



# OPINION POLL 2019



## DISSEMINATION OF FINDINGS

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**Theme: Assessment of 275 Members of Parliament -  
Perspectives from the Constituents**

**Date: 10th June, 2019    Time: 9:00am**

**Venue: Auditorium, School of Law  
University of Ghana**

# General Methodology

- The studies in Political Science adopts Mixed Method Methodology that is the use of qualitative and quantitative through concurrent and transformative approaches.
- 5 Electoral areas were selected from each constituency with the exception of Ayawaso North and Ayawaso East which have 3 and 4 electoral areas each.
- The HAT Method was used to randomly select the 5 Electoral Areas per constituency. This method was used to select all the 1, 375 Electoral areas for all the 275 constituencies.
- Interviews are conducted at the appropriate electoral areas and constituencies to solicit key information to validate the quantitative data. In each Electoral area, 20 respondents were interviewed. Therefore, with 5 electoral areas per constituency and were engaged.
- In all a total of 27,500 Ghanaians in selected electoral areas within the 275 constituencies of Ghana participated in the study.

# SEX OF RESPONDENTS

SEX	FREQUENCY	PERCENT	CUMULATIVE %
MALE	14,712	53.5	53.5
FEMALE	12,788	46.5	100
TOTAL	27,500	100	100

# AGE OF RESPONDENTS

AGE	PERCENT	CUMULATIVE
18 - 24	11.7	11.7
25 - 30	19.4	31.1
31 - 35	17.1	48.2
36 - 40	15.4	63.6
41 - 45	11.3	74.9
46 - 50	8.8	83.7
51 - 55	6.2	89.9
56 - 60	3.9	93.8
61 and Above	6.1	99.9
TOTAL	100	100

# RELIGION OF RESPONDENTS

RELIGION	PERCENT	CUMULATIVE %
CHRISTIANITY	74.5	74.5
ISLAM	19.9	94.4
TRADITIONAL	2.8	97.2
NON-RELIGIOUS	2.7	99.9
OTHER	0.1	100
TOTAL	100	100

# EDUCATION OF RESPONDENTS

<b>EDUCATION LEVEL</b>	<b>PERCENT</b>	<b>CUMULATIVE %</b>
<b>NONE</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>19.6</b>
<b>PRIMARY</b>	<b>41.3</b>	<b>60.9</b>
<b>SECONDARY</b>	<b>26.2</b>	<b>87.1</b>
<b>POST - SECONDARY</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>94.4</b>
<b>UNIVERSITY</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>99.8</b>
<b>POST-GRADUATE</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

# NATURE OF RESPONDENTS

<b>Are you a registered voter</b>	<b>FREQUENCY</b>	<b>PERCENT</b>
<b>YES</b>	<b>26,645</b>	<b>96.9</b>
<b>NO</b>	<b>462</b>	<b>1.7</b>
<b>I WAS NOT QUALIFIED</b>	<b>393</b>	<b>1.4</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>27,500</b>	<b>100</b>

# THE ROLE OF MPs'

Region	Advocate development	Represent interest	Proposing new laws	Creating employment	Supporting local community groups	Publicise local challenges	Help resolve local issues	Scrutinise legislation
Western	68.7	17.9	3.9	5.2	0.4	0.6	0.1	1.1
Central	59.5	22.3	3.1	5.6	2.3	0.8	1	1.7
Greater Accra	51.2	31.5	3.1	3.9	1.4	2.2	1.6	1.6
Volta	43.9	15.8	9.4	8.7	3.6	2.2	3.4	4.9
Eastern	51	26.7	10.6	3.7	1.4	1.3	0.9	1.8
Ashanti	50.2	27	8.6	4.5	2.2	1.4	2.5	0.8
Bono	44.8	40.7	9.4	0.6	0	0.7	0.4	0.1
Northern	54.3	24.8	3.2	2.2	2.3	1.3	3.9	0.3
Upper East	36.2	36.8	6.3	1.3	8.1	2.4	0.8	0.2
Upper West	26.7	56.1	4.3	0.8	2.4	0.5	0.6	1.5
Western North	58.1	16.2	9	1.3	2.2	4.3	0.3	1.9
Oti	77.1	15.6	0.6	2.4	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.3
Ahafo	40.3	31.3	9.8	0.3	0	2.3	0.7	0.5
Bono East	37.8	39.2	4.1	4.4	1.6	1.2	0	0.5
Savannah	51.4	14.7	2.6	4.3	4.6	2.1	5.3	0.3
North East	59.1	25.1	3.7	2.7	4.3	4.3	0.2	0.2
<b>GHANA</b>	<b>50.8</b>	<b>27.5</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.3</b>



# PROMISING DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

RESPONSES	PERCENT
YES	88.7
NO	11.3
TOTAL	100

# SOME CAMPAIGN PROMISES THAT HAVE BEEN FULFILLED

FULFILLED PROMISES	PERCENT
Building Hospital/Clinic	6.5
Road Construction	11.2
Employment	7.5
Provision of water	12.2
Provision of electricity	8.4
Completion of uncompleted projects	3.7
Increase in the prices of farm produce	0.3
Provision of capital for business/farming	2.4
Building of Schools or Classrooms	10.7

# SOME OF THE PROMISES THAT HAVE NOT BEEN FULFILLED

UNFULFILLED PROMISES	PERCENT
Build Hospital/Clinic	16.6
Road Construction	58.1
Employment	37.9
Provision of water	28.2
Provision of electricity	15.8
Completion of uncompleted projects	12.6
Increase in the prices of farm produce	3.7
Provision of capital for business/farming	11.1

