

**REPORT ON “ELECTION 2012:  
MATTERS OF CONCERN TO THE GHANAIAN  
VOTER”**

**MARCH 2012**

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This research report on “Election 2012: Matters of Concern to the Ghanaian Voter” was conducted by the National Commission for Civic Education in March, 2012. This research was conducted to find out from the respondents the matters of concern they want the politicians to consider in election 2012.

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**BARON Y. AMOFO**

**DEPUTY CHAIRMAN (SUPPORT SERVICES)**

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Study “Election 2012: Matters of Concern to the Ghanaian Voter” was carried out in March 2012 with the main purpose of identifying the important matters that are of concern to the Ghanaian Voter with a view to informing issues based campaigning towards the 2012 Presidential and Parliamentary elections. A total of 7497 respondents were interviewed and the facts established are reported on in the report.

### SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS

The study established that women are more than 50% of the population and are becoming more interested in politics and governance issues. Of the 7497 persons who responded to the questionnaire, 3782 (50.4%) were female. The rest, 3665 (48.9%) were males. The same pattern was maintained across most regions except the Greater Accra, Eastern and Northern regions where fewer females than males responded to the questionnaire.

Age differentials of respondents also confirm that younger persons are an emerging critical group in democratic development in our country. Persons aged 21 - 30 constituted the highest number, 2107(28.8%) of age group respondents. The fact that the next youthful age group, 31-40 came second with 1892 (25.2%) respondents buttressed the argument that the youth are becoming key players in our democratic development. Further, the fact that the proportion of females in the age group 21 - 30 is higher 1.172 (31%) than that of males 0.926(25.3%) points to an increasing role for young women in development generally which should be noted and nurtured .

The largest proportion of respondents 2924 (39.5%) had basic education as their highest attainment. Respondents who attained secondary level came second with 1870 (24.9%) of respondents.

Sex differentials in educational attainment seem to confirm the known pattern of dropout rates for males and females as they go up the educational ladder. 1630(43.1%) females had basic education as their highest attainment compared to 1324 (36.1%) males. This contrasts with a higher proportion for males at the secondary level 1052(28.7%) against 806(21.3%) for females. It is similar for tertiary level with 442(12.1%) for males as against 292 (7.7%) for females.

Even though about 60% of rural populations are engaged in agriculture in Ghana, there is a growing concern that many of such persons may be underemployed. The survey findings seem to confirm this concern. Of the 7497 respondents, 1511 (20.1%) were engaged in trading as their dominant occupation. Farming was the next occupation of importance as 1492(19.9%) were engaged in farming. That 781(10.4%) of respondents were students suggests a desire within the populace to develop themselves through education. Important notice is taken of the fact that as high a number as 659 (8.8%) of respondents were unemployed.

Another finding worthy of note is that 82% of all residents who were into trading were women. For those who were farmers 39.9% were female. Forty-four per cent (44. %) of all students were female. More than half (59.9%) of all unemployed were female, confirming the need for employable skill training for women in some areas.

In terms of religion, 5659(75.5%) of respondents were Christians. Moslems constituted 1458 (19.4%), and traditionalists 261(3.5%), the belief that Ghanaians are God fearing or at least believers is established.

## **WILLINGNESS TO REGISTER AND VOTE**

An overwhelming majority of respondents (99.1%) surveyed indicated their preparedness to undergo the Biometric Voter Registration Exercise which was ongoing at the time to replace the existing voters' register. Given that the sample is representative of the rational population, the new voters' register should have a near full coverage of the voter population.

Similarly majority of respondents 7115(94.9%) said that they will vote during the December Presidential elections. This predicts a high voter turnout during the Presidential Polls. The turnout at the Parliamentary elections is expected to be a little lower than the Presidential as 7022 (93.7%) indicated their desire to vote for their member of parliament.

## **WILLINGNESS TO VOTE FOR A WOMAN**

The study has established that not all Ghanaians are ready for a woman as President of the nation. The 3752(50%) of respondents who said they will vote for a woman as President of Ghana falls short of the 50 plus vote required to win the Presidential election. Further the large percentage of 48.9% of respondents who are opposed to voting for a woman as President is too strong to be ignored. The 50% yes response however indicates that we are almost prepared for a female President in Ghana. Of the 50% who said they will vote for a female president, 58.4% of them were women.

It is therefore not surprising that a large number 5233 (69.8%) of respondents said they are willing to vote for a woman as MP for their Constituency with more education and empowerment the nation should overcome the fear of entrusting the highest office of the land to a woman.

## **IMPORTANT MATTERS OF CONCERN TO THE VOTER**

It has been established that Education, is the most important issue since 36%, 22.5%, and 12.2% of respondents ranked it first, second and third respectively. Health is the second most important issue with 13.9 %, 27.1% and 18.8% of respondents ranking it first, second and third respectively. Employment had 10.1%, 9.8% and 13.2% of respondents who ranked it first, second and third respectively. Women and children came fourth with 9.2%, 5.8% and 6.3% of respondents ranking it first, second and third respectively. Surprisingly, housing received the lowest ranking as only 1.8%, 2.8% and 4.2% of respondents ranked it first, second and third respectively.

## **CRITICAL ISSUES GOVERNMENT SHOULD DEAL WITH**

Respondents who ranked education either as first, second or third issue of concern wanted government to set up more schools, make fees affordable, provide educational materials for schools, pay teachers well, train more teachers, extend the school feeding programme to all schools and provide free school uniforms nationwide.

Making school fees affordable, setting up more schools and providing educational materials received 36.1%, 24.6% and 15.1% of the responses respectively. Paying teachers well followed with 9.3% of responses, and training more teachers came next with 9.2% of the responses. For health, Construction of more hospitals and equipping them adequately was the leading concern to be addressed. Making the NHIS fully operational was the next in line, followed by the need to train more health personnel.

On employment the key issue was the creation of more job opportunities for the youth and employment of graduates. Creation of employment generally came second followed by the building of industries.

### **ISSUES PARLIAMENTARIANS SHOULD DEAL WITH**

Respondents want their Parliamentarians to promote educational development in their Constituencies by sponsoring brilliant and needy students, speed up the provision of educational facilities, encourage girl child education, help remove schools under trees and visit schools regularly to ascertain their problems for resolution. Provision of educational facilities, sponsoring brilliant and needy students, and visiting schools to ascertain problems for solution received 45.5%, 38% and 13.6% of responses respectively.

For health, respondents also want their MPs to assist in the provision of health facilities, assist needy persons with registration for the NHIS, address NHIS issues in Parliament, and ensure that health is more accessible to all amongst others. Provision of health facilities received 33.9% of the responses.

In respect of employment, respondents want MPs to create employment of opportunities for the youth, attract investors to their Constituencies, facilitate loans for business ventures and present employment needs on the floor of the House, Creation of employment opportunities received as high as 55.3% of the responses. Establishing industries in their constituencies received 22.5% of responses, and facilitating loans got 15.1%. Debating employment needs on the floor of the house received 7.1%.

## GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF DEMOCRACY

When respondents' opinion was sought on the best way to strengthen Ghana's democracy 3410 (45.5%) said institutions such as NCCCE should be empowered to carry out civic education. Another 2315 (30.9%) said civic education should be introduced into the school curriculum.

On how well Ghana is growing her democracy 2921 (39%) of respondents said we are "trying hard but problems exist". For 2669(35.9%) of respondents "we are doing fairly well in growing our democracy". Another 964 (12.9%) stated that "we are doing an excellent job in growing our democracy". On the contrary, 773(10.3%) said "we are doing terrible and something must be done about it".

On who is most responsible for protecting Ghana's democracy, 2948(39.3%) of respondents stated the President; followed by the people in second place with 2027 (2.7%).

On the prevention of election violence, 2972 (39.6%) of respondents said institutions such as NCCCE should be empowered to do more public education. A sizeable 1481(19.8%) said more police personnel should be placed at polling stations. Religious bodies and the media were urged to work with NCCCE to do more public education. This was stated by 1683 (22.5%) of respondents. A sizeable number 971(13%) stated that political parties should adhere to their code of conduct.

On the qualities of a good leader voters should look out for, 4761 (63.5%) of respondents ranked honesty and integrity as the best quality to look out for. Fairness towards all was seen as the second best quality followed by people friendly. Wealth and good looks received 35.5% and 7.8% respectively.

What respondents like most about Ghana is that it is a peaceful country. This was stated by 4871(65%) of respondents. The second reason for liking Ghana is because it is a "God fearing" nation. The kindness of the people was the first stated reason for liking Ghana. The fourth reason for liking Ghana is that there are opportunities to improve one's self with effort.

Overall rating on how well Ghana is growing future leaders, 3000(40%) said we are trying hard but problems exist. For 2380 (31.7%) of respondents, Ghana is doing fairly well, and another 805(10.7%) of residents said we are doing excellently. For 1096(14.6%) of respondents, we are doing terribly and something must be done.



## CHAPTER ONE

### INTRODUCTION AND METHODOLOGY

#### 1.0 INTRODUCTION

Ghana has held five successful presidential and parliamentary elections since the inception of the 1992 Constitution. The successful conduct of these elections has given high credibility to Ghana's democracy leading to a very high rating in Africa in the area of good governance and democracy. This year Ghana goes into its sixth general elections that many consider to be crucial for her democratic development.

The current democratic dispensation that Ghana enjoys is believed to be rooted in the coming of the fourth republic since the first, second and third republics were overthrown by military interventions. It is therefore of great importance to most Ghanaians that the 2012 general elections will be fair, transparent, peaceful and credible.

The deepening of internal democracy within the political parties gives this year's general elections a very high competitive edge. Political parties' primaries for the selection of presidential and parliamentary candidates have seen keen competition and intensive campaigning after which winners were selected. Also, new political parties have emerged all promising to engage the old ones in a competitive battle to win power. The successful conduct of election 2012 apart from consolidating our democracy in the fourth republic, will also serve as a barometer against which the winning party will be judged based on the matters raised by the political parties during their campaigns.

The biometric voter registration exercise (BVR) ahead of the 2012 general elections involves collecting biometric data such as finger print and facial scans of prospective electorates for the purpose of identification. Voters will therefore be identified on the basis of their biometric data and identified voters will proceed to cast their vote. In spite of the reported violence that characterized the biometric registration, it is the hope of electorates that the much touted fairness and transparency which the biometric system intends to achieve will be realized during the forthcoming general elections.

The National Commission for CIVIC Education (NCCE) established in 1993 by Act 452 has as one of its main functions, to formulate, implement and oversee programmes intended to inculcate in the citizens of Ghana, awareness of their civic responsibilities and an appreciation of their right and obligation as free people. In furtherance to this, the Commission has taken up the challenge to equip voters with adequate information that will enable them make an informed choice.

## **1.1 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM**

The overall goal of democratic governance is to bring development into the lives of individuals and the nation. These developments are mainly pursued by the ruling government through policies and programmes. Many political parties have manifestoes crafted out of their general philosophies. These manifestoes spell out their plans and methodology to bring change in the life of the people and develop the country. Campaign messages of political parties during elections are supposed to be based on their manifestoes. It is hoped that through these messages, people will appreciate the party's philosophies, identify with their methodology of solving the country's problems and vote accordingly.

Many political parties in Ghana during the fourth republic have come out with manifestoes which are supposed to be the bedrock of their campaign message. Matters of national concern are therefore expected to be at the centre of campaign strategies and messages. Indeed, content and quality of campaign message are important factors that enhance a party's chances of electoral victory.

There is the need to ensure that the electorates are engaged to become knowledgeable. Issues-based campaigning apart from giving the public good leadership also sanitizes the campaign since personal attacks are minimized. People believe that lack of information on matters of concern to the voter makes politicians to dwell more on personal matters and matters which are unimportant to voters. This survey is intended to fill the gap that has been created by making information available to stakeholders. It is also critical that the voice, needs and aspirations of voters are highlighted.

NCCE conducted polls on issues of concern to the Ghanaian voter in the years 2004 and 2008. The findings of these surveys apart from providing matters for candidates to focus on also

shifted the focus of campaigns from personalities to issues. Stakeholders applauded the efforts of the Commission and called for the sustenance of the survey. It is anticipated that matters raised by the public will influence the manifestoes of the political parties and also be at the centre of the campaign of political parties and candidates. If the election is based on issues, the voting public will be adequately equipped to make informed choices.

Overall, our democratic practice will be deepened earning us enhanced democratic credentials.

## **1.2 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY**

The main objective of the survey is to collate information on matters of concern to the Ghanaian voters. However, the specific objectives included to;

- Provide political parties with issues that voters would like them to address.
- Analyze matters of concern based on gender, age and identify whether there were any differences among voters.
- Provide electoral candidates with critical areas that Ghanaians and their constituents want them to address concerning the matters raised.
- Provide NCCE with adequate information that will enable her undertake an effective civic/voter education towards December 2012 general elections.

## **1.3 METHODOLOGY**

The study was designed as a representative nationwide sample survey. All the existing two hundred and thirty (230) constituencies in the country were covered with varied number of questionnaire ranging between thirty five (35) to twenty four (24) administered in each constituency. In all 7,497 were administered by 230 research assistants. A day's training programme was organized for the research assistants. The study covered eligible voters who were selected by a simple random selection technique, and also by the application of the household grid and respondents' selection kish grid. The data collection spanned a period of four days. Processing of the field data was carried out at the NCCE head office.

### **1.3.1 SAMPLE DESIGN**

The study was conducted nationwide covering all the 10 administrative regions of Ghana. All the 230 constituencies were also involved. The distribution of questionnaire per constituency was based on the 2010 Population and Housing Census regional population percentage share. Regions ranked 10 percent and above had thirty five (35) questionnaires each. Those regions ranked below 10 percent but not less than 5 percent were allocated thirty two (32) questionnaires, while regions ranked below 5 percent were given twenty four (24) questionnaires respectively. As a result, Ashanti region, Greater Accra region, Eastern region and Northern region had thirty five (35) questionnaires per constituency. For constituencies within Brong Ahafo region, Western region, Central region and Volta they had thirty two (32) questionnaires each. Whereas Upper West region and Upper East region constituencies were allocated twenty four (24) questionnaires each. All eligible voters formed part of the prospective respondents for this survey. To ensure that females who make up more than of Ghana's population were adequately covered, research assistants were impressed upon to interview as many women as possible.

### **1.3.2 SAMPLE SELECTION**

The study was a nationwide sample survey, where every individual had an equal chance of being selected. The household was the primary sampling unit for this survey and respondents who qualified to be interviewed were individuals who are eighteen (18) years and above. The household selection Kish grid was used to select households based on a specified interval of three and five for rural and urban areas respectively. The respondent Kish grid was also used to select one respondent from each household.

### **1.3.3 SURVEY INSTRUMENT**

A semi structured questionnaire was developed and used to capture the primary data. It entailed twenty five (25) questions both closed and open ended. The questionnaire covered the demographic information of respondents, such as the sex, highest attained educational level, and their occupational status among others. Respondents' readiness to actively participate in

the biometric registration exercise and whether they will cast their ballot during the December general elections and the three (3) main issues they would like government or their members of parliament to address were all captured in the questionnaire.

#### **1.4 TRAINING OF RESEARCH ASSISTANTS**

The one-day residential training programme was held on two separate days at the Teachers' Hall Accra. The research assistants were divided into two groups. Group one had their training on March 15, 2012. Whilst group two had theirs on March 17, 2012. The training team was headed by the principal investigator and Director of Research and Gender Equality, Mrs. Gertrude Zakariah-Ali. The training which took the form of power point presentation and lectures touched on following topics;

- Objectives of the study
- Methodology of the study
- Exposition/discussion of survey instrument
- Tutorials on day's code application
- Tutorials on sampling gap application
- Tutorials on Household selection grid and respondents selection kish grid application
- Group work and presentation (Translation of questionnaire into local languages)

#### **1.5 QUESTIONNAIRE ADMINISTRATION**

The administration of questionnaire by the two hundred and thirty (230) research assistants took four days to complete. It started on March 20 2012 and ended on March 23, 2012. Between 9 to 10 questionnaires were administered per day. A sampling gap of three (3) and five (5) for sparsely and densely populated communities respectively was observed. It covered four (4) electoral areas in each of the two hundred and thirty (230) constituencies. The questionnaires were administered in both English and local languages depending on a respondent's choice.

In all, (Table 1.1), a total of 7,497 questionnaires were retrieved from the field instead of the anticipated total questionnaires of 7,536 earmarked for the study. The shortage occurred as a result of the failure of some research assistants to submit all the questionnaires allocated to them. The department could not follow up because the project was running out of time. The affected regions are the Ashanti, Eastern, Northern and Western regions. The questionnaire missing thus totalled 39.

**Table 1.1: Questionnaire Administration**

<b>Region</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Ashanti	1352	18.0
Brong Ahafo	768	10.2
Central	605	8.1
Eastern	974	13.0
Greater Accra	942	12.2
Northern	902	12.0
Upper East	311	4.1
Upper West	239	3.2
Volta	702	9.4
Western	702	9.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>7947</b>	<b>100</b>

## 1.6 DATA ANALYSIS

The data was coded entered into the computer and analyzed by the NCCE Research Department. The statistical package for Social Sciences (SPSS) was used for the analysis. The statistical results are presented in the form of percentages, tables, and cross tabulations.

## CHAPTER TWO

### SOCIO ECONOMIC BACKGROUND OF RESPONDENTS

#### 2.0 INTRODUCTION

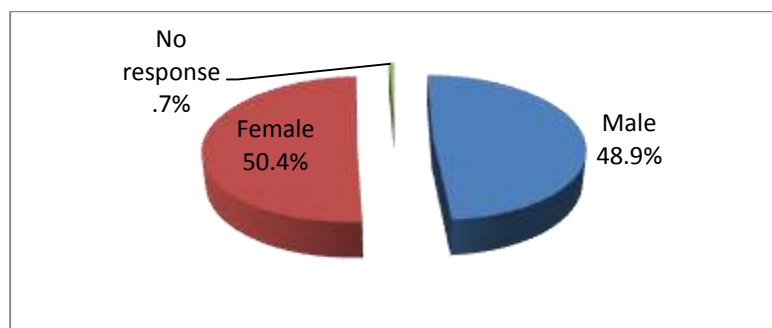
This chapter presents descriptive statistics of the socio-economic background of respondents that will be used in subsequent sections of the paper. Selected socio economic characteristics include sex, age, educational background, occupation, marital status as well as religious affiliation of respondents.

#### 2.1 SEX OF RESPONDENTS

The survey was divided roughly between men and women. Out of the total 7497 respondents interviewed, females were 3782 representing 50.4% and the males were 3665 representing 48.9%. 50(.7%) did not indicate their sex. This shows that more females were interviewed than males; the high percentage of female respondents was encouraging as there is the need to hear the voices of women in Ghanaian political matters.

Figure 2.1 depicts the graphical description of the sex of respondents.

**Figure 2.1: Sex of Respondents**



On regional basis, apart from Eastern region, Greater Accra and the Northern region all the other regions had more female respondents forming a greater proportion as compared to male respondents. Ashanti region had the greatest number of female respondents totalling 700(18.5%)

whereas Upper West had the lowest with 142(3.8%). Ashanti region again had the highest number of male respondents totalling 637(17.4%) with Upper West recording the lowest with 121(3.3%).

## 2.2 AGE DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS

According to the data, a large proportion 2107(28.1%) of the respondents were within the age group 21-30, this was followed by the age group 31-40 with 1892(25.2%), 41-50 with 1343(17.9%) whereas 860(11.5%) respondents were within the age group 51-60. 33(.4%) did not provide their ages.

Table 2.1 below provides full details of the age groups of respondents

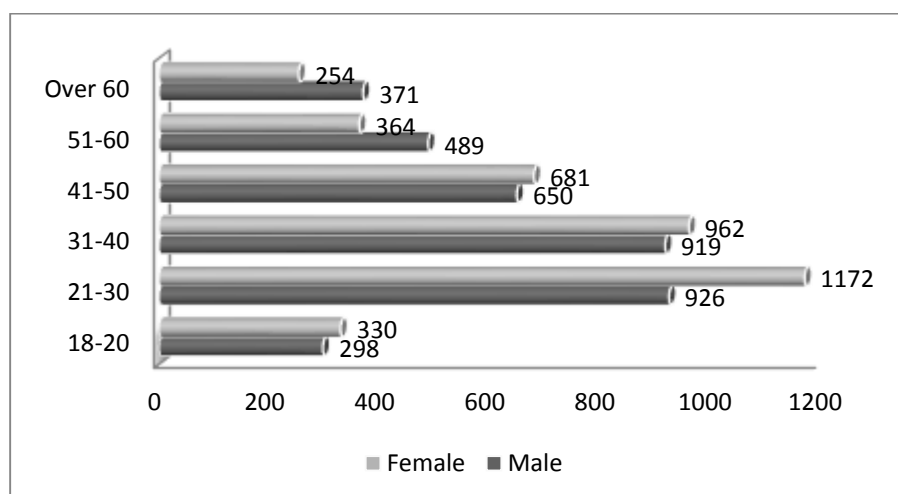
**Table 2.1: Age of Respondents**

AGE GROUPS	Frequency	Per cent (%)
18-20	632	8.4
21-30	2107	28.1
31-40	1892	25.2
41-50	1343	17.9
51-60	860	11.5
Over 60	630	8.4
No response	33	0.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>7497</b>	<b>100</b>

Analysis of the age and sex of respondents shows that all except two age groups (51-60 and over 60) had a higher response rate for females as compared to males. In comparison, the highest female respondents were from the age group 21-30 with 1172(31%) of the total female respondents whereas 926(25.3%) was recorded for the total male respondents. The figure below shows the age and sex distribution of respondents.



**Figure 2.2: Age and Sex of Respondents**



### 2.3 EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND OF RESPONDENTS

Literacy and education are particularly important because they have been found to be closely associated with the views of people on various matters. The educational background of respondents is captured in the table below.

**Table 2.2: Educational background of respondents**

	Frequency	Percent
No formal education	1291	17.2
No formal education (but can read/write in English and/or vernacular)	262	3.5
Basic (Primary, Middle, JHS etc)	2964	39.5
Secondary (SHS, Trg. Col., Voc. etc)	1870	24.9
Tertiary (Poly, Univ. etc)	957	12.8
Any other	95	1.3
No response	58	0.8
Total	7497	100

From the table above, 5791(77.2%) of the respondents have had some form of education (comprising of Basic, Secondary and Tertiary education). 262(3.5%) had no formal education (but can read/write in English and or vernacular while 1291(17.2%) had no formal education. Also 95(1.3%) had educational qualification that could not be captured under the educational levels categorized in the questionnaire and these were captured under the “Any other” category, among them were adult education, Arabic school etc.

Analysis of educational background by sex of respondents revealed that men have more education than women as majority 1324(36.1%) of them had attained basic education, 1052(28.7%) had attained secondary education, 654(17.8%) had attained tertiary education while 442(12.1%) had no formal education. With regards to the females, a large proportion 1630(43.1%) had attained basic education, 806(21.3%) had attained secondary education, tertiary education 292(7.7%) whereas those with no formal education made up 841(22.2%). From the data, there is low level of education for both sexes but a lower level for females as 442(12.1%) of the male respondents had no formal education as compared to the female respondents with 841(22.2%).

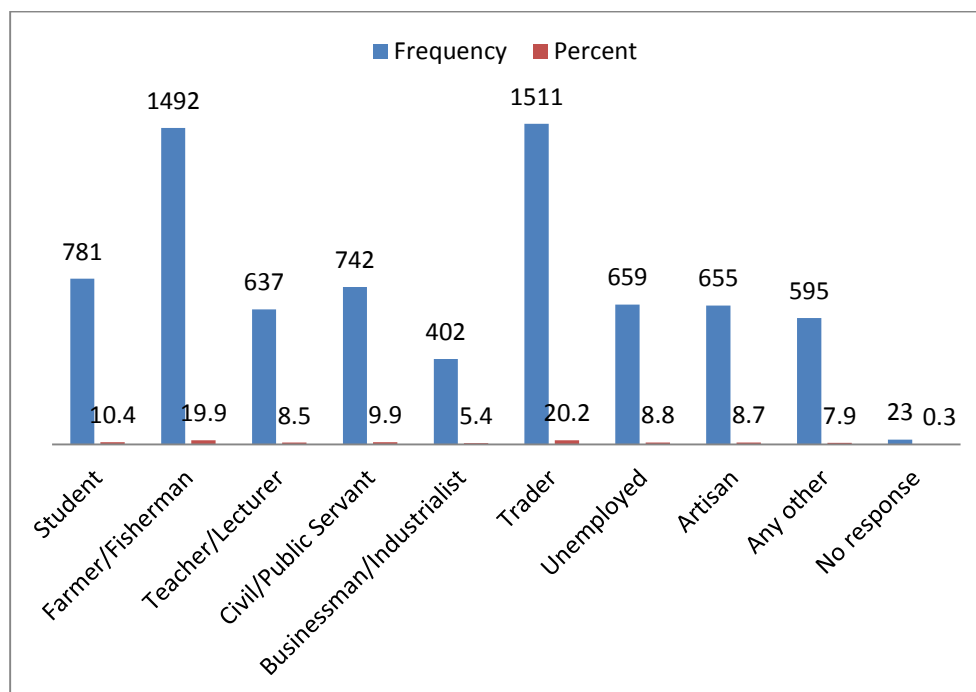
A cross tabulation of the educational background and age shows that for the 2964 respondents who had attained basic education, 766(25.8%) were aged 31-40, 738(24.9%) were aged 21-30, 579(19.5%) were aged 41-50 and 376(12.7%) were aged 51-60. The remaining two age ranges of 18-20 and over 60 had less than 10%.

Again from the survey, the region with the highest number of respondents with tertiary education was Greater Accra region with 167(17.5%) followed by Ashanti region with 140(14.6%) and Eastern region with 141(14.7%) in that order. On the other hand, the region with the highest number of respondents with no formal education was Upper East region with 38 representing 4% and next was Upper West with 22(2.3%).

## 2.4 OCCUPATIONAL BACKGROUND OF RESPONDENTS

The survey sought to find out the occupational background of the respondents. For the purpose of this survey the various occupations were characterized into 9 groups.

