GHANA CITIES MONITOR 2023 REPORT

Ghana Cities Monitor

WILLIAM + FLORA
Hewlett Foundation

25 Years
CDD-GHANA

The Ghana Center for Democratic Development (CDD-Ghana) is an independent, non-governmental and not-for-profit organization that promotes and supports, through research, education, advocacy, and policy engagement, efforts to build democracy, good governance and inclusive development in Ghana and throughout Africa. CDD-Ghana's research outputs and other products are available to and used by governmental and non-governmental agencies, Africa regional bodies, development partners as well as researchers and the public.

E-mail: info@cddgh.org
Website: www.cddgh.org

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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1.0 Executive summary ------------------------------

The majority of Ghana's population resides in urban areas. The 2021 National Population and Housing Census indicates that 56.7 percent of Ghana's population live in urban centers. Rapid urbanization in Ghana has been viewed as a vehicle for accelerating the achievement of national goals to improve the quality of life for many people. Accordingly, over the years, the government of Ghana has implemented several policies and programs to improve service delivery and infrastructure for people living in Ghanaian cities.

CDD-Ghana initiated the Ghana Cities Monitor (GCM) with the Hewlett Foundation's support to provide comprehensive, reliable, and timely citizen experiential data on a wide array of services and infrastructure that affect the quality of life within Ghanaian cities. The GCM aims to strengthen evidence-drivendecision-making and augment existing opportunities for public participation and accountability in the governance of the cities.

The maiden edition of the GCM involves 23 cities including the three largest metropolises and 20 municipalities in Ghana's Greater Accra, Ashanti, and Northern regions. The GCM was developed using a total of six (6) major components and their associated seventeen (17) sub-components, which collectively had four hundred and forty-six (446) indicators. The data for the GCM was gathered through an experiential survey in urban enumeration areas (EAs) located within Accra, Kumasi, and Tamale metropolises and selected municipalities adjoining these metropolises. A total of 2400 adult Ghanaians were engaged in face-to-face interviews across 150 EAs. 100EAs were allocated to the purposively selected metropolitan areas, and the remaining 50 EAs to the randomly selected municipalities.

The findings have been summarized under two sections: metropolitan rankings and sector performance by municipal. The metropolitan rankings section focuses on the performance of the three largest cities across the six components. The section on the municipals looks at the general performance of the 20 municipals across the six components.

Metropolitan Rankings

At the metropolitan level, Kumasi Metropolis (KMA) emerged as the best-performing city with a score of 41.0 out of 100, followed closely by Accra Metropolis (AMA) with a score of 39.3. Tamale Metropolis (TaMA) trailed the two metropolises with a score of 34.2.

KMA ranked first in three out of the six components, including Environmental Services (61.4), Economic Infrastructure (56.1), and Economic Services (28.2). The city's first position on the GCM was largely driven by its scores on the Environmental Services and Economic Infrastructure components. To some extent, the scores for the Safety, Security, and Disaster Management component also positively impacted KMAs position on the GCM.

Comparably, the score of AMA, which ranked second, was driven up by three components: Environmental Services (57.6), Safety, Security, and Disaster Management (55.4), and Economic Infrastructure (52.2). Scores on the remaining three components -Local Governance and Social Inclusion (28.7), Economic Services

(24.1), and Social Services (17.9) - pulled it down.

TaMA emerged as the lowest-ranked metropolis on the GCM, trailing KMA and AMA on four components - Environmental Services, Economic Infrastructure, Economic Services, and Safety, Security, and Disaster Management. Even though TaMA outperformed KMA and AMA on the Local Governance and Social Inclusion (34.0) and Social Services (22.1) components, the differences in scores were insignificant.

Municipal Rankings

The top five municipalities in the GCM are mainly from the Ashanti and Greater Accra regions. Ayawaso West emerged first with a score of 43.8 out of 100, followed by Juaben (43.4) and Old Tafo (43.3). The fourth and fifth positions are tied between La Dadekotopon and Obuasi, scoring 42.5 each. None of the municipalities from the Northern region are found among the top five.

Three of the bottom five municipals-Savelugu, Gushiegu, and Sagnerigu- are located in the Northern region, while the remaining two - Ejura Sekyere Dumase and Ablekuma West are in the Ashanti and Greater Accra regions. With a score of 36.5, Sagnerigu placed 16th, followed by Ablekuma West in 17th with a score of 35.7 and Ejura Sekyere Dumase in 18th with 35.6. The 19th and 20th positions were occupied by Gushiegu and Savelugu municipalities, respectively.

Social Services

This component focuses on accessibility, affordability, and quality of education, health, and social protection services. The top three municipalities with the highest score on this component are Juaben, ranked first with a score of 27.7, followed by Sagnerigu (26.0) and Offinso (23.9). By contrast, two of the three municipalities with the lowest social services scores are from the Greater Accra region - Ablekuma North (13.2) and Ablekuma West (11.3). None of the municipalities attained the average score of 50.0 out of 100 at the social services component level.

Environmental Services

The assessments on environmental services concern the availability and quality management of sanitation, waste services, and pollution. About three-fourths of the municipalities scored above 50.0 out of 100 on the environmental services

component. The two top-ranking municipals, Ayawaso West (67.5) and La Dadekotopon (66.6)are both in the Greater Accra region, while the bottom two scorers, Gushiegu (32.1) and Savelugu (14.1), are both in the Northern region.

Economic Infrastructure

Most of the municipals performed well on the economic infrastructure component, including the transportation, housing, water, electricity, and communication sub-components. Across the 20 municipalities, 16 scored more than 50.0 on this component. The top two municipalities, Obuasi and Kwadaso, located in the Ashanti region, scored 57.6 each, while third-placed municipality Ayawaso West, located in the Greater Accra region, scored 57.2. The two lowest-ranked municipals, Gushiegu and Savelugu, are located in the Northern region.

Economic Services

The economic services component consists of two sub-components: markets (both physical and online) and employment status, livelihood activity, and availability of skills training assistance within the cities. None of the 20 municipalities obtained two-fifths of the total score of 100 points. Poor scores notwithstanding, all three top municipalities are in the Ashanti region (i.e., Old Tafo, 39.1; Juaben, 35.2; and Suame, 34.3). The bottom three municipalities are in the Greater Accra region (i.e.,Ablekuma West, 22.1), Ashanti region (i.e., Obuasi, 21.7), and Northern region (i.e.,Gushiegu, 18.6).

Local Governance and Social Inclusion

The local governance and social inclusion component comprises participation and accountability in local government activities and social inclusion measures. The scores obtained by all 20 municipalities are below average (i.e., 50.0). None of the top three municipalities reached 40.0 points out of 100 (i.e., Asante Akim Central, 37.8; Obuasi, 37.3, both in the Ashanti region; and Gushiegu, 36.8 in the Northern region). The bottom three municipals are in Greater Accra region (i.e., Krowor, 29.2; Ablekuma West, 26.3) and Ashanti region (i.e.,Suame, 27.9).

Safety, Security and Disaster Management

The safety, security, and disaster management component measures people's sense of safety and security and the prevalence and handling of disasters within cities. The performance of municipalities on this component is somewhat encouraging. Of the

20 municipalities, 11 had scores above the halfway mark of 50.0. Asante Akim Central municipality in the Ashanti region leads the pack with a score of 55.9, followed by two Greater Accra municipalities - La Dadekotopon (55.4) and Ayawaso West (55.3). On the low end, Ablekuma North (46.2) and Krowor (45.1), two municipalities in Greater Accra, and Savelugu municipality in the Northern region (43.7), trailed the group (see Table 9).

Overall, the GCM shows both prospects and challenges related to the quality of governance, the delivery of public goods that are fundamental to the quality of life, and the potential for socio-economic transformation in cities. On the one hand, citizens gave very low marks for education, health services, and social protection and cited inadequate opportunities for skills training and livelihood empowerment programs. Additionally, low scores on local governance indicators reveal the prevalence of limited opportunities for public participation, transparency, and accountability in local governance. On the other hand, citizens offered favorable assessments of economic infrastructure (especially electricity, water, and communication) that supports economic activities. Other services, such as sanitation, waste management, and safety and security, performed comparatively well across most cities.

Notwithstanding, the scores still point to the need to improve the delivery of public goods and services to position the cities as competitive economic hubs and catalysts for socio-economic transformation. Also, the government must make considerable efforts to bridge the deepening divide between cities in the Greater Accra and Ashanti regions and those in the Northern region.

2.0 Introduction

Africa is among the fastest urbanizing continents, with an average annual urban growth rate of 7% and several cities exceeding 10%. [1] Urban residents in Africa are expected to increase to 760 million in 2030 and 1.2 billion by 2050. The growing interest in Africa's urbanization among global and continental policy actors and academics is primarily due to the many opportunities that cities offer toward achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Agenda 2063. [2] Evidence exists to support the transformative impact of urbanization on the African continent. [3] However, cities may be unable to live up to their transformative potential if rising urban populations are not matched with good planning, adequate investment in infrastructure, and good governance.

Ghana is among the rapidly urbanizing African countries, with 56.7% of its population living in urban areas. [4] Many opportunities exist to position Ghana's cities as economic and social transformation centers. To reduce the negative impacts of urbanization, the government is implementing several interventions, including the SDGs, New Urban Agenda, National Urban Policy Framework and Action Plan, the Urban Grant Support Program, and the Ghana Secondary Cities Support Program. These interventions aim to improve governance processes, infrastructure base, service delivery, and general living conditions in cities. The recent voluntary reviews on the SDGs and the New Urban Agenda at the national and city levels provide snapshots of the government's attempt at achieving various global and national goals of cities.

However, there is little to no data on citizens' assessments of the provision of services and infrastructure and the quality of life in cities. Thus, in assessing Ghana's cities, it is essential to do so from the perspective of citizens living in them to determine the extent to which cities are well-positioned to drive socio-economic transformation

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[1] ADB Group (2014). Urbanization recommended as key to improving living conditions. May 23.
[2] ADB Group (Ibid)
[3] OECD/UN ECA/AfDB (Ibid),
[4] *Ghana Urbanisation Think Tank (GUTT), 2019. Cities as a Strategic Resource: Guideline for Ghana's National Urban Policy Revision. Paper for the Coalition for Urban Transitions. London and Washington DC. Available at: https://urbantransitions.global/publications/*

and inclusive development. Such an assessment would enable the adoption of relevant measures, especially where there are gaps, to enhance the developmental potential of cities. This assessment is crucial given the recent COVID-19 pandemic, where weak capacities of metropolitan authorities, inadequate access to social services, poor infrastructure, stark in equalities relative to access to essential services and sustainable livelihoods were exposed.

In this light, the Ghana Center for Democratic Development (CDD-Ghana), with funding support from the Hewlett Foundation, is developing the Ghana Cities Monitor (GCM) to track the experiences of citizens residing in some cities in Ghana.

3.0 About the Ghana Cities Monitor (GCM) –·–·–·–·–·–·–

The Ghana Cities Monitor (GCM) is a tool for assessing the provision of essential services and infrastructure crucial to cities' economic, social, and environmental well-being, as well as the quality of life of city dwellers. The maiden edition of the GCM assesses the ease of living in 23 cities nation wide. The GCM, produced every two years, aims to provide strong evidence to inform policy advocacy on governance and service delivery in cities and contribute to research on the consequences of urbanization on the quality of life in Ghana.

The objectives of the GCM include the following:

- Stimulate more significant public engagements on urban governance and quality of life in Ghanaian cities

- Provide timely citizen feedback on the delivery and quality of services in cities

- Encourage responsiveness and accountability by city authorities in the delivery of public goods and services

- Empower citizens to hold their city authorities accountable for delivering public goods and services

4.0 Methodology

4.1 Conceptualizing cities

Urban areas and cities are often used interchangeably. Countries use different criteria to determine and classify urban areas or cities. Some countries use a single measure based on the population size to define metropolitan areas or cities, but the population threshold still varies considerably (e.g.,20,000 inhabitants as in the Netherlands and Nigeria; 30,000 in Mali; 5,000 in India; 50,000 in Japan; and 100,000 in China). Other countries define cities based on a narrow administrative area called city proper'. By contrast, the 'metropolitan areas' concept recognizes city boundaries that extend into contiguous urban areas (urban agglomerations) or multiple jurisdictions that extend beyond the immediate city boundaries into satellite cities, towns, and intervening rural areas that are socio-economically tied to the urban core. Several countries define cities based on population density, administrative function, geographical jurisdiction, employment type, and economic activities.[5]

In Ghana, geographical areas are classified as cities based on administrative demarcations which overlap with the population size, demographic conditions, and settlement characteristics. Traditionally, the idea of cities has been associated with 'metropolitan areas' giving rise to the major cities of Ghana, namely, Accra 'city', Kumasi 'city', Tamale city', and Sekondi-Takoradi 'city', among others. Similarly, the idea of secondary cities in Ghana has been associated with 'municipalities', which are administrative areas relatively smaller than the metropolitan areas but comparatively bigger than districts in terms of population and administrative functions. Thus, it may well be argued that the definition of cities in Ghana is more akin to the metropolitan area concept.

While the metropolitan area concept has its limitations, like any other city concept, it affords a better understanding of cities in developing countries in terms of the core and satellite cities that serve important economic and development functions,

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[5]UN Habitat, n.d. What is a city?

including the potential for providing high employment opportunities in manufacturing and services sectors of the economy. In addition, the metropolitan area concept offers a better understanding of distinct administrative (city) authorities with defined responsibilities that are essential to the development of cities. Again, the metro area concept makes it easier for policymakers to monitor issues within the cities since it matches the current boundaries of cities in Ghana.

For this project, we conceptualize cities as metropolitan assemblies and their contiguous municipalities that are socio-economically tied to the urban core. In this report, all references to cities imply the three largest metropolises, namely, Accra Metropolitan Area (AMA), Kumasi Metropolitan Area (KMA), Tamale Metropolitan Area (TaMA), and 20 other randomly selected contingent municipalities in the Greater Accra, Ashanti, and Northern regions.

The three selected metropolises share similar characteristics. They are the regional capitals and central business districts in their respective regions; they satisfy the minimum population threshold (at least 250,000 persons) and have similar capacities for internal revenue generation that could be channeled into basic infrastructure and other developmental needs within their jurisdiction. Despite these commonalities, there are some noticeable differences between the three. For instance, according to the 2021 population and housing census, TaMA has the largest geographical size (440.4 km^2), KMA has the largest population (443,981), and AMA has the highest population density (12,197/km^2).

Municipalities are quite distinct from the metropolises. They have a minimum population threshold of 95,000 and comprise three tiers of local government structures per the Local Governance Act of 2016 (Act 936). They have political and administrative authorities that exercise political, legislative, and executive functions. Currently, municipal assemblies have thirteen decentralized departments with varied functions, including but not limited to disaster prevention and management, transportation, planning, education, and health, among others.
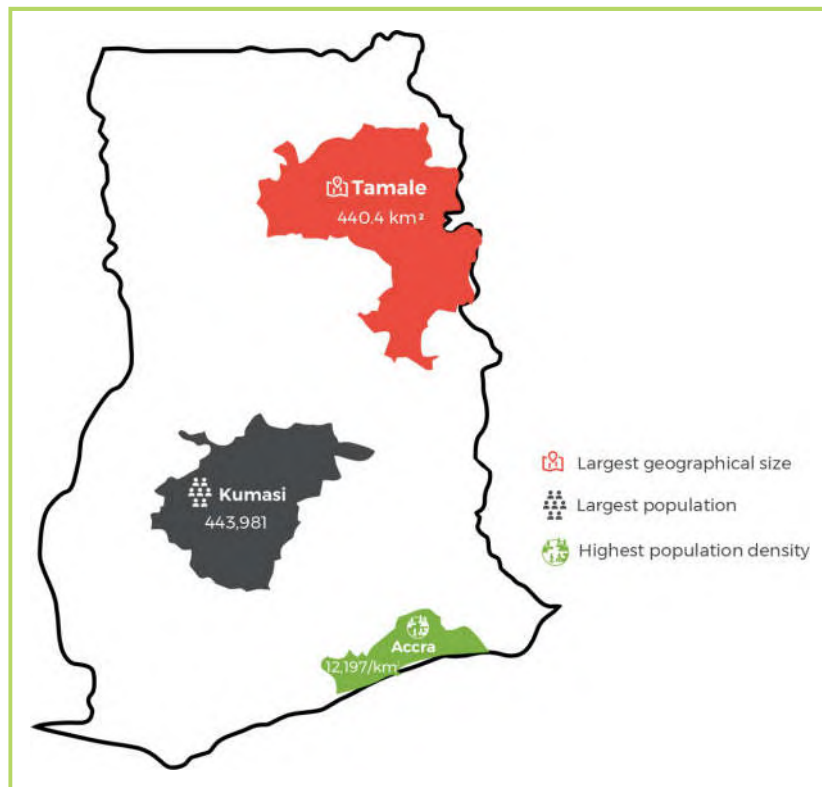
The subsequent sections and sub-sections provide details about the Ghana Cities Monitor (GCM) assessment tool, as well as city's scores and rankings on the various components and sub-components, which are computed from scores on several indicators.

4.2 Major and sub-components of the Ghana Cities Monitor (GCM)

The components used in constructing the GCM reflect the conditions that impact the ease and quality of living in cities. The components provide measures for assessing the performance of cities in relation to crucial global goals and national

policy interventions that make them sustainable, resilient, safe ,and inclusive. Table 1.0 below details the six (6) major components and their associated seventeen (17) sub-components, which collectively make up the four hundred and forty-six (446) indicators used in developing the GCM.[6]

Table 1: Major components of the GCM | by sub-components and number of indicators

Major-components	Sub-components	No. of Indicators
1. Social Services (SOCSERV)	1. Education services(EDUSCORE)	22
	2. Health services (HEASCORE)	30
	3. Social protection (SPROSCORE)	77
2. Environmental Services (ENVSERV)	1. Sanitation (SANISCORE)	8
	2. Waste management (WMGTSCORE)	4
	3. Environmental pollution and climate change (EPOCCSCORE)	20
3. Economic Infrastructure (ECOINFRA)	1. Transportation (TRANSCORE)	35
	2. Housing (HOUSCORE)	6
	3. Water (WATSCORE)	4
	4. Electricity (ELECSCORE)	4
	5. Communication (COMSCORE)	18
4. Economic Services (ECOSERV)	1. Markets (MKTSCORE)	16
	2. Employment status, livelihood activity, and skills training (ESLASTSCORE)	6
5. Local Governance and Social Inclusion (LGVSOINCL)	1. Participation and accountability in local governance (PARACCSCORE)	30
	2. Social Inclusion (SOINCSCORE)	31
6. Safety, Security, and Disaster Management (SFTSECDMGT)	1. Safety and Security (SAFSECSCORE)	66
	2. Disaster Management (DISMGTSCORE)	69

1. **Social services component:** Three (3) sub-components- education services, health services, and social protection- were used to calculate this component's scores. Each sub-componentscore was and calculated from the various indicator scores below.

   • Education services indicators: Availability of service facility; the physical conditions of the facility; contact with service providers; experience from contact with service providers; problems in service facility; and affordability of service.

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[6]See Appendix 2 for the expeirencial survey questionnaire that was used in data collection from citizens as well as Appendix 3 for the list of questions (i.e. indicators) used to compute each sub-component scores. For each question or indicator, there is an expected minimum and maximum scores based on the responses option scales of questions in the questionnaire.

- Health services indicators: Availability of service facility; the physical conditions of the facility; contact with service providers; experience from contact with service providers; problems in service facility; and affordability of service

- Social Protection indicators: Enrollment in various insurance policies; accessibility of healthcare with insurance coverage; effectiveness of insurance coverage in accessing services; receipt of social assistance from central or local government, non-public/private sector institutions, relatives/acquaintances; and additional income from personal investments.

2. **Environmental services component:** The environmental services component score was computed using three sub-component scores derived from several indicators as explained below.

Social Services

Education Services (EDUSCORE)	22
Health Services (HEASCORE)	30
Social Protection (SPROSCORE)	30
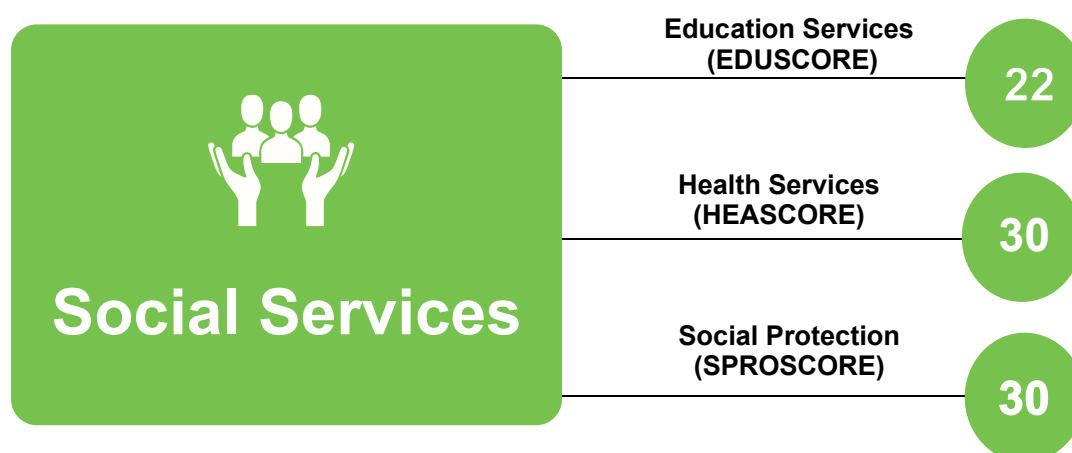
- Sanitation indicators: Availability of public toilet facilities in the community; the presence of sanitary inspectors in the community; type of toilet facilities used by households, private or communal; its location, distance from home to facility; the perception that the lack of toilet facilities in households and community is a serious problem; and satisfaction with efforts of city authority to ensure good sanitation conditions.

- Waste management indicators: Availability of public refuse dumping sites in the community; mode of waste management and disposal at household level; regularity of household waste disposal; and satisfaction with waste management efforts of city authority.

- Environmental pollution and climate change indicators: Perceived seriousness of specific types of environmental pollution, rising temperatures, and flooding induced by climate changes in the community; how well city authority is addressing these problems; and satisfaction with environmental pollution management efforts of city authority.