# REGIONAL ANALYSIS OF ACTIVITIES CONSTITUENTS HATE ABOUT THEIR MPs'

REGION	Do not visit the constituency frequently	Promoting the interest of only party members	Arrogant behaviour after winning	Selfishness and greediness	Do not contribute to debate in parliament	Corruption
Western	42.2	5.6	1.7	8.3	0.9	1.2
Central	44.8	2.7	6.4	3.6	1.8	0
Greater Accra	51.6	4.6	4.6	6.7	3.3	3.8
Volta	21	11	6.4	9.9	3	5.4
Eastern	44.2	7.2	5.3	5	2.4	0.5
Ashanti	56.3	7.5	3	1.4	2.4	0.4
Bono	36.8	8.1	9	4.3	4.2	0.3
Northern	36.3	4.9	11	4.6	0.8	0.2
Upper East	51.3	8.2	2	2.9	4.1	1.9
Upper West	29.7	23.8	7.5	8.6	7.5	5
Western North	38	9.3	2.6	11.8	1.6	1.4
Oti	37.9	3.8	1.4	0.3	1.5	0.5
Ahafo	44.8	2.7	11.7	1.5	0	0.3
Bono East	43.7	8.1	2.9	7.6	3.7	0.3
Savannah	44.9	4.9	2.9	8.1	0.3	0.1
North East	34.2	4.7	16.9	6	0	0
<b>GHANA</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>1.4</b>

# ACTIVITIES CONSTITUENTS HATE ABOUT THEIR MPs'

ACTIVITY	PERCENT
Do not visit the constituency frequently	44
Arrogant behaviour after winning	5.2
Promoting interest of only party members	7.1
Do not contribute to debate in Parliament	2.5
Corruption	1.4
Creating divisions and factions	1.6
Selfishness	5.2
Nothing	16.1

# HOW OFTEN DOES YOUR MP VISIT YOUR COMMUNITY

Region	Has never visited since elected	Every three months	Monthly	2 months interval	Weekly	Bi-weekly
Western	44.9	7.9	6	3.9	2.5	1.4
Central	36.4	13.7	8	5.8	4.8	1
Greater Accra	65.7	7.5	5.8	3.6	4.3	1.9
Volta	20	15.8	10.1	10.1	2.2	2.5
Eastern	46.6	14.2	9.3	7.4	5	2.6
Ashanti	44.1	16.7	7.2	5	1	0.9
Bono	18.6	21.6	12.4	8.6	0.2	1.8
Northern	46.3	18.6	2.7	3	0.6	0.6
Upper East	54	17.9	2.2	3.5	0.6	0.2
Upper West	33.5	30.1	10.9	19.7	0.2	2.9
Western North	34.1	32.2	4.9	10.1	0.9	1.2
Oti	55.1	13.4	12	1.8	0.4	0.5
Ahafo	37.3	27	15.8	3.2	1.7	2.5
Bono East	47.1	15.6	15	4.6	0.4	1.4
Savannah	43.7	22.7	4	5.6	0	0.4
North East	52.8	26.7	6.1	2.2	0	0
<b>GHANA</b>	<b>44.2</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>1.4</b>

# HOW OFTEN DOES YOUR MP VISIT YOUR COMMUNITY

PERIOD	NPP	NDC	TOTAL
Weekly	2.5	1.7	2.2
Bi-weekly	1.3	1.6	1.4
Monthly	8	7.3	7.7
2 months interval	5.5	6.6	5.9
Every three months	15.1	18.3	16.3
Has never visited since elected	45.2	42.6	44.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

# NATURE OF MPs' VISITS

Region	Funerals	Party programmes	Meetings of constituents for development	Family meetings
Western	7.2	28.5	23.5	1.5
Central	14.5	18.8	21.7	1.7
Greater Accra	5.2	36.2	16.8	3
Volta	6.1	29.1	29	3.7
Eastern	16.8	18.4	13.3	2.1
Ashanti	11.7	28	23.2	5
Bono	22.3	25.6	16	3.3
Northern	8.3	27.8	15.1	2.3
Upper East	16.1	43.8	12	3.7
Upper West	37.3	13	9.7	13.2
Western North	5.2	41.4	25.6	1.2
Oti	9.4	10.3	24.9	1
Ahafo	9.7	22.5	45.8	4.8
Bono East	12	40.2	23.9	4.4
Savannah	14.8	19.8	18.3	2.4
North East	6.6	24.6	6.6	1.5
<b>GHANA</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>27.3</b>	<b>19.7</b>	<b>3.4</b>



# DOES YOUR MP HAVE A CONSTITUENCY OFFICE

REGION	YES	NO
Western	39.4	35.4
Central	8.5	59.9
Greater Accra	45.7	19.2
Volta	28.3	30.9
Eastern	30.3	38.5
Ashanti	35.1	41.3
Bono	10.4	53.7
Northern	8.9	58.9
Upper East	6.7	69.8
Upper West	22.4	55.6
Western North	38.9	13.8
Oti	41.1	31.8
Ahafo	3	92.7
Bono East	3.5	67.1
Savannah	1.3	61.9
North East	4.2	81.2
<b>GHANA</b>	<b>25.4</b>	<b>44.9</b>

# DOES YOUR MP HAVE A CONSTITUENCY OFFICE

REGION	YES		NO	
	NPP	NDC	NPP	NDC
Western	41.5	32.4	35.2	35.9
Central	8.4	9.1	63.5	42.9
Greater Accra	47.5	42.9	15.9	24.4
Volta	-	28.3	-	30.9
Eastern	35.2	8.2	37.7	41.9
Ashanti	35.4	30.2	40.8	48.8
Brong	9.9	16	54.5	45
Northern	6.5	11.3	61	56.9
Upper East	10.3	5.8	76	68.2
Upper West	21.4	23.2	62.4	49.8
Western North	30	43.3	18	11.7
Oti	51	39.7	18	33.7
Ahafo	0.8	7.5	95.8	86.5
Bono East	3.8	3.2	62.7	70.8
Savannah	0	1.5	52.5	63.5
North East	0.3	8	85	77.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>27.7</b>	<b>21.8</b>	<b>44.8</b>	<b>45.1</b>