**Figure 2.3: Occupational background of respondents**



The chart above depicts the various occupations of the respondents. From the chart, it is clear that out of the total 7497 respondents interviewed, the most predominant occupation was Trading with 1511(20.2%). Farming/fishing was next with 1492(19.9%), students amounted to 781(10.4%), civil/public servants were 742(9.9%). Others were teachers/lecturers 637(8.5%), artisans 655(8.7%), businessman/industrialist 402(5.4%). The unemployed constituted 659(8.8%) with 595(7.9%) in occupations other than the ones listed and they formed the “any other” category these included pastors, footballers, bankers, accountants etc.

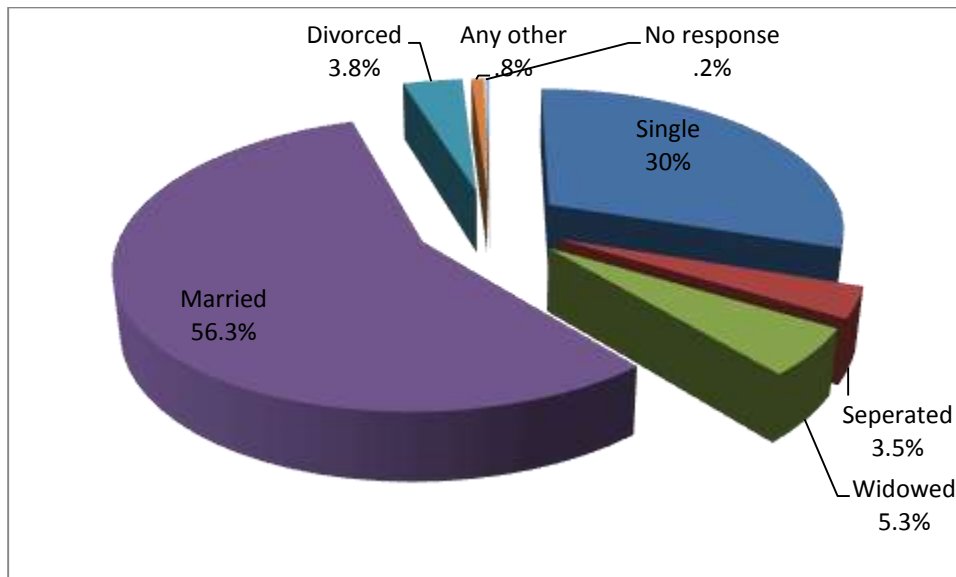
Analysis of the occupation and sex of respondents shows that, majority of the traders interviewed were females, they formed 1249(82.7%) of the traders surveyed. Details of female proportions of other occupations were; farming/fishing 39.9%, students 44%, civil/public servants 36.5% and the unemployed constituted 59.9%. In contrast, majority of the male

respondents were into farming/fishing which constituted 59.5%, next was civil/public servants with 62.9% while 39.6% were unemployed.

On regional basis, Ashanti region and Greater Accra region had the highest number of respondents who were into trading with 285(18.9%) and 260(17.2%) respectively. In terms of unemployment, Ashanti region again recorded the highest respondents with 148(22.5%) followed by Eastern region with 82(12.4%).

## 2.5 MARITAL STATUS OF RESPONDENTS

Figure 2.4: Marital status of respondents



In trying to find out the marital status of respondents, it was realized that more than half 4221 respondents or 56.3% were married. 2250(30%) were single, 399(5.3%) were widowed and 283(3.8%) were divorced while 264(3.5%) were separated. 63(.8%) were in a status not covered by the categories mentioned above. They fall under the “any other” category and among those in this group were people co-habiting. However, 17(.2%) did not state their marital status.

It is interesting to note that 2155(51.1%) of the male respondents were married and 97(34.3%) were divorced as compared to 2039(48.3%) of the female respondents who were married and 185(65.4%) who were divorced.

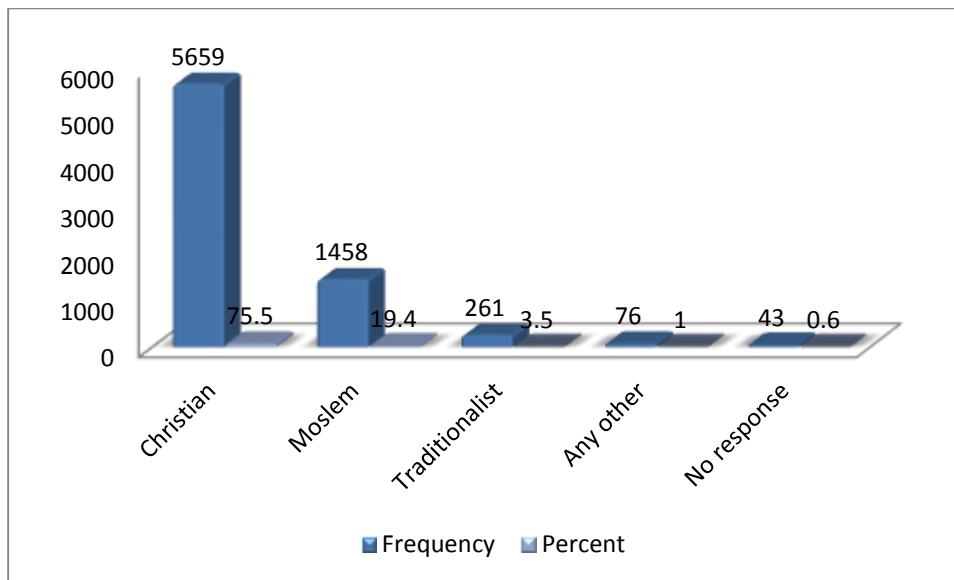
The three regions with the highest proportion of respondents being married were Ashanti 17.2%, Northern region 14.8% and Eastern region 11.8%. Also Eastern region, Ashanti region and Brong Ahafo region recorded the highest number of divorced respondents with 20.1%, 16.3% and 13.8% respectively.

## 2.6 RELIGIOUS AFFILIATION OF RESPONDENTS

In relation to religion, participants were asked to state their religious persuasions. For the purpose of this study, religion was classified into three namely Christianity, Islam and Traditional religion.

From the study, out of the 7497 respondents from across all the ten regions, it is worth noting that more than half of the population that is 5659(75.5%) were Christians, 1458(19.4%) were Moslems while 261(3.5%) were Traditionalists. The details can be seen in the figure below.

**Figure 2.5: Religious affiliations of respondents**



Looking across religious affiliation and sex of respondents revealed that over half of the female respondents 2982(78.8%) were Christians as compared to 669(17.7%) who were Muslims. With regards to the male respondents, 2635(71.9%) were Christians while 784(21.4%) were Muslims. Again with the traditional religion, 170(65.1%) were males whereas 27(35.5%) were females.

## CHAPTER THREE

### BIOMETRIC VOTER REGISTRATION AND VOTING IN THE FORTH COMING ELECTIONS

#### 3.0 INTRODUCTION

Elections are a vital aspect of every democratic dispensation and for Ghana to conduct a credible election, it is important to have an accurate and credible voter register. For this and many other reasons the biometric voter registration was developed to capture the bio data of applicants with the use of computers, fingerprint scanners and digital cameras. The biometric voter register which started on 24<sup>th</sup> March and ended on 5<sup>th</sup> May, 2012 will replace the existing manual register.

General elections in Ghana are in three phases, the presidential, parliamentary and the district elections. This section analyzes respondents' willingness to register and vote in the upcoming presidential and parliamentary elections. It also looks at the willingness of respondents to vote for a woman as a Member of Parliament or President of the nation.

#### 3.1 WILLINGNESS TO REGISTER DURING THE BIOMETRIC VOTER REGISTRATION EXERCISE

When respondents were asked, “*Will you register during the forthcoming biometric voter registration exercise?*” almost all of them said yes they would, as represented in table 3.1 below?

**Table 3.1: Willingness to register during the biometric voter registration exercise**

WILLINGNESS TO REGISTER	FREQUENCY	PER CENT (%)
YES	7428	99.1
NO	59	0.8
NO RESPONSE	10	0.1
TOTAL	7497	100

The poll predicts that of the Ghanaian population, for those who are eligible to register 99.1% of them are willing to register whereas 0.8% of them are not willing to register. 0.1% however did not respond to the question.

**Table 3.2: Willingness to register by region in percentages**

Willingness to register	Ashanti	Brong Ahafo	Central	Eastern	Greater Accra	Northern	U. East	U. West	Volta	Western
Yes	99	99.6	99	99.6	99.2	98.4	99.7	99.2	99.1	98.3
No	0.7	0.3	0.8	0.4	0.7	1.4	0.3	0.8	0.7	1.4
No response	0.2	0.1	0.2	0	0.1	0.1	0	0	0.1	0.3

The findings brought to light that Upper East region had the highest proportion of respondents 99.7% who were willing to register in the Biometric registration exercise whereas Western region had the least proportion (98.3%) of respondents who were willing to register. Of the respondents who said they would not register, Brong Ahafo and Upper East region had the least proportion of 0.3% each whereas Northern and Western region had the highest proportion of 1.4% each.

A cross tabulation of respondents willingness to register by the sex of respondents shows that of the 3665 male respondents, 3634(99.2%) of them decided to register and 27 (0.7%) decided not to register. With the 3,782 female respondents, 3748 (99.1%) of them decided to register and 30 (0.8%) decided not to register.

With age distribution of respondents, a highest proportion of 99.4% (2094) of respondents within the age group 21-30 said they would register. The least proportion went to respondents in the 18-20 age groups with 98.3% (621) registering that they will vote.

The average proportion of respondents 1538 (99%), with no formal education who were willing to register were lower as compared to respondents with secondary education, 1857 (99.3%) and tertiary education, 950 (99.3%).

### 3.2 WILLINGNESS TO VOTE IN THE FORTH COMING PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS

The poll predicts a higher voter turnout of 94.9% (7115) as against 2.2% (166) of the total survey figure of 7497 who said they will not vote in the forth coming presidential elections. Another 2.8% (207) suggested they were undecided as to whether to vote or not to vote in the presidential elections. Nine (0.1%) respondents did not respond to the question.

For the few respondents who were unwilling to vote in the presidential elections, 131 (78.9%) were Christians, 21 (12.7%) were Moslems, 8 (4.8%) were Traditionalists and 6 (3.6%) were from other religious bodies like the Eckankar, Hinduism, Budhism etc. One reason why eligible voters may not be willing to vote may be due to unfulfilled promises by politicians and general apathy towards election.

The findings also revealed the voter turnout among the sex of respondents to be 95% for males and 94.9% for females. Also, 2% and 2.3% of the male and female respondents respectively said they would not vote in the presidential elections; and 2.9% and 2.6% of the male and female respondents respectively were undecided as to whether they would vote or not. Interestingly, of the 207 respondents who were undecided as to whether to vote or not in the presidential elections, 28.5% were in the secondary level education category. 22.2% in the tertiary as well as the basic level category. With those in the no formal education, 25.1% of them were undecided.

**Table 3.3: Willingness to vote in forth coming presidential elections by region in percentages**

Willingness to vote in presidential elections	Ashanti	Brong Ahafo	Central	Eastern	Greater Accra	Northern	U. East	U. West	Volta	Western
Yes	96.7	95.4	92.7	94.5	91.4	94.6	97.7	96.7	97.2	94.4
No	1.7	1.0	3.8	2.9	2.7	2.1	1.6	2.9	1.0	3.0
Undecided	1.5	3.3	3.5	2.7	5.8	3.2	0.6	0.4	1.7	2.3
No response	0.1	0.3	0	0	0.1	0.1	0	0	0.1	0.3



The regional analysis in table 3.3 above predicts Greater Accra with the least proportion in voter turnout for the presidential elections with 91.4% as compared to Upper East region with a high proportion of 97.7% voter turnout. With respondents who said they were not willing to vote in the presidential elections, Central region had the highest proportion of 3.8%. The least proportion went to respondents from the Brong Ahafo and Volta regions which had 1.0% each. For the third group of respondents who were undecided as to whether they will vote or not vote in the presidential elections, Greater Accra had the highest proportion of 5.8% whereas Upper West had 0.4%.

It is interesting to note that of the 7428 respondents who said they will register during the biometric voter registration exercise, 95.6% said they will vote in the forth coming presidential elections, 1.7% said they will not vote and 2.7% were undecided as to whether they will vote or not. The survey revealed another issue worth noting where the 59 respondents who said they will not register, 25.4% (15) said yes they will vote in the forth coming presidential elections. It was clear that at the time of the research a few citizens of Ghana were not aware that if they do not register for the biometric registration exercise they will not be eligible to vote. But their view nonetheless is captured for research purposes. Of the 207 respondents who were undecided as to whether they will vote or not vote in the presidential elections, 202 representing 97.6% of them said they will register during the biometric registration exercise and 4 representing 1.9% said they will not register.

### **3.3 WILLINGNESS TO VOTE IN THE FORTH COMING PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS**

Unlike that of the presidential, the voter turnout from the poll for the forth coming parliamentary elections was 1.2% short of the presidential. 7022 (93.7%) respondents said they will vote in the upcoming parliamentary elections whereas 200 (2.7%) said they will not vote. The category of respondents who were 'undecided' as to whether they will or will not vote in the parliamentary elections was 265 (3.5%).

An insight into respondents voting pattern for both the presidential and parliamentary from the poll reveals that of the 7115 respondents who said they will vote in the presidential elections, only 6999 (98.4%) said they will also vote in the parliamentary, 49 (0.7%) said they will not vote and 65 (0.9%) were undecided as to whether they will vote in the parliamentary elections or not.

It is therefore clear that not all the respondents who will vote in the presidential elections are going to vote in the parliamentary elections.

From the poll, the voter turnout for the parliamentary elections based on the sex of respondents was 94% for males and 93.4% for females. A little higher than that of the presidential candidates reveals that 2.4% and 2.9% of the male and female respondents respectively affirmed that they will not vote during the forthcoming parliamentary elections.

A cross analysis of voting in the parliamentary elections with the educational background of respondents shows that of the respondents who were undecided whether to vote or not; 66 (24.9%) were in the basic level category, 63 (23.8%) secondary level, 59 (22.3%) tertiary level and 72 (27.2%) in the no formal education category.

**Table 3.4: Willingness to vote in the forth coming parliamentary elections by region in percentages**

Willingness to vote in parliamentary elections	Ashanti	Brong Ahafo	Central	Eastern	Greater Accra	Northern	U. East	U. West	Volta	Western
Yes	95.4	95.2	91.2	92.8	89.3	94.3	97.1	96.7	95.0	93.0
No	2.2	1.3	4.1	3.5	3.6	2.4	1.6	2.5	1.6	3.3
Undecided	2.2	3.4	4.6	3.7	6.9	3.1	1.3	0.8	3.1	3.4
No response	0.1	0.1	0	0	0.2	0.1	0	0	0.3	0.3

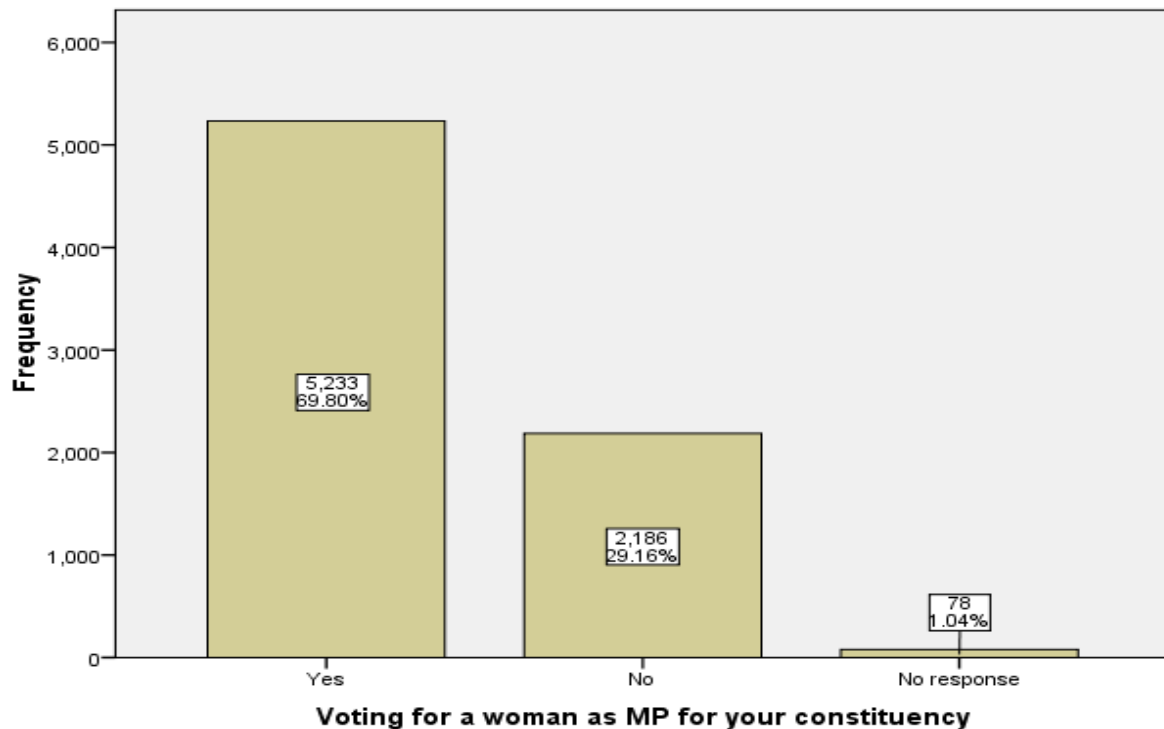
Table 3.4 above shows the regional distribution of respondents' willingness to vote in the forth coming parliamentary elections. A high proportion of 97.1% were respondents from the Upper East region and a low proportion of 89.3% were from the Greater Accra region for those who were willing to vote in the parliamentary elections. For those who were unwilling to vote, a high percentage of 4.1 were from the Central region and a low percentage of 1.3 were in the Brong Ahafo region. In the case of respondents who were undecided, Greater Accra had the highest proportion of 6.9% followed by Central region 4.6% and Eastern region 3.7%. The lowest proportion went to respondents from the Upper West region with 0.8%.

Out of the 7428 respondents who were willing to register, 7009 (94.4%) said they will vote in the parliamentary elections whereas, 157 (2.1%) said they will not vote. A sizeable number of 260 (3.5%) were undecided as to whether they will vote or not.

### 3.4 WILLINGNESS TO VOTE FOR A WOMAN AS A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT

In response to the question will you vote for a woman as MP for your Constituency, 5233 (69.8%) said yes, 2186 (29.2%) said no and 78 (1%) did not respond to the question. The result is shown in figure 3.1 below.

Figure 3.1: Voting for a woman as MP for your Constituency



A critical examination of respondents' willingness to vote for a woman as MP of their Constituency with the sex of respondents reveals that of the 3665 male respondents, 2342 (63.9%) of them said 'Yes' they will vote for a woman as MP whereas 1282 (35%) said 'No' they will not. For the 3782 female respondents also, 2859 (75.6%) said 'Yes' while 889 (23.5%) said 'No' they will not vote for a woman as MP of their Constituency.

For the category of respondents who were willing to register during the biometric registration exercise, 69.9% (5193) said they will vote for a woman as MP for their Constituency whereas 29.1% (2159) said they will not vote for a woman as MP for their Constituency.

Further, of the female respondents who said they will vote in the forth coming parliamentary elections, 75.9% (2682) of them said they will vote for a woman MP and 23.2% (821) said they will not vote for a woman as MP for their Constituency. Comparatively, of the male respondents who said they will vote in the forth coming parliamentary elections, 64.6% (2226) said they will vote for a woman MP whereas 34.3% (1181) said they will not vote for a woman MP for their Constituency.

For regional analysis, the entire region had over 60% of their respondents stating their willingness to vote for a woman as MP for their Constituency. Upper East region had the highest proportion 83.6% followed by Northern region 81.3% and Upper West region 75.3%. It is clear that the three Northern regions are ready to give the mantle to women who avail themselves to contest for the MP position. The region with the least proportion of respondents stating their willingness to vote was that of the Ashanti region with 63.6%. Ashanti region have always being the place where the traditional roles of women have been emphasized. With a low proportion stating their willingness to vote for a woman MP implies that more education needs to be done in the Ashanti region also so that women can take up leadership roles in the region.

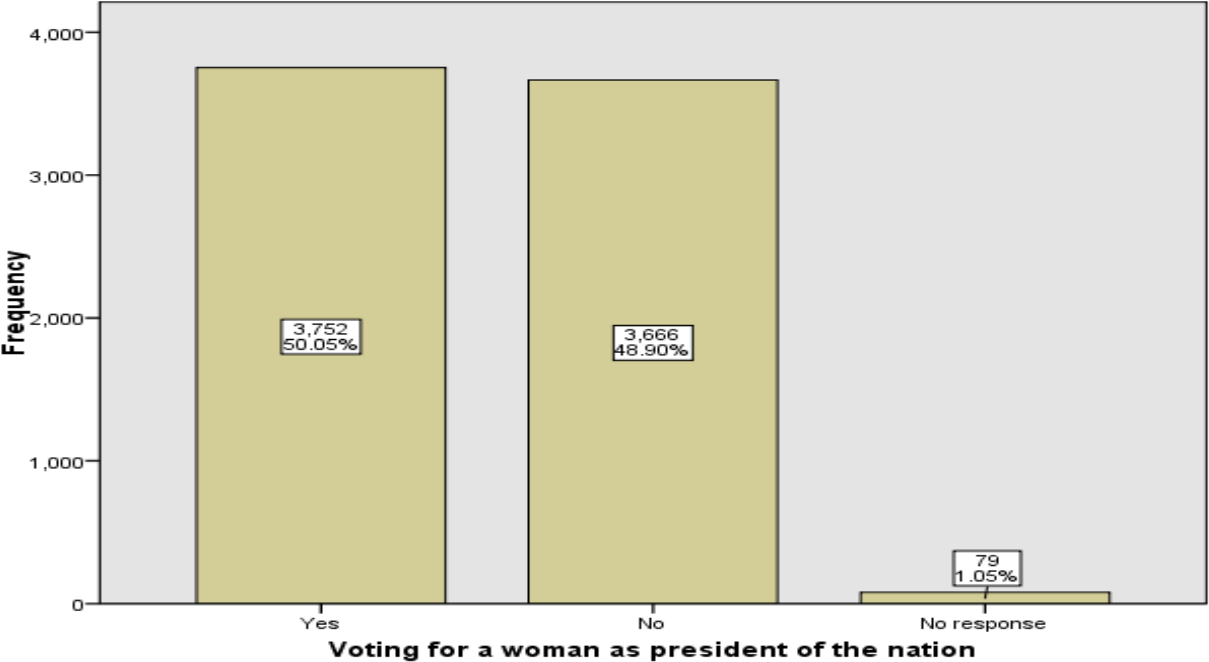
With the educational background of respondents, it is worth mentioning that for respondents in the no formal education category, 911 (70.6%) said they will vote for a woman as MP and respondents in the no formal education but can read/write in English and/or vernacular, 178 (67.9%) stated their willingness to vote for a woman MP. For those in the secondary level and tertiary levels, 70.2% and 74% respectively said they will vote for a woman MP. Respondents in the basic level had the lowest proportion of 67.7% (2006).

Cross study with the religious affiliation of respondents suggest that 68.7% of Christians, 75% of Moslems and 67.8% of Traditionalists are willing to vote for a woman as MP for their Constituency.

**3.5 WILLINGNESS TO VOTE FOR A WOMAN AS PRESIDENT OF THE NATION**

When respondents were asked ‘Will you vote for a woman as president of the nation’, exactly half of the respondents said yes they will with 3752 (50%) stating so. Another, 3666 (48.9%) said they will not and 79 (1.1%) did not respond to the question. Figure 3.2 displays the result.

**Figure 3.2: Voting for a woman as president of the nation**



Despite the fact that 5233 respondents said they will vote for a woman as MP of their Constituency, only 3580 of them representing 68.4% said they will vote for a woman as president of the nation while 1647 representing 31.5% said they will not vote for a woman as president of the nation. The findings suggest that even though, some respondents will vote for a female MP not all will end up voting for a female President.

A regional analysis of respondents who were willing to vote for a woman as the president of the nation again had Northern region having the highest proportion 72.2%, followed by Upper East region 68.5%, Upper West region 58.6%, Eastern region 49.4%, Volta region 46.25, Brong Ahafo region 46.2%, Greater Accra region 46%, Western region 45.3%, Central region 45% and Ashanti region with the least proportion of 41.8%. Ashanti region again had the highest proportion of 57.5% of respondents from the region declaring their unwillingness to vote for a woman as president of the nation. Followed were the Central region with 54.4%, Volta region 53.6%,

Greater region Accra 53.4% and Western region 53.3%. With the exception of the three Northern regions and the Eastern regions, all the other regions had over 50% of respondents from the region stating they will not vote for a woman as president of the nation.

**Table 3.5: Cross tabulation of sex of respondents on voting for a woman as president of the nation**

			Voting for a woman as president of the nation			Total
			Yes	No	No response	
Sex of respondents	Male	Count	1543	2080	42	3665
		% within Sex of respondents	42.1%	56.8%	1.1%	100.0%
		% within Voting for a woman as president of the nation	41.1%	56.7%	53.2%	48.9%
	Female	Count	2191	1557	34	3782
		% within Sex of respondents	57.9%	41.2%	.9%	100.0%
		% within Voting for a woman as president of the nation	58.4%	42.5%	43.0%	50.4%
	No response	Count	18	29	3	50
		% within Sex of respondents	36.0%	58.0%	6.0%	100.0%
		% within Voting for a woman as president of the nation	.5%	.8%	3.8%	.7%
Total	Count	3752	3666	79	7497	
	% within Sex of respondents	50.0%	48.9%	1.1%	100.0%	
	% within Voting for a woman as president of the nation	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

Table 3.5 above shows that of the 3665 male respondents interviewed, 1543 representing 42.1% are willing to vote for a woman as the president of the nation whereas 2080 (56.8%) are unwilling to vote for a woman as president. With the female respondents however, 57.9% representing 2191 are willing to vote for a woman president whereas 41.2% (1557) of them are unwilling to vote.

With the age group of respondents, none of the age groups had 50% stating they will either vote for a woman as president of the nation or not. It is only in the case of respondents in the 60 and above category where 51.6% of them clearly stated their unwillingness to vote for a woman as president of the nation.

Analyzing the educational background of respondents also revealed that a little over 50% of respondents in the basic, secondary and tertiary level declared their unwillingness to vote for a woman as president of the nation. For respondents with no formal education, 59.2% were willing to vote for a woman as president of the nation and for those with no formal education but can read/write in English and/or vernacular, 56.1% of them said they will vote for a woman as president of the nation. This is quite interesting since the respondents who are literate have majority of them unwilling to vote for a woman as president and those who are illiterates and semi literates have over 50% willing to vote for a woman as president of the nation.