Environmental Services

Sanitation (SANISCORE)	8
Waste Management (WMGTSCORE)	4
Environmental pollution and climate change (EPOCCSCORE)	20
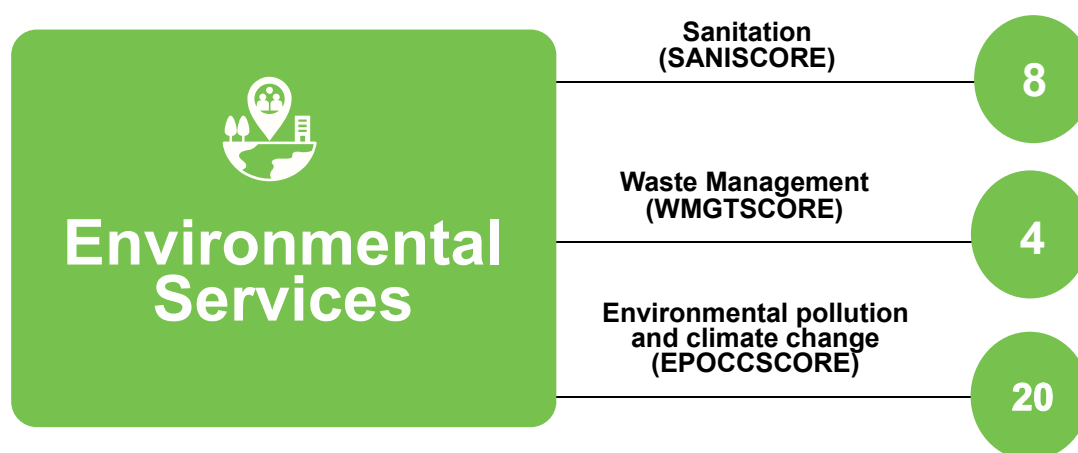
3. **Economic infrastructure component:** We computed the scores on this component using five (5) sub-componentsdeveloped with several indicators as presented below:

- Transportation indicators: Availability of public transport systems; use of different modes of transportation; experiences using these modes of transportation; ratings of the physical conditions of the various modes of transport; accessibility of these modes of transport; authorities' management of activities of transport operators in the cities; the seriousness of traffic congestion in cities; and affordability of transportation cost.

- Housing indicators: Availability of housing rental units; type of dwelling habitat; accommodation rented or owned; access to credit facility for rent payment or housing project; and affordability of rental cost.

- Water indicators: Availability of water systems; the main source of water for household use; the regularity of supply from this source; and affordability of water bill.

- Electricity indicators: Availability of electricity grid; access to electricity in the home; regularity of power supply; and affordability of electricity bill.

- Communications indicators: Availability of mobile phone network services; types of services/networks present in the community; ownership of computer and mobile phone; usage of mobile phones and internet; experience with mobile phone connectivity; and affordability of cost of communication.

Economic Infrastructure

Transportation (TRANSCORE)	35
Housing (HOUSCORE)	6
Water (WATSCORE)	4
Electricity (ELECSCORE)	4
Communication (COMSCORE)	18
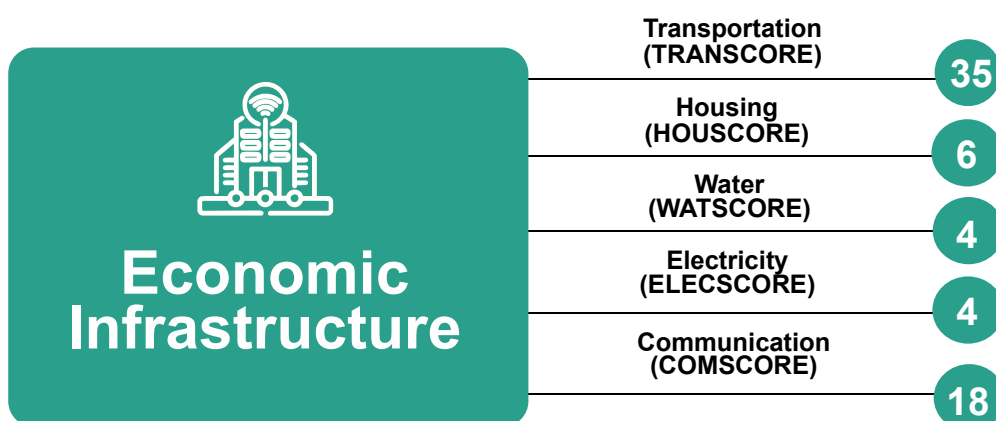
4. **Economic services component:** The scores on two sub-components- markets (both physical and online) and employment status, livelihood activity, and skills training- were pooled to develop the economic services component scores. Below are the indicators under each of the two sub-components

- Market indicators: Availability of physical market; conditions of the local market; city authorities handling challenges in markets; transacting business online; and evaluation of online marketing platforms on specific activities.

- Employment status, livelihood activity, and skills training indicators: Employment status; main economic activity; and receipt of economic assistance, including skills training from public and non-public agencies.

Economic Services

Markets
(MKTSCORE) — **16**

Employment status, livelihood activity, and skills training
(ESLASTSCOTRE) — **6**

5. **Local governance and social inclusion component:** The local governance and social inclusion component also has two (2) sub-components - participation and accountability in local government and social inclusion. The number of indicators, as enumerated below, is used to derive the sub-component scores.

- Participation and accountability in local governance indicators: Assembly-community interface to discuss issues; and evaluation of city authority performance in organizing these engagement meetings.

- Social inclusion indicators: Feeling of acceptance as a citizen by others; level of generalized trust; acceptance of persons of various statuses as neighbors; perceived discrimination against others; and support for persons of different statuses who decide to contest for political office.

Local Governance and Social Inclusion

Participation and accountability in local governance
(PARACCSCORE) — **30**

Social Inclusion
(SOINCSCORE) — **31**
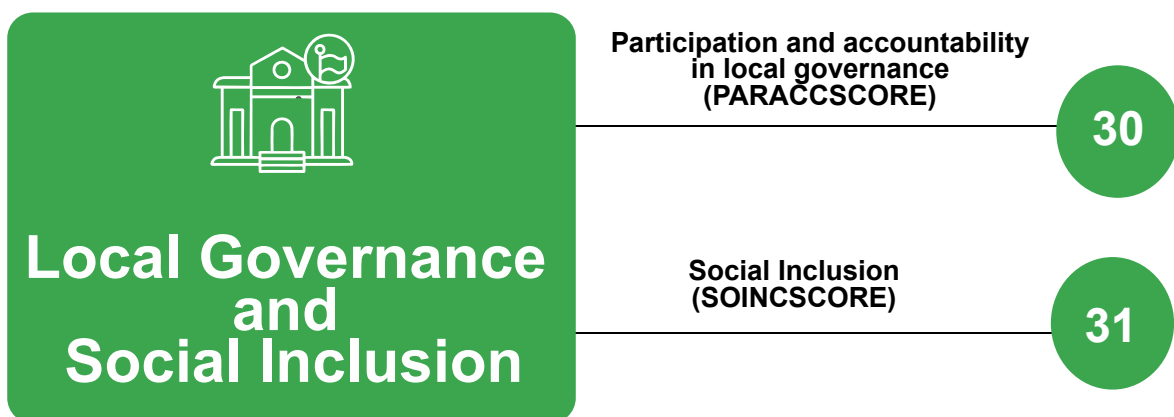
6. **Safety, security, and disaster management component:** The safety and security and disaster management sub-component scores were computed with the indicators depicted below.

- Safety and security indicators: Police visibility in the community; feeling of personal safety; avoiding certain areas of the community ; experience with theft, harassment, and assault in the community; contact with police and experiences regarding services needed; and satisfaction with city authority safety and security efforts.

- Disaster management indicators: Perception of specific disasters as severe problems in communities; and evaluation of city authority performance in managing these disasters when they occur.

Safety, Security, and Disaster Management

Safety and Security (SAFSECSCORE) 66

Disaster Management (DISMGTSCORE) 69
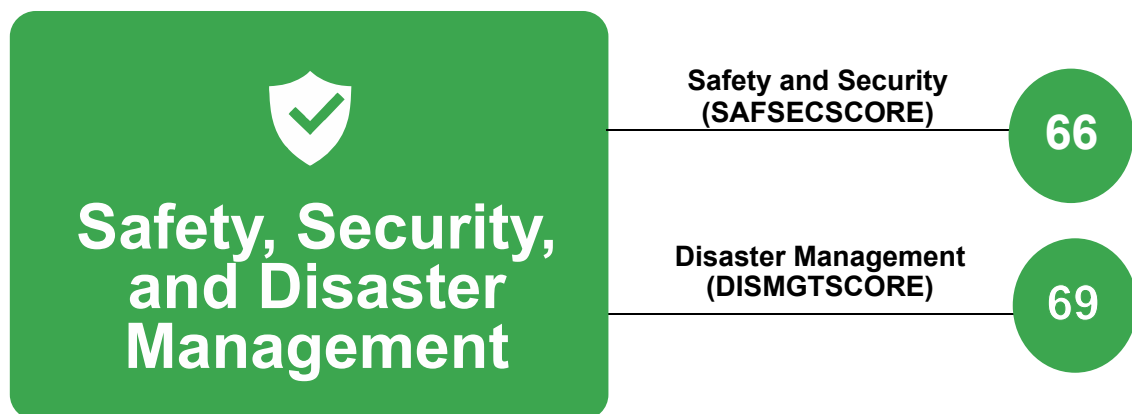
4.3   Data for the Ghana cities monitor (GCM)

This sub-section discusses the sample design and data collection process for the GCM experiential survey.

4.3.1 Design of data collection tool

To collect experiential data from citizens living in the survey areas, we used a survey questionnaire with 106 block questions, consisting of 336 question items, including demographics. However, we used 314items from 89 block questions to compute the scores for the seventeen (17) sub-components. Generally, the questions were closed-ended with ordinal response scales calibrated in ascending order, starting from a minimum score of zero (0) but with varying maximum scores depending on the type of scale (i.e., 2, 3, or 4-points) used for a given question. Trained field enumerators and supervisors were deployed to the sampled EAs to conduct face-to-face interviews with randomly selected adult citizens (i.e., 18 years and above)using either the English questionnaire purposely designed for data collection or any of the local translations (i.e., Ga, Twi, and Dagbani) depending on the language selected by the respondent. Data collection spanned the period from November 10 to 27, 2022. The 2,400-sample size yielded results with a margin of error of ±2.0% at the 95% confidence level.

5.0 The GCM scoring procedure ---------------------------------

As indicated in sub-section 4.3.1 above, 314 question items (or indicators) were used to compute scores for the sub-components, principal components, and the overall GCM scores. Also, these question items (or indicators) were designed with ordinal response options with two or more levels depending on the intensity of responses. All questions had similar measurement units, so standardization was unnecessary to ensure comparability as in cases where the measurement units vary (i.e., a mix of percentages, ratios, and intervals, etc.).

5.1 Indicators' scores and data transformation

As stated above, the response options of question items (or indicators) only differ in their scaling levels. Although the low-end point of response scale for all question items is 0, the high-end point score varied across the question items. For instance, while one of the sanitation sub-component indicators - "lack of household toilet facility a serious problem or not" - has scores ranging from "0=very serious" to "4=not at all serious", scores ranged from "0=often" to "3=never" in the health services sub-component indicator, "experience with the lack of medicines or other supplies in a public hospital/clinic." Since the response options range from negative (i.e., low-end point) to positive (i.e., high-end point) for all question items, there was no need for data modification or transformation.

5.2 Sub-components score computation and normalization

The sub-component scores, either expected (per the scale in the questionnaire) or observed (from data gathered), are obtained by computing the average of the aggregated scores on the number of indicators. For instance, using the education services sub-component (EDUSCORE), which has 22 indicators, if all respondents selected the lower-end scores for all indicators, the average expected minimum sub-component score (EMiSc) would be 0 (i.e., equation 1). Similarly, if they selected the upper-end scores, the average expected maximum score (EMaSc) for the sub-component would be 60 (i.e., equation 2).

$$\text{EMiSc} = \frac{\sum_i^n (\text{MinSi})}{n} \quad \dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots. (1)$$

$$\text{EMaSc} = \frac{\sum_i^n (\text{MaxSi})}{n} \quad \dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots (2)$$

where

EMiSc	= Expected minimum score for a sub-component,
$\sum_i^n (\text{MinSi})$	= Aggregate minimum score (for 1, 2, 3 … n indicators) for a sub-component,
EMaSc	= Expected maximum score for a sub-component,
$\sum_i^n (\text{MaxSi})$ and	= Aggregate maximum score (for 1, 2, 3 … n indicators) for a sub-component,
n	= Number of respondents.

By the same logic, the observed score for the education services sub-component (EDUSCORE) could be computed from the data with equation 3 as follows:

$$\text{EDUSCORE} = \frac{\sum_i^n (\text{Si})}{n} \dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots (3)$$

where

EDUSCORE	= Education services sub-component mean score,
$\sum_i^n (\text{Si})$	= Aggregate observedscoresfor sub-component (for 1, 2, 3 … n indicators), and
n	= Number of respondents.

The expected minimum and maximum values obtained from equations 1 and 2 are important in normalizing sub-componentmean scores computed from the data using equation 3. For example, the education service sub-component mean score (EDUSCORE) can be normalized to run on a 0 to 100 scale where 0 is the weakest score and 100 is the highest using equation 4 below.

$$\text{N\_EDUSCORE} = \left[\frac{(EDUSCORE - \text{EMiSc})}{(\text{EMaSc} - \text{EMiSc})} \right] * 100 \quad \dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots (4)$$

where

N_EDUSCORE	= Normalized education services sub-component mean score,
EDUSCORE	= Education services sub-component mean score,
EMiSc	= Expected minimum score for the education service sub-component, and
EMaSc	= Expected maximum score for the education service sub-component.

5.3 Major components' scores computation

A simple arithmetic mean was used in computing the scores on the six major components of the GCM. For instance, Social Services (SOCSERV), one of the major components of the GCM, has three sub-components, Education Services (EDUSCORE), Health Services (HEASCORE), and Social Protection (SPROSCORE). The scores for this component are computed using Equation 5 below.

$$SOCSERV = \frac{(EDUSCORE + HEASCORE + SPROSCORE)}{3} \ \dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots\dots.(5)$$

5.4 The GCM score computation

The last stage of the data analysis is the computation of the GCM score. Since equal weight was assumed for the six major components - Social Service (SOCSERV), Environmental Services (ENVSERV), Economic Infrastructure (ECOINFRA), Economic Services (ECOSERV), Local Governance and Social Inclusion (LGVSOINCL), and Safety, Security and Disaster Management (SFTSECDMGT) - a simple arithmetic mean was computed for the final GCM score using equation 6 below.

$$GCM = \frac{(SOCSERV + ENVSERV + ECOINFRA + \ ECOSERV + \ LGVSOINCL + \ SFTSECDMGT)}{6} \ \dots\dots\dots.(5)$$

6.0 GCM scores and rankings ––––––––––––––––––––––

The GCM scores and ranking are grouped into two main categories. They include Metropolitan rankings comprising the three (3) largest cities (Accra, Kumasi, and Tamale) and the 20 municipals contingent to or socio-economically tied to the metropolises within the same regions. The two categories reflect our conceptual definition and the conventional understanding of cities in Ghana.

6.1 Ranking of metropolises

From Table 2, at the metropolitan level, Kumasi Metropolis (KMA) emerged as the top-performing city with a score of 41.0 out of 100, followed closely by Accra Metropolis (AMA), with a score of 39.3. Tamale Metropolis (TaMA) trailed the two metropolises with a score of 34.2. In general, two significant observations could be made from the findings. First, none of the three largest cities-AMA, KMA, and TaMA- obtained an average score of 50.0. Secondly, all three cities scored very low on Social Services, Economic Services, and Local Governance and Social Inclusion components.

KMA ranked first in three out of the six components: Environmental Services (61.4), Economic Infrastructure (56.1), and Economic Services (28.2). The city's first position on the GCM was driven to a large extent by its scores on the Environmental Services and Economic Infrastructure components, respectively. Its score on the Safety, Security, and Disaster Management component also impacted its position on the GCM positively.

Similarly, the AMA ranked second in three components: Environmental Services (57.6), Safety, Security and Disaster Management (55.4), and Economic Infrastructure (52.2), driving up its score on the GCM, while the scores on the remaining three components-Local Governance and Social Inclusion (28.7), Economic Services (24.1) and Social Services (17.9)- pulled it down. Indeed, AMA trailed KMA and TaMA in Local Governance and Social Inclusion, as well as Social Services components.

TaMA's emergence as the lowest-ranked metropolis on the GCM is because it trailed KMA and AMA on four of the six components - Environmental Services, Economic

Infrastructure, Economic Services, and Safety, Security and Disaster Management. TaMA out performed KMA and AMA on the Local Governance and Social Inclusion (34.0) and Social Services (22.1) components but with weak scores.

Kumasi Metropolitan Area

1

Overall GCM scores and ranks across the six components | by metropolises

	Overall Score	Social Service	Environmental Service	Economic Infrastructure	Economic Service	Local Government & Social Inclusion	Safety, Security & Disaster Management
Score	41.0	19.3	61.4	56.1	28.2	31.8	49.4

Accra Metropolitan Area

2

Overall GCM scores and ranks across the six components | by metropolises

	Overall Score	Social Service	Environmental Service	Economic Infrastructure	Economic Service	Local Government & Social Inclusion	Safety, Security & Disaster Management
Score	39.6	17.9	57.6	52.2	24.1	28.7	55.4

Tamale Metropolitan Area

3

Overall GCM scores and ranks across the six components | by metropolises

	Overall Score	Social Service	Environmental Service	Economic Infrastructure	Economic Service	Local Government & Social Inclusion	Safety, Security & Disaster Management
Score	34.2	22.1	34.1	47.8	19.6	34.0	47.5

6.2 Ranking of municipalities

As noted in sub-section 4.1 of the report, aside from the three metropolises, 20 adjoining municipalities were also selected for this exercise. The municipal level rankings, involve these 20 municipalities, 8 of which are in Greater Accra, another 8 in Ashanti, and 4 in Northern regions of Ghana. The subsequent sections below describe the performance of the top five and the bottom five municipalities.

6.2.1 Top five municipalities
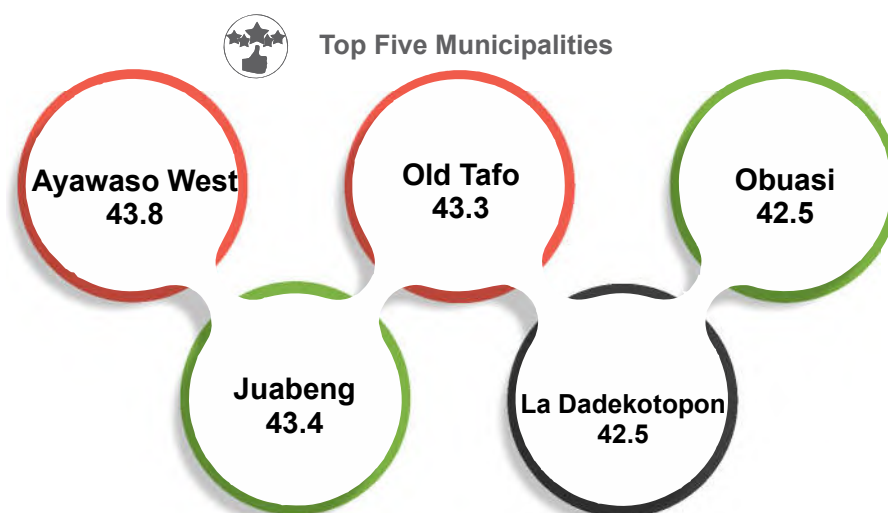
Table 3 depicts the scores and rankings of the 20 municipalities. The top five cities or municipalities in the GCM are mainly from the Ashanti and Greater Accra regions. Ayawaso West emerged first with a score of 43.8 out of 100, followed by Juaben (43.4) and Old Tafo (43.3). The fourth and fifth positions are tied between La Dadekotopon and Obuasi, scoring 42.5 each. None of the municipalities from the Northern region are found among the top five.

Examining the scores of these top 5 municipalities reveals a common pattern. First, all the top 5 municipals obtained scores above average (i.e., over 50.0 out of 100) in three components: Environmental Services, Economic Infrastructure, and Safety, Security, and Disaster Management. However, their scores in the remaining three components: Local Governance and Social Inclusion, Social Services, and Economic Services, were below 40.0 (see Table 2). Second, all the top five municipalities scored best in the Environmental Services component. Third, their Social Services scores are the weakest among the six components.

6.2.2 Bottom five municipalities
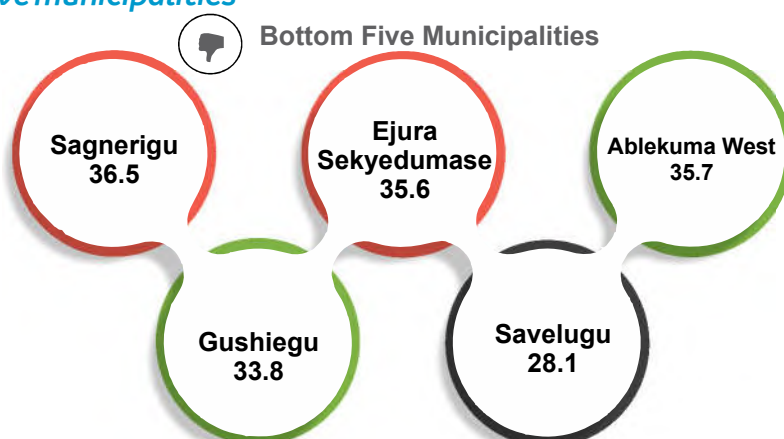
Bottom Five Municipalities

Sagnerigu 36.5

Ejura Sekyedumase 35.6

Ablekuma West 35.7

Gushiegu 33.8

Savelugu 28.1

Three of the bottom five municipals- Savelugu, Gushiegu, and Sagnerigu - are located in the Northern region, while the remaining two - Ejura Sekyere Dumase and Ablekuma West-are in the Ashanti and Greater Accra regions. With a score of 36.5, Sagnerigu placed 16th, followed by Ablekuma West in 17th with a score of 35.7 and Ejura Sekyere Dumase in 18th with a score of 35.6. The 19th and 20th positions were occupied by Gushiegu and Savelugu municipalities, respectively. The findings depicted in Table 3 are quite revealing. All four Northern region municipalities are among the GCM's five worst performers. Only three of the bottom five municipalities attained scores above average in two components (i.e.,Ablekuma West, 55.4 for Environmental Services; and Sagnerigu and Ejura Sekyere Dumase, 52.0 and 51.9, respectively, for Economic Infrastructure). Apart from these components, where only three municipalities performed marginally well the scores of the bottom five municipalities are quite low across the remaining four components.

Table 2: Overall GCM scores and ranks across the six components | by municipalities

	Sub-component score						GCM Scores & Rank	
	Social Services	Environmental Services	Economic Infrastructure	Economic Services	Local Governance & Social Inclusion	Safety, Security & Disaster Management	Overall Score	Rank on GCM
Ayawaso West Municipal	18.5	67.5	57.2	30.6	33.5	55.3	43.8	1
Juaben Municipal	27.7	59.4	54.5	35.2	33.2	50.6	43.4	2
Old Tafo Municipal	21.5	59.6	55.6	39.1	31.5	52.1	43.3	3
La Dadekotopon Municipal	16.0	66.6	56.2	26.7	34.1	55.4	42.5	4
Obuasi Municipal	20.4	65.3	57.6	21.7	37.3	52.9	42.5	4
Asante Akim Central Municipal	20.5	60.9	51.4	25.6	37.8	55.9	42.0	6
Kwadaso Municipal	15.6	64.7	57.6	32.9	29.2	51.1	41.8	7
Suame Municipal	21.6	55.3	55.3	34.3	27.9	51.3	40.9	8
Oforikrom Municipal	19.7	57.2	55.4	23.8	36.2	49.2	40.3	9
La Nkwantanang -Madina	19.2	59.4	52.7	23.1	34.0	52.3	40.1	10
Ayawaso Central Municipal	20.7	55.0	52.7	23.0	33.9	54.5	40.0	11
Adentan Municipal	19.9	55.2	52.7	23.9	33.8	50.2	39.3	12
Krowor Municipal	18.1	54.9	53.8	28.1	29.2	45.1	38.2	13
Offinso Municipal	23.9	45.5	49.4	23.9	30.6	47.4	36.8	14
Ablekuma North Municipal	13.2	57.2	52.0	22.4	29.4	46.2	36.7	15
Sagnerigu Municipal	26.0	40.7	52.0	22.3	30.8	47.3	36.5	16
Ablekuma West Municipal	11.3	55.4	49.2	22.1	26.3	49.8	35.7	17
Ejura Sekyedumase Municipal	16.5	39.1	51.9	26.1	29.8	49.9	35.6	18
Gushiegu Municipal	21.6	32.1	45.4	18.6	36.8	48.2	33.8	19
Savelugu Municipal	20.0	14.1	38.8	22.4	29.5	43.7	28.1	20

6.3 Component-level analysis for the municipals

In this section, we focus on the performances of municipalities in the six major components of the GCM. Namely, social services, environmental services, economic infrastructure, economic services, local governance and social inclusion, and safety, security, and disaster management.

