NATIONAL AFRICAN PEER REVIEW MECHANISM – GOVERNING COUNCIL

2013 DISTRICT GOVERNANCE ASSESSMENT REPORT

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ANNEXES

ACRONYMS

ADR	Alternative Dispute Resolution
AMA	Accra Metropolitan Assembly
AM	Assembly Member
A-Level	General Certificate Examination Advanced Level
APR	Annual Progress Report
APRM	African Peer Review Mechanism
ARVs	Antiretroviral drugs
BAC	Business Advisory Centre
CHAG	Christian Health Association of Ghana
CHPS	Community Health Planning and Services
CHRAJ	Commission for Human Rights and Administrative Justice
DCD	District Coordinating Director
DCE	District Chief Executive
DA	District Assembly
DGA	District Governance Assessment
DOCs	District Oversight Committees
EAs	Enumeration Areas
GES	Ghana Education Service
GSS	Ghana Statistical Services
GYEEDA	Ghana Youth Employment and Entrepreneurial Development Agency
JHS	Junior High School
KAP	Knowledge Attitude and Practices
KMA	Kumasi Metropolitan Assembly
KVIP	Kumasi Ventilated Integrated Pit
LEKMA	Ledzokuku Krowor Municipal Assembly
MASLOC	Micro and Small Loans Centre
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MDA	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MMDA	Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies
MMDCE	Metropolitan, Municipal, District Chief Executives
MSMEs	Medium and Small Enterprises
NHIS	National Health Insurance Scheme
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
PHC	Population and Housing Census
PLWHA	Persons Living With HIV/AIDS
PWDs	Persons with Disabilities
SHS	Senior High School
STMA	Sekondi Takoradi Metropolitan Assembly
UCM	Unit Committee Member

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The 2013 District Governance Assessment survey is the fifth in the series undertaken by the National African Peer Review Mechanism Governing Council. The first was conducted in 2009. The surveys are used by the NAPRM-GC to assess and track progress made in governance and service delivery in the country on an annual basis.

In 2012, the 2010 Population and Housing Census formed the basis for the selection of the sample size for the survey, and enumeration areas (EAs) were selected from each of the 80 districts selected and sub-metros independently using the systematic sampling procedure.

The quantitative individual survey measured levels of satisfaction of citizens with government services. The survey employed the use of a Citizens Report Card to collect responses from households. The qualitative part of the survey sought answers through multiple instruments such as focus group discussions, in-depth interviews, and key informant interviews.

2.0 THE DISTRICT GOVERNANCE ASSESSMENT SURVEY

The District Governance Assessment survey is a perception tool used to measure governance by looking a service delivery and the effectiveness of the local government system. Questions administered by survey teams seek to elicit the views of local government officials, service providers, traditional authorities, private sector actors and citizens on key governance issues.

3.0 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Sampling Frame and Units

A two stage stratified random sampling frame was adopted. The first stage involved the selection of the enumeration areas (EAs) in each stratum. In the second stage the secondary sampling unit was made up of the households in the selected EAs. The unit of measure was adult household members aged 18 years and older.

3.2 Sample size and sampling procedure

The 2010 Population and Housing Census was considered in the sample size for the survey. In calculating the sample size, an appropriate mathematical formula, using several factors and specified values from the PHC, was considered. The minimum sample size by probability proportional to the size of the least populated region, the Upper East, was 120 households or 12 EAs. This sample size required a minimum of 400 households per district. A minimum of a first stage sample size of 3,460 EAs and 34,600 respondents were considered for the survey.

3.3 Selection of respondents

To obtain a minimum of 34,600 adult respondents, the Kish Grid was used by the interviewers to select one household member aged 18 and older. From the table, the number of people in the household was identified, and a random number was chosen to select a particular person for the interview.

3.4 Recruitment and training of enumerators
The teams of enumerators and supervisors comprisedmembers of the APRM District Oversight Committees who had extensive experience in conducting household surveys and who spoke the local language of the communities in the districts. The survey teams are given refresher training in the survey methods and tools on an annual basis.

3.5 Data collection using mobile telephony
Survey teams adopted mobile data collection methods with the use of smart phones. The enumerators administered the survey questionnaires using these phones which allowed real-time delivery of the interviews that had been completed.

4.0 LIMITATIONS OF THE SURVEY
The survey experienced challenges that might have influenced responses and delivery times of data. These included phone breakdowns, the misconception by some respondents that the survey was meant to praise or criticize the performance of government. The survey was also conducted during the rainy season thus delaying travel time to certain EAs.

5.0 FINDINGS

5.1 Response Rate
A total of 25,715 respondents were interviewed out of an expected 34,600 in 2013 representing a response rate of 74.3%.

5.2 DEMOGRAPHICS

5.2.1 Characteristics of Respondents
The 2013 District Governance Assessment survey sampled a total of 25,715 respondents from all 10 administrative regions of Ghana. 14,280 respondents, representing 55.5%, were men, while 11,435 respondents, representing 44.5%, were women. 11,197 respondents, representing 43.5% lived in the urban areas, while 14,518 respondents, representing 56.5% lived in the rural areas. The majority of respondents (81.2%) had some formal education, while only 18.8% indicated that they had no formal education.

The majority of respondents interviewed (43%) were aged between 26 and 40; 19.7% were aged between 18 and 25; 27.1% were aged between 41 and 60; and 10.1% (the minority) were aged 60 and above.
The majority of respondents (56.9%) were married; 30.5% had never been married; 3.8% were separated; 2.9% were divorced; and 5.9% were widowed.

5.2.2 Vulnerability Indices
The key vulnerability indices used in this study are – gender of household head, household dependency ratio, physical capital of household (type of roofing and nature of toilet used by household), and occupation of the household head.

6.0 DEMOCRACY AND GOOD POLITICAL GOVERNANCE

6.1 Most Problematic Democratic Governance Issue

When asked what the major democratic issue in their community was, 27.7% of respondents cited "security of life and property", 19.2% cited "conflicts", 18.9% cited "access to justice", 13.2% said it was "participation and inclusion in the development process", and 11.2% cited "children's issues". There were some interesting deviations from the 2012 iteration. The percentage of respondents who cited "ability to speak freely without harassment" decreased from 4.3% in 2012 to 2.8% in 2013. The percentage of respondents who cited "ability to freely associate with a group without harassment" also decreased from 7.1% n 2012 to 6.3% in 2013. On the other hand, the percentage of respondents who cited "security of life and property" increased from 20.3% in 2012 to 27.7% in 2013. The percentage of respondents who cited "conflicts" also increased from 19.2% in 2012 to 20.6% in 2013.

6.2 Freedoms

The majority of respondents, 24,717 (representing 96.1%) indicated that they enjoyed the basic right to freely express themselves without harassment. The minority (3.9%) indicated that they had been insulted, assaulted or harassed for expressing an opinion. Comparing this with the 2012 iteration showed that the percentage of respondents who indicated that they are able to freely express themselves increased from 90.7% in 2012 to 96.1% in 2013.

24,712 respondents, representing 96.1%, indicated that they were able to freely associate with any group without harassment. This was an increase over the 2012 iteration where 93.7% indicated that they enjoyed this freedom.

In the 2013 iteration, 20,412 respondents (representing 79.4%) reported that they are able to freely declare their political affiliation. This was a slight decrease from the 2012 iteration where 14,730 respondents (representing 80.9%) indicated that they are able to do so.

6.3 Participation and Inclusion

Participation at public/community meetings showed some variation between 2012 and 2013. In the 2013 iteration, 3,784 respondents (representing 14.7%) reported that they attended all public/community meetings organized by the Assembly member compared to the 2012 iteration where 2,739 respondents (representing 15.1%) reported that they attended all meetings. On the other hand, in 2013 a total of 11,199 respondents (representing 43.6%) reported that they had never attended any meeting organized by the Assembly member. This compares with 7,723 respondents (representing 42.4%) in 2012 who reported they never attended any meetings organized by the Assembly member.

5.1% of respondents interviewed indicated that they didn't attend District Assembly meetings because of the distance to the venue, 16.8% said it was because it did not allow for public input, and 48.4% because they had no interest in such meetings.

A total of 6,462 respondents (representing 25.1%) indicated that they are able to make recommendations to the District Assembly through such meetings with the Assembly Member. This was a decrease from the 2012 iteration where 4,354 respondents (representing 41.6%) reported that they are able to make recommendations through such meetings.

6.4 Interaction with institutions, elected and appointed political officials

A total of 6,555 respondents (representing 25.5%) indicated that they contacted the District Assembly in the past 12 months. This was an increase compared to the 2012 iteration where 4,526 respondents (representing 24.9%) indicated that they had contacted the District Assembly.

When asked for the main reason for contacting the District Assembly, 58% of respondents reported it was for documentation purposes, 15.7% "to complain about an inefficient local service", 12.3% "to seek for employment opportunities", and 14% cited other reasons such as financial support, to report cases of assault among others.

There was very little variation between the percentage of respondents who reported that they had contacted their Assembly member in 2013 and 2012. In 2013 a total of 7,560 respondents (representing 29.4%) indicated that they had contacted their Assembly member in the past 12 months compared to a total of 5,307 respondents (representing 29.2%) in 2012.

3,316 respondents (representing 12.9%) indicated that they contacted their Member of Parliament in the past 12 months in 2013. This compared with a total of 2,377 respondents (representing 13.1%) who reported doing so in 2012.

The reasons for contacting the MP in 2013 included: 353 respondents (14.9%) "to discuss government policy", 453 respondents (19.1%) "problem with a service", 514 respondents (21.6%) "to seek employment", 785 respondents (33.0%) "to seek financial support", and 272 respondents (11.4%) indicated "Others" (invitation to funerals, weddings, naming ceremonies, etc)

6.5 Civic Responsibilities

When asked what the District Assembly does with taxes, levies and rates it collects, 15,572 respondents (representing 60.6%) indicated that it was used for development projects, 2,459 respondents (representing 9.6%) said it was used to pay salaries and allowances of Assembly staff, 171 respondents (representing 0.7%) were of the view that they were used either for peace or security activities, or to fund party activities, or support the lavish lifestyle of the DCE. As many as 7,513 respondents (representing 29.2%) that they had no idea what the money collected was used for.

Asked whether they had paid any tax, levy or rate in the past 12 months, 47.9% of respondents replied that they had whilst 52.1% of respondents indicated that they had not.

6.6 Security of Life and Property

When asked whom they would first contact for their personal safety, the majority of respondents (18,539 representing 72.1%) indicated they would contact the Police, whilst 3,919 respondents (representing 15.2%) indicated they would contact a traditional authority. Male respondents (73.5%) were more likely to indicate that they would contact the police compared to 70.4% of female respondents.

When asked if the police gave them a sense of security, a total of 15,900 respondents (representing 61.8%) reported in the affirmative, whilst 9,815 respondents (representing 38.2%) respondended in the negative.

Only 3,141 respondents (representing 12.2%) indicated that they were aware of a grievance mechanism at the police station to which they could go to resolve any disagreements or dissatisfaction with an action of the police. The majority (22,574 respondents representing 87.8%) indicated they did not know of any such mechanism.

6.7 Access to Justice

8,016 respondents, representing 50.2%, reported that they trusted the courts to give them a fair trial, whilst 8,088 respondents, representing 44.4%, said they did not. 2,007 respondents, representing 5.3% said they did not know whether the courts would give them a fair trial.

Delay in settling cases (39.4%), cost of legal fees (33.7%) and cost of filing and transportation (24%) continued to be the most prominent challenges faced by respondents who had used the formal legal system.

Asked if they had used a court-linked Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) system in the past 12 months, only 2.9% of those interviewed responded in the affirmative. The majority of respondents (97.1%) indicated that they had not used an ADR system.

6.8 Children's Issues

Only 10.3% of respondents indicated that child trafficking occurred in their community in the past 12 months. This was a slight increase from the 9.2% of respondets in 2012 who indicated that child trafficking occurred in their community. The percentage of respondents that reported that they were satisfied with what local authorities were doing to address child trafficking decrased from 23.2% in 2012 to 22.0% in 2013.

The percentage of of respondents who reported witnessing child prostitution in their communities decreased slightly from 26.9% in 2012 to 26.1% in 2013. The percentage of respondents who indicated that they were satisfied with what local authorities were doing to address child prostitution remained almost the same – 21.2% in 2012 and 21.3% in 2013.

The proportion of respondents who reported that they had witnessed teenage pregnancy in their communities decreased slightly from 79.4% in 2013 compared to 78.4% in 2012. When asked if they were satisfied with the response from local authorities to address teenage pregnancy, the proportion of respondents who responded in the affirmative increased from 22.3% in 2012 to 23.2% in 2013.

When asked if they had witnessed child labour in their communities, 49.2% of respondents responded in the affirmative in 2013 compared to 47.0% in 2012. The proportion of respondents who indicated that they were satisfied with what local authorities were doing to address the incidence of child labour, 18.8% indicated "yes" in 2013 compared to 17.6% in 2012.

The percentage of respondents who reported that delinquent children are put in the same cells as adults, decreased from 16.1% in 2012 to 14.7% in 2013

6.7 Accessibility of PWDs to public buildings

The proportion of respondents who reported that District Assembly buildings wre accessible to PWDs increased slightly from 32.1% in 2012 to 33.5% in 2013.

When asked if educational facilities were easily accessible to PWDs, 46.8% of respondents responded in the affirmative in 2013 compared to 44.6% in 2012. Additionally, when asked in

health facilities were easily accessible to PWDs, 68.2% of respondents indicated "yes" in 2013 compared to 67.7% in 2012.

6.8 Conflicts

When respondents were asked if there had been any violent conflicts in their communities in the past 12 months, only 6.6% responded "yes" in 2013 compared to 9.3% in 2012. When asked for the main reason for the conflict, 39.8% attributed it to "chieftaincy", 60.2% indicated "land". This compares to the data from 2012 where 39.5% indicated "chieftaincy", 53.6% indicated "land" and 3.6% indicated "elections". When asked if the conflict resulted in the loss of lives, 39.7% responded "yes" in 2013 compared to 34.9% in 2012. When asked if the conflict resulted in relocation of persons, 24.4% reported in the affirmative in 2013 compared to 27.7% in 2012.

SECTION 2

Demographics

A total of 21,760 households participated in this section of the survey. This implied that 3,955 households declined to participate in the second section. The respondents comprised 55.2% males and 44.8% females. In terms of location, 42.6% of respondents resided in urban communities whilst 57.4% were from rural communities.

The educational levels of the respondents were – illiterate/no formal schooling (17.3%), primary (8.0%), middle/JSS/O-Level/Vocational/Commercial (28.7%), SHS/A-Level (19.2%), Training College/Technical/Professional (14.2%), Tertiary/Graduate/Post-Graduate (11.4%), Koranic (1.2%). The age distribution was as follows: 18 – 25 years (19.3%), 26-40 years (43.2%), 41-60 years (27.5%) and >60 years (10.0%).

7.0 ECONOMIC GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT

7.1 Most Important Economic Governance Challenge

When asked what the most challenging economic governance challenge was in their community, 39.8% indicated "unemployment", 39.6% (cost of living), 12.0% (corruption), falling value of the cedi (3.9%), and lack of accountability of public officials (3.0%).

7.2. Unemployment

Respondents were asked if they had been continuously unemployed fr 3 months in the past 12 months, 9,384 respondents (representing 43.1%) responded in the affirmative. This was slightly lower than the proportion of respondents that indicated so in 2012 (44.6%).

When asked how easy it was to get wage employment in their community, the majority of respondents (71.1%) reported that it was difficult whilst 367 respondents (representing 1.7%) indicated that it was easy. A total of 1,365 respondents indicated that wage employment was non-existent in their communities.

7.3. Accountability and Transparency

When respondents were asked if the District Assembly provided progress reports on its implementation of the District Development Plan to citizens, 20.2% responded in the affirmative in 2013 compared to 21.7% in 2012.

7.4. Corruption

Respondents were asked to say what they understood corruption to mean. 52.1% understood it to mean paying a bribe to get a service or to get out of trouble. 29.9% reported that it referred to mismanagement of public funds, 9.7% said it meant nepotism, and 6.3% said it was non-adherence to procurement laws in the award of contracts.

Only 25.1% of respondents had witnessed, heard or read about an act of corruption at their workplace or place of residence. The majority of respondents (74.9%) had not witnessed or heard about any act of corruption.

35.3% of respondents believed that persons accused of corruption will be investigated by the authorities, 14% believed that such persons will be punished, 21.7% believed that no action will be taken, while 29% did not know what would happen to persons accused of corruption.

When asked if they had given a bribe to an official to obtain a service in the past 12 months, the majority of respondents (84.5%) said they had not, whilst 15.5% of respondents admitted they had done so.

8.0 CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

8.1 Employment and Empowerment

43.1% of respondents interviewed reported that they had been unemployed for more than 3 months in the past 12 months. Only 1.7% of respondents said it was easy obtaining wage employment in their community. 20.9% of respondents reported that wage employment was non-existent in their community.

8.2 Business Environment

22.4% of respondents were of the opinion that it was easy to register a business in their community, whilst 72.9% disagreed that it was easy. 29% of respondents indicated that there had been an improvement in the supply of electricity to businesses in the community. 15.2% of respondents said it had worsened, whilst 45.3% said there had been no change.

28.5% of respondents reported that water supply to businesses in their community had improved, 10.3% said it had worsened, whilst 50.1% said there had been no change.

Asked if district assemblies consult local businesses before fixing taxes and rates, 77.4% of respondents said that their district assembly did not consult businesses before fixing them. Only 17.7% said that they were consulted.

Respondents were asked if their business activities generated harmful waste products. 72.3% said that their activities did not generate any such waste, whilst 27.7% said that they generated them. Of those who admitted generating waste materials, 21.2% indicated that they disposed of them in gutters or drains. 37.5% indicated that they dumped them on the ground and 33.6% on refuse heaps.

9.0 SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

9.1 Most important socio-economic issue

Asked to name the most important socio-economic issue facing their community, 19.4% said it was water supply, 17% said it was the quality of education, 16.3% said it was health and 13.6% said it was waste disposal.

9.2 Education

The majority of respondents (96%) reported that children living in their households aged between 5 and 14 attended school. Only 3.6% reported that children of this age group in their household did not attend school.

Asked if there had been any improvement in the availability of public basic schools in the community in the past 12 months, 47.8% of respondents reported that there had been an improvement, 44.1% said there had been no change.

52.4% of respondents were satisfied with the quality of education in public basic schools in their community. 29.8% said they were dissatisfied, whilst 17.9% were indifferent.

9.3 Health

Respondents were asked if the availability of health care facilities in their community had improved in the past 12 months. 42.2% of them indicated that availability to health care facilities in their community had improved, while 45.8% said there had been no improvement. 40% of respondents said that in relation to costs incurred, access to health had improved. However, the majority (50.1%) indicated that in relation to the variable of costs, they had seen no improvement.

14.4% of respondents frequently visited the regional hospital, the majority (66.4%) frequently visited the district hospital or clinic, 12.8% frequently visited a private health facility. 2.4% frequently visited a pharmacy, and 2.8% frequently visited a drug store, while 0.3% frequently patronized the services of a drug peddler. Only 0.9% frequently visited herbal centres and other facilities.

9.4 Other Basic Services

Respondents rated the overall cleanliness of their communities with regards to garbage collection. 2.1% of respondents rated it excellent, 37.2% rated it good, 38.5% rated it fair, and 20.8% rated it poor. 1.3% indicated that such services were not available in their community.

Only 1.8% respondents rated the provision of water excellent, 40.3% rated it good, 35% rated it fair and 20% rated it as poor. 2.8% of respondents said that potable water was non-existent in their community.

Only 3.7% of respondents rated the provision of sanitation services (toilet facilities) as good, while 41.1% rated it as poor. 29.6% said that sanitation facilities were non-existent in their community.

Only 2.6% of respondents rated agricultural extension services in their community as excellent, whilst 16.6% rated it as good, and 30.2% rated it as poor. 30.4% indicated that agricultural extension services did not exist in their community.

30.4% of respondents rated the availability of quality housing as good, 39.8% rated it as fair, and 23.3% rated it as poor. Only 0.9% rated it as excellent. 5.7% said that quality housing was non-existent in their community.

Only 1.3% rated the quality of roads in their community as excellent, 19.3% rated it as good, 24% rated it as fair, and the majority (53.2%) as poor. 2.1% said that quality roads did not exist in their community.

With regard to the supply of electricity, only 1.6% rated it as excellent, 34% rated it as good, 35.8% rated it as fair, and 24.8% rated it as poor. 3.8% reported that electricity did not exist in their community.

Only 5.9% said that mobile telephone communication services was excellent, 44.7% rated is as good, 31.3% rated it as fair, whilst 14.5% rated these services poor. 3.6% indicated that mobile telephone services did not exist in their community.

Only 20.1% of respondents interviewed reported that they were aware of the existence of a formal grievance mechanism at the district assembly to address complaints that citizens have about public

officials and service delivery. 28% said that they were not aware of such a mechanism at the assembly.

With regards to HIV/AIDS, 42.1% of respondents indicated that they had had an HIV test and knew their status, while 57.9% said that they had not. Respondents were asked if they would eat from the same bowl as a person living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA). 58.5% of respondents said that they would feel comfortable, whilst 34.9% said they would not.

With regards to abuse of drugs, 57.1% of respondents said that marijuana abuse was a problem in their community. 37.9% of respondents did not know whether the abuse of cocaine and heroin was a problem in their community. Only 20.5% said it was a problem in their community.

Chapter 1
INTRODUCTION

1.1 Context and Background

District Governance Assessments measure the status of relations between the state and the citizen, by focusing on the status of local governance and public service delivery at the local level. It captures the voices of citizens on key local governance issues and public service delivery. The governance assessment provides an opportunity for:

- Collecting citizen feedback on the quality of local governance, focusing on participation of citizens in key decision making, security of life and property, interaction with local authorities
- Collecting citizen feedback on the adequacy and quality of public services such as education, health, water supply, sanitation, roads, etc
- Developing an agenda for communities, local government officials and service providers to engage in post-survey dialogue for improving governance and public service delivery

1.2 Study Scope and Design

The objectives of the district governance survey are as follows:

- Obtaining citizen feedback on the quality of governance at the local level
- Obtaining citizen feedback on the adequacy and quality of public services
- Developing an agenda for communities, local government officials and service providers to engage in post-survey dialogue for improving governance and public service delivery.

In order to fill the crucial gap of qualitative analytical links, this year's survey has adopted a multipronged approach to provide greater analytical depth in understanding the dynamics of public service delivery to communities in well-endowed and less-endowed districts.

The quantitative individual survey has measured levels of satisfaction of citizens with government services. The survey employed the use of a Citizen Report Card to collect responses from households. The qualitative part of the survey has sought answers through multiple instruments:

- Focus Group Discussions

These discussions qualitatively explored a number of defined areas of interest relating to service delivery and local government with select homogenous groups (demand side)

- In-depth Interviews
  These interviews qualitatively explored the knowledge, attitudes and practices (KAP) of key former and current local government actors and decision makers at the district level regarding the functioning of local government systems and public service delivery (supply side)
- Key Informant Interviews
  This set of interviews conducted with senior political, policy and government actors, explored their opinions on evolving local government situations.

1.3 Sampling Frame and Units

A two-stage stratified random sampling design was adopted in the survey. The first stage involved the selection of the enumeration areas (EAs) in each of the stratum (region). The households in the selected EAs constituted the secondary sampling unit in the second stage of the sampling design. The survey used the Ghana Statistical Service (GSS) list of EAs from the selected 80 districts together with their respective population and household sizes. This list of EAs was defined at the primary sampling units.

The unit of measurement for the survey was adult household members aged 18 years and older.

1.4 Sample size, allocation and the sampling procedure

The 2010 Population and Housing Census (PHC) was considered in the selection of the sample size for the survey. An appropriate mathematical formula, using several factors and specified values from the PHC and previous or similar surveys was adopted to calculate the sample size.

Table 1: Required households sample size by region (proportion of persons aged 18 years and older as indicator)[1]

Region	2010 Census population (18 years and older for the 50 selected districts) distribution1	2010 census percent population (18 years and older for the 50 selected districts) distribution	Population share	Proportionate Allocation of selected EAs	Number of Households selected per EA
Western	465,848	7.2	19.6	39	390
Central	416,206	6.4	18.9	36	360
Greater Accra	1,804,267	27.9	45.0	66	660
Volta	465,831	7.2	22.0	35	350
Eastern	415,539	6.4	15.8	43	430

[1] Source: GSS (May 2012), 2010 Population and Housing Census Summary Results of Final Report.

Ashanti	1,521,231	23.5	31.8	79	790
BrongAhafo	326,703	5.1	14.1	38	380
Northern	500,994	7.7	20.2	41	410
Upper East	285,174	4.4	27.2	17	170
Upper West	266,245	4.1	37.9	12	120
National	6,468,038	100.0	100	406	4060

The minimum sample size by probability proportional to the size for the least populated region, Upper East, was 120 households or 12 EAs. This sample size required a minimum of 400 households per district. But such a sample size would not provide sufficient data to estimate plausible parameters for larger metropolitans like Kumasi and Accra. As a result, the sample design was adjusted in such a way that there would be enough households for all districts and sub-metros in the Accra Metropolitan Assembly (AMA) and Kumasi Metropolitan Assembly (KMA) to meet the requirements. Therefore a minimum of a first stage sample size of 3,460 EAs and 34,600 respondents were considered for the survey. The final adjusted sample and allocation is shown in Table 2.

Table 2: Final Households Sample Allocation per District [2]

REGION	DISTRICT	Pop 18 years and older	Number of households	Number of selected EAs per District	Number of Selected respondents per District
	STMA	341,053	142,560	50	500
	NZEMA EAST Municipal	31,828	13,509	40	400
	SHAMA	42,441	19,291	40	400
	BIBIANI AHWIASO BEKWAI	65,828	27,961	40	400
	PRESTEA HUNI VALLEY	84,527	38,295	40	400
	SEFWI WIAWSO	72,379	30,074	40	400
	ELLEMBELLE	47,010	18,682	40	400
WESTERN	TARKWA NSUAEM	50,526	21,713	40	400
	MFANTSIMAN	101,606	48,304	40	400
	CAPE COAST	110,333	40,386	50	500
	AWUTU SENYA	70,887	35,106	40	400
	GOMOA WEST	70,597	32,715	40	400
	AGONA EAST	44,943	21,021	40	400
	AJUMAKO	70,887	35,106	40	400
	ASSIN NORTH	82,821	36,317	40	400
CENTRAL	ASIKUMA ODOBENG BRAKWA	56,376	26,997	40	400

[2] Source: Computed from: GSS (May 2012), 2010 Population and Housing Census Summary Results of Final Report.

REGION	DISTRICT	Pop 18 years and older	Number of households	Number of selected EAs per District	Number of Selected respondents per District
	AGONA WEST	62,783	29,478	40	400
	GA EAST	167,043	66,286	40	400
	GA WEST	161,452	66,706	40	400
	AMA	1,214,414	501,956	50	500
	LEKMA	143,432	60,856	40	400
	ADENTAN	49,666	20,478	40	400
	DANGME WEST	68,197	26,489	40	400
	ASHAIMAN MUNICIPAL	119,150	49,936	50	500
	TEMA METROPOLITAN	256,110	97,597	50	500
	WEIJA MUNICIPAL	282,620	118,846	50	500
GT. ACCRA	DANGME EAST	68,260	27,273	40	400
	HOHOE	149,152	65,858	40	400
	SOUTH TONGU	47,228	20,509	40	400
	KETA	71,454	33,762	40	400
	HO	165,595	73,703	50	500
	JASIKAN	33,136	14,034	40	400
	AKATSI	71,454	33,762	40	400
	KETU SOUTH	90,362	39,119	40	400
VOLTA	KADJEBI	32,402	13,303	40	400
	SUHUM KRABOA COALTAL	91,883	40,413	40	400
	AKWAPIM NORTH	77,746	33,322	40	400
	BIRIM CENTRAL	78,349	36,354	40	400
	YILO KROBO	115,597	49,474	40	400
	NEW JUABEN MUNICIPAL	115,597	49,474	50	500
	BIRIM NORTH	42,626	18,511	40	400
	ATIWA	59,586	26,342	40	400
EASTERN	KWAHU WEST	51,964	23,296	40	400
	KMA	1,222,814	512,767	50	500
	OBUASI MUNICIPAL	94,837	41,312	50	500
	ASANTE AKIM NORTH	75,838	32,400	40	400
	ATWIMA NWABIAGYA	81,174	35,205	40	400
	OFFINSO	39,550	15,376	50	500
	BOSOMTWI	49,790	22,895	40	400
	EJISU-JUABEN	77,248	33,078	40	400
ASHANTI	ATWIMA MPONUA	61,092	26,150	40	400

REGION	DISTRICT	Pop 18 years and older	Number of households	Number of selected EAs per District	Number of Selected respondents per District
	EJURA SEKYE DUMASI	44,517	16,403	40	400
	MAMPONG	46,568	19,203	40	400
BRONG AHAFO	BEREKUM	71,021	31,130	40	400
	NKORANZA SOUTH	27,173	11,722	40	400
	ASUNAFO SOUTH	49,072	20,241	40	400
	DORMAA EAST	27,173	11,722	40	400
	ATEBUBU AMANTIN	53,257	20,349	40	400
	DORMAA CENTRAL	88,216	35,759	50	500
	TANO SOUTH	39,906	16,312	40	400
	SUNYANI MUNICIPAL	76,355	28,434	50	500
	TECHIMAN	112,248	47,627	40	400
NORTHERN	TAMALE	210,869	58,855	50	500
	SAVELUGU NANTON	70,516	14,669	40	400
	CENTRAL GONJA	41,581	11,413	40	400
	BOLE	31,287	10,160	40	400
	TOLON KUMBUNGU	56,309	12,243	40	400
	YENDI MUNICIPAL	98,616	21,563	50	500
	CHEREPONI	23,392	7,116	40	400
	MAMPRUSI WEST	79,412	19,646	40	400
UPPER EAST	BUILSA	49,525	16,915	40	400
	BONGO	42,501	15,188	40	400
	KASSENA NANKANA EAST	59,435	19,790	40	400
	BOLGATANGA MUNICIPAL	73,815	26,706	50	500
	BAWKU MUNICIPAL	109,956	31,814	50	500
	TALENSI NABDAM	59,898	21,716	40	400
UPPER WEST	SISSALA EAST	28,984	8,652	40	400
	NADOWLI	48,649	15,210	40	400
	WA WEST	81,348	11,486	40	400
	WA MUNICIPAL	62,654	18,891	50	500
	LAWRA	54,319	16,617	40	400
	JIRAPA	44,610	13,911	40	400
TOTAL		**8,896,825**	**3,575,820**	**3,460**	**34,600**

1.5 Selection of EAs and Households

The EAs were selected from each of the 80 district sub-metros independently using the systematic sampling procedure. This resulted in the selection of a total of 3,460 EAs. In each EA, 10 households were selected where individuals were interviewed. This implied that a total of 34,600 respondents were targeted.

1.6 Selection of Eligible Respondents within the Households

To obtain a minimum of 34,600 adult (18 years and older) respondents, the Kish Grid was used by the interviewers to select one household member aged 18 years and older to administer the questionnaire. From the table, the number of people in the household was identified, and a random number was chosen to select a particular person for the interview.

If the randomly selected household member was not available, enumerators were allowed to interview another available household member. This was due to the limited time allocated for the completion of the survey- September 15 – 30 October 2013.

1.7 Recruitment and training of enumerators

Enumerators and supervisors were members of the District APRM Oversight Committees who had extensive experience in conducting household surveys and who spoke the local language(s) of the selected districts. A total of 200 enumerators and supervisors were invited and trained. The two-day training focused on:

- Objectives of the survey
- Roles and responsibilities of enumerators, supervisors, IT specialist, statistician
- Question by question explanations
- Respondent selection
- Ethics of surveys
- Expectations and deliverables of the team

1.8 Organisation of fieldwork

Mobile data collection was adopted using smartphones. The enumerators administered the questionnaires using android phones which allowed real-time delivery of completed interviews.

In each of the selected districts, the team leader presented introductory letters to the Metropolitan/Municipal and District Chief Executive (MMDCE) and introduced the members of the team. Where the MMDCE was not available the letters were presented to the Presiding Members or the Coordinating Directors. At the EAs the teams were introduced to Assembly members and Unit Committee members and in some instances to the traditional authority (chief).

1.9 Organisation of teams

Enumerators were organised into groups of 3-4 and one supervisor per district. The supervisor was responsible for allocating work to the enumerators, conducting back-checks and quality control measures and holding regular de-briefing sessions with enumerators and the monitoring and evaluation (M&E) expert, IT expert and statistician.

2.0 Quality control processes

The following quality control measures were put in place:

- The M&E expert, IT specialist and statistician accompanied the teams during the first four weeks of the survey. This was to ensure that enumerators selected households and respondents as well as conducted the interviews in accordance with the agreed methodology. The team participated in 2,828 interviews (representing 11% of the total number of successful interviews conducted)
- The supervisors conducted back-checks to validate that enumerators had visited the EA, the household and conducted the interview. They also validated some of the responses appearing on the server. A total of 6,172 (24% of successful interviews) back-checks were undertaken.
- Regular checking of the data submitted. Since the data was submitted in real-time (though in some cases there were delays due to the unavailability of internet coverage), the M&E expert, IT specialist and statistician checked the data and provided feedback to the teams.

3.0 Data processing

The data was transported from the server to Excel where responses to "Other" were coded. It was then transported to SPSS where data analysis was undertaken. Frequency analysis and primary cross tabulations were generated based on sex, locality (urban or rural), education and age. Vulnerability analyses were also performed on the data. These were based on head of household, dependency burden of the household, physical capital (type of roofing material and toilet facility) and profession of household head.

4.0 Survey limitations

Overall the survey experienced minimal challenges although the following were encountered which might have influenced responses and delivery times of data:

- Phone breakdowns: a number of phones suffered "freezing" which delayed data submission dates
- Despite explaining the purpose of the survey, some respondents were of the view that the survey was meant to praise or criticize the performance of government and this influenced their responses.
- Some respondents were of the view that the survey would not benefit them and refused to participate or to answer some questions.
- The survey was conducted during the wet season. This delayed travelling times to certain EAs.

5.0 Response rate

None of the above challenges had any major impact on the survey or the validity of the responses received. A total of 25,715 respondents were interviewed out of an expected 34,600, representing a response rate of 74.3%.

The existing national level surveys conducted by the Ghana Statistical Service like the Ghana Demographic Survey demonstrate that a sample size of 12,000 households provided reliable national estimates for social as well as economic indicators within the 5% margin of

error and 95% confidence level. In the 2012 survey, a national level sample size of 25,715 respondents was deemed adequate to provide reliable national estimates.

FINDINGS

Chapter 2 Demographics

2.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the demographic characteristics of sampled respondents to provide a reference to the reader on the substantive data.

2.1 Characteristics of Respondents

2.1.1: Sex of respondents

The 2013 District Governance Assessment Survey sampled a total of 25,715 respondents across the 10 administrative regions of Ghana. Of these, 14,280 representing 55.5% were men, while 11,435, representing 44.5% were women (**Table 2.1**).

This resulted in a sex ratio of 125 males to 100 females. Just as in the 2012 survey, this did not reflect the distribution of male and female population in Ghana where the latest Ghana Population and Housing Census of 2010 gave a sex ratio of 100 females to 95.2 males.

Table 2.1: Gender of respondents

	Number of respondents	% of respondents
Male	14,280	55.5
Female	11,435	44.5
Total	25,715	100.0

Source: Survey Data, 2013

2.1.2 Location of respondents

Table 2.2 showed that 43.5% of respondents were living in urban areas, while 56.5% were located in rural areas.

Table 2.2: Locality of the respondents

	Number of respondents	% of respondents
Urban	11,197	43.5
Rural	14,518	56.5
Total	25,715	100.0

Source: Survey Data, 2013

The regional distribution of the households that participated in the 2013 survey is shown in **Table 2.3**. The highest number of respondents (3,596 households representing 14.0% of total respondents) were from the Central Region, followed by the Greater Accra region (3,164 households representing 12.3%), Ashanti (2,859 households representing 11.1%), Eastern (2,850 households representing 11.1%), Northern (2,742 households representing 10.7%), Upper West (2,364 households representing 9.2%).

Table 2.3: Number of households interviewed per region		
	Number of respondents	**% of respondents**
Upper East	2,319	9.0
Upper West	2,364	9.2
Northern	2,742	10.7
Ashanti	2,859	11.1
Brong Ahafo	1,996	7.8
Eastern	2,850	11.1
Volta	1,841	7.2
Central	3,596	14.0
Greater Accra	3,164	12.3
Western	1,984	7.7
National	25,715	100.0

Source: Survey Data, 2013

2.1.3 Educational Level of Respondents

Table 2.4 shows that the majority of the respondents (81.2%) had some formal education with only 18.8% indicating they had no formal education. Of those who had been to school, 7.9% and 1.2% had primary school and koranic education respectively. 27.9% had middle/JHS/O-Level and commercial school and 19.2 % had SHS/A-Level education. 13.8% and 11.2% of the respondents had training college/technical/professional and university /post graduate education respectively. Only 0.3% had participated in other forms of education such as "Adult Education" programs.

Table 2.4: Educational level of the respondents		
	Number of respondents	**% of respondents**
Illiterate	4,845	18.8
Primary	2,028	7.9
Middle/JSS/O-level/vocational/commercial	7,162	27.9
SSS/A-level	4,930	19.2
Training College /Technical/Professional	3,544	13.8
Tertiary/Graduate/Post Graduate	2,886	11.2
Koranic	304	1.2
Other	16	.1
Total	25,715	100.0

Source: Survey Data, 2013

2.1.4 Age of Respondents

As shown in **Table 2.5**, the majority of respondents interviewed (43 %) were aged between 26 and 40; 19.7 % were aged between 18 and 25; 27.1 % were aged 41 to 60; and the minority (10.1 %) were aged 60 and above.

Table 2.5: Age of respondents		
Age (years)	**Number of respondents**	**% of respondents**
18-25	5,074	19.7
26-40	11,052	43.0
41-60	6,981	27.1
>60	2,608	10.1
Total	25,715	100.0

Source: Survey Data, 2013

2.1.5 Marital status of Respondents

The majority of respondents, 14,627 (representing 56.9%) were married; 7,837 representing 30.5 % had never been married; 977 respondents (representing 3.8%) were separated, 751 respondents (representing 2.9%) were divorced, and 1,517 respondents (representing 5.9%) were widowed (**Table 2.6**).

Table 2.6: Marital status of respondents		
Age (years)	**Number of respondents**	**% of respondents**
Never married	7,837	30.5
Married	14,627	56.9
Separated	977	3.8
Divorced	751	2.9
Widowed	1,517	5.9
Other	6	0.0
Total	**25,715**	**100.0**

Source: Survey Data, 2013

2.2 Vulnerability Analysis

The key vulnerability indices used in this study are – gender of household head, the household dependency ratio, physical capital of household (type of roofing and nature of toilet used by household) and the occupation of the household head.

2.2.1 Gender of Household Head

The study classifies female-headed households as vulnerable since they are typically disadvantaged regarding their access to land, labour, credit and insurance markets, discriminated against by cultural norms and suffering from, among others, economic immobility and the "double day burden" of their heads.

The data in (**Table 2.7**) shows that 80.4 percent of households interviewed were headed by males whilst 19.6 percent were headed by females.

2.7: Gender of Head of Household			
Male-headed (non-vulnerable)		**Female-headed (vulnerable)**	
No. of households	**%**	**No. of households**	**%**
20,672	80.4	5,043	19.6

Source: Survey Data, 2013

2.2.2 Dependency burden of household

Table 2.8 shows that 21% of households interviewed had 3 people or less dependents, 19.1%had 4 dependents, 18.7% had 5 dependents, 14.0% had 6 dependents, 7.9% had 7 dependents, and 19.3% had more than 7 dependents.

Table 2.8: Average HH size

Dependents	Number of households	% of respondents
3 or less	5,395	21.0
4	4,922	19.1
5	4,808	18.7
6	3,589	14.0
7	2,038	7.9
more than 7	4,963	19.3
Total	**25,715**	**100.0**

Source: Survey Data, 2013

27.2% of households had a dependency burden of 7 or more dependents and are classified as vulnerable, whilst 72.8% had 6 or fewer dependents and are classified as non-vulnerable (**Table 2.9**).

2.9: Dependency Burden of Household

Non-Vulnerable		Vulnerable	
HH members 6 and below	%	HH members 7 and above	%
18,714	72.8	7,001	27.2

Source: Survey Data, 2013

2.2.3 Physical capital of household

The study adopted the UN definition of a house as "a structurally separate and independent place of abode such that a person or group of persons can isolate themselves from the hazards of climate such as storms and the sun". Data was collected on two types of physical capital – roofing material and toilets. Respondents living in homesteads with thatch/wood/raffia were regarded as vulnerable since these materials are more susceptible to destruction by environmental hazards. Apart from queuing for long periods to gain access to public toilets and latrines, unhygienic conditions at these facilities threaten the health of users.

a) Materials Used for Roofing

The majority of households (77.9%) lived in houses with iron or metallic roofing sheets, whilst 12.8% lived in homes with cemented, lantered, or tiled roofing, and the remainder (9.3%) lived in homes with wood, thatch, straw, or cardboard roofing (Table 2.9a).

Table 2.10a: Material used for roof of household

	Number of respondents	%
Cemented/ lantered	3,280	12.8
Iron/metallic sheet	20,044	77.9
Wood/thatch	2,391	9.3
Total	25,715	100.0

Source: Survey Data, 2013

Using the type of roofing used in the homestead as a measure of vulnerability, Table 2.9b shows that 90.7% of respondents can be classified as non-vulnerable, while 9.3% of respondents can be classified as vulnerable.

Table2.10b: Type of roofing for household by vulnerability			
Non Vulnerable		**Vulnerable**	
Cemented/ concrete/ tiles/ metallic sheets	%	Thatch/ raffia/ wood	%
23,324	90.7	2,391	9.3

Source: Survey Data, 2013

b) Nature of Toilet used by household

With regard to the nature of toilet used by households, Table 2.9c shows that 8,898 households, representing 34.4%, used pit latrines or flush toilets outside their houses, 5,721 households, representing 22.2%, used open field or the beaches as their toilet facility. 4,826 households, representing 18.8%, used flush toilet facilities inside the homestead, whilst 6,270 households, representing 24.4%, used pit latrines inside the homestead.

Table 2.10c: Nature of toilet used by household		
	Number of respondents	**%**
Flush (inside house)	4,826	18.8
Pit latrine (inside house)	6,270	24.4
Pit latrine/flush outside house	8,898	34.6
Open field/beach	5,721	22.2
Total	25,715	100.0

Source: Survey Data, 2013

Using the nature of toilet facility used by the household as a measure of vulnerability shows that 11,096 households, representing 43.2% of respondents, used toilet facilities inside the homestead, and were classified as non-vulnerable. On the other hand, 14,609 households, representing 56.8% of respondents, used toilet facilities outside the homestead and were classified as vulnerable (**Table 2.10d**).

Table 2.10d Disaggregation toilet facility used by household by vulnerability			
Non Vulnerable		**Vulnerable**	
Toilet inside homestead	%	Toilet outside homestead/ open field/ beach	%
11,096	43.2	14,609	56.8

Source: Survey Data, 2013

2.2.4 Occupation of household head

Table 2.11 shows the occupations of the household heads, and it indicates that 81.1% of the household heads were economically active. 16.2% were unskilled labour, 16.6% were skilled labour (artisans/carpenters/masons/etc), 8.0% were employed as clerks/secretaries/ frontline staff/etc, 18.1% were professionals (teachers/nurses/doctors/ accountants/etc), 20.1% were in business/trade and 2.0% work abroad.18.9% of household heads were not economically active, and comprised 16.8% who were employed, and 2.1% who were students.

Table 2.11: Profession of person responsible for HH finances		
	Number of respondents	**%**
Unemployed	4,325	16.8
Unskilled labour	4,170	16.2
Skilled labour (artisan/carpenter/etc)	4,259	16.6
Clerk/office	2,051	8.0
Professional(teacher/nurse/etc)	4,667	18.1
Business/trade	5,194	20.2
Abroad	519	2.0
Student	530	2.1
Total	25,715	100.0

Source: Survey Data, 2013

Table 2.12 shows that when the occupation of the household head was used as a measure of vulnerability, 18.9% of households were classified as vulnerable compared with 81.1% that were non-vulnerable.

Table 2.12: Disaggregation of gender by vulnerability			
Non-Vulnerable		**Vulnerable**	
Skilled/professional	**%**	**Unemployed/unskilled Student/retired**	**%**
20,860	81.1	4,855	18.9

Source: Survey Data, 2013

DEMOCRACY AND GOOD POLITICAL GOVERNANCE

Chapter 3
MOST PROBLEMATIC DEMOCTATIC GOVERNANCE ISSUE

3.0 Introduction

This chapter analyzed perceptions among citizens interviewed on what constituted the most problematic democratic governance issue in their community. Responses received from citizens and District Assemblies were triangulated to ensure that the findings were more valid and reliable.

3.1 Most Problematic Governance Issue

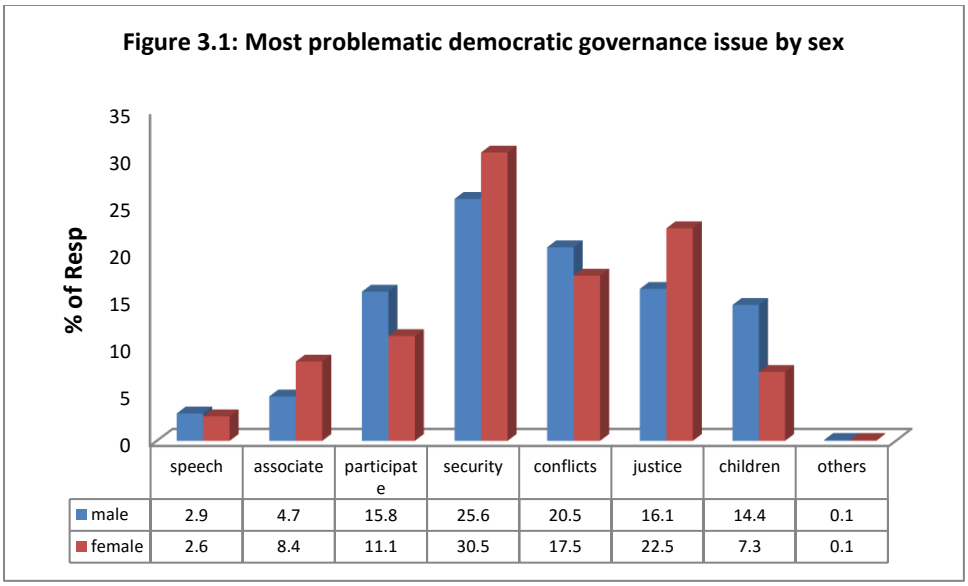
Asked to cite the most problematic democratic governance problem facing their communities (**Table 3.1**), respondents commonly cited conflicts (19.2 percent), security of life and property (27.7 percent), access to justice (18.9 percent), participating and inclusion in the development process (13.8 percent) and children's issues (11.2 percent). The least mentioned problems were: ability to freely associate with a group/party (6.3 percent) and to freely express an opinion without harassment (2.8 percent).

Table 4.1: Assaulted/insulted/ harassed for voicing an opinion

	Number of respondents	%
Ability to speak freely	709	2.8
Ability to freely associate	1,627	6.3
Participating in development process	3,538	13.8
Security of life and property	7,135	27.7
Conflicts	4,929	19.2
Access to justice	4,867	18.9
Children issues	2,885	11.2
Others	25	0.1
Total	25,715	100.0

Source: Survey Data, 2013

When the data was disaggregated by sex (**Figure 3.1**), females were more likely (30.5%) than males (25.6%) to cite security of life and property as the most problematic democratic governance issues facing their communities. Males, on the other hand, were more likely (20.5%) than females (17.5%) to indicate that "conflicts" were the most problematic governance issue.

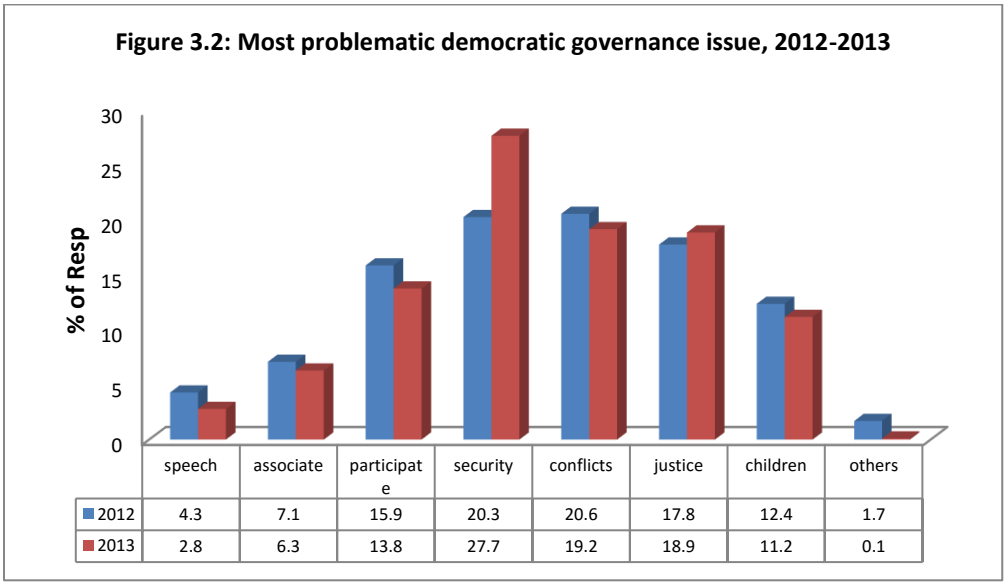


Source: Survey Data, 2013

Respondents in rural communities were more likely to cite "ability to freely associate with a group" (7.9%), "security of life and property" (29.1%) and "access to justice" (23.2%) than respondents in urban communities (4.3%, 26.0% and 13.3% respectively).

Trend Analysis

The percentage of respondents who cited "security of life and property" (27.7%) and "access to justice" (18.9%) increased in 2013 compared to 2012 (20.3% and 17.8% respectively) (**Figure 3.2**).



Source: Survey Data, 2013

Regional Analysis

Respondents from the Volta (35.1%), Greater Accra (34.9%), Eastern (32.4%), and Western (32.4%) were more likely to cite security of life and property than respondents from (Northern (15.6%), Upper East (17.3%), Upper West (24.8%), Brong Ahafo (25.2%), Ashanti (29.7%) and the Central (29.7%) regions. Alternatively, respondents from Northern (45.5%), Upper East (32.8%), Upper West (30.0%) were more likely to report "access to justice" as the key governance issue compared to respondents from the other regions (Table 3.2).

Table 3.2: Most problematic democratic governance issue by region

Region	Most important democratic governance issue							
	ability to speak freely without harassment	**ability to freely associate with a group/party without harassment**	**participating in the development process**	**security of life and property**	**conflicts**	**access to justice**	**children issues (labour/ pregnancy/etc)**	**others**
Upper East	1.2	6.6	12.4	17.3	18.5	32.8	10.5	0.6
Upper West	3.3	5.8	13.2	24.8	15.3	30.0	7.4	0.1
Northern	5.3	4.2	10.3	15.6	12.7	45.5	6.3	0.1
Brong Ahafo	3.8	5.1	15.3	25.2	22.0	14.7	14.0	0.0
Ashanti	1.8	8.2	12.3	29.7	20.8	16.2	11.0	0.0
Eastern	5.9	4.0	18.1	32.4	18.3	9.1	12.2	0.0
Volta	2.5	3.1	13.0	35.1	24.9	10.2	10.9	0.3
Greater Accra	0.7	10.5	11.1	34.9	19.0	13.4	10.3	0.1
Central	0.9	7.6	15.0	29.7	19.9	7.3	19.6	0.0
Western	2.3	6.1	17.5	32.4	22.8	12.4	6.5	0.0
National	**2.8**	**6.3**	**13.8**	**27.7**	**19.2**	**18.9**	**11.2**	**0.1**

Source: Survey Data, 2013

Chapter 4 FREEDOMS

4.0 Introduction

. The rights to freedom of expression and of association are constitutionally guaranteed and generally respected within the country. Ghana has in place the necessary institutional and policy frameworks for deepening democracy and this has to a large extent contributed to building the confidence of citizens in the nation state. In practice however, security operatives and political activists occasionally restrict both individual and press freedoms through harassment, arrests and criminal charges.

This section seeks the opinions of respondents on their ability to freely express an opinion, join a group or openly voice their political affiliation.

4.1 Assaulted/insulted for expressing an opinion

The majority of respondents (96.1 %) indicated that they enjoyed the basic right to freely express themselves without harassment from any authority or persons (table 3.10). However, 3.9% of respondents indicated that they had been insulted, assaulted or harassed for expressing an opinion (**Table 4.1**).

Table 4.1: Assaulted/insulted/ harassed for voicing an opinion

	Number of respondents	%
Yes	998	3.9
No	24,717	96.1
Total	25,715	100.0

Source: Survey Data, 2013

Male respondents were more likely to be assaulted/insulted/harassed (4.7 %) for expressing an opinion than a female respondent (3.9 %). This statistic is not surprising since men are more like to engage in public discussions on development and politics than women. The survey showed that respondents living in urban communities were slightly more likely (4.3%) than those living in rural communities (3.5%) to report that they were assaulted/insulted/harassed for expressing an opinion. Respondents with lower levels of education – no formal education (4.5%), primary (4.9%), koranic (4.6%) – were more likely to indicate that they were assaulted/insulted/harassed to expressing an opinion compared to those with higher levels of education – post-secondary (3.8%) and tertiary (3.8%).

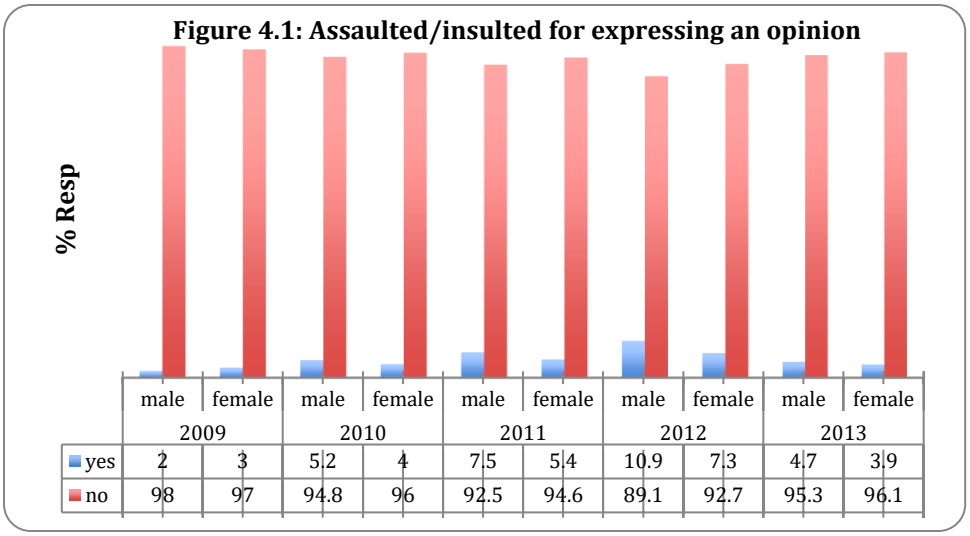
Vulnerability Analysis

Respondents from male-headed households (4.0%) were more likely to be assaulted, insulted or harassed for expressing an opinion than respondents from female headed households (3.4%). Respondents from households with 7 or more dependents were more likely (4.5%) to be assaulted, insulted or harassed for expressing an opinion than those from households with 6 or less dependents (3.4%). Respondents living in houses roofed with wood/thatch are slightly more likely (4.2%) to be assaulted/insulted/harassed for expressing an opinion than respondents living in houses roofed with cement or iron sheets (3.9%). Respondents who used toilet facilities inside their homesteads were more likely (4.0%) to assaulted, insulted or harassed for expressing an opinion than those who used toilet facilities outside the homestead (3.8%).

Trend Analysis

There was a significant drop in the proportion of respondents who reported being assaulted/insulted for expressing an opinion. In 2013, 4.7% of male respondents and 3.9% of female respondents reported that they were assaulted/insulted compared to 10.9% of male respondents and 7.3% of female respondents in 2012 (**Figure 4.1**).

Figure 4.1: Assaulted/insulted for expressing an opinion



Source: Survey data, 2009 - 2013

Regional Analysis

Respondents from the Upper West (5.4%), Upper East (4.8%), Western (4.8%), Brong Ahafo (4.5%) and Eastern (4.3%) were more likely to report that they were assaulted/insulted/ harrassd/ for voicing an opinion than respondents from the Volta (1.9%), Ashanti (2.0%), Central (2.8%), Northern (3.9%) and Greater Accra (3.9%) (**Table 4.2**).

Table 4.2: Assaulted/insulted/harassed for voicing an opinion by region

	Yes		No	
	Frequency	**%**	**Frequency**	**%**
Upper East	112	4.8	2,207	95.2
Upper West	127	5.4	2,237	94.6
Northern	107	3.9	2,635	96.1
Brong Ahafo	128	4.5	2,731	95.5
Ashanti	39	2.0	1,957	98.0
Eastern	123	4.3	2,727	95.7

Volta	35	1.9	1,806	98.1
Greater Accra	142	3.9	3,454	96.1
Central	89	2.8	3,075	97.2
Western	96	4.8	1,888	95.2
National	**998**	**3.9**	**24,717**	**96.1**

Source: Survey Data, 2013

4.2 If assaulted/insulted/harassed for voicing opinion, was incident reported?

Among respondents who reported having been assaulted, insulted or harassed for expressing an opinion, 55.4% indicated that they reported the incident to someone in authority (**Table 4.3**).

Table 4.3: If assaulted/insulted for voicing opinion, was incidence reported

	Number of respondents	% of respondents
Yes	553	55.4
No	445	44.6
Total	998	100.0

Source: Survey data, 2013

Male respondents were more likely (56.5%) than female respondents (53.2%) to report an incidence of assault/insult/harassment to an authority. Respondents living in rural communities were more likely (57.7%) than those living in urban communities (53.0%) to report an incident to a higher authority. Respondents with koranic education were more likely (85.7%) to report an incidence of assault/insult/harassment to an authority compared to the other groups – no formal education (54.1%), primary (51.5%), middle/JHS (53.6%), SHS/A-level (54.1%), post-secondary (59.4%) and tertiary (59.1%). Older respondents - >60 years (61.0%) and 41-60 years (61.5%) - were more likely to report to an authority compared to younger respondents – 18-25 years (52.1%) and 26-40 years (51.1%).

