



**FINDINGS FROM THE AFRICA CENTRE FOR INTERNATIONAL LAW AND ACCOUNTABILITY (ACILA) SURVEY ON:**

**POPULAR ATTITUDES TOWARDS LESBIAN, GAY, BISEXUAL, TRANSGENDER AND INTERSEXUAL PEOPLE (LGBTI) IN  
GHANA**

**JULY 2018**

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## **ABOUT ACILA**

ACILA is an independent, non-partisan, and not-for-profit organization that advocates justice for victims of international crimes, monitors African States' compliance with their international obligations and commitments under international law, and promotes the rule of law and public accountability.

ACILA was incorporated under US law, in the state of Virginia, on 20<sup>th</sup> October, 2015, and received its designation as a 501 (c) (3) research and education non-profit from the Internal Revenue Service of the United States of America.

On 23rd December, 2015, ACILA was incorporated under Ghanaian law as a company limited by guarantee.

## **FOCUS AREAS**

- International Criminal Justice
- International Human Rights Law
- Public International Law
- Monitoring African States' compliance with international commitments and obligations
- Anti-Corruption
- Rule of Law

## **CONTEXT OF RESEARCH**

On November 7, 2017, Ghana appeared before the UN Human Rights Council (UNHRC) for a review of its human rights records under the Universal Periodic Review mechanism. During the review and follow up discussion by the Working Group, Ghana rejected (noted) recommendations to legalize same-sex marriage or decriminalize consensual sexual relations but accepted recommendations to provide Equal Protection of the Law from violence and discrimination against LGBTI people in accordance with Ghana's domestic law and international human rights law obligations.

ACILA is monitoring Ghana's acceptance of the recommendation to provide Equal Protection of the Law against violence and discrimination for LGBTI people in Ghana. As part of this exercise, ACILA embarked on a study in May 2018 to gauge Ghanaians' attitudes towards LGBTI issues and provide comprehensive scientific public opinion data to engender informed discussion for effective policymaking.

The 2017 recommendations accepted by Ghana are as follows:

s/n	Recommendations	Recommending State
1	Take the steps necessary to protect LGBTI persons from violence and discrimination on the basis of their sexual orientation and gender identity	Ireland
2	Ensure that victims of discrimination and violence based on sexual orientation and gender identity have access to rehabilitation and remedy and that all perpetrators are punished	Czechia
3	Take measures to fight against violence and discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity	Italy
4	Continue to implement the discrimination reporting system in order to tackle stigmatization and discrimination of the most vulnerable groups	Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela

## **KEY HIGHLIGHTS OF FINDINGS**

1. More than 87% of Ghanaians say they know the 1992 Constitution of Ghana guarantees human rights to all persons in Ghana.
2. Ghanaians are aware (81.5%) that Ghana is required by the UN, other international instruments and obligations, as well as the 1992 Constitution to protect the rights of all citizens in Ghana.
3. About two-thirds of Ghanaians (60.7%) are not aware Ghana has committed to provide Equal Protection of the Law from violence and discrimination to all persons including LGBTI people under the United Nations Universal Periodic Review mechanism.
4. More than two-thirds (70%) of Ghanaians are unaware the Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice (CHRAJ) has a “Discrimination Reporting System” for reporting on violence and discrimination against LGBTIs and Persons Living with HIV.
5. Ghanaians are more concerned about the perceived negative consequences of LGBTI issues than armed robbery, high cost of living, unemployment, galamsey, rape/defilement, and poor infrastructure. Corruption was the number one concern followed closely by LGBTI issues.
6. About 60% of Ghanaians “strongly disagree” or “disagree” LGBTIs deserve equal treatment as heterosexuals.
7. A significant number of Ghanaians (87%) are against allowing LGBTI persons holding public meetings to discuss LGBTI issues. Ninety-one per cent of Moslems are against allowing LGBTIs holding public meetings; Christians (87%), Traditionalists (73.1%); and Atheists (33.3%). Respondents in the Volta Region had the highest approval (19.4%) allowing LBTIs to hold public meetings to discuss LGBTI issues.
8. More than 97% of Ghanaians are aware the Police has a responsibility to protect every citizen against mob injustice, and “strongly agree” or “agree” by 94% that any person who engages in mob activity should be brought to justice. However, 20% “strongly disagree” or “disagree” that the Police has a responsibility to protect LGBTI people against mob injustice.
9. Majority of Ghanaians (80%) are “very uncomfortable” or “uncomfortable” associating themselves with LGBTIs. However, about 67% will receive emergency medical treatment from a nurse or doctor they perceive as LGBTI. Thirty per cent of Christians; 40% of Moslems; and 50% of Traditionalists will not receive emergency medical treatment from a nurse or medical doctor who is perceived as LGBTI. Forty-four per cent of Ghanaians who are 51 to 61 years will not receive emergency medical treatment from a nurse or medical doctor who is perceived as LGBTI.
10. About 13% of Ghanaians will “physically abuse”, “verbally abuse” or “force” an LGBTI to hide his or her identity if they discover a person who is LGBTI. Majority of Ghanaians (45.3%) will “socially shun” an identified LGBTI.
11. More than 75% of Ghanaians applaud homophobic statements by state officials, religious leaders, or influential people in society. Only 24.5% say homophobic statements should be condemned.
12. Thirty-six per cent of Ghanaians are of the opinion that LGBTIs should be discriminated against in job search, religious association (10%) and public appointments (9.16%).
13. More than 54% of Ghanaians say expelling students perceived to be LGBTI should be promoted.

## METHODOLOGY

- The survey was a representative sample of adults in five regions of Ghana: Greater Accra, Ashanti, Northern, Volta and Western.
- All respondents were randomly selected.
- Every adult citizen of voting age 18 years and older had an equal chance of being selected.
- Sample distribution across five regions and urban-rural areas was based on their proportion to the share of the national population.
- Face-to-face questionnaire administration in the language of the respondent's choice.
- Sample size of 1200 yields a margin of error of +/-2.8% at 95% confidence level.
- The 1200 respondents were located in 107 Enumeration Areas (EAs) spread across 72 urban and 35 peri-urban/rural areas in the five regions.
- The selection of the EAs was carried out using the nation-wide Enumeration Areas from the Ghana Statistical Service (GSS).
- Fieldwork was conducted from 4<sup>th</sup> June to 20<sup>th</sup> June 2018.

Table 1: **Distribution of 1200 Respondents Across the Five Regions**

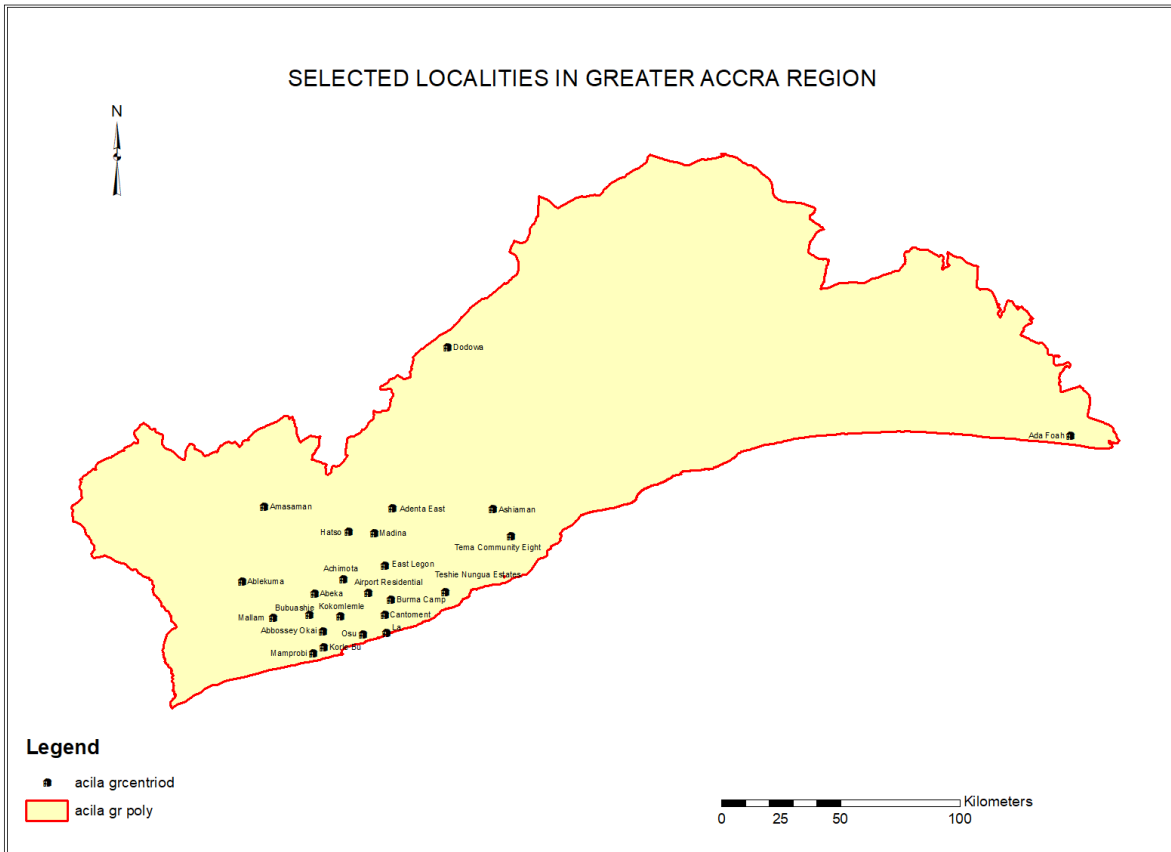
<b>REGIONAL</b>	<b>Number of Respondents</b>
Greater Accra	300
Ashanti	360
Western	180
Volta	180
Northern	180

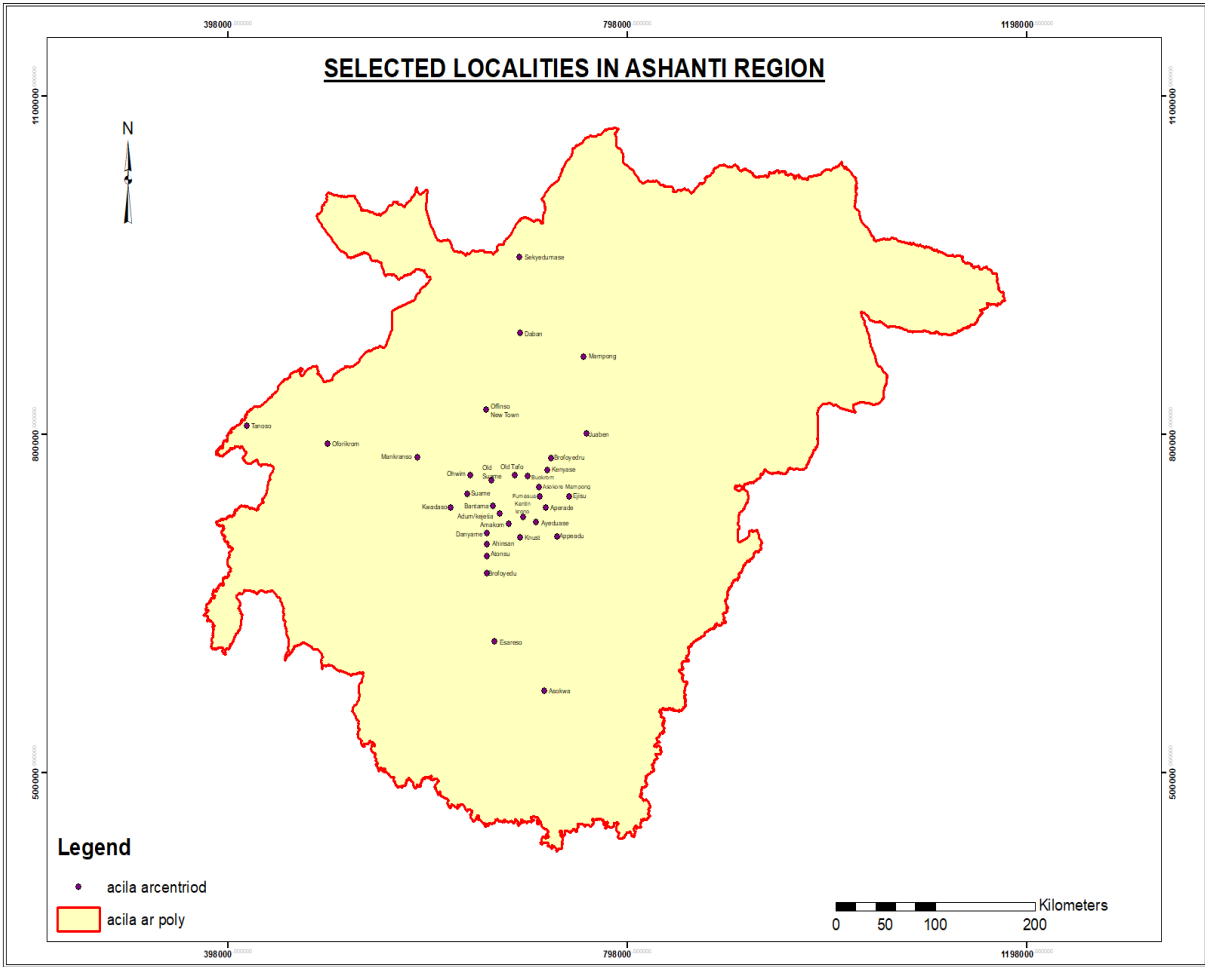
## 2. ENUMERATION AREAS (EAs)

Table 1: Allocation of EAs by locality of residence

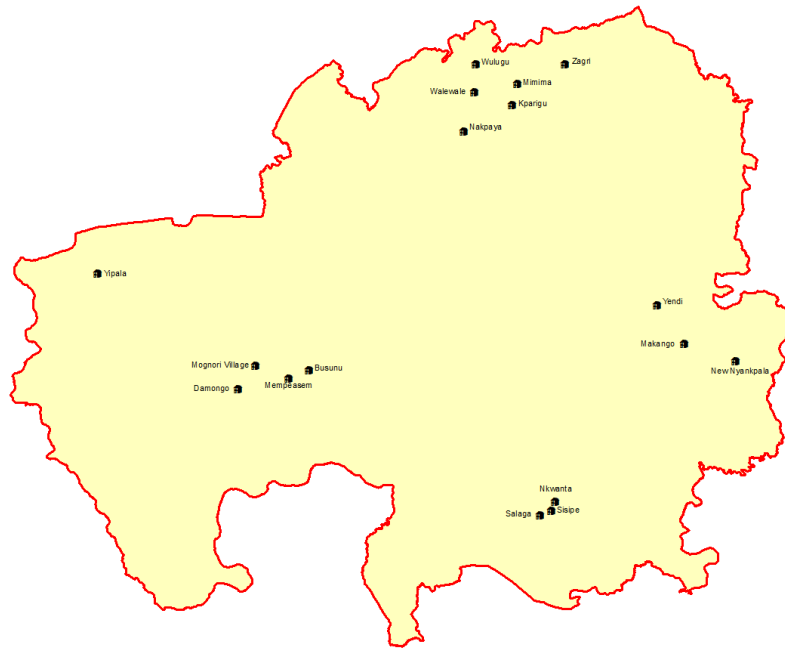
<b>REGIONAL</b>	<b>EAs</b>	<b>Urban</b>	<b>Peri-Urban/Rural</b>
Greater Accra	25	25	0
Ashanti	35	29	6
Northern	20	7	13
Volta	12	12	12
Western	15	11	4
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>35</b>

### 3. GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE



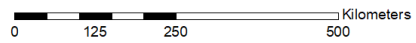


### SELECTED LOCALITIES IN NORTHERN REGION

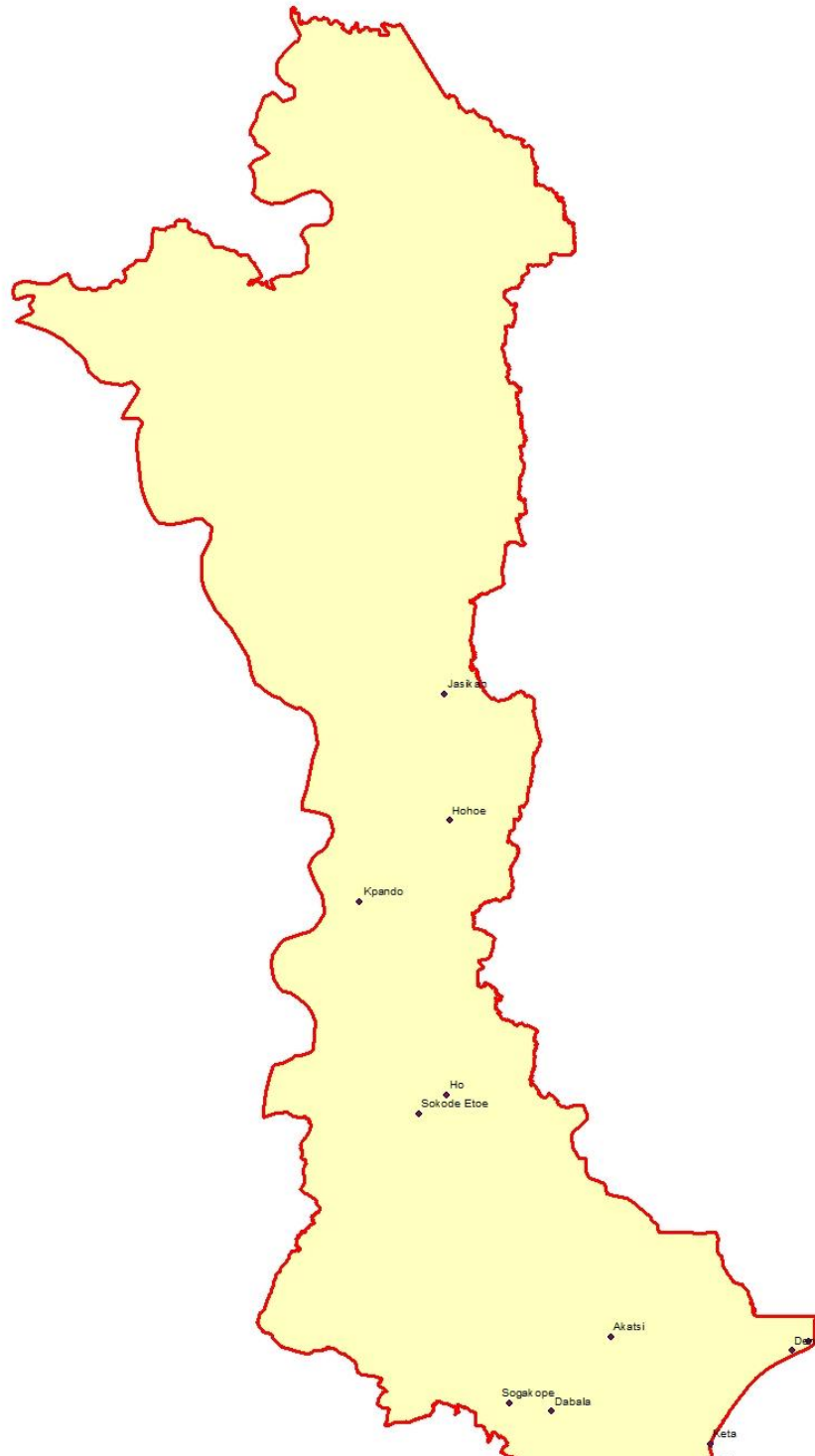


#### Legend

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# SELECTED LOCALITIES IN VOLTA REGION



Legend



# SELECTED LOCALITIES IN THE WESTERN REGION



Legend

## 5. SURVEY DEMOGRAPHICS

Table 2: Sample Size by Region

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Greater Accra	300	25.0	25.0	25.0
Ashanti	360	30.0	30.0	55.0
Northern	180	15.0	15.0	70.0
Volta	180	15.0	15.0	85.0
Western	180	15.0	15.0	100.0
Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

Table 3: Community Type and Sample Size

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Urban	837	69.8	69.8	69.8
peri-urban	188	15.7	15.7	85.4
Rural	175	14.6	14.6	100.0
Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

**Table 4: Age Distribution of Respondents**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid 18-28	431	35.9	35.9	35.9
29-39	421	35.1	<b>35.1</b>	71.0
40-50	211	17.6	17.6	88.6
51-61	91	7.6	7.6	96.2
62+	46	3.8	3.8	100.0
Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

**Table 5: Gender of Respondents**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Male	610	50.8	50.8	50.8
Female	588	49.0	49.0	99.8
Transgender	2	.2	.2	100.0
Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

**Table 6: Marital Status of Respondents**

	Marital status				
	Married	Single	Divorced	Separated	Co-habitation
REGION: Greater Accra	34.3%	55.7%	5.0%	2.3%	2.7%
Ashanti	36.1%	60.8%	1.7%	.8%	.6%
Northern	60.0%	36.1%	1.7%	1.7%	.6%
Volta	40.6%	43.9%	7.8%	5.6%	2.2%
Western	41.7%	51.1%	5.0%	2.2%	

**Table 7: Employment Status of Respondents**

	Employment status:				Total
	Formal	Informal	Student	Unemployed	
REGION: Greater Accra	29.3%	43.0%	20.7%	7.0%	100.0%
Ashanti	23.6%	56.4%	14.2%	5.8%	100.0%
Northern	31.1%	34.4%	23.3%	11.1%	100.0%
Volta	29.4%	47.8%	17.2%	5.6%	100.0%
Western	22.2%	45.6%	15.6%	16.7%	100.0%
Total	26.8%	46.8%	17.8%	8.5%	100.0%

**Table 8: Religious Background of Respondents**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Christianity	968	80.7	80.7	80.7
Moslem	201	16.8	16.8	97.4
Traditional	26	2.2	2.2	99.6
Atheist	3	.3	.3	99.8
other please specify___	2	.2	.2	100.0
Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

**Table 9: Religious Background of Respondents Across Five REGIONALS**

	Religion:					Total
	Christianity	Moslem	Traditional	Atheist	other please specify___	
REGION: Greater Accra	89.0%	9.3%	1.0%	.7%		100.0%
Ashanti	90.0%	9.7%	.3%			100.0%
Northern	52.2%	46.7%	1.1%			100.0%
Volta	67.2%	22.2%	10.6%			100.0%
Western	90.0%	7.8%	.6%	.6%	1.1%	100.0%
Total	80.7%	16.8%	2.2%	.3%	.2%	100.0%

**Table 10: Educational Background of Respondents**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Basic	306	25.5	25.5	25.5
Secondary	461	38.4	38.4	63.9
Tertiary	388	32.3	32.3	96.3
others please specify	3	.3	.3	96.5
No Formal Education	42	3.5	3.5	100.0
Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

## **RESULTS**

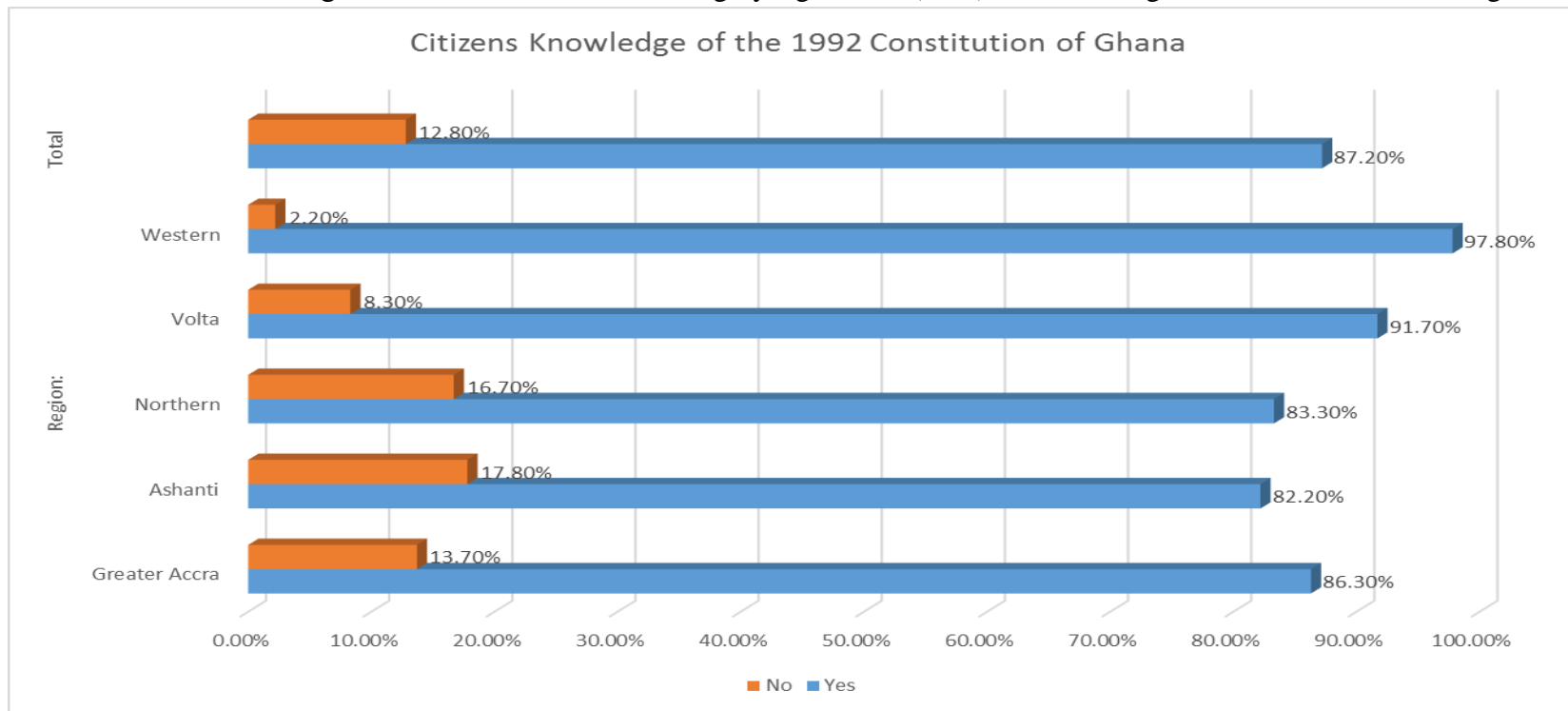
- National outlook
- Regional outlook
- Gender
- Age
- Religion

### **1. Citizens Knowledge of the 1992 Constitution of Ghana**

#### **NATIONAL AND REGIONAL OUTLOOK**

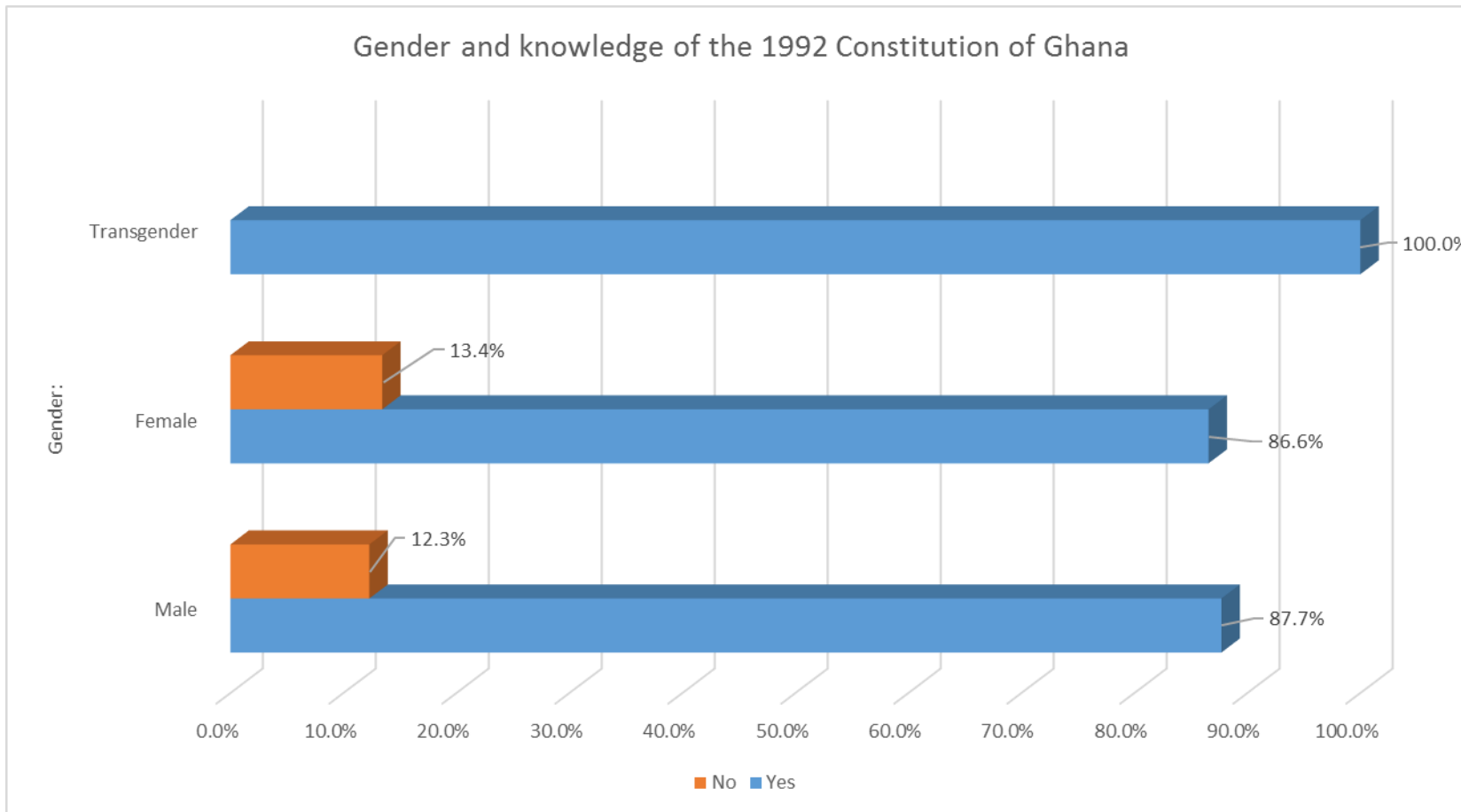
A high percentage (87.2%) of Ghanaians say they know the 1992 Constitution of Ghana guarantees human rights to all persons in Ghana.

Citizens' knowledge of the 1992 Constitution is highly significant (87%). Western Region recorded 98% as the highest.



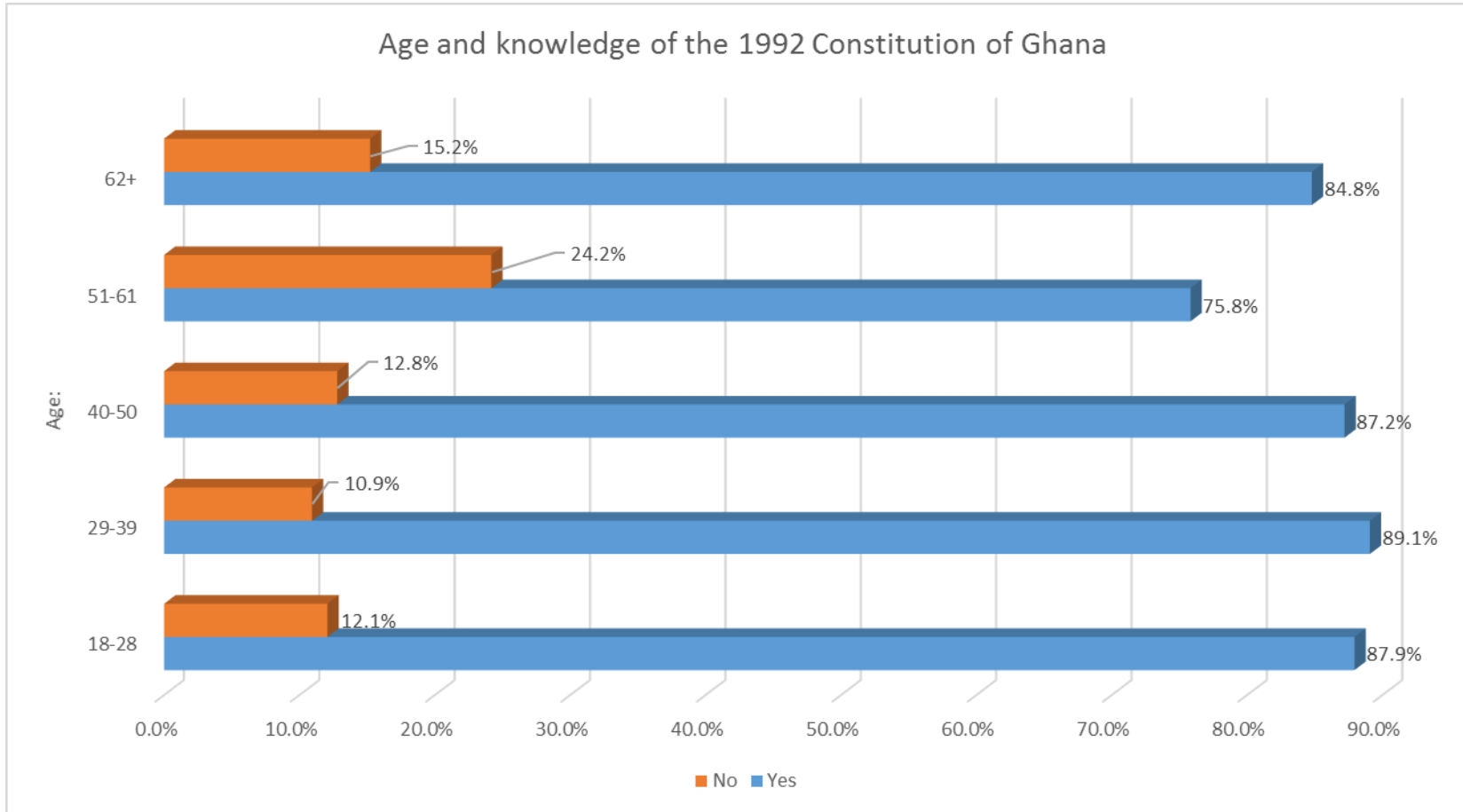
## KNOWLEDGE BY GENDER

Awareness level of the 1992 Constitution by gender is significantly high. Only 13% females and 12% males “do not know”.