6.3.1 Social services component

Citizens' assessment of social services regarding accessibility, affordability, and quality of services in education, health, and social protection islow, as depicted in Table 4. The three municipalities with the highest scores in this component are Juaben, with a score of 27.7, followed by Sagnerigu (26.0) and Offinso (23.9). [7]Conversely, two of the three municipalities with the lowest social services scores are from the Greater Accra region - Ablekuma North (13.2) and Ablekuma West (11.3).

Table 3: Social services component scores and ranks |by municipalities

	Social Services Component (SOCSERV)	
	Component Score	Rank on Component
Juaben Municipal	27.7	1
Sagnerigu Municipal	26.0	2
Offinso Municipal	23.9	3
Suame Municipal	21.6	4
Gushiegu Municipal	21.6	4
Old Tafo Municipal	21.5	6
Ayawaso Central Municipal	20.7	7
Asante Akim Central Municipal	20.5	8
Obuasi Municipal	20.4	9
Savelugu Municipal	20.0	10
Adentan Municipal	19.9	11
Oforikrom Municipal	19.7	12
La Nkwantanang - Madina Municipal	19.2	13
Ayawaso West Municipal	18.5	14
Krowor Municipal	18.1	15
Ejura Sekyedumase Municipal	16.5	16
La Dadekotopon Municipal	16.0	16
Kwadaso Municipal	15.6	18
Ablekuma North Municipal	13.2	19
Ablekuma West Municipal	11.3	20

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[7]Additionally, the top three municipals on the social services component scores also turned out to be the top three on the education and health sub-components' rankings (see Appendix 1 Tables 3.1 to 3.3.

Observations on the social services sub-components: At the social services sub-component level (i.e., education services, health services, and social protection), none of the municipalities attained an average score of 50.0 out of 100 across the three sub-components.[8]

The education sub-component scores for all 20 municipals run from a low of 18.1 for Ablekuma West Municipal to a high of 41.1 for Juaben Municipal. Less than half of the municipals obtained 30.0 or more on the education sub-component. The three municipals with the lowest scores on the education sub-component are Kwadaso Municipal (21.3), Ablekuma North Municipal (19.8), and Ablekuma West Municipal (18.1).

For the health sub-component, only one municipal – Juaben (33.1)- obtained a score above 30.0.The remaining 19 municipals scored below 30.0. Cities with the lowest scores - all in the Greater Accra region - are Ablekuma North Municipal (11.2), La Dadekotopon Municipal (10.3), and Ablekuma West Municipal (9.8).

The social protection sub-component scores for the municipals are the worst among the three sub-components. The best-performing municipal - Kwadaso- obtained a score of 12.8, while the worst performer -Ablekuma West Municipal - obtained a score of 6.1.

6.3.2 Environmental services component

Across the 20 municipals, citizens assessed environmental services on managing sanitation, waste, and pollution. Generally, the environmental services component scores obtained by municipals were the best across the six main components. While the top two best performers both come from the Great Accra region, with Ayawaso West and La Dadekotopon Municipals scoring 67.5 and 66.6, respectively, the two worst performers both come from the North region, with Gushiegu and Savelugu municipals scoring 32.1 and 14.1 respectively (see Table 5).

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[8]For details on social services sub-components' scores, see Appendix 1, Tables 3.1 to 3.3.

	Environmental services (ENVSERV)	
	Component Score	Rank on Component
Ayawaso West Municipal	67.5	1
La Dadekotopon Municipal	66.6	2
Obuasi Municipal	65.3	3
Kwadaso Municipal	64.7	4
Asante Akim Central Municipal	60.9	5
Old Tafo Municipal	59.6	6
La Nkwantanang-Madina Municipal	59.4	7
Juaben Municipal	59.4	7
Ablekuma North Municipal	57.2	9
Oforikrom Municipal	57.2	9
Ablekuma West Municipal	55.4	11
Suame Municipal	55.3	12
Adentan Municipal	55.2	13
Ayawaso Central Municipal	55.0	14
Krowor Municipal	54.9	15
Offinso Municipal	45.5	16
Sagnerigu Muincipal	40.7	17
Ejura Sekyedumase Municipal	39.1	18
Gushiegu Municipal	32.1	19
Savelugu Municipal	14.1	20

*Observations on the environmental services sub-components:*In terms of the three sub-components,municipals performed best in waste management, followed by sanitation and environmental pollution, and climate change, respectively. However, in municipalities, environmental pollution and climate change scores are not as encouraging as those of waste management and sanitation.[9]

Of the 20 municipals, 15 had scores above 50.0 (i.e. 58.9 to 77.8). The first-ranked municipal, Kwadaso scored 77.8,whilee the lowest-ranked Gushiegu Municipal scored 15.0. Two municipals in the Ashanti region- Kwadaso (77.8) and Old Tafo (77.6)-occupied the first and second positions, with Ayawaso West Municipal in the Greater Accra region placing third. The three lowest-ranked municipalities are Ejura Sekyere Dumase in the Ashanti region (42.4) and Gushiegu and Savelugu in the Northern region,with sub-component scores of 40.5 and 15.0,respectively.

[9]For details on environmental services sub-components' scores of municipalities, see Appendix 1, Tables 9.1 to 9.3.

Sanitation, the second best-performing sub-component, had 17out of the 20 cities scoring 50.0 or more (i.e., municipalities' scores ranging from 50.0 to 83.1) with vast differences between the top three municipals' scores - Ayawaso West (83.1), Kwadaso (80.7), La Dade Kotopon (79.1)- and the bottom three municipals' scores - Ejura Sekyere Dumase (42.2), Gushiegu (20.3) and Savelugu (6.6). Again, the two worst-performing municipals on the sanitation sub-component are from the Northern region.

In sharp contrast to the generally favorable performance of municipalities on the waste management and sanitation sub-components, only two municipals scored above average on the environmental pollution and climate change sub-component (i.e.,Obuasi Municipal, 57.1 and Asante Akyem Central Municipal, 50.8). The scores for the remaining 18 municipalities range from 20.8 to 48.7. The top two municipalities are from the Ashanti region and the bottom two municipalities are from the Northern region (i.e.,Sagnerigu and Savelugu) is again notable.

6.3.3 Economic infrastructure component

Citizens' assessment of the economic infrastructure component, which includes the transportation, housing, water, electricity, and communication sub-components, had municipalities performing well. Across the 20 municipalities in Table 6, only 4 had scores below average (i.e.,Offinso, 49.4; Ablekuma West, 49.2; Gushiegu, 45.4; and Savelugu, 38.8). The top two municipalities, Obuasi and Kwadaso, located in the Ashanti region, scored 57.6 each, while the third-place municipality Ayawaso West in the Greater Accra region, scored 57.2. The two lowest-placed municipals - Gushiegu and Savelugu- are located in the Northern region.

Obuasi Municipal	57.6	1
Kwadaso Municipal	57.6	1
Ayawaso West Municipal	57.2	3
La Dadekotopon Municipal	56.2	4
Old Tafo Municipal	55.6	5
Oforikrom	55.4	6
Suame Municipal	55.3	7
Juaben Municipal	54.5	8
Krowor Municipal	53.8	9
Ayawaso Central Municipal	52.7	10
Adentan Municipal	52.7	10
La Nkwantanang -Madina Municipal	52.7	10
Sagnerigu	52.0	13
Ablekuma North Municipal	52.0	13
Ejura Sekyedumase	51.9	15
Asante Akim Central Municipal	51.4	16
Offinso Municipal	49.4	17
Ablekuma West Municipal	49.2	18
Gushiegu	45.4	19
Savelugu	38.8	20

Observations on the economic infrastructure sub-components: Concerning the sub-components of economic infrastructure, municipalities generally performed well on electricity and water, reasonably well on communication and housing, but not too well on transportation sub-components.[10]

All 20 municipalities obtained scoresin the range of 50.3 to 74.7, implying all of them had scored at least above average on the electricity sub-component.The municipals with the top three scores for the electricity sub-component are Ayawaso Central (74.7) and Ayawaso West Municipal (74.3), both in Greater Accra region and Juaben Municipal (73.6) in the Ashanti region. Three municipals, one from each of the three regions, had the lowest scores (i.e.,Offinso, 63.9, Ablekuma West, 63.2, and Savelugu, 50.3).

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[10]For details on economic infrastructure sub-components' scores of municipalities, see Appendix 1, Tables 15.1 to 15.5.

For the water sub-component, only Savelugu municipal in the Northern region scored below average (i.e., 41.7). The remaining 19 municipalities had scores ranging from 60.6 to 76.3.The top three municipalities are La-Dade-Kotopon in the Greater Accra region (76.3), Suame (75.8), and Kwadaso (75.7) in the Ashanti region.

Less than half of the municipalities scored above average on the communication sub-component.The top three performers are Oforikrom (61.8),Kwadaso (57.0), and Old Tafo (56.8), all in the Ashanti region. The worse performers are Savelugu (42.3) and Gushiegu (37.4), both in the Northern region, and Offinso (40.9) in the Ashanti region.

A slight majority of municipalities (i.e., 12)had below-average housing sub-component scores. The top three municipalities in this component are all from the Ashanti region (i.e.,Juaben Municipal, 56.7;Kwadaso Municipal, 55.5; and Obuasi Municipal, 54.5), while the poorest performers include one municipality in the Ashanti region - Oforikrom (43.9) - and two othersin the Northern region -Gushiegu (43.5) and Savelugu (38.0).

Transportation, the last sub-component of the economic infrastructure component, has the weakest scores across the 20 municipalities. The scores range from a low of 17.3 to a high of 36.1. The top three performers are all in the Ashanti region-Suame (36.1), Obuasi (35.1), and Juaben (33.8)- and the bottom three are two municipals in the Northern region- Savelugu (21.5) and Gushiegu (17.3)- as well as Asante Akim Central (22.0) in Ashanti region.

6.3.4 Economic services component

The economic services component consists of two sub-components: markets (both physical and online) and employment status, livelihood activity, and availability of skills training assistance within the cities. The economic services component was one of the worst-performing components of the GCM across municipalities. As presented in Table 7, none of the 20 municipalities could even garner two-fifths of the total score of 100 points. Poor scores notwithstanding, all three top municipalities are in the Ashanti region (i.e.,Old Tafo, 39.1; Juaben, 35.2; and Suame, 34.3). The bottom three municipalities are in the Greater Accra region (i.e.,Ablekuma West, 22.1), Ashanti region (i.e.,Obuasi, 21.7), and Northern region (i.e.,Gushiegu, 18.6).

Table 6: Economic services component scores and ranks | by municipalities

	Economic services component (ECOSERV)	
	Component Score	Rank on Component
Old Tafo Municipal	39.1	1
Juaben Municipal	35.2	2
Suame Municipal	34.3	3
Kwadaso Municipal	32.9	4
Ayawaso West Municipal	30.6	5
Krowor Municipal	28.1	6
La Dadekotopon Municipal	26.7	7
Ejura Sekyedumase Municipal	26.1	8
Asante Akim Central Municipal	25.6	9
Offinso Municipal	23.9	10
Adentan Municipal	23.9	10
Oforikrom Municipal	23.8	12
La Nkwantanang -Madina Municipal	23.1	13
Ayawaso Central Municipal	23.0	14
Ablekuma North Municipal	22.4	15
Savelugu Municipal	22.4	15
Sagnerigu Municipal	22.3	17
Ablekuma West Municipal	22.1	18
Obuasi Municipal	21.7	19
Gushiegu Municipal	18.6	20

Observations on the economic services sub-components: Although the scores on the two sub-components used in measuring the economic services component are generally low, on average, across the 20 municipalities, scores on the employment status, livelihood activity, and skills training sub-component turned out to be relatively better than those for the markets sub-component.[11]

For instance, the scores of the top three municipalities on the employment status, livelihood activity, and skills training sub-component (i.e.,Kwadaso, 46.7; Ayawaso West, 41.9; and Juaben, 35.6)are relatively better than those of the top three municipalities on the markets sub-component (i.e.,Old Tafo, 43.3; Juaben, 34.9; and Suame,33.3).

Similarly, the bottom three municipalities in the employment status, livelihood activity, and skills training sub-component - Asante Akim Central, 28.8; Ayawaso Central, 26.9; and Gushiegu, 21.7 – are comparatively higher than those obtained by

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[11]For details on economic services sub-components' scores of municipalities, see Appendix 1, Tables 21.1 to 21.2.

the bottom three municipalities in the markets sub-component – Obuasi, 12.7; Sagnerigu, 11.3; and Ablekuma West, 9.4.

6.3.5 Local governance and social inclusion component

Generally, the scores obtained by all 20 municipalities for the local governance and social inclusion component are not encouraging. As seen in Table 8, the scores obtained by all 20 municipalities are below average (i.e., 50.0). In fact, none of the top three municipalities reached 40.0 points out of 100 (i.e., Asante Akim Central, 37.8 and Obuasi, 37.3, both in the Ashanti region, and Gushiegu, 36.8 in the Northern region). The bottom three municipals are in Greater Accra region (i.e., Krowor, 29.2; and Ablekuma West, 26.3) and Ashanti region (i.e., Suame, 27.9).

Table 7: Local governance and social inclusion component scores and ranks | by municipalities

	Local governance and social inclusion component (LGVSOINCL)	
	Component Score	Rank on Component
Asante Akim Central Municipal	37.8	1
Obuasi Municipal	37.3	2
Gushiegu Municipal	36.8	3
Oforikrom Municipal	36.2	4
La Dadekotopon Municipal	34.1	5
La Nkwantanang -Madina Municipal	34.0	6
Ayawaso Central Municipal	33.9	7
Adentan Municipal	33.8	8
Ayawaso West Municipal	33.5	9
Juaben Municipal	33.2	10
Old Tafo Municipal	31.5	11
Sagnerigu Municipal	30.8	12
Offinso Municipal	30.6	12
Ejura Sekyedumase Municipal	29.8	14
Savelugu Municipal	29.5	15
Ablekuma North Municipal	29.4	16
Kwadaso Municipal	29.2	17
Krowor Municipal	29.2	17
Suame Municipal	27.9	19
Ablekuma West Municipal	26.3	20

Observations on the local governance and social inclusion sub-components: Municipalities generally obtained encouraging scores on the social inclusion sub-component. The situation of municipalities regarding participation and accountability sub-component was just the opposite. The participation and accountability scores are the worst among the 17 sub-components.[12]

All but one municipality -Ablekuma West (48.1) - obtained scores above the average score of 50.0 on the social inclusion sub-component. The top three municipalities are Asante Akim Central (63.0), Oforikrom (62.3), and Obuasi (61.4), all in the Ashanti region. On the social inclusion sub-component, Suame (50.7) in the Ashanti region and Ablekuma North (51.6), and Ablekuma West (48.4) in the Greater Accra region are the three worst performers.

The participation and accountability sub-component scores, as indicated above, turned out to be very low across all 20 municipalities, with the top three performing municipalities being Obuasi (13.2), followed by La-Dade-Kotopon(13.1) and Asante Akim Central (12.6). On the lower-end,Ejura Sekyere Dumase (4.0), Savelugu (2.2), and Offinso Municipal (1.9) are the three worst-performing municipalities.

6.3.6 Safety, security, and disaster management component

The last of the six major-components - safety, security, and disaster management - measures people's sense of safety and security, including contact with security agencies or personnel, as well as the prevalence and handling of disasters within the cities. The performance of municipalities on this component is some what encouraging. Of the 20 municipalities, 11 had scores above the halfway mark of 50.0. Asante Akim Central municipality in Ashanti region leads the pack with a score of 55.9, followed by two Greater Accra municipalities -La Dadekotopon (55.4) and Ayawaso West (55.3). On the lower end of the spectrum, Ablekuma North (46.2) and Krowor (45.1) in the Greater Accra region and Savelugu in the Northern region (43.7) trailed the group (see Table 9).

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[12]For details on local governance and social inclusion sub-components' scores of municipalities, see Appendix 1, Tables 27.1 to 27.2.

Table 8: Safety, security, and disaster management scores and ranks | by municipalities

	Safety, security and disaster management component (SFTSECDMGT)	
	Component Score	Rank on Component
Asante Akim Central Municipal	55.9	1
La Dadekotopon Municipal	55.4	2
Ayawaso West Municipal	55.3	3
Ayawaso Central Municipal	54.5	4
Obuasi Municipal	52.9	5
La Nkwantanang -Madina Municipal	52.3	6
Old Tafo Municipal	52.1	7
Suame Municipal	51.3	8
Kwadaso Municipal	51.1	9
Juaben Municipal	50.6	10
Adentan Municipal	50.2	11
Ejura Sekyedumase Municipal	49.9	12
Ablekuma West Municipal	49.8	13
Oforikrom Municipal	49.2	14
Gushiegu Municipal	48.2	15
Offinso Municipal	47.4	16
Sagnerigu Municipal	47.3	17
Ablekuma North Municipal	46.2	18
Krowor Municipal	45.1	19
Savelugu Municipal	43.7	20

Observations on the safety, security, and disaster management sub-components:Municipalities generally performed better on the safety and security sub-component than on the disaster management sub-component. Whereas all but Krowor Municipal scored above 50.0 on the safety and security sub-component, none of the municipalities secured 50.0 on the disaster management sub-component.[13]

For the safety and security sub-component, one municipal in Ashanti and two in Greater Accra regions obtained the highest scores (i.e., Asante Akim Central, 69.6; La Dadekotopon, 68.6; and Ayawaso Central, 68.2). Similarly, the bottom three municipalities are Offinso in the Ashanti region (53.6), followed by Ablekuma North (52.4) and Krowor (49.1).

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[13] For details on safety, security and disaster management sub-components' scores of municipalities, see Appendix 1, Tables 33.1 to 33.2.

As noted earlier, though no municipality scored 50.0 on the disaster management sub-component, 17 municipalities scored marginally above 40.0 points. Notable among this group are Old Tafo (43.2), Obuasi (43.1), and Ayawaso West (42.6). The bottom three municipalities on this sub-component score are Ablekuma North (39.9),Sagnerigu (38.9), and Savelugu (32.8).

Observations on the safety, security, and disaster management sub-components:Municipalities generally performed better on the safety and security sub-component than on the disaster management sub-component. Whereas all but Krowor Municipal scored above 50.0 on the safety and security sub-component, none of the municipalities secured 50.0 on the disaster management sub-component. [13]

For the safety and security sub-component, one municipal in Ashanti and two in Greater Accra regions obtained the highest scores (i.e., Asante Akim Central, 69.6; La Dadekotopon, 68.6; and Ayawaso Central, 68.2). Similarly, , the bottom three municipalities are Offinso in the Ashanti region (53.6), followed by Ablekuma North (52.4) and Krowor (49.1).

As noted earlier, though no municipality scored 50.0 on the disaster management sub-component, 17 municipalities scored marginally above 40.0 points. Notable among this group are Old Tafo (43.2), Obuasi (43.1), and Ayawaso West (42.6). The bottom three municipalities on this sub-component score are Ablekuma North (39.9), Sagnerigu (38.9), and Savelugu (32.8).

7.0 Contextualizing the low scores on some sub-components ─·─·─·─·─

The GCM component scores reveal mixed performances. While metropolises and municipalities performed well in some components, their performances were not encouraging in others. Further analysis of the poorly scored components shows that specific sub-components were the main drivers that caused the dip in the overall component scores. This section provide useful context for understanding the poor scores obtained by metropolises and municipalities. The sub-components driving these poor scores are education services; health services; social protection; transportation; markets; employment status, livelihood activity, skills training; participation and accountability in local governance; and disaster management. We also highlight the various sectoral policies(including their adequacy and functionality, as well as the structures and politics of service delivery) and recommend measures to improve service delivery and the quality of life in cities.

7.1 Education services

As unearthed by the GCM findings of below-average scores in the availability, accessibility, and affordability of education services, improving education service delivery in Ghanaian cities requires more effort and investment. Ghana's education sector has undergone significant development and reforms over the years, mainly due to the sector's importance in national development. Several reforms ranging from the Free Compulsory Universal Basic Education (FCUBE), the Education Strategic Plan (ESP 2018-2030), the National Educational Reform Program (NERP),the Ghana Accountability for Learning Outcomes Project (GALOP),the Free Senior High School (SHS) policy, the ratification of global education policies such as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG 4), the Education for All (EFA) and the Dakar Principles[14] have all been geared towards making education universal, affordable, accessible and inclusive. In 2018, the Education Strategy Plan (ESP 2018 – 2030), which is currently being implemented, was developed to help achieve the education-related SDG 4 and improve learning outcomes, especially at the pre-tertiary levels.[15]

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[14]Aheto-Tsegah, C. (2011). Education in Ghana—status and challenges. Commonwealth Education Partnerships, 27-29.
[15]Ministry of Education. (2018). Education Strategic Plan (ESP 2018 – 2030).

While the Ministry of Education (MoE) and its implementing arm, the Ghana Education Service (GES), play instrumental roles in the delivery of education in the country, the Education Act 2008 (Act 778) mandates the Ministry of Education decentralize the management of first and second cycle education to the District level.[16] Hence, the management of the education sector is done by the metropolitan, municipal, and district education units, led by the education directors, and financed with the District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF).[17] Even though the administration of the education sector is decentralized, the posting of newly qualified teachers, previously done by the metropolitan, municipal, and district education offices, is now carried out by the GES[18], which questions the propriety of the decentralized system.

While these policies have been put in place, the education system, especially in the urban centers, is redolent with several challenges, such as the fragmented and overloaded curriculum; unequal access to education; weak and incoherent administrative control; high teacher-to-student ratio; lack of or inadequate teaching and learning materials (TLMs); and gender-based disparities.[19] These challenges significantly impact the delivery of education services at the metropolitan, municipal, and district assembly (MMDA) levels. Additionally, Ghana's educational system sees high enrollment but is of low quality, often attributed to poor supervision. Due to this, there is a high demand for private education, which is often unaffordable to some categories of citizens. In terms of accountability, citizens have not been effective in holding education service providers to account, adversely affecting the demand for quality education services.[20]

These challenges largely account for low citizen assessments on education services, culminating in low scores on the education services sub-component in the GCM. Consequently, targeting quality education through robust monitoring and evaluation frameworks for schools, well-coordinated curriculum, and teaching methods, regular assessments of learning outcomes, and enhanced educational infrastructure and teacher performance will help improve education service delivery. Additionally, strengthening governance mechanisms in the education sector will

[16]Armah, P. H. (2017). Overview and challenges of Ghana's education system: how to fix it. *Retreat Organized by the Institute of Economics Affairs under the Youth Capacity Building Initiative, held at Birdrock Hotel, Anomabo.*
[17]Education Act, 2008; Local Government Act, 1993
[18]UNESCO. (2022). Spotlight on Basic Education Completion and Foundational Learning
[19]Kweitsu, R. (2014). Ghana's Education Sector: Key Challenges Hindering the Effective Delivery of Education and the Way Forward. Retrieved from: https://www.modernghana.com/news/

ensure effective management and implementation of education policies and programs and promote bottom-up accountability mechanisms that allow citizens to demand quality education services.

