



Post-election Survey Findings

Issues Dominating News Before and During Data Collection

Issues dominating news before and during data collection



■ **Governance**

- President Akufo-Addo orders MMDCEs across the country to handover to their Coordinating Directors by close of work on May 20, 2021 as their tenure officially ends on May 25, 2021.
- Over 1,300 candidates were reported to have applied for the position of MMDCE across the 216 districts nationwide and vetting was on-going.
- Parliament's Appointments Committee begins vetting of deputy ministerial nominees in June.

■ **Corruption**

- Community Development Alliance (CDA) accused government of procurement breaches in COVID-19 contracts amounting to US 2.1 billion.

■ **Economy**

- Uproar over the President's spending of GHS2.8 million for rental of a luxurious private jet on his visit to France, Belgium, and South Africa and call for full investigation by the NDC MP for North Tongu.
- Government announces plans to introduce several tax policies aimed at raising the needed resources to offset the deficit created by the novel coronavirus.

Issues dominating news before and during data collection



- ***Illegal small-scale mining or ‘galamsay’***
 - Over 200 officers of the Ghana Armed Forces commence ‘Operation Halt’ to clear illegal miners out of the River Pra and Ankobra enclave.
 - Military men burn excavators and other mining equipment in government’s renewed fight against illegal small-scale mining (i.e. ‘galamsey’).
 - Prosecution of persons suspected to have engaged in illegal mining activities.

- ***#FixTheCountry movement***
 - Ghanaian youth took to social media with the hashtag ‘FixTheCountry to vent out their frustrations against successive governments’ failure to improve the lives of the citizenry.
 - The Greater Accra Regional Police Command secured an injunction against the proposed physical gathering of the #FixTheCountry protesters due to covid-19 restrictions.

Survey Methodology and Demographics

- Nationally representative sample of adult citizens
 - *All respondents are randomly selected.*
 - *Sample is distributed across regions and urban/rural areas in proportion to their share in the national adult population.*
 - *Every adult citizen has an equal chance of being selected.*
- Face-to-face interviews in the language of the respondent's choice.
- Sample size of 2,400 randomly selected adult citizens.
- Given the sample size, the findings have a margin of error of $\pm 2.0\%$ at the 95% confidence level.
- Data collection took place from 23rd May to 3rd June, 2021.

Survey area demographics

	Adult population (2019 Projection)	Survey Sample
Region:		
Western	7.2%	7.0%
Central	8.2%	8.0%
Greater Accra	18.5%	18.5%
Volta	5.7%	5.5%
Oti	2.9%	3.0%
Eastern	10.7%	10.5%
Ashanti	19.3%	19.5%
Western North	2.9%	3.0%
Bono	3.6%	3.5%
Ahafo	1.9%	2.0%
Bono East	3.6%	3.5%
Savannah	1.7%	2.0%
Northern	5.7%	5.5%
North East	1.6%	2.0%
Upper East	3.9%	4.0%
Upper West	2.6%	2.5%
Settlement Type:		
Urban	51%	53%
Rural	49%	47%
Dispersion of Respondents:		
No. of towns/villages in which EAs are located		199
No. of EAs surveyed		200
No. of constituencies in which EAs are located		153
No. of MMDA areas in which EAs are located		129

Survey respondents' demographics

Survey respondents' demographics

Age:

18 - 25 years	20%
26 - 35 years	30%
36 - 45 years	23%
46 - 55 years	14%
56 - 65 years	7%
Over 65 years	5%
Mean age	38 years
Median age	35 years
Modal age	35 years
Youngest respondent age	18 years
Oldest respondent age	102 years

Gender:

Male	50%
Female	50%

Survey respondents' demographics

Survey respondents' demographics	
Level of Education:	
No formal education	13%
Primary (complete + incomplete)	13%
Junior High School (complete + incomplete)	29%
Vocational/apprenticeship (complete + incomplete)	5%
Senior High School (complete + incomplete)	24%
Polytechnic (complete + incomplete)	6%
University (complete + incomplete)	11%
Religion:	
None	1%
Christianity	80%
Islamic	16%
Traditional	2%
Employment Status:	
No (not looking for job)	23%
No (looking for job)	16%
Yes, part-time job	11%
Yes, full time job	50%

Survey respondents' demographics

Survey respondents' demographics

Occupation:

Never had a job	3%
Housewife / Homemaker / Student	10%
Agriculture / Farming / Fishing / Forestry	25%
Retail / Shop / Trader / Hawker / Vendor	25%
Unskilled manual worker (e.g. cleaner, laborer, domestic help etc.)	5%
Skilled manual worker (e.g. electrician, mechanic, machinist etc.)	15%
Clerical / secretarial / Supervisor / Foreman / senior manager	3%
Security services (police, army, private security)	1%
Mid-level professional (e.g. teacher, nurse etc.)	8%
Upper-level professional (e.g. banker, doctor, lawyer, engineer, accountant etc.)	2%

About the Post-election Survey

Overview of the post-election survey project



- Ghana recently conducted another successful presidential and parliamentary elections which produced the following unexpected outcomes:
 - *The incumbent NPP candidate - President Akufo-Addo got elected as president though he lost significant number of votes compared to the 2016 election results.*
 - *The NPP lost 32 parliamentary seats, of which 31 went to the NDC and 1 to an independent candidate leaving both NPP and NDC with 137 seats each.*
 - *The country for the first time in the fourth republic has to deal with a “hung” parliament with a staunch opposition NDC member as the Speaker of the House.*
- CDD-Ghana asked a few questions to gauge citizens’ opinions on a number of issues, including the following:
 - *Their interpretation of the outcome of the elections, particularly the parliamentary one;*
 - *Their expectations of the likely impact of the current “hung” parliament;*
 - *Their expectations of the likely impact of the election of NDC person as Speaker of Parliament; and*
 - *Their expectations regarding the performance of the NPP government in the next 4 years.*

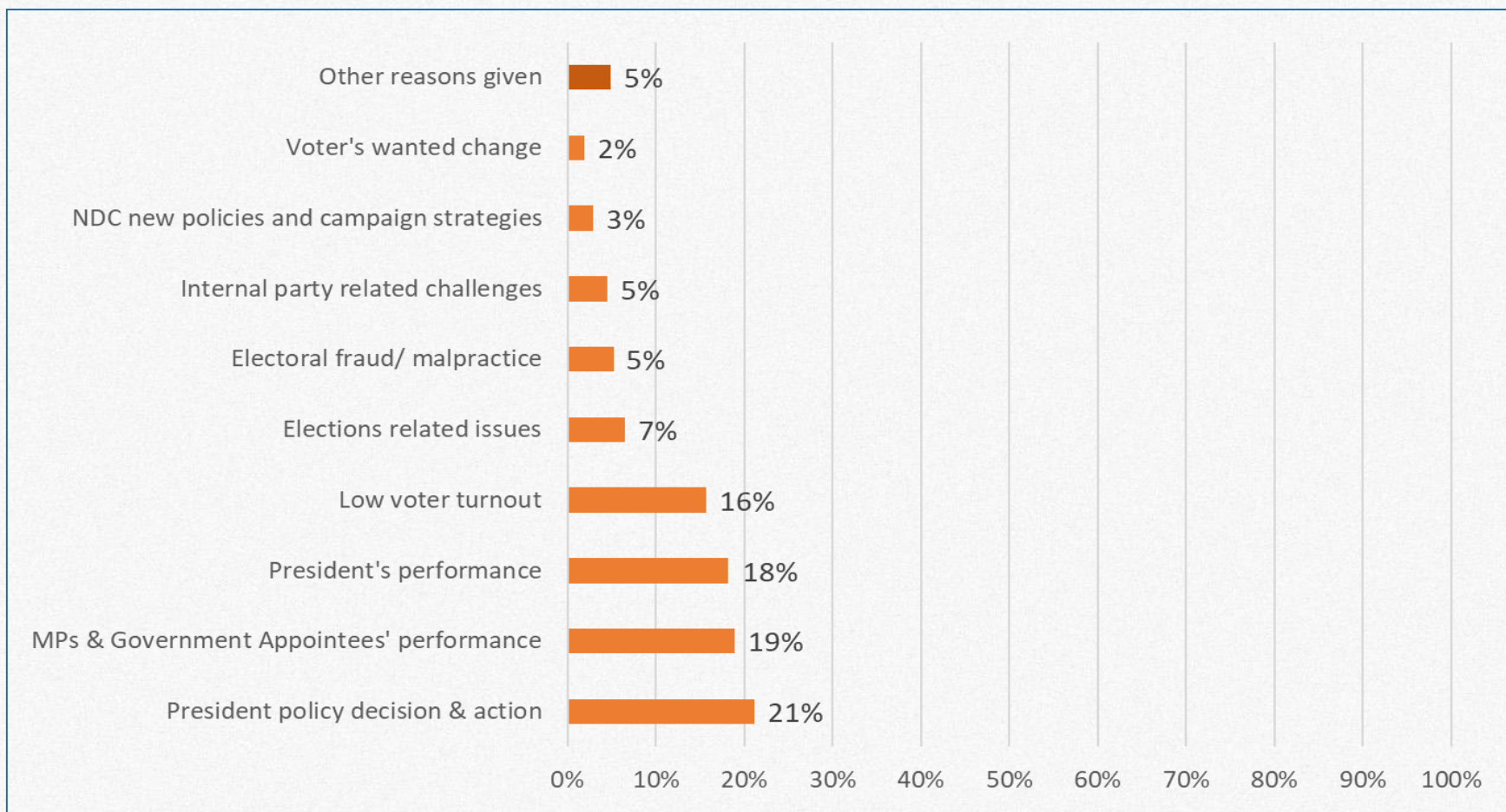


Post-election Survey Findings

Opinions about the outcomes of the 2020 Elections

Citizens perceptions about the reduction in president Nana Akufo-Addo's vote margin

A cumulative 58% attribute the reduction in president Nana Akufo-Addo's vote margin to his policy decision and actions, his MPs and appointee's performance and the president's performance.