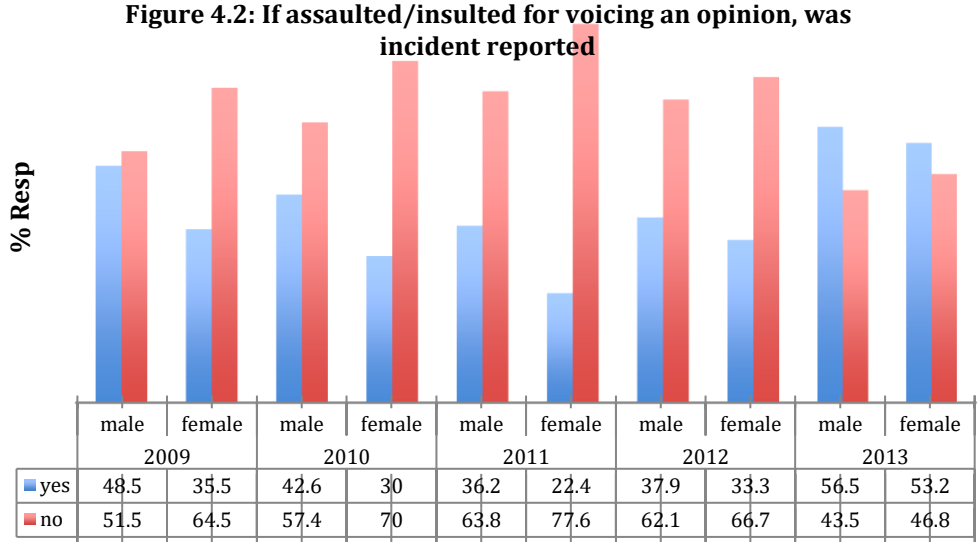
Vulnerability Analyses

Respondents from female-headed households were more likely (59.1%) than those from male-headed households (54.7%) to report to one authority or another if assaulted/ insulted/ harassed for voicing an opinion. Respondents from households with 6 or fewer dependents were more likely (57.4%) than those from households with 7 or more dependents to report to one authority or another. Respondents living in homes with thatch/etc roofing (65.0%) and those who used toilet facilities inside the homestead (56.7%) were more likely than respondents who lived in homes with cemented/etc (54.3%) and those who used toilet facilities outside the homestead (54.3%) to report to some authority.

Trend analysis

There was a significant increase in the proportion of respondents who reported that they reported the incident to some authority. In 2012, 37.9% of male respondents and 33.3% of female respondents reported the incident compared to 56.5% of male respondents and 53.2% of female respondents reported in 2013 (Figure 4.2).

Figure 4.2: If assaulted/insulted for voicing an opinion, was incident reported



	2009 male	2009 female	2010 male	2010 female	2011 male	2011 female	2012 male	2012 female	2013 male	2013 female
yes	48.5	35.5	42.6	30	36.2	22.4	37.9	33.3	56.5	53.2
no	51.5	64.5	57.4	70	63.8	77.6	62.1	66.7	43.5	46.8

Source: Survey Data, 2013

4.3 Which authority was incidence reported to?

Respondents who indicated they reported the incidence to an authority were asked which authority they reported to. Most respondents (59.1%) interviewed indicated that they reported incidences of assault/insult/harassment for expressing an opinion to the police. 11.4% of respondents indicated they reported the incidences to officials of CHRAJ, 18.5% of respondents indicated they reported to an assembly member, whilst 18.6% reported to a traditional authority (**Table 4.4**).

4.4: Which authority was incidence reported to?

	Number of respondents	% of respondents
Police	327	59.1
CHRAJ	63	11.4
Assembly member	47	8.5
Traditional Authority	103	18.6
Other	13	2.4
Total	553	100.0

Source: Survey Data, 2013

Male respondents were more likely (60.9%) than female respondents to report an incident to the police. Alternatively, female respondents were more likely to indicate that they reported the incidence to CHRAJ. Respondent from urban communities were likely (70.3%) to report such incidences to the police than respondents from rural communities (49.5%). Alternatively, respondents from rural communities were likely (24.2%) to report such incidence to traditional authorities than respondents in urban communities (12.1%).

Vulnerability Analyses

Respondents from female-headed households were more likely (63.4%) to report such incidences to the police than those living in male-headed households (58.2%). Respondents living in households with 6 or fewer dependents were more likely (60.7%) than those living in households with 7 or more dependents (55.3%) to report the incidence to the police, whilst those with 7 or more dependents were more likely (27.0%) than those with 6 or less dependents (15.2%) to report to a traditional authority. Respondents living in homes with cemented/etc roofing (61.1%) and those who used toilet facilities inside the homestead (67.6%) were more likely than respondents living in homes with thatch/etc roofing (44.6%) and those who used toilet facilities outside the homestead (61.7%) to report the incidence to the police.

Trend Analysis

Table 4.5 shows a significant increase in the proportion of respondents that reported the assault/insult incident to the police in 2012 (52.9% males and 51.0% females) compared to 2013 (60.9% males and 55.2% females).

Table 4.5: Authority to whom incident was reported, 2009 - 2013

	2009		2010		2011		2012		2013	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Police	4.4	2.1	9.6	5.8	10.5	8.5	52.9	51.0	60.9	55.2
CHRAJ	9.6	6.8	6.2	7.3	9.8	10.6	10.7	8.1	8.2	18.4
Assembly member	18.3	13.4	14.3	12.4	13.5	12.7	6.7	6.6	9.2	6.9
Traditional Authority	55.5	66.2	58.1	62.4	59.2	60.5	9.3	10.6	18.5	19.0
Others	12.2	11.5	11.8	12.1	7.0	9.7	20.5	23.7	3.2	0.6

Source: Survey Data, 2013

4.4 Satisfaction with response from authority?

Over two-thirds (77.2%) of respondents, that indicated they reported the incidents, expressed satisfaction with the response they received from the authorities (with 45.0% indicating they were very satisfied) (**Table 4.5**).

Table 4.5: Satisfaction with response from authorities?

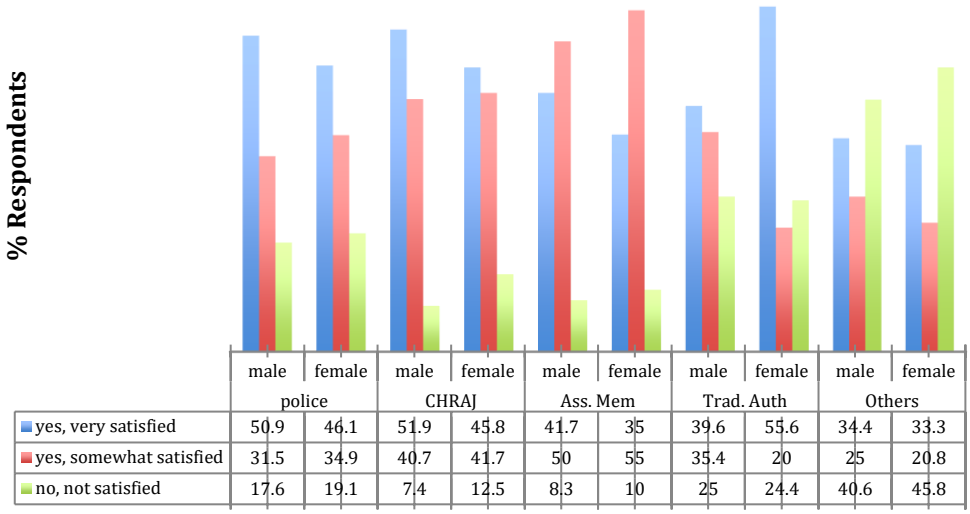
	Number of Respondents	% of Respondents
Yes, very satisfied	249	45.0
Yes, somewhat satisfied	178	32.2
No, not satisfied	126	22.8
Total	526	100.0

Source: Survey Data, 2013

Male respondents were more likely to indicate that they were very satisfied with the response from the police (50.9%), CHRAJ (51.9%) and Assembly member (41.7%)

compared to female respondents (46.1%, 45.8% and 35.0% respectively). Alternatively, female respondents were more likely (55.6%) than male respondents (39.6%) to express satisfaction with the response from traditional authorities (**Figure 4.4**).

Figure 4.4: Satisfied with response from Authority by sex



	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female
	police		CHRAJ		Ass. Mem		Trad. Auth		Others	
yes, very satisfied	50.9	46.1	51.9	45.8	41.7	35	39.6	55.6	34.4	33.3
yes, somewhat satisfied	31.5	34.9	40.7	41.7	50	55	35.4	20	25	20.8
no, not satisfied	17.6	19.1	7.4	12.5	8.3	10	25	24.4	40.6	45.8

Source: Survey Data, 2013

Vulnerability Analysis

4.5 Assaulted/insulted/harassed for associating with a group

The majority of respondents (24,715 representing 96.1%) indicated that they were not assaulted/insulted/harassed for associating with any group. 1,003 respondents (representing 3.9%), however reported that they were assaulted/insulted/harassed (**Table 4.6**).

Table 4.6: Assaulted/insulted/ harassed for voicing an opinion

	Number of respondents	%
Yes	1,003	3.9
No	24,712	96.1
Total	25,715	100.0

Source: Survey Data, 2013

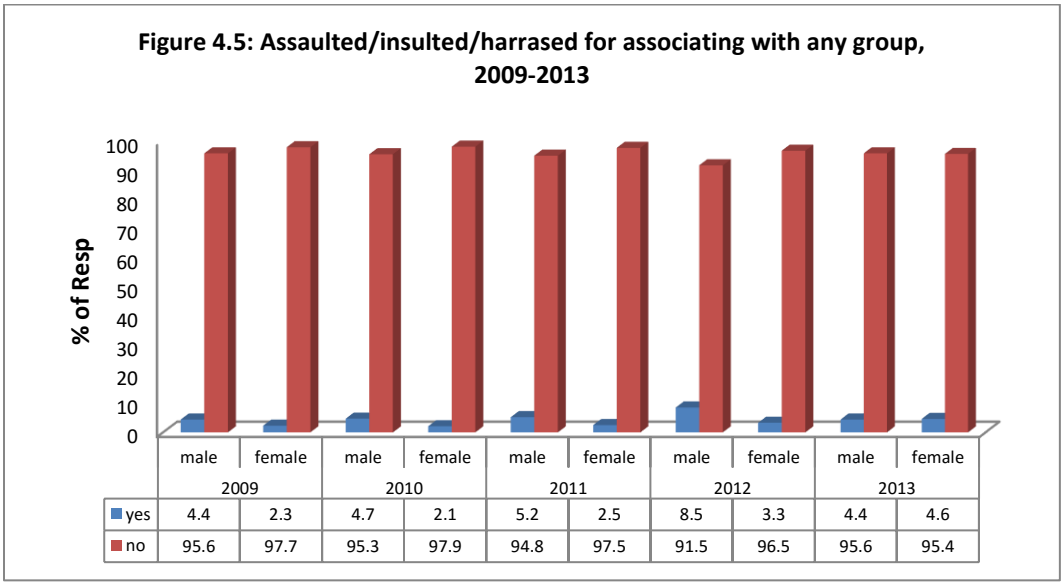
Male respondents (4.4%) and respondents living in urban communities (4.6%) were more likely than female respondents (3.3%) and respondents in rural communities (3.4%) to indicate that they were assaulted/insulted/harassed for associating with a group.

Vulnerability analysis

The likelihood of being assaulted/insulted/harassed for associating with a group was almost the same for both respondents from male-headed households (3.9%) and female-headed households (3.8%). Respondents from households that used toilet facilities inside the homestead were more likely (4.5%) than those who used toilet facilities outside the homestead (3.4%) to report that they were assaulted/insulted/harassed for associating with a group.

Trend analysis

The proportion of respondents that reported that they had been assaulted/insulted for associating with a group showed mixed resulted. The proportion of males decreased from 8.5% in 2012 to 4.4% in 2013, but the proportion of females increased from 3.3% in 2012 to 4.6% in 2013 (**Figure 4.5**)..



Source: Survey data, 2009-2013

Regional Analysis

When the data is disaggregated by region (**Table 4.7**) it showed that respondents from the Upper West (5.4%), Upper East (4.8%), Western (4.8%), Brong Ahafo (4.5%) and Eastern (4.3%) were more likely to report that they were assaulted/insulted for associating with a group than respondents from Northern (3.9%), Greater Accra (3.9%), Central (2.8%), Ashanti (2.-%) and Volta (1.9%).

Table 4.7: Assaulted/insulted/harassed for associating with a group by region

	Yes		No	
	Frequency	**%**	**Frequency**	**%**
Upper East	112	4.8	2,207	95.2
Upper West	127	5.4	2,237	94.6
Northern	107	3.9	2,635	96.1
Brong Ahafo	128	4.5	2,731	95.5
Ashanti	39	2.0	1,957	98.0
Eastern	123	4.3	2,727	95.7
Volta	35	1.9	1,806	98.1
Greater Accra	142	3.9	3,454	96.1
Central	89	2.8	3,075	97.2
Western	96	4.8	1,888	95.2
National	**998**	**3.9**	**24,717**	**96.1**

Source: Survey data, 2013

4.6 Was incident reported?

A little over half of respondents (55.1%) who indicated that they had been assaulted/ insulted/harassed for associating with a group, reported the incidents to some authority (**Table 4.8**).

Table 4.8: Reported the incidence to some authority		
	Number of respondents	**%**
Yes	553	55.1
No	450	44.9
Total	1,003	100.0

Source: Survey Data, 2013

Male respondents (56.1%) and respondents in rural communities (57.1%) were more likely than female respondents (53.2%) and respondents in urban communities (53.0%) to report being assaulted/insulted/harassed for associating with a group to some authority.

Vulnerability analysis

Respondents from female-headed households (59.1%) and respondents from households that used toilet facilities inside the homestead (56.1%) were more likely than respondents from male-headed households (54.3%) and respondents from households that used toilet facilities outside the homestead (54.3%) to indicate that they reported the incident to an authority.

4.7 Which authority was incident reported to?

More than half of the respondents (54.6%) indicated they reported the incident to the police, 15.7% reported to a traditional authority, 10.8% to their Assembly member, and 8.9% reported to CHRAJ (**Table 4.9**).

4.9: Which authority was incidence reported to?		
	Number of respondents	**% of respondents**
Police	302	54.6
CHRAJ	49	8.9
Assembly member	60	10.8
Traditional Authority	87	15.7
Other	55	9.9
Total	553	100.0

Source: Survey Data, 2013

Male respondents were more likely (58.4%) than female respondents (48.6%) to report such incidents to the police. Female respondents on the other hand were more likely to report to CHRAJ (7.0%) or a traditional authority (18.4%) compared to male respondents (11.8% and 14.1% respectively). Respondents in urban communities were more likely (63.5%) than those in rural communities (45.5%) to report such incidents to the police. Alternatively, respondents in rural communities were more likely to report to CHRAJ (11.2%), an assembly member (8.7%) or a traditional authority (20.9%) compared to those in urban communities (6.5%, 8.7% and 10.5% respectively).

Vulnerability analysis

Respondents from male-headed households were more likely (57.7%) than those from female-headed households (45.3%) to contact the police if assaulted/insulted/harassed for associating with a group. Respondents from female-headed households, on the other hand, were more likely to report such incidents to CHRAJ (10.8%), an assembly member (12.2%) or a traditional authority (17.3%) compared to those from male-headed households (8.2%, 10.4% and 15.2% respectively). Respondents from households who used toilet facilities inside the homestead were more likely (66.1%) than those from households who used toilet facilities outside the homestead (41.5%) to report such incidents to the police. Alternatively, respondents from households that use toilet facilities outside the homestead were more likely to report to CHRAJ (10.1%), assembly member (14.1%) and traditional authority (23.6%) than respondents from households that use toilet facilities inside the homestead (7.8%, 7.5% and 8.8% respectively).

4.8 Satisfied with response from authority?

Almost half of the respondents (48.7%) of respondents, that indicated they reported the incidents, expressed satisfaction with the response they received from the authorities (with 45.0% indicating they were very satisfied) (**Table 4.10**).

Table 4.10: Satisfaction with response from authorities?

	Number of Respondents	% of Respondents
Yes, very satisfied	128	48.7
Yes, somewhat satisfied	94	35.7
No, not satisfied	41	15.6
Total	263	100.0

Source: Survey Data, 2013

Male respondents were more likely to indicate that they were very satisfied with the response from the police (50.9%), CHRAJ (51.9%) and assembly member (41.7%) compared to female respondents (46.1%, 45.8% and 35.0% respectively). Alternatively, female respondents were more likely (55.6%) than male respondents (39.6%) to express satisfaction with the response from traditional authorities. Respondents from urban communities were more likely (51.4%) than respondents from rural communities (46.8%) to express satisfaction with response from the police.

Vulnerability Analysis

Respondents from female-headed households were more likely (50.0%) than respondents from male-headed households (48.3%) to express satisfaction with the response from the police.

4.9 Ability to openly declare political affiliation

When asked if they were able to openly declare their party affiliation without fear of harassment, intimidation or discrimination, the majority (79.4%) responded in the affirmative (**Table 4.11**).

Table 4.11: Ability to openly declare political party affiliation

	Number of Respondents	% of Respondents
Yes	20,412	79.4
No	5,303	20.6

Total	25,715	100.0

Source: Survey Data, 2013

Male respondents were more likely (80.7%) than female respondents (77.7%) to indicate that they were able to openly declare their political affiliation. There was very little difference between the proportion of respondents living in urban communities (79.7%) and those living in rural communities (79.1%) who reported that they were able to openly declare their political party affiliation. Disaggregating the data by educational level of respondents showed an interesting trend. Respondents with koranic education (84.2%), post-secondary (80.9%), SHS/A-level (80.4%), middle/JHS (79.9%), primary (79.8%) and no formal education (79.6%) were more likely to indicate that they were able to openly declare their political party affiliation compared to those with tertiary education (73.5%). Respondents aged 26-40 years were more likely (81.9%) to be able to openly declare their political affiliation, whilst those aged >60 years were the least likely (72.0%) to do so.

Vulnerability analysis

Respondents from male-headed households were more likely (79.8%) than those from female-headed households (77.5%) to indicate that they were able to openly declare their political affiliation. Respondents who lived in homes with cemented/etc roofing (80.0%) and those who used toilet facilities inside the homestead (80.4%) were more likely than respondents who lived in homes with thatch/etc roofing (72.9%) and those who used toilet facilities outside the homestead (78.6%).

4.6 Reason for inability to declare political party affiliation

Respondents proffered a number of reasons for their inability/refusal to openly declare their political affiliations (**Table 4.12**). 16.7% indicated that it was because they wanted "to avoid discrimination or attacks (verbal or physical)", 16.8% said it was a personal thing, and don't think it should be disclosed, were not interested in politics, while a majority 42.7% indicated that they were not affiliated to any political party.

Table 4.12: Ability to openly declare political party affiliation

	Number of Respondents	% of Respondents
Not interested in politics	1	0.0
Nature of my work/civil/public servant/student	501	9.5
It's a personal thing	889	16.8
To avoid discrimination/fear/security	880	16.7
No reason	75	1.4
Have no party affiliation/floating voter	2253	42.7
Trad. authority/opinion leader/assembly or unit committee	424	8.0
Religious beliefs	85	1.6
No need to disclose/not necessary	173	3.3
Total	5281	100.0

Source: Survey Data, 2013

Disaggregated by sex the data shows that female respondents were more likely to indicate they did not belong to any political party (44.2%) or that their party affiliation was a confidential matter or that they did not wish to disclose it (17.5%) than male respondents (41.4% and 16.3% respectively). Respondents from urban communities were slightly more likely (79.7%) than respondents from rural communities (79.1%) to indicate that they could freely voice their political affiliation.

Vulnerability Analyses

Respondents from male-headed households were more likely (79.8%) than respondents from female-headed households (77.5%) to indicate that they could freely voice their political affiliation. Respondents from households that used toilet facilities inside the homestead were more likely (80.4%) than respondents from households that used toilet facilities outside the homestead (78.6%) to report that they could freely voice their political affiliation.

Chapter 5
PARTICIPATION AND INCLUSION

5.1 Introduction

A key aspect of measuring state-citizen relationship is the involvement of citizens in the decision making process.

Provision for local government is made in the 1992 Constitution. Article 35(5d) requires the state to take appropriate action to ensure that the administrative and financial machinery of government are decentralized. It also requires the state to give opportunities to people to participate in decision-making processes at every level of national life and government.

Ghana's decentralization process is intended to promote a more consultative and participatory approach towards the realization of social and economic development at the local level. The local government concept is intended to afford citizens the opportunity to participate and own the decision making process.

The most visible change that the decentralization policy is intended to bring is the opening up of political space at the sub national levels through the creation of accessible platforms for citizens' engagement in the decision-making process.

This section aims to measure this aspect of inclusion and participation of citizens in nation building at the local level. It assesses the degrees to which two key institutions - the District Assembly (including Assembly members) and Unit Committees– are enabling citizens to participate in the decision making process.

5.2 Public meetings

Public meetings keep community members well informed about community activities and are better able to engage with duty bearers. Active community participation is key to building an empowered community that is able to hold duty bearers accountable. Participating communities achieve greater community satisfaction with essential services.

A. <u>District Assembly</u>

5.3 Reason for not attending DA meetings

Respondents who indicated they never attended any DA meetings in the past 12 months were asked for the primary reason why they didn't. 5.1% of respondents indicated it was because the venue was too far and inaccessible to them, 16.8% said it was because the fora

did not allow for public inputs, and 48.4% indicated they had no interest in such meetings (**Table 5.3**).

Table 5.3: Reason for not attending DA meetings?		
	Number of Respondents	% of Respondents
Venue inaccessible	656	5
Forum does not allow public input	2,172	17
Have no interest	6,275	48
Other	3,854	30
Total	12,957	100

Source: Survey Data, 2013

Surprisingly, male respondents were slightly more likely (5.4%) than female respondents (4.7%) to indicate that the venues for the meetings were inaccessible. Female respondents were more likely (50.0%) than male respondents (46.9%) to indicate that they had no interest in such meetings. Respondents living in rural communities were more likely (5.4%) to indicate that the venues were inaccessible compared to those living in urban communities (4.7%). Respondents from urban communities were more likely (51.2%) than those from rural communities (46.2%) to indicate that they had no interest in meetings organized by the DA. Respondents with lower levels of education – no formal education (23.2%), koranic (22.1%), primary (17.0%) and middle/JHS (16.1%) – were more likely to complain that the meetings did not allow for public input compared to those with higher levels of education – SHS/A-level (14.5%), post-secondary (14.4%) and tertiary (14.3%). Respondents aged over 60 years were more likely to indicate that the venue was inaccessible (8.3%) and that the meetings did not allow for public inputs (19.2%) compared to the other groups.

Vulnerability analysis

Respondents from female-headed households were more likely (50.2%) than those from male-headed households (47.9%) to indicate that they had no interest in meetings organized by the DA. Respondents living in homes with thatch/etc roofing (52.2%) were more likely than respondents living in homes with cemented/etc roofing (48.1%) to indicate that they had no interest in meetings organized by the DA. Respondents who used toilet facilities outside the homestead were more likely (19.9%) than those who used toilet facilities inside the homestead (12.7%) to indicate that the meetings did not allow for public inputs.

5.4 Satisfaction with attendance at meetings organized by the DA

The majority of respondents (66.8%) expressed satisfaction with the level of attendance at meetings organized by the DA in the past 12 months (**Table 5.4**).

Table 5.4: Satisfied with meeting attendance		
	Number of Respondents	**% of Respondents**
Yes	8,661	66.8
No	4,296	33.2
Total	12,957	100.0

Source: Survey Data, 2013

A disaggregation of the data by sex shows that there was very little difference between male respondents (66.9%) and female respondents (66.8%) as regards satisfaction with the level of attendance at meetings organized by the DA. Respondents in urban communities were more likely (68.0%) than those in rural communities (66.0%) to express satisfaction with the level of attendance.

Vulnerability analysis

Respondents from male-headed households were slightly more likely (67.0%) than those from female-headed households (66.1%) to express satisfaction with the level of attendance. Respondents who lived in homes with thatch/etc roofing (68.0%) and those who used toilet facilities outside the homestead (67.8%) were slightly more likely than respondents who lived in homes with cemented/etc roofing (66.7%) and those who used toilet facilities inside the homestead (65.6%) to indicate that they were satisfied with the level of attendance.

5.5 Ability to make recommendations to the DA

Respondents were asked if they were able to make recommendations to the DA at such meetings regarding their communities' development priorities (**Table 5.5**). 38.2% of respondents indicated that they were able to do so, whilst 43.2% said they were unable to do so. 18.6% of the respondents were unable to give a definitive answer.

Table 5.5: Able to give recommendations

	Number of Respondents	% of Respondents
Yes	9,818	38.2
No	11,110	43.2
Don't Know	4,787	18.6
Total	25,715	100.0

Source: Survey data, 2012

Male respondents were more likely (43.3%) than female respondents (31.7%) to indicate that they were able to make recommendations to the DA at such meetings. Respondents living in rural communities were slightly more likely (38.7%) than those living in urban communities (37.5%) to report that they were able to make recommendations to the DA. Apart from those with koranic education (41.4%), education appeared to play a part in the ability of a respondent to make recommendations to the DA. Respondents with higher levels of education – tertiary (41.0%), post-secondary (47.6%) – were more likely than those with lower levels of education – no formal education (37.4%), primary (35.9%), middle/JHS (38.9%) and SHS/A-level (30.2%) – to be able to make recommendations. Age was also a determining factor, with older respondents - >60 years (46.4%) and 41-60 years (46.2%) – more likely to be able to make recommendations compared to younger respondents – 26-40 years (38.2%) and 18-25 years (23.0%).

Vulnerability analysis

Respondents from male-headed households were more likely (39.7%) than those from female-headed households (32.1%) to be able to make recommendations. Respondents who lived in households with more than 7 dependents (42.0%), and those who lived in homes with thatch/etc roofing (38.8%) and those who used toilet facilities inside the homestead (39.7) were more likely than respondents who lived in households with 6 or fewer dependents (36.8%), and those who lived in homes with cemented/etc roofing (38.1%) and

those who used toilet facilities outside the homestead (37.0%) to indicate they were able to make recommendations.

5.6 Do the DAs implement the recommendations?

Respondents, who indicated that they were able to make recommendations at meetings organized by the DA, were asked if the DA implemented such recommendations (**Table 5.6**). 43.8% of respondents indicated the DA implemented the recommendations.

Table 5.6: DA implements recommendations

	Number of Respondents	% of Respondents
Yes	4,298	43.8
No	3,465	35.3
Don't know	2,055	20.9
Total	9,818	100.0

Source: Survey data, 2013

Male respondents were more likely (44.7%) than female respondents (42.2%) to indicate that the DA implemented their recommendations. Respondents living in urban communities were more likely (48.6%) than those living in rural communities (40.2%) to report that the DA implemented their recommendations.

Vulnerability analysis

Respondents from female-headed households were more likely (46.4%) than those from male-headed households (43.3%) to indicate that the DA implemented recommendations made at DA meetings organized in their communities. Respondents with 6 or fewer dependents in their households (45.4%) and those who lived in homes with cemented/etc roofing (45.2%) and those who used toilet facilities inside the homestead (46.3%) were more likely than respondents who had 7 or more dependents (40.0%) and those who lived in homes with thatch/etc roofing (29.7%) as well as those who used toilet facilities outside the homestead (41.7%) to indicate that the DA implemented their recommendations.

B. Assembly Member

5.7 How often does Assembly member hold public meetings?

When respondents were asked the question "how often did your assembly member hold public meetings in the past 12 months to discuss development issues affecting your community?" 24.4% of the respondents indicated that the Assembly member never held a meeting over the period, whilst 35.8% of the respondents were unable to give any definitive answer. 8.2% indicated that meetings were held twice a year, 10.4% indicated that meetings were held once a year, whilst 15.1% indicated that the Assembly member held a meeting with the community whenever the need arose (**Table 5.7**)

Table 5.7: How often did the district assembly hold public meetings in the community?

	Number of Respondents	% of Respondents
Never held any meeting	6,287	24.4
Twice a year	2,102	8.2
Once a year	2,668	10.4
Once in a while, when the need arises	3,889	15.1

Other	1,552	6.0
Don't know	9,217	35.8
Total	25,715	100.0

Source: Survey Data, 2013

Male respondents were slightly more likely (25.0%) than female respondents (23.8%) to indicate that the Assembly member never held a meeting in the past 12 months to discuss development issues affecting the community. Alternatively, female respondents were more likely (39.5%) than male respondents (32.9%) to be unable to give a definitive answer. Respondents from rural communities were more likely (25.4%) than those from urban communities (23.3%) to indicate that the Assembly member never held a meeting in the past 12 months.

Vulnerability analysis

Respondents from male-headed households were slightly more likely (24.6%) than those from female-headed households (23.7%) to indicate that the AM never held a meeting in the past 12 months. Respondents who lived in homes with thatch/etc roofing were more likely (27.4%) than respondents who lived in homes with cemented/etc roofing (24.2%) to indicate that the AM never held a meeting. Alternatively, respondents who used toilet facilities inside the homestead were more likely (25.1%) than those who used toilet facilities outside the homestead (23.9%) to indicate that the AM never held a public meeting.

5.7 How are you informed about such meetings?

The primary means of communicating to citizens information regarding public meetings remained loud hailing/gongon (55.7%), followed by "others" (word of mouth by family members, colleagues, neighbours or friends) (18.7%) and through radio announcements (14.0%).

Table 5.8:Information about such meetings

	Number of Respondents	% of Respondents
Loud hailings / gongon	14,325	55.7
Radio announcements	3,589	14.0
Invitation letters	1,601	6.2
Public notice boards	1,402	5.5
Other	4,798	18.7
Total	25,715	100.0

Source: Survey Data, 2013

Female respondents were slightly more likely (56.1%) than male respondents (55.4%) to be informed through loud hailing/gongon. Alternatively, male respondents were slightly more likely to be informed through radio announcements (14.4%) or invitational letters (6.8%) than their female counterparts – 13.4% and 5.6% respectively. Respondents in the rural communities were more likely (62.6%) than those in the urban communities (46.7%) to be informed through loud hailings/gongon. Respondents with lower levels of education – no formal education (65.9%), koranic (67.4%), primary (58.3%), middle/JHS (57.0%), SHS/A-level (50.7%) – were more likely to be informed through loud hailing/gongon compared to respondents with tertiary education (43.3%).

Vulnerability analysis

Respondents from male-headed households were more likely (56.3%) than those from female-headed households (53.4%) to be informed through loud hailing/gongon. Respondents who lived in homes with thatch/etc roofing (69.2%) and those who used toilet facilities outside the homestead (61.3%) were more likely to be informed through loud hailing/gongon than respondents who lived in homes with cemented/etc roofing (54.3%) and used toilet facilities inside the homestead (48.4%)

5.8 Attended meetings organized by the AM

When asked if they attended meetings organized by the AM in the past 12 months, 14.7% of the respondents indicated that they attended all meetings, 41.7% reported that they attended some of the meetings, whilst 43.6% indicated that they never attended any meeting organized by the AM in the past 12 months (Table 5.9).

Table 5.9: Do you attend meetings organized by the AM?

	Number of Respondents	% of Respondents
Yes, I attend all meetings	3,784	14.7
Yes, I sometimes attend	10,732	41.7
No, I have never attended	11,199	43.6
Total	25,715	100.0

Source: Survey Data, 2013

Male respondents were more likely (17.7%) than female respondents (11.0%) to indicate that they attended all meetings organized by the AM in the past 12 months. Alternatively, female respondents were more likely (48.2%) than male respondents (39.8%) to report that they never attended any meetings organized by the AM. Respondents from rural communities were more likely (17.2%) than those from urban communities (11.5%) to indicate that they attended all meetings. Respondents from urban communities, on the other hand, were more likely (49.2%) than those from rural communities (39.2%) to indicate that they never attended any meetings organized by the AM in the past 12 months. Respondents with tertiary education (50.9%) and those with SHS/A-level (50.7%) were more likely to indicate that they never attended any meetings organized by the AM. Respondents aged 18-25 years were more likely (59.6%) to indicate that they never attended any meetings organized by the AM compared to the other age groups –25-40 years (43.0%), 41-60 years (35.5%), and >60 years (36.0%).

Vulnerability analysis

Respondents from female-headed households were more likely (49.0%) than those from male-headed households (42.2%) to indicate that they never attended any meetings organized by the AM. Respondents living in homes with cemented/etc (43.9%) and those who used toilet facilities in the homestead (46.5%) were more likely than respondents living in homes with thatch/etc roofing (40.6%) and those who used toilet facilities outside the homestead (41.3%) to indicate that they never attended any meetings.

5.9 Primary reason for not attending meetings organized by the AM

When respondents, who had earlier indicated that they never attended any meetings organized by the AM in the past 12 months, were asked what was their primary reason for not attending the majority (57.0%) cited their lack of interest in such meetings (**Table5.10**).

Table 5.10: Why don't you attend such meetings?

	Number of Respondents	**% of Respondents**

Venue inaccessible	516	4.6
Forum does not allow public input	1,307	11.7
Have no interest	6,382	57.0
Other	2,994	26.7
Total	11,199	100.0

Source: Survey Data, 2013

Female respondents were more likely (58.4%) than male respondents (55.6%) to indicate that they had no interest in attending meetings organized by the AM. Respondents from urban communities were slightly more likely (57.2%) than those from rural communities (56.8%) to indicate they had no interest in attending meetings organized by the AM.

Vulnerability analysis

Respondents from male-headed households were more likely (56.8%) than those from female-headed households (28.3%) to cite lack of interest for not attending meetings organized by the AM. Respondents living in homes with thatch/etc roofing (59.6%) and those who used toilet facilities inside the homestead (58.9%) were more likely than respondents living in homes with cemented/etc roofing (56.7%) and those who used toilet facilities outside the homestead (55.3%) to indicate that they had no interest in attending meetings organized by the AM.

5.10 Satisfaction with level of attendance

When those who had attended meetings organized by the AM in the past 12 months were asked if they were satisfied with the level of attendance, 65.7% indicated they were satisfied but 34.3% expressed dissatisfaction with attendance.

Table 5.11: Satisfied with meetings attendance

	Number of Respondents	% of Respondents
Yes	9,537	65.7
No	4,979	34.3
Total	14,516	100.0

Source: Survey data, 2013

When the data was disaggregated by sex, there was very little difference between the proportions of males (65.9%) and females (65.5%) who expressed their satisfaction with the level of attendance. Similarly, there was little difference between respondents in the urban communities (65.9%) and those in the rural communities (65.5%). Respondents with lower levels of education – no formal education (69.5%), primary (66.4%), middle/JHS (67.5%), koranic (70.7%) - were more likely to be satisfied with the level of attendance compared to those with higher levels of education – post-secondary (63.7%) and tertiary (61.5%).

Vulnerability analysis

Respondents from households that had 7 or more dependents were more likely (68.2%) than those with 6 or less dependents (64.7%) to express satisfaction with the level of attendance. Respondents living in homes with cemented/etc roofing (65.8%) and those who used toilet facilities outside the homestead (67.5%) were more likely to express satisfaction with the level of attendance than those living in homes with thatch/etc roofing (64.5%) and used toilet facilities inside the homestead (63.2%).

5.11 Ability to make recommendations to the AM during such meetings

Respondents were asked if it was possible to make recommendations to the AM during such public meetings. 25.1% indicated that they would, whilst 43.2% responded in the negative. 31.7% of the respondents were unable to give a definitive answer.

Table 5.12: Able to make recommendations to AM		
	Number of Respondents	**% of Respondents**
Yes	6,462	25.1
No	11,114	43.2
Don't Know	8,139	31.7
Total	25,715	100.0

Source: Survey Data, 2013

Male respondents were more likely (28.4%) than female respondents (21.0%) to indicate they make recommendations to the AM during such public meetings. Respondents from urban communities were slightly more likely (25.6%) than those from rural communities (24.7%) to report that they make recommendations to the AM during such meetings.

Vulnerability analysis

Respondents from male-headed households were more likely (25.7%) than those from female-headed households (22.9%) to indicate they made recommendations during such meetings. Respondents who lived in homes with cemented/etc roofing (25.6%) and those who used toilet facilities inside the homestead (26.1%) were more likely than respondents who lived in homes with thatch/etc roofing (20.3%) and used toilet facilities outside the homestead (24.4%) to indicate that they made recommendations to the AM during such meetings.

C. Unit Committee Member

5.12 How often did the Unit Committee (UCM) member hold public meetings?

When respondents were asked how often the Unit Committee member held public meetings in the past 12 months to discuss development issues affecting the community, 40.6% could not give a definitive answer, whilst 18.8% indicated that no such meeting had been held in their communities. 14.3% of respondents, however, indicated that such meetings were held when the need arose, whilst 11.1% indicated "once a year" and an additional 7.1% indicated "twice a year" (**Table 5.13**).

Table 5.13: How often did the district assembly hold public meetings in the community?		
	Number of Respondents	**% of Respondents**
Never held any meeting	4,840	18.8
Twice a year	1,822	7.1
Once a year	2,862	11.1
Once in a while, when the need arises	3,670	14.3
Other	2,076	8.1
Don't know	10,445	40.6
Total	25,715	100.0

Source: Survey Data, 2013

Female respondents (43.5%) and respondents living in urban communities (47.6%) were more likely than male respondents (38.3%) and those living in rural communities (35.2%) to indicate that they didn't know how often the UCM held public meetings in the last 12 months. Respondents with tertiary level of education (52.9%) were more likely than the other groups to indicate that they did not know how often the UCM held public meetings in the past 12 months.

Vulnerability analysis

Respondents from female-headed households were more likely (42.1%) than those from male-headed households (40.3%) to indicate they didn't know how often the UCM held public meetings. Respondents who used toilet facilities inside the homestead were more likely (41.6%) than those who used facilities outside the homestead (39.9%) not to give a definitive answer.

5.13 How are you informed about such UCM meetings?

The majority of respondents (54.3%) indicated that they were informed of public meetings by the UCM through loud hailing/gongon. 23.1% were informed through "others means - word of mouth by family members, colleagues, neighbours or friends, 10.7% were through radio announcements; 5.7% were through invitation letters (**Table 5.14**).

Table 5.14: Information about UCM meetings

	Number of Respondents	% of Respondents
Loud hailings / gongon	13,970	54.3
Radio announcements	2,740	10.7
Invitation letters	1,473	5.7
Public notice boards	1,592	6.2
Other	5,940	23.1
Total	25,715	100.0

Source: Survey Data, 2013

Female respondents were slightly more likely (23.6%) than male respondents (22.7%) to be informed through "other means". Alternatively, male respondents were slightly more likely to be informed through invitational letters (6.1%) than female respondents (5.2%). Respondents in the rural communities were more likely (62.0%) than those in the urban communities (44.4%) to be informed through loud hailing/gongon.

Vulnerability analysis

Respondents from male-headed households were more likely (54.9%) than those from female-headed households (51.9%) to be informed through loud hailing/gongon. Respondents who lived in homes with thatch/etc roofing (71.5%) and those who used toilet facilities outside the homestead (61.3%) were more likely to be informed through loud hailing/gongon than respondents who lived in homes with cemented/etc roofing (52.6%) and used toilet facilities inside the homestead (45.1%).

5.14 Have you attended meetings organized by the UCM?

When asked if they attended meetings organized by the UCM in the past 12 months, 14.1% of the respondents indicated that they attended all meetings, 36.9% reported that they attended some of the meetings, whilst 49.0% indicated that they never attended any meetings organized by the UCM in the past 12 months (**Table 5.15**).

Table 5.15: Do you attend such meetings?		
	Number of Respondents	**% of Respondents**
Yes, I attend all meetings	3,626	14.1
Yes, I sometimes attend	9,480	36.9
No, I have never attended	12,609	49.0
Total	25,715	100.0

Source: Survey data, 2013

Male respondents were more likely (17.7%) than female respondents (11.0%) to indicate that they attended all meetings organized by the UCM in the past 12 months. Alternatively, female respondents were more likely (48.2%) than male respondents (39.8%) to indicate that they never attended any meetings organized by the UCM. Respondents from urban communities were more likely (55.8%) than those from rural communities (43.8%) to report that they never attended any meetings organized by the UCM.

Vulnerability analysis

Respondents from female-headed households were more likely (51.3%) than those from male-headed households (48.5%) to indicate that they never attended any meetings organized by the UCM. Respondents living in homes with cemented/etc (49.4%) and those who used toilet facilities inside the homestead (52.7%) were more likely than respondents living in homes with thatch/etc roofing (45.3%) and those who used toilet facilities outside the homestead (46.3%) to indicate that they never attended any meeting organized by the UCM.

5.15 Reason for not attending meetings organized by the UCM

The majority of respondents (56.6%) cited lack of interest as the primary reason for not attending meetings organized by the UCM in the past 12 months. 11.9% of respondents indicated they did not attend because the meetings do not allow for public inputs (**Table5.16**).

Table 5.16: Reason for not attending UCM meetings?		
	Number of Respondents	**% of Respondents**
Venue inaccessible	619	4.9
Forum does not allow public input	1,499	11.9
Have no interest	7,139	56.6
Other	3,352	26.6
Total	12,609	100.0

Source: Survey Data, 2013

Female respondents were more likely (56.5%) than male respondents (52.6%) to cite "lack of interest" as the primary reason for not attending UCM meetings. Respondents living in

urban communities were more likely (55.3%) than those living in rural communities (53.7%) to cite lack of interest as reason for not attending UCM meetings.

Vulnerability analysis

Respondents from female-headed households were more likely (56.9%) than those from male-headed households (53.8%) to indicate a lack of interest in meetings organized by the UCM. Respondents who lived in homes with thatch/etc roofing (59.0%) and those who used toilet facilities inside the homestead (56.3%) were more likely than respondents who lived in homes with cemented/etc roofing (54.1%) and those who used toilet facilities outside the homestead (52.9%) to cite a lack of interest as the reason for not attending meetings.

5.16 Satisfied with attendance at meetings organized by the UCM

The majority of respondents (64.4%) indicated that they were satisfied with the level of attendance at meetings organized by the UCM (**Table 5.17**).

Table 5.17: Satisfied with UCM meeting attendance

	Number of Respondents	% of Respondents
Yes	8,115	64.4
No	4,494	35.6
Total	12,609	100.0

Source: Survey Data, 2013

Male respondents were slightly more likely (64.9%) than female respondents (63.6%) to indicate their satisfaction with the level of attendance at UCM meetings. Respondents from urban communities were more likely (65.7%) than those from rural communities (63.6%) to express their satisfaction with the level of attendance at UCM meetings.

Vulnerability analysis

When the data was disaggregated by gender of household head, there was very little difference in the proportions of respondents from male-headed households (64.4%) and those from female-headed households (64.3%) who expressed satisfaction with the level of attendance at UCM meetings. Respondents who lived in homes with cemented/etc roofing (64.6%) and those who used toilet facilities outside the homestead (65.7%) were more likely than respondents who lived in homes with thatch/etc (62.3%) and those who used toilet facilities inside the homestead (62.3%) to indicate that they were satisfied with the level of attendance at UCM meetings.

5.17 Ability to make recommendations at UCM meetings

When respondents were asked if they were able to make recommendations at UCM meetings, 38.1% of them indicated that they were able to do so, whilst 42.8% indicated they were unable to do so (**Table 5.18**).

Table 5.18: Able to give recommendations at UCM meetings

	Number of Respondents	% of Respondents
Yes	9,805	38.1
No	11,014	42.8
Don't Know	4,896	19.0

Total	25,715	100.0

Source: Survey Data, 2013

Male respondents were more likely (40.0%) than female respondents (35.8%) to indicate that they were able to make recommendations at UCM meetings. Respondents from rural communities were more likely (41.9%) than those living in urban communities (33.3%) to indicate that they were able to make recommendations at UCM meetings.

Vulnerability analysis

Respondents from male-headed households were more likely (38.7%) than those from female-headed households (35.8%) to indicate that they were able to make recommendations at UCM meetings. Respondents living in homes with thatch/etc roofing (42.2%) and those who used toilet facilities outside the homestead (40.1%) were more likely than respondents living in homes with cemented/etc roofing (37.7%) and those who used toilet facilities inside the homestead (35.5%) to indicate that they were able to make recommendations at UCM meetings.

5.18 Do UCMs implement the recommendations?

Respondents who indicated that they were able to make recommendations at UCM meetings were asked if the UCM implemented those recommendations. 43.9% of the respondents indicated that the UCM implemented the recommendations made at public meetings, whilst 35.0% reported that the recommendations were not acted upon (**Table 5.19**).

Table 5.19: UCM implements recommendations

	Number of Respondents	% of Respondents
Yes	4,300	43.9
No	3,433	35.0
Don't know	2,072	21.1
Total	9,805	100.0

Source: Survey Data, 2013

Male respondents were more likely (45.1%) than female respondents (42.1%) to indicate that the UCM implements recommendations made at public meetings. Surprisingly, respondents living in urban communities were more likely (51.9%) than those living in rural communities (38.9%) to report that the UCM implements recommendations made at public meetings.

Vulnerability analysis

Respondents from female-headed households were more likely (48.2%) than those from male-headed households (42.9%) to indicate that the UCM implemented recommendations made at public meetings. Respondents living in homes with cemented/etc roofing (45.2%) and those who used toilet facilities inside the homestead (45.2%) were more likely than respondents living in homes with thatch/etc roofing (32.1%) and those who used toilet facilities outside the homestead (42.9%) to indicate that the UCM implemented recommendations made at public meetings.

Chapter 6

INTERACTION WITH INSTITUTIONS, ELECTED AND APPOINTED POLITICAL OFFICIALS

6.0 Introduction

The core institutions that deal with citizens at the district level are the District Assembly, the Member of Parliament, the District Chief Executive, the Assembly member and the Unit Committee member. Citizens at the grassroots level are expected to have more direct interactions with the Unit Committee member and the Assembly member than with the District Chief Executive or the Member of Parliament for the resolution of their day-to-day service delivery and governance challenges. Measuring the perception and attitudes of citizens towards these institutions provides an insight into the level of state-citizen relationship.

District Assembly

6.1 Contacted the District Assembly in past 12 months

6,555 respondents, representing 25.5%, indicated that they had contacted the District Assembly at least once in the past 12 months (**Table 6.1**).

Table 6.1: Contacted the DA in the past 12 months

	Number of Respondents	% of Respondents
Yes	6,555	25.5
No	19,160	74.5
Total	25,715	100.0

Source: Survey Data, 2013

Male respondents were more likely (29.3%) than female respondents (20.8%) to report that they had contacted the DA in the past 12 months. Respondents from urban communities were more likely (28.7%) than those from rural communities (23.0%) to indicate that they had contacted the DA. Respondents with higher educational levels – tertiary (37.3%) and post-secondary (33.7%) – were more likely to indicate that they contacted the DA compared with the other educational groups – no formal education (15.7%), primary (19.2%), middle/JHS (26.3%), SHS/A-level (24.0%) and koranic (20.4%).

Vulnerability analysis

Respondents from male-headed households were more likely (26.3%) than those from female-headed households (22.0%) to report that they had contacted the DA in the past 12 months. Respondents with 6 or fewer dependents in the household (26.1%) and those who

lived in homes with cemented/etc roofing (26.2%) were more likely than respondents with 7 or more respondents (24.0%) and those who lived in homes with thatch/etc roofing (18.9%) to indicate that they had contacted the DA at least once in the past 12 months.

6.2 Reason for contacting/visiting DA

The main reason why respondents visited/contacted the District Assembly was for documentation purposes (58.0%), this was followed by those who went to complain about an efficient/non-existent local service (15.7%). 12.3% of respondents indicated they visited the DA to seek employment opportunities, and 14.0% went for other reasons – to seek financial assistance, report cases of assault/abuse/etc. (**Table 6.2**)

Table 6.2: Reason for contacting/visiting DA

	Number of Respondents	% of Respondents
Documentation purposes	3,800	58.0
Problem with a service	1,032	15.7
To seek employment	808	12.3
Other	915	14.0
Total	6,555	100.0

Source: Survey Data, 2013

Male respondents were more likely (60.5%) than female respondents (53.6%) to contact the DA for documentation purposes. Alternatively, female respondents were more likely to contact the DA to complain about problems with local services (18.2%) and to seek employment (14.6%) compared to male respondents (14.3% and 11.0% respectively). There was very little difference between the proportion of respondents who lived in urban communities (58.3%) and those who lived in rural communities (57.7%) that contacted the DA for documentation purposes. Respondents from rural communities were slightly more likely (16.2%) than those from urban communities (15.2%) to indicate that they had contacted the DA to complain about a local service.

Vulnerability analysis

Respondents from male-headed households were slightly more likely (58.1%) than those from female-headed households (57.1%) to visit the DA for documentation purposes. Respondents from female-headed households were slightly more likely (16.2%) than those from male-headed households (15.6%) to visit the DA to complain about a local service. Respondents who used toilet facilities inside the homestead were more likely (61.6%) than those who used toilet facilities outside the homestead (54.6%) to contact the DA for documentation purposes. Alternatively, respondents who used toilet facilities outside the homestead were more likely to contact the DA to complain about a local service (17.7%) and to seek employment (15.1%) compared to respondents who used toilet facilities inside the homestead (13.6% and 9.4% respectively).

6.3 Satisfied with response from DA

Respondents who indicated that they had contacted/visited the DA were again asked if they were satisfied with the response from the DA. 65.9% of respondents indicated that they were satisfied with the response, with 27.4% indicating they were very satisfied with the response (**Table 6.3**).

Table 6.3: Satisfied with the response from the DA

	Number of Respondents	% of Respondents

Yes, very satisfied	1,796	27.4
Yes, somewhat satisfied	2,526	38.5
No, not satisfied	2,233	34.1
Total	6,555	100.0

Source: Survey Data, 2013

Female respondents were slightly more likely (66.9%) than male respondents (65.4%) to indicate that they were satisfied with the response from the DA.

6.4 How helpful are frontline staff members at the DA?

Respondents who indicated that they had contacted the DA in the past 12 months were asked "how helpful were the frontline staff members (security personnel, receptionist, secretaries, etc) to you during your visit? The majority 81.9% indicated that frontline staff members were helpful and friendly (with 30.0% indicating they were most helpful and friendly). 14.7% of respondents indicated that frontline staff members were least helpful and friendly (Table 6.4).

Table 6.4: How helpful are frontline staff members at the DA?

	Number of Respondents	% of Respondents
Most helpful and friendly	1,969	30.0
Helpful and friendly	3,404	51.9
Least helpful and friendly	965	14.7
Don't know	217	3.3
Total	6,555	100.0

Source: Survey Data, 2013

Female respondents were more likely (31.8%) than male respondents (29.0%) to report that frontline staff members were most helpful and friendly. Respondents in urban communities were slightly more likely (30.3%) than those from rural communities (29.8%) to indicate that frontline staff members were most helpful and friendly.

Vulnerability analysis

Respondents from male-headed households (30.4%) and those who used toilet facilities inside the homestead (32.9%) were more likely than respondents from female- headed households (28.4%) and those who used toilet facilities outside the homestead (27.2%) to report that frontline staff members were most helpful and friendly.

District Assembly Member

6.5 Visited/contacted your Assemblymember in the past 12 months

Respondents were asked if they had contacted/visited their Assembly member in the past 12 months. 29.4% of respondents indicated that they had done so, but 70.6% responded in the negative (**Table 6.5**).

Table 6.5: Contacted your Assembly member in the past 12 months

	Number of Respondents	% of Respondents
Yes	7,560	29.4
No	18,155	70.6
Total	25,715	100.0

Source: Survey Data, 2013

Male respondents (33.3%) and respondents from urban communities (30.7%) were more likely than female respondents (24.5%) and respondents from rural communities (28.4%) to indicate that they had contacted their assembly member in the past 12 months.

Vulnerability analysis

Respondents from male-headed households (30.4%) and those who used toilet facilities in the homestead (29.9%) were more likely than respondents from female-headed households (25.3%) and those who used toilet facilities outside the homestead (29.0%) to report that they had had contact with their assembly member in the past 12 months.

6.6 Reason for contacting Assembly member

Respondents were asked to give a reason for contacting the Assembly member (where there had been more than one contact they were required to give the reason for the last visit). The majority of respondents (75.4%) indicated that they contacted the Assembly member about a problem with a service (refuse collection, drainage, etc), whilst 9.6% did so for employment purposes. 7.6% reported that they contacted the Assembly member for financial assistance (**Table 6.6**).

Table 6.6: Reason for contacting/visiting Assembly member

	Number of Respondents	% of Respondents
Problem with a service	5,675	75.4
To seek employment	720	9.6
Financial assistance	574	7.6
Other	556	7.4
Total	7,525	100.0

Source: Survey Data, 2013

Male respondents were more likely (77.5%) than female respondents (71.9%) to contact the assembly member to resolve a problem with a local service delivery. Female respondents on the other hand were more likely to contact the assembly member to seek employment (10.9%) and financial assistance (10.4%) than male respondents (8.8% and 6.0% respectively). Respondents in urban communities were more likely (76.2%) than those from rural communities (74.6%) to contact their Assembly member over a problem with a local service delivery. Also, urban respondents were more likely (8.5%) than rural respondents (6.9%) to contact an assembly member for financial assistance.

The responses revealed that the older the respondent the higher the likelihood that he/she would contact an assembly member to resolve a problem they had with local service delivery. Respondents aged >60 were more likely (85.4%) than those aged 45-60years (81.1%), 25-40 years (75.4%) and 18-25 years (75.4%) to contact an assembly member because of poor service delivery. Alternatively, respondents aged 18-25 years were more likely to contact an Assembly member for employment opportunities (26.5%) or for financial assistance (16.2%) compared to the other age groups – 26-40 years (10.3% and 7.7% respectively), 41-60 years (4.7% and 5.4% respectively) and >60 years (3.0% and 4.7% respectively).

Vulnerability Analysis

Respondents from male-headed households were more likely (76.5%) than those from female-headed households (69.9%) to contact an assembly member to resolve a local service delivery. Alternatively, respondents from female-headed households were more likely to contact an assembly member for employment opportunities (11.4%) and for

financial assistance (11.9%) compared with those from male-headed households (9.2% and 6.8% respectively). Respondents who used toilet facilities inside homestead were more likely (80.2%) than those who used facilities outside the homestead (71.6%) to contact an assembly member to resolve a local service delivery. Alternatively, respondents who used toilet facilities outside the homestead were more likely to contact an assembly member for employment purposes (11.2%) and for financial assistance (9.1%) than respondents who used facilities inside the homestead (7.4% and 5.7% respectively).

6.7 Satisfied with response from assembly member

Respondents, who indicated that they contacted the assembly member in the past 12 months, were asked if they were satisfied with the response from the Assembly member. The majority (71.9%) responded in the affirmative, with 10.6% indicating they were very satisfied and 61.3% saying they were somewhat satisfied. 28.1% of respondents reported they were not satisfied with the response from the Assembly member (**Table 6.7**).

Table 6.7: Satisfied with the response from the Assembly member

	Number of Respondents	% of Respondents
Yes, very satisfied	803	10.6
Yes, somewhat satisfied	4,597	61.3
No, not satisfied	2,125	28.1
Total	7,525	100.0

Source: Survey Data, 2013

Female respondents were more likely (74.2% with 9.6% reporting very satisfied) than male respondents (70.1% with 11.4% reporting very satisfied) to indicate that they were satisfied with the response from the Assembly member. Respondents from rural communities were more likely (73.1% with 14.4% reporting very satisfied) than those from urban communities (70.0% with 5.8% reporting very satisfied) to indicate they were satisfied with the response from the Assembly member.

Vulnerability Analysis

Respondents from female-headed households were more likely (74.7% with 14.0% indicating very satisfied) than respondents from male-headed households (71.2% with 10.0% indicating very satisfied) to indicate they were satisfied with the response from their Assembly member. Respondents who used toilet facilities outside the homestead were more likely (72.9%) than those who used facilities inside the homestead (70.3%) to indicate that they were satisfied with the response from the assembly member.

Unit Committee Member

6.8 Visited/contacted Unit Committee Member in past 12 months

Respondents were asked if they had contacted their Unit Committee member in the past 12 months. 20.8% of respondents indicated that they had contacted their Unit Committee members at least once in the past 12 months (**Table 6.8**).

Table 6.8: Contacted your Unit Committee member in the past 12 months

	Number of Respondents	% of Respondents
Yes	5,341	20.8
No	20,374	79.2
Total	25,715	100.0

Source: Survey Data, 2013

Male respondents were more likely (23.2%) than female respondents (17.8%) to report that they had contacted their Unit Committee member at least once in the past 12 months. Respondents from rural communities were more likely (22.3%) than those from urban communities (18.8%) to indicate that they had contacted their Unit Committee member at least once in the past 12 months.

Vulnerability analysis

Respondents from male-headed households were more likely (21.5%) than those from female-headed households (17.8%) to indicate that they contacted their Unit Committee member at least once in the past 12 months. Respondents who used toilet facilities outside the homestead were more likely (21.7%) than those who used toilet facilities inside the homestead (19.5%) to indicate that they had contacted their Unit Committee member at least once in the past 12 months.

6.9 Reason for contacting your Unit Committee members

The major reason given by respondents for contacting their Unit Committee member was to resolve a local service delivery problem (83.0%), this is followed by "to seek employment" (6.5%) and for "financial assistance" (4.2%) (**Table 6.9**)

Table 6.9: Reason for contacting/visiting Unit Committee member

	Number of Respondents	% of Respondents
Problem with a service	4,432	83.0
To seek employment	345	6.5
Financial assistance	226	4.2
Other	338	6.3
Total	5,341	100.0

Source: Survey Data, 2013

Male respondents were more likely (84.3%) than female respondents (80.8%) to contact the Unit Committee member to resolve a local service delivery problem. Alternatively, female respondents were more likely to contact a Unit Committee member for employment purposes (7.7%) and financial assistance (6.1%) than male respondents (5.7% and 3.1% respectively). Respondents from urban communities were more likely (84.7%) than those from rural communities (81.9%) to indicate that they had contacted the Unit Committee member to resolve a local service delivery problem. Also, respondents from urban communities were likely to contact the Unit Committee members for employment purposes (6.9%) and financial assistance (4.9%) than respondents from rural communities (6.2% and 3.8% respectively).

Vulnerability analysis

Respondents from male-headed households were more likely (84.0%) than those from female-headed households (78.0%) to contact their Unit Committee member to resolve a local service delivery problem. Alternatively, respondents from female-headed households were more likely to contact their Unit Committee member for employment purposes (7.6%) and financial assistance (6.7%) than respondents from male-headed households (6.2% and 3.7% respectively). Respondents who used toilet facilities inside the homestead were more likely (86.9%) than those who used toilet facilities outside the homestead (80.3%) to contact their Unit Committee member to resolve a local service delivery problem. Alternatively, respondents who used facilities outside the homestead were more likely to

contact their Unit Committee member for employment purposes (7.4%) and for financial assistance (5.3%) than respondents who used facilities inside the homestead (5.2% and 2.7% respectively).

6.10 Satisfied with the response from Unit Committee member

Respondents indicated their satisfaction with the response from their Unit Committee member. 75.6% of respondents reported that they were satisfied with the response from their Unit Committee member (with 6.0% reporting that they were very satisfied with the response) (**Table 6.10**).

