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# GHANA'S 2020 ELECTIONS: PROSPECTS FOR CREDIBILITY AND PEACEFULNESS

Evidence from the CDD-Ghana pre-election survey | September-October 2020 |

# 2020 pre-election survey

## Background and methodology

- Initiated in 2016, the CDD-Ghana pre-election survey is aimed at picking early warning signals by tracking citizens' opinion on the overall level of the country's preparedness for elections; public confidence in the competence, integrity and neutrality of election-relevant state and quasi-state bodies; and voter behaviour, expectations, priorities and potential turn-out.
- With funding support from USAID/Ghana, CDD-Ghana conducted a pre-election survey from September 28 to October 16, 2020.
- The survey also helps isolate and identify voter concerns regarding election security, physical intimidation, violence, and perceived peacefulness of the political environment.
- Analysis of the results of the pre-election survey was undertaken from mid October, 2020.

- Nationally representative sample of adult citizens
  - All respondents are randomly selected
  - Every adult citizen has an equal chance of being selected.
  - Sample is distributed across regions and urban-rural areas in proportion to their share in the national adult population.
- Face-to-face interviews in the language of the respondent's choice (questionnaire translated into Twi, Ewe, Ga, Dagbani and Dagaare).
- Sample size of 2,400 yields a margin of error of  $\pm 2$  percentage points at a 95% confidence level.
- Fieldwork (or data collection) took place from September 28 to October 16, 2020.

# Survey demographics

Region	2020 pre-election survey distribution	2019 projected adult population distribution
Western	7.0	7.0
Western North	3.0	3.0
Central	8.3	8.0
Greater Accra	18.3	19.0
Volta	5.7	6.0
Oti	3.0	3.0
Eastern	10.7	11.0
Ashanti	19.0	19.0
Bono	3.7	4.0
Ahafo	2.0	2.0
Bono East	3.7	4.0
Savannah	1.7	2.0
Northern	5.7	6.0
North East	1.7	2.0
Upper East	4.0	4.0
Upper West	2.7	3.0
<b>Geographical location coverage</b>		
Rural	48.0%	48.0%
Urban	52.0%	52.0%
<b>Districts and communities coverage</b>		
Number of districts surveyed		166
Number of towns/villages surveyed		206

# Survey demographics

<b>Gender</b>	
Male	50.0%
Female	50.0%
<b>Age</b>	
Youth (18-35 years)	50%
Young adults (36-50 years)	29%
Old adults (51-60 years)	11%
Elderly (61 years and above)	10%
Mean age	38 years
Median age	36 years
Modal age	20 years
Lowest age	18 years
Highest age	98 years
<b>Highest level of education</b>	
Primary (completed & partial)	13%
Junior High school (completed & partial)	25%
Secondary (completed & partial)	28%
Tertiary (post-sec, polytechnic and university)	17%
None or informal schooling	16%

*Note: Multiple modal ages. The lowest which 20 years is reported here. The other is 30 years. Both had frequency of 93.*

# Survey Demographics

<b>Religion</b>	
Christian religion	78%
Islamic religion	18%
Traditional religion (including Buddhism)	2%
None (including Agnostic)	2%
<b>Main occupation</b>	
Business person, Trader, hawker, vendor, Retail & Shop operator	26%
Agriculture, farming, fishing & forestry	23%
Never had a job	18%
Artisan/skilled manual worker (supervisor / foreman / manager / electrician / mechanic / machinist / skilled manufacturing worker)	16%
Mid and upper level professionals, clerical and secretarial	10%
Unskilled manual worker (e.g., cleaner / laborer / domestic help / unskilled manufacturing worker)	4%
Security services (police, army, private security)	1%

# Context of the September-October 2020 pre-election survey



# Issues dominating the news headlines immediately before and during data collection



## COVID-19 pandemic and related issues

- The President continued to address the nation on COVID-19 case status and measures as the number of new and active cases continued to trend downward and number of recoveries went upward.
- Government announced that the free water and free electricity COVID-19 alleviation package would continue for the remainder of the year. Other relief measures targeted at SMEs were rolled out.
- International air travel resumed with the reopening of Kotoka International Airport, subject to new COVID-19 testing protocols.
- The Ghana Statistical Service announced that for the first time in 37 years, Ghana's economy had contracted 3.4 percent in the second quarter of this year, due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

# Issues dominating the news headlines immediately before and during data collection



## Voter registration and related matters

- The voter registration exercise for a new biometric voter register ended in early August and was widely considered to have been successful. Concerns and fears of exposure to COVID-19 during the voter registration exercise did not materialize.
- The EC embarked on the exhibition of the newly compiled voter's register
- The NDC had disagreements with the EC over the integrity of the exhibited register when it was discovered that some names of registered voters were missing from the register in various parts of the country, causing the NDC to accuse the EC of engaging in a “purposeful act to deliberately remove the names of some electorates.”
- The Electoral Commission re-opened the voter's register at its District Offices across the country for persons who could not participate in the mass registration exercise organized earlier.

# Issues dominating the news headlines immediately before and during data collection



## Filling of nominations by candidates

- The EC opened nominations for presidential and parliamentary hopefuls to file their nominations
- Some candidates lamented that the cost of filing fees for presidential candidates was exorbitant
- Seventeen candidates filed their nomination with the EC by the close of the deadline.

## 2020 manifestos and campaign related promises

- The major political parties launched their manifestos
- Discussion of the manifestos and campaign promises dominated the airwaves.
  - The manifestos and campaign promises were intensely discussed.
  - Highlights of the campaign promises included the free SHS policies
  - Plans to legalize and regulate activities of commercial motorcycle operators (popularly called okada) and illegal small-scale mining (Galamsey)

# Issues dominating the news headlines immediately before and during data collection



## Peace and security during elections

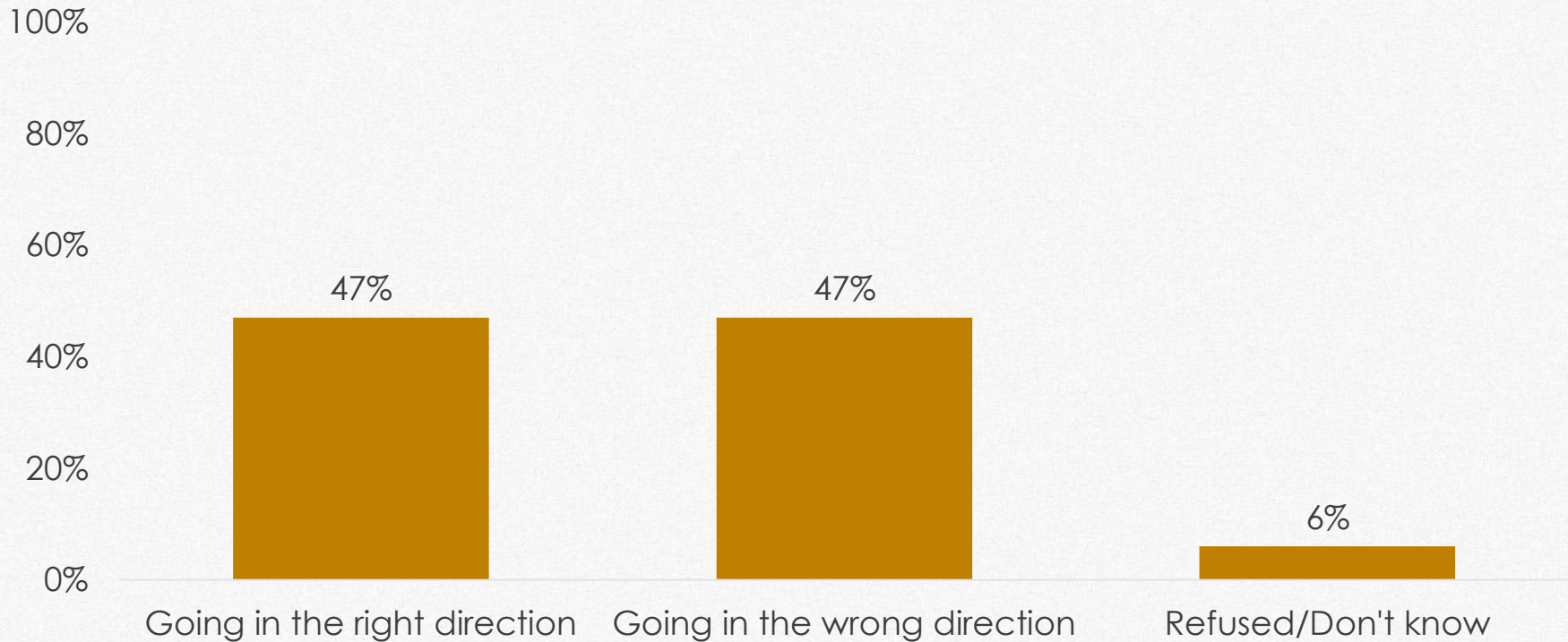
- Election-related institutions called on IGP to provide updates on the progress of prosecution of election-related violence cases.
- 66 persons (linked to secessionists group seeking autonomy for Western Togoland) were arrested over suspicions of their involvement in the violent attacks in the North Tongu District of the Volta Region.
- The National Peace Council (NPC) engaged political parties, state institutions, and other stakeholders on a roadmap to end political vigilantism in Ghana.
- The Customs Division of the Ghana Revenue Authority (GRA) impounded a consignment of pistols illegally imported from Turkey.
- 200 police officers were deployed by the Ministry of Interior to protect Members of Parliament (MPs) following the gruesome murder of the MP for Mfantseman Constituency Ekow Kwansah Hayford

# Key findings

# The mood of the electorate

# Ghanaians are split on direction of the country

| Ghana | September-October 2020

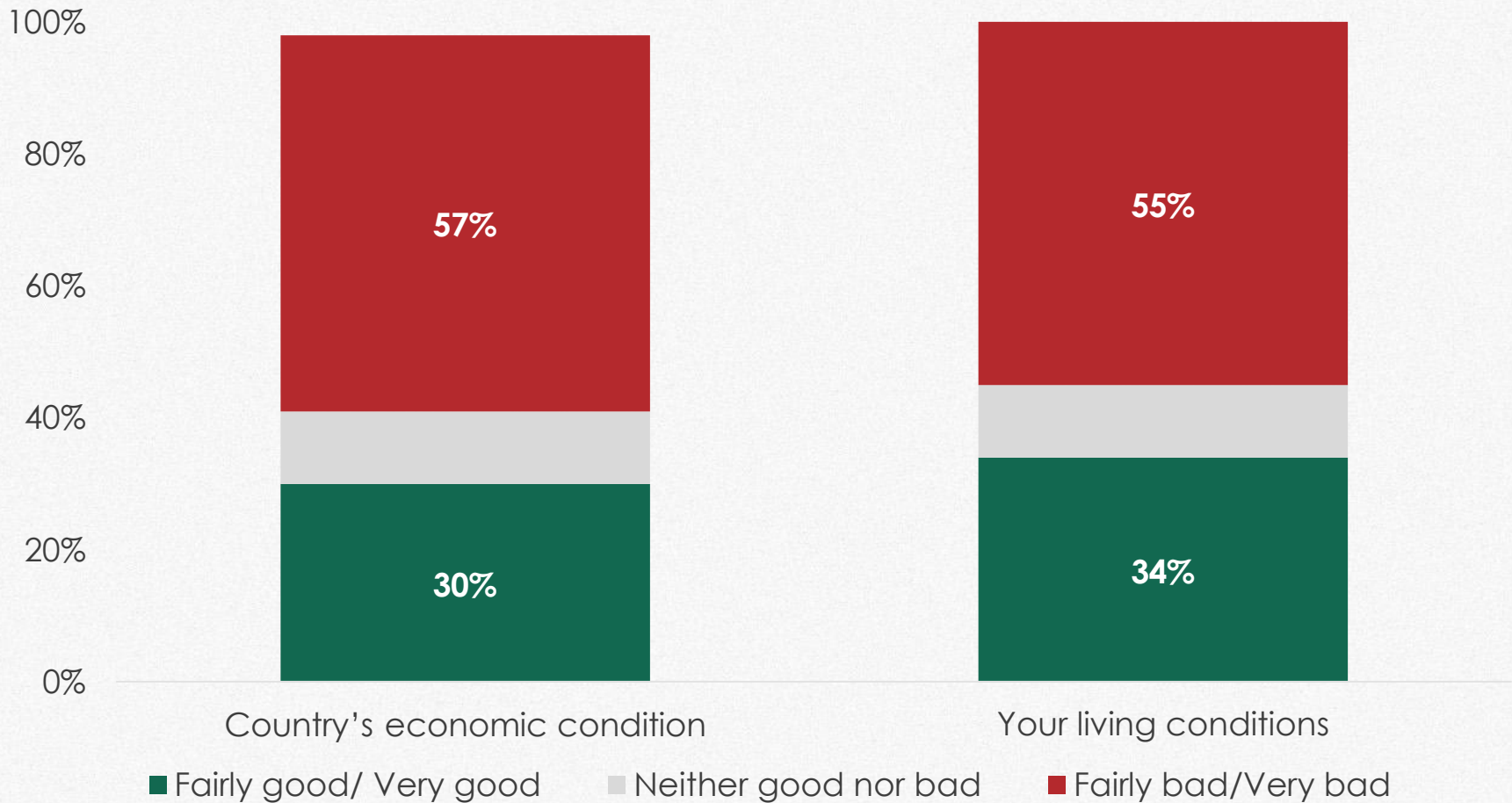


## 2016 pre-election survey:

- **Going in the right direction:** July, 24%; October, 26%
- **Going in the wrong direction:** July, 70%; October, 68%

**Respondents were asked:** Some people think the country is going in the wrong direction. Others feel it is going in the right direction. So, let me ask you about the overall direction of the country: Would you say that the country is going in the wrong direction or going in the right direction?

# Majority assess national economic and personal living conditions in negative terms | Ghana | September-October 2020

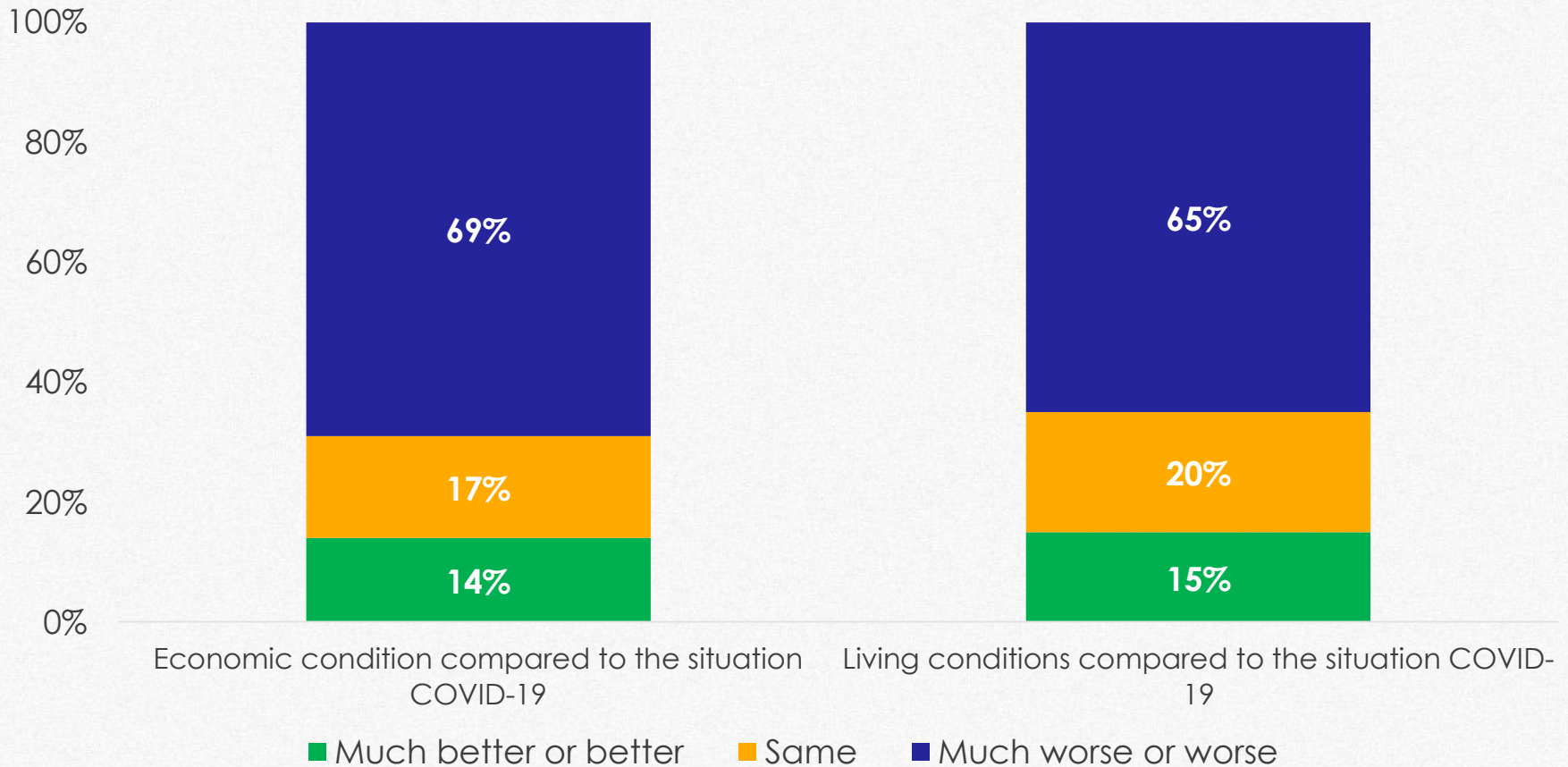


**Respondents were asked:** In general, how would you describe:  
The present economic condition of this country?  
Your present living conditions?



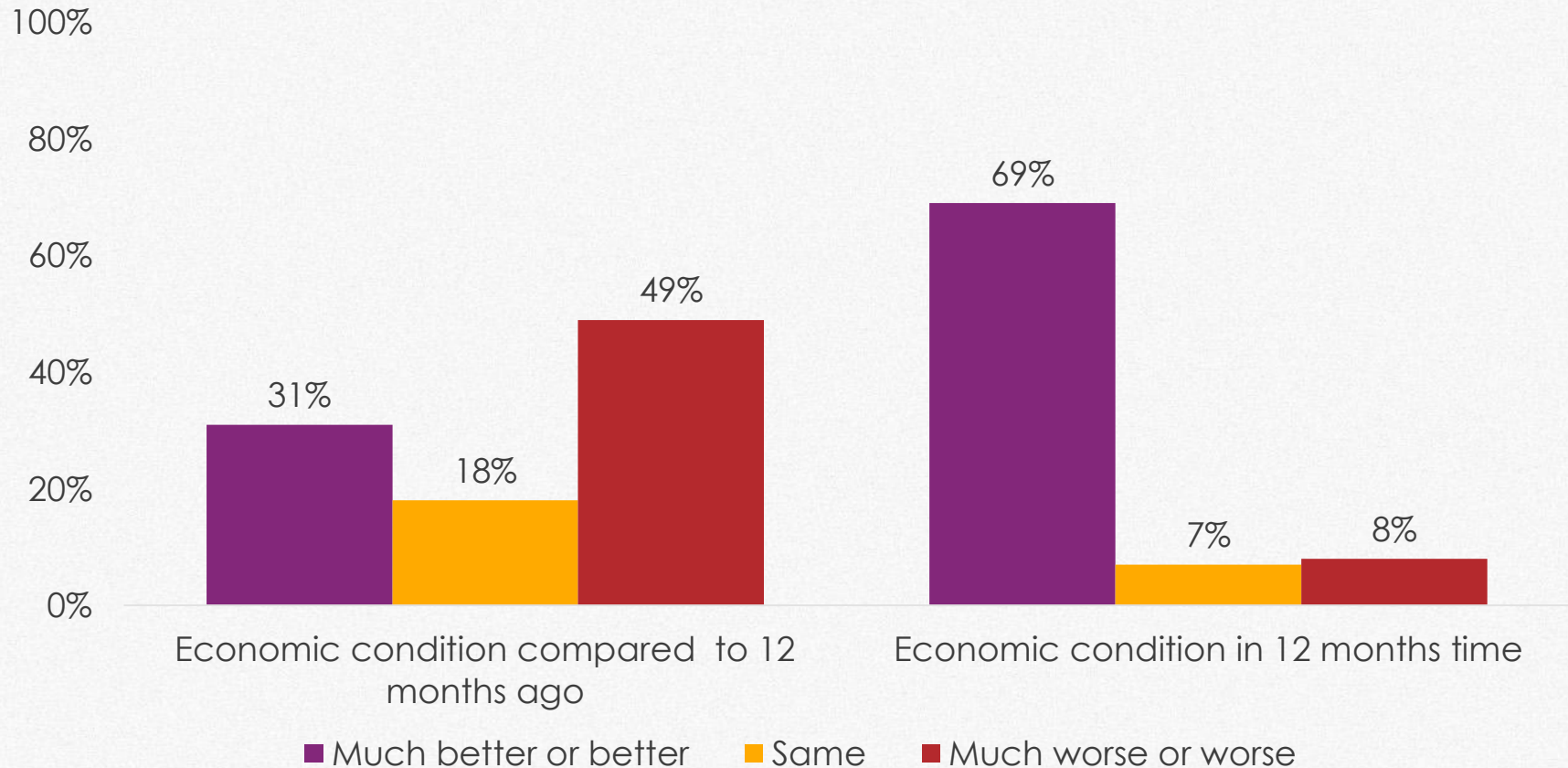
# Assessments of national economic and personal living conditions have worsened significantly with COVID-19

| Ghana | September-October 2020



**Respondents were asked:** Compared to the situation before COVID-19, would you say the pandemic has made the following much better, better, much worse, worse, or remained the same:  
Economic conditions in this country?  
Your living conditions?

# Ghanaians are nonetheless optimistic about short-term economic future | Ghana | September-October 2020

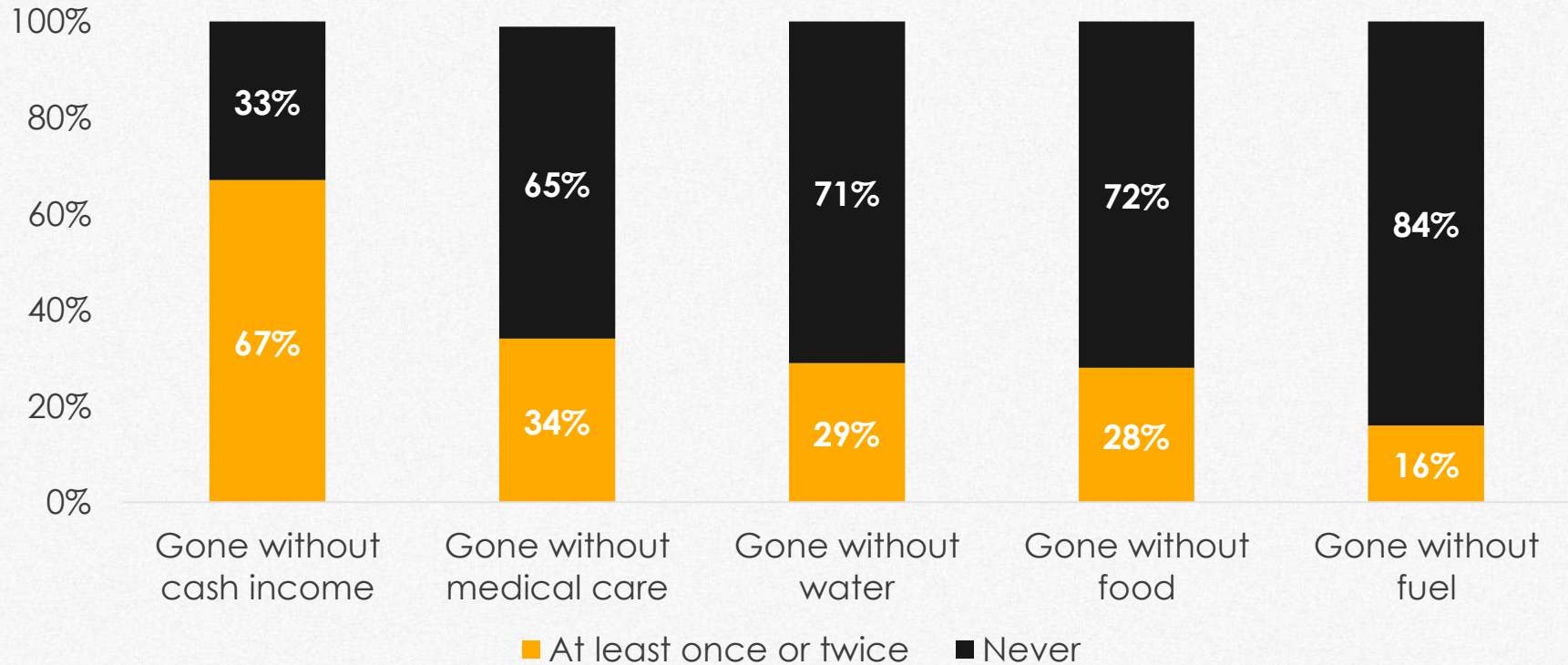


**Respondents were asked:**

*Looking back, how do you rate economic conditions in this country compared to twelve months ago?*

*Looking ahead, do you expect economic conditions in this country to be better or worse in twelve months' time?*

# Lack of cash income is the form of deprivation most commonly experienced by Ghanaians | Ghana | September-October 2020

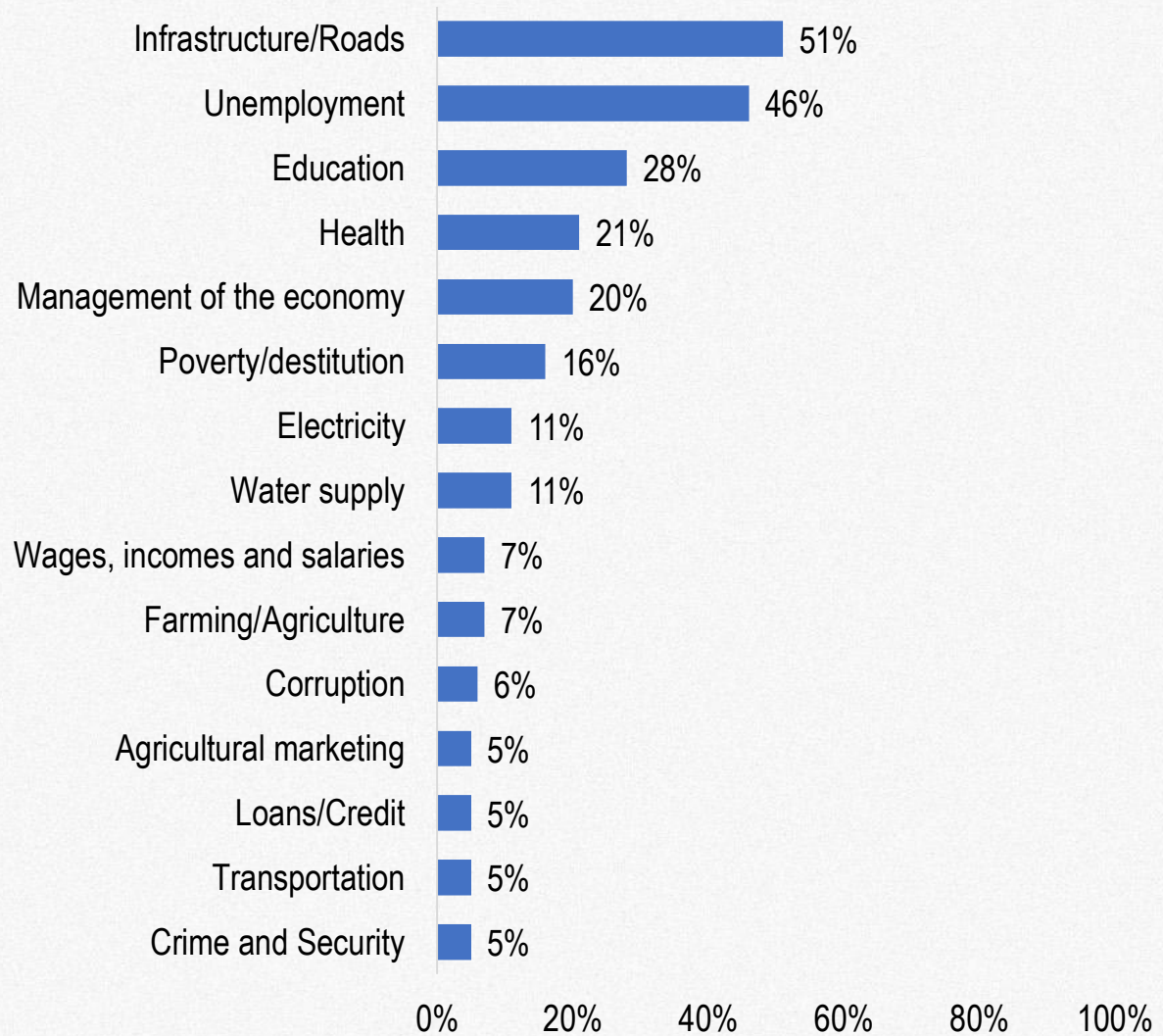


**Respondents were asked:** Over the past year, how often, if ever, have you or anyone in your family gone without:

- Enough food to eat?
- Enough clean water for home use?
- Medicines or medical treatment?
- Enough fuel to cook your food?
- A cash income?