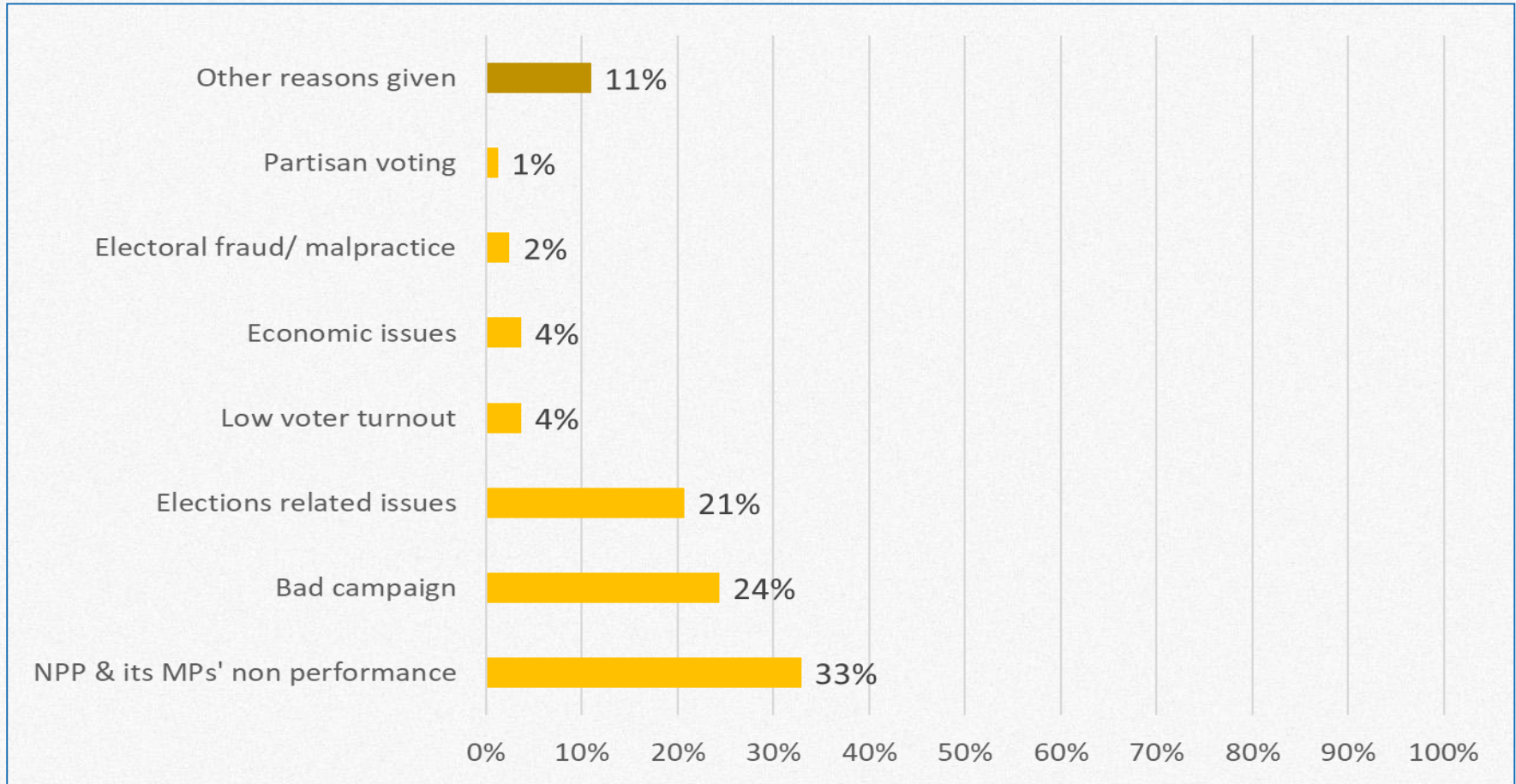


Question asked: How do you interpret the reduction in the vote margin of President Akufo-Addo in December 2020 compared to what he obtained in the December 2016 election? Would you say it is:

Meaning of the reduction in NPP's parliamentary seats



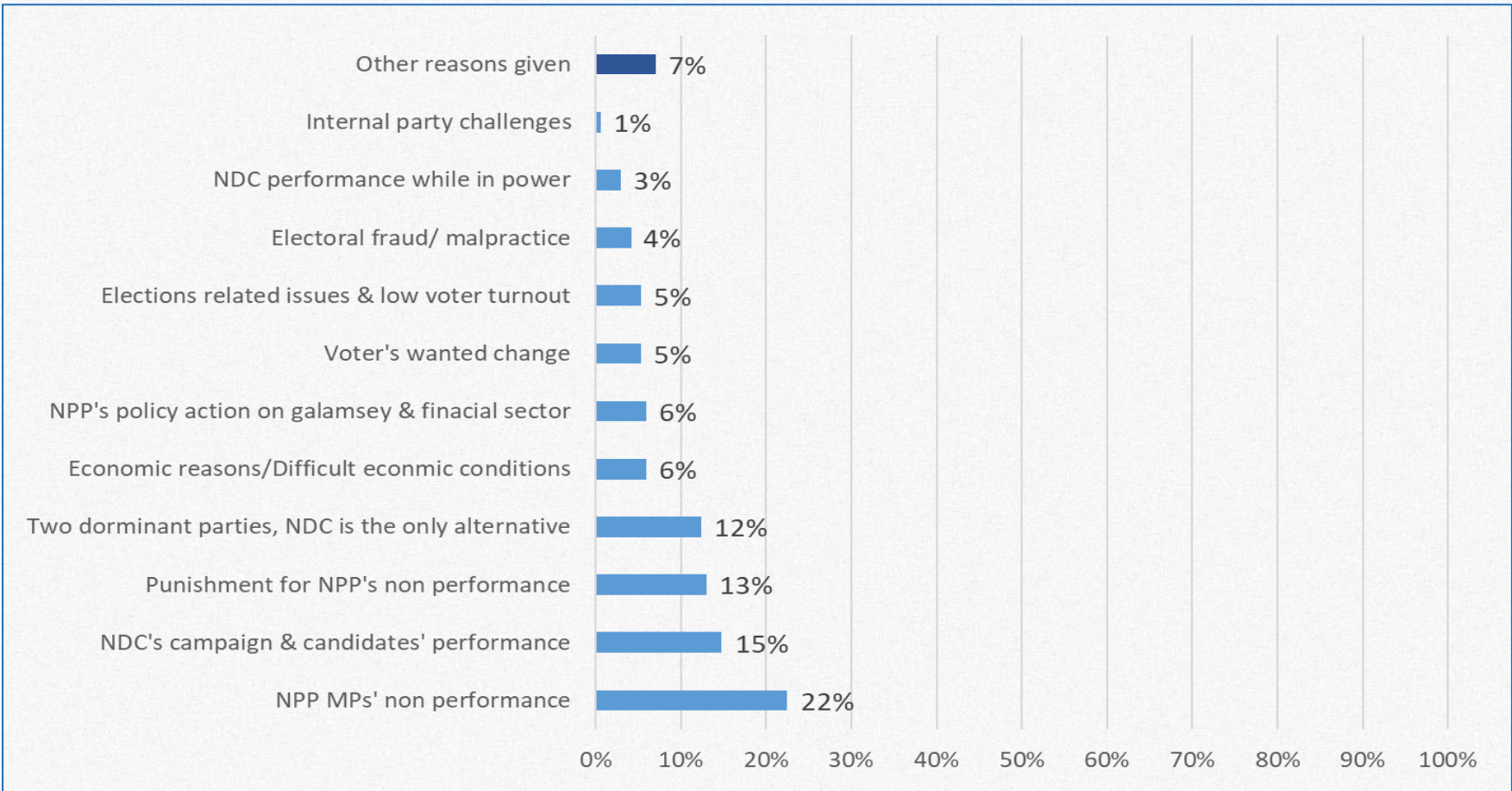
Our respondents attribute the loss of seats by the NPP as a result of the NPPs MPs non-performance, the NPP's bad campaign and the non-performance of their candidates.



Question asked: How do you interpret NPP losing its parliamentary majority in the just ended December 2020 parliamentary election? Would you say it is:

Citizens perceptions of the increase in NDC's parliamentary seats

Our respondents attribute the gains the NDC made in the parliamentary elections as to the NPPs MPs non-performance, the NDC's campaign and the performance of their candidates, and a way of punishing the NPP for non performance.

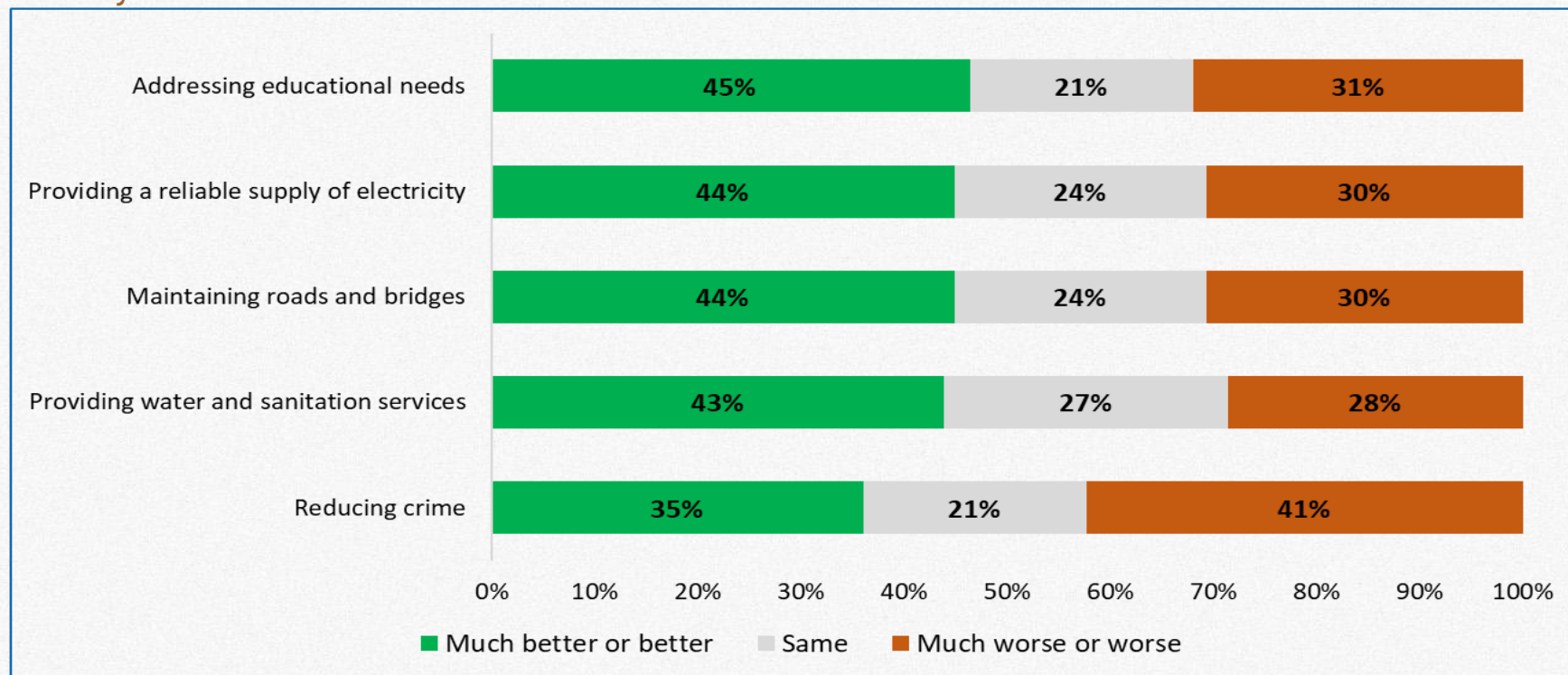


Question asked: How do you interpret the increase in the number of parliamentary seats won by the NDC in the just ended December 2020 parliamentary election, which ensured that none of the two leading political parties (the NPP and NDC) had the majority in Parliament? Would you say it is:

Citizens' opinions on policies, rule of law and governance

Prospective evaluation of government's services delivery performance [1]

In general, a significant minority of Ghanaian are optimistic that in the next four years, the Akufo-Addo NPP-led government will perform “*much better or better*” in addressing public/social service delivery. But are less optimistic about government’s ability to reduce crime.