## KNOWLEDGE BY AGE

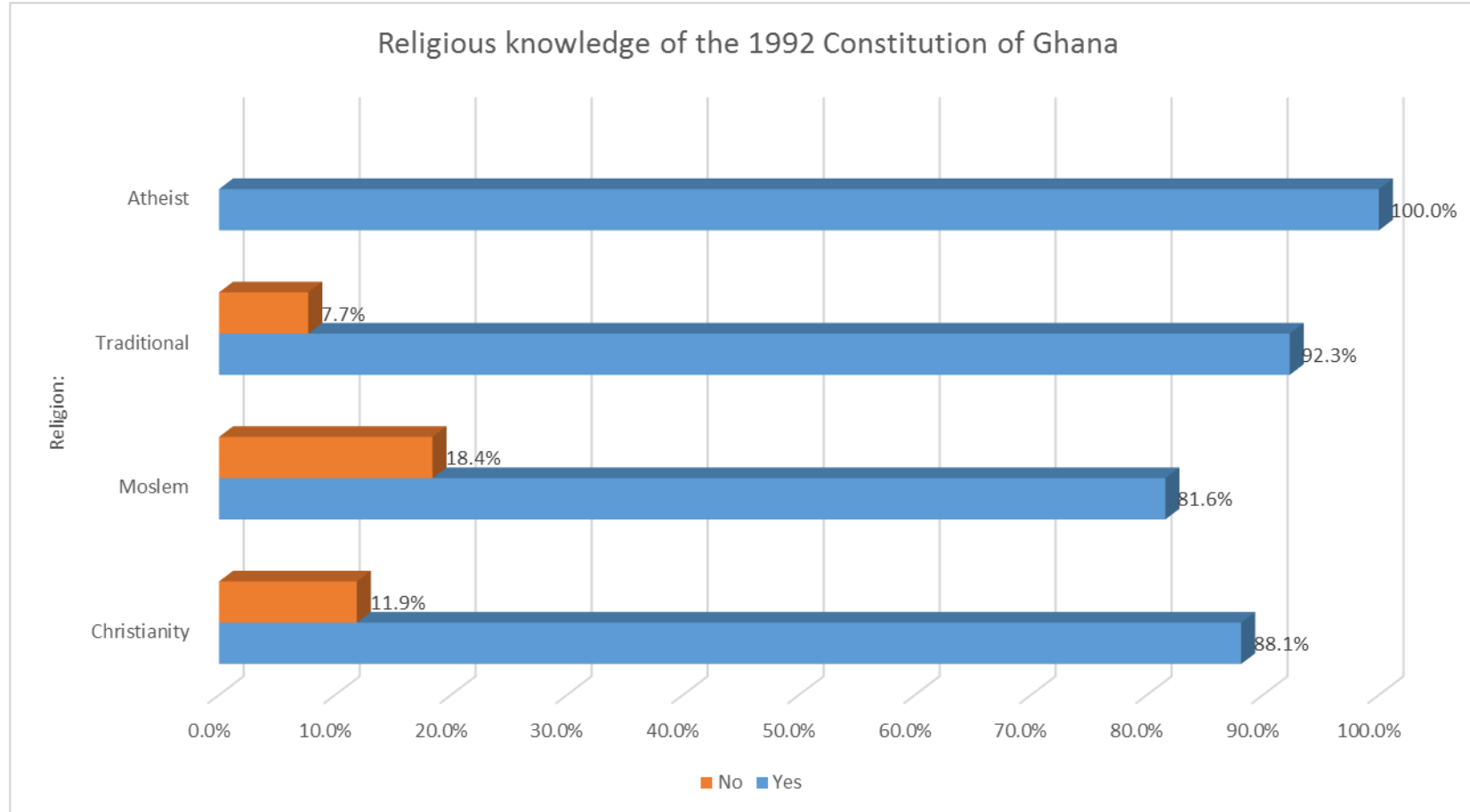
Approximately 24% of respondents age 51-61 “do not know” that the 1992 Constitution of Ghana guarantees human rights to all persons.





## KNOWLEDGE BY RELIGION

Knowledge of the 1992 Constitution of Ghana by Religion is very high. However, 18% of Moslems have limited knowledge.

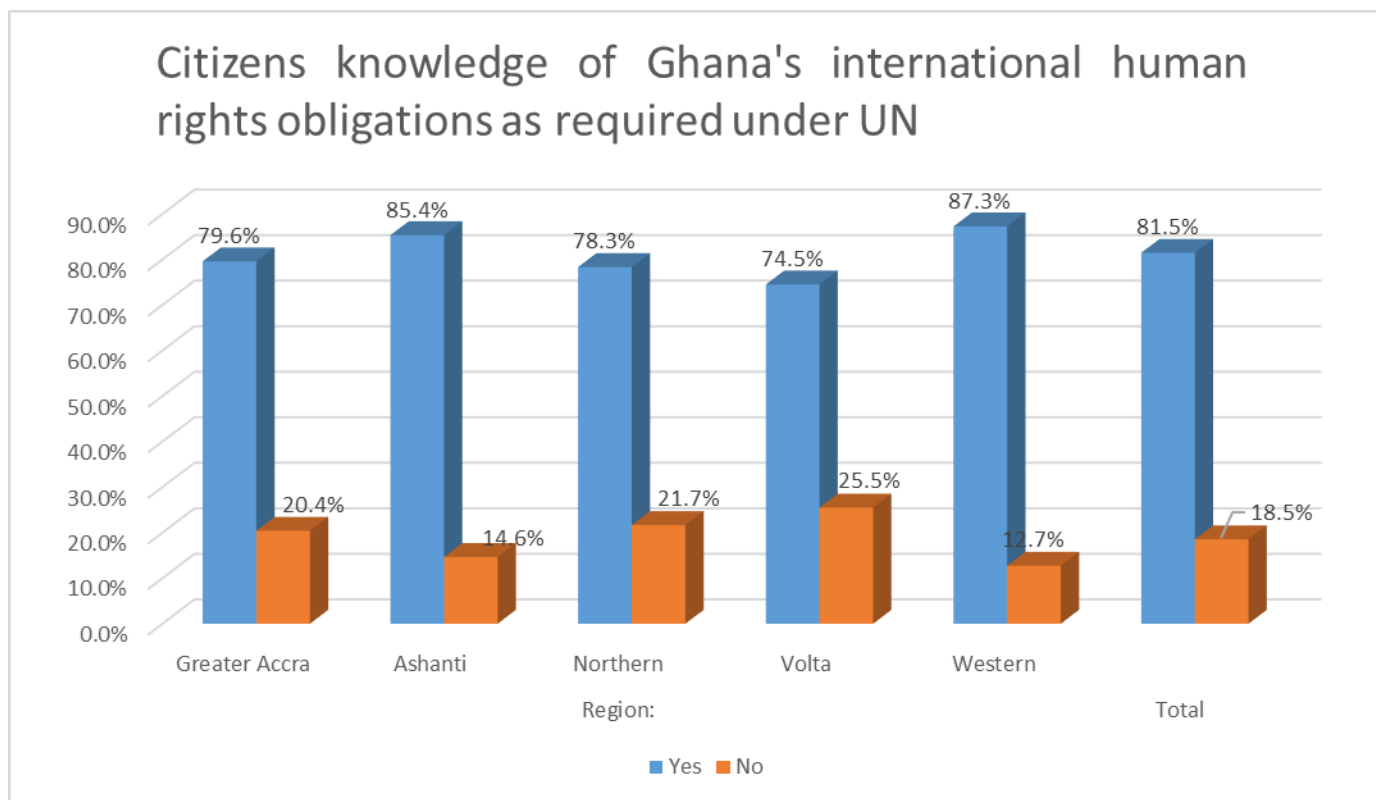


**Respondents were asked:** Do you know that the 1992 Constitution of Ghana guarantees human rights to all persons in Ghana?

## 2. Citizens' knowledge of Ghana's International Human Rights Obligations

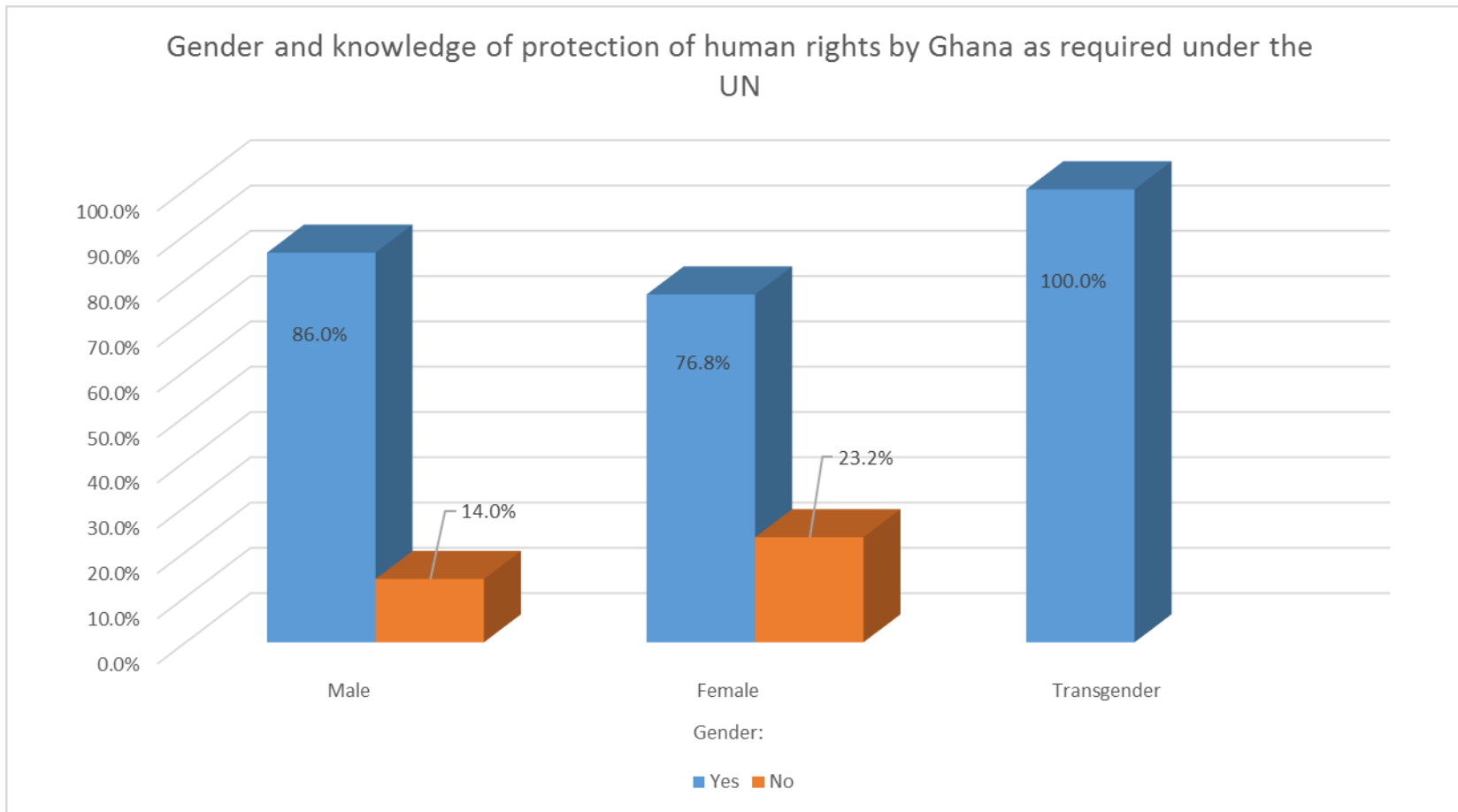
### NATIONAL AND REGIONAL OUTLOOK

- 82% of Ghanaians are aware Ghana is required by the UN, other international instruments and obligations, and the 1992 Constitution to protect the rights of all citizens in Ghana.
- All the Regions demonstrated high level of awareness. However, a high percentage (26%) of respondents in the Volta Region are unaware of Ghana's International Human Rights obligations.



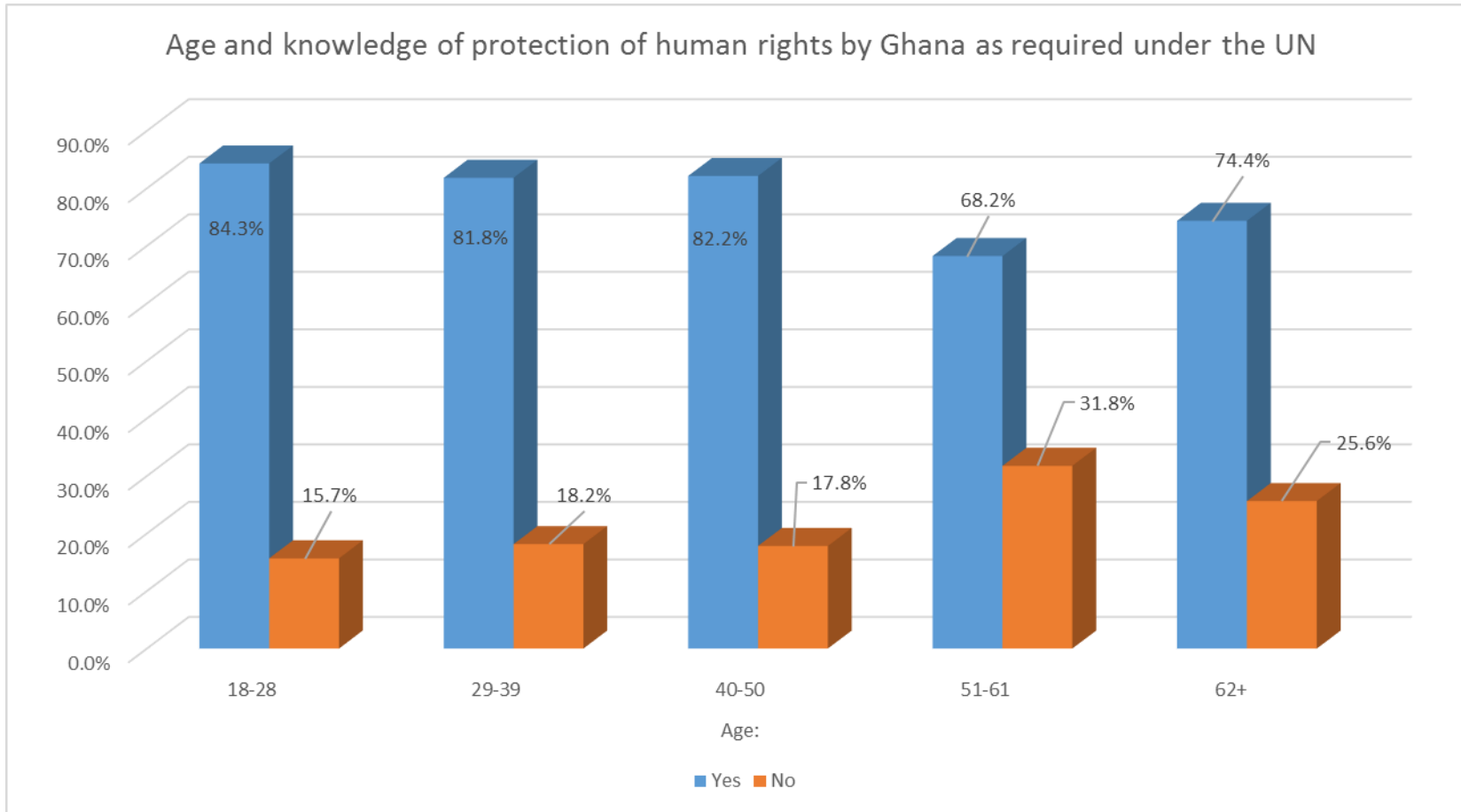
## **BY GENDER**

- Awareness level by gender is significantly higher. However, 23% of females do not know.



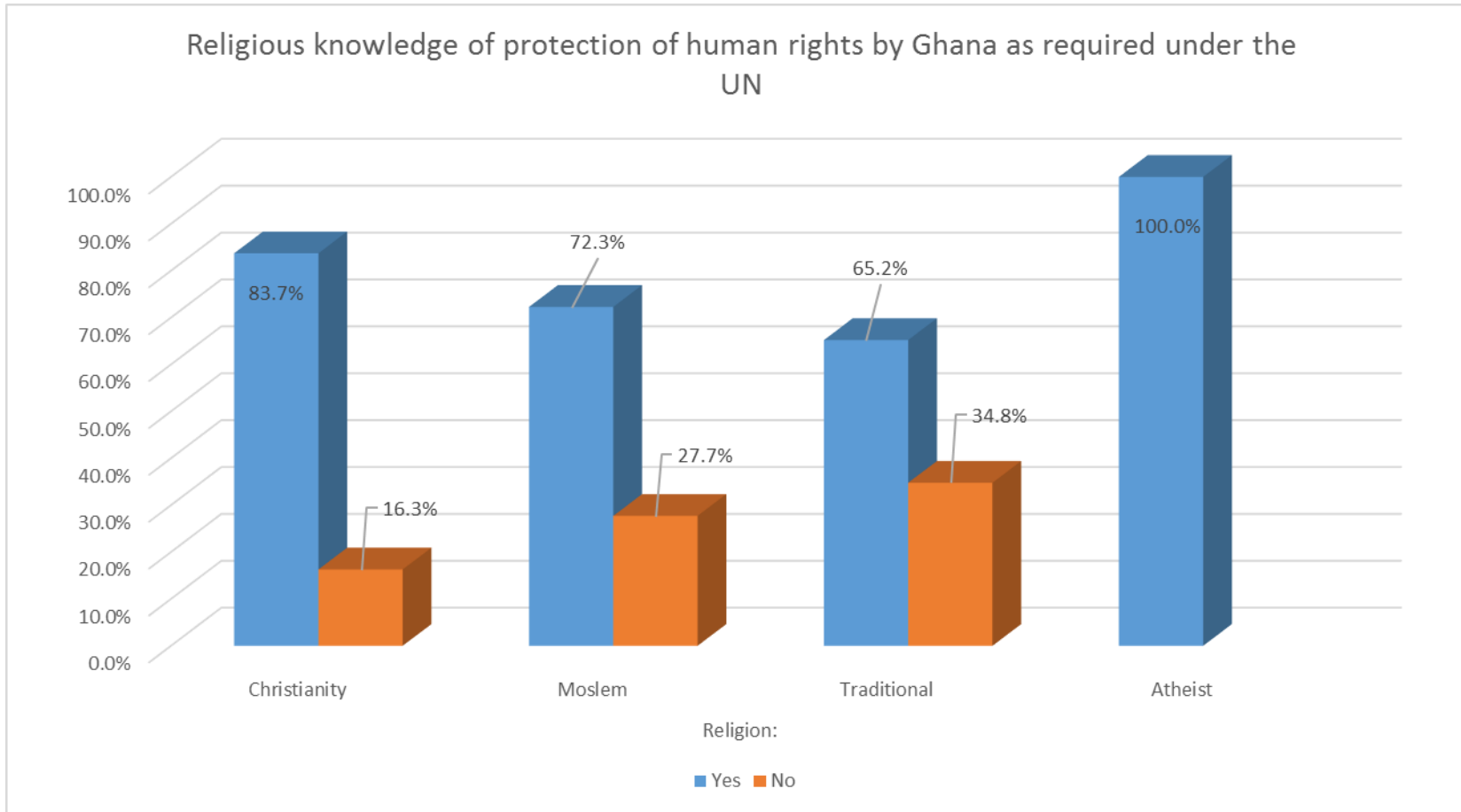
## **BY AGE**

- Majority of the citizens are aware that Ghana is required by the UN and other international obligations to protect the human rights of all citizens in Ghana. However, 32% of ages 51-61 do not know.



**BY RELIGION**

- Knowledge of Ghana’s International Human Rights obligation among religions is high. However, 35% of traditionalists and 28% of Moslems are unaware of Ghana’s obligations.

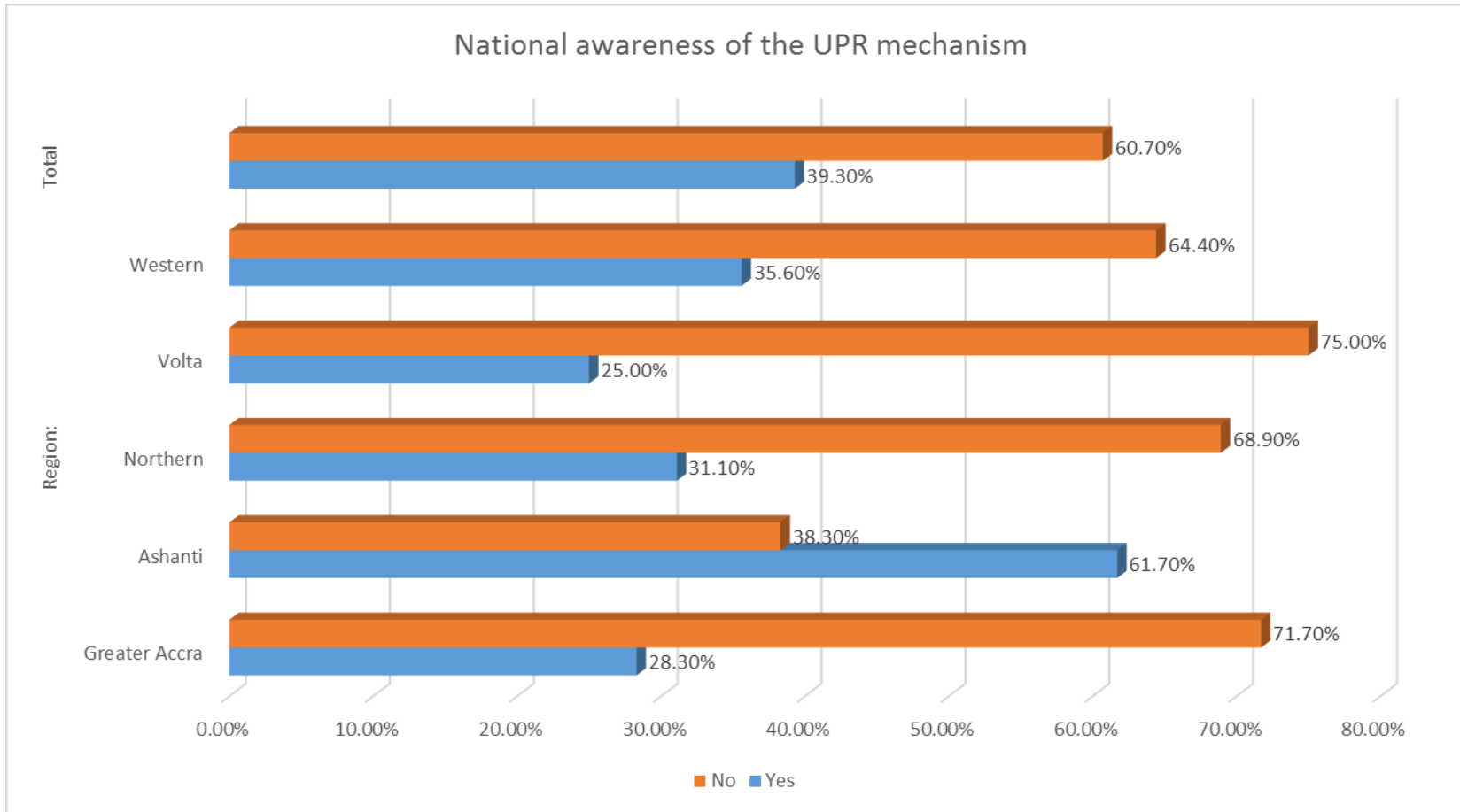


**Respondents were asked:** Do you know that under the UN every member country is required to protect the human rights of all?

### 3. Equal Protection of the Law from Violence and Discrimination

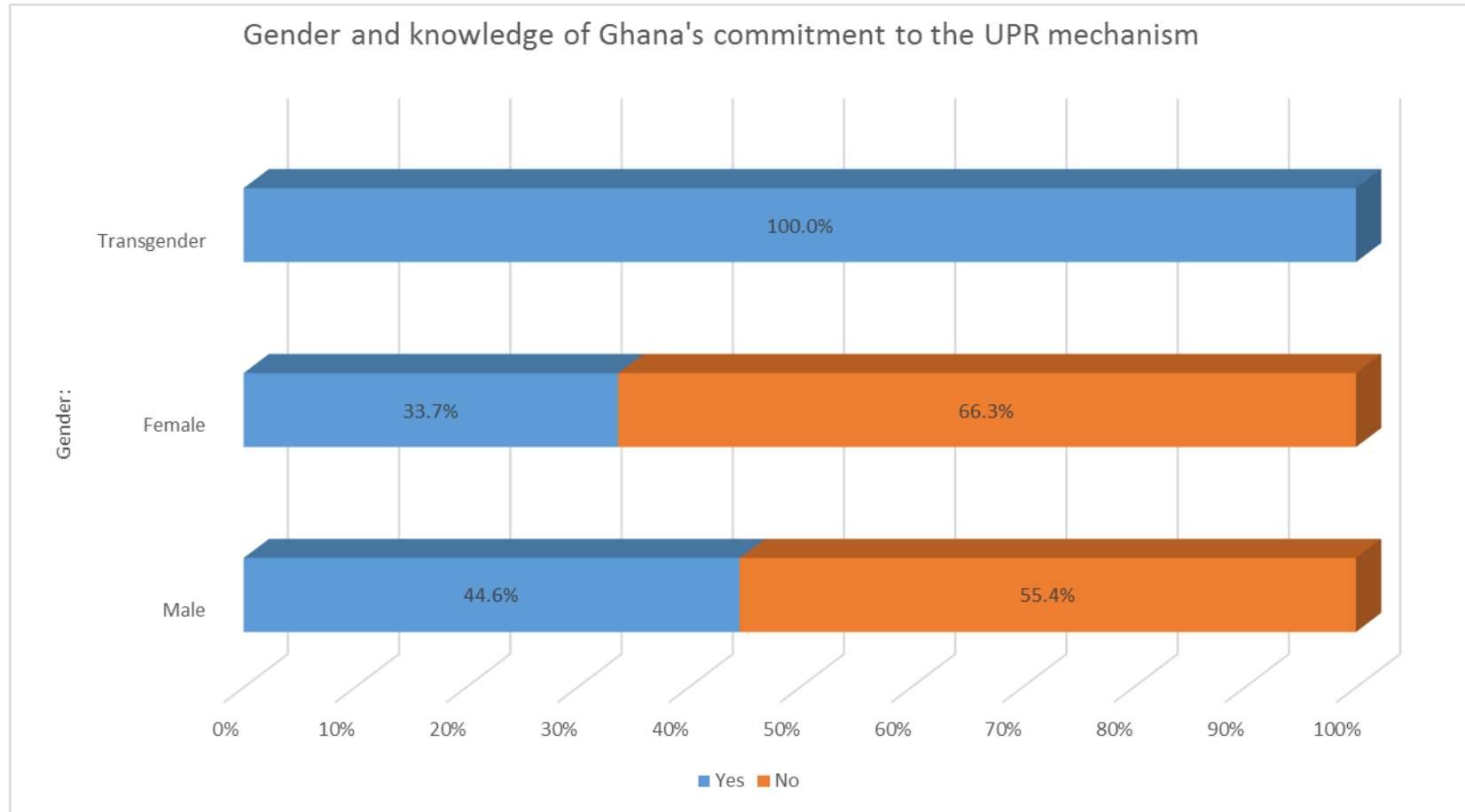
#### NATIONAL AND REGIONAL OUTLOOK

- About 61% of Ghanaians are not aware that Ghana has committed to provide equal protection of the law from violence and discrimination to all persons including LGBTI people under the UN UPR mechanism.



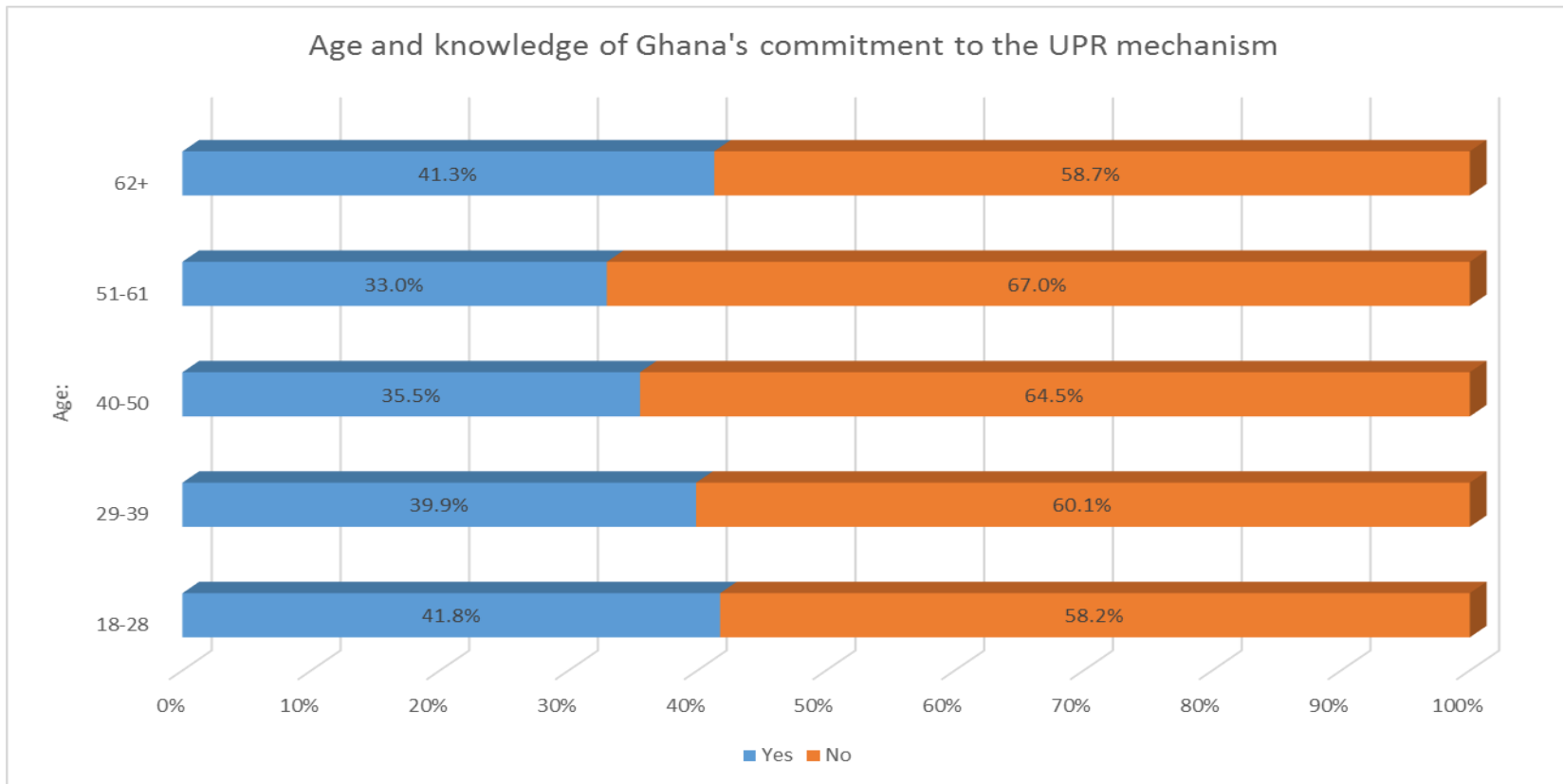
## **BY GENDER**

- More females (66%), compared with Males (55%) are not aware that Ghana has committed to provide equal protection of the law from violence and discrimination against LGBTI people. However, all transgender are aware of Ghana's commitment to provide Equal Protection of the Law.