For the occupational background, respondents in the student and trader category had over 50% of them willing to vote for a woman as president of the nation. This is not surprising because of the traders, 82.7% of them are females but of the students however, 54.5% of them are males. For the civil/public servant, businessman/industrialist and farmer/fisherman, over 50% of them said they will not vote for a woman as president of the nation.

Analyzing the responses based on the religious affiliation of respondents, it was interesting to note that 2878 representing 50.9% of the Christian respondents said they will not vote for a woman as president of the nation and 58% of the Moslems representing 846 said they will vote for a woman as president of the nation. The Traditionalist also had 50.2% (131) stating they will not vote for a woman as president of the nation.

Of the 7115 respondents who declared their willingness to vote in the forth coming presidential elections, 3575 (50.2%) are ready to vote for a woman as president of the nation while 3469 (48.8%) are unwilling to vote.

## CHAPTER FOUR

### RANKING OF MATTERS OF CONCERN TO THE VOTER

#### 4.0 INTRODUCTION

A key element in the growth and development of a democratic culture or governance is election of candidates. The election of candidates is dependent on a number of factors. Among these is the ability of political parties or candidates to identify the matters that are of concern to the electorates. The other factor is how well these matters are addressed on political campaign platforms.

This chapter therefore looks at the important matters provided in the exercise and the respondents' prioritization of these matters based on their rankings.

In all, fourteen key matters were selected for the exercise. These were Women and children, Education, Health, Housing, National Security, Employment, Youth Development, Corruption and Social Services. The rest were Agriculture, Economy, Energy, Sports and Roads and Infrastructure. These matters were selected based on their effect and impact on the development of the nation as well as the well-being of the individuals.



## 4.1 RANKING OF MATTERS

Below is Table 4.1 displaying respondents' ranking of fourteen matters provided.

**Table 4.1: Respondents' Ranking of Fourteen Matters in Percentages**

Matters	1 <sup>st</sup> rank	2 <sup>nd</sup> rank	3 <sup>rd</sup> rank	4 <sup>th</sup> rank	5 <sup>th</sup> rank	6 <sup>th</sup> rank	7 <sup>th</sup> rank	8 <sup>th</sup> rank	9 <sup>th</sup> rank	10 <sup>th</sup> rank	11 <sup>th</sup> rank	12 <sup>th</sup> rank	13 <sup>th</sup> rank	14 <sup>th</sup> rank
Education	36.0	22.5	12.2	7.7	4.0	2.2	1.3	.9	.7	0.6	0.7	1.1	1.2	2.3
Health	13.9	27.1	18.8	9.5	6.0	3.6	2.0	1.5	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.8	0.8
Employment	10.1	9.8	13.2	9.9	8.2	7.5	5.4	4.3	3.9	3.1	2.4	2.0	1.7	1.4
Women & children	9.2	5.8	6.3	10.3	7.1	6.3	4.8	4.3	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.1	3.4	3.4
Agriculture	6.3	6.5	10.3	7.4	7.5	6.6	6.7	6.3	4.8	5.7	3.7	3.3	2.1	1.5
Roads and Infrastructure	4.9	5.5	7.2	5.9	4.9	6.0	5.8	5.6	5.5	6.0	5.3	4.7	5.6	4.0
Corruption	2.8	2.3	3.2	4.3	5.2	5.9	6.4	6.8	6.8	6.0	5.6	5.0	4.6	5.9
Social Services	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.7	2.8	3.6	4.3	4.7	6.7	6.8	7.6	7.6	8.7	6.7
Sports	2.3	.9	1.3	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.6	2.3	3.7	3.5	5.1	7.7	10.1	22.8
Economy	2.3	2.9	4.4	5.1	5.7	6.2	6.0	6.4	6.3	6.6	7.0	5.7	4.3	2.2
Energy	2.1	3.3	3.8	3.5	4.4	4.8	6.0	6.2	6.7	6.4	7.0	8.4	6.3	3.0
National Security	2.0	2.6	4.4	4.6	6.3	6.1	5.9	6.6	6.1	5.7	5.9	5.5	5.3	4.5
Housing	1.8	2.8	4.2	5.8	6.2	5.7	5.2	5.5	5.3	5.2	5.5	6.2	5.8	5.1
Youth Development	1.7	3.2	4.8	4.8	6.5	6.4	7.8	7.2	6.0	6.1	5.7	4.8	5.1	2.3
Not Applicable	2.2	2.4	3.3	15.2	21.6	25.1	27.7	28.6	29.7	30.2	30.5	30.5	30.7	31.0
No Response	.2	.2	.2	1.7	2.2	2.7	2.9	2.9	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.2
total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table 4.1 above displaying the respondents' ranking of the fourteen matters provided in percentages was used as the basis for measuring the importance the respondents attached to the various matters. In order to differentiate between the issues of immediate priority to the respondents, the matters were segmented into Upper Group (1<sup>st</sup> -3<sup>rd</sup>), Middle Group (4<sup>th</sup>-7<sup>th</sup>) and (8<sup>th</sup>-11<sup>th</sup>) and Lower Group (12<sup>th</sup> - 14<sup>th</sup>) matters.

#### **4.1.1 Upper Group Matters (1<sup>st</sup> - 3<sup>rd</sup>)**

The ranking reveals the three most important matters of concern to the respondents. Of the three most important matters, education came first with 70.7% of respondents; health was second with 59.8% while employment was third with 33.1% of respondents. Education, Health and Employment are the three most important matters of concern to the respondents demanding immediate attention by governments and political parties in the 2012 elections.

It worth nothing that education and Health have maintained their rankings for three consecutive times. These were 2004, 2008 and 2012 surveys on matters of concern to the voter. Employment which has been provided among the matters for the first time has shot to the third position replacing agriculture which was the third ranked issue in 2008 survey.

#### **4.1.2 Middle Group Matters (4<sup>th</sup> - 7<sup>th</sup>) and (8<sup>th</sup> - 11<sup>th</sup>)**

A look at the table of ranking of matters reveal that Agriculture came fourth after Employment with 23.1%, Women and Children came fifth with 21.3% followed by Roads and Infrastructure with 17.6% and Economy came seventh with 9.6%. Youth Development came eighth with 9.3%, followed closely by Energy with 9.2%. National Security came tenth with 9.0% and Housing was eleventh on the ranking of matters.

Matters dealing with Women and Children have been placed at the fifth position by respondents indicative of the important roles these two groups of people play in the survival of any society.

#### **4.1.3 Lower Group of Matters (12<sup>TH</sup> -14<sup>TH</sup>)**

The last three matters were corruption at the twelfth rank with 8.3%, Social Services, thirteenth with 6.9% and Sports, fourteenth with 4.5%.

## 4.2 REGIONAL RANKING OF MATTERS

Differences exist in the physical, economic and social development of each region. By and large, the pattern of 1<sup>st</sup> ranking of matters at the national level was maintained at the regional levels. However, slight variations exist as shown in Table 4.2 below.

**Table 4.2: Respondents' First Ranking of Matters by Regions, in Percentages**

MATTERS	ASHANTI	BRONG AHAFO	CENTR AL	EASTE RN	GREA TER ACCR A	NOR THE RN	UPPER EAST	UPPER WEST	VOL TA	WESTE RN
EDUCATION	36.8	38.2	35.5	39.9	35.9	31.4	38.3	29.3	31.9	38.7
HEALTH	15.2	12.9	14.0	12.0	10.5	17.4	23.2	17.6	9.3	14.7
EMPLOYMENT	10.0	11.5	15.5	12.1	13.1	6.5	4.8	5.0	6.8	9.0
WOMEN CHILDREN	9.3	7.8	9.4	8.9	8.4	9.1	10.0	10	7.3	12.7
AGRICULTURE	6.6	8.3	4.6	5.4	2.7	10.3	10.0	11.7	3.4	5.4
ROADS AND INFRASTRUCT URE	2.7	4.8	5.3	5.1	4.7	7.2	2.6	7.5	5.8	4.8
CORRUPTION	1.6	3.3	4.6	3.1	2.8	2.5	2.6	2.1	4.0	2.4
SOCIAL SERVICES	1.8	1.6	.3	2.8	1.8	5.3	1.0	9.2	2.0	.4
SPORTS	5.5	0.3	.7	2.6	1.3	1.0	.3	.0	4.6	2.1
ECONOMY	2.1	3.6	3.3	2.6	2.5	1.4	.3	1.7	1.7	2.0
ENERGY	1.8	1.7	1.2	2.2	2.7	2.9	3.5	1.7	2.1	2.1
NATIONAL SECURITY	2.0	2.3	2.3	.6	2.7	2.7	.0	.8	2.6	2.4
HOUSING	1.7	2.5	1.7	.4	4.4	.6	1.0	.8	1.3	2.3
YOUTH DEVELOPME NT	2.1	1.3	1.0	2.1	2.2	1.6	2.3	1.3	1.4	1.4
NOT APPLICABLE	0.3	.0	.5	.1	4.8	.1	.0	.4	15.5	.3
NO RESPONSE	0.3	.0	.8	.1	.2	.0	.0	.4	.3	.3
TOTAL (%)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

The table 4.2 shows that education was ranked first by a majority of respondents in all ten regions. In all the regions except Upper West more than 30% of respondent ranked education first. The table shows Eastern region as the region with the highest percentage of respondents

ranking education first with 39.9% while Upper West region records the lowest percentage of respondents ranking education first with 29.3%.

Seven regions ranked health second thus maintaining the national ranking of health at the second position. The regions which ranked health second were Ashanti, Brong Ahafo, Northern, Upper East, Upper West, Volta and Western regions. The remaining three regions, Central, Eastern and Greater Accra also ranked employment second on their first rankings. Four issues, employment, Health, Agriculture and Women and children placed third in the first rankings of regions. Ashanti and Brong Ahafo regions ranked employment third in their first rankings. Central, Eastern and Greater Accra regions also ranked Health third in their rankings. Northern, Upper East, and Upper West regions also ranked agriculture third in their rankings. Finally, Volta and Western regions ranked Women and Children at the third place in their first rankings.

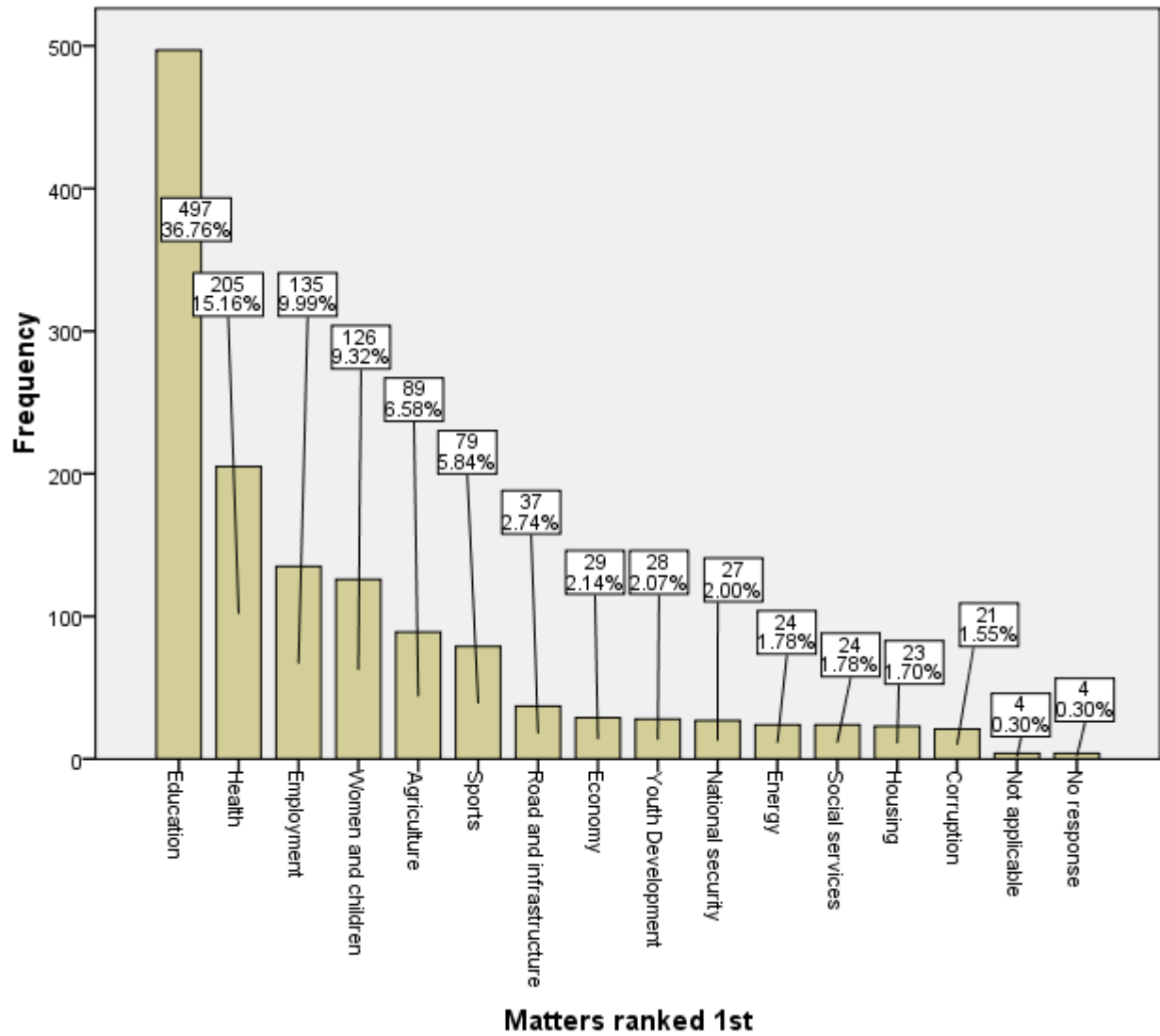
#### **4.2.1 Ashanti Region - 1<sup>st</sup> Ranking of Matters**

In Ashanti region, the three matters that came top in the first ranking of respondents were Education (36.8%), Health (15.2%) and Employment (10.0%). The percentage rating of education by the region is a shade higher than the national rating. While the region gave education 36.8%, the national rating was 36.0%. This shows that Ashanti region places a high premium on education of the individual.

Ashanti region also ranked Health as the second on the first ranking of matters and employment third on the first ranking matters (10.0%).

The other matters that ranked first were Women and Children (9.3%), Agriculture (6.6%), Sports (5.8%), Roads and Infrastructure (2.7%), Economy (2.1%), and Youth Development (2.1%). The rest were National Security (2.0%), Social Services (1.8%), Energy (1.8%), Housing (1.7%) and corruption (1.6%).

Figure 4.1: Ashanti region: Matters ranked first

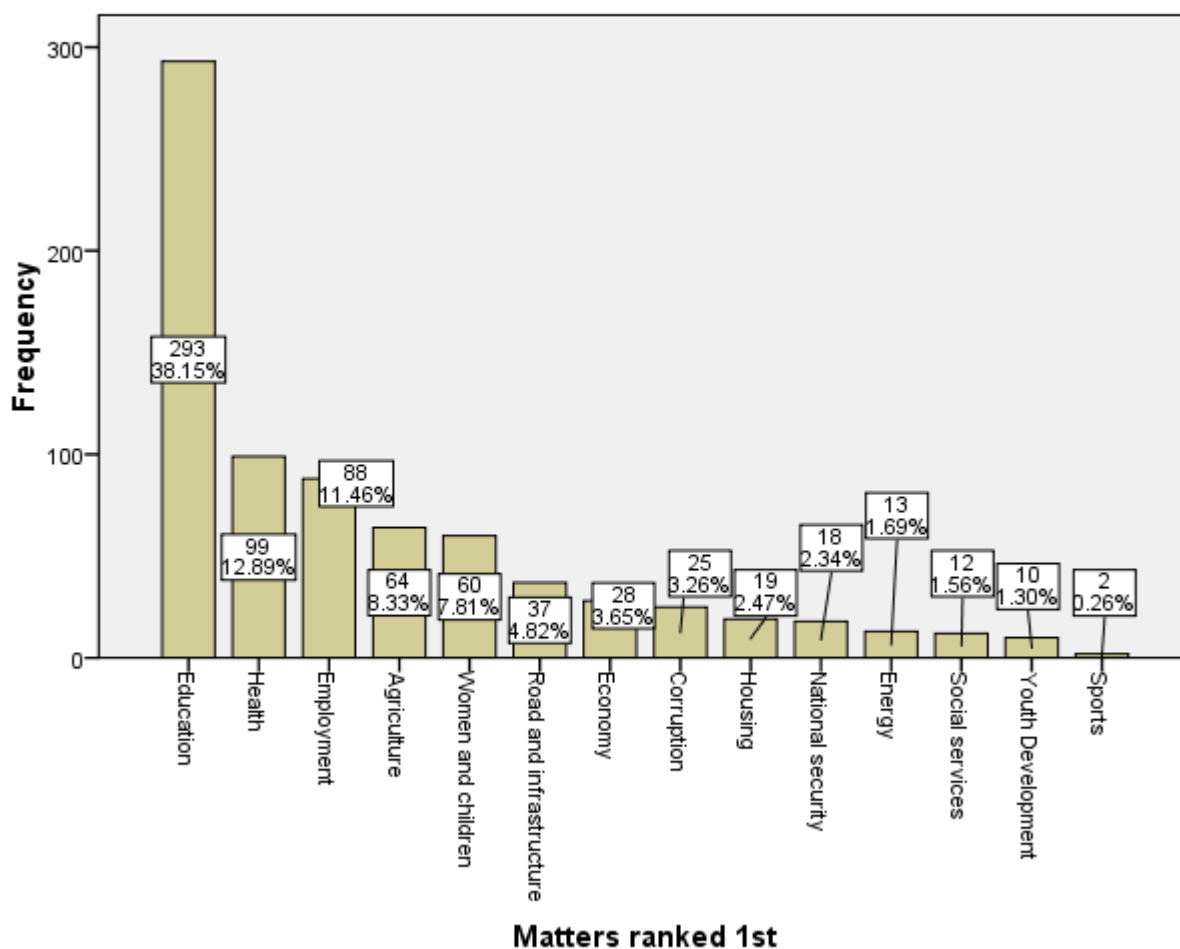


#### 4.2.2 Brong Ahafo Region - 1st Ranking of Matters

The Brong Ahafo region's first three matters are Education (38.2%), Health (12.9%) and employment (11.5%). The region's pattern of first ranking conforms to that of the national with Education, Health and Employment placing first, second and third respectively.

The other matters ranked were as follows; Agriculture (8.3%), Women and Children (7.8%), Roads and Infrastructure (4.8%), Economy (3.6%), Housing (2.5%), National Security (2.3%) and Energy (1.7%). The rest were Social Services (1.6%), Youth Development (1.3%) and Sports (0.3%).

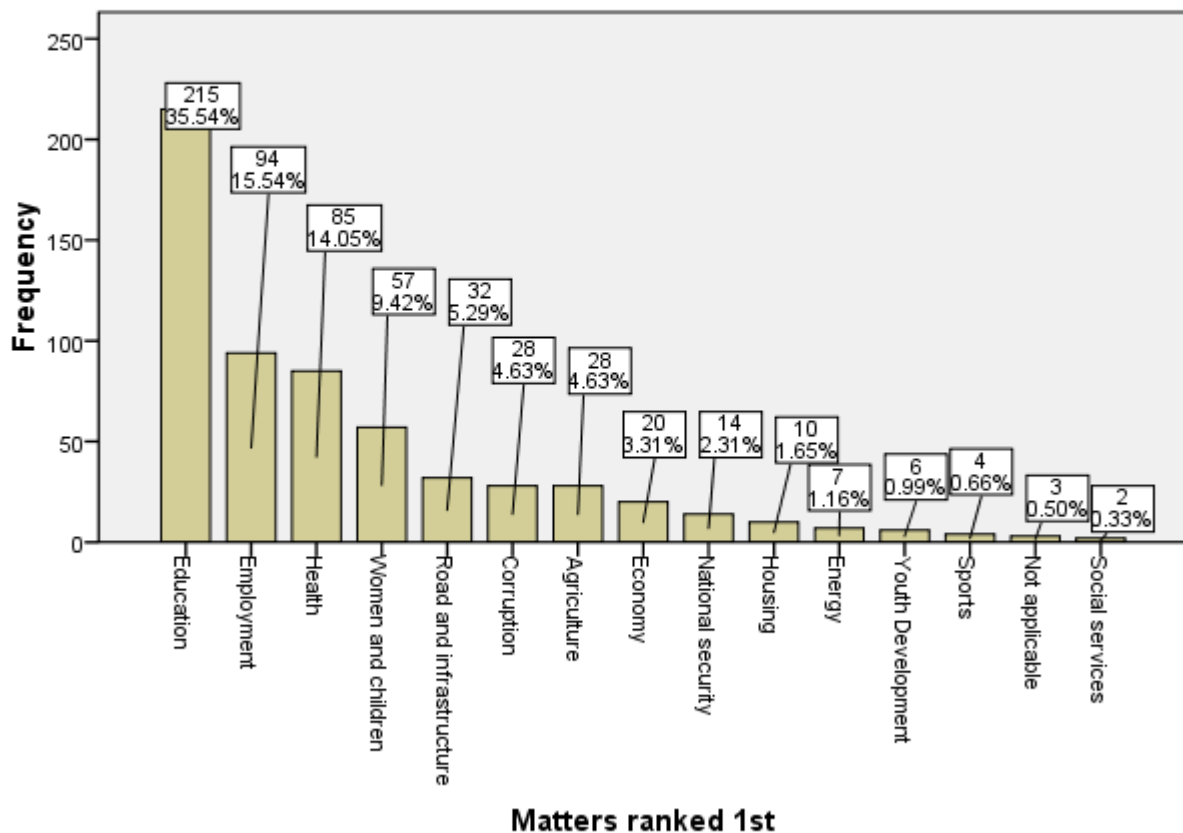
Figure 4.2: Brong Ahafo region: Matters ranked first



### 4.2.3 Central Region - 1st Ranking of Matters

The Central region's pattern of first ranked matters conformed to the national with a slight variation in their positions. The three top matters were Education (35.5%), Employment (15.5%) and Health (14.0%), whereas the national ranking has education, health and employment at the first, second and third positions. The region's 1st ranking of education was the seventh in the nation.

Figure 4.3: Central region: Matters ranked first



Women and children came fourth (9.4%) behind Health. The proportion of respondents who ranked women and children was the second highest in the nation (9.4%). The only region that came ahead of the Central region rating was Western with (12.7%).

The others were Roads and Infrastructure (5.3%), Agriculture (4.6%), Corruption (4.6. %), Economy (3.3%), National Security (2.3%) and Housing (1.7%). The rest were Energy (1.2%), Youth Development (1.0%), Sports (.7%) and Social Services (.3%).

#### **4.2.4 Eastern Region - 1<sup>st</sup> Ranking of Matters**

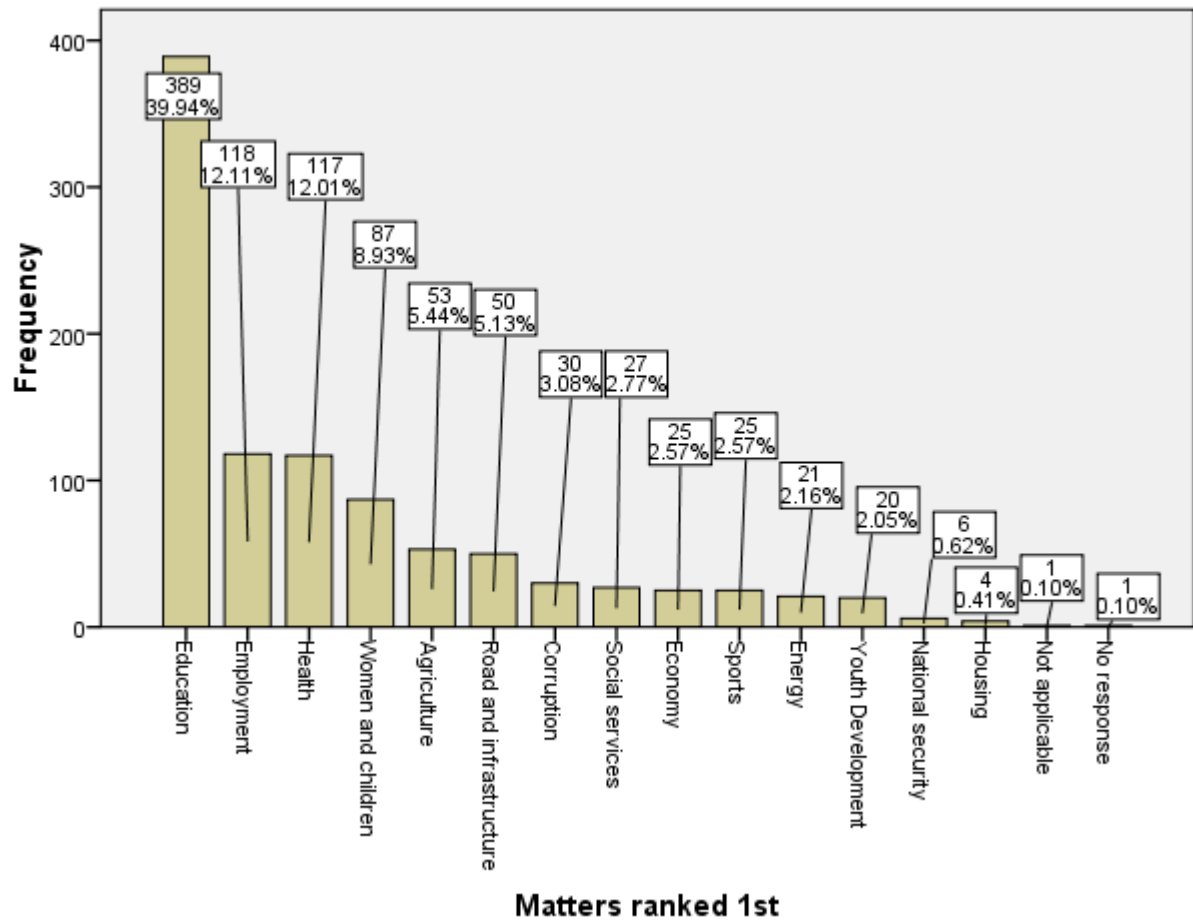
The first to third ranked matters in the region followed the pattern of the Central region. Like the Central region, Education placed first in the first ranking matters with (39.9%), the highest in the nation and also higher than the national ranking of (36.0%). This was followed by Employment with (12.1%) and Health with (12.0%)

The other matters the Eastern region ranked first were Women and Children (8.9%), Agriculture (5.4%), Roads and Infrastructure (5.4%), Corruption (3.1%), Social Services (2.8%), Economy (2.6%) and sports (2.6%). The rest were Energy (2.2%), Youth Development (2.1% and National Security (0.4%).

