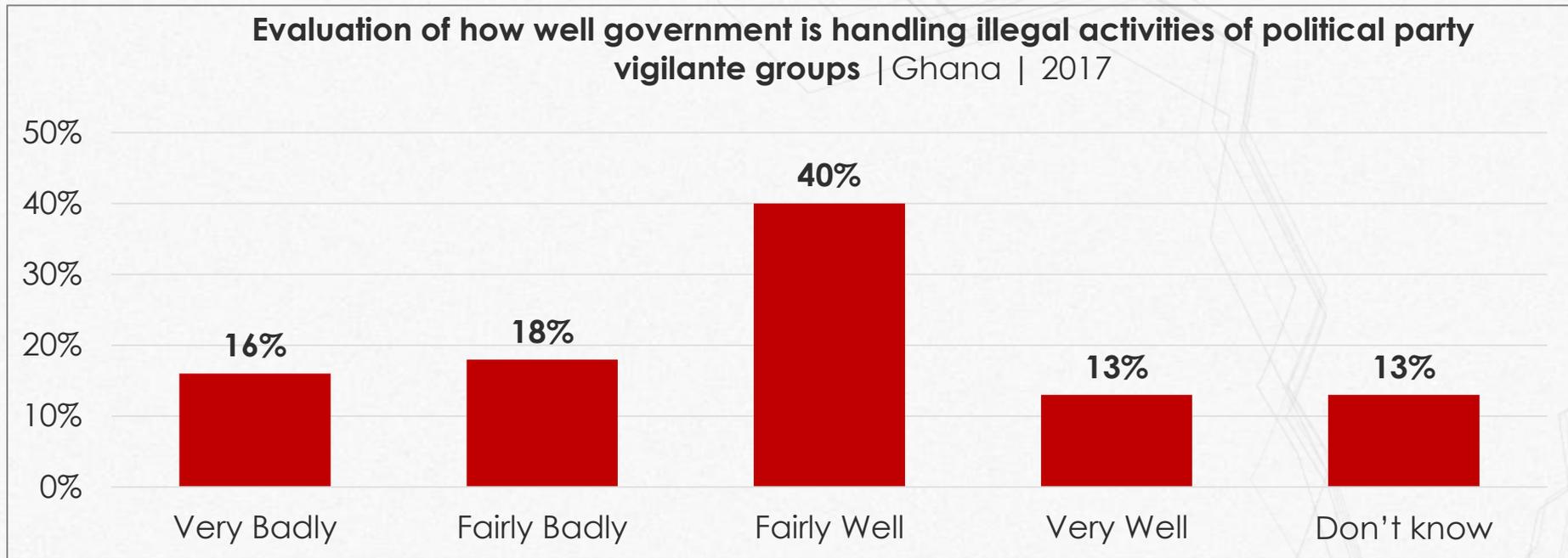


Ghanaian opinion that government prosecutes and punishes political party vigilante groups for crimes committed is not influenced in any remarkable manner by other demographics such as party affiliation or voter preference in 2016 election.

How well is government handling illegal activities of political party vigilante groups?



- A small majority of Ghanaians (53%) think the government has done “very/fairly well” in handling the criminal activities of political party vigilante groups.
- A little over one-third (34%), however, think otherwise.

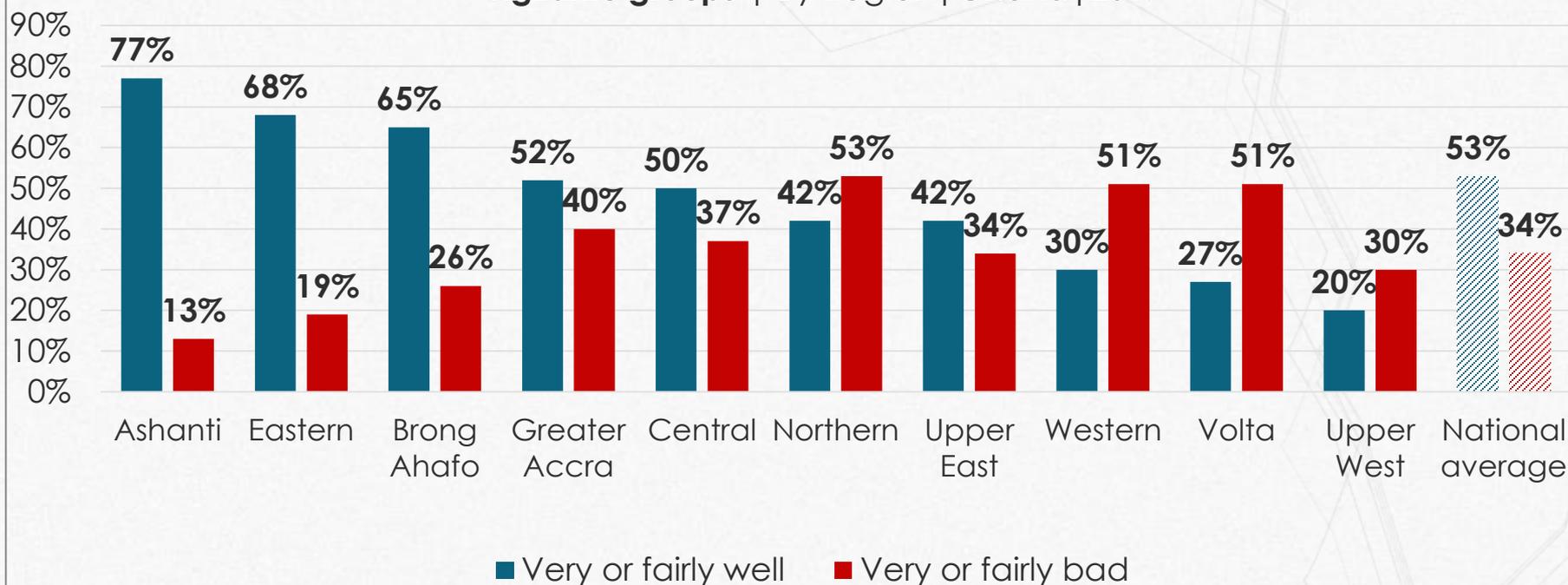


Respondents were asked: How well or badly would you say the current government is handling the following matters, or haven't you heard enough to say? Illegal activities of political party vigilante groups.