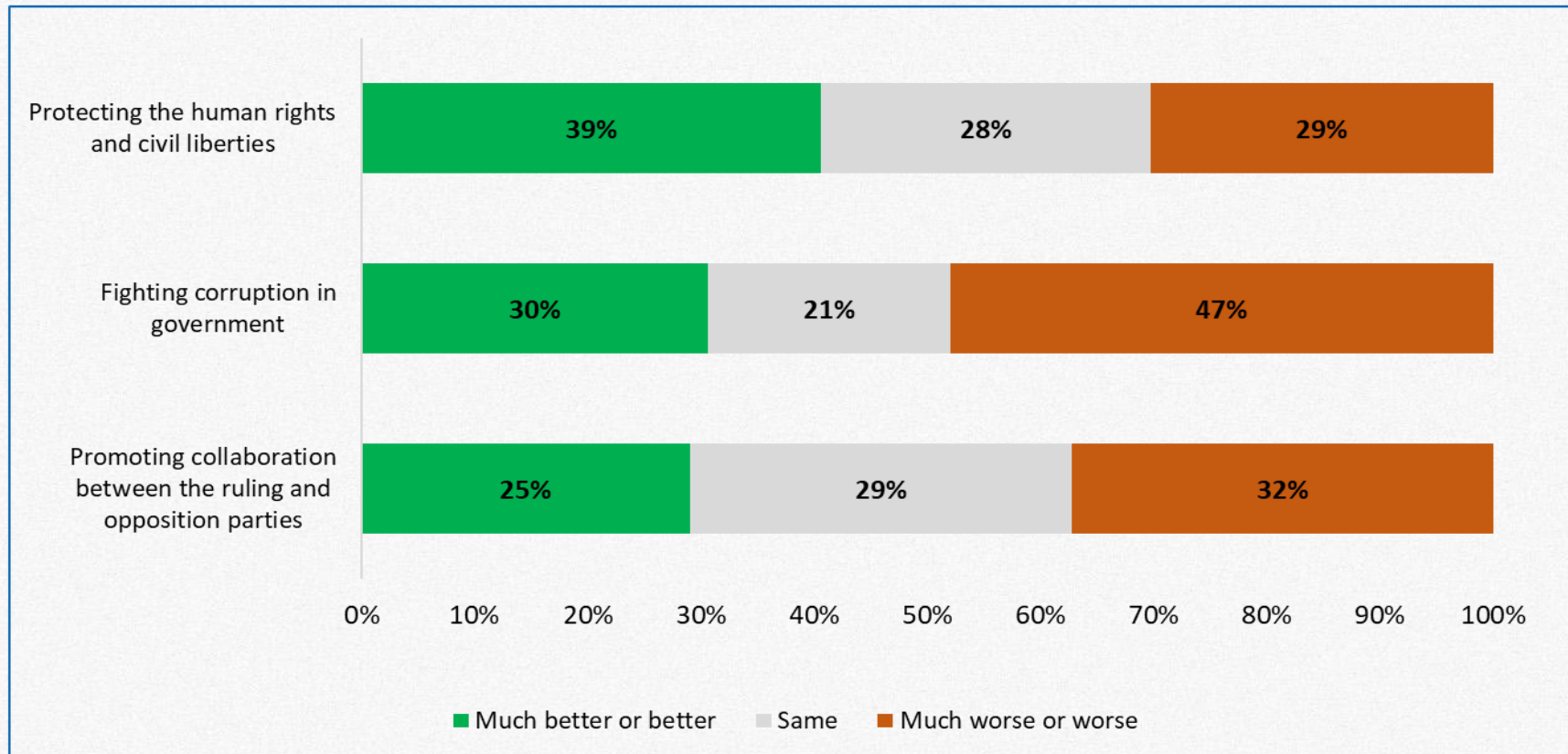


Question asked: Looking ahead, do you expect the following conditions to be better or worse by the end of the Nana Akufo Addo NPP-led government the second term in office:

- Addressing educational needs?
- Providing a reliable supply of electricity?
- Maintaining roads and bridges?
- Providing water and sanitation services?
- Reducing crime?

Prospective evaluation of government's services delivery performance [2]

Ghanaians are also less optimistic about government's ability to fight corruption, and ability to promote collaboration between the ruling and opposition parties.

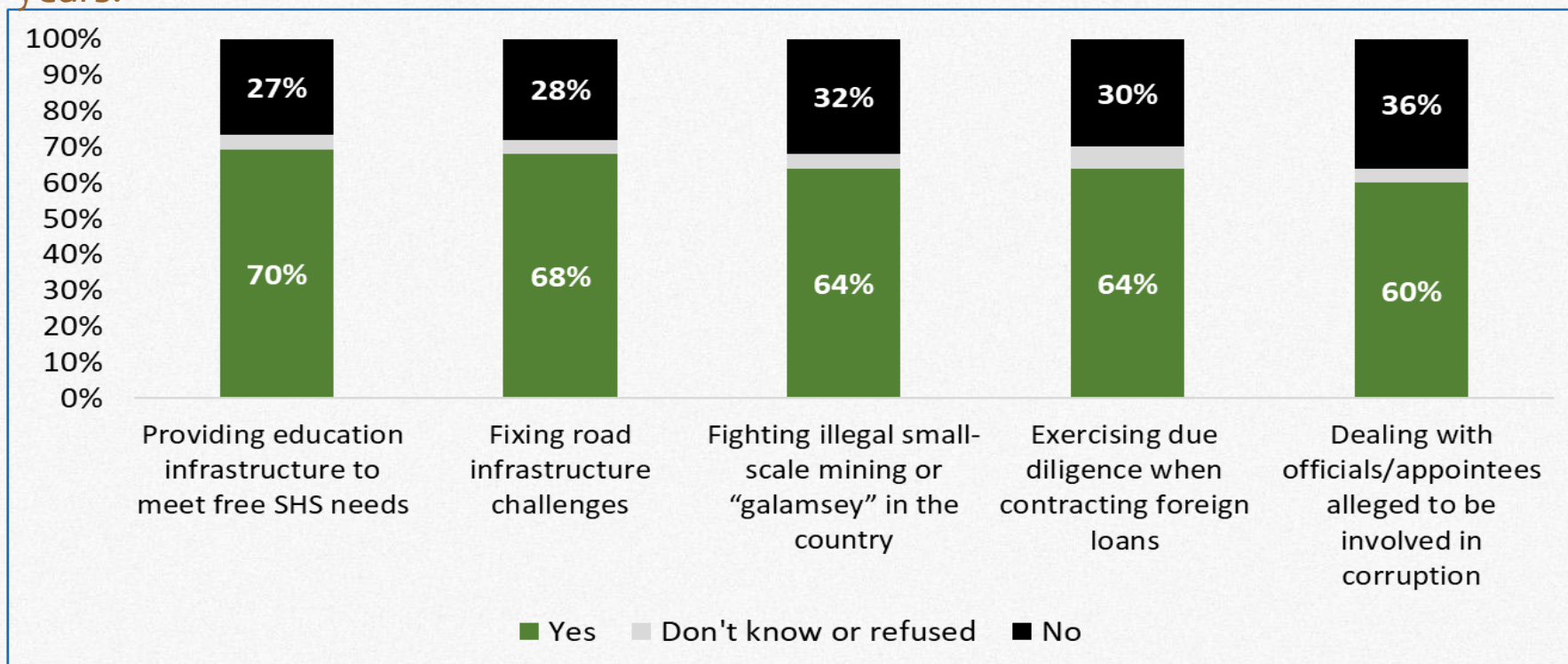


Question asked: Looking ahead, do you expect the following conditions to be better or worse by the end of the Nana Akufo-Addo NPP-led government the second term in office:

- Protecting the human rights and civil liberties of all citizens?
- Fighting corruption in government?
- Promoting collaboration between the ruling and opposition parties?

Expected changes in management of some matters by government in the second term

In general, most Ghanaians expect changes in the way the Akufo-Addo led-NPP government will handle a number of national development issues in the next four years.



Question asked: Please tell me whether you expect changes in the way the Akufo-Addo led NPP government will handle the following in the next four years:

Providing educational infrastructure to meet the growing needs arising from the free SHS program.

Fixing of road infrastructure challenges across the country.