7.2 Health services

According to the GCM, urban dwellers scored access to, availability, and affordability of key health infrastructure services below average. The scores present a worrying situation, mainly due to the significant investments and reforms made by the government over the last two decades.

Indeed, Ghana's health sector over this period has experienced significant reforms with the introduction of policies such as the sector-wide approach (SWAP), the National Health Insurance Policy, the National Health Policy (NHP, 2020), the Universal Health Coverage (UHC) Roadmap for Ghana (2020-2030), drug policy reform, the introduction of the primary health services, among other global policies. These policies, combined with the decentralization of the health system,[21] have aimed at improving health systems, health impact, and ultimately health outcomes. Some of these reforms have been linked to improvements in health and healthcare indicators over the period.

Currently guided by the Health Sector Medium-Term Development Plan (HSMTDP) 2022-2025[22], the health sector seeks to increase access to quality essential

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[20]Akyeampong, K. (2017). Accountability in the education sector: the case of Ghana.
[21]Ministry of Health. (2000). Service Availability Mapping (SAM). Retrieved from: https://www.moh.gov.gh/wp-content/uploads/2016/02/SAM-REPORT-Ghana.pdf
[22]Ministry of Health. (2021). Health Sector Medium Term Development Plan (2022-2025).

healthcare and population-based services for all by 2030 through the following steps: providing universal access to better and more efficiently managed healthcare services; reducing avoidable maternal, adolescent and child deaths and disabilities; and increasing access to responsive clinical and public health emergency services.[23] Even though the HSMTDP creates a clear path toward improving the quality of health service delivery, there remain significant challenges, especially in urban centers, which are more susceptible to over population, among other issues. For instance, community-based health planning and services (CHPS) compounds were introduced to make healthcare more accessible; however, urban dwellers struggle to access healthcare due to inadequate health infrastructure vis-à-vis the increasing urban population, adversely affects health service delivery.

Additionally, there remain significant challenges relating to leadership and governance, inadequate human resources, inadequate essential medicines and technology, and health information systems that hinder evidence-informed decision-making, health financing, and community participation. Citizens still struggle to access affordable healthcare even though policies such as the NHIS have been implemented. This is often attributed to challenges such as the high level of out-of-pocket payments[24]; purported cases of illegal co-payments that NHIS active cardholders are made to pay[25]; inefficiencies in the operation of the NHIS; and delays in reimbursement of service-providers' claims, which threaten the access, affordability, and quality of healthcare to citizens.

Effective preventive care interventions within cities = **Strengthen skills in public health department** + **Strengthen capacity in public health department**
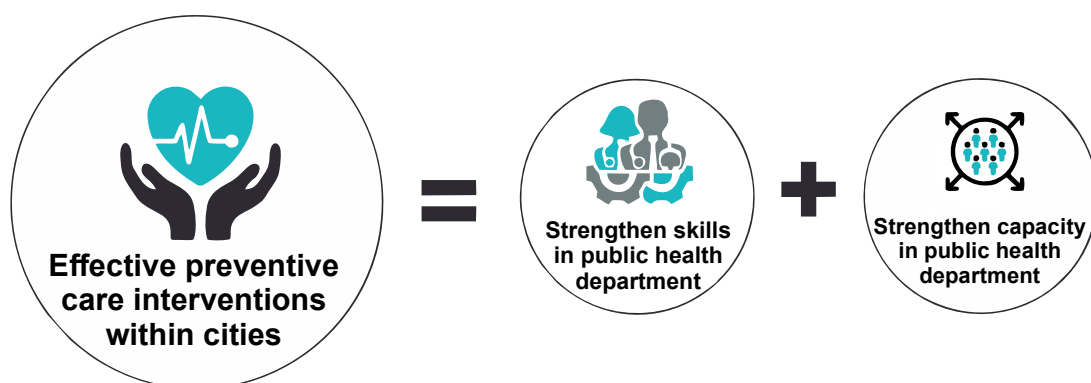
[23] Ibid.

[24] Atim, C., &Amporfu, E. (2016). Review of the Ghanaian NHIS: What Lessons Have We Learned? In *Presentation at the 4th Conference of the African Health Economics and Policy Association (http://afhea.org/docs/presetationspdfs/Chris Ati m-Review of the Ghanaian NHIS-What Lessons Have We Learned_. pdf).*

[25] Christmals, C. D., &Aidam, K. (2020). Implementation of the National health insurance scheme (NHIS) in Ghana: lessons for South Africa and low-and middle-income countries. Risk Management and Healthcare Policy, 1879-1904.

Therefore, we recommend that the government must strengthen the skills and capacities of the public health departments within the cities to develop and implement effective preventive care interventions. Again, the MoH and other stakeholders must address financial barriers to healthcare by reducing out-of-pocket payments and ensuring the sustainability of the NHIS.

7.3 Social protection

In Ghana, social protection primarily seeks to promote the dignity and well-being of people by tackling inequality, extreme poverty, and their related vulnerabilities. However, we observed very weak performances in the social protection sub-component, reflected in the low scores from the citizens' assessment of insurance subscriptions, access to social support schemes, and investment dividends or earnings used to construct the social protection sub-component score.

Social protection is implemented through income support, livelihood empowerment, improved basic services, effective social assistance, and social insurance schemes. In Ghana, the Ministry of Gender, Children, and Social Protection has primary oversight over coordinating social protection interventions implemented by multiple ministries and government agencies.[26] Accordingly, the Ministry co-ordinates the activities of ministries, departments, and agencies at the central and local government levels in the "identification, formulation, and delivery of social protection-related activities."[27]

Ghana spends less than 1% of its GDP on social protection programs, which is lower than the average for low-income countries, lower than the average expenditure of 6.7% to 8.7% for middle-income countries, and lower than the sub-Saharan African average.[28] But the different social protection programs vary significantly in function, target, and scope. About 35%-40% of Ghanaians are actively enrolled in the National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS), with the most recent 2019 estimate being 38.6%.[29]

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[26]Marques, J. S., &Honorati, M. (2016). *Ghana-Social protection assessment and public expenditure review* (No. 114004, pp. 1-159). The World Bank.
[27]Ghana Ministry of Gender, Children, and Social Protection (MOGCSP). 2015a. Ghana National Social Protection Policy.
[28]UNICEF (2021). 2021 Social protection budget brief. Retrieved from *https://www.unicef.org/ghana/media/4336/file/Budget%20Brief%20-%20Social%20Protection.pdf*
[29]International Labor Organization. (2023). "Social Protection: Ghana Country Profile." *https://www.social-protection.org/gimi/ShowCountryProfile.action?iso=GH*

The Livelihood Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP) program reaches between "one-eighth (12.5%) of eligible households" and "approximately 20% (one-fifth) of the poorest households," which constitutes nearly 4.5% -5% of Ghanaians in total.[30] Finally, the School Feeding Program benefits over 3.4 million school-going children in over 10,000 basic schools,[31] covering 10 percent of the extremely poor[32]. Indicatively, their adequacies vary. Moreover, administrative inefficiencies and resource constraints hamper the delivery of some of these major social protection interventions effectively. The delay in the payment of LEAP beneficiaries in the past four years has disrupted the income of 1.5 million poor and vulnerable Ghanaians.[33] Also, NHIS suffers from annual re-enrollment 'dropout,' with "41-53% of enrollees dropping out the following year" after they first register[34]. Further, the NHIS, like other health systems, suffers from waiting times, occasional drug shortages, inadequate or uneven staffing,[35] and late payment to service providers. Most concerning for the NHIS, up to one-third of would-be members do not enroll because they "cannot afford the premiums and registration fees."[36] Similarly, the School Feeding Program suffers from insufficient allocations, delays in disbursement, and weak monitoring systems that are supposed to ensure the quality delivery of services in schools.[37] The fundamental obstacle to equitable, effective, and successful social protection thus remains structural.

Low scores on the social protection sub-component indicate that Ghanaian cities are vulnerable to disasters. This also was visible with the massive exodus of some segments of cities' populations during the advent of the COVID-19 pandemic and the lockdown of Ghanaian cities. Additionally, COVID-19-related salary reductions, high job losses (estimated at 41,952 workers)[38], and the post-pandemic economic

[30]Ibrahim, M. (2020). *Social protection, state capacity and citizenship building in Ghana* (Doctoral dissertation, University of Manchester). Ofori-Addo, L. (2016). "Social Protection Landscape in Ghana."

[31]Government of Ghana (2022). The budget statement and economic policy of government of Ghana for the year 2023.

[32]Raju, D., Younger, S. D., &Dadzie, C. (2023). Social Protection Program Spending and Household Welfare in Ghana.

[33]UNICEF (Ibid).

[34]Palermo, T. M., Valli, E., Ángeles-Tagliaferro, G., de Milliano, M., Adamba, C., Spadafora, T. R., & Barrington, C. (2019). Impact evaluation of a social protection program paired with fee waivers on enrolment in Ghana's National Health Insurance Scheme. BMJ open, 9(11), e028726.

[35]Ibid

[36]Ibid, p3

[37]Quainoo, J.A (2023, March 10) Ups and downs of Ghana's school feeding programme. Daily Graphic Retrieved from *https://www.africanleadershipmagazine.co.uk/ups-and-downs-of-ghanas-school-feeding-programme/*

[38]Ghana Statistical Service, (n.d.). How covid-19 is affecting firms in Ghana: Results from the business tracker survey.

hardships have complicated the social protection situation, especially in the cities. Further, weakened familial ties[39] and the rise in urban inequality and poverty weaken social protection systems for city dwellers. The 'urbanization of poverty' in Ghana has created problems such as overcrowded housing, limited access to sanitation, and outbreaks of infectious diseases.[40]

7.4 Transportation

The primary mandate for transport policy rests with the central government, mainly in two organs: the Ministry of Roads and Highways (MRH) and the Ministry of Transport (MoT). The MRH primarily addresses policy formulation, coordination, oversight, infrastructure development and maintenance, and financing. Similarly, the MoT has overall responsibility for the transport sector, including planning, policymaking, and providing modes of transport.[41] Additionally, several central government agencies, including the National Road Safety Authority under the MRH and the Motor Transport and Traffic Unit MTTU of the Ghana Police Service, collaborate with the metropolitan and municipal city authorities for the enforcement of road and transport regulations and standards. Further, the metropolitan and municipal authorities are responsible for preparing transport plans and improving accessibility within their jurisdiction.[42]

In 2020, Ghana revised its National Transport Policy (NTP) to ensure an 'accessible, affordable, reliable, safe, and secure transport system for all users.'[43] The policy recognizes the importance of efficient transport systems and ease of mobility for the competitiveness of Ghanaian cities. It proposes wide-ranging frameworks to promote transportation in quantitative and qualitative terms[44].

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[39] Devereux, S., Abdulai, A. G., Cuesta, J., Gupte, J., Ragno, L. P., Roelen, K., ... &Spadafora, T. (2018). Can social assistance (with a child lens) help in reducing urban poverty in Ghana? Evidence, challenges and the way forward.
[40] Ibid, p4
[41] World Bank (n.d). Policy note: Addressing urban mobility challenges in Ghanaian cities.
Asomani-Boateng et al. (2015), "Assessing the socio-economic impacts of rural road improvements in Ghana: A case study of Transport Sector Program Support (II)" *Case Studies on Transport Policy* 3, pp. 355–366
[42] Odoom, D., Kyeremeh, C., Owusu-Ansah, K. O. A., &Tawiah, S. (2020). Transportation Management Challenges in Ghana: A Study of Three Selected Companies in the Sekondi Takoradi Metropolis, American Journal of Economics, 10(3): 138–148
[43] Government of Ghana (2020). Revised national transport policy. Ministry of Transport
[44] Government of Ghana (Ibid)

The current NTP is comprehensive, but its implementation is largely ineffective. The multiple national and local level institutions are fragmented and lack effective coordination in implementing the policy. Again, weak regulation in the transport industry concerning the coverage area, operating standards, vehicle maintenance, and associated emissions[45] has created an unreliable, inefficient, unsafe, and unhealthy transportation environment.

Moreover, accessibility, first to good roads and then public transport, is relatively low across Ghana. Road maintenance is widely below international standards, but by usage metrics and in a practical sense, where roads are accessible, they function reasonably well[46]. Again, unpaved/tarred roads, often full of potholes and lack sidewalks, create significant mobility challenges for motorists, pedestrians, and cyclists. These roads are particularly inaccessible for persons with disabilities.[47]

Public transport is inadequate because its demand outstrips supply. Unfortunately, passenger rail transport, which could augment the inadequacies of the public transportation system, is also limited, dysfunctional, and primarily intended for transporting raw materials[48]. Even though the private transport operators address this deficiency in public transportation referred to as 'trotro' in local parlance,[49] these privately-owned commercial transports operate under different umbrella organizations such as the Ghana Private Road Transport Union (GPRTU), the Kingdom Transport Services (KTS) Limited, the Ghana Co-operative Transport Association (GCTA) and the Progressive Transport Owners Association (PROTOA). Therefore, it is challenging for the city authorities to coordinate their activities. Furthermore, the services of these private transports vary widely in function. They are often characterized by rickety vehicles, unscheduled services, long waiting times in the off-peak periods,[50] and long queues during peak periods, resulting in an average income loss of 21.9 percent.[51]

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[45]Poku-Boansi, M. 2020. "Path dependency in transport: A historical analysis of transport service delivery in Ghana" *Case Studies on Transport Policy* 8. pp. 1137–1147.
[46]World Bank 2011
[47]Ibid
[48]Walther et al., (op. cit. 5)
[49]Poku-Boansi (2020, op. cit.)
[50]Ibid
[51]World Bank (n.d., op. cit.)

The core challenges to improved road access and better public transit operations are structural. The dominance of the highway system prevents trains/rail-transport from becoming a primary transport option, thereby entrenching the current system with its negative economic and humanitarian consequences.[52] Again, the lack of investment in public transport and insufficient road maintenance impedes mobility in urban centers. Additionally, the weak institutional coordination and regulatory challenges undermine efficiency and safety standards in the transport sector. While there is little evidence of political motivations behind transport policies, the weak enforcement of traffic codes on private commercial transport (i.e.,trotros) could be politically motivated, particularly in urban areas[53].

The government must be committed to setting up a solid institutional basis for planning, coordinating, and regulating urban transportation systems and investing in public transport systems to improve the quality of life of city dwellers and promote the competitiveness of Ghanaian cities.
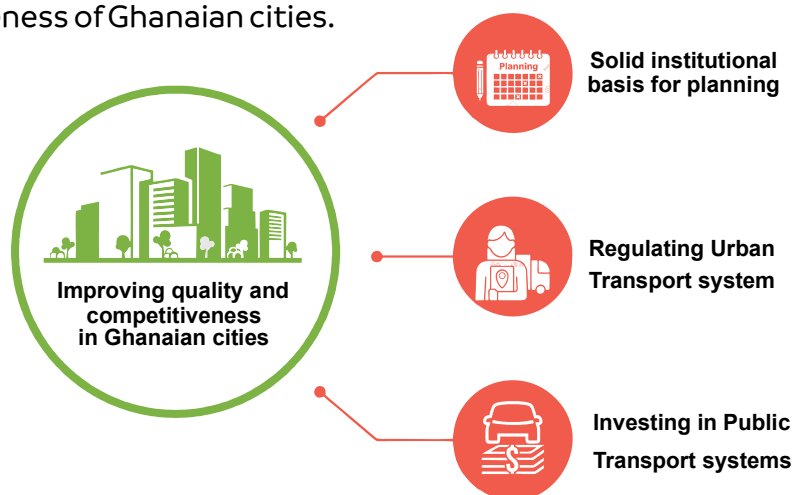
7.5 Markets

Ghana's informal trade sector employs about one-fifth (21.3%) of the nation's employed population. Within urban centers, the sector employs 32% of the employed population.[54] These figures underscore the significant contribution of trade to national and local economic development in Ghana. To help in the effective management of economic services, specifically markets, frameworks such as the

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[52]Asomani-Boateng et al. (op. cit. 356)
[53]Poku-Boansi, (op. cit. 1143).
[54]Ghana Living Standard Survey (GLSS) 7

Local Government Act, 2016 (Act 936); Markets and Licensing Act, 1961 (Act 384); Public Health Act, 2012 (Act 851); Rent Control Act, 1963 (Act 220); Food and Drugs Act, 1992 (Act 503); and Ghana Standards Authority Act, 1973 (NRCD 173) have been formulated to provide the legal basis for the operation, management, and regulation of markets in the country. Additionally, to localize poverty reduction and development strategies, the Ministry of Local Government and Rural Development (MLGRD) has developed a National Local Economic Development (LED) Policy to provide MMDAs with the framework for main streaming LED into their MTDPs and ensuring its implementation at the local level.[55] Hence, local government authorities—district, municipal, or metropolitan assemblies—are key actors in promoting LED in Ghana.[56]

While the existing legislative and institutional frameworks provide the necessary foundations for local economic development markets to thrive, MMDAs have focused primarily on their administrative and legislative functions at the expense of their local economic development functions. This has hindered efforts to improve the quality of life and offer greater economic empowerment opportunities for citizens.[57] The neglect of these important functions has also led to significant challenges with delivering economic services, especially regarding the availability, accessibility, and cleanliness of urban markets. Some of these challenges have been highlighted below.

Many markets in urban centers lack proper infrastructure, including inadequate stalls, poor drainage systems, insufficient water and sanitation facilities, and inadequate waste management systems. The lack of basic infrastructure hampers the smooth operation of markets and poses health and safety risks for traders and consumers.[58] Additionally, a concentration of work/business functions at a central point – Central Business Districts - often results in congestion problems.[59] In addition to these, informal traders face limited access to credit, lack of legal protection, exclusion from formal market structures, challenges with regulation compliance, issues with security and theft, as well as market management and governance challenges such

[55] Ibid
[56] Local Government Act, 1993 (Act 462) [57] National Local Economic Development (LED) Policy
[58] Amoako, Joyceline, "Women's occupational health and safety in the informal economy: Maternal market traders in Accra, Ghana" (2019). Dissertations and Theses @ UNI. 951.
[59] Anyidoho, N. A., & Steel, W. F. (2016). Informal-formal linkages in market and street trading in Accra. African Review of Economics and Finance, 8(2), 171-200.

as lack of transparency in stall allocation, limited stakeholder participation[60], and, finally, inadequate accountability mechanisms.

To sufficiently deal with the challenges of local economic development and improve economic services, especially markets, there is a need for more investment in the improvement of market infrastructure, including stalls, drainage systems, water and sanitation facilities, and waste management systems; development of programs and initiatives to support informal traders, including providing access to credit, training, and capacity-building programs to enhance their skills and transition into the formal sector; strengthening regulatory compliance; and promoting transparency and stakeholder participation in the allocation of stalls, decision-making processes, and governance of markets. This can be done by establishing effective management structures, such as market associations and committees, to address concerns and ensure accountability and improved market infrastructure and services.

In addition to physical markets, the government of Ghana is setting a precedent in the realm of digital services. Ranking 3rd in private digital platforms in Africa, [61]Ghanaian mobile money markets have become some of Africa's fastest-growing mobile money markets over the last five years. Currently, mobile money is the key driver of financial inclusion in Ghana. In 2017, ICT services were about 3.6% of GDP, with the capacity to expand on economies of scale[62]. This development has catalyzed a booming e-commerce industry in the country. To promote the expansion and use of e-commerce in Ghana, the government, through the Ministry of Communication and Digitalization and the National Information Technology Agency (NITA), have put policies and systems in place.

E-commerce is currently primarily regulated by the Electronic Transactions Act, 2008 (Act 772), which sets out the legal framework for electronic commerce in Ghana; the Sale of Goods Act, 1963 (Act 137), which governs the sale of goods between parties and sets out the rights and obligations of the seller and the buyer, including the transfer

[60]Akudugu, Jonas Ayaribilla; Laube, Wolfram (2013) : Implementing local economic development in Ghana: Multiple actors and rationalities, ZEF Working Paper Series, No. 113, University of Bonn, Center for Development Research (ZEF), Bonn
[61]National Local Economic Development (LED) Policy
[62]Amoako, Joyceline, "Women's occupational health and safety in the informal economy: Maternal market traders in Accra, Ghana" (2019). Dissertations and Theses @ UNI. 951.

of ownership and risk, delivery of goods, warranties, conditions, and the remedies available for breach of contract; and the Data Protection Act, 2012 (Act 843) which regulates the collection, use, disclosure, and protection of personal data in Ghana and seeks to ensure that data subjects have control over their personal information.

Despite the continuous enforcement and amendment of policies governing e-commerce, there are a variety of risks and challenges associated with the sector. For instance, the rapidly growing entrepreneurial ecosystem and robustICT infrastructure through fiber connections remain expensive. The regulatory and policy framework for e-commerce in Ghana is still evolving and inadequate, so the absence of comprehensive e-commerce laws and regulations can create uncertainties for businesses and the industry's growth. Additionally, unreliable courier services and poor address systems often lead to delays, lost packages, and difficulties in ensuring the timely and efficient delivery of products in most cities.

To deal with the risks associated with e-commerce activities, we recommend that Ghana continuously reviews and updates e-commerce laws and regulations to keep pace with technological advancements and industry trends; collaborate with stakeholders, including government agencies, industry associations, and e-commerce platforms, to develop comprehensive guidelines for consumer protection, taxation, and intellectual property rights; simplify and streamline regulatory processes to reduce barriers to entry for e-commerce businesses; and provide resources and support for businesses to understand and comply with e-commerce regulations. Additionally, to address trust and security concerns, we recommend that the government design and implement robust data security measures and encryption protocols to protect customer data; develop and enforce strict regulations and penalties for data breaches and fraud; educate consumers about online safety practices; provide resources to report suspicious activities; collaborate with industry associations and cyber security experts to establish best practices for e-commerce security; and encourage the use of tracking technologies to provide transparency and visibility into the delivery process.

Addressing trust and security concerns → Implement data security measures | Encrypting protocols to protect customer data

7.6 Employment status, livelihood activity, and skills training

According to the Ghana Statistical Service (GSS),[63] Ghana has a relatively high labor force projected at 68.8% (12.9 million), with 55.7% being engaged in one economic activity or another. However, among the employed population residing in urban areas,56.4% are engaged in vulnerable employment (i.e.,inadequate earnings, low productivity, and challenging work conditions that undermine workers' fundamental rights). Moreover, a little over one-fifth (21.2%) of the youth population (i.e.,15-35 years) is not educated, employed, or actively involved in training at the end of the second quarter of 2022. [64]Recently, job creation and skills training - a key strategy to addressing the unemployment challenge -has been a shared mandate between the central and local government authorities. Notably, the central government plays a dominant role in the implementation of various initiatives to either provide direct employment, such as the Youth Employment Agency and the Nation Builders Corps. The central government also offers support to entrepreneurs and micro, small, and medium enterprises via the Microfinance and Small Loans Center, You Start initiative, National Entrepreneurship, and Innovation Fund, National Board for Small Scale Industries, Presidential Empowerment for Entrepreneurs with Disability and the One-District-One-Factory, among others. Additionally, the government provides tax incentives and digitized administrative processes to aid the private sector in promoting growth and employment. In the metropolises and municipalities, employment creation through skills development is facilitated through the local economic development policies and the deconcentrated central government agencies such as the business advisory centers.