## BY AGE

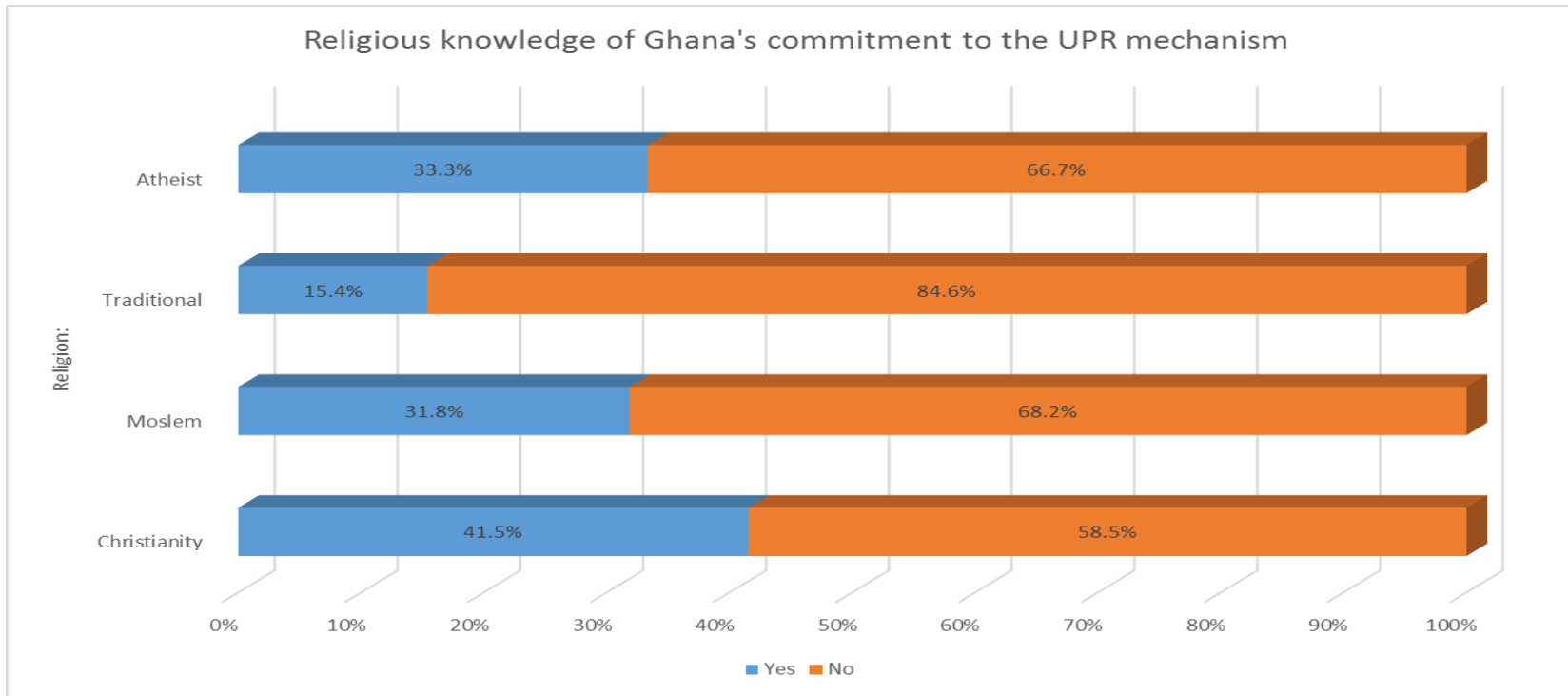
- Awareness level of citizens on Ghana's commitment to provide equal protection of the law from violence and discrimination against LGBTI people is generally low across all the age groups, by not more than 42%.





## BY RELIGION

- Knowledge of Ghana's commitment to provide equal protection of the law from violence and discrimination for LGBTI people is significantly limited across religions, with Traditionalists recording the highest by 84.6%.

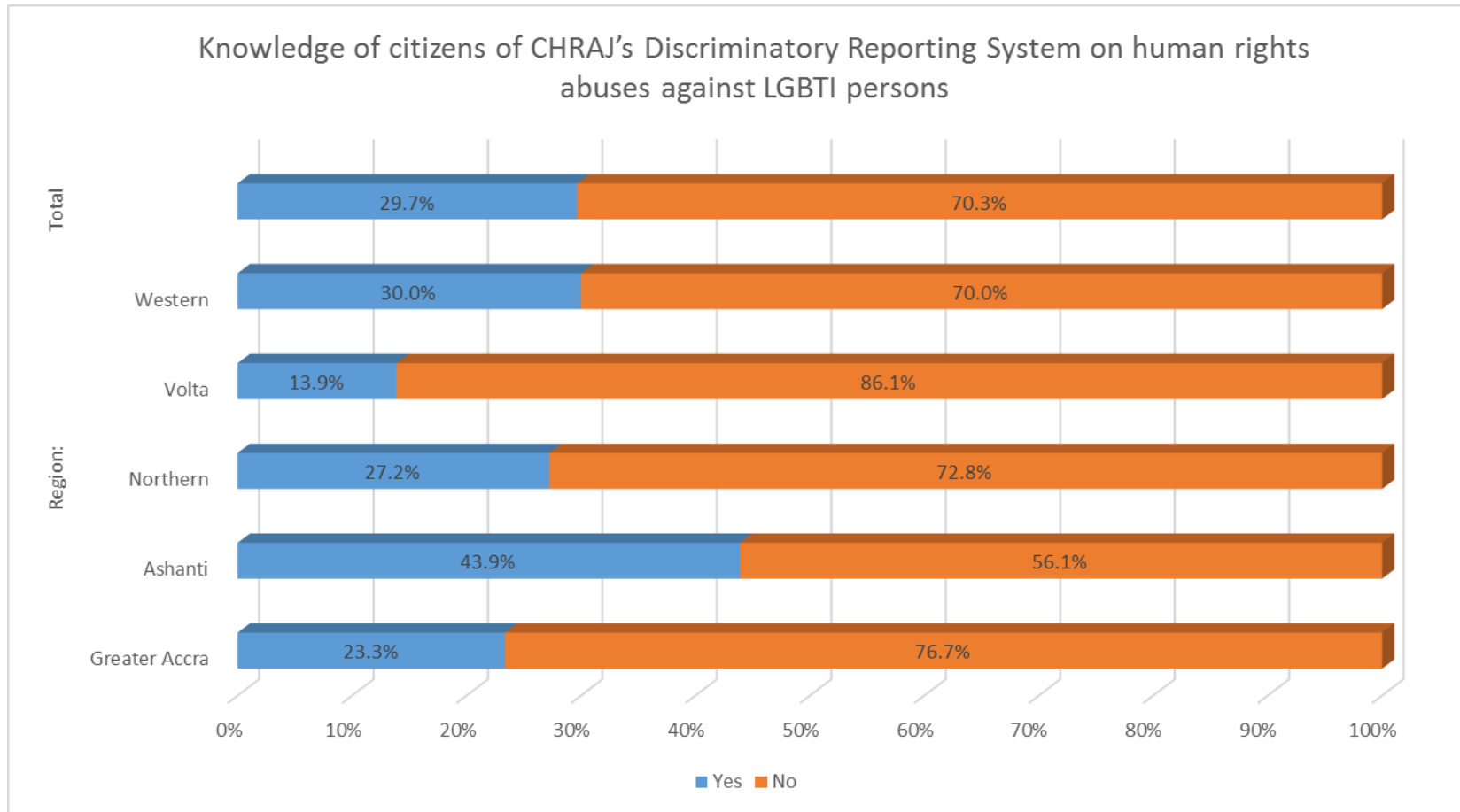


**Respondents were asked:** Are you aware Ghana has committed itself under the UN (Universal Periodic Review) mechanism to protect the rights of all persons including LGBTIs against violence and discrimination?

#### 4. Knowledge of the Discrimination Reporting System by the Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice (CHRAJ)

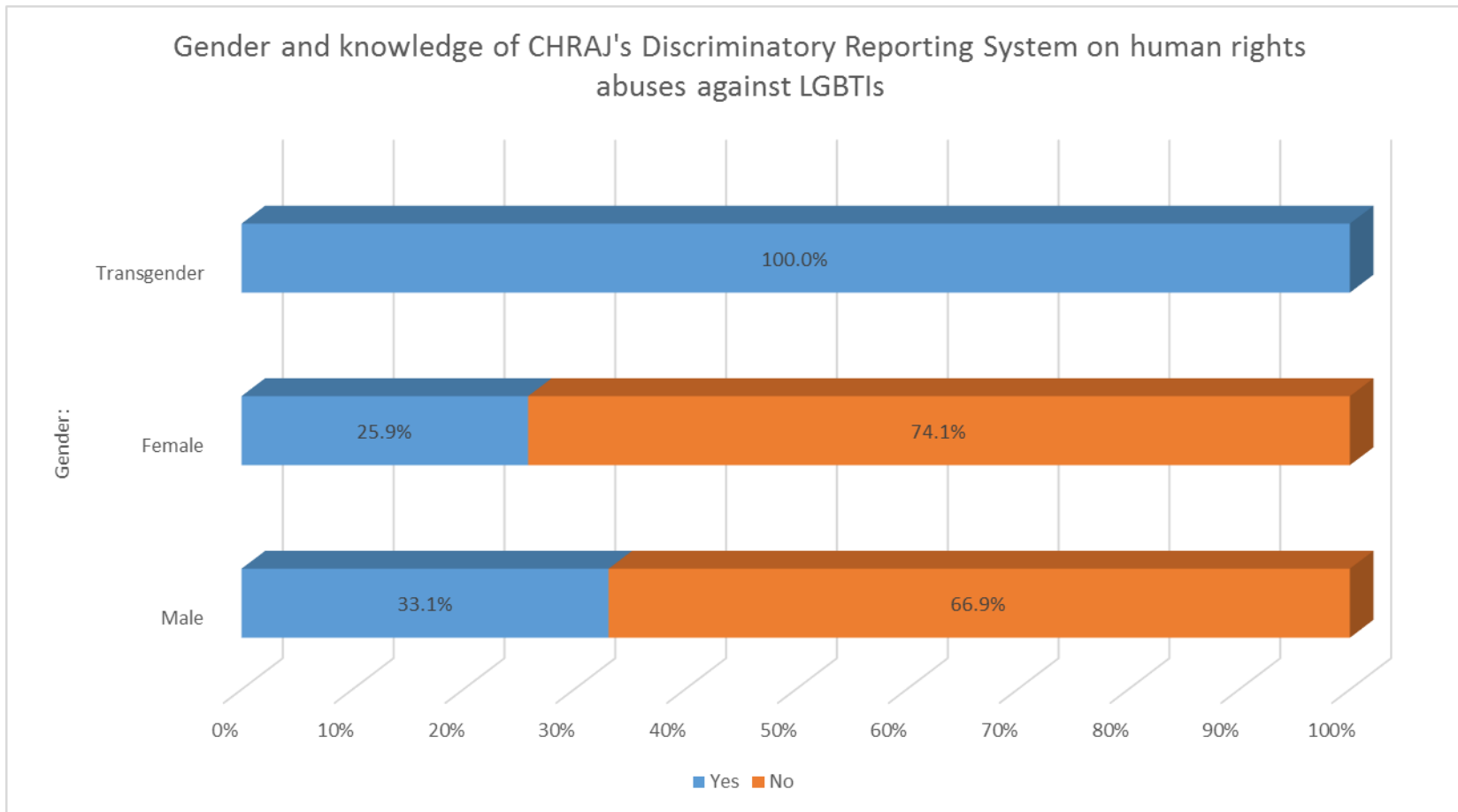
##### NATIONAL AND REGIONAL OUTLOOK

- More than two-thirds (70%) of Ghanaians are unaware that CHRAJ has a “Discriminatory Reporting System” for reporting on violence and discrimination against LGBTI people and other minorities.
- Citizens’ awareness of CHRAJ’s Discrimination Reporting Systems is significantly lower across the regions, with Volta Region recording the highest by 86%.



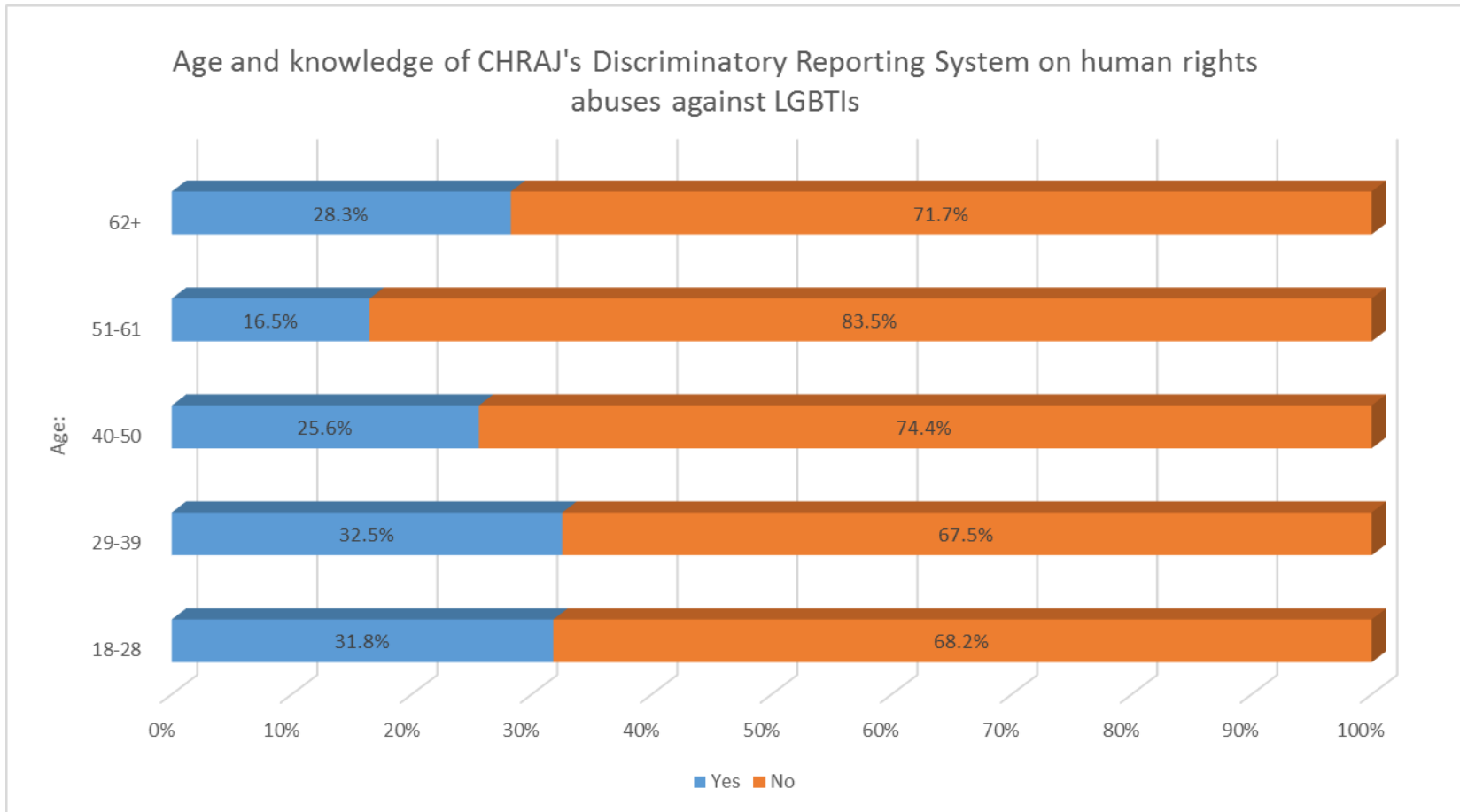
## BY GENDER

- While 100% of transgender people are aware that CHRAJ has a Discrimination Reporting System, 74% of females and 67% of males respectively are unaware of the CHRAJ Discrimination Reporting System.



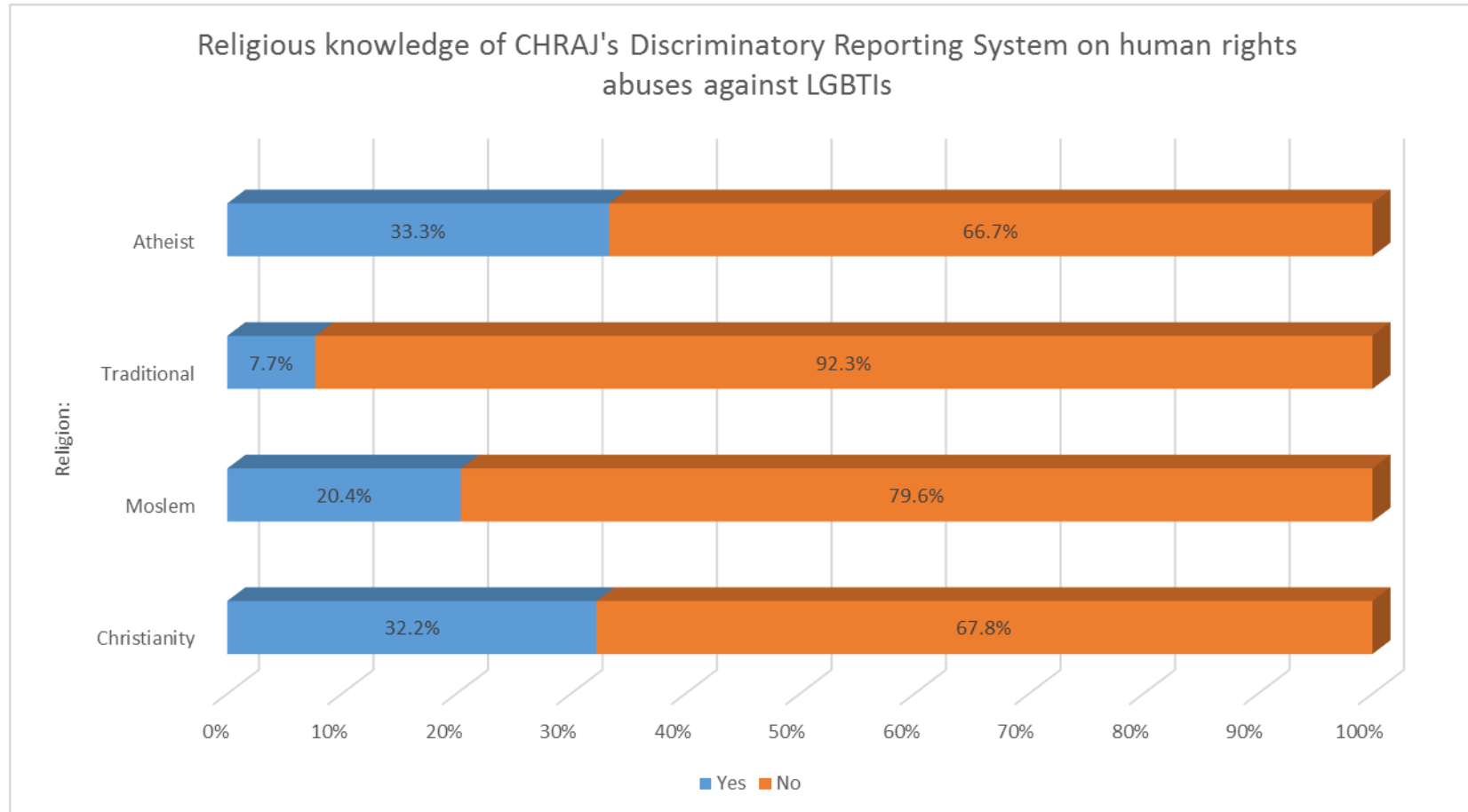
## BY AGE

- Knowledge level of all age groups of CHRAJ's Discriminatory Reporting System is significantly low. Knowledge level is not more than 33% in each age group.



## **BY RELIGION**

- Knowledge of CHRAJ's Discriminatory Reporting System across religions is significantly low, with Traditionalists recording the lowest of 92%.

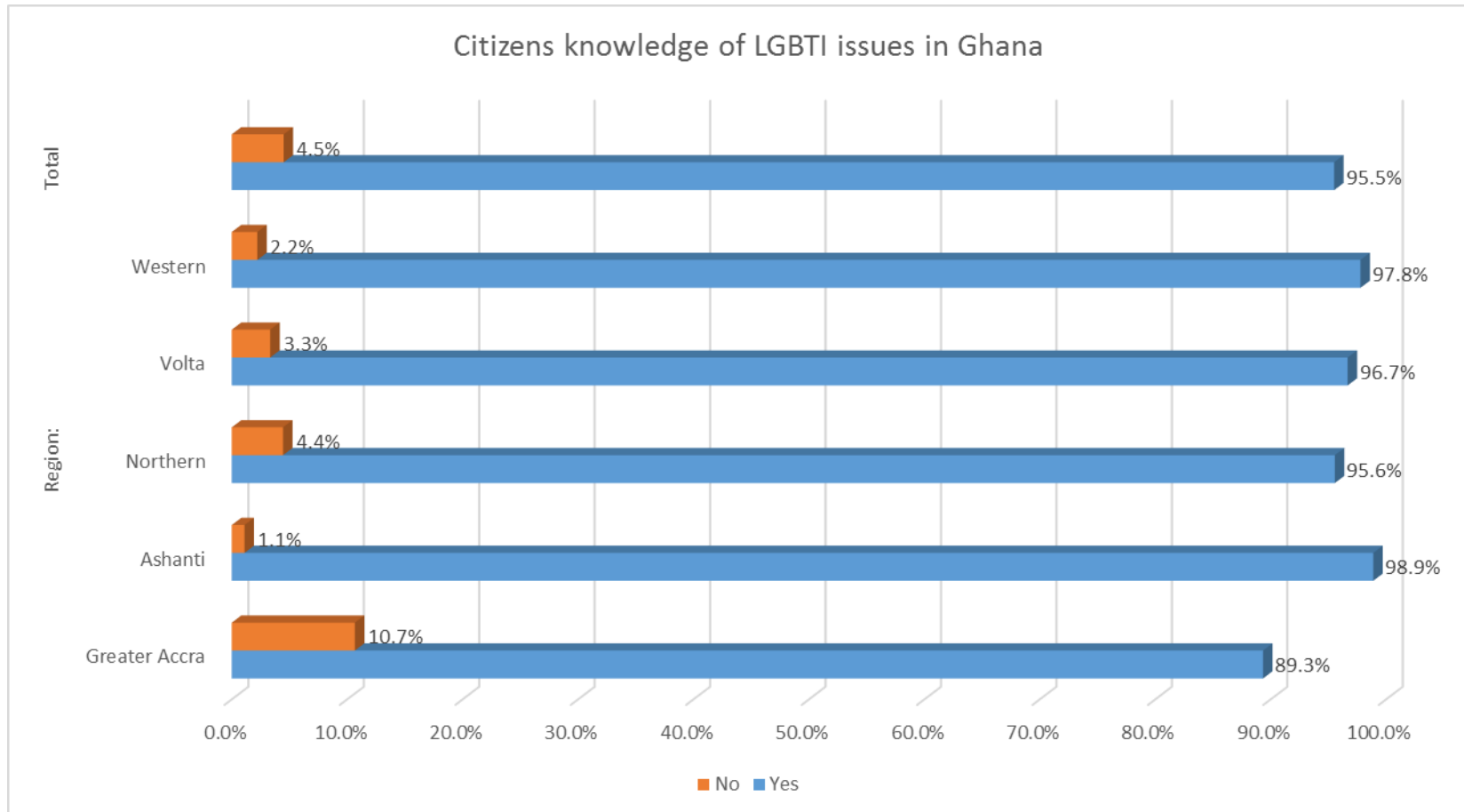


**Respondents were asked:** Are you aware that CHRAJ has a Discrimination Reporting System for reporting on human rights abuses such as stigmatization and discrimination against LGBTI people and people living with HIV/AIDS?

## 5. Citizens' Knowledge of LGBTI issues in Ghana

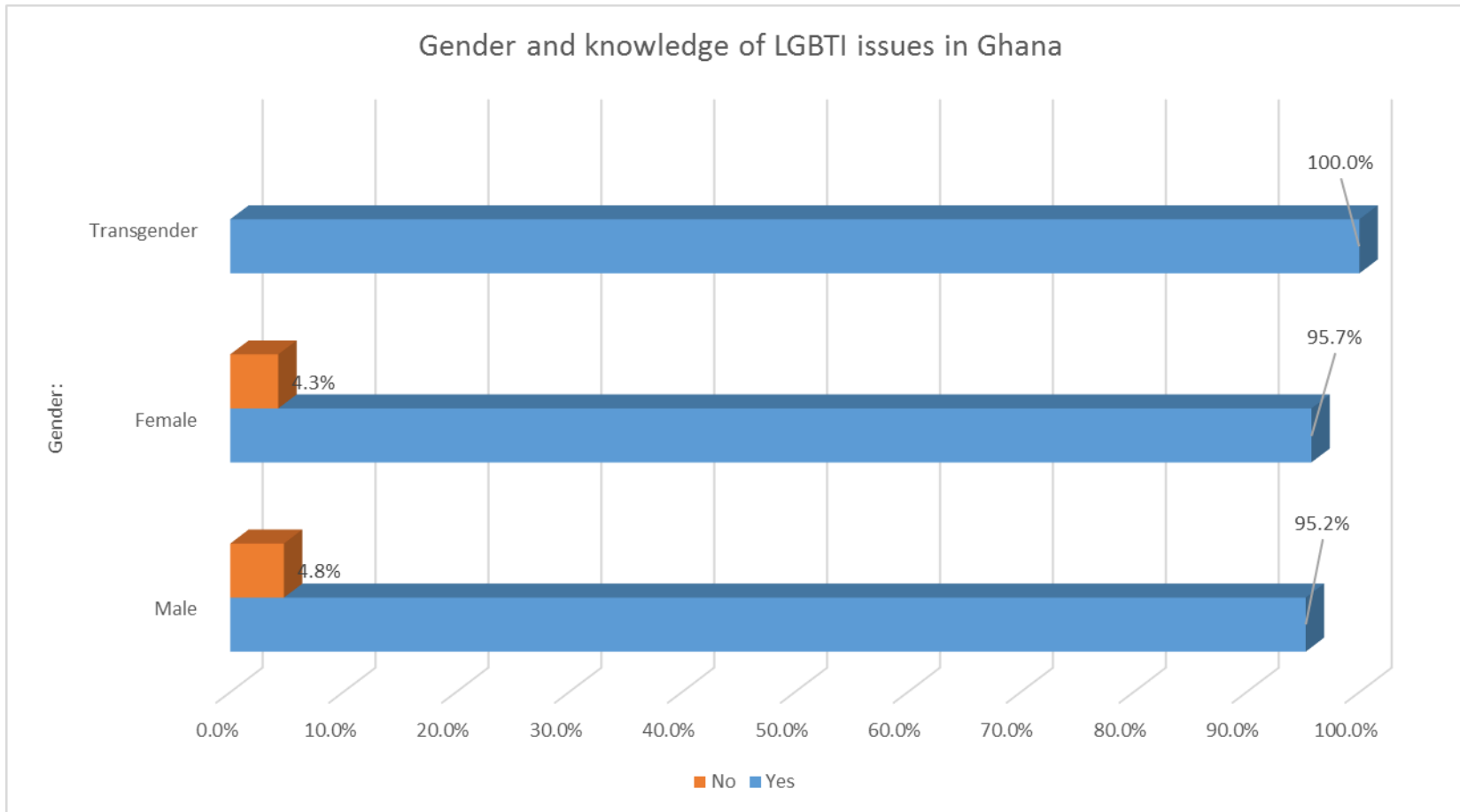
### NATIONAL OUTLOOK AND REGIONAL OUTLOOK

- A high percentage of respondents (96%) have knowledge of LGBTI issues in Ghana.
  - Knowledge level of LGBTI issues is significantly higher across all the regions, with the Western Region recording the highest (98%).



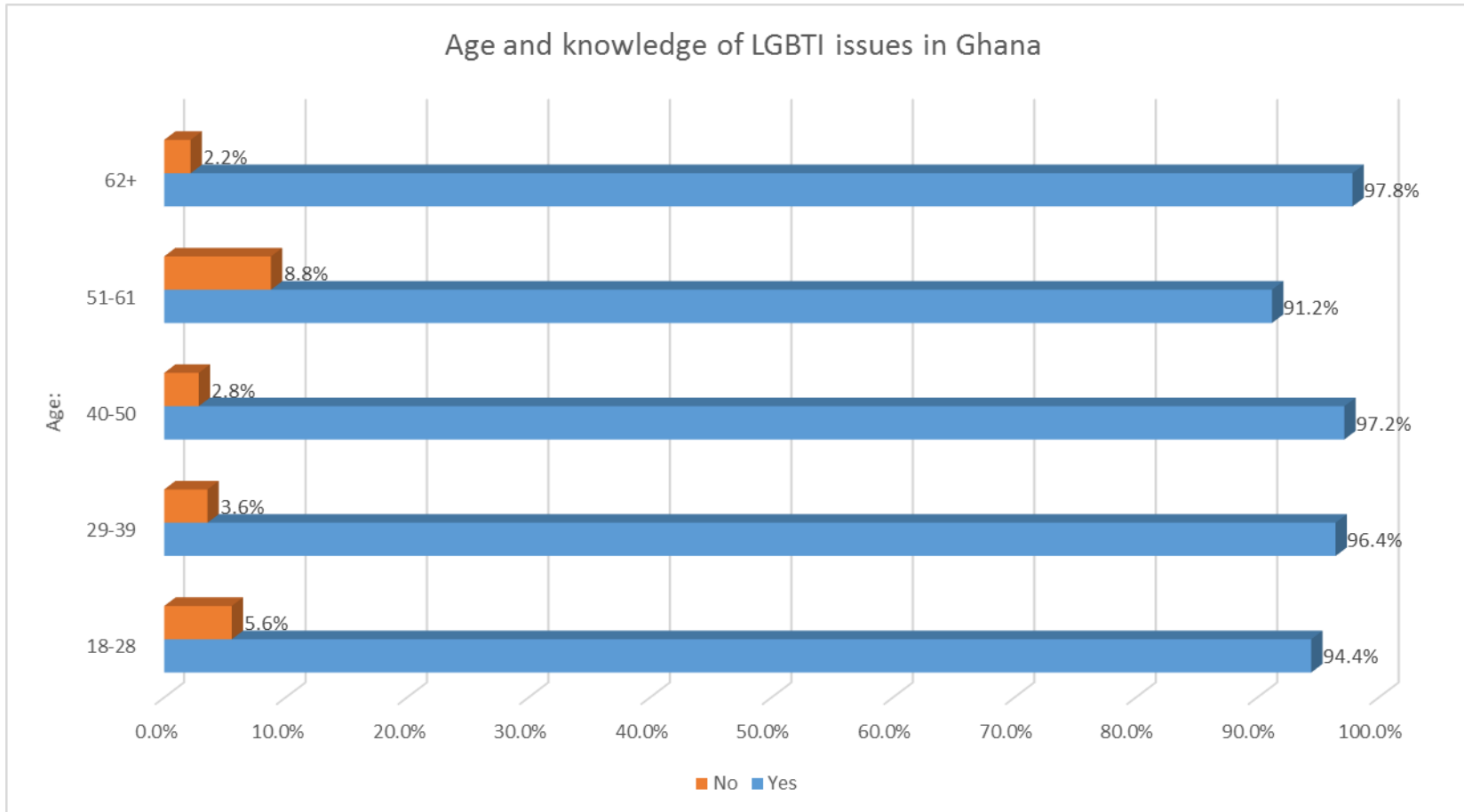
## BY GENDER

- Gender and knowledge of LGBTI issues in Ghana is significant. Males, females and transgender demonstrate high level of awareness of not less than 95%.



## **BY AGE**

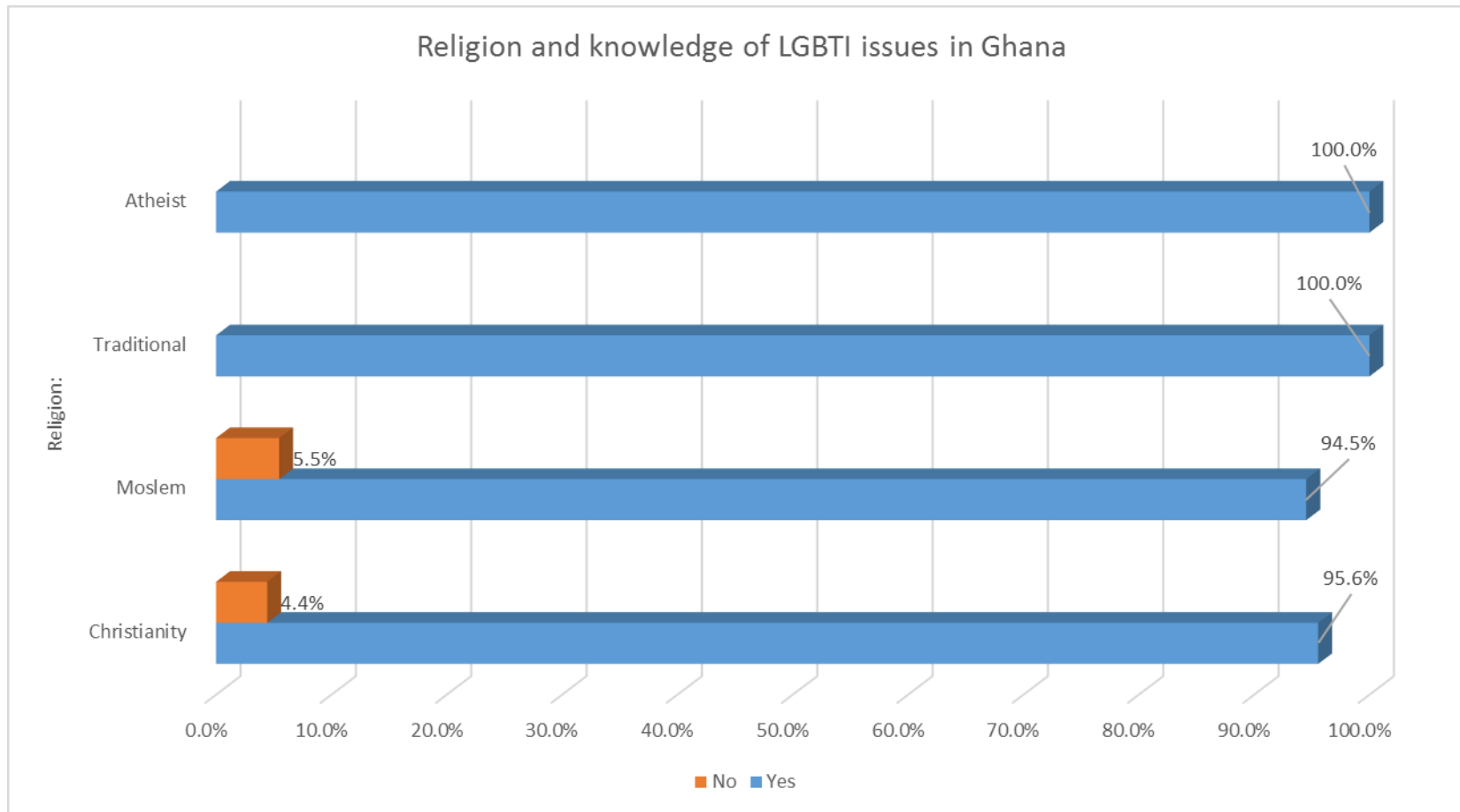
- All age groups possess high level of awareness of LGBTI issues, with age 62 and older recording the highest awareness level by 97.8%.