Evaluation of government's fight against political party vigilantism, by Region (1)

- In Northern, Western, Volta and Upper West Regions, relatively more respondents negatively rated government's effort in fighting party vigilantism.
- In the remaining six regions, government got favorable scores.

Evaluation of how government is handling illegal activities of political party vigilante groups | By Region | Ghana | 2017

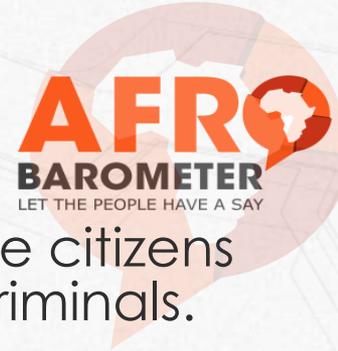


Evaluation of government's fight against political party vigilantism, by other demographics



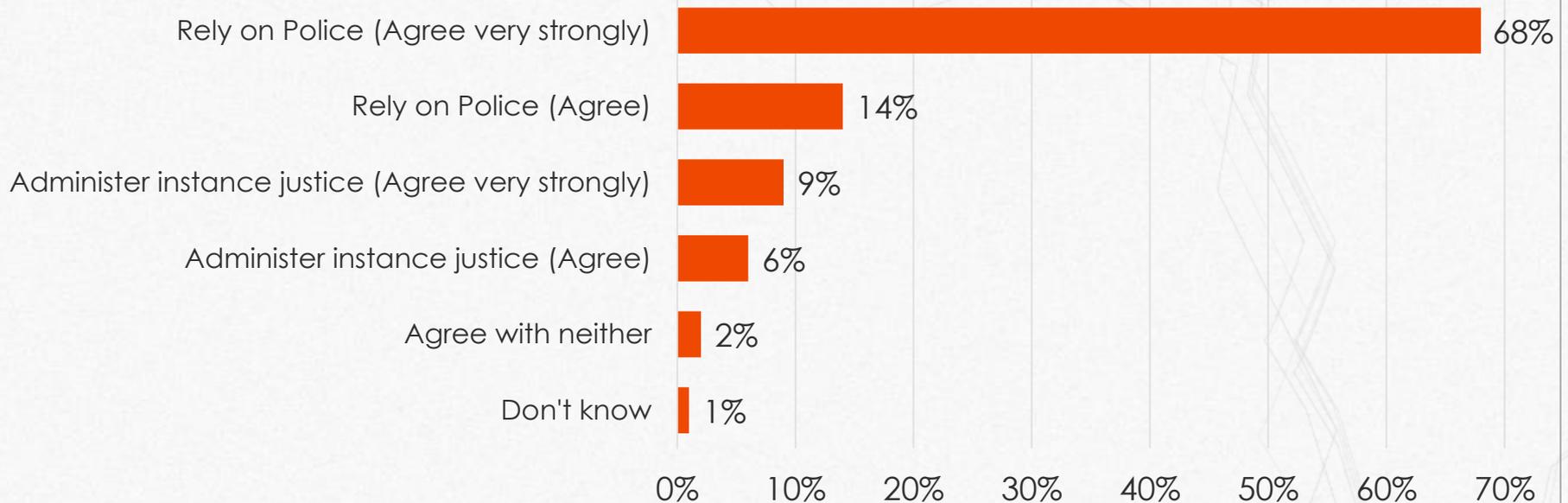
- More Ghanaians with at least primary education (from 53% to 59%), rated government's efforts positively, compared to those with no formal education (41%).
- In relative terms, more NPP affiliates (66%) and voters in 2016 elections (64%) than those of NDC (35% affiliates; 39% voters) and other smaller opposition parties (50% affiliates; 59% voters) rated government's efforts positively.
- Urban-rural residence, gender, age, employed-unemployed status had no influence in the positive assessment scores.

Combating crime: Reliance on Police vs instant justice



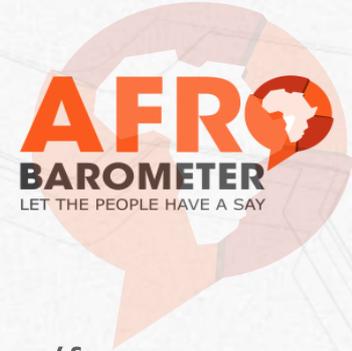
- Eighty-two percent (including 68% strongly agree) agree citizens should always rely solely on the Police in dealing with criminals.
- Nearly one-fifth (15%), however, think sometimes it is acceptable for citizens to administer instant justice to suspected criminals.

Citizens administer instant justice Vs. Rely solely on Police | Ghana | 2017



Respondents were asked: Which of the following statements is closest to your view? Choose Statement 1 or Statement 2. Statement 1: Sometimes it is acceptable for citizens to administer instant justice to suspected criminals. Statement 2: Citizens should always rely solely on the police to deal with suspected criminals.

Sections of Ghanaians who prefer relying on the Police



- Over one-half of citizens in all regions across the country (from 59% to 93%) believe the Police alone should deal with criminals.
- Support level for reliance on Police increases with level of education:
 - No education, 75%;
 - Primary, 83%;
 - Secondary, 85%; and
 - Tertiary, 89%.
- Support for Police to deal with criminals cuts across all other key demographics such as urban-rural, gender, age, party affiliation and employed-unemployed status (from 81%-84%).



Position on illegal small-scale mining or 'galamsey'

Issues on 'galamsey' in media during survey (1)



1. Government earlier in the year

- classified small-scale illegal mining as a major challenge to the country and placed a ban on it.
- through the Minister of Lands and Natural Resources, issued a 21-day ultimatum to all illegal miners or 'galamseyers' to cease operations and surrender their equipment.
- the Vice President further announced the suspension of issuance of license for small scale mining.