Table 6.10: Satisfied with the response from the Unit Committee member

	Number of Respondents	% of Respondents
Yes, very satisfied	322	6.0
Yes, somewhat satisfied	3,717	69.6
No, not satisfied	1,302	24.4
Total	5,341	100.0

Source: Survey Data, 2013

Male respondents were slightly more likely (75.7%) than female respondents (74.8%) to indicate that they were satisfied with the response from their Unit Committee member. Respondents from urban communities were more likely (77.8%) than those from rural communities (73.8%) to indicate that they were satisfied with the response from their Unit Committee member.

Vulnerability analysis

Respondents from female-headed households were slightly more likely (76.3%) than those from male-leaded households (75.2%) to indicate that they were satisfied with the response from the Unit Committee member. When the data was disaggregated by nature of toilet facilities used by households, respondents who used toilet facilities inside the homestead were more likely (76.4%) than those who used facilities outside the homestead (74.7%) to report that they were satisfied with the response from the Unit Committee member.

Metropolitan/Municipal/District Chief Executive (MMDCE)

6.11 Contacted MMDCE in the past 12 months

Respondents were asked if they had contacted their MMDCE in the past 12 months. 16.0% of respondents indicated that they had contacted their MMDCE at least once in the past 12 months, whilst 84.0% reported that they had not (**Table 6.11**).

Table 6.11: Contacted your MMDCE in the past 12 months

	Number of Respondents	% of Respondents
Yes	4,123	16.0
No	21,592	84.0
Total	25,715	100.0

Source: Survey Data, 2013

Male respondents were more likely (18.6%) than female respondents (12.9%) to indicate that they had contacted the MMDCE in the past 12 months. Respondents in urban

communities were more likely (17.6%) than those in rural communities (14.8%) to report that they had contacted their MMDCE in the past 12 months.

Vulnerability analysis

Respondents from male-headed households were more likely (16.4%) than those from female-headed households (14.6%) to indicate that they had contacted their MMDCE at least once in the past 12 months.

6.12 Reason for contacting MMDCE

The primary reasons for the last contact with the MMDCE were given as follows: discuss government policies (28.3%), to resolve a problem with a local service delivery (43.8%), employment (12.6%), financial assistance (2.9%) and others (12.3%) (**Table 6.12**)

Table 6.12: Reason for contacting/visiting MP

	Number of Respondents	% of Respondents
Discuss government policies	1,167	28.3
Problem with local service(refuse collection/ sewerage, water etc)	1,806	43.8
To seek employment	521	12.6
For financial assistance	121	2.9
Other	508	12.3
Total	4,123	100.0

Source: Survey data, 2013

Male respondents were more likely than female respondents to contact the MMDCE to discuss government policies (29.4% compared to 26.2%) and to complain about a local service delivery (46.1% compared to 39.7%). Female respondents, on the other hand, were more likely to contact an MMDCE for employment opportunities (15.9%) or financial assistance (4.0%) than their male counterparts (10.8% and 2.3% respectively). Respondents from urban communities were more likely (29.8%) than those from the rural communities (26.9%) to contact the MMDCE to discuss government policies/development projects, and for financial assistance (4.1% compared to 1.9%). Alternatively, respondents from rural communities were more likely to contact an MMDCE to complain about a local service (44.6% compared to 42.9%), to seek employment opportunities (13.3% compared to 11.9%)

Vulnerability analysis

Respondents from male-headed households were more likely than those from female-headed households to contact the MMDCE to discuss government policies (28.9% compared to 25.8%), and to complain about a local service (44.6% compared to 40.2%), Respondents from female-headed households were more likely to contact the MMDCE for employment opportunities (13.4% compared to 12.5%) and to seek financial assistance (4.2% compared to 2.6%). Respondents who used toilet facilities inside the homestead were more likely (31.7%) than to who used toilet facilities outside the homestead (25.1%) to contact the MMDCE to discuss government policies. Alternatively, respondents who used toilet facilities outside the homestead were more likely than those who used facilities inside the homestead to contact the MMDCE to complain about a local service (45.4% comparedwith 42.1%), seek employment (15.9% compared with 9.2%) and seek financial assistance 3.5% compared with 2.3%).

6.13 Satisfied with the response from the MMDCE

Over two-thirds (70.0%) of respondents expressed their satisfaction with the response from the MMDCE with 23.2% indicating they were very satisfied, whilst just under a third (30.0%) indicated they were dissatisfied (**Table6.13**).

Table 6.13: Satisfied with the response from the Unit Committee member		
	Number of Respondents	% of Respondents
Yes, very satisfied	956	23.2
Yes, somewhat satisfied	1,929	46.8
No, not satisfied	1,238	30.0
Total	4,123	100.0

Source: Survey Data, 2013

Male respondents were more likely (70.6%) than female respondents (68.9%) to express their satisfaction with the response from the MMDCE. Respondents in urban communities were more likely (73.1%) than those in rural communities (67.1%) to indicate that they were satisfied with the response from the MMDCE.

Vulnerability analysis

Respondents from male-headed households were more likely (70.3%) than those from female-headed households (68.5%) to indicate that they were satisfied with the response from the MMDCE. Respondents who used toilet facilities inside the homestead were more likely (72.8%) than those who used facilities outside the homestead (67.4%) to report that they were satisfied with the response from the MMDCE.

Member of Parliament (MP)

6.14 Contacted your MP in the past 12 months

Respondents were asked if they had contacted their MP in the past 12 months. 12.9% of respondents indicated that they had contacted their MP at least once in the past 12 months, whilst 87.1% reported that they had not (**Table 6.14**).

Table 6.14: Contacted your MP in the past 12 months		
	Number of Respondents	**% of Respondents**
Yes	3,316	12.9
No	22,399	87.1
Total	25,715	100.0

Source: Survey Data, 2013

Male respondents were more likely (15.0%) than female respondents (10.2%) to indicate that they contacted their MP at least once in the past 12 months. Respondents in urban communities were slightly more likely (13.4%) than those in rural communities (12.5%) to report that they contacted their MP in the past 12 months.

Vulnerable Analysis

Respondents from male-headed households were more likely (13.5%) than those from female-headed households (10.3%) to indicate that they contacted their MP in the past 12 months. Respondents who used toilet facilities inside the homestead were slightly more likely (13.8%) than those who used toilet facilities outside the homestead (12.2%) to indicate that they contacted their MP at least once in the past 12 months.

6.15 Reason for contacting MP

The various reasons proffered by respondents for their last contact with the MP included: discuss government policies (31.7%), to resolve a problem with a local service delivery (38.5%), employment (10.8%), financial assistance (4.8%) and others (14.1%) (**Table 6.15**).

Table 6.15: Reason for contacting/visiting MP		
	Number of Respondents	**% of Respondents**
Discuss government policies	1,051	31.7
Problem with local service(refuse collection/ sewerage, water etc)	1,278	38.5
To seek employment	359	10.8
For financial assistance	160	4.8
Other	468	14.1
Total	3,316	100.0

Source: Survey data, 2013

Male respondents were slightly more likely (32.1%) than female respondents (31.0%) to indicate that they contacted the MP to discuss government policies. Again, male respondents were more likely (40.5%) than female respondents (35.0%) to contact their MP to resolve a problem with a local service. Female respondents, on the other hand, were more likely to contact their MP about employment opportunities (11.5%) and for financial assistance (6.2%) compared with their male counterparts (10.5% and 4.1% respectively).

Respondents from urban communities were more likely (36.4%) than those from the rural communities (27.7%) to contact their MP to discuss government policies/development projects, and for employment (11.4% compared to 10.4%). Alternatively, respondents from rural communities were more likely to contact the MP to complain about a local service (41.0% compared to 35.7%), and to seek financial opportunities (15.3% compared to 12.8%).

Vulnerability analysis

Respondents from male-headed households were more likely (35.9%) than those from female-headed households (28.0%) to contact the MP to discuss government policy. Alternatively, respondents who used facilities outside the homestead were more likely to contact the MP to resolve a local service delivery problem (42.1%), employment opportunities (11.9%) and to seek financial assistance (5.5%) compared to those who used facilities inside the homestead (34.5%, 9.5% and 4.0% respectively).

6.16 Satisfied with response from MP

Respondents who contacted their MP in the past 12 months were asked if they were satisfied with the response from their MPs. The majority (76.8%) expressed satisfaction with the response from them and 23.2% expressed dissatisfaction with the response from the MP. These responses were very similar to that of the 2012 report. (**Table 6.16**)

Table 6.16: Satisfied with response from the MP		
	Number of Respondents	% of Respondents

Yes,	2,548	76.8
No	768	23.2
Total	3,316	100.0

Source: Survey Data, 2013

Female respondents were slightly more likely (77.8%) than male respondents (76.3%) to express satisfaction with the response from their MP. Male respondents were slightly more likely (23.7%) than female respondents (22.2%) to express dissatisfaction with the response from their MP. Respondents living in urban communities were more likely (79.9% than those living in rural communities 74.3% to express satisfaction with the response from their MP. Alternatively, respondents living in rural communities were more likely (25.7%) than those living in rural communities (20.1%) to express dissatisfaction with the response from their MP.

CHAPTER 7 CIVIC RESPONSIBILITIES

7.0 Introduction

7.1 The 1992 Constitution enjoins the government to inculcate in the citizens of Ghana awareness of their civic responsibilities and an appreciation of their rights and obligations as free people.

This section examines the degree to which citizens exercise their civic responsibilities towards the payment of taxes.

7.2 Uses of taxes/levies/rates collected by the District Assembly

Respondents were asked to mention one use to which the District Assembly put the taxes/levies and rates they collected to (**Table 7.1**). 60.6% of respondents indicated it was used for development projects, 9.6% indicated it was to pay salaries and/or allowances of staff of the assembly, 0.7% indicated it was put to other uses (peace and security activities, fund party activities, support the lavish lifestyle of DCE and top officials, etc). As many as 29.2% indicated they had no idea what the money collected was used for.

Table 7.1: Uses of taxes collected by DA

	Number of Respondents	% of Respondents
For development projects	15,572	60.6
To pay staff salaries, allowances	2,459	9.6
Others	171	0.7
Don't know	7,513	29.2
Total	25,715	100.0

Source: Survey Data, 2013

Male respondents were more likely (63.5%) than female respondents (56.8%) to cite that taxes/levies/rates were used for development projects. Alternatively, female respondents were more likely (32.8%) than male respondents (26.3%) to indicate they had no idea what the taxes were used for. Respondents living in both rural (60.5%) and urban (60.7%) communities had similar notions that the taxes collected were used for development projects. Urban respondents were more likely (10.4%) than rural respondents (8.9%) to indicate that taxes were used to pay salaries and/or allowances of district assembly staff. Rural respondents were more likely (30.2%) than urban respondents (27.9%) to indicate that they had no idea what the taxes were used for. Respondents with post-secondary (73.1%) and tertiary (66.5%) education were more likely than the others to indicate that the taxes were used for development projects. Alternatively, respondents with no formal education (303%), primary (37.1%), middle/JHS (30.6%) and Koranic education (30.3%)

were more likely than those with SHS/A-level (27%), post-secondary (18.4%) and tertiary (24.1%) to indicate they had no idea what the taxes were used for.

Vulnerability Analysis

A disaggregation of the data by gender of household head showed that members of vulnerable households were more likely (33.8%) than members of non-vulnerable households (28.1%) to indicate that they did not know what the district assembly uses the taxes they collect for. Data disaggregated by type of roofing material used in the homestead showed that members of vulnerable households were more likely (34.5%) than members of non-vulnerable households (28.7%) to indicate that they did not know what the district assembly uses the taxes for. Again, data disaggregated by nature of toilet facility used by the household showed that members of vulnerable households were more likely (30.4%) than those from non-vulnerable households (27.6%) to indicate that they had no idea what the district assembly uses the taxes for.

7.2 Have you paid any income tax in past 12 months?

When respondents were asked if they had paid any income tax in the past twelve months, 47.9% replied in the affirmative, whilst 52.1% indicated they had not (**Table 7.2**).

Table 7.11: Have you paid any income tax in past 12 months

	Number of Respondents	% of Respondents
Yes	1,2320	47.9
No	1,3395	52.1
Total	25,715	100

Source: Survey Data, 2013

Female respondents were more likely (55.4%) than male respondents (49.4%) to indicate that they had not paid any income tax in the past 12 months. Respondents from rural communities were more likely (58.4%) than those from urban communities (43.9%) to indicate that they had not paid any income tax for the past 12 months.Respondents with no formal education (71.3%), SHS/A-level (64.2%), primary (62.1%), middle/JHS (55.6%) and koranic (53.6%) were more likely than the other groups – tertiary (20.5%) and post-secondary (21.7%) – to indicate that they had not paid any income tax in the past 12 months.

Vulnerability Analysis

Data disaggregated by the gender of household head showed that members of vulnerable households were slightly more likely (57.8%) than those from non-vulnerable households (52.2%) to indicate that they had not paid any income tax in the past 12 months. Disaggregation of the data by type of roofing material showed that respondents from vulnerable households were more likely (72.9%) than those from non-vulnerable households (50.0%) to indicate that they had not paid any income tax in the past 12 months.

7.3 Have you paid any property tax in the past 12 months?

Respondents were asked if they had paid any property tax in the past 12 months **(Table 7.3**). The majority (65.2%) indicated they had not paid any property tax in the past 12 months.

Table 7.3: Have you paid any property tax in past 12 months

	Number of Respondents	% of Respondents
Yes	8,958	34.8
No	16,757	65.2
Total	25,715	100.0

Source: Survey Data, 2013

Male respondents were more likely (38.2%) than female respondents (30.6%) to indicate that they paid property tax in the past 12 months. Respondents living in urban communities were more likely (41.4%) than those living in rural communities (29.8%) to indicate that they had paid property tax in the past 12 months. Respondents with post-secondary (47.2%), tertiary (48.3%) and Koranic education (46.1%) were more likely than the other groups to indicate that they had paid property tax in the past 12 months.

Vulnerability Analysis

Data disaggregated by gender of the household head showed that respondents from vulnerable households were slightly more likely (65.9%) than those from non-vulnerable households (65%) to indicate that they had not paid property tax in the past 12 months. When the data was disaggregated by type of roofing material used in the homestead it indicated that respondents from non-vulnerable households were more likely (36%) than those from vulnerable households (23.6%) to indicate that they had paid any property tax in the past 12 months.

CHAPTER 8 SECURITY OF LIFE AND PROPERTY

8.0 Introduction

Some of the key functions of government are, providing citizens with protection of life and property, the enforcement of law and facilitating justice. This chapter explores citizens' perceptions and practices in terms of what people do when they face threats or insecurity, and where citizens go to seek help when faced with a problem or threat to personal life or property. It provides gives key insights into the trust and reliance they place (or do not place) on formal and legal mechanisms of law enforcement and justice.

8.1 Sense of safety going about normal business

Respondents were asked if they felt safe going about their normal business. The majority (84.4%) indicated that they "feel safe going about their normal business" compared with 15.6 percent of respondents who indicated that they didn't feel safe (**Table 8.1**).

Table 8.1: Feel safe going to farm/work?

	Number of Respondents	% of Respondents
Yes	21,703	84.4
No	4,012	15.6
Total	25,715	100.0

Source: Survey Data, 2013

Male respondents were slightly more likely (84.8%) than female respondents (83.9%) to indicate that they felt safe going about their normal business. Respondents in urban communities were more likely (85.8%) than those in rural communities (83.3%) to indicate that they felt safe going about their business.

Vulnerability analysis

Respondents from male-headed households (84.8%) and those who use toilet facilities inside the homestead (85.9%) were more likely than respondents from female-headed households (82.6%) and those who use toilet facilities outside the homestead (83.3%) to indicate that they felt safe going about their normal business.

Regional Analysis

Though the majority of respondents from all regions indicated that they feel safe going about their daytime business (**Table 8.2**), respondents from the Upper East (91.5%), Greater Accra (90.9%), Volta (87.8%) and Ashanti (87.4%) were more likely to report so than respondents from Eastern (83.7%) Central (83.2%), Brong Ahafo (82.8%), Upper West (80.3%), Northern (79.2%) and Western (75.1%).

Table 8.2: Feel safe going to farm/work by region				
	Yes		No	
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
Upper East	2,121	91.5	198	8.5
Upper West	1,899	80.3	465	19.7
Northern	2,171	79.2	571	20.8
Brong Ahafo	2,368	82.8	491	17.2
Ashanti	1,744	87.4	252	12.6
Eastern	2,392	83.9	458	16.1
Volta	1,616	87.8	225	12.2
Greater Accra	3,268	90.9	328	9.1
Central	2,634	83.2	530	16.8
Western	1,490	75.1	494	24.9
National	**21,703**	**84.4**	**4,012**	**15.6**

Source: Survey Data, 2013

8.2 Do you feel safe going out at night?

The majority (70.0%) of respondents indicated that they felt safe going about at night (**Table 8.3**).

Table 8.3: Feel safe going out at night?		
	Number of Respondents	% of Respondents
Yes	18,002	70.0
No	7,713	30.0
Total	25,715	100.0

Source: Survey Data, 2013

Male respondents were more likely (72.6%) than female respondents (66.8%) to report that they felt safe going out at night. Respondents in rural communities were more likely (72.3%) than those in urban communities (67.0%) to indicate that they felt safe going out at night.

Vulnerability analysis

Respondents from male-headed household (71.2%) and those who used toilet facilities inside the homestead (70.3%) were more likely than respondents from female-headed households (65.1%) and those who used toilet facilities outside the homestead (69.8%) to indicate that they felt safe going out at night in their communities.

Regional Analysis

Table 8.4 shows that respondents in the Greater Accra (84.3%) were more likely than those from the other regions – Northern (75.9%), Upper East (75.1%), Eastern (73.8%), Volta (72.8%), Ashanti (71.6%), Western (67.2%) Brong Ahafo (61.9%), Central (60.8%) and the Upper West (52.8%) – to indicate that they feel safe going out in the night.

Table 8.4: Feel safe going out at night by region				
	Yes		No	
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
Upper East	1,742	75.1	577	24.9
Upper West	1,248	52.8	1,116	47.2
Northern	2,082	75.9	660	24.1
Brong Ahafo	1,770	61.9	1,089	38.1
Ashanti	1,429	71.6	567	28.4
Eastern	2,102	73.8	748	26.2

Volta	1,341	72.8	500	27.2
Greater Accra	3,030	84.3	566	15.7
Central	1,925	60.8	1,239	39.2
Western	1,333	67.2	651	32.8
National	**18,002**	**70.0**	**7,713**	**30.0**

Source: Survey Data, 2013

8.3 Who would you first contact for personal safety?

The majority of respondents (72.1%) indicated that whenever their personal safety was threatened they would contact the police for assistance. Other responses were: traditional authority (15.2%), assembly member (6.3%), Unit Committee member (2.0%), political party chairperson/member (0.5%), religious leader (1.8%), others (2.0%).

Table 8.5: Who would you first contact for personal safety?

	Number of Respondents	% of Respondents
The police	18,539	72.1
Traditional authority	3,919	15.2
Assembly member	1,622	6.3
Unit committee member	521	2.0
Political party chairperson /member	117	0.5
Religious leader	471	1.8
Other specify	526	2.0
Total	25,715	100.0

Source: Survey Data, 2013

Male respondents were more likely (73.5%) than female respondents (70.4%) to indicate that they would contact the police in case of a threat to their personal safety.On the other hand, female respondents were slightly more likely (2.2%) than male respondents (1.5%) to contact a religious leader. Respondents from urban communities were more likely to indicate that they would contact the police (81.2%), political party chair/member (0.6%) or religious leader (1.9%) than those from rural communities (65.0%, 0.3% and 1.8% respectively). Alternatively, respondents in rural communities were more likely to indicate that they would contact a traditional leader (20.8%), assembly member (7.3%), Unit Committee member (3.1%) compared to respondents from urban communities (8.1%, 5.0% and 0.7% respectively)

Vulnerability Analysis

Respondents from female-headed households were more likely to contact the police (75.1%) compared to respondents from male-headed households (71.4%). Alternatively, respondents from male-headed households were more likely (16.0%) than those from female-headed households (12.2%) to contact a traditional authority in case of a threat to personal safety. Respondents who used toilet facilities inside the homestead were more likely (82.7%) than those who used facilities outside the homestead (64.0%) to contact the police. Respondents who used facilities outside the homestead, on the other hand, were more likely (21.1%) than those who used facilities inside the homestead (7.5%) to contact a traditional authority in times of threats to personal safety.

Regional Analysis

Respondents from Central (86.9%), Eastern (79.9%), Greater Accra (78.5%) and Ashanti (78.0%) were more likely than respondents from the other regions to indicate they would contact the police if they felt unsafe (**Table 8.6**). Respondents from the three northern regions – Northern (37.2%), Upper East (23.9%) and Upper West (20.2%) – were more likely to report to a traditional authority.

Table 8.6: Who would you contact when unsafe by region?

	Police	Traditional Authority	Assembly Member	UCM	Political Party	Religious leader	Other
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Upper East	58.6	23.9	11.0	2.4	0.8	1.5	1.8
Upper West	68.9	20.2	7.7	1.5	0.3	1.0	0.4
Northern	42.9	37.2	11.3	1.1	2.1	2.4	3.0
Brong Ahafo	81.5	9.3	3.8	1.5	0.1	1.7	2.1
Ashanti	78.0	6.6	4.8	6.7	0.4	3.3	0.3
Eastern	79.9	9.4	4.7	1.3	0.4	0.6	3.8
Volta	68.2	19.5	3.7	5.3	0.1	1.7	1.6
Greater Accra	78.5	11.7	4.4	1.6	0.2	2.0	1.5
Central	86.9	4.8	1.9	0.1	0.2	2.2	4.0
Western	68.3	14.5	12.9	1.4	0.0	2.3	0.6
National	72.0	15.3	6.3	2.0	0.5	1.8	2.1

Source: Survey Data, 2013

8.4 Arrested/invited by the police in the past 12 months

Respondents were asked if they had been arrested or invited by the police in the past 12 months. Only 3,344 respondents (representing 13.0%) responded in the affirmative, whilst the majority, 22,371 representing 87.0% responded in the negative (**Table 8.7**)

Table 8.7: Arrested/invited by the police in the past 12 months

	Number of Respondents	% of Respondents
Yes	3,344	13.0
No	22,371	87.0
Total	25,715	100.0

Source: Survey Data, 2013

Male respondents (15.7%) and respondents in urban communities (15.2%) were more likely than female respondents (9.7%) and respondents from rural communities (11.3%) to report that they had been invited to the police station or arrested by the police in the past 12 months.

Vulnerability analysis

Respondents from male-headed households (13.3%) and those who used toilet facilities outside the homestead (13.2%) were more likely than respondents from female-headed households (11.8%) and those who use toilet facilities inside the homestead (12.7%) to be invited to the police station or arrested by the police.

Regional Analysis

Table 8.8 shows that respondents from Upper West (25.5%) were more likely to report that they had been invited/arrested by the police compared to the rest - Brong Ahafo (14.3%) and Eastern (14.0%), Upper East (12.5%), Ashanti (12.3%), Western (11.9%), Volta (11.4%), Greater Accra (10.1%), Northern (10.0%) and Central (9.7%).

Table 8.8: Arrested/invited to the police station by region

	Yes		No	
	Frequency	**%**	**Frequency**	**%**
Upper East	290	12.5	2,029	87.5
Upper West	606	25.6	1,758	74.4
Northern	275	10.0	2,467	90.0
Brong Ahafo	408	14.3	2,451	85.7
Ashanti	246	12.3	1,750	87.7
Eastern	400	14.0	2,450	86.0
Volta	210	11.4	1,631	88.6
Greater Accra	363	10.1	3,233	89.9
Central	308	9.7	2,856	90.3
Western	237	11.9	1,747	88.1
National	**3,343**	**13.0**	**22,372**	**87.0**

Source: Survey Data, 2013

8.5 Were you told the reason for the arrest/invitation?

The majority of respondents (2,709 representing 81.0%), who reported that they had been arrested or invited by the police, indicated that they were told the reason for the arrest or invitation by the police. 635 respondents (representing 19.0%) reported that they were not told the reason for their arrest or invitation (**Table 8.9**).

Table 8.9: Were you told the reason for your arrest/invitation by the police?

	Number of Respondents	**% of Respondents**
Yes	2,709	81.0
No	635	19.0
Total	3,344	100.0

Source: Survey Data, 2013

Male respondents (83.1%) and respondents from rural communities (83.5%) were more likely than female respondents (76.8%) and respondents from urban communities (78.6%) to report that the police told them the reason for the arrest or invitation.

Vulnerability analysis

Respondents from male-headed households (82.3%) and those who used toilet facilities inside the homestead (81.6%) were more likely than respondents from female-headed households (75.2%) and those who used facilities outside the homestead (80.6%) to report that they were told the reason for their arrest/invitation.

Regional Analysis

Table 8.10 shows that in all regions the majority of respondents who were invited/arrested by the police indicated that they were told the reason for the invitation/arrest. However, respondents from the Ashanti (88.6%), Volta (87.1%) and Eastern (85.8%) were more likely to indicate that they were told the reason for the invitation/arrest. Alternatively, respondents from Central (78.9%), Upper West (77.6%) and Upper East (74.5%) were least likely to indicate that they were told the reason for the invitation/arrest.

Table 8.10: Told reason for arrest/invitation to the police station by region

	Yes		No	
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
Upper East	216	74.5	74	25.5
Upper West	470	77.6	136	22.4
Northern	228	82.9	47	17.1
Brong Ahafo	321	78.7	87	21.3
Ashanti	218	88.6	28	11.4
Eastern	343	85.8	57	14.3
Volta	183	87.1	27	12.9
Greater Accra	294	81.0	69	19.0
Central	243	78.9	65	21.1
Western	193	81.4	44	18.6
National	2,709	81.0	634	19.0

Source: Survey Data, 2013

8.6 Maltreated/beaten/mishandled on the way or at the police station

Respondents were asked if they were maltreated, mishandled or beaten by the police on the way to or at the police station. 649 respondents, representing 19.4% of those who had been invited or arrested by the police, reported that they were mishandled, maltreated or beaten on the way or at the police station (**Table 8.11**).

Table 8.11: Maltreated/beaten on the way or at the police station

	Number of Respondents	% of Respondents
Yes	649	19.4
No	2,695	80.6
Total	3,344	100.0

Source: Survey Data, 2013

Female respondents (21.0%) and respondents in urban communities (21.2%) were more likely than male respondents (18.6%) and respondents in rural communities (17.6%) to report that they were mishandled, maltreated or beaten on the way or at the police station.

Vulnerability analysis

Respondents from female-headed households (23.1%) and those who used toilet facilities inside the homestead (19.8) were more likely than respondents from male-headed households (18.6%) and those who used toilet facilities outside the homestead (19.1%) to indicate that they were mishandled, maltreated or beaten on the way or at the police station.

Regional Analysis

Table 8.12: Mishandled/beaten to or at the police station by region				
	Yes		No	
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
Upper East	56	19.3	234	80.7
Upper West	178	29.4	428	70.6
Northern	31	11.3	244	88.7
Brong Ahafo	96	23.5	312	76.5
Ashanti	40	16.3	206	83.7
Eastern	76	19.0	324	81.0
Volta	24	11.4	186	88.6
Greater Accra	67	18.5	296	81.5
Central	41	13.3	268	86.7
Western	40	16.9	197	83.1
National	**649**	**19.4**	**2,695**	**80.6**

Source: Survey Data, 2013

8.7 Paid any money at the police station for which no receipt was issued

1,585 respondents (representing 47.4% of those who had been arrested by the police or invited to the police station) indicated that they paid money at the police station for which no official receipt was issued (**Table 8.13**).

Table 8.13: Paid monies at the police station for which no receipt was issued		
	Number of Respondents	% of Respondents
Yes	1,585	47.4
No	1,759	52.6
Total	3,344	100.0

Source: Survey Data, 2013

Male respondents (48.0%) and respondents from rural communities (48.0%) were more likely than female respondents (46.2%) and respondents from urban communities (46.9%) were more likely to report that they paid some money at the police station for which no receipt was issued. Education appeared to play a role in the likelihood of paying money for which receipts were not issued. Respondents with koranic (69.8%), no formal education (50.3%), primary (52.8%), middle/JHS (46.1%), and secondary education (48.2%) were more likely to pay some money at the police station for which no receipts were issued compared to respondents with tertiary education (43.1%) and post-secondary education (43.6%).

Vulnerability analysis

Respondents from male-headed households (47.8%) and those who used toilet facilities outside the homestead (47.8%) were more likely than respondents from female-headed households (45.5%) and those who used toilet facilities inside the homestead (46.9%) to report that they made payments at the police station for which no receipts were issued.

Regional Analysis

Table 8.14: Paid any monies at the police station for which no receipt was issued by region		
	Yes	No

	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
Upper East	138	47.6	152	52.4
Upper West	273	45.0	333	55.0
Northern	155	56.4	120	43.6
Brong Ahafo	227	55.6	181	44.4
Ashanti	157	63.8	89	36.2
Eastern	158	39.5	242	60.5
Volta	107	51.0	103	49.0
Greater Accra	150	41.3	213	58.7
Central	106	34.3	203	65.7
Western	114	48.1	123	51.9
National	**1,585**	**47.4**	**1,759**	**52.6**

Source: Survey Data, 2013

8.8 Does the police give you a sense of security?

A total of 15,900 respondents (representing 61.8% of sampled households) indicated that the police gives them a sense of security in their communities, 9.815 respondents (representing 38.2%) reported that the police gives them no sense of security (**Table 8.15**).

Table 8.15: Police gives you a sense of security

	Number of Respondents	% of Respondents
Yes	15,900	61.8
No	9,815	38.2
Total	25,715	100.0

Source: Survey Data, 2013

Female respondents (62.1%) and respondents from urban communities (64.7%) were more likely than male respondents (61.6%) and respondents from rural communities (59.6%) to indicate that the police give them a sense of security. Disaggregating the data by the educational level of the respondent failed to show any clear pattern, except that respondents with koranic (57.9%) were less likely to indicate that the police gives them a sense of security compared to the other groups - no formal education (61.7%), primary (60.7%), middle/JHS (61.9%), SHS/A-level (63.1%), post-secondary (60.9%), and tertiary (62.0%).

Vulnerability analysis

Respondents from male-headed households (62.2%) and those who used toilet facilities inside the homestead (62.7%) were more likely than respondents from female headed-households (60.4%) than those who used toilet facilities outside the homestead (61.2%)to indicate that the police give them a sense of security.

Regional Analysis

Table 8.16: Police give a sense of security by region

	Yes		No	
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
Upper East	1,349	58.2	970	41.8
Upper West	1,377	58.2	987	41.8
Northern	1,796	65.5	946	34.5
Brong Ahafo	1,869	65.4	990	34.6
Ashanti	1,233	61.8	763	38.2
Eastern	1,728	60.6	1,122	39.4

Volta	1,120	60.8	721	39.2
Greater Accra	2,542	70.7	1,054	29.3
Central	1,771	56.0	1,393	44.0
Western	1,115	56.2	869	43.8
National	**15,900**	**61.8**	**9,815**	**38.2**

Source: Survey Data, 2013

8.9 Aware of any grievance mechanism of the Ghana Police Service

Respondents were asked if they knew of or were aware of the existence of a grievance mechanism in the police service where they could go to resolve any disagreements or dissatisfaction with a service provided by the police. Only 12.2% of respondents indicated that they knew of such a mechanism (**Table 8.17**).

Table 8.17: Aware of any grievance mechanism at the police station?

	Number of Respondents	% of Respondents
Yes	3,141	12.2
No	22,574	87.8
Total	25,715	100.0

Source: Survey Data, 2013

Male respondents (14.4%) and respondents in urban communities (13.1%) were more likely than female respondents (9.5%) and respondents in rural (11.6%) communities to indicate that they knew of a grievance mechanism at the police station.

Vulnerability analysis

When the data was disaggregated according to sex of head of household it showed that maleheaded households (12.4%) were more likely than female-headed households (11.4%) to have heard or know anything about a grievance mechanism. Respondents with tertiary and post graduate education (17.2% and 16.9%) were more likely to know about a grievance mechanism than respondents with primary (8.7%) and no education (9.4%).

Regional Analysis

Table 8.18: Aware/know of any grievance mechanism at the police station by region

	Yes		No	
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
Upper East	276	11.9	2,043	88.1
Upper West	444	18.8	1,920	81.2
Northern	328	12.0	2,414	88.0
Brong Ahafo	467	16.3	2,392	83.7
Ashanti	268	13.4	1,728	86.6
Eastern	238	8.4	2,612	91.6
Volta	120	6.5	1,721	93.5
Greater Accra	488	13.6	3,108	86.4
Central	332	10.5	2,831	89.5
Western	179	9.0	1,805	91.0
National	3,140	12.2	22,574	87.8

Source: Survey Data, 2013

8.10 Use of the grievance mechanism of police service

Respondents who indicated that they were aware of the grievance mechanisms of the police service were asked if they had ever used any of the mechanisms. All 3,141 respondents responded that they had not used available mechanisms to resolve any challenge they had had with the police (**Table 8.19**).

Table 8.19: Ever used the grievance mechanism of the police service?

	Number of Respondents	% of Respondents
Yes	0	0.0
No	3,141	100.0
Total	3,141	100.0

Source: Survey Data, 2013

CHAPTER 9 ACCESS TO JUSTICE

9.0 Introduction

Providing justice to citizens is one of the salient features of the state-citizen relationship. In this respect, the functioning of the courts, and hence, the judicial system is a key measure of the health of state-citizen relationship.

9.1 Trust in formal justice system (formal courts)

A little over 50 percent (50.2%) of respondents indicated they trusted the courts to give them a fair trial, whilst 44.4 percent reported they did not trust the courts to give them a fair trial. An additional 5.3 percent indicated they did not know if the courts would give them a fair trial (**Table 9.1**).

Table 9.1: Do you trust the courts to give you a fair trial?

	Number of Respondents	% of Respondents
Yes	8,016	50.2
No	8,088	44.4
Don't know	2,007	5.3
Total	25,715	100.0

Source: Survey Data, 2013

9.2 Contacted the formal courts in the past 12 months

Only 1,107 households (representing 6.1% of the surveyed households) indicated that they had contacted the formal courts in the past 12 months (Table 9.2).

Table 9.2: Had contact with courts in past 12 months?

	Number of Respondents	% of Respondents
Yes	1,107	6.1
No	17,090	93.9
Total	18,197	100.0

Source: Survey Data, 2013

Male respondents (12.9%) and respondents living in urban communities (11.3%) were more likely than female respondents (7.5%) and respondents in rural communities (9.9%) to indicate that they had contacted the formal courts in the past 12 months. Respondents with tertiary (14.2%), post-secondary (13.0%) and koranic (12.5) were more likely to indicate that they had contacted the formal courts that respondents with no formal education (10.0%), primary (8.3%), middle/JHS (11.3%) and SHS/A-level (6.6%).

9.3 Vulnerability analysis

Respondents from male-headed households (11.0%) and those who used toilet facilities inside the homestead (12.6%) were more likely than respondents from female-headed households (8.2%) and those from who used toilet facilities outside the homestead (8.9%) to report that they contacted the formal courts in the past 12 months.

9.4 Used a court-linked ADR

Respondents were asked if they had used a court-linked ADR mechanism in the past 12 months (**Table 9.3**). Only 2.9% of the respondents responded in the affirmative.

Table 9.3: Used a court-linked ADR?

	Number of Respondents	% of Respondents
Yes	755	2.9
No	24,960	97.1
Total	25,715	100.0

Source: Survey Data, 2013

9.5 Satisfaction with court-linked ADR system

The majority (80.8%) of those who had indicated that they used a court-linked ADR reported that they were satisfied with the system (**Table 9.4**). Only 19.2% indicated that they were dissatisfied with the ADR system.

Table 9.4: Satisfied with ADR system?

	Number of Respondents	% of Respondents
Yes	610	80.8
No	145	19.2
Total	755	100.0

Source: Survey Data, 2013

9.6 Contacted CHRAJ in the past 12 months

6.1 percent of the respondents indicated that they had contacted the Commission for Human Rights and Administrative Justice (CHRAJ) to seek redress (**Table 9.5**). The majority (93.9%) said they hadn't contacted CHRAJ for assistance.

Table 9.5: Contacted CHRAJ in past 12 months?

	Number of Respondents	% of Respondents
Yes	1,568	6.1
No	24,147	93.9
Total	25,715	100.0

Source: Survey Data, 2013

9.7 Satisfied with response from CHRAJ

Respondents who indicated that they had contacted CHRAJ for a redress were asked if they were satisfied with the response from CHRAJ. The majority (84.9%) indicated that they were satisfied with the response as against 15.1% that indicated they were not (**Table 9.6**).

Table 9.6: Satisfied with response from CHRAJ?		
	Number of Respondents	**% of Respondents**
Yes	1,331	84.9
No	237	15.1
Total	1,568	100.0

Source: Survey Data, 2013

9.8 Contacted DOVVSU in past 12 months

Only 3.9% of respondents indicated that they had contacted the Domestic Violence and Victim Support Unit (DOVVSU) in the past 12 months. The overwhelming majority (96.1%) of respondents said they had not used the services of DOVVSU (**Table 9.7**).

Table 9.7: Contacted DOVVSU in past 12 months?		
	Number of Respondents	**% of Respondents**
Yes	1,015	3.9
No	24,700	96.1
Total	25,715	100.0

Source: Survey Data, 2013

9.9 Satisfied with response from DOVVSU

Majority (78.5%) of those who reported that they had contacted DOVVSU in the past 12 months indicated that they were satisfied with the response received from the institution (**Table 9.8**). Only 21.5 % of those who had used the services of DOVVSU indicated that they were dissatisfied with the response received from the Unit.

Table 9.8: Satisfied with response from DOVVSU?		
	Number of Respondents	**% of Respondents**
Yes	797	78.5
No	218	21.5
Total	1,015	100.0

Source: Survey Data, 2013

Chapter 10 CHILD ISSUES

10.0 Introduction

Article 28(2) of the 1992 Constitution of Ghana states that children have the right to be protected from engaging in work that constitutes a threat to their health, education, and development. In addition, the Children's Act sets the minimum age of employment at 15 in both formal and informal labour sectors. The same Act prohibits children younger than 18 years of age from engaging in hazardous activities including working in mines or quarries, at sea, or in areas likely to expose children to immoral behaviour.

10.1 Incidence of Child trafficking

Ghana also enacted a Human Trafficking Act in 5 December 2005 to prevent, reduce and punish human trafficking activities within, to, from, and through Ghana. Domestic trafficking (where mostly children are trafficked to work, among others, as domestic servants, head porters, street peddlers and in the fishing industry) is more prevalent than transnational trafficking.

During the survey it was realized that the majority of respondents had a difficulty defining what child trafficking is, and unsurprisingly only 10.3 percent of respondents indicated that child trafficking occurred in their communities (**Table10.1**)

Table 10.1: Incidence of child trafficking in your community

	Number of Respondents	% of Respondents
Yes	2,643	10.3
No	19,984	77.7
Don't know	3,088	12.0
Total	25,715	100.0

Source: Survey Data, 2013

Female respondents (9.3%) and respondents in urban communities (11.2%) were slightly less likely than male respondents (11.1%) and respondents in rural communities (9.6%) to indicate that they had witnessed/heard of child trafficking in their communities in the past 12 months.

Vulnerability Analysis

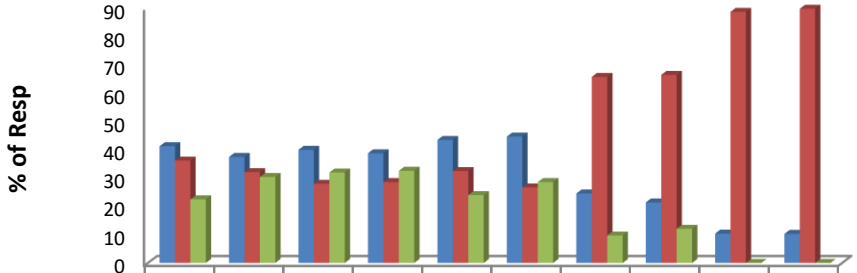
Respondents from male-headed households (10.7%) and respondents from households that used toilet facilities outside the homestead (10.6%) were more likely than respondents from female-headed households (8.7%) and respondents from households that used toilet

facilities inside the homestead (9.8%) to report that they witnessed child trafficking in their communities.

Trend Analysis

The percentage of respondents that indicated that they had witnessed child trafficking in their communities decreased from 24.6% (male) and 21.4% (female) in 2011 to 10.4% (male) and 10.3% (female) in 2012.

Figure 10.1: Incidence of child trafficking in community (2009-2013)



	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female
	2009		2010		2011		2012		2013	
yes	41.3	37.5	40	38.8	43.5	44.7	24.6	21.4	10.4	10.3
no	36.2	32.1	28	28.6	32.5	26.7	65.7	66.4	88.6	89.7
don't know	22.5	30.4	32	32.6	24	28.6	9.7	12.1	0	0

Regional Analysis

Respondents in the Western (21.5%), Northern (14.1%) and Upper East (13.2%) were more likely to report that they had witnessed incidents of child trafficking in their communities compared to respondents from the Eastern (4.0%) and Brong Ahafo (4.1%) (**Table 10.2**).

Table 10.2: Incidence of child trafficking in community by region

	Yes		No		Don't Know	
	Frequency	**%**	**Frequency**	**%**	**Frequency**	**%**
Upper East	306	13.2	1,840	79.3	173	7.5
Upper West	240	10.2	2,004	84.8	120	5.1
Northern	386	14.1	1,896	69.1	460	16.8
Ashanti	260	9.1	2,110	73.8	489	17.1
Brong Ahafo	81	4.1	1,652	82.8	263	13.2
Eastern	114	4.0	2,207	77.4	529	18.6
Volta	111	6.0	1,411	76.6	319	17.3
Central	394	11.0	3,126	86.9	76	2.1
Greater Accra	324	10.2	2,290	72.4	550	17.4
Western	427	21.5	1,448	73.0	109	5.5
National	**2,643**	**10.3**	**19,984**	**77.7**	**3,088**	**12.0**

Source: Survey Data, 2013

10.2 Satisfaction with response from local authorities in dealing with child trafficking

Respondents who indicated that they had witnessed incidences of child trafficking in their communities were asked if they were satisfied with efforts by local authorities to address the problem (**Table 10.3**). 65.2% of the respondents indicated that they were not satisfied with efforts by local authorities to address the problem of child trafficking in their communities.

Table 10.3: Satisfied with what authorities are doing to address child trafficking in your community

	Number of Respondents	% of Respondents
Yes	583	22.0
No	1,718	65.0
Don't Know	343	13.0
Total	**2,644**	**100.0**

Source: Survey Data, 2013

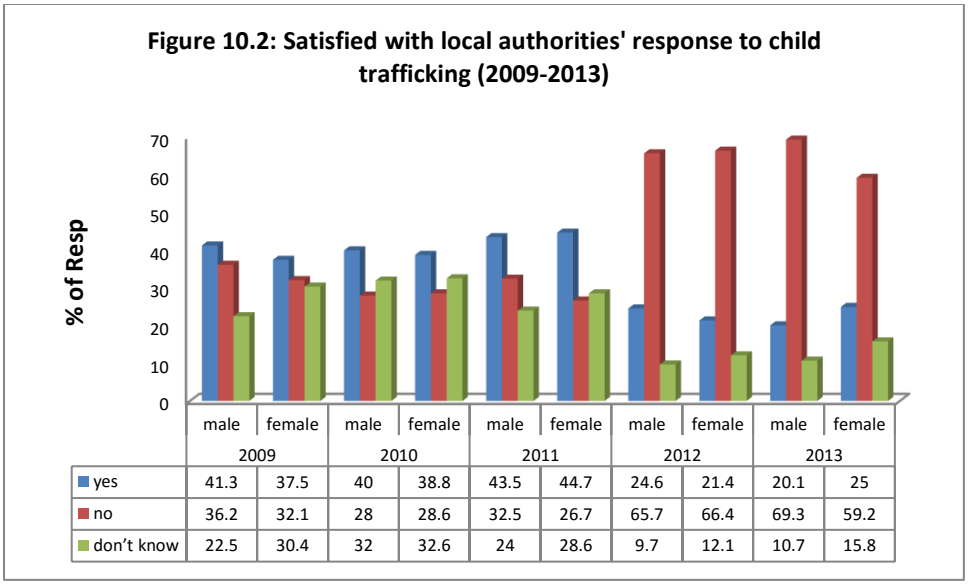
Female respondents (25%) and respondents from urban communities (28.6%) were more likely than male respondents (20.1%) and respondents from rural communities (16.1%) to indicate that they were satisfied with the responses from local authorities in dealing with the problem of child trafficking.

Vulnerability Analysis

Respondents from female-headed households (24.3%) and respondents from households that used toilet facilities inside the homestead (29.3%) were more likely than respondents from male-headed households (21.6%) and respondents from households that used toilet facilities outside the homestead (17.0%) to indicate that they were satisfied with the responses from local authorities in their communities to deal with child trafficking.

Trend Analysis

There was mixed results from the trend analysis. The percentage of male respondents who reported that they were satisfied with measures taken by local authorities to address child trafficking in their communities decreased from 24.6% in 2012 to 20.1% in 2013. However, the percentage of female respondents who reported they were satisfied increased from 21.4% in 2012 to 25.0% in 2013 (**Figure 10.2**).



Regional Analysis

Respondents from the Greater Accra (29.2%), Upper West (28.3%) and Northern (28.3%) were more likely to express satisfaction with measures taken by local authorities to address the problem of child trafficking in their communities. Alternatively, respondents from the Volta (86.5%) and Western (83.1%) were more likely to express dissatisfaction with measures taken by local authorities to address child trafficking in their communities (**Table 10.4**).

Table 10.4: Satisfied with authorities' response to child trafficking in community by region

	Yes		No		Don't Know	
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
Upper East	52	17.0	192	62.7	62	20.3
Upper West	68	28.3	149	62.1	23	9.6
Northern	108	28.0	235	60.9	43	11.1
Ashanti	41	15.8	161	61.9	58	22.3
Brong Ahafo	19	23.5	50	61.7	12	14.8
Eastern	56	49.1	46	40.4	12	10.5
Volta	9	8.1	96	86.5	6	5.4
Central	105	26.6	242	61.4	47	11.9
Greater Accra	95	29.2	192	59.1	38	11.7
Western	30	7.0	355	83.1	42	9.8
National	583	22.0	1,718	65.0	343	13.0

Source: Survey Data, 2013

10.3 Child prostitution

Table 10.5 shows that the majority of respondents (73.9%) reported that they had not witnessed any child prostitution in their community. Only 26.1 % reported that they had witnessed incidences of child prostitution.

Table 10.5: Incidence of child prostitution in your community

	Number of Respondents	% of Respondents
Yes	6,699	26.1
No	16,709	65.0

Don't know	2,307	9.0
Total	25,715	100.0

Source: Survey Data, 2013

Male respondents (26.4%) and respondents in urban communities (32.0%) were more likely than female respondents (25.6%) and respondents in rural communities (21.4%) to report they had witnessed child prostitution in their communities.

Vulnerability analysis

Respondents from female-headed households (26.7%) were more likely than respondents from male-headed households (25.9%) to report they had witnessed child prostitution in their communities.

Regional Analysis

Respondents in the Greater Accra (39.5%), Western (32.2%) and Upper West (31.1%) were more likely to report that they witnessed child prostitution in their communities (**Table 10.6**) than respondents from the other regions. Alternatively, respondents in Brong Ahafo (77.0%), Upper East (70.8%) and Central (67.6%) regions were more likely to indicate that they had not witnessed child prostitution in their communities.

Table 10.6: Child prostitution in community by region

	Yes		No		Don't Know	
	Frequency	**%**	**Frequency**	**%**	**Frequency**	**%**
Upper East	524	22.6	1,643	70.8	152	6.6
Upper West	735	31.1	1514	64.0	115	4.9
Northern	662	24.1	1,706	62.2	374	13.6
Ashanti	467	16.3	2,011	70.3	381	13.3
Brong Ahafo	256	12.8	1,536	77.0	204	10.2
Eastern	553	19.4	1,929	67.7	368	12.9
Volta	504	27.4	1,146	62.2	191	10.4
Central	1,109	30.8	2,431	67.6	56	1.6
Greater Accra	1,251	39.5	1,548	48.9	365	11.5
Western	638	32.2	1,245	62.8	101	5.1
National	**6,699**	**26.1**	**16,709**	**65.0**	**2,307**	**9.0**

Source: Survey Data, 2013

10.4 Satisfied with what authorities are doing about child prostitution?

Respondents who reported that they had witnessed child prostitution in their communities were asked if they were satisfied with what local authorities were doing to address this challenge. Table (**10.7)** shows that 66.0% indicated they were not satisfied. 12.7% indicated that they were not aware of any initiative to address this problem.

Table 10.7: Satisfied with what authorities are doing to address child prostitution in your community

	Number of Respondents	% of Respondents
Yes	1,424	21.3
No	4,422	66.0
Don't Know	854	12.7
Total	6,700	100.0

Source: Survey Data, 2013

Female respondents (22.4%) and respondents in the rural communities (23.4%) were more likely than male respondents (20.4%) and respondents in the urban communities (19.4%) to indicate that they were satisfied with measures local authorities were taking to address child prostitution in their communities.

Vulnerability Analysis

Respondents from female-headed households (23.3%) and respondents from households using toilet facilities inside the homestead (22.8%) were more likely than respondents from male-headed households (20.7%) and respondents from households using toilet facilities outside the homestead (19.9%) to report that they were satisfied with what local authorities were doing to address child prostitution in their communities.

Regional Analysis

Respondents in Central (36.0%) and Eastern (27.1%) were more likely to indicate that they were satisfied with what local authorities were doing to address child prostitution in their communities, whilst respondents in Upper East (77.7%) and Volta (76.8%) were more likely to indicate that they were not satisfied (**Table 10.8**).

Table 10.8: Satisfied with what authorities are doing to address child prostitution in community by region

	Yes		No		Don't Know	
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
Upper East	46	8.8	407	77.7	71	13.5
Upper West	171	23.3	542	73.7	22	3.0
Northern	153	23.1	396	59.8	113	17.1
Ashanti	120	25.7	235	50.3	112	24.0
Brong Ahafo	42	16.4	136	53.1	78	30.5
Eastern	150	27.1	342	61.8	61	11.0
Volta	88	17.5	387	76.8	29	5.8
Central	399	36.0	594	53.6	116	10.5
Greater Accra	171	13.7	889	71.0	192	15.3
Western	84	13.2	494	77.4	60	9.4
National	**1,424**	**21.3**	**4,422**	**66.0**	**854**	**12.7**

Source: Survey Data, 2013

10.5 Teenage pregnancy

Table 10.9 shows that 79.4% of respondents indicated that they had witnessed/ observed teenage pregnancy in their communities. Only 20.6% said that they had witnessed any such cases.

Table 10.9: Incidence of teenage pregnancy in your community

	Number of Respondents	% of Respondents
Yes	20,408	79.4
No	5,009	19.5
Don't know	298	1.2
Total	25,715	100.0

Source: Survey Data, 2013

Male respondents (79.7%) and respondents in the rural communities (81.3%) were more likely than female respondents (79.0%) and respondents in the urban communities (76.8%) to report that they had witnessed teenage pregnancies in their communities in the past 12 months.

Vulnerability Analysis

Regional Analysis

Respondents from Upper East (86.7%), Ashanti (86.0%), Volta (86.0%), Western (85.0%) and Northern (83.2%) were more likely than respondents from Upper West (66.8%), Eastern (73.5%), Greater Accra (74.8%), Central (77.1%) and Brong Ahafo (78.8%), to report of teenage pregnancy in their communities (**Table 10.10**).

Table 10.10: Incidence of teenage pregnancy in your community by region

	Yes		No		Don't Know	
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
Upper East	2,010	86.7	309	13.3	0	0.0
Upper West	1,580	66.8	784	33.2	0	0.0
Northern	2,281	83.2	426	15.5	35	1.3
Ashanti	2,458	86.0	370	12.9	31	1.1
Brong Ahafo	1,573	78.8	395	19.8	28	1.4
Eastern	2,095	73.5	679	23.8	76	2.7
Volta	1,584	86.0	242	13.1	15	0.8
Central	2,774	77.1	822	22.9	0	0.0
Greater Accra	2,367	74.8	705	22.3	92	2.9
Western	1,686	85.0	277	14.0	21	1.1
National	**20,408**	**79.4**	**5,009**	**19.5**	**298**	**1.2**

Source: Survey Data, 2013

10.6 Satisfied with what authorities are doing about teenage pregnancy?

Respondents who reported that they had witnessed teenage pregnancies in their communities were asked if they were satisfied with what local authorities were doing to address this challenge. Table **10.11** shows that 60.9% indicated they were not satisfied. 16.0% indicated that they were not aware of any initiative to address teenage pregnancy in their communities.

Table 10.11: Satisfied with what authorities are doing to address teenage pregnancy in your community

	Number of Respondents	% of Respondents
Yes	4,725	23.2
No	12,427	60.9
Don't Know	3,257	16.0
Total	20,409	100.0

Source: Survey Data, 2013

10.7 Child labour

Table 10.12 shows that 49.2% of respondents indicated that they had observed or witnessed incidences of child labour in their communities.

Table 10.12: Incidence of child labour in your community		
	Number of Respondents	% of Respondents
Yes	12,663	49.2
No	11,713	45.5
Don't know	1,339	5.2
Total	25,715	100.0

Source: Survey Data, 2013

Male respondents (50.5%) and respondents in urban communities (51.3%) were more likely than female respondents (47.7%) and respondents in rural communities (47.7%) to report that they witnessed child labour in their communities in the past 12 months.

Vulnerability Analysis

Respondents from male-headed households (50.1%) and respondents from households that used toilet facilities outside the homestead (50.6%) were more likely than respondents from female-headed households (45.6%) and respondents from households that used toilet facilities inside the homestead (47.4%) to indicate that they were satisfied with the responses from local authorities in their communities to deal with child trafficking.

Regional Analysis

Table 10.13: Incidence of child trafficking in community by region						
	Yes		No		Don't Know	
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
Upper East	1,258	54.2	987	42.6	74	3.2
Upper West	921	39.0	1,353	57.2	90	3.8
Northern	1,856	67.7	812	29.6	74	2.7
Ashanti	1,725	60.3	919	32.1	215	7.5
Brong Ahafo	883	44.2	958	48.0	155	7.8
Eastern	1,256	44.1	1,379	48.4	215	7.5
Volta	607	33.0	1,034	56.2	200	10.9
Central	1,208	33.6	2,340	65.1	48	1.3
Greater Accra	1,779	56.2	1,166	36.9	219	6.9
Western	1,170	59.0	765	38.6	49	2.5
National	12,663	49.2	11,713	45.5	1,339	5.2

Source: Survey Data, 2013

10.8 Satisfied with what authorities are doing about child labour

Respondents who reported that they had observed child labour in their communities were asked if they were satisfied with what local authorities were doing to address this challenge. Table **10.14** shows that 65.2% indicated they were not satisfied. 15.9% indicated that they were not aware of any initiative to address the incidence of teenage pregnancy in their communities.

Table 10.14: Satisfied with what authorities are doing to address child labour in your community		
	Number of Respondents	% of Respondents

Yes	2,386	18.8
No	8,261	65.2
Don't Know	2,017	15.9
Total	12,664	100.0

Source: Survey Data, 2013

10.9 Delinquent children in adult cells

Table 10.15 shows that 14.7% of respondents indicated that children were put in the same police cells as adults in their community. The majority of respondents (52.5%) however indicated that they were not aware that juvenile delinquents were kept in adult cells.

Table 10.15: Delinquent children in adult cells in your community

	Number of Respondents	% of Respondents
Yes	3,784	14.7
No	8,441	32.8
Don't Know	13,490	52.5
Total	25,715	100.0

Source: Survey Data, 2013

Regional Analysis

Table 10.16 shows that the respondents from Upper East (22.3%) and Ashanti (20.3%) are more likely than respondents from the other regions – Western (17.7%), Greater Accra (15.6%), Northern (14.0%), Upper West (13.3%), Eastern (13.2%), Volta (12.7%), Brong Ahafo (11.6%), and Central (8.7%) – to report that delinquent children share the same cells as adults in their communities.

Table 10.16: Delinquent children in adult cells in your community by region

	Yes		No		Don't Know	
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
Upper East	516	22.3	603	26.0	1,198	51.7
Upper West	314	13.3	1,147	48.6	900	38.1
Northern	382	14.0	588	21.5	1,768	64.6
Ashanti	577	20.3	741	26.0	1,531	53.7
Brong Ahafo	230	11.6	709	35.6	1,052	52.8
Eastern	375	13.2	1,022	36.0	1,445	50.8
Volta	233	12.7	564	30.7	1,042	56.7
Central	313	8.7	1,425	39.7	1,852	51.6
Greater Accra	493	15.6	1,112	35.2	1,556	49.2
Western	351	17.7	482	24.4	1,146	57.9
National	**3,784**	**14.7**	**8,393**	**32.7**	**13,490**	**52.6**

Source: Survey Data, 2013

CHAPTER 11 PERSONS LIVING WITH DISABILITIES

11.0 Introduction

Article 29(4) of the 1992 Constitution of Ghana states that persons with disabilities (PWDs) shall be protected against all forms of discrimination that are exploitative, abusive or degrading in nature. The Persons with Disability Act, (Act 715) was passed in 2006 to enable PWDs enjoy the rights enshrined in the Constitution, with the view to improving their living standards and mainstreaming their activities. These rights include, amongst others, accessibility to all public places, education, health care, transportation, recreation, equal employment opportunities and the creation of special bureaus at employment centres specifically for PWDs.

This section attempts to collate respondents' views on the accessibility of PWDs to certain public places – the District Assembly, educational and health facilities.

11.1 Are all the District Assembly buildings accessible to PWDs?

Respondents were asked if buildings in the District Assembly were accessible to PWDs. 33.5% of respondnts indicated that PWDs can access all buildings at the DA in their communities (**Table 11.1**) A slightly higher number (34%) said that these buildings were not accessible to PWDs..

Table 11.1: DA buildings accessible to PWDs

	Number of Respondents	% of Respondents
Yes	8,609	33.5
No	8,736	34.0
Don't Know	8,370	32.5
Total	25,715	100.0

Source: Survey Data, 2013

Male respondents were more likely (34.9%) than female respondents (31.6%) to indicate that PWDs could access all public buildings at the DA. Respondents in urban communities were more likely (35.6%) than those in rural communities (31.8%) to indicate that DA buildings were accessible to PWDs. Younger respondents – 18-25 years (32.2%), 26-40 years (34.4%) and 41-60 years (33.7%) – were more likely to indicate that all public buildings are accessible to PWDs compared to respondents aged >60 years (31.7%).