# Assessment of government performance

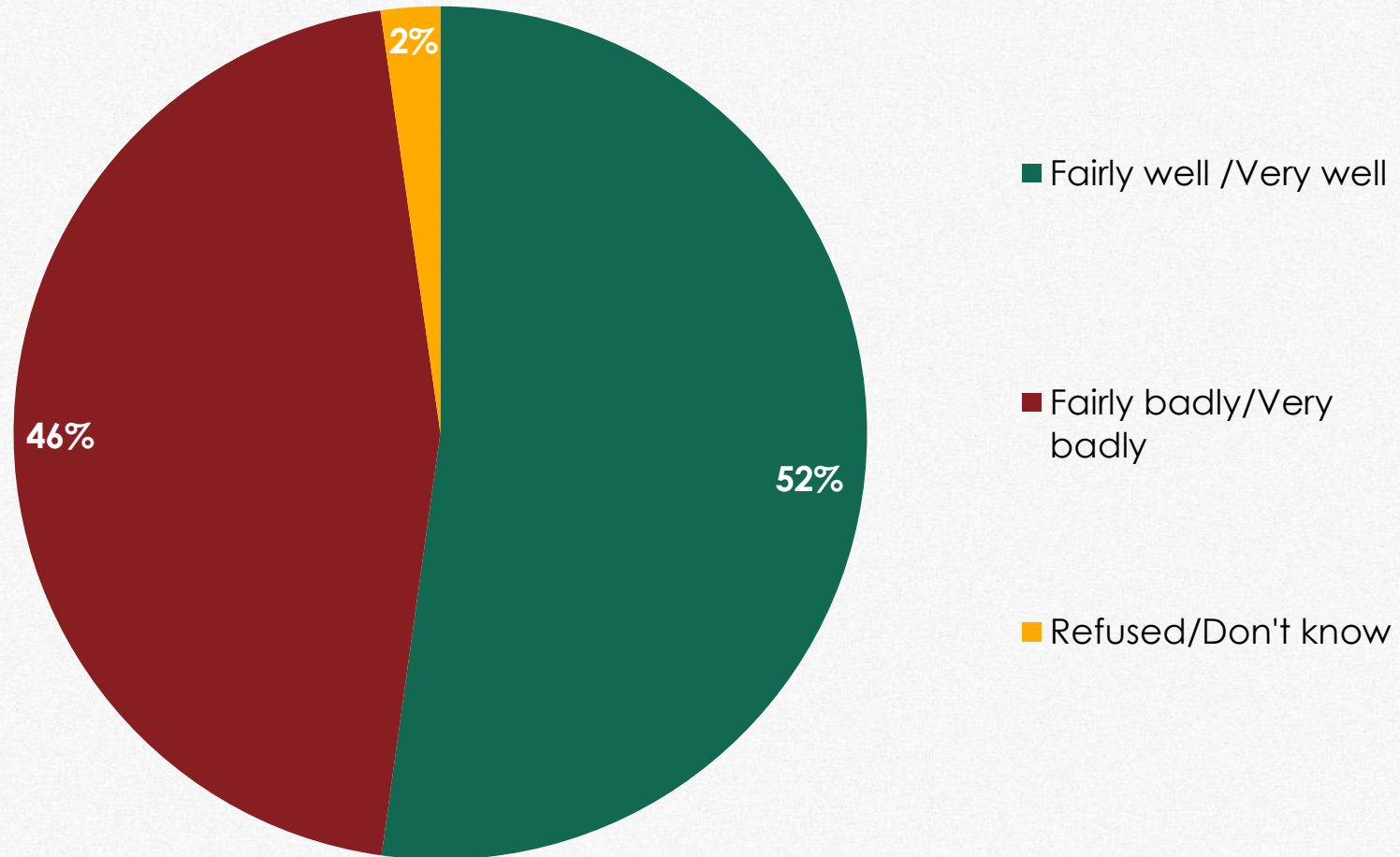
# Infrastructure and unemployment are the topmost concerns of Ghanaians | Ghana | September-October 2020



**2016 pre-election survey**  
**Topmost concerns:**  
**Unemployment**  
**Electricity**  
**Management of the economy**  
**Infrastructure / roads**

**Respondents were asked:** *In your opinion, what are the most important problems facing this country that the forthcoming 2020 elections campaign should address?*

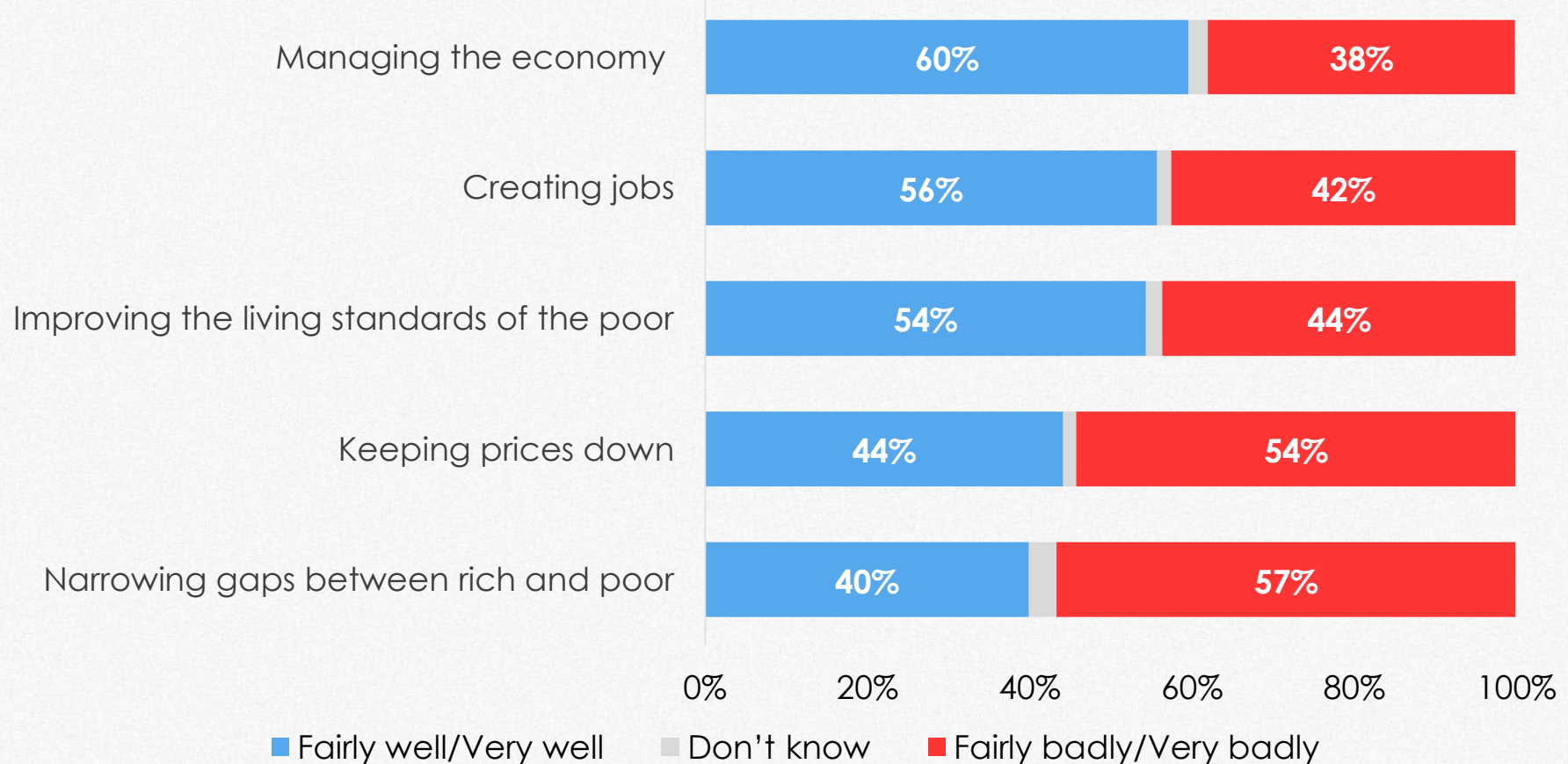
# Government's handling of the people's topmost concern receives mixed rating | Ghana | September-October 2020



**Respondents were asked:** *Thinking of the problem you mentioned first, how well or badly would you say the current government is handling this problem?*

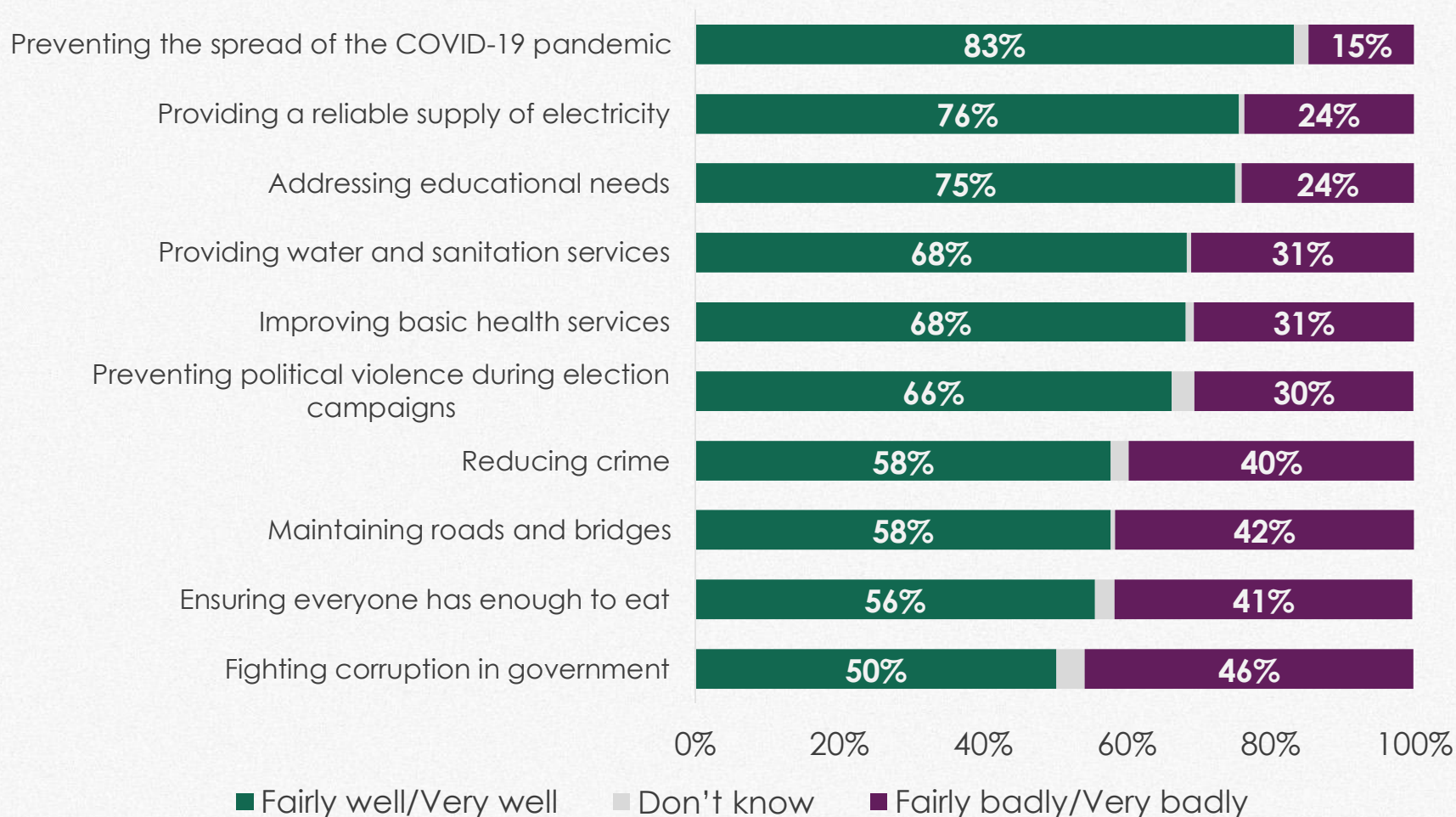
# Majorities rate government's performance in macro-economic management, job creation, and poverty alleviation positively; inflation and inequality not so well

| Ghana | September-October 2020



**Respondents were asked:** *In your opinion, how well or badly would you say the current government is handling the following matters?*

# The government gets all round positive performance ratings in social goods delivery | Ghana | September-October 2020

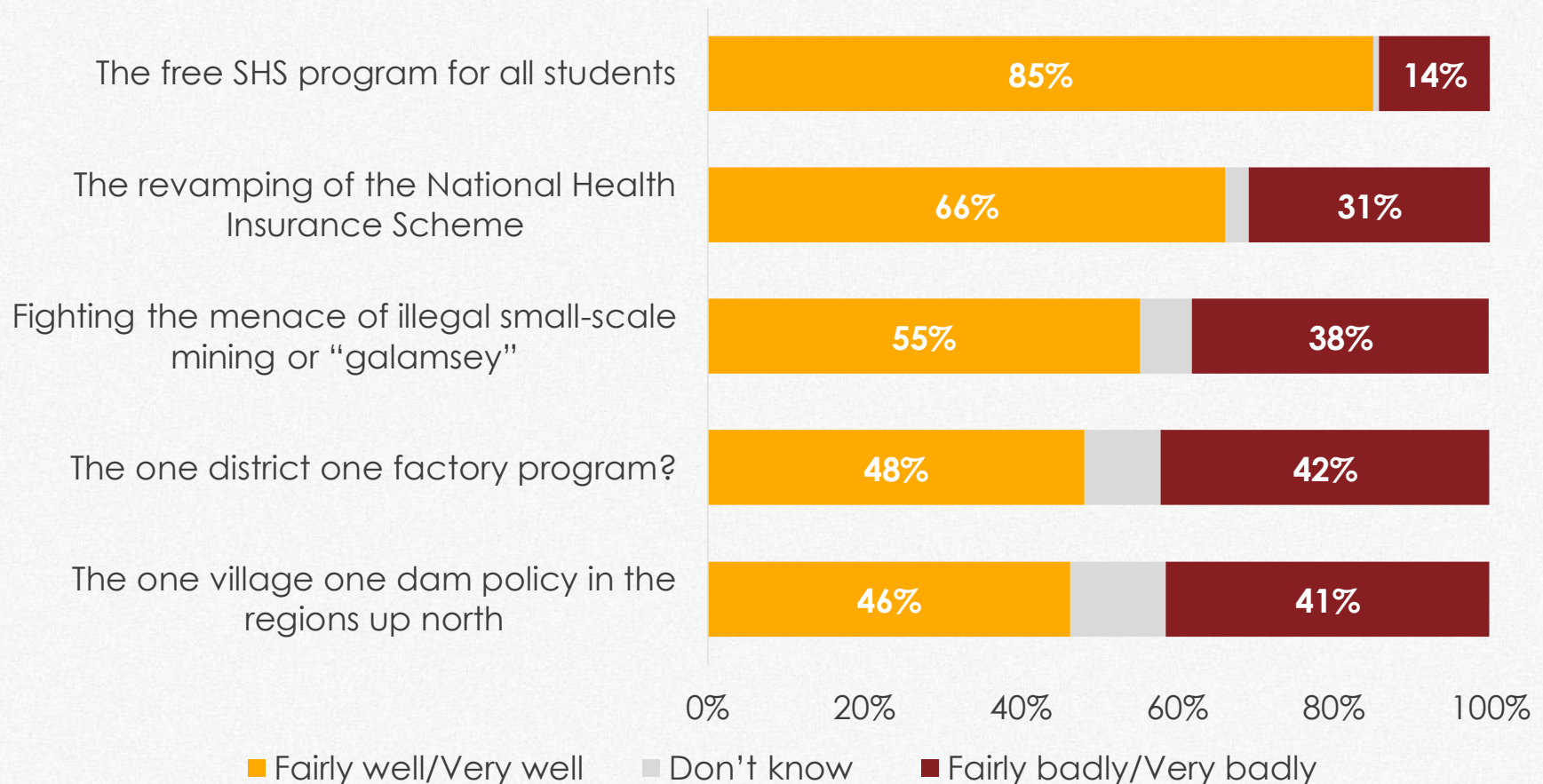


**Respondents were asked:** *In your opinion, how well or badly would you say the current government is handling the following matters?*



# Popular assessments of government's delivery on 2016 campaign promises are positive, particularly for Free SHS

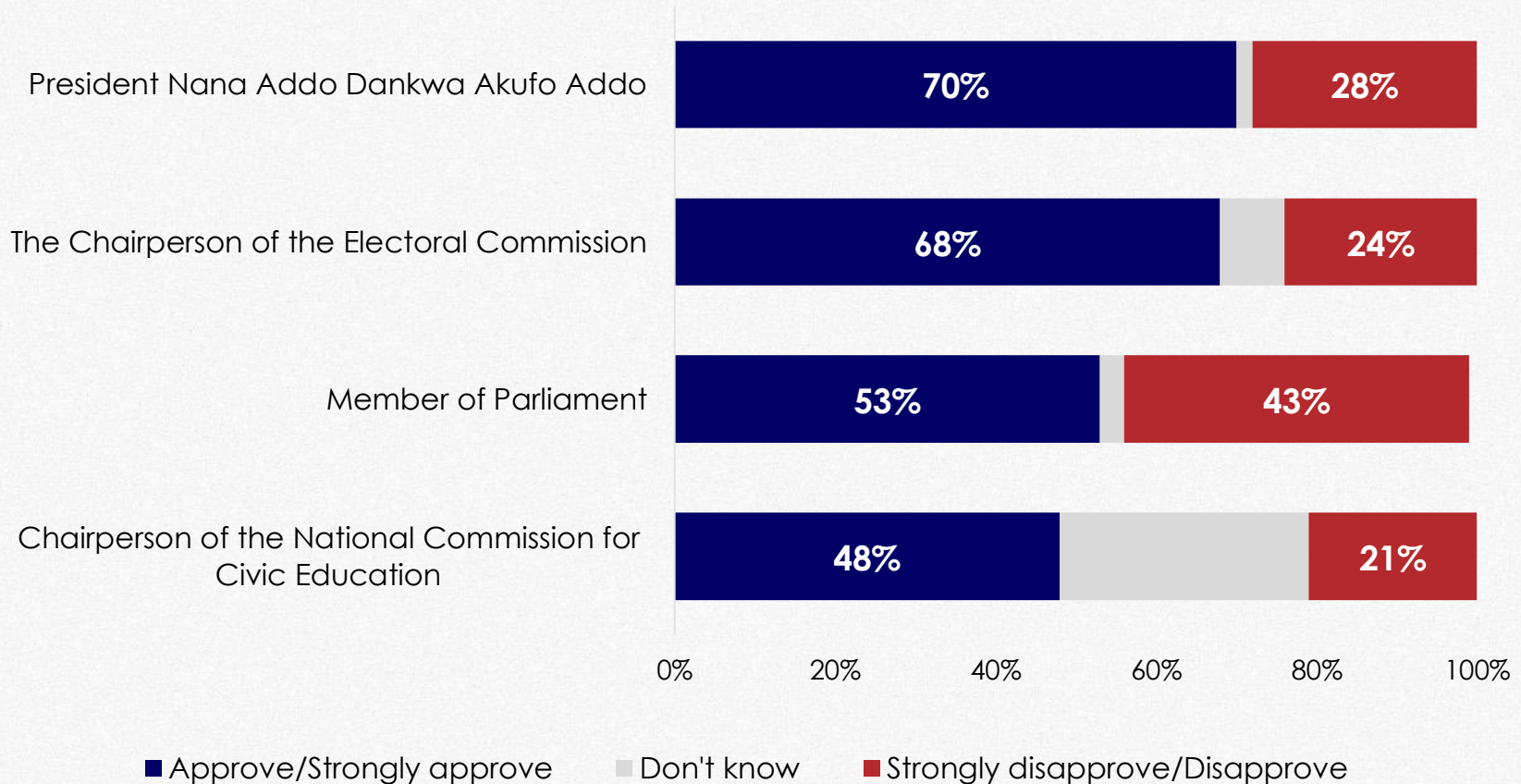
| Ghana | September-October 2020



**Respondents were asked:** *In your opinion, how well or badly would you say the current government has been able to deliver on the following campaign promises made in 2016?*

# Popular approval of elected/appointed state officials' performance are highest for the president and EC chair

| Ghana | September-October 2020

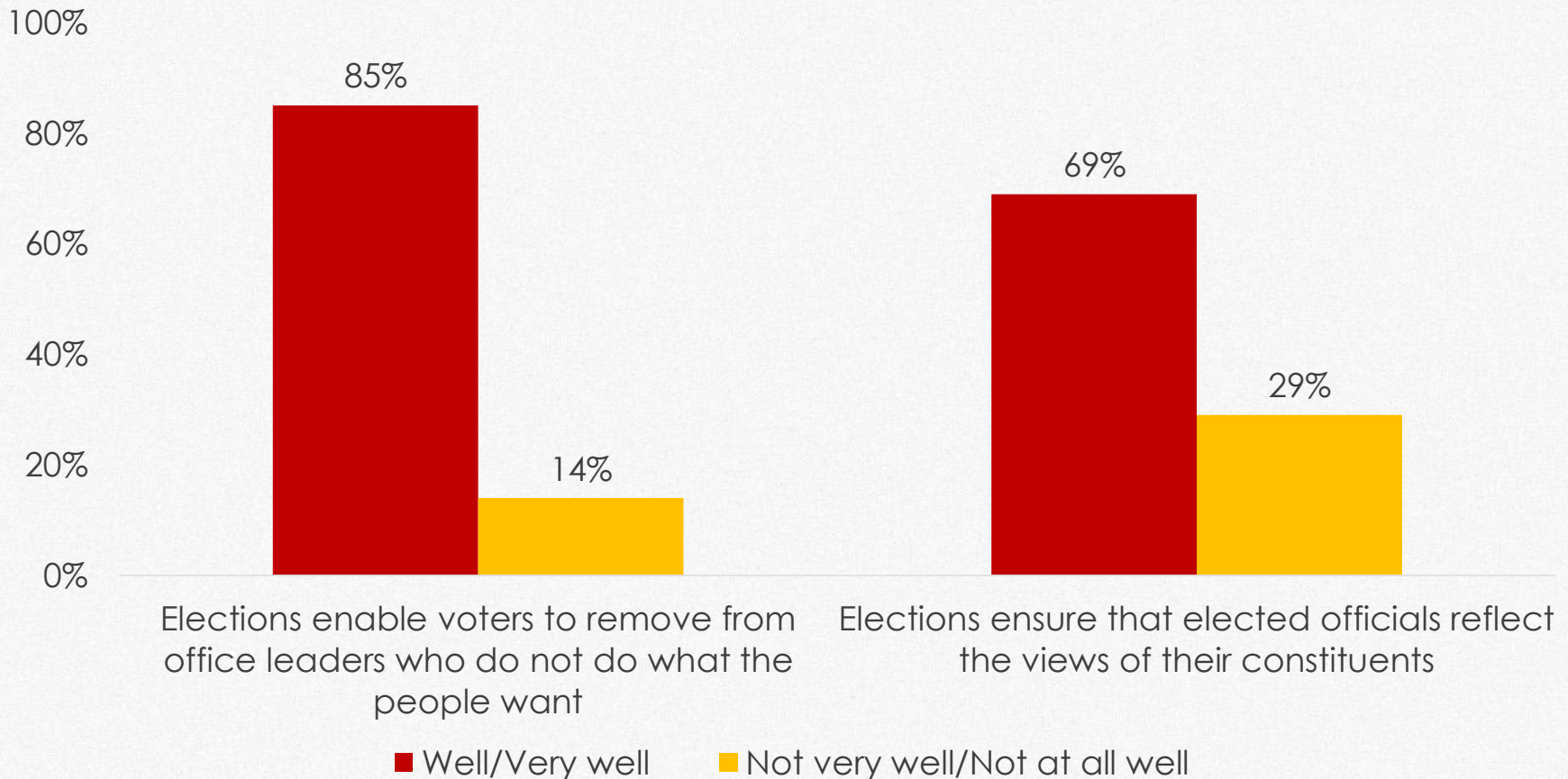


**Respondents were asked:** Do you approve or disapprove of the way that the following people have performed their jobs since elected or appointed into office, or haven't you heard enough about them to say?

# Ghanaian perspectives on elections

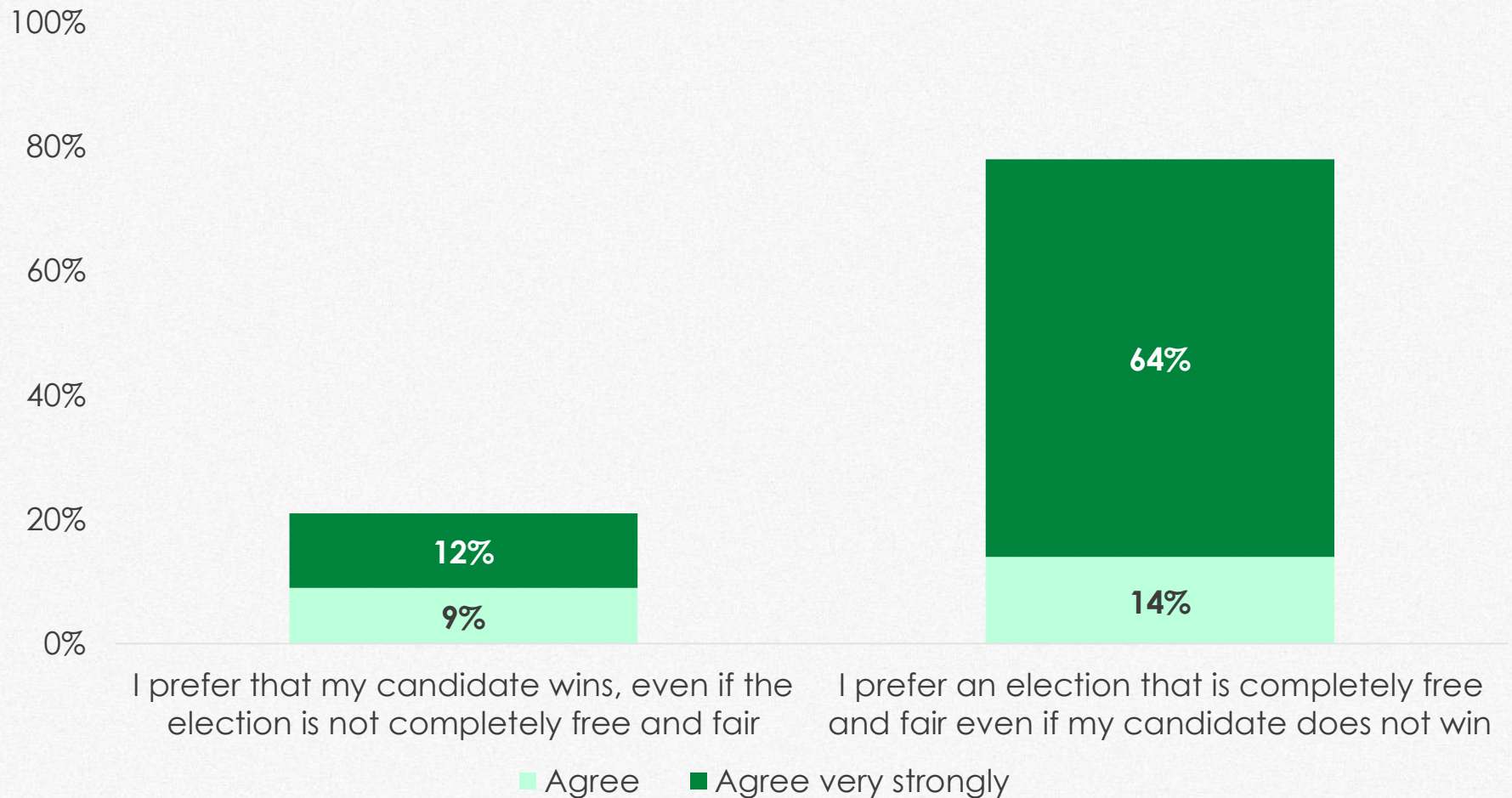
# Large majority believes in the efficacy of their vote

| Ghana | September-October 2020



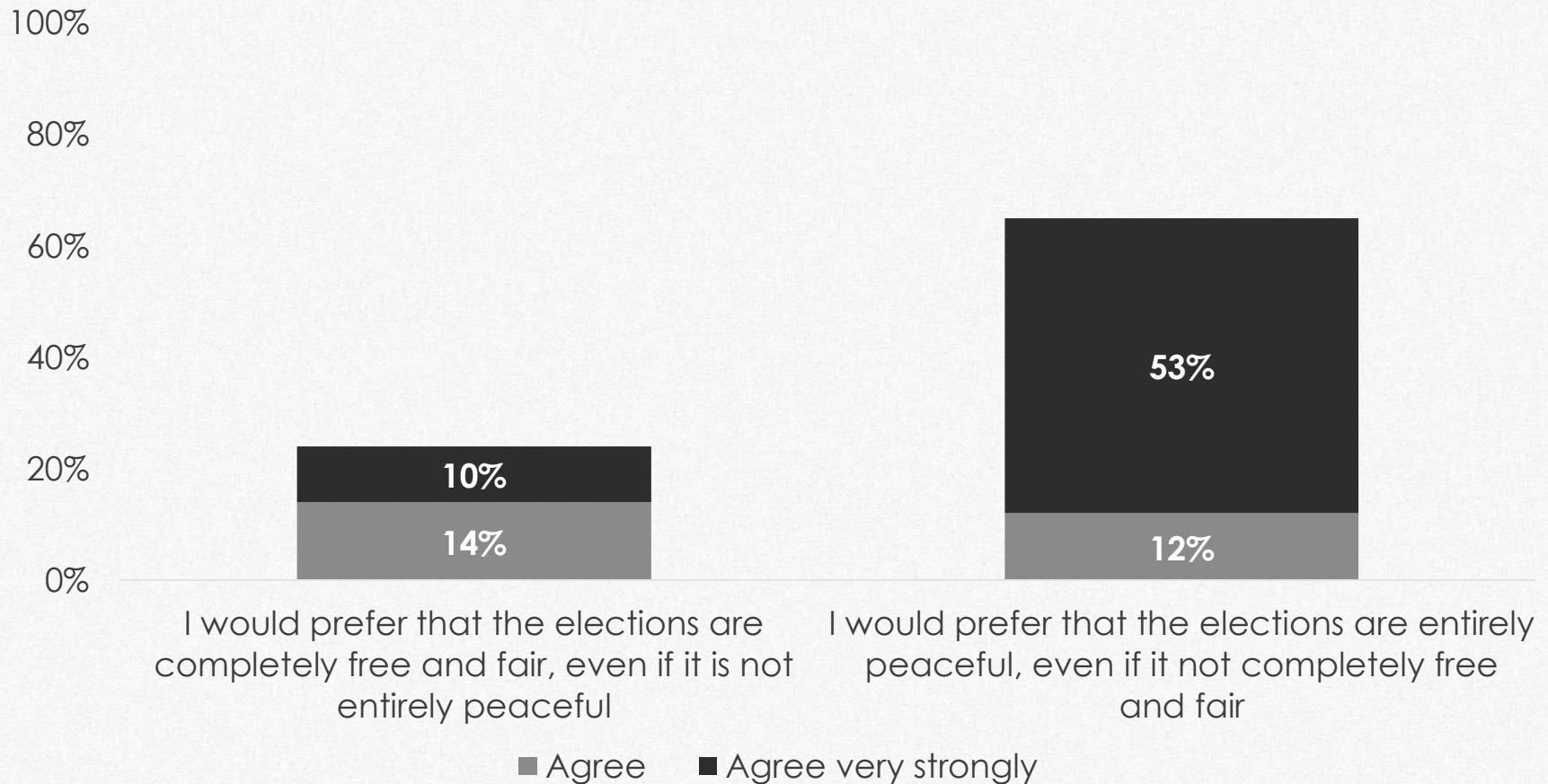
**Respondents were asked:** *In your opinion, how well do elections:*  
*Ensure that elected officials reflect the views of their constituents?*  
*Enable voters to remove from office leaders who do not do what the people want?*