# HOW OFTEN THE MP VISITS THE CONSTITUENCY OFFICE

Region	Every three months	Monthly	Never comes to the constituency office	Weekly	2 months interval	Bi-weekly
Western	3.9	9	5.1	5.1	5.8	2.2
Central	10.7	11.2	6.6	5.1	4.6	3.6
Greater Accra	2.7	5.3	10.3	10.6	1.7	3.7
Volta	10	11.4	9.2	3.5	9.8	3.3
Eastern	2.8	12	8.9	8.2	2.9	7.2
Ashanti	20.4	14.5	15.6	4.5	8.5	1.6
Bono	10.2	13.4	3.1	4.7	3.1	3.1
Northern	8.1	6.2	7.5	2.5	3.1	0
Upper East	14	9	13	3	9	0
Upper West	35.6	10.1	6.5	6.5	16.6	2.8
Western North	12.6	8.6	6.9	12.6	8.9	10
Oti	6.1	3.6	3	1.8	0.6	0
Ahafo	5.6	44.4	0	11.1	0	0
Bono East	23.1	20.5	5.1	2.6	2.6	7.7
Savannah	22.2	0	0	0	11.1	0
North East	44	4	24	0	28	0
<b>GHANA</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>3.5</b>

# HOW OFTEN THE MP VISITS THE CONSTITUENCY OFFICE

PERIOD	NPP	NDC	TOTAL
Weekly	6.1	7.8	6.7
Bi-weekly	3.3	3.9	3.5
Monthly	10.7	8.7	10
2 months interval	5.3	6.3	5.7
Every three months	9.9	11.1	10.3
Other	2.2	3.1	2.5
Never comes to the constituency office	10.6	8.2	9.8
I don't know	51.8	51	51.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

# ARE YOU ABLE TO COMMUNICATE WITH YOUR MP

Region	Yes	No
Western	30.6	60.8
Central	34.8	56.1
Greater Accra	21.5	64.4
Volta	28.1	60.8
Eastern	21.6	67.5
Ashanti	39	53.6
Bono	43.3	48.1
Northern	46.1	48.3
Upper East	12.7	82.5
Upper West	23.4	69.3
Western North	52.3	40.3
Oti	53.9	37
Ahafo	33.7	65
Bono East	20	64.4
Savannah	40.4	57.3
North East	27.4	71.4
<b>GHANA</b>	<b>31.5</b>	<b>59.6</b>

# IF YES, ARE YOU SATISFIED WITH THE RESPONSE OF YOUR MP

RESPONSE	PERCENT
YES	75.4
NO	24.6

# IF YES, ARE YOU SATISFIED WITH THE RESPONSE OF YOUR MP

REGION	YES		NO	
	NPP	NDC	NPP	NDC
Western	63.8	88.4	36.2	11.6
Central	83.6	90.2	16.4	9.8
Greater Accra	65.6	60.8	34.4	39.2
Volta	-	71-		29
Eastern	76.2	81.4	23.8	18.6
Ashanti	75.8	76.9	24.2	23.1
Brong	66.3	80.8	33.7	19.2
Northern	73.2	86.8	26.8	13.2
Upper East	71.4	80	28.6	20
Upper West	80	80.7	20	19.3
Western North	86.8	79.5	13.2	20.5
Oti	60	63.3	40	36.7
Ahafo	85.1	100	14.9	0
Bono East	94.4	71.4	5.6	28.6
Savannah	53.3	70.2	46.7	29.8
North East	50	47.7	50	52.3
<b>Ghana</b>	<b>74.9</b>	<b>76.1</b>	<b>25.1</b>	<b>23.9</b>

# HOLDING PUBLIC FORA

Region	Yes	No
Western	15.6	73.2
Central	11	80.6
Greater Accra	18.8	67.9
Volta	30.6	54.9
Eastern	15.2	72
Ashanti	21.1	72
Bono	18.6	67.1
Northern	11.3	84.9
Upper East	17.4	74.2
Upper West	22.9	58.6
Western North	25.2	69.8
Oti	26.9	69.5
Ahafo	32.2	66.5
Bono East	17.6	63
Savannah	16.1	79.7
North East	9.1	90.9
<b>GHANA</b>	<b>18.7</b>	<b>71.4</b>



# HOLDING PUBLIC FORA

REGION	YES		NO	
	NPP	NDC	NPP	NDC
Western	13.3	22.9	75.2	66.6
Central	11.3	9.3	81.5	76.5
Greater Accra	16.3	22.9	68.2	67.5
Volta	-	30.6	-	54.9
Eastern	16.4	9.5	71.6	73.6
Ashanti	20.6	27.9	72.7	61.5
Brong	18.6	19	67.5	62
Northern	8.6	14	88.4	81.4
Upper East	12.3	18.7	80	72.8
Upper West	22.8	23	61.6	56.1
Western North	24.7	25.5	72	68.7
Oti	37	25.4	61	70.7
Ahafo	19.5	57.5	79.8	40
Bono East	24.9	11.5	57.5	67.6
Savannah	10.9	17	84.2	79
North East	11.3	7	88.7	93
<b>Ghana</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>21.4</b>	<b>73.5</b>	<b>68.1</b>

# **DOES YOUR MP EXPLAIN GOVERNMENT POLICIES TO THE COMMUNITY**

<b>RESPONSE</b>	<b>PERCENT</b>
<b>YES</b>	<b>17.8</b>
<b>NO</b>	<b>68.2</b>
<b>I DON'T KNOW</b>	<b>13.9</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>