Vulnerability analysis

Respondents from male-headed households were slightly more likely (33.8%) than those from female-headed households (32.2%) to indicate that PWDs could access all buildings at

the DA. Respondents with 6 or fewer dependents (35.0%) and those who used toilet facilities inside the homestead (34.3%) were more likely than respondents with 7 or more dependents (29.4%) and those who used toilet facilities outside the homestead (32.9%) to indicate that PWDs could access all buildings at the DA.

11.3 Are PWDs able to easily access health facilities in the community?

Respondents were asked if buildings of the health service were accessible to PWDs. 68.2% of respondents indicated that PWDs could access all buildings at the DA in their communities (**Table 11.3**).

Table 11.3: Health service buildings accessible to PWDs

	Number of Respondents	% of Respondents
Yes	17,539	68.2
No	4,594	17.9
Don't Know	3,582	13.9
Total	25,715	100.0

Source: Survey Data, 2013

Male respondents were more likely (34.9%) than female respondents (31.6%) to indicate that PWDs could access all public buildings at the DA. Respondents in urban communities were more likely (35.6%) than those in rural communities (31.8%) to indicate that DA buildings were accessible to PWDs. Younger respondents – 18-25 years (32.2%), 26-40 years (34.4%) and 41-60 years (33.7%) – were more likely to indicate that all public buildings were accessible to PWDs compared to respondents aged >60 years (31.7%).

Vulnerability analysis

Respondents from male-headed households were slightly more likely (33.8%) than those from female-headed households (32.2%) to indicate that PWDs could access all buildings at the DA. Respondents with 6 or fewer dependents (35.0%) and those who used toilet facilities inside the homestead (34.3%) were more likely than respondents with 7 or more dependents (29.4%) and those who used toilet facilities outside the homestead (32.9%) to indicate that PWDs could access all buildings at the DA.

11.4 Are PWDs able to easily access educational facilities in the community?

Respondents were asked if buildings of the education service were easily accessible to PWDs. 46.8% of respondents indicated that PWDs could easily access all education service buildings in their communities (**Table 11.4**).

Table 11.4: Education service buildings accessible to PWDs

	Number of Respondents	% of Respondents
Yes	12,047	46.8
No	8,730	33.9
Don't Know	4,938	19.2
Total	25,715	100.0

Source: Survey Data, 2013

There was very little difference between the proportions of male respondents (68.1%) female respondents (68.4%) who indicated that PWDs could access all health buildings in their communities. Respondents in urban communities were more likely (71.7%) than those in rural communities (65.5%) to indicate that health buildings were accessible to

PWDs. Younger respondents – 18-25 years (69.2%), 26-40 years (68.4%) and 41-60 years (68.2%) – were more likely to indicate that all health buildings were accessible to PWDs compared to respondents aged >60 years (65.5%).

Vulnerability analysis

There is no difference between the proportions of respondents from male-headed households (68.2%) and those from female-headed households (68.2%) to indicate that PWDs could access all health buildings in the community. Respondents from households with 6 or fewer dependents (69.8%) and those who used toilet facilities inside the homestead (71.1%) were more likely than respondents with 7 or more dependents (63.8%) and those who used toilet facilities outside the homestead (66.0%) to indicate that PWDs could access all health facilities in the community.

CHAPTER 12 CONFLICTS

12.0 Introduction

The Global Peace Index (GPI) in 2013 ranked Ghana the 7th most peaceful nation in Sub-Saharan Africa. However, the recurrent inter- and intra-ethnic conflicts as well as chieftaincy and land disputes have affected the perception of Ghana's stability. The country's global ranking on the GPI fell from 42th in 2011 to 50th in 2012 to 58th in 2013.

While Ghana's reputation as a peaceful and stable country in a sub-region that has been characterized by civil conflicts has remained largely intact there have been occasions when she has come close to fracturing this peace. The country continues to take proactive steps aimed at addressing it. These include periodic educational campaigns on peace and the establishment of the National Peace Council.

This section on conflict is aimed at collating citizens perceptions about conflicts in their communities.

12.1 Conflict in community

Only 6.6% of the respondents reported that there had been violent conflicts in their communities. The majority (93.4%) reported that the conflicts witnessed in their communities were not of a violent nature (**Table 12.1**).

Table 12.1: Conflict in your community

	Number of Respondents	% of Respondents
Yes	1,707	6.6
No	24,008	93.4
Total	25,715	100.0

Source: Survey Data, 2013

Male respondents (6.8%) and respondents in urban communities (7.8%) were slightly more likely than female respondents (6.4%) and respondents in urban communities (5.7%) to indicate that there were conflicts in their communities.

Vulnerability analysis

Respondents from both male-headed and female-headed households (6.6%) reported that there were conflicts in their communities. Respondents from households that used toilet facilities in the homestead (7.2%) were slightly more likely than respondents from

households that used toilet facilities outside the homestead (6.2%) to report that there were conflicts in their communities.

Regional analysis

When the data is disaggregated by region (**Table 12.2**), the proportion of respondents who indicated that there were conflicts in their communities was higher in the Northern (13.7%), Greater Accra (10.5%), and Ashanti Regions (9.0%) than those from the Volta (4.3%), Upper East (6.1%), Central (6.1%), Eastern (5.4%), Brong Ahafo (2.2%), Western (3.4%), and Upper West Regions (1.6%).

Table 12.2: Conflict in community by region

Region	Yes		No	
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
Upper East	142	6.1	2,177	93.9
Upper West	37	1.6	2,327	98.4
Northern	376	13.7	2,366	86.3
Ashanti	258	9.0	2,601	91.0
Brong Ahafo	44	2.2	1,952	97.8
Eastern	153	5.4	2,697	94.6
Volta	79	4.3	1,762	95.7
Central	219	6.1	3,377	93.9
Greater Accra	331	10.5	2,833	89.5
Western	68	3.4	1,916	96.6
Total	1,707	6.6	24,008	93.4

Source: Survey Data, 2013

12.2 Reason for conflict

Respondents who reported violent conflicts in their communities were asked the reasons for the conflict. Land and chieftaincy emerged as the main causes of conflict in many communities. 60.2% of respondents indicated they were land related, 39.8% indicated they were chieftaincy-related. (**Table 12.3**).

Table 12.3: Reason for conflict

	Number of Respondents	% of Respondents
Chieftaincy	680	39.8
Land	1,027	60.2
Election	0	0.0
Public official	0	0.0
Religion	0	0.0
Total	1,707	100.0

Source: Survey Data, 2013

Male respondents were slightly more likely to cite chieftaincy (41.6%) as causes of the conflict than female respondents (37.5%). Alternatively, female respondents were more likely to indicate land (62.5%) as the source of conflict than male respondents (58.4%). Respondents in urban communities were more likely to cite chieftaincy (45.3%) as the cause of conflicts in their communities than respondents in rural communities (34.0%).

Vulnerability analysis

Respondents from male-headed households were more likely to cite chieftaincy (40.8%) than respondents from female-headed households (35.8%) as the causes of conflict in their communities. Alternatively, respondents from female-headed households were more likely to indicate land (64.2%) as the cause of conflict than respondents from male-headed households (59.2%). Respondents from households that use toilet facilities outside the homestead were more likely to cite chieftaincy (42.6%) as the cause of conflict than respondents from households that used toilet facilities inside the homestead (36.7%). Respondents from households that used toilet facilities outside the homestead were more likely to cite land (63.3%) as the cause of the conflict than respondents from households that used facilities outside the homestead (57.4%).

Regional Analysis

Table 12.4 shows that respondents from Northern (71.5%) and Eastern (64.7%) were most likely to attribute violent conflicts in their communities to chieftaincy disputes, whilst respondents from Upper West (89.2%), Volta (81.0%) and Upper East (80.3%) were more likely to attribute the violence to land disputes.

Table: 12.4: Causes of conflict by region

	Chieftaincy		Land		Election		Public Official		Religion		Other	
		%		%		%		%		%		%
U. East	28	19.7	114	80.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
U. West	4	10.8	33	89.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Northern	269	71.5	107	28.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
B/ Ahafo	86	33.3	172	66.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Ashanti	18	40.9	26	59.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Eastern	99	64.7	54	35.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Volta	15	19.0	64	81.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
G. Accra	71	32.4	148	67.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Central	74	22.4	257	77.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Western	16	23.5	52	76.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
National	680	39.8	1,027	60.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Survey Data, 2013

12.3 Conflict resulted in loss of life

The 1,707 households that indicated that there was conflict in their communities, 39.7% of them added that the conflict resulted in loss of life (**Table 12.5**). The majority (60.3%) reported the conflicts were without loss of life.

Table 12.5: Conflict resulted in loss of life

	Number of Respondents	% of Respondents
Yes	677	39.7
No	1,030	60.3
Total	1,707	100.0

Source: Survey Data, 2013

Male respondents (39.8%) and respondents in urban communities (40.7%) were slightly more likely than female respondents (39.5%) and respondents from rural communities (38.6%) to report that the violence resulted in the loss of lives.

Vulnerability analysis

Respondents from male-headed households (40.5%) and respondents from households that used toilet facilities outside the homestead (41.9%) were more likely than respondents from female-headed households (36.4%) and respondents that used toilet facilities inside the homestead (37.7%) to indicate that the violence resulted in the loss of lives.

Regional Analysis

Table 12.6 shows that respondents from the Upper East (53.5%) are more likely to report that the conflict resulted in loss of lives compared with respondents in the other regions – Western (38.2%), Northern (36.4%), Central (33.8%), Volta (29.1%), Upper West (27.0%), Greater Accra (25.3%), Eastern (20.9%), Brong Ahafo (20.5%), and Ashanti (16.7%).

Table 12.6: Conflict resulted in loss of lives by region

Region	Yes		No	
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
Upper East	76	53.5	66	46.5
Upper West	10	27.0	27	73.0
Northern	137	36.4	239	63.6
Ashanti	43	16.7	215	83.3
Brong Ahafo	9	20.5	35	79.5
Eastern	32	20.9	121	79.1
Volta	23	29.1	56	70.9
Central	74	33.8	145	66.2
Greater Accra	84	25.3	248	74.7
Western	26	38.2	42	61.8
Total	514	30.1	1,194	69.9

Source: Survey Data, 2013

12.4 Conflict resulted in relocation of persons

The 1,707 households who indicated that there was conflict in their communities, 39.7% of them added that the conflict resulted in loss of life (**Table 12.7**). The majority (60.3%) reported the conflicts were without loss of life.

Table 12.7: Conflict resulted in relocation of persons

	Number of Respondents	% of Respondents
Yes	416	24.4
No	1,044	61.2
Don't know	247	14.5
Total	1,707	100.0

Source: Survey Data, 2013

Female respondents (33.0%) and respondents in rural communities (33.1%) were slightly more likely than male respondents (27.9%) and respondents from urban communities (27.2) to report that the violence resulted in relocation of persons from the community.

Vulnerability analysis

Respondents from male-headed households (40.5%) and respondents from households that used toilet facilities outside the homestead (41.9%) were more likely than respondents from female-headed households (36.4%) and respondents that used toilet facilities inside the homestead (37.7%) to indicate that the violence resulted in the loss of lives.

Regional Analysis

Table 12.8 shows that respondents from Upper East (53.5%) are more likely to report that the violent conflict resulted in persons relocating from the community.

Table 12.8: Conflict resulted in relocation from community by region

Region	Yes		No	
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
Upper East	76	53.5	66	46.5
Upper West	10	27.0	27	73.0
Northern	137	36.4	239	63.6
Ashanti	43	16.7	215	83.3
Brong Ahafo	9	20.5	35	79.5
Eastern	32	20.9	121	79.1
Volta	23	29.1	56	70.9
Central	74	33.8	145	66.2
Greater Accra	84	25.3	248	74.7
Western	26	38.2	42	61.8
Total	514	30.1	1,194	69.9

Source: Survey Data, 2013

SECTION 2

CHAPTER 13 DEMOGRAPHICS

13.0 Introduction

A total of 21,760 households participated in this phase of the survey which covers the remaining thematic areas – Economic Governance and Management, Corporate Governance, and Socio-Economic Development. Some households declined to participate in the second survey after the completion of the first phase, which covered the thematic area - Democracy and Good Political Governance hence the variance in the response figures.

This chapter presents the demographic characteristics of sampled respondents to provide a reference to the reader on the substantive data.

13.1 Characteristics of Respondents

13.1.1: Sex of respondents

The 2013 District Governance Assessment Survey sampled a total of 21,760 respondents across the 10 administrative regions of Ghana. Of these, 12,014 representing 55.2% were men, while 9,746, representing 44.8% were women (**Table 13.1**).

This gives a sex ratio of 123 males to 100 females. Just almost as in the 2012 survey, this does not reflect the distribution of male and female population in Ghana where the latest Ghana Population and Housing Census of 2010 gives a sex ratio of 100 females to 95.2 males.

Table 13.1: Gender of respondents

	Number of respondents	% of respondents
Male	12,014	55.2
Female	9,746	44.8
Total	21,760	100.0

Source: Survey Data, 2013

13.1.2 Location of respondents

Table 13.2 shows that 43.5% of respondents were living in urban areas, while 56.5% were located in rural areas.

Table 13.2: Locality of the respondents

	Number of respondents	% of respondents
Urban	9,278	42.6
Rural	12,482	57.4
Total	21,760	100.0

Source: Survey Data, 2013

13.1.3 Educational Level of Respondents

Table 13.3 shows that the majority of the respondents (82.7%) had some formal education with only 17.3% indicating they had no formal education. Of those who had been to school, 8.0% and 1.2% had primary school and koranic education respectively. 28.7% had middle/JHS/O-Level and commercial school and 19.2 % had SHS/A-Level education. 14.2% and 11.4% of the respondents had training college/technical/professional and university /post graduate education respectively. No one (0.0%) had participated in other forms of education such as "Adult Education" programs.

Table 13.3: Educational level of the respondents

	Number of respondents	% of respondents
Illiterate	3,775	17.3
Primary	1,730	8.0
Middle/JSS/O-level/vocational/commercial	6,252	28.7
SSS/A-level	4,171	19.2
Training College /Technical/Professional	3,086	14.2
Tertiary/Graduate/Post Graduate	2,475	11.4
Koranic	2,61	1.2
Other	0	0.0
Total	21,760	100.0

Source: Survey Data, 2013

13.1.4 Age of Respondents

As shown in **Table 13.4**, the majority of respondents interviewed (43.2 %) were aged between 26 and 40; 19.3 % were aged between 18 and 25; 27.5 % were aged 41 to 60; and the minority (10.0 %) were aged 60 and above.

Table 13.4: Age of respondents

Age (years)	Number of respondents	% of respondents
18-25	4,196	19.3
26-40	9,408	43.2
41-60	5,976	27.5
>60	2,180	10.0
Total	21,760	100.0

Source: Survey Data, 2013

13.1.5 Marital status of Respondents

The majority of respondents, 14,627 (representing 56.9%) were married; 7,837 representing 30.5 % had never been married; 977 respondents (representing 3.8%) were separated, 751 respondents (representing 2.9%) were divorced, and 1,517 respondents (representing 5.9%) were widowed (**Table 13.5**).

Table 13.5: Marital status of respondents

Age (years)	Number of respondents	% of respondents
Never married	6,617	30.4
Married	12,209	56.1
Separated	869	4.0
Divorced	696	3.2
Widowed	1,212	5.6
Other	157	0.7
Total	**21,760**	**100.0**

Source: Survey Data, 2013

13.2 Vulnerability Analysis

The key vulnerability indices used in this study are – gender of household head, the household dependency ratio, physical capital of household (type of roofing and nature of toilet used by household) and the occupation of the household head.

13.2.1 Gender of Household Head

The study classifies female-headed households as vulnerable since they are typically disadvantaged regarding their access to land, labour, credit and insurance markets, discriminated against by cultural norms and suffering from, among others, economic immobility and the "double day burden" of their heads.

The data in (**Table 13.6**) shows that 80.4 percent of households interviewed were headed by males whilst 19.6 percent were headed by females.

13.6: Gender of Head of Household			
Male-headed (non-vulnerable)		Female-headed (vulnerable)	
No. of households	%	No. of households	%
17,389	79.9	4,371	20.1

Source: Survey data, 2013

13.2.2 Dependency burden of household

Table 13.7 shows that 21% of households interviewed had 3 people or less dependents, 19.1%had 4 dependents, 18.7% had 5 dependents, 14.0% had 6 dependents, 7.9% had 7 dependents, and 19.3% had more than 7 dependents.

Table 13.7: Average HH size		
Dependents	Number of households	% of respondents
3 or less	3 or less	21.9
4	4	19.5
5	5	19.1
6	6	13.9
7	7	8.1
more than 7	more than 7	17.6
Total	Total	99.9

Source: Survey Data, 2013

25.7% of households had a dependency burden of 7 or more dependents and were classified as vulnerable, whilst 74.3% had 6 or fewer dependents and were classified as non-vulnerable (**Table 13.8**).

13.8: Dependency Burden of Household			
Non-Vulnerable		**Vulnerable**	
Household members 6 and below	%	HH members 7 and above	%
16,172	74.3	5,588	25.7

Source: Survey Data, 2013

13.2.3 Physical capital of household

The study adopted the UN definition of a house as "a structurally separate and independent place of abode such that a person or group of persons can isolate themselves from the hazards of climate such as storms and the sun". Data was collected on two physical types of capital – roofing material and toilets. Respondents living in homesteads with thatch/wood/raffia were regarded as vulnerable since these materials were more susceptible to destruction by environmental hazards. Apart from the queuing for long periods to gain access to public toilets and latrines, unhygienic conditions at these facilities threaten the health of users.

a) Materials Used for Roofing

The majority of households (78.2%) lived in houses with iron, or metallic roofing sheets, whilst 12.3% lived in homes with cemented, lantered, or tiled roofing, and the remainder (9.5%) lived in homes with wood, thatch, straw, or cardboard roofing **(Table 13.9a)**.

Table 13.9a: Material used for roof of household		
	Number of respondents	**%**
Cemented/ lantered	2,668	12.3
Iron/metallic sheet	17,027	78.2
Wood/thatch	1,931	8.9
Other	134	0.6
Total	21,760	100.0

Source: Survey Data, 2013

Using the type of roofing used in the homestead as a measure of vulnerability, Table 13.9b shows that 90.5% of respondents can be classified as non-vulnerable, while 9.5 of respondents can be classified as vulnerable.

Table13.9b Type of roofing for household by vulnerability			
Non Vulnerable		**Vulnerable**	
Cemented/ concrete/ tiles/ metallic sheets	%	Thatch/ raffia/ wood	%
19,695	90.5	2,064	9.5

Source: Survey Data, 2013

b) Nature of Toilet used by household

With regard to the nature of toilet used by households, **Table 13.9c** shows that 7,991 households, representing 36.7%, used pit latrines or flush toilets outside their houses, 3951 households, representing 18.2%, used open field or the beaches as their toilet facility. 4,142 households, representing 19%, used flush toilet facilities inside the homestead, whilst 7,991 households, representing 26.1%, used pit latrines inside the homestead.

Table 13.9c Nature of toilet used by household		
	Number of respondents	%
Flush (inside house)	4,142	19.0
Pit latrine (inside house)	5,676	26.1
Pit latrine/flush outside house	7,991	36.7
Open field/beach	3,951	18.2
Total	21,760	100.0

Source: Survey Data, 2013

Using the nature of toilet facility used by the household as a measure of vulnerability shows that 11,096 households, representing 43.2% of respondents, used toilet facilities inside the homestead, and were classified as non-vulnerable. On the other hand, 14,609 households, representing 56.8% of respondents, used toilet facilities outside the homestead and were classified as vulnerable (**Table 13.9d**).

Table 13.9d Disaggregation toilet facility used by household by vulnerability			
Non Vulnerable		**Vulnerable**	
Toilet inside homestead	%	Toilet outside homestead/ open field/ beach	%
9,818	45.1	11,942	54.9

Source: Survey data, 2013

13.2.4 Occupation of household head

Table 13.10 shows the occupations of the household heads, and it indicates that 65.8% of the household heads were economically active. 15.8% were unskilled labour, 17.5% were skilled labour (artisans/carpenters/masons/etc), 8.2% were employed as clerks/secretaries/ frontline staff/etc, 18.2% were professionals (teachers/nurses/doctors/ accountants/etc), 19.9% were in business/trade and 2.0% work abroad.18.4% of household heads were not economically active, and comprised 16.8% who were employed, and 1.6% who were students.

Table 13.10:profession of person responsible for HH finances		
	Number of respondents	**%**
Unemployed	3,645	16.8
Unskilled labour	3,443	15.8
Skilled labour (artisan/carpenter/etc)	3,807	17.5
Clerk/office	1,783	8.2
Professional(teacher/nurse/etc)	3,957	18.2
Business/trade	4,335	19.9

Abroad	442	2.0
Student	348	1.6
Total	21,760	100.0

Source: Survey Data, 2013

Table 13.11 shows that when the occupation of the household head was used as a measure of vulnerability, 34.2% of households were classified as vulnerable compared with 65.8% that were non-vulnerable.

Table 13.11: Disaggregation of gender by vulnerability

Non-Vulnerable		**Vulnerable**	
Skilled/professional	**%**	**Unemployed/unskilled Student/retired**	**%**
14,324	65.8	7,436	34.2

Source: Survey Data, 2013

ECONOMIC GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT

CHAPTER 14
MOST IMPORTANT ECONOMIC GOVERNANCE PROBLEM

14.0 Introduction

This section seeks to identify the most challenging economic governance issues confronting citizens. Citizens were first made to create a mental picture of all the economic challenges confronting them in their communities. They then prioritized the challenges they had identified, and selected the most challenging.

14.1 What is the most important economic governance issue for your community?

When respondents were asked to name the most important economic governance issue confronting their communities (**Table 14.1)** the two most important issues raised by them were unemployment (39.8%) and the cost of living (39.6%).

Table 14.1: Most important economic governance issue

	Number of Respondents	% Respondents
Unemployment	8,667	39.8
Cost of living	8,608	39.6
Corruption	2,618	12.0
Falling value of the cedi	838	3.9
Lack of accountability of public officials	662	3.0
Others	367	1.7
Total	21,760	100.0

Source: Survey Data, 2013

Male respondents were more likely (43.2%) than female respondents (41.9%) to cite unemployment as the most important economic governance issue confronting their communities. Female respondents were more likely (10.5%) than male respondents (7.7%) to cite corruption as the most important economic governance issue. Respondents living in rural communities were more likely (43.2%) than those living in rural communities (41.8%) to cite unemployment as the most economic governance issue. Alternatively, respondents living in urban communities were more likely (43.1%) than those living in rural communities (41.7%) to indicate the cost of living as the most important economic governance issue.

Vulnerability Analysis

Respondents from male-headed households were more likely (43.3%) than those from female-headed households to cite unemployment as the most important economic management issue confronting their community. Alternatively, respondents from female-headed households were more likely to indicate "cost of living" (44.8%) and "corruption" (10.1%) as the most important issue than respondents from male-headed households (41.7% and 44.8% respectively). Respondents who used toilet facilities outside the

homestead were more likely to cite "unemployment" (46.0%) and "corruption" (11.0%) than respondents who used toilet facilities inside the homestead (38.4% and 6.5% respectively). However, respondents who use facilities inside the homestead were more likely (46.8%) to cite "cost of living" as the most important issue compared to respondents who used facilities outside the homestead (38.7%).

Regional analysis

Unemployment was the key economic governance issue for respondents in the three northern regions – Northern (59.5%), Upper East (54.0%) and Upper East (50.9%). It was, however, the least cited problem in the Eastern (27.7%), Brong Ahafo (34.3% and the Ashanti (36.9%) regions (**Table 14.2**). Cost of living was the key issue in Brong Ahafo (50.4%), Eastern (49.4%) and Volta (49.4%). It was least cited in the Northern (24.0%), Upper East (31.1%) and Upper West (39.9%) regions. Corruption was most cited in the Eastern (11.3%), Central (10.8%) and Northern (9.8%) regions. The falling value of the cedi was most cited in the Ashanti region (9.7%).

Table 14.2: Most important economic governance issue by region (%)

	Unemployment	Cost of living	Corruption	Falling value of the cedi	Lack of accountability of public officials	Other
Upper East	54.0	31.1	8.4	3.0	1.8	1.7
Upper West	50.9	39.9	9.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Northern	59.5	24.0	9.8	3.6	2.2	0.8
Brong Ahafo	34.3	50.4	9.7	4.3	1.0	0.3
Ashanti	36.9	40.6	9.6	9.7	1.3	1.9
Eastern	27.7	49.4	11.3	5.1	4.2	2.3
Volta	45.2	49.4	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Greater Accra	38.8	46.1	8.4	1.2	1.8	3.7
Central	40.8	44.5	10.8	0.0	0.0	4.0
Western	40.9	46.8	6.7	2.3	2.1	1.2
Total	42.6	42.3	9.0	3.0	1.5	1.7

Source: Survey Data, 2013

CHAPTER 15 EMPLOYMENT

15.0 Introduction

Employment reduces the vulnerability people and is an important aspect of empowerment. This section seeks information on the degree to which unemployment is pervasive in the districts. It gathers information from households on whether they have been unemployed continuously for three months in the past 12 months. It also ascertains the chances of finding wage employment in the communities.

15.1 Have you been unemployed for the past 12 months

Respondents were asked if they had been unemployed continuously for at least 3 months in the past 12 months, 9,384 respondents (representing 43.1%) responded in the affirmative (**Table 15.1**).

Table 151: Unemployed continuously for 3 months

	Number of Respondents	% Respondents
Yes	9,384	43.1
No	12,376	56.9
Total	21,760	100.0

Source: Survey data, 2013

Female respondents (44.3%) and respondents from rural communities (45.3%) were more likely than male respondents (42.2%) and respondents from urban communities (40.2%) to report that they had been unemployed continuously for 3 months in the past 12 months. Respondents aged 18-25 years were more likely (63.9%) than respondents aged 26-40 years (36.8%), 41-60 years (33.4%) and >60 years (57.3%) to indicate that they had been unemployed continuously for 3 months.

Vulnerability Analysis

Respondents from male-headed households (43.7%) and respondents who use toilet facilities outside the homestead (49.8%) are more likely than respondents from female-headed households (40.8%) and respondents who use toilet facilities inside the homestead (35.0%) to report that they had been unemployed continuously for 3 months.

Regional Analysis

Table 15.2: Unemployed for 3 months by region

Region	Yes		No	
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
Upper East	76	53.5	66	46.5
Upper West	10	27.0	27	73.0
Northern	137	36.4	239	63.6
Ashanti	43	16.7	215	83.3
Brong Ahafo	9	20.5	35	79.5
Eastern	32	20.9	121	79.1
Volta	23	29.1	56	70.9
Central	74	33.8	145	66.2
Greater Accra	84	25.3	248	74.7
Western	26	38.2	42	61.8
Total	514	30.1	1,194	69.9

Source: Survey Data, 2013

15.2 Ease of getting wage employment

When asked how easy was it to get wage employment in your community, the majority of respondents (71.1%) reported that it was difficult whilst 367 respondents (representing 1.7%) indicated that it was easy (**Table 15.2**). A total of 1,365 respondents indicated that wage employment was non-existent in the community (an indication that it was difficult to get wage employment).

Table 152: Ease of getting wage employment in the community

	Number of Respondents	% Respondents
Easy	367	1.7
Difficult	15,473	71.1
Non-Existent	4,555	20.9
Don't Know	1,365	6.3
Total	21,760	100.0

Source: Survey data, 2013

Male respondents (72.5%) were more likely than female respondents (69.4) to indicate that getting wage employment was difficult in their communities, whilst female respondents (7.2%) were more likely than male respondents (5.5%) to report that wage employment was non-existent in their communities. Respondents in urban communities (76.1%) were more likely than respondents from rural communities (67.4%) to report that it was difficult to get wage employment. There was little differences between the responses from the respondents when the data is dissagregated by age: respondents aged 18-25 years (21.8%), 26-40 years (20.1%), 41-60 years (21.2%) and >60 years (22.1%) indicated that wage employment was non-existent in their communities.

Vulnerability Analysis

Respondents from male-headed households (71.7%) and respondents who use toilet facilities inside the homestead (72.2%) were more likely than respondents from female-headed households (68.7%) and respondents who use toilet facilities outside the homestead (70.2%) to report that it was difficult to get wage employment in their communities.

16
ACCOUNTABILITY AND TRANSPARENCY

16.0 Introduction

This section assesses whether local governments are making progress reports on their programmes and projects available to the public, as well as how widely these reports are disseminated to the public.

Pillar 4 of the Better Ghana Agenda: *In pursuing this objective, the Government of Ghana will develop mechanisms for promoting citizen-based monitoring and evaluation of public policies and programs, as well as providing feedback and suggestions on ways of improving the targeting of social and economic development programmes. Civil society will continue to have limitless space to participate in our governance system. It is healthy and allows growth of democratic governance.*

Subsequent iterations would investigate issues relating to how comprehensive, timely and useful the reports were.

16.1 District Assembly provides progress reports

Respondents were asked if the District Assembly provides progress reports on its implementation of the District Development Plan (DDP) to citizens (either through the Assembly member or some other means). 20.2% of respondents indicated that they receive progress reports on the implementation of the DDPs from the DA. 40.2% of respondents reported that they do not receive any progress reports from the DA, whilst 39.5% could not give a definitive answer (**Table 16.1**).

Table 16.1: DA provides progress report through Assembly member

	Number of Respondents	% of Respondents
Yes	4,403	20.2
No	8,756	40.2
Dont know	8,601	39.5
Total	21,760	100.0

Source: Survey data, 2013

Male respondents were more likely (22.0%) than female respondents (18.0%) to indicate that they received progress reports from the DA. When the data was disaggregated by locality, there was no difference between respondents from urban communities (20.0%) and those from rural communities (20.0%) who indicated that they received progress reports from the DA. A disaggregation of the data by educational level of respondents showed mixed results for those who indicated that they received progress reports from the

DA – no formal education (18.5%), primary (19.8%), middle/JHS (21.5%), SHS/A-level (17.1%), post-secondary (23.1%), tertiary (21.6%) and koranic (22.2%). Older respondents – 41-60 years (24.0%) and >60 years (24.0%) – were more likely to indicate that they received progress reports from the DA compared to younger ones – 26-40 years (20.0%) and 18-25 (14.0%).

Vulnerability analysis

Respondents from male-headed households were more likely (20.6%) than those from female-headed households (18.7%) to report that they received progress reports from the DA. Respondents who lived in homes with cemented/etc (20.5%) and those who used toilet facilities inside the homestead (22.4%) were more likely than respondents who lived in homes with thatch/etc roofing (17.0%) and those who used toilet facilities outside the homestead (18.5%).

16.2 Does the DA widely distribute its progress report through the Assembly member?

57.1% of respondents indicated that the District Assembly disseminated progress reports on development programmes through the Assembly member. 35.0% of respondents, however, disagreed that the District Assembly disseminated progress reports through the assembly member, whilst 7.9% of respondents could not give a definitive answer (**Table16.2**).

Table 16.2: DA widely distribute progress reports through Assembly member

	Number of Respondents	% of Respondents
Yes	2,512	57.1
No	1,542	35.0
Dont know	349	7.9
Total	4,403	100.0

Source: Survey Data, 2013

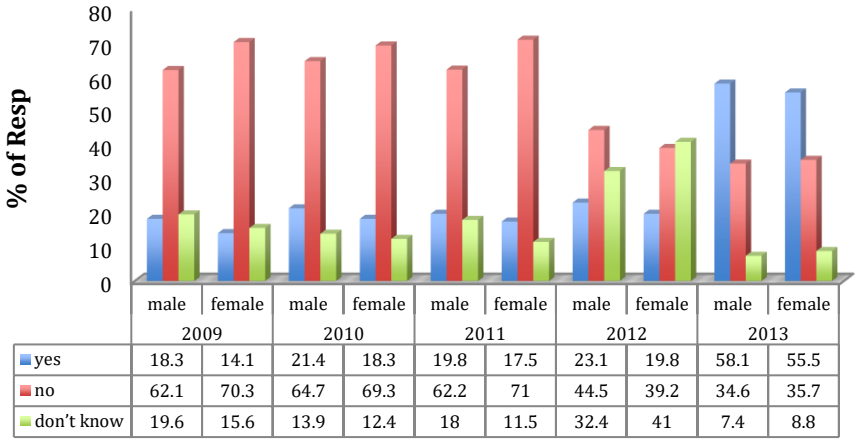
Male respondents were more likely (58.1%) than female respondents (55.5%) to indicate that the District Assembly disseminated progress reports through the assembly member. Respondents from urban communities were more likely (66.3%) than those living in rural communities (50.1%) to receive progress reports through their assembly member. Apart from respondents with Middle/JHS education (59.5%) and those with koranic education (69.0%), respondents with higher levels of education – tertiary (58.8%), post-secondary (58.8%) – were more likely than those without any formal education (51.7%) to report that they received progress reports through from the District Assembly.

Vulnerability analysis

Respondents from male-headed households were more likely (57.5%) than those from female-headed households (55.0%) to report they received progress reports from the District Assembly through their assembly member. Respondents living in homes with cemented/etc roofing (57.8%) and those who used toilet facilities inside the homestead (57.8%) were more likely than those living in homes with thatch/etc roofing (48.6%) and those who used toilet facilities outside the homestead (56.3%) to indicate that they received progress reports through their assembly member.

Trend analysis

Figure 16.1: Receive progress reports through Assembly member



	2009 male	2009 female	2010 male	2010 female	2011 male	2011 female	2012 male	2012 female	2013 male	2013 female
yes	18.3	14.1	21.4	18.3	19.8	17.5	23.1	19.8	58.1	55.5
no	62.1	70.3	64.7	69.3	62.2	71	44.5	39.2	34.6	35.7
don't know	19.6	15.6	13.9	12.4	18	11.5	32.4	41	7.4	8.8

16.3 Does the DA widely distribute its progress reports?

Respondents were asked if in their opinion the DA widely distributed/disseminated copies of its progress reports to citizens. 23.0% of respondents reported that the DA widely distributed hard copies of progress reports to inform citizens about their activities, compared with 60.6% of respondents who indicated that the DA did not widely distribute its reports (**Table 16.3**).

Table 16.3: DA widely distribute progress report

	Number of Respondents	% of Respondents
Yes	1,014	23.0
No	2,669	60.6
Don't know	720	16.4
Total	4,403	100.0

Source: Survey Data, 2013

Male respondents were more likely (24.6%) than female respondents (20.7%) to report that the DA widely distributed hard copies of its progress reports to citizens. Respondents living in urban communities were more likely (26.1%) than those living in rural communities (20.1%) to indicate that the DA distributed hard copies of its progress reports. Respondents with higher levels of education – tertiary (28.0%), post-secondary (25.7%) and SHS/A-level (25.9%) – were more likely to report that the DA distributed hard copies of its progress reports compared with those with lower levels of education – no formal education (21.3%), primary (23.4%), middle/JHS (18.9%) and koranic education (22.4%).

Vulnerability Analysis

Surprisingly, respondents from female-headed households were more likely (24.6%) than those from male-headed households (22.7%) to indicate that the DA distributed hard copies of its progress reports. Respondents living in homes with cemented/etc roofing (23.1%) and those who used toilet facilities inside the homestead (26.7%) were more likely than respondents who lived in homes with thatch/etc roofing (21.6%) and those who used toilet facilities outside the homestead (19.4%) to indicate that the DA distributed hard copies of its progress reports to citizens.

CHAPTER 17 CORRUPTION

17.0 Introduction

This chapter seeks to find out what role corruption plays in the communities where the survey was administered. Respondents were asked to state what their perception about corruption was, whether they had ever witnessed or heard about a corrupt act, and whether they had reported the act of corruption to. They were also asked who they reported the act to and whether any action had been taken by the authorities upon receipt of the report. They were also asked the sensitive question regarding whether they had ever paid a bribe or given a gift to a public official

17.1 Understanding of corruption

Respondents were asked to give their most important definition of corruption (**Table 17.1**). 52.1% understood corruption to mean paying a bribe to get a service or get out of trouble. 29.9% indicated that bribery referred to mal-administration of public funds by public officials, 9.7% indicated nepotism and 6.3% indicated non-adherence to procurement laws in the award of public contracts.

Table 17.1: Respondents' understanding of corruption

	Number of Respondents	% of Respondents
Nepotism	2,102	9.7
Award of contracts	1,369	6.3
Maladministration of public funds	6,515	29.9
Bribery	11,328	52.1
Others	446	2.0
Total	21,760	100.0

Source: Survey Data, 2013

Female respondents were slightly more likely (52.4%) than male respondents (51.8%) to define corruption as bribery, whilst male respondents were slightly more likely (6.8%) than female respondents (5.7%) to define corruption as the non-adherence to procurement rules in the award of contracts. Respondents living in rural communities were more likely (53.0%) than those living in urban communities (51.0%) to define corruption as the payment of bribes. Respondents with higher levels of education – tertiary (39.0%), post-secondary (33.0%) – were more likely to define corruption as the maladministration of public funds compared to those with lower levels of education – no formal education (22.0%), primary (30.0%), middle/JHS (30.0%), SHS/A-level (29.0%). Alternatively, respondents with lower levels of education – no formal education (56.0%), primary

(52.0%), middle/JHS (53.0%) – were more likely to define corruption as the payment of bribes compared with those with higher levels of education – tertiary (42.0%).

Vulnerability analysis

Respondents from female-headed households were more likely (54.0%) than those from male-headed households (52.0%) to define corruption as the payment of bribes. Respondents who live in homes with thatch/etc roofing (54.9%) and those who used toilet facilities outside the homestead (54.2%) were more likely than respondents who lived in homes with cemented/etc roofing (51.8%) and those who used toilet facilities inside the homestead (49.4%) to define corruption as the payment of bribes for a service.

17.2 Heard of/read about/witnessed any act of corruption in your workplace

Respondents were asked if they had ever heard of or read about or witnessed any act of corruption in their workplace or place of residence in the past 12 months. 25.1% of respondents responded in the affirmative (**Table 16.2**).

Table 17.2: Heard of/read about/witnessed an act of corruption

	Number of Respondents	% of Respondents
Yes	5,453	25.1
No	16,307	74.9
Total	21,760	100.0

Source: Survey Data, 2013

Male respondents were more likely (28.0%) than female respondents (21.4%) to report that they had heard of or read about or witnessed an act of corruption in the past 12 months. Respondents living in urban communities were more likely (26.4%) than those living in rural communities (24.0%) to indicate they had heard of or witnessed an act of corruption. Respondents with higher levels of education – tertiary (38.7% and post-secondary (32.5%) – were more likely than those with lower levels of education – non-formal education (19.5%), primary (19.5%), middle/JHS (24.2%), SHS/A-level (22.4%) and koranic (27.2%).

Vulnerability analysis

Respondents from male-headed households were more likely (25.4%) than those from a female-headed household (23.5%) to indicate that they had witnessed/heard of an act of corruption. Respondents living in homes with cemented/etc roofing (26.1%) and those who used toilet facilities inside the homestead (28.8%) were more likely than respondents living in homes with thatch/etc roofing (14.5%) and those who used toilet facilities outside the homestead (22.0%) to report that they had heard of/witnessed an act of corruption in the past 12 months.

17.3 Did you report the incidence of corruption?

Of the 5,453 respondents who indicated that had witnessed/heard/read about an act of corruption, only 1,104 representing 20.2% said they reported the incidence.

Table 17.3: Heard of/read about/witnessed an act of corruption

	Number of Respondents	% of Respondents
Yes	1,104	20.2

No	4,349	79.8
Total	5,453	100.0

Source: Survey Data, 2013

Male respondents were more likely (22.8%) than female respondents (16.0%) to indicate that they reported the incidence of corruption. Respondents from rural communities were more likely (21.7%) than those from urban communities (18.5%) to indicate that they reported the incidence. Respondents with post-secondary education (26.4%) and koranic education (23.9%) were more likely to indicate that they reported the incidence of corruption compared with the other groups – no formal education (20.5%), primary (15.1%), middle/JHS (18.4%), SHS/A-level (17.3%) and tertiary (20.8%). Age appeared to play a part in the responses, with respondents aged > 60 years being more likely (27.4%) than the other age groups – 41-60 years (23.5%), 26-40 years (19.2%) and 18-25 years (12.2%) – to indicate that they reported the incidence.

Vulnerability analysis

Respondents from male-headed households were more likely (20.8%) than those from female headed households (17.8%) to indicate that they reported the incidence of corruption. Respondents who used toilet facilities inside the homestead were more likely (23.7%) than those who used the facilities outside the homestead (16.5%) to indicate that they reported the incidence.

17.4 To whom did you report the incidence of corruption?

Respondents were asked which authority they reported the incidence of corruption to. 42.1% indicated they reported to the police, 22.2% to the DCE/DCD/PM, 18.9% to assembly members and 2.3% reported to "others" (**Table 17.4**).

Table 17.4: Heard of/read about/witnessed an act of corruption

	Number of Respondents	% of Respondents
Police	464	42.1
DCE/DCD/PM	245	22.2
Assembly members	208	18.9
Did not report	161	14.6
Others	25	2.3
Total	1103	100.0

Source: Survey data, 2013

Male respondents were slightly more likely (42.4%) than female respondents (41.3%) to indicate that they reported the incidence of corruption to the police. Alternatively, female respondents were more likely (24.3%) than male respondents (21.3%) to report such incidents to the DCE/DCD/PM. Surprisingly, respondents in rural communities are more likely (43.1%) than those in urban communities (40.6%) to report the incidents to the police.

Vulnerability analysis

Respondents who live in homes with thatch/etc roofing were more likely (46.6%) than those who lived in homes with cemented/ec roofing (41.8%) to indicate that they reported the incidents to the police. Respondents who used toilet facilities inside the homestead

were more likely (48.3%) than those who used facilities outside the homestead (32.5%) to report the incidence to the police.

17.5 If incidence was not reported, why not?

Respondent who indicated they did not report the act of corruption they witnessed/heard of were asked what was their primary reason for not doing so. 30.1% of respondents indicated they felt it was none of their business (apathy), 28.7% indicated they had no faith in the police, 8.4% said it was because they had no faith in officials of the District Assembly (**Table 17.5**).

Table 17.5: Reason for not reporting incidence of corruption

	Number of Respondents	% of Respondents
Lack of faith in police	1,244	28.7
Lack of faith in DA	365	8.4
Fear of reprisal	1,250	28.8
Apathy	1,305	30.1
Others	170	3.9
Total	4,334	100.0

Source: Survey Data, 2013

Male respondents were slightly more likely to cite fear of reprisal (29.0%) compared to female respondents (28.6%), whilst female respondents were slightly more likely to cite apathy (30.4%) compared to male respondents (29.8%). Respondents from urban communities were slightly more likely (29.1%) than those living in rural communities (28.4%) to cite lack of faith in the police.

Vulnerability analysis

Respondent from female-headed households were slightly more likely (29.8%) than those from male-headed households (28.4%) to indicate they had no faith in the police to deal with cases of corruption. Respondents living in homes with cemented/etc roofing (29.3%) and those who used toilet facilities inside the homestead (29.8%) were more likely than respondents who lived in homes with thatch/etc roofing (24.9%) and those who used toilet facilities outside the homestead (28.0%) to cite fear of reprisal as the primary reason for not reporting the incidence of corruption.

17.6 What happens if a person is reported for engaging in corrupt practices

When respondents were asked "what happens when an individual is accused of corruption?" 35.3% indicated that the individual would be investigated by the authorities, 14.0% indicated the individual would be punished, 21.7% reported that no action would be taken, whilst 29.0% were unable to give a definitive answer (**Table 17.6**).

Table 17.6: What happens to corruption suspects

	Number of Respondents	% of Respondents
Individual is disciplined	3,040	14.0
Individual is investigated	7,691	35.3
No action is taken	4,724	21.7
Don't know	6,305	29.0

Total	21,760	100.0

Source: Survey Data, 2013

Male respondents were more likely (37.4%) than female respondents (32.8%) to indicate that a report on a corrupt act would lead to an investigation by authorities. Alternatively, female respondents were more likely (33.4%) than male respondents (25.4%) not to be able to give a definitive answer. Respondents living in urban communities were slightly more likely (14.3%) than those living in rural communities (13.7%) to indicate that an individual cited for a corrupt act would be punished. Respondents with higher levels of education – tertiary (41.1%) and post-secondary (44.1%) – were more likely to indicate that individuals accused of corrupt act would be investigated compared to the other educational groups – no formal education (27.8%), primary (27.4%), middle/JHS (35.3%), SHS/A-level (35.5%) and koranic (38.3%).

Vulnerability analysis

Respondents from male-headed households were more likely (35.8%) than those from female headed households (33.4%) to indicate an investigation would be instituted into any report of corruption. Respondents living in homes with thatch/etc roofing (37.7%) and those who used toilet facilities outside the homestead (32.5%) were more likely than respondents who lived in homes with cemented/etc roofing (28.1%) and those who used toilet facilities inside the homestead (24.6%) not to to give a definitive answer.

17.7 Paid a bribe to an official

Respondents were asked if they had personally paid a bribe to any official (public or private) to facilitate a service in the past 12 months. Only 3,382 respondents, representing 15.5%, responded in the affirmative (**Table 17.7**).

Table 17.7: Personally paid a bribe to an official

	Number of Respondents	% of Respondents
Yes	3,382	15.5
No	18,378	84.5
Total	21,760	100.0

Source: Survey Data, 2013

Male respondents were more likely (17.5%) than female respondents (13.1%) to indicate that they had personally paid a bribe to an official for a service. Respondents living in urban communities were more likely (16.9%) than those living in rural communities (14.5%) to report that they had paid a bribe. Respondents with higher levels of education – teriary (20.0%) and post-secondary (21.3%) – were more likely to indicate they paid a bribe compared to the other groups – no formal education (11.9%), primary (12.4%), middle/JHS (15.2%), SHS/A-level (13.6%) and koranic education (18.8%).

Vulnerability analysis

Respondents from male-headed households were slightly more likely (15.7%) than those from female-headed households (14.8%) to indicate that they had paid a bribe to an official in the past 12 months. Respondents living in homes with cemented/etc (16.1%) and those who used toilet facilities inside the homestead (17.0%) were more likely than respondents living in homes with thatch/etc roofing (10.0%) and those who used toilet facilities outside the homestead (14.3%) to indicate that they had paid a bribe in the last 12 months.

17.8 Given a gift to an official

When respondents were asked if they had given a gift to an official (public or private) to facilitate a service in the past 12 months, 7,969 respondents, representing 36.6%, indicated that they had (**Table 17.8**).

Table 17.8: Personally given a gift to an official		
	Number of Respondents	**% of Respondents**
Yes	7,969	36.6
No	13,791	63.4
Total	21,760	100.0

Source: Survey Data, 2013

Male respondents (38.4%) and those living in urban communities (37.9%) were more likely than female respondents (34.4%) and those who live in rural communities (35.7%) to indicate that they had given a gift to an official to facilitate a service. Once again, respondents with higher levels of education – tertiary (44.8%) and post-secondary (46.8%) – were more likely to indicate they had given a gift to an official to facilitate a service compared to the other groups – no formal education (32.8%), primary (29.2%), middle/JHS (37.0%), SHS/A-level (29.7%) and to some extent koranic education (44.1%).

Vulnerability analysis

Respondents from male-headed households were more likely (37.2%) than those from female-headed households (34.3%) to indicate that they had given a gift to an official. Respondents living in homes with cemented/etc (37.3%) and those who used toilet facilities inside the homestead (37.6%) were more likely than respondents living in homes with thatch/etc (29.3%) and those who used toilet facilities outside the homestead (35.8%) to indicate they had given a gift to an official to facilitate a service.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

CHAPTER DeleteEMPLOYMENT AND EMPOWERMENTDelete

18.0 Introduction

This section seeks information on unemployment among respondents during the previous 12 months. It also asks respondents how difficult it is to obtain wage employment over the same period. Employment enables people particularly in deprived areas to become less vulnerable and is an important aspect of empowerment

18.1 Unemployed in past 12 months

9384 respondents, representing 43.1% of total respondents, reported that they had been unemployed for more than 3 months in the past 12 months (**Table 18.1**).

Table 18.1: Unemployed for more than 3 months in past 12 months

	Number of Respondents	% of Respondents
Yes	9,384	43.1
No	12,376	56.9
Total	21,760	100.0

Source: Survey Data, 2013

Female respondents (44.0%) and respondents living in rural communities (45.0%) were more likely than male respondents (42.0%) and respondents living in urban communities (40.0%) to indicate that they had been unemployed for at least 3 months during the period. Respondents with lower levels of education – no formal education (58.0%), primary (46.0%), middle/JHS (44.0%), SHS/A-level (51.0%), koranic education (52.0%) – were more likely to report that they had been unemployed for more than 3 months compared to respondents with higher levels of education – post-secondary (24.0%) and tertiary (24.0%). Respondents aged 18-25 years (64.0%) and >60 years (57.0%) were more likely than those aged 26-40 years (37.0%) and 41-60 years (33.0%) to report that they had been unemployed for more than 3 months.

Vulnerability analysis

Respondents from male-headed households were more likely (44.0%) than those from female-headed households (41.0%) to have been unemployed for more than 3 months. Respondents living in homes with thatch/etc roofing (60.0%) and those who used toilet facilities outside the homestead (49.8%) were more likely than respondents living in homes with cemented/etc roofing (41.5%) and those who used toilet facilities outside the homestead (35.0%) to indicate that they had been unemployed for more than 3 months in the past 12 months.

17.2 Ease of getting wage employment

Respondents were asked how easy it was to get wage employment in their communities. Only 1.7% of respondents indicated it was easy to get wage employment in their communities. The majority (71.1%) reported that it was difficult to get wage employment, whilst 20.9% indicated that wage employment was non-existent in their communities (**Table 17.2**).

Table 17.2: Ease of getting wage employment

	Number of Respondents	% of Respondents
Easy	367	1.7
Difficult	15,473	71.1
Non-existent	4,555	20.9
Don't know	1,365	6.3
Total	21,760	100.0

Source: Survey Data, 2013

Male respondents were more likely (72.5%) than female respondents (69.4%) to indicate that getting wage employment in their communities was difficult. Respondents living in urban communities were more likely (76.1%) than those living in rural communities (67.4%) to report that getting wage employment was difficult. Alternatively, respondents living in rural communities were more likely (25.4%) than those from urban communities (14.9%) to report that wage employment was non-existent in their communities. Respondents with lower levels of education – no formal education (25.8%), primary (24.7%), middle/JHS (23.4%), SHS/A-level (18.9%), koranic (18.4%) – were more likely than respondents with higher levels of education – post secondary (14.6%) and tertiary (16.2%) – to indicate that wage employment was non-existent in their communities.

Vulnerability analysis

Respondents from male-headed households were more likely (71.7%) than those from female-headed households (68.7%) to indicate that getting wage employment was difficult. Respondents living in homes with thatch/etc roofing (28.0%) and those who used toilet facilities outside the homestead (23.3%) were more likely than respondents living in homes with cemented/etc roofing (20.2%) and those using toilet facilities inside the homestead (18.1%) to report that wage employment was non-existent in their communities.

CHAPTER 18 BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT

18.0 Introduction

This chapter examines the environment that exists for the conduct of business by assessing improvements in registration regimes, how consultative the process of fixing taxes and rates is, and whether the District Assembly takes recommendations from the business community in fixing these taxes and rates. The chapter also seeks information on whether there have been improvements in the provision of water, electricity, telecommunication and other services to the business community. It also seeks to know whether the respondents or any members of their households have benefitted from government initiated programmes offering loans, business advice and specific assistance to the youth.

18.1 Registration of businesses

22.4% of the respondents were of the opinion that it was easy to register a business in their communities, whilst the majority (72.9%) disagreed (**Table 18.1**).

Table 18.1: Ease of registration of businesses in community

	Number of Respondents	% of Respondents
Yes	4,871	22.4
No	15,977	72.9
Don't know	912	4.2
Total	21,760	100.0

Source: Survey Data, 2013

Male respondents were slightly more likely (23.3%) than female respondents (21.3%) to report that it was easy to register a business. Respondents from urban communities were more likely (25.9%) than those from rural communities (19.7%) to indicate that there had been an improvement in business registration in their communities.

Vulnerability analysis

Respondents from female-headed households were slightly more likely (24.2%) than those from male-headed households (23.2%) to indicate that there had been an improvement in business registration. Respondents living in homes with cemented/etc roofing (24.0%) and those who used toilet facilities inside the homestead (26.7%) were more likely than respondents living in homes with thatch/etc roofing (16.6%) and those who used toilet facilities outside the homestead (20.6%) to report that there had been an improvement in business registration in their communities.

18.2 Improvement in electricity supply to businesses

When respondents were asked if there had been an improvement in the supply of electricity to businesses, 29.0% indicated there had been an improvement, 45.3% reported there had been no change, and 15.5% indicated it had worsened (**Table 18.2**).

Table 18.2: Improvement in electricity supply to businesses in community		
	Number of Respondents	**% of Respondents**
Improved	6,300	29.0
No change	9,860	45.3
Worsened	3,372	15.5
Don't know	2,228	10.2
Total	21,760	100.0

Source: Survey Data, 2013

Male respondents were more likely (46.4%) than female respondents (44.0%) to report that there had been no change in electricity supply to local businesses. Respondents living in urban communities were more likely (34.0%) than those living in rural communities (25.2%) to indicate that there had been an improvement in electricity supply to businesses. Respondents with higher levels of education – tertiary (18.6%) and post-secondary (18.5%) – were more likely than those with lower levels of education – no formal education (10.8%), primary (16.4%), middle/JHS (15.5%), SHS/A-level (15.2%) and koranic education (15.3%) – to indicate that electricity supply had worsened.

Vulnerability analysis

Respondents from male-headed households were more likely (29.4%) than those from female-headed households (27.0%) to report that electricity supply had improved for local businesses. Respondents living in homes with cemented/etc roofing (16.2%) and those who used toilet facilities inside the homestead (16.8%) were more likely than respondents living in homes with thatch/etc roofing (8.5%) and those who used toilet facilities outside the homestead (14.4%) to indicate that there had been an improvement in electricity supply to local businesses.

18.3 Any loss as a result of erratic electricity supply

Respondents were asked if they had suffered any loss as a result of poor electricity supply. 43.6% of respondents responded in the affirmative, whilst 48.9% indicated they had not suffered any loss (**Table 18.3**)

Table 18.3: Loss as a result of poor power supply		
	Number of Respondents	**% of Respondents**
Yes	9,481	43.6
No	10,638	48.9
Don't know	1,641	7.5
Total	21,760	100.0

Source: Survey Data, 2013

Male respondents were more likely (44.5%) than female respondents (42.4%) to indicate that they had suffered losses due to poor electricity supply. Respondents living in urban

communities were more likely (47.8%) than those living in rural communities (40.4%) to report that they had suffered losses as a result of poor electricity supply. Respondents with higher levels of education – tertiary (56.9%) and post-secondary (52.1%) – were more likely than those with lower levels of education – no formal education (32.9%), primary (37.1%), middle/JHS (40.6%), SHS/A-level (45.8%) and koranic education (47.5%) to report losses due to poor power supply.

Vulnerability analysis

Respondents from male-headed households were more likely (43.7%) than those from female-headed households (43.0%) to indicate that they had suffered losses due to poor power supply. Respondents living in homes with cemented/etc roofing (45.0%) and those who used toilet facilities in the homestead (50.2%) were more likely than respondents living in homes with thatch/etc roofing (28.5%) and those who used toilet facilities outside the homestead (38.1%) to report that they suffer losses due to poor power supply.

18.4 Improvement in water supply to local businesses

Respondents were asked if there had been an improvement of water supply to local businesses. 28.5% of respondents indicated that water supply to local businesses had improved, 50.1% reported that water supply to local businesses had not changed, whilst 10.3% indicated that it had worsened (**Table 18.4**).

Table 18.4: Improvement in water supply to businesses in community

	Number of Respondents	% of Respondents
Improved	6,200	28.5
No change	10,903	50.1
Worsened	2,244	10.3
Don't know	2,413	11.1
Total	21,760	100.0

Source: Survey Data, 2013

Female respondents were slightly more likely (29.1%) than male respondents (28.0%) to indicate that there had been an improvement in water supply to local businesses in the past 12 months. Respondents living in urban communities were more likely (32.0%) than those living in rural communities (25.9%) to report an improvement in water supply to local businesses in past 12 months. Respondents with higher levels of education – tertiary (12.9%) and post-secondary (13.7%) – were more likely than those with lower levels of education – no formal education (7.1%), primary (10.8%), middle/JHS (10.2%), SHS/A-level (8.9%) and koranic education (11.1%) – to report the supply of water to local businesses had worsened in the past 12 months.

Vulnerability analysis

Respondents from female-headed households were slightly more likely (29.1%) than those from male-headed households (28.3%) to report that there had been an improvement in water supply to local businesses in the past 12 months. Respondents living in homes with cemented/etc roofing (28.6%) were more likely than respondents living in homes with thatch/etc roofing (27.5%) to report an improvement in the supply of water to local businesses in the past 12 months. Respondents who used toilet facilities inside the homestead were more likely (11.3%) than those who used toilet facilities outside the

homestead (9.5%) to report that the supply of water to local businesses had worsened in the past 12 months.

18.5 Losses due to poor water service

26.3% of respondents reported that they had suffered losses due to poor water services in their communities, whilst 65.9% indicated that they had not suffered any loss. 7.8% of the respondents were unable to give a definitive answer because they do not use water for any economic activity (**Table 18.5**).

Table 18.5: Loss as a result of poor water service

	Number of Respondents	% of Respondents
Yes	5,725	26.3
No	14,347	65.9
Don't know	1,688	7.8
Total	21,760	100.0

Source: Survey Data, 2013

Male respondents were more likely (27.4%) than female respondents (25.0%) to report that they suffered losses due to poor water service. Respondents in urban communities were more likely (27.9%) to indicate that they suffered losses compared to those from rural communities. Alternatively, respondents from rural communities were more likely (9.2%) than those from urban communities (5.8%) not to be able to give a definitive answer.

Vulnerability analysis

Respondents from male-headed households were slightly more likely (26.5%) than those from female-headed households (25.7%) to indicate that they suffered losses from poor water service. Respondents who lived in homes with thatch/etc roofing (27.2%) were more likely to report suffering losses compared to respondents who lived in homes with cemented/etc roofing (26.2%). Alternatively, respondents who used toilet facilities inside the homestead were more likely (28.0%) than those who used toilet facilities outside the homestead (24.9%).

18.6 Improvement in telecom services to local businesses

36.9% of the respondents indicated that there had been an improvement in telecommunications services to local businesses, as opposed to 6.2% who indicated the service had worsened (**Table 18.6**).

Table 18.6: Loss as a result of poor water service

	Number of Respondents	% of Respondents
Improved	7,930	36.9
No change	9,256	43.0
Worsened	1,337	6.2
Don't know	2,988	13.9
Total	21,511	100.0

Source: Survey Data, 2013

Male respondents were slightly more likely (37.1%) than female respondents (36.5%) to indicate that there had been an improvement in telecommunications services to local businesses. Respondents in urban communities were more likely (38.6%) than those in

rural communities (35.6%) to report that there had been an improvement in telecommunication services to local businesses.