# 1 in 5 Ghanaians prefer that their candidate wins even if the elections are not free and fair | Ghana | September-October 2020



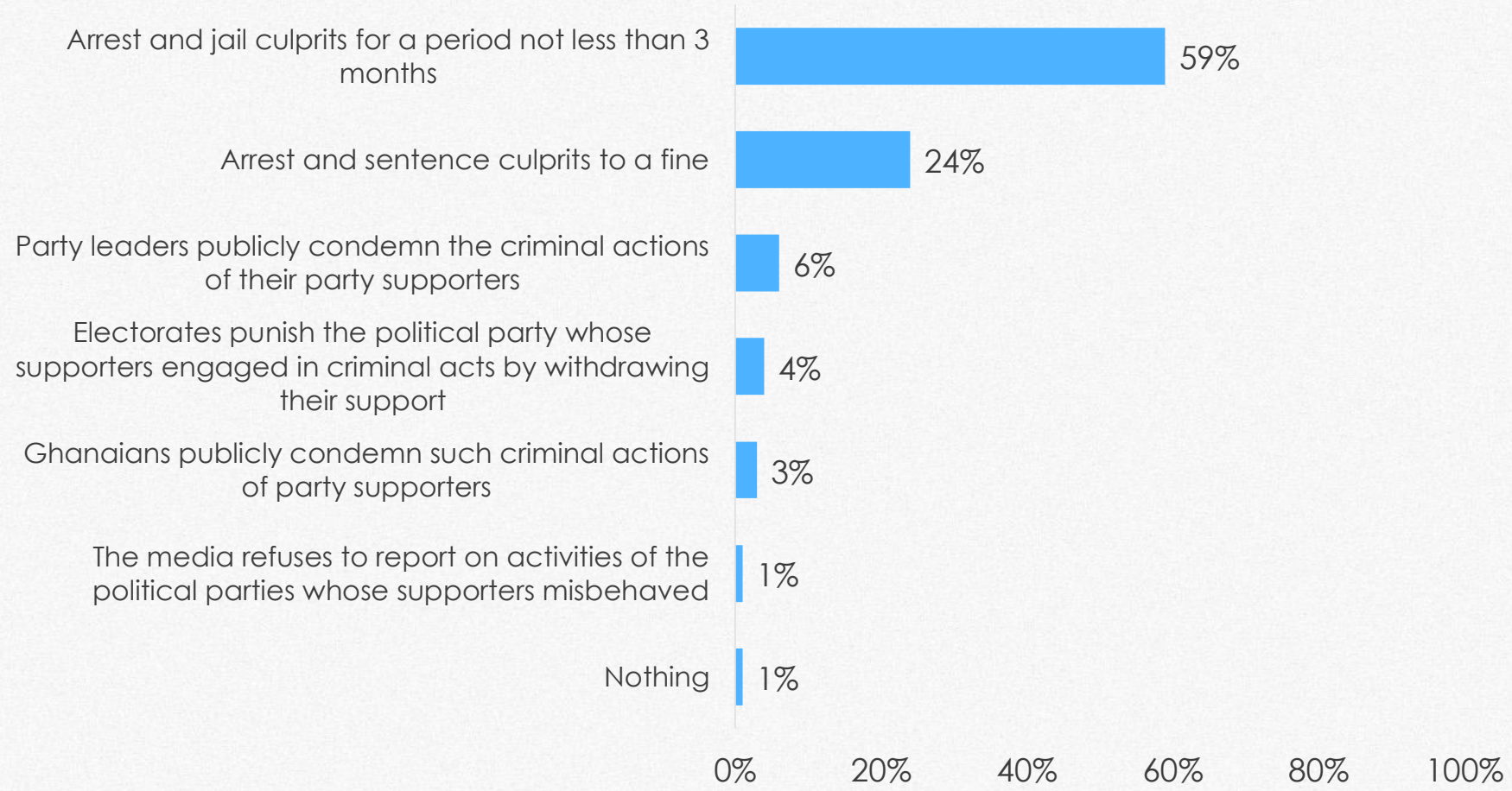
**Respondents were asked:** Thinking about the upcoming December 2020 elections, which of the following is closest to your view?

# Ghanaians prioritize peaceful elections over free and fair elections | Ghana | September-October 2020



**Respondents were asked:** Which of the following statements is closest to your view?

# A solid majority demands jail terms for party supporters who engage in electoral fraud and violence | Ghana | September-October 2020



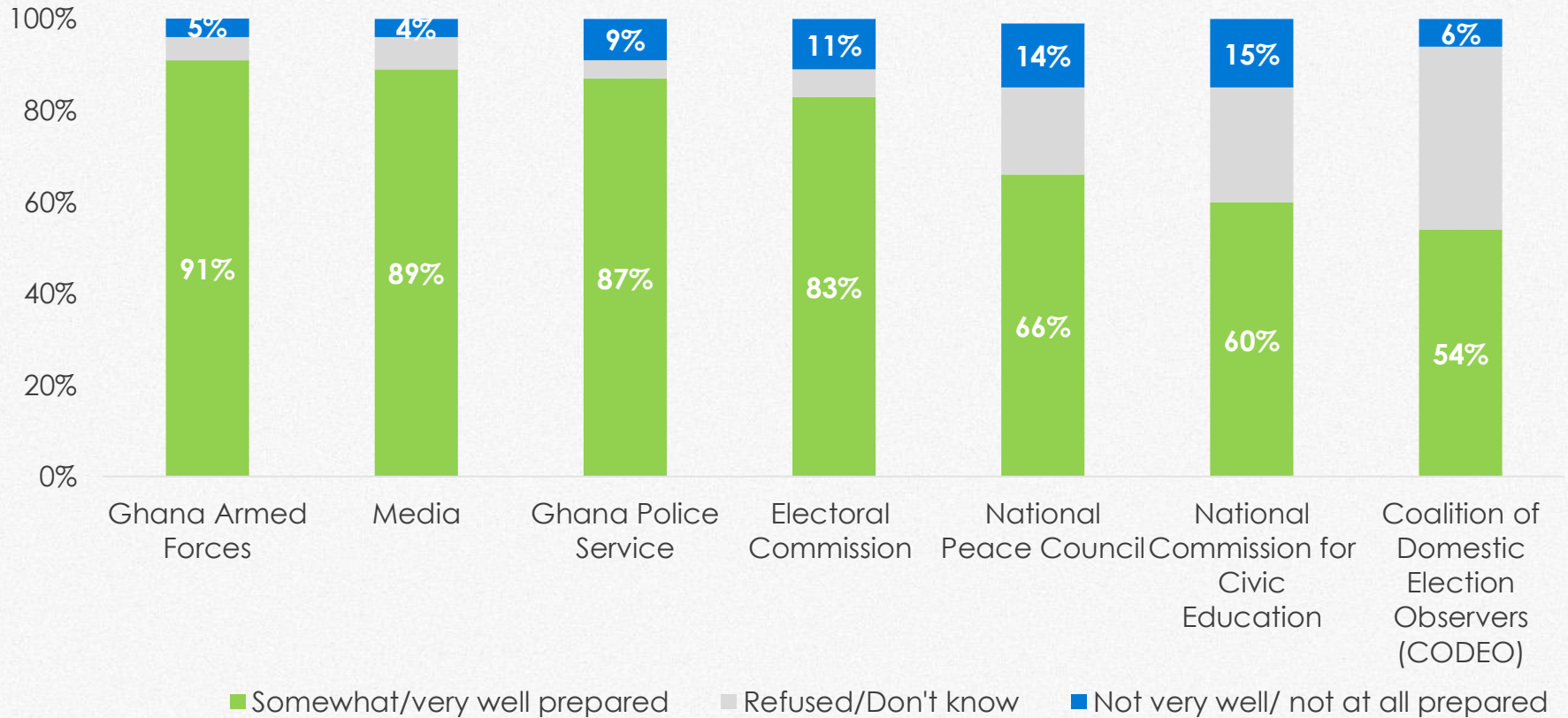
**Respondents were asked:** *In your opinion, what punishment, if any, should be given to political party supporters who engage in electoral fraud or violence during election campaigns and elections?*

# Views on the Election Management Body and other relevant election institutions



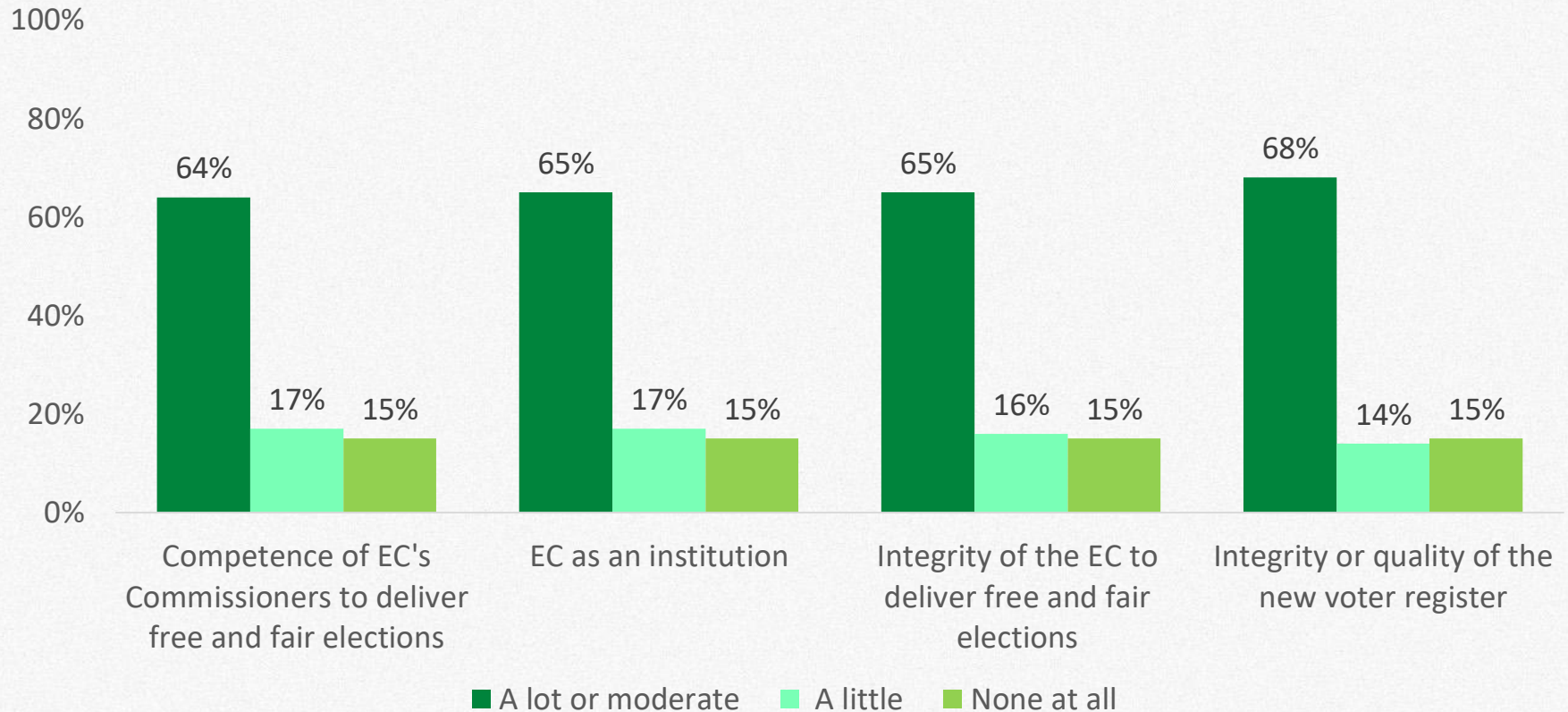
# Most Ghanaians believe the EC and other state elections related bodies are well prepared for the elections

| Ghana | September-October 2020



**Respondents were asked:** *In your opinion, how well prepared are the following institutions for the 2020 elections?*

# Solid majorities are positive in their evaluations of the EC's competence and integrity of its leadership as well as the new voters' roll | Ghana | September-October 2020

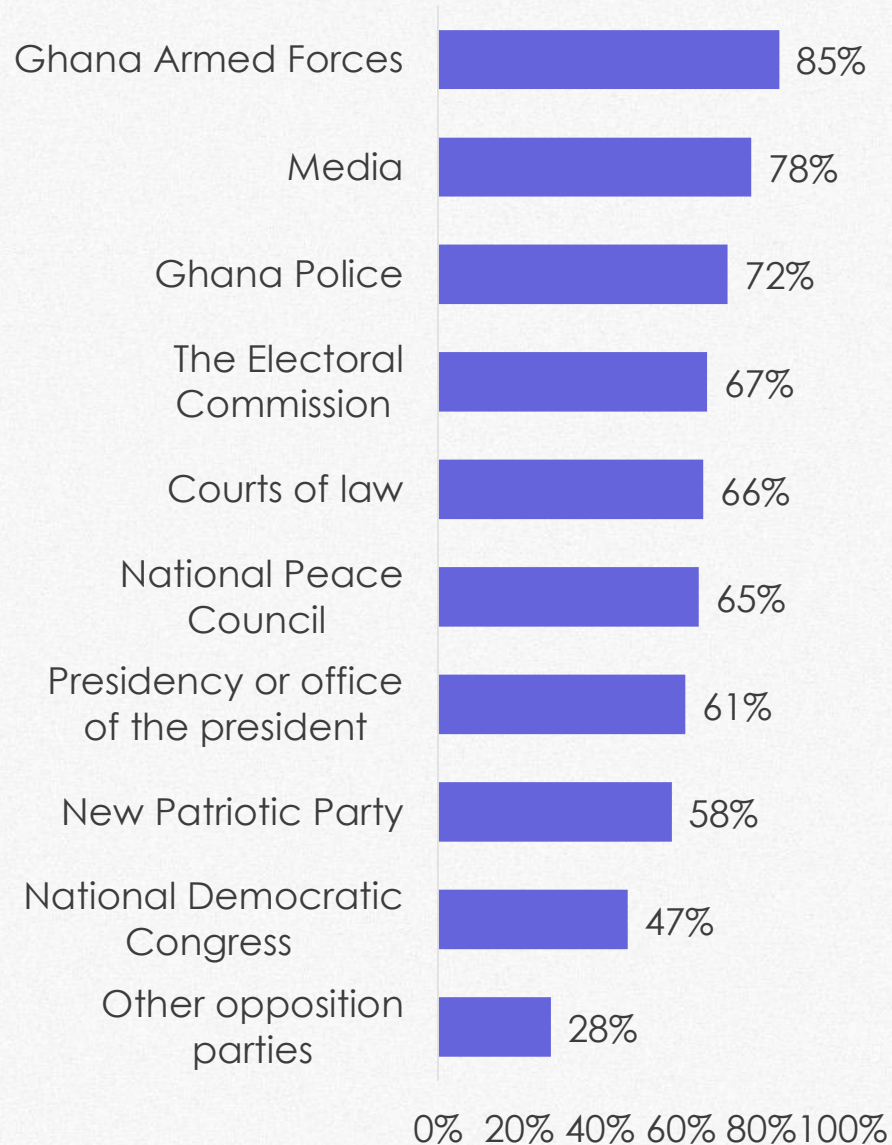


**Respondents were asked:** *How much confidence do you have in the following?*

# The EC enjoys decent trust rating, but less than the Ghana Armed Forces, media and police | Ghana | September-October 2020

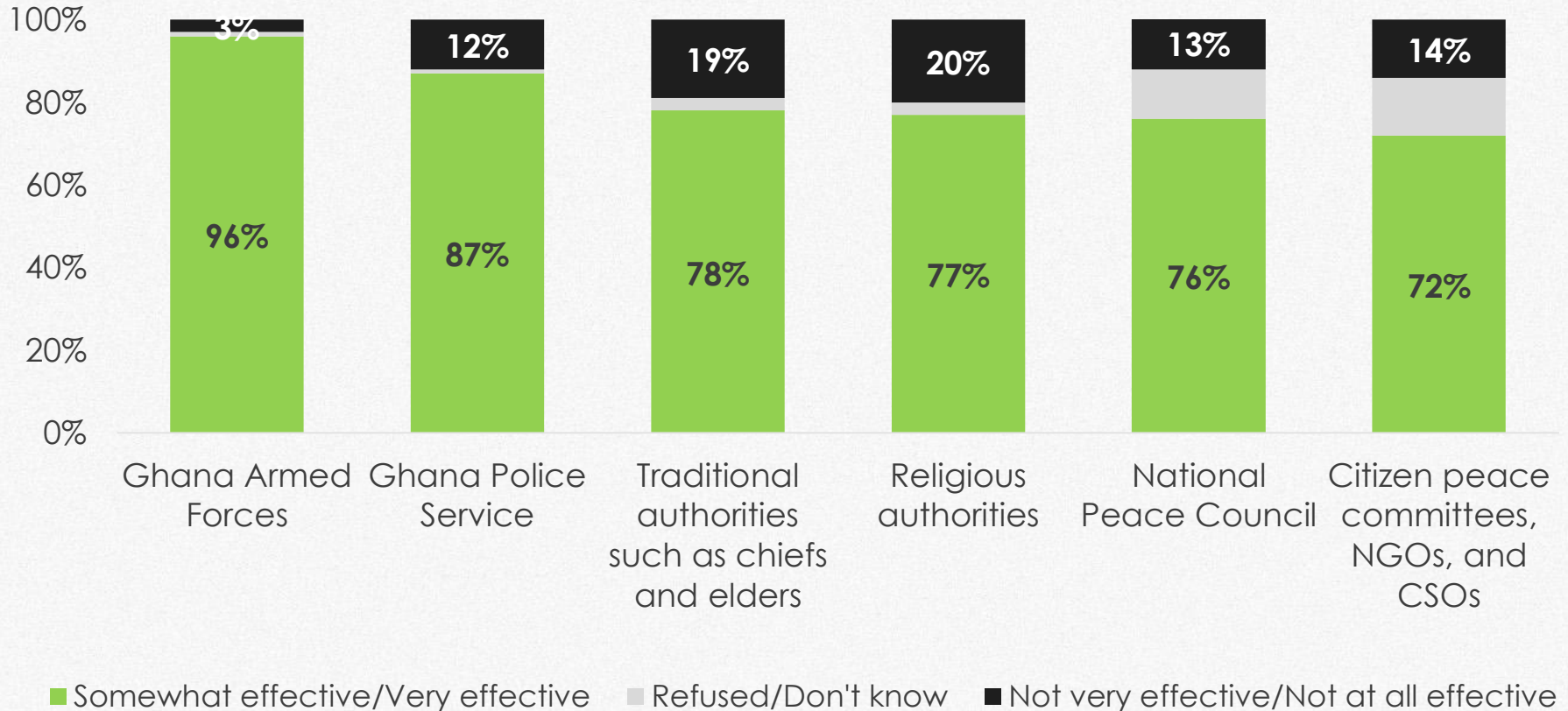
## 2016 pre-election survey:

- **Trust in the Armed Forces:** July, 77%; October, 79%
- **The Police:** July, 65%; October, 72%
- **The Electoral Commission:** July, 51%; October, 65%



*Respondents were asked: How much do you trust each of the following*

# Very large majorities are confident in the ability of Ghana's official and informal institutions to resolve violence in the 2020 polls | Ghana | September-October 2020

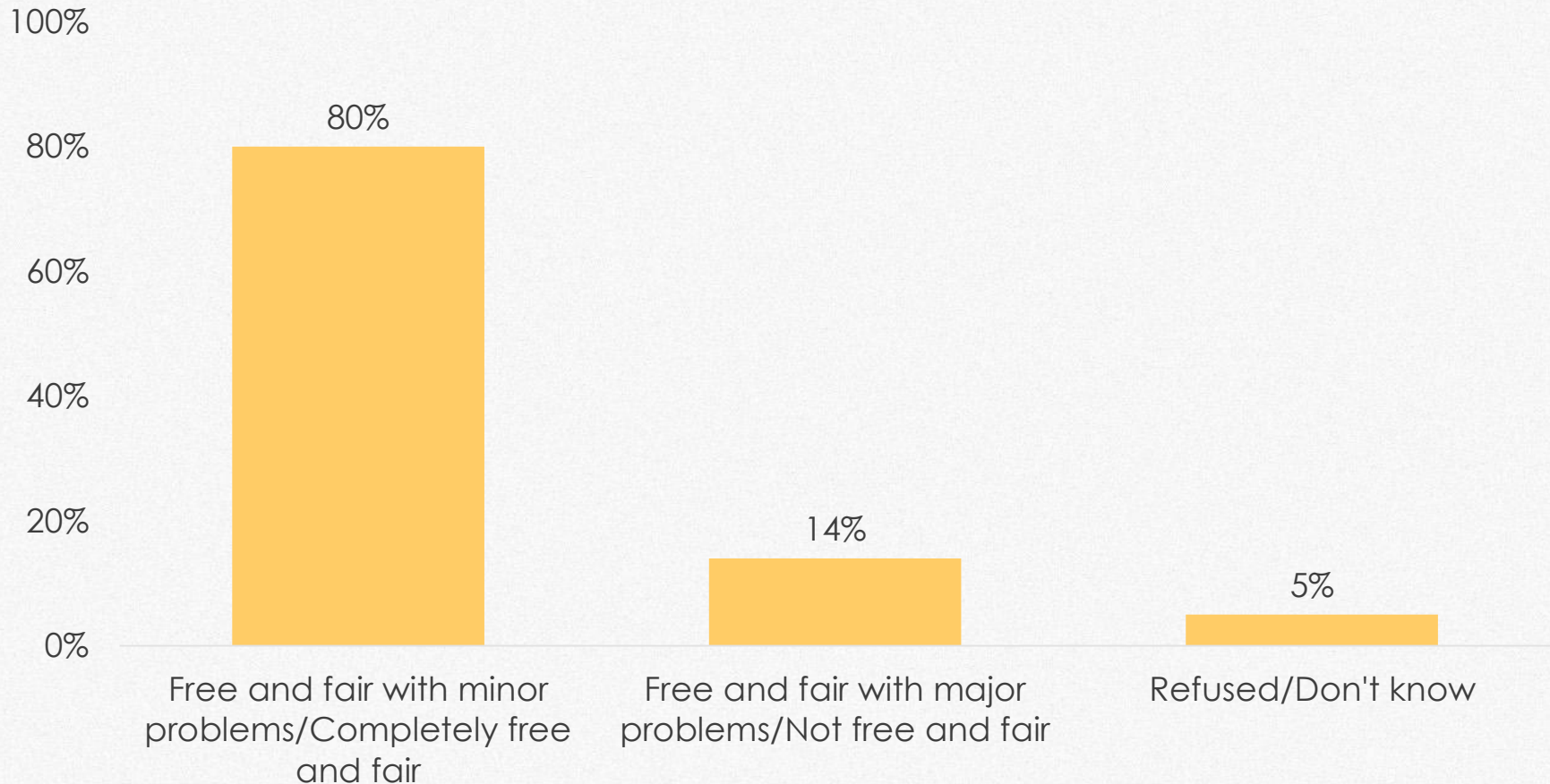


**Respondents were asked:** *If electoral violence occurs in this constituency during the December 2020 elections, how effective do you think the following actors would be in resolving the conflict peacefully?*

# Confidence in the integrity of the upcoming elections

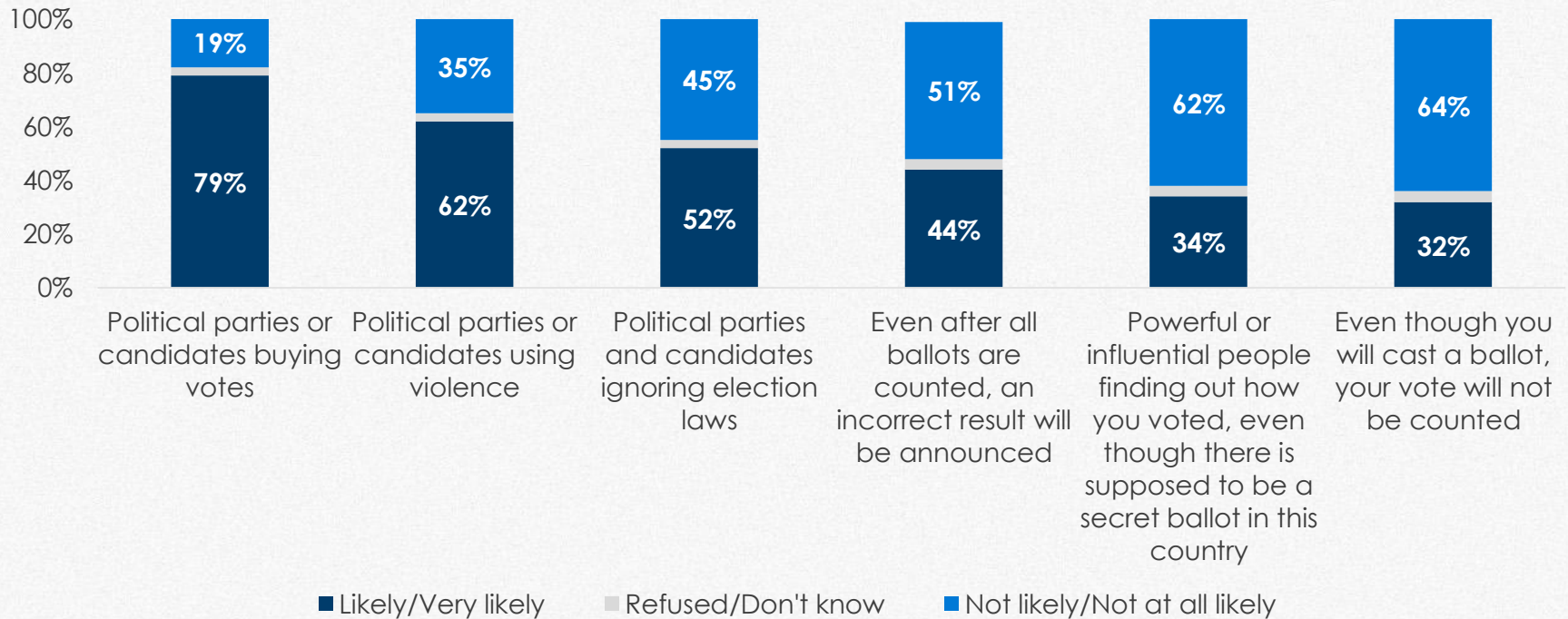
# A strong majority expects free and fair elections in 2020

| Ghana | September-October 2020



**Respondents were asked:** How free and fair do you expect the December 2020 elections to be?

# Significant proportions of Ghanaians are concerned about likely vote buying, political party violence, incorrect vote count and announcements of results, etc. | Ghana | September-October 2020



2016 pre-election survey:

Vote buying: 60% in July; and 69% in October

Vote will not be counted: July 32% October 31

Incorrect results will be announced: July 46% October 44%

Powerful people will find out how you voted: July 25% October 24%

**Respondents were asked:** Thinking about the upcoming 2020 elections in December, how likely do you think the following will occur?

# Proportions of Ghanaians concerned about likely political party violence, incorrect vote count and announcements of results etc.

| by region | September-October 2020

	Politicians using violence	The powerful finding out how you voted	Vote but ballot will not be counted	Incorrect results will be announced
Western	66%	21%	36%	61%
Western North	67%	24%	33%	49%
Central	60%	33%	28%	40%
Greater Accra	71%	33%	26%	40%
Volta	63%	35%	30%	46%
Oti	71%	47%	40%	58%
Eastern	77%	38%	46%	70%
Ashanti	48%	26%	28%	39%
Bono	59%	50%	44%	50%
Ahafo	71%	46%	48%	54%
Bono East	69%	22%	26%	33%
Savannah	60%	65%	55%	35%
Northern	45%	40%	18%	14%
North East	55%	58%	33%	33%
Upper East	58%	46%	39%	39%
Upper West	48%	41%	33%	38%

**Respondents were asked:** Thinking about the upcoming 2020 elections in December, how likely do you think the following will occur?