# DO YOU KNOW YOUR MP HAS ACCESS TO DACF

RESPONSE	PERCENT
YES	44.5
NO	39.8
I DON'T KNOW	15.7
TOTAL	100

# MENTION SOME PROJECTS FINANCED BY YOUR MP WITH THE DACF

PROJECTS	PERCENT
Build Hospital/Clinic	7.9
Road Construction	10.8
Employment	4.1
Provision of water	11.4
Provision of electricity	6.3
Completion of uncompleted projects	4.1
Increase in the prices of farm produce	0.2
Provision of capital for business/farming	2.3
Building Schools / Classrooms	13.4

# MENTION ONE PROJECT EXECUTED BY YOUR MP

PROJECTS	PERCENT
Build Hospital/Clinic	4.2
Road Construction	8.1
Employment	3.5
Provision of water	7.3
Provision of electricity	4
Completion of uncompleted projects	2
Increase in the prices of farm produce	0.1
Provision of capital for business/farming	1
Building Schools / Classrooms	7.2
Provision of Sanitation facilities	2.3
Has done nothing	49.4

# DOES YOUR MP ASSIST PEOPLE GET EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

Region	Yes	No
Western	30.7	60.2
Central	35.6	45.9
Greater Accra	20.8	50.3
Volta	26.8	49.3
Eastern	21.2	59.5
Ashanti	32.3	55.8
Bono	44.8	24.6
Northern	23.7	56.2
Upper East	19.7	52.5
Upper West	35.9	43.5
Western North	32.7	50.3
Oti	31.1	58.9
Ahafo	35.7	52.3
Bono East	30.5	51.8
Savannah	25.4	59.3
North East	12.8	79.4
<b>GHANA</b>	<b>28.2</b>	<b>52.8</b>

# DOES YOUR MP ASSIST PEOPLE GET EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

REGION	YES		NO	
	NPP	NDC	NPP	NDC
Western	29.1	35.9	61.2	56.9
Central	35.3	37.1	49	30.8
Greater Accra	19.1	23.6	43.2	61.9
Volta	-	26.8	-	49.3
Eastern	23	13	58.8	62.4
Ashanti	32.5	30.6	55.6	58.5
Brong	43.9	55	26	10
Northern	23.3	24.2	64.2	48.1
Upper East	25.3	18.3	43.3	54.8
Upper West	36.4	35.4	46.6	40.9
Western North	55.7	21.2	23	64
Oti	20	32.7	70	57.3
Ahafo	33.8	39.5	56.5	44
Bono East	45.7	17.9	37.6	63.6
Savannah	33.7	24	56.4	59.8
North East	16.9	8.6	72.4	86.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>30.1</b>	<b>25.2</b>	<b>51.6</b>	<b>54.8</b>

# REGIONAL ANALYSIS OF EXPLANATION OF GOV'T POLICIES

REGION	YES	NO
Western	12	64.6
Central	13.1	71.8
Greater Accra	14.7	70.1
Volta	28	47.2
Eastern	13.4	74.2
Ashanti	19.2	73.5
Bono	29.1	51.8
Northern	15.3	77.8
Upper East	13.4	65.4
Upper West	25.6	51.2
Western North	22.7	67.9
Oti	24.5	67.1
Ahafo	34.3	61.5
Bono East	16.1	62.6
Savannah	17.4	77.7
North East	6	93.5
<b>Ghana</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>68.2</b>



# EXPLANATION OF GOV'T POLICIES

REGION	YES		NO	
	NPP	NDC	NPP	NDC
Western	10.6	16.2	64.7	64.3
Central	13.8	9.8	74.2	60.4
Greater Accra	13.7	16.3	68.1	73.4
Volta	-	28	-	47.2
Eastern	14.1	10.4	74	75.3
Ashanti	19.1	21.6	74.1	64.8
Brong	29	30	51.4	57
Northern	13.6	17	81.9	73.6
Upper East	12.3	13.7	73.7	63.3
Upper West	26.6	24.7	49.4	52.8
Western North	33.7	17.2	56	73.8
Oti	22	24.9	76	65.9
Ahafo	22.3	58.5	73.3	38
Bono East	24.9	8.7	53.1	70.5
Savannah	16.8	17.5	79.2	77.5
North East	10	2	89	98
<b>Total</b>	<b>17.2</b>	<b>18.9</b>	<b>70.2</b>	<b>65.2</b>

# REGIONAL OVERVIEW OF DOES YOUR MP SHOW RESPECT TO YOUR DCE

REGION	YES	NO
Western	38	12.1
Central	38.3	12.3
Greater Accra	37.3	9.6
Volta	42.1	12.7
Eastern	48.8	15.6
Ashanti	40.1	11.2
Bono	48.9	15.8
Northern	33.4	11.8
Upper East	12.9	18.5
Upper West	38.9	22.8
Western North	54.3	13.7
Oti	39	14.8
Ahafo	71	9.2
Bono East	28.3	25.3
Savannah	35	13.4
North East	47.8	19.8
<b>Ghana</b>	<b>39.7</b>	<b>13.8</b>

# DOES YOUR MP SHOW RESPECT TO YOUR DCE

REGION	YES		NO	
	NPP	NDC	NPP	NDC
Western	36.3	40.8	9.3	19.5
Central	45.5	17.9	8.3	5.1
Greater Accra	35.5	58.9	4.4	8.7
Volta	-	44.8	-	9.8
Eastern	57.6	39.1	8.6	14.7
Ashanti	41.3	25.6	8.3	28.2
Brong	51.7	53	15.2	16
Northern	38.1	34.5	5.2	11.1
Upper East	14.3	21.7	14.7	18.3
Upper West	39.4	39.3	20	25.6
Western North	83	45.3	0.3	16.7
Oti	47	42.5	15	10.6
Ahafo	76.5	63	6.8	14
Bono East	36.3	23.9	26	24
Savannah	31.7	43.7	5.9	9.8
North East	65	40.5	3.7	31.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>45.1</b>	<b>39.6</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>14.6</b>