Eastern region recorded the lowest ranking for Housing (0.4%) and National Security (0.6%).



Figure 4.4: Eastern region: Matters ranked first

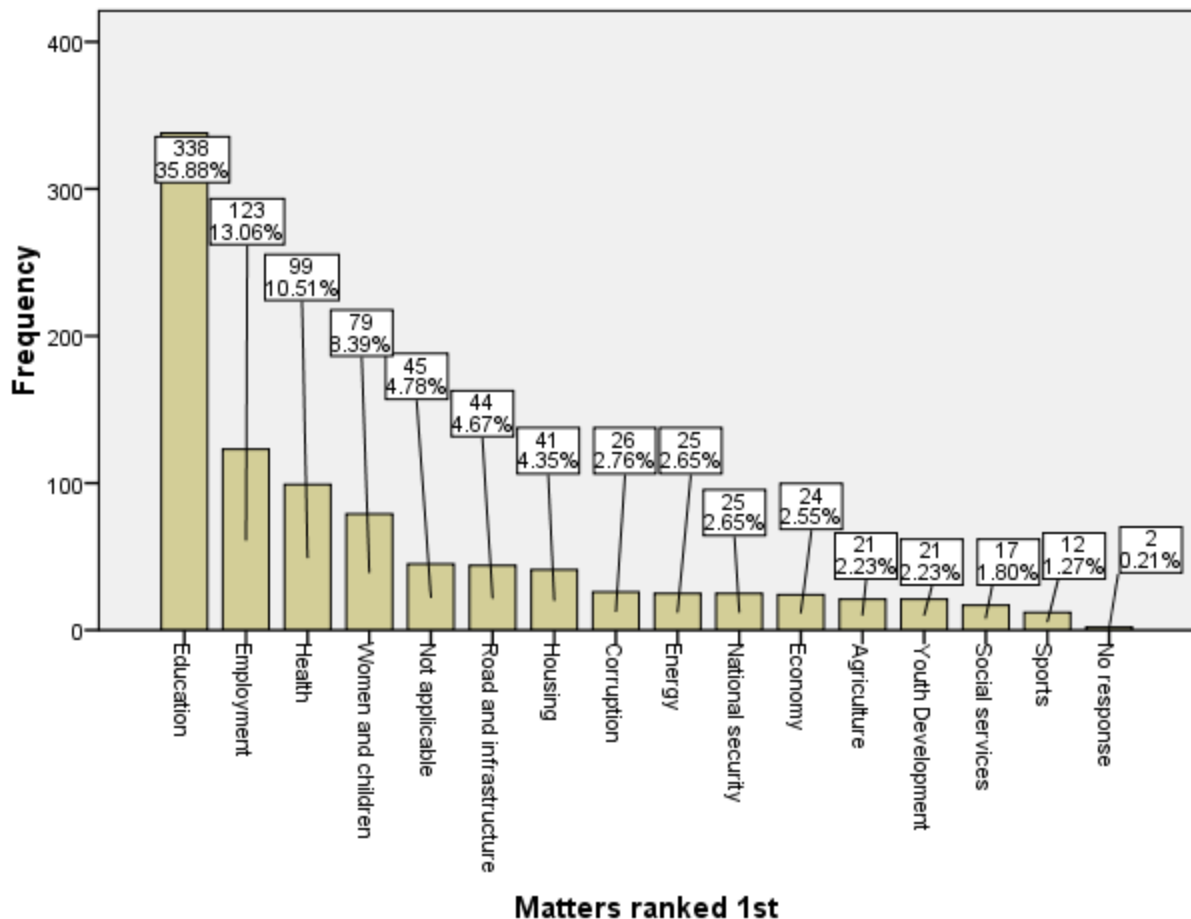


#### 4.2.5 Greater Accra - 1<sup>st</sup> Ranking of Matters

In Greater Accra ranking of matters, Education came first with (35.9%), followed by Employment (13.1%) and Health (10.5%).

The other matters ranking first were Women and Children (8.4%), Roads and Infrastructure (4.7%), Housing (4.4%), Corruption (2.7%) and economy (2.8%), National Security (2.7%), Energy (2.7%) and Economy (2.5%). The rest were Youth Development (2.2%), Agriculture (2.2%), Social Services (1.8%) and Sports (1.3%).

Figure 4.5: Greater Accra region: Matters ranked first

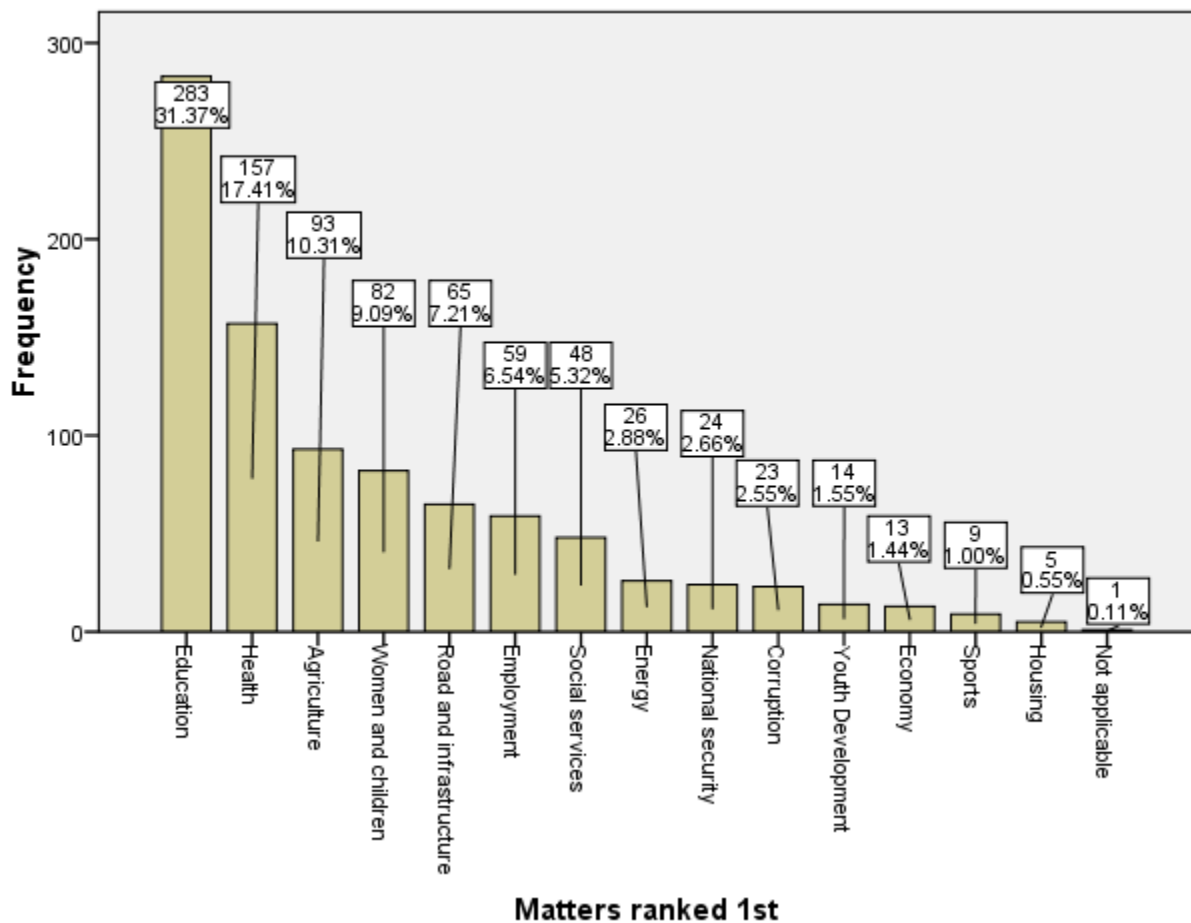


#### 4.2.6 Northern Region - 1<sup>st</sup> Ranking of Matters

The three most important matters of concern to the region by rank were Education, (31.4%) followed by Health (17.4%) and Agriculture (10.3%). This followed the pattern of the rankings for the 2008 survey.

Women and children came fourth with 9.1%, Roads and Infrastructure fifth with 7.2%, Employment sixth with 6.5%. Social Services was ranked seventh with, 5.3%, Energy (2.9%), National Security (2.7%) and corruption (2.5%). The rest were Youth Development (1.6%), Economy (1.4%), Sports (1.0%) and Housing, (.6%). By the rating of Housing, it would appear that, the issue of housing may not be so much of a problem in the region as in other regions.

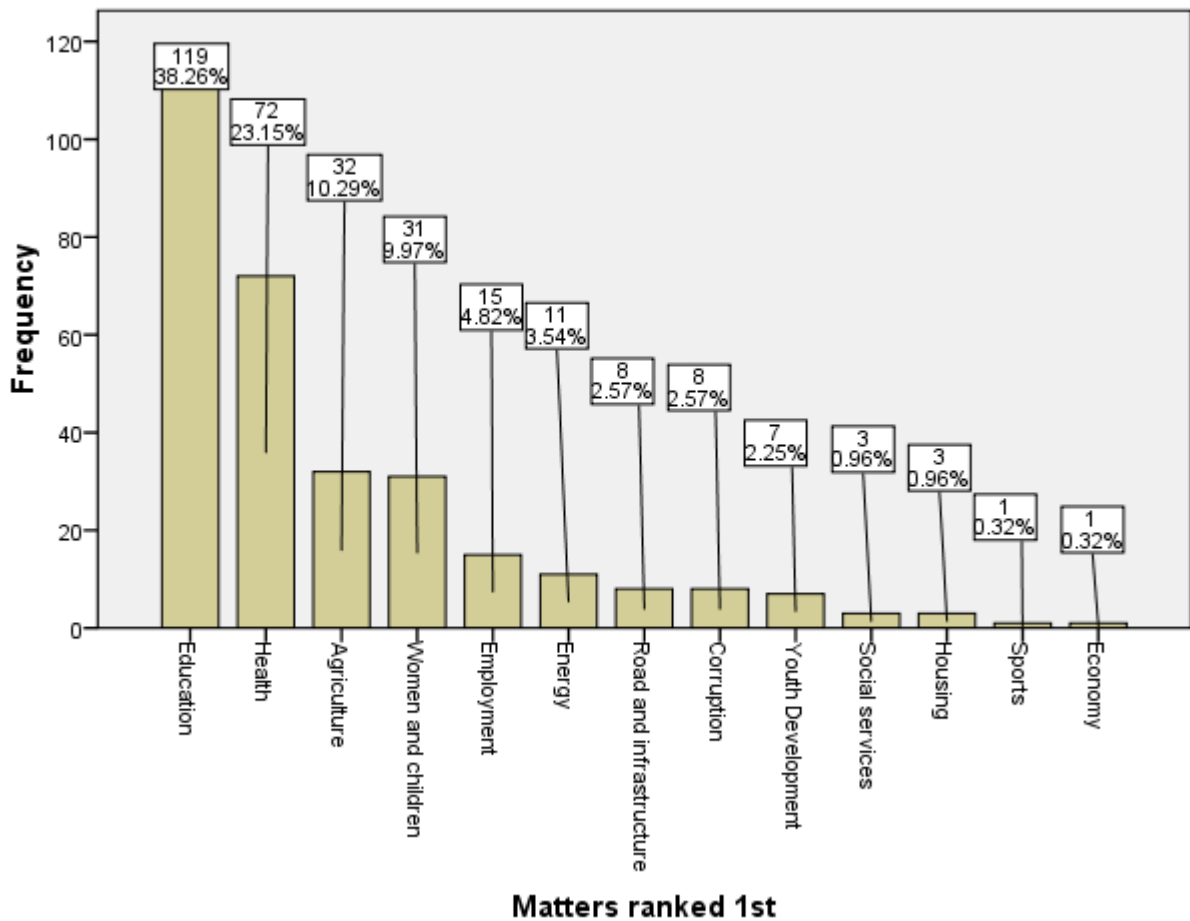
**Figure 4.6: Northern region: Matters ranked first**



#### 4.2.7 Upper East - 1<sup>st</sup> Ranking of Matters

The region's three most important matters were Education (38.3%), Health (23.2%) and Agriculture (10.3%). The proportion of respondents who ranked Health first was the highest in the nation. The other matters were Women and Children (10.0%), Employment (4.8%), Energy (3.5%). The proportion of respondents who ranked energy first is the highest with 3.5%. This may be a signal for the need for the extension of the national grid to most parts of the region. Corruption came seventh with 2.6%, Youth Development (2.3%), Housing (1.0%). The rest of the matters in the first rankings were Social Services (1.0%), Economy (.3%), Sports (.3%) and National Security (.0%).

Figure 4.7: Upper East region: Matters ranked first



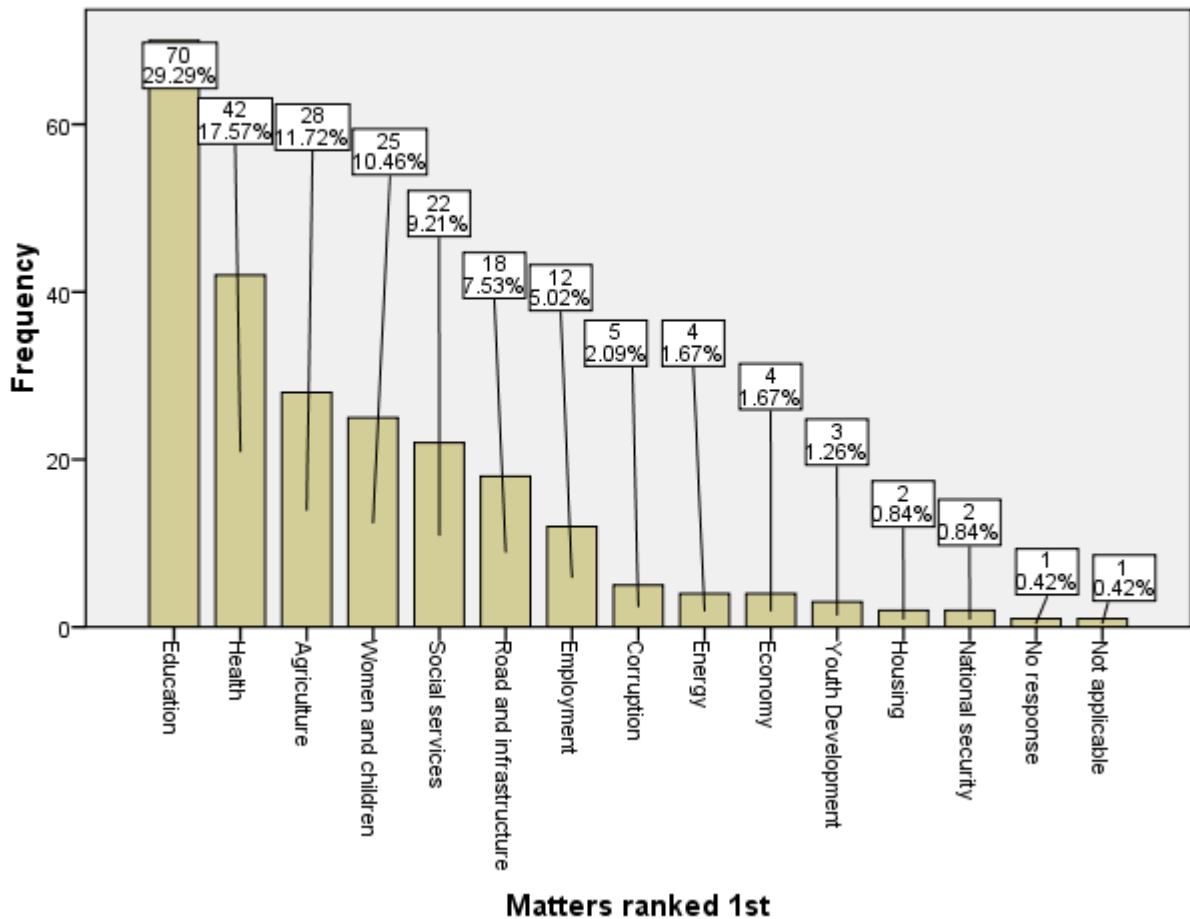
#### 4.2.8 Upper West - 1<sup>st</sup> Ranking of Matters

Here again Education ranked first in the first rankings with 29.3%, followed by Health (17.6%), with Agriculture at the third place with 11.7%. Education has gone down by 10.3% from the previous survey rating in 2008 at 39.6%.

Women and Children matters came fourth with 10.3%. Social Services followed with 9.2%, while Roads and Infrastructure placing sixth with 7.5%.

Employment came seventh in the rankings with 5.0% followed by Corruption (2.1%), Economy (1.7%), Energy (1.7%), and Youth Development (1.3%). The rest of the first ranking matters were Housing (.8%), National Security (.8%) and Sports (.0%).

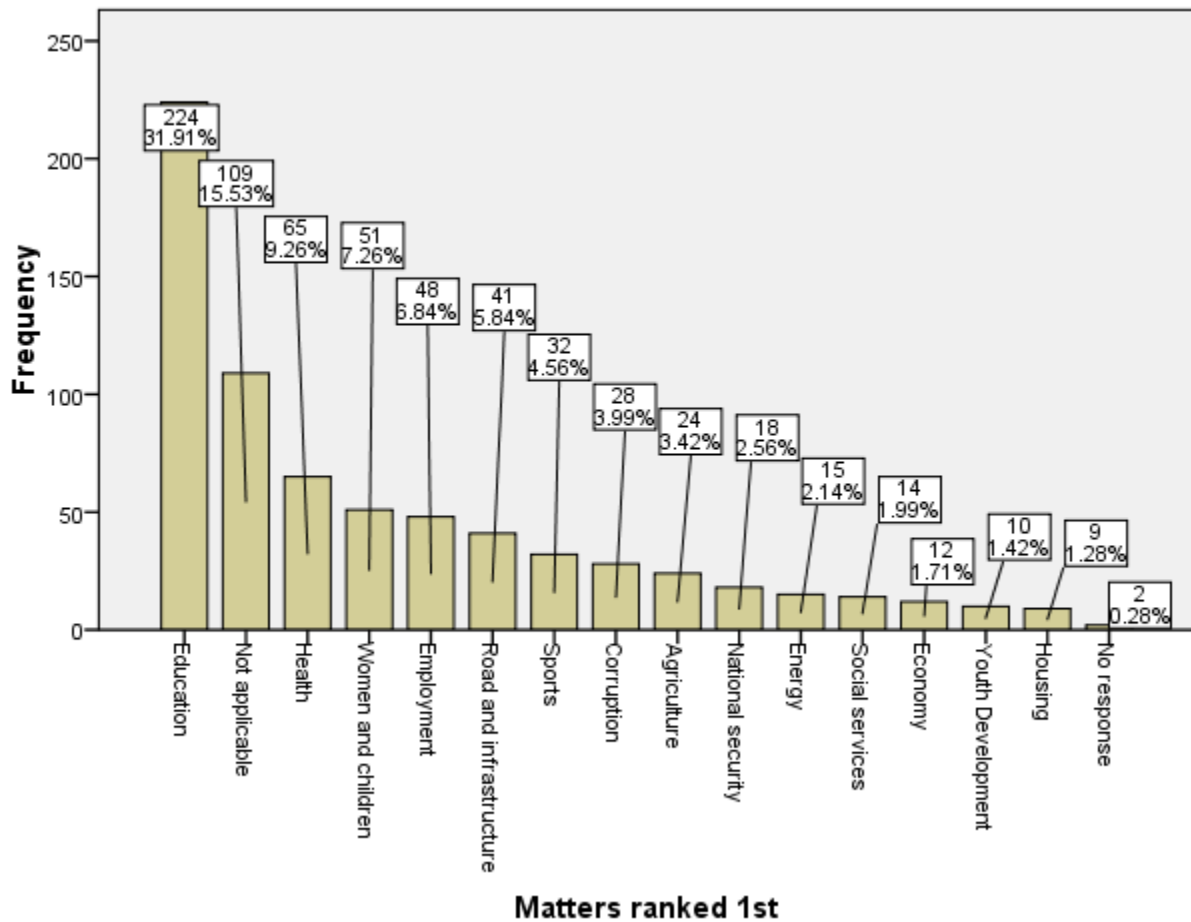
**Figure 4.8: Upper West region: Matters ranked first**



#### 4.2.9 Volta Region: 1<sup>st</sup> Ranking of Matters

The region is one of two regions where Women and children matters placed third in the first rankings with 7.3%. Here again, Education came first in the first rankings with 31.9%. This was followed by Health with 9.3%, the least score for health in the whole nation.

Figure 4.9: Volta region: Matters ranked first



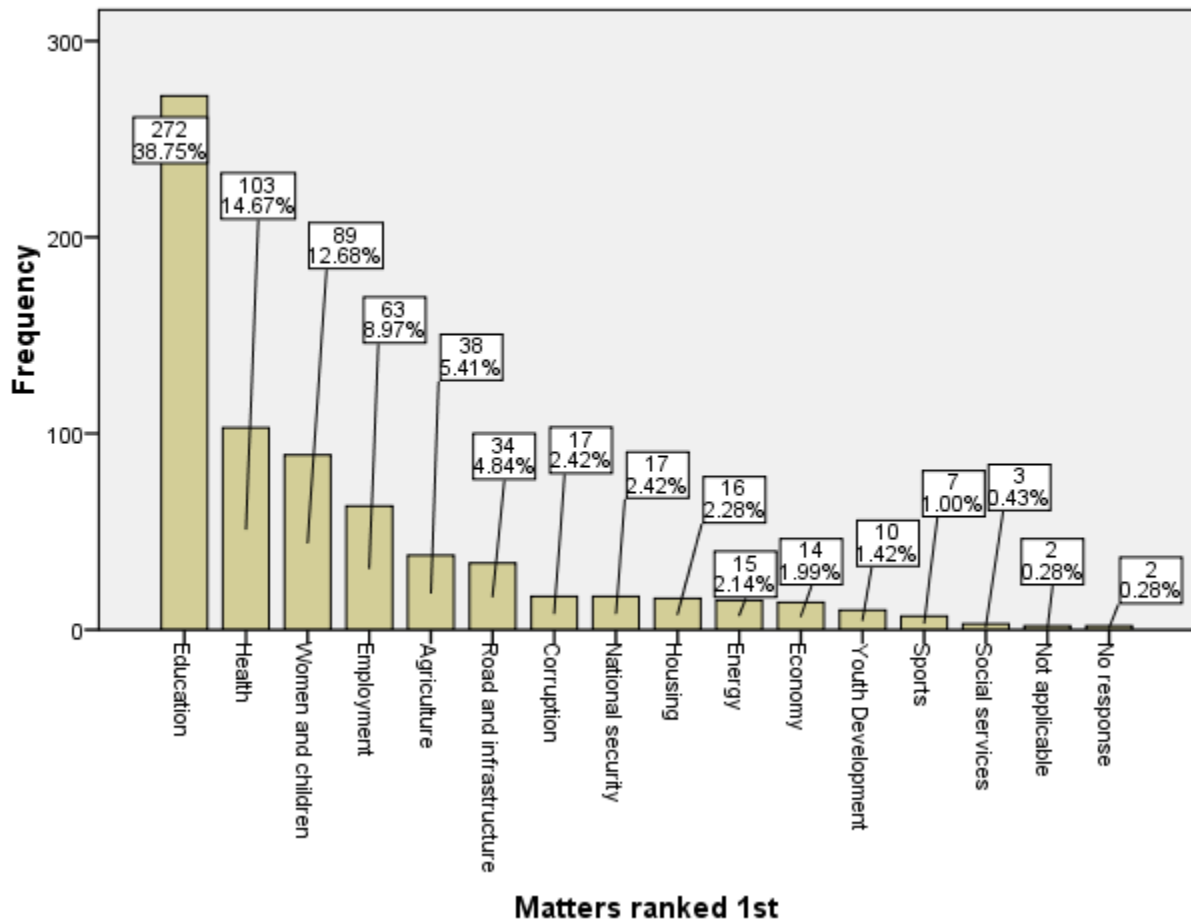
The matters of Women and Children came third on the ranking with 7.3% indicating the importance the region attaches to the matters of Women and Children. Employment ranked fourth with 6.8% followed by Roads and Infrastructure at the fifth place with 5.8%. The region ranked Sports sixth with 4.6%, followed by Corruption (4.0%), Agriculture (3.4%), National Security (2.6%) and Energy (2.1%). The rest of the matters were Social Services (2.0%), Economy (1.7%), Youth Development (1.4%) and Housing (1.3%). One other issue, Agriculture has

experienced a downward rating from 10.1% in 2008 to 3.4% 2012. Corruption at 4.0% is the second highest in nation after Central region which ranked it at 4.6%.

#### 4.2.10 Western Region - 1<sup>st</sup> Ranking of Matters

Western region like Volta has ranked the issue of Women and Children third with 12.7%, the highest in the nation.