2. Some Ghanaians and foreigners in illegal small-scale mining were arrested by the 400-member Military and Police task force ministerial taskforce - Operation Vanguard set up by the sector Minister to fight illegal mining in the country, the popular arrest being the Chinese woman called En Huang (or Aisha Huang; "galamsey" queen).

Issues on 'galamsey' in media during survey (2)



3. State Attorneys, for the third time, brought fresh charges against En Huang and five other Chinese nationals for their involvement in “galamsey” activities.
4. Media News reports indicated that Operation Vanguard - the 400-member Military and Police task force commissioned to fight illegal mining in various parts of the country is making positive impacts in “galamsey” prone localities.

Key findings

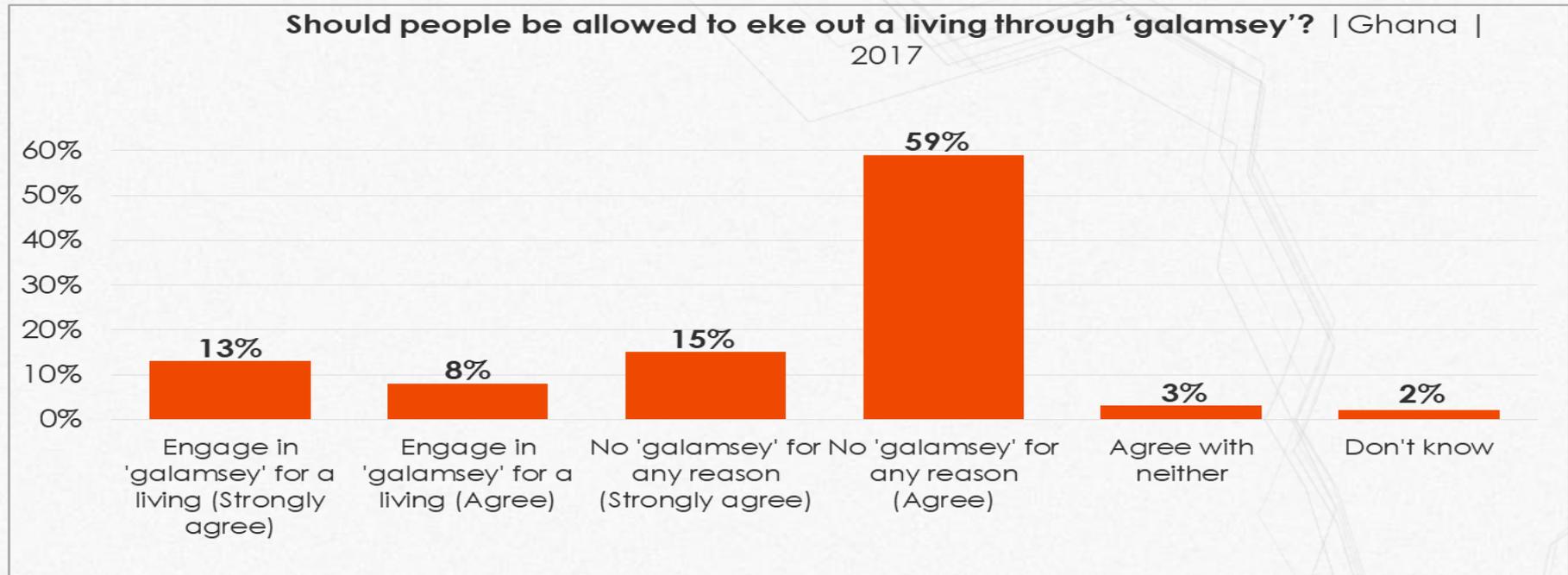


- Majority of Ghanaians say the country's legislation outlaws illegal small-scale mining.
- A large majority also positively evaluated government's efforts in fighting illegal small-scale mining.
- A large majority also support government provision of alternative livelihood for illegal small-scale miners.

Ghanaians oppose illegal small-scale mining



- Three-fourths (74%) of Ghanaians say people should not engage in illegal small-scale mining for any reason.
- One in five respondents (21%), however, think citizens should be able to eke out a living through 'galamsey,' though it is illegal.



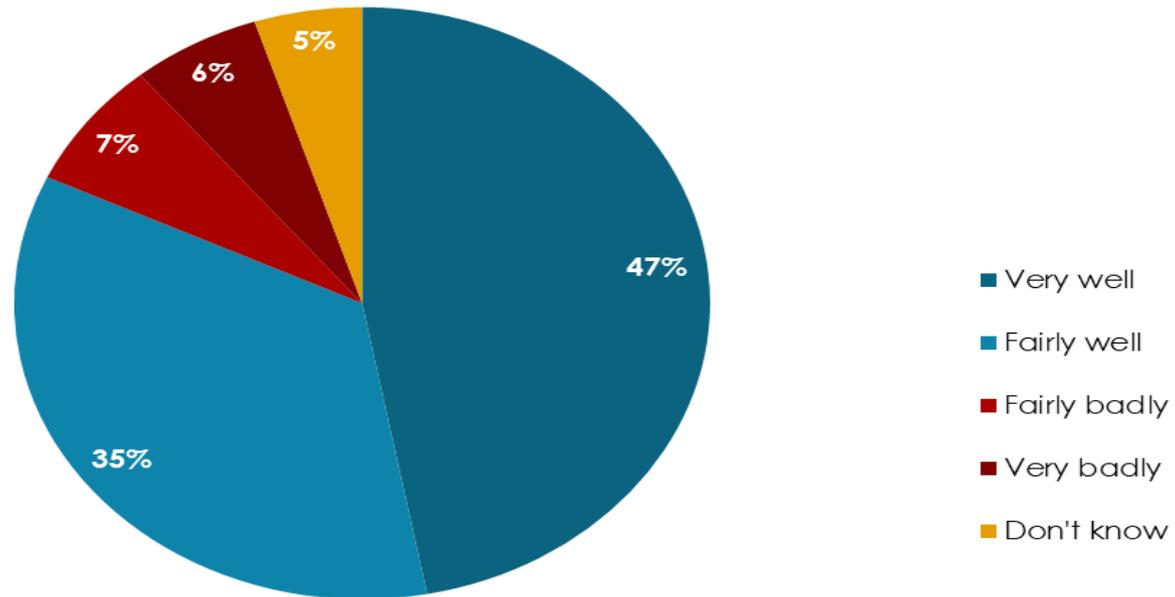
Respondents were asked: Which of the following statements is closest to your view? Choose Statement 1 or Statement 2. Statement 1: Even though illegal small-scale mining or 'galamsey' is prohibited by law, citizens should be able to engage in it to eke a living. Statement 2: Illegal small-scale mining or 'galamsey' is prohibited by the law and citizens should not engage in it for any reason.