## BY RELIGION

- Various religious groups demonstrate high level of knowledge of LGBTI issues in Ghana. While all transgender and traditionalists are aware, the difference between them, Christians and Moslems is marginal, less than 10%.



**Respondents were asked:** Have you heard of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and Intersexual (LGBTI) issues in Ghana?

**6. Source of information on LGBTI Issues in Ghana**

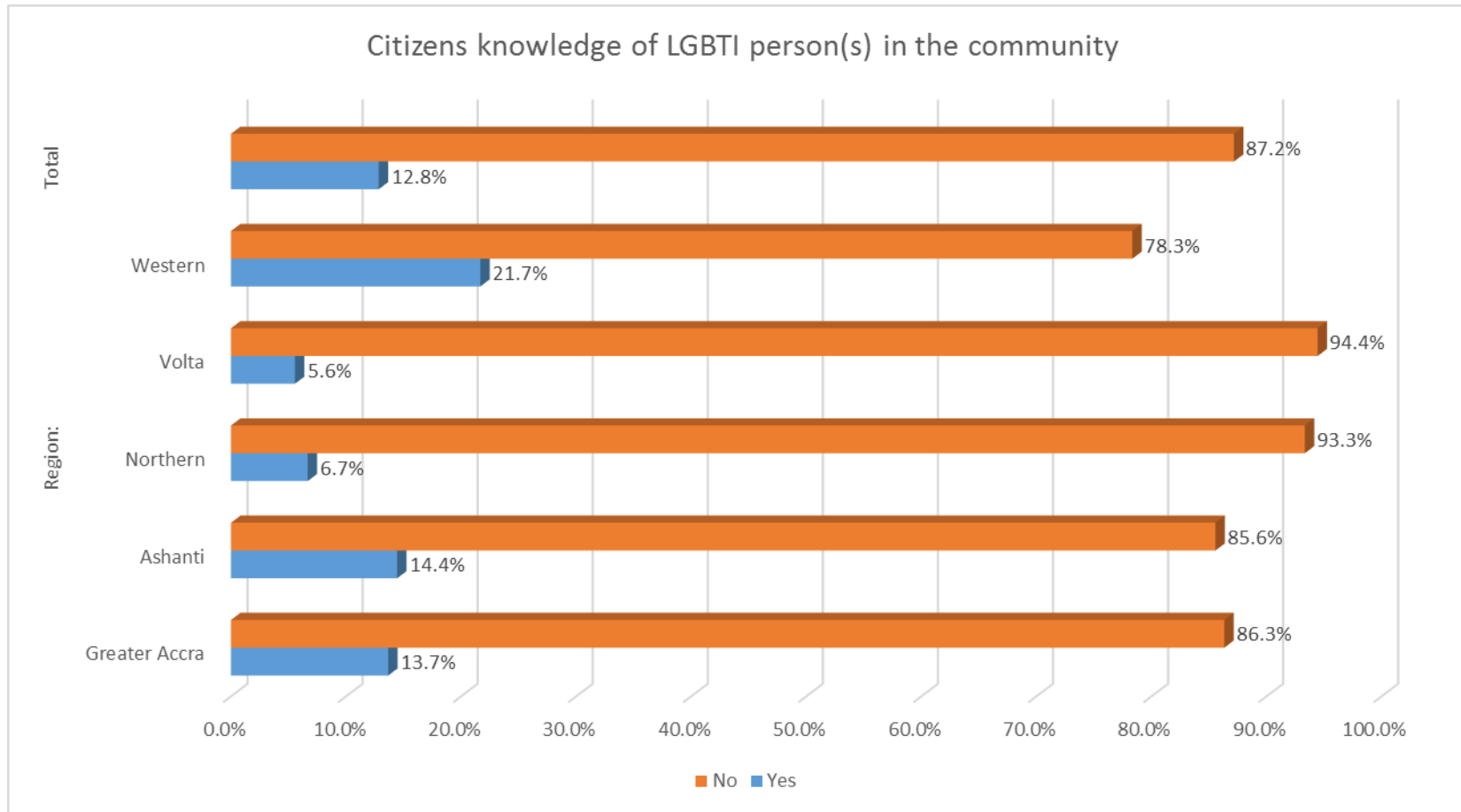
- Approximately 96% of Ghanaians have heard about LGBTI issues in Ghana.
- The main medium through which information was transmitted was the radio (85.6%), Television (8.7%), internet (2.2%) and interpersonal relationships such as family, friends and peer groups (1.2%).

		<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Valid Percent</b>	<b>Cumulative Percent</b>
<b>Valid</b>	Yes	1146	95.5	95.5	95.5
	No	54	4.5	4.5	100.0
	Total	1200	100.0	100.0	

## 7. Citizens' Knowledge of LGBTI people in the Community

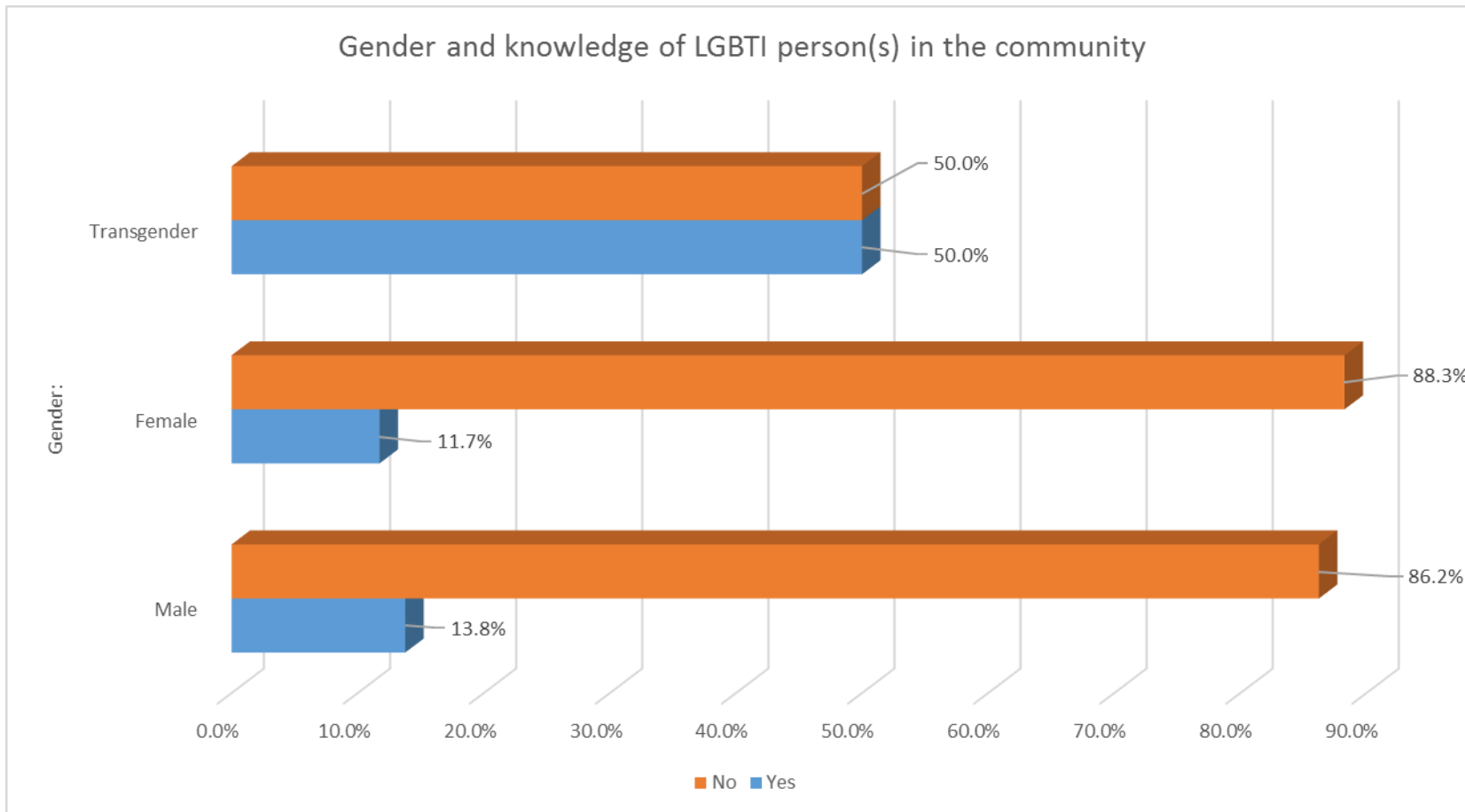
- The cosmopolitan regions registered a reasonable knowledge of LGBTIs in the communities (13%).

Citizens' knowledge of LGBTI people living in the Western Region is significant (22%) compared with other regions.



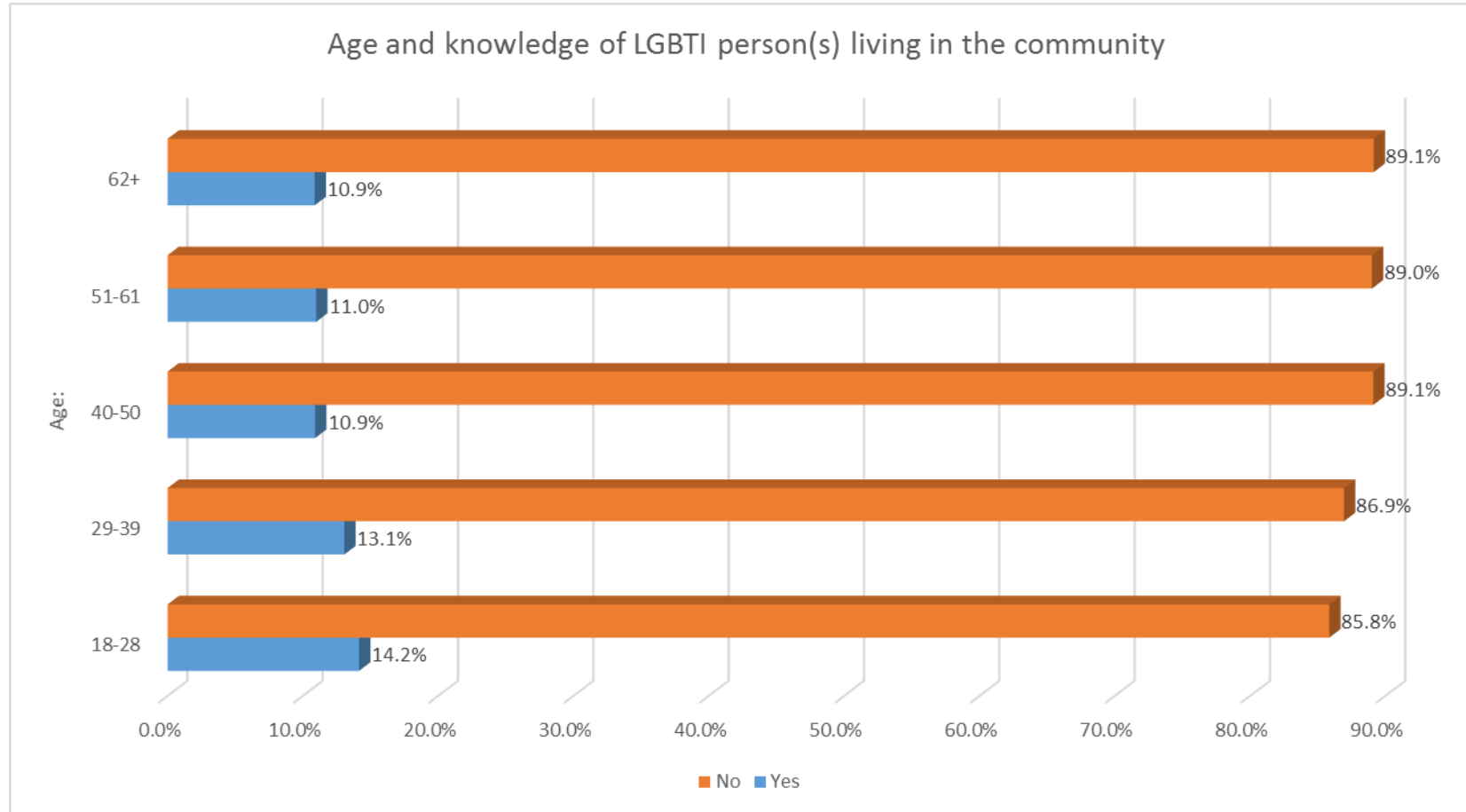
## **BY GENDER**

While 50% of transgender have knowledge of LGBTI people in the community, male and female populations demonstrated limited knowledge (86.2%) and (88.3%) respectively.



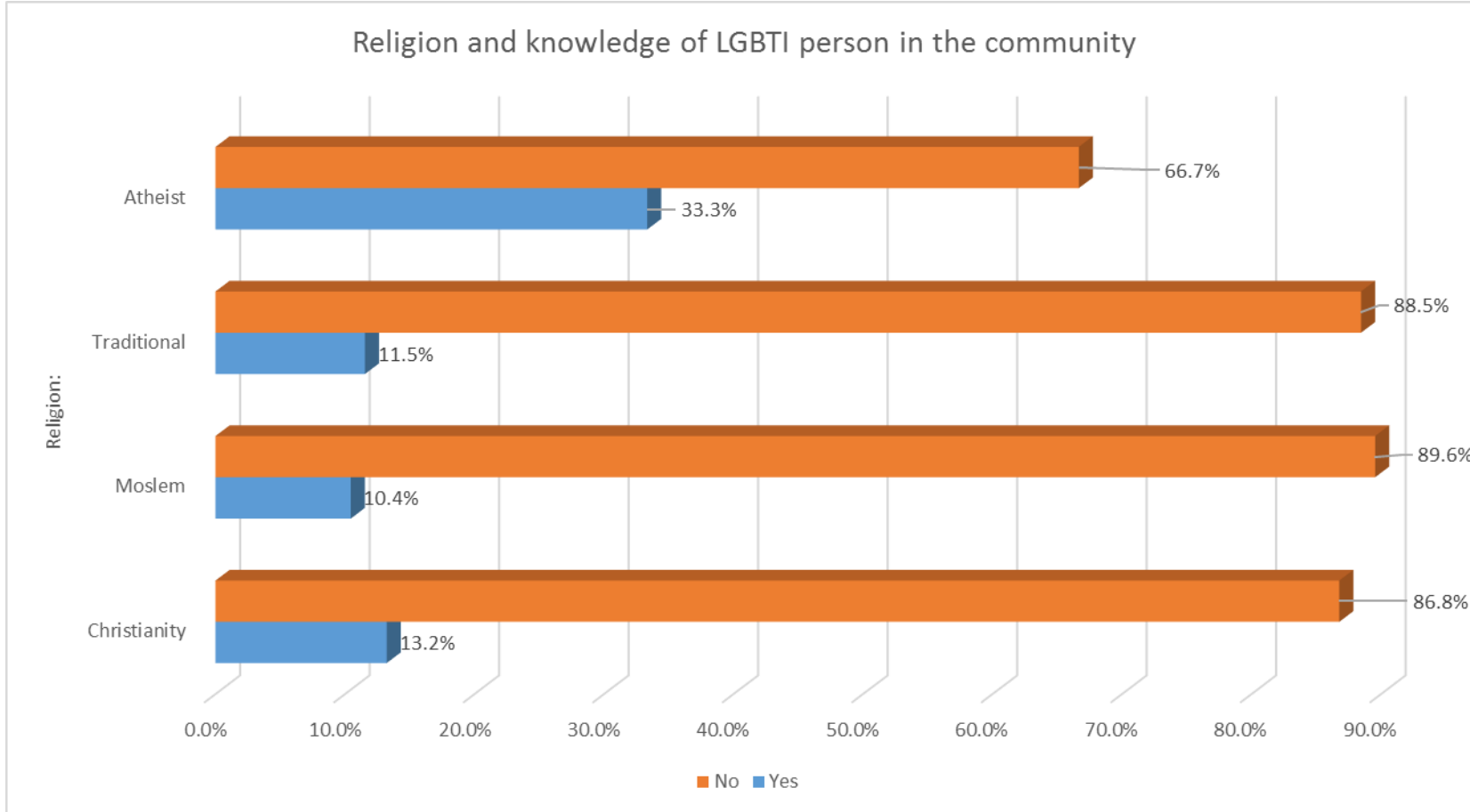
## **BY AGE**

All age groups have limited knowledge of LGBTI persons living in the community, not more than 15% across the age groups.



## **BY RELIGION**

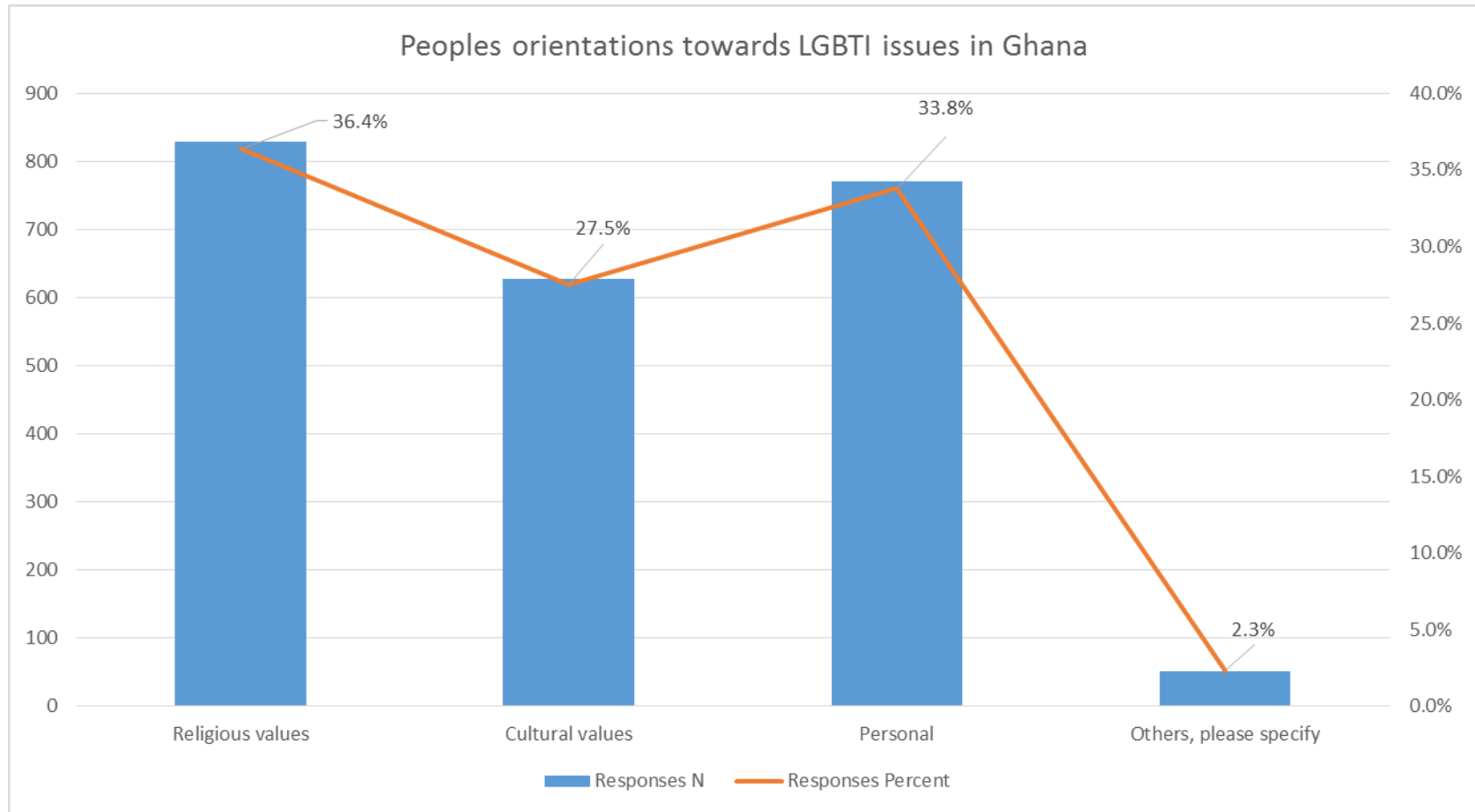
Knowledge level of Atheists of LGBTI people living in the community is significant (33.3%), compared with other religious groups.



**Respondents were asked:** Do you know any LGBTI living in your community?

## 8. Religious, Cultural and Personal Orientation towards LGBTI issues in Ghana

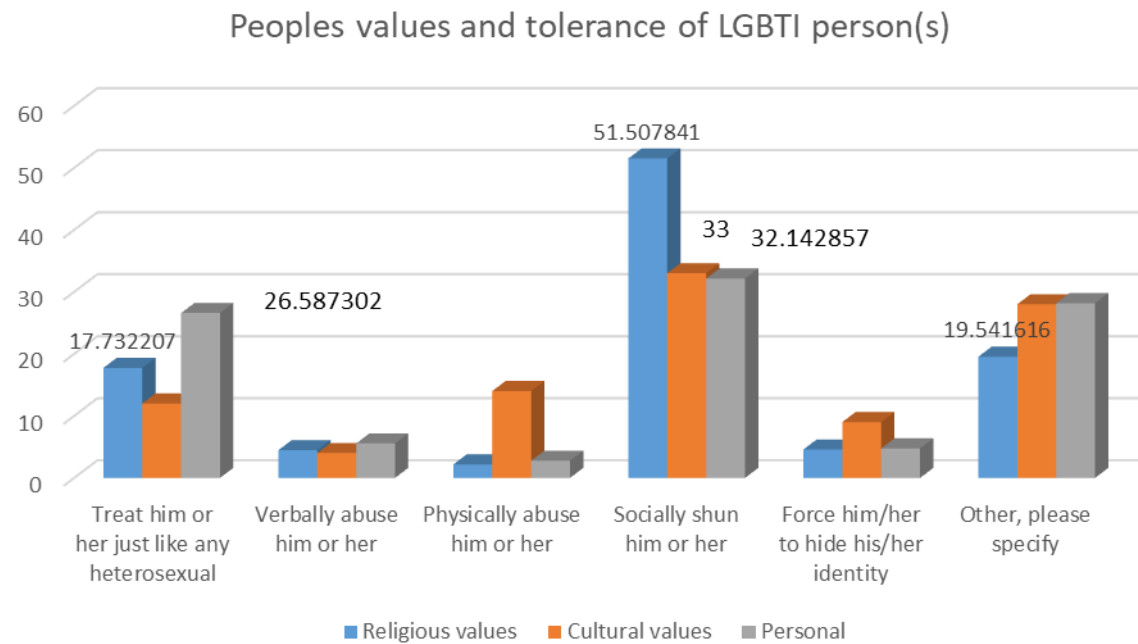
- Religious values (36%) are the key predictors which shape peoples' orientation towards LGBTI issues in Ghana, followed closely by Personal values (about 34%), and Cultural values (27%).



**Respondents were asked:** My views on LGBTI issues are influenced by: a) Religious values, b) Cultural values, c) Personal values, and d) Others

## 9. Peoples' Values and Tolerance of LGBTIs

- Majority of Ghanaians (52%) will “socially shun” LGBTIs based on “religious values”.
- Another 33% of Ghanaians will “socially shun” LGBTI based on “cultural values”.
- Also, 32% of Ghanaians will “socially shun” LGBTI based on “personal values”.
- And 27% of Ghanaians will treat LGBTI people “just like any heterosexuals”.



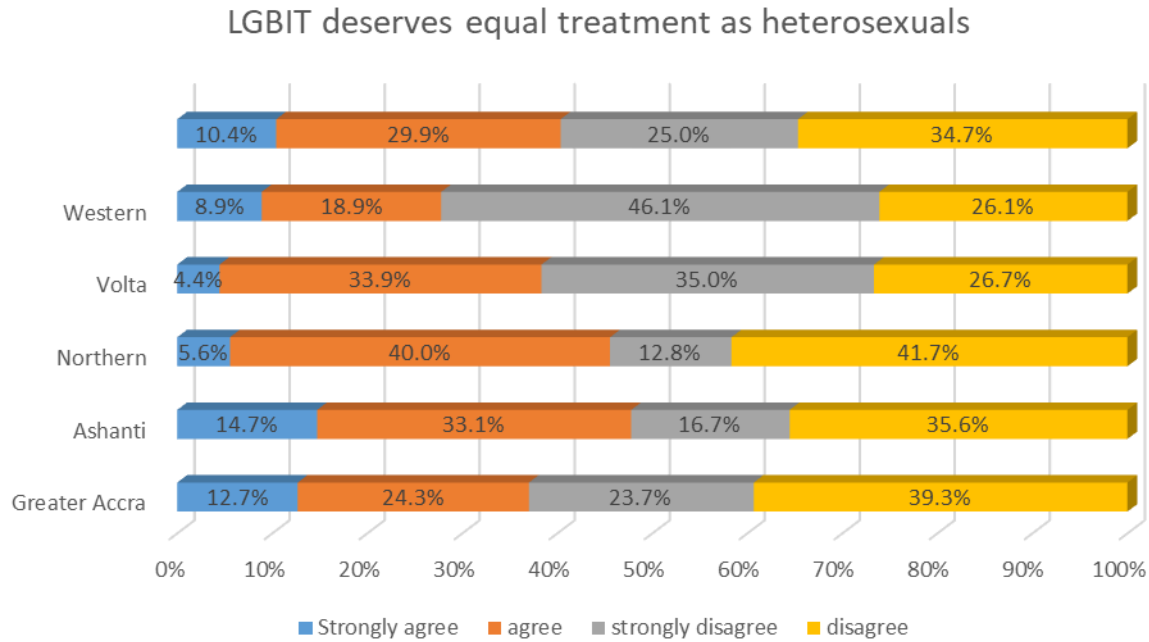
**Respondents were asked:** What would be your reaction if you discover an LGBTI?



## 10. Do LGBTI People Deserve Equal Treatment?

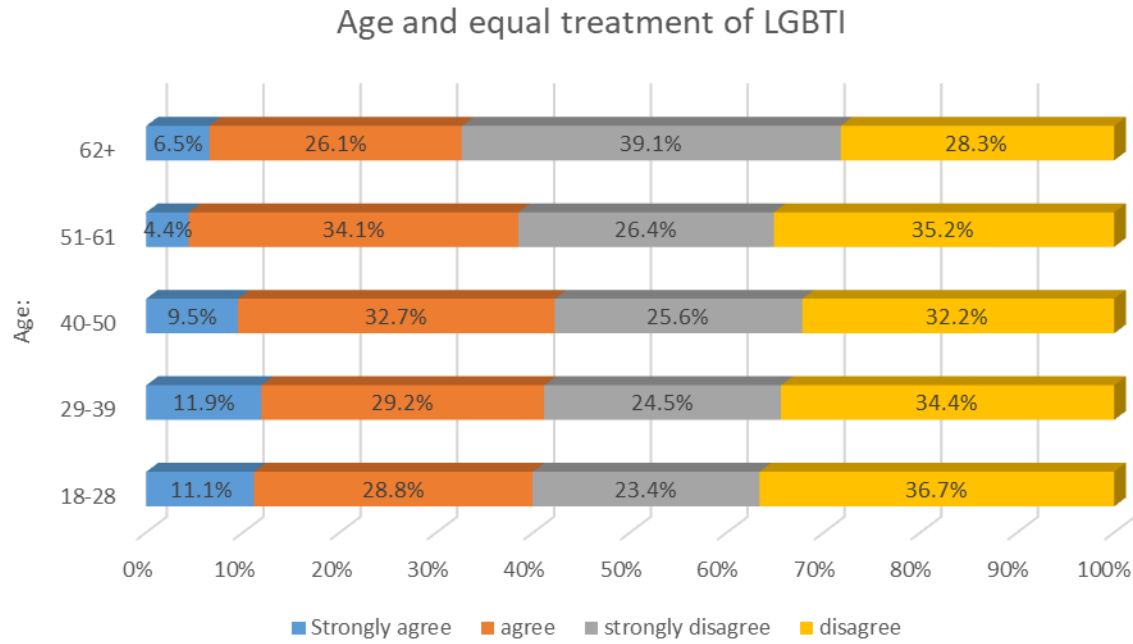
### NATIONAL AND REGIONAL OUTLOOK

- About 60% of Ghanaians “strongly disagree” or “disagree” that LGBTIs deserve equal treatment as heterosexuals.



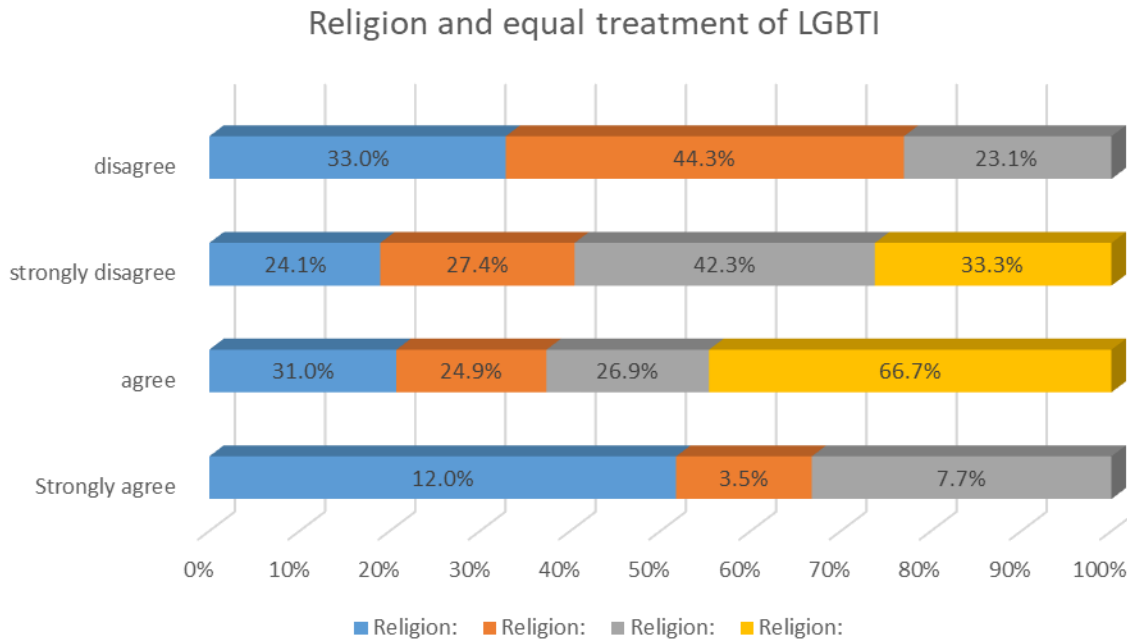
**BY AGE**

All age groups “strongly disagree” or “disagree” that LGBTIs deserve equal treatment as heterosexuals.



## **BY RELIGION**

All religious groups “strongly disagree” or “disagree” that LGBTI’s deserve equal treatment.