Vulnerability analysis

Respondents from male-headed households were more likely (37.3%) than those from female-headed households (35.2%) to indicate that telecommunication services to local businesses had improved in the past 12 months. Respondents living in homes with thatch/etc roofing (40.6%) and those who used toilet facilities outside the homestead (36.0%) were more likely than respondents living in homes with cemented/etc roofing (36.5%) and those who used toilet facilities inside the homestead (36.0%) to report an improvement over the past 12 months.

18.7 Suffered any loss due to poor telecommunication services

24.2% of respondents reported that they suffered losses due to poor telecommunication services, compared to 66.3% who indicated they did not suffer any loss in the past 12 months due to poor telecommunication services.

Table 18.7: Loss as a result of poor telecommunication services

	Number of Respondents	% of Respondents
Yes	5,214	24.2
No	14,274	66.3
Don't know	2,040	9.5
Total	21,528	100.0

Source: Survey Data, 2013

Male respondents were more likely (25.7%) than female respondents (22.4%) to indicate that they suffered some loss in the past 12 months due to poor telecommunication service. Respondents from urban communities were more likely (25.1%) than those from rural communities (23.5%) to report a loss because of poor telecommunication services in the past 12 months.

Respondent with higher levels of education – tertiary (33.0%) and post-secondary (30.3%) were more likely than respondents with lower levels of education – no formal education (19.6%), primary (17.9%), middle/JHS (20.7%), SHS/A-level (26.2%) and koranic education (28.0%) – to indicate they suffered losses due to poor telecommunication services.

Vulnerability analysis

Respondents from male-headed households were more likely (24.8%) than those from female-headed households (22.0%) to indicate that they suffered losses due to poor telecommunication services. Respondents living in homes with cemented/etc (24.5%) and those who used toilet facilities inside the homestead (26.1%) were more likely than respondents living in homes with thatch/etc (21.0%) and those who used toilet facilities outside the homestead (22.6%) to report losses.

18.8 Government initiatives to support local businesses

The question was preceded by the enumerators listing a number of government initiatives to support local businesses such as MASLOC, Business Advisory Centres (BAC), etc. Only

11.3% of the respondents indicated that they had benefitted from government initiatives to support local businesses.

Table 18.8: Benefitted from government initiatives to support local businesses		
	Number of Respondents	**% of Respondents**
Yes	2,459	11.3
No	18,597	85.5
Don't know	704	3.2
Total	21,760	100.0

Source: Survey Data, 2013

Female respondents were slightly more likely (12.5%) than male respondents (11.0%) to report that they had benefitted from government initiatives in the past 12 months. Respondents from urban communities were more likely (13.1%) than those from rural communities (10.7%) to indicate that they had benefitted from government initiatives. Education did not appear to influence the responses – no formal education (11.7%), primary (10.1%), middle/JHS (12.3%), SHS/A-level (11.6%), post-secondary (11.5%), tertiary (11.9%) and koranic education (8.2%).

Vulnerability analysis

Respondents from female-headed households were more likely (13.2%) than those from male-headed (11.3%) to indicate that they benefitted from government initiatives in the past 12 months. Respondents living in homes with cemented/etc roofing were more likely (11.9%) than those living in homes with thatch/etc roofing (9.3%) to indicate that they benefitted from government initiatives. When the data was disaggregated by nature of toilet used by the respondents, there was very little difference between those who used toilet facilities inside the homestead (11.6%) and those who used facilities outside the homestead (11.8%).

18.9 District Assembly consults local business before fixing taxes

Respondents were asked if the District Assembly consulted local business operators before fixing taxes and rates (**Table 18.9**). 17.7% of respondents indicated that local businesses were consulted before fixing taxes and rates.

Table 18.9: DA takes recommendations from local businesses in fixing taxes		
	Number of Respondents	**% of Respondents**
Yes	3,859	17.7
No	16,842	77.4
Don't know	1,059	4.9
Total	21,760	100.0

Source: Survey Data, 2013

Male respondents were more likely (18.4%) than female respondents (16.7%) to indicate that the DA consulted with local business operators before fixing taxes and rates. Respondents living in urban communities were more likely (20.9%) than those living in rural communities (15.4%) to report that the DA consulted business operators before fixing taxes and rates.

Vulnerability analysis

When the data was disaggregated by gender of household head, there is little difference between respondents from male-headed households (18.8%) and those from female-headed households (18.2%). However, when the data is disaggregated by material used for roof and nature of toilet facilities, respondents living in homes with cemented/etc roofing (18.8%) and those who used toilet facilities inside the homestead (20.1%) more likely than respondents living in homes with thatch/etc roofing (16.9%) and those who used toilet facilities outside the homestead (17.4%) to indicate that the DA consulted with local business operators before fixing taxes and rates.

18.10 DA takes recommendations from business operators in fixing taxes

Respondents were asked if the District Assembly took recommendations made by business operators during the consultation process into consideration when fixing taxes and rates in their communities (**Table 18.10**). 16.4% of respondents indicated that their DAs took their recommendations into consideration when fixing taxes and rates. The majority (78.5%), however, indicated that the DA did not act on their recommendations.

Table 18.10: DA takes recommendations from local businesses in fixing taxes

	Number of Respondents	% of Respondents
Yes	3,569	16.4
No	17,091	78.5
Don't know	1,100	5.1
Total	21,760	100.0

Source: Survey Data, 2013

Male respondents were slightly more likely (17.8%) than female respondents (16.6%) to indicate that the DA took recommendations from local business operators before fixing taxes and rates. Respondents from urban communities were more likely (20.4%) than those from rural communities (15.0%) to indicate that the DA took recommendations from local business operators.

Vulnerability analysis

When the data was disaggregated by gender of household head, there was little difference between respondents from male-headed households (17.1%) and those from female-headed households (17.8%). Again, there was little difference between respondents who lived in homes with cemented/etc roofing (17.2%) and those who lived in homes with thatch/etc roofing (18.0%).

CHAPTER 19 WASTE DISPOSAL

19.0 Introduction

This section seeks to find out if respondents engaged in any economic activities that generated harmful wastes such as dirty oil, dyes, and other effluents and how these wastes are being disposed of.

19.1 Waste generation

Respondents were asked if they were engaged in any economic activity, and whether those activities generated any harmful waste (**Table 19.1**). 27.7% of respondents reported that they generated harmful waste materials through their economic activities.

Table 19.1: Activities generate harmful waste

	Number of Respondents	% of Respondents
Yes	6,031	27.7
No	15,729	72.3
Total	21,760	100.0

Source: Survey Data, 2013

Male respondents were more likely (28.7%) than female respondents (26.5%) to indicate that they generated harmful wastes. Respondents living in urban communities were more likely (32.5%) than those living in rural communities (24.2%) to report that they generated harmful waste. Apart from respondents with koranic education (42.1%), respondents with higher levels of education – tertiary (29.4%) and post-secondary (30.8%) – were more likely than the other groups – no formal education (28.0%), primary (26.8%), middle/JHS (25.4%), SHS/A-level (27.2%).

Vulnerability analysis

Respondents from male-headed households were more likely (28.4%) than those from female-headed households (24.9%) to indicate that they generated harmful waste materials. Respondents living in homes with thatch/etc roofing were more likely (31.1%) than those living in homes with cemented/etc roofing (27.4%) to indicate that they generated harmful wastes.

19.2 How are such wastes disposed of?

Respondents who indicated they generated harmful waste materials were asked how they disposed of such wastes. 21.2% of respondents indicated they dumped the waste into gutters/drains; 37.5% indicated they dumped them on the ground, and 33.6% put the waste onto rubbish heaps.

Table 19.2: Activities generate harmful waste

	Number of Respondents	% of Respondents
Dumped into gutters/drains	1,279	21.2
Thrown on the ground	2,263	37.5
Put in the rubbish heap	2,024	33.6
Don't know	187	3.1
Others	278	4.6
Total	6,031	100.0

Source: Survey Data, 2013

Female respondents were more likely (22.1%) than male respondents (20.5%) to indicate that they dumped the waste into gutters/drains. The same proportion of males (37.5%) and females (37.5%) indicated that they dumped the waste on the ground. Respondents living in urban communities were more likely (27.7%) than those living in rural communities (14.7%) to indicate that they dumped the waste into gutters/drains. Alternatively, respondents from rural communities were more likely (38.8%) than those living in urban communities (28.3%) to indicate they dumped the waste onto rubbish heaps. Surprisingly, respondents with tertiary education were more likely (27.2%) to indicate they dumped the waste into gutters/drains compared to the other groups – no formal education (21.8%), primary (18.1%), middle/JHS (17.8%), SHS/A-level (22.8%), post-secondary (21.3%0 and koranic education (20.0%).

Vulnerability analysis

Respondents from female-headed households were slightly more likely (22.4%) than those from male-headed households (21.0%) to indicate that they dumped the waste into gutters/drains. Alternatively, respondents who lived in homes with cemented/etc roofing (21.9%) and those who used toilet facilities inside the homestead (25.5) were more likely than respondents who lived in homes with thatch/etc roofing (14.6%) and those who used toilet facilities outside the homestead (17.7%) to indicate that they dumped the waste into gutters/drains.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

CHAPTER 20
MOST IMPORTANT SOCIO-ECONOMIC ISSUE IN COMMUNITY

20.0 Introduction

Ghana's global ranking of 135th out of 186 countries on the 2013 Human Development Index (HDI) released by the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) matched that of the 2011 HDI. The report put Ghana's life expectancy at birth at 64.6 years which was an improvement on the 2011 figure of 64.2 years. On a regional level, it achieved an HDI value of 0.558 placing it above the average for Sub-Saharan Africa of 0.475.

This chapter assesses socioeconomic conditions at the local level where the survey took place. It examines the most important socioeconomic challenges confronting the community including the provision of water, education and health services as well as the conditions of the roads among others.

20.1 Most important socio-economic issue facing community

When respondents were asked to name the most important socio-economic issues facing their communities (**Table 20.1**), 19.3% of respondents said it was water supply/quality, education (17.0%), roads (17.0%), health (16.3%), waste disposal (13.6%), street lights (5.4%), and sewerage (5.0%).

Table 20.1: Most important socio-economic challenge?

	Number of Respondents	% of Respondents
Education	3,699	17.0
Health	3,555	16.3
Water	4,220	19.4
Waste disposal	2,958	13.6
Sewerage	1,080	5.0
Street light	1,169	5.4
Roads	3,707	17.0
Transportation	202	0.9
Fire service	240	1.1
Telephone service	120	0.6
Internet service	251	1.2
Others	559	2.6
Total	21,760	100.0

Source: Survey Data, 2013

Male respondents were more likely to cite education (18.2%) and health (16.5%) than female respondents (15.6% and 16.1 respectively) as the most important socio-economic challenge facing their community. Female respondents on the other hand, were slightly

more likely to mention water (19.9%) and waste disposal (14.4%) than male respondents (19.0% and 12.9% respectively) as the most important challenge facing their communities. Respondents from urban communities were more likely to cite waste disposal (19.2%) compared to those from rural communities (9.4%). Alternatively, respondents from rural communities were more likely to mention education (20.1%), health (19.5%) and water (19.9%) than those from urban communities (12.9%, 12.0% and 19.1% respectively).

Vulnerability analysis

Respondents from male-headed households were more likely to cite education (17.3%) and health (16.6%) compared to those from female-headed households (15.9% and 15.2% respectively) as the most important socio-economic challenge. Respondents living in homes with cemented/etc roofing were more likely (14.2%) than those living in homes with thatch/etc roofing (7.9%) to cite waste disposal as the most important challenge. Alternatively, respondents living in homes with thatch/etc roofing were more likely to mention education (21.3%), health (22.9%) and water (22.8%) compared with respondents living in cemented/etc roofing (16.6%, 15.7% and 19.1% respectively).

CHAPTER 21 EDUCATION

21.0 Introduction

The issue of education for all children of school going age continues to feature as one of the most important in the national development agenda. Enrolment of children and their retention in school at the basic level is an important focus of national and local government. This chapter assesses the types of schools children attend in the community, the availability of schools, and access to schools in terms of distance and cost. It also examines the issue of the quality of education in the schools.

21.1 Children aged 5 – 14 years in household

The majority of respondents (67.5%) reported that there were children aged between 5 – 14 years in the household

Table 21.1: Are children aged 5-14 years in school?

	Number of Respondents	% of Respondents
Yes	14,682	67.5
No	6,109	28.1
Don't know	969	4.4
Total	21,760	100.0

Source: Survey Data, 2013

Female respondents were slightly more likely (68.1%) than male respondents to indicate that there were children aged 5 – 14 years in the household. Respondents from rural communities were more likely (71.0%) than those living in urban communities (62.7%) to have a child aged 5 – 14 years in the household.

Vulnerability analysis

Respondents from male-headed households were more likely (69.5%) than those from female-headed households (59.6%) to report that there were children aged 5 – 14 years in the household. Respondents living in homes with thatch/etc roofing (72.6%) and those who used toilet facilities outside the homestead (73.6%) were more likely than respondents living in homes with cemented/etc roofing (67.0%) and those who used toilet facilities inside the homestead (60.0%) to report that there was a child aged 5 – 14 years in the household.

21.2 Children in household go to school

Respondents who indicated that there were children aged 5 – 14 years in the household were asked if these children were in school. The majority of respondents (96.0%) with children aged 5 – 14 years reported that the children were in school. Only 3.6% of respondents indicated that the children were not in school (**Table 21.2**)

Table 21.2: Are children aged 5-14 years in school?		
	Number of Respondents	**% of Respondents**
Yes	14,092	96.0
No	530	3.6
Don't know	60	0.4
Total	14,682	100.0

Source: Survey Data, 2013

There was no difference when the data was disaggregated by sex: 96.0% of male and 96.0% of female respondents indicated that children aged 5- 14 years in their households went to school. Respondents in urban communities were slightly more likely (96.3%) than those from rural communities (95.5%) to indicate that the children went to school.

Vulnerability analysis

Respondents from male-headed households were slightly more likely (96.2%) than those from female-headed households (95.1%) to report that children aged 5 – 14 years in the households were in school. Respondents living in homes with cemented/etc roofing (96.5%) and those who used toilet facilities inside the homestead (96.6%) were more likely than those living in homes with thatch/etc (91.4%) and those who used toilet facilities outside the homestead (95.6%) to report that the children were in school.

21.3 Type of school attended by children in the household

Respondents who indicated that they had children aged 5-14 years who were in school were asked the type of school the children attended (**Table 21.3**). 72.2% of respondents indicated that the children attended public schools, whilst 27.8% reported the children attended private schools.

Table 21.3: Type of school attended by children?		
	Number of Respondents	**% of Respondents**
Public	10,179	72.2
Private	3,297	27.8
Total	13,476	100.0

Source: Survey Data, 2013

Female respondents were more likely (25.0%) than male respondents (22.1%) to report that the children attended private schools, whilst male respondents were more likely (77.9%) than female respondents (75.0%) to indicate that the children attended public schools. Respondents from rural communities were more likely (85.2%) than those in urban communities (63.6%) to indicate that the children attended public schools. Respondents with higher levels of education – tertiary (51.8%), post-secondary (31.7%) – were more likely than those with lower levels of education – no formal schooling (8.2%), primary (12.8%), middle/JHS (21.4%), SHS/A-level (25.9%) and koranic education (10.6%) – to report that the children attended private schools.

Vulnerability analysis

Respondents from male-headed households were slightly more likely (76.9%) than those from female-headed households (75.1%) to report that the children attended public schools. Respondents living in homes with thatch/etc roofing (94.1%) and those who used

toilet facilities outside the homestead (86.9%) were more likely than those living in homes with cemented/etc (74.8%) and those who used toilet facilities inside the homestead (61.4%) to report that the children attended public schools.

21.4 Improvement in the availability of schools

Respondents were asked if there had been any improvement in the availability of public basic schools in their communities in the past 12 months. 47.8% of respondents reported that there had been an improvement in the availability of public basic schools in their communities compared to 44.1% of respondents who reported there had been no improvement (**Table 21.4**).

Table 21.4: Improvement in the availability of schools

	Number of Respondents	% of Respondents
Improved	10,392	47.8
No change	9,602	44.1
Non-existent	304	1.4
Don't know	1,462	6.7
Total	21,760	100.0

Source: Survey Data, 2013

Female respondents were slightly more likely (48.2%) than male respondents (47.4%) to indicate that there had been an improvement in the availability of public basic schools. Respondents residing in urban communities were slightly more likely (48.4%) than those living in rural communities (47.3%) to report an improvement in the availability of public basic schools.

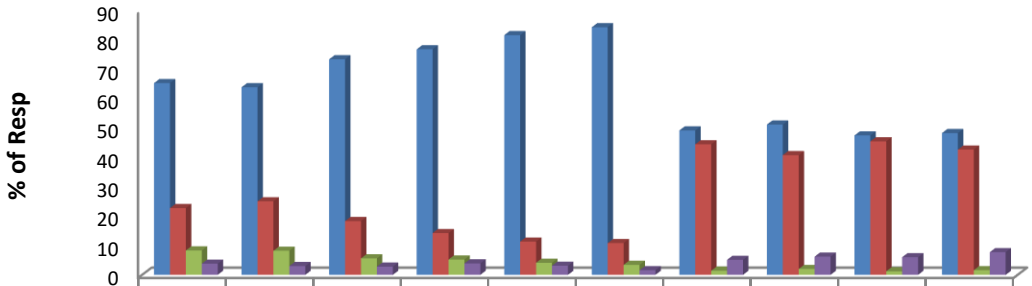
Vulnerability analysis

When the data was disaggregated by gender of household, there was no difference between respondents from male-headed households (47.8%) and those from female-headed households (47.7%) who indicated there had been an improvement in the availability of public basic schools. Respondents living in homes with cemented/etc roofing (48.8%) and those who used toilet facilities in the homestead (49.0%) were more likely than those living in homes with thatch/etc roofing (41.6%) and those who used toilet facilities outside the homestead (46.7%) to report that there has been an improvement in the availability of public basic schools.

Trend Analysis

Figure 21.1 shows that the proportion of respondents – male (47.4%) and female (48.2%) who reported improvement in the availability of basic education facilities in 2013 decreased when compared to the proportion of respondents in 2012 – male (49.1%) and female (51.1%).

Figure 21.1: Improvement in availability of basic education facilities, 2009 - 2013



	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female
	2009		2010		2011		2012		2013	
improved	65.2	63.8	73.3	76.7	81.5	84.2	49.1	51.1	47.4	48.2
no change	22.7	25	18.3	14.2	11.3	10.8	44.4	40.7	45.4	42.6
non-existent	8.3	8.2	5.6	5.2	4.1	3.4	1.4	2	1.2	1.6
don't know	3.8	3	2.8	3.9	3.1	1.6	5.1	6.2	6	7.7

Regional Analysis

Table 21.5: Availability of basic schools by region (%)

	Improved	No Change	Non-Existent	Don't know
Upper East	51.3	42.2	0.8	5.7
Upper West	59.7	34.2	0.8	5.3
Northern	53.6	36.2	3.5	6.7
Brong Ahafo	35.2	53.7	1.9	9.2
Ashanti	41.0	51.7	1.1	6.2
Eastern	45.1	46.9	1.2	6.8
Volta	59.5	36.2	0.7	3.7
Greater Accra	59.4	33.9	0.7	6.0
Central	41.3	47.6	2.1	8.9
Western	36.2	58.0	0.1	5.8
National	**47.8**	**44.1**	**1.4**	**6.7**

Source: Survey Data 2013

21.5 Improvement in access to basic education (cost implications)

Respondents were asked if there had been any improvement in access to basic education for children aged 5 – 14 years in in the past 12 months in so far as costs associated with access were concerned. 38.7% of the respondents indicated it had improved (indicating that the costs had reduced), 45.6% reported it was the same as before, 7.7% indicated that the costs associated with accessing basic education had increased (**Table 21.6**).

Table 21.6: Improvement in access to basic education (costs)

	Number of Respondents	% of Respondents
Improved	8,426	38.7
No change	9,928	45.6
Difficult	1,670	7.7
Don't know	1,736	8.0
Total	21,760	100.0

Source: Survey Data, 2013

Female respondents were slightly more likely (39.1%) than male respondents (38.4%) to report that access had improved. There was little difference between the responses when the data was disaggregated by locality with 38.4% of respondents who lived in urban communities compared with 39.0% of those who lived in rural communities indicating there had been an improvement.

Vulnerability analysis

A disaggregation of the data by head of household shows that respondents from male-headed households were more likely (46.0%) than those from female-headed households (44.3%) to report that there had not been any changes in the costs associated with accessing basic education. Respondents who lived in homes with thatch/etc roofing were more likely (9.4%) than those who lived in homes with cemented/etc roofing (7.5%) to report no improvement in accessing basic education. However, respondents who used toilet facilities inside the homestead were more likely (8.8%) than those who used facilities outside the homestead (6.7%) to indicate that costs associated with accessing basic education had increased over the past 12 months.

Regional Analysis

Table 20.7: Improvement in access to basic schools (cost) by region (%)

	Improved	No Change	Difficult	Don't know
Upper East	44.0	42.5	6.0	7.4
Upper West	55.6	36.4	2.7	5.3
Northern	43.4	40.3	5.0	11.3
Brong Ahafo	21.0	55.4	14.3	9.2
Ashanti	33.0	56.5	1.9	8.5
Eastern	38.1	42.4	10.6	9.0
Volta	55.2	33.6	7.4	3.7
Greater Accra	52.3	37.8	3.7	6.3
Central	26.7	51.8	12.1	9.5
Western	28.0	56.7	8.2	7.1
National	**38.7**	**45.6**	**7.7**	**8.0**

Source: Survey Data 2013

21.6 Improvement in access to basic education (distance travelled)

Respondents were asked if there had been any improvement in accessing basic education in so far as distance travelled to school was concerned (**Table 21.8**). 43.0% of respondents reported that there had been an improvement (meaning children in basic schools now have to travel shorter distances to school), 48.3% indicated that the situation remained the same as 12 months ago, 2.0% reported that the situation was difficult (meaning children had to travel longer distances to go to school).

Table 21.8: Improvement in access to basic education (distance travelled)

	Number of Respondents	% of Respondents
Improved	9,360	43.0
No change	10,504	48.3
Difficult	437	2.0
Don't know	1,459	6.7
Total	21,760	100.0

Source: Survey Data, 2013

Female respondents were slightly more likely (2.3%) than male respondents (1.8%) to report that access to basic education was difficult. Alternatively, male respondents were more likely (49.1%) than female respondents (47.1%) to indicate that there had been no change in the distances covered by children to go to school. Respondents living in urban communities were more likely (44.4%) than those living in rural communities (42.0%) to report that there had been an improvement in accessing basic education.

Vulnerability analysis

Respondents from female-headed households were slightly more likely (2.4%) than those from male-headed households (1.9%) to indicate that accessing basic education in their communities was difficult. Respondents who lived in homes with thatch/etc roofing (3.9%) and those who used toilet facilities outside the homestead (2.3%) were more likely than those who lived in homes with cemented/etc roofing (1.8%) and those who use toilet facilities inside the homestead (1.7%) to indicate that accessing basic education in their communities was difficult.

Regional Analysis

Table 21.9: Improvement in access to basic schools (distance) by region (%)

	Improved	No Change	Difficult	Don't know
Upper East	47.1	45.1	1.9	5.9
Upper West	58.6	34.5	1.4	5.5
Northern	47.6	42.2	1.6	8.6
Brong Ahafo	28.2	61.6	2.0	8.3
Ashanti	34.2	56.1	1.1	8.6
Eastern	42.2	48.8	3.4	5.5
Volta	52.2	41.5	3.0	3.4
Greater Accra	55.4	37.6	1.8	5.2
Central	36.3	52.9	1.9	8.9
Western	33.9	59.3	1.5	5.3
National	**43.0**	**48.3**	**2.0**	**6.7**

Source: Survey Data 2013

21.7 Satisfaction with quality of education

Respondents were asked to take everything into consideration and indicate their satisfaction or dissatisfaction with the quality of education in basic schools in their communities. 52.4% of respondents indicated they were satisfied with the quality of education in basic schools in their communities, 17.9% reported they were indifferent, whilst 29.8% expressed dissatisfaction (**Table 21.10**).

Table 21.10: Satisfaction with quality of basic education

	Number of Respondents	% of Respondents
Satisfied	11,397	52.4

Indifferent	3,888	17.9
Dissatisfaction	6,475	29.8
Total	21,760	100.0

Source: Survey Data, 2013

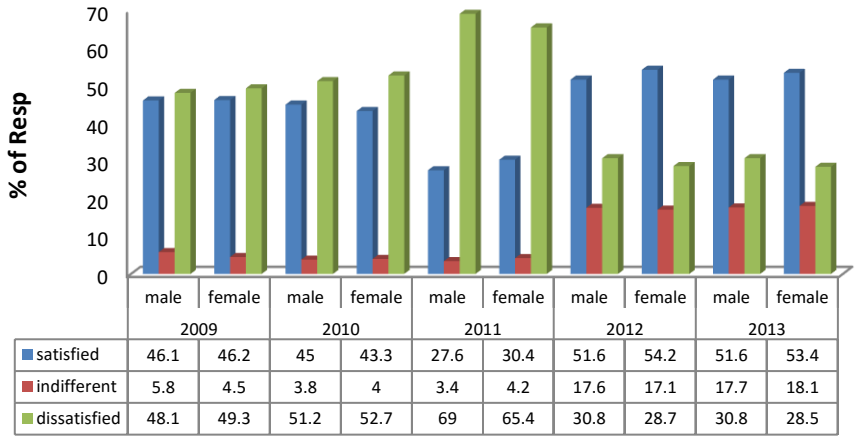
Female respondents were more likely (53.4%) than male respondents (51.6%) to report satisfaction with the quality of education in basic schools in their communities. Respondents from rural communities were more likely (32.1%) than those from urban communities (26.6%) to express dissatisfaction with the quality of education.

Vulnerability analysis

Respondents from male-headed households were more likely (30.1%) than those from female-headed households (28.6%) to express dissatisfaction with the quality of basic education in their communities. Respondents who lived in homes with thatch/etc (37.3%) and those who used toilet facilities outside the homestead (32.9%) were more likely than those who lived in homes with cemented/etc roofing (28.7%) and those who used toilet facilities inside the homestead (25.9%) to express dissatisfaction in the quality of education in the basic schools in their communities.

Trend Analysis

Figure 21.2: Satisfiaction with quality of education at basic schools, 2009 - 2013



	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female
	2009		2010		2011		2012		2013	
satisfied	46.1	46.2	45	43.3	27.6	30.4	51.6	54.2	51.6	53.4
indifferent	5.8	4.5	3.8	4	3.4	4.2	17.6	17.1	17.7	18.1
dissatisfied	48.1	49.3	51.2	52.7	69	65.4	30.8	28.7	30.8	28.5

Regional Analysis

Table 21.11: Satisfaction with the quality of basic education by region (%)			
	Satisfied	**Indifferent**	**Dissatisfied**
Upper East	43.3	7.2	49.4
Upper West	55.5	20.8	23.7
Northern	50.2	15.4	34.4
Brong Ahafo	38.2	32.2	29.6
Ashanti	58.6	12.4	29.0
Eastern	51.1	13.4	35.5

Volta	59.5	16.1	24.4
Greater Accra	61.3	16.5	22.1
Central	51.6	22.6	25.9
Western	52.2	11.5	36.3
National	**52.4**	**17.9**	**29.8**

Source: Survey Data, 2013

21.8 Reason for satisfaction with quality of education

Table 21.12: Reason for satisfaction with quality of basic education		
	Number of Respondents	**% of Respondents**
Availability of good schools	1,684	14.6
Availability of qualified teachers	3,416	29.7
Provision of school feeding	264	2.3
Free basic education	1,201	10.4
Serious students	2,923	25.4
Good facilities	1,833	15.9
High school attendance	190	1.7
Total	11,511	100.0

Source: Survey Data, 2013

21.9 Reason for dissatisfaction with quality of education

Table 21.13: Reason for satisfaction with quality of basic education		
	Number of Respondents	**% of Respondents**
Poor facilities	4,234	48.3
Students not studying	2,545	29.1
Lack of qualified teachers	1,553	17.7
Low school attendance	29	0.3
Indiscipline in pupils	188	2.1
Expensive fees	208	2.4
Total	8,757	100.0

Source: Survey Data, 2013

21.10 Children in community not attending school

Table 21.14: Reason for satisfaction with quality of basic education		
	Number of Respondents	**% of Respondents**
Yes	13,521	62.1
No	4,161	19.1
Don't know	4,078	18.7
Total	21,760	100.0

Source: Survey Data, 2013

Male respondents were more likely (63.6%) than female respondents (60.4%) to indicate that there were children aged 5 – 14 years in the community who did not attend school. Respondents living in rural communities were more likely (66.5%) than those living in urban communities (56.3%) to report that there were children of school going age who were not in school.

Vulnerability analysis

Respondents from male-headed households were more likely (62.7%) than those from female-headed households (59.9%) to report that there were children in the community who did not attend school. Respondents who lived in homes with thatch/etc roofing (61.9%) and those who used toilet facilities outside the homestead (68.1%) were more likely than respondents who lived in homes with cemented/etc roofing (60.7%) and used toilet facilities inside the homestead (54.9%) to report that there were children aged 5 – 14 years in the community who did not attend school.

21.11 Reason for children not being in school

Respondents who indicated that there were children aged 5 – 14 years in the community who did not attend school, were asked what they thought was the primary reason why the children were not in school. 47.2% of respondents attributed it to the inability of parents/guardians to pay fees/charges being charged at the schools. 3.4% indicated it was because there was no school in the community and children had to travel far distances to the nearest school. 2.3% said it was because there were no teachers in the schools in the communities.

Table 21.15: Reason for satisfaction with quality of basic education

	Number of Respondents	% of Respondents
Can't afford charges	6,360	47.2
No schools nearby	459	3.4
No teachers	312	2.3
No value in education	2,931	21.8
Child supports home economically	1,012	7.5
Child helps at home	659	4.9
Others	1,741	12.9
Total	13,474	100.0

Source: Survey Data, 2013

CHAPTER 22 HEALTH CARE SERVICES

22.0 Introduction

The Ministry of Health (MoH) has sought to improve availability of health facilities by scaling up the Community-based Health Planning and Services (CHPS) as a close-to-client policy to increase access to basic health services. In the beginning of 2012 the number of CHPS was 1,675 (representing 48% of an overall national target of 3,499), this increased to 2,226 at the end of year 2012 (representing 64% of the national target).

One of the major challenges facing health care delivery in the country is the availability, distribution and appropriate mix of relevant health staff at the health facilities. Out of the 149 hospitals (including CHAG facilities), 84 hospitals (representing 56.4%) have between 1 and 3 doctors, with 25 (16.8%) having no doctors. This has implications for the availability and quality of services (Source: Holistic Assessment of the Health Sector Programme of Work – 2012; Version 11th June 2013. www.moh.ghana.org).

22.1 Availability of health care facilities

Respondents were asked "has the availability of health care facilities in your community improved in the past 12 months". 42.2% of respondents indicated that there had been an improvement in the availability of health care facilities in their communities, whilst 45.8% reported that the situation was the same 12 months on. 7.3% indicated that there are no public health care facilities in their communities, whilst 4.7% were unable to give a definitive answer (**Table 22.1**).

Table 22.1: Availability of health care facilities

	Number of Respondents	% of Respondents
Improved	9,173	42.2
No improvement	9,969	45.8
Non-existent	1,595	7.3
Don't know	1,023	4.7
Total	21,760	100.0

Source: Survey Data, 2013

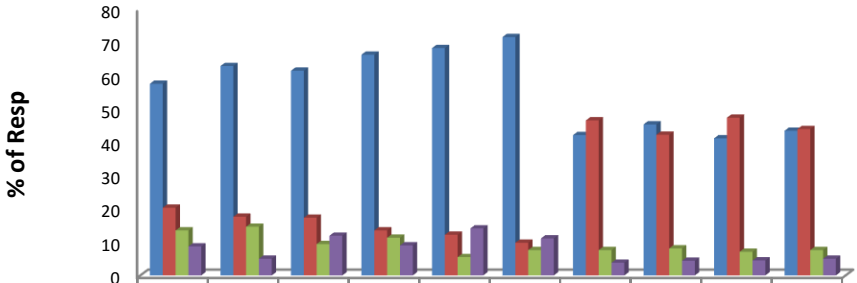
When the data was disaggregated by sex it showed that female respondents were more likely (43.4%) than male respondents (41.1%) to indicate that the availability of health care facilities had improved in the past 12 months. Respondents from urban communities were more likely (44.7%) than those from rural communities (40.2%) to indicate that the situation had improved.

Vulnerability analysis

Respondents from female-headed households were more likely (43.4%) than those from male-headed households (41.9%) to indicate that there had been improvement in the availability of public health care facilities in their communities. Respondents living in homes with cemented/etc roofing were more likely (42.9%) than those living in homes with thatch/etc roofing (34.1%) to report that there had been improvements over the past 12 months. Alternatively, respondents living in homes with thatch/etc. roofing were more likely (14.6%) than those living in homes with cemented/etc roofing (6.6%) to report that public health care facilities were "non-existent" in their communities. Respondents who used toilet facilities inside the homestead were more likely (45.0%) than those who used toilet facilities outside the homestead (39.8%) to indicate an improvement.

Trend analysis

Figure 22.1: Availability of health facilities, 2009 - 2013



	2009 male	2009 female	2010 male	2010 female	2011 male	2011 female	2012 male	2012 female	2013 male	2013 female
improved	57.5	62.8	61.4	66.2	68.2	71.5	42.1	45.3	41.1	43.4
no change	20.3	17.6	17.3	13.5	12.2	9.8	46.5	42.2	47.3	43.9
non-existent	13.5	14.6	9.4	11.3	5.5	7.6	7.6	8.1	7.1	7.6
don't know	8.7	5	11.9	9	14.1	11.1	3.8	4.4	4.5	5

22.2 Costs incurred in accessing health care services

Table 22.2 shows reponses of respondents who were asked if there had been an improvement in accessing health care services in relation to the costs they incur in accessing such services.

Table 22.2: Access to health care services (costs incurred)

	Number of Respondents	% of Respondents
Improved	8,696	40.0
No improvement	10,907	50.1
Non-existent	992	4.6
Don't know	1,165	5.4
Total	21,760	100.0

Source: Survey Data, 2013

Female respondents were more likely (41.4%) than male respondents (38.8%) to report that there had been an improvement in the costs they incur in accessing health care services in their communities. Respondents in urban communities were more likely (43.2%) than those from rural communities (37.6%) to indicate that the costs incurred in accessing health care services that improved.

Vulnerability analysis

Respondents from female-headed households were more likely (41.2%) than those from male-headed households (39.7%) to indicate that there had been an improvement in costs incurred in accessing health care services in their communities. Respondents living in homes with cemented/etc roofing (40.9%) and those who used toilet facilities inside the homestead (43.1%) were more likely than those living in homes with thatch/etc roofing (30.3%) and those who used toilet facilities outside the homestead (37.4%) to report an improvement.

22.3 Time taken to travel to a health facility

The majority of respondents (64.6%) reported that it took them less than an hour to get to the nearest health care facility. 24.9% indicated that it took them between 1 and 2 hours, whilst 6.9% said they traveled for between 2 and 3 hours to get to a health facility. Only 3.6% reported that it took them more than 3 hours to get to a health facility (**Table 22.3**).

Table 22.3: Time taken to access a health facility

	Number of Respondents	% of Respondents
Less than 1 hour	14,057	64.6
1 – 2 hours	5,416	24.9
2 – 3 hours	1,496	6.9
More than 3 hours	791	3.6
Total	21,760	100.0

Source: Survey Data, 2013

Male respondents were more likely (4.4%) than female respondents (2.7%) to indicate that they traveled over 3 hours to reach a health facility. Respondents from urban communities were more likely (74.0%) than those living in rural communities (57.6%) to reach a health facility within one hour. Alternatively, respondents from rural communities were more likely (4.9%) than those in urban communities (2.0%) to travel over 3 hours to reach the nearest public health facility. Education appears to play a part in accessing health services. Respondents with tertiary education were more likely (76.8%) to reach the nearest health facility with an hour compared to respondents with no formal education (55.3%), primary (59.2%), middle (64.7%), SHS/A-level (68.5%), post-secondary (64.0%) and koranic education (62.8%).

Vulnerability analysis

Respondents from female-headed households were slightly more likely (65.5%) than those from male-headed households (64.4%) to spend less than an hour to reach the nearest health facility. Alternatively, respondents from male-headed households were slightly more likely (3,8%) than those from female-headed households (3.1%) to report that it took them more than 3 hours to get to the nearest health facility. Respondents who lived in homes with cemented/etc roofing were more likely (66.9%) than those who lived in homes with thatch/etc roofing (41.4%) to report it took them less than an hour to get to the nearest

health facility. Alternatively, respondents who lived in thatch/etc roofed houses were more likely to take between 2 – 3 hours (14.4%) or more than 3 hours (6.5%) to get to the health facility compared with 6.1% and 3.4% respectively for respondents who lived in houses with cemented/etc roofing. Respondents who used toilet facilities inside the homestead were more likely (71.3%) than those who used toilet facilities outside the homestead (59.1%) to spend less than an hour to get to the nearest health facility. On the other hand, respondents who used toilet facilities outside the homestead were more likely (4.7%) than those who used facilities inside the homestead (2.4%) to spend more than 3 hours to get to the nearest health facility.

22.4 Type of health facility frequently visited by household

Respondents were asked the question "which type of health facility do members of their household frequently visit" (**Table 22.4**). The most frequently visited health facilities were district public hospitals/clinics/CHPS (66.4%). This was followed by regional hospitals (14.4%), private hospitals (12.8%), drug stores (2.8%), pharmacies (2.4%), other – herbalists/etc (0.9%) and drug peddlers (0.3%).

Table 22.4: Type of health facility frequently visited by household

	Number of Respondents	% of Respondents
Regional hospital	3,123	14.4
District hospital/ clinic/ CHPS, etc	14,446	66.4
Private health facility	2,795	12.8
Pharmacy	522	2.4
Drug store	602	2.8
Drug peddler	70	0.3
Other (herbal centers/etc)	201	0.9
Total	21,579	100.0

Source: Survey Data, 2013

When the data was disaggregated by sex, male respondents were more likely (15.3%) than female respondents (13.2%) to indicate members of their households frequently visit regional hospitals. On the other hand, female respondents were more likely (67.6%) than male respondents (65.4%) to visit a district hospital/clinic/CHPS/etc. As expected, respondents living in urban communities were more likely (19.9%) than those living in rural communities (10.2%) to visit a regional hospital. Alternatively, respondents living in urban communities were more likely (76.5%) than those living in urban communities (52.8%) to visit district hospitals/clinics/CHPS/etc. Respondents with higher education – post-secondary (19.7%) and tertiary (18.1%) – were more likely to visit regional hospitals than the other groups – no formal schooling (10.7%), primary (10.9%), middle/JHS (11.7%), SHS/A-level (16.9%) and koranic education (15.3%).

Vulnerability analysis

Respondents from male-headed households were slightly more likely (14.6%) than those from female-headed households (13.3%) to visit regional hospitals. Surprisingly, respondents from female-headed households were more likely (14.3%) than those from male-headed households (12.5%) to visit private health facilities. Respondents living in homes with thatch/etc roofing (78.5%) and those who used toilet facilities outside the homestead (73.5%) were more likely than those living in homes with cemented/etc roofing

(65.2%) and those who used toilet facilities inside the homestead (57.7%) to visit district hospitals/clinics/CHPS/etc.

22.5 Presence of doctor at last visit

Respondents were asked if there was a doctor present at the time of their last visit to the health facility (**Table 22.5**). 54.8% of respondents indicated that there was a doctor present, 32.1% reported that there was no doctor present at the time of their last visit. 13.1% of respondents could not give a definitive answer.

Table 22.5: Doctor present at last visit

	Number of Respondents	% of Respondents
Yes	11,921	54.8
No	6,995	32.1
Don't know	2,844	13.1
Total	21,760	100.0

Source: Survey Data, 2013

Female respondents were more likely (55.9%) than male respondents (53.9%) to report that there was a doctor present at their last visit to the health facility. Respondents living in urban communities were more likely (62.9%) than those living in rural communities (48.7%) to indicate that there was a doctor present at their last visit. Respondents with tertiary education were more likely (64.2%) than those with no formal education (48.5%) to indicate that there was a doctor present at their last visit.

Vulnerability analysis

Respondents from non-vulnerable households were more likely to indicate that there was a doctor present at their last visit to a health facility than those from vulnerable households. Respondents living in homes with cemented/etc roofing (55.9%) and those who used toilet facilities within the homestead (61.5%) were more likely than those living in homes with thatch/etc roofing (43.2%) and those who used toilet facilities outside the homestead (49.3%).

22.6 Time spent at health facility before being attended to

Respondents were asked how long they stayed at the health facility before they were attended to by a doctor or health personnel. 33.2% of respondents indicated they spent less than an hour before being attended to, 33.7% spent between 1 – 2 hours, 18.7% spent 2 – 3 hours, and 14.4% spent more than 3 hours being attended to.

Table 22.6: Time spent before been attended to

	Number of Respondents	% of Respondents
Less than 1 hour	7,235	33.2
1-2 hours	7,328	33.7
2-3 hours	4,060	18.7
Over 3 hours	3,137	14.4
Total	21,760	100.0

Source: Survey Data, 2013

Male respondents were more likely (34.3%) than female respondents (31.9%) to spend less than an hour before being attended to by medical personnel. Female respondents, on the other hand, were more likely (34.8%) than male respondents (32.8%) to spend between 1 – 2 hours. Respondents living in rural communities were more likely (19.5%) than those living in urban communities (17.5%) to spend between 2-3 hours before being attended to at a health facility. Respondents with koranic education were more likely (19.2%) to spend more than 3 hours before being attended to compared with the other educational groupings –no formal schooling (13.3%), primary (14.6%), middle (14.1%), SHS (14.0%), post-secondary (15.6%), and tertiary (15.5%).

Vulnerability analysis

Respondents from male-headed households were slightly more likely (14.6%) than those from female-headed households (13.6%) to have waited for more than 3 hours before being attended to by health personnel. Respondents from households that lived in homes with thatch/etc roofing (15.3%) and those who used toilet facilities outside the homestead (15.7%) were slightly more likely than those who live in homes with cemented/etc roofing (14.3%) and those who used toilet facilities inside the homestead (12.8%) to indicate that they waited for more than 3 hours before being attended to.

22.7 Did you receive all your medication?

Respondents were asked if they received all their prescribed medication at the health facility during their last visit (**Table 22.7**). The majority of respondents (96.0%) reported that they received all or some of their medication at the health facilities they visited, with 44.1% indicating they received all their medication and 51.9% indicating that they received some. Only 4.0% of respondents reported that they did not receive any medication at the last health facility they visited, and had to purchase the prescribed medication at another health facility.

Table 22.7: Did you receive all your medication?

	Number of Respondents	% of Respondents
Yes, received all	9,586	44.1
Yes, received some	11,300	51.9
No, received none	874	4.0
Total	21,760	100.0

Source: Survey Data, 2013

Female respondents were slightly more likely (44.6%) than male respondents (43.6%) to report that they received all their prescribed medications. Respondents from urban communities were more likely (47.4%) than those from rural communities (41.6%) to indicate that they received all their prescribed medications. Alternatively, respondents from rural communities were slightly more likely (4.4%) than those from urban communities (3.4%) to report that they received none of their prescribed medications.

Vulnerability analysis

Respondents from male-headed households were more likely (44.6%) than those from female-headed households (42.0%) to indicate that they received all their prescribed medications. Alternatively, respondents from female-headed headed households were more likely (5.2%) than those from male headed households to indicate that they received none of their prescribed medications at the health facility. Respondents who lived in homes with

cemented/etc roofing (44.5%) and those who used toilet facilities inside the homestead 44.7%) were more likely than those who lived in homes with thatch/etc roofing (40.0%) and used toilet facilities outside the homestead (43.5%) to report that they received all their prescribed medications.

22.8 Satisfied with quality of health service

Respondents were asked if they were satisfied with the quality of health care services they were receiving from the health facility they frequently used. Over half the respondents (55.5%) indicated they were satisfied, 16.3% were indifferent and 28.2% expressed their dissatisfaction with the quality of health care services they received.

Table 22.8: Satisfied with the quality of health care services?		
	Number of Respondents	**% of Respondents**
Yes, satisfied	12,086	55.5
Indifferent	3,546	16.3
Dissatisfied	6,128	28.2
Total	21,760	100.0

Source: Survey Data, 2013

Female respondents were more likely (56.6%) than male respondents (54.7%) to express their satisfaction with the quality of health care services they received at health facilities. Respondents from rural communities were more likely (31.9%) than those from urban communities (23.2%) to express dissatisfaction with the quality of healthcare services.

Vulnerability analysis

Respondents from female-headed households were slightly more likely (56.7%) than those from male-headed households (55.2%) to express their satisfaction with the quality of health care services. Respondents who lived in homes with cemented/etc roofing (56.6%) and those who used toilet facilities inside the homestead (60.8%) were more likely than respondents who lived in homes with thatch/etc roofing (44.8%) and those who used toilet facilities outside the homestead (51.2%) to express satisfaction with the quality of health care services.

22.9 Reason for dissatisfaction

Respondents were asked to state the primary reason for their dissatisfaction with the quality of health care services. 25.2% indicated it was because there was no public health facility in their community, 30.5% cited the lack of doctors and other health personnel, 1.9% cited the cost of service, 11.8% indicated the time spent at the facility, 22.9% indicated it was because they are unable to get the important drugs they needed/that the NHIS did not cover certain drugs, 10.6% cited the rude behaviour of nurses and other health personnel, and 11.8% indicated the deplorable conditions of the health facilities (**Table 22.9**).

Table 22.9: Primary reason for dissatisfaction with quality of health care services?		
	Number of Respondents	**% of Respondents**
No health facility	1,545	25.2
None availability of doctors and health personnel	1,866	30.5
Costly service	115	1.9

Too much time spent at the facility	724	11.8
Lack of important medication/ NHIS does not cover all drugs	1,406	22.9
Rude behavior of health personnel	647	10.6
Poor health facilities	725	11.8
Total	6,128	100.0

Source: Survey Data, 2013

22.10 Reason for satisfaction

Respondents who indicated that they were satisfied with the quality of health care services were asked to give the primary reason for their answer. The reasons given were as follows: 53.9% cited good medication/improved services; 9.5% said it was due to good facilities; 10.5% indicated availability of doctors and other health personnel; 10.6% indicated doctors and nurses were very helpful; and 15.5% attributed it to their ability to use their NHIS card.

Table 22.10: Primary reason for satisfaction with quality of health care services?

	Number of Respondents	% of Respondents
Good medication/improved services	6,509	53.9
Good facilities	1,148	9.5
Availability of doctors and health personnel	1,275	10.5
Doctors and nurses very helpful	1,285	10.6
Able to use NHIS card	1,869	15.5
Total	12,086	100.0

Source: Survey Data, 2013

22.11 People in community who do not attend formal health facilities (hospitals/clinics etc)

Respondents were asked if there were people living in their communities who did not attend hospitals/clinics when they fell ill? 52.4% of respondents indicated there were such people in their communities, 13.5% indicated that sick people visited one health facility or the other, whilst 34.1% had no knowledge of such people (**Table 22.11**).

Table 22.11: Sick people in community who do not visit hospitals?

	Number of Respondents	% of Respondents
Yes	11,405	52.4
No	2,943	13.5
Don't know	7,411	34.1
Total	21,759	100.00

Source: Survey Data, 2013

Male respondents were more likely (53.6%) than female respondents (51.0%) to indicate that there were people in their communities who did not visit hospitals/clinics when they fell sick. Alternatively, female respondents were more likely (36.5%) than male respondents (32.1%) not to be able to give a definitive answer. Respondents from rural communities were more likely (56.0%) than those from urban communities (47.6%) to indicate there were people who did not visit health facilities.

Vulnerability analysis

Respondents from male-headed households are more likely (53.2%) than those from female-headed households (49.1%) to indicate that there are people in their communities who do not attend hospitals. Respondents who live in homes with thatch/etc roofing (62.5%) and those who use toilet facilities outside the homestead (55.4%) are more likely than those who live in homes with cemented/etc roofing (51.4%) and those who use toilet facilities inside the homestead (48.8%) to indicate that there are people in their communities who do not attend hospitals.

22.12 Reasons why people do not visit hospitals

Table 22.12: Sick people in community who do not visit hospitals?

	Number of Respondents	% of Respondents
Can't afford associated costs	4,830	42.3
No health center nearby	565	5.0
No doctors and health personnel	346	3.0
Rude behavior of health personnel	553	4.8
They self medicate	2,936	25.7
Herbal treatment	1,525	13.4
Don't know	129	1.1
Others	521	4.6
Total	11,405	100.0

Source: Survey Data, 2013

CHAPTER 23 PUBLIC SERVICE DELIVERY

23.0 Introduction

Respondents were asked to rate certain key services in their communities such as garbage collection, sanitation, water services, electricity supply, agricultural extension services, housing, roads and telecommunications.

23.1 Overall cleanliness (garbage collection)

Respondents were asked to rate the overall cleanliness of their communities as regards garbage collection. 2.1% of respondents rated it excellent, 37.2% good, 38.5% fair, 20.8% poor, and 1.3% indicated that such services were not available in their communities (**Table 23.1**).

Table 23.1: Overall cleanliness (garbage collection)

	Number of Respondents	% of Respondents
Excellent	465	2.1
Good	8,097	37.2
Fair	8,373	38.5
Poor	4,531	20.8
Non-existent	293	1.4
Total	21,759	100.0

Source: Survey Data, 2013

There was very little differentiation amongst the sexes as regards the ratings. 2.1% of male respondents rated the service as excellent compared with 2.1% of female respondents. Slightly more male respondents (21.2%) rated it as poor compared to female respondents (20.4%). Respondents living in urban communities were more likely (22.3%) to rate the service as poor compared to those living in rural communities (19.7%). Respondents with higher levels of education were more likely to rate the services as poor. Respondents with post-secondary (25.4%) and tertiary (22.3%) were more likely than those with no formal education (18.6%), primary (18.7%), middle (19.7%) and koranic education (19.9%).

Vulnerability analysis

The likelihood of a respondent indicating that the service was poor was the same for respondents from female-headed households (20.8%) and male-headed households (20.8%). When the data was disaggregated by type of roofing material and nature of toilet facility, respondents living in homes with thatch/etc roofing (25.9%) and whose toilet

facilities were located outside the homestead (22.1%) were more likely to rate the service as poor compared with those living in homes with cemented/etc roofing (20.3%) and whose toilet facilities were located inside the homestead (19.3%).

Regional Analysis

Table 23.2: Overall cleanliness by region					
	Excellent	**Good**	**Fair**	**Poor**	**Non-existent**
Upper East	1.9	20.5	41.4	33.8	2.3
Upper West	2.7	38.7	37.9	16.4	4.3
Northern	1.1	43.9	31.1	20.7	3.2
Brong Ahafo	1.0	21.4	49.2	28.3	0.1
Ashanti	2.5	43.1	36.9	15.1	2.4
Eastern	1.8	42.1	36.8	19.2	0.1
Volta	2.1	45.5	37.7	13.8	0.9
Greater Accra	4.9	49.0	36.0	9.6	0.6
Central	1.6	37.4	36.7	23.4	0.9
Western	1.1	15.8	43.9	38.5	0.6
National	2.1	37.2	38.5	20.8	1.3

Source: Survey Data, 2013

23.2 Overall provision of water

Respondents were asked to rate the overall provision of potable water in their communities. 1.8% of respondents indicated that potable water provision in their communities was excellent. 40.3% rated it as good, 35.0% indicated it was fair and 20.0% rated it poor. 2.8% of respondents indicated potable water was non-existent in their communities.

Table 23.3: Overall provision of water		
	Number of Respondents	% of Respondents
Excellent	402	1.8
Good	8,778	40.3
Fair	7,618	35.0
Poor	4,356	20.0
Non-existent	605	2.8
Total	21,759	100.0

Source: Survey Data, 2013

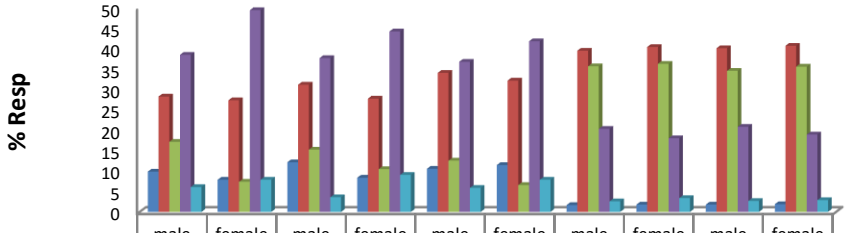
Female respondents were more likely (35.6%) than male respondents (34.6%) to rate portable water provision as fair, whilst male respondents were more likely (20.9%) than female respondents (19.0%) to rate it as poor. Respondents living in rural communities were more likely (21.4%) than those in urban communities (18.1%) to rate water provision as fair, whilst urban residents were more likely (3.1%) than rural residents (2.6%) to indicate water provision was non-existent in their communities.

Vulnerability analysis

Respondents from female-headed households were slightly more likely (35.6%) than those from male-headed households (34.9%) to rate water provision as fair, whilst respondents from male-headed households were more likely (20.3%) than those from female-headed households (18.8%) to rate it as poor. Respondents living in homes with thatch/etc roofing were more likely to rate water provision as poor (27.6%) and non-existent (5.8%) compared to those who lived in homes with cemented roofing (19.3% and 2.5% respectively). Respondents who used toilet facilities outside the homestead were more likely (22.2%) than those who used toilet facilities inside the homestead (17.4%) to rate water provision in their communities as poor.

Trend analysis

Figure 23.2: Respondents' rating of overall water provision (2009-2013)



	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female
	2009		2010		2011		2012		2013	
excellent	9.9	7.9	12.2	8.4	10.6	11.5	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9
good	28.3	27.4	31.2	27.8	34.1	32.2	39.5	40.4	40.1	40.7
indifferent	17.2	7.4	15.3	10.5	12.6	6.6	35.7	36.3	34.6	35.6
poor	38.5	49.4	37.7	44.2	36.8	41.8	20.4	18.1	20.9	19
non existent	6.1	7.9	3.6	9.1	5.9	7.9	2.6	3.4	2.7	2.9

Regional Analysis

Table 23.4: Overall provision of potable water by region

	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Non-existent
Upper East	1.2	31.1	43.6	22.6	1.4
Upper West	1.0	48.0	36.1	12.4	2.5
Northern	1.3	35.7	25.0	33.8	4.2
Brong Ahafo	1.8	31.0	47.3	19.5	0.3
Ashanti	3.4	48.3	30.4	15.1	2.8
Eastern	1.4	41.8	33.4	22.5	1.0
Volta	2.4	53.1	29.6	14.5	0.5
Greater Accra	3.4	46.2	32.3	16.3	1.9
Central	0.9	38.8	33.2	17.3	9.7
Western	1.2	26.1	45.2	27.4	0.1
National	1.8	40.3	35.0	20.0	2.8

Source: Survey Data, 2013

23.3 Quality of water

Respondents were asked to rate the quality of water consumed by members of the household. The majority (52.1%) rated the water the household consumes as good, whilst

3.9% rated it as excellent. 27.7% of respondents rated it as fair and 15.0 indicated it was poor (**Table 23.3**).

Table 23.4: Quality of water		
	Number of Respondents	**% of Respondents**
Excellent	852	3.9
Good	11,341	52.1
Fair	6,022	27.7
Poor	3,270	15.0
Non-existent	274	1.3
Total	21,759	100.0

Source: Survey data, 2013

Respondents from male-headed households were slightly more likely (15.7%) than those from female-headed households (14.2%) to rate the quality of water consumed by the household as poor. Respondents living in rural communities were more likely (15.9%) than those in urban communities (13.8%) to rate the water as poor.

Vulnerability analysis

Respondents from female-headed households (15.4%) and those who live in homes with thatch/etc roofing (22.7%) were slightly more likely compared with those from male-headed households (14.9%) and those who lived in homes with cemented/etc roofing (14.3%) to rate the quality of water as poor. Respondents from male-headed households (52.8%) and those who live in homes with cemented/etc roofing (53.0%) were more likely than those from female-headed households (49.6%) and those who lived in homes with thatch/etc roofing (43.6%) to rate the water quality as good.

Regional Analysis

Table 23.5: Quality of potable water by region					
	Excellent	**Good**	**Fair**	**Poor**	**Non-existent**
Upper East	2.4	53.7	28.2	14.9	0.8
Upper West	8.9	69.3	16.5	4.5	0.8
Northern	2.0	53.6	22.8	19.0	2.6
Brong Ahafo	4.2	44.6	38.0	13.0	0.2
Ashanti	7.8	56.7	23.0	10.7	1.8
Eastern	1.7	47.0	32.4	18.5	0.4
Volta	5.8	53.7	31.5	8.9	0.2
Greater Accra	3.1	48.4	30.6	16.7	1.2
Central	3.8	53.2	24.6	15.1	3.3
Western	0.8	50.0	23.3	25.8	0.1
National	3.9	52.1	27.7	15.0	1.3

Source: Survey Data, 2013

23.4 Sanitation (provision of toilet facilities)

Respondents were asked to rate sanitation services (in respect of toilet facilities) in their communities. 29.6% of respondents indicated that the service was non-existent in their communities, whilst 41.1% rated it as "poor". Only 3.7% rated the service as "good" (**Table 23.6**).

Table 23.6: Provision of toilet facilities		
	Number of Respondents	**% of Respondents**
Excellent	164	0.8
Good	805	3.7
Fair	5,339	24.5
Poor	9,002	41.4
Non-existent	6,449	29.6
Total	21,759	100.0

Source: Survey Data, 2013

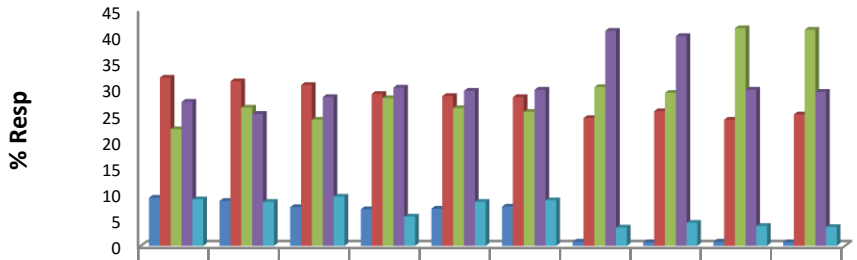
There was very little difference between the responses when the data was disaggregated by sex of the respondents. 29.8% of male respondents indicated that the service was "non-existent", and this was much the same as the proportion of female respondents (29.4%). Slightly more female respondents (25.1%) rated the service as "fair" compared to male respondents (24.1%). Respondents from urban communities were more likely (30.9%) than those from rural communities (28.7%) to indicate that the service was "non-existent". Again, respondents from urban communities were more likely (44.2%) than those from rural communities (39.3%) to rate the service as "poor".