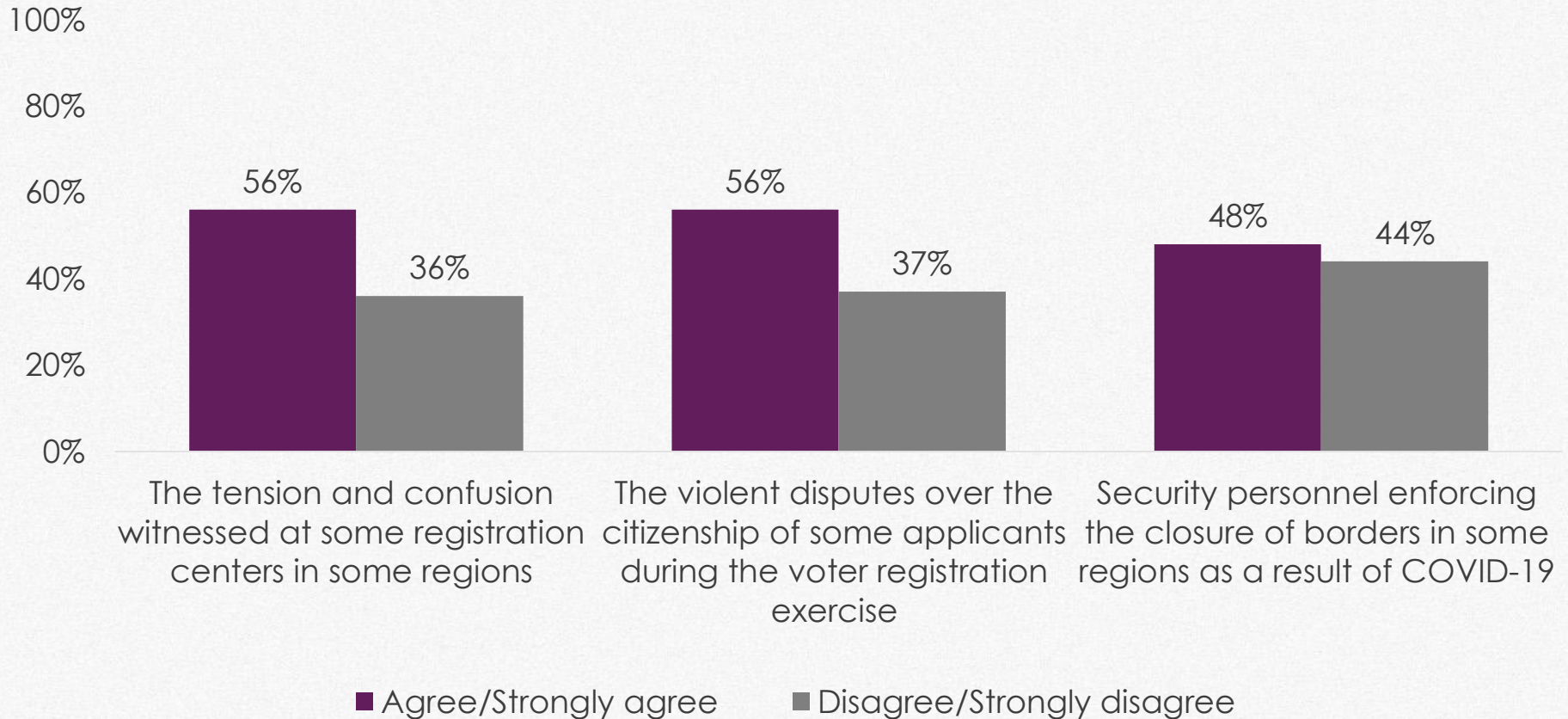
# Proportions of Ghanaians concerned about likely political party violence, incorrect vote count and announcements of results etc.

| by urban-rural location & age | September-October 2020

	Politicians using violence	The powerful finding out how you voted	Vote but ballot will not be counted	Incorrect results will be announced
Urban	64%	32%	32%	45%
Rural	60%	36%	33%	44%
Youth (18-35 years)	65%	36%	35%	48%
Young adults (36-50 years)	61%	34%	34%	43%
Old adults (51-60 years)	57%	33%	24%	38%
Elderly (61 years and above)	54%	26%	23%	34%

**Respondents were asked:** Thinking about the upcoming 2020 elections in December, how likely do you think the following will occur?

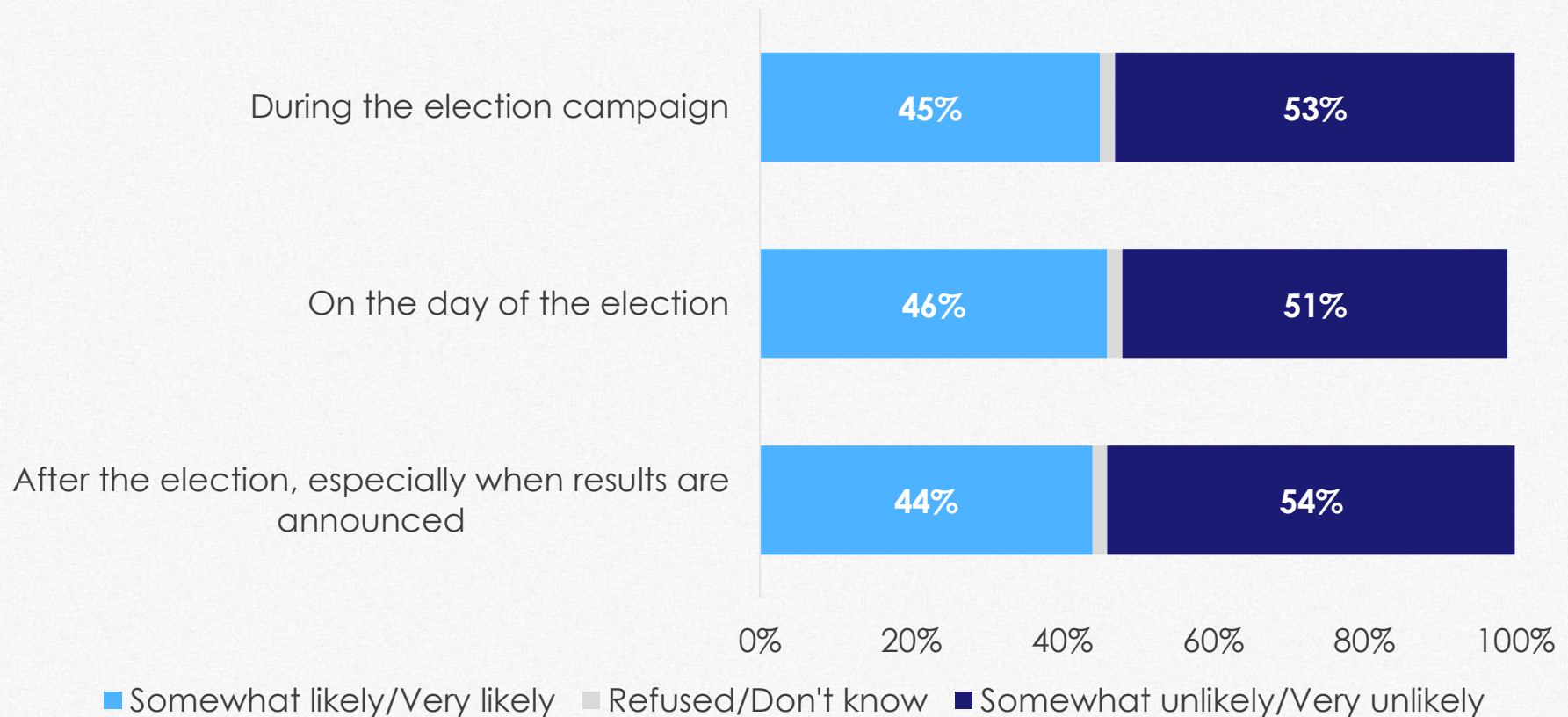
# Majorities cited tension, confusion and violence at registration centers as factors that could negatively affect the quality of the voters' register | Ghana | September-October 2020



**Respondents were asked:** Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with the following statements

# Prospects for peaceful/non-violent elections

# Almost half see the likelihood of violence before, during and after elections | Ghana | September-October 2020



## 2016 pre-election survey:

- **During the election campaign:** July, 29%; October, 29%
- **On the day of the election:** July, 28%; October, 28%
- **After the election, especially when results are announced:** July, 30%; October, 29%

**Respondents were asked:** Think of your electoral constituency, that is, the area where you and your neighbors cast ballots in elections. In your view, what is the risk of election-related violence? In other words, is violence likely or unlikely to occur:

# Proportion who perceive likely violence before, during and after elections | by region | September-October 2020



	Risk of election violence between rival political party supporters on voting day	Risk of election violence between rival political party supporters after the election
Western	43%	45%
Western North	71%	69%
Central	37%	34%
Greater Accra	46%	46%
Volta	70%	63%
Oti	56%	53%
Eastern	52%	52%
Ashanti	41%	34%
Bono	33%	30%
Ahafo	52%	54%
Bono East	24%	25%
Savannah	50%	48%
Northern	46%	40%
North East	50%	53%
Upper East	51%	48%
Upper West	53%	47%

**Respondents were asked:** Think of your electoral constituency, that is, the area where you and your neighbors cast ballots in elections. In your view, what is the risk of election-related violence? In other words, is violence likely or unlikely to occur:

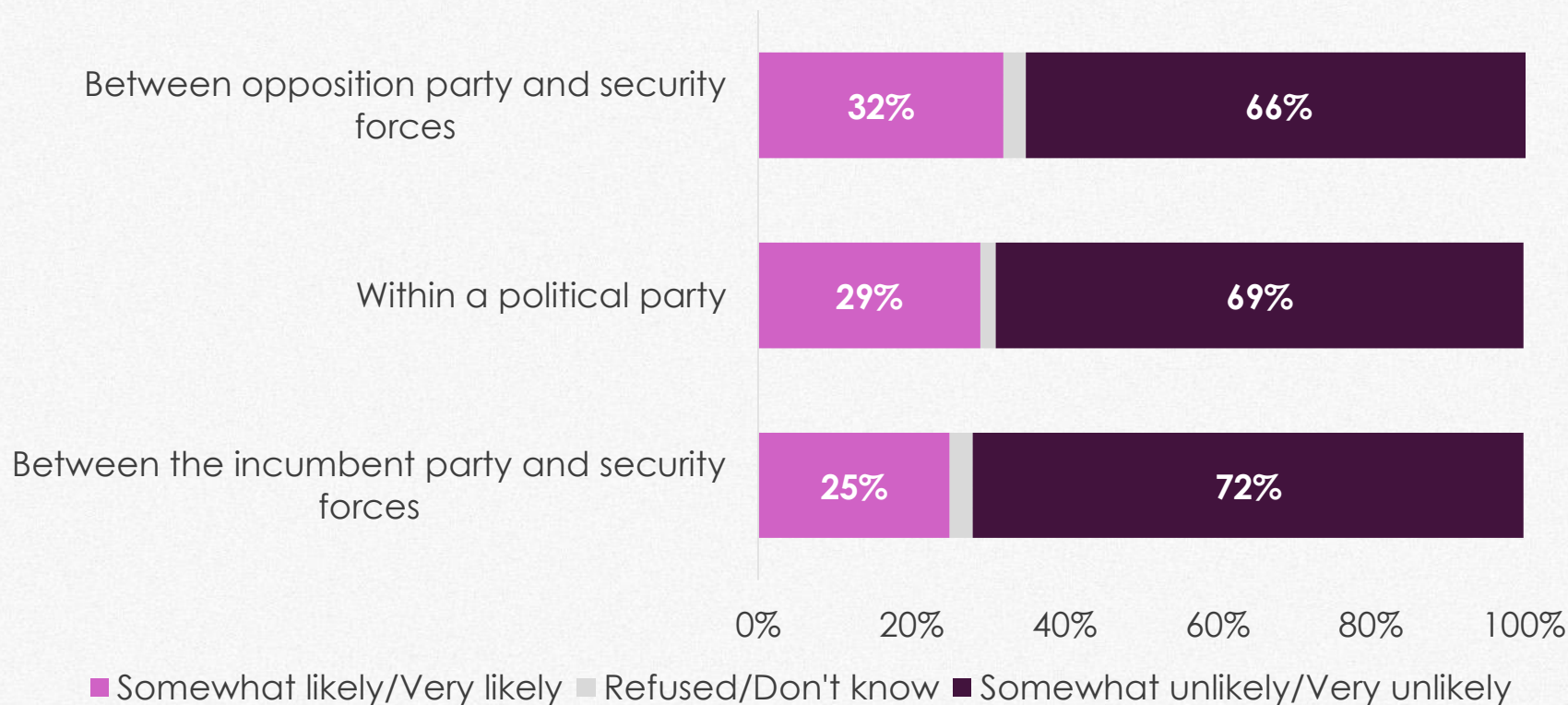
# Proportion who anticipate likely violence before, during and after elections | by urban-rural location & age | September-October 2020

	Risk of election violence between rival political party supporters on voting day	Risk of election violence between rival political party supporters after the election
Urban	46%	44%
Rural	47%	44%
Youth (18-35 years)	52%	49%
Young adults (36-50 years)	43%	40%
Old adults (51-60 years)	43%	40%
Elderly (61 years and above)	34%	31%

**Respondents were asked:** Think of your electoral constituency, that is, the area where you and your neighbors cast ballots in elections. In your view, what is the risk of election-related violence? In other words, is violence likely or unlikely to occur:

# Almost a third of Ghanaians anticipate violent confrontation between incumbent party and security forces; opposition parties and the security forces; and within political parties

| Ghana | September-October 2020



## 2016 pre-election survey:

- **Between opposition party and security forces:** July, 24%; October, 22%
- **Within a political party:** July, 23%; October, 20%
- **Between incumbent party and security forces:** July, 19%; October, 18%

**Respondents were asked:** Think of your electoral constituency, that is, the area where you and your neighbors cast ballots in elections. In your view, what is the risk of election-related violence? In other words, is violence likely or unlikely to occur:

# Proportion who anticipate violent confrontation between incumbent party and security forces; opposition parties and the security forces; and within political parties

| by region | September-October 2020

	Within a political party	Between an opposition party and security forces	Between the incumbent party and security forces
Western	34%	35%	29%
Western North	49%	44%	46%
Central	30%	35%	28%
Greater Accra	14%	18%	11%
Volta	24%	54%	24%
Oti	38%	46%	31%
Eastern	54%	43%	42%
Ashanti	25%	24%	22%
Bono	27%	22%	23%
Ahafo	38%	38%	35%
Bono East	16%	16%	15%
Savannah	43%	45%	35%
Northern	25%	35%	28%
North East	38%	35%	33%
Upper East	22%	35%	24%
Upper West	41%	47%	36%

**Respondents were asked:** Think of your electoral constituency, that is, the area where you and your neighbors cast ballots in elections. In your view, what is the risk of election-related violence? In other words, is violence likely or unlikely to occur:



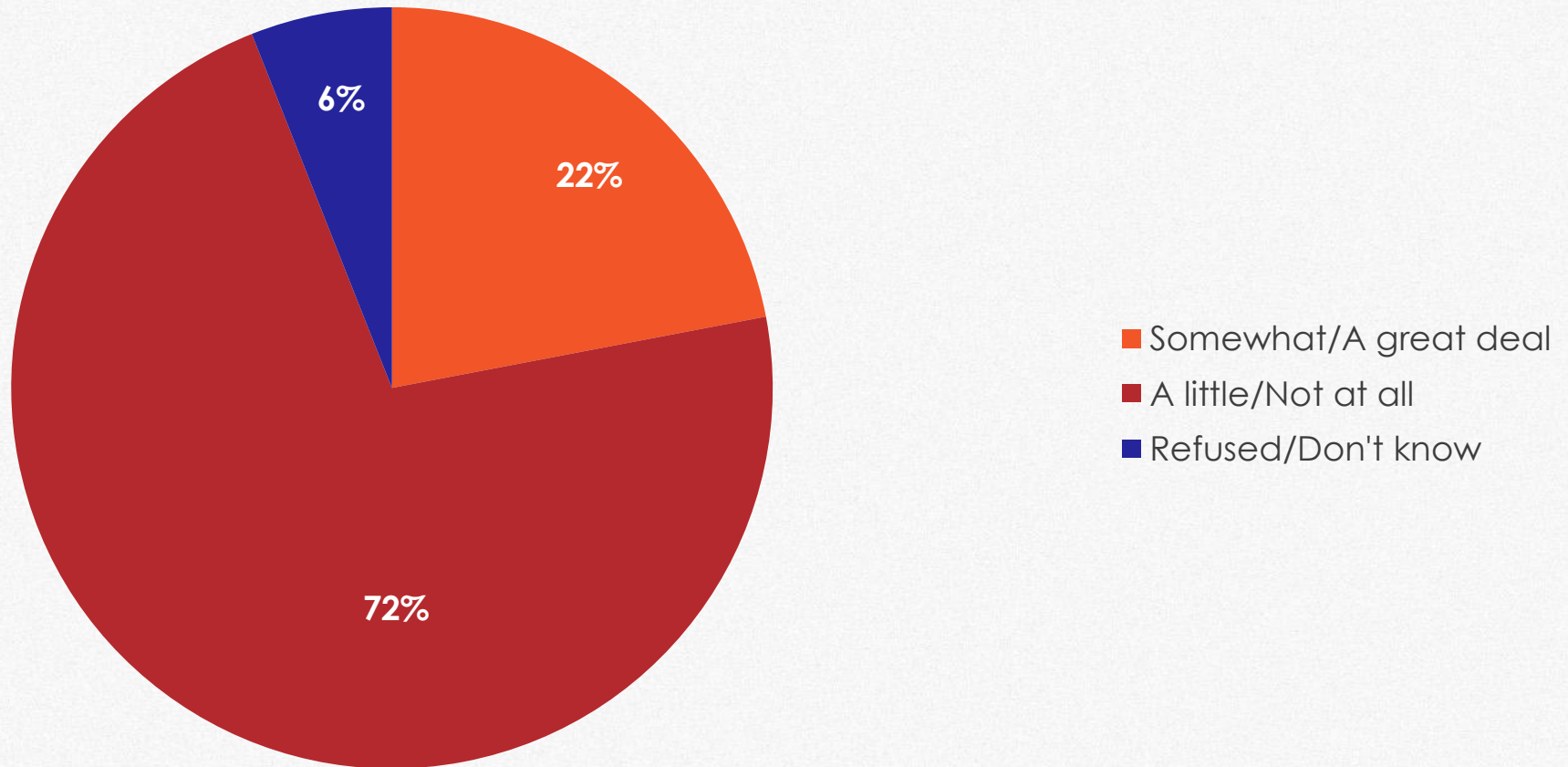
# Proportion who anticipate violent confrontation between incumbent party and security forces; opposition parties and the security forces; and within political parties | by urban-rural location & age | September-October 2020



	Within a political party	Between an opposition party and security forces	Between the incumbent party and security forces
Urban	25%	29%	22%
Rural	33%	35%	29%
Youth (18-35 years)	31%	36%	28%
Young adults (36-50 years)	27%	31%	26%
Old adults (51-60 years)	30%	27%	22%
Elderly (61 years and above)	21%	20%	14%

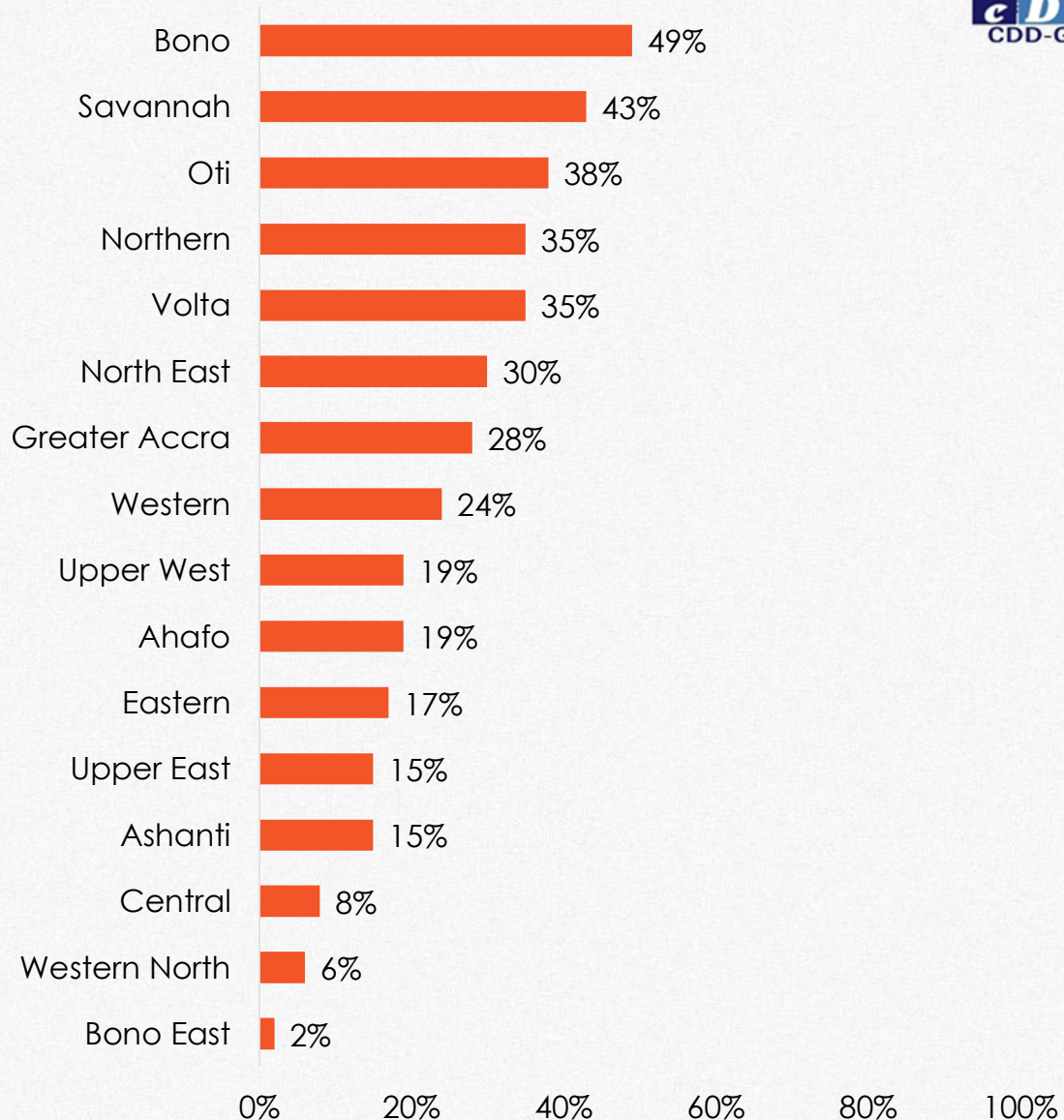
**Respondents were asked:** Think of your electoral constituency, that is, the area where you and your neighbors cast ballots in elections. In your view, what is the risk of election-related violence? In other words, is violence likely or unlikely to occur:

# A fifth of Ghanaians believe in the possibility of suffering negative reprisals for their vote choice | Ghana | September-October 2020



**Respondents were asked:** *To what extent do you think people in your area will suffer adverse consequences if they vote for the party of their choice in this election?*

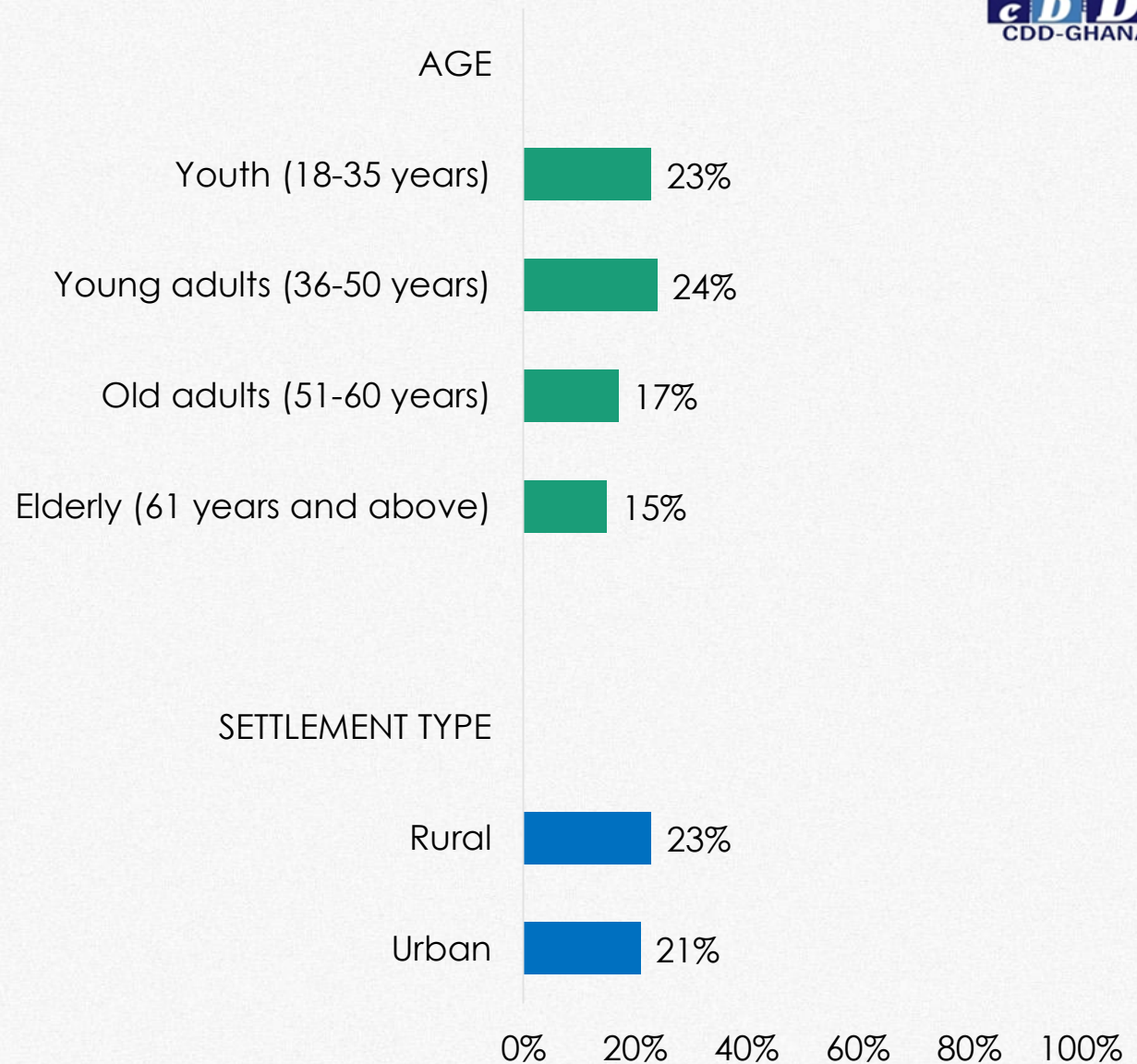
# Proportion who anticipate likely reprisals for vote choice | Ghana | September-October 2020