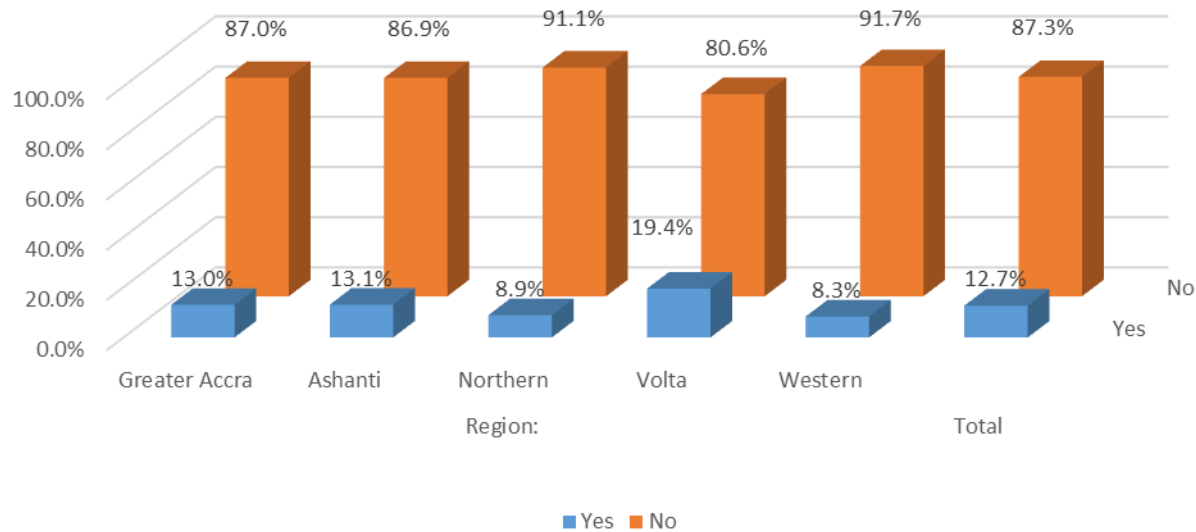
**Respondents were asked:** In your opinion do LGBTI people deserve equal treatment as heterosexuals?

## 11. Public Meetings by LGBTI People

### NATIONAL AND REGIONAL OUTLOOK

Respondents across the regions significantly oppose LGBTIs holding public meetings to discuss LGBTI issues. A reasonable percentage (19.4%) in the Volta Region, however, agrees to LGBTI people holding public meetings to discuss LGBTI issues.

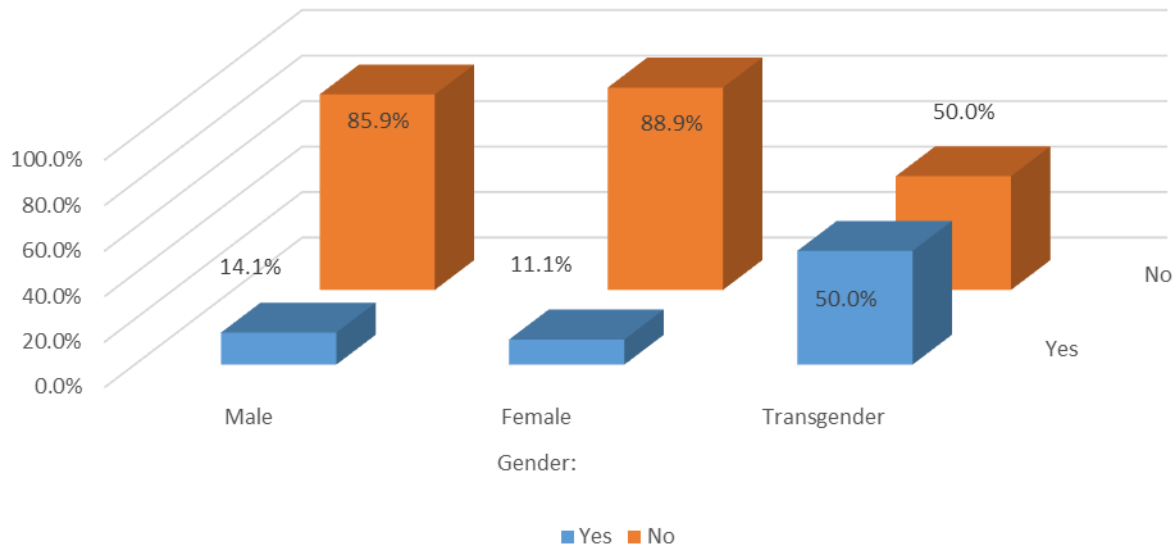
Holding public meetings by LGBTI Persons



## **BY GENDER**

While 50% of transgender say LGBTI people should be allowed to hold public meetings on LGBTI issues, a greater percentage of females (88.9%) and (85.9) of males disagree.

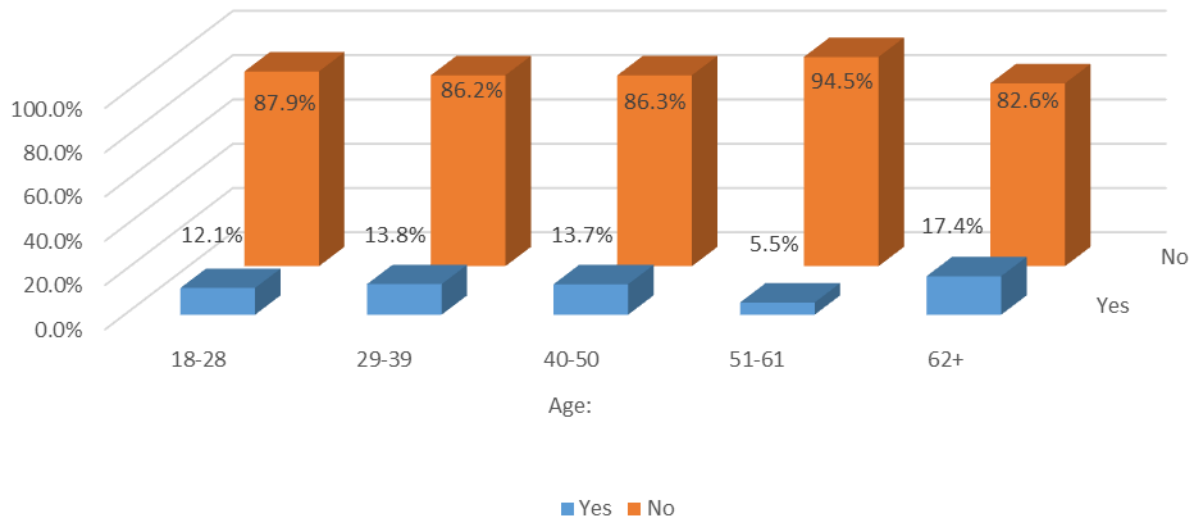
Gender and the rights of LGBTI persons to hold public meetings



## **BY AGE**

Less than 18% of each age group is of the opinion that LGBTI people should be allowed to hold public meetings to discuss LGBTI issues. However, significantly more than 82% will not allow LGBTI persons to hold public meetings.

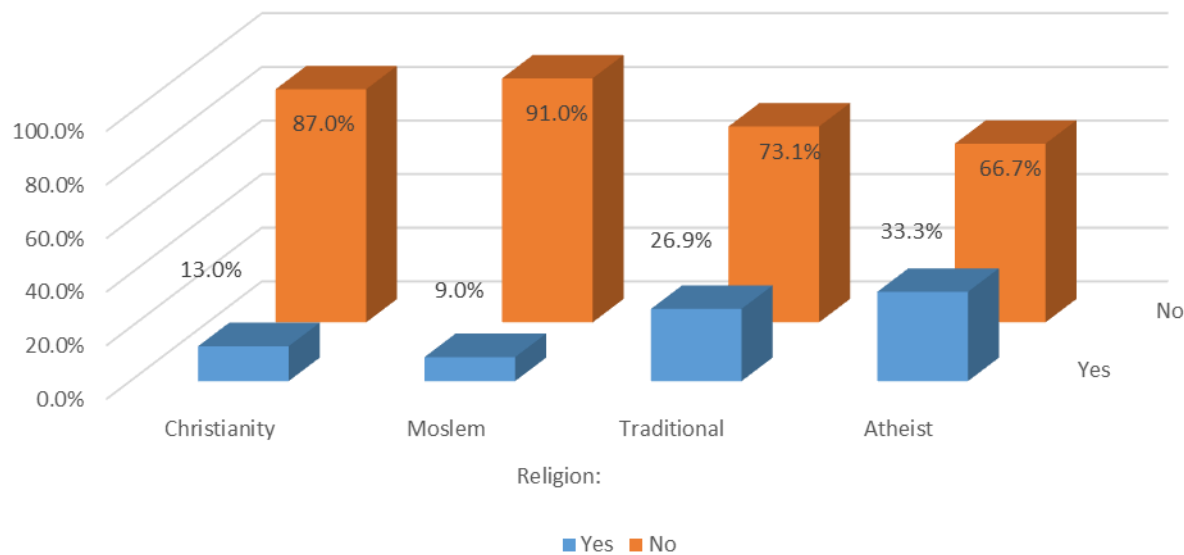
Age and the rights of LGBTI persons to hold public meetings



## **BY RELIGION**

- A significant number of Ghanaians (87%) are against allowing LGBTI people holding public meetings to discuss LGBTI issues.
- Moslems (91%) are against allowing LGBTI people holding public meetings to discuss LGBTI issues.
- Christians (87%), Traditionalists (73.1%); and Atheists (67%) are against LGBTI people holding public meetings to discuss LGBTI issues.
- Just 33.3% of Atheists think otherwise.

Religion and the rights of LGBTI persons to hold public meetings



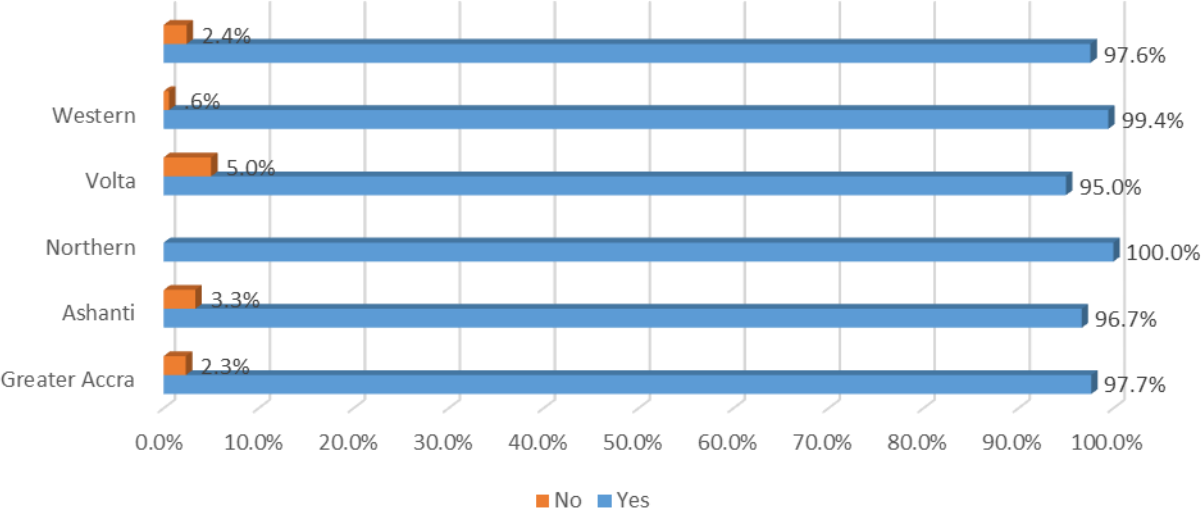
**Respondents were asked:** In your opinion should LGBTI people be allowed to hold public meetings?

12. Equal Protection of all Citizens Against Mob Injustice in Ghana

**NATIONAL AND REGIONAL OUTLOOK**

- More than 98% of Ghanaians are aware that the Police has a responsibility to protect every citizen against mob injustice.
- Also, 94% of Ghanaians “strongly agree” or “agree” that any person who engages in mob activity should be brought to justice.
- However, 16% “strongly disagree” or “disagree” that the Police has a responsibility to protect LGBTI people against mob injustice.

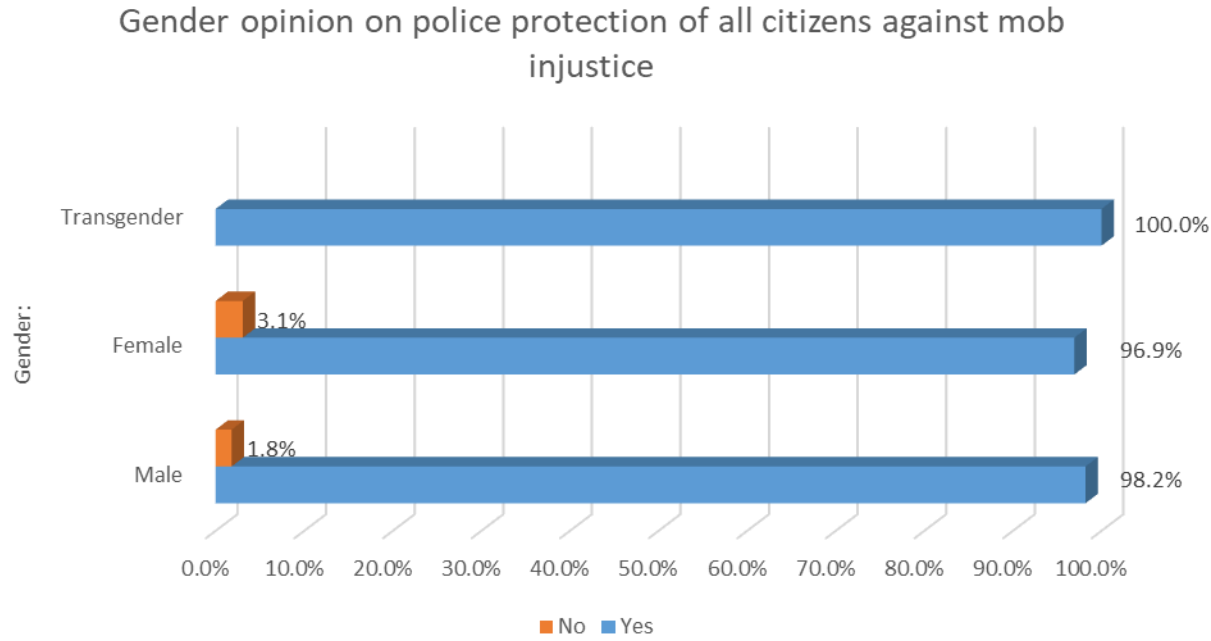
Police has a responsibility to protect every citizen against mob injustice





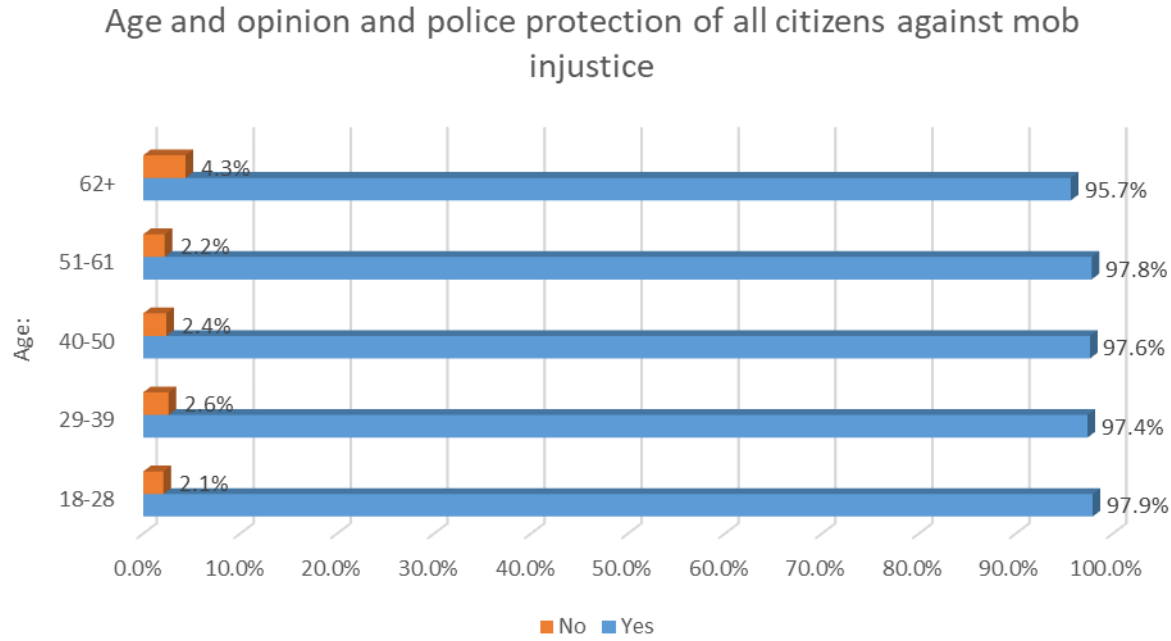
**BY GENDER**

Significantly all transgender, males (98.2%) and females (96.9%) agree that the Police has a duty to protect every citizen against mob injustice.



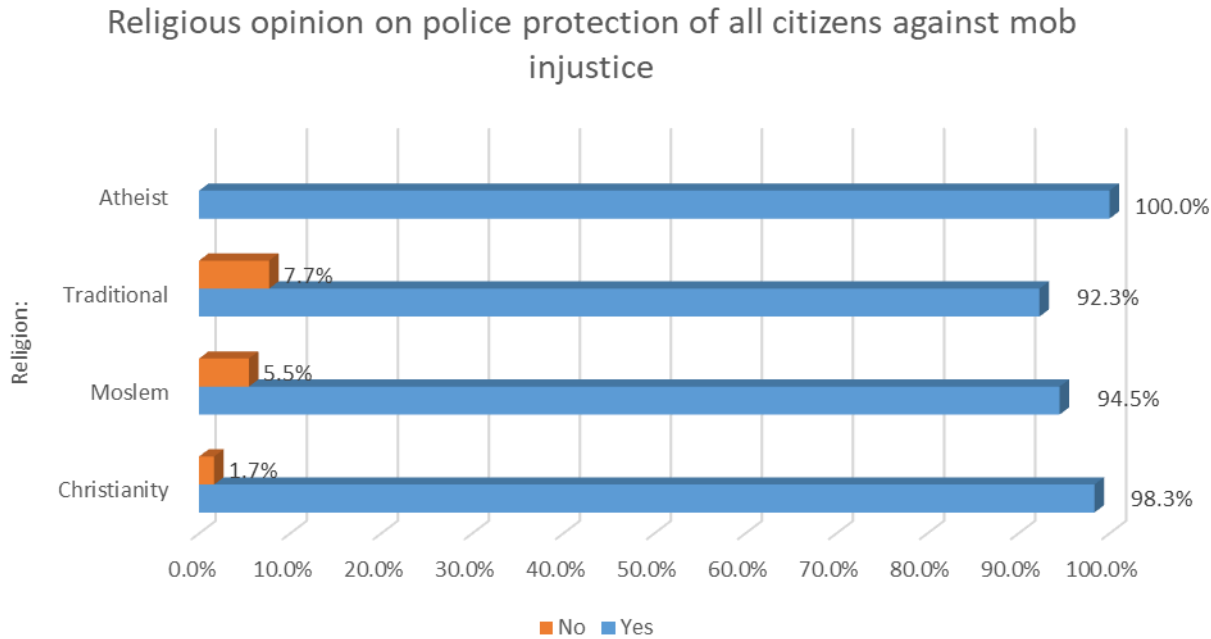
**BY AGE**

Significantly over 97% of citizens support police protection of all citizens against mob injustice. Less than 5% of each age category disagrees.



**BY RELIGION**

More than 92% of all religious groups support police protection of all citizens against mob injustice.

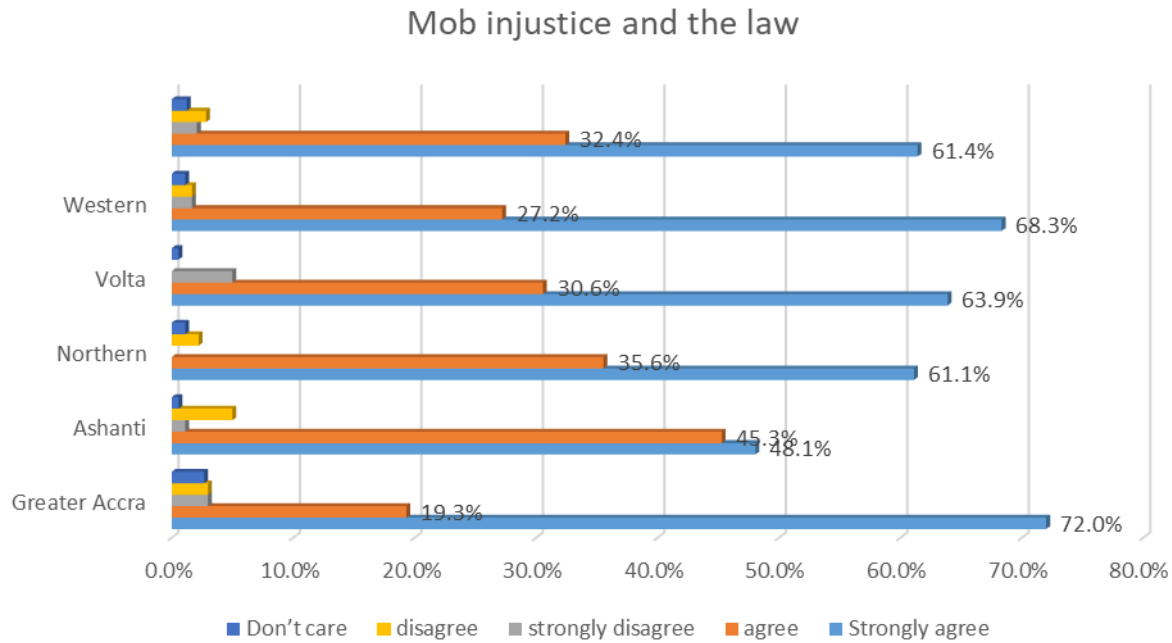


**Respondents were asked:** Do you know that the Police has a responsibility to protect every citizen against mob injustice?

### 13. Mob Injustice and the Law

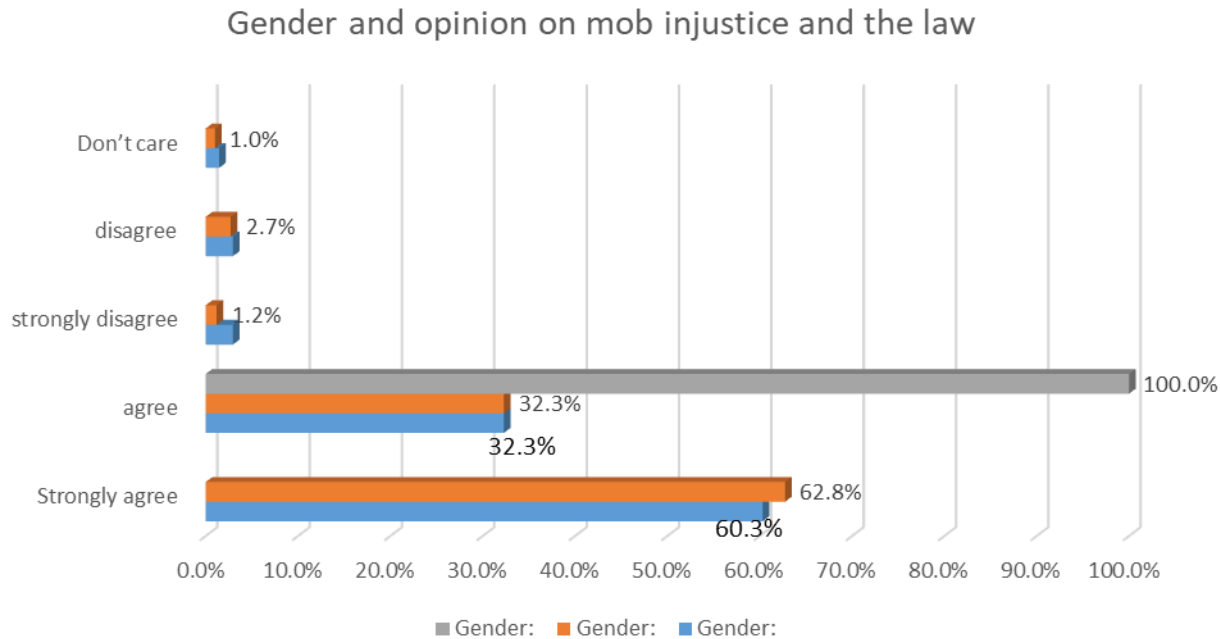
#### NATIONAL AND REGIONAL OUTLOOK

A significant majority of Ghanaians (93.8%) “strongly agrees” that any person who engages in mob activity should be brought to justice.



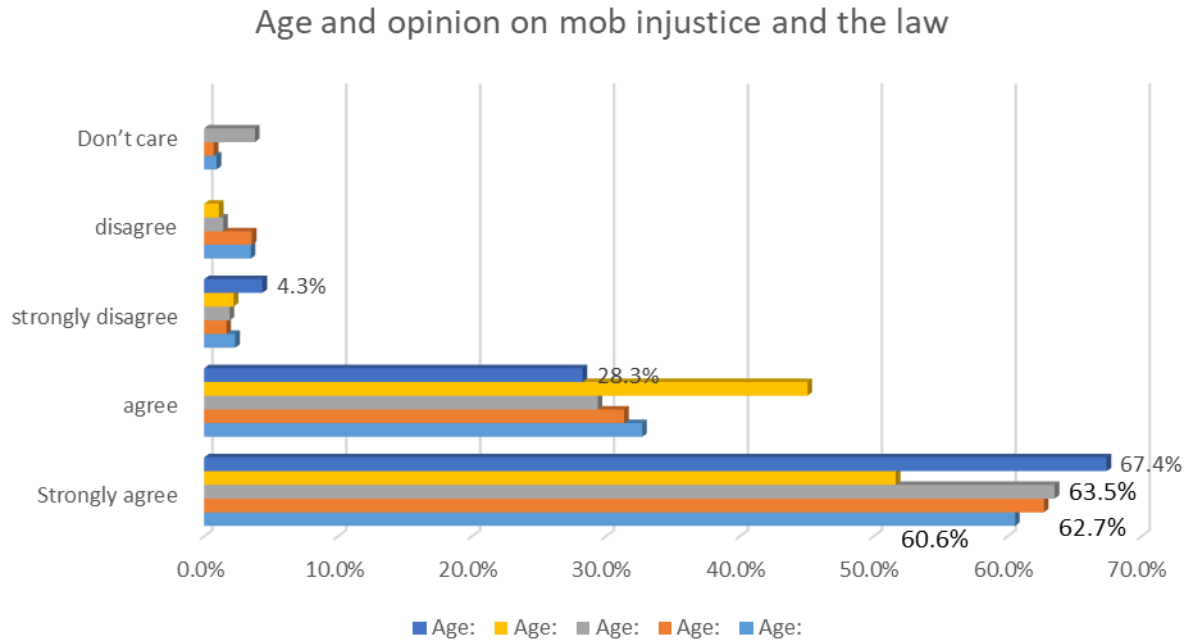
## **BY GENDER**

Transgender (100%), females (95%), and males (92%) “strongly agree” or “agree” that any person who engages in mob activity should be brought to justice.



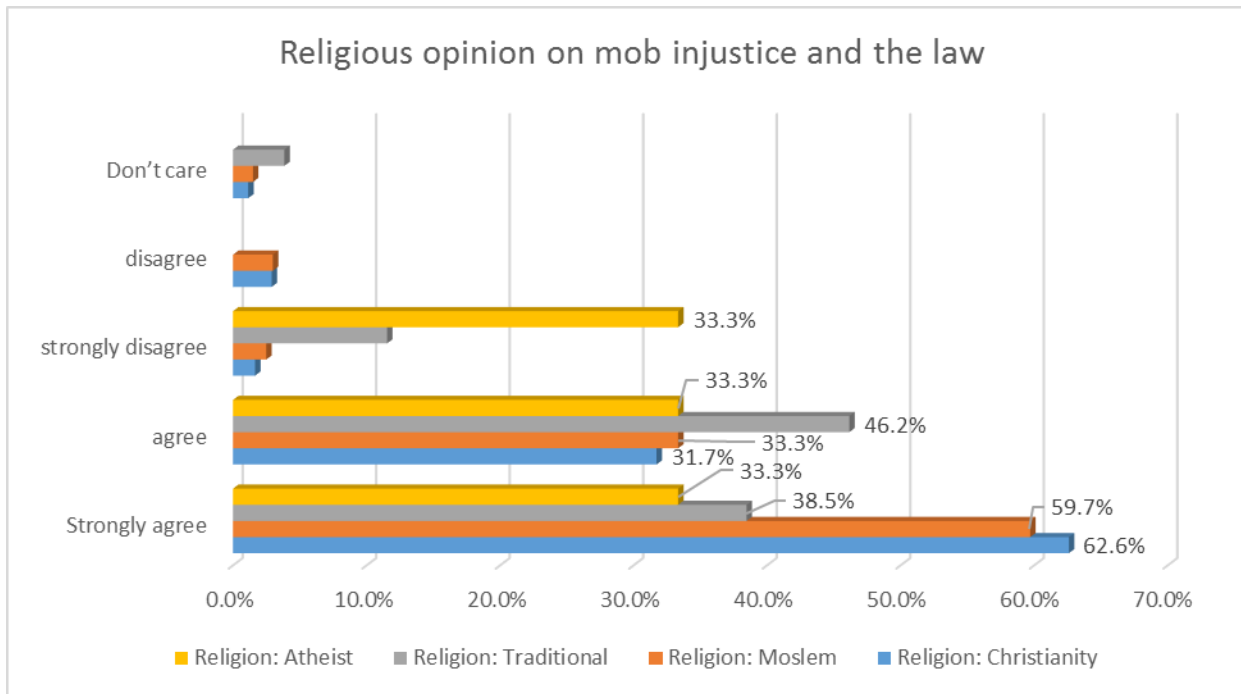
## **BY AGE**

All age groups, over 60% “strongly agrees” or “agrees” that any person who engages in mob activity should be brought to justice.



## BY RELIGION

The religious groups “strongly agrees” or “agrees” that any individual who engages in mob activity should be brought to justice.

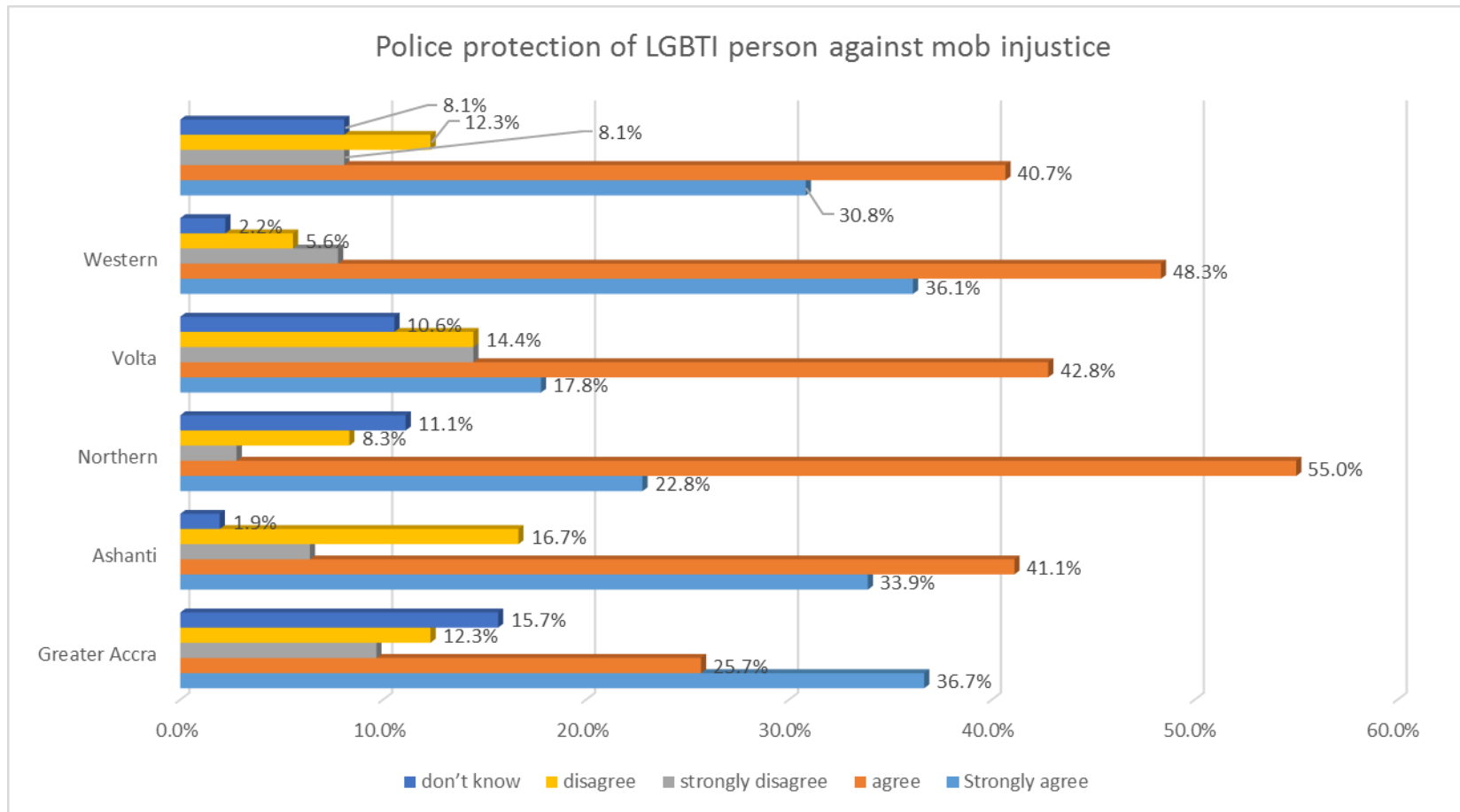


- **Respondents were asked:** Do you know that the Police has a responsibility to protect every citizen against mob injustice?