How well is government fighting illegal small-scale mining?



- A large majority (82%) say the government is doing “very or fairly well in its effort to stamp out illegal small-scale mining.
- Just one in eight (13%) disapprove of the government’s performance in fighting “galamsey.”

Government performance in curbing illegal small-scale mining |
Ghana | 2017

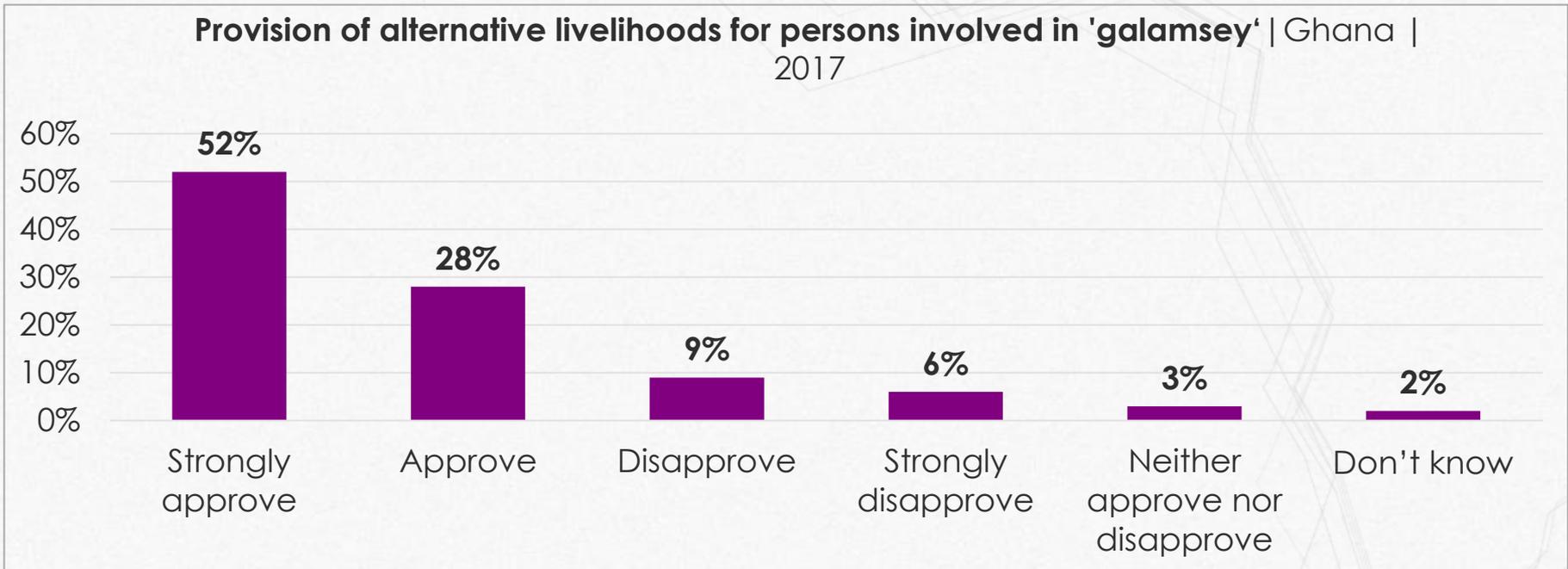


Respondents were asked: How well or badly would you say the current government is handling the following matters, or haven't you heard enough to say? Fighting illegal mining or 'galamsey'?

Ghanaians support government intention to provide alternative livelihood



- Eighty percent of Ghanaians (including 52% who strongly approve) approve of government providing illegal small-scale miners affected by the ban some alternative livelihood.
- Fifteen percent however “strongly disapprove” or “disapprove” of such policy.



Respondents were asked: Please tell me whether you approve or disapprove of the following statement: The government should be responsible for providing alternative livelihoods for Ghanaians who are currently engaged in illegal small-scale mining or 'galamsey'?

Do demographics influence dislike for illegal mining?



- Citizens with at least primary education; affiliates of NPP and those who voted NPP in 2016 presidential election are more opposed to ‘galamsey’ than their counterparts with no education, who are affiliated to or voted for the opposition in 2016 election.
- Regions where citizens reside did not show any significant influence on dislike for ‘galamsey’.
 - Nonetheless, the three Northern Regions recorded the lowest disapproval rates vis-à-vis other regions.

Do demographics influence rating of government's efforts at curbing 'galamsey'?



- Citizens with at least primary education, belonging to or voted NPP in 2016 presidential election rated government effort more positively than those with no education, belonging to or voted for opposition in 2016 presidential election .
- Region of residence has no remarkable effect on positive rating of government performance in curbing 'galamsey'.
 - Nonetheless, the ratings are low in the Upper East and Upper West Regions.

Do demographics influence support for government's intention of providing alternative livelihood?



- No demographic influence whatsoever. In fact, support for alternative livelihood is overwhelmingly across surveyed demographics.