# REGIONAL OVERVIEW OF DOES YOUR MP SHOW RESPECT TO YOUR CHIEF

REGION	YES	NO
Western	54.2	8.8
Central	65.4	6.5
Greater Accra	50	5.7
Volta	67.9	6.4
Eastern	67.2	9.1
Ashanti	61.5	4
Bono	62.6	7.2
Northern	68.5	14.6
Upper East	60.2	5.6
Upper West	52.9	19.6
Western North	86	2.2
Oti	63.4	14.4
Ahafo	73.7	7.5
Bono East	67	7.8
Savannah	72.5	10.8
North East	66.9	18.9
<b>Ghana</b>	<b>62.9</b>	<b>8</b>

# DOES YOUR MP SHOW RESPECT TO YOUR CHIEF

REGION	YES		NO	
	NPP	NDC	NPP	NDC
Western	51.2	63.8	8.8	8.7
Central	66.3	61.4	6.6	6.1
Greater Accra	38.2	68.9	5	6.8
Volta	-	67.9	-	6.4
Eastern	69	59.1	8.5	11.9
Ashanti	60.9	70.4	3.7	8
Brong	61.5	74	7.4	6
Northern	58.4	78.5	21.6	7.5
Upper East	56.7	61.1	3.3	6.2
Upper West	54.8	51.3	16.6	22
Western North	93.7	82.2	0	3.3
Oti	58	64.1	16	14.1
Ahafo	74.3	72.5	8	6.5
Bono East	72.4	62.4	5.8	9.3
Savannah	41.6	77.7	32.7	7.2
North East	77.7	56.1	6.6	31.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>60.3</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>9.1</b>

# REGIONAL OVERVIEW OF DOES YOUR MP SHOW RESPECT TO YOUR ASSEMBLY MAN/WOMAN

REGION	YES	NO
Western	47.3	9.1
Central	49.4	7.7
Greater Accra	50.4	7.5
Volta	63.4	5.9
Eastern	64.6	11.5
Ashanti	54.1	6.9
Bono	65.5	8.2
Northern	54.3	10.4
Upper East	39.3	8.1
Upper West	47.8	22.2
Western North	66.4	5.2
Oti	56.8	12.9
Ahafo	74.5	7.3
Bono East	61.4	8.9
Savannah	69.8	4.7
North East	50	24.9
<b>Ghana</b>	<b>55.7</b>	<b>9.2</b>

# DOES YOUR MP SHOW RESPECT TO YOUR ASSEMBLY MAN/WOMAN

REGION	YES		NO	
	NPP	NDC	NPP	NDC
Western	47.5	46.9	7.6	14
Central	52.5	34.3	8.3	5.1
Greater Accra	38.9	69.1	7	8.3
Volta	-	63.4	-	5.9
Eastern	67.2	52.9	11.2	12.9
Ashanti	53.9	57.8	6.8	8
Brong	65.2	69	7.8	13
Northern	47.7	61	15.7	5
Upper East	35.3	40.3	4	9.2
Upper West	49.4	46.4	19.2	24.7
Western North	81	59.2	0.7	7.5
Oti	53	57.3	16	12.4
Ahafo	77	69.5	6.5	9
Bono East	67.6	56.3	6.8	10.5
Savannah	45.5	73.8	5	4.7
North East	60.8	39.2	14	35.9
<b>Ghana</b>	<b>54.9</b>	<b>56.9</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>10</b>

# IS YOUR MP INVOLVED IN 1D1F OR 1V1D

Region	Yes	No
Western	6	59.4
Central	8.3	57.2
Greater Accra	10.4	63.3
Volta	13.8	67.7
Eastern	9.6	52.5
Ashanti	23.6	59.2
Bono	20.6	58.1
Northern	18.8	55.4
Upper East	4.1	49.4
Upper West	24.7	35.1
Western North	6.8	58.4
Oti	22.1	51
Ahafo	26.7	60.2
Bono East	5.5	49.1
Savannah	12.1	57.3
North East	4.2	91.4
<b>GHANA</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>57.5</b>



# Mention one Minister that has done well on the basis of Policy and Delivery, Competency and Hard work?

MINISTER	PERCENT
<b>Dr. Matthew Opoku Prempeh</b> - Education	12.2
<b>Dr. Owusu Afriyie Akoto</b> - Agriculture	5.3
<b>John Peter Amewu</b> - Energy	4.7
<b>Alan Kyeremateng</b> - Trade & Industry	3
<b>Kwaku Agyemang Manu</b> - Health	1.9
<b>Isaac Kwame Asiamah</b> - Youth & Sports	1.8
<b>Dan Botwe</b> - Regional Re-Organization & Development	1.7
<b>Ken Ofori-Atta</b> - Finance	1.7
<b>Ambrose Dery</b> - Interior	1.4
<b>Kojo Oppong Nkrumah</b> - Information	1.3



**THANK YOU**

# VOTERS' ASSESSMENT OF THE PERFORMANCE OF THEIR MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT

JUNE, 2019

## Introduction

Ghana has received much praise for being a model of successful democracy in Africa. It has not only scored high points for holding seven relatively successful general elections and alternated political power but also the role played by governance institutions such as the Electoral Commission and Ombudsman has been acknowledged. Yet, the burgeoning literature on Ghana's democratization has over-focused on elections to the virtual neglect of the democratic institutions such as the Judiciary and Parliament that provide anchorage for nurturing citizens' democratic behaviours and norms. Indeed, of the three arms/organs of government, the legislature or parliament is the most under researched albeit its centrality in the governance process. In dividing governmental functions among the three organs of government, Ghana's 1992 Constitution allocates law-making, control of public purse, deliberative, oversight of the executive, representation and investigation responsibilities to parliament/legislature. However, the larger Ghanaian voters have their own expectations about the duties of their Members of Parliament (MPs). Some of these expected duties of the MPs emanate from campaign promises as well as the wave of heat generated by the social-economic conditions of life in the country.