Vulnerability analysis

Respondents from female-headed households (31.4%) and those from homes with thatch/etc roofing (30.1%) were more likely than those from male-headed households (29.2%) and those living in homes with cemented/etc roofing (29.6% to report that sanitation services were non-existent in their communities. Respondents who used toilet facilities inside the homestead were more likely (44.4%) than those who used toilet facilities outside the homestead (38.9%) to rank public toilet facilities as "poor".

Trend Analysis

Figure 23.4: Respondents' rating of sanitation services (2009 - 2013)



	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female
	2009		2010		2011		2012		2013	
excellent	9.2	8.6	7.4	7	7.1	7.5	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7
good	32.1	31.4	30.7	29	28.6	28.4	24.4	25.7	24.1	25.1
indifferent	22.3	26.4	24.1	28.2	26.3	25.6	30.3	29.2	41.5	41.2
poor	27.5	25.2	28.4	30.2	29.6	29.8	41	40	29.8	29.4
non existent	8.9	8.4	9.4	5.6	8.4	8.7	3.5	4.4	3.8	3.6

Regional Analysis

Table 22.7: Sanitation (toilets) by region

	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Non-existent
Upper East	0.5	12.5	27.0	43.4	16.6
Upper West	0.7	23.2	43.5	24.4	8.2
Northern	0.7	32.3	34.5	25.3	7.3
Brong Ahafo	0.3	14.3	42.6	42.0	0.8
Ashanti	0.5	23.0	44.6	27.0	5.0
Eastern	0.8	27.3	43.8	26.3	1.7
Volta	1.3	34.9	40.1	22.0	1.7
Greater Accra	1.5	33.6	39.7	22.7	2.5
Central	0.7	23.0	44.5	30.0	1.7
Western	0.2	11.1	46.0	41.9	0.7
National	0.8	24.5	41.4	29.6	3.7

Source: Survey Data, 2013

23.5 Agricultural extension services

Respondents were asked to rank the provision of agricultural extension services in their communities. 2.6% of respondents ranked it as "excellent", whilst 16.6% indicated the service was good. 30.2% of respondents reported the service as poor, and 30.4% indicated the service did not exist in their communities (**Table 23.8**).

Table 23.8: Provision of agricultural extension services

	Number of Respondents	% of Respondents
Excellent	570	2.6
Good	3,612	16.6
Fair	4,397	20.2
Poor	6,574	30.2
Non-existent	6,606	30.4
Total	21,759	100.0

Source: Survey Data, 2013

Female respondents were more likely (17.6%) than male respondents (15.8%) to rank the service as good. Respondents in urban communities were more likely (32.2%) than those in rural communities (29.0%) to report the non-existence of the service. Respondents with no formal education (38.8%) and primary (30.6%) were more likely to report the non-existence of the service compared with the other groups.

Vulnerability analysis

Respondents from male-headed households were slightly more likely (30.3%) than those from female-headed households (29.8%) to rate agricultural extension services as poor in their communities. Respondents living in homes with thatch/etc roofing (37.1%) and those who used toilet facilities outside the homestead (32.3%) were more likely than those living in homes with cemented/etc roofing (29.5%) and those who used toilet facilities inside the homestead (27.7%) to indicate that the service was non-existent in their communities.

23.6 Overall Traffic Management

Respondents were asked to rate the management of traffic in their communities. 1.9% of respondents rated the service as "excellent", whilst 37.4% indicated that the service was "non-existent" in their communities (**Table 23.9**). 18.9% of respondents rated it as "good", 24.3% as "fair", and 17.5% as "poor".

Table 23.9: Traffic management

	Number of Respondents	**% of Respondents**

Excellent	412	1.9
Good	4,118	18.9
Fair	5,295	24.3
Poor	3,803	17.5
Non-existent	8,131	37.4
Total	21,759	100.0

Source: Survey Data, 2013

Female respondents were slightly more likely (19.1%) than male respondents (18.8%) to rate traffic management as "good". Respondents from rural communities were more likely (48.1%) than those from urban communities (23.0%) to indicate that the service was "non-existent.

Vulnerability analysis

Respondents from male-headed households were slightly more likely (37.5%) than those from female-headed households (36.9%) to indicate that the service was non-existent in their communities. Alternatively, respondents living in homes with thatch/etc roofing (58.7%) and those who used toilet facilities outside the homestead (47.5%) were more likely than those who lived in homes with cemented/etc roofing (35.3%) and those who used toilet facilities inside the homestead (25.0%) to indicate that the service was non-existent.

Regional Analysis

Table 23.10: Traffic management by region

	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Non-existent
Upper East	0.8	6.3	19.8	14.5	58.5
Upper West	0.8	14.1	13.9	9.3	61.9
Northern	0.5	10.1	10.0	17.5	61.9
Brong Ahafo	1.3	28.8	28.5	10.6	30.8
Ashanti	1.3	29.1	15.3	20.0	34.4
Eastern	7.6	22.2	30.3	21.5	18.4
Volta	2.3	25.4	32.5	13.7	26.0
Greater Accra	2.0	13.2	18.8	18.0	47.9
Central	0.4	22.1	37.3	17.3	23.0
Western	0.1	8.3	29.0	31.8	30.9
National	1.9	18.9	24.3	17.5	37.4

Source: Survey data, 2013

23.7 Housing

Respondents were asked to rate the availability of quality housing facilities in their communities. 30.4% of the respondents rated the availability of quality housing in their communities as "good", 39.8% as "fair", 23.3% as "poor", and 5.7% indicated that quality housing was non-existent in their communities (**Table 23.11**)

Table 23.11: Availability of quality housing

	Number of Respondents	% of Respondents
Excellent	197	0.9
Good	6,604	30.4
Fair	8,651	39.8
Poor	5,070	23.3
Non-existent	1,237	5.7

Total	21,759	100.0

Source: Survey Data, 2013

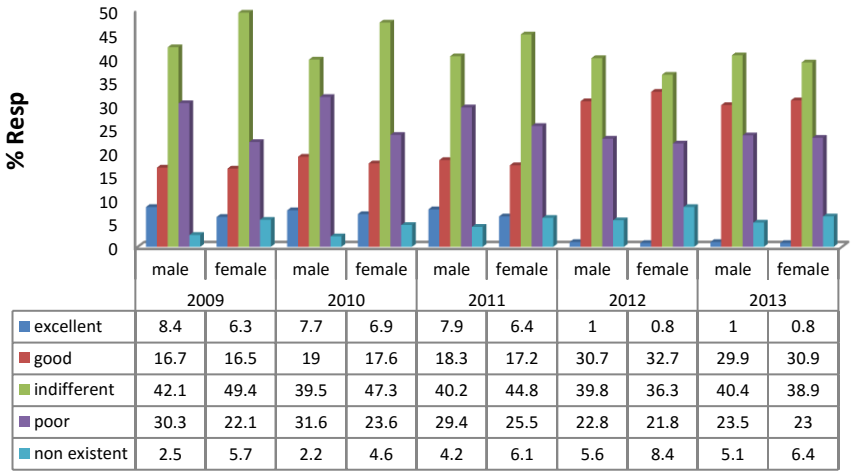
Female respondents were slightly more likely (30.9%) than male respondents (29.9%) to rate availability of quality housing as "good". Alternatively, respondents living in urban communities were more likely (35.5%) than those living in rural communities (26.6%) to rate the service as "good". Respondents from rural communities were more likely (7.2%) than those from urban communities (3.6%) to indicate the service was non-existent.

Vulnerability analysis

Respondents from female-headed households were slightly more likely (31.1%) than those from male-headed households (30.2%) to rate the service as "good". Respondents who lived in homes with cemented/etc roofing (31.3%) and those who used toilet facilities inside the homestead (34.4%) were more likely than those living in homes with thatch/etc roofing (20.6%) and those who used toilet facilities outside the homestead (27.0%) to rate the service as "good". Alternatively, those living in homes with thatch/etc roofing (10.8%) and those who used toilet facilities outside the homestead (7.8%) are more likely than those living in homes with cemented/etc roofing (5.2%) and those who used toilet facilities inside the homestead (3.2%) to indicate that the service was "non-existent".

Trend analysis

Figure 23.3: Respondents' rating of housing (2009 - 2013)



	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female
	2009		2010		2011		2012		2013	
excellent	8.4	6.3	7.7	6.9	7.9	6.4	1	0.8	1	0.8
good	16.7	16.5	19	17.6	18.3	17.2	30.7	32.7	29.9	30.9
indifferent	42.1	49.4	39.5	47.3	40.2	44.8	39.8	36.3	40.4	38.9
poor	30.3	22.1	31.6	23.6	29.4	25.5	22.8	21.8	23.5	23
non existent	2.5	5.7	2.2	4.6	4.2	6.1	5.6	8.4	5.1	6.4

Regional Analysis

Table 23.12: Housing by region

	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Non-existent
Upper East	0.7	18.2	35.1	38.8	7.2
Upper West	0.5	26.2	31.2	17.4	24.8
Northern	0.5	37.5	27.1	27.6	7.3
Brong Ahafo	0.7	21.3	47.3	25.2	5.5
Ashanti	1.0	50.5	33.8	12.6	2.1
Eastern	0.5	31.0	36.4	27.1	4.9
Volta	0.7	25.0	37.7	31.4	5.2

Greater Accra	2.0	33.5	41.1	20.7	2.7
Central	1.5	33.1	48.7	14.3	2.4
Western	0.0	15.8	52.5	30.7	1.0
National	0.9	30.4	39.8	23.3	5.7

Source: Survey Data, 2013

23.8 Road network

Respondents were asked to rate the quality of roads in their communities. Their responses are as follows: 1.3% rated it as "excellent", 19.3% as "good", 24.0% as "fair", 53.2% as "poor" and 2.1% as "non-existent" (**Table 23.13**).

Table 23.13: Quality of road network

	Number of Respondents	% of Respondents
Excellent	290	1.3
Good	4,202	19.3
Fair	5,220	24.0
Poor	11,551	53.2
Non-existent	463	2.1
Total	21,759	100.0

Source: Survey Data, 2013

Female respondents were slightly more likely (19.9%) than male respondents (18.9%) to rate the quality of road network in their communities as "good", and also as "non-existent" (2.5%) compared with 1.8% for males. Respondents living in urban communities were more likely (21.3%) than those living in rural communities (17.9%) to rate the service as "good", whilst those living in rural communities were more likely (55.9%) than those living in urban communities (49.5%) to rate it as "poor".

Vulnerability analysis

Respondents from male-headed households were slightly more likely (53.2%) than those from female-headed households (52.9%) to rate road networks in their communities as poor. Respondents who lived in houses with thatch/etc roofing (56.2%) and those who used toilet facilities outside the home (57.4%) were more likely than those living in houses with cemented/etc roofing (52.9%) and those who used toilet facilities outside the homes (48.1%).

Regional Analysis

Table 23.14: Quality of road network by region

	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Non-existent
Upper East	0.2	8.3	12.4	78.1	1.0
Upper West	0.7	14.9	28.0	44.4	12.0
Northern	0.3	28.2	24.7	42.6	4.2
Brong Ahafo	0.6	19.9	32.5	46.7	0.3
Ashanti	3.3	23.0	34.6	37.2	1.9
Eastern	2.2	12.4	20.3	64.8	0.3
Volta	1.7	25.1	14.9	57.7	0.6
Greater Accra	1.9	20.1	26.9	50.4	0.7
Central	1.4	24.9	23.3	48.6	1.8
Western	0.1	6.8	11.9	80.3	1.0
National	1.3	19.3	24.0	53.2	2.1

Source: Survey Data, 2013

23.9 Recreational Facility

Respondents were asked to rate the quality of recreational facilities in their communities (**Table 23.15**). 10.4% of respondents rated recreational facilities in their communities as "good" whilst 36.0% indicated that such facilities did not exist in their communities.

Table 23.15: Recreational facilities

	Number of Respondents	% of Respondents
Excellent	96	0.4
Good	2,272	10.4
Fair	4,778	22.0
Poor	6,780	31.2
Non-existent	7,833	36.0
Total	21,759	100.0

Source: Survey Data, 2013

Female respondents were slightly more likely (36.4%) than male respondents (35.7%) to indicate that recreational facilities were non-existent in their communities. Respondents living in rural communities were more likely (41.9%) than those from urban communities (28.0%) to indicate that the facilities did not exist.

Vulnerability analysis

Respondents from male-headed households were more likely (36.5%) than those from female-headed households (34.0%) to report that there were no recreational facilities in their communities. Respondents who lived in houses with thatch/etc roofing were more likely (43.4%) than those who lived in houses with cemented/etc roofing (35.3%) to report that recreational facilities were non-existent in their communities.

Regional Analysis

Table 23.16: Recreational facilities by region

	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Non-existent
Upper East	0.4	5.5	11.1	34.8	48.2
Upper West	0.1	10.3	19.9	16.6	53.2
Northern	0.1	8.5	23.6	28.7	39.1
Brong Ahafo	0.3	11.0	25.0	35.0	28.8
Ashanti	0.1	9.9	18.3	34.4	37.3
Eastern	0.6	7.2	19.5	35.6	37.0
Volta	0.2	14.5	16.6	30.8	38.0
Greater Accra	1.4	12.8	30.2	31.2	24.4
Central	0.6	15.6	27.5	24.9	31.4
Western	0.0	3.4	12.1	41.8	42.7
National	0.4	10.4	22.0	31.2	36.0

Source: Survey Data, 2013

23.10 Electricity supply

Respondents were asked to rate the supply of electrical power to their communities. 1.6% of respondents indicated that electricity supply to their communities was "excellent". 34.0% of respondents rated it as "good", 35.8% of respondents rated it as "fair", 24.8% of

respondents rated the supply as "poor" and 3.8% of respondents indicated that electricity supply was non-existent in their communities (**Table 23.17**).

Table 23.17: Electricity supply		
	Number of Respondents	**% of Respondents**
Excellent	345	1.6
Good	7,399	34.0
Fair	7,792	35.8
Poor	5,402	24.8
Non-existent	821	3.8
Total	21,759	100.0

Source: Survey Data, 2013

Male respondents were slightly more likely (25.2%) than female respondents (24.4%) to rate electricity supply as "poor". Respondents from rural communities were more likely (26.7%) than those from urban communities (22.3%) to rate electricity supply to their communities as "poor".

Vulnerability Analysis

Respondents from female-headed households were more likely (27.5%) than those from male-headed households (24.2%) to rate electricity supply as "poor". Respondents who lived in homes with thatch/etc roofing (10.2%) and those who used toilet facilities outside the home (6.0%) were more likely than those who lived in homes with cemented/etc roofing (3.1%) and those who used toilet facilities inside the homestead (1.1%) to report that electricity supply was "non-existent" in their communities.

Regional Analysis

Table 23.18: Electricity supply by region					
	Excellent	**Good**	**Fair**	**Poor**	**Non-existent**
Upper East	1.1	23.7	35.9	29.0	10.3
Upper West	1.1	44.6	29.0	14.7	10.6
Northern	4.7	42.8	25.4	17.6	9.5
Brong Ahafo	0.4	12.1	31.4	55.5	0.6
Ashanti	0.8	30.3	40.6	26.6	1.6
Eastern	0.8	32.5	32.9	29.1	4.7
Volta	3.4	51.3	28.5	15.0	1.8
Greater Accra	1.6	43.3	37.0	15.4	2.7
Central	1.5	33.6	48.3	16.4	0.3
Western	0.6	24.2	45.3	28.4	1.5
National	1.6	34.0	35.8	24.8	3.8

Source: Survey Data, 2013

23.11 Telephony

Respondents were asked to rate mobile communication services in their communities.

Table 23.19: Mobile telephony/communication		
	Number of Respondents	**% of Respondents**
Excellent	1,273	5.9
Good	9,733	44.7
Fair	6,820	31.3

Poor	3,156	14.5
Non-existent	777	3.6
Total	21,759	100.0

Source: Survey Data, 2013

Male respondents were more likely (15.4%) than female respondents (13.4%) to rate mobile communication services as "poor". Respondents from rural communities were more likely to rate the services as "poor" (17.0%) or "non-existent" (4.4%) compared to respondents from urban communities 11.1% and 2.4% respectively.

Vulnerability analysis

Respondents from female-headed households were slightly more likely (15.1%) than those from male-headed households (14.4%). Respondents living in homes with thatch/etc roofing (17.6%) and those who used toilet facilities outside the homestead (25.4%) were more likely than those living in homes with cemented/etc roofing (14.2%) and those who used toilet facilities inside the homestead (12.4%) to rate the services as "poor.

Regional Analysis

Table 23.20: Mobile telephony by region

	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Non-existent
Upper East	13.5	40.9	28.2	15.7	1.7
Upper West	4.1	49.9	28.3	13.2	4.5
Northern	8.0	59.7	14.3	8.8	9.2
Brong Ahafo	10.8	53.3	30.0	5.5	0.4
Ashanti	8.2	51.6	24.5	15.1	0.5
Eastern	5.0	35.4	35.6	21.5	2.6
Volta	5.8	43.6	33.8	13.1	3.7
Greater Accra	2.1	36.9	31.6	23.2	6.1
Central	1.9	43.9	41.3	9.4	3.4
Western	5.2	31.7	41.3	20.0	1.9
National	5.9	44.7	31.3	14.5	3.6

Source: Survey Data, 2013

CHAPTER 24 GRIEVANCE AND COMPLAINT MECHANISMS

24.0 Introduction

District Assemblies have two main Committees in performing their functions. These are the Executive Committee and the Public Relations and Complaints Committee.

While the Executive Committee is responsible for the performance of the exercutive and administrative functions of the assembly, the Public Relations and Complaints Committee receives, investigates public complaints about the conduct of assembly staff and local authorities and makes recommendations to the Assembly. Thus, for the purpose of ensuring good governance in terms of transparency, openness, effectiveness, efficiency, public accountability and the rule of law, the committee becomes a conduit for citizens to express their views on the conduct of people in the Assembly and seek redress when aggrieved (*Source: A Guide to District Assemblies in Ghana*).

24.1 Mechanisms to address grievances and complaints

Respondents were asked if they were aware or knew of the existence of a formal mechanism at the District Assembly to addressgrievances and complaints that citizens have about public officials and service delivery (enumerators were required to add, for example "a grievance and complaints committee).

Only 20.1% of respondents indicated they were aware or had heard of such a committee at the District Assembly. 28.0% of the respondents indicated they had not heard of such a committee at the Assembly, whilst 51.9% reported that they didn't know if such a committee existed (**Table24.1**).

Table 24.1: Aware of grievance and complaint mechanism

	Number of Respondents	% of Respondents
Yes	4,369	20.1
No	6,103	28.0
Don't know	11,287	51.9
Total	21,760	100.0

Source: Survey Data, 2013

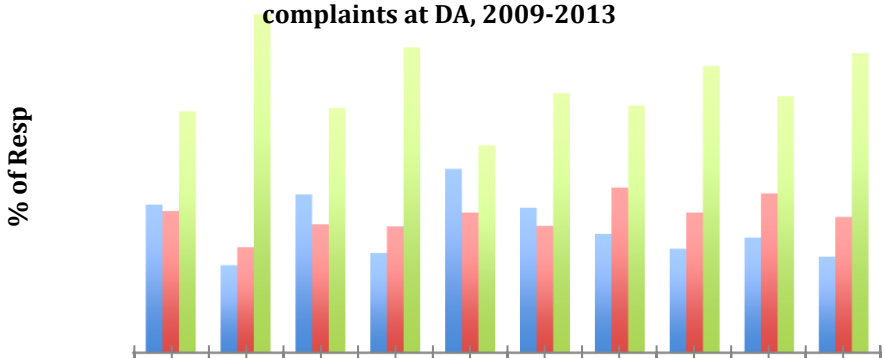
Male respondents (21.7%) and those living in urban communities (21.4%) were more likely than female respondents (18.1%) and those living in rural communities (19.1%) to be aware of the existence of a grievances and complaints committee at the District Assembly. Respondents with higher levels of education are more likely to know of the existence of such a committee. Respondents with tertiary (27.3%) and post-secondary (26.3%) were more likely than respondents with no formal education (16.3%), primary (17.0%), middle (18.7%), SHS (17.9%) and koranic education (21.8%) to be aware of such a committee.

Vulnerability analysis

Respondents from non-vulnerable households were more likely to know of the existence of a grievances and complaints committee at the District Assembly. Respondents from male-headed households (20.4%), those living in houses with cemented/etc roofing (20.5%) and those who used toilet facilities inside the homestead (22.8%) were more likely than those from female-headed households (18.9%) and those living in homes with thatch/etc roofing (16.3%) as well as those who used toilet facilities outside the homestead (17.8%) to know of the existence of a grievance and complaints committee.

Trend analysis

Figure 24.1: Presence of formal system for receiving complaints at DA, 2009-2013



	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female
	2009		2010		2011		2012		2013	
Yes	27.9	16.5	29.8	18.8	34.6	27.3	22.4	19.6	21.7	18.1
No	26.7	19.9	24.2	23.8	26.4	23.9	31.1	26.4	30	25.6
Don't know	45.4	63.6	46	57.4	39	48.8	46.5	53.9	48.2	56.3

24.2 Effectiveness in dealing with cases

Respondents who knew of the existence of a complaints and grievances committee were asked to assess the effectiveness of the committee in dealing with citizens' concerns. 49.7% were of the opinion that the committees were effective in dealing with citizens' complaints and grievances, whilst 40.0% disagreed. 10.3% of respondents couldn't give a definitive answer (**Table 24.2**).

Table 24.2: Grievance and Complaints committees effective

	Number of Respondents	% of Respondents
Yes	4,369	20.1
No	6,103	28.0
Don't know	11,286	51.9
Total	21,759	100.0

Source: Survey Data, 2013

There was very little difference between the proportion of male respondents (49.8%) and female respondents (49.5%) who thought the committees were effective in handling citizens' complaints and grievances. Likewise, the likelihood of reporting that the committees were effective was about the same for respondents living in urban communities (49.4%) and those living in rural communities (49.9%). Respondents with lower levels of education were more likely to indicate that the committees were effective in dealing with

citizens' complaints. Respondents with no formal education (55.6%) and primary (52.0%) were more likely to indicate that the committees were effective compared with those with post-secondary (49.0%) and tertiary education (45.1%).

Vulnerability analysis

Respondents from female-headed households were more likely (51.5%) than those from male-headed households (49.3%) to indicate that the committees are effective in handling citizens' concerns. When the data was disaggregated by type of roofing material, respondents living in homes with cemented/etc roofing were more likely (49.8%) than those living in homes with thatch/etc roofing (47.8%) to indicate that the committees are effective. However, when the data was disaggregated by nature of toilet facility, respondents who used toilet facilities outside the homestead were more likely (51.9%) compared to those who used facilities inside the homestead (47.6%) to indicate the committees were effective.

CHAPTER 25 HIV/AIDS AND DRUG ABUSE

25.0 Introduction

This section of the survey seeks to assess the views and opinions of respondents on issues relating to HIV/AIDS and the use of narcotic drugs in their communities.

25.1 Behaviour of community members towards HIV/AIDS

Respondents were asked their opinion on the attitude of community members towards HIV/AIDS. **Table 25.1** shows that 58.9% of respondents indicated that the attitude of community members had improved towards the disease. 20.8% were of the opinion that community members' behavior had not changed, while 20.3% were of the opinion that the behaviour had worsened.

Table 25.1: Behaviour of community members towards HIV/AIDS

	Number of Respondents	% of Respondents
Improved	12,819	58.9
No change	4,534	20.8
Worsened	4,406	20.3
Total	21,759	100.0

Source: Survey Data, 2013

Female respondents were more likely (21.9%) than male respondents (18.9%) to indicate that the attitude of community members to HIV/AIDS had worsened. Those in rural communities were generally more likely (59.9%) than those in urban communities (57.6%) to report that community members' behaviour towards HIV/AIDS had improved. Respondents with lower levels of education – no formal schooling (26.7%) and primary (23.9%) – were more likely to indicate that community members' attitude towards HIV/AIDS had worsened compared with responses from the other groups.

Vulnerability Analysis

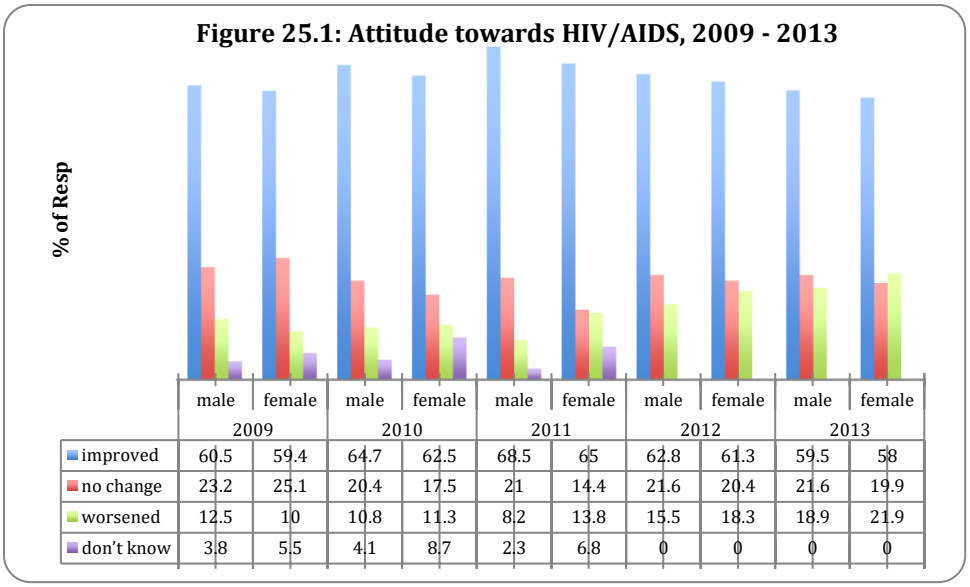
Respondents from female-headed households were more likely (22.0%) than those from male-headed households (19.8%) to indicate that community members' attitude towards HIV/AIDS had worsened. When the data was disaggregated by nature of toilet facility used, respondents who used toilets outside the homestead were slightly more likely (20.5%) than those who used facilities inside the homestead (19.9%) to report that community members' attitude towards HIV/AIDS had worsened.

Trend Analysis

Ghana has experienced a reduction in national adult HIV-prevalence from a high of 3.6% in 2003 to 1.37% in 2012 while prevalence among sex workers has been reduced from 35% in 2006, through 25% in 2009 and to 11.1% in 2012, with that among the youth aged 15-24 years also declining appreciably from 1.7% to 1.3% over the years.

From **Figure 25.1**, respondents, however, were generally more likely to indicate that community members' attitude towards HIV/AIDS had worsened – male (18.9%), female (21.9%) – compared with 2012 figures – male (15.5%), female (18.3%). Respondents cited the increase in teenage pregnancies in the communities to buttress their case.

Figure 25.1: Attitude towards HIV/AIDS, 2009 - 2013



	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female
	2009		2010		2011		2012		2013	
improved	60.5	59.4	64.7	62.5	68.5	65	62.8	61.3	59.5	58
no change	23.2	25.1	20.4	17.5	21	14.4	21.6	20.4	21.6	19.9
worsened	12.5	10	10.8	11.3	8.2	13.8	15.5	18.3	18.9	21.9
don't know	3.8	5.5	4.1	8.7	2.3	6.8	0	0	0	0

Source: Survey data, 2009 - 2013

25.2 Knowledge of HIV/AIDS status

The Ghana AIDS Commission has established numerous Counselling & Testing centres all over the country as well as launched extensive sensitization and educational programmes such as the "Know Your Status Campaign" as part of efforts to get citizens to know their HIV status.

Respondents were asked if they knew their HIV/AIDS status. 42.1% of respondents indicated that they had tested and knew their HIV/AIDS status; the remaining 57.9% responded that they did not know their status (**Table 25.2**).

Table 25.2: Knowledge of HIV/AIDS status

	Number of Respondents	% of Respondents
Yes	9,152	42.1
No	12,607	57.9
Total	21,759	100.0

Source: Survey Data, 2013

Female respondents were more likely (43.1%) than male respondents (41.2%) to indicate that they knew their HIV status. Respondents living in urban communities were generally more likely (46.4%) than those from rural communities (38.8%) to know their HIV status. Respondents with tertiary (67.4%) and post-secondary (57.9%) were generally more likely to know their status compared with no formal education (24.3%), primary (29.9%), middle/JHS (38.2%), SHS/A-level (42.8%) and koranic (32.2%). Respondents aged 41-60 years (42.9%) and 26-40 years (46.9%) were generally more likely to know their status compared with those aged 18-25 years (36.1%) and >60 years (30.3%).

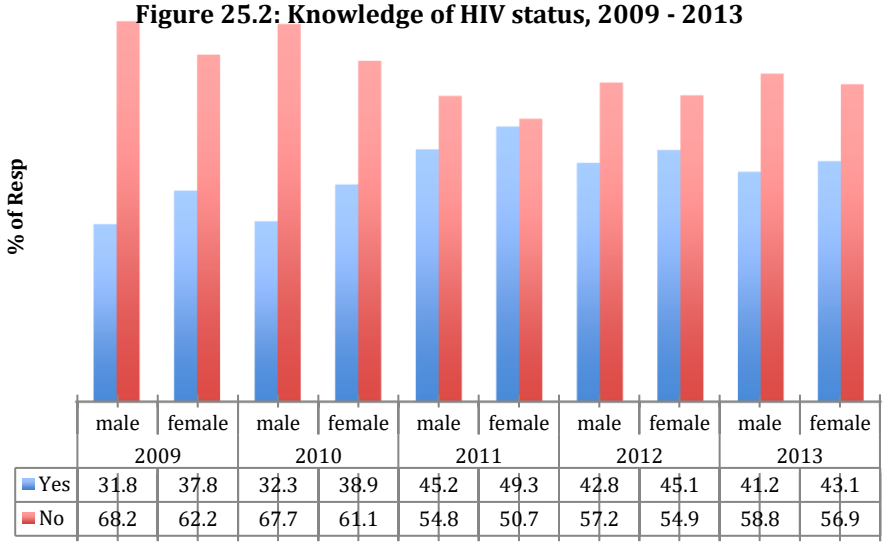
Vulnerability Analysis

Respondents from female-headed households were more likely (43.7%) than those from male-headed households (41.6%) to know their HIV status. When the data is disaggregated by type of roofing material, respondents from non-vulnerable households were generally more likely (43.5%) than those from vulnerable households (27.3%) to know their HIV status. Respondents who used toilet facilities inside the homestead were generally more likely (49.7%) than those who used toilet facilities outside the homestead (35.8%) to know their HIV status.

Trend Analysis

Figure 25.2 shows that there had been very little change in the proportion of respondents who know their HIV status. In 2012, 42.8% of male respondents reported that they knew their HIV status, this however decreased to 41.2% in 2013. Likewise, the proportion of females who reported they knew their status decreased from 45.1% in 2012 to 43.1% in 2013.

Figure 25.2: Knowledge of HIV status, 2009 - 2013



Source: Survey data, 2009-2013

25.3 Education and sensitization on HIV/AIDS

Respondents were asked if the sensitization and education on HIV/AIDS they had received from authorities had equipped them with the necessary information to protect them from being infected with the HIV (**Table 25.3**). The majority (83.5%) believed they had sufficient knowledge on HIV.

Table 25.3: Enough education and sensitization on HIV/AIDS

	Number of Respondents	% of Respondents
Yes	18,175	83.5
No	1,580	16.5
Total	21,759	100.0

Source: Survey Data, 2013

There was very little difference between males (83.3%) and females (83.6%) with regard to having sufficient information about HIV/AIDS. However, respondents in urban communities were more likely (85.7%) than those from rural communities (81.9%) to indicate they had sufficient information. Education played a part in the responses, with respondents who had tertiary (89.9%) and post-secondary (88.1%) more likely than those with no formal education (76.1%) and primary (77.8%) to indicate they had sufficient information on HIV/AIDS.

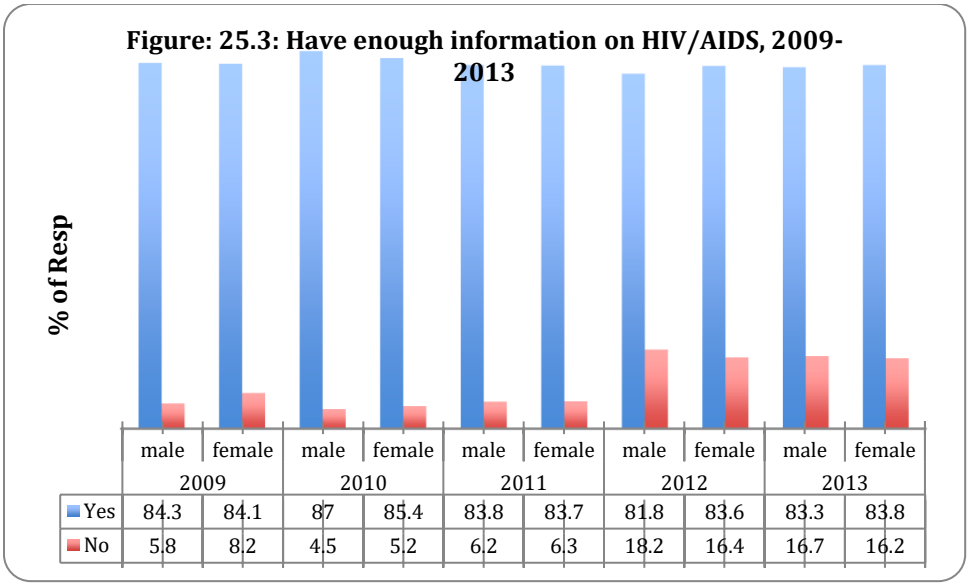
Vulnerability Analysis

Disaggregating the data by gender of household head showed an insignificant difference between the respondents – male headed households (83.6%) and female headed household (83.4%). However, when the data was disaggregated by locality and type roofing material used, it shows that non-vulnerable households were more likely (urban – 85.7%, cemented/etc- 84.8%) to indicate that they had received sufficient information on HIV/AIDS compared with vulnerable households (rural – 81.9%, thatch/etc-70.8%).

Trend Analysis

The proportion of respondents who indicated that they had received sufficient information on HIV/AIDS to prevent infection increased marginally from the 2012 iteration to the 2013 iteration. In 2012, 81.8% of male respondents indicated they had enough information, this increased to 83.3% in 2013. Similarly, the proportion of female respondents who reported that they had enough information increased marginally from 83.6% in 2012 to 83.8% in 2013.

Figure: 25.3: Have enough information on HIV/AIDS, 2009-2013



	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female
	2009		2010		2011		2012		2013	
Yes	84.3	84.1	87	85.4	83.8	83.7	81.8	83.6	83.3	83.8
No	5.8	8.2	4.5	5.2	6.2	6.3	18.2	16.4	16.7	16.2

Source: Survey data, 2009-2013

25.4 Rhetoric to practice – respondents' attitude towards PLWHA

To test the depth of knowledge and assimilation of such knowledge four questions were posed to the respondents.

25.4.1 Will you eat from the same bowl with a PLWHA?

The enumerator prefaced this question with "can someone get HIV after sharing a meal with a PLWHA? Respondents were then asked if they would be comfortable sharing a meal with a PLWHA. 58.5% indicated that they would be comfortable, whilst 34.9% said that they

would not (**Table 25.4**). 6.6% reported that they didn't know, which may suggest that they probably would not.

Table 25.4: Eat from same bowl as PLWHA		
	Number of Respondents	**% of Respondents**
Yes	12,722	58.5
No	7,593	34.9
Don't know	1,444	6.6
Total	21,759	100.0

Source: Survey Data, 2013

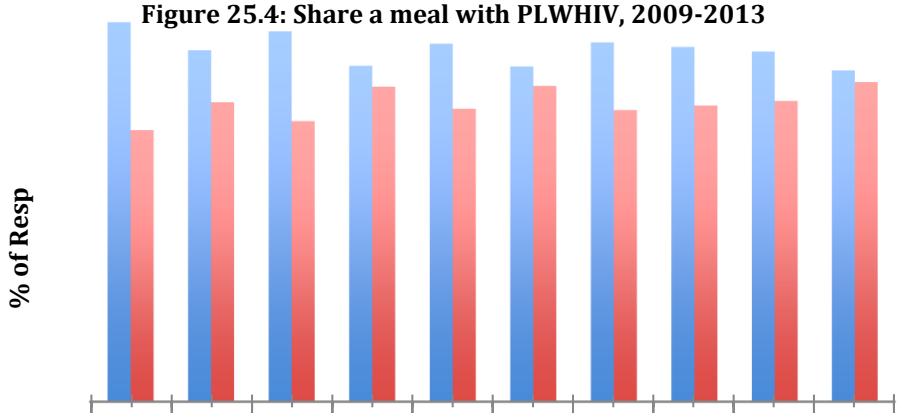
Male respondents were more likely (60.2%) than female respondents (56.3%) to indicate that they would be comfortable sharing a meal with a PLWHA. Respondents in rural communities were slightly more likely (59.0%) than those from urban communities (57.7%) to be comfortable sharing a meal with a PLWHA. Education played a huge part in the respondents' responses. Those with tertiary (68.6%) and post-secondary (68.1%) were generally more likely than those with no formal education (49.1%), primary (48.3%), middle/JHS (58.4%) and SHS/A-level (58.5%) to be comfortable sharing a meal with a PLWHA.

Vulnerability Analysis

Respondents from non-vulnerable households were generally more comfortable to share a meal with a PLWHA than those from vulnerable households. Male-headed households were more likely (59.4%) than those from female headed households (54.8%) to feel comfortable sharing a meal with a PLWHA. When the data was disaggregated by type of roofing material, respondents living in houses with cemented/etc. were more likely (59.6%) than those living in thatch/etc. (46.6%) to be comfortable.

Trend Analysis

Figure 25.4: Share a meal with PLWHIV, 2009-2013



Source: Survey data, 2009-2013

25.4.2 Sleep on the same bed with a PLWHA

This question was prefaced with "whether one could get HIV after sleeping on the same bed with a PLWHA? Respondents were then asked if they would be comfortable sharing a bed with a PLWHA.

Table 25.5: Sleep on the same bed with a PLWHA		
	Number of Respondents	**% of Respondents**
Yes	12,722	58.5
No	7,593	34.9
Don't know	1,444	6.6
Total	21,759	100.0

Source: Survey Data, 2013

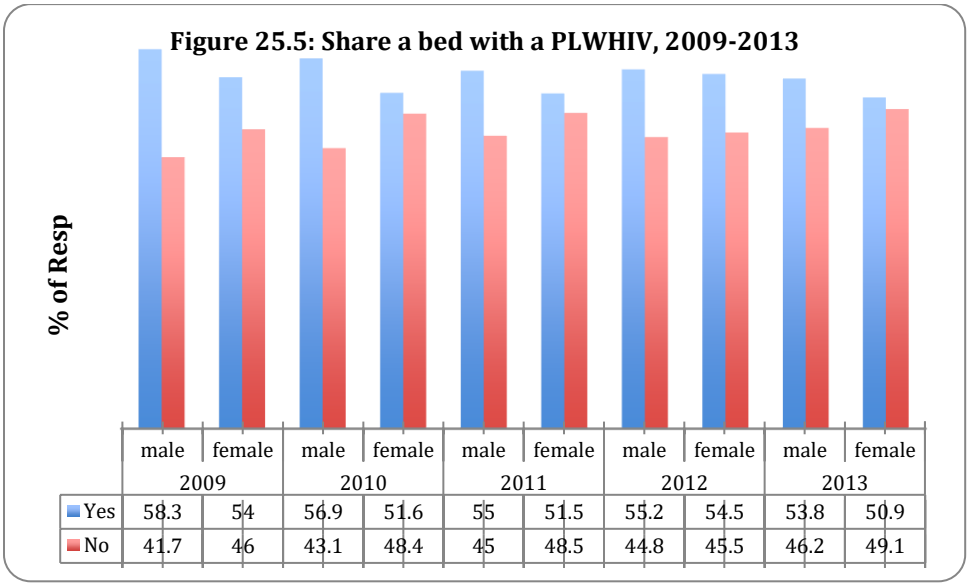
Male respondents were more likely (53.8%) than female respondents (50.9%) to indicate that they would be comfortable sleeping on the same bed with a PLWHA. Respondents from rural communities were more likely (53.8%) than those from urban communities (50.8%) to feel comfortable sleeping on the same bed with a PLWHA. Once again education was a factor in the responses. The higher the educational level of the respondent the higher the probability of feeling comfortable sharing a bed with a PLWHA.

Vulnerability Analysis

Respondents from male-headed households were more likely (53.0%) than those from female-headed households (50.4%) to feel comfortable sharing a bed with a PLWHA. Respondents living in homes with cemented/etc. roofing (53.8%) and those who used toilet facilities inside the homestead (55.9%) were more likely than those living in homes with thatch/etc. (39.2%) and those who used toilet facilities outside the homestead (49.7%) to feel comfortable sharing a bed with a PLWHA.

Trend analysis

Figure 25.5: Share a bed with a PLWHIV, 2009-2013



Source: Survey data, 2009-2013

25.4.3 Share personal effects with PLWHA

This question was prefaced by a query "would you contract HIV/AIDS by sharing personal effects like dresses, spoons, brushes, etc. with a PLWHA? 63.8% of respondents responded that they would not feel comfortable sharing such items with a PLWHA, 29.0% indicated they would be comfortable (**Table 25.6**). 7.3% of respondents indicated that they were not sure they would do so.

Table 25.6: Share personal effects with a PLWHA		
	Number of Respondents	**% of Respondents**
Yes	6,302	29.0
No	13,875	63.8
Don't know	1,582	7.3
Total	21,759	100.0

Source: Survey Data, 2013

Male respondents (30.1%) and respondents living in rural communities (29.7%) were more likely than female respondents (27.6%) and respondents living in urban communities (28.0%) to indicate that they would be comfortable sharing personal effects with a PLWHA. The level of education of the respondent didn't play a part in the responses given. Respondents with Koranic education (68.6%), no formal education (67.8%) and primary education (65.2%) were more likely to indicate that they would not be comfortable sharing personal effects compared with post-secondary (59.3%) and tertiary (62.2%)

Vulnerability Analysis

Respondents from male headed-households were more likely (29.1%) than those from female-headed households (28.4%). Respondents from non-vulnerable households with cemented/etc roofing (29.6%) and those who used toilet facilities inside homestead (29.9%) are more likely than respondents from vulnerable households with thatch/etc roofing (22.3%) and those who used toilet facilities outside the homestead (28.2%) to indicate they would be comfortable sharing personal effects with a PLWHA.

25.4.4 Setting up special homes for PLWHAs

This question was preceded by asking the respondent "do PLWHAs pose a danger to the rest of society? Respondents were then asked if the government should establish special homes for PLWHAs. 21.5% of respondents supported the proposal whilst 66.7% kicked against it. 11.8% couldn't give a definitive answer (**Table 25.7**).

Table 25.7: Set up special homes for PLWHAs		
	Number of Respondents	**% of Respondents**
Yes	4,676	21.5
No	14,479	66.7
Don't know	2,558	11.8
Total	21,713	100.0

Source: Survey Data, 2013

Female respondents (22.0%) and respondents living in rural communities (22.7%) were slightly more likely than male respondents (21.1%) and those living in urban communities (19.9%) to support the proposal of establishing special homes for PLWHAs. Respondents with tertiary (78.3%) and post-secondary (74.0%) were more likely than those without any formal education (56.5%), primary (57.9%), middle/JHS (66.5%), SHS/A-level (68.3%) and

koranic education (55.9%) to reject the proposal of establishing a special home for PLWHAs.

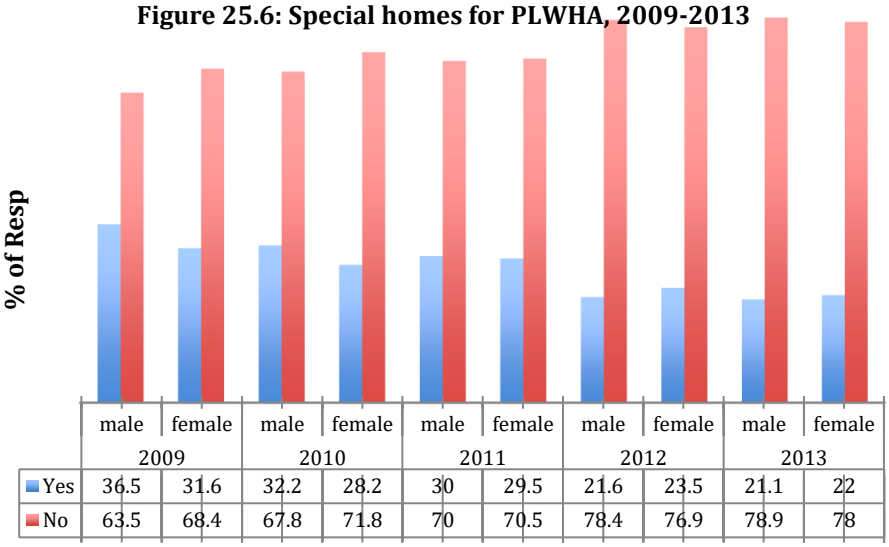
Vulnerability Analysis

Overall, respondents from vulnerable households were more likely to support the proposal of establishing special homes for PLWHAs. Respondents from female-headed households were slightly more likely (22.3%) than those from male-headed households (21.4%). Respondents living in homes roofed with thatch/etc (25.4%) and used toilet facilities outside the homestead (25.2%) were more likely than those living in homes with cemented/etc roofing (21.2%) and used toilet facilities inside the homestead (17.1%) to indicate that special homes should be set up for PLWHAs.

Trend Analysis

The emerging trend shows a gradual decrease in the proportions of both male and female respondents who indicate that special homes should be established for PLWHA (**Figure25.6**).

Figure 25.6: Special homes for PLWHA, 2009-2013



25.5 Drug Abuse

25.5.1 Marijuana

Respondents were asked if the abuse of marijuana was a problem in their communities. All respondents agreed that some members of their communities use marijuana, however, only 57.1% of respondents indicated that it was a problem, whilst 24.6% indicated that it was not. 18.3% of the respondents indicated they didn't know if marijuana abuse was a problem in their communities (**Table 25.8**).

Table 25.8: Abuse of marijuana a problem in your community

	Number of Respondents	% of Respondents
Yes	12,424	57.1
No	53,449	24.6
Don't know	3,991	18.3

Total	21,713	100.0

Source: Survey Data, 2013

Male respondents (58.2%) and those living in urban communities (61.1%) were more likely than female respondents (55.8%) and those living in rural communities (54.1%) to cite marijuana abuse as a problem in their communities. Respondents with higher levels of education tended to indicate that marijuana abuse was a problem in their communities. Respondents with tertiary level education (60.5%) and post-secondary education (59.4%) were more likely than those with no formal education (55.0%), primary (54.4%), middle school (57.8%) and SHS (54.7%). The only exception was respondents with koranic education (64.8%).

Vulnerability analysis

Respondents from non-vulnerable households were generally more likely to indicate that marijuana abuse was a major problem for their communities. Respondents from male-headed households were slightly more likely (57.3%) than those from female-headed households (56.3%) to indicate that marijuana abuse was a major problem in their communities. Respondents living in homes with cemented/etc roofing (58.1%) and those who used toilet facilities inside the homestead (58.2%) were more likely than those living in homes with thatch/etc roofing (46.9%) and those who used toilet facilities outside the homestead (56.2%) to report that it is a problem.

25.5.2 Cocaine/heroine abuse

Knowledge about the drugs – cocaine and heroine – among respondents was relatively low compared to marijuana, and 37.9% indicated that they don't know if their abuse was a problem in their community. Only 20.5% of respondents reported that abuse of those substances was a problem in their communities (**Table 25.9**).

Table 25.9: Abuse of cocaine/heroine a problem in your community

	Number of Respondents	% of Respondents
Yes	4,462	20.5
No	9,044	41.6
Don't know	8,253	37.9
Total	21,713	100.0

Source: Survey Data, 2013

Male respondents were more likely (21.2%) than female respondents (19.7%) to indicate that it is a problem, alternatively female respondents were more likely (42.3%) not to know it was a problem compared with male respondents (34.4%). Respondents in urban communities were more likely (26.8%) than those in rural communities (15.8%) to report it was a problem. Once again, the higher the educational level of the respondent the more likely he/she would indicate abuse of cocaine/heroine was a problem in their community (with the exception of respondents with koranic education – 27.6%). Respondents with tertiary (24.4%) and post-secondary education (23.8%) were more likely than those with no formal education (17.4%), primary (17.6%) middle school (20.3%) and SHS (19.5%) to indicate it is a problem.

Vulnerability analysis

Respondents from female-headed households were more likely (22.2%) than those from male-headed households (20.1%) to report cocaine/heroine abuse was a problem.

Respondents living in homes with cemented/etc roofing (20.7%) and those who used toilet facilities inside the homestead (23.5%) were more likely than those living in homes with thatch/etc roofing (18.2%) and those who used toilet facilities outside the homestead (18.0%) to report it as a problem.

ANNEXES

ANNEX 1:
DISTRICT DISAGGREGATION OF DATA

Annex 1: NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS PER DISTRICT

District	Number of Respondents	% of Respondents
Accra Metro	484	2.7
Adentan	409	2.2
Agona West	379	2.1
Akwapim North	369	2.0
Asante Akim Central	468	2.6
Atwima Nwabiagya	266	1.5
Berekum	368	2.0
Birim Central	358	2.0
Bongo	326	1.8
Bole	354	1.9
Bolgatanga	401	2.2
Builsa	269	1.5
Cape Coast	435	2.4
Dangme East	348	1.9
Ga East	370	2.0
Ga West	341	1.9
Gomoa West	328	1.8
Gonja Central	376	2.1
Ho	399	2.2
Hohoe	329	1.8
Jirapa	313	1.7
Kadjebi	302	1.7
Kassena Nankana	330	1.8
Keta	355	2.0
Kumasi Metro Assembly (KMA)	452	2.5
Kwahu West	387	2.1
Ledzokuku Krowor (LEKMA)	413	2.3
Mampong Ashanti	409	2.2
Mamprusi West	367	2.0
Mfantsiman	372	2.0
Nadowli	395	2.2
Nkoranza South	299	1.6
Nzema East	322	1.8
Obuasi	327	1.8
Savelugu Nanton	342	1.9
Sekondi Takoradi Metro (STMA)	375	2.1
Awutu Senya	349	1.9
Shama	350	1.9
Sissala East	341	1.9
South Tongu	341	1.9
Suhum	378	2.1
Sunyani	417	2.3
Talensi Nabdam	384	2.1
Tamale	455	2.5
Tarkwa Nsueam	328	1.8
Techiman	327	1.8
Wa	403	2.2
Wa East	265	1.5
Tano South	373	2.0
Yilo Krobo	349	1.9
Total	18,197	100.0

MOST IMPORTANT SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHALLENGE											
Name of District	Education	Health	Water	Waste Disposal	Sewerage	Street Light	Roads	Transportation	Fire Service	Telephone Service	Internet Service
Bolgatanga	28.3	4.7	32.5	12.0	2.1	16.2	3.14	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kassena Nankana	37.9	32.8	2.8	5.6	0.0	1.1	19.21	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Builsa	10.9	18.9	32.8	4.0	4.0	1.0	17.41	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bongo	28.4	34.2	18.7	3.2	0.0	3.9	7.10	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.6
Talensi Nabdam	51.6	19.7	6.4	0.5	0.0	1.1	18.09	0.5	1.6	0.0	0.5
Bawku Municipal	19.0	15.9	44.4	0.0	0.0	19.0	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Wa West	17.2	22.8	16.6	8.5	0.7	0.9	18.79	1.3	0.3	7.4	1.8
Jirapa	28.9	9.6	43.5	4.9	1.8	0.5	7.29	2.3	0.3	0.3	0.5
Wa Municipal	33.6	3.1	7.6	13.7	23.7	10.7	3.82	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.8
Nadowli	34.1	3.2	21.4	0.9	0.5	3.2	28.64	2.7	0.0	1.8	0.0
Sissala East	9.3	42.3	10.3	9.3	0.5	0.0	24.23	1.0	0.5	0.5	1.5
Lawra	32.1	25.0	31.1	4.2	0.0	0.6	6.41	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3
Tamale	9.1	23.1	19.8	4.1	0.0	0.8	36.36	0.0	6.6	0.0	0.0
West Mamprusi	3.6	50.3	10.3	3.1	2.8	9.5	16.76	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.6
Bole	45.2	12.9	17.1	6.5	0.5	3.2	4.15	3.2	0.9	0.0	6.0
Central Gonja	7.5	16.5	26.4	11.5	24.4	0.7	2.00	0.0	2.5	0.0	8.5
Savelugu Nanton	17.7	21.4	9.5	29.1	1.5	8.0	8.56	1.8	0.0	0.0	1.2
Tolon Kumbungu	14.0	24.4	43.4	2.7	0.0	9.5	4.52	0.9	0.5	0.0	0.0
Yendi Municipal	19.1	16.2	28.5	21.9	0.0	0.9	7.98	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.9
Chereponi	30.6	25.7	19.0	4.9	0.0	0.0	15.14	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.4
Ashanti Mampong	4.8	6.4	30.8	32.8	0.8	1.2	23.20	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Asante Akim North	19.8	22.0	38.2	8.6	0.4	3.4	2.20	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.2
Obuasi	4.1	6.3	4.4	45.8	11.8	4.1	11.81	1.8	3.7	0.0	0.4
KMA	0.0	0.0	31.0	0.0	0.0	65.5	3.45	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Atwima Nwabiegya	5.5	2.5	1.5	60.8	2.0	4.0	18.59	2.0	0.0	0.0	2.5
Ofinso	22.2	20.5	4.4	13.7	0.4	7.3	14.29	0.8	0.0	0.0	2.7
Bosomtwi	2.3	3.9	0.8	32.8	0.0	0.0	59.38	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Ejusu- Juaben	10.2	16.3	23.7	14.3	15.5	0.0	16.73	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ejura Sekyedumase	27.2	15.9	14.6	28.0	0.4	3.3	4.35	0.0	1.5	0.0	4.8
Sunyani	10.3	6.9	16.5	11.9	15.0	11.5	23.87	0.5	0.2	1.9	0.2
Nkoranza South	14.9	29.8	4.7	8.1	2.4	8.8	17.97	0.0	6.1	2.0	4.7
Tano South	33.3	55.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.1	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Berekum	1.6	2.1	35.8	21.1	0.5	4.2	32.11	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.5
Asunafo South	75.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.0	25.0	0.0	0.0
Dormaa East	9.2	28.0	13.5	25.8	1.0	2.2	11.08	1.0	7.7	0.0	0.7
Atebubu Amantin	7.2	11.4	51.7	1.7	0.2	7.0	19.15	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
Dormaa Central	38.1	12.6	10.0	13.4	2.6	3.9	11.26	0.9	1.3	1.3	0.0
Akuapim North	19.6	27.0	22.3	8.1	11.5	2.0	2.70	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0
Birim Central	5.9	5.7	24.4	14.0	18.5	4.7	16.35	0.7	0.2	0.0	1.9
Atiwa	38.8	20.5	9.8	11.0	0.8	0.8	15.50	1.0	0.5	0.0	0.8
Ho	17.2	13.8	7.4	22.9	2.5	4.7	11.82	1.0	5.9	1.5	3.9
Hohoe	26.4	10.2	3.2	25.0	1.4	0.5	32.41	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kadjebi	21.1	9.5	1.1	7.4	2.1	7.7	46.67	0.7	0.0	0.4	1.1
Keta	21.4	36.4	6.4	13.6	0.0	16.4	2.14	0.0	1.4	0.0	2.1
South Tongu	10.5	28.6	5.7	16.4	0.0	0.0	7.86	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0
Jasikan	30.6	6.6	3.6	4.1	2.0	1.5	50.51	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Akasti	6.2	10.0	43.4	4.5	0.5	9.5	22.69	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.7
Adenta	1.8	2.2	72.2	1.8	2.4	4.2	14.03	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Dangme East	84.8	6.9	1.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	5.44	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ga West	17.4	16.4	17.7	23.0	3.4	9.2	7.65	1.6	0.5	0.0	0.5
LEKMA	7.7	0.0	19.2	42.3	3.8	23.1	3.85	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Accra Metro	2.8	16.0	51.7	19.8	5.0	3.0	0.40	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.4
Ashaiman	2.7	1.5	12.2	22.1	20.6	9.5	24.38	3.6	0.2	0.2	0.2
Tema	5.7	7.7	6.9	8.2	14.9	12.3	5.40	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0
Ga East	4.2	4.9	18.9	22.4	0.0	4.9	33.57	0.0	11.2	0.0	0.0
Mfantseman	11.7	6.9	4.5	23.5	8.5	8.5	29.33	0.0	1.3	0.3	0.8
Cape Coast	33.0	10.1	27.5	7.0	2.2	3.5	12.92	2.2	0.7	0.0	0.2
Gomoa West	9.8	24.8	7.0	3.5	0.0	1.8	51.25	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.5
Agona East	36.2	6.5	3.6	12.3	18.8	2.9	10.14	0.0	2.9	0.0	0.7
Awutu Senya	25.8	20.0	19.4	2.6	8.4	15.2	1.45	0.0	4.3	0.7	2.2
Ajumako	1.4	0.3	42.8	20.5	18.5	2.0	10.69	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.3
Assin North	17.5	21.9	14.7	4.7	1.3	4.4	27.81	2.2	0.9	0.3	1.9
AOB	6.6	37.9	7.8	10.3	1.6	11.5	15.64	0.4	0.0	2.5	0.4
Agona West	14.5	30.5	8.4	11.8	4.2	8.4	13.94	0.8	4.0	1.2	1.4

Shama	18.3	18.7	0.0	9.2	16.0	8.4	14.50	0.4	3.1	0.0	3.8
Tarkwa	24.4	25.4	28.3	5.6	0.5	0.2	15.61	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
STMA	9.1	9.1	13.6	22.7	0.0	9.1	31.82	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nzema East	0.7	14.1	17.0	8.5	23.9	13.8	20.76	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Prestea Huni Valley	14.4	9.8	6.3	14.9	0.6	10.9	41.95	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sefwi Wiawso	18.1	0.4	3.4	21.1	3.4	4.7	21.55	0.9	0.0	0.9	4.3
Ellembelle	11.6	5.0	0.0	14.0	0.8	1.7	42.15	8.3	3.3	0.0	5.8
Suhum	3.4	42.5	26.1	1.8	0.4	7.6	12.58	1200.0	0.0	0.0	0.9
Kwahu West	31.2	11.5	8.1	14.9	1.4	0.5	29.86	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.7
Yilo Krobo	9.5	24.4	41.7	10.7	1.2	0.6	4.17	0.0	0.0	7.7	0.0
New Juaben	6.3	17.0	6.1	20.0	11.9	16.0	9.49	2.2	0.8	0.2	0.4
Birim North	1.4	1.4	0.0	1.0	0.5	4.3	76.19	0.0	0.0	10.0	5.0
Dangme West	13.1	9.7	27.7	14.0	0.0	4.7	25.55	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.3
Total	17.0	16.3	19.4	13.6	5.0	5.4	17.04	0.9	1.1	0.6	1.2