Ghanaians' perceptions of corruption

Issues on corruption in media during survey (1)



1. The National Lottery Authority (NLA) was in the news for having misappropriated GH¢150,000.00 - an amount that was said to have gone into payment of allowances of members of the Parliamentary Select Committee on Finance who participated in a workshop to on the amendment of the National Lottery Act, 2006 (Act 722)
2. Hon. Inusah Fuseini, the Member of Parliament for Tamale Central, called for an independent investigation into the NLA and the Parliamentary Select Committee on Finance corruption allegation.
3. A joint statement from three anti-corruption and governance institutions - the Ghana Integrity Initiative (GII), the Ghana Centre for Democratic Development (CDD-Ghana) and the Ghana Anti-Corruption Coalition (GACC) – also called for an independent probe into the alleged corruption scandal.

Issues on corruption in media during survey (1)



4. Musician Kwame Obeng Asare (aka A-Plus), a sympathizer of the NPP, accused Messrs. Francis Asenso-Boakye and Samuel Abu Jinapor of corruption and thievery because they meddled in the Korle-Bu Teaching Hospital's decision to abrogate the revenue collection contract it had with Unibank and hand over that responsibility to Stanbic Bank.
5. President Akufo-Addo ordered the Criminal Investigations Department (CID) of the Ghana Police Service to investigate A-Plus' allegations under section 239 of the Criminal and Other Offences Act (Act 29) and establish the authenticity.
6. The fallout from CID's investigations into A-plus' allegations; the circulation of an alleged edited audio tape of discussions between A-Plus and the Deputy Director of the CID; the CID's conclusion that the allegations lacked merit; and A-Plus subsequent apology to the President.
7. The Public Procurement Authority (PPA) established Public Procurement and Due Diligence Units, to avert procurement breaches in the award of state contracts.

Issues on corruption in media during survey (1)



8. A civil society pressure group, Occupy Ghana, got a favorable Supreme Court ruling that ordered the Auditor General to, with immediate effect, begin surcharging persons found to have misappropriated monies belonging to the state.
9. The subsequent announcement by the Auditor General that some eleven people indicted in the Auditor General's report are to be surcharged to refund those monies with interest.
10. The Director-General of the SSNIT revealed that a controversial OBS software procured by Social Security and National Insurance Trust (SSNIT), at the cost of \$72million, is not functioning as anticipated.
11. Three top Electoral Commission (EC) officials - the Deputy Commissioner in-charge of Finance and Administration, the Chief Accountant and a Finance Officer, were asked by Economic and Organized Crime Office (EOCO) to proceed on leave over the misappropriation of Staff Welfare Fund amounting to GH¢480,000.

Key findings (1)



- Most Ghanaians perceive some informal leaders, public and private sector officials as corrupt.
- The perception is worse for officials in the public sector.
- Most Ghanaians think that governments over the years have been very swift in prosecuting and punishing corrupt officials belonging to opposition parties.
- Nevertheless, majority believe the current government performed well in fighting corruption.
- There is a rise in public confidence in government's efforts to combat corruption in 2017, compared to 2014. This is after over a decade of decline.

Key findings (2)

- Majority of Ghanaians think government must devote more resources toward investigating and punishing corrupt officials
- Most Ghanaians believe ordinary citizens can help fight corruption.
 - However, majority still believe ordinary citizens who report incidents of corruption risk reprisal.
- Majority of Ghanaians want stiffer punishment for corrupt officials.

Perceived corruption in the public sector



- Large sections of Ghanaians (from 78% to 92%) believe “some,” “most,” or “all” of the public officials below are involved in corruption.
- Small minorities perceive “none” of these public officials as corrupt (from 3% for police to 11% for the President and officials in his office) .

Perceived corruption by public officials | Ghana | 2017

	None of them	Some of them	Most of them	All of them	Don't know	Some, most, or all of them
The police	3%	33%	33%	26%	5%	92%
Judges and Magistrates	4%	50%	26%	12%	8%	88%
National government officials	4%	51%	26%	9%	10%	86%
Members of Parliament	6%	53%	22%	10%	10%	85%
Local government representatives	8%	56%	19%	8%	9%	83%
District Chief Executive	6%	51%	23%	8%	12%	82%
Officials of Electoral Commission	9%	54%	18%	8%	12%	80%
President and officials in his office	11%	50%	20%	8%	11%	78%

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

Perceived corruption in the informal/private sector



- Large majorities similarly (from 68% to 80%) believe “some,” “most,” or “all” of the informal leaders and private organizations below are involved in corruption.
- With the exception of traditional leaders, these leaders and private organizations are less perceived as corrupt compared to public officials.
- 7% to 18% do not think these leaders and private organizations are involved in corruption.

Perceived corruption by informal leaders and NGOs | Ghana | 2017

	None of them	Some of them	Most of them	All of them	Don't know	Some, most, or all of them
Traditional leaders	12%	53%	18%	9%	7%	80%
Business executives	7%	56%	16%	6%	15%	78%
Media persons from public media	8%	60%	13%	4%	15%	77%
Media persons from private media	9%	59%	14%	4%	15%	77%
Religious leaders	18%	57%	12%	5%	8%	74%
Non-governmental organisations	13%	54%	11%	3%	18%	68%

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 of perceived corruption over time (1)



- Over time (i.e. depending on year question was first asked), the percentages of Ghanaians who perceive “some,” “most,” or “all” of the public officials and informal leaders to be involved in corruption (excluding DCEs) increased significantly.
- However, perceived corruption either inched up or declined marginally in 2017, compared to 2014.

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

	2002	2005	2008	2012	2014	2017	2014 - 2017	2002 - 2017
President and officials in his office	37%	56%	70%	87%	83%	78%	-5%	41%
Members of Parliament	--	59%	74%	90%	85%	85%	0%	26%
Judges and magistrates	70%	72%	79%	90%	85%	88%	3%	18%
Officials of Electoral Commission	--	--	--	--	81%	80%	-1%	--
The police	79%	81%	86%	94%	89%	92%	3%	13%
National government officials	--	66%	77%	91%	86%	86%	0%	20%
District Chief Executives	--	--	--	89%	84%	82%	-2%	-7%
Local government representatives	--	60%	71%	86%	83%	83%	0%	23%
Business executives	63%	--	--	--	82%	78%	-4%	15%
Religious leaders	41%	--	--	--	69%	74%	5%	--
Traditional leaders	--	--	68%	--	78%	80%	2%	12%

Note: Over time changes are the differences between 2016 percentages and what was recorded in the year the question was asked for the first time.