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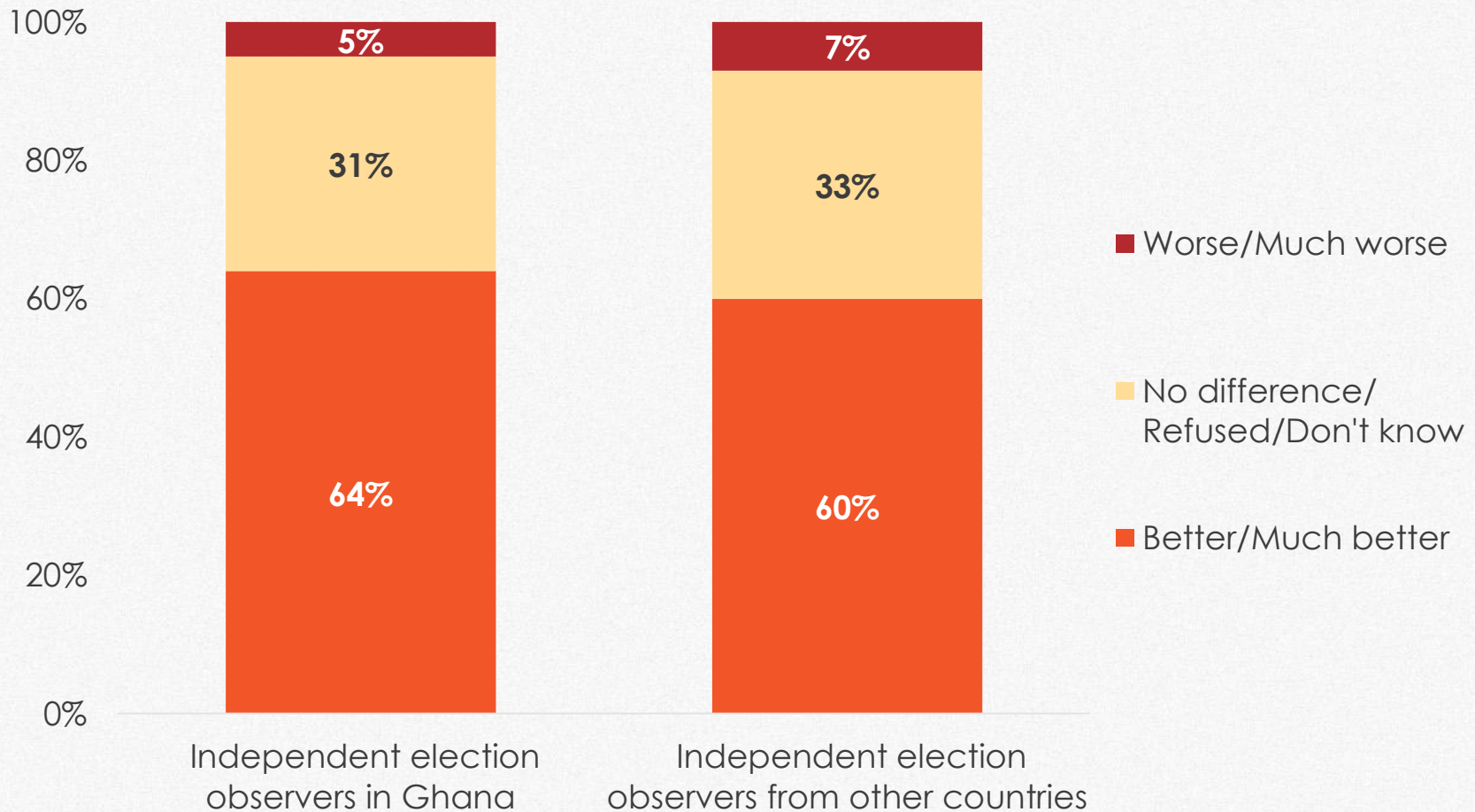
# Proportion who anticipate likely reprisals for vote choice

| Ghana |  
September-October 2020



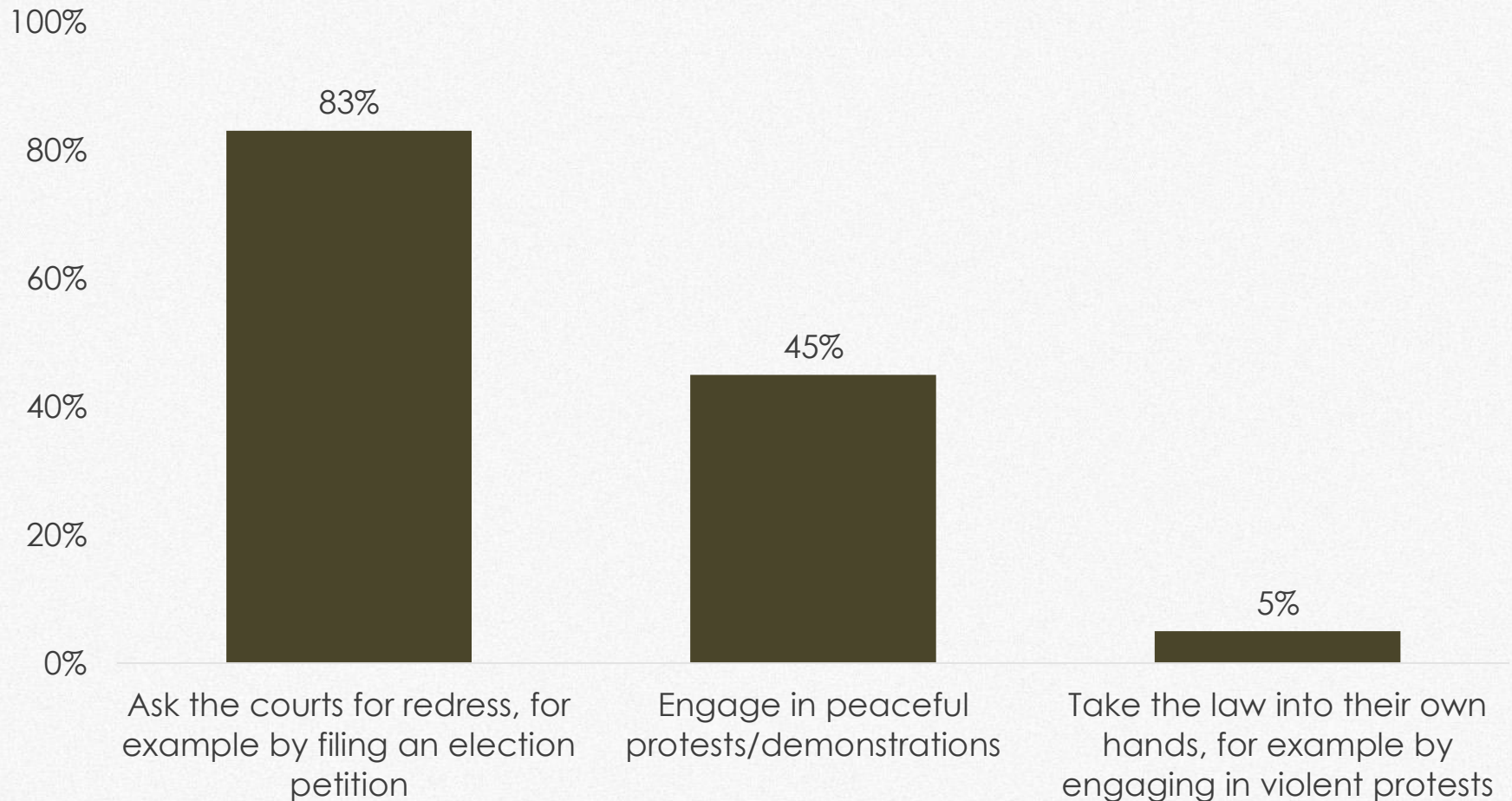
**Respondents were asked:** *To what extent do you think people in your area will suffer adverse consequences if they vote for the party of their choice in this election?*

# Majorities endorse the presence of domestic and international elections observers | Ghana | September-October 2020



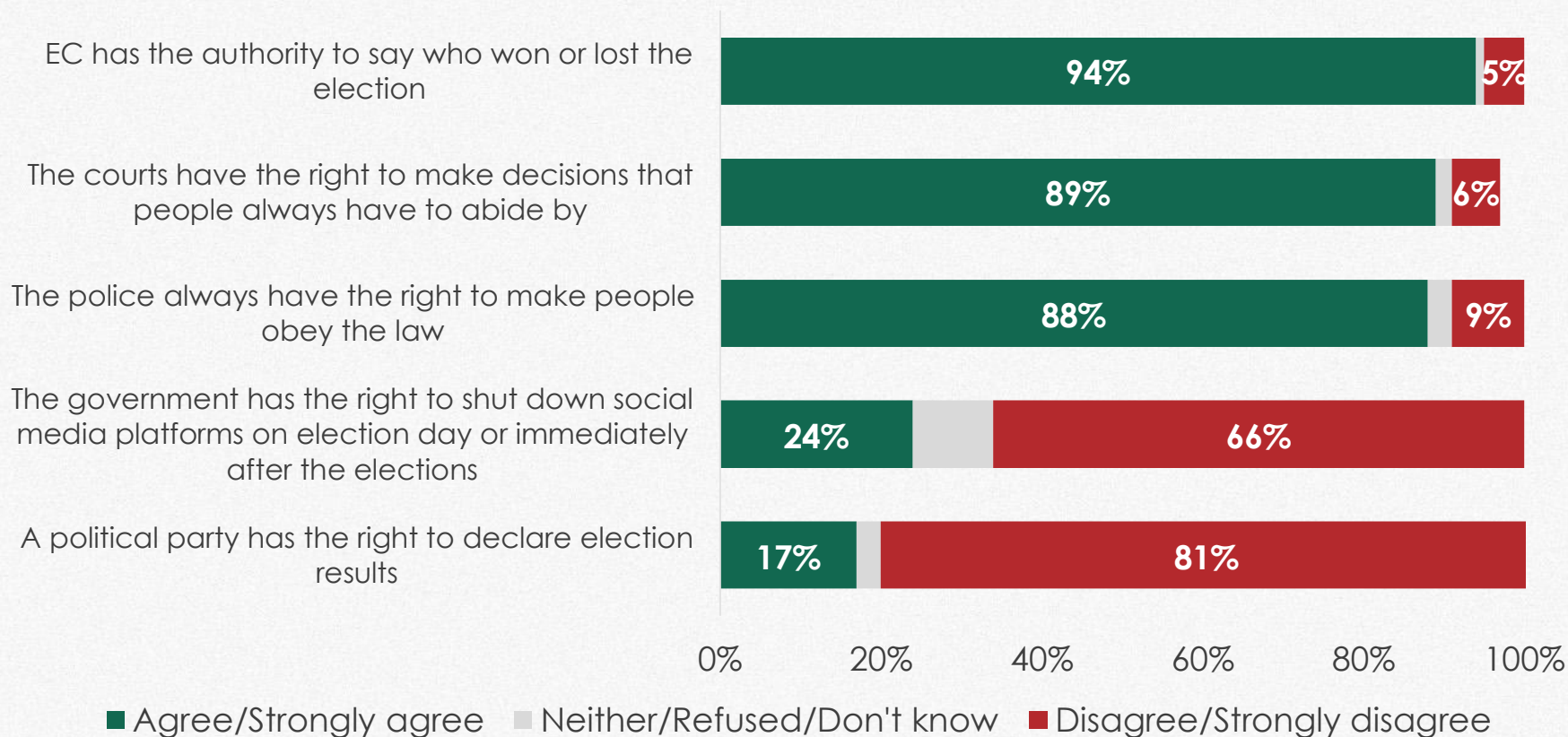
**Respondents were asked:** *Would the presence of the following make things better or worse in this election?*

# In the event of disputed election outcome, 8 in 10 Ghanaians prefer using the courts to seek redress | Ghana | September-October 2020



**Respondents were asked:** *If the results of the 2020 elections do not honestly and accurately reflect the will of the voters, what should the aggrieved people do?*

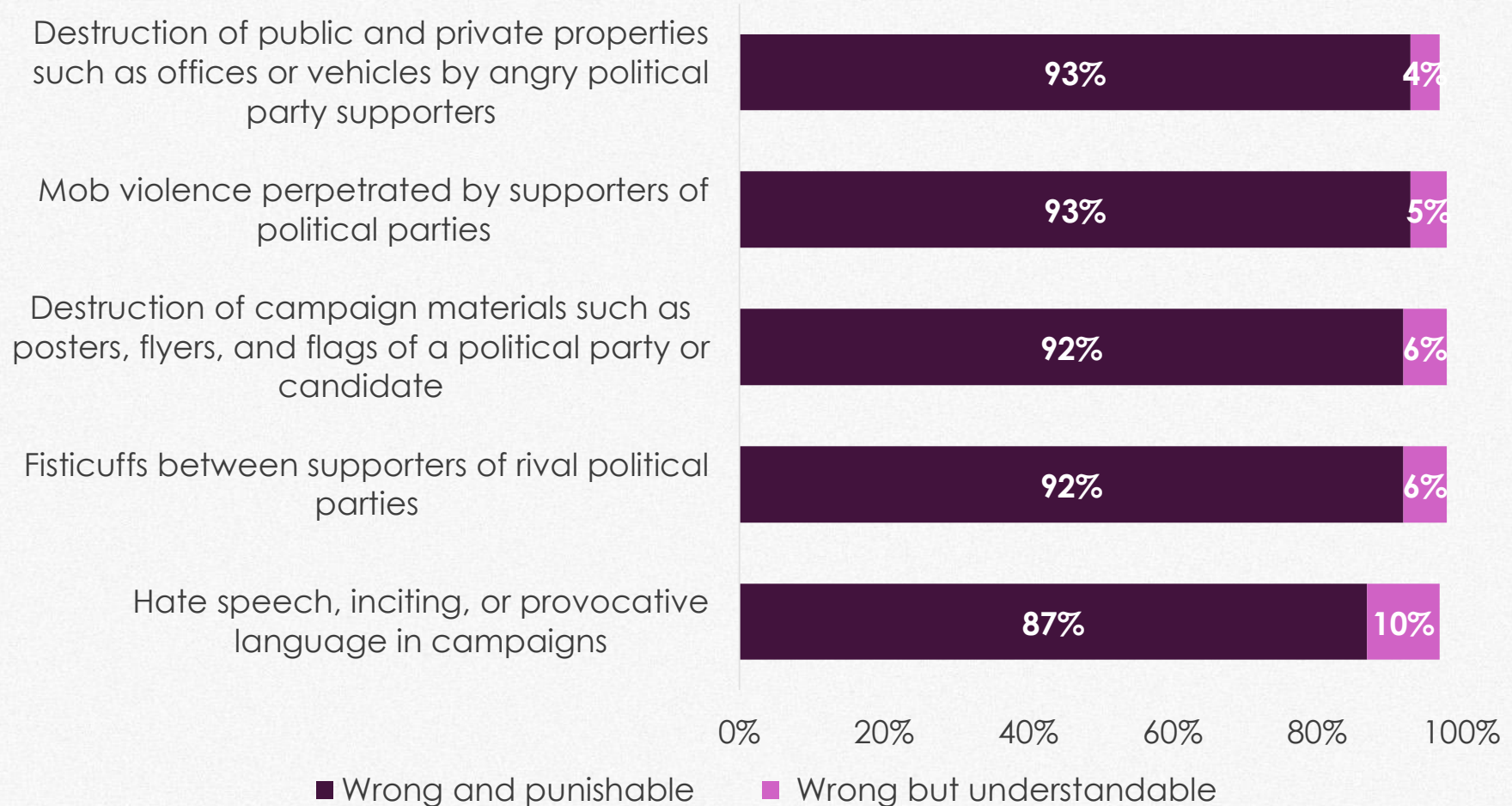
# Ghanaians overwhelmingly accept the EC's authority to declare results; for the courts to make binding decisions; and for the police to enforce the law | Ghana | September-October 2020



**Respondents were asked:** For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you disagree or agree

# Ghanaians overwhelmingly abhor political violence

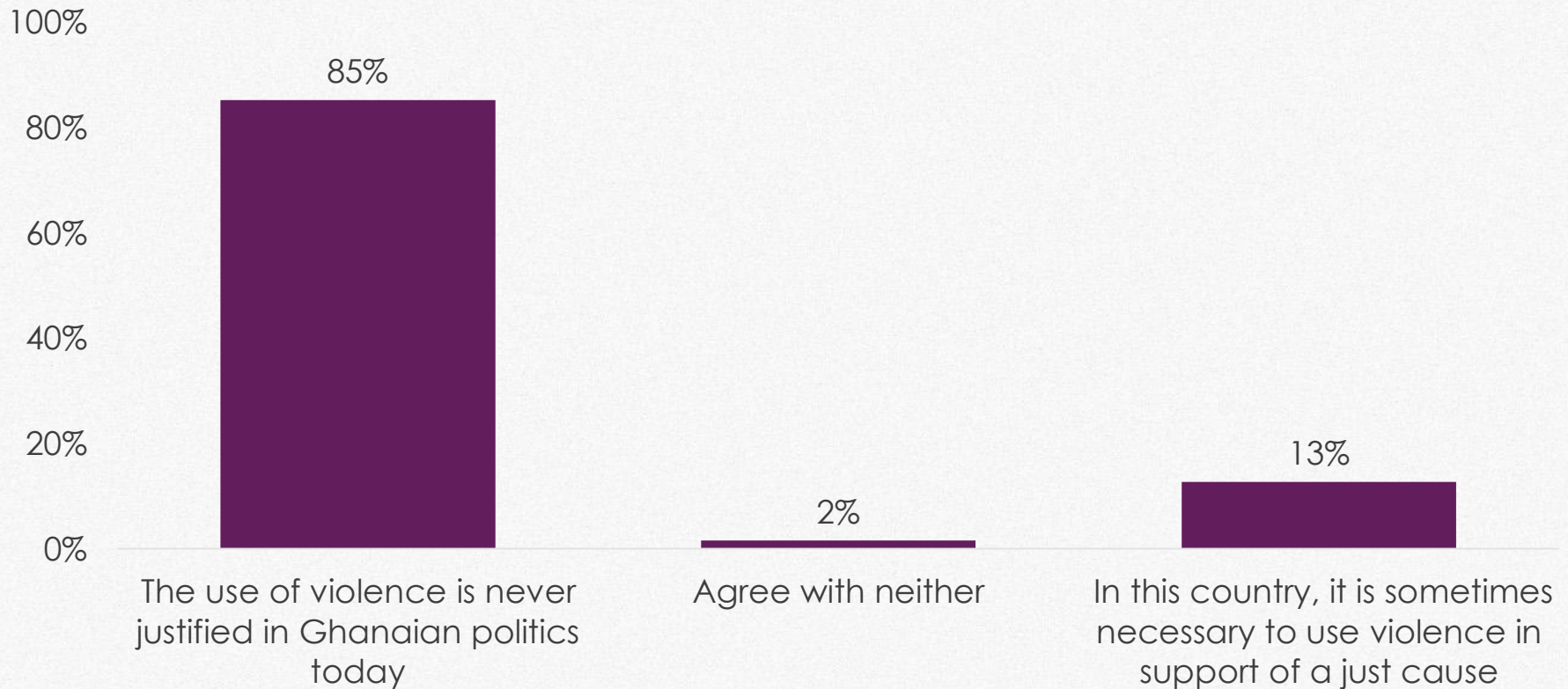
| Ghana | September-October 2020



**Respondents were asked:** For each of them, I will want you to tell me whether you think it is not wrong at all, wrong but understandable, or wrong and punishable.



# A very large majority rejects the use of violence as a political instrument | Ghana | September-October 2020



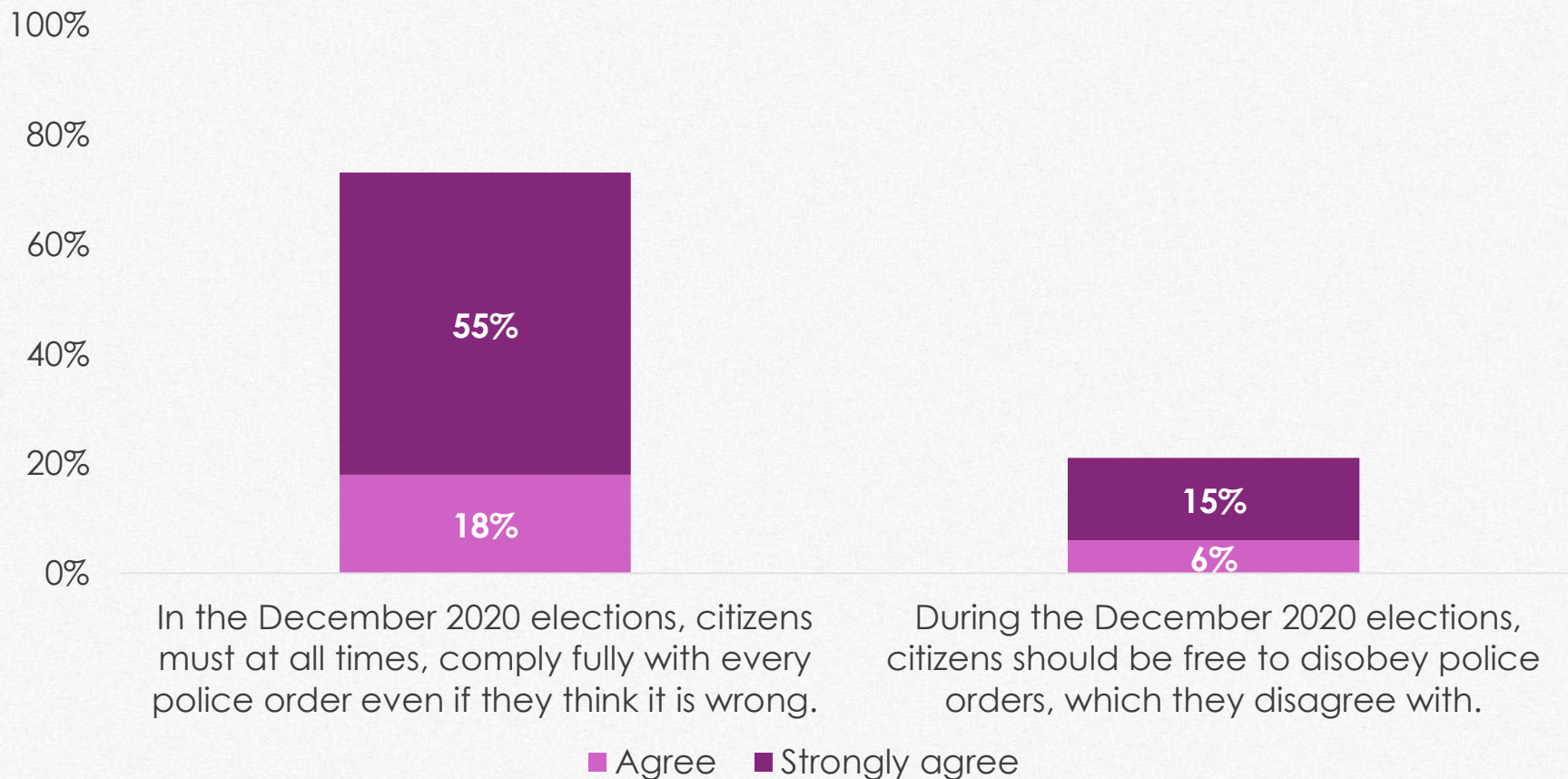
**Respondents were asked:** Which of the following statements is closest to your view?

Statement 1: The use of violence is never justified in Ghanaian politics today.

Statement 2: In this country, it is sometimes necessary to use violence in support of a just cause.

# 1 in 5 Ghanaians believe citizens should be free to defy police orders they disagree with in the 2020 elections

| Ghana | September-October 2020

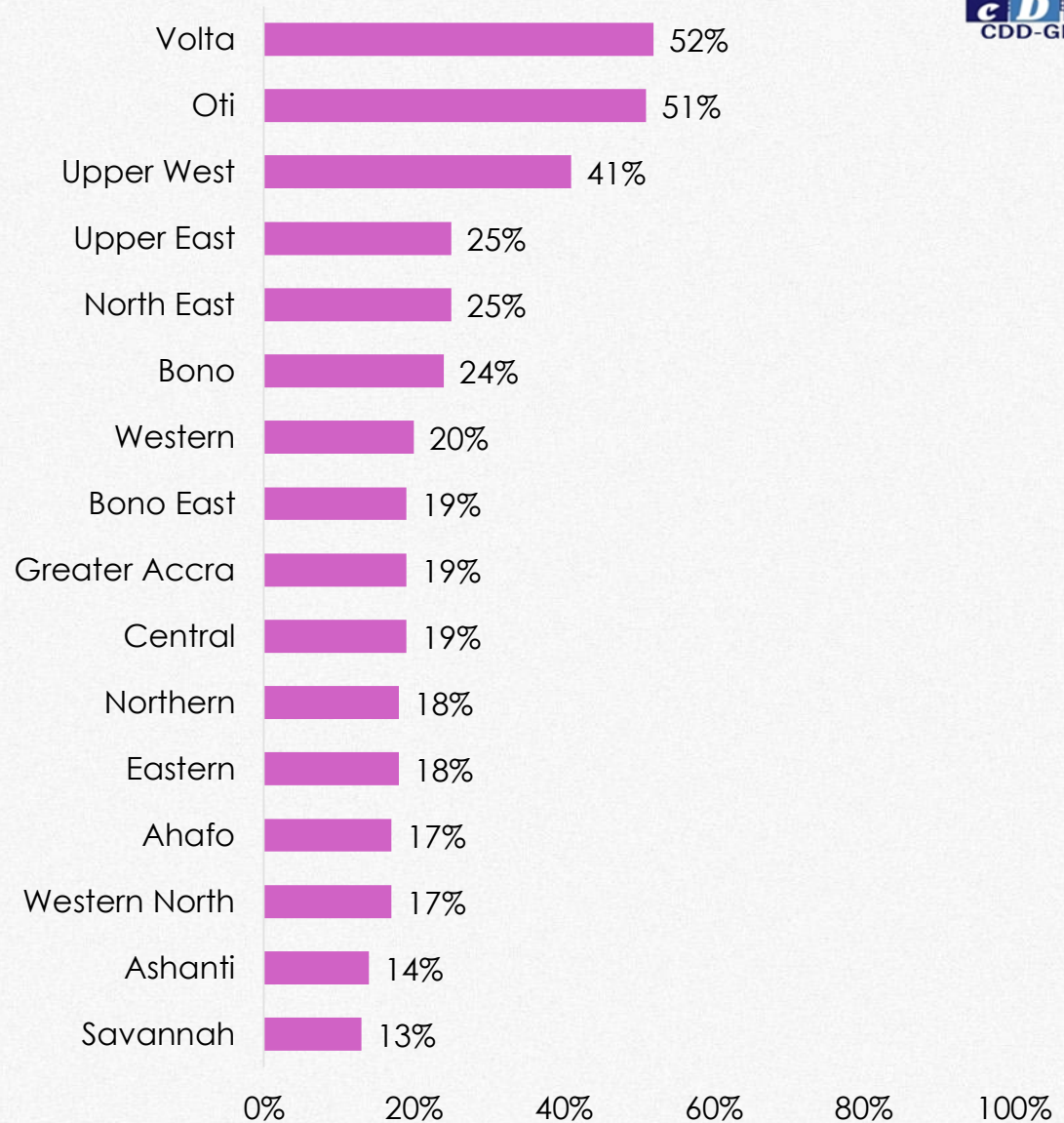


**Respondents were asked:** Which of the following statements is closest to your view?

Statement 1: In the December 2020 elections, citizens must at all times, comply fully with every police order even if they think it is wrong.

Statement 2: During the December 2020 elections, citizens should be free to disobey police orders, which they disagree with.

# Support for defiance of police orders people disagree with | by region | September-October 2020



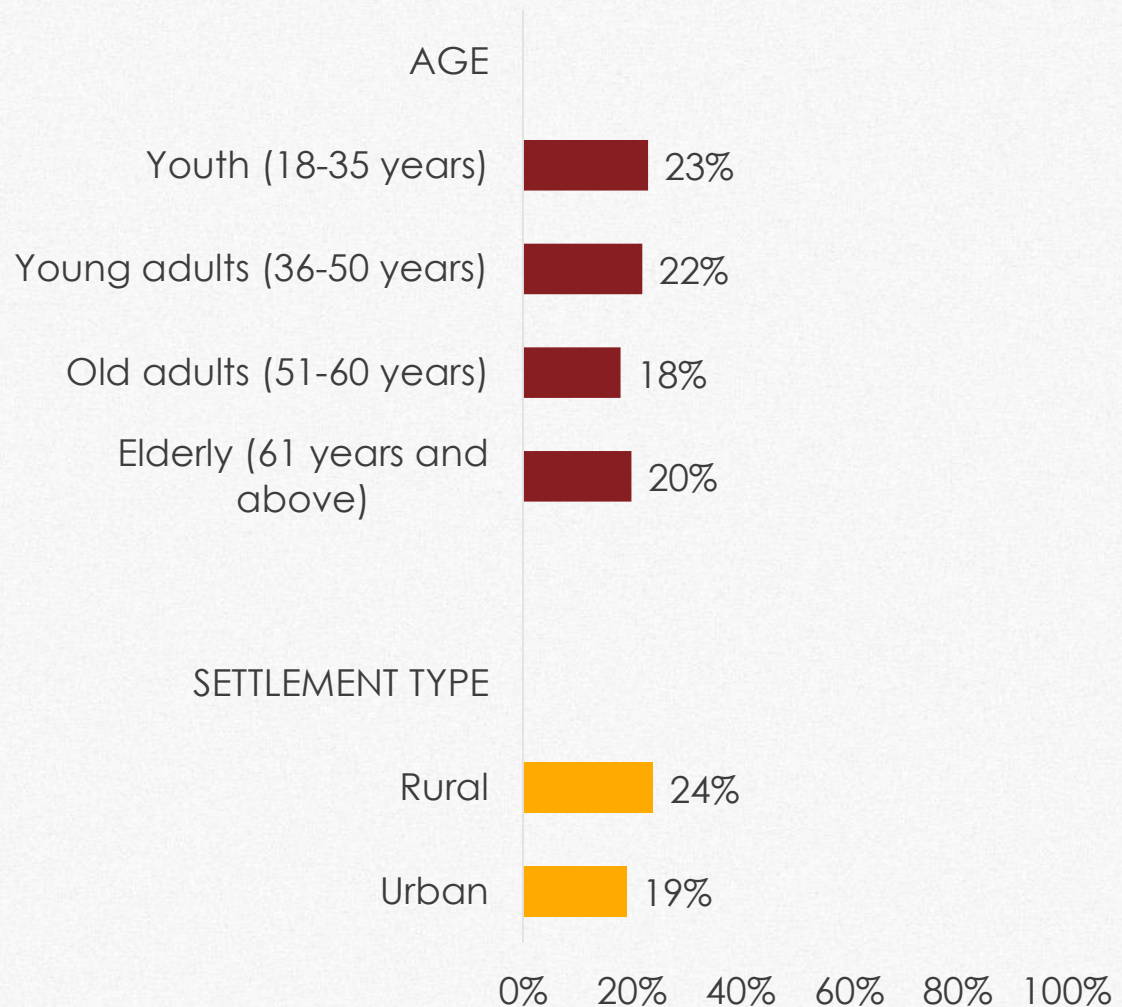
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# Support for defiance of police orders people disagree with

| by urban-rural location & age | September-October 2020

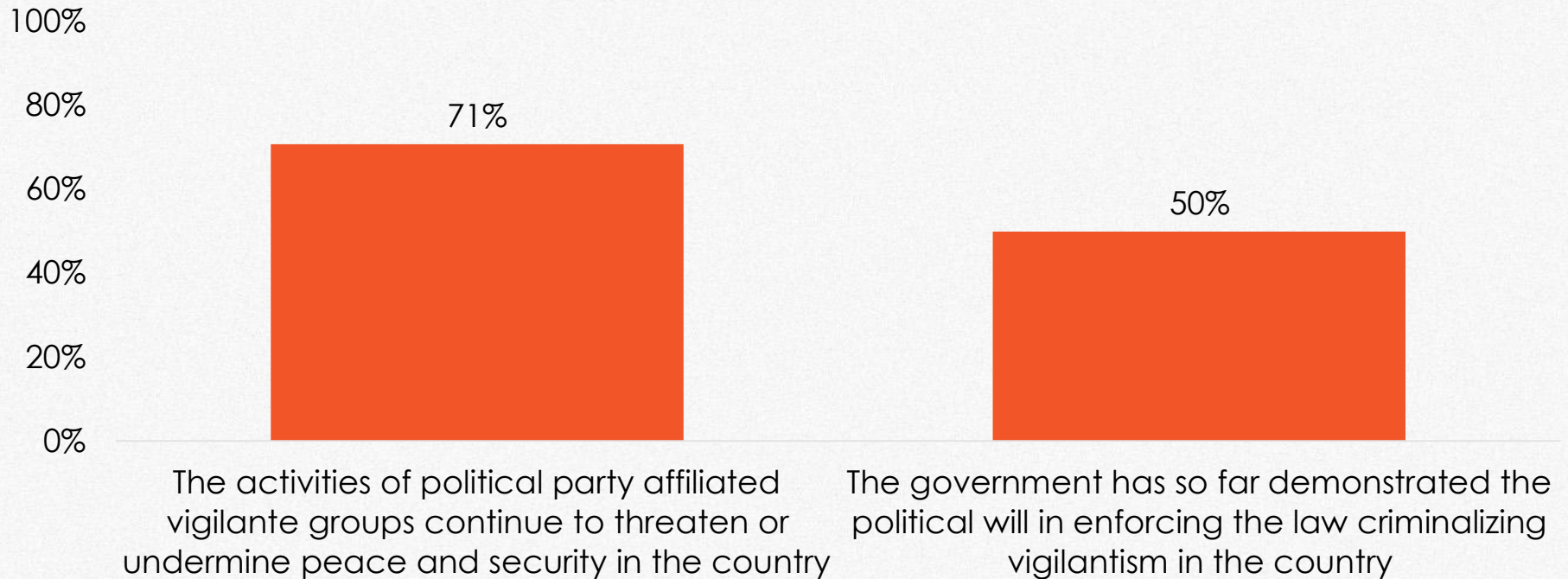


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# A clear majority of Ghanaians remain concerned about activities of vigilante groups | Ghana | September-October 2020