Despite the comprehensive policies and program interventions over the decades, unemployment, underemployment, and limited opportunities for skills development remain a key development challenges in Ghana.[65] This is partly due to the lack of effective coordination of various implementing government agencies' fragmented employment and skills training programs. Additionally, changes in political preferences resulting from changes in government or political power tend to disrupt

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[63]Ghana Statistical Service (2022). Ghana annual household income and expenditure survey: Quarterly labour force report.
[64]Ibid
[65]Dadzie, C., Fumey, M., &Namara, S. (2020). Youth employment programs in Ghana: Options for effective policy making and implementation. World Bank Publications.

employment programs.[66] Moreover, the transition from agriculture to the service sector- which employs nearly half (46%) of the population 15 years and older[67]- has not been able to match the demand for new skill requirements. Furthermore, the decline in the manufacturing sector has negatively affected job creation and the quality of employment opportunities. At the local level, the lack of resources, poor planning and operational strategies, and bureaucratic bottlenecks continue to hinder the effective implementation of local economic development programs[68] The low scores of metropolises and municipalities on employment status, livelihood activity, and skills training sub-component of the GCM could at best be explained by these challenges. Given the anticipated increase in the cities' population and the high unemployment rate among the labor force with a substantial youthful population (38.2), the government must empower city authorities to coordinate skills training and livelihood empowerment initiatives and effectively implement local economic development (LED) programs. Again, the budding entrepreneurship hubs (government and private sector-led) in Accra and Kumasi should be decentralized to many city centers by integrating their tools and resources within the operations of the existing business advisory centers in the cities.

7.7 Participation and accountability in local governance

An effective local governance practice that underscores citizen participation, transparency, and accountability is central to building inclusive, sustainable, resilient cities. In Ghana, the metropolitan, municipal, and district assemblies (MMDAs) have the primary mandate of governing the cities. Over the past three decades, several laws and policies, including the Local Governance Act, 2016 (Act 936), National Development Planning (Systems) Act, 1994 (Act 480), National Development Planning (System) Regulation 2016 (L.I. 2232), Mandatory Action Plan for Popular Participation P2 and Annual Popular Participation P2 Action Plan Matrix have been promulgated to enhance transparency, accountability, and citizen participation. Additionally, sub-district structures have been established to foster greater citizen participation and accountability at the local level.

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[66]Ibid

[67]GSS, 2020; Ibid.

[68]Mensah, P.N.K &Norviewu, N (2021). Building local entrepreneurial skills to support the rural poor for sustainable economic self-reliance: The youth at Asutifi North district, Research Paper No. 29.

However, local government sub-district structures such as the sub-metropolitan, district, urban, town, zonal, and area councils and unit committees designed to promote popular participation and accountability are 'hampered by institutional design.'[69] This is primarily due to the failure to grant these institutions some degree of autonomy, lack of resources, and dependency on higher-level institutions for inauguration and operationalization. Again, the sub-district structures have been designed to overly focus on development activities with little or no room for participatory and accountable governance initiatives.[70] Therefore, the moribund sub-district structures have not only been unsuccessful in undertaking development initiatives but also failed to generate interest in popular participation and accountability.

Aside from the ineffectiveness of sub-district structures, the delays and inadequate flow of resources from the central government have stifled local governments from effectively implementing popular participation initiatives. Thus, the activities appear more superficial than a deliberate strategy to engage citizens. Kruks-Wisner's (2018) work on active citizenship and social welfare in rural India underscores the significance of resource flow and empowerment of decentralized units in rejuvenating democratic decentralization.[71] Moreover, community engagements and district plans' preparations are often limited to a few communities/people, and information is less accessible to the larger population. Unfortunately, local governments have failed to take advantage of the proliferation of media outlets, including 513 authorized FM stations[72] and numerous community broadcast centers across the country. Likewise, local governments have yet to harness modern technologies to leverage their transparency and accountability initiatives. The 2021 CDD-Ghana local government survey found that 8 in 10 Ghanaians say their MMDAs never met with their communities to discuss local revenue mobilization,

[69]Krishna, A. (2011). Gaining access to public services and the democratic state in India: Institutions in the middle. *Studies in Comparative International Development*, 46, 98-117.

[70]Forkuor, D., & Adjei, P. O. W. (2016). Analysis of prospects and challenges of sub-district structures under Ghana's local governance system. *Journal of Sustainable Development*, 9(3), 130-157.

[71]Kruks-Wisner, G. (2018). Claiming the state: Active citizenship and social welfare in rural India. Cambridge University Press.

[72]National Communication Authority (n.d.) List of authorized radio stations as at the end of 2022. https://nca.org.gh/authorised-radio/

expenditures, service delivery, and development issues.

Meanwhile, political reforms that could engender greater accountability have remained nominal over the past two decades. While ruling administrations have failed to implement election pledges to ensure metropolitan, municipal, and district chief executives' (MMDCEs) elections, citizens' support for elections has increased steadily. According to the Afrobarometer survey, support for the election of MMDCEs among Ghanaians rose from 60% in 2008 to 69% in 2017. The weak political commitment to electoral reforms has preserved the status quo where the president appoints all MMDCEs. Hence, political accountability is skewed towards the appointing authority instead of the governed (i.e., the local populace). Overall, the weak governance structures, poor policy implementation, inadequate resources, and the lack of innovative citizen engagement have marred the emergence of participatory, transparent, and accountable governance, especially in cities. This has severe consequences for promoting inclusive policies, grassroots democracy, and accountability in the management of Ghanaian cities.

It is not surprising metropolises and municipalities performed poorly on participation and accountability in the local governance sub-component. To ensure good governance in the cities, reforms must aim to make local government bodies functional by granting them greater autonomy, resources, and powers to be able to (a) promote grassroot participation in everyday governance and (b) to prioritize the adoption of innovative tools and new technologies, including the traditional and new media to promote transparency and participation.

Local Government bodies → Promote grassroot participants

Adoption of innovative tools to promote participants
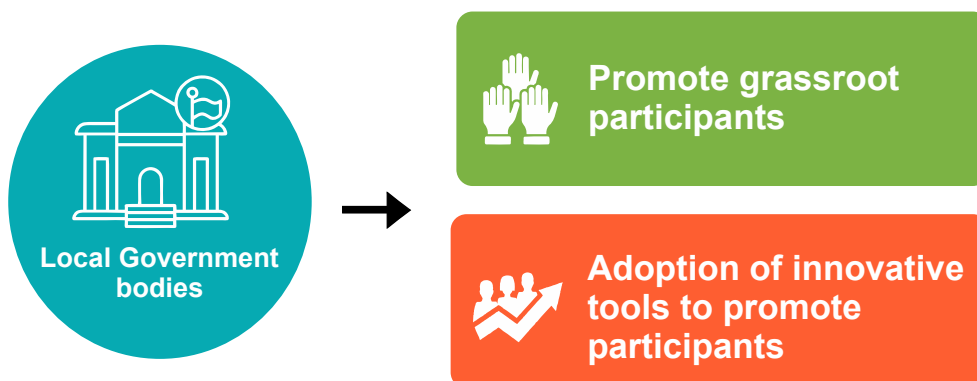
7.8 Disaster management

The Disaster Management Act (Act 927) was enacted in 1996 to provide a legal basis for disaster management activities. This law establishes the roles and responsibilities of key agencies in handling issues related to disaster risk assessment, mitigation, and recovery. Under the Act, the National Disaster Management Organization (NADMO) coordinates and implements disaster prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery activities. NADMO has secretariats in the regional and districts that coordinate disaster management at the sub-national levels. All the MMDAs have a Disaster Management and Prevention Department that assists the Assembly in planning and implementing disaster prevention and management programs. Additionally, several policy frameworks, including the National Water Policy, have been enacted to deal with disaster risks proactively.

In practice, however, disaster management in Ghanaian cities is more reactive, with emergency response and recovery efforts taking precedence over preventive measures.[73] Consequently, disaster relief efforts, demolitions, forced evictions, and temporary refuges are utilized by government and city authorities[74] in tackling the perennial flood disasters in city centers and urban communities proximate to major rivers and lagoons. Additionally, spatial planning, drainage maintenance, awareness creation, and operationalizing local disaster management structures at the community level are not effectively implemented.

City authorities and political leaders continuously fail to take responsibility for the recurrence of avoidable disasters in the cities. Instead, disasters have become opportunities for public officials and elected leaders to accumulate political capital by leading in the donation of relief items and promising relief funds for victims without commitments to sustainable policy measures. In addition, the political appointments to key positions of NADMO compromise the technocratic and merit-

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[73] Almoradie, A., de Brito, M. M., Evers, M., Bossa, A., Lumor, M., Norman, C., … &Hounkpe, J. (2020). Current flood risk management practices in Ghana: Gaps and opportunities for improving resilience. Journal of Flood Risk Management, 13(4), e12664.
[74] Poku-Boansi, M., Amoako, C., Owusu-Ansah, J. K., &Cobbinah, P. B. (2020). What the state does but fails: Exploring smart options for urban flood risk management in informal Accra, Ghana. City and Environment Interactions, 5, 100038.

based approach to disaster management.[75] Thus, the government's approach to responding to and handling disasters can be considered face-saving.

Generally, national and city government approaches to managing disasters do not prioritize operational efficiency and responsiveness to disaster victims. Disaster management policies are ineffective as existing local structures are not functional. Weak capacities and staffing challenges for regional, district, and zonal offices affect initiatives to activate and sustain locally-driven disaster prevention efforts. Moreover, the centralization of disaster response combined with logistical constraints often results in delays and limits to the relief provided for disaster victims.

To tackle the increasing risk of disasters in cities, the government must strengthen the capacity of local disaster management structures and provide more resources to enable them to initiate and sustain disaster prevention and response efforts. Again, the leadership of disaster management agencies must be appointed through a merit-based system that will prioritize technical competence.

Disaster Management

Merit based appointed leaders

Strengthened local disaster management

Provision of more resources

[75]Oteng-Ababio, M. (2013). 'Prevention is better than cure': assessing Ghana's preparedness (capacity) for disaster management. Jàmbá: Journal of Disaster Risk Studies, 5(2), 1-11.

8.0 Conclusion

The concerted efforts to make cities catalysts for accelerating the achievement of global and national development goals have found expression in numerous policies and programs in Ghana. Crucially, Ghana's central and other local government units undertake voluntary reviews to assess their commitments and progress in promoting governance and quality of life in cities. Undoubtedly, these efforts underscore the government's interest in tracking progress and set backs in the cities. However, the assessment processes and instruments adopted usually lack citizens' input because they have little or no room for public participation and evaluations.

The GCM aims to measure citizens' experiences of governance quality and public goods and services provisions, fills this gap by providing citizen feedback that can stimulate evidence-driven decision-making and discussions on Ghanaian cities. This first-ever GCM in 2023 offers substantial information on a wide array of services, infrastructure, and other issues that affect the quality of life in cities and affect cities' potential to drive socio-economic transformation and inclusive development outcomes for all. It also highlights critical challenges, including providing education, health, and social protection, low employment standards, and inadequate opportunities for livelihood empowerment and skills training across the cities. Given that the major cities continue to be centers of attraction for many, especially youth, low-skilled, and low-income earners, these challenges can weaken human capital development, constrain social mobility and deepen inequality within the cities. Additionally, the low scores for issues regarding public awareness and involvement in handling disaster management raise questions about the resilience of the cities.

Another important finding is the significant variations in the scores of cities in the Northern region, in contrast with those in Greater Accra and Ashanti regions. This confirms the well-known regional disparities in development between the northern, middle, and southern belts of the country and the attendant variations in the quality of life and potential for the cities in the disadvantaged belts to engender socio-economic transformation. One of the implications of these developmental disparities is the increasing internal migration of persons of low socio-economic

status from low to high-development areas in the country. Sadly, given the findings of the GCM, which show metropolises and municipalities in Ashanti and Greater Accra regions also performing poorly on sub-components relating to education, health, social protection, employment, skills training, and livelihood empowerment, migration between regions will not necessarily improve quality of life.

To the extent that most cities performed creditably on safety and security, electricity, water, and communications services, which are critical inputs for the services and industrial sectors of the economy, more concerted and targeted efforts are still required to stem regional and intra-city disparities.

As Ghana races towards Agenda 2030 to build inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable cities, the regular assessment of the potentials and challenges these cities face in accelerating the quality provision of goods and services and ensuring inclusive development outcomes for all must be a priority. The GCM, which provides comprehensive, reliable, and timely citizen experiential data for evidence-driven decision-making,will augment existing tools and processes for assessing cities' performance.

APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Tables showing detailed sub- and major-components scores and ranks

Social services sub- and major-components scores and ranks |by metropolises

Table 1.1

	Education Service (EDUSCORE)	
	Normalized Score	Rank on Indicator
Tamale Metropolitan Area	33.8	1
Kumasi Metropolitan Area	28.1	2
Accra Metropolitan Area	21.6	3

Table 1.2

	Health Services (HEASCORE)	
	Normalized Score	Rank on Indicator
Accra Metropolitan Area	24.1	1
Tamale Metropolitan Area	22.4	2
Kumasi Metropolitan Area	21.1	3

Table 1.3

	Social Protection (SPROSCORE)	
	Normalized Score	Rank on Indicator
Tamale Metropolitan Area	10.2	1
Kumasi Metropolitan Area	8.7	2
Accra Metropolitan Area	8.0	3

Table 1.4

	Social Services Component (SOCSERV)	
	Component Score	Rank on Component
Tamale Metropolitan Area	22.1	1
Kumasi Metropolitan Area	19.3	2
Accra Metropolitan Area	17.9	3

Social services sub- and major-components scores and ranks | by sub-metropolises

Table 2.1

	Education Service (EDUSCORE)	
	Normalized Score	Rank on Indicator
Tamale Central	39.6	1
Manhyia South	31.5	2
Manhyia North	31.1	3
Tamale South	30.6	4
Subin	30.0	5
Nhyiaeso	27.4	6
Bantama	24.1	7
Okaikoi South	22.9	8
Ashiedu Keteke	21.9	9
Ablekuma South	20.2	10

Table 2.2

	Health Services (HEASCORE)	
	Normalized Score	Rank on Indicator
Manhyia South	29.1	1
Ashiedu Keteke	28.8	2
Tamale Central	27.9	3
Okaikoi South	27.6	4
Manhyia North	24.8	5
Subin	21.6	6
Nhyiaeso	20.0	7
Tamale South	19.3	8
Ablekuma South	17.4	9
Bantama	16.2	10

Table 2.3

	Social Protection (SPROSCORE)	
	Normalized Score	Rank on Indicator
Bantama	11.0	1
Tamale South	10.5	2
Tamale Central	9.6	3
Okaikoi South	8.8	4
Manhyia North	8.7	5
Manhyia South	8.4	6
Ashiedu Keteke	7.8	7
Subin	7.7	8
Ablekuma South	7.5	9
Nhyiaeso	7.2	10

Table 2.4

	Social Services Component (SOCSERV)	
	Component Score	Rank on Component
Tamale Central	25.7	1
Manhyia South	23.0	2
Manhyia North	21.5	3
Tamale South	20.1	4
Subin	19.8	5
Okaikoi South	19.8	5
Ashiedu Keteke	19.5	7
Nhyiaeso	18.2	8
Bantama	17.1	9
Ablekuma South	15.0	10

Social services sub- and major-components scores and ranks |by municipals

Table 3.1

	Education Service (EDUSCORE)	
	Normalized Score	Rank on Indicator
Juaben Municipal	41.1	1
Sagnerigu Municipal	38.0	2
Offinso Municipal	35.3	3
Adentan Municipal	32.2	4
La Nkwantanang-Madina Municipal	31.8	5
Suame Municipal	31.6	6
Krowor Municipal	31.3	7
Gushiegu Municipal	30.7	8
Ayawaso West Municipal	30.4	9
Ayawaso Central Municipal	29.9	10
La Dadekotopon Municipal	29.0	11
Oforikrom Municipal	29.0	11
Obuasi Municipal	28.7	13
Asante Akim Central Municipal	27.9	14
Old Tafo Municipal	27.8	15
Savelugu Municipal	27.4	16
Ejura Sekyedumase	26.5	17
Kwadaso Municipal	21.3	18
Ablekuma North Municipal	19.8	19
Ablekuma West Municipal	18.1	20

Table 3.2

	Health Services (HEASCORE)	
	Normalized Score	Rank on Indicator
Juaben Municipal	33.1	1
Offinso Municipal	29.1	2
Sagnerigu Municipal	28.4	3
Old Tafo Municipal	28.2	4
Asante Akim Central Municipal	25.8	5
Suame Municipal	25.3	6
Gushiegu Municpal	24.4	7
Ayawaso Central Municipal	23.7	8
Obuasi Municipal	23.2	9
Savelugu Municipal	23.0	10
Oforikrom Municipal	21.7	11
Adentan Municipal	18.8	12
La Nkwantanang -Madina Municipal	17.9	13
Krowor Municipal	15.5	14
Ayawaso West Municipal	14.1	15
Ejura Sekyedumase	14.1	15
Kwadaso Municipal	12.8	17
Ablekuma North Municipal	11.2	18
La Dadekotopon Municipal	10.3	19
Ablekuma West Municipal	9.8	20

Table 3.3

	Social Protection (SPROSCORE)	
	Normalized Score	Rank on Indicator
Kwadaso Municipal	12.8	1
Sagnerigu Municipal	11.7	2
Ayawaso West Municipal	10.9	3
Gushiegu Municipal	9.8	4
Savelugu Municipal	9.7	5
Obuasi Municipal	9.2	6
Ejura Sekyedumase Municipal	9.0	7
La Dadekotopon Municipal	8.8	8
Juaben Municipal	8.8	8
Adentan Municipal	8.7	10
Old Tafo Municipal	8.7	10
Ablekuma North Municipal	8.6	12
Ayawaso Central Municipal	8.4	13
Oforikrom Municipal	8.4	13
La Nkwantanang -Madina Municipal	8.0	15
Suame Municipal	8.0	15
Asante Akim Central Municipal	7.7	17
Krowor Municipal	7.4	18
Offinso Municipal	7.2	19
Ablekuma West Municipal	6.1	20

Table 3.4

	Social Services Component (SOCSERV)	
	Component Score	Rank on Component
Juaben Municipal	27.7	1
Sagnerigu Municipal	26.0	2
Offinso Municipal	23.9	3
Suame Municipal	21.6	4
Gushiegu Municipal	21.6	4
Old Tafo Municipal	21.5	6
Ayawaso Central Municipal	20.7	7
Asante Akim Central Municipal	20.5	8
Obuasi Municipal	20.4	9
Savelugu Municipal	20.0	10
Adentan Municipal	19.9	11
Oforikrom Municipal	19.7	12
La Nkwantanang -Madina Municipal	19.2	13
Ayawaso West Municipal	18.5	14
Krowor Municipal	18.1	15
Ejura Sekyedumase Municipal	16.5	16
La Dadekotopon Municipal	16.0	17
Kwadaso Municipal	15.6	18
Ablekuma North Municipal	13.2	19
Ablekuma West Municipal	11.3	20

Social services sub- and major-components scores and ranks |by municipalities& regions

GREATER ACCRA REGION

Table 4.1

	Education Service (EDUSCORE)	
	Normalized Score	Rank on Indicator
Adentan Municipal	32.2	1
La Nkwantanang -Madina Municipal	31.8	2
Krowor Municipal	31.3	3
Ayawaso West Municipal	30.4	4
Ayawaso Central Municipal	29.9	5
La Dadekotopon Municipal	29.0	6
Okaikoi South	22.9	7
Ashiedu Keteke	21.9	8
Ablekuma South	20.2	9
Ablekuma North Municipal	19.8	10
Ablekuma West Municipal	18.1	11

Table 4.2

	Health Services (HEASCORE)	
	Normalized Score	Rank on Indicator
Ashiedu Keteke	28.8	1
Okaikoi South	27.6	2
Ayawaso Central Municipal	23.7	3
Adentan Municipal	18.8	4
La Nkwantanang -Madina Municipal	17.9	5
Ablekuma South	17.4	6
Krowor Municipal	15.5	7
Ayawaso West Municipal	14.1	8
Ablekuma North Municipal	11.2	9
La Dadekotopon Municipal	10.3	10
Ablekuma West Municipal	9.8	11

Table 4.3

	Social Protection (SPROSCORE)	
	Normalized Score	Rank on Indicator
Ayawaso West Municipal	10.9	1
La Dadekotopon Municipal	8.8	2
Okaikoi South	8.8	2
Adentan Municipal	8.7	4
Ablekuma North Municipal	8.6	5
Ayawaso Central Municipal	8.4	6
La Nkwantanang -Madina Municipal	8.0	7
Ashiedu Keteke	7.8	8
Ablekuma South	7.5	9
Krowor Municipal	7.4	10
Ablekuma West Municipal	6.1	11

Table 4.4

	Social Services Component (SOCSERV)	
	Component Score	Rank on Component
Ayawaso Central Municipal	20.7	1
Adentan Municipal	19.9	2
Okaikoi South	19.8	3
Ashiedu Keteke	19.5	4
La Nkwantanang -Madina Municipal	19.2	5
Ayawaso West Municipal	18.5	6
Krowor Municipal	18.1	7
La Dadekotopon Municipal	16.0	8
Ablekuma South	15.0	9
Ablekuma North Municipal	13.2	10
Ablekuma West Municipal	11.3	11

ASHANTI REGION

Table 5.1

	Education Service (EDUSCORE)	
	Normalized Score	Rank on Indicator
Juaben Municipal	41.1	1
Offinso Municipal	35.3	2
Suame Municipal	31.6	3
Manhyia South	31.5	4
Manhyia North	31.1	5
Subin	30.0	6
Oforikrom	29.0	7
Obuasi Municipal	28.7	8
Asante Akim Central Municipal	27.9	9
Old Tafo Municipal	27.8	10
Nhyiaeso	27.4	11
Ejura Sekyedumase	26.5	12
Bantama	24.1	13
Kwadaso Municipal	21.3	14

Table 5.2

	Health Services (HEASCORE)	
	Normalized Score	Rank on Indicator
Juaben Municipal	33.1	1
Manhyia South	29.1	2
Offinso Municipal	29.1	2
Old Tafo Municipal	28.2	4
Asante Akim Central Municipal	25.8	5
Suame Municipal	25.3	6
Manhyia North	24.8	7
Obuasi Municipal	23.2	8
Oforikrom	21.7	9
Subin	21.6	10
Nhyiaeso	20.0	11
Bantama	16.2	12
Ejura Sekyedumase	14.1	13
Kwadaso Municipal	12.8	14