Level of perceived corruption over the past year

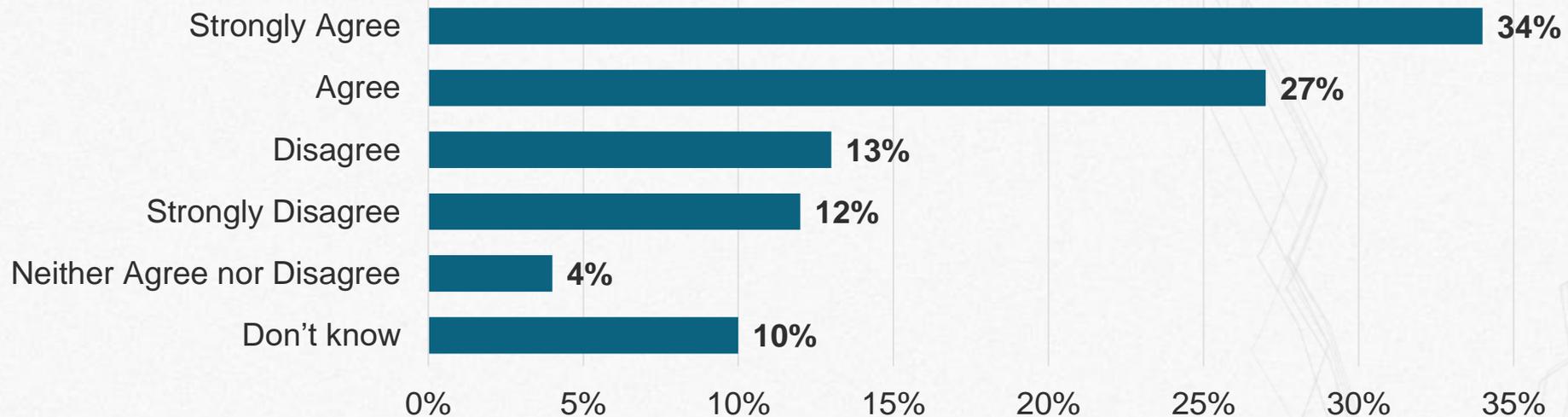


- One-third of Ghanaians (33%) believed corruption increased “*somewhat*” or “*a lot*” during the past year - a huge drop from the 75% recorded in 2014.
- Similarly, 36% (compared to only 8% in 2014) think corruption decreased “*somewhat*” or “*a lot*” during the same period.
- Another 22% believe the level has remained the same (8% in 2014), while 9% say they don’t know (8% in 2014).

How well have governments fought against corruption over the years?

- Six in every ten Ghanaians (61%) “strongly agree” or “agree” that governments have over the years been swift in investigating and punishing corrupt officials who belong to opposition parties compared to those affiliated to the ruling party.
- Sixteen percent however disagree with this assertion.

Governments are swifter to investigate and punish corrupt officials of opposition political parties than their own | Ghana | 2017



Respondents were asked: Please tell me whether you disagree or agree or haven't you heard enough to say? Governments have over the years been swift in investigating and punishing corrupt officials who belong to opposition parties compared to those affiliated to the ruling party

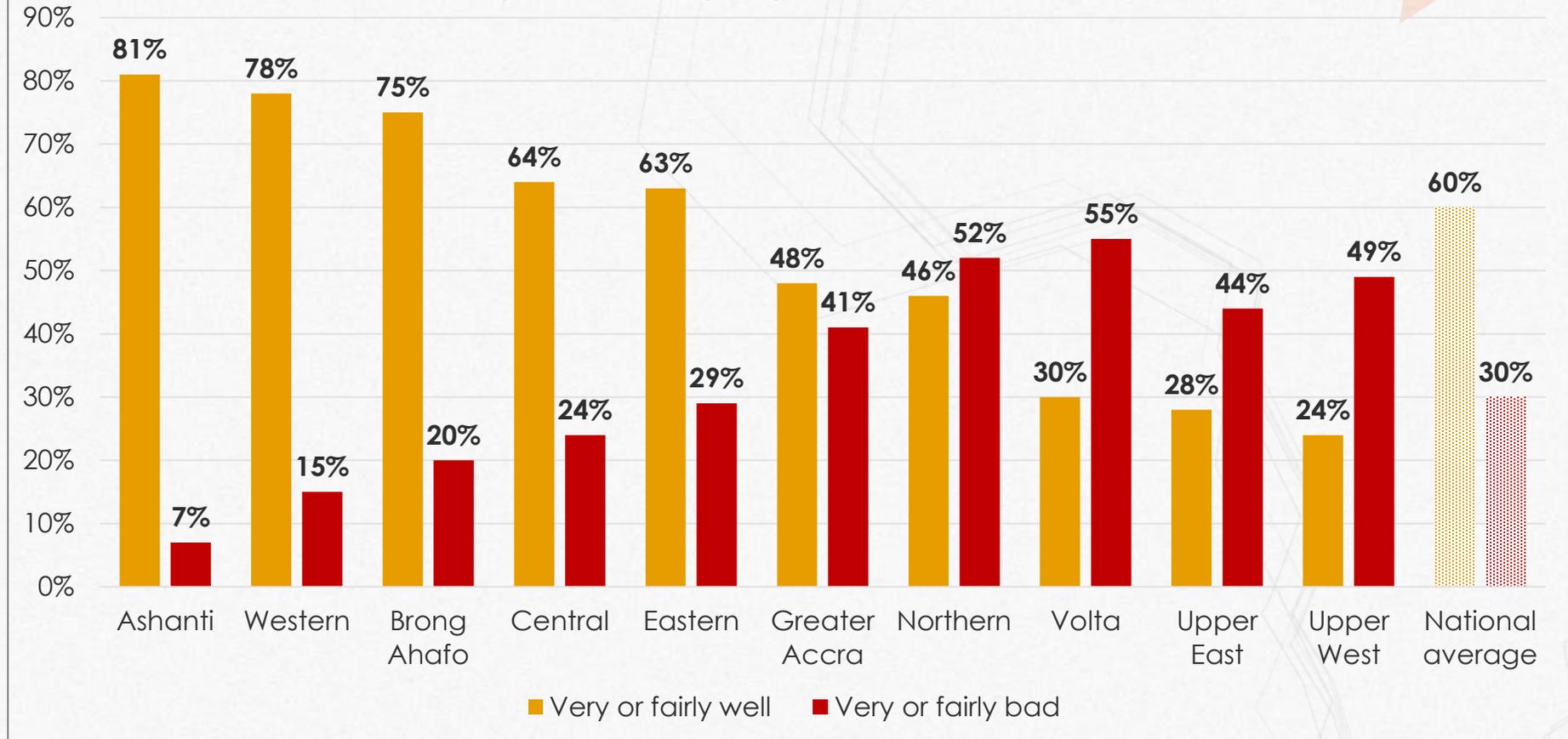
How well has current government fought against corruption?