Figure 4.10: Western region: Matters ranked first

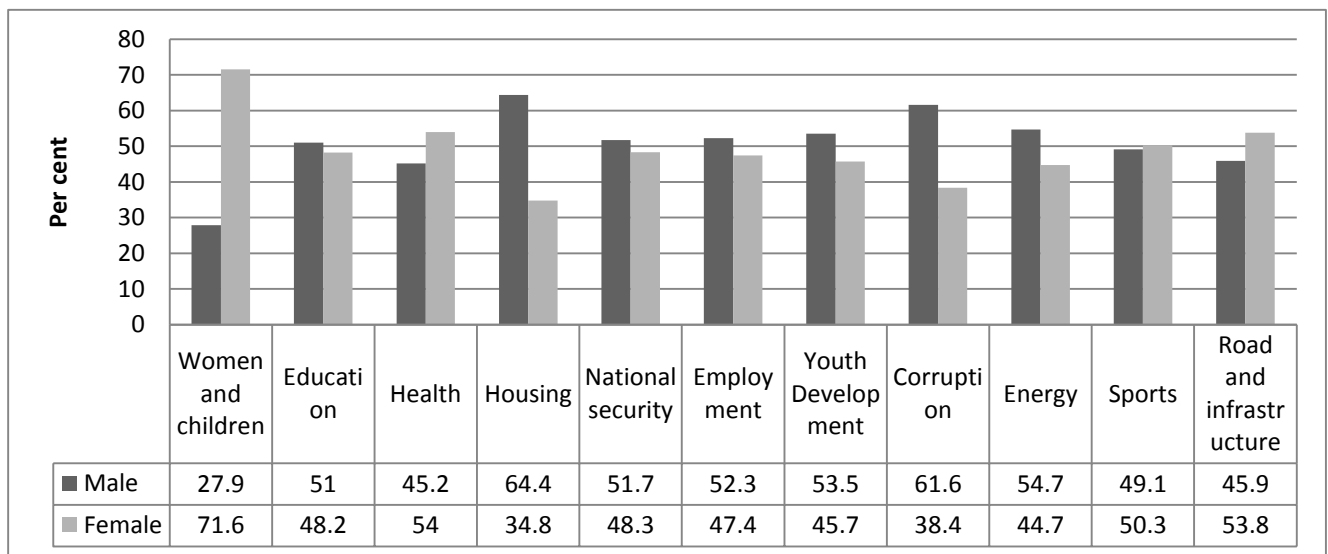


The region ranked education first in the first rankings with 38.7%. This was followed by Health (14.7%). Employment was ranked fourth with (9.0%), followed by Agriculture (5.4%) with Roads and Infrastructure placing sixth (4.8%). National Security followed by Corruption with 2.4%, Housing (2.3%) and Energy (2.1%). The rest of the matters were Economy (2.0%), Youth Development (1.4%), Sports (1.0%) and Social Services (.4).

### 4.3 FIRST RANKING OF MATTERS BY SEX

On the issue of education a higher proportion of males (51.0%) than females (48.2%) ranked it first. For health (54.0%) of females ranked it first as against (45.2%) of males. On the issue of employment, 55.3% of males as against 47.7% females ranked employment among the first ranking matters. For those who ranked women and children first, an overwhelming majority of 71.6% were females while 27.9% were males. For the issue of Agriculture, 59.8% of those who ranked it first were males while 39.4% were females. Roads and infrastructure attracted a higher proportion of females (53.8%) ranking it first as against 45.9% of males.

**Figure 4.11: First ranking of matters by sex of respondents in percentages**



On corruption, as high as 61.6% of males ranked it first as against 38.4% of females. 57.6% of females ranked social services first as against 42.4% of males. 50.3% of females ranked sports in the first rankings as against 49.1% of males. Economy attracted a competitive rating from both sexes. On this issue, 49.4% males and 48.8% females ranked it first.

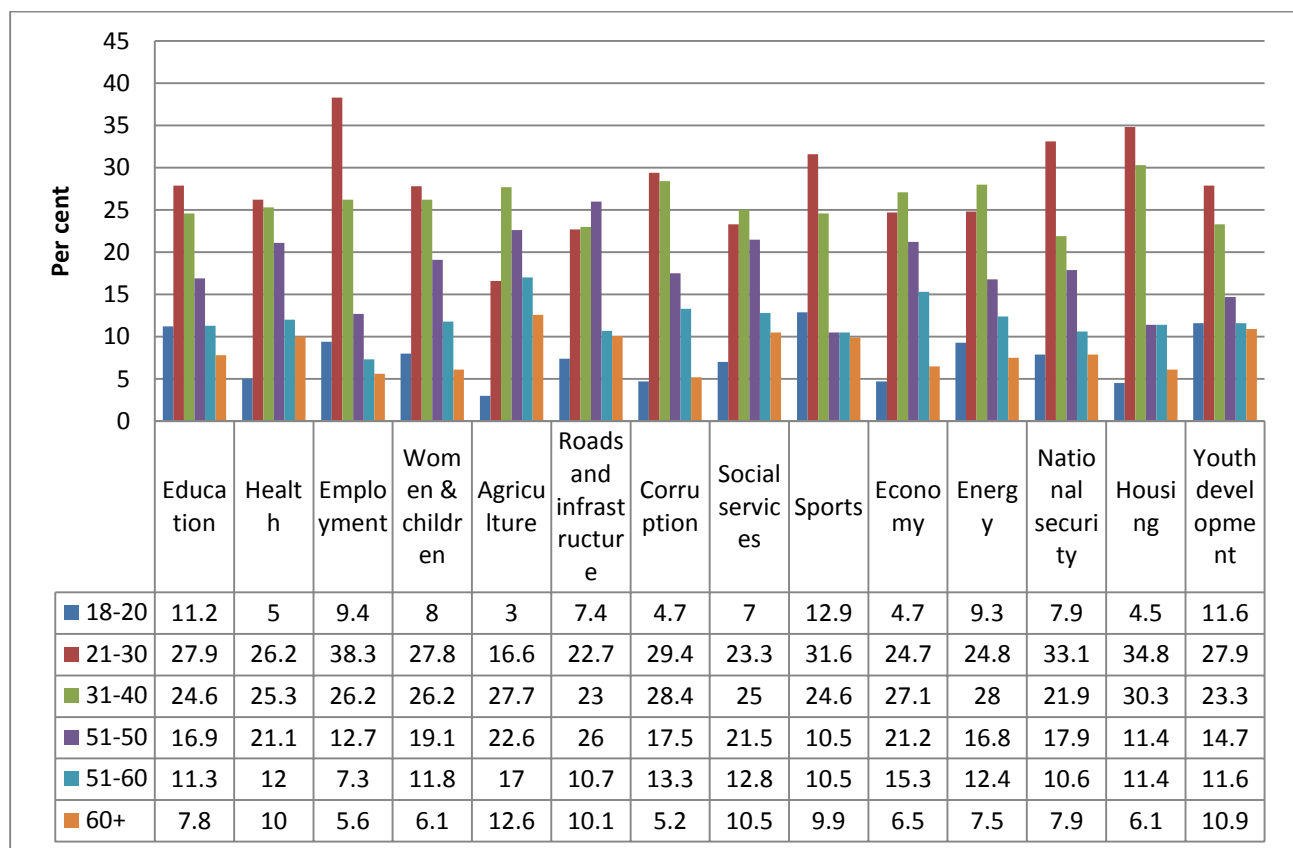


Energy saw a wide gap between the ratings of the sexes. 54.7% males as against 44.7% females ranked energy in the first rankings, a ten point gap between them.

For the issue of national security, 51.7% males and 48.3% females ranked it first. Housing is another issue that drew a wide gap in the rating of the sexes. 64.4% males and 34.8% females ranked it first.

For youth development, 53.5% males and 45.7% females ranked it among the first ranking.

**Figure 4.12: First Ranking of Matters by Age in Percentages**



Education attracted a generally high rating by all the age groups. Age group 21-30 recorded the highest ranking of 27.9% with age 60 and above also recording the least ranking of 7.8%. Health has age group 21-30 topping the ranking with 26.2% followed by age groups 31-40 (25.3%) and 41-

50 (21.1%). For employment, age group 21-30 topped the ranking with 38.3%. This is perhaps the age group in which people normally start looking for jobs or work, hence such high ranking.

The age group 21-30 again topped the ranking for women and children with 27.8% with age group 31-40 also registering a rating of 27.7%.

Roads and infrastructure attracted the highest rank from 41-50 year group with 26.0%. Social Services and Sports again registered the highest rating from age groups 31-40 (25.0%) and 21-30 (31.6%) respectively. Age group 31-40 topped the ranking for economy with 27.1% as well as energy with 28.0%.

National Security and Housing attracted the highest rating from age group 21-30 with 33.1% and 34.8% respectively. Youth development also registered the highest ranking from age group 21-30 with 27.9%.

#### 4.4 FIRST RANKING OF MATTERS BY EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND

Details of first ranking of matters by education are displayed in figure 4.13 below.

**Figure 4.13: First ranking of matters by educational background in percentages**

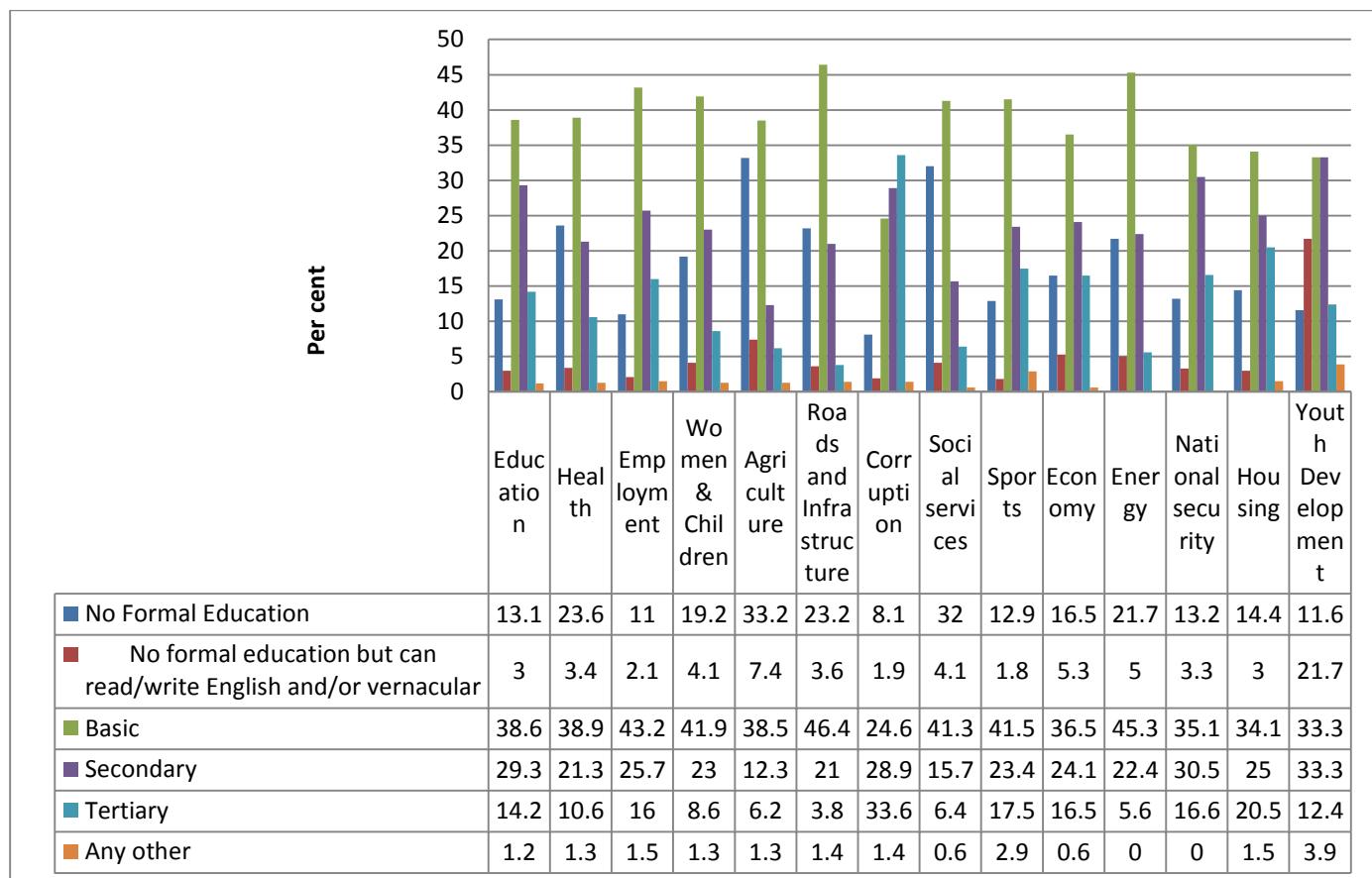


Figure 4.13 above presents interesting revelations. Of all the educational backgrounds, the respondents with basic education topped in the ranking of almost all the matters with the exception of corruption where the respondents with tertiary education topped in the rankings with 33.6%. On the issue of Youth Development, two educational backgrounds topped the rankings. These were the respondents with Basic (33.3%) and secondary (33.3%) education. Respondents with no formal education had higher rating for all the matters than those with no formal education but can read and write in English and or vernacular.

Again, except for corruption which those with tertiary level topped in rankings, respondents with basic and secondary backgrounds have topped in rankings for all other matters.

## CHAPTER FIVE

### CRITICAL MATTERS FOR OFFICE SEEKERS TO ADDRESS (1<sup>ST</sup> - 3<sup>RD</sup> RANKING)

#### 5.0 INTRODUCTION

The chapter therefore focuses on the specific critical matters respondents want the office seekers to address concerning the issue ranked 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup>.

#### 5.1 MATTERS ON EDUCATION

A total of 5,416 responses were collated for respondents who mention education as their first three rankings and the result is shown in table 5.1 below. The highest proportion of these responses, 1958 (36.1%) believe that school fees should be made affordable and free. Respondents stated that charges like sports fees, PTA dues and examination levy should be abolished.

The next highest proportion was respondents who said the government should set up more educational institutions in mostly rural areas to provide quality education for the children. They mentioned that new school buildings should be constructed to eradicate the schools under trees, this had one thousand, three hundred and thirty-five (24.6%) responses. Another 816 (15.1%) responses were given for the provision of educational materials such as tables and chairs, text books and computers for schools.

Better incentive and remuneration for teachers as in paying them well had 503 (9.3%) responses. Some respondents stated that when teachers are paid well, they will be in a better position to teach students well and may do away with extra classes which come with its own exorbitant fees. Four hundred and ninety-seven (9.2%) responses supported training more teachers. They believe that professional teachers need to be trained to provide quality education for the students. The extension of the school feeding programme and the free school uniform by the capitation grant to cover the whole country had 227 (4.2%) and 80 (1.5%) responses respectively in support of these initiatives.

**Table 5.1: Education**

<b>Matters on Education</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Per cent (%)</b>
Make school fees affordable	1958	36.1
Set up more educational institutions	1335	24.6
Provide educational materials for schools	816	15.1
Pay teachers well	503	9.3
Train more teachers	497	9.2
Extend school feeding programmes to cover the whole country	227	4.2
Provide free school uniforms nation wide	80	1.5
Total	5416	100

Some respondents also felt that the government should assist the private secondary schools to benefit from the Ghana Educational Trust Fund (GETFund). Also, the government must address the duration of the SHS programme and stop politicizing it. A few of the respondents also said the government must introduce more technical and vocational courses in our educational system and further improve and uplift the technical institutions.

## **5.2 MATTERS ON HEALTH**

Of the 4487 respondents who either ranked health as their 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>, or 3<sup>rd</sup> issue, a little over two fifth of the responses 1874, suggested that the government should construct more hospitals and equip them adequately and also equip them with adequate resources and machinery to cater for the sick.

Another 1263 (27.5%) respondents said the NHIS should be fully operational to cover all sicknesses and drugs.

Respondents also gave 705 (15.3%) responses on training more health personnel. Some respondents said the government should not only train more of the health personnel but should make them serve the nation for at least 25 years before they can travel outside the country. This is due to the high level of brain drain in the health sector.

Aside that, 366 (8%) of the responses suggested that the NHIS should be free for all, some respondents also believe the huge tax paid by individuals can be used to offset the hospital bills.

187 (4.1%) responses were of the view that the remuneration of health workers should be addressed.

One hundred and thirty-seven (3%) of the responses suggested that the NHIS premium should be reduced so that all categories of people can afford to pay.

Finally, 65 (1.4%) responses said the government should embark on a rigorous public health education for all to live a good life.

Table 5.2 below shows the various responses by respondents.

**Table 5.2: Health**

Matters on Health	Frequency	Per cent (%)
Construct more hospitals and equip them adequately	1874	40.7
NHIS should be fully operationalized and cover all sicknesses/drugs	1263	27.5
Train more health personnel	705	15.3
NHIS should be free	366	8.0
Pay health workers adequately	187	4.1
NHIS premium should be reduced	137	3.0
Embark on public health education	65	1.4
Total	4597	100

Other respondents mentioned that the government should see to it that proper attention is given to patients when they visit the hospital especially the NHIS card bearers. Also government should provide mobile health care services for people in the rural areas.

### 5.3 MATTERS ON EMPLOYMENT

Employment was the third highest of the first three rankings by respondents. Of the critical matters respondents wanted the government to address concerning employment, a number of responses came up and the highest of these responses was that the government should create more job opportunities for the youth and unemployed graduates with 1077 (43.5%) responses.

The next suggestion was for the government to create more employment avenues example is the attraction of foreign investors. This had 1064 (43%) responses.

Other matters mentioned were that the government should build more industries to create jobs for the youth with 280 (11.3%) responses and the relocation of businesses in other regional and district capitals with 53 (2.2%) responses. In the Northern region especially, some respondents said the government should train their girls in skills training and set them up to prevent them from going to the urban areas to work as ‘kayayei’ without a place to lay their heads.

Table 5.3 shows the various responses by respondent.

**Table 5.3: Employment**

Matters on Employment	Frequency	Per cent (%)
Create more jobs opportunities for the youth and unemployed graduates	1077	43.5
Create more employment avenues	1064	43.0
Build more industries to create jobs for the youth	280	11.3
Endure the relocation of businesses in other regional and district capitals	53	2.2
Total	2474	100

Other matters were cited by respondents and among them were for government to:

- Improve upon the minimum wage
- Support private entrepreneurship
- Increase production of exported goods
- Develop a policy for employment
- Pay workers effectively to enable them work well.

#### 5.4 MATTERS ON WOMEN AND CHILDREN

A number of responses were given by the interviewees on what they think the government must do concerning women and children and of the 1362 responses collated, 483 (35.5%) of the responses recommended that the government should provide women with soft loans (economic empowerment). Next were that women and children issues should be given priority attention by the government and there were 330 (24.2%) responses.

Another 171 (12.6%) of the responses said the government should educate women and children on their rights and privileges.

Also, the government should give free education to children as suggested by 170 (12.5%) respondents.

The government is also urged to create more employment opportunities for women 153 (11.2%) responses. Out of this, some of the respondents said they want women to be given higher positions and appointments equal as that of their male counterparts.

Lastly, there were 55 (4%) responses on the issue that women and children should be given free health care. Results are shown in table 5.4 below.

**Table 5.4: Women and Children**

Matters on Women and Children	Frequency	Per cent (%)
Provide women with soft loans (economic empowerment)	483	35.5
Women and Children issues should be given priority attention by the government	330	24.2
Educate women and children on their rights and privileges	171	12.6
Free education should be given to children	170	12.5
Create more employment opportunities for women	153	11.2
Women and children should be given free healthcare	55	4
Total	1362	100



## 5.5 MATTERS ON ROADS AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Construction of roads and infrastructure had 1067 (89.6%) responses by the respondents who mentioned roads and infrastructure as their first three rankings.

The next highest responses said road construction should not delay with 84 (7%) responses.

Twenty-three (1.9%) responses went to the provision of over pass bridges by government on the roads.

15 (1.3%) responses suggested that majority of road construction should be awarded to local contractors. A few of the responses 2 (0.2%), gave the point that the government should provide accessibility for disabled persons when constructing roads. The result is presented in the table below.

**Table 5.5: Roads and Infrastructure**

Matters on Roads and Infrastructure	Frequency	Per cent (%)
Construct more roads and infrastructure	1067	89.6
Road construction should not delay	84	7.0
Provide over pass bridges	23	1.9
Majority of roads construction should be awarded to local contractors	15	1.3
Accessibility for disabled persons when constructing roads	2	0.2
Total	1191	100

Other responses given by respondents were that the government should upgrade roads often for easy access. Also, infrastructure on sports is very limited and must be given the needed attention.

## 5.6 MATTERS ON AGRICULTURE

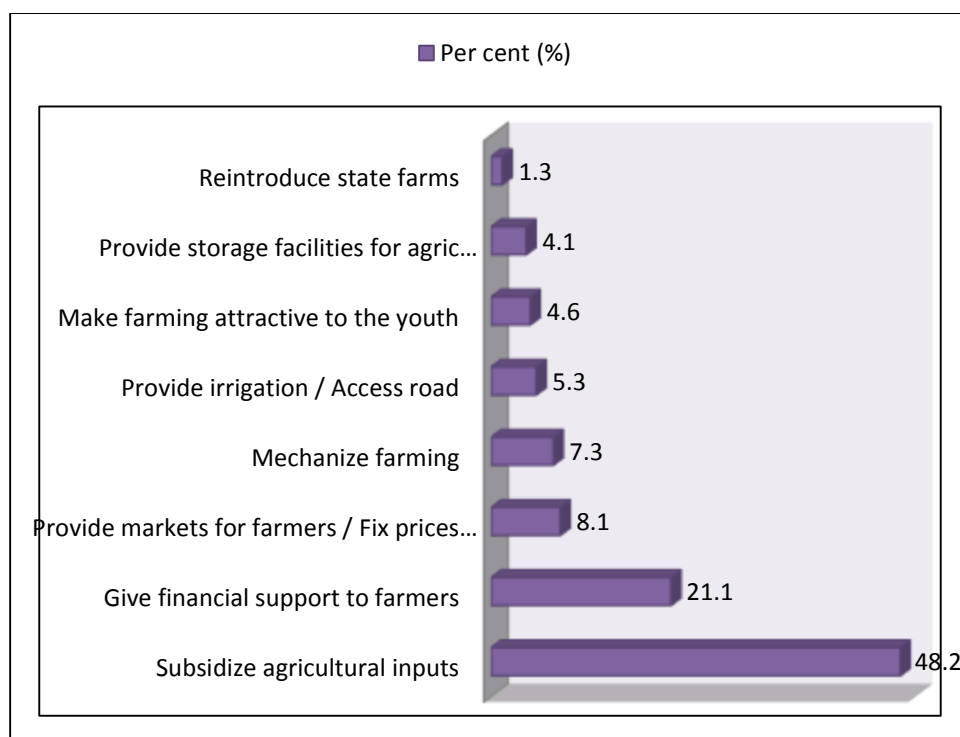
Of the 1256 respondents who ranked this as their first three rankings, there were a total of 1842 responses. The highest proportion of these responses, 888 (48.2%) suggested that the government should subsidize agriculture inputs. Respondents wanted subsidies on farm implements, quality seeds and fertilizers.

The next highest proportion of responses of 388 (21.1%) said government must give financial support to farmers. Financial support in the form of loans and scholarships for children of farmers to continue their education to the highest level were some of the suggestions made.

Another response given was that the government must provide markets for farmers and also fix prices of agriculture crops. This they believe will help farmers get ready markets for their produce to prevent the produce getting rotten on the farms. Also when government fixes the prices, they will have a fair advantage and earn some profit. This had 150 (8.1%) responses.

Mechanized farming also had 135 (7.3%) responses. The figure below presents the findings.

**Figure 5.1: Agriculture**



Other responses on matters of agriculture were: provision of irrigation / access roads by government with 97 (5.3%) responses, making farming attractive to the youth having 85 (4.6%) responses, providing storage facilities for agricultural products with 76 (4.1%) responses and the reintroduction of state farms with 23 (1.3%) responses.

Other respondents suggested that government should introduce good policies to boost agriculture and matters on agriculture should be of utmost concern to the government.

## 5.7 MATTERS ON YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

With regard to the youth, 533 (84.2%) of the respondents urged government to set up training centres to empower the youth in leadership and entrepreneurial skills.

Respondents who ranked this as their first three stated that the government must provide education on the youth policy and what it entails. This also had 57 (9%) responses.

Lastly the government must give scholarships and loans to the youth and this had 43 (6.8%) responses. Table 5.7 below gives the breakdown.

**Table 5.6: Youth Development**

<b>Matters on Youth Development</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Per cent (%)</b>
Set up youth training centres to empower the youth in leadership and entrepreneurial skills	533	84.2
Provide education on youth policy	57	9.0
Give scholarships and loans to youth	43	6.8
Total	633	100

## 5.8 MATTERS ON ECONOMY

Of the total of 612 responses collated on this issue, 257 (42%) of them were for the stabilization in prices of goods.

The call on government to reduce interest rate had 104 responses representing 17% of the total responses. Here, respondents want government to reduce interest rate on credit. It is worthy to note that 102 (16.6%) responses were specifically urging government to create a conducive business environment so that foreign investors can come and do business in the country.

Other suggestions were for the government to:

- Reduce prices of fuel with 44 (7.2%) responses
- Pay workers well with 39 (6.4%) responses
- Embark on industrialization, 28 (4.6%)
- Use state resources judiciously, 22 (3.6%); and
- Process local raw materials into finished goods which had 16 (2.6%) responses.

The matters are presented in table 5.8 below.

**Table 5.7: Economy**

<b>Matters on Economy</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Per cent (%)</b>
Stabilize prices of goods	257	42.0
Reduce interest rate	104	17.0
Create a conducive business environment	102	16.6
Reduce prices of fuel	44	7.2
Pay workers well	39	6.4
Embark on industrialization	28	4.6
Use state resources judiciously	22	3.6
Process local raw materials	16	2.6
Total	612	100

## 5.9 MATTERS ON ENERGY (ELECTRICITY, OIL AND GAS)

Various critical matters were raised on energy for the government to address. Of the 489 responses received, the highest proportion of 289 (59.1%) responses said power outages should stop. They said the frequent power outages is destroying electrical gadgets and also rendering some newly established industries dormant. They also wanted the government to extend electricity to the rural areas.

Another 143 (29.3%) responses wanted the government to have more subsidies on energy. Other responses were that there should be uninterrupted gas supply for Ghanaians with 27 (5.5%) responses. Also proceeds from the oil and gas should be used to finance the economy had 17 (3.5%) responses.

Furthermore, the respondents want government to create more jobs for the youth in the oil and gas sector so that the unemployed youth will find something doing 11 (2.2%). Respondents mentioned that the rates at which expatriate are entering into the oil city for jobs thereby competing with the nationals is quite alarming. An insignificant number of responses of 2 (0.4%) said the youth should be trained to take up jobs in the oil and gas sector.

The responses are presented in table 5.9 below.

**Table 5.8: Energy**

Matters on Energy	Frequency	Per cent (%)
Power outages should stop	289	59.1
More subsidies should be given on energy	143	29.3
Ensure that there is uninterrupted gas supply	27	5.5
Proceeds from the oil must be used to finance the economy	17	3.5
More jobs should be created in the oil and gas for the youth	11	2.2
The youth should be trained to take up jobs in the oil and gas sector	2	0.4
Total	489	100

## 5.10 MATTERS ON NATIONAL SECURITY

Respondents believe that one of the areas of importance and concern to them and should be addressed by political parties in election 2012 is that of national security and it had a total of 579 responses for those who rated it as their first three rankings.