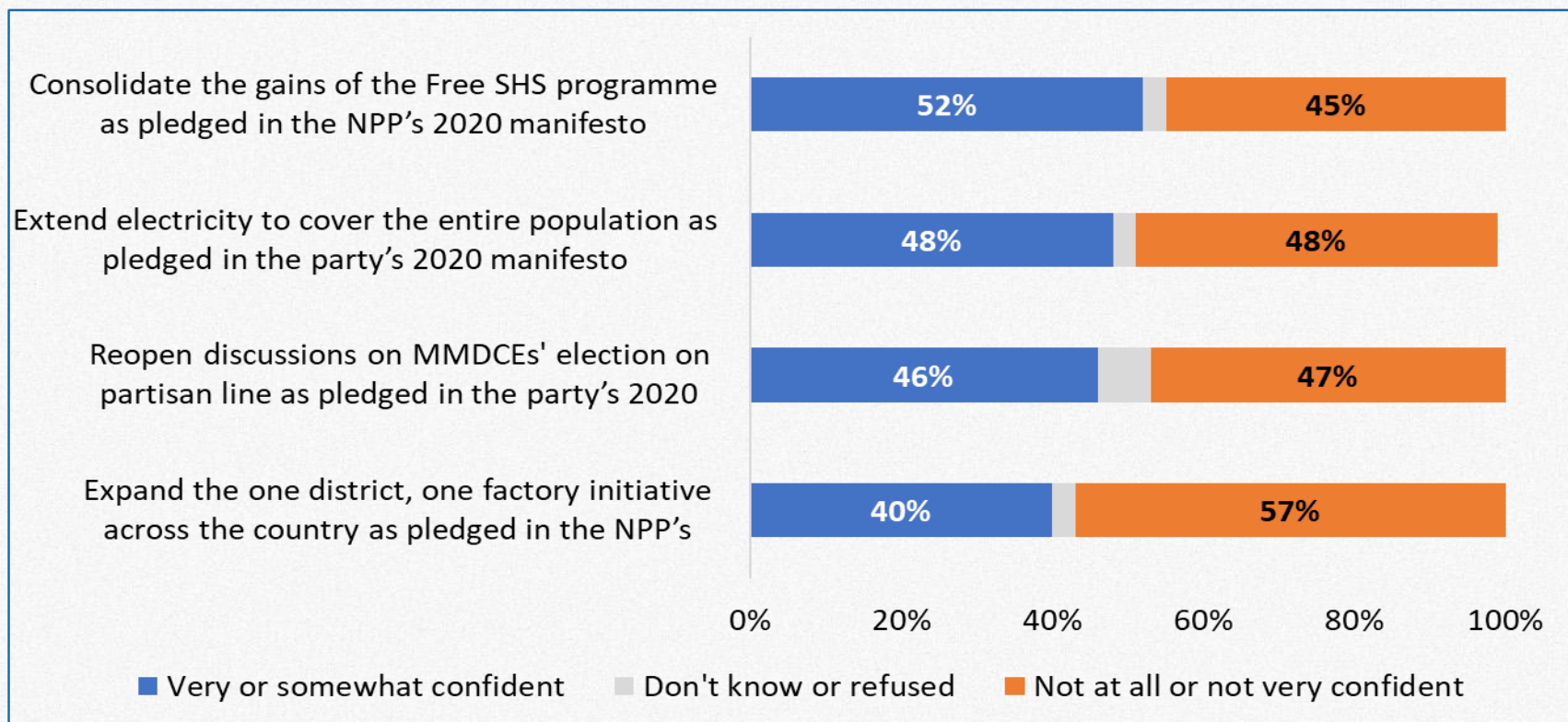
Fight against illegal small-scale mining or "galamsey" activities across the country.

Exercise of due diligence when contracting foreign loans on behalf of the country.

Dealing with government officials/appointees alleged to be involved in corruption.

Confidence in government's ability to fulfil 2020 manifesto pledges

However, confidence in government's ability to fulfil some of the NPP's 2020 manifesto promises is mixed.

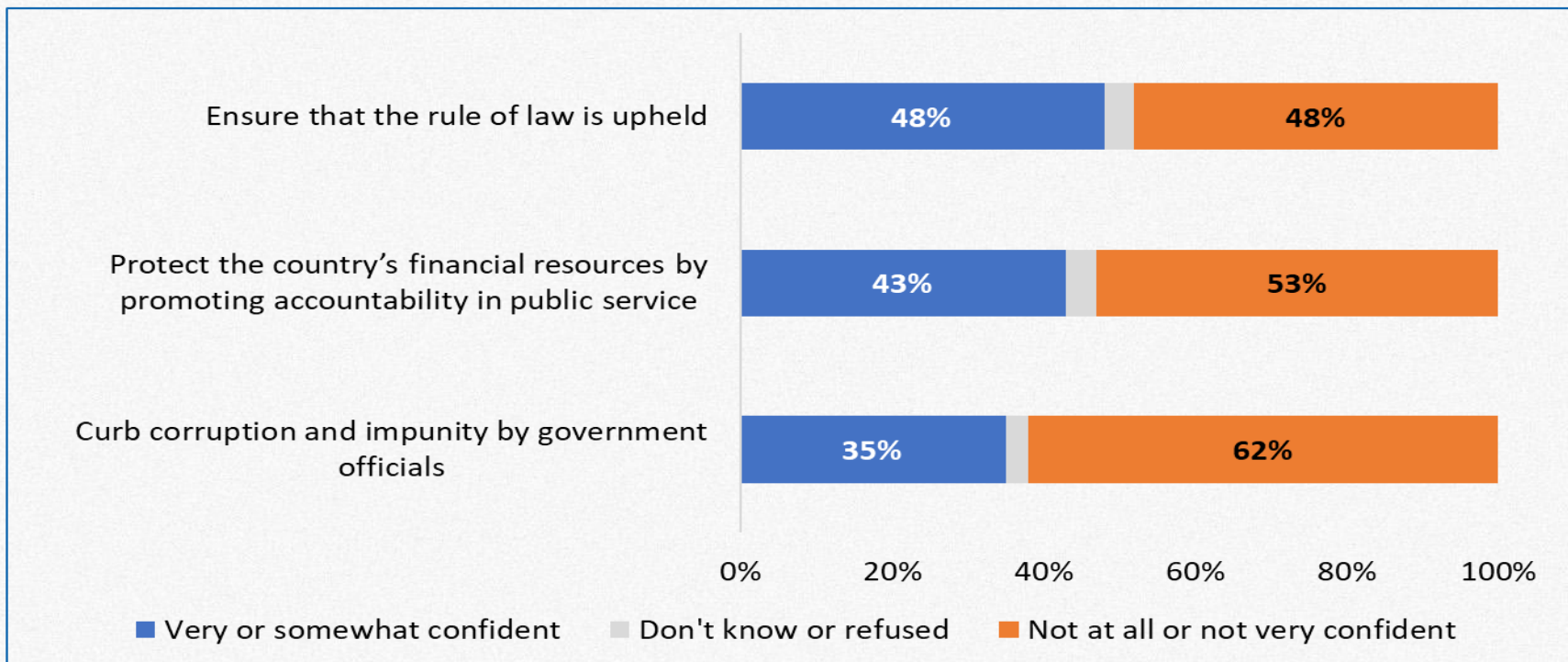


Question asked: How confident are you that in the next four years, the second Akufo-Addo led NPP government's will be able to:

- Consolidate the gains of the Free SHS programme as pledged in the NPP's 2020 manifesto?
- Extend electricity to cover the entire population as pledged in the party's 2020 manifesto?
- Reopen discussions on MMDCEs' election on partisan line as pledged in the party's 2020 manifesto?
- Expand the one district, one factory initiative across the country as pledged in the NPP's 2020 manifesto?

Confidence in government's ability to promote rule of law and financial accountability

While Ghanaians are split in their opinion on the government's ability to ensure that rule of law is upheld, majority however are not confident in the ability of the Nana Addo led-NPP government to protect the country's financial resources and curb corruption in the next 4 years.

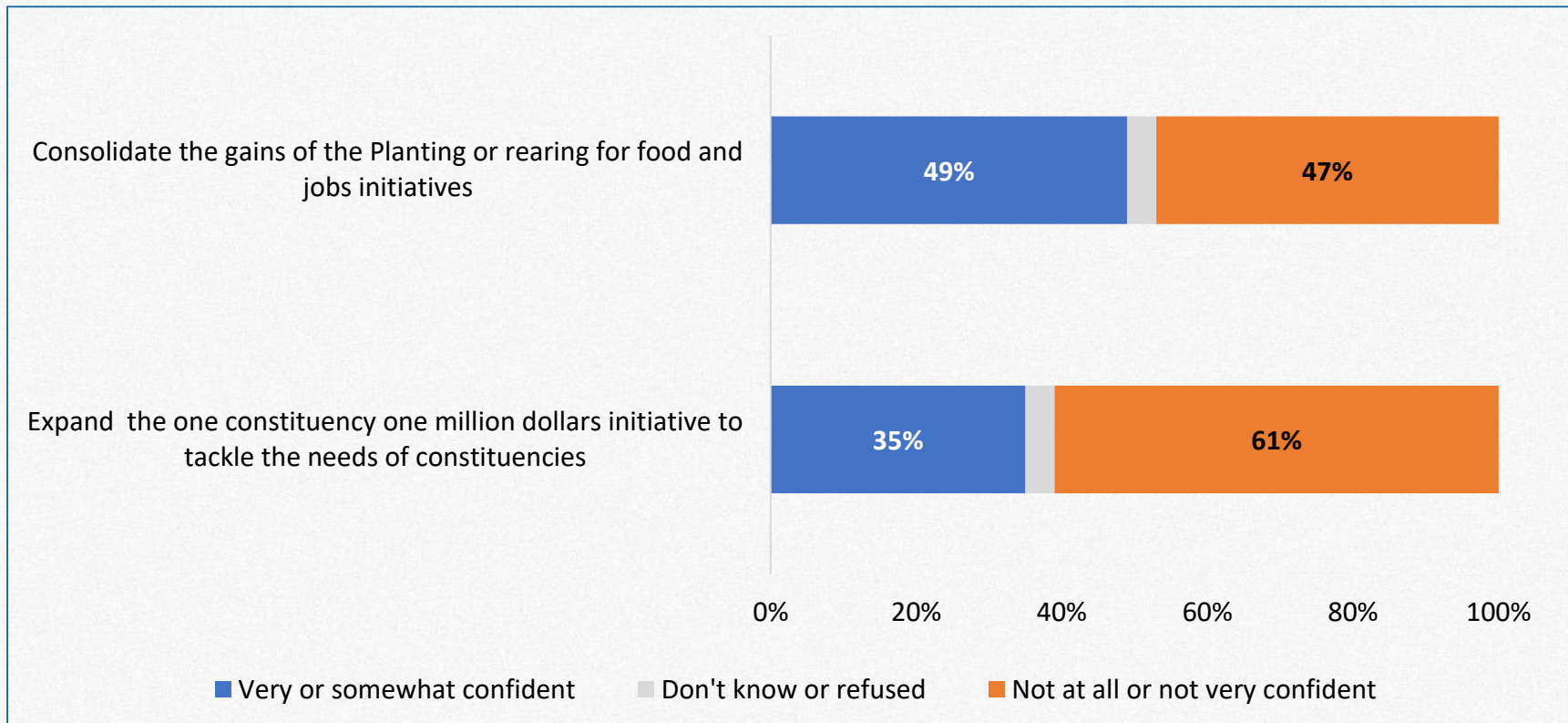


Question asked: How confident are you that in the next four years, the second Akufo-Addo led NPP government's will be able to:

- Ensure the rule of law is upheld?
- Protect the country's financial resources by promoting accountability in public service?
- Curb corruption and impunity by government officials?

Confidence in government's ability to consolidate and expand other policy initiatives

Ghanaians are nearly equally split in their confidence in government's ability to consolidate the gains made in the planting/rearing for food and job programs in the next four years, but the majority express lack of confidence in the government's ability to expand the one million dollar per constituency initiative.