- Nearly two-thirds (60%) believe government has performed “very or fairly well” (25% in 2014).
- About one-third (30%) think government has performed “very or fairly badly” (71% in 2014).
- More than half of respondents (63% to 91%) in Eastern, Central, Brong Ahafo, Western, and Ashanti believe government has performed “very or fairly well”.
- Respondents in Greater Accra region were nearly equally split in their opinion (i.e. 48% “very or fairly well” vs. 41% “very or fairly badly”).
- Majority of respondents (from 44% to 55%) in Volta, Northern, Upper West and Upper East regions assessed government’s anticorruption performance “very or fairly badly”.

How well has current government fought against corruption, by Region

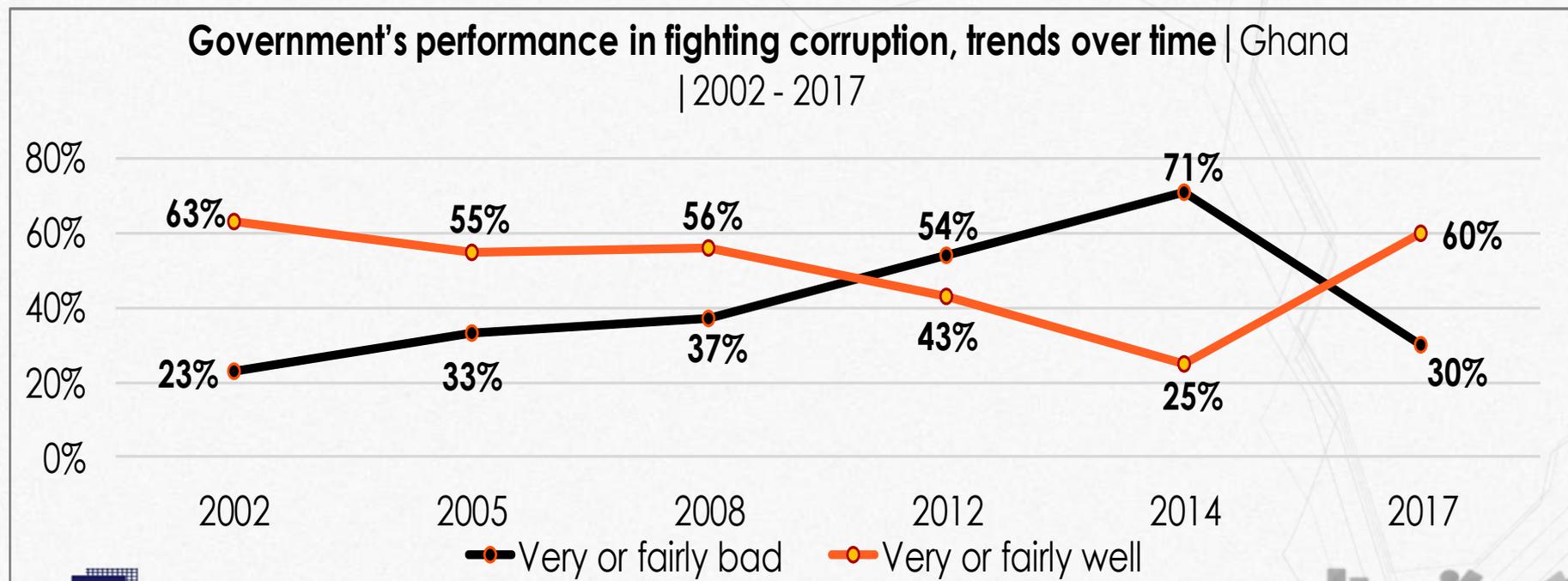
Assessment of government's fight against corruption | Ghana | 2017