## **Respondents were asked:**

*Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: The activities of political party affiliated vigilante groups continue to threaten or undermine peace and security in the country?*

*Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: The government has so far demonstrated the political will in enforcing the law criminalizing vigilantism in the country?*

*(% who “agree” or “agree strongly” with each statement)*

# Concerns about activities of vigilante groups | by region

## | September-October 2020

	Political party vigilante groups still a continue to threaten/undermine peace and security	Government has demonstrated political will in enforcing the law criminalizing vigilantism
Western	77%	55%
Western North	92%	85%
Central	57%	53%
Greater Accra	66%	45%
Volta	71%	12%
Oti	56%	24%
Eastern	87%	54%
Ashanti	74%	72%
Bono	47%	40%
Ahafo	71%	56%
Bono East	91%	72%
Savannah	58%	33%
Northern	69%	34%
North East	58%	30%
Upper East	74%	30%
Upper West	56%	30%

### **Respondents were asked:**

*Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: The activities of political party affiliated vigilante groups continue to threaten or undermine peace and security in the country?*

*Do you agree or disagree with the following statement: The government has so far demonstrated the political will in enforcing the law criminalizing vigilantism in the country?*

*(% who “agree” or “agree strongly” with each statement)*

# Concerns about activities of vigilante groups | by urban-rural location & age | September-October 2020



	Political party vigilante groups still a continue to threaten/undermine peace and security	Government has demonstrated political will in enforcing the law criminalizing vigilantism
Urban	71%	52%
Rural	70%	48%
Elderly (61 years and above)	70%	57%
Old adults (51-60 years)	70%	52%
Young adults (36-50 years)	72%	48%
Youth (18-35 years)	70%	49%

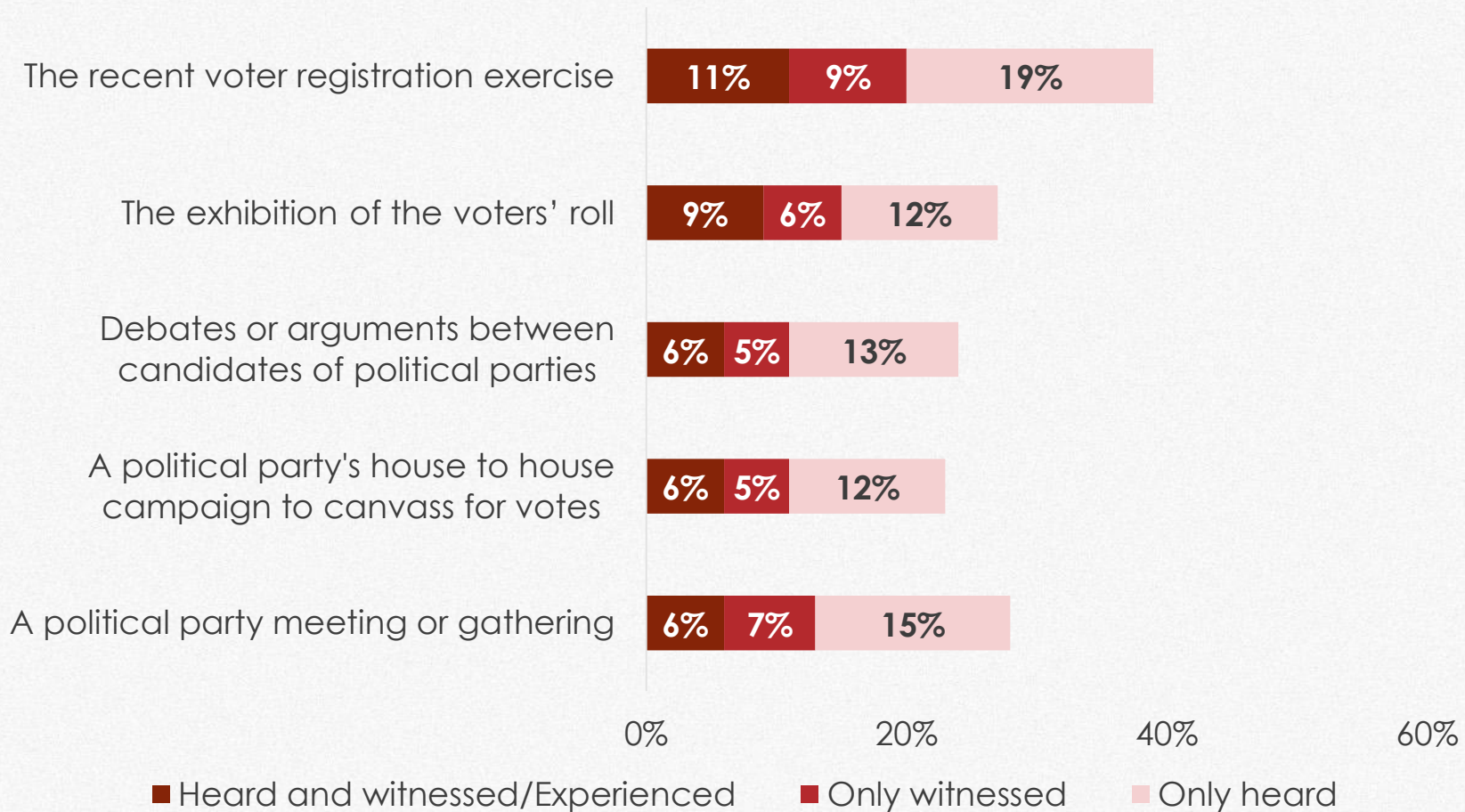
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*(% who “agree” or “agree strongly” with each statement)*

# Close to 4 in 10 heard of or witnessed violence during voter registration | Ghana | September-October 2020

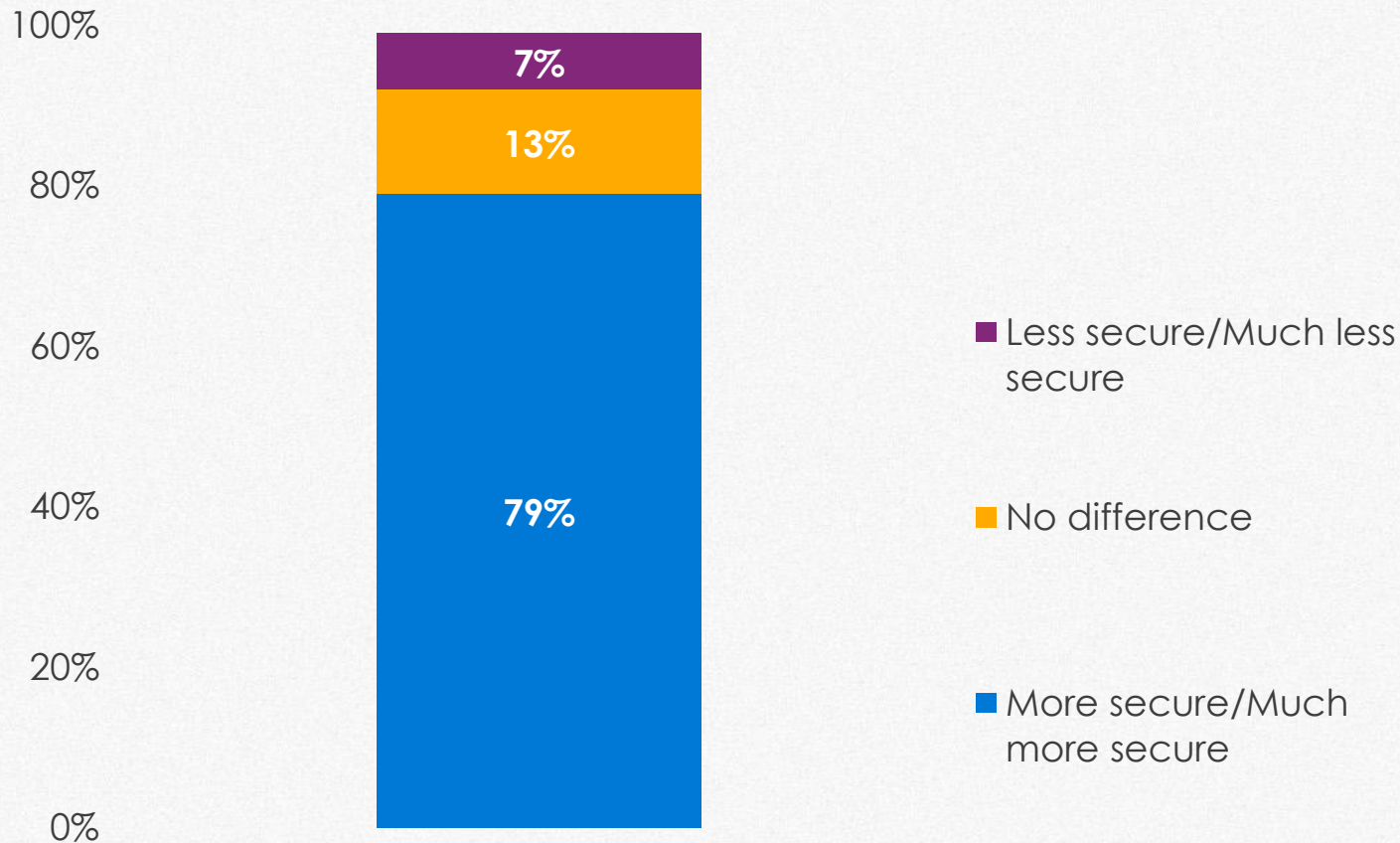


**Respondents were asked:** *Would you tell me whether you heard of, witnessed, or experienced any form of intimidation in your constituency during the following?*



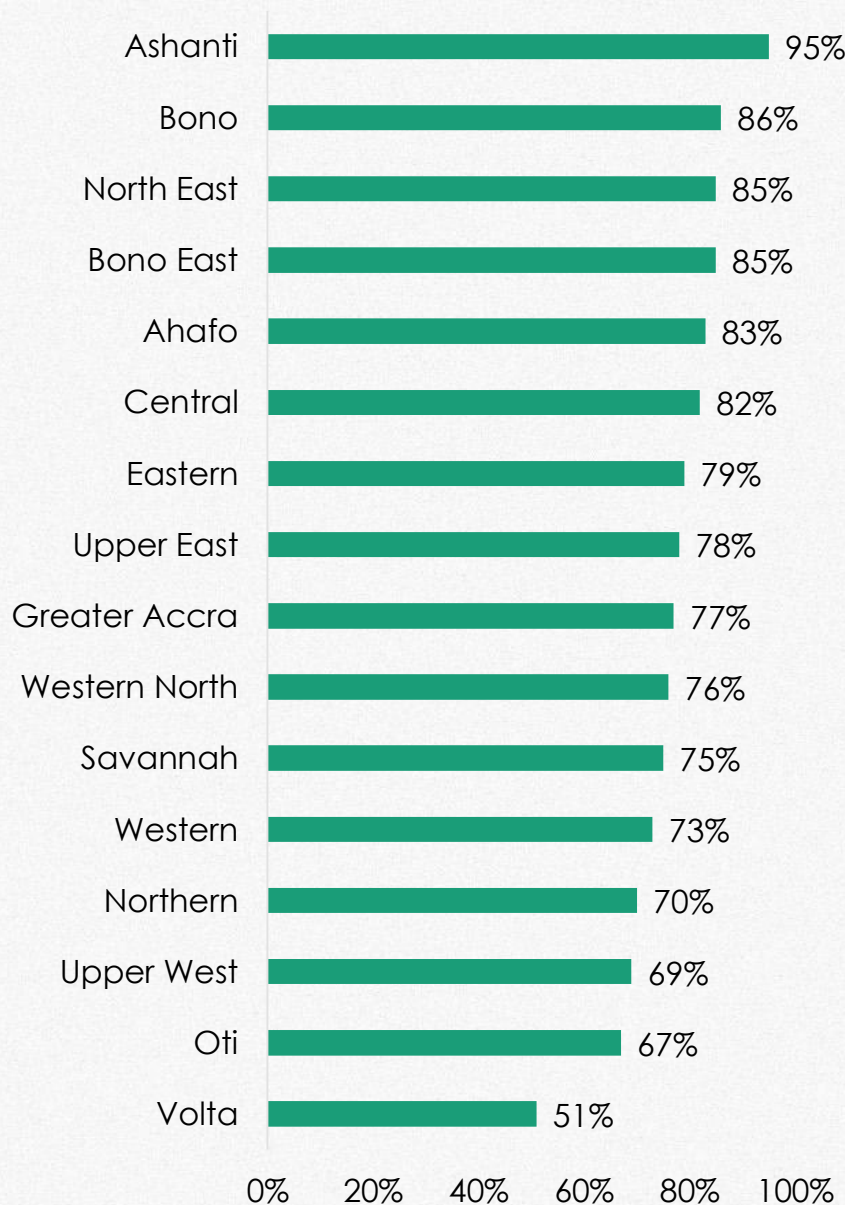
# 8 in 10 Ghanaians believe the presence of armed security personnel will make them feel more secure | Ghana

| September-October 2020



**Respondents were asked:** *Would the presence of armed security personnel such as the police or army at polling stations make you feel more secure, make no difference, or make you feel less secure in this election?*

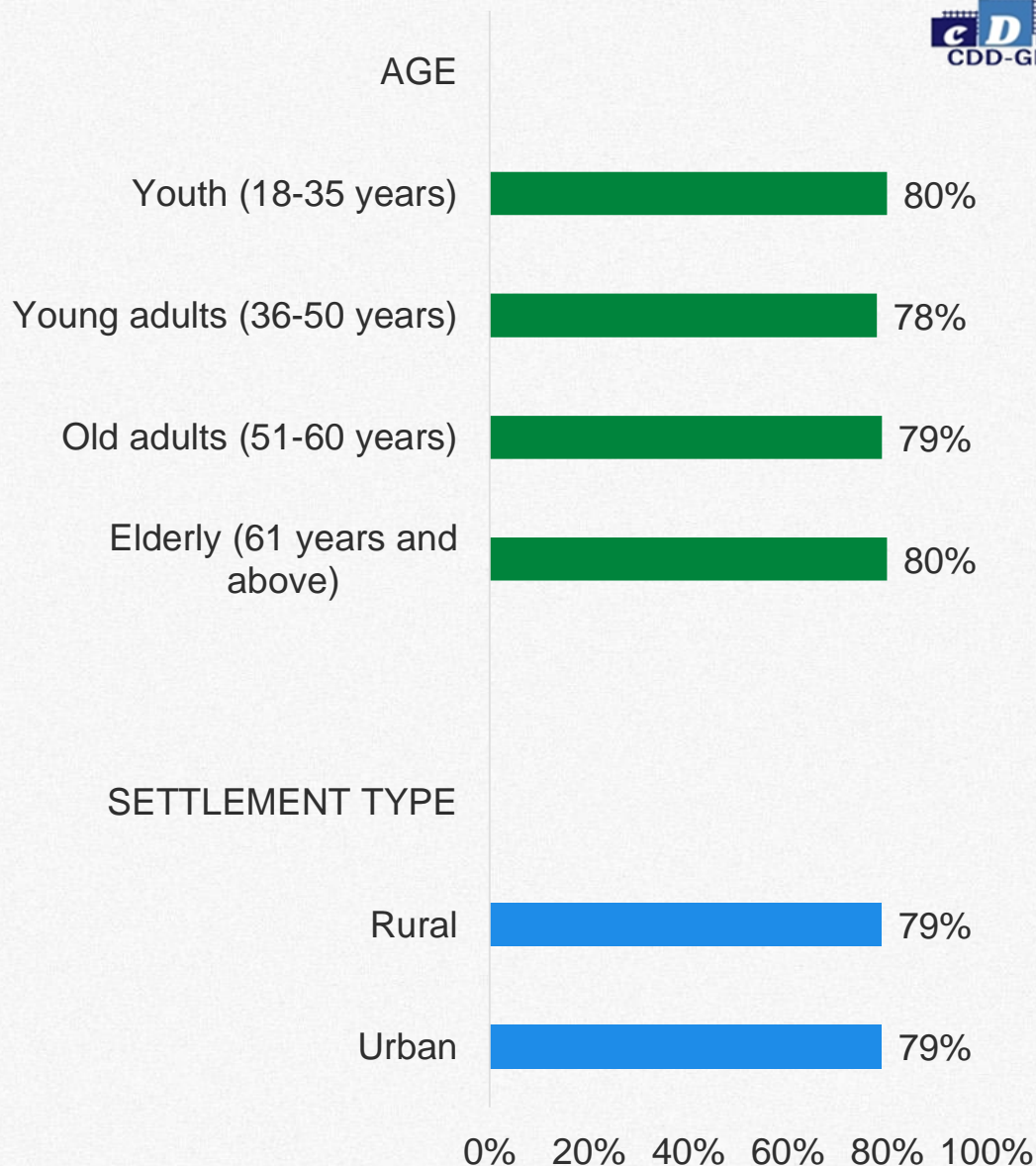
# Support for the presence of armed security personnel in polling stations | by region | September-October 2020



*Respondents were asked: Would the presence of armed security personnel such as the police or army at polling stations make you feel more secure, make no difference, or make you feel less secure in this election?*

*Bridging research and practice to promote good governance*

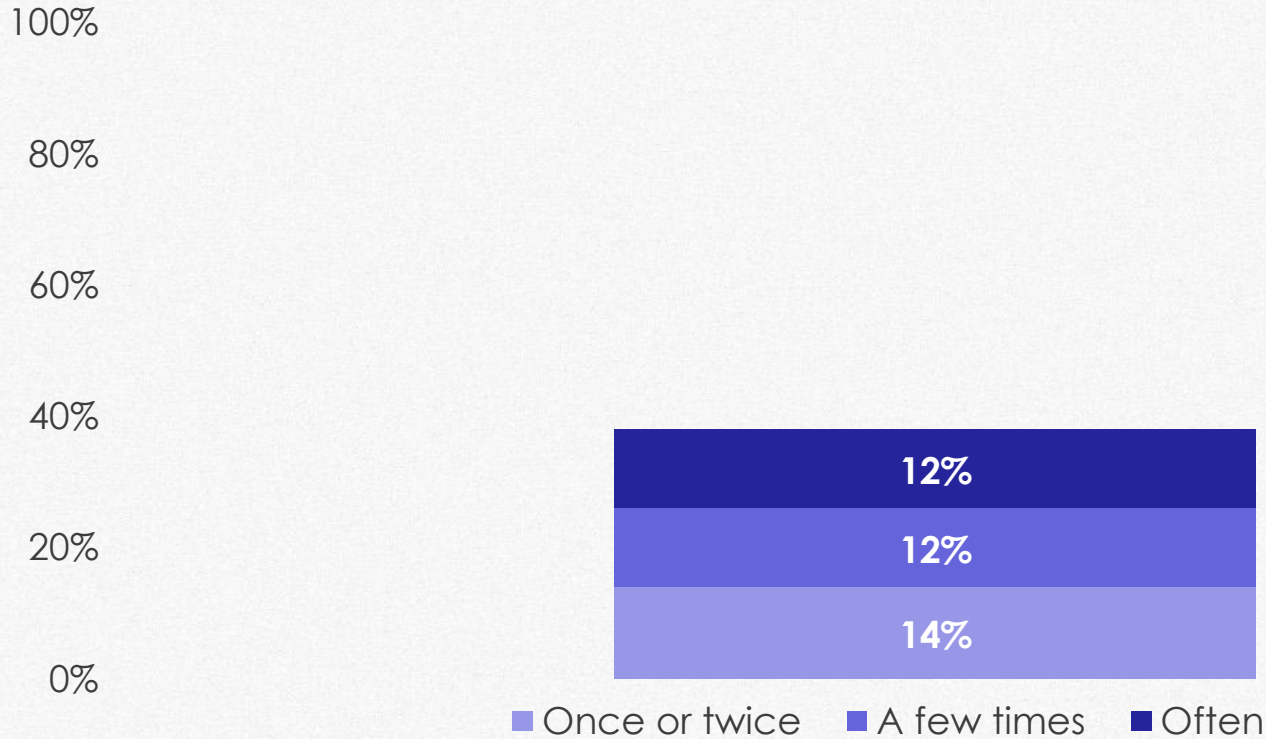
# Support for the presence of armed security personnel in polling stations | by urban-rural location & age | September-October 2020



*Respondents were asked: Would the presence of armed security personnel such as the police or army at polling stations make you feel more secure, make no difference, or make you feel less secure in this election?*

*Bridging research and practice to promote good governance*

# Close to 4 in 10 Ghanaians report having heard the use of intemperate language during campaigns | Ghana | September- October 2020

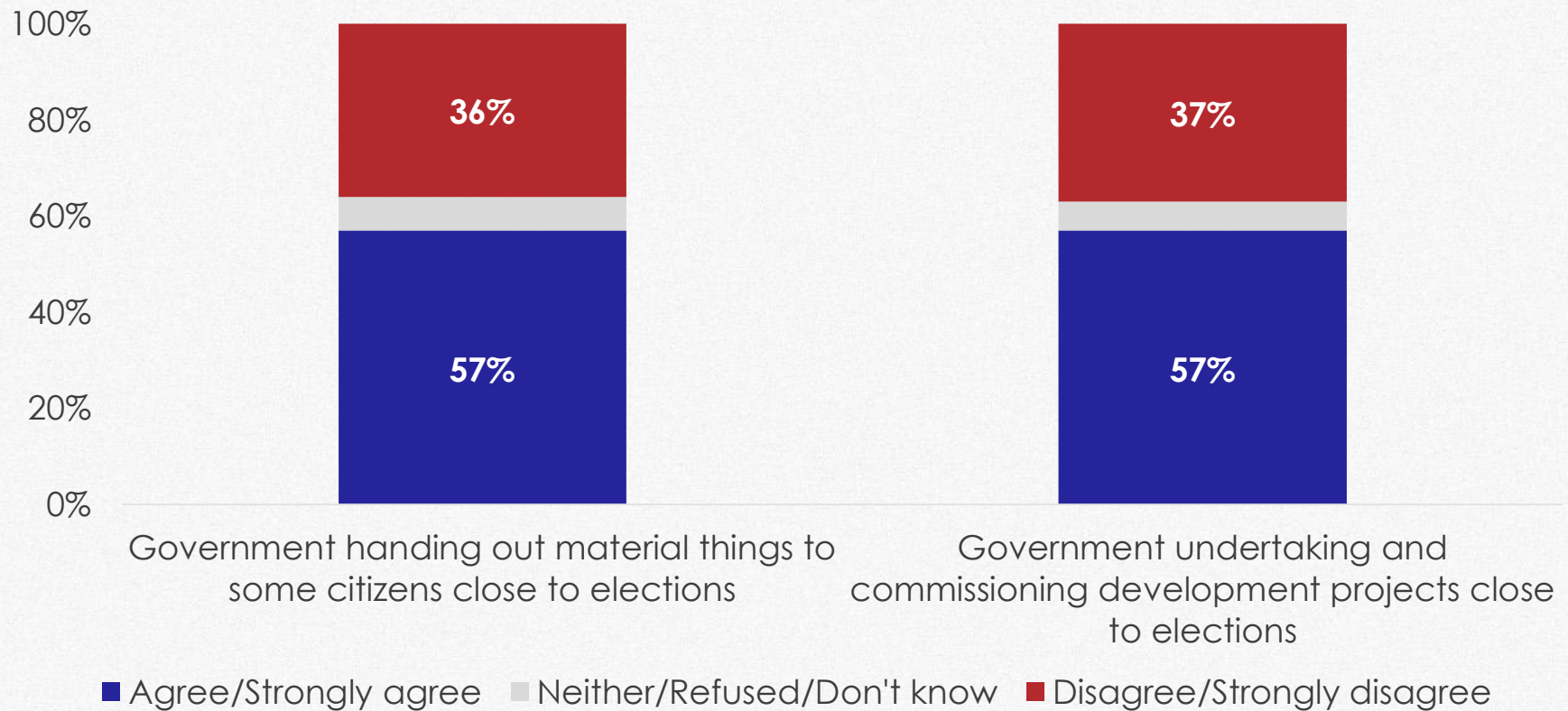


**Respondents were asked:** *Over the past six months, how often, if ever, have you heard or witnessed political party candidates or agents making statements that are abusive, inflammatory, or hateful speech during political discussion or election campaigns?*



# Vote buying

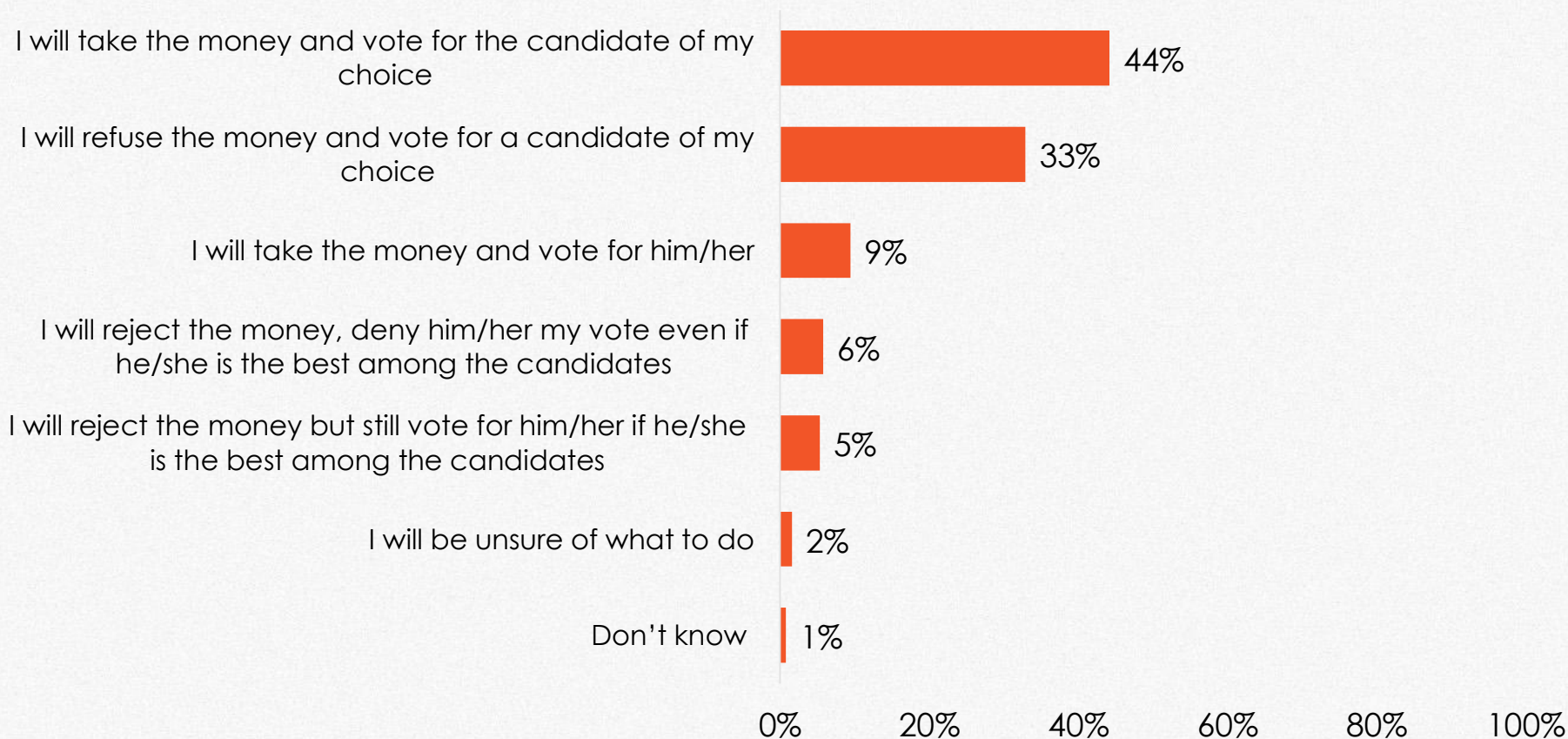
# Ghanaians see election year government projects as vote buying | Ghana | September-October 2020



**Respondents were asked:** Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with the following statement:

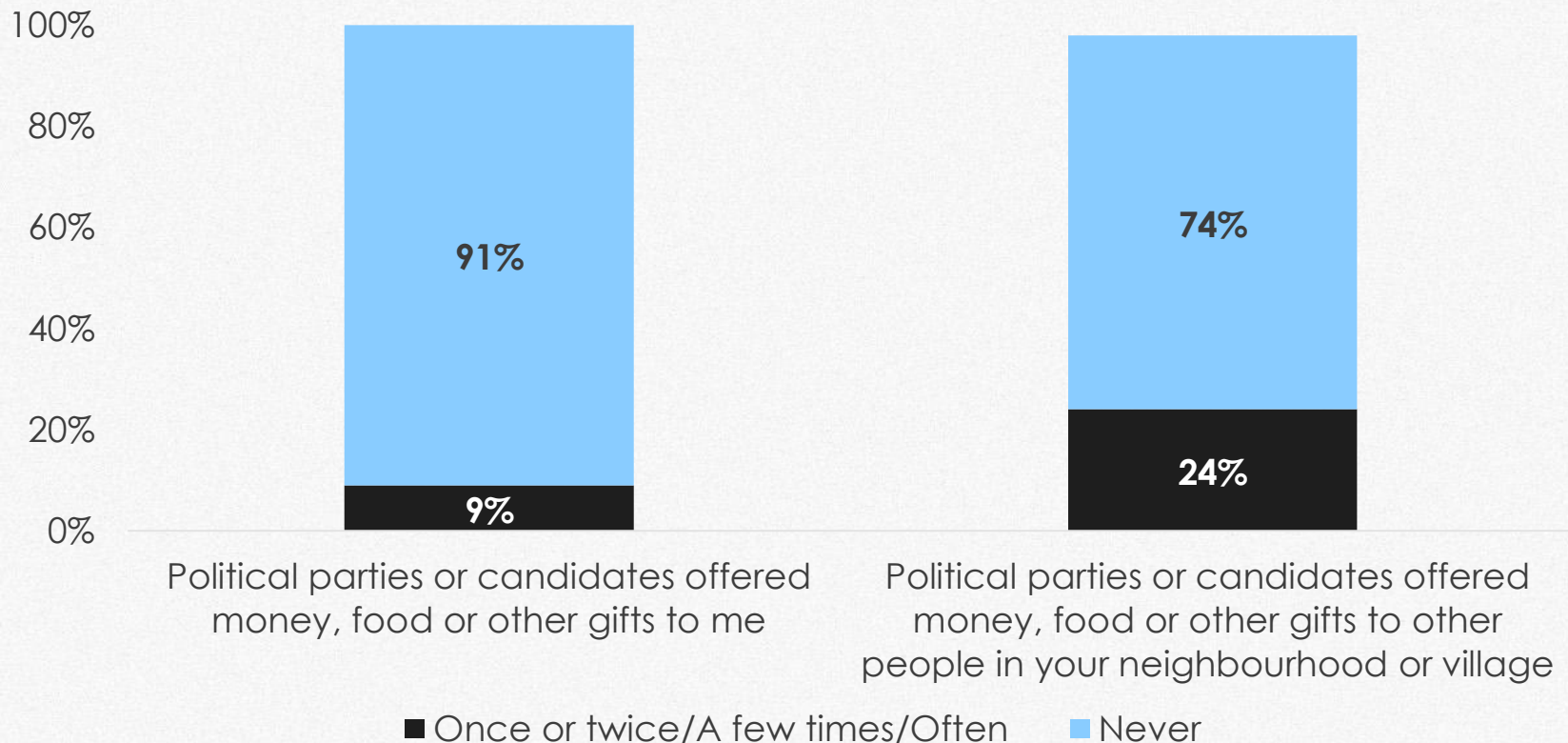
- An incumbent government handing out material things such as fertilizer, sewing machines, gas stoves, outboard motors, etc. to some citizens close to elections amounts to vote-buying.
- An incumbent government undertaking and commissioning development projects close to elections amounts to vote-buying.