A total of 212 (36.6%) responses went for the provision of logistics for security personnel for them to discharge their duties effectively.

Other responses were for the government to train more security personnel with 151 (26.1%) responses and maintain peace in the country especially during election year with 97 (16.8%) responses. Sixty-one (10.5%) of the responses want the government to provide every community with a police station and another 39 (6.7%) of the responses want the government to pay security personnel well.

The government is also urged to ensure punishment for armed robbers with 19 (3.3%) responses.

The table below shows the various responses by respondents on national security.

**Table 5.9: National Security**

<b>Matters on National Security</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Per cent (%)</b>
Provide logistics for security personnel	212	36.6
Train more security personnel	151	26.1
Maintain peace in the country	97	16.8
Provide every community with a police station	61	10.5
Pay security personnel well	39	6.7
Stiffer punishment for armed robbers	19	3.3
Total	579	100

## 5.11 MATTERS ON HOUSING

Respondents want government to provide good shelter for the citizenry and table 5.11 displays responses by respondents.

**Table 5.10: Housing**

Matters on Housing	Frequency	Per cent (%)
Provide affordable houses for public/civil servant	414	72.5
Reduce prices of building materials	94	16.5
Enforce tenancy laws and laws on land and planning	36	6.3
Give housing loans to people	20	3.5
Use local contractors/materials for housing	7	1.2
Total	571	100

The table above shows that 414 (72.5%) responses were in support of government providing affordable houses for public/civil servants and Ghanaians in general. The reduction in the prices of building materials by government had 94 (16.5%) responses. Also 36 (6.3%) responses were given on the issue that tenancy laws and laws on land and planning should be enforced by the government.

Furthermore, 20 (3.5%) responses were given for housing loans to be provided for the people of Ghana to acquire homes.

Only 7 (1.2%) responses were cited on the issue that the government should use local contractors/materials for housing.

## 5.12 MATTERS ON CORRUPTION

Table 5.11: Corruption

Matters on Corruption	Frequency	Per cent (%)
Punish corrupt officials severely	239	45.3
Strengthen state institutions that deal with corruption	107	20.3
Enforce corruption laws	104	19.7
Embark upon public education on corruption	25	4.7
Pay appropriate wages to curb corruption	21	4.0
Leaders should live exemplary lives	19	3.6
Review assets declaration laws	13	2.4
Total	528	100

The table above displays the responses by the respondents on the critical matters they want government to address concerning corruption. A highest proportion of 239 (45.3%) responses were given by respondents on punishing corrupt officials severely to serve as a deterrent to others.

107 (20.3%) responses said the state should strengthen state institutions that deal with corruption.

Also, 104 (19.7%) responses were given on the enforcement of corruption laws in the country and another, 25 (4.7%) responses suggested that government should embark on public education on the dangers and negative side of corruption.

Other responses given were for the government to pay appropriate wages to curb corruption with 21 (4%) responses and also for leaders to live exemplary lives with 19 (3.6%) responses. Lastly, thirteen (2.4%) of the responses urged government to review the assets declaration laws of people in authority.



### 5.13 MATTERS ON SOCIAL SERVICES

On this issue, majority of the responses 204 (86.8%), suggested that the government should provide toilet and water facilities for people of Ghana.

The next issue was for government to provide recreational centres for physically challenged and Ghanaians in general with 13 (5.5%) responses.

Another suggestion was for government to strengthen the social welfare department which also had 13 (5.5%) responses.

A few responses 3 (1.3%) were in support of government assisting orphanages financially and another 2 (0.9%) responses want the government to involve the physically challenged in governance.

The results can be seen in table 5.13 below

**Table 5.12: Social Services**

<b>Matters on Social Services</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Per cent (%)</b>
Provide toilet and water facilities	204	86.8
Strengthen the Social Welfare Department	13	5.5
Provide recreational centers for the physically challenged	13	5.5
Assist orphanages financially	3	1.3
Involve the physically challenged in governance	2	0.9
Total	235	100

## 5.14 MATTERS ON SPORTS

Table 5.13: Sports

Matters on Sports	Frequency	Per cent (%)
Local coaches should be employed to handle the national football team	24	46.2
Premier league should be supported to attract more people to the stadium	15	28.8
Too much concentration on football, lesser sports should be developed	13	25
Total	52	100

The table above displays the responses given by the few respondents who rated sports as their first three rankings. The table shows that 24 (46.2%) responses went for the government to employ local coaches to handle the national football team.

Fifteen (28.8%) responses were in support of the fact that premier league being supported to attract more people to the stadium. And for the least proportion of 13 (25%) responses, too much concentration has been given on football by the government so lesser sports should be developed.

## CHAPTER SIX

### CRITICAL MATTERS FOR THE PARLIAMENTARIANS TO ADDRESS (1<sup>ST</sup> - 3<sup>RD</sup> RANKING)

#### 6.0. INTRODUCTION

The matters that featured prominently in the 1<sup>st</sup> - 3<sup>rd</sup> rankings from the responses of respondents are Education, Health and Employment. As many as 4,400, 3,826, and 2,165 responses ranked Education, Health and Employment respectively as their 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> matters of concern out of the fourteen (14) matters presented.

#### 6.1 EDUCATION

A total of 4400 respondents ranked education either first, second or third issue of importance. (Table 6.1) The main concern stressed in the educational sector was the provision of educational facilities. As many as 1999 count (or 45.5 percent) were recorded for those who said their MPs should help in speeding up the provision of educational facilities in their constituencies.

1628 (38 percent) out of the overall total count came up as the second issue respondents want MPs to address. The request was that MPs should do well by sponsoring or providing scholarships for needy but brilliant students from the secondary, vocational and tertiary levels. Owing to the general opinion that the educational standard of the country has fallen drastically resulting in the poor performance especially at the BECE level in recent times, 597 (13.6 percent) respondents demand that MPs must find time out of their busy schedule to pay regular visit to the schools in their constituencies to enable them ascertain the challenges being faced in the teaching and learning situation, so as to assist in finding solutions to them. This featured as the third most important issue respondents want their MPs to address.

**Table 6.1: Matters on Education**

<b>Matters</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Sponsor Brilliant but Needy students/Scholarship	1628	38.0
Help Speed Up the Provision of Educational Facilities	1999	45.5
Visit the Schools Regularly to Ascertain Existing Problems	597	13.6
Help Remove Schools under Trees	89	2.0
Encourage Girl-Child Education	87	1.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>4400</b>	<b>100</b>

Respondents lauded the on-going effort by government to eliminate schools under trees in various communities in the country. 89 respondents representing 2 percent of the total count under education appealed to MPs to assist in this direction. 87 respondents (1 percent) also request that MPs should spearhead the campaign in encouraging parents to send their girl-child to school.

## **6.2. HEALTH**

Health ranked as the second highest critical issue of concern to voters. The 3,826 of the total responses represented the first, second and third rankings. (Table 6.2) In this category, the demand was for MPs to assist in building health facilities and provide necessary equipment for their full operations at their constituencies, a count of (33.9 percent). The next most important concern is the need for MPs to assist needy people to enrol in the National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS) by sponsoring their registration (15.5 percent). The third most important concern stated by voters (12.6 percent) is for MPs to design incentive packages that can attract health workers especially doctors to opt to work in their constituencies.

**Table 6.2: Matters on Health**

<b>Matters</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Assist in the Provision of Health Facilities	1296	33.9
Visit Health Centres regularly	274	7.2
Ensure that Health is More Accessible to All	344	9.0
Embark on Public Health Education	259	6.7
Assist Needy People in NHIS Registration	593	15.5
Address NHIS Matters in Parliament	364	9.5
Solicit for Sponsorship to Build Health Centres	214	5.5
Help to Attract Doctors/Health Workers into the Constituency	482	12.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>3826</b>	<b>100</b>

Other matters that came up strongly was that MPs should seriously address issues impeding the smooth operations of the NHIS, such as the provision of inferior drugs, delay in attending to NHIS card bearers and tedious processes for renewal of cards, among others (9.5 percent). Voters also want MPs to help make health care accessible to all irrespective of one's social, political and economic background 344 (9.0%). 7.2 per cent of responses were of the view that MPs should visit their health centres regularly for them to assist in solving any problems that might be existing. Some voters mentioned that MPs must embark on health and educational programmes and also solicit for funds to build more health centres. These opinions had 6.7 percent and 5.5 percent respectively.

### **6.3 EMPLOYMENT**

The third ranked issue being employment had a count totalling 2165. Of this, (Table 6.3), 1197 (55.3 percent) representing the first critical issue of concern, saw the call to MPs to create employment opportunities for the youth in their constituencies. Respondents believe this action will help minimize the high rate of youth migration from the rural areas to urban communities. The issue that ranked second recorded 487 (22.5 percent) and this was the demand that MPs must attract investors from both within and outside the country to set up industries in the constituencies. A count of 326 (15.1) accounted for the third critical issue in which MPs are required to support individuals who have entrepreneurial skills and willing to establish or expand their own business to secure loans from financial institutions and government sources.

**Table 6.3: Matters on Employment**

<b>Matters</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Create Employment Opportunities for the Youth	1197	55.3
Attract Investors to Establish Industries in the Constituency	487	22.5
Help in Facilitating Loan for Individuals Business Ventures	326	15.1
Be abreast with Employment Needs in the Constituency and Present them on the Floor of Parliament	155	7.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>2165</b>	<b>100</b>

Moreover, 155 (7.1%) respondents expect their MPs to be abreast with the employment needs of their constituencies in order to make a case for the constituency during debates on the floor of parliament.

#### 6.4 AGRICULTURE

Out of the total of 1388 responses, (Table 6.4) the first three issues respondents talked about under agriculture are that farmers should be provided with farm equipment (39.9 percent), they should be granted soft loans (27.7 percent) and for the MPs to use part of their Common Fund to support the farming activities of farmers.

**Table 6.4: Matters on Agriculture**

<b>Matters</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Provide Farmers with farming Equipment	553	39.9
Grant Farmers Soft Loans	385	27.7
Use Common Fund to Support Farmers	170	12.2
Facilitate the Construction of Storage Facilities	62	4.5
Lobby for the Restoration of Subsidy on Farming Implements	105	7.6
Ensure the Construction of Roads to Farming Areas	39	2.8
Provide Market for Farmers	74	5.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>1388</b>	<b>100</b>

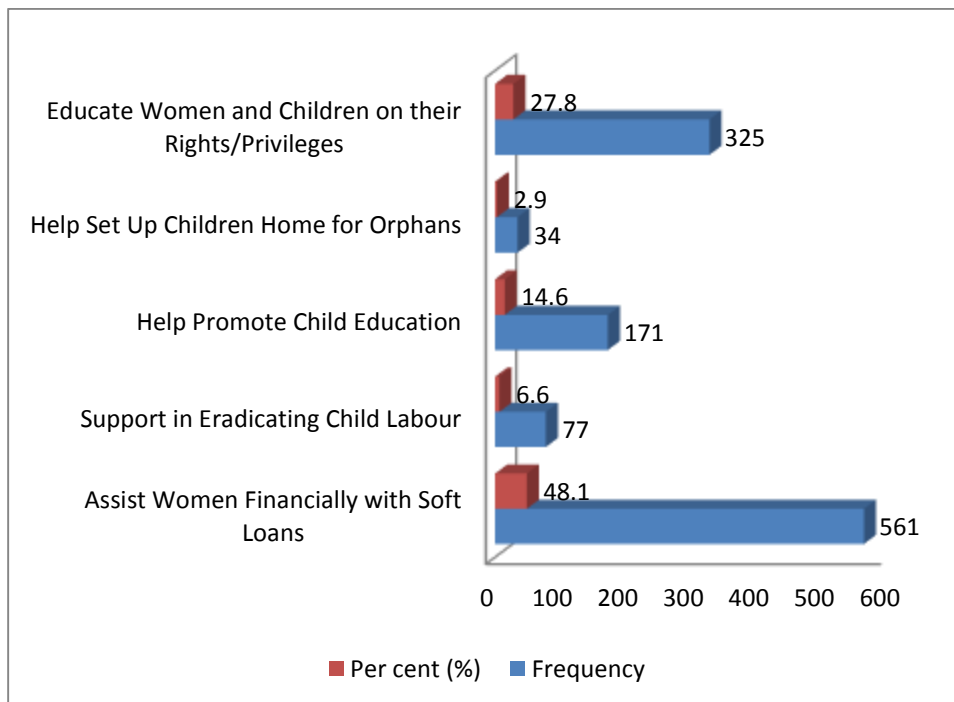
Almost 7.6 percent responses called on MPs to work towards the restoration of subsidy on farming implements as the lack of subsidies is making farming business unattractive. Other matters that were of concern to respondents was for MPs to assist in providing market for farm

products (5.5 percent), to facilitate the construction of storages facilities (4.5 percent) and to ensure the construction of roads to or from farming areas (2.8 percent).

## 6.5 WOMEN AND CHILDREN

Matters on Women and Children were a great concern to respondents. Respondents bemoaned the economic quagmire most women find themselves which has become a hindrance to their social progress (Table 6.5). A count of 561 out of the 1168 (48.1 percent) responses demand MPs to support women financially by providing them with soft loans. A significant response of 325 (27.8 percent) were for MPs to educate both women and children on their rights and privileges. 171 count representing (14.6 percent) entreat MPs to promote child education. According to respondents, with the FCUBE in place there is no excuse for parents to deny their children their right to education and the MPs must champion that cause.

**Figure 6.1: Matters on Women and Children**



Some respondents raised the issue of child labour (6.6 percent). They were of the view that MPs are well positioned to play a role in eradicating child labour in the country. With the increasing

numbers of homeless children in our communities MPs are being called upon to support in building orphanages homes for children whose parents are not alive 2.5 percent.

## **6.6 ROAD/INFRASTRUCTURAL DEVELOPMENT**

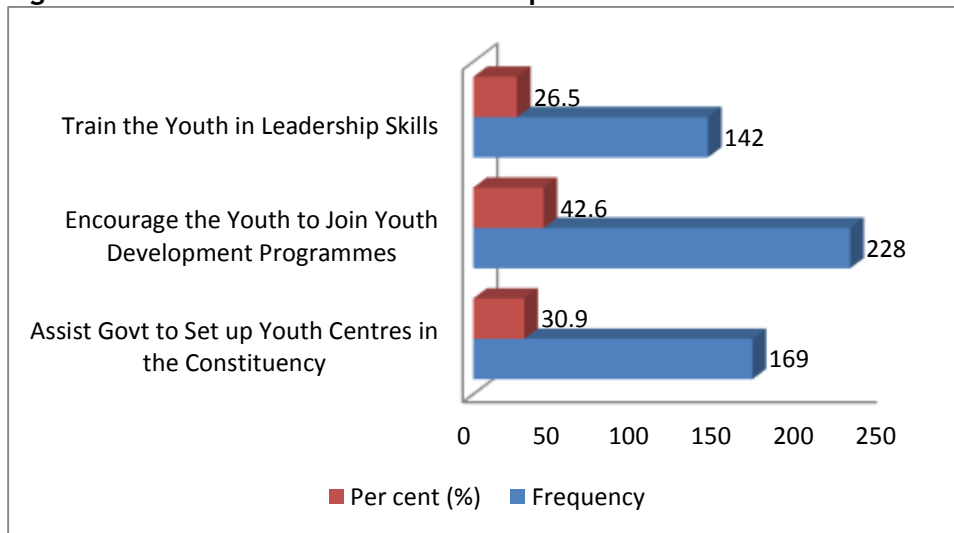
Roads and infrastructure had two main matters of concern bothering voters. A significant number of 933 responses were recorded. Out of this, 606 (65 percent) proposed that MPs have the responsibility to lobby for the construction of roads in their constituencies. In addition to that, 327 (35 percent) respondents expect their MPs to ensure that road construction works are not unduly delayed.

## **6.7 YOUTH DEVELOPMENT**

Responses related to youth development matters totalled 535. Of this number, (Figure 6.2) 228 (42.6 percent) opined that the youth must be encouraged to join youth development programmes such as LESDEP, a skill development programme introduced by the government. They feel MPs are well positioned to carry out the youth encouragement agenda. 169 (30.9 percent) responses indicated that MPs should assist government to establish youth centres in their constituencies so that the youth will be trained to acquire employable skills which will enable them not only to become responsible citizens but to fend for themselves and their families. Apart from MPs assisting government on the course of youth skills development, a high number of respondents 142(26.5 percent) said MPs must also organize similar skills training programmes on their own for the youth.



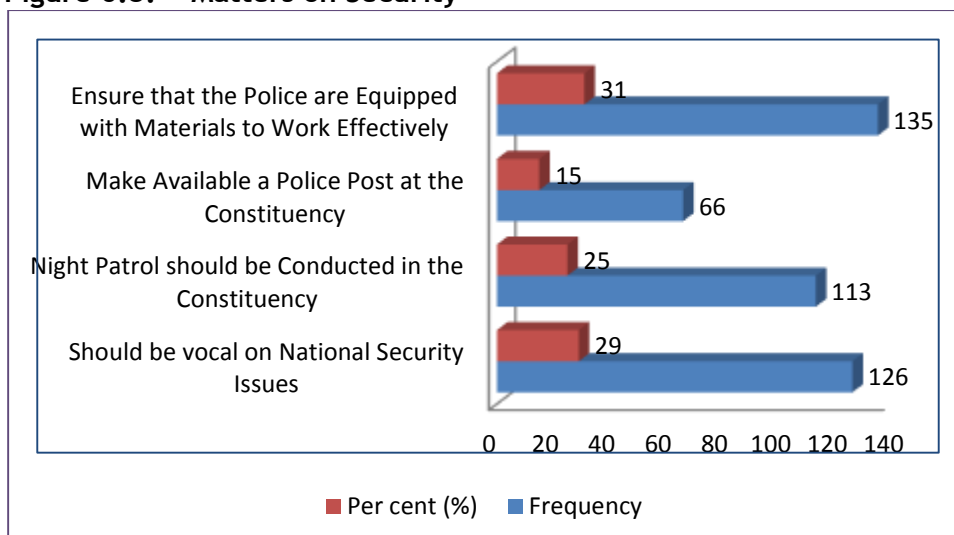
**Figure 6.2: Matters on Youth Development**



## 6.8. NATIONAL SECURITY

The security of the communities and the country as a whole was an important issue of concern to most of the respondents. Response to this question yielded 440 counts. (Figure 6.3), among the specific matters of concern was that MPs should ensure that the police are well equipped at all times with sophisticated equipment for them to protect life and property 31.0 percent. This was followed by the need for MPs to be vocal on matters pertaining to national security 29.0 percent of respondents said so.

**Figure 6.3: Matters on Security**

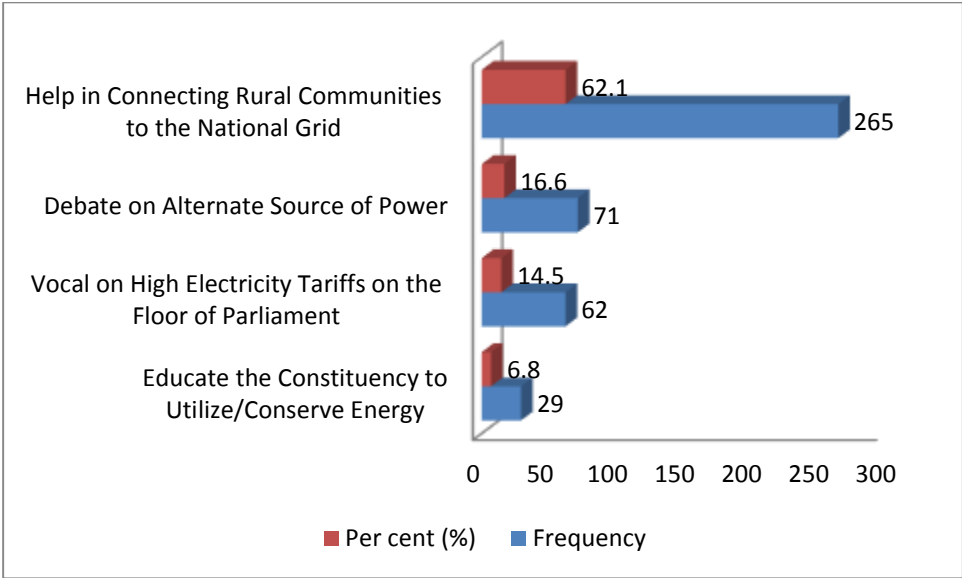


The organization of night patrol by the police and the provision of police post at the constituencies were proposed by respondents. The former view yielded 25.0 percent whilst the latter yielded 15.0 percent.

**6.9 ENERGY**

The connection of the national grid to the rural communities featured among the matters of concern to voters. As many as 265 (62.1 percent) called on MPs to assist in the achievement of this objective. 71 (16.6 percent) challenged MPs to work towards finding an alternative source of electricity power for the country.

**Figure 6.4: Matters on Energy**



62 (14.5 percent) respondents appealed to MPs to talk against the high cost of electricity tariffs and for it to be adjusted downward. 29(6.8percent) said MPs should educate the residents in their constituencies to preserve and conserve energy by using electricity wisely.

## **6.10 HOUSING**

A count of 328 responses representing 77.0 percent of the total 426 responses, demand MPs to ensure that affordable houses are built and made available for the people in their constituencies. 98 (23.0 percent) said MPs should collaborate with the Ministry of Works and Housing and rent control department to ensure the enforcement of laws governing the housing industry.

## **6.11 CORRUPTION**

Corruption to a number of voters is an issue which MPs need to help in addressing. In all 383 responses were captured. Quite a significant number 196(51.2) entreated MPs to expose corrupt officials. Respondents believe that this can be done if the Public Account Committee hearings are done without fear or favour. Respondents also want MPs to embark on public education on corruption 102(26.6 percent). 86 (22.2 percent) are asking MPs to lead by example. Respondents opined that since MPs are the law makers they must not be seen to be breakers of the law as well.

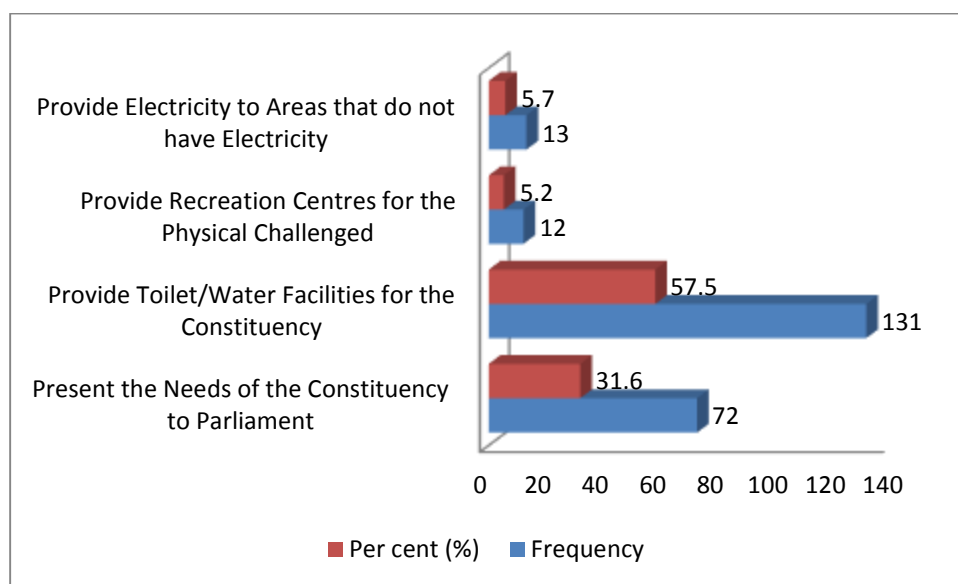
## **6.12 ECONOMY**

The ranking of the economy as a critical issue by respondents fell to the 11<sup>th</sup> position with a total of 383 responses. The specific issue that featured most had a count of 205(52.8 percent) where respondents propose that MPs discussions on the state of the country's economy should be devoid of partisan politics. The high cost of goods and services which has led to higher cost of living was another issue which respondents 183(47.2 percent) said MPs must do well to address.

### 6.13 SOCIAL SERVICES

Those concerned with social services matters think that the MPs can apply part of their Common Fund to provide social amenities (57.5 percent) such as public places of convenience and potable water within areas of their constituencies where these amenities are not available. 31.6 percent of the responses argued that if MPs make themselves available at their constituencies often, they will know the plight of the people in order for them to pass it on to the appropriate quarters for possible solutions to be found.

**Figure 6.5: Matters on Social Services**



The provision of electricity to areas in the constituencies that do not have (5.7 percent) and the provision of recreation centres (5.2 percent) were mentioned for MPs to consider when they are planning their development agenda.

## 6.14 SPORTS

Only few respondents mentioned matters concerning sports as their critical issue of concern, hence it came last in the rankings. A total count of 83 was captured, out of this number, 34 (41.0 percent) said MPs should support their local teams to rise up from the lower divisions and qualify to participate in the GLO Premier League. For the sake of unearthing and developing future sports men and women, a count of 27(32.5 percent) demand MPs to supply sports equipment to the schools in their constituencies. This was followed by 17(20.5 percent) of responses asking MPs to organize an annual inter schools sports competition in the constituencies. The final count of 6 (6.0 percent) suggested the formation of keep fit clubs by MPs in their constituencies to reduce chronic diseases such high blood pressure and obesity among others.

## CHAPTER SEVEN

### GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF DEMOCRACY IN GHANA

#### 7.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter reports the views from respondents on the growth and development of democracy in Ghana. The specific issues that the chapter examines are as follows: The best way to strengthen Ghana's democracy: The overall assessment of how well Ghana is growing her democracy: The responsibility for protecting Ghana's democracy: The best way to prevent election violence. This chapter also looks at the source of information on government policy, Qualities of a good leader, what respondents like most about Ghana and the overall evaluation of how Ghana is growing future leaders.

#### 7.1 THE BEST WAY TO STRENGTHEN GHANA'S DEMOCRACY

The respondents were asked 'what in their opinion are the best ways to strengthen Ghana's democracy'. In responses, out of the total 7497 interviewed, 3410(45.5%) stated that institutions such as the NCCE must be empowered to engage in more civic education, this was followed by 2315(30.9%) respondents who stated that civic education should be introduced in schools while 1236(16.5%) indicated that more informal and adult education should be done.