## Constituents' understanding of the role of their MP

Ghanaian voters are familiar about the role or duties their MPs are expected to carry out in their respective constituency. Overall, 50.8% know their MPs as development advocates – the MPs are the agents of socio-economic development in their constituencies. Therefore, their representation role is relevant to the extent that they are able to represent the constituents' interests and concerns in legislations (27.5%). Across the 16 regions, voters in Oti (77.1%) linked their MPs' role to rural development more than Western region (68.7%), Central (59.5%), North East (59.1%), Western North (58.1%), Northern (54.3%), Greater Accra (51.2%) and Ashanti (50.2%) (See Table 1). Only in Upper West (58%) and Bono (40.7%) did the voters regard their MPs as representing their concerns in parliament (See Table 2). It is evident from the study that while some Ghanaian voters know their MPs as law-makers (6.2%), support community groups (2.2%), project local problems (1.6%), resolve local conflicts (1.6%) and scrutinize legislations (1.3%), half of respondents identified the MPs' role as developmental (See Table 3).

**Table 1: Voters' know their MPs as agents of Rural Development**

Region	Oti	North East	Western North	Northern	Greater Accra	Ashanti
Percentage	77.1	59.1	58.1	54.3	51.2	50.2

**Table 2: MPs represent the people**

Region	Upper West	Bono
Percentage	58	1.6

**Table 3: Other functions/duties of MPs**

Responses	law-makers	support community	project local problems	resolve local conflicts	scrutinize legislation
Percentage	6.2	2.2	1.6	1.5	1.3

**Promising development projects**

Key among the important pre-election activities candidates and their parties often undertake in the constituencies are campaigns. The period involves engaging with voters to present the salient election issues to garner their support. The candidates would study the most crucial developmental challenges in the localities and prescribe to the voters, viable solutions (See Table 4). Respondents (88.7%) as against 11.3% recounted the numerous promises made by the MPs during the 2016 election campaigns. MPs in Northern (94.7%), North East (93.4%), Oti (93.3%), Western North (93%), Savannah (92.7%), Eastern (91.8%), Ashanti (91.6%) and Central (91.6%) and Upper East (91%) regions made the most campaign promises (See Table 5). The MPs' constituency campaigns often take the form of a promise to embark on a particular developmental project (See Table 4). The candidate who is trusted or perceived to have the capacity to deliver on the campaign promise (address the constituents' developmental needs) is likely to receive their voting support. The study result shows that about half of the Ghanaian voting population regards the role of MPs as championing rural development. Only a minority 27.5% associated MPs to their traditional representation role and 6.2% noting that they make legislations and 3.2% know nothing about the role of their MPs.

**Table 4: Did MPs make campaign promises**

Responses	Yes	No
Percentage	88.7	11.3

**Table 5: Region with the most campaign promises by MPs**

Region	Northern	North East	Oti	Western North	Savannah	Eastern	Ashanti	Central	Upper East
Percentage	94.7	93.4	93.3	93	92.7	91.8	91.6	91.6	91

Yet, when voters were asked to indicate which of the campaign promises have been delivered, only 6.5% referred to building of hospitals/clinics and 10.7% mentioned building of schools. Road construction and water provision recorded 11.2% and 12.3% respectively (See Table 6). There is something to be said about the low percentages' scores for the delivery of campaign promises. The general disappointment of the voters in respect of the delivery of campaign promises by the MPs reflects in their responses to the question about unfulfilled campaign promises. Top of the list of developmental projects the MPs have failed to deliver is construction of roads (58%) followed by provisions of employment 37.9% and quality drinking water (28.1%) (See Table 7).

**Table 6: MPs' Campaign promises they fulfilled**

campaign promise	building of hospitals/clinics	building of schools	road construction	water provision
Percentage	6.5	10.7	11.2	12.3

**Table 7: Unfulfilled Campaign Promises made by MPs**

Region	building of hospitals/clinics	road construction	water provision	employment	provision of electricity
Percentage	16.6	58.1	28.2	37.9	15.8

### **MPs' relations with Constituents**

MPs are expected to foster cordial relations with their constituents for continuous supply of development projects. Yet, there are many issues that have strained MPs-Constituents' friendship. Voters said they hate their MPs for chronic absenteeism. The voters' charge against their MPs is that, they don't visit constituents (44%), exhibit arrogance (5.2%), are selfish (5.2%) even though only 1.4% linked them to corruption (See Table 8). Of those who dislike their MPs for irregular visits, (56.3%) were voters from Ashanti, Greater Accra (51.6%), Upper East (51.3%) regions with Volta region scoring the least (21%).

**Table 8: Popular resentments of MPs' relations with their constituents**

Responses	Don't visit constituents	exhibit arrogance	selfish	Corrupt
Percentage	44	5.2	5.2	1.4

It is the case that a large number of MPs have absented themselves from their constituencies' activities. Indeed, 44.2% are certain that their MPs have never visited their constituents since

the last election, 22.2% indicated that their MPs come to the constituency once in every four months. Only 2.2% and 1.4% see their MPs weekly and bi-weekly respectively (See Table 9). Also, voters in Western North (32.2%), Upper West (30.1%), North East (26.7%), Savannah (22.7%) and Bono (21.6%) said their MPs make visits every three months to their constituencies. Interesting, MPs in Greater Accra are the worse absentees (65.7%) followed by Oti (55.1%), North East (52.8%).