Improvement in Availability of Schools				
Name Of District	Improved	No Change	Non-Existent	Don't Know
Bolgatanga	44.0	53.4	0	2.6
Kassena Nankana	68.4	23.7	0	7.9
Builsa	37.8	50.2	3.0	9.0
Bongo	81.3	12.9	0	5.8
Talensi Nabdam	23.9	70.7	1.1	4.3
Bawku Municipal	74.6	22.2	0	3.2
Wa West	69.1	28.6	1.1	1.1
Jirapa	40.6	56.0	0	3.4
Wa Municipal	71.0	19.8	1.5	7.6
Nadowli	77.3	20.5	1.8	0.5
Sissala East	28.9	42.3	0.5	28.4
Lawra	71.2	26.9	0.3	1.6
Tamale	90.9	5.8	1.7	1.7
West Mamprusi	45.5	53.9	0.3	0.3
Bole	75.6	22.6	0	1.8
Central Gonja	87.8	3.0	9.2	0
Savelugu Nanton	66.7	20.5	7.3	5.5

Tolon Kumbungu	58.4	23.1	0	18.6
Yendi Municipal	23.6	69.8	0	6.6
Chereponi	1.4	71.1	5.3	22.2
Ashanti Mampong	68.4	30.8	0	0.8
Asante Akim North	11.0	71.6	5	12.4
Obuasi	31.4	46.1	3.7	18.8
KMA	79.3	6.9	0	13.8
Atwima Nwabiegya	75.4	20.1	4.0	0.5
Ofinso	39.0	52.9	1.0	7.1
Bosomtwi	57.0	35.2	0	7.8
Ejusu- Juaben	35.5	56.3	0	8.2
Ejura Sekyedumase	15.0	73.3	0.2	11.5
Sunyani	73.7	22.4	0	3.8
Nkoranza South	46.4	51.9	0.3	1.4
Tano South	77.8	22.2	0	0
Berekum	58.4	26.8	0	14.7
Asunafo South	50.0	50.0	0	0
Dormaa East	14.2	68.9	0.7	16.1
Atebubu Amantin	31.3	68.2	0	0.5
Dormaa Central	23.8	66.2	7.8	2.2
Akuapim North	26.4	70.9	2.0	0.7
Birim Central	40.8	52.4	0	6.9
Atiwa	44.3	48.5	0	7.3
Ho	72.9	21.9	0	5.2
Hohoe	67.1	31.5	0.9	0.5
Kadjebi	41.8	55.4	0.4	2.5
Keta	48.6	37.1	1.4	12.9
South Tongu	75.8	20.0	2.1	2.1
Jasikan	61.7	37.2	0	1.0
Akasti	53.1	42.4	1.2	3.2
Adenta	53.0	37.2	0.2	9.6
Dangme East	66.8	31.8	0	1.4
Ga West	48.0	30.6	11.1	10.3
LEKMA	88.5	7.7	3.8	0
Accra Metro	52.3	43.5	1.2	3.0
Ashaiman	27.4	49.1	2.7	20.8
Tema	15.9	72.0	0.5	11.6
Ga East	29.4	67.8	0	2.8
Mfantseman	53.3	40.8	2.7	3.2

Cape Coast	68.3	20.1	0.7	10.9
Gomoa West	61.8	37.0	0	1.3
Agona East	73.9	17.4	0	8.7
Awutu Senya	29.0	57.4	0	13.5
Ajumako	82.4	11.8	0	5.8
Assin North	68.8	26.9	0.94	3.4
AOB	28.0	56.4	0	15.6
Agona West	51.6	47.0	0.6	0.8
Shama	46.2	45.4	0	8.4
Tarkwa	23.2	76.1	0	0.7
STMA	50.0	36.4	0	13.6
Nzema East	38.2	61.6	0	0.2
Prestea Huni valley	66.1	20.1	0	13.8
Sefwi Wiawso	17.2	69.0	0.4	13.4
Ellembelle	42.1	47.9	0	9.9
Suhum	62.2	27.6	0.4	9.7
Kwahu West	36.4	60.2	0.7	2.7
Yilo Krobo	26.2	63.7	8.9	1.2
New Juaben	33.2	50.8	2.2	13.8
Birim North	93.8	6.2	0	0
Dangme West	27.4	67.9	0	4.7
Total	47.8	44.1	1.4	6.7

Satisfied with Quality of Education			
Name of District	Satisfied	Indifferent	Dissatisfied
Bolgatanga	37.2	9.4	53.4
Kassena Nankana	54.2	6.2	39.5
Builsa	55.2	5.0	39.8
Bongo	43.9	3.2	52.9
Talensi Nabdam	14.9	12.2	72.9
Bawku Municipal	77.8	1.6	20.6
Wa West	65.5	12.8	21.7
Jirapa	48.2	19.8	32.0
Wa Municipal	69.5	21.4	9.2
Nadowli	78.2	6.4	15.5
Sissala East	30.9	35.1	34.0

Lawra	42.9	35.3	21.8
Tamale	87.6	0.8	11.6
West Mamprusi	42.2	34.1	23.7
Bole	49.3	5.1	45.6
Central Gonja	92.3	0.5	7.2
Savelugu Nanton	62.1	15.0	22.9
Tolon Kumbungu	46.2	10.9	43.0
Yendi Municipal	28.8	31.9	39.3
Chereponi	1.4	10.6	88.0
Ashanti Mampong	62.0	8.8	29.2
Asante Akim North	20.8	56.0	23.2
Obuasi	34.7	37.6	27.7
KMA	93.1	0.0	6.9
Atwima Nwabiegya	68.3	20.1	11.6
Ofinso	20.1	16.6	63.3
Bosomtwi	57.8	28.1	14.1
Ejusu- Juaben	62.0	13.5	24.5
Ejura Sekyedumase	32.0	52.0	16.1
Sunyani	55.8	8.1	36.0
Nkoranza South	53.9	23.7	22.4
Tano South	77.8	11.1	11.1
Berekum	70.0	6.8	23.2
Asunafo South	25.0	50.0	25.0
Dormaa East	61.4	15.9	22.7
Atebubu Amantin	74.1	3.0	22.9
Dormaa Central	28.1	19.5	52.4
Akuapim North	41.2	23.0	35.8
Birim Central	44.8	15.4	39.8
Atiwa	61.8	6.5	31.8
Ho	62.6	19.0	18.5
Hohoe	72.7	18.1	9.3
Kadjebi	47.0	30.5	22.5
Keta	60.0	6.4	33.6
South Tongu	69.5	2.1	28.4
Jasikan	58.2	21.9	19.9
Akasti	56.4	5.7	37.9
Adenta	61.5	18.5	20.0
Dangme East	67.0	21.8	11.2
Ga West	52.0	10.8	37.2

LEKMA	88.5	3.8	7.7
Accra Metro	73.1	24.0	3.0
Ashaiman	39.2	36.2	24.6
Tema	17.5	33.2	49.4
Ga East	32.2	4.9	62.9
Mfantseman	60.0	16.3	23.7
Cape Coast	62.9	7.4	29.7
Gomoa West	69.0	20.8	10.3
Agona East	81.9	3.6	14.5
Awutu Senya	39.4	31.0	29.7
Ajumako	68.8	21.7	9.5
Assin North	55.3	14.7	30.0
AOB	39.5	28.0	32.5
Agona west	65.1	14.3	20.5
Shama	48.1	23.3	28.6
Tarkwa	17.3	5.1	77.6
STMA	45.5	18.2	36.4
Nzema East	83.3	9.6	7.1
Prestea Huni valley	67.8	8.0	24.1
Sefwi Wiawso	47.8	3.0	49.1
Ellembelle	51.2	34.7	14.0
Suhum	60.9	16.6	22.5
Kwahu West	32.4	12.4	55.2
Yilo Krobo	20.8	11.9	67.3
New Juaben	53.2	16.0	30.8
Birim North	88.6	6.7	4.8
Dangme West	53.9	15.0	31.2
Total	52.4	17.9	29.8

Improved Availability of Health Facilities in Community				
Name Of District	Improved	No Change	Non-Existent	Don't Know
Bolgatanga	17.3	80.6	2.1	0
Kassena Nankana	61.6	29.4	1.1	7.9
Builsa	20.4	62.2	11.4	6.0
Bongo	72.3	20.6	0.0	7.1

Talensi Nabdam	11.2	82.4	0.5	5.9
Bawku Municipal	81.0	19.0	0.0	0.0
Wa West	56.2	38.7	3.4	1.8
Jirapa	47.4	49.7	0.0	2.9
Wa Municipal	73.3	22.9	1.5	2.3
Nadowli	67.3	29.5	3.2	0.0
Sissala East	16.0	51.5	4.6	27.8
Lawra	57.1	40.7	0.0	2.2
Tamale	74.4	18.2	5.0	2.5
West Mamprusi	30.2	49.7	19.8	0.3
Bole	51.2	46.1	0.9	1.8
Central Gonja	75.3	10.2	14.2	0.2
Savelugu Nanton	59.6	17.4	20.2	2.8
Tolon Kumbungu	20.8	57.9	14.0	7.2
Yendi Municipal	22.8	70.4	1.1	5.7
Chereponi	7.0	73.2	1.8	18.0
Ashanti Mampong	58.4	40.8	0.8	0.0
Asante Akim North	9.0	65.4	13.4	12.2
Obuasi	37.6	47.2	2.2	12.9
KMA	72.4	10.3	0.0	17.2
Atwima Nwabiegya	83.4	12.6	3.0	1.0
Ofinso	32.0	65.4	0.6	1.9
Bosomtwi	25.8	64.1	7.8	2.3
Ejusu- Jjuaben	30.6	39.2	26.1	4.1
Ejura Sekyedumase	27.8	62.4	0.7	9.1
Sunyani	69.9	24.6	3.8	1.7
Nkoranza South	30.8	48.8	16.6	3.7
Tano South	44.4	44.4	11.1	0.0
Berekum	60.0	32.6	7.4	0.0
Asunafo South	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0
Dormaa East	14.7	74.9	2.9	7.5
Atebubu Amantin	12.4	84.8	2.0	0.7
Dormaa Central	5.6	90.9	3.0	0.4
Akuapim North	25.0	62.8	7.4	4.7
Birim Central	33.6	59.0	4.3	3.1
Atiwa	42.0	50.0	0.3	7.8
Ho	61.1	33.7	1.5	3.7
Hohoe	60.2	38.4	1.4	0.0
Kadjebi	24.2	61.8	11.9	2.1

Keta	32.9	61.4	0.7	5.0
South Tongu	21.1	14.7	64.2	0.0
Jasikan	82.7	17.3	0.0	0.0
Akasti	34.9	53.4	10.2	1.5
Adenta	43.0	42.3	6.9	7.8
Dangme East	59.6	38.7	0.9	0.9
Ga West	39.1	33.8	16.9	10.3
LEKMA	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Accra Metro	48.7	48.7	0.4	2.2
Ashaiman	24.9	54.7	5.0	9.7
Tema	24.9	66.8	1.0	7.2
Ga East	23.1	67.1	7.7	2.1
Mfantseman	49.3	45.3	2.7	2.7
Cape Coast	56.3	26.9	3.0	13.8
Gomoa West	58.3	39.3	1.5	1.0
Agona East	79.0	10.1	3.6	7.2
Awutu Senya	27.7	51.6	8.4	12.3
Ajumako	85.8	7.5	0.9	5.8
Assin North	60.6	20.9	11.6	6.9
AOB	15.2	63.4	20.2	1.2
Agona west	43.6	47.6	8.6	0.2
Shama	32.1	27.5	34.4	6.1
Tarkwa	22.2	77.1	0.2	0.5
STMA	27.3	59.1	4.5	9.1
Nzema East	72.3	22.1	5.6	0.0
Prestea Huni valley	58.6	16.7	12.6	12.1
Sefwi Wiawso	32.3	64.7	0.4	2.6
Ellembelle	45.5	40.5	0.8	13.2
Suhum	24.3	28.1	41.8	5.8
Kwahu West	53.4	44.1	0.0	2.5
Yilo Krobo	40.5	40.5	19.0	0.0
New Juaben	30.4	45.5	16.0	8.1
Birim North	83.3	16.7	0.0	0.0
Dangme West	26.8	45.5	25.9	1.9
Total	42.2	45.8	7.3	4.75

Improvement in Access to Health Facility by Distance Travelled				
Name Of District	Improved	No Improvement	Difficult	Don't Know
Bolgatanga	41.9	56.0	2.1	0.0
Kassena Nankana	49.2	38.4	3.4	9.0
Builsa	20.4	70.6	1.0	8.0
Bongo	66.5	23.9	1.9	7.7
Talensi Nabdam	9.0	69.1	14.4	7.4
Bawku Municipal	85.7	14.3	0.0	0.0
Wa West	53.7	38.7	5.6	2.0
Jirapa	46.6	50.8	0.0	2.6
Wa Municipal	74.8	21.4	2.3	1.5
Nadowli	63.6	32.3	4.1	0.0
Sissala East	16.5	51.5	3.6	28.4
Lawra	55.1	41.0	1.3	2.6
Tamale	72.7	19.0	4.1	4.1
West Mamprusi	15.1	72.9	11.7	0.3
Bole	52.1	42.4	3.2	2.3
Central Gonja	75.3	18.7	6.0	0.0
Savelugu Nanton	57.5	31.5	2.4	8.6
Tolon Kumbungu	20.4	72.4	0.5	6.8
Yendi Municipal	23.6	64.1	2.3	10.0
Chereponi	7.7	64.1	1.4	26.8
Ashanti Mampong	59.2	36.8	4.0	0.0
Asante Akim North	6.0	68.4	13.2	12.4
Obuasi	31.4	48.7	7.4	12.5
KMA	75.9	3.4	0.0	20.7
Atwima Nwabiegya	81.4	14.6	3.5	0.5
Ofinso	13.7	82.2	2.7	1.4
Bosomtwi	14.8	74.2	7.0	3.9
Ejusu- Juaben	22.0	50.6	22.4	4.9
Ejura Sekyedumase	25.7	64.3	1.1	8.9
Sunyani	69.0	26.5	2.1	2.4
Nkoranza South	19.3	66.1	9.8	4.7
Tano South	44.4	44.4	11.1	0.0
Berekum	62.1	27.9	10.0	0.0
Asunafo South	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0
Dormaa East	11.6	78.8	0.2	9.4

Atebubu Amantin	18.2	80.3	0.5	1.0
Dormaa Central	6.1	93.1	0.4	0.4
Akuapim North	20.9	70.9	2.7	5.4
Birim Central	36.3	60.9	1.4	1.4
Atiwa	39.5	51.8	0.5	8.3
Ho	59.1	36.7	1.2	3.0
Hohoe	56.9	41.7	1.4	0.0
Kadjebi	20.0	69.5	8.4	2.1
Keta	32.9	55.7	5.7	5.7
South Tongu	21.1	35.8	27.4	15.8
Jasikan	83.2	16.3	0.0	0.5
Akasti	38.9	49.4	10.0	1.7
Adenta	46.1	41.2	7.6	5.1
Dangme East	38.4	58.2	2.3	1.1
Ga West	45.6	36.7	4.2	13.5
LEKMA	92.3	7.7	0.0	0.0
Accra Metro	35.1	53.3	9.8	1.8
Ashaiman	24.2	61.3	1.9	12.6
Tema	18.0	68.9	0.8	12.3
Ga East	23.8	60.8	13.3	2.1
Mfantseman	52.0	44.0	2.4	1.6
Cape Coast	59.6	26.0	1.8	12.5
Gomoa West	57.3	39.5	2.0	1.3
Agona East	79.7	8.7	5.8	5.8
Awutu Senya	25.2	56.1	1.9	16.8
Ajumako	69.7	24.9	0.3	5.2
Assin North	64.7	22.8	5.3	7.2
AOB	11.5	77.4	10.3	0.8
Agona West	40.4	55.4	3.6	0.6
Shama	26.3	60.3	6.9	6.5
Tarkwa	21.5	78.5	0.0	0.0
STMA	31.8	59.1	0.0	9.1
Nzema East	70.5	25.2	3.8	0.4
Prestea Huni Valley	55.2	21.3	2.9	20.7
Sefwi Wiawso	31.9	65.1	0.0	3.0
Ellembelle	46.3	44.6	0.8	8.3
Suhum	42.7	38.0	12.6	6.7
Kwahu West	52.9	43.9	0.5	2.7
Yilo Krobo	27.4	49.4	23.2	0.0

New Juaben	29.6	53.6	9.3	7.5
Birim North	78.1	21.4	0.0	0.5
Dangme West	27.1	66.0	4.4	2.5
Total	40.0	50.1	4.6	5.4

Improvement in Access to Health Per Cost				
Name Of District	Improved	No Improvement	Difficult	Don't Know
Bolgatanga	40.8	41.4	14.7	3.1
Kasaena Nankana	29.4	45.2	16.4	9.0
Builsa	33.8	59.2	5.0	2.0
Bongo	25.8	47.7	20.6	5.8
Talensi Nabdam	14.4	47.9	25.0	12.8
Bawku Municipal	54.0	42.9	3.2	0.0
Wa West	39.6	32.2	23.0	5.1
Jirapa	51.0	40.1	7.8	1.0
Wa Municipal	59.5	35.9	4.6	0.0
Nadowli	11.4	31.4	38.6	18.6
Sissala East	42.8	33.5	11.3	12.4
Lawra	54.5	39.7	4.8	1.0
Tamale	71.9	22.3	2.5	3.3
West Mamprusi	26.0	45.0	26.8	2.2
Bole	76.0	18.4	3.7	1.8
Central Gonja	68.8	17.5	12.0	1.7
Savelugu Nanton	47.7	46.5	5.5	0.3
Tolon Kumbungu	88.2	6.8	0.5	4.5
Yendi Municipal	56.4	35.3	4.8	3.4
Chereponi	23.9	29.2	37.3	9.5
Ashanti Mampong	92.8	6.0	1.2	0.0
Asante Akim North	49.4	34.6	13.6	2.4
Obuasi	59.8	26.9	8.9	4.4
KMA	96.6	3.4	0.0	0.0
Atwima Nwabiegya	81.9	16.1	2.0	0.0
Ofinso	93.8	4.4	1.4	0.4
Bosomtwi	82.8	17.2	0.0	0.0
Ejusu- Juaben	95.9	4.1	0.0	0.0
Ejura Sekyedumase	67.6	27.4	3.7	1.3

Sunyani	96.7	2.9	0.2	0.2
Nkoranza South	61.7	31.9	5.1	1.4
Tano South	88.9	11.1	0.0	0.0
Berekum	75.3	20.5	3.2	1.1
Asunafo South	75.0	25.0	0.0	0.0
Dormaa East	41.7	28.2	3.1	27.0
Atebubu Amantin	92.5	5.2	2.0	0.2
Dormaa Central	64.5	32.9	0.0	0.0
Akuapim North	64.9	21.6	12.2	1.4
Birim Central	86.7	11.1	1.9	0.2
Atiwa	87.3	10.8	1.8	0.3
Ho	82.5	15.5	1.7	0.2
Hohoe	88.0	12.0	0.0	0.0
Kadjebi	81.8	15.4	2.1	0.7
Keta	56.4	43.6	0.0	0.0
South Tongu	41.1	27.4	26.3	5.3
Jasikan	75.5	23.0	1.5	0.0
Akasti	57.1	37.7	4.7	0.5
Adenta	73.1	19.8	4.7	2.4
Dangme East	47.6	49.3	3.2	0.0
Ga West	67.8	23.2	6.1	2.9
LEKMA	69.2	30.8	0.0	0.0
Accra Metro	53.7	38.9	7.2	0.2
Ashaiman	67.8	28.8	2.3	1.1
Tema	72.2	22.6	4.1	1.0
Ga East	73.4	4.9	4.2	17.5
Mfantseman	61.9	29.6	7.7	0.8
Cape Coast	75.5	14.2	8.1	2.2
Gomoa West	83.8	16.3	0.0	0.0
Agona East	68.8	22.5	6.5	2.2
Awutu Senya	41.3	34.8	18.1	5.8
Ajumako	89.9	8.7	0.9	0.6
Assin North	73.8	12.8	6.6	6.9
AOB	57.2	32.9	8.6	1.2
Agona West	73.5	19.3	3.8	3.4
Shama	70.6	19.5	6.5	3.4
Tarkwa	58.2	12.2	1.5	28.1
STMA	63.6	18.2	13.6	4.5
Nzema East	75.7	21.7	1.8	0.9

Prestea Huni Valley	56.9	16.1	7.5	19.5
Sefwi Wiawso	84.5	14.2	1.3	0.0
Ellembelle	86.8	9.9	1.7	1.7
Suhum	36.6	27.0	23.4	13.0
Kwahu West	43.2	43.9	7.0	5.9
Yilo Krobo	51.8	45.8	1.8	0.6
New Juaben	84.8	13.6	0.6	1.0
Birim North	66.2	32.9	1.0	0.0
Dangme West	52.0	34.0	9.7	4.4
Total	64.6	24.9	6.9	3.6

Presence of Doctor at Last Visit			
Name Of District	Yes	No	Don't Know
Bolgatanga	52.4	45.0	2.6
Kassena Nankana	23.2	65.0	11.9
Builsa	39.3	44.8	15.9
Bongo	16.8	47.1	36.1
Talensi Nabdam	5.9	86.7	7.4
Bawku Municipal	1.6	95.2	3.2
Wa West	28.6	60.4	11.0
Jirapa	46.6	44.0	9.4
Wa Municipal	63.4	17.6	19.1
Nadowli	7.7	50.9	41.4
Sissala East	35.1	51.5	13.4
Lawra	39.4	54.2	6.4
Tamale	67.8	28.1	4.1
West Mamprusi	80.7	16.2	3.1
Bole	68.2	30.9	0.9
Central Gonja	7.0	93.0	0.0
Savelugu Nanton	70.3	13.8	15.9
Tolon Kumbungu	82.4	14.5	3.2
Yendi Municipal	31.6	32.8	35.6
Chereponi	10.9	18.0	71.1
Ashanti Mampong	65.2	33.6	1.2
Asante Akim North	50.2	20.2	29.6
Obuasi	55.0	22.9	22.1
KMA	96.6	0.0	3.4
Atwima Nwabiegya	94.0	4.5	1.5

Ofinso	78.2	17.8	4.1
Bosomtwi	28.1	56.3	15.6
Ejusu- Juaben	82.4	11.8	5.7
Ejura Sekyedumase	82.2	7.2	10.7
Sunyani	79.2	16.2	4.5
Nkoranza South	30.2	64.4	5.4
Tano South	11.1	88.9	0.0
Berekum	33.7	51.6	14.7
Asunafo South	50.0	25.0	25.0
Dormaa East	20.2	63.6	16.1
Atebubu Amantin	61.9	32.1	6.0
Dormaa Central	69.3	29.9	0.9
Akuapim North	27.7	43.9	28.4
Birim Central	78.7	17.1	4.3
Atiwa	12.8	65.0	22.3
Ho	64.8	29.8	5.4
Hohoe	32.9	66.2	0.9
Kadjebi	42.1	37.9	20.0
Keta	26.4	53.6	20.0
South Tongu	49.5	8.4	42.1
Jasikan	74.0	24.5	1.5
Akasti	74.3	21.9	3.7
Adenta	80.4	9.6	10.0
Dangme East	67.9	30.7	1.4
Ga West	68.9	23.7	7.4
LEKMA	92.3	7.7	0.0
Accra Metro	19.4	41.5	39.1
Ashaiman	57.3	20.4	22.3
Tema	90.2	2.8	6.9
Ga East	54.5	23.8	21.7
Mfantseman	56.0	36.5	7.5
Cape Coast	63.1	11.3	25.6
Gomoa West	26.0	70.5	3.5
Agona East	74.6	23.2	2.2
Awutu Senya	55.5	10.3	34.2
Ajumako	79.5	12.7	7.8
Assin North	31.3	22.8	45.9
AOB	33.7	57.2	9.1
Agona west	46.8	38.4	14.7

Shama	62.2	21.4	16.4
Tarkwa	53.9	46.1	0.0
STMA	77.3	18.2	4.5
Nzema East	72.5	11.2	16.3
Prestea Huni Valley	62.6	10.9	26.4
Sefwi Wiawso	86.6	8.6	4.7
Ellembelle	38.8	39.7	21.5
Suhum	59.6	30.3	10.1
Kwahu West	53.6	40.5	5.9
Yilo Krobo	39.9	50.6	9.5
New Juaben	88.7	8.5	2.8
Birim North	79.0	17.6	3.3
Dangme West	82.6	15.3	2.2
Total	54.8	32.1	13.1

Satisfied with the Quality of Health Service				
Name Of District	Satisfied	Indifferent	Dissatisfied	Very Dissatisfied
Bolgatanga	40.8	8.9	50.3	0.0
Kassena Nankana	41.2	4.0	54.2	0.6
Builsa	57.2	6.5	27.9	8.5
Bongo	23.9	3.2	67.7	5.2
Talensi Nabdam	7.4	10.6	80.9	1.1
Bawku Municipal	85.7	0.0	14.3	0.0
Wa West	54.6	16.1	25.1	4.3
Jirapa	65.9	12.5	16.1	5.5
Wa Municipal	64.1	27.5	7.6	0.8
Nadowli	76.4	3.6	19.5	0.5
Sissala East	12.9	19.6	59.8	7.7
Lawra	54.2	34.3	10.6	1.0
Tamale	66.9	7.4	24.0	1.7
West Mamprusi	30.2	45.5	24.0	0.3
Bole	69.6	4.1	25.3	0.9
Central Gonja	92.3	0.5	4.7	2.5
Savelugu Nanton	60.9	14.1	19.6	5.5
Tolon Kumbungu	26.7	21.7	17.2	34.4
Yendi Municipal	35.6	29.1	34.2	1.1

Chereponi	2.1	29.2	66.2	2.5
Ashanti Mampong	49.6	11.6	38.4	0.4
Asante Akim North	32.4	47.0	16.6	4.0
Obuasi	53.9	22.9	18.1	5.2
KMA	96.6	0.0	0.0	3.4
Atwima Nwabiegya	73.4	17.1	9.5	0.0
Ofinso	22.4	15.1	62.2	0.4
Bosomtwi	35.9	14.8	44.5	4.7
Ejusu- Juaben	57.1	17.6	22.9	2.4
Ejura Sekyedumase	46.1	47.8	4.3	1.7
Sunyani	68.0	3.3	28.4	0.2
Nkoranza South	43.1	19.0	38.0	0.0
Tano South	22.2	66.7	11.1	0.0
Berekum	75.8	3.2	16.8	4.2
Asunafo South	75.0	25.0	0.0	0.0
Dormaa East	62.4	17.3	20.0	0.2
Atebubu Amantin	61.9	8.5	29.6	0.0
Dormaa Central	79.7	7.4	13.0	0.0
Akuapim North	54.7	15.5	28.4	1.4
Birim Central	65.6	14.9	18.7	0.7
Atiwa	68.3	3.3	28.0	0.5
Ho	63.8	14.0	20.4	1.7
Hohoe	61.6	20.4	18.1	0.0
Kadjebi	42.1	38.9	18.6	0.4
Keta	47.9	5.7	44.3	2.1
South Tongu	65.3	1.1	30.5	3.2
Jasikan	81.6	11.2	6.6	0.5
Akasti	53.1	7.7	33.7	5.5
Adenta	69.9	16.5	10.5	3.1
Dangme East	67.3	17.8	14.6	0.3
Ga West	40.1	15.3	38.8	5.8
LEKMA	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Accra Metro	68.7	27.7	2.4	1.2
Ashaiman	64.4	24.4	9.7	1.5
Tema	45.5	21.3	26.0	7.2
Ga East	28.7	2.8	62.9	5.6
Mfantseman	72.0	11.5	14.9	1.6
Cape Coast	68.1	8.3	7.6	16.1
Gomoa West	67.3	25.5	7.0	0.3

Agona East	89.9	2.2	5.8	2.2
Awutu Senya	48.4	27.1	15.5	9.0
Ajumako	88.4	10.4	0.9	0.3
Assin North	59.4	12.8	25.0	2.8
AOB	41.2	15.6	40.7	2.5
Agona West	47.8	20.5	31.1	0.6
Shama	46.2	22.1	30.2	1.5
Tarkwa	19.3	4.4	76.1	0.2
STMA	31.8	18.2	50.0	0.0
Nzema East	91.1	4.7	2.9	1.3
Prestea Huni Valley	62.6	8.0	12.6	16.7
Sefwi Wiawso	79.3	1.7	18.1	0.9
Ellembelle	71.9	19.0	4.1	5.0
Suhum	47.9	8.8	35.5	7.9
Kwahu West	48.0	7.7	43.2	1.1
Yilo Krobo	56.5	23.2	20.2	0.0
New Juaben	58.7	13.6	27.5	0.2
Birim North	31.4	24.3	42.9	1.4
Dangme West	64.5	12.1	21.5	1.9
Total	55.5	16.3	25.2	2.9

Overall Cleanliness of Town					
Name of District	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Non-Existent
Bolgatanga	0	0.5	36.6	62.8	0
Kassena Nankana	4.0	27.1	49.2	19.8	0
Builsa	3.5	38.3	23.9	28.4	6.0
Bongo	0.6	9.7	45.8	36.8	7.1
Talensi Nabdam	1.6	14.4	53.7	30.3	0
Bawku Municipal	0	49.2	44.4	6.3	0
Wa West	4.3	37.8	53.5	4.0	0.4
Jirapa	3.4	46.1	49.0	1.6	0
Wa Municipal	0	67.2	32.8	0	0
Nadowli	0	0.5	5.0	66.4	28.2
Sissala East	0	21.1	38.7	36.1	4.1
Lawra	4.2	57.1	26.6	12.2	0.0
Tamale	0	64.5	16.5	18.2	0.8

West Mamprusi	1.7	31.8	55.9	8.9	1.7
Bole	0.5	31.3	34.1	34.1	0
Central Gonja	1.0	98.3	0.2	0.5	0
Savelugu Nanton	0	46.8	43.7	8.9	0.6
Tolon Kumbungu	1.8	22.2	59.3	16.3	0.5
Yendi Municipal	2.6	41.0	37.3	17.4	1.7
Chereponi	0	0.4	3.2	76.1	20.4
Ashanti Mampong	0	10.8	62.0	27.2	0
Asante Akim North	2.4	35.0	38.8	23.4	0.4
Obuasi	3.0	17.3	41.0	38.4	0.4
KMA	0	96.6	3.4	0	0
Atwima Nwabiegya	0	9.5	52.3	38.2	0
Ofinso	1.0	32.6	38.8	27.6	0
Bosomtwi	0	1.6	76.6	21.9	0
Ejusu- Juaben	0	14.3	58.8	26.9	0
Ejura Sekyedumase	0	11.7	59.1	29.1	0
Sunyani	1.7	50.6	27.0	18.6	2.1
Nkoranza South	8.8	40.3	32.5	18.0	0.3
Tano South	44.4	55.6	0	0	0.0
Berekum	0.5	17.4	43.2	20	18.9
Asunafo South	0	100.0	0	0	0
Dormaa East	1.0	52.3	35.2	11.6	0
Atebubu Amantin	2.0	39.3	43.0	15.4	0.2
Dormaa Central	0	43.0	49.6	7.4	0
Akuapim North	0.7	40.5	18.9	39.2	0.7
Birim Central	1.7	54.7	22.3	21.3	0
Atiwa	1.8	34.0	50.3	14.0	0
Ho	3.0	58.4	29.1	9.1	0.5
Hohoe	0.5	6.0	83.8	8.8	0.9
Kadjebi	1.4	16.8	48.8	30.9	2.1
Keta	3.6	91.4	4.3	0.7	0
South Tongu	0	5.3	68.4	21.1	5.3
Jasikan	1.0	59.2	32.1	7.7	0
Akasti	3.0	61.1	20.7	15.0	0.2
Adenta	0.9	35.6	44.8	18.5	0.2
Dangme East	0.6	56.7	39.3	3.2	0.3
Ga West	5.8	40.1	25.9	23.0	5.3
LEKMA	0	38.5	46.2	15.4	0
Accra Metro	0.8	76.4	19.6	3.0	0.2

Ashaiman	1.5	14.3	43.2	41.0	0
Tema	0.8	9.0	44.7	45.5	0
Ga East	2.1	16.8	49.0	30.1	2.1
Mfantseman	1.6	52.0	36.8	9.1	0.5
Cape Coast	11.6	56.6	27.3	4.2	0.2
Gomoa West	0	47.0	49.3	3.5	0.3
Agona East	14.5	60.9	19.6	4.3	0.7
Awutu Senya	0	40.6	47.7	7.7	3.9
Ajumako	7.2	61.8	24.0	6.9	0
Assin North	8.4	50.3	14.7	24.7	1.9
AOB	1.6	77.0	18.5	2.9	0
Agona West	0.6	15.9	65.3	18.1	0
Shama	6.5	38.2	25.6	29.8	0
Tarkwa	0.2	16.6	2.2	80.7	0.2
STMA	0	31.8	18.2	50.0	0
Nzema East	0	3.1	94.9	1.8	0.2
Prestea Huni Valley	0.6	8.6	4.6	82.2	4.0
Sefwi Wiawso	0	14.7	80.6	4.3	0.4
Ellembelle	0	21.5	27.3	51.2	0
Suhum	3.6	52.6	35.3	8.5	0
Kwahu West	1.1	25.1	28.7	45.0	0
Yilo Krobo	1.2	57.1	36.9	4.2	0.6
New Juaben	2.2	45.3	37.4	15.0	0.2
Birim North	0	27.1	71.9	1.0	0
Dangme West	1.6	35.5	35.8	26.5	0.6
Total	2.1	37.2	38.5	20.8	1.3

Overall Provision of Water					
Name of District	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Non-Existent
Bolgatanga	0.0	8.4	71.7	19.9	0.0
Kassena Nankana	2.8	71.2	11.3	14.7	0.0
Builsa	1.0	30.3	27.4	35.3	6.0
Bongo	0.0	11.6	75.5	12.3	0.6

Talensi Nabdam	2.1	35.1	40.4	21.8	0.5
Bawku Municipal	0.0	27.0	34.9	38.1	0.0
Wa West	0.7	55.7	34.9	8.5	0.2
Jirapa	0.8	40.4	55.5	3.4	0.0
Wa Municipal	1.5	74.0	22.9	1.5	0.0
Nadowli	0.0	12.7	16.4	52.7	18.2
Sissala East	1.0	61.9	31.4	5.7	0.0
Lawra	1.9	51.3	36.2	10.3	0.3
Tamale	0.0	71.1	10.7	17.4	0.8
West Mamprusi	1.4	43.0	48.3	5.9	1.4
Bole	0.0	33.6	22.6	43.8	0.0
Central Gonja	0.2	35.9	10.2	53.4	0.2
Savelugu Nanton	0.3	65.7	15.6	10.4	8.0
Tolon Kumbungu	2.7	23.1	57.9	15.4	0.9
Yendi Municipal	4.6	25.6	31.1	38.7	0.0
Chereponi	0.0	0.7	2.5	75.7	21.1
Ashanti Mampong	0.0	10.4	54.0	35.6	0.0
Asante Akim North	1.6	23.8	42.4	31.6	0.6
Obuasi	5.9	52.4	28.0	13.7	0.0
KMA	3.4	86.2	10.3	0.0	0.0
Atwima Nwabiegya	0.0	26.1	70.4	3.5	0.0
Ofinso	1.5	28.4	50.8	19.3	0.0
Bosomtwi	3.1	3.1	79.7	14.1	0.0
Ejusu- Juaben	0.0	18.4	48.2	32.2	1.2
Ejura Sekyedumase	2.4	53.5	39.6	4.3	0.2
Sunyani	6.9	66.1	19.1	3.6	4.3
Nkoranza South	8.5	52.2	33.9	5.1	0.3
Tano South	0.0	77.8	22.2	0.0	0.0
Berekum	2.1	43.2	38.4	15.8	0.5
Asunafo South	0.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0
Dormaa East	1.2	63.6	33.0	1.9	0.2
Atebubu Amantin	1.0	17.2	29.6	44.0	8.2
Dormaa Central	0.0	40.4	37.0	22.2	0.4
Akuapim North	0.7	18.2	43.2	36.5	1.4
Birim Central	1.7	32.7	36.7	28.9	0.0
Atiwa	1.5	26.8	44.8	27.0	0.0
Ho	4.4	69.5	17.0	9.1	0.0
Hohoe	1.9	57.4	34.7	6.0	0.0
Kadjebi	2.8	50.5	35.4	11.2	0.0

Keta	4.3	90.7	5.0	0.0	0.0
South tongu	0.0	23.2	64.2	8.4	4.2
Jasikan	0.0	60.2	33.7	5.6	0.5
Akasti	1.2	26.7	33.7	37.7	0.7
Adenta	0.2	1.3	5.8	43.4	49.2
Dangme East	3.7	68.5	27.2	0.6	0.0
Ga West	0.8	39.3	26.6	26.4	6.9
LEKMA	0.0	96.2	0.0	3.8	0.0
Accra Metro	0.4	20.6	62.5	16.4	0.2
Ashaiman	1.3	60.2	29.9	8.2	0.4
Tema	0.3	47.6	42.9	9.3	0.0
Ga East	0.7	43.4	39.2	15.4	1.4
Mfantseman	4.3	61.6	22.7	11.2	0.3
Cape Coast	7.6	47.2	22.9	19.2	3.1
Gomoa West	0.0	42.8	51.3	6.0	0.0
Agona East	10.9	59.4	22.5	7.2	0.0
Awutu Senya	0.0	37.4	36.1	7.7	18.7
Ajumako	0.6	28.0	43.4	27.2	0.9
Assin North	8.1	52.5	20.6	16.9	1.9
AOB	0.8	70.8	14.8	13.6	0.0
Agona West	0.0	31.7	44.2	24.1	0.0
Shama	6.5	58.0	29.8	5.7	0.0
Tarkwa	0.5	13.2	6.6	79.8	0.0
STMA	0.0	40.9	50.0	9.1	0.0
Nzema East	0.0	5.4	90.2	4.0	0.4
Prestea Huni Valley	0.6	47.1	41.4	10.9	0.0
Sefwi Wiawso	0.0	36.2	51.3	12.5	0.0
Ellembelle	0.0	25.6	35.5	38.8	0.0
Suhum	1.3	43.8	30.8	24.0	0.0
Kwahu West	0.9	42.5	21.0	35.5	0.0
Yilo Krobo	0.0	7.7	60.7	20.8	10.7
New Juaben	2.8	62.1	29.2	4.5	1.4
Birim North	0.0	77.6	17.6	4.8	0.0
Dangme West	0.6	34.9	34.0	15.9	14.6
Total	1.8	40.3	35.0	20.0	2.8

Quality of Water

Name Of District	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Non-Existent
Bolgatanga	2.6	79.6	15.2	2.6	0
Kassena Nankana	5.1	76.3	11.9	6.8	0
Builsa	1.0	41.3	24.9	29.9	3.0
Bongo	0	10.3	64.5	25.2	0
Talensi Nabdam	3.7	48.9	31.4	15.4	0.5
Bawku Municipal	0	69.8	27.0	1.6	1.6
Wa West	0.9	61.5	25.7	11.4	0.4
Jirapa	1.3	90.1	7.6	1.0	0
Wa Municipal	0.8	80.2	19.1	0	0
Nadowli	42.3	49.1	1.4	2.7	4.5
Sissala East	15.5	63.4	21.1	0	0
Lawra	5.4	68.3	20.8	4.8	0.6
Tamale	0.0	77.7	5.0	17.4	0
West Mamprusi	2.0	46.6	46.9	3.9	0.6
Bole	2.3	76.0	14.7	6.9	0
Central Gonja	1.0	71.8	13.7	13.5	0
Savelugu Nanton	4.3	71.3	11.0	12.8	0.6
Tolon Kumbungu	4.5	54.8	30.3	10.0	0.5
Yendi Municipal	1.4	43.9	42.5	12.3	0
Chereponi	0	0.4	2.1	78.2	19.4
Ashanti Mampong	0.8	42.4	34.8	21.6	0.4
Asante Akim North	2.6	25.6	43.6	27.6	0.6
Obuasi	10.0	49.1	29.2	11.8	0
KMA	3.4	96.6	0	0	0
Atwima Nwabiegya	0	26.1	59.3	14.6	0
Ofinso	1.5	39.6	45.9	12.9	0
Bosomtwi	18.0	53.1	28.1	0.8	0
Ejusu- Juaben	8.6	71.0	18.4	1.6	0.4
Ejura Sekyedumase	2.8	57.6	36.7	2.8	0
Sunyani	13.4	67.5	13.1	2.4	3.6
Nkoranza South	26.8	53.9	15.9	3.1	0.3
Tano South	0	100.0	0	0	0
Berekum	4.7	88.4	2.6	4.2	0
Asunafo South	0	25.0	75	0	0
Dormaa East	1.4	67.0	30.8	0.7	0
Atebubu Amantin	1.0	18.7	36.3	39.6	4.5
Dormaa Central	0	60.9	29.6	9.1	0.4

Akuapim North	0	29.7	41.2	29.1	0
Birim Central	3.6	45.5	35.8	15.2	0
Atiwa	1.5	27.5	41.5	29.3	0.3
Ho	11.8	70.0	11.8	6.4	0
Hohoe	1.4	33.8	61.1	3.2	0.5
Kadjebi	7.4	52.6	28.4	11.6	0
Keta	17.1	77.9	5.0	0	0
South tongu	0	24.2	64.2	10.5	1.1
Jasikan	0.5	48.5	43.9	7.1	0
Akasti	0.7	49.9	32.9	16.2	0.2
Adenta	0	3.1	23.2	56.1	17.6
Dangme East	6.0	69.9	23.5	0.6	0
Ga West	3.2	39.8	32.5	18.7	5.8
LEKMA	11.5	88.5	0	0	0
Accra Metro	0.8	49.3	44.7	5.2	0
Ashaiman	1.0	66.1	26.3	6.7	0
Tema	10.5	77.1	10.3	2.1	0
Ga East	0.7	62.2	21.7	14.0	1.4
Mfantseman	3.2	64.5	21.6	10.4	0.3
Cape Coast	6.3	47.8	16.1	29.3	0.6
Gomoa West	0	43.5	50.8	5.8	0
Agona East	8.7	68.8	15.9	5.1	1.4
Awutu Senya	0	34.8	38.1	11.6	15.5
Ajumako	0	26.9	46.5	26.3	0.3
Assin North	7.2	53.8	20.6	17.2	1.3
AOB	4.1	73.3	16.0	6.6	0
Agona west	0.6	38.4	41.0	19.9	0
Shama	4.2	45.4	33.6	16.8	0
Tarkwa	0.5	13.2	13.7	72.7	0
STMA	0	50.0	31.8	18.2	0
Nzema East	0	81.5	15.4	2.9	0.2
Prestea Huni valley	0.6	71.3	20.7	7.5	0
Sefwi Wiawso	0	57.3	38.8	3.9	0
Ellembelle	0	23.1	35.5	41.3	0
Suhum	0.7	53.0	33.9	12.4	0
Kwahu West	0.9	50.0	13.6	35.5	0
Yilo Krobo	0	21.4	56.5	20.8	1.2
New Juaben	3.8	57.7	31.8	5.3	1.4

Birim North	0	73.8	21.0	5.2	0
Dangme West	9.3	70.1	5.0	15.6	0
Total	3.9	52.1	27.7	15.0	1.3

Provision of Sanitation (Toilets)					
Name of District	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Non-Existent
Bolgatanga	0.0	0.5	5.2	80.1	14.1
Kassena Nankana	1.7	23.7	33.3	41.2	0.0
Builsa	0.0	14.4	28.9	27.9	28.9
Bongo		6.5	39.4	25.2	29.0
Talensi Nabdam	0.5	16.5	35.6	47.3	0.0
Bawku Municipal	0.0	12.7	15.9	22.2	49.2
Wa West	0.7	18.8	59.5	17.4	3.6
Jirapa	0.8	18.2	66.9	12.0	2.1
Wa Municipal	0.0	52.7	44.3	2.3	0.8
Nadowli	0.0	2.3	5.9	55.9	35.9
Sissala East	0.0	11.9	32.5	53.1	2.6
Lawra	1.9	45.5	23.7	18.9	9.9
Tamale	0.0	53.7	28.1	18.2	0.0
West Mamprusi	0.0	24.3	54.5	17.6	3.6
Bole	0.0	23.5	18.4	56.2	1.8
Central Gonja	0.7	85.8	6.5	6.7	0.2
Savelugu Nanton	0.0	28.1	56.3	14.7	0.9
Tolon Kumbungu	0.9	15.8	56.6	24.9	1.8
Yendi Municipal	2.8	17.1	50.4	23.4	6.3
Chereponi	0.0	0.4	1.8	55.6	42.3
Ashanti Mampong	0.0	6.4	44.4	49.2	0.0
Asante Akim North	0.6	29.8	47.8	21.2	0.6
Obuasi	0.0	11.4	50.2	36.9	1.5
KMA	0.0	89.7	10.3	0.0	0.0
Atwima Nwabiegya	0.0	4.5	50.8	44.7	0.0
Ofinso	0.8	17.6	18.5	60.2	2.9
Bosomtwi	0.0	0.8	71.9	27.3	0.0
Ejusu- Juaben	0.4	9.0	55.9	34.7	0.0
Ejura Sekyedumase	0.0	5.9	41.7	52.4	0.0

Sunyani	0.2	35.1	41.3	22.9	0.5
Nkoranza South	0.0	2.4	14.2	62.0	21.4
Tano South	0.0	55.6	44.4	0.0	0.0
Berekum	0.0	9.5	46.3	30.5	13.7
Asunafo South	0.0	0.0	75.0	25.0	0.0
Dormaa East	1.2	27.7	49.2	21.2	0.7
Atebubu Amantin	0.7	36.3	42.3	20.1	0.5
Dormaa Central	0.0	5.7	83.0	10.0	1.3
Akuapim North	0.0	21.6	33.8	43.2	1.4
Birim Central	0.7	14.0	23.9	52.8	8.5
Atiwa	1.3	24.3	53.3	21.3	0.0
Ho	2.0	41.6	42.6	13.3	0.5
Hohoe	0.9	5.6	57.9	35.6	0.0
Kadjebi	0.0	7.0	42.5	44.2	6.3
Keta	2.9	91.4	5.7	0.0	0.0
South Tongu	0.0	5.3	62.1	23.2	9.5
Jasikan	0.0	24.5	62.2	13.3	0.0
Akasti	2.2	56.1	22.4	19.2	0.0
Adenta	0.2	15.8	56.1	27.2	0.7
Dangme East	0.9	40.7	49.0	5.4	4.0
Ga West	1.8	34.0	26.6	33.8	3.7
LEKMA	0.0	11.5	76.9	11.5	0.0
Accra Metro	0.4	35.7	53.3	10.6	0.0
Ashaiman	0.4	10.5	21.7	66.9	0.6
Tema	1.0	12.3	55.5	30.3	0.8
Ga East	0.7	13.3	27.3	49.0	9.8
Mfantseman	0.5	44.0	35.5	18.7	1.3
Cape Coast	5.5	34.9	36.9	19.2	3.5
Gomoa West	0.0	26.8	42.0	31.0	0.3
Agona East	2.9	52.9	27.5	12.3	4.3
Awutu Senya	0.0	27.1	49.7	18.7	4.5
Ajumako	0.0	42.5	42.5	15.0	0.0
Assin North	1.9	24.4	13.4	49.1	11.3
AOB	0.8	59.3	30.0	9.9	0.0
Agona West	0.0	13.9	64.1	21.9	0.0
Shama	1.1	29.8	34.0	34.4	0.8
Tarkwa	0.2	13.4	3.2	82.4	0.7
STMA	0.0	31.8	27.3	36.4	4.5
Nzema East	0.0	0.7	89.3	9.4	0.7

Prestea Huni Valley	0.0	4.6	6.3	87.9	1.1
Sefwi Wiawso	0.0	6.5	86.2	7.3	0.0
Ellembelle	0.0	15.7	40.5	43.0	0.8
Suhum	1.6	39.8	45.6	11.5	1.6
Kwahu West	1.1	19.9	33.0	45.9	0.0
Yilo Krobo	0.0	44.6	45.8	9.5	0.0
New Juaben	0.6	33.4	50.6	15.0	0.4
Birim North	0.0	25.2	73.3	1.4	0.0
Dangme West	0.6	19.9	59.5	19.0	0.9
Total	0.8	24.5	41.4	29.6	3.7

Agric Extension Services					
Name of District	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Non-Existent
Bolgatanga	0	5.2	73.8	19.4	1.6
Kassena Nankana	5.1	66.1	16.9	10.2	1.7
Builsa	1.0	25.9	31.8	36.8	4.5
Bongo	18.1	43.2	14.2	22.6	1.9
Talensi Nabdam	3.2	23.9	42.0	29.8	1.1
Bawku Municipal	0	12.7	3.2	15.9	68.3
Wa West	1.1	48.5	31.8	17.7	0.9
Jirapa	0	50.5	41.1	5.2	3.1
Wa Municipal	1.5	65.6	25.2	6.1	1.5
Nadowli	0.5	0.9	12.7	79.5	6.4
Sissala East	5.7	21.6	16.0	19.6	37.1
Lawra	1.9	56.7	24.7	4.8	11.9
Tamale	1.7	33.9	24.0	35.5	5.0
West Mamprusi	2.0	48.0	45.3	3.4	1.4
Bole	2.3	42.4	22.6	18.9	13.8
Central Gonja	20.4	79.3	0.2	0	0
Savelugu Nanton	0.3	48.6	15.0	16.8	19.3
Tolon Kumbungu	1.8	69.7	10.0	8.1	10.4
Yendi Municipal	9.4	41.3	29.9	11.4	8.0
Chereponi	1.4	27.1	53.2	16.2	2.1
Ashanti Mampong	0	55.2	30.4	14.0	0.4

Asante Akim North	2	27.6	31.0	25.2	14.2
Obuasi	1.1	10.0	37.3	26.6	25.1
KMA	3.4	86.2	10.3	0	0
Atwima Nwabiegya	1.0	11.6	83.9	3.0	0.5
Ofinso	1.5	38.4	13.7	34.7	11.6
Bosomtwi	0	0.8	30.5	0	68.8
Ejusu- Juaben	0	2.9	20.0	42.4	34.7
Ejura Sekyedumase	6.5	45.0	42.0	5.7	0.9
Sunyani	2.1	40.8	28.6	24.3	4.1
Nkoranza South	2.7	19.0	36.3	23.4	18.6
Tano South	0	55.6	33.3	0	11.1
Berekum	3.2	36.8	5.8	48.9	5.3
Asunafo South	0	75.0	25.0	0	0
Dormaa East	0.7	15.7	26.0	45.5	12.0
Atebubu Amantin	0	20.9	47.8	24.1	7.2
Dormaa Central	0.4	48.3	45.2	4.3	1.7
Akuapim North	4.7	37.8	9.5	18.2	29.7
Birim Central	5.9	53.1	21.8	14.9	4.3
Atiwa	1.5	11.8	41.8	32.0	13.0
Ho	6.4	16.3	19.7	6.2	51.5
Hohoe	1.9	46.8	46.3	3.2	1.9
Kadjebi	1.1	18.9	63.2	11.9	4.9
Keta	2.1	48.6	7.1	7.9	34.3
South Tongu	0	2.1	16.8	16.8	64.2
Jasikan	3.6	75.0	20.4	1.0	0
Akasti	2.5	36.7	10.2	37.7	13.0
Adenta	0	2.7	8.9	31.4	57.0
Dangme East	1.4	29.5	21.2	11.5	36.4
Ga West	1.8	26.4	17.7	10.8	43.3
LEKMA	0	50.0	42.3	0	7.7
Accra Metro	2.4	50.9	36.7	5.6	4.4
Ashaiman	0.4	11.2	55.0	9.3	24.0
Tema	0.3	0.8	5.9	24.2	68.9
Ga East	1.4	3.5	12.6	32.9	49.7
Mfantseman	0.8	27.2	22.7	16.8	32.5
Cape Coast	5.4	22.5	18.8	9.4	43.9
Gomoa West	0	8.5	46.0	39.0	6.5
Agona East	3.6	22.5	28.3	14.5	31.2
Awutu Senya	3.2	29.0	32.3	20.0	15.5

Ajumako	4.3	38.2	47.7	3.8	6.1
Assin North	3.8	27.5	20.6	17.9	28.8
AOB	1.2	49.4	38.3	7.0	4.1
Agona West	1.2	12.5	50.4	25.5	10.4
Shama	0.4	11.8	22.9	30.2	34.7
Tarkwa	0	2.7	1.0	73.2	23.2
STMA	0	9.1	27.3	4.5	59.1
Nzema East	0	1.1	83.0	15.2	0.7
Prestea Huni Valley	22.4	55.7	16.7	4.0	1.1
Sefwi Wiawso	0.4	30.6	31.9	12.9	24.1
Ellembelle	12.4	38.0	21.5	22.3	5.8
Suhum	2.5	17.5	38.2	38.2	3.6
Kwahu West	1.8	53.4	12.2	32.4	0.2
Yilo Krobo	0	14.9	34.5	40.5	10.1
New Juaben	0.8	15.6	31.0	16.4	36.2
Birim North	0	41.9	47.1	0	11.0
Dangme West	1.2	31.5	43.3	14.6	9.3
Total	2.6	30.2	30.4	20.2	16.6

Overall Traffic Management					
Name of District	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Non-Existent
Bolgatanga	0.0	8.4	41.4	49.2	1.0
Kassena Nankana	2.3	9.6	38.4	11.3	38.4
Builsa	0.0	0.0	1.5	1.0	97.5
Bongo	0.0	3.9	9.0	3.2	83.9
Talensi Nabdam	1.1	4.8	1.1	3.2	89.9
Bawku Municipal	0.0	20.6	46.0	22.2	11.1
Wa West	0.4	14.5	10.1	7.6	67.3
Jirapa	2.3	20.1	21.9	9.6	46.1
Wa Municipal	0.0	61.8	33.6	3.8	0.8
Nadowli	0.9	0.0	0.5	1.8	96.8
Sissala East	0.0	6.7	26.8	37.6	28.9
Lawra	0.6	1.0	1.9	1.6	94.9
Tamale	1.7	38.0	19.0	30.6	10.7
West Mamprusi	0.8	17.9	25.1	6.1	50.0

Bole	0.0	5.1	3.2	5.1	86.6
Central Gonja	0.0	0.5	0.7	37.9	60.8
Savelugu Nanton	0.3	22.0	19.6	8.3	49.8
Tolon Kumbungu	0.5	1.4	8.6	17.2	72.4
Yendi Municipal	1.1	9.1	4.6	9.1	76.1
Chereponi	0.0	0.0	1.8	28.2	70.1
Ashanti Mampong	4.0	25.6	56.0	13.6	0.8
Asante Akim North	3.0	42.8	37.8	7.8	8.6
Obuasi	0.0	28.0	40.2	26.6	5.2
KMA	0.0	89.7	6.9	3.4	0.0
Atwima Nwabiegya	0.5	35.2	44.7	7.5	12.1
Ofinso	0.4	44.6	2.9	7.1	45.0
Bosomtwi	0.0	0.0	24.2	3.9	71.9
Ejusu- Juaben	2.4	15.1	15.1	0.0	67.3
Ejura Sekyedumase	0.0	6.5	28.0	15.9	49.6
Sunyani	2.1	75.4	12.4	7.6	2.4
Nkoranza South	3.4	42.4	32.9	19.7	1.7
Tano South	0.0	44.4	33.3	22.2	0.0
Berekum	1.1	53.7	8.9	0.0	36.3
Asunafo South	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	75.0
Dormaa East	0.7	4.8	2.7	15.2	76.6
Atebubu Amantin	0.0	0.7	2.5	33.6	63.2
Dormaa Central	0.0	0.4	48.3	44.3	7.0
Akuapim North	0.0	14.9	7.4	20.9	56.8
Birim Central	5.2	33.9	37.4	22.3	1.2
Atiwa	0.0	6.8	17.3	41.8	34.3
Ho	6.4	45.1	23.4	7.4	17.7
Hohoe	1.4	5.6	81.5	5.6	6.0
Kadjebi	0.4	5.3	26.3	17.5	50.5
Keta	2.9	46.4	6.4	2.1	42.1
South Tongu	0.0	2.1	15.8	0.0	82.1
Jasikan	0.0	19.4	61.7	14.8	4.1
Akasti	1.5	31.7	18.7	28.4	19.7
Adenta	1.1	39.2	44.1	14.9	0.7
Dangme East	0.0	20.9	13.2	6.3	59.6
Ga West	0.3	13.5	17.9	15.8	52.5
LEKMA	0.0	26.9	69.2	3.8	0.0
Accra Metro	0.2	50.5	43.9	5.2	0.2
Ashaiman	0.2	4.4	49.7	45.3	0.4

Tema	0.5	21.1	55.0	21.6	1.8
Ga East	0.7	1.4	25.2	13.3	59.4
Mfantseman	0.8	13.9	12.5	22.9	49.9
Cape Coast	5.2	24.7	31.0	28.4	10.7
Gomoa West	0.0	1.5	17.0	11.3	70.3
Agona East	0.0	10.1	5.8	12.3	71.7
Awutu Senya	0.0	0.6	7.1	22.6	69.7
Ajumako	4.9	37.0	2.3	0.3	55.5
Assin North	0.3	2.5	4.4	11.6	81.3
AOB	1.6	11.1	1.6	8.2	77.4
Agona West	1.6	6.0	48.2	29.5	14.7
Shama	0.4	18.3	22.1	9.9	49.2
Tarkwa	0.0	5.1	24.9	47.6	22.4
STMA	0.0	13.6	40.9	36.4	9.1
Nzema East	0.0	6.7	39.7	43.5	10.0
Prestea Huni Valley	0.0	15.5	27.0	11.5	46.0
Sefwi Wiawso	0.0	3.4	34.1	28.4	34.1
Ellembelle	0.0	0.8	9.1	17.4	72.7
Suhum	39.1	15.1	7.0	3.1	35.7
Kwahu West	0.7	22.4	31.4	38.5	7.0
Yilo Krobo	1.8	18.5	23.8	20.8	35.1
New Juaben	1.0	41.1	37.7	14.6	5.5
Birim North	0.0	5.7	91.0	3.3	0.0
Dangme West	0.3	4.0	27.4	5.0	63.2
Total	1.9	18.9	24.3	17.5	3.4