## 14. Mob Injustice against LGBTI people

### NATIONAL AND REGIONAL OUTLOOK

Even though 98% of Ghanaians say all citizens should be protected equally by the police against mob injustice, approximately 30% “strongly disagrees” or “disagrees” that the police should protect LGBTIs against mob injustice.

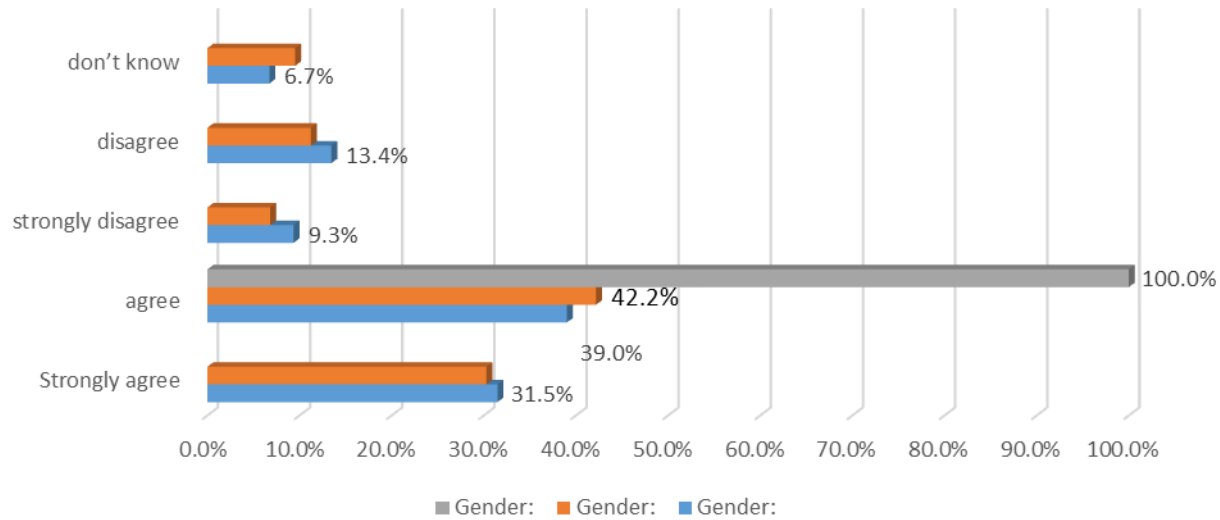




## **BY GENDER**

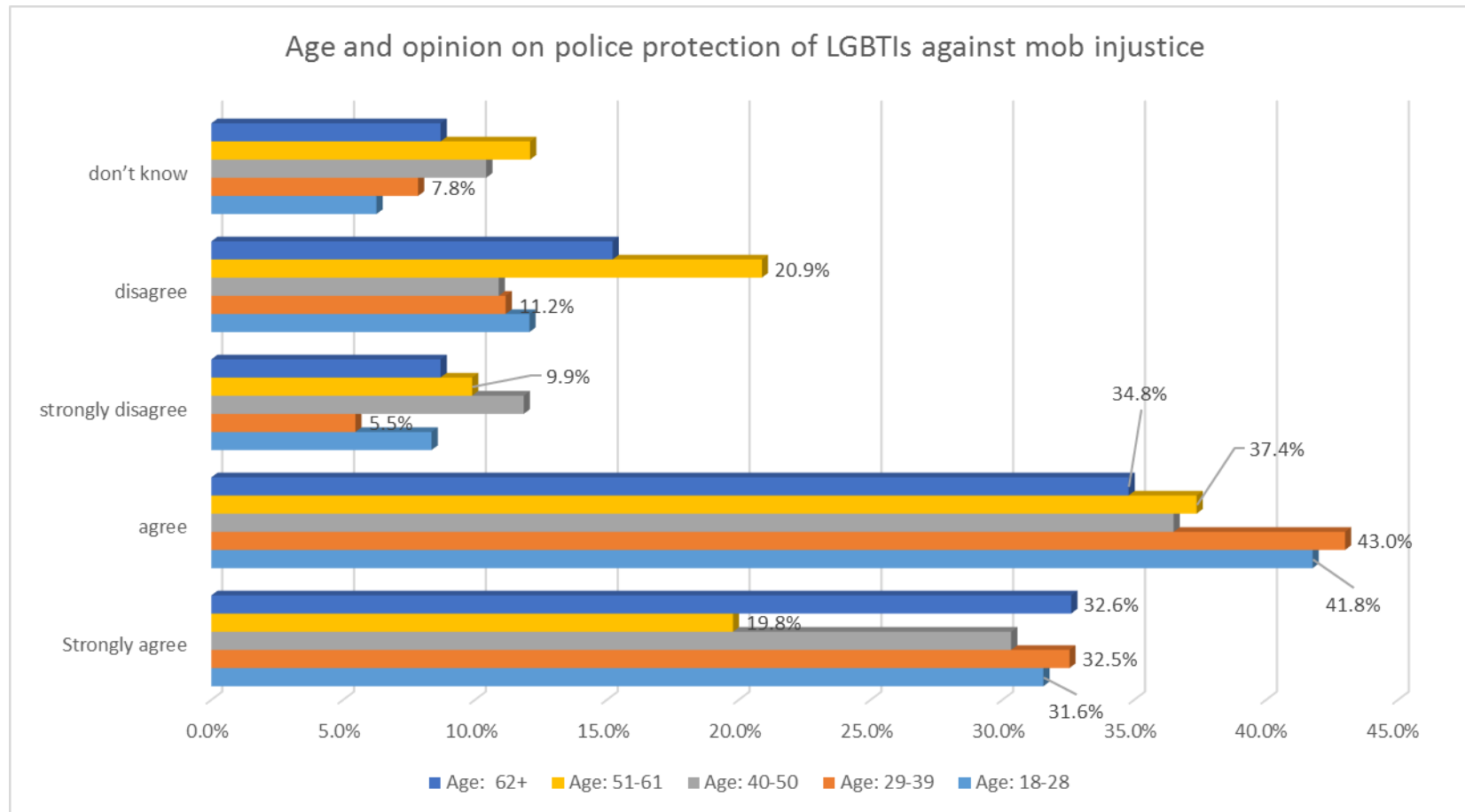
While 100% of transgender persons “agree” that the police should protect LGBTIs against mob injustice, only 42.2% of females and 39% of males “agree”.

Gender and police protection of LGBTI person against mob injustice



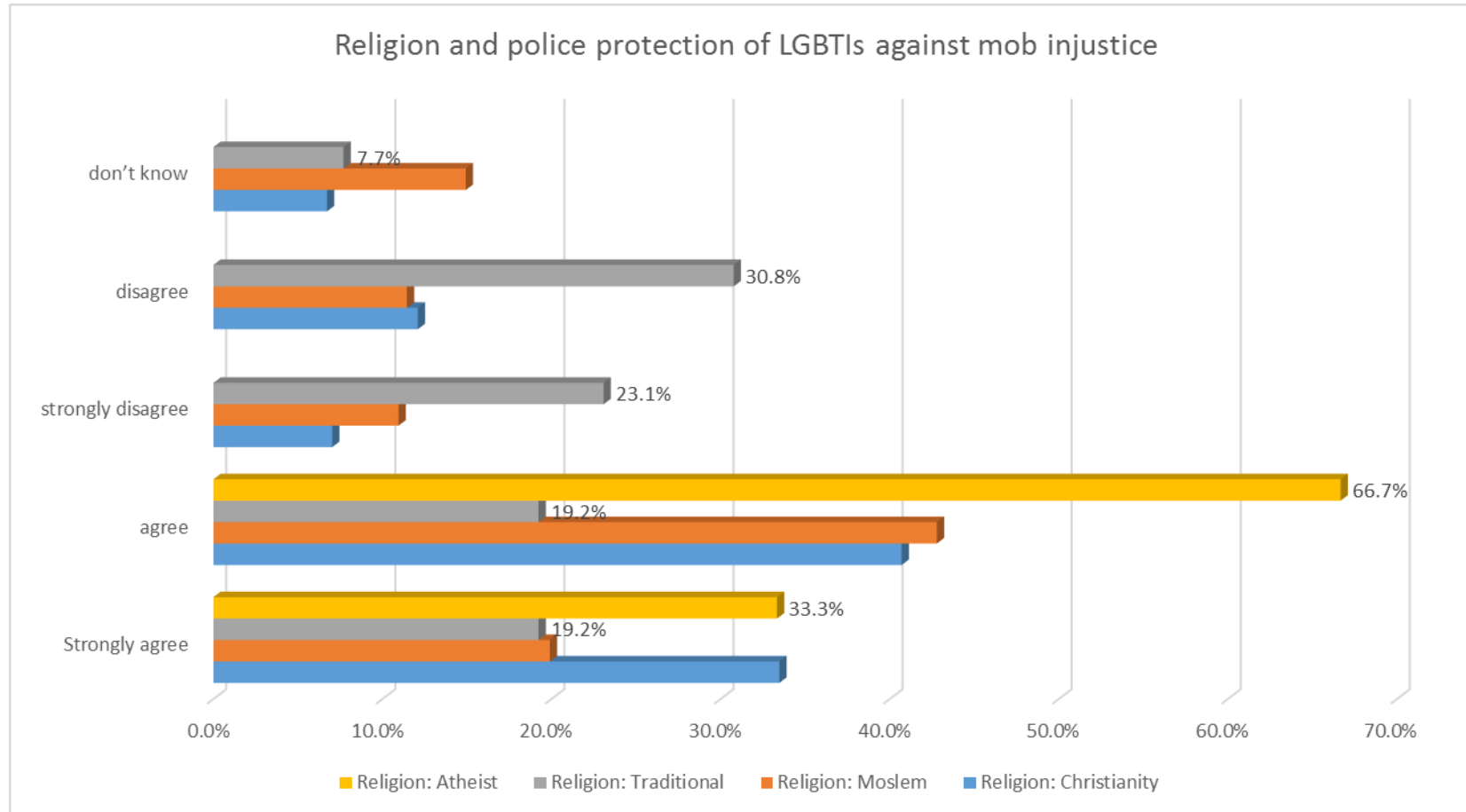
## **BY AGE**

While 76% of age 29-39 “strongly agrees” or “agrees” that the police should protect LGBTIs against mob injustice, 31% of age 51-61 “strongly disagrees” or “disagrees.”



## **BY RELIGION**

Religious position on the protection of LGBTIs against mob injustice varies significantly. While 100% of Atheists “strongly agrees”, 53.9% of Traditionalists “strongly disagrees”.

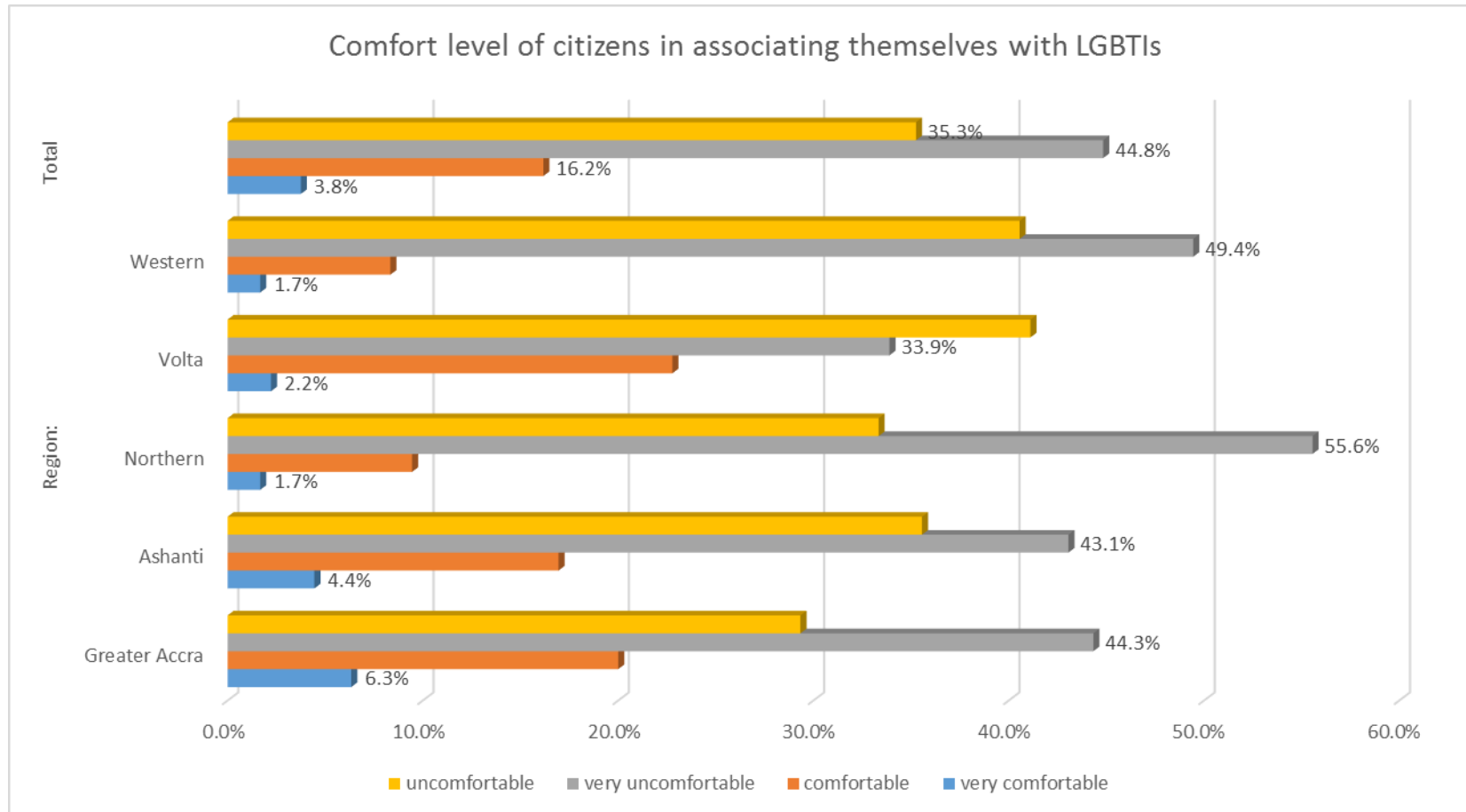


- **Respondents were asked:** The police has a responsibility to protect LGBTIs against mob injustice.

## 15. Comfort and Association of Heterosexuals with LGBTIs

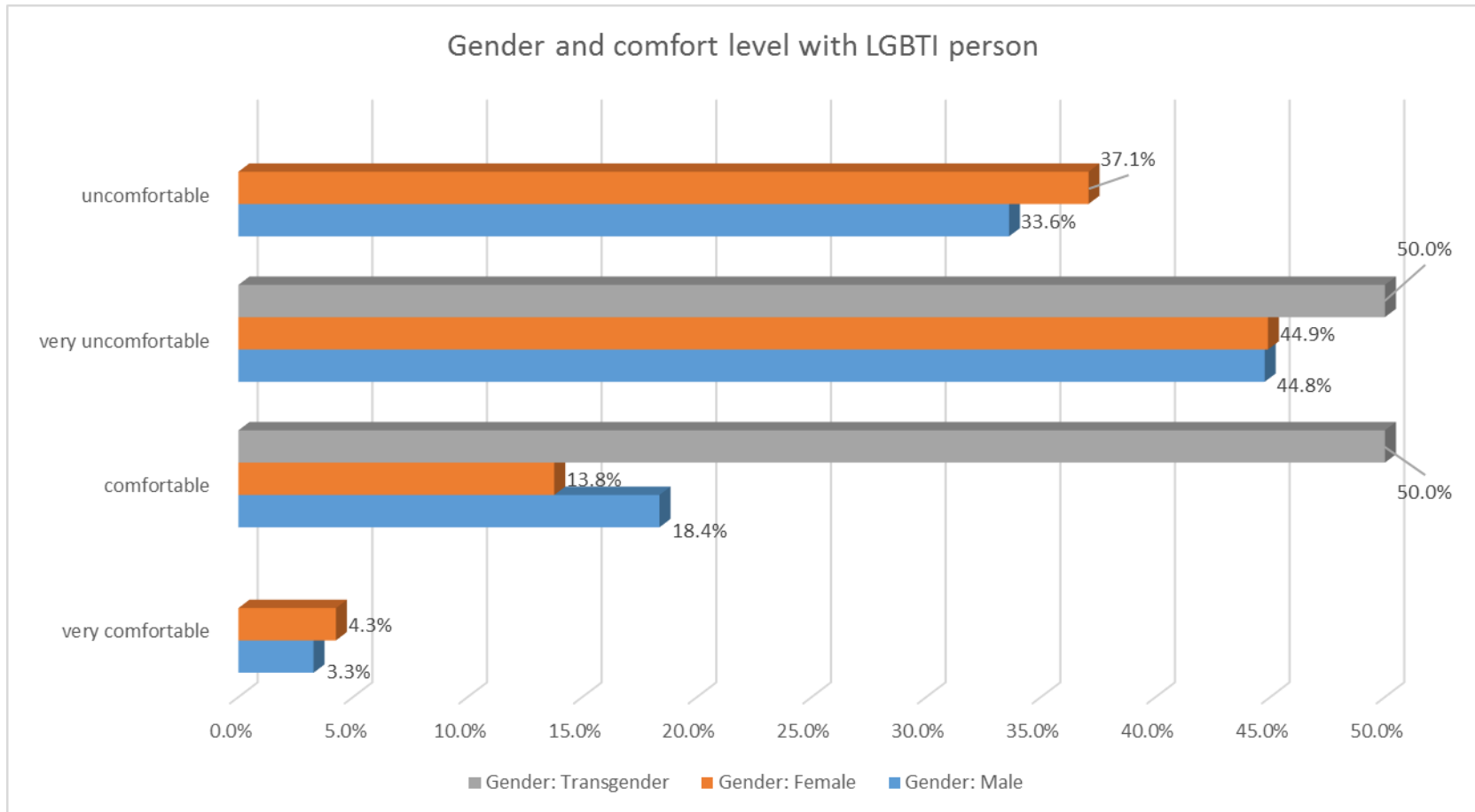
### NATIONAL AND REGIONAL OUTLOOK

- Majority of Ghanaians (80%) are “very uncomfortable” or “uncomfortable” associating themselves with LGBTIs.



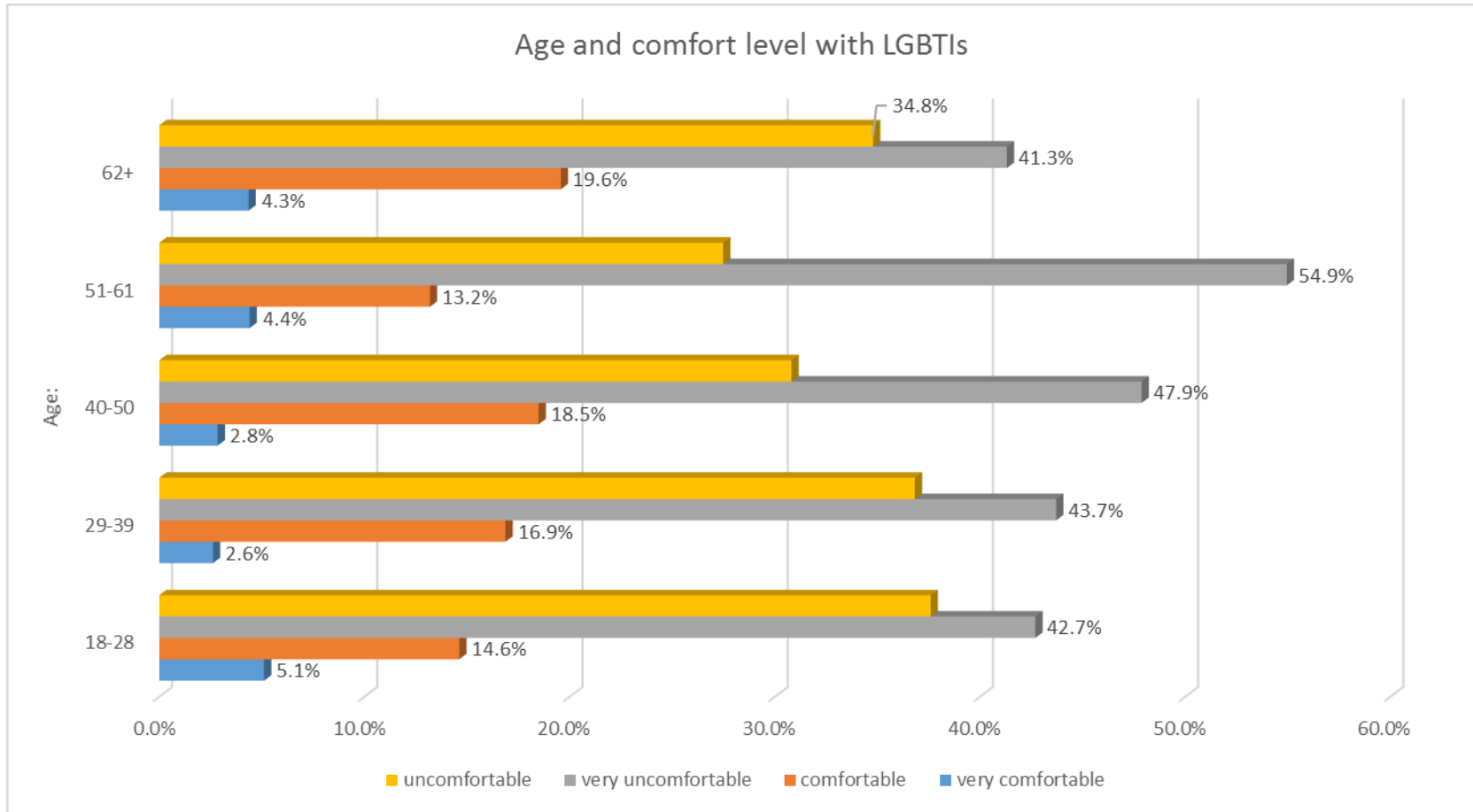
## **BY GENDER**

While 50% of transgender persons are “comfortable” associating themselves with LGBTIs, 82% of females and 78.4% of males are “very uncomfortable”. Comfort level of either males or females is not more than 19%.



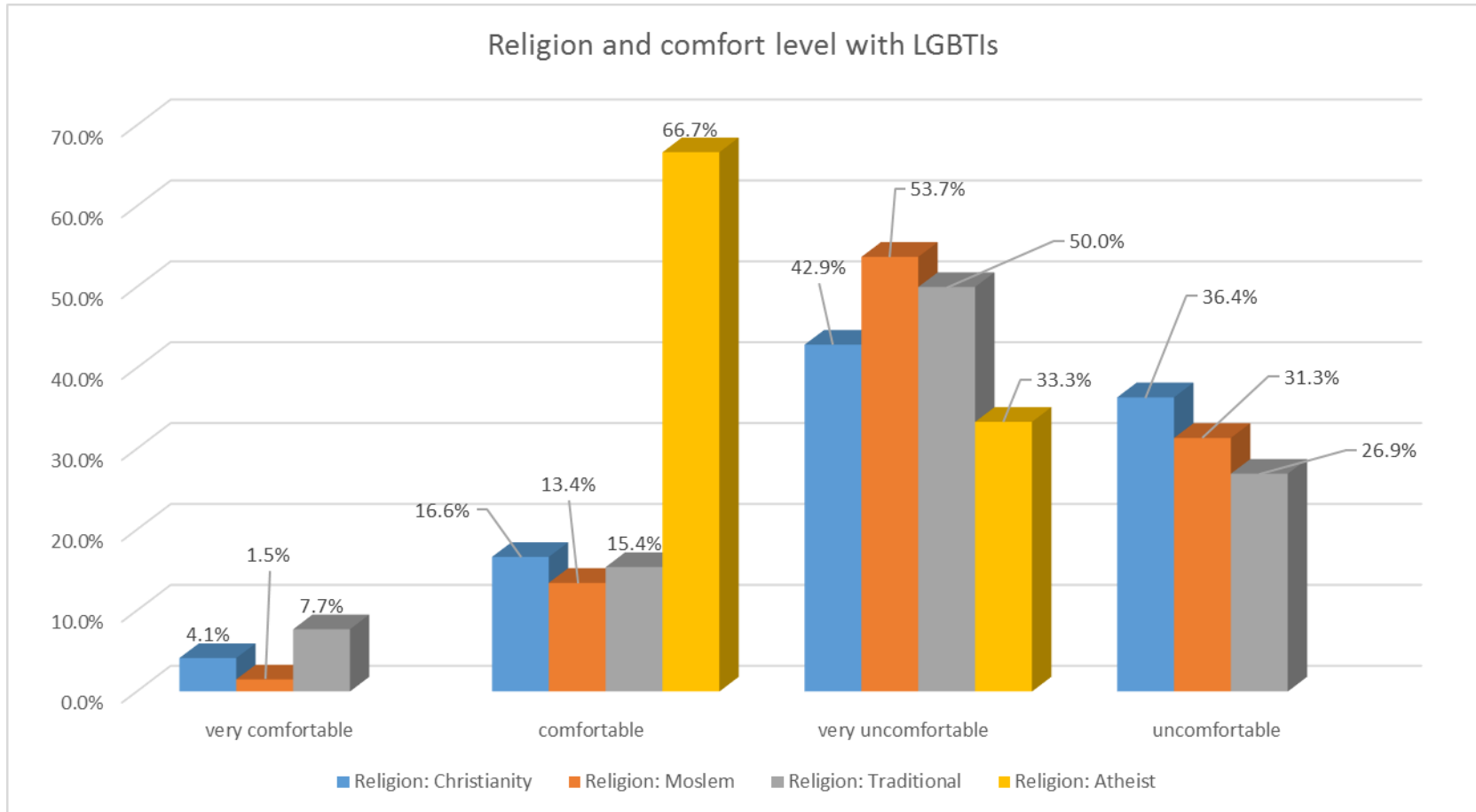
## **BY AGE**

All the age groups show significant level of discomfort associating themselves with LGBTIs. “Comfort” level of the individual age groups is not more than 5%.



## **BY RELIGION**

While all Atheists are “very comfortable” or “comfortable” associating themselves with LGBTIs, 85% of Moslems are “very uncomfortable” or “uncomfortable.” 79 percent of Christians and 57% Traditionalists are “very uncomfortable” or “uncomfortable.”

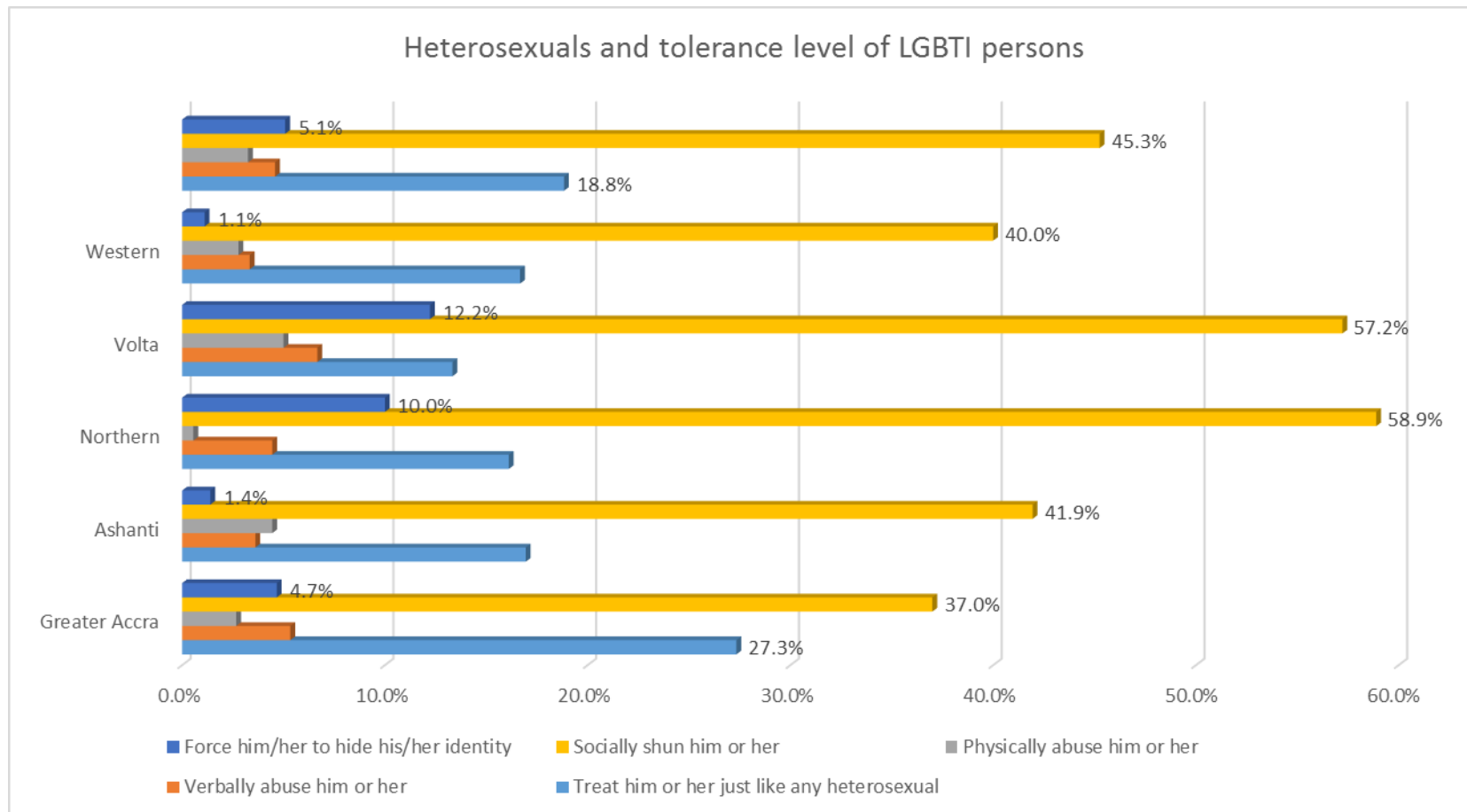


- **Respondents were asked:** How comfortable are you in associating yourself with identified LGBTI?

## 16. Tolerance (reaction) Level of Heterosexuals towards LGBTI People

### NATIONAL AND REGIONAL OUTLOOK

- About 13% of Ghanaians will “physically abuse”, “verbally abuse” or “force” an LGBTI to hide his or her identity if they discover an LGBTI.
- Majority of Ghanaians (45.3%) will “socially shun” an LGBTI.