**Table 9: Frequency of MPs' visits to Constituents**

Frequency	weekly	bi-weekly	Monthly	Every two months	Three months and above	Never visited
Percentage	2.2	1.4	7.7	5.9	16	44.2

The infrequency of MPs' visits to their constituents is characteristics of both the NPP and NDC. The respondents did not find significant difference between the NPP and NDC MPs. For instance, only 10.7% and 8.7% of the respondents indicated that NPP and NDC MPs visit their constituencies once in a month (See Table 10).

**Table 10: Infrequency of MPs' visits to Constituents**

Frequency	weekly	bi-weekly	monthly	every two months	three months and above	never visited
% by NPP	6.1	3.3	10.7	5.3	12.1	10.6
% by NDC	7.8	3.9	8.7	6.3	14.2	8.2

MPs' visits are often connected to particular activities in the constituencies. Therefore, MPs do not visit their constituents for consultations on governance related issues but rather activities of which the MP is politically obliged to attend. MPs' visits to their constituents are directly linked to party activities (27.3%), meeting with groups (19.7%) and funerals (12.3%) (See Table 11). Upper East MPs attend party programs (43.8%) more than Western North (41.4%) and Bono East (40.2%) than Volta (29.1%) and Ashanti MPs (28%).

**Table 11: What makes MPs visit constituents?**

Activity	party program	meeting with groups	funerals	Family meeting	Other things
Percentage		19.7	12.3	3.4	37.3

Provision of constituency office makes for easy MPs' interactions with their constituents. In many established democracies, MPs' constituency offices are the congregation/meeting

points with the constituents. However, in Ghana most MPs do not have constituency offices. Close to half of respondents (44.9%) said their MPs do not have offices in their constituencies. Only 25.4% indicated the presence of MPs' offices in their constituencies and 29.7% did not know of any MP's office in the constituency (See Table 12). Of the respondents who said there are no MPs' constituency offices, a whopping 92.7% were from Ahafo, North East (81.2%), Upper East (69.8%), Bono East (67.1%) and Savannah (61.9%) regions. The non-availability of MPs at the constituency may be the reason for their non-interactions with their constituents.

**Table 12: Do MPs maintain Constituency Office?**

Responses	No	Yes
Percentage	44.9	25.4

When respondents were asked to indicate whether the NPP and NDC MPs have provided offices in their constituencies, only a minority 27.7% and 21.8% confirmed that the NPP and NDC MPs have constituency offices respectively. It is interesting that 44.8% and 54.1% said the NPP and NDC MPs have no constituency offices (See Table 13).

**Table 13: Does NPP and NDC MPs' Keep Constituency Offices?**

Responses	Yes	No
% by NPP	27.7	44.8
% by NDC	21.8	45.1

In Ghana, having an MP constituency office may not guarantee regular/frequent visits to the locality by the politician. When respondents were asked to indicate how often their MPs come to the office, only 21% said their MPs' visits to the office range from weekly to monthly while 18.5% indicated between two months and four months and 9.8% ruled out any visit. Also, it is possible that the office structure is conspicuously located in the constituency headquarters without real political activity – the office may not be open at all. Thus, little interaction occurs between the MP and constituents after the former has firmly entrenched him/herself in parliament but it assumes prominence during electioneering campaign period when the MPs needs their consent to secure re-election.

Also, having an office in the constituency is different from its functioning. It is expected that MPs will keep the office open for grassroots interactions. Even though majority of the MPs have not provided offices in their constituencies, the few offices available in some constituencies have been active for consultation (Table 14). These respondents made reference to NPP and NDC MPs. For instance, 62.4% and 62% of them said NPP and NDC MPs keep their constituencies' office active while 19.7% and 18.4% did not think the NPP

and NDC MPs open their constituency offices for voters' interaction. Again, there is little difference between the MPs of the two parties about how they maintain their constituency offices (See Table 14).

Table 14: Does your MP open the constituency office for local interaction

Responses	Yes	No
% of NPP	62.4	19.7
% of NDC	62	18.4

### Communication with Constituents

Regular communication with constituents is an important duty of every MP. Institutionalized channels of communication allow constituents to engage their MPs on pertinent issues that need their intervention. MPs therefore need to provide transparent avenues for constituents to send their problems and receive responses to them. Yet, MPs have done little to provide means of communication with their constituents to solve their problems. More than half of respondents (59.6%) bemoaned the lack of structured communication avenues to engage their MPs. Only 31.5% have been in communication with their MPs. Voters in Upper East (82.5%) are the most deprived of any means of communication with their MPs followed by North East (71.4%), Upper West (69.3%), Eastern (67.5%), Bono East and Greater Accra (64.4%) respectively.

Even for the 31.5% that have communicated with their MPs, more than two-thirds (75.4%) expressed dissatisfaction with the responses obtained from MPs to solve their problems. Those who were satisfied with MPs' responses to calls to attend to their problems constituted just 24.6%. The two political parties have failed to solve the problems emanating from their constituents. For instance, 59.4% and 60% of respondents said the NPP and NDC MPs do not attend to their problems respectively. Only a minority of respondents 31.9% and 30.9% said NPP and NDC MPs attend to their problems respectively (See Table 15). The table (15) shows that both the NPP and NDC MPs have not given enough attention to the problems coming from their constituencies.

Table 15: If you have a problem, are you able to communicate with your MP?