A cross section with the age of respondents shows that, the ages between 21 and 60 years recorded 83.9% of respondents who indicated that institutions such as the NCCE must be empowered to engage in more civic education, with the age group 21-30 receiving the highest frequency of 944(27.7%), followed by age group 31-40 also recording 881(25.8%). This was also followed by age group 41-50 which also attracted 18.4% of the same responses while age group 51-60 recorded 12% of the responses.

Analysis of this issue against the educational background of respondents shows that 1279(37.5%) of the respondents who had attained basic education stated that the NCCE must be resourced to engage in more civic education. 860(21.2%) and 448(13.1%) who had attained secondary and tertiary education also shared the same view.

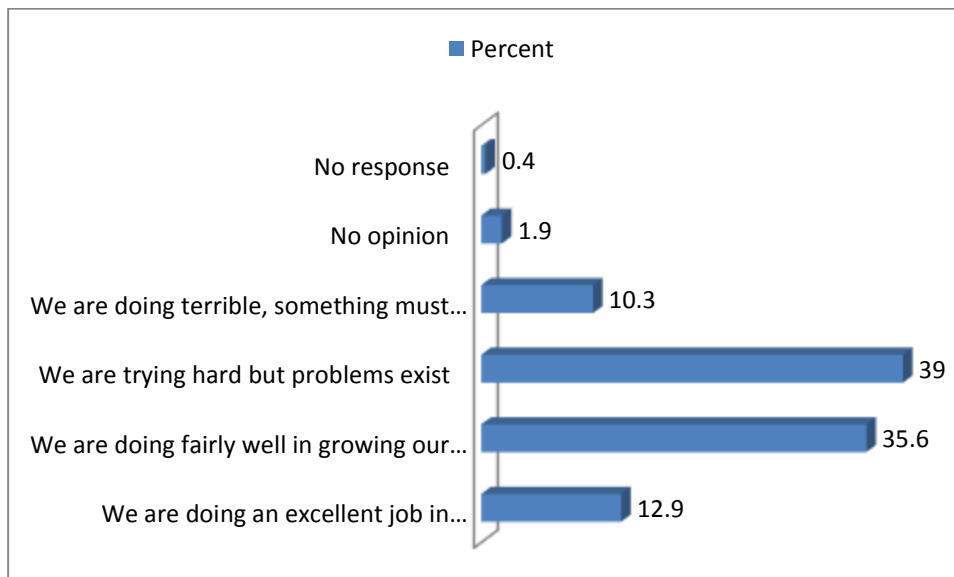
## 7.2 THE OVERALL ASSESSMENT OF HOW WELL GHANA IS GROWING HER DEMOCRACY

The study further sought to find out from respondents, their overall assessment of how well Ghana is growing her democracy.

The data again shows that 2921 respondents (39%) pointed out that “we are trying hard but problems exist”. 2669(35.6%) of the respondents stated that “we are doing fairly well in growing our democracy” while 964(12.9%) also stated “we are doing an excellent job in growing our democracy”. Notwithstanding, 773(10.3%) stated we are doing terrible and that something must be done, 139(1.9%) however did not have any opinion.

Below is the bar chart displaying responses on the overall assessment of how well Ghana is growing her democracy.

**Figure 7.1: Overall assessment of how well Ghana is growing her democracy**



When this issue was looked at on the basis of the sex of respondents, it came to light out that, for those who indicated that we are trying hard but problems exist, a little over half 1468(50.3%) were male and 1437(49.2%) were females. For those who stated we are doing fairly well in growing our democracy 1327(49.7%) were males while 1319(49.4%) were females and for those who stated that we are doing terrible so something must be done were as high as 435(56.3%) were females as compared to males who recorded 333(43.1%).

A cross section of this issue with the respondents' educational background revealed that those who stated we are trying hard but problems exist, respondents with basic education were in the majority with 1164(39.8%). Those with secondary education were next with 802(27.5%) followed by those with tertiary education with 373(12.8%). Respondents who indicated that we are doing an excellent job in growing our democracy also followed the same trend as majority, 374(38.8%) had basic education, 231(24%) had secondary education while 113(11.7%) had tertiary education.

On the other hand, with respondents who stated that we are doing terrible so something must be done, 356(46.1%) had attained basic education. Respondents with No formal education and secondary education also followed with 153(19.8%) and 150(19.4%) respectively.

### 7.3 THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR PROTECTING GHANA'S DEMOCRACY

According to the survey results, majority of the respondents 2948(39.3%) stated that the President is the one most responsible for protecting our democracy since he is seen as the head of the nation and also head of governance. People were considered second most responsible for protecting our democracy 2027(27%) of the respondents, 951(12.7%) stated Parliament while 788(10.5%) stated the Judiciary. Others were the Media with 371(4.9%), Religious bodies 117(1.6%), District assemblies 111(1.5%) and the chiefs with 97(1.3%).

**Table 7.1: who is most responsible for protecting our democracy?**

	Frequency	Percent
President	2948	39.3
Parliament	951	12.7
Judiciary	788	10.5
The people	2027	27
Media	371	4.9
Chiefs	97	1.3
Religious bodies	117	1.6
District Assemblies	111	1.5
Not applicable	59	0.8
No response	28	0.4
Total	7497	100



A critical analysis of this issue with the educational background of respondents shows that, for respondents who mentioned the President as the most responsible for protecting our democracy, 1373(46.6%) had attained basic education, those with secondary education followed with 616(20.9%) while those with no formal education and tertiary education were next with 588(19.9%) and 211(7.2%) respectively.

Respondents who mentioned the People as most responsible for protecting our democracy, majority 712(35.1%) had basic education, 269(32.9%) had secondary education and 141(14.8%) with tertiary education

#### **7.4 THE BEST WAY TO PREVENT ELECTION VIOLENCE**

Election violence has been a major source of worry in Ghana's democratic dispensation, indeed most of the elections have been characterized by some forms of violence which usually occurred before or after the election. Consequently, respondents were asked to mention the best way to prevent election violence.

In examining this, one response was paramount; institutions such as NCCE must be empowered to do more public education and this recorded as much as 2973(39.6%) of the responses. Putting more police personnel at polling stations featured prominently with 1481(19.8%) of the responses, this was followed by the issue that religious bodies must work with NCCE to do more public education and also political parties should adhere to the code of conduct. These two issues attracted 1002(13.4%) and 971(13%) of the responses respectively. Other issues mentioned were: that the press must work with NCCE to do more public education recording 681(9.1%) of the responses and the issue that chiefs must be involved in educating the public about election with 176(2.3%) of the respondents mentioning this. The table below shows the details.

**Table 7.2: Best way to prevent election violence**

	Frequency	Per cent (%)
<b>Institutions such as NCCE must be empowered to do more public education</b>	2972	39.6
<b>Put more police personnel at polling stations</b>	1481	19.8
<b>Religious bodies must work with NCCE to do more public education</b>	1002	13.4
<b>The press must work with NCCE to do more public education</b>	681	9.1
<b>Chiefs must be involved in educating the public about education</b>	176	2.3
<b>Political parties should adhere to the code of conduct</b>	971	13
<b>Not applicable</b>	79	1.1
<b>No response</b>	135	1.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>7497</b>	<b>100</b>

A cross tabulation of the best way to prevent election violence against regions indicated that, both the Eastern and the Northern regions had the majority of the respondents who mentioned that institutions such as the NCCE must be empowered to do more public education with 430(14.5%) each. Ashanti region as well as Volta region followed in that order with 397(13.4%) and 357(12%) respectively. However, Upper West region recorded the least responses with 107(3.6%).

On the other hand, Ashanti region again recorded the highest number of respondents 380(25.7%) who mentioned that more police personnel should be put at polling stations, next was the Eastern region with 188(12.7%). Upper East region recorded the lowest responses with 26 (1.8%) as compared to Upper West regions with 33(2.2%).

From the data above, NCCE must be empowered to do more public education since one of its mandates is to educate and encourage the citizens to protect the constitution at all times. Its education stresses on the need to vote as citizens, tolerance during campaigning process, rallies, poster placing etc and even when election results have been announced just to mention a few. Secondly the police have the responsibility of maintaining peace and order in the country

therefore there is the need to increase the police workforce so as to increase the police personnel at polling stations and in so doing help to curb election violence.

## 7.5 SOURCES OF INFORMATION ABOUT GOVERNMENT POLICY

More than half 4937(65.9%) of the respondents ranked radio as their first best source of information about government policies. This can be attributed to the explosive number of radio stations in the country now and the extent to which most radio stations operate/speak the local dialect in their programmes. 3367(44.9%) of the respondents ranked the Television as their second best source, the third ranked best was the Newspaper with 1712(22.8%). Family, friends and relatives came out fourth best ranked with 1342(17.9%), fifth best ranked was the religious bodies with 1065(14.2%) while the information service department and the Agriculture extension Agents were ranked sixth and seventh with 202(2.7%) and 149(2%) respectively. Meanwhile, 95(1.3%) of the respondents stated other sources which were not captured in the questionnaire among them included the internet, schools, work place etc.

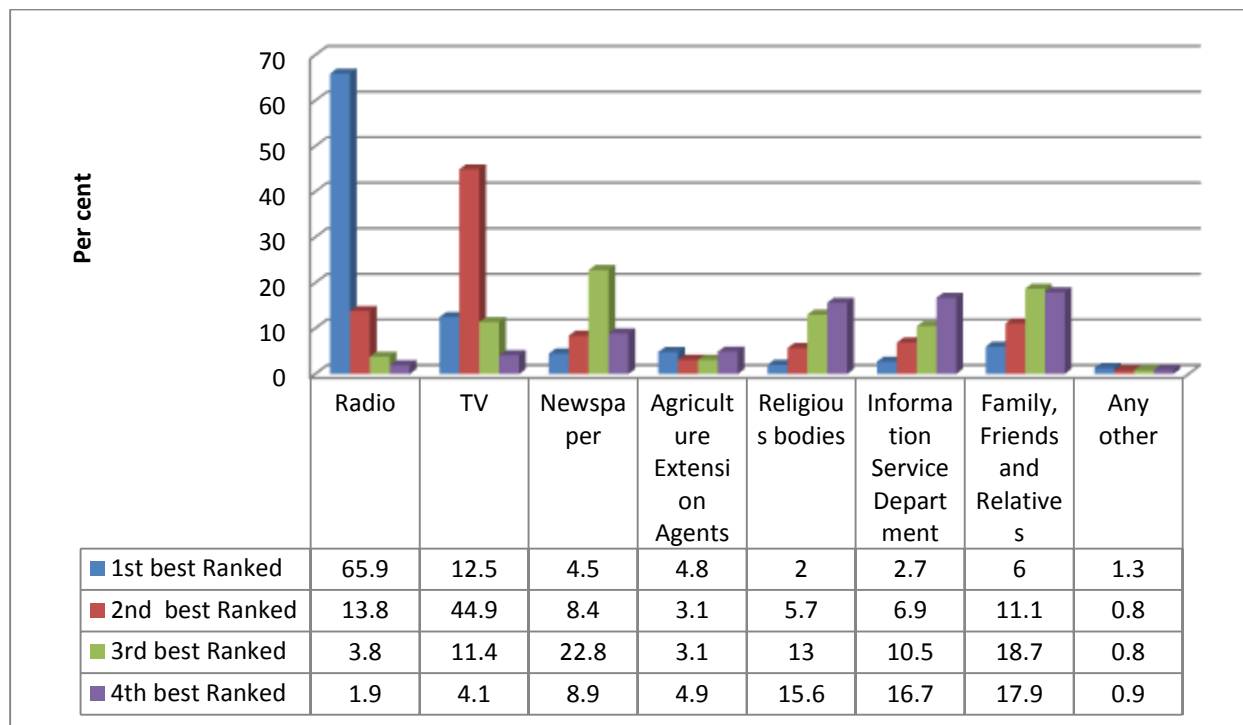
The means by which respondents are informed about government policies was looked at from their educational background. The data showed that, those who ranked radio as their best source, respondents with basic education were in the majority with 2071(41.9%). Respondents with secondary education came second with 1198(24.3%) followed by those with no formal education with 864(17.5%) and those with tertiary education with 538(10.6%).

With respondents who ranked television as their second best source 1380(41%) had attained basic education, 992(27.4%) secondary education and 442(13.1%) tertiary education. However, 416(12.4%) had no formal education.

From the data, it is indeed reasonable to state that, respondents with basic level of education are most active when it comes to information on government policies. This group of respondents had the highest responses for all the means by which respondents are informed about government policies and this was followed by those with secondary and tertiary education. Also respondents with no formal education recorded a high percentage (12.1%) with family, friends and relatives over radio, television or the newspaper.

Below is the table displaying the respondents' best ranked source of information on government policies?

**Figure 7.2: Best source of information about Government policies**



On regional basis, Ashanti region had the highest respondents 932(18.9%) who ranked radio as their best source, Eastern region was next 648(13.1%) while the lowest was from Upper West region with 172(3.5%). In terms of television as the second ranked source, Ashanti region again topped with 678(20.1%) next was Greater Accra region with 433(12.9%).

## 7.6 QUALITIES OF A GOOD LEADER

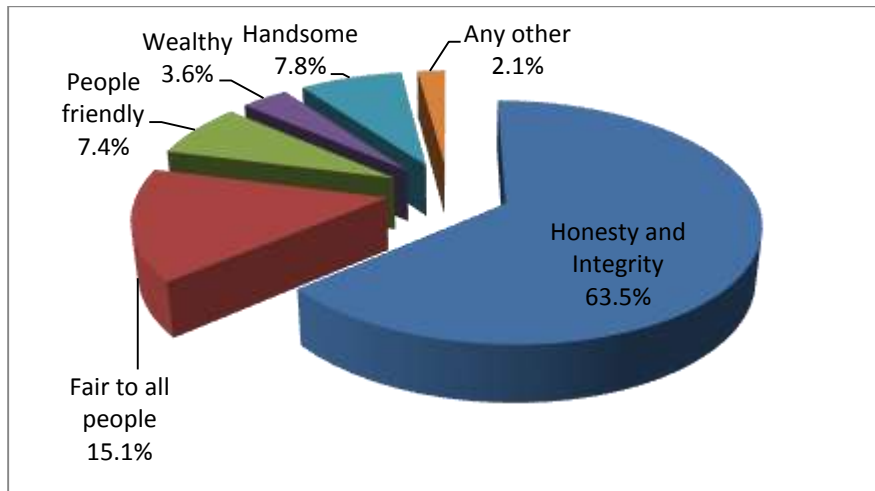
The study solicited the views of the respondents to rank the best qualities of a good leader.

In answering this, as high as 4761(63.5%) of the respondents ranked Honesty and integrity as the best qualities of a good leader. 3608(48.1%) respondents ranked Fair to all people as the second best quality, 3870 respondents (51.6%) also ranked 'People friendly' as the third best quality while wealthy 2661(35.5%) and Handsome 583(7.8%) followed in that order. 156 respondents

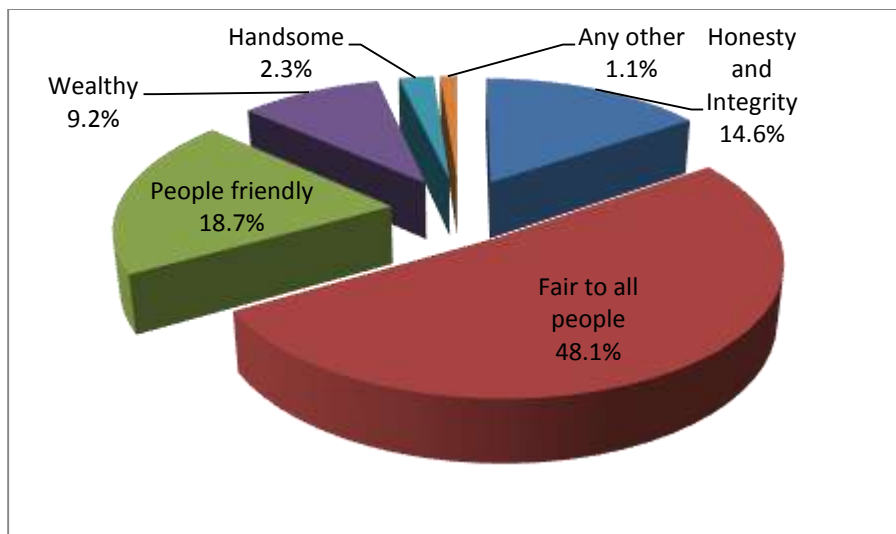
(2.1%) also mentioned qualities that were not captured in the questionnaire and among them included; Respectfulness, God fearing, Compassionate etc, 27(.4%) however declined to answer this question.

**Figure 7.3: Best qualities of a good leader**

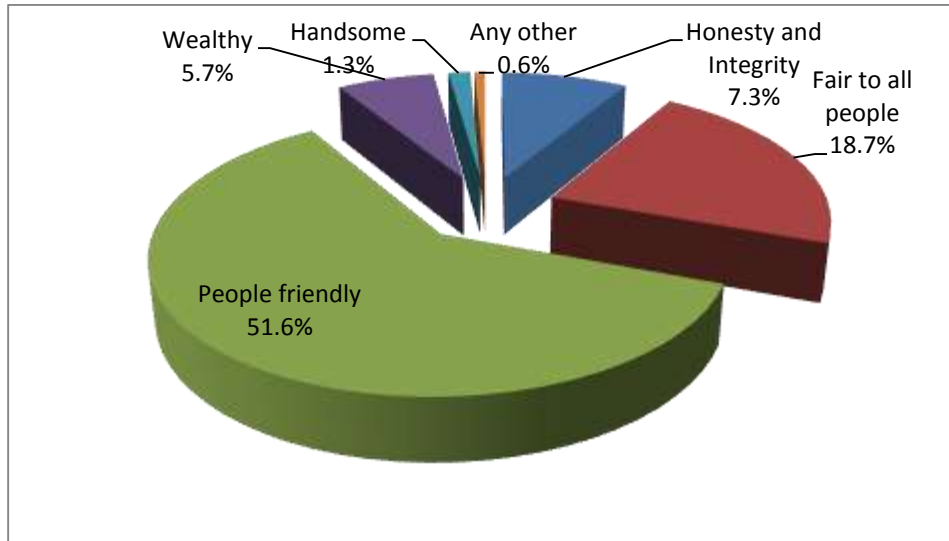
**Best ranked qualities**



**Second best ranked**



### Third best ranked



A critical analysis of the best qualities of a good leader and sex of respondents reveals that, those who indicated or ranked first Honesty and Integrity, 2397(50.3%) were females and 2337(49.1%) were males. For those who ranked second Fair to all, 541(49.5%) were males and 547(50%) females.

**Table 7.3: Best qualities of a good leader against sex of respondents**

	Best qualities		2 <sup>nd</sup> Best qualities		3 <sup>rd</sup> Best qualities	
	Male (%)	Female (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)
Honesty and Integrity	49.1	50.3	49.5	50	48.4	50.9
Fair to all people	50.7	48.8	49.8	49.6	45.3	54
People friendly	47.3	52.2	44.8	54.6	50.2	49.2
Wealthy	43.7	54.4	48.9	50.4	43.4	56.1
Handsome	48	51.2	49.7	48.5	51	45.8
Any other	46.8	51.9	57.8	41	45.7	54.3

A cross tabulation of the best qualities of a good leader against the educational background of respondents revealed that majority of the respondents with basic educational qualification 1782(37.4%) ranked Honesty and integrity as the best qualities, next was those with secondary education with 1207(25.4%). The rest of the educational categories recorded below 1000

respondents; those with no formal education were 649(17.8%) with the least being those with no formal education but can read and write in English category with 12 constituting 3.4%.

Again, Handsome as a quality of a good leader was stated by 239(40.6%) respondents in the basic education category which was the only category that had above 200 respondents, next was those with secondary education with 138(23.5%).

## **7.7 WHAT RESPONDENTS LIKE MOST ABOUT GHANA**

For this question, a significant 4871(65%) respondents ranked Ghana as a Peaceful country as their foremost and best reason why they liked Ghana, 2297(30.6%) respondents ranked Ghana being a God fearing country. Third best ranked reason was the kindness of the people with 2769(36.9%) of the respondents while 2410(32.1%) also ranked Opportunity to improve one's life with effort as the fourth best reason.

The analysis above demonstrate that majority of the respondents like the fact that Ghana is a peaceful country and this is as a result of the five successful general election conducted without any major conflict or ethnic conflict. This also confirms the findings of the Global peace index (GPI) released by Britain's Economist Intelligence Unit as at September 2011 that, Ghana is the most peaceful country in Africa and the 40<sup>th</sup> in the world.

The second best reason, God fearing country also establishes the fact that Ghana is a very religious country since about 86% of the population are either Christians or Muslims.

A cross analysis of the best reason why respondents like Ghana against sex of respondents shows that, for those who ranked peaceful country as the best reason, a little over half 2497(50.9%) were females as compared to 2362(48.5%) who were males. With the second best reason ranked; God fearing country, 1186(51.6%) were females while 1100(47.9%) were males. Again, for best reason ranked third; Kindness of the people, female respondents was 1401(50.6%) while the male respondents were 1352(48.8%). It can be seen that from all the reasons ranked female responses were more than half of the total responses as compared to the male responses.

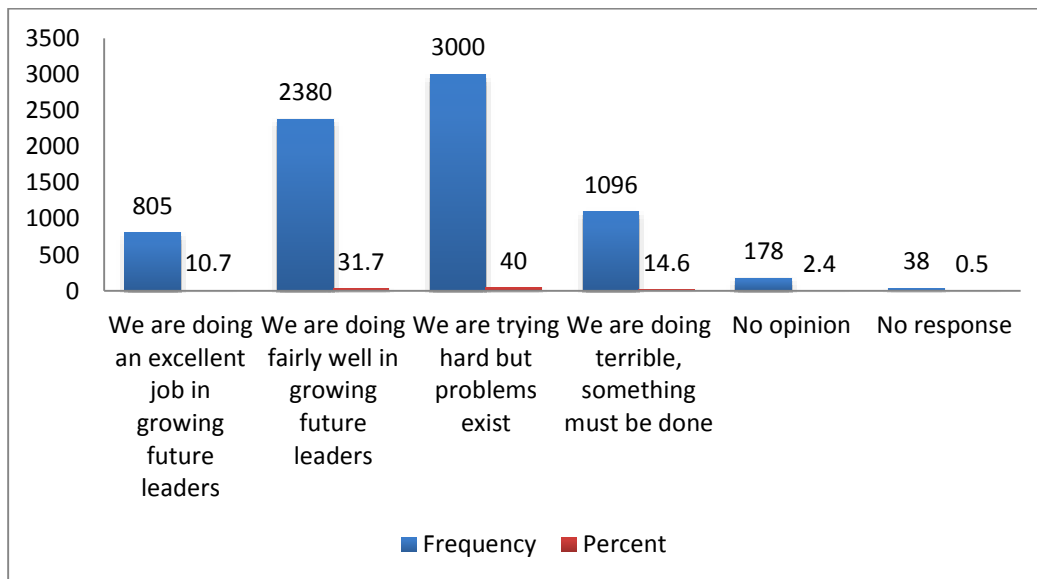
On regional basis, Ashanti region had the highest respondents 873(17.39%) who ranked Peaceful country as their best reason. This was followed by the Northern region with 691(14.2%) and

Eastern region 604(12.4%). However, the least number of respondents came from the Upper East region with 220(4.5%).

## 7.8 THE OVERALL EVALUATION OF HOW WELL GHANA IS GROWING FUTURE LEADERS.

This study sought to establish respondents' overall evaluation of how well Ghana is growing future leaders.

**Figure 7.4: Overall evaluation of how Ghana is growing her future leaders**



From the figure above, as many as 3000(40%) of the respondents indicated that we are trying hard but problems exist. 2380(31.7%) respondents also pointed out that “We are doing fairly well in growing future leaders”; again 805 respondents (10.7%) indicated that “We are doing an excellent job in growing future leaders”. However, 1096(14.6%) respondents had the view that “We are doing terrible and something must be done”.

A cross tabulation of the respondents overall evaluation of how well Ghana is growing future leaders against the educational background of respondents shows that, for those who were of the view that “We are trying hard but problems exist”, majority of them 1183(39.4%) had attained basic education, 797(26.6%) had attained secondary education, 287(12.1%) had attained tertiary education while 462(15.4%) had no formal education.



On the other hand, for respondents who had the view that “We are doing terrible and something must be done”, those with basic education again had the highest respondents with 450(41.1%), next was those with secondary education with 258(23.5%). Those with tertiary education recorded 172(15.7%) while those with no formal education recorded 151(13.8%).

On regional basis, Ashanti region had the highest respondents 543(18.1%) who had the view that ‘We are trying but problems exist’, Eastern and Greater Accra regions followed with 400(13.3%) and 374(12.5%) respectively.

On the view that ‘We are doing terrible and something must be done’, Ashanti region again topped with 264(24.1%), Greater Accra 182(16%) as compared to 374(12.5%) who had the view that ‘We are trying hard but problems exist’.

From the data one can conclude that, 3 categories appeared predominately as the overall evaluation of how well Ghana is growing future leaders. First is the fact that ‘We are trying but problems exist’, Secondly that, ‘We are doing fairly well’ and lastly that ‘We are doing terrible and something must be done’.

## CHAPTER EIGHT

### FIELD EXPERIENCES OF RESEARCH ASSISTANTS

#### 8.1 INTRODUCTION

As part of the activities of the Commission to ensure a peaceful and successful election in December 2012 the Research Department embarked on a survey on election 2012, opinion poll of the Ghanaian voter. Research Assistants (RA) mostly Assistant Civic Education Officers from all the regional offices of the Research department of NCCE were selected and trained by Resource persons from the National Headquarters of the Research Department of NCCE. The main purpose and relevance of this training was to equip the RAs with the requisite skills for collecting adequate information for an effective exercise.

Specifically it was necessary for RA's to establish a cordial, conducive atmosphere before and during the assignment. Questionnaires were to be administered based on personal interviews, under no circumstance was a questionnaire be given to respondent to be filled. All data collection was to start at a stipulated time and completed within the specific period. Subsequently, Research Assistants (RA) submitted a report at the end of the project.

The reports contained the procedure employed in conducting the research exercise, and challenges faced in the administration of the exercise, response to questionnaires, noteworthy issues and recommendations or suggestions for subsequent exercises.