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

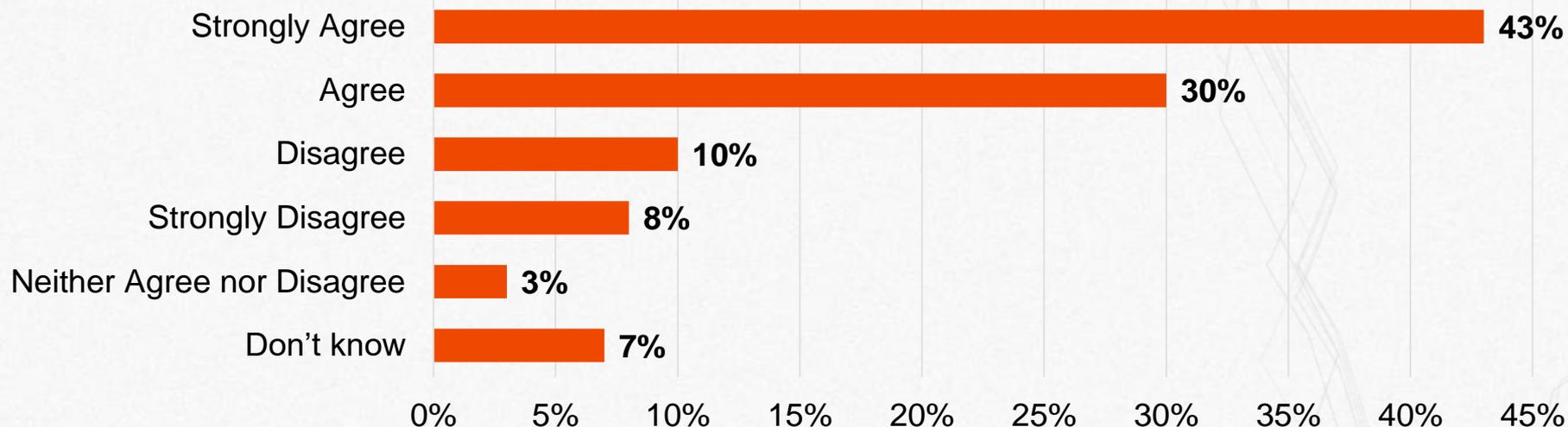
- Over time, the percentages of Ghanaians who think government has performed “*very or fairly well*” declined by 3% between 2002 and 2017, but increased by 35% from 2014 to 2017.
- In contrast, the percentages who believe government has performed “*very or fairly badly*” increased by 7% between 2002 and 2017, but declined by 41% in 2017, compared to 2014.



Does government devote enough resources toward the fight against corruption?

- Nearly three-quarters of Ghanaians (73%) “strongly agree” or “agree” that government devotes more resources toward investigating and punishing corrupt officials.
- Close to one-fifth (18%) however think otherwise.

Government devotes enough resources toward investigating and punishing corrupt officials | Ghana | 2017



Respondents were asked: Please tell me whether you disagree or agree or haven't you heard enough to say? Even if resources for addressing the numerous challenges facing the country are limited, government should still devote enough funds toward investigating and punishing corrupt officials.

Citizens and the fight against corruption

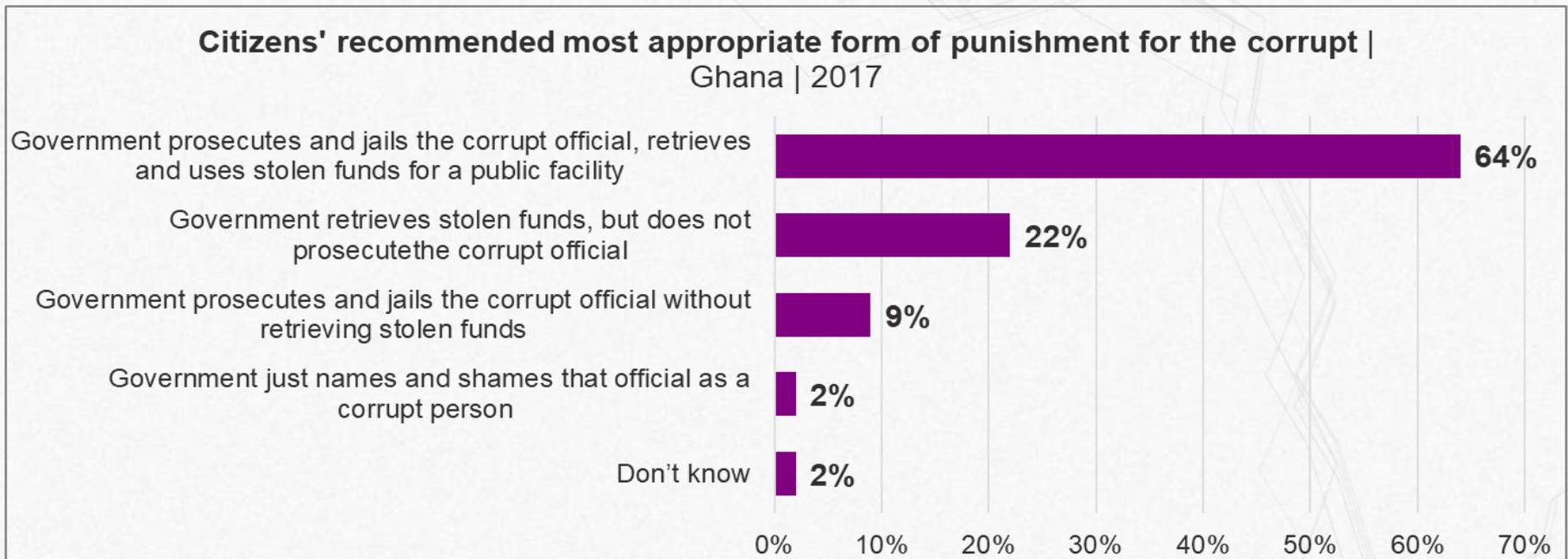


- Six in every ten Ghanaians (60%) “*strongly agree*” or “*agree*” that ordinary people can make a difference in the fight against corruption, as against 53% in 2014.
- About one-third (31%) believe otherwise, compared to 36% in 2014.
- On reporting incidents of corruption, 61% said they risk retaliation, while 35% said they can do so without fear.

Appropriate punishment for corrupt persons



- As punishment for corrupt officials, majority of Ghanaians (64%) want corrupt officials prosecuted, jailed, stolen funds retrieved, named and shamed by government.
- Another 22% want government to retrieve funds but should not prosecute corrupt officials.



Respondents were asked: There have been different suggestions regarding how best to deal with people who engage in corrupt practices whilst in public office. In your opinion, which of the following would be the most appropriate form of punishment for such individuals?



Thank you