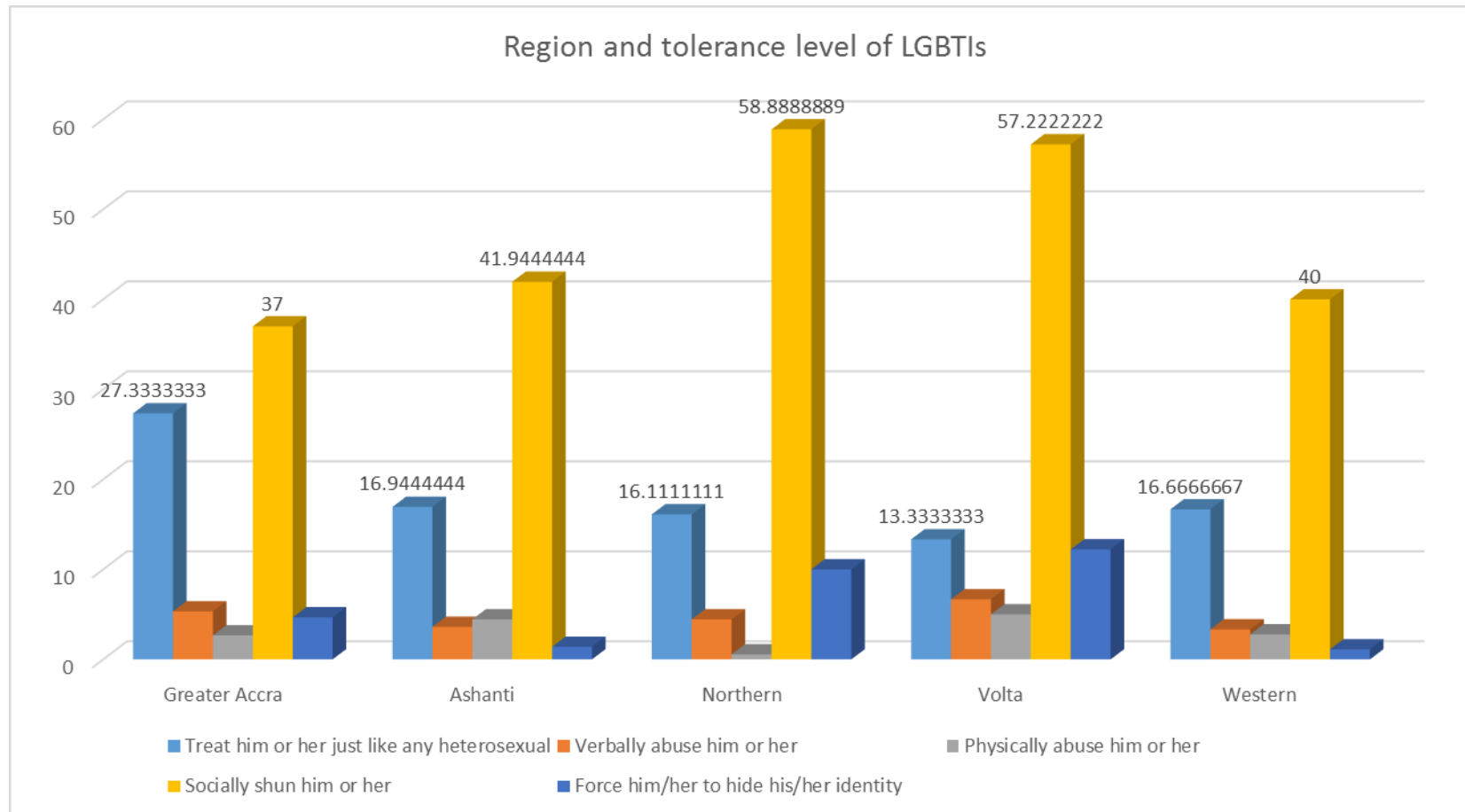




		<b>Treat him or her just like any heterosexual</b>	<b>Verbally abuse him or her</b>	<b>Physically abuse him or her</b>	<b>Socially shun him or her</b>	<b>Force him/her to hide his/her identity</b>	<b>Other, please specify</b>	
<b>REGIONAL:</b>	Greater Accra	27.3%	5.3%	2.7%	37.0%	4.7%	23.0%	100.0%
	Ashanti	16.9%	3.6%	4.4%	41.9%	1.4%	31.7%	100.0%
	Northern	16.1%	4.4%	.6%	58.9%	10.0%	10.0%	100.0%
	Volta	13.3%	6.7%	5.0%	57.2%	12.2%	5.6%	100.0%
	Western	16.7%	3.3%	2.8%	40.0%	1.1%	36.1%	100.0%
<b>Total</b>		18.8%	4.6%	3.3%	45.3%	5.1%	23.0%	100.0%

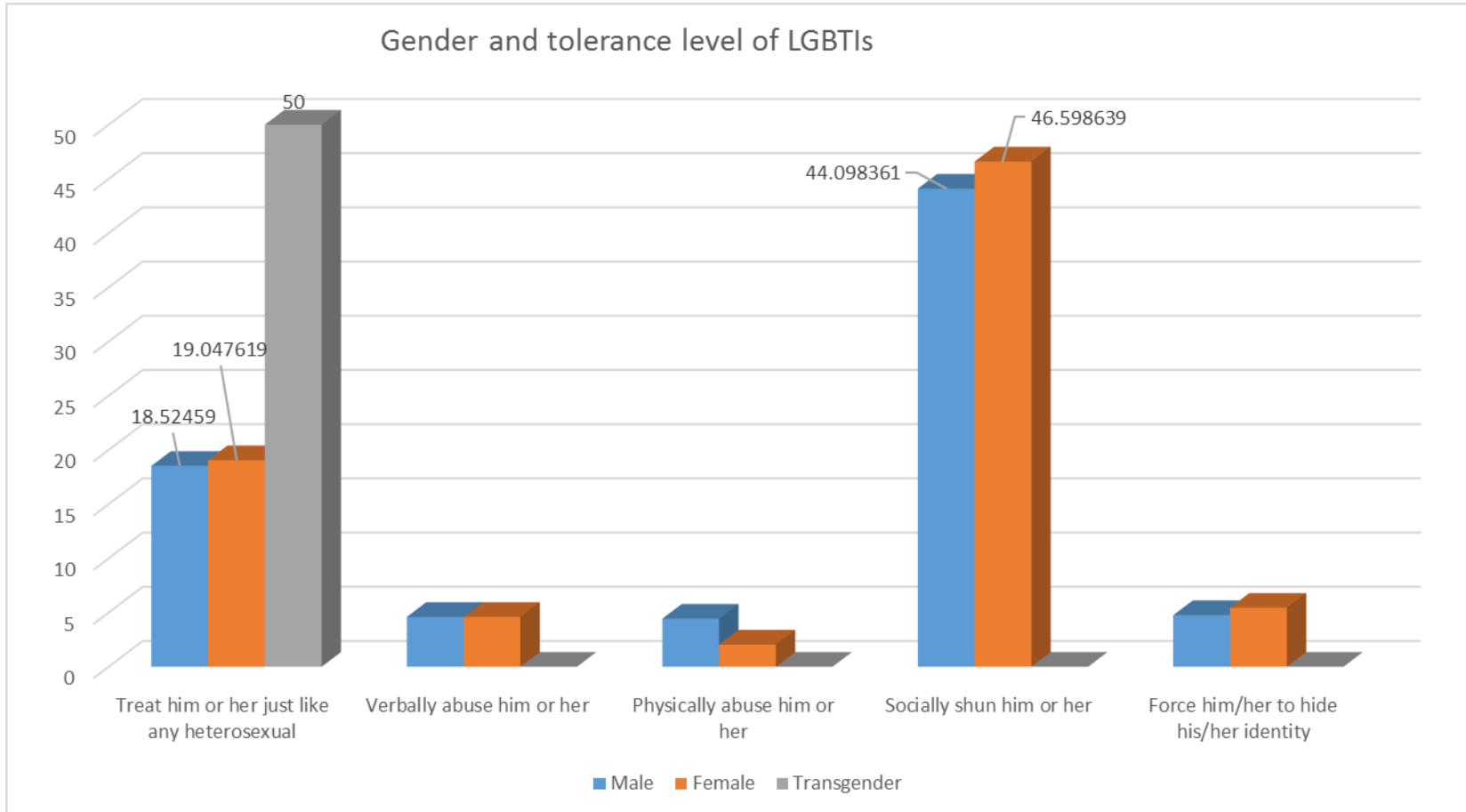
## NATIONAL AND REGIONAL OUTLOOK

While 58.8% of residents in the Northern Region will “socially shun” LGBTIs”, only 27% citizens in the Greater Accra Region will treat an LGBTI “just like any other heterosexuals.”



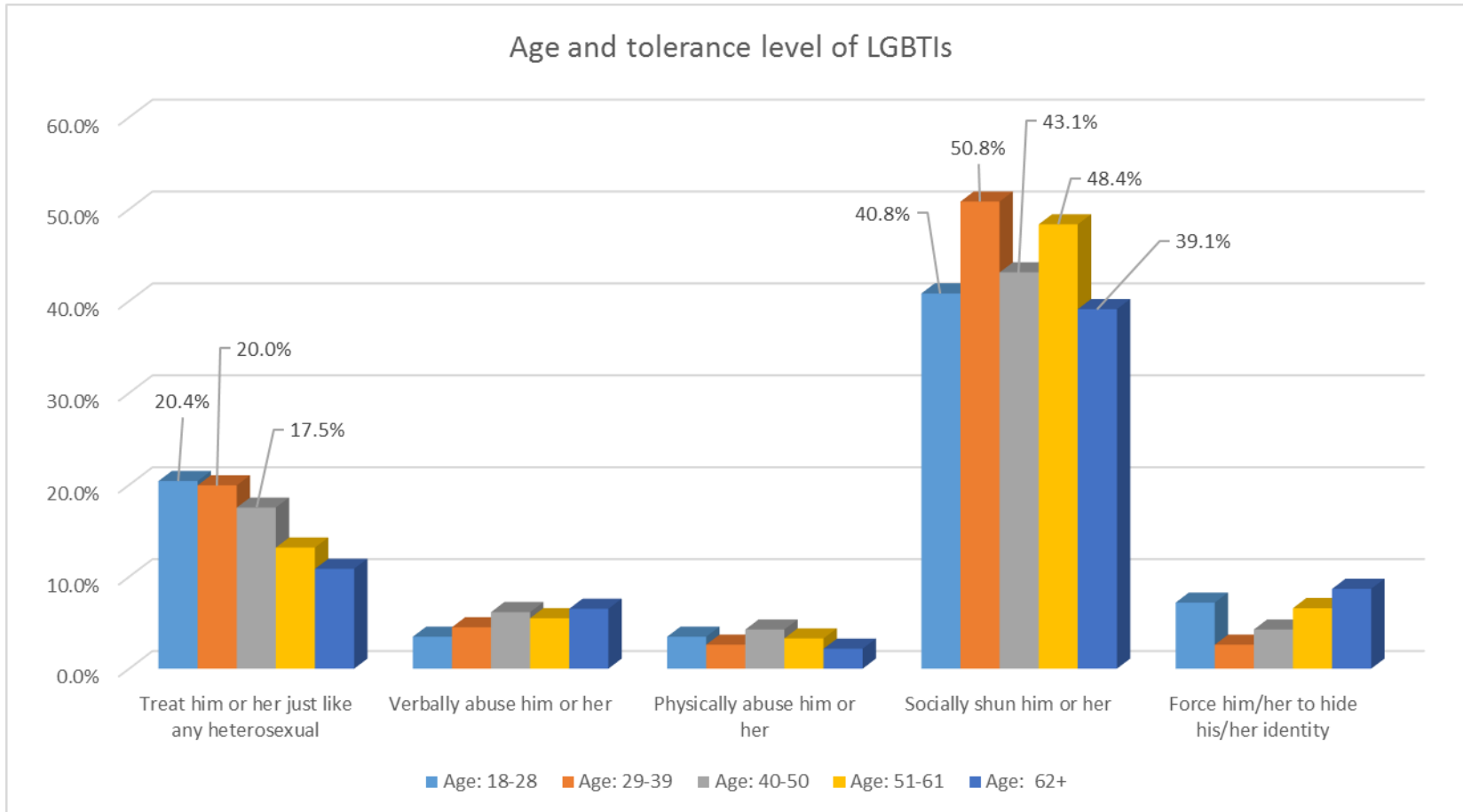
## **BY GENDER**

Marginally, more females (46.5%) compared with males (44%) will “socially shun” LGBTIs. However, 50% of transgender will treat LGBTIs “just like any heterosexuals.”



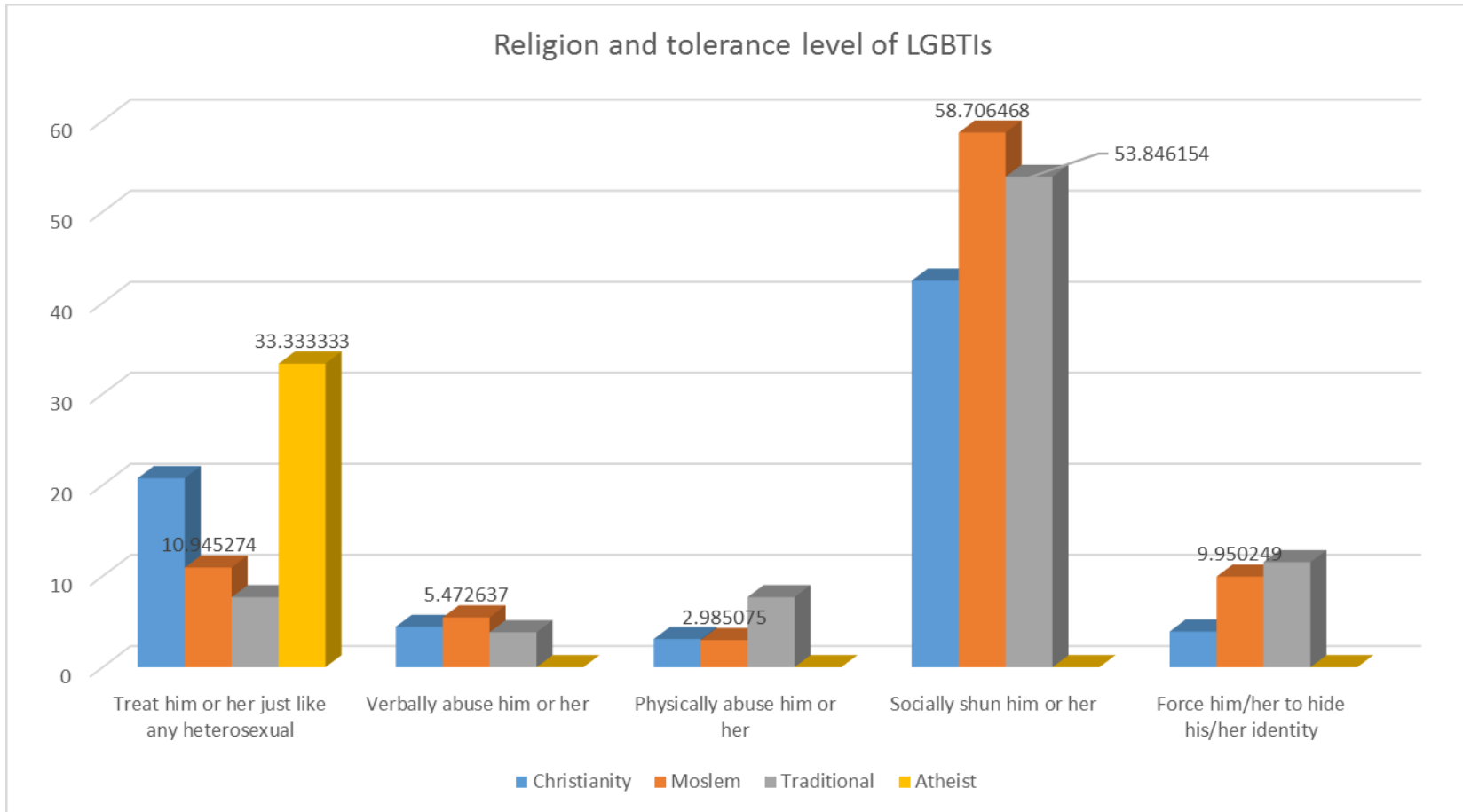
## **BY AGE**

While 51% of citizens age 29-39 will “socially shun” LGBTIs, only 20.4% of citizens age 62 years and older will treat LGBTI “just like any heterosexual”.



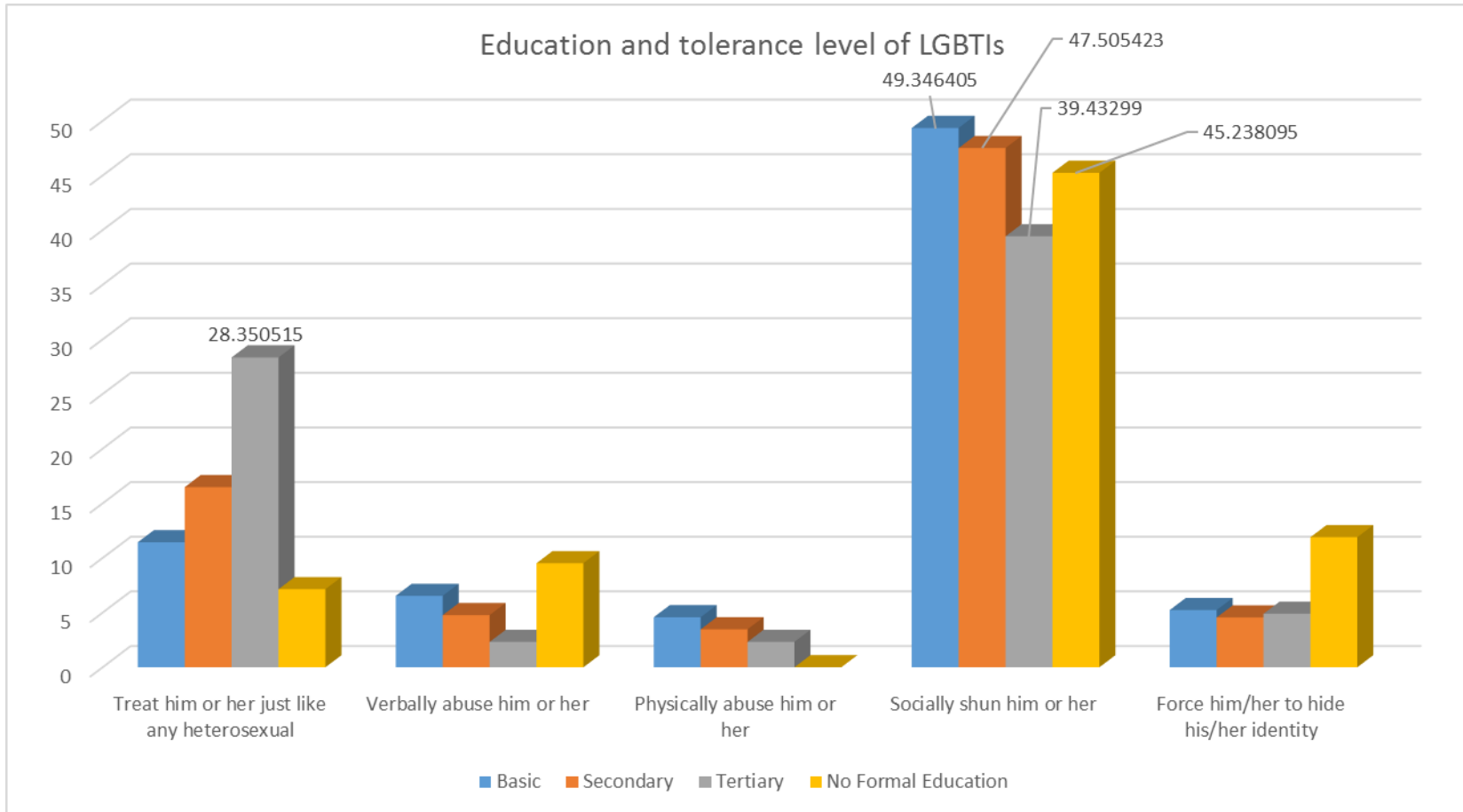
## **BY RELIGION**

A high number of respondents, Moslems (58.7%), Traditionalists (53.8%) and Christians (42.45%) will “socially shun” LGBTIs. Significantly, 33.3% of Atheists will treat LGBTIs “just like any heterosexual”.



## **BY EDUCATION**

Respondents with basic education (49%) and secondary education (48%) will “socially shun” LGBTIs. However, 28% of the respondents with tertiary education will treat LGBTIs “just like any heterosexual”.



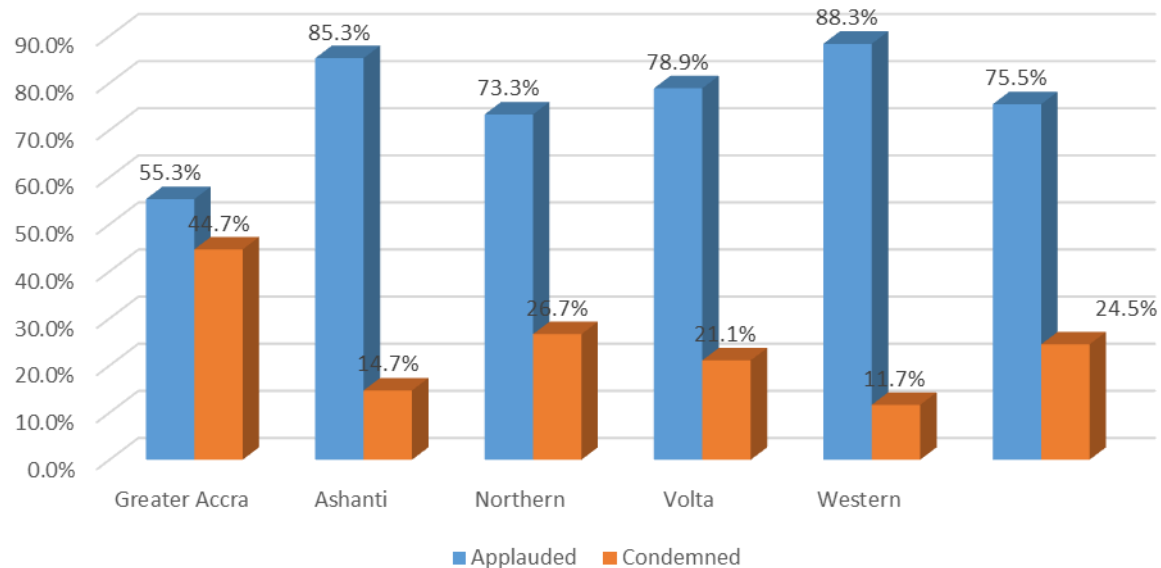
**Respondents were asked:** What would be your reaction if you discover an LGBTI?

## 17. Homophobic Statements

### NATIONAL AND REGIONAL OUTLOOK

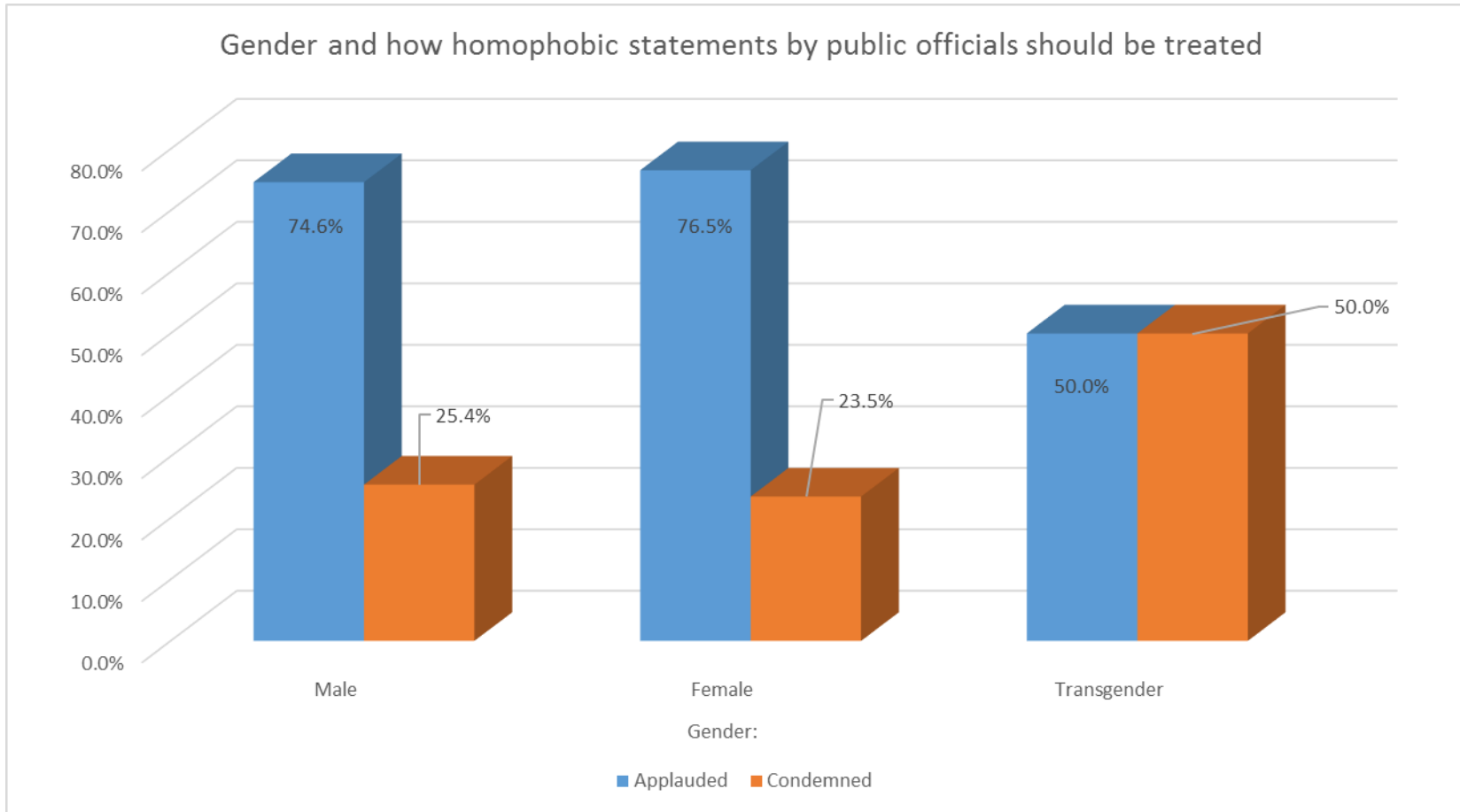
- More than 75% of Ghanaians “applaud” homophobic statements by state officials. However, 25% of Ghanaians say homophobic statements should be “condemned”.

Homophobic statements against LGBTIs by public officials



## **BY GENDER**

While 50% of transgender are of the view that homophobic statements by public officials should be “condemned”, 76.5% of females and 74.6% of males say such statements should be “applauded.”

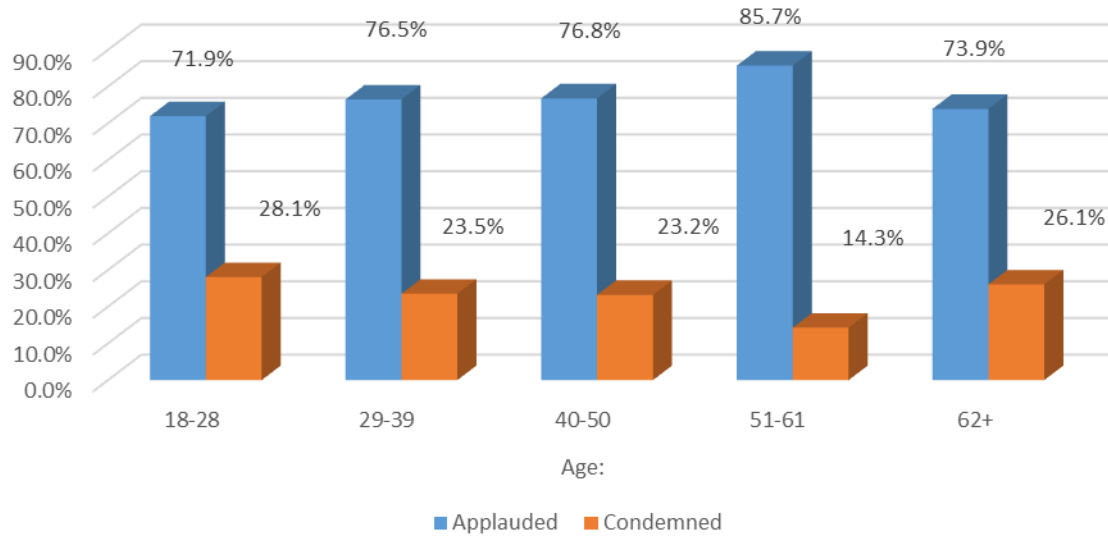




## **BY AGE**

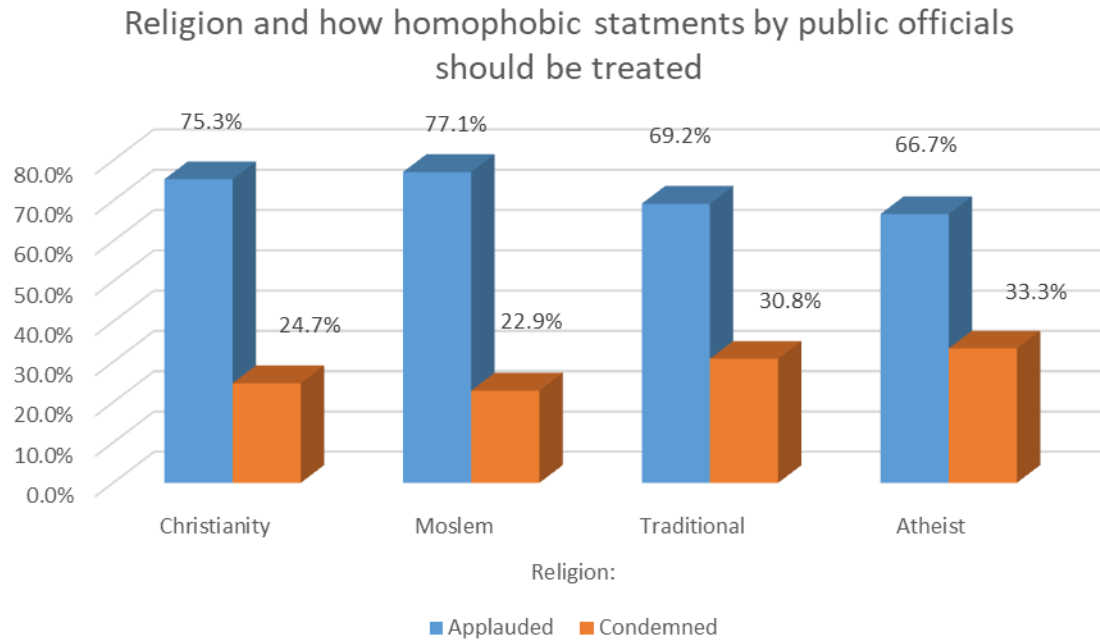
Significantly all age groups (not less than 70%) are of the view that homophobic statements should be “applauded”. However, 28% of ages 18-28 say homophobic statements should be “condemned.”

Age and how homophobic statements by public officials should be treated



## **BY RELIGION**

While 75% of Christians say homophobic statements should be “applauded”, 33.3% of Atheists are of the view that such statements should be “condemned.”

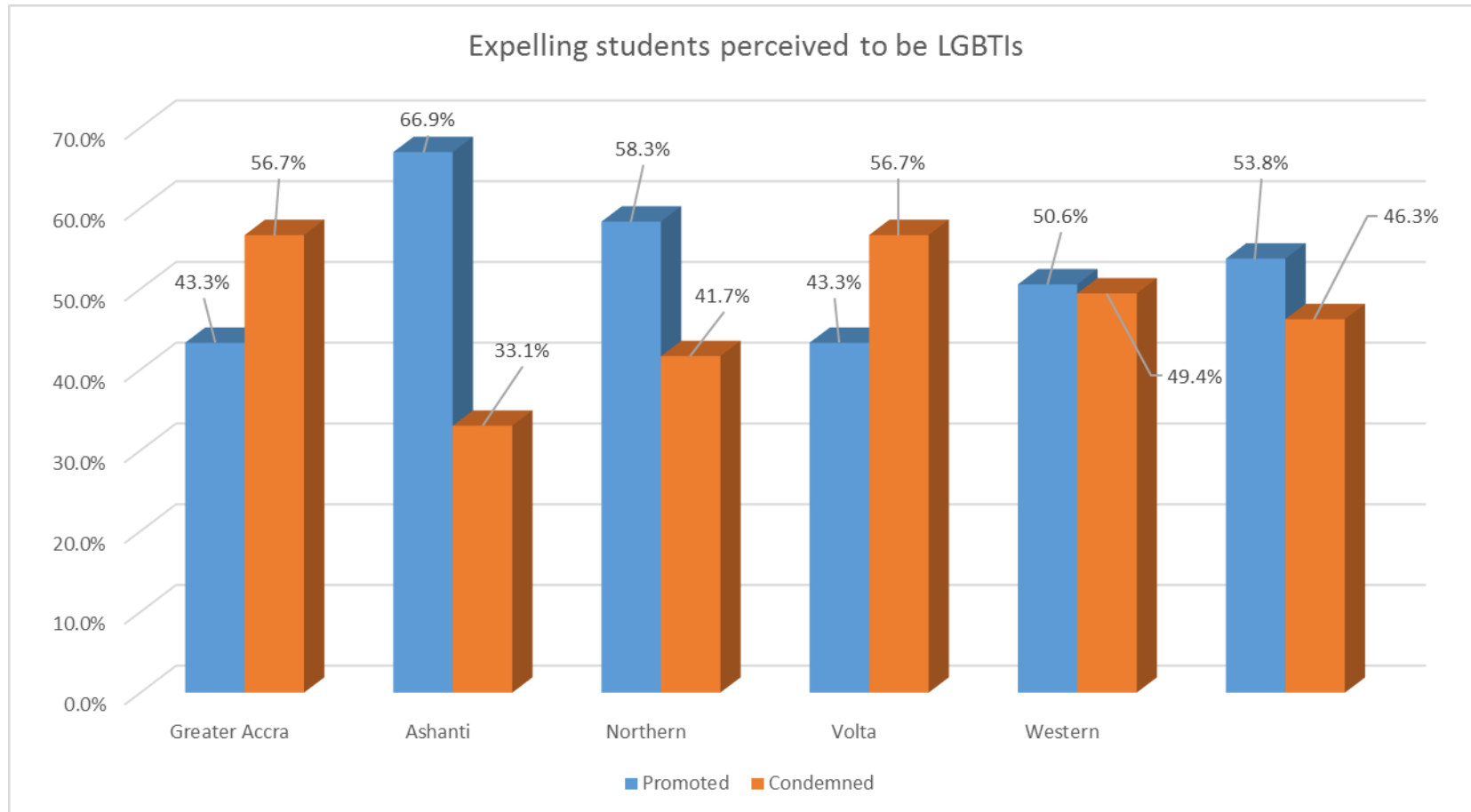


- **Respondents were asked:** How should homophobic statements by public officials, pastors, and other individuals be treated?