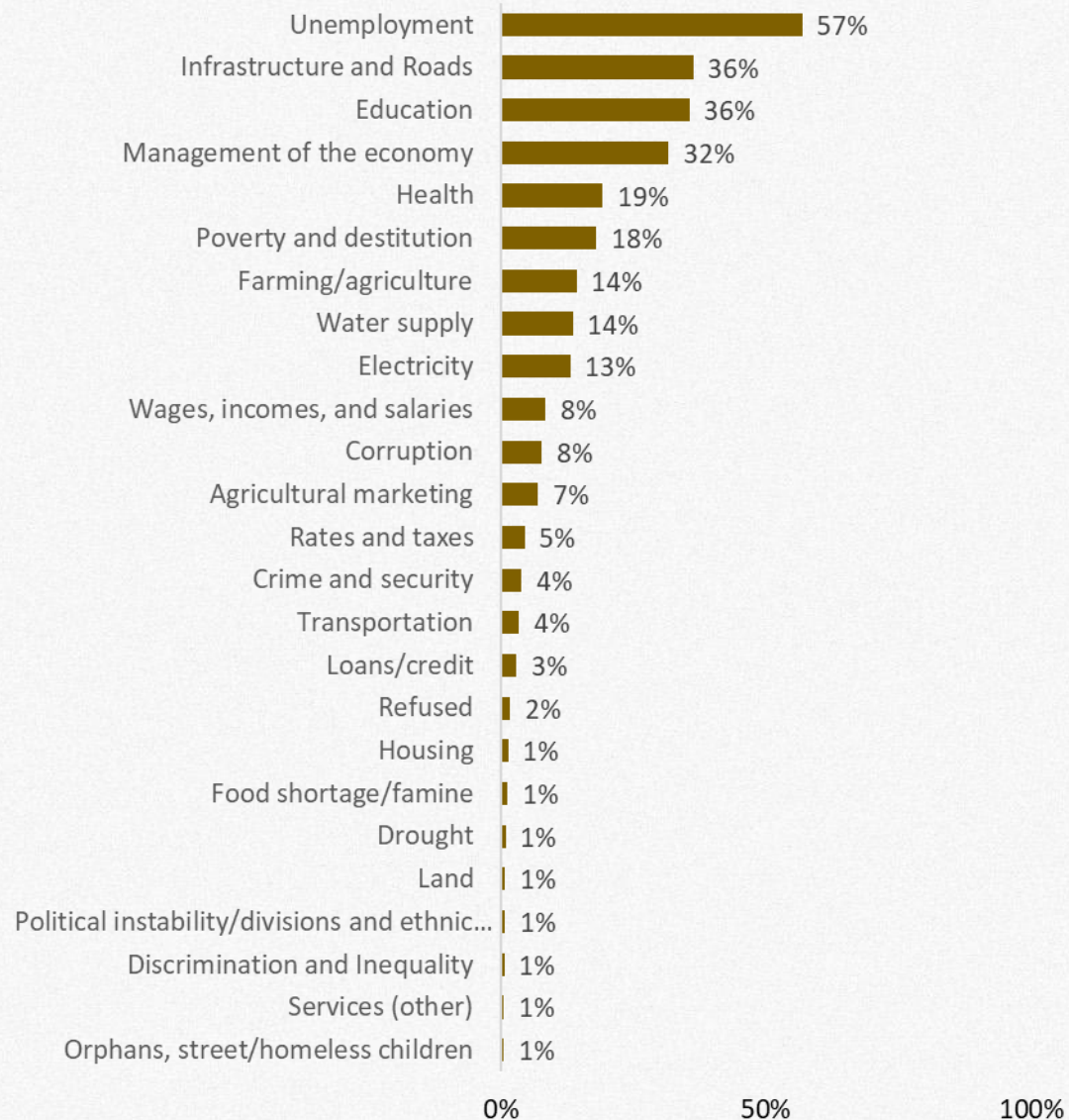


Question asked: How confident are you that in the next four years, the second Akufo-Addo led NPP government's will be able to:

- Consolidate the gains of the Planting or rearing for food and jobs initiatives?
- Expand the one constituency one million dollars initiative to tackle the needs of constituencies?

Ghanaians' policy priorities needing government's attention

Unemployment, infrastructure and roads, education, management of the economy and health are the five top policy priorities Ghanaians would want to see government addressing

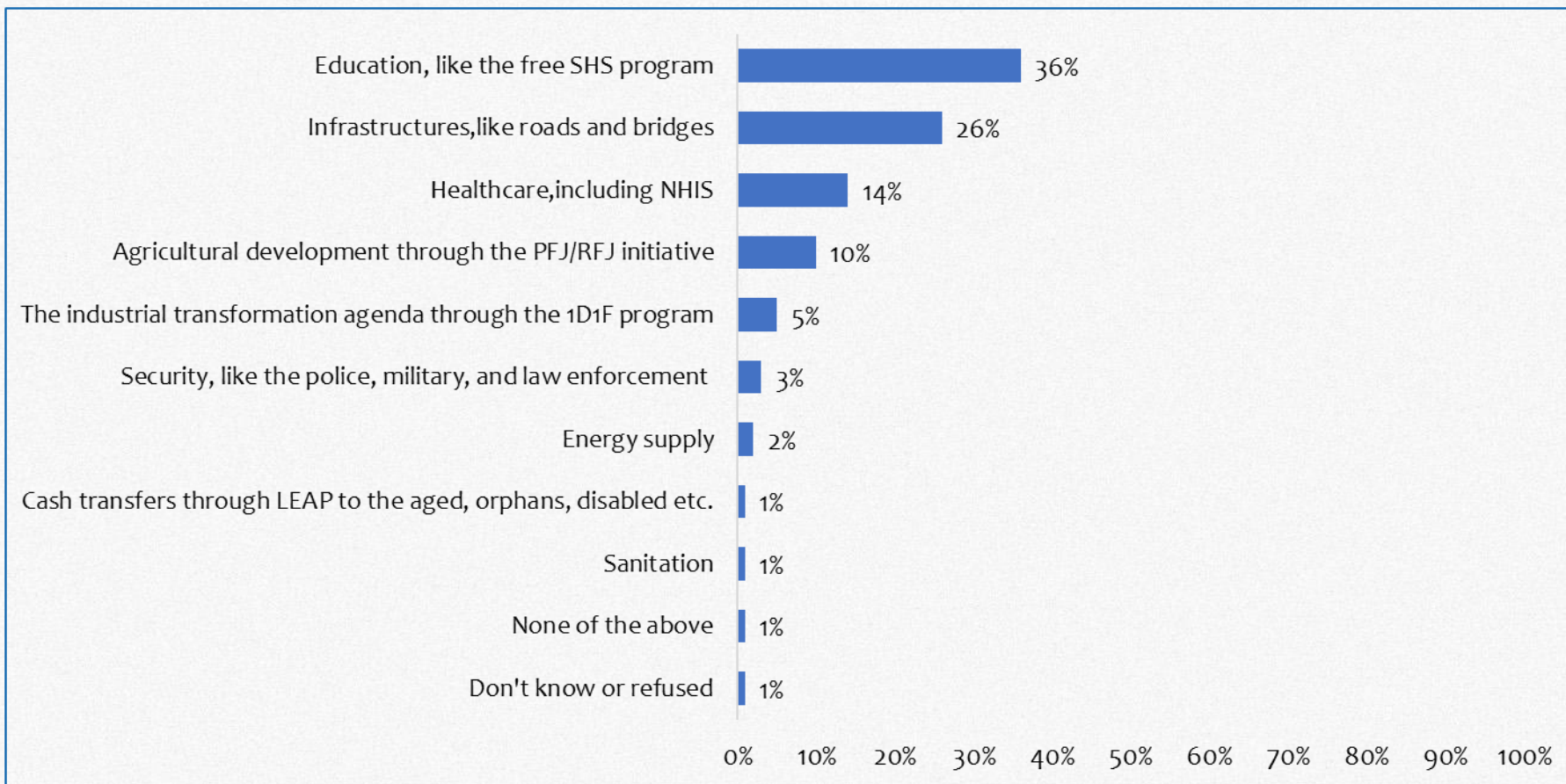


Question asked: In your opinion, what are the most important problems facing this country that government should address? (3 at most)

Citizens' priority for additional government investment



Education, infrastructure, healthcare and agriculture are the four priority areas that Ghanaians recommend for additional investment, in case government wants to increase public spending.