Table 5.3

	Social Protection (SPROSCORE)	
	Normalized Score	Rank on Indicator
Kwadaso Municipal	12.8	1
Bantama	11.0	2
Obuasi Municipal	9.2	3
Ejura Sekyedumase	9.0	4
Juaben Municipal	8.8	5
Manhyia North	8.7	6
Old Tafo Municipal	8.7	6
Oforikrom	8.4	8
Manhyia South	8.4	8
Suame Municipal	8.0	10
Asante Akim Central Municipal	7.7	11
Subin	7.7	11
Offinso Municipal	7.2	13
Nhyiaeso	7.2	13

Table 5.4

	Social Services Component (SOCSERV)	
	Component Score	Rank on Component
Juaben Municipal	27.7	1
Offinso Municipal	23.9	2
Manhyia South	23.0	3
Suame Municipal	21.6	4
Old Tafo Municipal	21.5	5
Manhyia North	21.5	5
Asante Akim Central Municipal	20.5	7
Obuasi Municipal	20.4	8
Subin	19.8	9
Oforikrom	19.7	10
Nhyiaeso	18.2	11
Bantama	17.1	12
Ejura Sekyedumase	16.5	13
Kwadaso Municipal	15.6	14

NORTHERN REGION

Table 6.1

	Education Service (EDUSCORE)	
	Normalized Score	Rank on Indicator
Tamale Central	39.6	1
Sagnerigu	38.0	2
Gushiegu	30.7	3
Tamale South	30.6	4
Savelugu	27.4	5

Table 6.2

	Health Services (HEASCORE)	
	Normalized Score	Rank on Indicator
Sagnerigu	28.4	1
Tamale Central	27.9	2
Gushiegu	24.4	3
Savelugu	23.0	4
Tamale South	19.3	5

Table 6.3

	Social Protection (SPROSCORE)	
	Normalized Score	Rank on Indicator
Sagnerigu	11.7	1
Tamale South	10.5	2
Gushiegu	9.8	3
Savelugu	9.7	4
Tamale Central	9.6	5

Table 6.4

	Social Services Component (SOCSERV)	
	Component Score	Rank on Component
Sagnerigu	26.0	1
Tamale Central	25.7	2
Gushiegu	21.6	3
Tamale South	20.1	4
Savelugu	20.0	5

Environmental services sub- and major-components scores and ranks | by municipals

Table 7.1

	Sanitation (SANISCORE)	
	Normalized Score	Rank on Indicator
Kumasi Metropolitan Area	70.5	1
Accra Metropolitan Area	69.4	2
Tamale Metropolitan Area	31.3	3

Table 7.2

	Waste Management (WMGTSCORE)	
	Normalized Score	Rank on Indicator
Kumasi Metropolitan Area	75.5	1
Accra Metropolitan Area	67.5	2
Tamale Metropolitan Area	42.9	3

Table 7.3

	Environmental pollution & climate change (ENPOCCSCORE)	
	Normalized Score	Rank on Indicator
Kumasi Metropolitan Area	38.1	1
Accra Metropolitan Area	35.8	2
Tamale Metropolitan Area	28.3	3

Table 7.4

	Environmental services (ENVSERV)	
	Component Score	Rank on Component
Kumasi Metropolitan Area	61.4	1
Accra Metropolitan Area	57.6	2
Tamale Metropolitan Area	34.1	3

Environmental services sub- and major-components scores and ranks | by sub-metropolises

Table 8.1

	Sanitation (SANISCORE)	
	Normalized Score	Rank on Indicator
Okaikoi South	80.6	1
Bantama	79.2	2
Manhyia South	74.8	3
Ama-Ablekuma South	71.2	4
Manhyia North	70.0	5
Nhyiaeso	67.4	6
Subin	59.2	7
Ama-Ashiedu Keteke	56.2	8
Tamale Central	38.9	9
Tamale South	27.1	10

Table 8.2

	Waste Management (WMGTSCORE)	
	Normalized Score	Rank on Indicator
Manhyia North	80.2	1
Manhyia South	80.0	2
Bantama	76.9	3
Subin	71.4	4
Nhyiaeso	71.2	5
Okaikoi South	70.5	6
Ama-Ablekuma South	66.3	7
Ama-Ashiedu Keteke	66.1	8
Tamale Central	59.7	9
Tamale South	33.6	10

Table 8.3

	Environmental pollution & climate change (ENPOCCSCORE)	
	Normalized Score	Rank on Indicator
Manhyia South	48.6	1
Subin	40.6	2
Ablekuma South	39.2	3
Manhyia North	38.6	4
Bantama	36.1	5
Okaikoi South	34.4	6
Nhyiaeso	34.0	7
Ashiedu Keteke	33.0	8
Tamale Central	30.3	9
Tamale South	27.1	10

Table 8.4

	Environmental services (ENVSERV)	
	Component Score	Rank on Component
Manhyia South	67.8	1
Bantama	64.1	2
Manhyia North	63.0	3
Okaikoi South	61.9	4
Ablekuma South	58.9	5
Nhyiaeso	57.5	6
Subin	57.1	7
Ashiedu Keteke	51.7	8
Tamale Central	43.0	9
Tamale South	29.3	10

Environmental services sub- and major-components scores and ranks | by municipalities

Table 9.1

	Sanitation (SANISCORE)	
	Normalized Score	Rank on Indicator
Ayawaso West Municipal	83.1	1
Kwadaso Municipal	80.7	2
La Dadekotopon Municipal	79.1	3
La Nkwantanang -Madina Municipal	71.4	4
Juaben Municipal	70.6	5
Obuasi Municipal	70.3	6
Ablekuma North Municipal	70.0	7
Adentan Municipal	69.0	8
Krowor Municipal	67.2	9
Ablekuma West Municipal	67.1	10
Asante Akim Central Municipal	64.4	11
Old Tafo Municipal	64.1	12
Ayawaso Central Municipal	60.9	13
Suame Municipal	59.5	14
Oforikrom	54.3	15
Sagnerigu	50.3	16
Offinso Municipal	50.0	17
Ejura Sekyedumase	42.2	18
Gushiegu	20.3	19
Savelugu	6.6	20

Table 9.2

	Waste Management (WMGTSCORE)	
	Normalized Score	Rank on Indicator
Kwadaso Municipal	77.8	1
Old Tafo Municipal	76.6	2
Ayawaso West Municipal	75.0	3
Suame Municipal	74.6	4
Oforikrom	74.3	5
La Dadekotopon Municipal	74.1	6
Ablekuma North Municipal	72.3	7
La Nkwantanang -Madina Municipal	69.5	8
Ayawaso Central Municipal	69.4	9
Obuasi Municipal	68.5	10
Ablekuma West Municipal	67.9	11
Asante Akim Central Municipal	67.4	12
Krowor Municipal	64.3	13
Adentan Municipal	60.4	14
Juaben Municipal	58.9	15
Sagnerigu	48.1	16
Offinso Municipal	48.0	17
Ejura Sekyedumase	42.4	18
Gushiegu	40.5	19
Savelugu	15.0	20

Table 9.3

	Environmental pollution & climate change (ENPOCCSCORE)	
	Normalized Score	Rank on Indicator
Obuasi Municipal	57.1	1
Asante Akim Central Municipal	50.8	2
Juaben Municipal	48.7	3
La Dadekotopon Municipal	46.7	4
Ayawaso West Municipal	44.5	5
Oforikrom Municipal	43.0	6
Offinso Municipal	38.4	7
Old Tafo Municipal	38.0	8
La Nkwantanang -Madina Municipal	37.5	9
Adentan Municipal	36.4	10
Kwadaso Municipal	35.6	11
Gushiegu Municipal	35.6	11
Ayawaso Central Municipal	34.5	13
Krowor Municipal	33.4	14
Ejura Sekyedumase Municipal	32.8	15
Suame Municipal	31.7	16
Ablekuma West Municipal	31.3	17
Ablekuma North Municipal	29.4	18
Sagnerigu Municipal	23.7	19
Savelugu Municipal	20.8	20

Table 9.4

	Environmental services (ENVSERV)	
	Component Score	Rank on Component
Ayawaso West Municipal	67.5	1
La Dadekotopon Municipal	66.6	2
Obuasi Municipal	65.3	3
Kwadaso Municipal	64.7	4
Asante Akim Central Municipal	60.9	5
Old Tafo Municipal	59.6	6
La Nkwantanang -Madina Municipal	59.4	7
Juaben Municipal	59.4	7
Ablekuma North Municipal	57.2	9
Oforikrom Municipal	57.2	9
Ablekuma West Municipal	55.4	11
Suame Municipal	55.3	12
Adentan Municipal	55.2	13
Ayawaso Central Municipal	55.0	14
Krowor Municipal	54.9	15
Offinso Municipal	45.5	16
Sagnerigu Muincipal	40.7	17
Ejura Sekyedumase Municipal	39.1	18
Gushiegu Municipal	32.1	19
Savelugu Municipal	14.1	20

Environmental services sub- and major-components scores and ranks | by municipalities &regions

GREATER ACCRA REGION

Table 10.1

	Sanitation (SANISCORE)	
	Normalized Score	Rank on Indicator
Ayawaso West Municipal	83.1	1
Okaikoi South	80.6	2
La Dadekotopon Municipal	79.1	3
La Nkwantanang -Madina Municipal	71.4	4
Ablekuma South	71.2	5
Ablekuma North Municipal	70.0	6
Adentan Municipal	69.0	7
Krowor Municipal	67.2	8
Ablekuma West Municipal	67.1	9
Ayawaso Central Municipal	60.9	10
Ashiedu Keteke	56.2	11

Table 10.2

	Waste Management (WMGTSCORE)	
	Normalized Score	Rank on Indicator
Ayawaso West Municipal	75.0	1
La Dadekotopon Municipal	74.1	2
Ablekuma North Municipal	72.3	3
Okaikoi South	70.5	4
La Nkwantanang -Madina Municipal	69.5	5
Ayawaso Central Municipal	69.4	6
Ablekuma West Municipal	67.9	7
Ablekuma South	66.3	8
Ashiedu Keteke	66.1	9
Krowor Municipal	64.3	10
Adentan Municipal	60.4	11

Table 10.3

	Environmental pollution & climate change (ENPOCCSCORE)	
	Normalized Score	Rank on Indicator
La Dadekotopon Municipal	46.7	1
Ayawaso West Municipal	44.5	2
Ablekuma South	39.2	3
La Nkwantanang -Madina Municipal	37.5	4
Adentan Municipal	36.4	5
Ayawaso Central Municipal	34.5	6
Okaikoi South	34.4	7
Krowor Municipal	33.4	8
Ashiedu Keteke	33.0	9
Ablekuma West Municipal	31.3	10
Ablekuma North Municipal	29.4	11

Table 10.4

	Environmental services (ENVSERV)	
	Component Score	Rank on Component
Ayawaso West Municipal	67.5	1
La Dadekotopon Municipal	66.6	2
Okaikoi South	61.9	3
La Nkwantanang -Madina Municipal	59.4	4
Ablekuma South	58.9	5
Ablekuma North Municipal	57.2	6
Ablekuma West Municipal	55.4	7
Adentan Municipal	55.2	8
Ayawaso Central Municipal	55.0	9
Krowor Municipal	54.9	10
Ashiedu Keteke	51.7	11

ASHANTI REGION

Table 11.1

	Sanitation (SANISCORE)	
	Normalized Score	Rank on Indicator
Kwadaso Municipal	80.7	1
Kma-Bantama	79.2	2
Manhyia South	74.8	3
Juaben Municipal	70.6	4
Obuasi Municipal	70.3	5
Kma-Manhyia North	70.0	6
Kma-Nhyiaeso	67.4	7
Asante Akim Central Municipal	64.4	8
Old Tafo Municipal	64.1	9
Suame Municipal	59.5	10
Kma-Subin	59.2	11
Oforikrom	54.3	12
Offinso Municipal	50.0	13
Ejura Sekyedumase	42.2	14

Table 11.2

	Waste Management (WMGTSCORE)	
	Normalized Score	Rank on Indicator
Kma-Manhyia North	80.2	1
Manhyia South	80.0	2
Kwadaso Municipal	77.8	3
Kma-Bantama	76.9	4
Old Tafo Municipal	76.6	5
Suame Municipal	74.6	6
Oforikrom	74.3	7
Kma-Subin	71.4	8
Kma-Nhyiaeso	71.2	9
Obuasi Municipal	68.5	10
Asante Akim Central Municipal	67.4	11
Juaben Municipal	58.9	12
Offinso Municipal	48.0	13
Ejura Sekyedumase	42.4	14

Table 11.3

	Environmental pollution & climate change (ENPOCCSCORE)	
	Normalized Score	Rank on Indicator
Obuasi Municipal	57.1	1
Asante Akim Central Municipal	50.8	2
Juaben Municipal	48.7	3
Manhyia South	48.6	4
Oforikrom	43.0	5
Kma-Subin	40.6	6
Kma-Manhyia North	38.6	7
Offinso Municipal	38.4	8
Old Tafo Municipal	38.0	9
Kma-Bantama	36.1	10
Kwadaso Municipal	35.6	11
Kma-Nhyiaeso	34.0	12
Ejura Sekyedumase	32.8	13
Suame Municipal	31.7	14

Table 11.4

	Environmental services (ENVSERV)	
	Component Score	Rank on Component
Manhyia South	67.8	1
Obuasi Municipal	65.3	2
Kwadaso Municipal	64.7	3
Kma-Bantama	64.1	4
Kma-Manhyia North	63.0	5
Asante Akim Central Municipal	60.9	6
Old Tafo Municipal	59.6	7
Juaben Municipal	59.4	8
Kma-Nhyiaeso	57.5	9
Oforikrom	57.2	10
Kma-Subin	57.1	11
Suame Municipal	55.3	12
Offinso Municipal	45.5	13
Ejura Sekyedumase	39.1	14

NORTHERN REGION

Table 12.1

	Sanitation (SANISCORE)	
	Normalized Score	Rank on Indicator
Sagnerigu	50.3	1
Tamale Central	38.9	2
Tamale South	27.1	3
Gushiegu	20.3	4
Savelugu	6.6	5

Table 12.2

	Waste Management (WMGTSCORE)	
	Normalized Score	Rank on Indicator
Tamale Central	59.7	1
Sagnerigu	48.1	2
Gushiegu	40.5	3
Tamale South	33.6	4
Savelugu	15.0	5

Table 12.3

	Environmental pollution & climate change (ENPOCCSCORE)	
	Normalized Score	Rank on Indicator
Gushiegu	35.6	1
Tamale Central	30.3	2
Tamale South	27.1	3
Sagnerigu	23.7	4
Savelugu	20.8	5

Table 12.4

	Environmental services (ENVSERV)	
	Component Score	Rank on Component
Tamale Central	43.0	1
Sagnerigu	40.7	2
Gushiegu	32.1	3
Tamale South	29.3	4
Savelugu	14.1	5

Economic infrastructure sub and major-components scores and ranks | by sub-metropolises

Table 13.1

	Transportation (TRANSCORE)	
	Normalized Score	Rank on Indicator
Kumasi Metropolitan Area	34.3	1
Accra Metropolitan Area	31.5	2
Tamale Metropolitan Area	24.4	3

Table 13.2

	Housing (HOUSCORE)	
	Normalized Score	Rank on Indicator
Kumasi Metropolitan Area	49.4	1
Tamale Metropolitan Area	47.2	2
Accra Metropolitan Area	44.2	3

Table 13.3

	Water (WATSCORE)	
	Normalized Score	Rank on Indicator
Kumasi Metropolitan Area	74.3	1
Accra Metropolitan Area	67.6	2
Tamale Metropolitan Area	53.5	3

Table 13.4

	Electricity (ELECSCORE)	
	Normalized Score	Rank on Indicator
Kumasi Metropolitan Area	68.5	1
Tamale Metropolitan Area	67.2	2
Accra Metropolitan Area	66.9	3

Table 13.5

	Communications (COMSCORE)	
	Normalized Score	Rank on Indicator
Kumasi Metropolitan Area	53.9	1
Accra Metropolitan Area	50.7	2
Tamale Metropolitan Area	46.6	3

Table 13.6

	Economic infrstructure component (ECOINFRA)	
	Component Score	Rank on Component
Kumasi Metropolitan Area	56.1	1
Accra Metropolitan Area	52.2	2
Tamale Metropolitan Area	47.8	3

Economic infrastructure sub- and major-components scores and ranks | by municipals

Table 14.1

	Transportation (TRANSCORE)	
	Normalized Score	Rank on Indicator
Ashiedu Keteke	40.3	1
Manhyia South	39.1	2
Subin	36.1	3
Manhyia North	35.0	4
Okaikoi South	33.5	5
Bantama	33.2	6
Nhyiaeso	32.0	7
Tamale Central	25.6	8
Tamale South	23.8	9
Ablekuma South	22.8	10

Table 14.2

	Housing (HOUSCORE)	
	Normalized Score	Rank on Indicator
Bantama	51.6	1
Nhyiaeso	51.1	2
Subin	49.7	3
Okaikoi South	48.4	4
Tamale Central	48.2	5
Tamale South	46.7	6
Manhyia North	45.8	7
Manhyia South	45.4	8
Ashiedu Keteke	43.0	9
Ablekuma South	41.9	10

Table 14.3

	Water (WATSCORE)	
	Normalized Score	Rank on Indicator
Manhyia South	79.9	1
Subin	76.5	2
Okaikoi South	76.2	3
Bantama	75.8	4
Manhyia North	72.4	5
Nhyiaeso	70.4	6
Ashiedu Keteke	64.3	7
Tamale Central	64.0	8
Ablekuma South	63.5	9
Tamale South	47.7	10

Table 14.4

	Electricity (ELECSCORE)	
	Normalized Score	Rank on Indicator
Manhyia South	73.4	1
Manhyia North	73.3	2
Ashiedu Keteke	71.9	3
Tamale Central	69.7	4
Subin	69.0	5
Okaikoi South	68.9	6
Tamale South	65.9	7
Bantama	65.8	8
Nhyiaeso	65.1	9
Ablekuma South	61.3	10

Table 14.5

	Communications (COMSCORE)	
	Normalized Score	Rank on Indicator
Manhyia North	63.1	1
Manhyia South	62.5	2
Okaikoi South	61.1	3
Bantama	55.2	4
Ashiedu Keteke	55.1	5
Subin	49.1	6
Tamale Central	48.5	7
Tamale South	45.5	8
Nhyiaeso	45.2	9
Ablekuma South	38.7	10

Table 14.6

	Economic infrstructure component (ECOINFRA)	
	Component Score	Rank on Component
Manhyia South	60.0	1
Manhyia North	57.9	2
Okaikoi South	57.6	3
Bantama	56.3	4
Subin	56.1	5
Ashiedu Keteke	54.9	6
Nhyiaeso	52.7	7
Tamale Central	51.2	8
Tamale South	45.9	9
Ablekuma South	45.7	10

Economic infrastructure sub and major-components scores and ranks | by municipalities

Table 15.1

	Transportation (TRANSCORE)	
	Normalized Score	Rank on Indicator
Ashiedu Keteke	40.3	1
Manhyia South	39.1	2
Subin	36.1	3
Suame Municipal	36.1	3
Obuasi Municipal	35.1	5
Manhyia North	35.0	6
Juaben Municipal	33.8	7
Okaikoi South	33.5	8
Old Tafo Municipal	33.4	9
Bantama	33.2	10
La Nkwantanang -Madina Municipal	32.3	11
Nhyiaeso	32.0	12
Oforikrom	31.8	13
Kwadaso Municipal	31.6	14
Adentan Municipal	31.0	15
Ablekuma North Municipal	30.7	16
Krowor Municipal	30.5	17
La Dadekotopon Municipal	30.2	18
Ayawaso West Municipal	29.7	19
Ayawaso Central Municipal	29.4	20
Offinso Municipal	29.1	21
Sagnerigu	27.1	22
Tamale Central	25.6	23
Ejura Sekyedumase	25.2	24
Ablekuma West Municipal	25.1	25
Tamale South	23.8	26
Ablekuma South	22.8	27
Asante Akim Central Municipal	22.0	28
Savelugu	21.5	29
Gushiegu	17.3	30

Table 15.2

	Housing (HOUSCORE)	
	Normalized Score	Rank on Indicator
Juaben Municipal	56.7	1
Kwadaso Municipal	55.5	2
Obuasi Municipal	54.5	3
Ayawaso West Municipal	54.0	4
Adentan Municipal	53.7	5
La Dadekotopon Municipal	52.6	6
Krowor Municipal	51.9	7
Bantama	51.6	8
Nhyiaeso	51.1	9
La Nkwantanang -Madina Municipal	50.5	10
Subin	49.7	11
Offinso Municipal	49.2	12
Sagnerigu	48.7	13
Okaikoi South	48.4	14
Tamale Central	48.2	15
Suame Municipal	47.3	16
Asante Akim Central Municipal	47.2	17
Ablekuma West Municipal	46.9	18
Tamale South	46.7	19
Ayawaso Central Municipal	46.6	20
Old Tafo Municipal	46.5	21
Manhyia North	45.8	22
Manhyia South	45.4	23
Ejura Sekyedumase	45.2	24
Ablekuma North Municipal	44.1	25
Oforikrom	43.9	26
Gushiegu	43.5	27
Ashiedu Keteke	43.0	28
Ablekuma South	41.9	29
Savelugu	38.0	30

Table 15.3

	Water (WATSCORE)	
	Normalized Score	Rank on Indicator
Manhyia South	79.9	1
Subin	76.5	2
La Dadekotopon Municipal	76.3	3
Okaikoi South	76.2	4
Bantama	75.8	5
Suame Municipal	75.8	5
Kwadaso Municipal	75.7	7
Ayawaso West Municipal	75.4	8
Ablekuma North Municipal	75.3	9
Old Tafo Municipal	74.6	10
Manhyia North	72.4	11
Obuasi Municipal	72.1	12
Asante Akim Central Municipal	71.3	13
Oforikrom	71.0	14
Nhyiaeso	70.4	15
Ejura Sekyedumase	68.8	16
Ayawaso Central Municipal	68.3	17
Krowor Municipal	68.3	17
Ablekuma West Municipal	67.4	19
Sagnerigu	65.8	20
Ashiedu Keteke	64.3	21
Offinso Municipal	64.0	22
Tamale Central	64.0	22
Ablekuma South	63.5	24
Gushiegu	61.7	25
Juaben Municipal	61.3	26
La Nkwantanang -Madina Municipal	60.7	27
Adentan Municipal	60.6	28
Tamale South	47.7	29
Savelugu	41.7	30

Table 15.4

	Electricity (ELECSCORE)	
	Normalized Score	Rank on Indicator
Ayawaso Central Municipal	74.7	1
Ayawaso West Municipal	74.3	2
Juaben Municipal	73.6	3
Manhyia South	73.4	4
La Dadekotopon Municipal	73.3	5
Manhyia North	73.3	5
Krowor Municipal	72.9	7
Adentan Municipal	72.4	8
Ashiedu Keteke	71.9	9
Obuasi Municipal	70.5	10
Tamale Central	69.7	11
La Nkwantanang -Madina Municipal	69.4	12
Subin	69.0	13
Okaikoi South	68.9	14
Oforikrom	68.6	15
Kwadaso Municipal	68.1	16
Asante Akim Central Municipal	67.4	17
Sagnerigu	67.2	18
Old Tafo Municipal	67.0	19
Gushiegu	66.9	20
Ejura Sekyedumase	66.7	21
Tamale South	65.9	22
Bantama	65.8	23
Nhyiaeso	65.1	24
Ablekuma North Municipal	65.0	25
Suame Municipal	64.6	26
Offinso Municipal	63.9	27
Ablekuma West Municipal	63.2	28
Ablekuma South	61.3	29
Savelugu	50.3	30