# A plurality of Ghanaians indicate that while they will take the money, it will not influence their votes | Ghana | September-October 2020



**Respondents were asked:** Which of the following statement speaks to your reaction should a candidate, or party official offer you money for your vote in 2020:

# Close to 1 in 10 reported having been offered money, food, other gifts for their votes | Ghana | September-October 2020

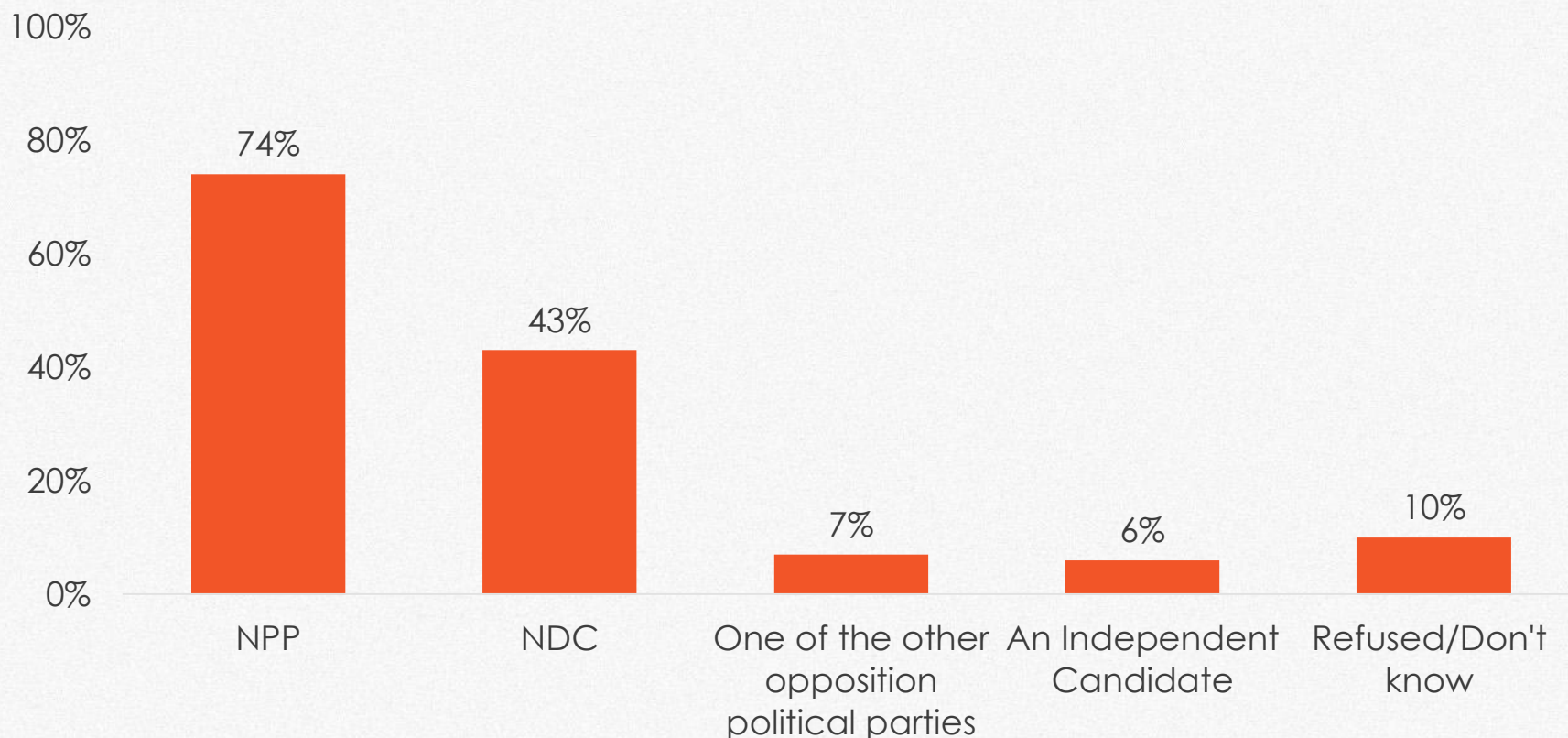


**Respondents were asked:** How often has someone from a political party or an independent candidate offered something, like money, food, or a gift during the 2020 elections campaign?



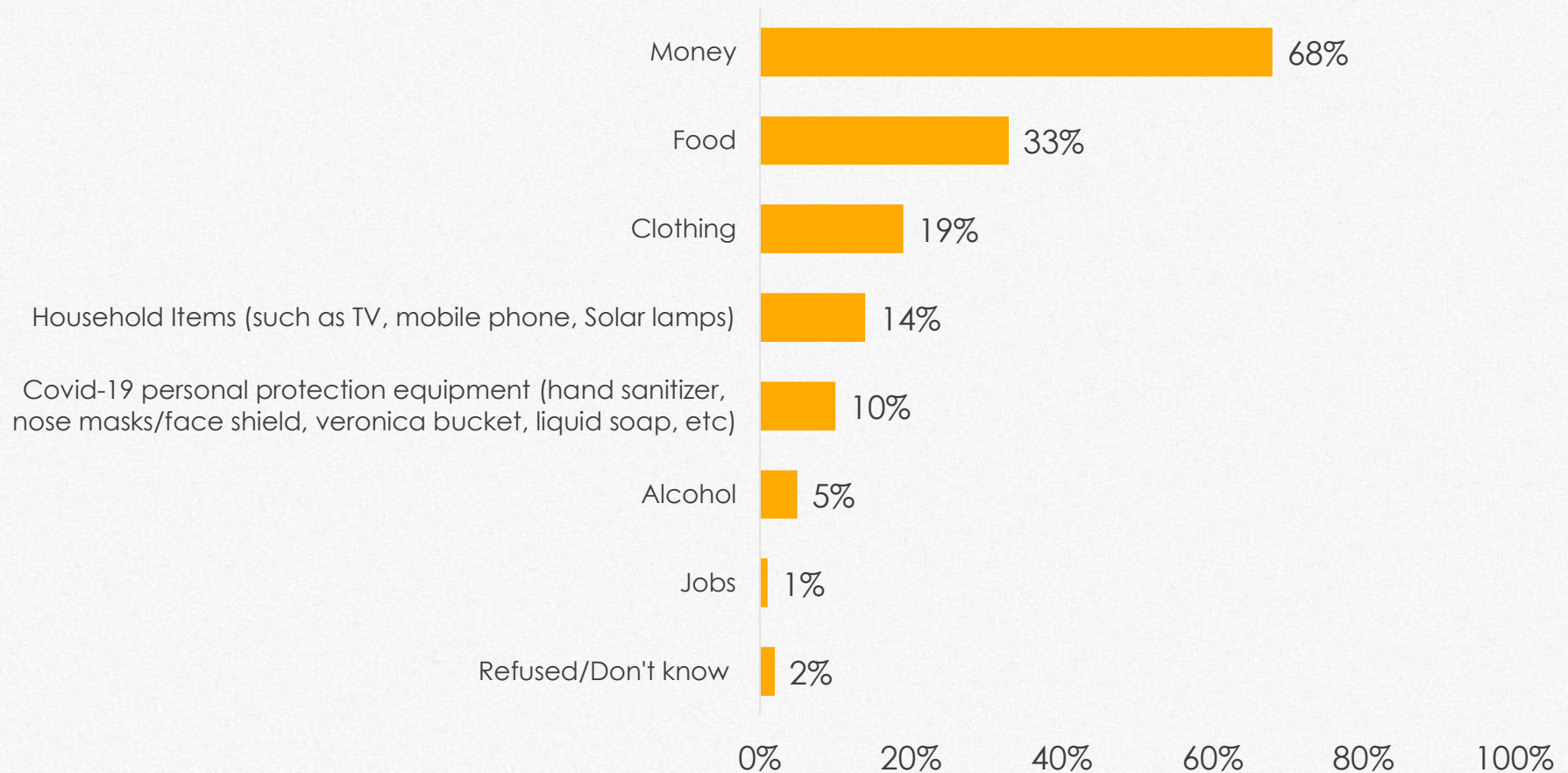
# More than seven in 10 citizens, who say they were offered gifts in exchange for their votes, cited the NPP

| Ghana | September-October 2020



**Respondents who said they were offered something, like money, food, or a gift during the 2020 elections campaign by political parties or candidates were asked: Which political party(ies) or independent candidate(s) made the offer to you? Note: Figure excludes those who were not offered anything**

# By far, cash transactions overwhelmingly dominate vote-buying schemes in the 2020 elections | Ghana | September-October 2020



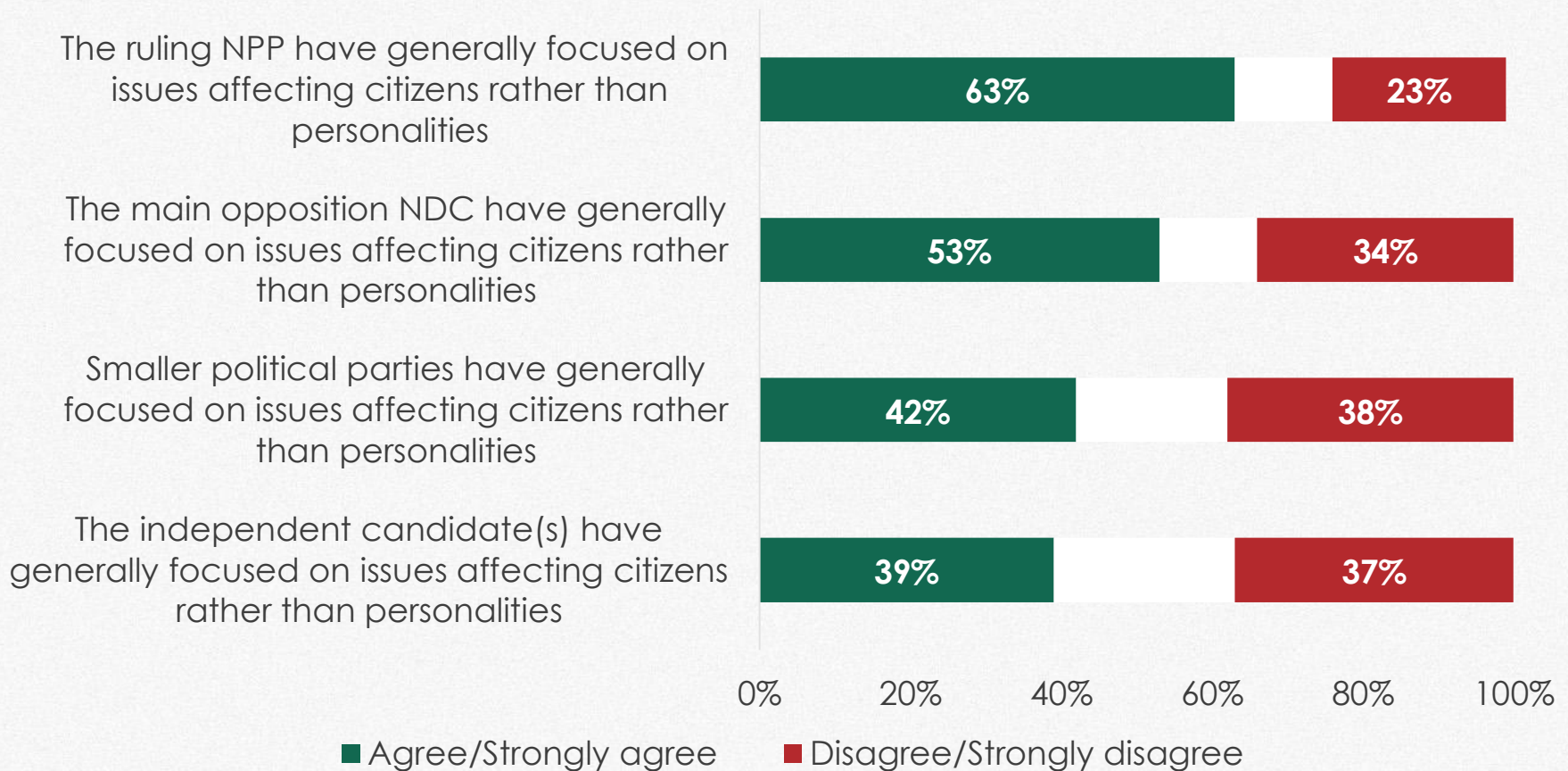
**Respondents who said they were offered something, like money, food, or a gift during the 2020 elections campaign by political parties or candidates were asked: What were you offered?**

*Note: Figure excludes those who were not offered anything*



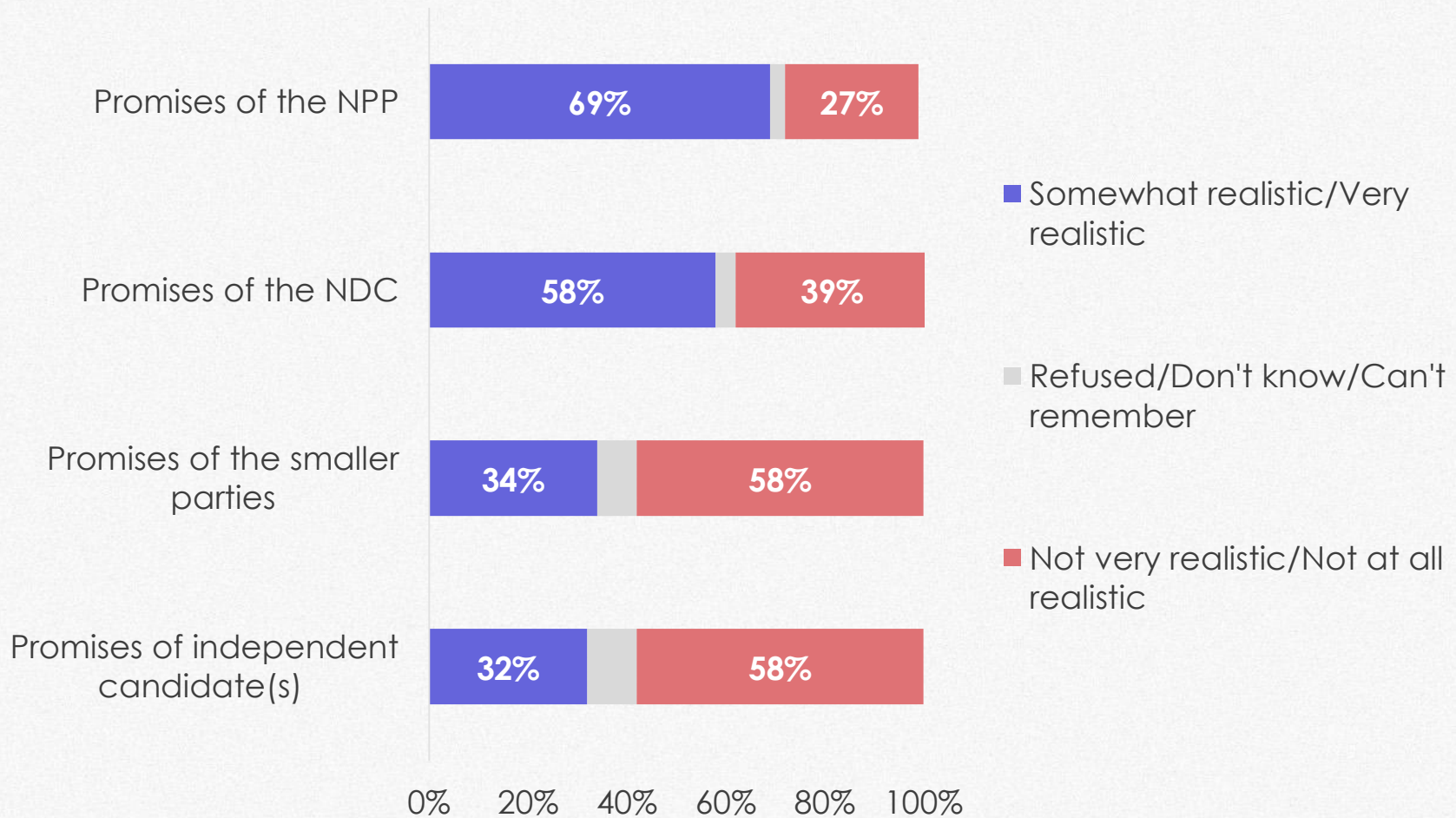
# Views on campaign promises and performance

# Majorities perceive NPP and NDC campaign as focused on issues | Ghana | September-October 2020



**Respondents were asked:** Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with the following statement

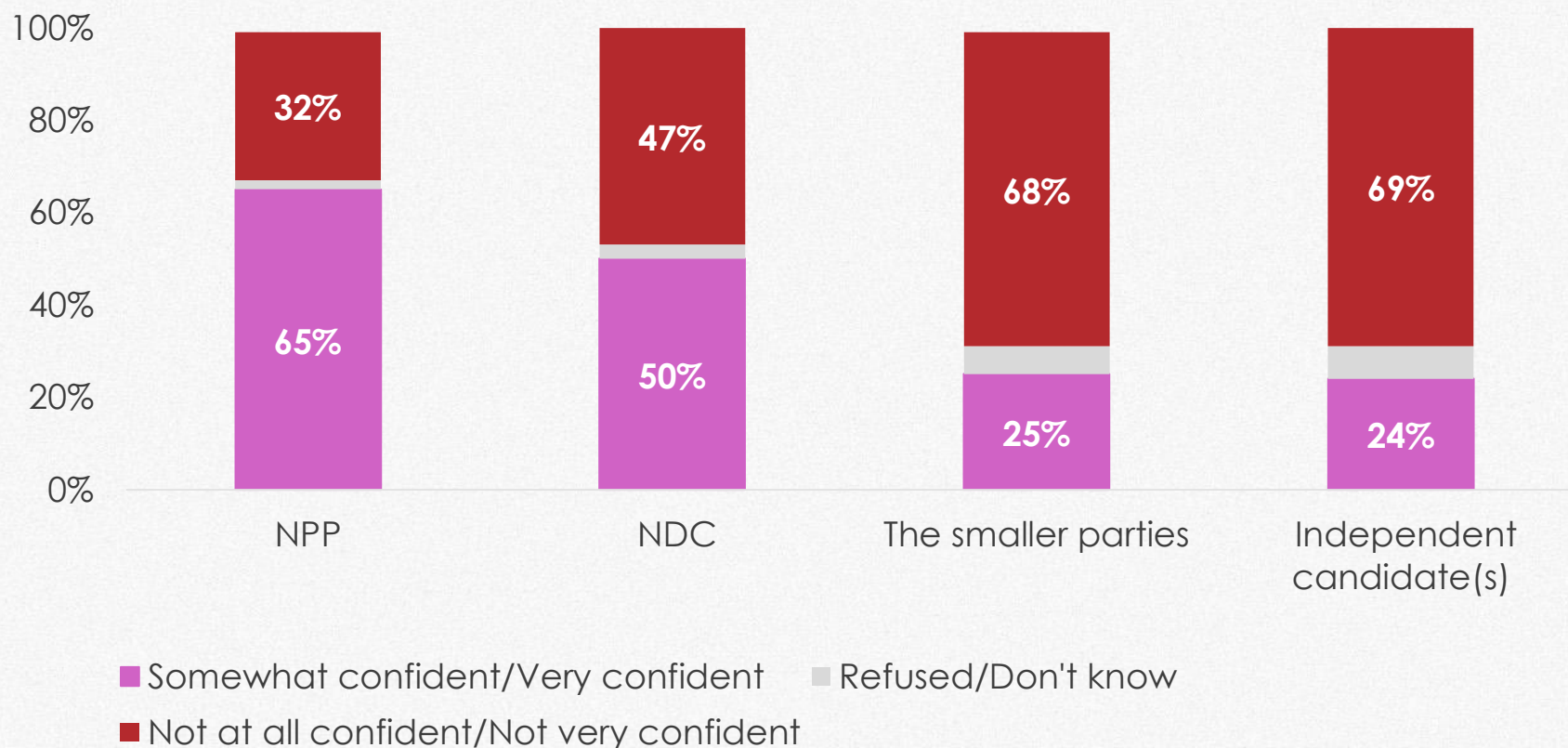
# There is an 11-percentage point difference between respondents who believe NPP campaign promises are realistic vs. those who believe same for NDC | Ghana | September-October 2020



**Respondents were asked:** *In general, would you say the promises of the following political parties and independent candidate(s) are very realistic, somewhat realistic, not very realistic, or not realistic at all?*

# There is a 15-percentage point difference between confidence in the NPP's ability to deliver on campaign promises vs. NDC

| Ghana | September-October 2020



**Respondents were asked:** How confident are you in the ability of the following political parties and independent candidate(s) to deliver on their campaign promises should they win the 2020 presidential election?

# Ghanaians perceive difference between NDC and NPP when it comes to their respective performance in office; development policies; and to a lesser extent, honesty and integrity

| Ghana | September-October 2020



**Respondents were asked:** Which of the following do you see as the most crucial difference between the ruling New Patriotic Party (NPP) and the National Democratic Congress (NDC), the main opposition party in Ghana?

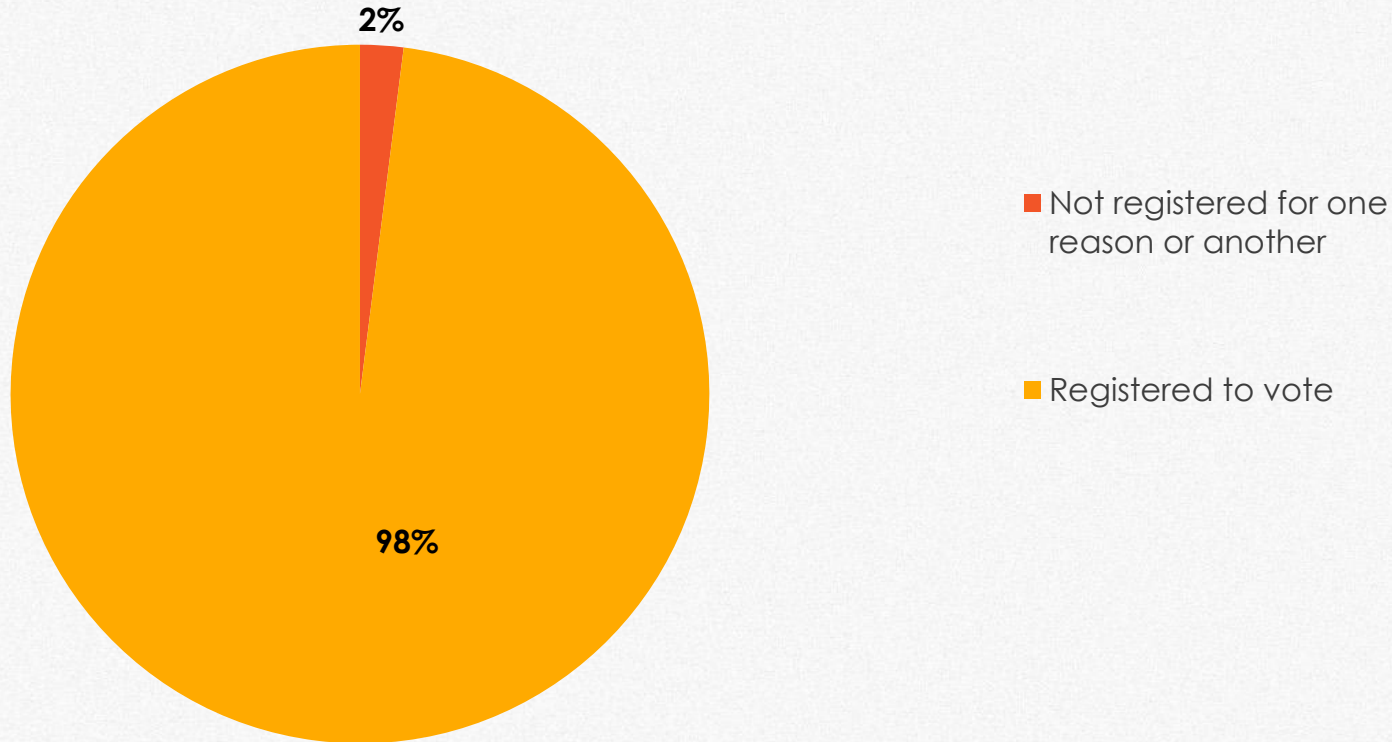


# Voter intentions



# Almost all adults claim to be registered to vote

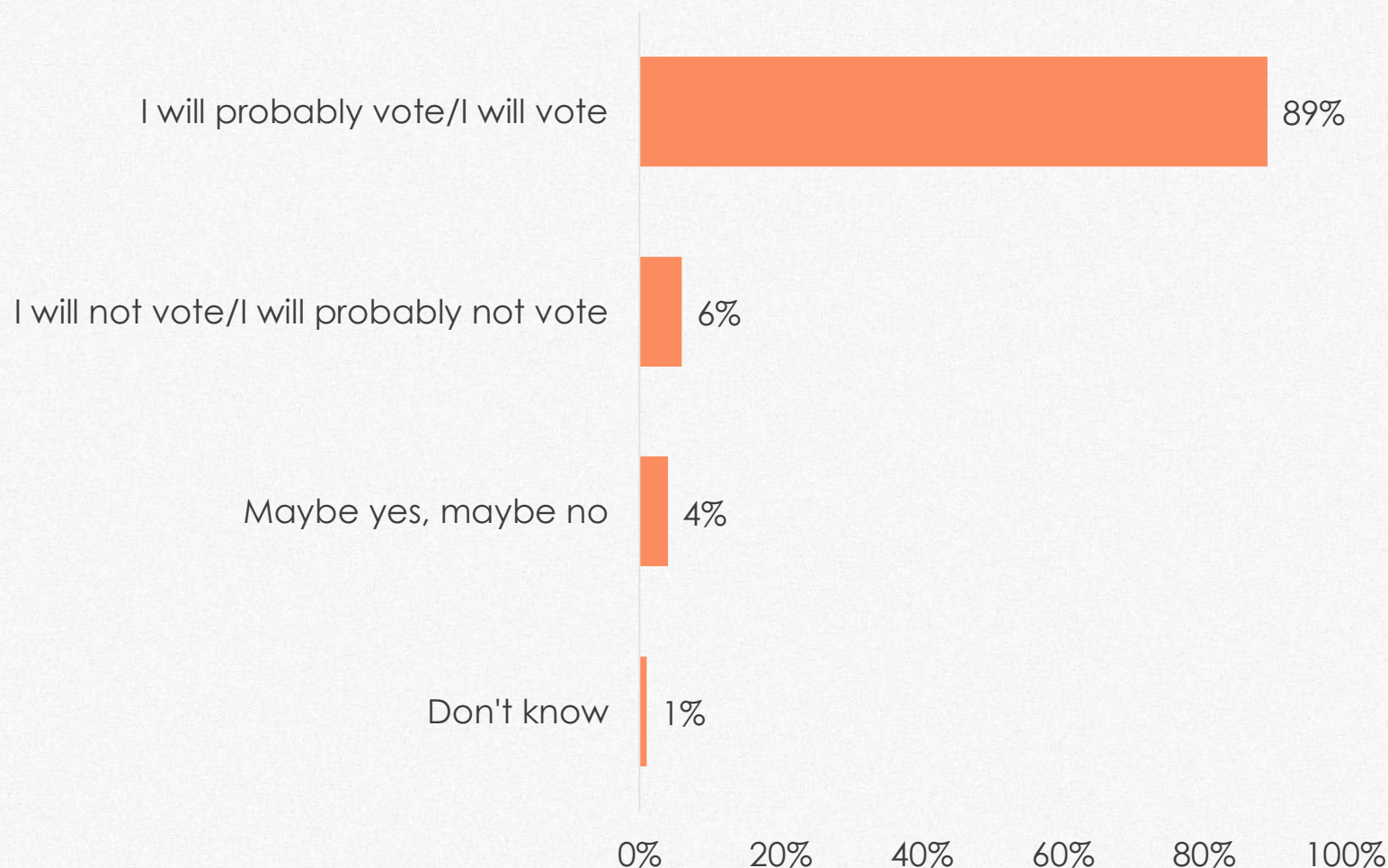
| Ghana | September-October 2020



**Respondents were asked:** Which of the following statements best describes you ahead of the December 2020 elections?

# Nine in 10 Ghanaians say they intend to vote

| Ghana | September-October 2020



**Respondents who said they are registered to vote in the 2020 elections were asked:** How likely are you to vote in the December 2020 elections?