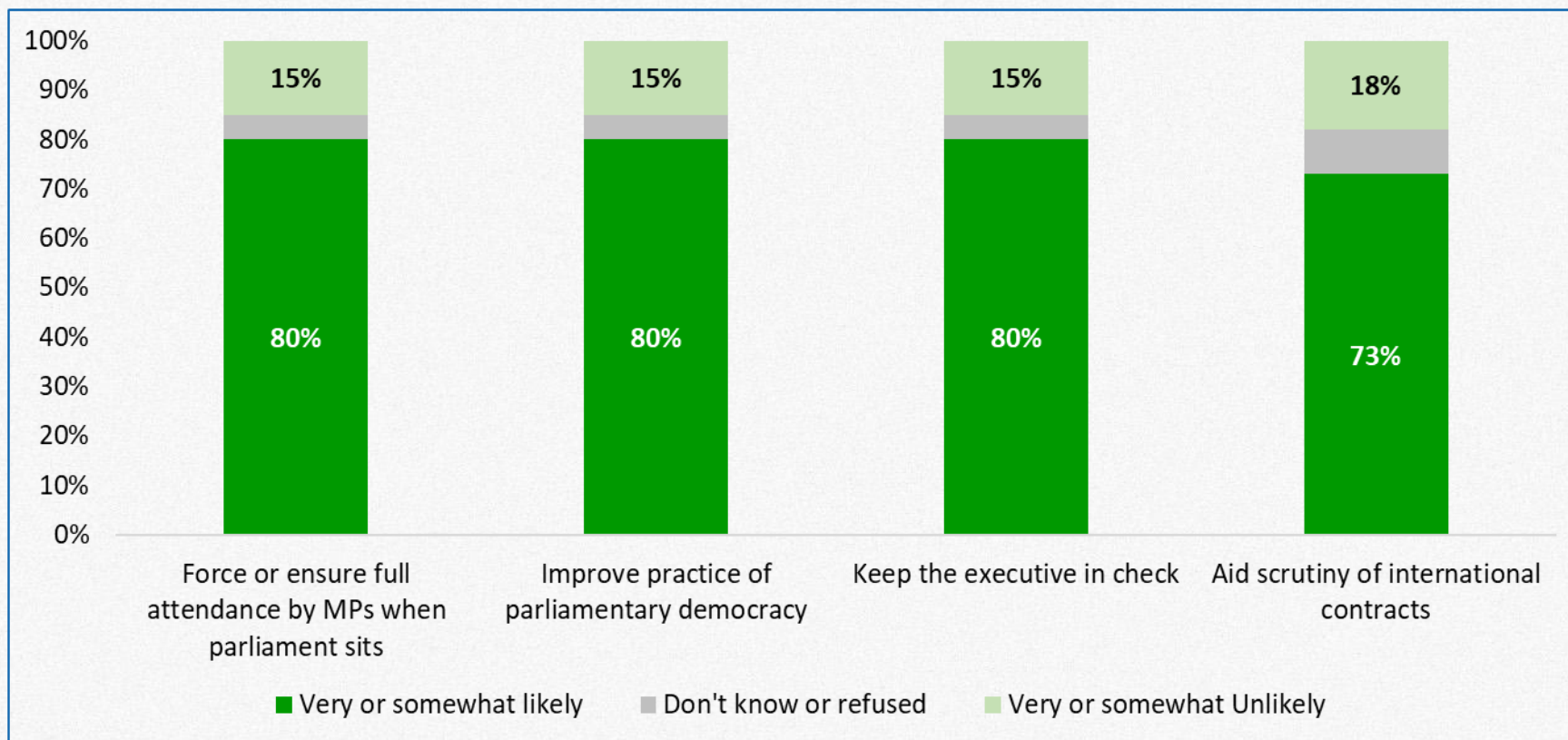


Question asked: If the government decides to increase public spending, which of the following areas would you recommend as the priority for additional investment? And which would you recommend as the second priority?

Citizens' expectations of the 8th Parliament

Expected impact of the current “hung” parliament [1]

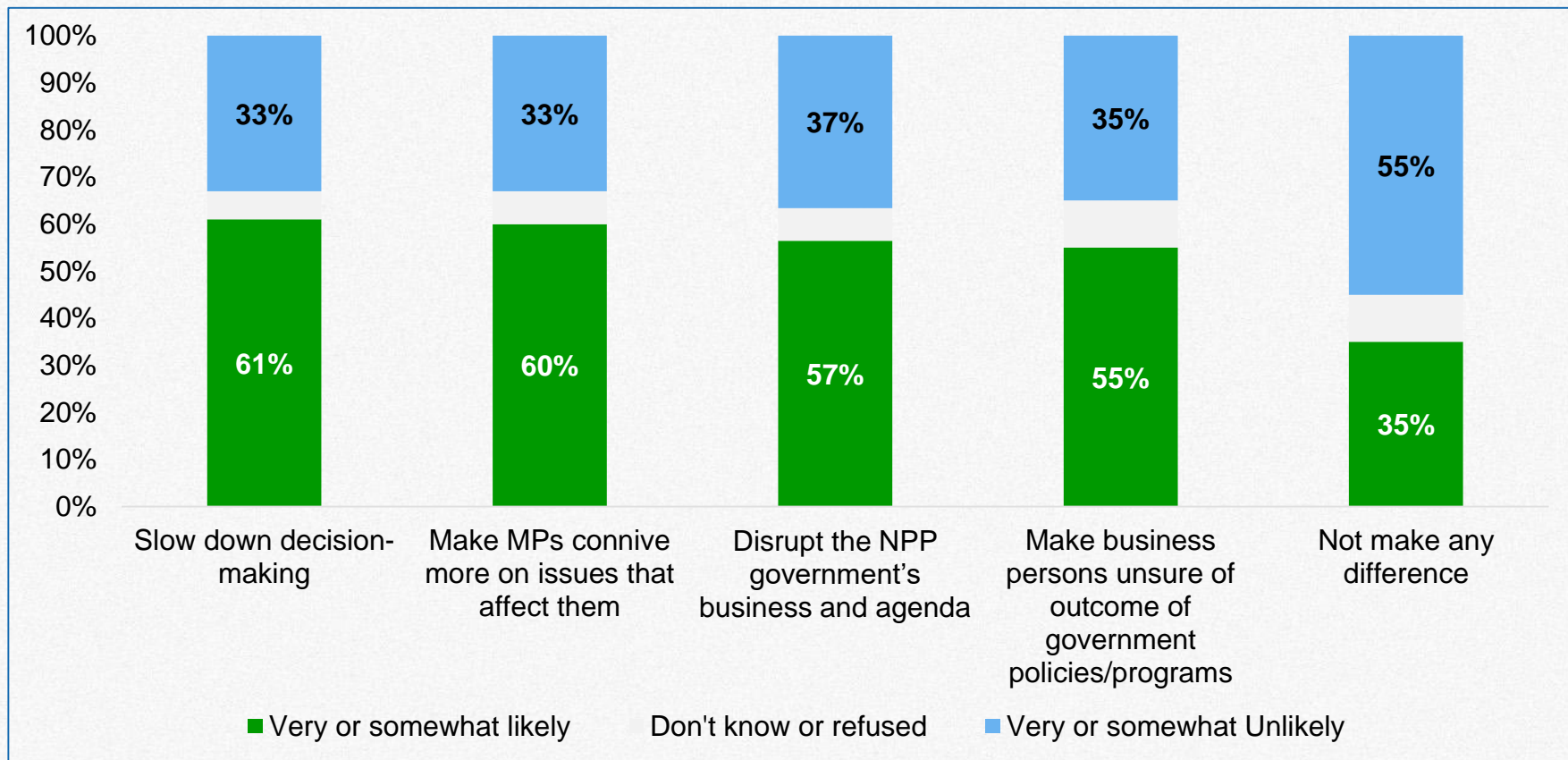
Most Ghanaians expect the current composition of parliament to impact on some parliamentary practices/functions and government’s business/programs.



Question asked: In your opinion, how likely or unlikely it is that the current Parliament with the NPP and NDC having an equal number of seats will:

- Force or ensure full attendance of all MPs during sitting in parliament?
- Improve the practice of parliamentary democracy, thereby enhancing democratic development?
- Keep the executive in check?
- Aid scrutiny of international contracts?

Expected impact of the current “hung” parliament [2]

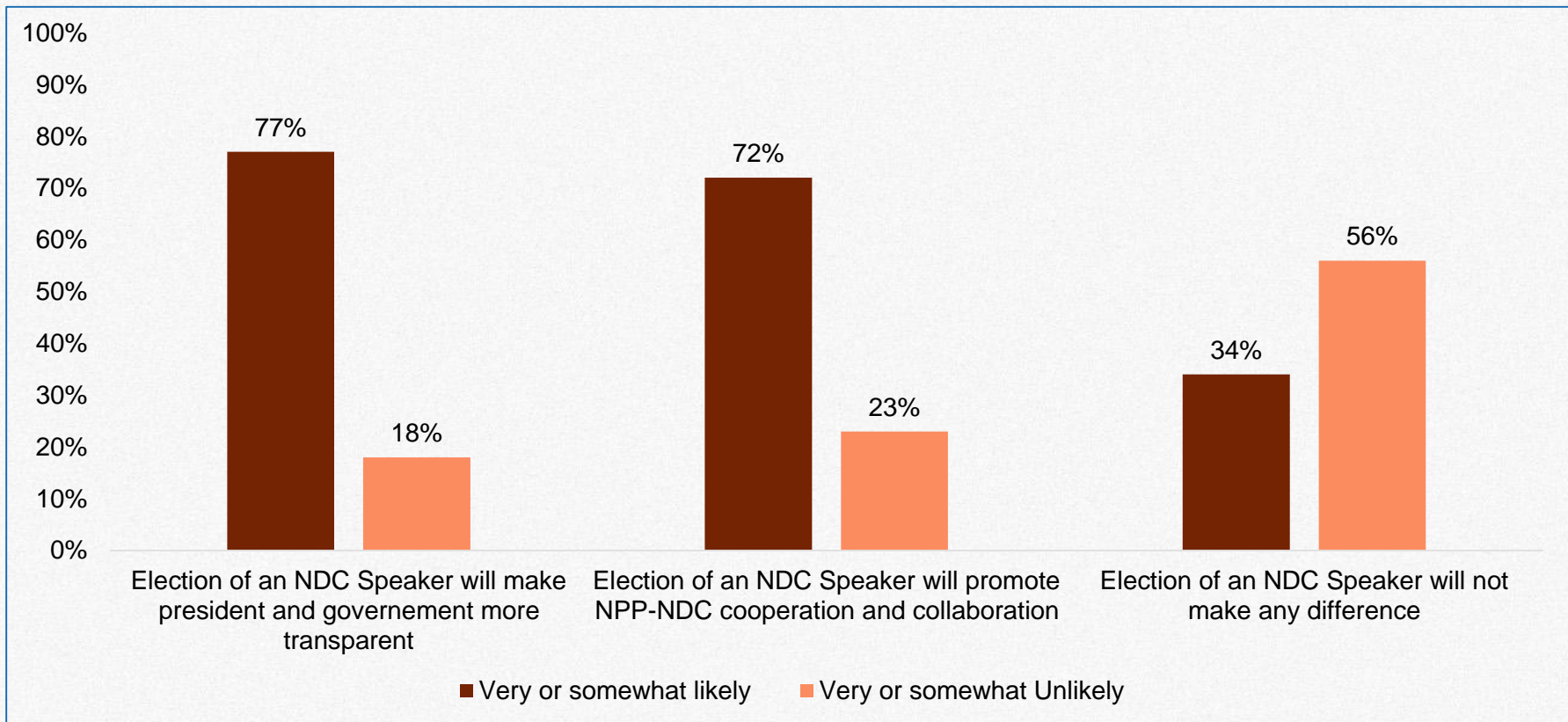


Question asked: In your opinion, how likely or unlikely it is that the current Parliament with the NPP and NDC having an equal number of seats will:

- Slow down decision-making as a result of consensus building?
- Make MPs connive more on issues that affect them?
- Disrupt the NPP government's business and agenda?
- Make business persons unsure of the outcome of government policies and programs for the private sector?
- Not make any difference?