## 18. Expelling Students Perceived as LGBTIs

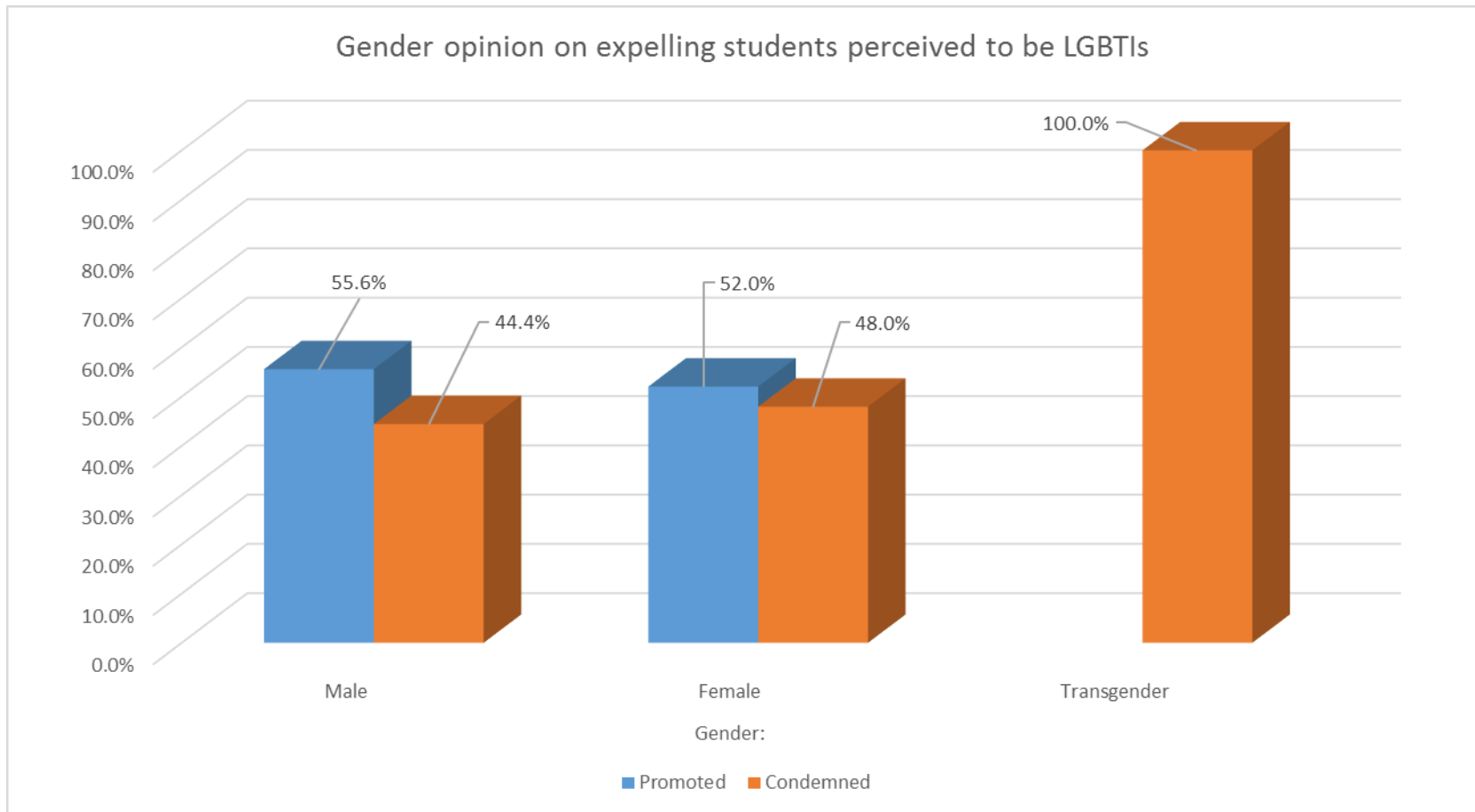
### NATIONAL AND REGIONAL OUTLOOK

- More than 54% of Ghanaians say expelling students perceived as LGBTIs should be promoted.



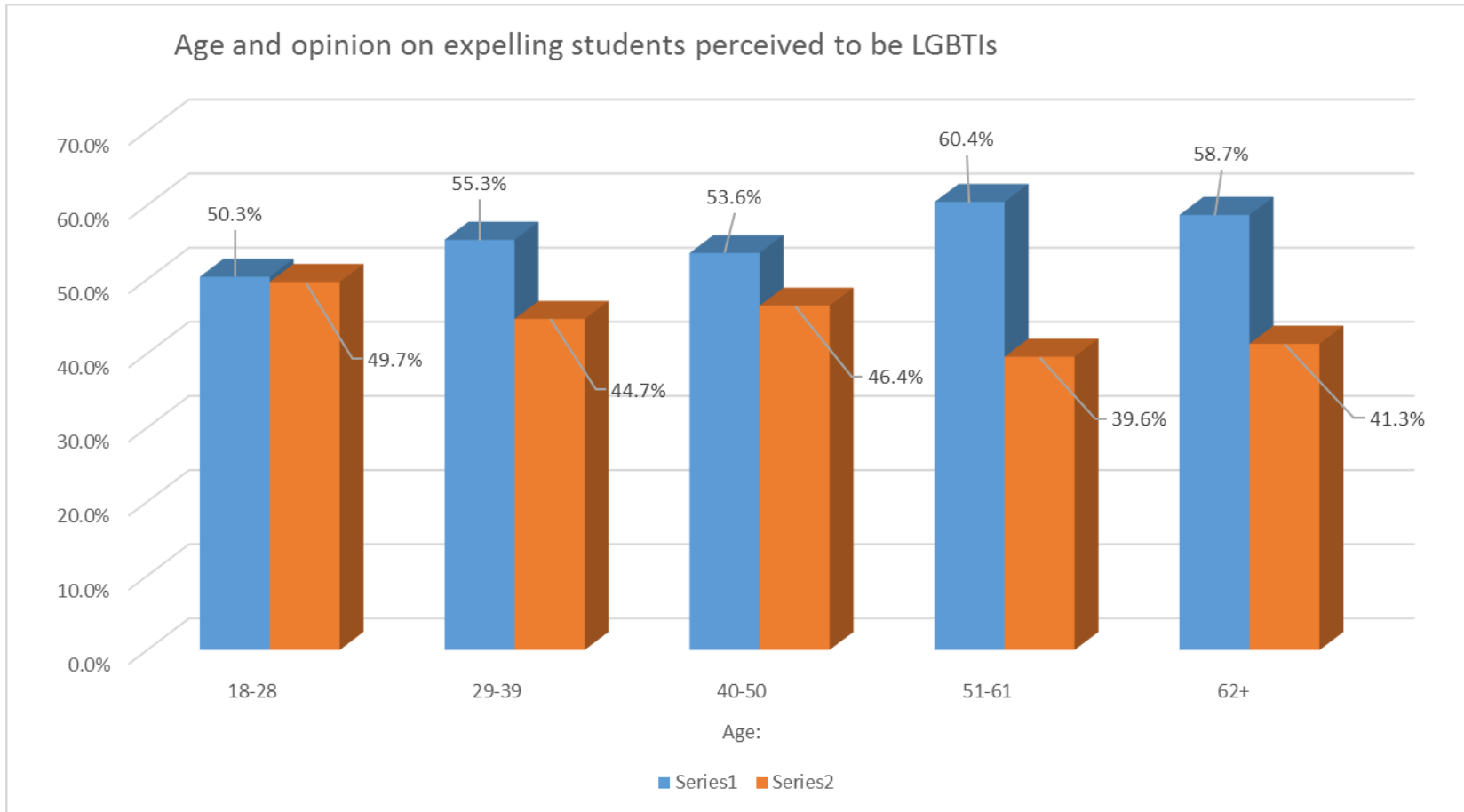
## **BY GENDER**

While all transgender say expelling students perceived to be LGBTIs should be “condemned”, 55.6% of males and 52% of females are of the view it should be “promoted”.



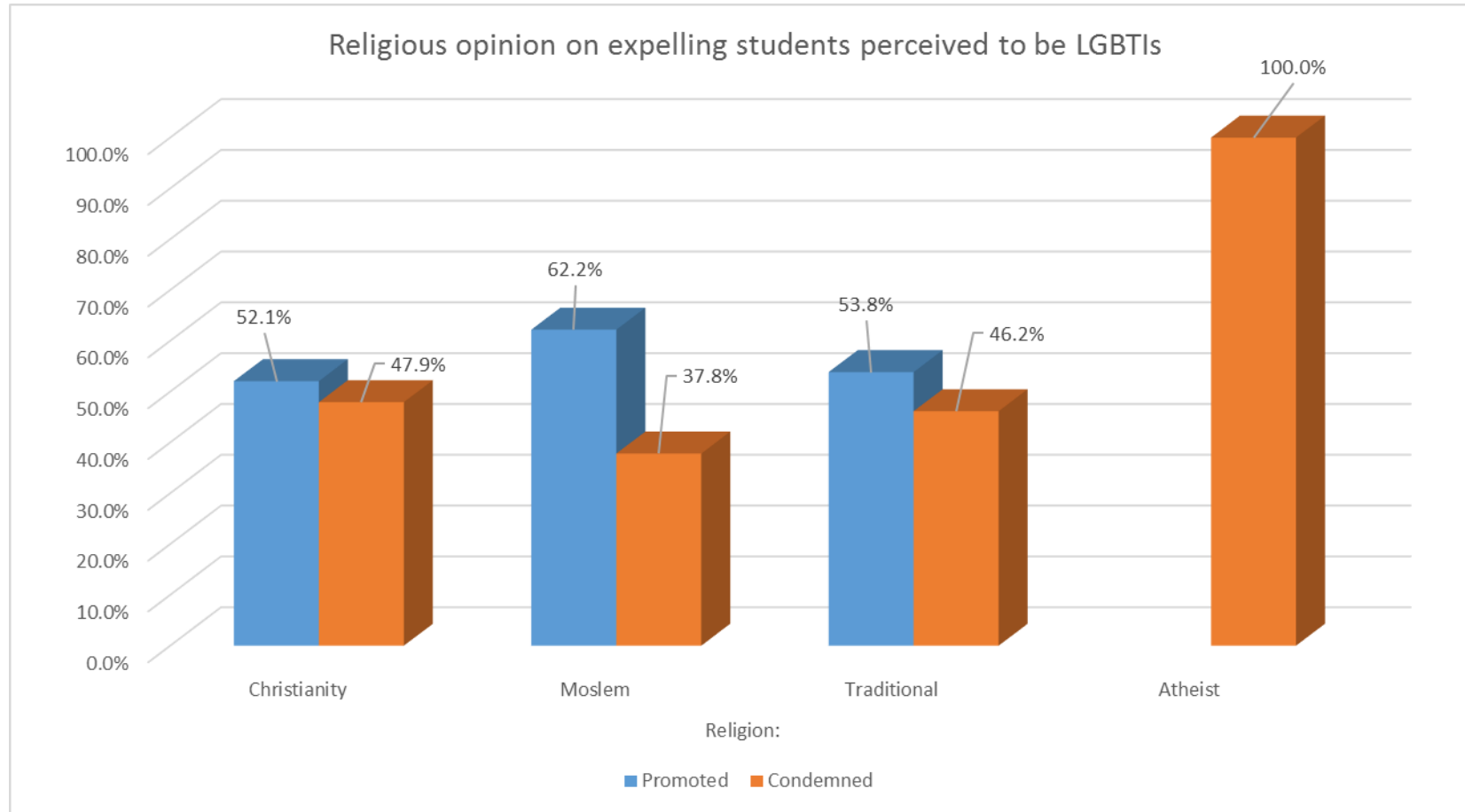
## **BY AGE**

While 60% of ages 51-61 are of the view that expelling students perceived to be LGBTIs should be “promoted”, 50% of ages 18-28 say it should be “condemned.”



## **BY RELIGION**

While all Atheists say expelling students perceived to be LGBTIs should be condemned, 53.8% of Traditionalists are of the opinion it should be “promoted”. Also, while 62.2% of Moslems are of the view that it should be “promoted,” 47.9% of Christians say it should be “condemned.”

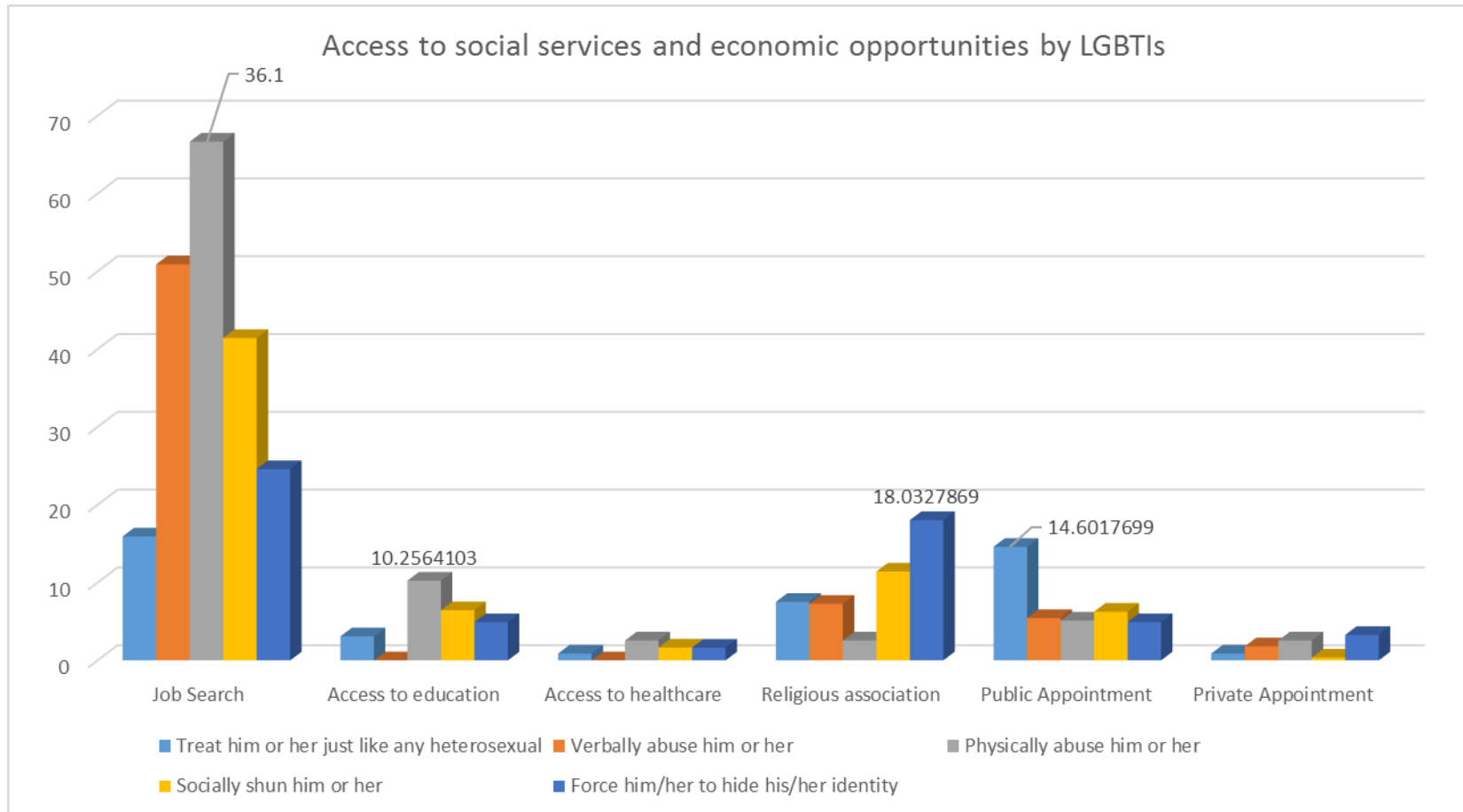


- **Respondents were asked:** In your opinion expelling students perceived to be LGBTI should be? (**Applauded** or **Condemned**)

19. **Discrimination of LGBTIs – Social and Economic Opportunities**

**NATIONAL AND REGIONAL OUTLOOK**

- Ghanaians (36%) are of the opinion that LGBTIs should be discriminated against in “Job Search”, “Religious Association” and “Public Appointments.”



- **Respondents were asked:** In your opinion should LGBTIs be discriminated against: a) Job search, b) Access to Education, c) Access to Health Care, d) Religious Association, e) Public Appointment, and f) Private Appointment?

**20. Accessing Emergency Health Care**

**NATIONAL AND REGIONAL OUTLOOK**

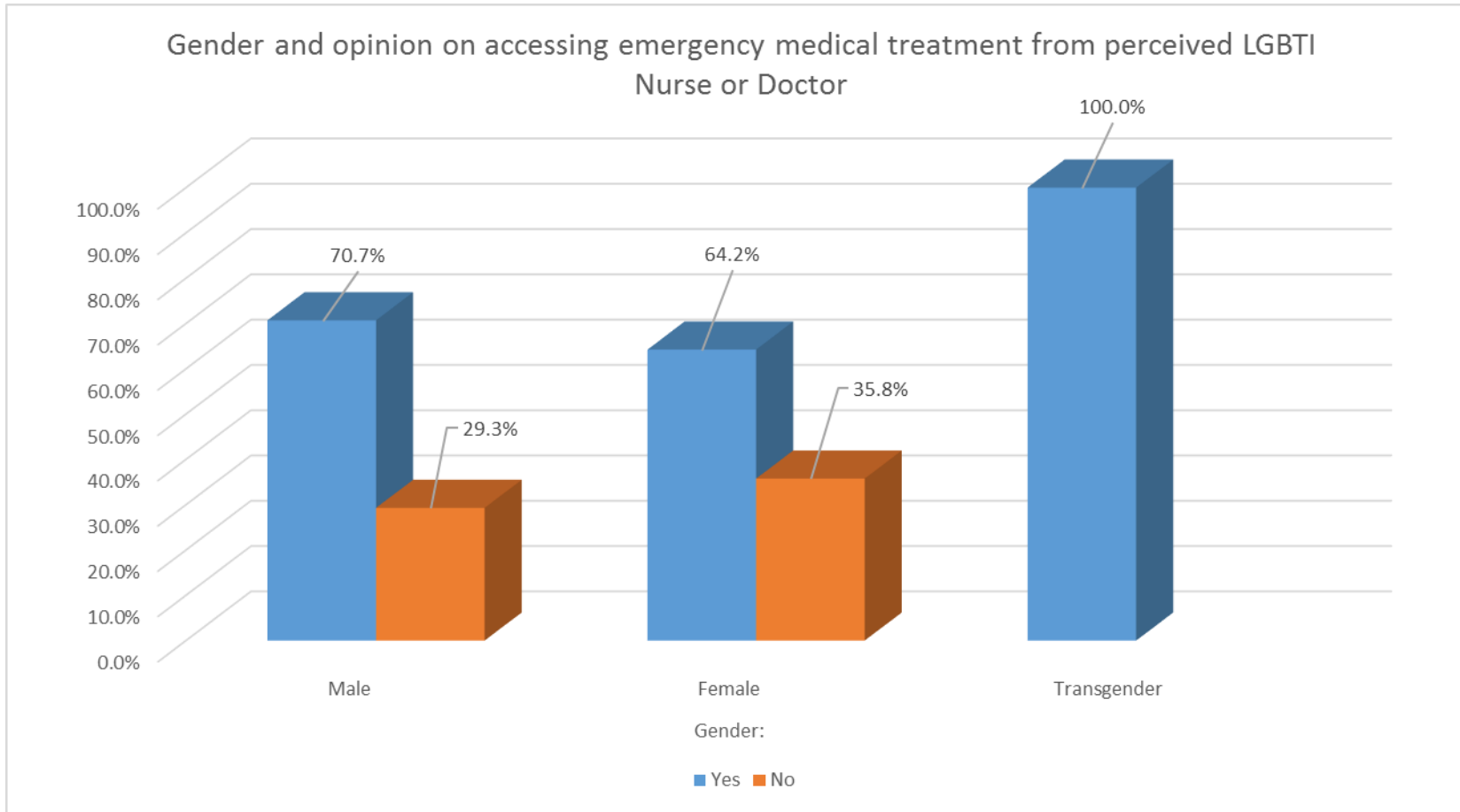
- About 67% of Ghanaians will receive emergency medical treatment from a nurse or doctor they perceive to be LGBTI.
- About 30% of Christians; 40% of Moslems; and 50% of Traditionalists will not receive emergency medical treatment from a nurse or medical doctor who is perceived to be LGBTIs.
- About 44% of Ghanaians who are 51 to 61 years will not receive emergency medical treatment from a nurse or medical doctor who is perceived to be LGBTI.

		Yes	No	
<b>Region:</b>	Greater Accra	66.7%	33.3%	100.0%
	Ashanti	72.2%	27.8%	100.0%
	Northern	73.0%	27.0%	100.0%
	Volta	51.4%	48.6%	100.0%
	Western	70.1%	29.9%	100.0%
<b>Total</b>		67.4%	32.6%	100.0%



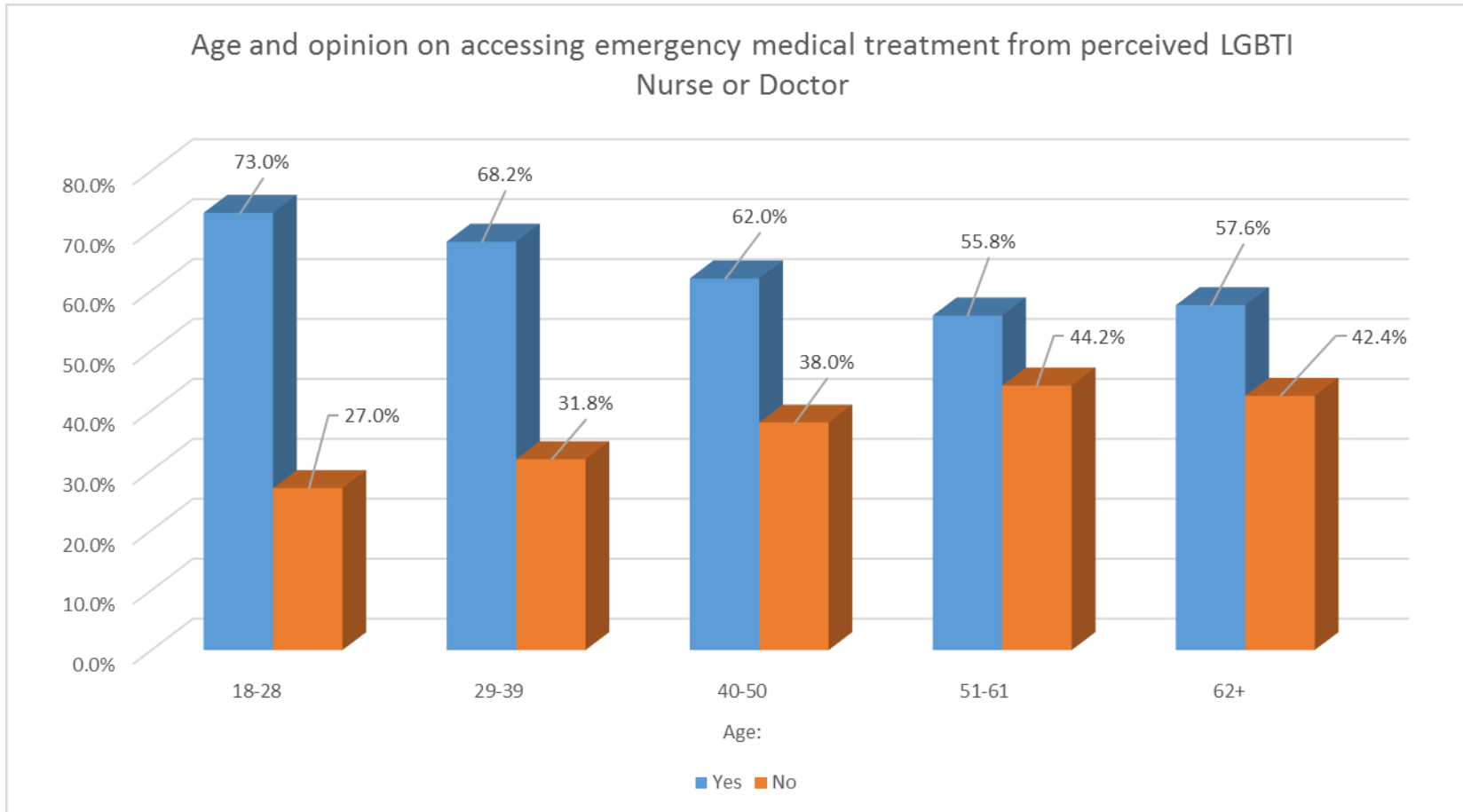
**BY GENDER**

Females (36%) and males (29.3%) will decline emergency medical service from a nurse or medical doctor he/she perceives as LGBTI, compared with all transgender who will receive emergency medical care.



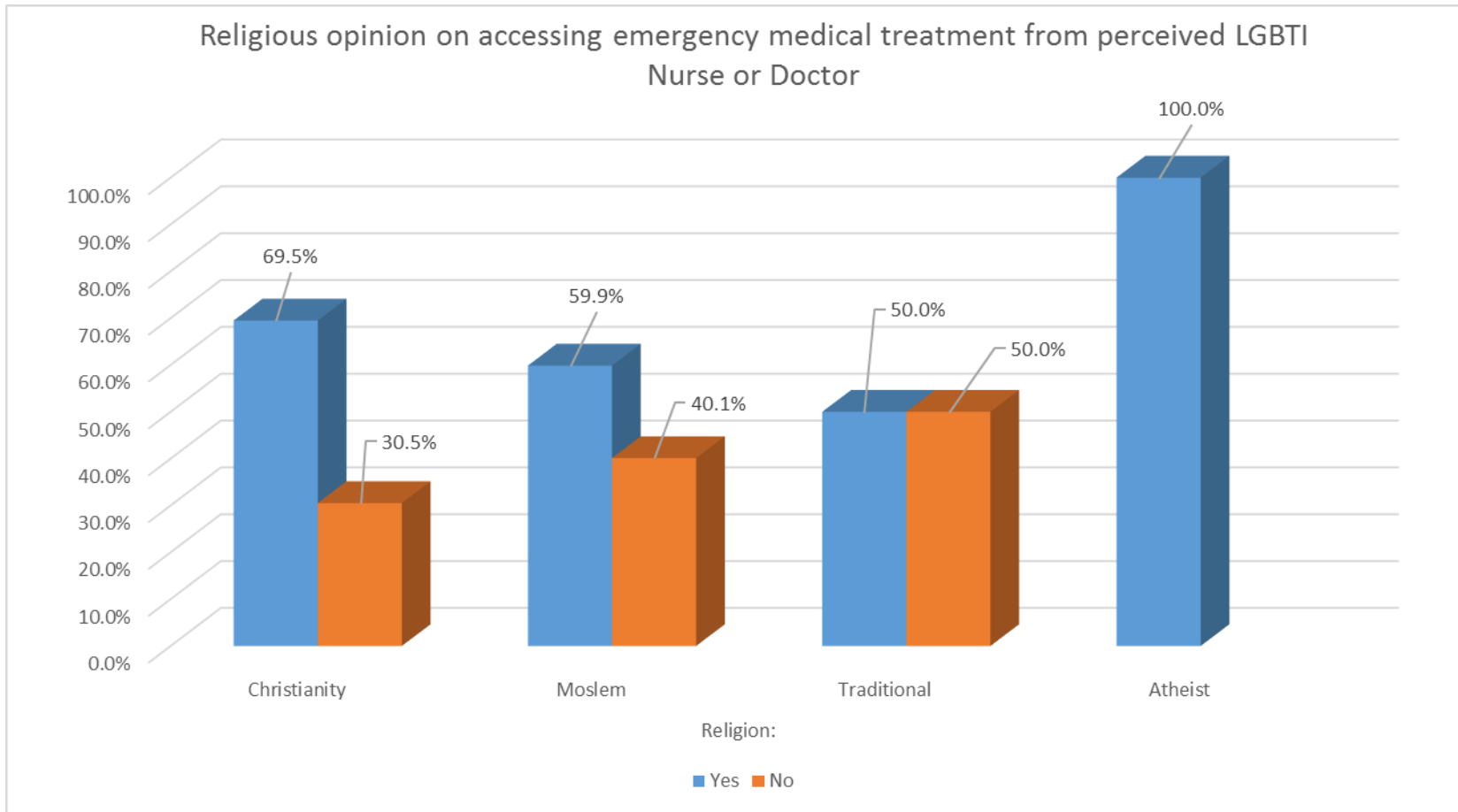
## **BY AGE**

About 44% of Ghanaians ages 51-61 years will not receive emergency medical treatment from a nurse or medical doctor perceived to be LGBTI.



## **BY RELIGION**

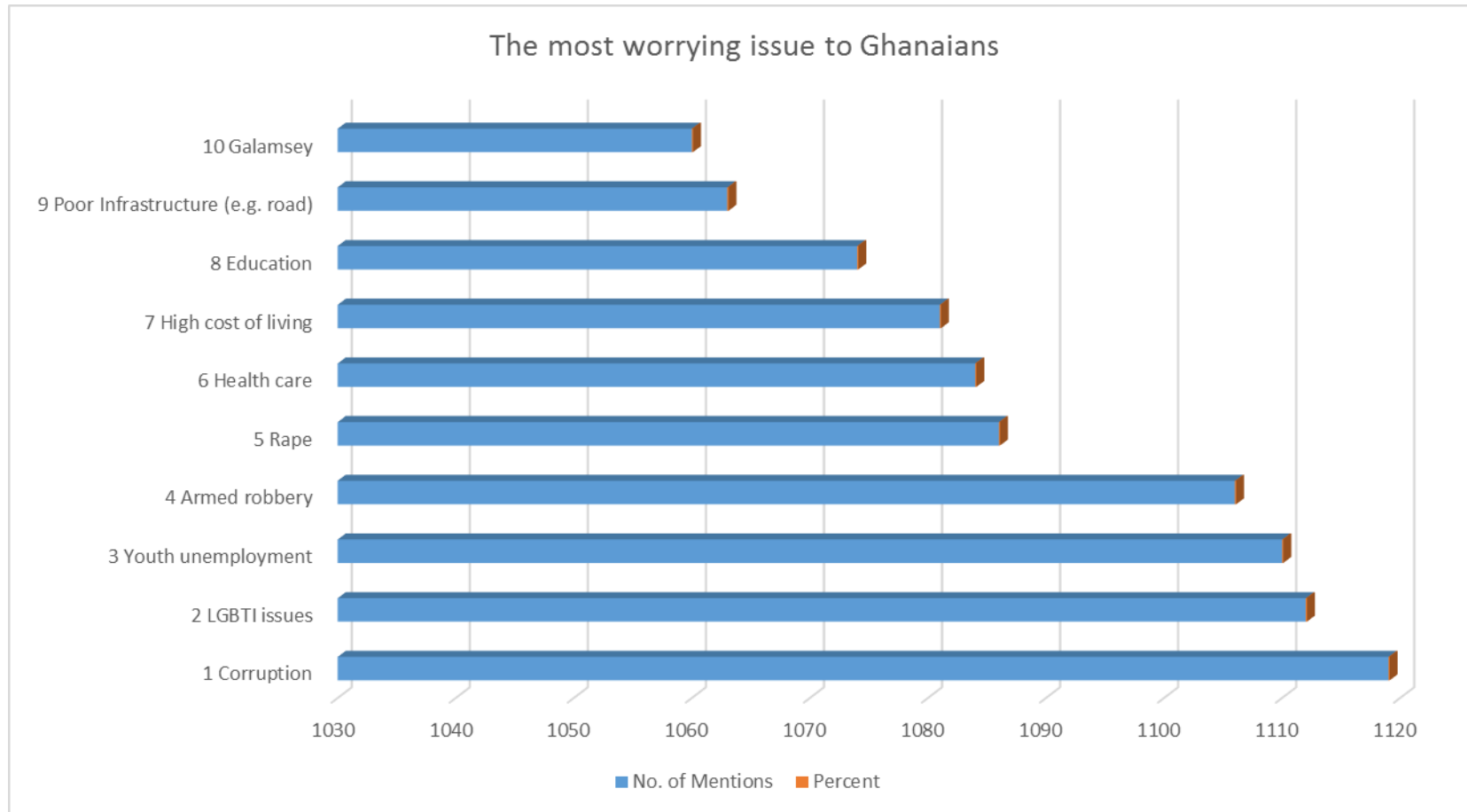
About 30% of Christians; 40% of Moslems; and 50% of Traditionalists will not receive emergency medical treatment from a nurse or medical doctor perceived to be LGBTI.



- **Respondents were asked:** Will you receive emergency medical treatment from a nurse and medical doctor you believe are LGBTI?

## 21. The Socio-Economic Issue of most Concern(Worrying) to Ghanaians

- Ghanaians are more concerned about the perceived negative effects of LGBTI issues than armed robbery, high cost of living, unemployment, galamsey, health, rape/defilement, and poor infrastructure. Corruption was the number one concern followed closely by LGBTI issues.



- Respondents were asked:** on a scale of 1 to 10 (where the 10 is the highest) rank the following issues that worry you the most. a) Armed Robbery, b) Rape/Defilement, c) LGBTI Issues, d) Corruption, e) Youth unemployment, f) High Cost of Living, g) Poor Infrastructure (e.g. road), h) Galamsey, i) Health care, j) Education