Table 15.5

	Communications (COMSCORE)	
	Normalized Score	Rank on Indicator
Oforikrom	61.8	1
Kwadaso Municipal	57.0	2
Old Tafo Municipal	56.8	3
Obuasi Municipal	55.6	4
Ejura Sekyedumase	53.7	5
Suame Municipal	52.7	6
Ayawaso West Municipal	52.5	7
Sagnerigu	51.3	8
La Nkwantanang -Madina Municipal	50.5	9
Asante Akim Central Municipal	49.3	10
La Dadekotopon Municipal	48.8	11
Juaben Municipal	47.4	12
Adentan Municipal	45.8	13
Krowor Municipal	45.2	14
Ablekuma North Municipal	44.9	15
Ayawaso Central Municipal	44.8	16
Ablekuma West Municipal	43.7	17
Savelugu	42.3	18
Offinso Municipal	40.9	19
Gushiegu	37.4	20

Table 15.6

	Economic infrastructure component (ECOINFRA)	
	Component Score	Rank on Component
Obuasi Municipal	57.6	1
Kwadaso Municipal	57.6	1
Ayawaso West Municipal	57.2	3
La Dadekotopon Municipal	56.2	4
Old Tafo Municipal	55.6	5
Oforikrom	55.4	6
Suame Municipal	55.3	7
Juaben Municipal	54.5	8
Krowor Municipal	53.8	9
Ayawaso Central Municipal	52.7	10
Adentan Municipal	52.7	10
La Nkwantanang -Madina Municipal	52.7	10
Sagnerigu	52.0	13
Ablekuma North Municipal	52.0	13
Ejura Sekyedumase	51.9	15
Asante Akim Central Municipal	51.4	16
Offinso Municipal	49.4	17
Ablekuma West Municipal	49.2	18
Gushiegu	45.4	19
Savelugu	38.8	20

Economic infrastructure sub- and major-components scores and ranks | by municipalities & regions

GREATER ACCRA REGION

Table 16.1

	Transportation (TRANSCORE)	
	Normalized Score	Rank on Indicator
Ashiedu Keteke	40.3	1
Okaikoi South	33.5	2
La Nkwantanang -Madina Municipal	32.3	3
Adentan Municipal	31.0	4
Ablekuma North Municipal	30.7	5
Krowor Municipal	30.5	6
La Dadekotopon Municipal	30.2	7
Ayawaso West Municipal	29.7	8
Ayawaso Central Municipal	29.4	9
Ablekuma West Municipal	25.1	10
Ablekuma South	22.8	11

Table 16.2

	Housing (HOUSCORE)	
	Normalized Score	Rank on Indicator
Ayawaso West Municipal	54.0	1
Adentan Municipal	53.7	2
La Dadekotopon Municipal	52.6	3
Krowor Municipal	51.9	4
La Nkwantanang -Madina Municipal	50.5	5
Okaikoi South	48.4	6
Ablekuma West Municipal	46.9	7
Ayawaso Central Municipal	46.6	8
Ablekuma North Municipal	44.1	9
Ashiedu Keteke	43.0	10
Ablekuma South	41.9	11

Table 16.3

	Water (WATSCORE)	
	Normalized Score	Rank on Indicator
La Dadekotopon Municipal	76.3	1
Okaikoi South	76.2	2
Ayawaso West Municipal	75.4	3
Ablekuma North Municipal	75.3	4
Ayawaso Central Municipal	68.3	5
Krowor Municipal	68.3	5
Ablekuma West Municipal	67.4	7
Ashiedu Keteke	64.3	8
Ablekuma South	63.5	9
La Nkwantanang -Madina Municipal	60.7	10
Adentan Municipal	60.6	11

Table 16.4

	Electricity (ELECSCORE)	
	Normalized Score	Rank on Indicator
Ayawaso Central Municipal	74.7	1
Ayawaso West Municipal	74.3	2
La Dadekotopon Municipal	73.3	3
Krowor Municipal	72.9	4
Adentan Municipal	72.4	5
Ashiedu Keteke	71.9	6
La Nkwantanang -Madina Municipal	69.4	7
Okaikoi South	68.9	8
Ablekuma North Municipal	65.0	9
Ablekuma West Municipal	63.2	10
Ablekuma South	61.3	11

Table 16.5

	Communications (COMSCORE)	
	Normalized Score	Rank on Indicator
Okaikoi South	61.1	1
Ashiedu Keteke	55.1	2
Ayawaso West Municipal	52.5	3
La Nkwantanang -Madina Municipal	50.5	4
La Dadekotopon Municipal	48.8	5
Adentan Municipal	45.8	6
Krowor Municipal	45.2	7
Ablekuma North Municipal	44.9	8
Ayawaso Central Municipal	44.8	9
Ablekuma West Municipal	43.7	10
Ablekuma South	38.7	11

Table 16.6

	Economic infrstructure component (ECOINFRA)	
	Component Score	Rank on Component
Okaikoi South	57.6	1
Ayawaso West Municipal	57.2	2
La Dadekotopon Municipal	56.2	3
Ashiedu Keteke	54.9	4
Krowor Municipal	53.8	5
Ayawaso Central Municipal	52.7	6
Adentan Municipal	52.7	6
La Nkwantanang -Madina Municipal	52.7	6
Ablekuma North Municipal	52.0	9
Ablekuma West Municipal	49.2	10
Ablekuma South	45.7	11

ASHANTI REGION

Table 17.1

	Transportation (TRANSCORE)	
	Normalized Score	Rank on Indicator
Manhyia South	39.1	1
Suame Municipal	36.1	2
Subin	36.1	2
Obuasi Municipal	35.1	4
Manhyia North	35.0	5
Juaben Municipal	33.8	6
Old Tafo Municipal	33.4	7
Bantama	33.2	8
Nhyiaeso	32.0	9
Oforikrom	31.8	10
Kwadaso Municipal	31.6	11
Offinso Municipal	29.1	12
Ejura Sekyedumase	25.2	13
Asante Akim Central Municipal	22.0	14

Table 17.2

	Housing (HOUSCORE)	
	Normalized Score	Rank on Indicator
Juaben Municipal	56.7	1
Kwadaso Municipal	55.5	2
Obuasi Municipal	54.5	3
Bantama	51.6	4
Nhyiaeso	51.1	5
Subin	49.7	6
Offinso Municipal	49.2	7
Suame Municipal	47.3	8
Asante Akim Central Municipal	47.2	9
Old Tafo Municipal	46.5	10
Manhyia North	45.8	11
Manhyia South	45.4	12
Ejura Sekyedumase	45.2	13
Oforikrom	43.9	14

Table 17.3

	Water (WATSCORE)	
	Normalized Score	Rank on Indicator
Manhyia South	79.9	1
Subin	76.5	2
Bantama	75.8	3
Suame Municipal	75.8	3
Kwadaso Municipal	75.7	5
Old Tafo Municipal	74.6	6
Manhyia North	72.4	7
Obuasi Municipal	72.1	8
Asante Akim Central Municipal	71.3	9
Oforikrom	71.0	10
Nhyiaeso	70.4	11
Ejura Sekyedumase	68.8	12
Offinso Municipal	64.0	13
Juaben Municipal	61.3	14

Table 17.4

	Electricity (ELECSCORE)	
	Normalized Score	Rank on Indicator
Juaben Municipal	73.6	1
Manhyia South	73.4	2
Manhyia North	73.3	3
Obuasi Municipal	70.5	4
Subin	69.0	5
Oforikrom	68.6	6
Kwadaso Municipal	68.1	7
Asante Akim Central Municipal	67.4	8
Old Tafo Municipal	67.0	9
Ejura Sekyedumase	66.7	10
Bantama	65.8	11
Nhyiaeso	65.1	12
Suame Municipal	64.6	13
Offinso Municipal	63.9	14

Table 17.5

	Communications (COMSCORE)	
	Normalized Score	Rank on Indicator
Manhyia North	63.1	1
Manhyia South	62.5	2
Oforikrom	61.8	3
Kwadaso Municipal	57.0	4
Old Tafo Municipal	56.8	5
Obuasi Municipal	55.6	6
Bantama	55.2	7
Ejura Sekyedumase	53.7	8
Suame Municipal	52.7	9
Asante Akim Central Municipal	49.3	10
Subin	49.1	11
Juaben Municipal	47.4	12
Nhyiaeso	45.2	13
Offinso Municipal	40.9	14

Table 17.6

	Economic infrstructure component (ECOINFRA)	
	Component Score	Rank on Component
Manhyia South	60.0	1
Manhyia North	57.9	2
Obuasi Municipal	57.6	3
Kwadaso Municipal	57.6	3
Bantama	56.3	5
Subin	56.1	6
Old Tafo Municipal	55.6	7
Oforikrom	55.4	8
Suame Municipal	55.3	9
Juaben Municipal	54.5	10
Nhyiaeso	52.7	11
Ejura Sekyedumase	51.9	12
Asante Akim Central Municipal	51.4	13
Offinso Municipal	49.4	14

NORTHERN REGION

Table 18.1

	Transportation (TRANSCORE)	
	Normalized Score	Rank on Indicator
Sagnerigu	27.1	1
Tamale Central	25.6	2
Tamale South	23.8	3
SAVELUGU	21.5	4
Gushiegu	17.3	5

Table 18.2

	Housing (HOUSCORE)	
	Normalized Score	Rank on Indicator
Sagnerigu	48.7	1
Tamale Central	48.2	2
Tamale South	46.7	3
Gushiegu	43.5	4
SAVELUGU	38.0	5

Table 18.3

	Water (WATSCORE)	
	Normalized Score	Rank on Indicator
Sagnerigu	65.8	1
Tamale Central	64.0	2
Gushiegu	61.7	3
Tamale South	47.7	4
SAVELUGU	41.7	5

Table 18.4

	Electricity (ELECSCORE)	
	Normalized Score	Rank on Indicator
Tamale Central	69.7	1
Sagnerigu	67.2	2
Gushiegu	66.9	3
Tamale South	65.9	4
SAVELUGU	50.3	5

Table 18.5

	Communications (COMSCORE)	
	Normalized Score	Rank on Indicator
Sagnerigu	51.3	1
Tamale Central	48.5	2
Tamale South	45.5	3
Savelugu	42.3	4
Gushiegu	37.4	5

Table 18.6

	Economic infrstructure component (ECOINFRA)	
	Component Score	Rank on Component
Sagnerigu	52.0	1
Tamale Central	51.2	2
Tamale South	45.9	3
Gushiegu	45.4	4
Savelugu	38.8	5

Economic services sub- and major-components scores and ranks | by municipalities &regions

Table 19.1

	Markets (MKTSCORE)	
	Normalized Score	Rank on Indicator
Kumasi Metropolitan Area	19.4	1
Accra Metropolitan Area	15.7	2
Tamale Metropolitan Area	9.8	3

Table 19.2

	Employment status, livelihood activity, and skills training (ESLASTSCORE)	
	Normalized Score	Rank on Indicator
Kumasi Metropolitan Area	37.1	1
Accra Metropolitan Area	32.5	2
Tamale Metropolitan Area	29.4	3

Table 19.3

	Economic services component (ECOSERV)	
	Component Score	Rank on Component
Kumasi Metropolitan Area	28.2	1
Accra Metropolitan Area	24.1	2
Tamale Metropolitan Area	19.6	3

Economic services sub- and major-components scores and ranks | by sub-metropolises

Table 20.1

	Markets (MKTSCORE)	
	Normalized Score	Rank on Indicator
Subin	25.5	1
Bantama	24.5	2
Manhyia South	18.4	3
Ashiedu Keteke	16.8	4
Okaikoi South	15.4	5
Nhyiaeso	15.3	6
Ablekuma South	15.0	7
Tamale Central	12.9	8
Manhyia North	12.7	9
Tamale South	8.1	10

Table 20.2

	Employment status, livelihood activity, and skills training (ESLASTSCORE)	
	Normalized Score	Rank on Indicator
Bantama	39.5	1
Nhyiaeso	37.3	2
Subin	37.1	3
Manhyia North	35.1	4
Manhyia South	33.8	5
Ablekuma South	33.3	6
Okaikoi South	33.1	7
Ashiedu Keteke	31.0	8
Tamale Central	29.4	9
Tamale South	29.3	10

Table 20.3

	Economic services component (ECOSERV)	
	Component Score	Rank on Component
Bantama	32.0	1
Subin	31.3	2
Nhyiaeso	26.3	3
Manhyia South	26.1	4
Okaikoi South	24.3	5
Ablekuma South	24.1	6
Manhyia North	23.9	7
Ashiedu Keteke	23.9	7
Tamale Central	21.2	9
Tamale South	18.7	10

Economic services sub- and major-components scores and ranks | by municipalities

Table 21.1

	Markets (MKTSCORE)	
	Normalized Score	Rank on Indicator
Old Tafo Municipal	43.3	1
Juaben Municipal	34.9	2
Suame Municipal	33.3	3
Subin	25.5	4
Bantama	24.5	5
Krowor Municipal	24.3	6
La Dadekotopon Municipal	24.0	7
Asante Akim Central Municipal	22.4	8
Ejura Sekyedumase	19.4	9
Ayawaso West Municipal	19.3	10
Ayawaso Central Municipal	19.2	11
Kwadaso Municipal	19.1	12
Manhyia South	18.4	13
La Nkwantanang -Madina Municipal	16.9	14
Ashiedu Keteke	16.8	15
Gushiegu	15.6	16
Okaikoi South	15.4	17
Adentan Municipal	15.3	18
Nhyiaeso	15.3	18
Ablekuma South	15.0	20
Savelugu	14.3	21
Oforikrom	14.2	22
Ablekuma North Municipal	13.9	23
Offinso Municipal	13.5	24
Tamale Central	12.9	25
Obuasi Municipal	12.7	26
Manhyia North	12.7	26
Sagnerigu	11.3	28
Ablekuma West Municipal	9.4	29
Tamale South	8.1	30

Table 21.2

	Employment status, livelihood activity, and skills training (ESLASTSCORE)	
	Normalized Score	Rank on Indicator
Kwadaso Municipal	46.7	1
Ayawaso West Municipal	41.9	2
Bantama	39.5	3
Nhyiaeso	37.3	4
Subin	37.1	5
Juaben Municipal	35.6	6
Suame Municipal	35.3	7
Manhyia North	35.1	8
Old Tafo Municipal	35.0	9
Ablekuma West Municipal	34.8	10
Offinso Municipal	34.4	11
Manhyia South	33.8	12
Oforikrom	33.4	13
Sagnerigu	33.4	13
Ablekuma South	33.3	15
Okaikoi South	33.1	16
Ejura Sekyedumase	32.8	17
Adentan Municipal	32.5	18
Krowor Municipal	31.9	19
Ablekuma North Municipal	31.0	20
Ashiedu Keteke	31.0	20
Obuasi Municipal	30.6	22
Savelugu	30.6	22
La Dadekotopon Municipal	29.4	24
La Nkwantanang -Madina Municipal	29.4	24
Tamale Central	29.4	24
Tamale South	29.3	27
Asante Akim Central Municipal	28.8	28
Ayawaso Central Municipal	26.9	29
Gushiegu	21.7	30

Table 21.3

	Economic services component (ECOSERV)	
	Component Score	Rank on Component
Old Tafo Municipal	39.1	1
Juaben Municipal	35.2	2
Suame Municipal	34.3	3
Kwadaso Municipal	32.9	4
Bantama	32.0	5
Subin	31.3	6
Ayawaso West Municipal	30.6	7
Krowor Municipal	28.1	8
La Dadekotopon Municipal	26.7	9
Nhyiaeso	26.3	10
Ejura Sekyedumase	26.1	11
Manhyia South	26.1	11
Asante Akim Central Municipal	25.6	13
Okaikoi South	24.3	14
Ablekuma South	24.1	15
Offinso Municipal	23.9	16
Adentan Municipal	23.9	16
Manhyia North	23.9	16
Ashiedu Keteke	23.9	16
Oforikrom	23.8	20
La Nkwantanang -Madina Municipal	23.1	21
Ayawaso Central Municipal	23.0	22
Ablekuma North Municipal	22.4	23
Savelugu	22.4	23
Sagnerigu	22.3	25
Ablekuma West Municipal	22.1	26
Obuasi Municipal	21.7	27
Tamale Central	21.2	28
Tamale South	18.7	29
Gushiegu	18.6	30

Economic services sub- and major-components scores and ranks | by municipalities &regions

Table 22.1

	Markets (MKTSCORE)	
	Normalized Score	Rank on Indicator
Krowor Municipal	24.3	1
La Dadekotopon Municipal	24.0	2
Ayawaso West Municipal	19.3	3
Ayawaso Central Municipal	19.2	4
La Nkwantanang -Madina Municipal	16.9	5
Ashiedu Keteke	16.8	6
Okaikoi South	15.4	7
Adentan Municipal	15.3	8
Ablekuma South	15.0	9
Ablekuma North Municipal	13.9	10
Ablekuma West Municipal	9.4	11

Table 22.2

	Employment status, livelihood activity, and skills training (ESLASTSCORE)	
	Normalized Score	Rank on Indicator
Ayawaso West Municipal	41.9	1
Ablekuma West Municipal	34.8	2
Ablekuma South	33.3	3
Okaikoi South	33.1	4
Adentan Municipal	32.5	5
Krowor Municipal	31.9	6
Ablekuma North Municipal	31.0	7
Ashiedu Keteke	31.0	7
La Dadekotopon Municipal	29.4	9
La Nkwantanang -Madina Municipal	29.4	9
Ayawaso Central Municipal	26.9	11

Table 22.3

	Economic services component (ECOSERV)	
	Component Score	Rank on Component
Ayawaso West Municipal	30.6	1
Krowor Municipal	28.1	2
La Dadekotopon Municipal	26.7	3
Okaikoi South	24.3	4
Ablekuma South	24.1	5
Adentan Municipal	23.9	6
Ashiedu Keteke	23.9	6
La Nkwantanang -Madina Municipal	23.1	8
Ayawaso Central Municipal	23.0	9
Ablekuma North Municipal	22.4	10
Ablekuma West Municipal	22.1	11

ASHANTI REGION

Table 23.1

	Markets (MKTSCORE)	
	Normalized Score	Rank on Indicator
Old Tafo Municipal	43.3	1
Juaben Municipal	34.9	2
Suame Municipal	33.3	3
Subin	25.5	4
Bantama	24.5	5
Asante Akim Central Municipal	22.4	6
Ejura Sekyedumase	19.4	7
Kwadaso Municipal	19.1	8
Manhyia South	18.4	9
Nhyiaeso	15.3	10
Oforikrom	14.2	11
Offinso Municipal	13.5	12
Manhyia North	12.7	13
Obuasi Municipal	12.7	13

Table 23.2

	Employment status, livelihood activity, and skills training (ESLASTSCORE)	
	Normalized Score	Rank on Indicator
Kwadaso Municipal	46.7	1
Bantama	39.5	2
Nhyiaeso	37.3	3
Subin	37.1	4
Juaben Municipal	35.6	5
Suame Municipal	35.3	6
Manhyia North	35.1	7
Old Tafo Municipal	35.0	8
Offinso Municipal	34.4	9
Manhyia South	33.8	10
Oforikrom	33.4	11
Ejura Sekyedumase	32.8	12
Obuasi Municipal	30.6	13
Asante Akim Central Municipal	28.8	14

Table 23.3

	Economic services component (ECOSERV)	
	Component Score	Rank on Component
Old Tafo Municipal	39.1	1
Juaben Municipal	35.2	2
Suame Municipal	34.3	3
Kwadaso Municipal	32.9	4
Bantama	32.0	5
Subin	31.3	6
Nhyiaeso	26.3	7
Ejura Sekyedumase	26.1	8
Manhyia South	26.1	8
Asante Akim Central Municipal	25.6	10
Offinso Municipal	23.9	11
Manhyia North	23.9	11
Oforikrom	23.8	13
Obuasi Municipal	21.7	14

NORTHERN REGION

Table 24.1

	Markets (MKTSCORE)	
	Normalized Score	Rank on Indicator
Gushiegu	15.6	1
Savelugu	14.3	2
Tamale Central	12.9	3
Sagnerigu	11.3	4
Tamale South	8.1	5

Table 24.2

	Employment status, livelihood activity, and skills training (ESLASTSCORE)	
	Normalized Score	Rank on Indicator
Sagnerigu	33.4	1
Savelugu	30.6	2
Tamale Central	29.4	3
Tamale South	29.3	4
Gushiegu	21.7	5

Table 24.3

	Economic services component (ECOSERV)	
	Component Score	Rank on Component
Savelugu	22.4	1
Sagnerigu	22.3	2
Tamale Central	21.2	3
Tamale South	18.7	4
Gushiegu	18.6	5

Local governance and social inclusion sub- and major-components scores and ranks | by metropolises

Table 25.1

	Participation and accountability (PARACCSCORE)	
	Normalized Score	Rank on Indicator
Tamale Metropolitan Area	6.1	1
Kumasi Metropolitan Area	5.9	2
Accra Metropolitan Area	5.0	3

Table 25.2

	Social inclusion (SOINCSCORE)	
	Normalized Score	Rank on Indicator
Tamale Metropolitan Area	61.9	1
Kumasi Metropolitan Area	57.6	2
Accra Metropolitan Area	52.4	3

Table 25.3

	Local governance and social inclusion component (LGVSOINCL)	
	Component Score	Rank on Component
Tamale Metropolitan Area	34.0	1
Kumasi Metropolitan Area	31.8	2
Accra Metropolitan Area	28.7	3

Local governance and social inclusion sub- and major-components scores and ranks | by sub-metropolises

Table 26.1

	Participation and accountability (PARACCSCORE)	
	Normalized Score	Rank on Indicator
Manhyia South	9.5	1
Kma-Manhyia North	7.4	2
Tamale South	6.6	3
Bantama	6.4	4
Subin	6.3	5
Ablekuma South	6.2	6
Ashiedu Keteke	5.2	7
Tamale Central	5.1	8
Okaikoi South	3.3	9
Nhyiaeso	2.7	10

Table 26.2

	Social inclusion (SOINCSCORE)	
	Normalized Score	Rank on Indicator
Tamale Central	64.6	1
Manhyia North	60.7	2
Tamale South	60.4	3
Nhyiaeso	60.2	4
Subin	60.2	4
Okaikoi South	57.2	6
Manhyia South	57.1	7
Ashiedu Keteke	52.8	8
Bantama	51.5	9
Ablekuma South	48.1	10

Table 26.3

	Local governance and social inclusion component (LGVSOINCL)	
	Component Score	Rank on Component
Tamale Central	34.9	1
Manhyia North	34.1	2
Tamale South	33.5	3
Manhyia South	33.3	4
Subin	33.2	5
Nhyiaeso	31.4	6
Okaikoi South	30.3	7
Ashiedu Keteke	29.0	8
Bantama	29.0	8
Ablekuma South	27.2	10

Local governance and social inclusion sub- and major-components scores and ranks | by municipalities