Responses	Yes	No
% of NPP	31.9	59.4
% of NDC	30.9	60



Nevertheless, of those that received attention to their problems by their MPs, majority of them expressed satisfaction to their MPs' response. For instance, 74.9% and 76.1% of the respondents indicated being satisfied with NPP and NDC MPs' response to their problems respectively (See Table 16).

**Table 16: Satisfied with NPP and NDC MPs' response to your problems?**

Responses	Yes	No
% of NPP	74.9	25.1
% of NDC	76.1%	23.9

### **Holding of Public Fora**

Democracy by representation has not eroded the direct form of democracy. This means that representatives are enjoined by rules of the game to consult with the constituents through periodic public fora in the constituencies. The meet the people phenomenon enables the MPs to gauge the expectations of the people about his office and gather more information to guide their deliberations in the legislative chamber. By getting close to the constituents the MPs are able to repair broken ties and consolidate existing ones for future mandate renewal. The study result, however, reveals a general lack of public meetings with constituents. More than two thirds of voters (71.4%) said MPs have not organized public fora or met with the people in their constituencies. Only 18.7% indicated witnessing public fora organized by their MPs in their constituencies. The regions that have not experienced MPs' organized public fora are North East (90.0%), Northern 84.9%, Central 80.6%, Savannah 79.7% Upper East 74.2% and Western 73.2%.

MPs of the two political parties have not done much to provide the infrastructure to engage their constituents. For instance, majority of respondents 73.5% and 68.1% disclosed that the NPP and NDC MPs have not held public fora in their constituencies. The fact that only a minority of respondents 17% and 21.4% of respondents alluded to organisation of public fora by the NPP and NDC MPs suggests low MP-constituency interface (See Table 17).

**Table 17: Does your MP hold regular public fora (meet the people)?**

Responses	Yes	No
% of NPP	17	73.5
% of NDC	21.4	68.1

Public education is an essential responsibility of MPs. As the chief policy maker, the MP is expected to descend to the constituency to bring to the attention and knowledge of their constituents important policies of the central government. The public fora/meetings are therefore platforms for educating constituents about the government policies. The lack of public fora suggests that the people have not received education on pertinent government policies such as IVID and IVIF. For instance, only 17.8% indicated that their MPs have educated the local people on government policies while the majority 68.2% denounced their MPs for failing to explain government policies to them. There is little difference between the two dominant political parties' public education activities with their constituents. Respondents knew that both NPP and NDC MPs have not carried out regular public education in their constituencies (See Table 18).

**Table 18: Does your MP explain government policies to your community?**

Responses	Yes	No
% of NPP	17.2	70.2
% of NDC	18.9	65.2

#### **MPs and District Assemblies Common Fund**

Successive governments have recognized the fact that MPs' ability to contribute to rural development depends on availability of funds. To this end, Act 455 was amended to assign a portion of the DACF to MPs to aid their rural development projects. Yet, it is not all Ghanaians who know that the MPs have a claim to a percentage of the DACF. While only 44.5% know that their MPs can access the DACF, 55.5% have no idea about their MPDACF. Sadly, only 13.4%, 10.8% and 11.4% knew that the MPs have used their share of the DACF to build schools, provide water and constructed roads respectively.

The MPs have also made little progress with the execution of development projects from other funding sources. For instance, only 8.1%, 7.3%, 4.2% and 4% said their MPs have carried out one particular development project such as road, provision of electricity, building of hospital and school respectively in their constituencies. Certainly, the result shows MPs' failure to prosecute real development projects in their constituencies. The inability of MPs to stimulate change in the development agenda of their constituents suggests nothing has change by way of development projects in the rural communities since the last election

It is also disappointing that of the few development projects pursued in the constituencies, MPs did not consult or involve their constituents in the selection and execution of the project. Thus, MPs continue to alienate themselves from their constituents in the making of decisions about issues that concern the people.

### **Provision of employment to unemployed in the Constituency**

Provision of employment to the unemployed youth in the constituencies has been on the priority agenda of all governments. In all the regions, the unemployed are looking for job opportunities. But, because it is generally believed that political intervention can open employment avenues, the unemployed in the constituencies look up to their MPs for job openings. The situation paints a gloomy picture about MPs ability to provide jobs for the unemployed in their constituencies. On 28.2% of constituent respondents admitted to the provision of employment to constituents by their MPs but 52.8% said their MPs have not assisted them to obtain employment and 19% said they did not know of job creation by their MPs. Regions most affected by the lack of employment creation by the MPs are North East (79.4%), western (60.2%), Eastern 59.5% and 59.3%. The failure of MPs to provide job opportunities for their constituents suggests unchanged unemployment complexion of the constituencies.

It is common knowledge that incumbent MPs – some of who are ministers have access to job than opposition MPs. However, the study shows no significant difference in voters’ responses regarding their MPs’ ability to find jobs for them. When closely examine, only 30.1% claimed that NPP MPs have assisted them to get employment. Even in NPP administration, 25.2% said NDC MPs managed to get them jobs. Despite this, the majority of the respondents (51.6% and 54.8%) claimed that NPP and NDC MPs have not supported them with their job search (See Table 19).

**Table 19: Does your MP assist the constituents to get job?**

Responses	Yes	No
% of NPP	30.1	51.6
% of NDC	25.2	54.8

Implementation of the One-Village-One-Dam and One-Village-One-Factory initiative could have been the starting point for solving the unemployment conundrum in the constituencies. However, only 13.9% said their MPs are actively pursuing the industrialization agenda of the government. The majority of the voters, 57.5% faulted their MPs for not showing interest in the new initiatives that would drive the employment agenda. Not even NPP MPs in their strongholds in Ashanti 59.2% and Eastern 52.5% have lifted the initiatives on their development efforts.