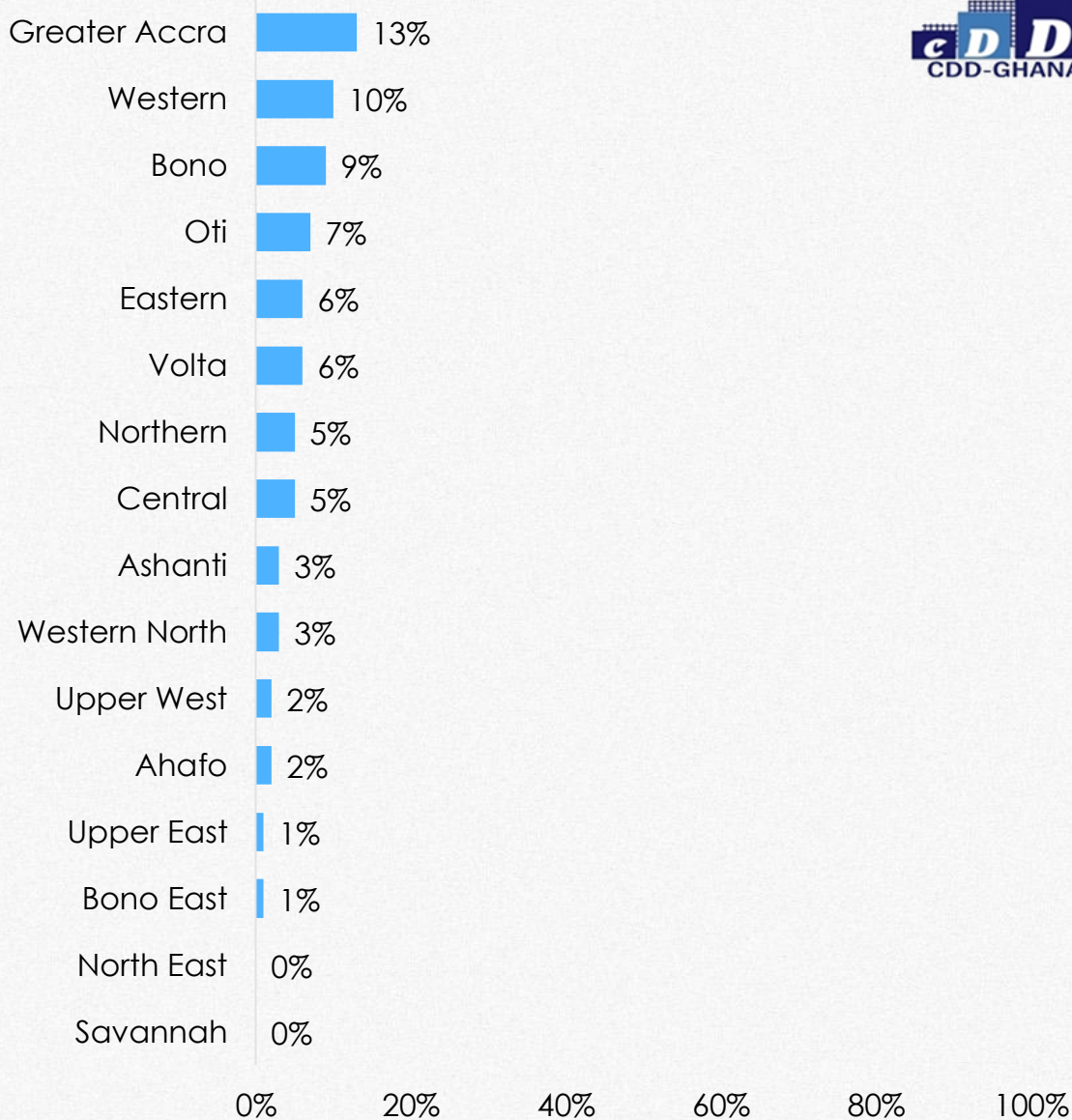
*Note: Figure excludes those who are not registered to vote in the 2020 elections*

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# Registered voters who do not intend to vote or probably will not vote

| by region

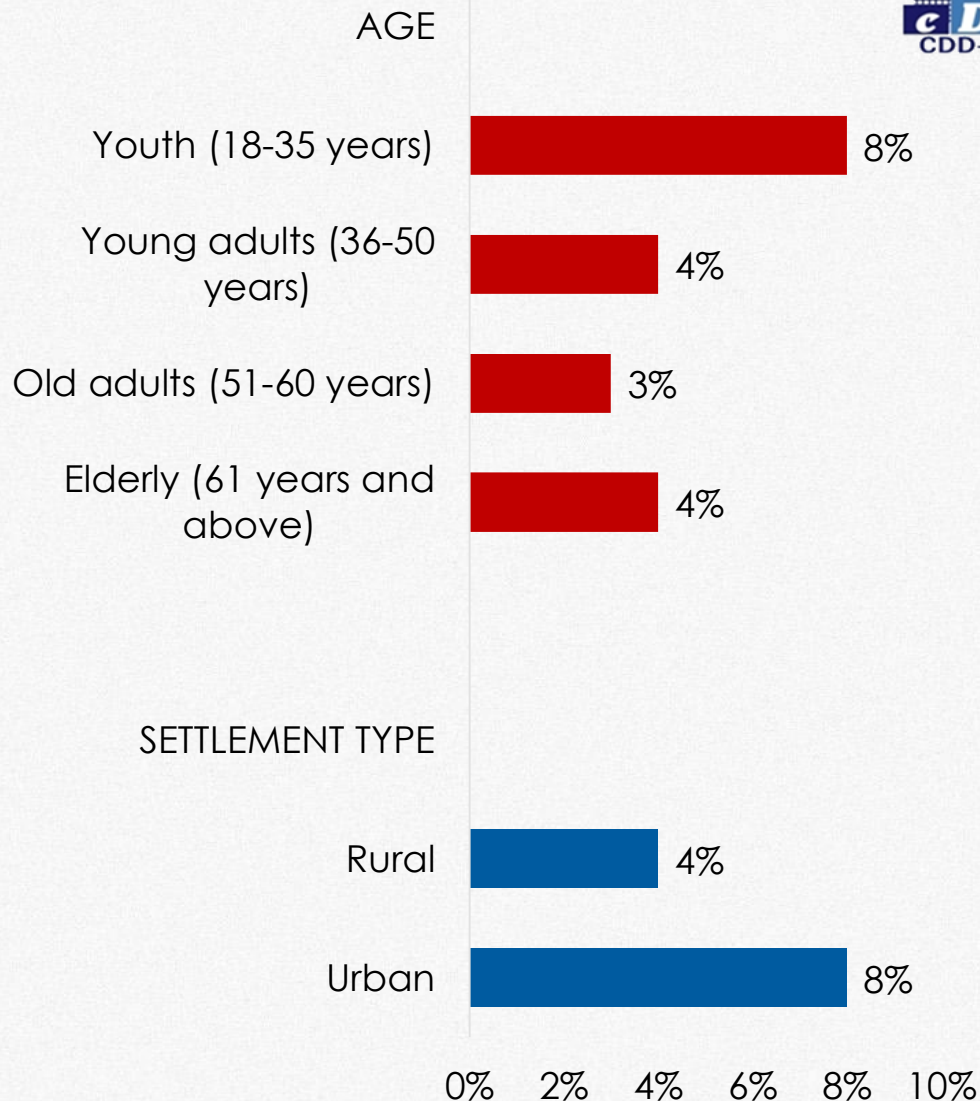
| September-October 2020



**Respondents who said they are registered to vote in the 2020 elections were asked: How likely are you to vote in the December 2020 elections?**

*Note: Figure excludes those who are not registered to vote in the 2020 elections*

**Registered voters who do not intend to vote or probably will not vote**  
 | by urban-rural location & age | September-October 2020

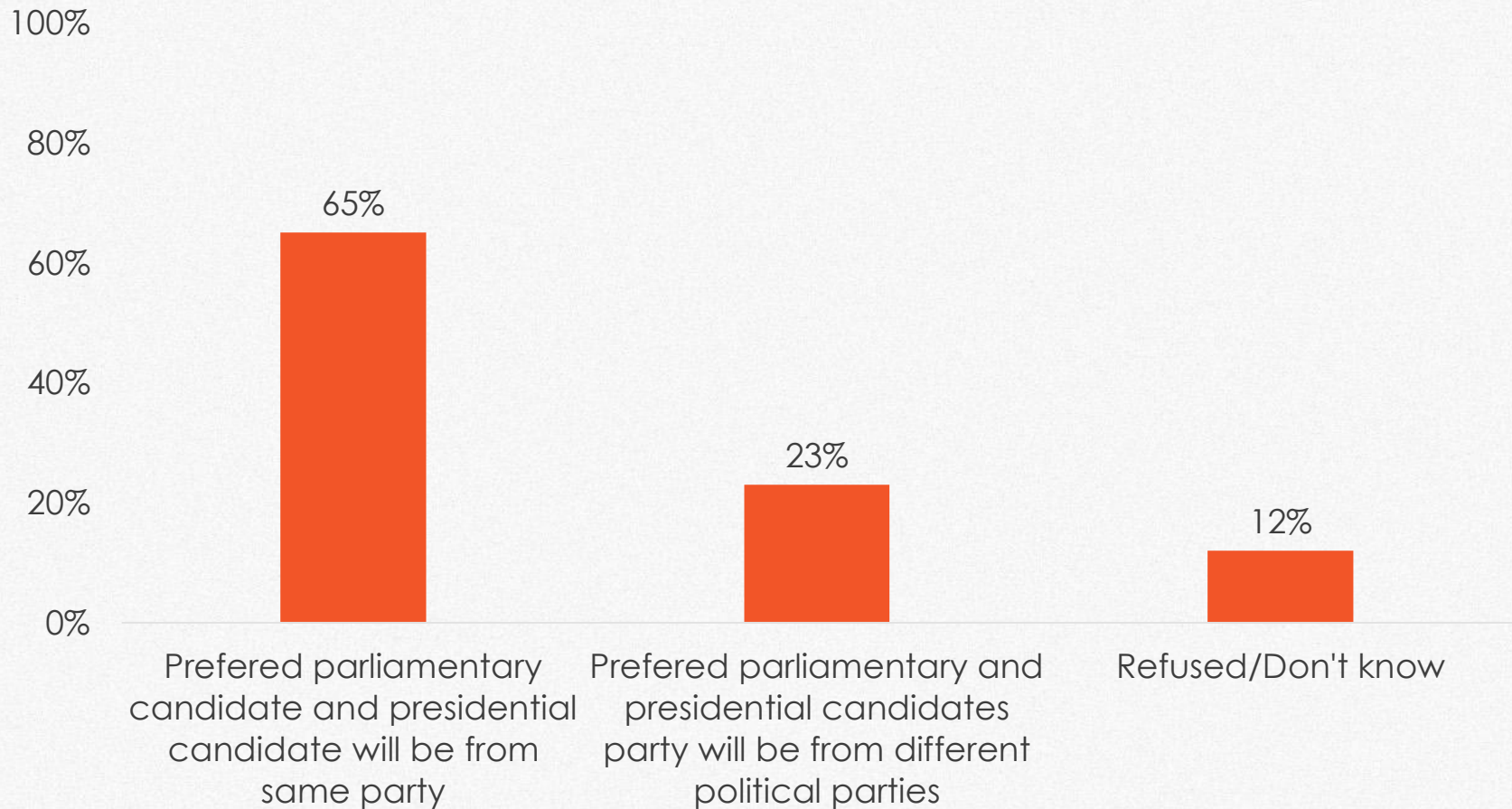


**Respondents who said they are registered to vote in the 2020 elections were asked:** How likely are you to vote in the December 2020 elections?

Note: Figure excludes those who are not registered to vote in the 2020 elections

# About 1 in 4 Ghanaians would vote for presidential and parliamentary candidates from different political parties

| Ghana | September-October 2020

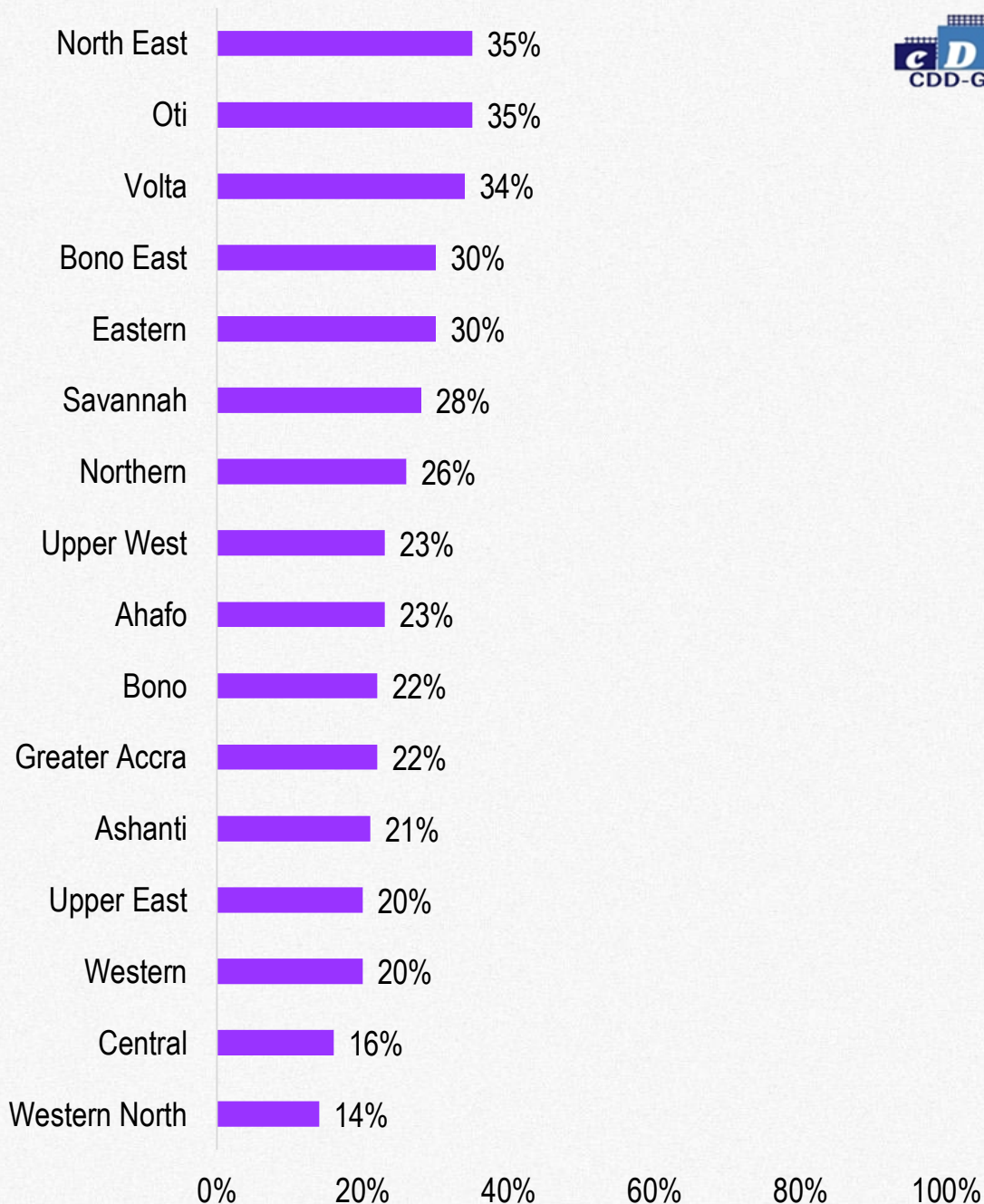


**Respondents were asked:** *In the 2020 elections, would you vote for a parliamentary candidate from a political party different from the one whose candidate you voted for in the presidential election?*

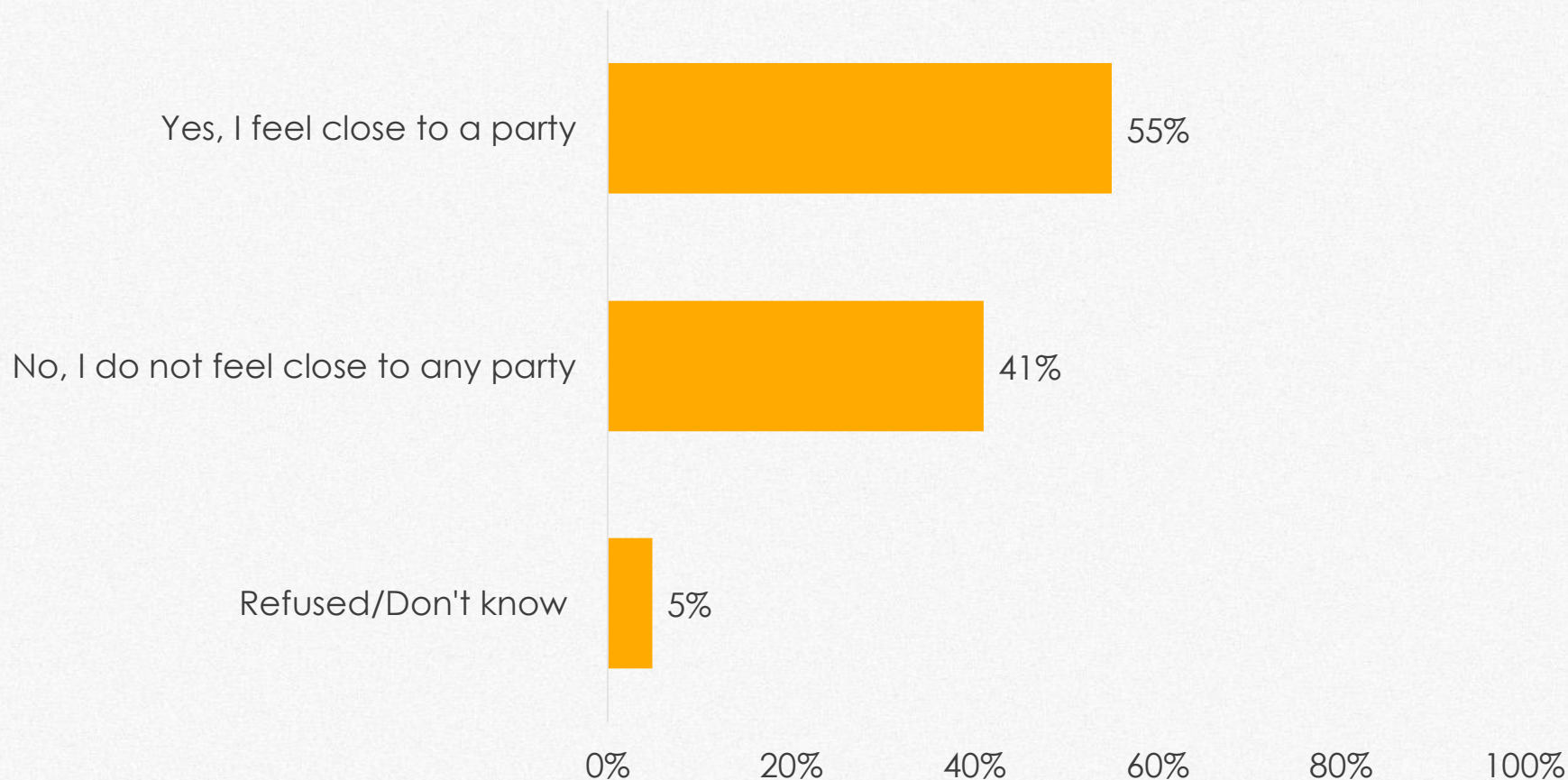
# Residents in the North East, Oti and Volta regions are more inclined to vote “skirt and blouse”

| Ghana | September-October 2020

**Respondents were asked:** *In the 2020 elections, would you vote for a parliamentary candidate from a political party different from the one whose candidate you voted for in the presidential election? (% who say “yes”)*

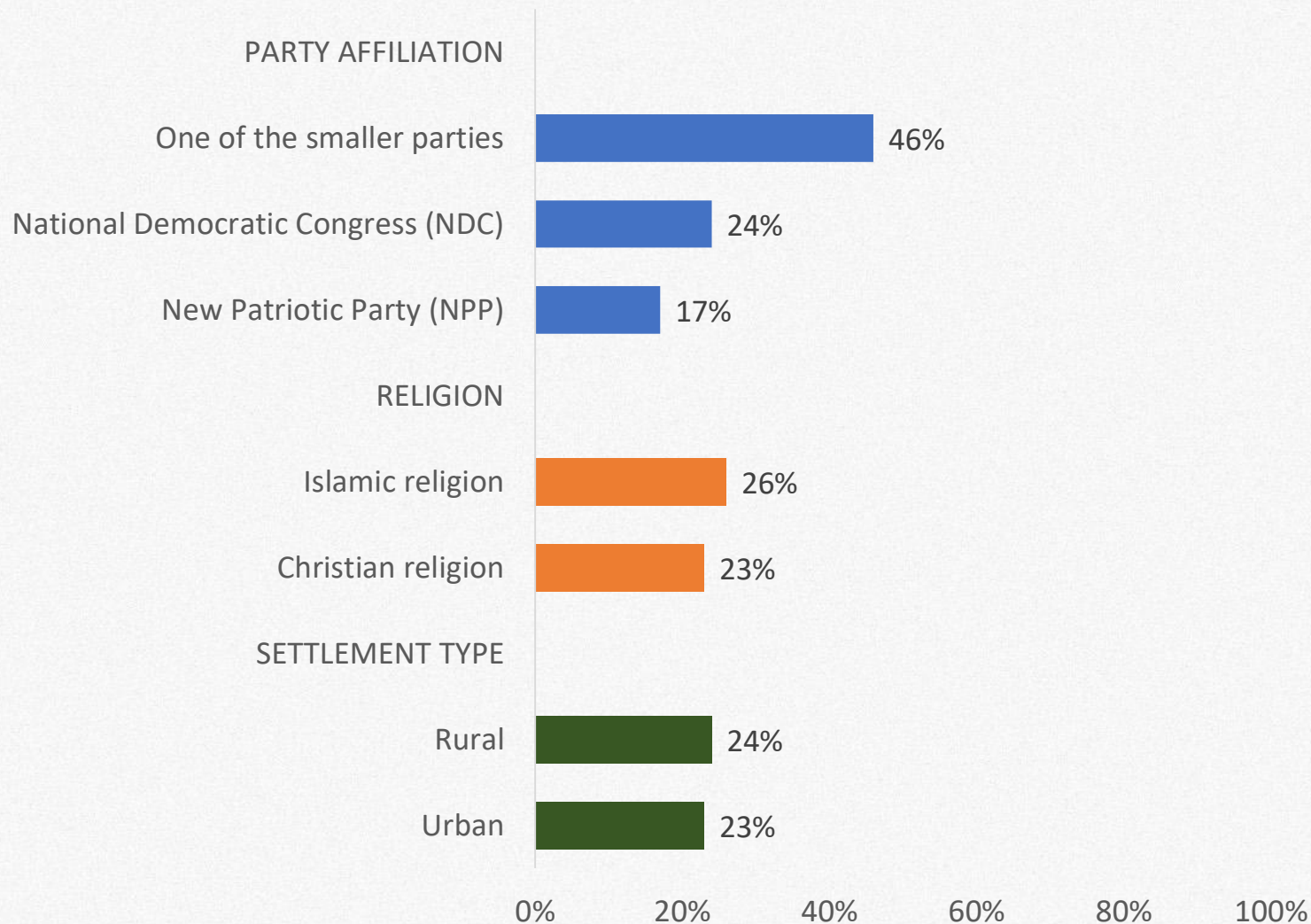


# A majority of Ghanaians say they are affiliated with a political party | Ghana | September-October 2020



**Respondents were asked:** Do you feel close to any particular political party?

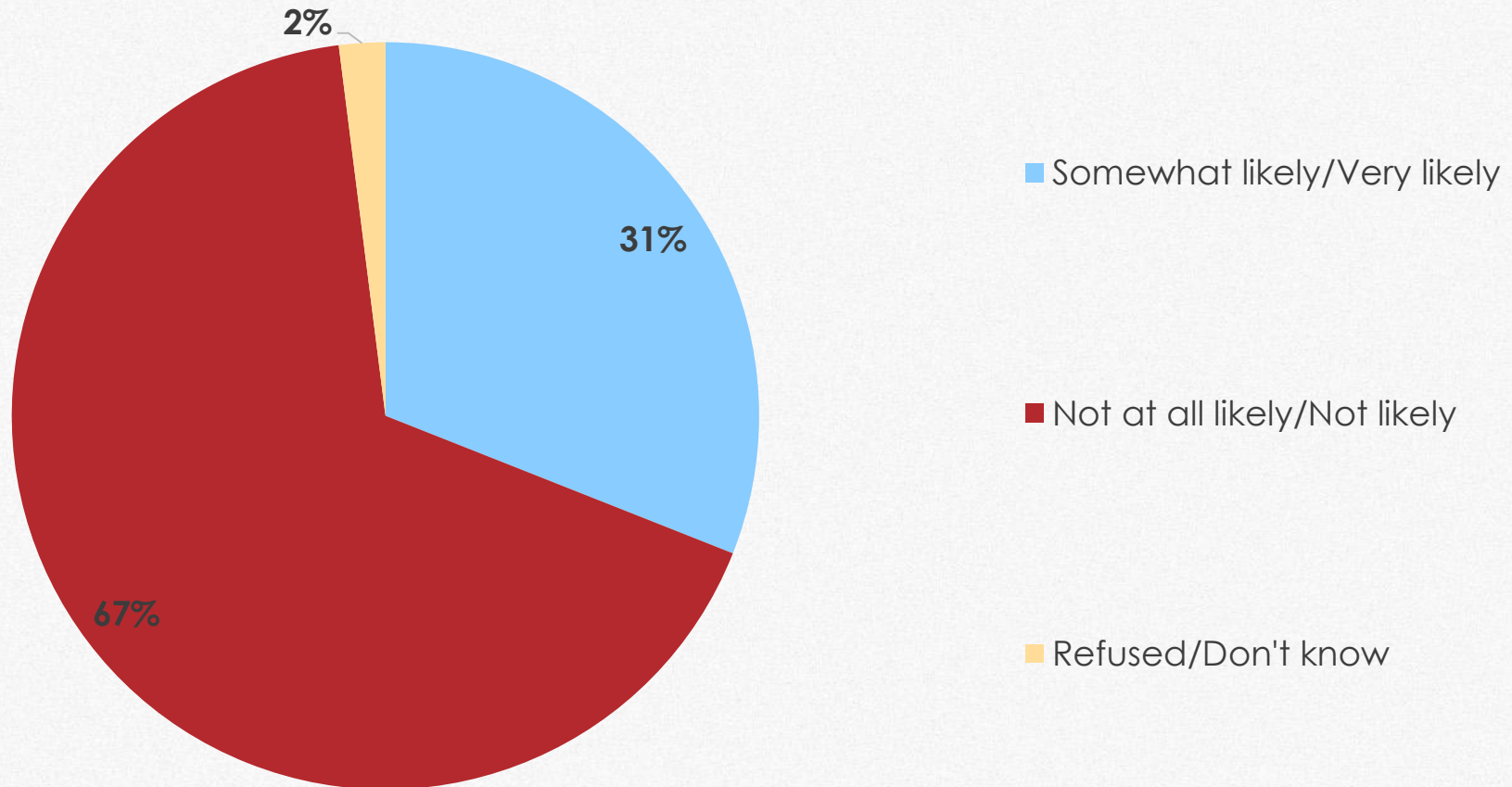
# Supporters of the smaller parties are more inclined to vote “skirt and blouse” | Ghana | September-October 2020



**Respondents were asked:** *In the 2020 elections, would you vote for a parliamentary candidate from a political party different from the one whose candidate you voted for in the presidential election? (% who say “yes”)*



# Two out of three believe COVID-19 will not affect voter turnout | Ghana | September-October 2020



**Respondents were asked:** *In your opinion, how likely is it that the COVID-19 pandemic will affect the number of people who turn out to vote in the upcoming 2020 parliamentary and presidential elections?*



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# THE END