#### 8.2 PROCEDURE ADOPTED IN SELECTING THE RESPONDENTS

Designed questionnaires for the general public were administered and method adapted in the survey was the simple random sampling using face to face interview method. The Simple Sampling Technique (SST) was used for the administration of the questionnaires to the populace once the day's code had been established. A sampling gap of three (3) in the rural area and five (5) in urban areas was employed. In cases where members of a household to be interviewed were absent, the RA's moved on to the next house, to ensure that, each unit in the selection stood an equal chance of being included or excluded in the final sample.

Most of main sampling points or landmarks used by RA's were in public places such as markets, lorry parks, churches, mosques and chiefs' palace. In the respondents' selection, Kish Grids system was used to select a particular member of the household to be interviewed. On the average Research Assistants administered not more than ten questionnaires a day.

### **8.3 CONSTRAINTS FACED IN ADOPTING PROCEDURE SELECTED**

On the whole, the exercise was generally successful with a few challenges. The sampling gap initially adopted was discontinued because it sometimes fell on a church building or an empty household. It was also difficult to administer since the houses in the communities were not properly situated.

Some respondents did not avail themselves for the interview for the fear that the interviewer was from a political party, some respondents initially felt reluctant to talk until they were told of the confidentiality and significance of the exercise. In some areas the questionnaire administration was wrongly timed because it was the season where many of the men had migrated to the south leaving only the females in the houses. This was quite challenging to the interviewers since some female respondents felt their husbands were not in favour of them interacting with strangers, hence making it quite hectic for data collection.

Some respondent were not ready to speak on the issue, in spite of several attempts by RA's to make them know it was a national exercise. Some still believed it could be politically affiliated and they would not want to speak to any matters or show any commitment to matters concerning the Ghanaian voter. Thus putting constraints on the procedure adopted.

RA's also had difficulties interviewing women, specifically in the rural areas. This is because it is believed that women have no business in speaking on issues when heads of families such as their husbands were there to do it on their behalf. This attributed to the interviewer not achieving the desired quota of male and female representation.

#### **8.4 RESPONSE TO THE QUESTIONNAIRE**

The response to the questionnaire was encouraging; especially some women were enthusiastic to provide information. In all the research was a success since the stated objectives were achieved. Most of the respondents were happy to take part in the decision making process in the governance of their country.

#### **8.5 POLITICS/GENERAL ELECTION**

With regards to the biometric registration exercise, RA's indicated that respondents complained about how cumbersome the process or procedure was, the poor quality of the identification cards, and the low public education on the exercise.

#### **8.6 NOTEWORTHY ISSUES**

NCCE has been commended for its efforts in the education of the citizenry but has been urged to do more, especially in educating the citizenry on electoral procedures or processes to curb election violence, biometric registration, National health insurance, National security, utilities amidst others that some of them are not enjoying as a national cake.

It was noted that 80% of the respondents could not distinguish between the work of government and parliamentarians' as they gave the same response to what they want government and their parliamentarians to address about matters ranked first, second and third.

NCCE still remains quite unpopular among most respondents as they either haven't heard about the commission or know the commission by name but do not know about its mandate and functions. With the rebranding, one hopes NCCE will be known in every part of the country.

## 8.7 SUGGESTION

Now that more people are appreciating NCCE and the need for more education on Civic rights amongst others, and encouraging the general public's participation in exercise of this nature, NCCE must intensify education and collaborate with all stakeholders and opinion leaders to educate the citizenry on government policies and most importantly why it is necessary to educate the girl child.

It is the view of interviewer that in future the commission administers a Web Survey rather than a Personal Interview Survey. Web Surveys are very low in cost and extremely fast. It also ensures, among others, the following:

- (1) Complex questioning assures better data.
- (2) Anonymity of respondents results in more honest answers to sensitive topics.
- (3) Respondents provide more details to open- ended questions; and
- (4) Survey software simplifies compilation analysis of data collection.

Most RA's suggested that in order to get a good job done, ample time should be given for the exercise. Especially rural communities where the interviewer will have to do a lot of explanation in order to obtain the required response must have an additional day or two to get an effective result.

In view of the challenges faced in the course of the research the following could be done to aid future research exercise;

1. More resources should be channelled into the areas of research and mass education
2. Adequate preparation of staff should be made before any commencement of research
3. Reduction in the size of the questionnaire must be looked at and considered

## 8.8 GENERAL COMMENTS

On the whole it was a successful exercise and it should be conducted regularly because it is an efficient tool for the collation of views.

## CHAPTER NINE

### SUMMARY OF FINDINGS AND CONCLUSION

The study “Election 2012: Matters of Concern to the Ghanaian Voter” was conducted in May, 2012. The purpose of the study was to hear the voice of the electorate, understand their concerns and aspirations. And get the political parties to address voter concern leading to issues based campaign.

In all, seven thousand, five hundred and thirty-six (7,536) were sent out into the field but seven thousand, four hundred and ninety-seven (7,497) were retrieved from the field. Thus, seven thousand, four hundred and ninety-seven (7,497) potential voters were interviewed for the nationwide study covering all the 230 constituencies. The report therefore presents a number of issues that government, political parties, Members of Parliament, Policy Makers and indeed the general public or society are expected to address during the electioneering campaigns and democratic practice.

The study sought to find out about the willingness of the potential voters to register for the just ended Biometric Voter Registration exercise and to vote in the forthcoming presidential and parliamentary elections.

The report revealed that out of 7,497 respondents interviewed, an overwhelming majority of 7,428 (99.1%) expressed their willingness to register during the biometric registration exercise while 59 (0.8%) also indicated their unwillingness to register during the just ended biometric registration exercise. By regions, it came out that all the regions recorded over 98% of respondents indicating their willingness to register for the biometric registration exercise.

On the willingness of respondents to vote during the forthcoming presidential elections, the survey showed that a very high majority of respondents 7115 (94.9%) expressed their willingness to vote as against 166 (2.2%) who indicated to the contrary with 207 (2.8%) who said they were undecided as to whether to vote or not in the presidential election. The regional figures followed the national pattern with all the ten regions recording over 91% of respondents expressing their willingness to vote in the forthcoming presidential election.

Like the presidential, a high majority of respondents, 7022(93.7%) expressed their willingness to vote in the upcoming parliamentary elections while 200 (2.7%) indicating to the contrary.

From the regions, the figures showed a very high willingness to vote in the parliamentary elections. Thus except the Greater Accra region which recorded 89.3%, all other regions recorded above 90%.

The study also sought the opinion of respondents on their willingness to vote for a woman as a member of parliament (MP). The statistics showed that a majority of respondents 5233 (69.8%) said they were willing to vote for a woman as an MP as against 2186 (29.2%) who indicated to the contrary.

The statistics showed again that out of the 3782 females sampled for the study, 2859 (75.6%) said they were willing to vote a woman as MP, while 889 (23.5%) indicated they were not willing to vote for a woman as MP of their constituency. The regional statistics conformed to the same national pattern with all ten regions recording 60% of respondents willing to vote for a woman as a member of parliament.

On the willingness of the respondents to vote for a woman as a president of the nation, the figures showed a split opinion. Exactly half of the respondents, 3754 (50%) said they were willing to vote for a woman as president while 3666 (48.9%) also indicated that they were not willing to vote for a woman as president. The same issue was looked at by the sex of respondents. The statistics revealed that 58.4% of female respondents as against 41.1% of males expressed their willingness to vote for a woman as the president of the nation. Furthermore, out of the 3,782 female respondents sampled, 57.9% indicated their willingness to vote for a woman as a president while 41.2% also indicated they were not willing to vote for a woman as president of the nation.

Statistics from the regions showed that many of the respondents were not willing to vote for a woman as president yet, except Northern region which recorded 72.2%, Eastern region 68.5% and Upper West, 58.6% of respondents respectively expressing their willingness to vote for a woman as president. All other regions recorded less than 50% of respondents expressing their willingness to vote for a woman as president.

From the rankings of fourteen (14) matters provided, Education came first with 70.7% followed by Health, 59.8% and Employment, 33.1% for the first to third rankings.

The other matters were Agriculture, 23.1%, women and children, 21.3%, Roads and Infrastructure 17.6%, Economy 9.6%, Youth Development 9.3%, Energy 9.2%, National Security (9.0%) and Housing 8.8. The rest were Corruption 8.3% Social Services 6.9% and Sports 4.5%.

Education was ranked as the most important issue of concern to the voter. All ten regions, sexes and age groups had education as their top most concern. Thus, the respondents wanted government to primarily focus on making affordable and free (36.1%), set up more educational institution mostly in rural areas, eradication schools under trees (24.6%) and the provision of educational materials such as tables, chairs, text books and computer especially for schools in the rural areas in order to bridge the gap of standard of education between the urban and rural areas. Other demands were better remuneration for teachers to motivate them and training of more teachers to provide quality tuition among others.

Education again came as the top most issue the respondents wanted the Member of Parliament to address. Specifically, respondents wanted the MP to focus on sponsoring brilliant but needy students / scholarship (38.0%), help speed up the provision of educational facilities (45.5), visit schools regularly to ascertain existing problems (13.0%). Help remove schools under trees (2.0%) and encourage girl child education (1.0%)

Health was the second highly ranked issue by respondents. Prominent among the issues respondents wanted government to focus on concerning the issue of health were as follows; government should construct more hospitals and adequately equip them. NHIS should be fully operational and cover all sickness/drugs; the need to train more health personnel and adequately pay them. NHIS should be made free, others were NHIS should be reduced and the need to embark on public health education.

The expectations of the respondents of Members of Parliament on the issue of health were as follows; the MP was expected to help provide health facilities, visit health centers regularly, ensure that health is more accessible to all. Embark on public health education, assist needy people in NHIS registration, address, NHIS matters in Parliament, solicit for sponsorship to build health centers and help to attract doctors / health workers in the constituency.

Employment came as the third highest of the first three rankings by respondents. The critical matters respondents wanted government to address in the employment sector were for government to create more job opportunities for the youth and unemployed graduates, create



more employment avenues, build more industries to create jobs for the youth, ensure the relocation of business to other regional and district capitals. Respondents also cited other matters among which were for government to improve upon the minimum wage, support private entrepreneurship, increase production of exported goods, develop a policy on employment and pay workers effectively to enable them perform well.

The critical matters respondents expected the MP to address in the employment sector were,; for the MPs to create employment opportunities for the youth, attract investors to establish industries in the constituency, help facilitate loan to individuals to either enter into or sustain their business ventures and to be abreast with employment issues or needs in the constituency and present them on the floor of parliament.

From the regional rankings of the first three important matters, women and children and agriculture ranked third in some regions. Greater Accra, Volta and Western regions ranked the issue of women and children third on the first rankings. Northern, Upper East and Upper West also ranked Agriculture third in the first ranking.

The critical matters respondents expected government to address concern women and children were; provide women with soft loans (economic improvement), women and children matters should be given priority attention by the government, educate women and children on their rights and privileges, provide free education to children, create more employment opportunities for women.

For the attention of the MP, the respondents presented these critical matters, assist women financially with soft loans, support in eradicating child labour, help promote girl-child education, help set up homes for orphans and educate women and children on their rights and privileges.

The critical matters respondents from the Northern sector presented for the governments attention on the agriculture sector among others were; for government to subsidize agricultural inputs, give financial support to farmers, provide markets for farmers / fix prices for agricultural crops, mechanize farming, provide irrigation / access roads, need to make farming attractive to the youth; provide storage facilities for agricultural products and the need for government to reintroduce state farms.

The MPs were also expected to address the matters in agriculture by providing farmers with farming equipments, grant farmers loans, use common fund to support farmers, facilitate the construction of storage facilities, lobby for restoration of subsidies on farming implements in Parliament, ensure the construction of roads of farming areas and provide market for farmers.

Indeed, it quite clear that the respondent were very much on top of the matters plaguing the various sectors of the economy.

The survey also looked at the growth and development of democracy in Ghana. On the best way to strengthen Ghana's democracy, the respondents suggested that institutions such as NCCE must be empowered to engage in more civic education, 3410 (45.5%) that civic education should be introduced in school, 2315 (30.9%) and 1236 (16.5%) also indicated that more informal and adult education should be done among others.

On the overall assessment of how well Ghana is growing her democracy, the respondents believed that we are trying hard but problems exist (39.0%), some also believed that we are doing fairly well in growing our democracy, we are doing an excellent job in growing our democracy (12.9%) and 10.3% of respondents also believed we are terribly, something must be done.

On the responsibility for protecting Ghana's democracy, 2948(39.3%) believed that the president is most responsible for protecting our democracy, 2027(27.0%) also mentioned the people as most responsible, 951(12.7%) stated parliament as most responsible with 788(10.5%) also believing the Judiciary to be most responsible for protecting our democracy. The study also sought to find out the best source of information on government policies. Radio came first with 65.9%, followed by TV (44.9%) and the newspapers came third with 22.8% and family, friends and relatives with 17.9% among others.

On the qualities of a good leader, honesty and integrity topped with 63.5% being people friendly came second with 51.6% followed by fairness to all people (48.1%) among others.

The respondents were also asked to indicate what respondents like most about Ghana. A high majority (65%) ranked peaceful nation as what they liked most about Ghana, followed by kindness of the people (36.9%), Ghana being a God fearing country, came third with 30.6% and opportunity to develop one's life with effort among others.

As to how well we are growing Ghana's future leaders, the respondents said; we are trying hard as a nation but problems exist (40.0%). Another 31.7% believed we are doing fairly well, 14.6% of respondents stated we are doing terribly, something must be done and finally 10.7% of respondents also said we are doing an excellent job in growing over future leaders.

## **CONCLUSION**

Ghana's fourth Republican Constitutional rule has seen a steady growth and development evidenced by five (5) successive elections as well as peaceful transitions from one elected government to another. This notwithstanding, some challenges exist especially over the development of political parties and their activities. The country is about to enter into a new period of vigorous political and electioneering campaigns, it is therefore very necessary to encourage political parties and functionaries on the need to focus their campaigns on issues rather than vitriolic attacks on personalities.

The study therefore hopes to place the findings at the feet of politicians and policy makers the matters of concern to voters needing their attention in order to help engender issue based and healthy campaigns.

## REFERENCES

1. Constitution of the Republic of Ghana      1992    Ghana
2. Opinion Polls on Issues of Concern to the Ghanaian Voter in Election 2008 by the NCCE;  
April, 2008

## NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR CIVIC EDUCATION

### Q U E S T I O N N A I R E

TITLE: "ELECTION 2012: ISSUES OF CONCERN TO THE GHANAIAN VOTER"

(PLEASE BE ASSURED THAT YOUR RESPONSES WILL BE TREATED WITH UTMOST CONFIDENTIALITY.  
CONSEQUENTLY YOU NEED NOT PROVIDE YOUR NAME)

NAME OF INTERVIEWER.....

PLACE OF INTERVIEW.....

CONSTITUENCY.....

REGION.....

DATE OF INTERVIEW.....

**SECTION A**  
**SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC DATA**

**1. Sex:**

- i. Male .....                       ii. Female.....

**2. Age:**

- i. 18-20.....     ii. 21-30.....   
iii. 31-40.....     iv. 41-50.....   
v. 51-60.....     vi. Over 60 .....

**3. Educational background: (highest attainment)**

- i. No formal education .....   
ii. No formal education (but can read/write in English and/or vernacular)....   
iii. Basic (Primary, Middle JHS etc.) .....   
iv. Secondary (SHS, Trg. Col., Voc. Etc.).....   
v. Tertiary (Poly, Univ. Etc.).....   
vi. Any other (please specify).....

**4. Occupation:**

- i. Student.....     ii. Farmer/ fisherman.....   
iii. Teacher/lecturer.....     iv. Civil/Public servant.....   
v. Businessman/Industrialist.....     vi. Trader.....   
vii. Unemployed.....   
viii. Artisan (specify) .....

**5. Marital Status**

- i. Single                          ii. Separated                          iii. Widowed      
iv. Married                          v. Divorced                          vi. Other.....

**6. Religious affiliation**

- i. Christian.....                       ii. Moslem.....                       iii. Traditionalist.....   
iv. Any other (specify).....

**SECTION B**

7. Will you register during the forth coming Biometric Voter registration exercise?

(i) Yes...

(ii) No...

8. Will you vote in the forth coming presidential elections?

(i) Yes...

(ii) No...

(iii) Undecided...

9. Will you vote in the forth coming parliamentary elections?

(i) Yes...

(ii) No...

(iii) Undecided...

10. Which of these areas are of importance and concern to you and should be addressed by political parties in elections 2012?

(PLEASE RANK 1 – 14)

- i. Women and Children.....
- ii. Education.....
- iii. Health.....
- iv. Housing.....
- v. National Security.....
- vi. Employment.....
- vii. Youth Development.....
- viii. Corruption.....
- ix. Social Services.....
- x. Agriculture.....
- xi. Economy.....
- xii. Energy (Electricity, Oil and Gas).....
- xiii. Sports.....
- xiv. Roads & Infrastructure.....

**11.** Which specific critical issues do you want government to address concerning the issue ranked first?

1<sup>st</sup> Ranked (Specify).....  
.....  
.....

**12.** Which specific critical issues do you want your Parliamentarian to address concerning issue ranked first?

1<sup>st</sup> Ranked (Specify).....  
.....  
.....

**13.** Which specific critical issues do you want government to address concerning the issue ranked second?

2<sup>nd</sup> Ranked (Specify).....  
.....  
.....

**14.** Which specific critical issues do you want your Parliamentarian to address concerning issue ranked second?

2<sup>nd</sup> Ranked (Specify).....  
.....  
.....



**15.** Which specific critical issues do you want government to address concerning the issue ranked third?

3<sup>rd</sup> Ranked (Specify).....

.....  
.....

**16.** Which specific critical issues do you want your Parliamentarian to address concerning issue ranked third?

3<sup>rd</sup> Ranked (Specify).....

.....  
.....

**17.** What is the best way to strengthen our democracy?

i. Introduce civic education in schools.....

ii. Empower institutions such as the NCCE to engage in more civic education....

iii. Do more informal and adult education.....

iv. Any other (specify).....

**18.** What is your overall assessment of how well Ghana is growing her democracy?

i. We are doing an excellent job in growing our democracy....

ii. We are doing fairly well in growing our democracy.....

iii. We are trying hard but problems exist.....

iv. We are doing terrible, something must be done.....

v. No opinion.....

19. What is your overall evaluation of how well Ghana is growing future leaders?

- i. We are doing an excellent job in growing future leaders....
- ii. We are doing fairly well in growing future leaders.....
- iii. We are trying hard but problems exist.....
- iv. We are doing terrible, something must be done.....
- v. No opinion.....

20. Where do you get your information about government policy?

**(Rank 1-8; 8 the best source, 7 next, etc.)**

- i. Radio.....
- ii. TV.....
- iii. Newspapers.....
- iv. Agriculture Extension agents.....
- v. Religious bodies.....
- vi. Information Service Department.
- vii. Family, Friends and Relatives....
- viii. Any other (Specify).....

21. What do you like most about Ghana? **(Rank 1-5; 5 the best reason; 4 next, etc.)**

- i. Peaceful country.....
- ii. Opportunity to improve one's life with effort...
- iii. Kindness of the people.....
- iv. God-fearing country.....
- v. Any other (Specify).....

**22.** In your opinion, what ought to be the qualities of a good leader?

**(Rank 1-6, 6 the best quality, 4 next, etc,)**

- i. Honesty and Integrity.....
- ii. Fair to all people.....
- iii. People-friendly.....
- iv. Wealthy.....
- v. Handsome.....
- vi. Any other (Specify).....

**23.** In your opinion who is most responsible for protecting our democracy?

- i. President.....
- ii. Parliament.....
- iii. Judiciary.....
- iv. The people.....
- v. Media.....
- vi. Chiefs.....
- vii. Religious bodies.....
- viii. District Assemblies.....

**24.** In your opinion what is the best way to prevent election violence?

- i. Institutions such as NCCE must be empowered to do more public education...
- ii. Put more police personnel at polling stations.....
- iii. Religious bodies must work with NCCE to do more public education.....
- iv. The press must work with NCCE to do more public education.....
- v. Chiefs must be involved in educating the public about election.....
- vi. Political parties should adhere to the code of conduct.....

**25.** Will you vote for a woman as MP for your Constituency?

(i) Yes..

(ii) No..

**26.** Will you vote for a woman as President of the Nation?

(i) Yes..

(ii) No..

**(B) LIST OF CONSTITUENCIES**

**Ashanti Region - 39 seats**

1. Adansi-Asokwa
2. Afigya Sekyere East
3. Afigya Sekyere West
4. Ahafo Ano North
5. Ahafo-Ano South
6. Akrofuom
7. Amansie West
8. Asante-Akim North
9. Asante-Akim South
10. Asawase
11. Asokwa
12. Atwima-Kwanwoma
13. Atwima-Mponua
14. Atwima-Nwabiagya
15. Bantama
16. Bekwai
17. Bosome-Freho
18. Bosomtwe
19. Effiduase-Asokore
20. Ejisu-Juaben
21. Ejura-Sekyedumase
22. Fomena
23. Kumawu
24. Kwabre East
25. Kwabre West
26. Kwadaso
27. Mampong
28. Manhyia
29. New Edubease
30. Nhyiaeso
31. Nsuta-Kwamang

32. Obuasi
33. Odotobri
34. Offinso North
35. Offinso South
36. Oforikrom
37. Old Tafo
38. Suame
39. Subin

**Brong Ahafo Region - 24 seats**

40. Asunafo North
41. Asunafo South
42. Asutifi North
43. Asutifi South
44. Atebubu-Amantin
45. Berekum
46. Dormaa East
47. Dormaa West
48. Jaman North
49. Jaman South
50. Kintampo North
51. Kintampo South
52. Nkoranza North
53. Nkoranza South
54. Pru
55. Sene
56. Sunyani East
57. Sunyani West
58. Tain
59. Tano North
60. Tano South
61. Techiman North

62. Techiman South

63. Wenchi

**Central Region - 19 seats**

64. Abura-Asebu-Kwamankese

65. Agona East

66. Agona West

67. Ajumako-Enyan-Essiam

68. Asikuma-Odoben-Brakwa

69. Assin North

70. Assin South

71. Awutu-Senya

72. Cape Coast

73. Effutu

74. Gomoa East

75. Gomoa West

76. Hemang Lower Denkyira

77. Komenda-Edina-Eguafo-Abirem

78. Mfantseman East

79. Mfantseman West

80. Twifo-Atii Morkwaa

81. Upper Denkyira East

82. Upper Denkyira West

**Eastern Region - 28 seats**

83. Abetifi

84. Abirem

85. Aburi-Nsawam

86. Afram Plains North

87. Afram Plains South

88. Akim Abuakwa North

89. Akim Abuakwa South
90. Akim Oda
91. Akim Swedru
92. Akropong
93. Akwatia
94. Asuogyaman
95. Atiwa
96. Ayensuano
97. Fanteakwa
98. Kade
99. Lower Manya
100. Lower West Akim
101. Mpraeso
102. New Juaben North
103. New Juaben South
104. Nkawkaw
105. Ofoase-Ayirebi
106. Okere
107. Suhum
108. Upper Manya
109. Upper West Akim
110. Yilo Krobo

**Greater Accra Region - 27 seats**

111. Ablekuma Central
112. Ablekuma North
113. Ablekuma South
114. Abokobi-Madina
115. Ada
116. Adenta
117. Ashaiman
118. Ayawaso Central
119. Ayawaso East



120. Ayawaso West Wuogon
121. Dade Kotopon
122. Domeabra-Obom
123. Dome-Kwabenya
124. Korle Klottey
125. Kpone-Katamanso
126. Krowor
127. Ledzokuku
128. Ningo-Prampram
129. Odododiodoo
130. Okaikwei North
131. Okaikwei South
132. Sege
133. Shai-Osudoku
134. Tema East
135. Tema West
136. Trobu-Amasaman
137. Weija

**Northern Region - 26 seats**

138. Bimbilla
139. Bole
140. Bunkpurugu-Yunyoo
141. Chereponi
142. Damango-Daboya
143. Gushegu
144. Karaga
145. Kpandai
146. Kumbungu
147. Mion
148. Nalerigu
149. Nanton

150. Saboba
151. Salaga
152. Savelugu
153. Sawla-Tuna-Kalba
154. Tamale Central
155. Tamale North
156. Tamale South
157. Tolon
158. Walewale
159. Wulensi
160. Yagaba-Kubori
161. Yapei-Kusawgu
162. Yendi
163. Zabzugu-Tatale

**Upper East Region - 13 seats**

164. Bawku Central
165. Binduri
166. Bolgatanga
167. Bongo
168. Builsa North
169. Builsa South
170. Chiana-Paga
171. Garu-Tempane
172. Nabdam
173. Navrongo Central
174. Pusiga
175. Talensi
176. Zebilla

### **Upper West Region - 10 seats**

- 177. Jirapa
- 178. Lambussie
- 179. Lawra-Nandom
- 180. Nadowli East
- 181. Nadowli West
- 182. Sissala East
- 183. Sissala West
- 184. Wa Central
- 185. Wa East
- 186. Wa West

### **Volta Region - 22 seats**

- 187. Akan
- 188. Anlo
- 189. Avenor-Ave
- 190. Biakoye
- 191. Buem
- 192. Central Tongu
- 193. Ho Central
- 194. Ho East
- 195. Ho West
- 196. Hohoe North
- 197. Hohoe South
- 198. Keta
- 199. Ketu North
- 200. Ketu South
- 201. Krachi East
- 202. Krachi West
- 203. Nkwanta North
- 204. Nkwanta South
- 205. North Dayi

- 206. North Tongu
- 207. South Dayi
- 208. South Tongu

**Western Region - 22 seats**

- 209. Ahanta West
- 210. Amenfi Central
- 211. Amenfi East
- 212. Amenfi West
- 213. Aowin
- 214. Bia
- 215. Bibiani-Anhwiaso-Bekwai
- 216. Effia-Kwesimintim-
- 217. Ellembelle
- 218. Essikado-Ketan
- 219. Evalue-Gwira
- 220. Jomoro
- 221. Juabeso
- 222. Mpohor-Wassa East
- 223. Prestea Huni-Valley
- 224. Sefwi Wiawso
- 225. Sefwi-Akontombra
- 226. Sekondi
- 227. Shama
- 228. Suaman
- 229. Takoradi
- 230. Tarkwa-Nsuaem