Expected impact of an opposition member as Speaker of Parliament

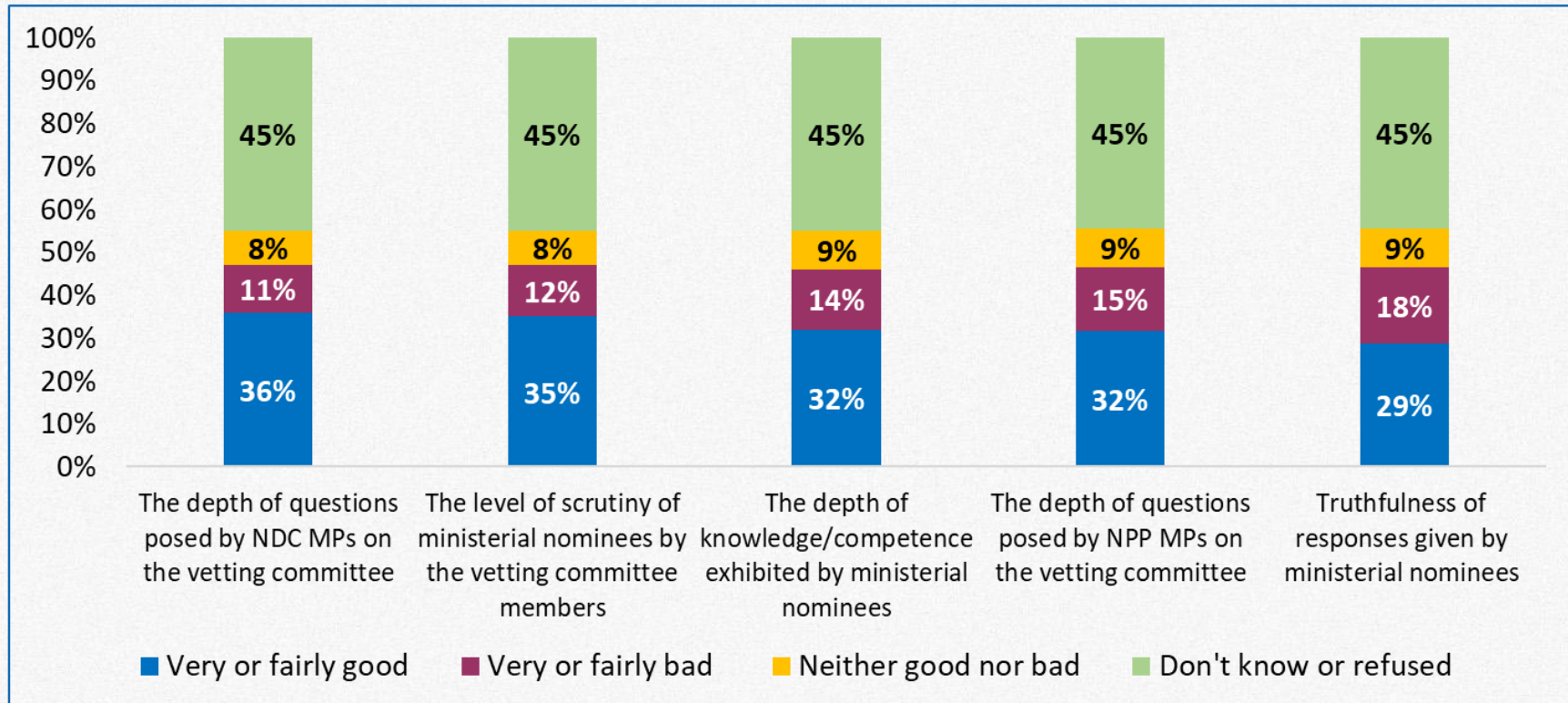
Majority of Ghanaians believe the election of an opposition NDC member as Speaker of Parliament will make the president and government more transparent and also promote NPP-NDC cooperation and collaboration.



Question asked: In your opinion, how likely or unlikely it is that the election of NDC Speaker of Parliament will:
Make President Nana Akufo-Addo and the NPP government more transparent and accountable?
Promote collaboration and cooperation between the NPP and NDC parliamentarians?
Not make any difference?

Popular evaluations of the 2021 ministerial nominees' vetting

Significant minorities of Ghanaians cannot rate various aspects of the 2021 ministerial nominees' vetting - a case of a sizeable number of Ghanaians lacking knowledge of what transpired during the vetting.

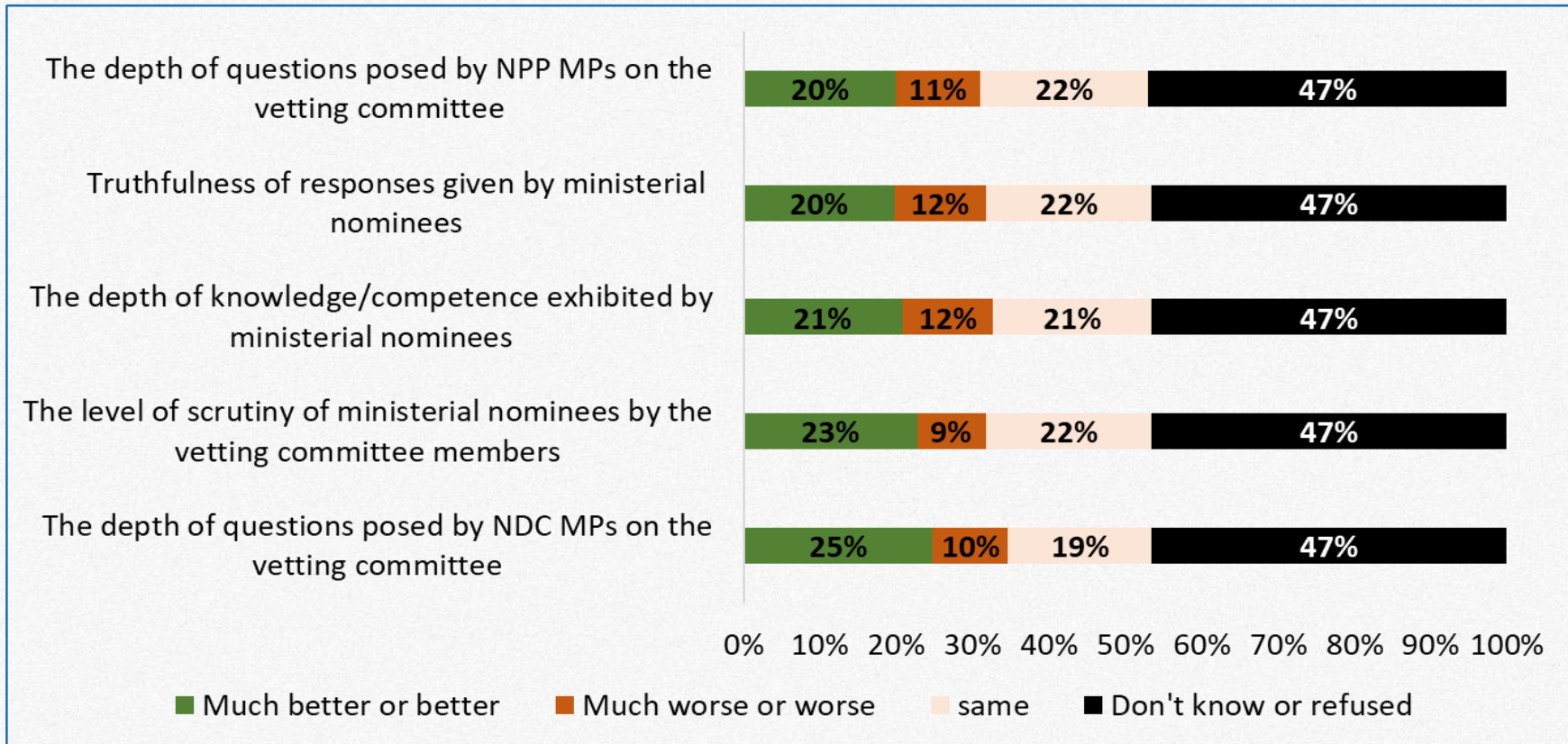


Question asked: How would you rate the following aspects of the ministerial nominees' vetting:

- The level of scrutiny of nominees for ministerial positions by the vetting committee members?
- Truthfulness of responses given by nominees for ministerial positions?
- The depth of knowledge and competence exhibited by ministerial nominees?
- The depth of questions posed by NPP parliamentarians on the vetting committee?
- The depth of questions posed by NDC parliamentarians on the vetting committee?

Evaluations of 2021 vs. 2017 ministerial vetting

A significant minority could not offer any meaningful comparative evaluation of 2021 and 2017 ministerial nominees vetting.



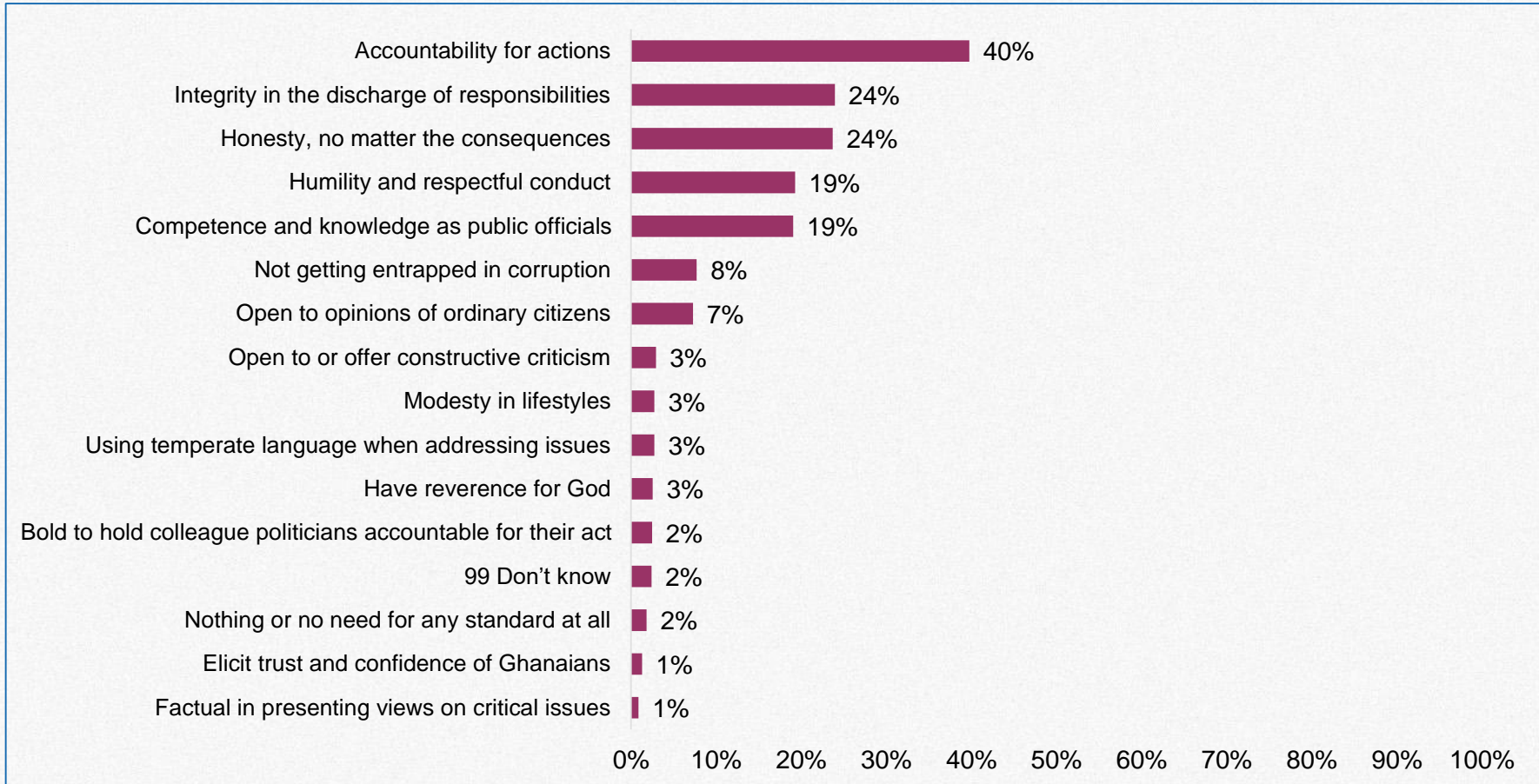
Question asked: Compared to the 2017 ministerial vetting process, would you say the following were much better, better, same, worse, or much worse in 2021 vetting:

- The level of scrutiny of nominees for ministerial positions by the vetting committee members.
- Truthfulness of responses given by nominees for ministerial positions.
- The depth of knowledge and competence exhibited by ministerial nominees.
- The depth of questions posed by NPP parliamentarians on the vetting committee.
- The depth of questions posed by NDC parliamentarians on the vetting committee.

Citizens expectations of public office holders

Public-private life standard of politicians/public office holders

Ghanaians expect politicians and public officials to be accountable for their actions, show integrity in their work, be honest, respectful and competent.

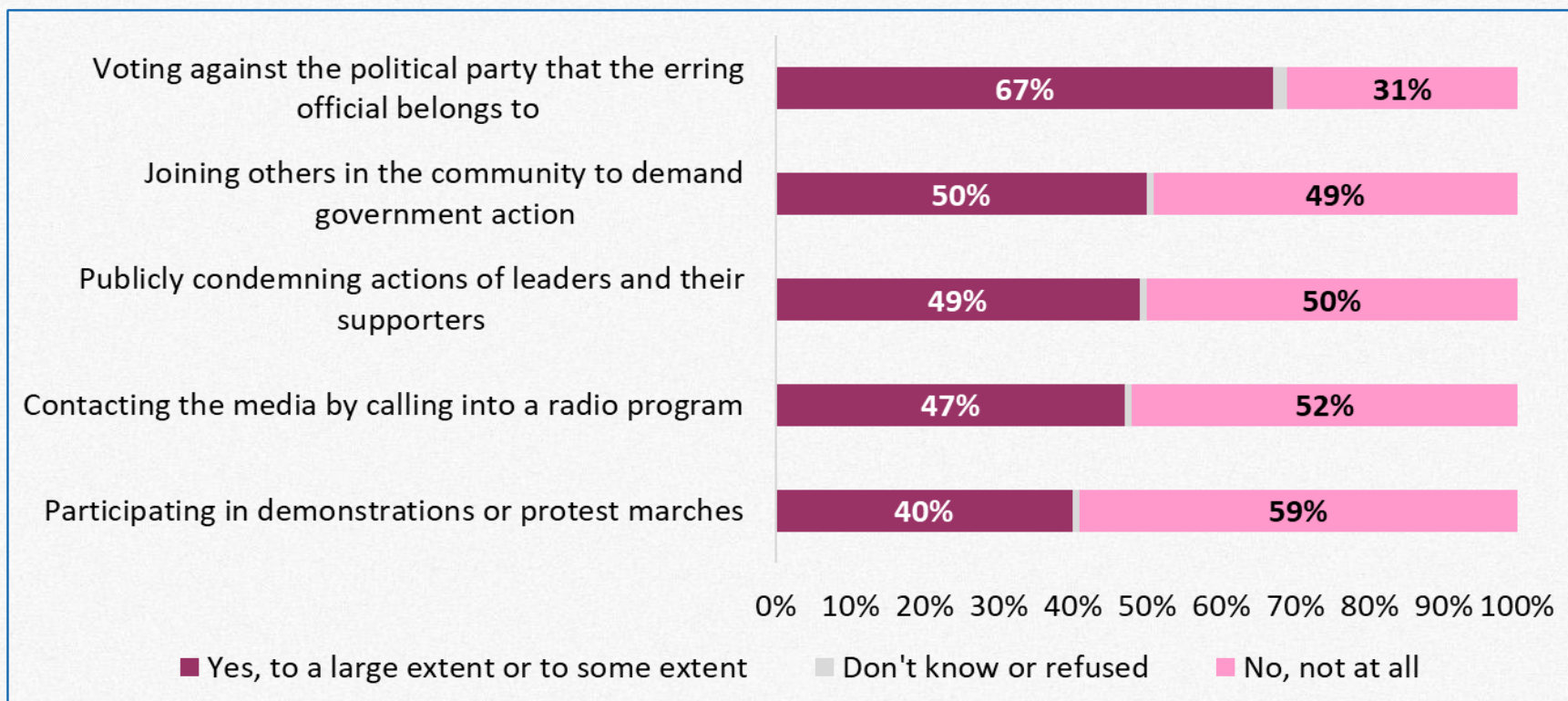


Question asked: In your opinion, what public and private life standards should Ghanaians demand of politicians and political office holders?

What can citizens do to ensure responsiveness and accountability?

Actions ordinary an person can engage in to make political leaders act right [1]

Ghanaians express mixed opinions on the extent to which certain democratic engagements or actions by ordinary citizens can elicit appropriate actions from political leaders, that meet citizen's expectations.

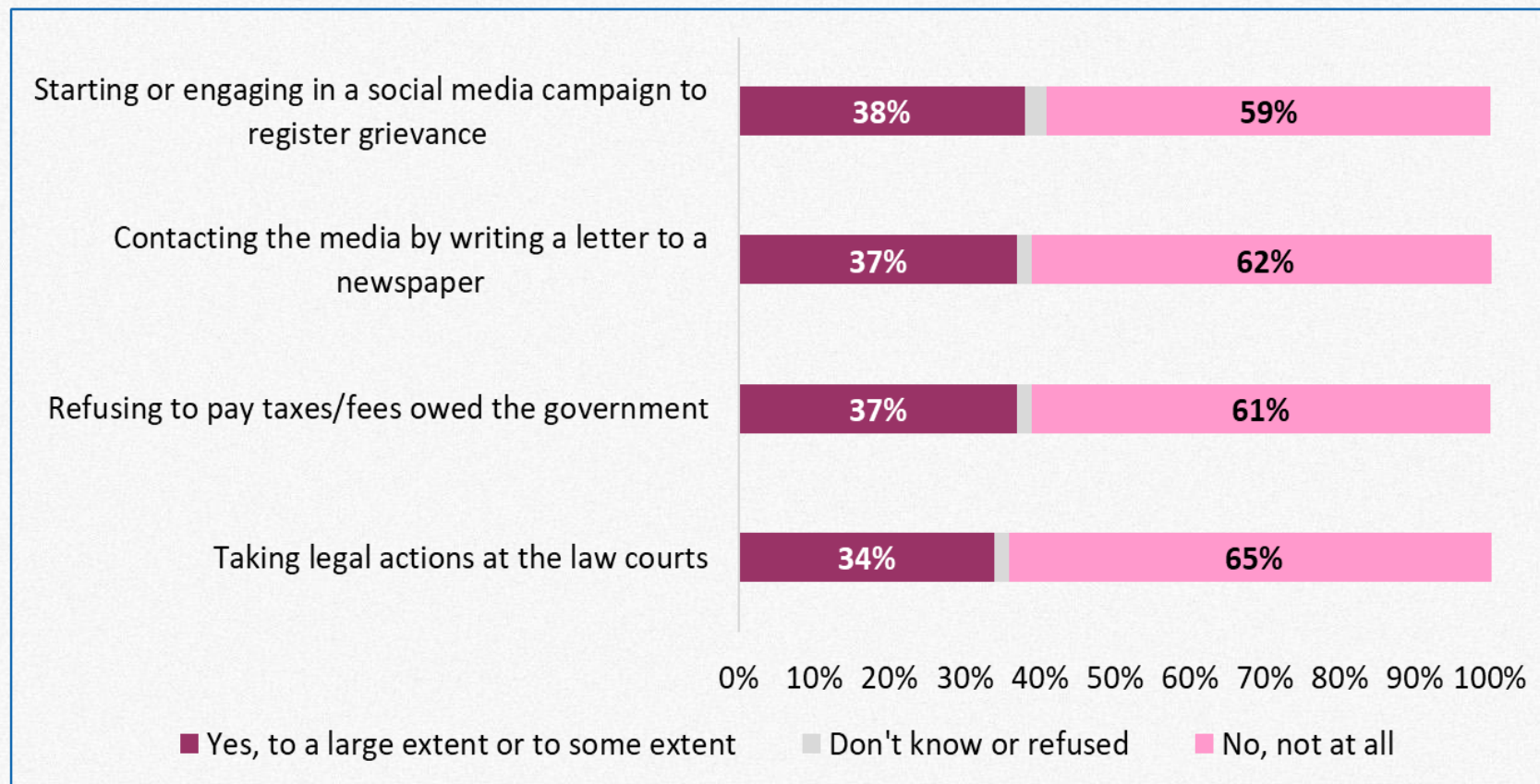


Question asked: In your opinion, can an ordinary person like you make political leaders act in ways that meet citizens' expectations by:

- Voting against the political party that the erring official belongs to?
- Joining others in the community to request action from the government?
- Condemning publicly, the actions of leaders and their supporters?
- Contacting the media by calling into a radio program?
- Participating in demonstrations or protest marches?

Actions ordinary an person can engage in to make political leaders act right [2]

Ghanaians express mixed opinions on the extent to which certain democratic engagements or actions by ordinary citizens can elicit appropriate actions from political leaders, that meet citizen's expectations.



Question asked: In your opinion, can an ordinary person like you make political leaders act in ways that meet citizens' expectations by:

- Starting or engaging in a social media (that is, WhatsApp, Facebook, Twitter) campaign to register grievance?
- Contacting the media by writing a letter to a newspaper?
- Refusing to pay taxes or fees to the government?
- Taking legal actions at the law courts?



THE END

Thank You