Housing					
Name of District	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Non-Existent
Bolgatanga	0	4.2	45.0	50.8	0
Kassena Nankana	3.4	37.3	46.9	11.3	1.1
Builsa	0	6.5	29.9	55.2	8.5
Bongo	0	7.1	21.3	41.3	30.3

Talensi Nabdam	0	14.4	38.8	45.7	1.1
Bawku Municipal	0	82.5	12.7	4.8	0
Wa West	0.9	21.0	62.0	15.2	0.9
Jirapa	0	5.7	25.0	46.4	22.9
Wa Municipal	0.8	67.9	28.2	3.1	0
Nadowli	0	0	0.9	6.4	93.6
Sissala East	1.0	53.1	37.1	7.2	1.5
Lawra	0.6	42.6	13.5	5.1	38.1
Tamale	0	34.7	30.6	34.7	0
West Mamprusi	0.3	14.0	45.3	33.0	7.5
Bole	3.2	41.0	21.2	33.2	1.4
Central Gonja	0	80.5	10.0	9.5	0
Savelugu Nanton	0.3	68.8	21.7	5.5	3.7
Tolon Kumbungu	0	5.4	29.4	34.8	30.3
Yendi Municipal	0.6	32.2	51.9	14.5	0.9
Chereponi	0	0.7	4.9	75.4	19.0
Ashanti Mampong	0.8	27.6	56.8	14.8	0
Asante Akim North	1.4	41.4	43.4	13.6	0.2
Obuasi	1.5	36.9	35.4	25.5	0.7
KMA	0	93.1	6.9	0.0	0
Atwima Nwabiegya	0	1.0	32.2	15.1	51.8
Ofinso	0.6	10.8	32.4	49.6	6.6
Bosomtwi	0	7.8	67.2	25.0	0
Ejusu- Juaben	0	16.7	77.1	5.7	0.4
Ejura Sekyedumase	0.7	9.3	57.8	32.0	0.2
Sunyani	3.1	79.0	15.8	1.7	0.5
Nkoranza South	0.7	22.4	36.3	40.3	0.3
Tano South	0	88.9	11.1	0.0	0
Berekum	0.5	60.0	14.7	8.9	15.8
Asunafo South	0	0	75.0	25.0	0
Dormaa East	0.5	56.9	33.5	8.7	0.5
Atebubu Amantin	0.5	41.0	46.0	10.9	1.5
Dormaa Central	0	31.3	58.3	10.0	0.4
Akuapim North	0	37.2	22.3	38.5	2.0
Birim Central	0.9	26.5	44.1	28.2	0.2
Atiwa	1	21.3	38.0	38.5	1.3
Ho	1.5	50.7	29.8	15.5	2.5
Hohoe	0.5	4.6	80.6	5.1	9.3
Kadjebi	0	5.3	37.9	56.1	0.7

Keta	1.4	57.1	24.3	12.9	4.3
South Tongu	0	2.1	16.8	27.4	53.7
Jasikan	0	18.4	58.7	22.4	0.5
Akasti	0.7	21.4	21.7	55.9	0.2
Adenta	0.2	24.7	61.9	12.9	0.2
Dangme East	0.3	41.5	53.6	3.4	1.1
Ga West	5.8	32.2	37.2	13.7	11.1
LEKMA	0	3.8	19.2	76.9	0
Accra Metro	2.8	56.7	36.9	3.6	0
Ashaiman	0	11.8	67.4	20.6	0.2
Tema	1.0	40.6	39.1	18.5	0.8
Ga East	2.8	16.8	14.7	50.3	15.4
Mfantseman	0.5	38.9	32.3	25.9	2.4
Cape Coast	7.4	41.9	38.7	11.8	0.2
Gomoa West	0	12.3	57.5	29.0	1.3
Agona East	1.4	43.5	18.1	23.2	13.8
Awutu Senya	0	36.8	51.6	8.4	3.2
Ajumako	1.7	50.3	33.8	3.2	11.0
Assin North	2.8	41.6	22.8	31.6	1.3
AOB	0	42.0	37.9	20.2	0
Agona West	0	12.7	58.8	28.3	0.2
Shama	0	27.5	30.9	38.2	3.4
Tarkwa	0	12.9	47.6	39.0	0.5
STMA	0	45.5	40.9	9.1	4.5
Nzema East	0	4.0	74.1	21.9	0
Prestea Huni Valley	0	44.8	14.4	40.2	0.6
Sefwi Wiawso	0	5.6	87.1	7.3	0
Ellembelle	0	15.7	26.4	54.5	3.3
Suhum	0.4	38.7	29.9	17.1	13.9
Kwahu West	0.5	39.1	21.3	38.9	0.2
Yilo Krobo	0	3.0	7.1	54.2	35.7
New Juaben	0.6	35.6	49.0	14.6	0.2
Birim North	0	32.4	66.7	0	1.0
Dangme West	0	36.1	55.1	8.4	0.3
Total	0.9	30.4	39.8	23.3	5.7

Roads					
Name of District	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Non-Existent
Bolgatanga	0.0	0.0	2.1	97.9	0.0
Kasena nankana	0.6	26.1	34.7	37.5	1.1
Builsa	0.0	0.0	4.5	93.5	2.0
Bongo	0.0	5.2	14.8	78.7	1.3
Talensi Nabdam	0.0	9.6	8.5	81.9	0.0
Bawku Municipal	0.0	11.1	12.7	74.6	1.6
Wa West	0.7	11.2	32.3	54.0	1.8
Jirapa	0.0	7.6	41.4	50.8	0.3
Wa Municipal	0.0	49.6	29.0	21.4	0.0
Nadowli	0.0	0.9	0.5	15.9	82.7
Sissala East	0.0	2.1	9.8	84.5	3.6
Lawra	2.6	32.4	35.6	27.6	1.9
Tamale	0.0	51.2	12.4	36.4	0.0
West Mamprusi	0.3	16.5	53.1	29.9	0.3
Bole	0.9	33.2	28.1	37.8	0.0
Central Gonja	0.5	60.6	14.7	24.2	0.0
Savelugu Nanton	0.3	50.6	32.5	16.0	0.6
Tolon Kumbungu	0.0	8.1	5.4	67.0	19.5
Yendi Municipal	0.3	7.1	33.3	57.8	1.4
Chereponi	0.0	0.0	1.4	83.1	15.5
Ashanti Mampong	1.2	15.6	18.4	64.8	0.0
Asante Akim North	1.2	38.3	41.8	18.5	0.2
Obuasi	0.7	27.7	40.2	29.5	1.8
KMA	3.4	93.1	3.4	0.0	0.0
Atwima Nwabiegya	0.0	37.2	35.2	27.1	0.5
Ofinso	0.2	8.7	16.0	75.1	0.0
Bosomtwi	0.0	2.3	4.7	93.0	0.0
Ejusu- juaben	1.2	19.6	35.1	44.1	0.0
Ejura Sekyedumasi	0.0	3.9	51.1	45.0	0.0
Sunyani	0.5	24.6	32.5	42.2	0.2
Nkoranza South	2.0	26.1	29.5	42.0	0.3
Tano South	0.0	33.3	44.4	22.2	0.0
Berekum	0.5	3.7	34.7	59.5	1.6
Asunafo South	0.0	25.0	75.0	0.0	0.0

Dormaa East	0.2	34.5	36.9	28.4	0.0
Atebubu Amantin	13.8	25.8	21.0	32.3	7.3
Dormaa Central	0.0	6.1	63.5	29.1	1.3
Akuapim North	0.7	41.1	14.4	43.2	0.7
Birim Central	0.0	13.5	36.0	50.0	0.5
Atiwa	0.5	4.8	10.0	84.5	0.3
Ho	5.4	45.2	23.7	25.7	0.0
Hohoe	0.0	1.9	7.9	89.4	0.9
Kadjebi	0.0	2.1	9.5	88.4	0.0
Keta	0.7	73.6	17.1	8.6	0.0
South tongu	0.0	16.8	36.8	44.2	2.1
Jasikan	0.0	1.5	10.7	84.7	3.1
Akasti	1.5	30.3	9.5	58.5	0.3
Adenta	0.2	5.8	29.0	61.9	3.1
Dangme East	0.0	10.7	24.2	54.5	10.7
Ga West	0.5	14.8	35.1	49.1	0.5
LEKMA	0.0	26.9	65.4	7.7	0.0
Accra Metro	2.4	75.0	20.6	2.0	0.0
Ashaiman	0.2	3.8	11.8	84.0	0.2
Tema	5.4	50.4	31.9	12.3	0.0
Ga East	5.0	23.4	21.3	50.4	0.0
Mfantseman	0.3	12.3	33.9	53.6	0.0
Cape Coast	9.1	36.9	26.2	27.6	0.2
Gomoa West	0.3	6.0	17.5	76.3	0.0
Agona East	1.4	11.6	8.0	77.5	1.4
Awutu Senya	1.9	41.9	45.8	7.1	3.2
Ajumako	0.0	38.4	33.8	27.5	0.3
Assin North	0.0	18.1	9.4	69.1	3.4
AOB	0.0	15.2	8.2	76.5	0.0
Agona west	0.0	5.4	44.9	49.7	0.0
Shama	0.0	9.2	24.8	61.1	5.0
Tarkwa	0.0	15.6	2.2	82.0	0.2
STMA	0.0	27.3	27.3	45.5	0.0
Nzema East	0.0	0.2	2.7	96.9	0.2
Prestea Huni valley	0.0	2.3	4.0	93.6	0.0
Sefwi Wiawso	0.0	2.2	32.3	65.5	0.0
Ellembelle	0.8	7.4	19.8	70.2	1.7
Suhum	11.5	22.5	13.7	51.5	0.9
Kwahu West	0.7	2.5	5.2	91.6	0.0

Yilo Krobo	0.0	0.6	8.3	90.5	0.6
New Juaben	0.6	17.8	48.3	33.3	0.0
Birim North	0.0	0.0	0.5	99.5	0.0
Dangme West	0.0	5.3	10.9	83.8	0.0
Total	1.3	19.3	24.0	53.2	2.1

Recreational Facility					
Name of District	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Non-Existent
Bolgatanga	0.0	0.5	1.0	42.9	55.5
Kasena nankana	1.7	19.2	14.1	32.8	32.2
Builsa	0.0	0.5	9.5	34.8	55.2
Bongo	0.0	3.2	5.8	29.7	61.3
Talensi Nabdam	0.0	6.4	27.7	38.8	27.1
Bawku Municipal	0.0	0.0	1.6	20.6	77.8
Wa West	0.2	4.0	10.7	28.6	56.4
Jirapa	0.0	0.0	20.8	11.7	67.4
Wa Municipal	0.0	40.5	33.6	8.4	17.6
Nadowli	0.0	0.5	2.3	2.7	94.5
Sissala East	0.0	5.7	33.5	35.6	25.3
Lawra	0.0	29.2	30.1	6.4	34.3
Tamale	0.0	38.0	36.4	23.1	2.5
West Mamprusi	0.0	13.4	50.6	19.3	16.8
Bole	0.0	6.0	5.5	47.9	40.6
Central Gonja	0.0	7.2	44.9	47.6	0.2
Savelugu Nanton	0.3	8.6	15.3	25.4	50.5
Tolon Kumbungu	0.5	3.2	11.8	12.2	72.4
Yendi Municipal	0.0	6.3	11.7	18.2	63.8
Chereponi	0.0	0.0	1.4	31.0	67.6
Ashanti Mampong	0.0	1.2	11.2	84.4	3.2
Asante Akim North	0.8	16.2	38.0	30.4	14.6
Obuasi	0.4	17.0	36.5	36.9	9.2
KMA	3.4	89.7	6.9	0.0	0.0
Atwima Nwabiegya	0.0	9.0	32.2	0.0	58.8
Ofinso	0.2	17.2	10.8	39.2	32.6
Bosomtwi	0.0	5.5	59.4	32.0	3.1
Ejusu- juaben	0.0	0.8	9.8	10.2	79.2

Ejura Sekyedumasi	0.0	2.8	24.1	38.5	34.6
Sunyani	0.5	19.3	33.7	27.9	18.6
Nkoranza South	0.0	3.1	11.9	56.9	28.1
Tano South	0.0	22.2	44.4	22.2	11.1
Berekum	0.0	1.1	2.1	8.4	88.4
Asunafo South	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	75.0
Dormaa East	0.0	15.7	18.1	40.0	26.3
Atebubu Amantin	0.0	9.0	19.7	27.6	43.8
Dormaa Central	0.0	0.0	9.1	41.3	49.6
Akuapim North	0.0	12.8	10.8	30.4	45.9
Birim Central	0.5	11.6	26.1	35.1	26.8
Atiwa	0.8	2.8	37.8	30.0	28.8
Ho	0.2	17.5	11.6	20.4	50.2
Hohoe	0.0	1.4	13.0	52.8	32.9
Kadjebi	0.0	0.7	7.4	22.5	69.5
Keta	0.7	47.9	6.4	4.3	40.7
South tongu	0.0	2.1	9.5	24.2	64.2
Jasikan	0.0	16.8	49.5	30.6	3.1
Akasti	0.2	18.5	19.5	46.1	15.7
Adenta	0.0	2.7	20.3	46.8	30.3
Dangme East	0.3	27.2	40.4	14.0	18.1
Ga West	3.2	6.9	5.8	15.6	68.6
LEKMA	0.0	0.0	73.1	23.1	3.8
Accra Metro	0.0	47.5	42.5	7.0	3.0
Ashaiman	0.2	3.6	12.2	29.5	54.5
Tema	0.3	3.9	35.5	43.2	17.2
Ga East	3.5	19.6	12.6	28.0	36.4
Mfantseman	0.3	9.6	23.5	47.2	19.5
Cape Coast	7.4	17.9	28.2	28.6	17.9
Gomoa West	0.0	5.3	36.5	53.3	5.0
Agona East	0.7	4.3	23.2	26.8	44.9
Awutu Senya	0.0	6.5	34.8	26.5	32.3
Ajumako	0.0	17.6	46.2	13.3	22.8
Assin North	0.0	2.2	0.6	6.9	90.3
AOB	0.0	22.2	20.2	39.9	17.7
Agona west	0.0	18.7	45.6	31.1	4.6
Shama	0.0	12.2	13.4	11.1	63.4
Tarkwa	0.0	0.5	1.0	16.3	82.2
STMA	0.0	0.0	4.5	27.3	68.2

Nzema East	0.0	0.0	7.8	81.5	10.7
Prestea Huni valley	0.0	7.5	27.0	35.6	29.9
Sefwi Wiawso	0.0	3.9	19.8	47.4	28.9
Ellembelle	0.0	0.0	28.1	48.8	23.1
Suhum	0.0	1.3	5.6	34.2	58.9
Kwahu West	0.7	3.4	22.6	57.5	15.8
Yilo Krobo	0.0	2.4	4.2	32.7	60.7
New Juaben	1.6	18.6	25.1	39.7	15.0
Birim North	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	99.0
Dangme West	0.0	14.6	43.9	13.7	27.7
Total	0.4	10.4	22.0	31.2	36.0

Electricity					
Name of District	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Non-Existent
Bolgatanga	0.5	19.4	59.2	20.4	0.5
Kasena nankana	1.1	40.1	16.4	42.4	0.0
Builsa	0.5	5.5	31.8	54.7	7.5
Bongo	0.6	32.3	47.7	10.3	9.0
Talensi Nabdam	2.7	33.0	37.2	23.4	3.7
Bawku Municipal	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	98.4
Wa West	1.3	36.9	20.8	31.1	9.8
Jirapa	0.8	49.7	37.2	10.4	1.8
Wa Municipal	0.0	64.9	30.5	4.6	0.0
Nadowli	0.5	34.1	19.1	10.0	36.4
Sissala East	1.0	58.8	29.4	8.8	2.1
Lawra	1.9	39.1	37.2	7.1	14.7
Tamale	0.0	65.3	14.9	19.0	0.8
West Mamprusi	24.3	28.8	26.8	3.1	17.0
Bole	3.2	74.2	8.3	13.4	0.9
Central Gonja	0.0	43.6	36.7	19.5	0.2
Savelugu Nanton	1.5	58.7	15.0	12.5	12.2
Tolon Kumbungu	2.7	47.5	9.0	4.5	36.2
Yendi Municipal	0.9	45.0	45.3	8.0	0.9
Chereponi	0.0	0.7	25.7	63.7	9.9
Ashanti Mampong	0.0	2.0	6.4	90.8	0.8
Asante Akim North	1.6	32.2	41.0	24.4	0.8

Obuasi	0.0	8.5	29.5	62.0	0.0
KMA	0.0	55.2	44.8	0.0	0.0
Atwima Nwabiegya	0.0	0.0	10.1	89.9	0.0
Ofinso	0.2	15.8	22.4	61.0	0.6
Bosomtwi	0.0	0.0	27.3	72.7	0.0
Ejusu- juaben	0.4	2.0	37.1	60.0	0.4
Ejura Sekyedumasi	0.0	4.8	52.2	42.0	1.1
Sunyani	0.5	43.4	44.9	10.7	0.5
Nkoranza South	1.0	23.1	40.3	35.6	0.0
Tano South	0.0	88.9	11.1	0.0	0.0
Berekum	3.2	72.6	6.8	10.5	6.8
Asunafo South	0.0	75.0	0.0	25.0	0.0
Dormaa East	0.2	10.1	33.5	55.9	0.2
Atebubu Amantin	0.7	26.9	43.5	25.4	3.5
Dormaa Central	0.0	20.4	70.9	7.8	0.9
Akuapim North	0.0	39.9	27.0	26.4	6.8
Birim Central	0.7	65.2	20.1	13.7	0.2
Atiwa	0.5	8.3	22.0	68.8	0.5
Ho	3.4	67.2	19.0	10.1	0.2
Hohoe	0.9	6.0	59.3	33.8	0.0
Kadjebi	0.0	15.4	51.6	27.7	5.3
Keta	0.0	70.0	21.4	7.1	1.4
South tong	0.0	78.9	21.1	0.0	0.0
Jasikan	0.0	48.5	32.1	12.2	7.1
Akasti	10.7	73.3	7.5	8.5	0.0
Adenta	0.0	4.0	53.2	42.3	0.4
Dangme East	1.1	67.6	26.1	4.6	0.6
Ga West	9.0	36.7	39.6	14.2	0.5
LEKMA	0.0	96.2	0.0	3.8	0.0
Accra Metro	0.2	41.3	46.3	12.2	0.0
Ashaiman	0.2	9.1	76.2	14.3	0.2
Tema	0.8	65.0	31.6	2.6	0.0
Ga East	2.1	13.3	39.9	42.7	2.1
Mfantseman	0.0	38.1	27.5	30.7	3.7
Cape Coast	6.5	66.4	21.0	5.7	0.4
Gomoa West	0.0	46.8	38.5	14.8	0.0
Agona East	2.9	51.4	11.6	8.0	26.1
Awutu Senya	0.0	26.5	60.0	10.3	3.2
Ajumako	0.3	29.5	58.7	11.6	0.0

Assin North	1.9	55.3	18.8	16.6	7.5
AOB	0.8	64.6	26.3	8.2	0.0
Agona west	0.0	13.9	61.4	24.7	0.0
Shama	1.1	14.1	31.3	52.7	0.8
Tarkwa	0.0	29.0	15.4	55.4	0.2
STMA	0.0	50.0	31.8	18.2	0.0
Nzema East	0.0	0.2	91.7	3.8	4.2
Prestea Huni valley	4.0	87.4	5.2	2.9	0.6
Sefwi Wiawso	0.0	24.1	68.1	6.9	0.9
Ellembelle	0.0	23.1	21.5	55.4	0.0
Suhum	0.2	25.8	29.9	32.4	11.7
Kwahu West	0.0	16.5	29.4	53.2	0.9
Yilo Krobo	0.0	46.4	22.0	1.8	29.8
New Juaben	2.8	47.4	42.1	7.7	0.0
Birim North	0.5	8.6	83.8	1.9	5.2
Dangme West	0.0	28.3	61.4	10.3	0.0
Total	1.6	34.0	35.8	24.8	3.8

Mobile Telephony					
Name Of District	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Non-Existent
Bolgatanga	1.6	59.7	35.1	3.7	0
Kasena nankana	39.5	35.0	16.4	9.0	0
Builsa	5.5	31.8	32.3	26.9	3.5
Bongo	0.0	38.1	48.4	11.6	1.9
Talensi Nabdam	25.5	20.7	20.7	30.3	2.7
Bawku Municipal	0.0	96.8	1.6	1.6	0
Wa West	0.7	40.3	35.1	22.1	1.8
Jirapa	2.1	68.5	25.5	2.6	1.3
Wa Municipal	3.8	80.2	15.3	0.8	0
Nadowli	15.0	32.7	11.8	19.5	20.9
Sissala East	3.1	38.7	39.7	18.6	0
Lawra	4.8	46.8	31.7	10.9	5.8
Tamale	0.0	76.9	2.5	13.2	7.4
West Mamprusi	34.1	51.7	9.8	4.5	0
Bole	2.3	82.5	6.9	6.5	1.8
Central Gonja	5.0	77.8	16.0	1.2	0

Savelugu Nanton	0.6	62.4	16.2	17.4	3.4
Tolon Kumbungu	9.5	78.7	10.4	0.9	0.5
Yendi Municipal	3.4	60.7	29.9	4.6	1.4
Chereponi	0.0	1.1	9.5	26.4	63.0
Ashanti Mampong	16.0	74.0	7.6	2.4	0
Asante Akim North	3.0	51.2	34.6	10.6	0.6
Obuasi	14.8	42.1	30.6	11.1	1.5
KMA	6.9	89.7	3.4	0.0	0
Atwima Nwabiegya	0.5	58.3	40.7	0.5	0
Ofinso	8.7	64.5	21.0	5.6	0.2
Bosomtwi	3.9	40.6	50.0	5.5	0
Ejusu- juaben	30.2	36.7	28.6	4.5	0
Ejura Sekyedumasi	12.6	46.7	39.1	1.1	0.4
Sunyani	0.7	53.2	32.0	14.1	0
Nkoranza South	0.0	24.1	28.1	46.4	1.4
Tano South	0.0	88.9	111.1	0.0	0
Berekum	29.5	63.2	5.3	1.6	0.5
Asunafo South	0.0	0.0	75.0	25.0	0
Dormaa East	12.3	47.5	25.1	14.9	0.2
Atebubu Amantin	11.9	51.0	32.1	5.0	0
Dormaa Central	1.7	82.6	7.8	6.1	1.7
Akuapim North	1.4	31.1	23.0	34.5	10.1
Birim Central	3.8	50.5	31.0	14.5	0.2
Atiwa	0.3	15.0	59.5	25.3	0
Ho	3.8	56.2	23.4	16.7	0
Hohoe	0.9	13.4	83.3	2.3	0
Kadjebi	0.4	29.8	39.3	24.2	6.3
Keta	0.7	57.9	34.3	5.0	2.1
South tong	0.0	12.6	34.7	6.3	46.3
Jasikan	1.5	33.7	36.7	28.1	0
Akasti	19.5	64.3	12.0	4.2	0
Adenta	0.0	51.2	35.2	13.4	0.2
Dangme East	4.0	77.4	16.0	2.0	0.6
Ga West	6.9	46.7	29.3	7.1	10.0
LEKMA	0.0	88.5	11.5	0.0	0
Accra Metro	0.6	44.3	43.1	12.0	0
Ashaiman	0.4	27.2	60.2	9.3	2.9
Tema	1.3	44.5	43.4	10.8	0.0
Ga East	4.2	13.3	33.6	14.7	34.3

Mfantseman	1.1	21.1	25.1	25.9	26.9
Cape Coast	5.7	56.3	21.6	15.3	1.1
Gomoa West	0.0	6.0	41.3	46.5	6.3
Agona East	0.7	47.8	25.4	18.8	7.2
Awutu Senya	0.6	29.0	53.5	13.5	3.2
Ajumako	5.2	66.2	26.3	2.3	0
Assin North	1.3	59.7	19.4	13.1	6.6
AOB	0.0	16.9	34.2	42.0	7.0
Agona west	1.0	26.9	44.4	27.7	0
Shama	2.7	41.6	38.5	13.4	3.8
Tarkwa	0.5	28.8	13.2	56.3	1.2
STMA	13.6	36.4	36.4	13.6	0
Nzema East	0.0	19.4	74.6	4.7	1.3
Prestea Huni valley	36.2	46.6	9.8	6.3	1.1
Sefwi Wiawso	0.0	18.1	67.2	11.2	3.4
Ellembelle	9.9	69.4	15.7	5.0	0
Suhum	1.8	41.1	32.8	16.4	7.9
Kwahu West	24.0	22.6	17.2	36.0	0.2
Yilo Krobo	0.0	9.5	47.6	36.9	6.0
New Juaben	0.8	52.6	41.7	4.9	0
Birim North	0.0	41.0	27.6	27.6	3.8
Dangme West	0.9	30.5	62.0	6.5	0
Total	5.9	44.7	31.3	14.5	3.6

DA Have a System for Receiving Public Grievances			
Name of District	Yes	No	Don't Know
Bolgatanga	56.5	17.8	25.7
Kasena nankana	37.3	9.0	53.7
Builsa	13.4	36.3	50.2
Bongo	13.5	34.2	52.3
Talensi Nabdam	13.8	56.4	29.8
Bawku Municipal	7.9	61.9	30.2
Wa West	42.7	23.3	34.0
Jirapa	23.4	16.4	60.2
Wa Municipal	43.1	3.8	53.1
Nadowli	15.5	3.2	81.4

Sissala East	21.6	22.7	55.7
Lawra	28.2	43.3	28.5
Tamale	12.4	27.3	60.3
West Mamprusi	49.2	27.9	22.9
Bole	32.7	28.1	39.2
Central Gonja	0.2	16.0	83.8
Savelugu Nanton	26.6	38.8	34.6
Tolon Kumbungu	5.4	19.5	75.1
Yendi Municipal	10.8	21.4	67.8
Chereponi	2.1	73.2	24.6
Ashanti Mampong	12.0	21.2	66.8
Asante Akim North	28.4	17.4	54.2
Obuasi	16.2	35.8	48.0
KMA	0.0	13.8	86.2
Atwima Nwabiegya	56.8	33.7	9.5
Ofinso	16.0	21.4	62.5
Bosomtwi	24.2	45.3	30.5
Ejusu- juaben	0.0	23.7	76.3
Ejura Sekyedumasi	9.3	40.4	50.2
Sunyani	29.8	19.8	50.4
Nkoranza South	10.2	40.3	49.5
Tano South	0.0	0.0	100.0
Berekum	44.2	14.2	41.6
Asunafo South	0.0	50.0	50.0
Dormaa East	4.8	27.0	68.2
Atebubu Amantin	28.1	28.9	43.0
Dormaa Central	7.4	21.7	70.9
Akuapim North	1.4	39.9	58.8
Birim Central	13.7	9.2	77.0
Atiwa	12.8	38.5	48.8
Ho	23.4	17.7	58.9
Hohoe	4.2	84.3	11.6
Kadjebi	9.1	30.9	60.0
Keta	29.3	29.3	41.4
South tongu	12.6	6.3	81.1
Jasikan	61.2	4.6	34.2
Akasti	2.2	52.4	45.4
Adenta	20.3	35.9	43.9
Dangme East	18.1	19.5	62.5

Ga West	7.1	14.5	78.4
LEKMA	46.2	0.0	53.8
Accra Metro	18.4	56.9	24.8
Ashaiman	13.3	43.0	43.6
Tema	4.4	24.9	70.7
Ga East	21.7	37.1	41.3
Mfantseman	14.1	28.5	57.3
Cape Coast	34.5	12.7	52.8
Gomoa West	26.0	10.8	63.3
Agona East	15.9	56.5	27.5
Awutu Senya	34.8	5.2	60.0
Ajumako	25.4	17.1	57.5
Assin North	22.5	9.7	67.8
AOB	1.6	34.6	63.8
Agona west	25.3	35.5	39.2
Shama	16.8	11.5	71.8
Tarkwa	17.3	68.3	14.4
STMA	18.2	18.2	63.6
Nzema East	19.4	3.6	77.0
Prestea Huni valley	40.8	17.2	42.0
Sefwi Wiawso	1.3	22.4	76.3
Ellembelle	20.7	21.5	57.9
Suhum	24.0	48.8	27.2
Kwahu West	21.3	37.1	41.6
Yilo Krobo	3.0	45.8	51.2
New Juaben	44.3	8.7	47.0
Birim North	22.4	1.9	75.7
Dangme West	4.7	24.0	71.3
Total	20.1	28.0	51.9

Opinion Change in your Community about HIV AIDS			
Name of District	Yes	No	Don't Know
Bolgatanga	67.5	31.9	0.5
Kasena nankana	50.3	39.5	10.2
Builsa	54.7	17.4	27.9

Bongo	79.4	6.5	14.2
Talensi Nabdam	55.3	37.8	6.9
Bawku Municipal	54.0	15.9	30.2
Wa West	57.7	32.9	9.4
Jirapa	85.9	3.6	10.4
Wa Municipal	75.6	11.5	13.0
Nadowli	95.5	2.7	1.8
Sissala East	41.2	14.9	43.8
Lawra	80.1	13.5	6.4
Tamale	75.2	13.2	11.6
West Mamprusi	84.6	9.5	5.9
Bole	60.8	28.6	10.6
Central Gonja	98.5	0.5	1.0
Savelugu Nanton	66.4	15.3	18.3
Tolon Kumbungu	35.3	9.5	55.2
Yendi Municipal	63.8	16.2	19.9
Chereponi	33.8	27.5	38.7
Ashanti Mampong	74.4	18.4	7.2
Asante Akim North	56.2	18.4	25.4
Obuasi	46.1	27.7	26.2
KMA	31.0	3.4	65.5
Atwima Nwabiegya	84.9	7.0	8.0
Ofinso	50.0	11.4	38.6
Bosomtwi	75.0	3.1	21.9
Ejusu- juaben	78.0	9.4	12.7
Ejura Sekyedumasi	81.7	9.6	8.7
Sunyani	72.8	11.9	15.3
Nkoranza South	48.1	38.3	13.6
Tano South	100.0	0.0	0.0
Berekum	84.2	10.0	5.8
Asunafo South	0.0	50.0	50.0
Dormaa East	71.6	11.1	17.3
Atebubu Amantin	61.9	32.3	5.7
Dormaa Central	47.4	47.8	4.8
Akuapim North	48.6	29.7	21.6
Birim Central	55.9	23.9	20.1
Atiwa	51.3	22.8	26.0
Ho	81.8	12.8	5.4
Hohoe	73.6	22.7	3.7

Kadjebi	39.3	32.6	28.1
Keta	66.4	19.3	14.3
South tong	56.8	18.9	24.2
Jasikan	94.9	2.6	2.6
Akasti	72.8	10.0	17.2
Adenta	67.3	10.7	22.0
Dangme East	47.9	41.3	10.9
Ga West	59.1	19.8	21.1
LEKMA	96.2	0.0	3.8
Accra Metro	36.1	50.3	13.6
Ashaiman	40.8	16.8	42.5
Tema	69.4	8.2	22.4
Ga East	28.0	61.5	10.5
Mfantseman	62.1	21.1	16.8
Cape Coast	62.7	9.8	27.5
Gomoa West	62.0	4.5	33.5
Agona East	70.3	9.4	20.3
Awutu Senya	32.3	17.4	50.3
Ajumako	60.4	22.3	17.3
Assin North	45.0	15.9	39.1
AOB	37.4	31.7	30.9
Agona west	51.6	31.7	16.7
Shama	50.8	12.2	37.0
Tarkwa	61.0	37.6	1.5
STMA	50.0	18.2	31.8
Nzema East	22.3	12.7	65.0
Prestea Huni valley	59.2	18.4	22.4
Sefwi Wiawso	30.2	9.1	60.8
Ellembelle	52.9	15.7	31.4
Suhum	34.2	50.6	15.3
Kwahu West	36.4	34.8	28.7
Yilo Krobo	35.1	42.3	22.6
New Juaben	65.2	17.2	17.6
Birim North	0.0	93.8	6.2
Dangme West	73.5	6.9	19.6
Total	58.9	20.8	20.2

HIV AIDS Status		
Name of District	Yes	No
Bolgatanga	53.9	46.1
Kasena nankana	56.5	43.5
Builsa	39.8	60.2
Bongo	56.1	43.9
Talensi Nabdam	73.4	26.6
Bawku Municipal	25.4	74.6
Wa West	29.5	70.5
Jirapa	58.3	41.7
Wa Municipal	62.6	37.4
Nadowli	59.1	40.9
Sissala East	44.3	55.7
Lawra	51.3	48.7
Tamale	28.9	71.1
West Mamprusi	22.6	77.4
Bole	41.5	58.5
Central Gonja	42.1	57.9
Savelugu Nanton	12.8	87.2
Tolon Kumbungu	5.0	95.0
Yendi Municipal	43.6	56.4
Chereponi	4.9	95.1
Ashanti Mampong	61.2	38.8
Asante Akim North	53.4	46.6
Obuasi	52.4	47.6
KMA	48.3	51.7
Atwima Nwabiegya	53.3	46.7
Ofinso	40.9	59.1
Bosomtwi	45.3	54.7
Ejusu- juaben	46.9	53.1
Ejura Sekyedumasi	29.6	70.4
Sunyani	58.2	41.8
Nkoranza South	43.7	56.3
Tano South	33.3	66.7
Berekum	59.5	40.5
Asunafo South	50.0	50.0

Dormaa East	31.6	68.4
Atebubu Amantin	40.8	59.2
Dormaa Central	11.7	88.3
Akuapim North	25.7	74.3
Birim Central	42.2	57.8
Atiwa	32.5	67.5
Ho	54.7	45.3
Hohoe	31.0	69.0
Kadjebi	30.5	69.5
Keta	45.7	54.3
South tongu	35.8	64.2
Jasikan	39.3	60.7
Akasti	48.9	51.1
Adenta	40.1	59.9
Dangme East	35.0	65.0
Ga West	44.9	55.1
LEKMA	100.0	0.0
Accra Metro	19.2	80.8
Ashaiman	66.9	33.1
Tema	68.1	31.9
Ga East	32.9	67.1
Mfantseman	38.9	61.1
Cape Coast	45.8	54.2
Gomoa West	44.5	55.5
Agona East	43.5	56.5
Awutu Senya	25.2	74.8
Ajumako	50.6	49.4
Assin North	49.1	50.9
AOB	38.3	61.7
Agona west	57.4	42.6
Shama	56.1	43.9
Tarkwa	18.0	82.0
STMA	68.2	31.8
Nzema East	28.3	71.7
Prestea Huni valley	54.6	45.4
Sefwi Wiawso	32.3	67.7
Ellembelle	43.8	56.2
Suhum	37.8	62.2
Kwahu West	34.2	65.8

Yilo Krobo	35.1	64.9
New Juaben	62.3	37.7
Birim North	17.1	82.9
Dangme West	48.0	52.0
Total	42.1	57.9

Education and Sensitization Enough to Prevent Yourself from Getting HIV		
Name Of District	Yes	No
Bolgatanga	97.9	2.1
Kasena nankana	76.3	23.7
Builsa	77.1	22.9
Bongo	86.5	13.5
Talensi Nabdam	78.7	21.3
Bawku Municipal	95.2	4.8
Wa West	60.4	39.6
Jirapa	90.6	9.4
Wa Municipal	77.9	22.1
Nadowli	97.7	2.3
Sissala East	58.2	41.8
Lawra	95.8	4.2
Tamale	81.0	19.0
West Mamprusi	93.9	6.1
Bole	70.5	29.5
Central Gonja	100.0	0.0
Savelugu Nanton	72.2	27.8
Tolon Kumbungu	83.3	16.7
Yendi Municipal	79.2	20.8
Chereponi	66.9	33.1
Ashanti Mampong	97.2	2.8
Asante Akim North	81.2	18.8
Obuasi	79.3	20.7
KMA	69.0	31.0
Atwima Nwabiegya	88.9	11.1
Ofinso	78.4	21.6
Bosomtwi	94.5	5.5
Ejusu- juaben	94.3	5.7

Ejura Sekyedumasi	93.3	6.7
Sunyani	98.1	1.9
Nkoranza South	80.3	19.7
Tano South	100.0	0.0
Berekum	99.5	0.5
Asunafo South	75.0	25.0
Dormaa East	84.3	15.7
Atebubu Amantin	92.5	7.5
Dormaa Central	100.0	0.0
Akuapim North	70.3	29.7
Birim Central	95.3	4.7
Atiwa	79.5	20.5
Ho	89.2	10.8
Hohoe	94.9	5.1
Kadjebi	90.5	9.5
Keta	70.0	30.0
South tongu	73.7	26.3
Jasikan	99.5	0.5
Akasti	94.8	5.2
Adenta	83.5	16.5
Dangme East	79.4	20.6
Ga West	90.8	9.2
LEKMA	100.0	0.0
Accra Metro	80.4	19.6
Ashaiman	93.9	6.1
Tema	94.1	5.9
Ga East	64.3	35.7
Mfantseman	79.5	20.5
Cape Coast	86.2	13.8
Gomoa West	92.8	7.3
Agona East	83.3	16.7
Awutu Senya	67.7	32.3
Ajumako	86.7	13.3
Assin North	81.9	18.1
AOB	72.0	28.0
Agona west	69.5	30.5
Shama	76.3	23.7
Tarkwa	62.9	37.1
STMA	100.0	0.0

Nzema East	83.3	16.7
Prestea Huni valley	78.7	21.3
Sefwi Wiawso	88.4	11.6
Ellembelle	70.2	29.8
Suhum	40.2	59.8
Kwahu West	68.3	31.7
Yilo Krobo	70.8	29.2
New Juaben	95.1	4.9
Birim North	97.6	2.4
Dangme West	96.0	4.0
Total	83.5	16.5

Annex 2

Citizens Report Card 2013

DISTRICT APRM GOVERNANCE PROJECT

CITIZEN REPORT CHECKLIST

Region Name:	Date of completion of scorecard
Name of District	Zonal/Traditional Area
Town/community	[ ] Urban [ ] Rural
SECTION A: PERSONAL INFORMATION	
A1. Sex [ ] Male [ ] Female	**A2. Age of Respondent** [ ] 18 – 25 years [ ] 26 – 40 years [ ] 41 – 60 years [ ] over 60 years
A3. What is your highest level of education? [ ]Illiterate [ ] Primary [ ] Middle/JSS/O-Level/Vocational/ Commercial [ ] SSS/A-Level [ ] Training College/Technical/Professional [ ]Tertiary/Graduate/Post Grduate [ ] Koranic [ ] Other ……..	**A4. Respondent Category** [ ] Member of District Assembly [ ] Public Servant (other than member of DA) [ ] Traditional Authority [ ] Private Sector [ ] Member of Public
SECTION B. HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS	
A5. Average household size [ ] 3 or less [ ] 4 [ ] 5 [ ] 6 [ ] 7 [ ] more than 7	**A6. Gender of head of household** [ ] Male [ ] Female
A7. Material used for roof of house [ ] Cemented/lantered [ ] Iron/metallic sheet [ ] Wood/thatch [ ] others	**A8. Nature of latrine used by household** [ ] flush (inside house) [ ] pit latrine (inside house) [ ] pit latrine/flush outside house [ ] open field/beach
A9. Profession of person of household who is responsible for the financial expenses of household	

[ ] unemployed [ ] unskilled labour [ ] skilled labour (artisan/carpenter/etc) [ ] clerk/office work [ ] professional (teacher/nurse/etc) [ ] business/trade [ ] abroad [ ] student [ ] retired [ ] others	

B. DEMOCRACY AND GOOD POLITICAL GOVERNANCE

Most important democratic governance issue in you community

B1. What is the most important democratic governance challenge confronting your community?

[ ] Ability to speak freely without harassment
[ ] Ability to freely associate with a group/political party without harassment
[ ] participation and inclusion in the decision making process
[ ] civic responsibilities (participation in voluntary work, paying taxes/rates, etc
[ ] security of life and property
[ ] conflicts
[ ] access to justice
[ ] child issues (trafficking/labour, etc
[ ] others

Freedoms

The questions here refer to the degree to which citizens feel they can communicate without fear of harm, intimidation or humiliation.

B2. Have you ever been arrested or assaulted (verbally or physically) for voicing an opinion on any national issue or for associating with any group? **IF YES, CONTINUE; IF NO, SKIP TO B6**

	Yes	No
Voicing an opinion		
Associating with a group		

B3. What did you do after you were insulted/assaulted/harassed?

	Voicing an opinion	Associating with group
1. Reported to an authority (**IF SELECTED (1) CONTINUE B4**		
2. Insulted/assaulted the offender		
3. Did/said nothing		
4. Other		

B4. Which authority did you report the incident to?

	Voicing an opinion	Associating with a group
Police		
CHRAJ		
Assembly Member		
Traditional Authority		
Family member		
Other (please specify		

B5. Were you satisfied with the response from the authority?

	Yes, very satisfied	Yes, somewhat satisfied	No, not satisfied
Police			
CHRAJ			
Assembly Member			
Traditional Authority			
Family member			
Other (please specify)			

B6. Are you able to openly voice out your party affiliation to colleagues and friends?
[ ] Yes [ ] No**IF YES, SKIP TO B8, if NO continue**

B7. If NO, why not?

[ ] Not interested in politics
[ ] Nature of my work (civil/public servant/student
[ ] Political affiliation is a personal matter
[ ] to avoid discrimination/fear/
[ ] have no political leanings to any party/floating voter
[ ] traditional authority/opinion leader/assembly/unit committee
[ ] religious beliefs
[ ] not necessary
[ ] others

Participation and Inclusion

We are interested here in how well individuals, groups or organizations, despite severe resource constraints, are able to participate in the policy process and influence policy outcomes. It is meant to be an indicator of how civil groups voice their issues and the available mechanisms for consultation with public officials.

B8. Were public meetings organized by the following in your community in the past 12 months, **IF YES CONTINUE, IF NO SKIP TO B14**

	Yes	No	Don't know
Assembly member			
Unit Committee member			

B9. Do you attend such meetings?**IF YES SKIP TO B11, IF NO CONTINUE**

		Assembly Member	Unit Committee member
Yes, I attend all meetings			
Yes, I sometimes attend			
No, I have never attended			

B10. If **YOU HAVE NEVER ATTENDED** any meeting, why not?

		Assembly Member	Unit Committee member
The venue is inaccessible			
The forum does not allow for public input (only certain individuals are allowed to speak)			
I have no interest			
I was engaged in other activities			
Other, please specify			
IF RESPONDENT ANSWERED NO to B9 SKIP TO B14			

B11. If you attend meetings, are you satisfied with the level of attendance?

		Assembly Member	Unit Committee member
Yes, very satisfied			
Yes, somewhat satisfied			
No, not satisfied			

B12. Are you able to give recommendations regarding your community's development priorities to the District Assembly through these meetings?

		Assembly Member	Unit Committee member
Yes, always			
Yes, sometimes			
No, never			
Don't know			

B13. Does the Assembly implement the recommendations given at the meetings?

		Assembly Member	Unit Committee member
Yes, always			
Yes, sometimes			

No, never			
Don't know			

B14. Are district buildings accessible to Persons with Disability (PWDs). (provision of ramps, lifts, escalators, etc)

	District Assembly	Educational institutions	Health institutions
Yes			
No			
Don't know			

Interaction with Institutions and Officials

We are interested in knowing how citizens interact with public officials (Member of Parliament, Metropolitan/Municipal/District Chief Executive, Assembly Member, and Unit Committee Member) and the District Assembly.

B15. Have you visited/contacted the **District Assembly** OR your **Assembly member** OR **unit committee member** in the past 12 months?**IF NO, SKIP TO B18**

	District Assembly	Assembly Member	Unit Committee member
Yes			
No			
Don't know			

B16. What was/were your reasons for visiting/contacting?

	District Assembly	Assembly Member	Unit Committee member
Documentation purposes			
Problem with a local service (refuse collection, water, sewerage, etc)			
To seek employment			
For financial assistance			
Other, please specify			

B17. Were you satisfied with the response from the District Assembly/Assembly member/Unit Committee member?

	District Assembly	Assembly Member	Unit Committee member
Yes, very satisfied			
Yes, somewhat satisfied			
No, not satisfied			

B18. Have you contacted/interacted with your District Chief Executive/Member of

Parliament in the past 12 months?**IF NO, SKIP TO B21**

	Metropolitan/Municipal/District Chief Executive	Member of Parliament
Yes		
No		
Don't know		

B19. What was/were the reasons for contacting/interacting with your District Chief Executive/Member of Parliament?

	M/M/DCE	MP
Discuss government policy		
Problem with a service		
Seek employment		
Financial assistance		
Other, please specify		

B20. Were you satisfied with the response from the M/M/DCE/Member of Parliament?

	M/M/DCE	MP
Yes, very satisfied		
Yes, somewhat satisfied		
No, not satisfied		

B21. How helpful and friendly were the frontline staff (receptionists, secretaries, security staff) at the District Assembly

[ ] Most helpful and friendly
[ ] Helpful and friendly
[ ] Least helpful and friendly
[ ] Don't know

<u>Civic Responsibilities</u>

These questions seek to assess the degree to which individuals behave as responsible citizens in the district.

B22. What does the Assembly do with the taxes it collects from citizens?

[ ] for development projects (roads, schools, water systems, sanitation, etc)
[ ] to pay Assembly staff salaries, allowances, etc
[ ] Others (please specify)
[ ] Don't know

B23. Have you paid any tax (income tax or property tax) in the past 12 months?**IF NO, SKIP TO B25, IF YES CONTINUE**

	Income tax	Property tax	Other tax (please specify)
Yes			
No			

B24. IF YES, are you satisfied with what the Assembly is doing with the tax you pay?
[ ] Yes, very satisfied
[ ] Yes, somewhat satisfied
[ ] No, not satisfied

B25. IF NO, what are your reasons for not paying your tax?
[ ] I am unemployed/don't own any property
[ ] No one has asked me to pay any tax
[ ] poor consultation by the District Assembly in fixing taxes and rates
[ ] poor service provision

B26. Have you participated in any communal/voluntary work in your community in the past 12 months, **IF NO CONTINUE TO B27, IF YES SKIP TO B28**

[ ] Yes, I participated in all communal work
[ ] Yes, I participated in some communal work
[ ] No, I didn't participate in any communal work

B27. What was your main reason for not participating

[ ] too old to participate
[ ] had travelled
[ ] was unwell/sick/ill/hospitalized
[ ] not interested
[ ] no reason
[ ] other

B28. Did you participate in the last elections, **IF YES SKIP TO B30**

	Presidential/ parliamentary	Assembly member	Unit Committee
Yes			
No			
Don't know			

B29. What was the main reason for not participating

	Presidential/ parliamentary	Assembly member	Unit Committee
Was out of the country			
Was sick/hospitalized			
Not interested			
Nothing good will come out of it			
No reason			
Other			

SECURITY OF LIFE AND PROPERTY

Local governments can promote rules that reduce the threat to personal security by providing a congenial political climate in which fear is limited and law and order are maintained.

B30. Do you feel safe going to your workplace/farm alone? [ ] YES [ ] NO [ ] Don't know
B31. Do you feel safe going out at night? [ ] YES [ ] NO [ ] Don't know
B32. Who would you contact should you have an issue of personal safety? [ ] The Police [ ] Traditional Authority [ ] Assembly member [ ] Unit Committee Members [ ] Political Party Chairperson/Member [ ] Religious Leader [ ] No one [ ] Don't know [ ] Other (please specify)
B33. Have you ever been arrested or invited to the police station by the Police? [ ] Yes [ ] No **If NO, please SKIP TO B37**
B34. Did the police tell you the charge OR reason for which you were being arrested or invited? [ ] Yes [ ] No [ ] Don't know
B35. Were you ever mishandled or beaten on the way to the police station or at the police station? [ ] Yes [ ] No [ ] Don't know
B36. Did you pay any monies to the police for which no receipt was issued? [ ] Yes [ ] No [ ] Don't know
B37. Does the police give you an overall sense of security? [ ] Yes [ ] No [ ] Don't Know
B38. Are you aware/know of any grievance mechanism at the police station? [ ] Yes [ ] No [ ] Don't know **IF NO OR DON'T KNOW, SKIP TO B41**
B39. Have you ever used this grievance/complaints mechanism?

[ ] Yes [ ] No

B40. Overall, were you satisfied with how the police handled your complaint?
[ ] satisfied
[ ] dissatisfied
[ ] indifferent
[ ] don't know

CONFLICTS

These questions assess the degree to which communities and citizens live in harmony.

B41. Have there been any armed/violent conflicts in your community in past 12 months?
[ ] yes [ ] no [ ] don't know
IF NO, SKIP TO B45

B42. What was the reason for this conflict?
[ ] chieftaincy
[ ] land
[ ] Metropolitan/Municipal/District Chief Executive
[ ]Public Official
[ ] religion
[ ] don't know
[ ] other

B43. Did the conflict result in loss of life or property?
[ ] yes [ ] no [ ] don't know

B44. Have people in your community moved to other communities as a result of some conflict?
[ ] YES [ ] NO [ ] DON'T KNOW

CHILD RIGHTS

These questions assess the degree to which children are protected from exploitation.

B40. Are there incidences of child trafficking/child prostitution/teenage pregnancy/ child labour in your community?

	Child trafficking	Child prostitution	Teenage pregnancy	Child labour
Yes				
No				
Don't know				

B41. Are you satisfied with what authorities are doing to address these challenges?

	Child trafficking	Child prostitution	Teenage pregnancy	Child labour
Yes, very satisfied				
Yes,				

somewhat satisfied				
No, not satisfied				
Don't know				

B42. Are delinquent children put in the same cells (police) as adults in your community?
[ ] Yes [ ] No [ ] Don't Know

ECONOMIC GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT

This section assesses the degree to which economic resources are being managed at the district level to promote economic growth and reducing poverty. Issues raised here include:

- Employment and Empowerment
- Transparency and disclosure
- Corruption

Employment and Empowerment

This question measures the degree to which employable youth are gaining wage employment

C1. What is the major economic issue in your community?
[ ] unemployment
[ ] cost of living
[ ] corruption
[ ] falling value of the cedi (depreciation)
[ ] lack of transparency and accountability of public officials
[ ] others

C2. Have you been UNEMPLOYED for at least 3 months in the past 12 months?
[ ] Yes [ ] No [ ] don't know

C3. How easy is it to get wage employment in your community?
[ ] Easy
[ ] Difficult
[ ] Non-existent
[ ] Don't Know

Transparency and accountability

C4. Does the District Assembly through your Assembly Member give progress reports to your community on Assembly's projects and programmes?

[ ] Yes [ ] No [ ] Don't Know

C5. Are the Assembly's reports (annual or progress) widely distributed or communicated widely throughout the community

	Annual or progress reports (paper)	Annual or progress report (communicated verbally on radio)
Yes		
No		
Don't Know		

C6. Do service providers (water, electricity, telephone, etc.) educate community members on the services they provide?
[ ] Yes [ ] No [ ] Don't Know

C7. Do services providers engage members of your community to know the challenges the community faces?
[ ] Yes [ ] No [ ] Don't Know

Corruption

C8. What do you understand by the word "corruption"
[ ] Nepotism in employment of officials
[ ] Irregularities in the award of tenders/contracts
[ ] Mal-administration of public funds and resources
[ ] bribery before services are rendered
[ ] don't know
[ ] Other, please specify

C9. Have you heard of/read about/witnessed any corruption in your place of work? **IF NO, SKIP TO C14**
[ ] Yes [ ] No [ ] don't know

C10. Did you report the act of corruption? **IF NO, SKIP TO C12**
[ ] Yes [ ] No

C11. To whom was the act of corruption reported?
[ ] To the police
[ ] To the District Chief Executive/Coordinating Director/Presiding Member
[ ] District Assembly members
[ ] Other, please specify
[ ] Don't know

C12. If the corruption was not reported what was the main reason.

[ ] lack of faith in the police
[ ] Lack of faith in the District Assembly
[ ] Fear of reprisal
[ ] Not interested/apathy
[ ] Other, please specify

C13. What happens when someone is accused of corruption in your community? The

accused is:

[ ] subjected to disciplinary action
[ ] Investigated
[ ] No action taken
[ ] Don't know

C14. Have you personally paid a BRIBE to a public official for some service rendered?

[ ] Yes [ ] No [ ] Don't know

C15. Have you personally given a GIFT to a public official for some service rendered?

[ ] Yes [ ] No [ ] Don't know

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Business Environment

These questions assess the degree to which local authorities are providing congenial environments for businesses to flourish.

D1. What is the major challenge facing business actors in your community?
[ ] registration of businesses
[ ]securing credit facilities
[ ] cost of doing business (interest rates on loans)
[ ] taxes/rates imposed by the Assembly
[ ] load shedding
[ ] gas supply
[ ] securing space/land to do business
[ ] others

D2. Has there been improvement in public services to private enterprises?

	Electricity	Water	Telecommunications	Financial Services
Improved				
No change				
Worsened				
Don't Know				

D3. Have you suffered any losses as a result of poor services?

	Electricity	Water	Telecom communications	Financial Services
Yes				
No				
Don't Know				

D4. Has there been any improvement in the registration of businesses in your community?
[ ] Yes [ ] No [ ] Don't know

D5. Does the District Assembly consult business operators in fixing rates/taxes? [ ] Yes [ ] No [ ] Don't know
D6. Are recommendations from business operators taken into consideration when the Assembly fixes taxes and rates for business operators? [ ] Yes [ ] No [ ] Don't Know
D7. Have you benefitted from any government initiative (BAC, NBSSI training) in the last 12 months? [ ] Yes [ ] No [ ] Don't know

Environment

D8. Do economic activities in your community generate any harmful waste material (such as dyes, chemicals, dirty oil, etc), **IF NO SKIP TO E1** [ ] Yes [ ] No [ ] Don't know
D9. How are such waste disposed off? [ ] dump it in the gutter [ ] threw it on the ground [ ] dumped it in the rubbish heap [ ] Other (please specify) [ ] Don't know

SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Education

E1. What is the most important socio-economic challenge in your community? [ ] education [ ] health [ ] water [ ] garbage disposal [ ] sewerage [ ] street lights [ ] roads [ ] transportation [ ] fire services [ ] telephone services [ ] internet services [ ] others
E2. Do you have a child/children aged between 3 – 14 years in your household? [ ] yes [ ] no [ ] don't know**IF NO, SKIP TO E5**

E3. Does/do these child/children attend school?

[ ] yes [ ] no [ ] some of them [ ] don't know

E4. What type of school does/do the child/children is/are attend?

[ ] public
[ ] private
[ ] both

E5. Has there been improvement in the availability of basic schools in your community within the last 12 months?

[ ] Improved
[ ] No Change
[ ] Non-Existent
[ ]Don't know

E6. Has access to basic education in your area improved within the last 12 months? (distance travelledor cost)

	Distance travelled	**Costs incurred**
Improved		
No change		
Difficult		
Don't Know		

E7. Taking everything into consideration, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the quality of basic education provided in your community?

[ ] Satisfied
[ ] Indifferent
[ ] Dissatisfied `

E8. Reasons for answer in E7:

E9. Are there children (aged 5 – 14 years) in the community who are not attending school?

[ ] Yes [ ] No [ ] Don't Know

E10. What is/are the reason(s) for the child not attending school?

[ ] Parents cannot afford school fees and other charges
[ ] No school nearby
[ ] No teachers
[ ] No value in education
[ ] Child earns of economically supports family
[ ] Child helps at home
[ ] Other (please specify)

[ ] Don't know

Health

E11. Has there been improvement in the availability of health facilities in your community within the last 12 months?

[ ] Improved
[ ] No improvement
[ ] Non-existent
[ ]Don't know

E12. Has access to health services in your area improved within the last 12 months (in terms of distance travelled or costs)?

	Distance travelled	Costs incurred
Improved		
No improvement		
Difficult		
Don't know		

E13. How long does it take member of household to get to nearest health facility?

[ ] less than 1 hour
[ ] 1-2 hours
[ ] 2-3 hours
[ ] more than 3 hours

E14. What is the type of health facility visited frequently by household?

[ ] regional government hospital
[ ] small government health facility (clinic/CHPS/etc)
[ ] private health facility
[ ] pharmacy
[ ] drug store
[ ] drug peddler
[ ] others
[ ] DON'T KNOW

E15. Presences of Doctor at last visit by member of household?

[ ] Yes [ ] No [ ] Don't know

E16. How long did the member of household have to wait before being attended to at last visit to health facility?

[ ] less than 1 hour
[ ] 1-2 hours
[ ] 2-3 hours
[ ] more than 3 hours

E17. Did you get medication for your illness at your last visit?

[ ] Yes, received all my medicines
[ ] Yes, received some of my medicines
[ ] No, received none

E18. Taking everything into consideration, are you satisfied or dissatisfied

with the quality of health services provided at the health facility? [ ] Satisfied [ ] Indifferent [ ] Dissatisfied
E19. Reasons for answer in E18:
E20.Are there people in the community who do not attend hospital/clinics etc [ ] Yes [ ] No [ ] Don't Know
E21.What is/are the reasons for non-attendance [ ] Cannot afford charges [ ] No health centre nearby [ ] No doctors and health personnel [ ] Health personnel's rude behavior [ ] Self medication [ ] preference for herbal treatment [ ] Other (please specify) [ ] Don't know

Service Delivery

How would you rank the current service delivery performance of your district?

Service Type	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Non-Existent
E22. Overall cleanliness of town (refuse removal)					
E23. Overall provision of water					
E24. Quality of water					
E25. Provision of sanitation (toilets)					
E26. Provision of fire services					
E.27 Agricultural extension services					
E28. Overall traffic management					
E29. Housing					
E30. Roads					
E31. Recreation facilities					

E32. Electricity					
E33. Mobile telephony					

Reporting Grievances and dissatisfaction

E34. Does the District Assembly have a system for receiving public grievances concerning customer services and the conduct/performance of public officials

[ ] Yes [ ] No [ ] Don't know

E35. If yes, do you think that when grievances are reported, the Assembly effectively deals with them?

[ ] Yes [ ] No [ ] DON'T know

HIV/AIDS and Drug Abuse

E36. In your opinion, do you think there has been a change in your community's attitude towards reducing the spread of HIV/AIDS?

[ ] Improved
[ ] No change
[ ] Worsened
[ ] Don't know

E37. Do you know your HIV/AIDS status?

[ ] Yes [ ] No

E38. Do you think the education and sensitization on HIV/AIDS has given you enough information to prevent yourself from getting infected?

[ ] Yes [ ] No [ ] Don't know

E39.Would you be comfortable sharing a meal or sleeping in the same bed or sharing any personal effects with an HIV/AIDs person?

	Sharing a meal	Sleeping on same bed	Sharing personal effects
Yes			
No			
Don't Know			

E40. Should the nation set up special homes for Persons Living with HIV/AIDs?

[ ] Yes [ ] No [ ] Don't know

E41. In your opinion, is drug abuse (Indian hemp, cocaine, etc.) a major concern in your community?

	Indian Hemp	Cocaine	Other drug (please specify)
Yes			
No			
Don't Know			