Table 27.1

	Participation and accountability (PARACCSCORE)	
	Normalized Score	Rank on Indicator
Obuasi Municipal	13.2	1
La Dadekotopon Municipal	13.1	2
Asante Akim Central Municipal	12.6	3
Gushiegu Municipal	12.5	4
Oforikrom Municipal	10.1	5
Ayawaso Central Municipal	9.7	6
La Nkwantanang -Madina Municipal	9.4	7
Ayawaso West Municipal	9.4	7
Juaben Municipal	9.4	7
Adentan Municipal	8.9	10
Old Tafo Municipal	7.3	11
Ablekuma North Municipal	7.2	12
Kwadaso Municipal	5.9	13
Suame Municipal	5.1	14
Sagnerigu Municipal	5.0	15
Krowor Municipal	4.4	16
Ablekuma West Municipal	4.1	17
Ejura Sekyedumase Municipal	4.0	18
Savelugu Muicipal	2.2	19
Offinso Municipal	1.9	20

Table 27.2

	Social Inclusion (SOINCSCORE)	
	Normalized Score	Rank on Indicator
Asante Akim Central Municipal	63.0	1
Oforikrom Municipal	62.3	2
Obuasi Municipal	61.4	3
Gushiegu Municipal	61.1	4
Offinso Municipal	59.3	5
Adentan Municipal	58.6	6
La Nkwantanang -Madina Municipal	58.5	7
Ayawaso Central Municipal	58.1	8
Ayawaso West Municipal	57.6	8
Juaben Municipal	56.9	10
Savelugu Municipal	56.8	11
Sagnerigu Municipal	56.6	12
Old Tafo Municipal	55.7	13
Ejura Sekyedumase Municipal	55.6	14
La Dadekotopon Municipal	55.1	15
Krowor Municipal	54.1	16
Kwadaso Municipal	52.6	17
Ablekuma North Municipal	51.6	18
Suame Municipal	50.7	19
Ablekuma West Municipal	48.4	20

Table 27.3

	Local governance and social inclusion component (LGVSOINCL)	
	Component Score	Rank on Component
Asante Akim Central Municipal	37.8	1
Obuasi Municipal	37.3	2
Gushiegu Municipal	36.8	3
Oforikrom Municipal	36.2	4
La Dadekotopon Municipal	34.1	5
La Nkwantanang -Madina Municipal	34.0	6
Ayawaso Central Municipal	33.9	7
Adentan Municipal	33.8	8
Ayawaso West Municipal	33.5	9
Juaben Municipal	33.2	10
Old Tafo Municipal	31.5	11
Sagnerigu Municipal	30.8	12
Offinso Municipal	30.6	12
Ejura Sekyedumase Municipal	29.8	14
Savelugu Municipal	29.5	15
Ablekuma North Municipal	29.4	16
Kwadaso Municipal	29.2	17
Krowor Municipal	29.2	17
Suame Municipal	27.9	19
Ablekuma West Municipal	26.3	20

Local governance and social inclusion sub- and major-components scores and ranks | by municipalities & regions

GREATER ACCRA REGION

Table 28.1

	Participation and accountability (PARACCSCORE)	
	Normalized Score	Rank on Indicator
La Dadekotopon Municipal	13.1	1
Ayawaso Central Municipal	9.7	2
La Nkwantanang -Madina Municipal	9.4	3
Ayawaso West Municipal	9.4	3
Adentan Municipal	8.9	5
Ablekuma North Municipal	7.2	6
Ablekuma South	6.2	7
Ashiedu Keteke	5.2	8
Krowor Municipal	4.4	9
Ablekuma West Municipal	4.1	10
Okaikoi South	3.3	11

Table 28.2

	Social inclusion (SOINCSCORE)	
	Normalized Score	Rank on Indicator
Adentan Municipal	58.6	1
La Nkwantanang -Madina Municipal	58.5	2
Ayawaso Central Municipal	58.1	3
Ayawaso West Municipal	57.6	4
Okaikoi South	57.2	5
La Dadekotopon Municipal	55.1	6
Krowor Municipal	54.1	7
Ashiedu Keteke	52.8	8
Ablekuma North Municipal	51.6	9
Ablekuma West Municipal	48.4	10
Ablekuma South	48.1	11

Table 28.3

	Local governance and social inclusion component (LGVSOINCL)	
	Component Score	Rank on Component
La Dadekotopon Municipal	34.1	1
La Nkwantanang -Madina Municipal	34.0	2
Ayawaso Central Municipal	33.9	3
Adentan Municipal	33.8	4
Ayawaso West Municipal	33.5	5
Okaikoi South	30.3	6
Ablekuma North Municipal	29.4	7
Krowor Municipal	29.2	8
Ashiedu Keteke	29.0	9
Ablekuma South	27.2	10
Ablekuma West Municipal	26.3	11

ASHANTI REGION

Table 29.1

	Participation and accountability (PARACCSCORE)	
	Normalized Score	Rank on Indicator
Obuasi Municipal	13.2	1
Asante Akim Central Municipal	12.6	2
Oforikrom	10.1	3
Manhyia South	9.5	4
Juaben Municipal	9.4	5
Manhyia North	7.4	6
Old Tafo Municipal	7.3	7
Bantama	6.4	8
Subin	6.3	9
Kwadaso Municipal	5.9	10
Suame Municipal	5.1	11
Ejura Sekyedumase	4.0	12
Nhyiaeso	2.7	13
Offinso Municipal	1.9	14

Table 29.2

	Social inclusion (SOINCSCORE)	
	Normalized Score	Rank on Indicator
Asante Akim Central Municipal	63.0	1
Oforikrom	62.3	2
Obuasi Municipal	61.4	3
Kma-Manhyia North	60.7	4
Kma-Nhyiaeso	60.2	5
Kma-Subin	60.2	5
Offinso Municipal	59.3	7
Kma-Manhyia South	57.1	8
Juaben Municipal	56.9	9
Old Tafo Municipal	55.7	10
Ejura Sekyedumase	55.6	11
Kwadaso Municipal	52.6	12
Kma-Bantama	51.5	13
Suame Municipal	50.7	14

Table 29.3

	Local governance and social inclusion component (LGVSOINCL)	
	Component Score	Rank on Component
Asante Akim Central Municipal	37.8	1
Obuasi Municipal	37.3	2
Oforikrom	36.2	3
Manhyia North	34.1	4
Manhyia South	33.3	5
Subin	33.2	6
Juaben Municipal	33.2	6
Old Tafo Municipal	31.5	8
Nhyiaeso	31.4	9
Offinso Municipal	30.6	10
Ejura Sekyedumase	29.8	11
Kwadaso Municipal	29.2	12
Bantama	29.0	13
Suame Municipal	27.9	14

NORTHERN REGION

Table 30.1

	Participation and accountability (PARACCSCORE)	
	Normalized Score	Rank on Indicator
Gushiegu	12.5	1
Tamale South	6.6	2
Tamale Central	5.1	3
Sagnerigu	5.0	4
Savelugu	2.2	5

Table 30.2

	Social inclusion (SOINCSCORE)	
	Normalized Score	Rank on Indicator
Tamale Central	64.6	1
Gushiegu	61.1	2
Tamale South	60.4	3
Savelugu	56.8	4
Sagnerigu	56.6	5

Table 30.3

	Local governance and social inclusion component (LGVSOINCL)	
	Component Score	Rank on Component
Gushiegu	36.8	1
Tamale Central	34.9	2
Tamale South	33.5	3
Sagnerigu	30.8	4
Savelugu	29.5	5

Safety, security, and disaster management sub- and major-components scores and ranks | by metropolises

Table 31.1

	Safety and security (SAFSECSCORE)	
	Normalized Score	Rank on Indicator
Accra Metropolitan Area	68.5	1
Tamale Metropolitan Area	56.3	2
Kumasi Metropolitan Area	56.0	3

Table 31.2

	Disaster Management (DISMGTSCORE)	
	Normalized Score	Rank on Indicator
Kumasi Metropolitan Area	42.4	1
Accra Metropolitan Area	42.3	2
Tamale Metropolitan Area	38.6	3

Table 31.3

	Safety, security and disaster management component (SFTSECDMGT)	
	Component Score	Rank on Component
Accra Metropolitan Area	55.4	1
Kumasi Metropolitan Area	49.2	2
Tamale Metropolitan Area	47.5	3

Safety, security, and disaster management sub- and major-components scores and ranks | by sub-metropolises

Table 32.1

	Safety and security (SAFSECSCORE)	
	Normalized Score	Rank on Indicator
Ashiedu Keteke	72.4	1
Okaikoi South	68.6	2
Ablekuma South	65.3	3
Subin	60.3	4
Bantama	58.9	5
Tamale Central	58.1	6
Nhyiaeso	57.1	7
Tamale South	55.4	8
Manhyia South	51.3	9
Manhyia North	49.0	10

Table 32.2

	Disaster Management (DISMGTSCORE)	
	Normalized Score	Rank on Indicator
Okaikoi South	43.1	1
Subin	43.0	2
Bantama	42.5	3
Manhyia South	42.4	4
Manhyia North	42.2	5
Ashiedu Keteke	42.2	5
Nhyiaeso	42.1	7
Ablekuma South	41.7	8
Tamale Central	39.5	9
Tamale South	38.1	10

Table 32.3

	Safety, security and disaster management component (SFTSECDMGT)	
	Component Score	Rank on Component
Ashiedu Keteke	57.3	1
Okaikoi South	55.8	2
Ablekuma South	53.5	3
Subin	51.7	4
Bantama	50.7	5
Nhyiaeso	49.6	6
Tamale Central	48.8	7
Manhyia South	46.9	8
Tamale South	46.8	9
Manhyia North	45.6	10

Safety, security, and disaster management sub- and major-components scores and ranks | by municipalities

Table 33.1

	Safety and security (SAFSECSCORE)	
	Normalized Score	Rank on Indicator
Asante Akim Central Municipal	69.6	1
La Dadekotopon Municipal	68.6	2
Ayawaso Central Municipal	68.2	3
Ayawaso West Municipal	68.1	4
La Nkwantanang -Madina Municipal	64.0	5
Obuasi Municipal	62.6	6
Old Tafo Municipal	61.1	7
Suame Municipal	60.4	8
Kwadaso Municipal	60.0	9
Ejura Sekyedumase Municipal	59.1	10
Juaben Municipal	58.8	11
Ablekuma West Municipal	58.7	12
Adentan Municipal	58.4	13
Oforikrom Municipal	56.3	14
Gushiegu Municipal	55.9	15
Sagnerigu Municipal	55.6	16
Savelugu Municipal	54.5	17
Offinso Municipal	53.6	18
Ablekuma North Municipal	52.4	19
Krowor Municipal	49.1	20

Table 33.2

	Disaster Management (DISMGTSCORE)	
	Normalized Score	Rank on Indicator
Old Tafo Municipal	43.2	1
Obuasi Municipal	43.1	2
Ayawaso West Municipal	42.6	3
Juaben Municipal	42.4	4
La Dadekotopon Municipal	42.3	5
Asante Akim Central Municipal	42.2	6
Kwadaso Municipal	42.1	7
Suame Municipal	42.1	7
Adentan Municipal	42.0	9
Oforikrom Municipal	42.0	9
Krowor Municipal	41.2	11
Offinso Municipal	41.2	11
Ablekuma West Municipal	40.9	13
Ayawaso Central Municipal	40.8	14
Ejura Sekyedumase Municipal	40.7	15
La Nkwantanang -Madina Municipal	40.6	16
Gushiegu Municipal	40.5	17
Ablekuma North Municipal	39.9	18
Sagnerigu Municipal	38.9	19
Savelugu Municipal	32.8	20

Table 33.3

	Safety, security and disaster management component (SFTSECDMGT)	
	Component Score	Rank on Component
Asante Akim Central Municipal	55.9	1
La Dadekotopon Municipal	55.4	2
Ayawaso West Municipal	55.3	3
Ayawaso Central Municipal	54.5	4
Obuasi Municipal	52.9	5
La Nkwantanang -Madina Municipal	52.3	6
Old Tafo Municipal	52.1	7
Suame Municipal	51.3	8
Kwadaso Municipal	51.1	9
Juaben Municipal	50.6	10
Adentan Municipal	50.2	11
Ejura Sekyedumase Municipal	49.9	12
Ablekuma West Municipal	49.8	13
Oforikrom Municipal	49.2	14
Gushiegu Municipal	48.2	15
Offinso Municipal	47.4	16
Sagnerigu Municipal	47.3	17
Ablekuma North Municipal	46.2	18
Krowor Municipal	45.1	19
Savelugu Municipal	43.7	20

Safety, security, and disaster management sub- and major-components scores and ranks | by municipalities & regions

GREATER ACCRA REGION

Table 34.1

	Safety and security (SAFSECSCORE)	
	Normalized Score	Rank on Indicator
Ashiedu Keteke	72.4	1
La Dadekotopon Municipal	68.6	2
Okaikoi South	68.6	2
Ayawaso Central Municipal	68.2	3
Ayawaso West Municipal	68.1	4
Ablekuma South	65.3	5
La Nkwantanang -Madina Municipal	64.0	6
Ablekuma West Municipal	58.7	7
Adentan Municipal	58.4	8
Ablekuma North Municipal	52.4	10
Krowor Municipal	49.1	11

Table 34.2

	Disaster Management (DISMGTSCORE)	
	Normalized Score	Rank on Indicator
Okaikoi South	43.1	1
Ayawaso West Municipal	42.6	2
La Dadekotopon Municipal	42.3	3
Ashiedu Keteke	42.2	4
Adentan Municipal	42.0	5
Ablekuma South	41.7	6
Krowor Municipal	41.2	7
Ablekuma West Municipal	40.9	8
Ayawaso Central Municipal	40.8	9
La Nkwantanang -Madina Municipal	40.6	10
Ablekuma North Municipal	39.9	11

Table 34.3

	Safety, security and disaster management component (SFTSECDMGT)	
	Component Score	Rank on Component
Ashiedu Keteke	57.3	1
Okaikoi South	55.8	2
La Dadekotopon Municipal	55.4	3
Ayawaso West Municipal	55.3	4
Ayawaso Central Municipal	54.5	5
Ablekuma South	53.5	6
La Nkwantanang -Madina Municipal	52.3	7
Adentan Municipal	50.2	8
Ablekuma West Municipal	49.8	9
Ablekuma North Municipal	46.2	10
Krowor Municipal	45.1	11

ASHANTI REGION

Table 35.1

	Safety and security (SAFSECSCORE)	
	Normalized Score	Rank on Indicator
Asante Akim Central Municipal	69.6	1
Obuasi Municipal	62.6	2
Old Tafo Municipal	61.1	3
Suame Municipal	60.4	4
Subin	60.3	5
Kwadaso Municipal	60.0	6
Ejura Sekyedumase	59.1	7
Bantama	58.9	8
Juaben Municipal	58.8	9
Nhyiaeso	57.1	10
Oforikrom	56.3	11
Offinso Municipal	53.6	12
Manhyia South	51.3	13
Manhyia North	49.0	14

Table 35.2

	Disaster Management (DISMGTSCORE)	
	Normalized Score	Rank on Indicator
Old Tafo Municipal	43.2	1
Obuasi Municipal	43.1	2
Subin	43.0	3
Bantama	42.5	4
Juaben Municipal	42.4	5
Manhyia South	42.4	5
Manhyia North	42.2	7
Asante Akim Central Municipal	42.2	7
Kwadaso Municipal	42.1	9
Nhyiaeso	42.1	9
Suame Municipal	42.1	9
Oforikrom	42.0	12
Offinso Municipal	41.2	13
Ejura Sekyedumase	40.7	14

Table 35.3

	Safety, security and disaster management component (SFTSECDMGT)	
	Component Score	Rank on Component
Asante Akim Central Municipal	55.9	1
Obuasi Municipal	52.9	2
Old Tafo Municipal	52.1	3
Subin	51.7	4
Suame Municipal	51.3	5
Kwadaso Municipal	51.1	6
Bantama	50.7	7
Juaben Municipal	50.6	8
Ejura Sekyedumase	49.9	9
Nhyiaeso	49.6	10
Oforikrom	49.2	11
Offinso Municipal	47.4	12
Manhyia South	46.9	13
Manhyia North	45.6	14

NORTHERN REGION

Table 36.1

	Safety and security (SAFSECSCORE)	
	Normalized Score	Rank on Indicator
Tamale Central	58.1	1
Gushiegu	55.9	2
Sagnerigu	55.6	3
Tamale South	55.4	4
Savelugu	54.5	5

Table 36.2

	Disaster Management (DISMGTSCORE)	
	Normalized Score	Rank on Indicator
Gushiegu	40.5	1
Tamale Central	39.5	2
Sagnerigu	38.9	3
Tamale South	38.1	4
Savelugu	32.8	5

Table 36.3

	Safety, security and disaster management component (SFTSECDMGT)	
	Component Score	Rank on Component
Tamale Central	48.8	1
Gushiegu	48.2	2
Sagnerigu	47.3	3
Tamale South	46.8	4
Savelugu	43.7	5

Ghana cities monitor (GCM) overall scores and ranks | by metropolises

Table 37.1

	Sub-component score						GCM Scores & Rank	
	Social Services	Environmental Services	Economic Infrastructure	Economic Services	Local Governance & Social Inclusion	Safety, Security & Disaster Management	Overall Score	Rank on GCM
Kumasi Metropolitan Area	19.3	61.4	56.1	28.2	31.8	49.2	41.0	1
Accra Metropolitan Area	17.9	57.6	52.2	24.1	28.7	55.4	39.3	2
Tamale Metropolitan Area	22.1	34.1	47.8	19.6	34.0	47.5	34.2	3

Ghana cities monitor (GCM) overall scores and ranks | by sub-metropolises

Table 37.2

	Sub-component score						GCM Scores & Rank	
	Social Services	Environmental Services	Economic Infrastructure	Economic Services	Local Governance & Social Inclusion	Safety, Security & Disaster Management	Overall Score	Rank on GCM
Manhyia South	23.0	67.8	60.0	26.1	33.3	46.9	42.8	1
Okaikoi South	19.8	61.9	57.6	24.3	30.3	55.8	41.6	2
Subin	19.8	57.1	56.1	31.3	33.2	51.7	41.5	3
Bantama	17.1	64.1	56.3	32.0	29.0	50.7	41.5	3
Manhyia North	21.5	63.0	57.9	23.9	34.1	45.6	41.0	5
Ashiedu Keteke	19.5	51.7	54.9	23.9	29.0	57.3	39.4	6
Nhyiaeso	18.2	57.5	52.7	26.3	31.4	49.6	39.3	7
Tamale Central	25.7	43.0	51.2	21.2	34.9	48.8	37.5	8
Ablekuma South	15.0	58.9	45.7	24.1	27.2	53.5	37.4	9
Tamale South	20.1	29.3	45.9	18.7	33.5	46.8	32.4	10

Ghana cities monitor (GCM) overall scores and ranks | by municipalities

Table 37.3

	Sub-component score						GCM Scores & Rank	
	Social Services	Environmental Services	Economic Infrastructure	Economic Services	Local Governance & Social Inclusion	Safety, Security & Disaster Management	Overall Score	Rank on GCM
Ayawaso West Municipal	18.5	67.5	57.2	30.6	33.5	55.3	43.8	1
Juaben Municipal	27.7	59.4	54.5	35.2	33.2	50.6	43.4	2
Old Tafo Municipal	21.5	59.6	55.6	39.1	31.5	52.1	43.3	3
La Dadekotopon Municipal	16.0	66.6	56.2	26.7	34.1	55.4	42.5	4
Obuasi Municipal	20.4	65.3	57.6	21.7	37.3	52.9	42.5	4
Asante Akim Central Municipal	20.5	60.9	51.4	25.6	37.8	55.9	42.0	6
Kwadaso Municipal	15.6	64.7	57.6	32.9	29.2	51.1	41.8	7
Suame Municipal	21.6	55.3	55.3	34.3	27.9	51.3	40.9	8
Oforikrom Municipal	19.7	57.2	55.4	23.8	36.2	49.2	40.3	9
La Nkwantanang -Madina	19.2	59.4	52.7	23.1	34.0	52.3	40.1	10
Ayawaso Central Municipal	20.7	55.0	52.7	23.0	33.9	54.5	40.0	11
Adentan Municipal	19.9	55.2	52.7	23.9	33.8	50.2	39.3	12
Krowor Municipal	18.1	54.9	53.8	28.1	29.2	45.1	38.2	13
Offinso Municipal	23.9	45.5	49.4	23.9	30.6	47.4	36.8	14
Ablekuma North Municipal	13.2	57.2	52.0	22.4	29.4	46.2	36.7	15
Sagnerigu Municipal	26.0	40.7	52.0	22.3	30.8	47.3	36.5	16
Ablekuma West Municipal	11.3	55.4	49.2	22.1	26.3	49.8	35.7	17
Ejura Sekyedumase Municipal	16.5	39.1	51.9	26.1	29.8	49.9	35.6	18
Gushiegu Municipal	21.6	32.1	45.4	18.6	36.8	48.2	33.8	19
Savelugu Municipal	20.0	14.1	38.8	22.4	29.5	43.7	28.1	20

Ghana cities monitor (GCM) overall scores and ranks | by municipalities & regions

GREATER ACCRA REGION

Table 37.4

	Sub-component score						GCM Scores & Rank	
	Social Services	Environmental Services	Economic Infrastructure	Economic Services	Local Governance & Social Inclusion	Safety, Security & Disaster Management	Overall Score	Rank on GCM
Ayawaso West Municipal	18.5	67.5	57.2	30.6	33.5	55.3	43.8	1
La Dadekotopon Municipal	16.0	66.6	56.2	26.7	34.1	55.4	42.5	2
Okaikoi South	19.8	61.9	57.6	24.3	30.3	55.8	41.6	3
La Nkwantanang -Madina	19.2	59.4	52.7	23.1	34.0	52.3	40.1	4
Ayawaso Central Municipal	20.7	55.0	52.7	23.0	33.9	54.5	40.0	5
Ashiedu Keteke	19.5	51.7	54.9	23.9	29.0	57.3	39.4	6
Adentan Municipal	19.9	55.2	52.7	23.9	33.8	50.2	39.3	7
Krowor Municipal	18.1	54.9	53.8	28.1	29.2	45.1	38.2	8
Ablekuma South	15.0	58.9	45.7	24.1	27.2	53.5	37.4	9
Ablekuma North Municipal	13.2	57.2	52.0	22.4	29.4	46.2	36.7	10
Ablekuma West Municipal	11.3	55.4	49.2	22.1	26.3	49.8	35.7	11

ASHANTI REGION

Table 37.5

	Sub-component score						GCM Scores & Rank	
	Social Services	Environmental Services	Economic Infrastructure	Economic Services	Local Governance & Social Inclusion	Safety, Security & Disaster Management	Overall Score	Rank on GCM
Juaben Municipal	27.7	59.4	54.5	35.2	33.2	50.6	43.4	1
Old Tafo Municipal	21.5	59.6	55.6	39.1	31.5	52.1	43.3	2
Manhyia South	23.0	67.8	60.0	26.1	33.3	46.9	42.8	3
Obuasi Municipal	20.4	65.3	57.6	21.7	37.3	52.9	42.5	4
Asante Akim Central Municipal	20.5	60.9	51.4	25.6	37.8	55.9	42.0	5
Kwadaso Municipal	15.6	64.7	57.6	32.9	29.2	51.1	41.8	6
Subin	19.8	57.1	56.1	31.3	33.2	51.7	41.5	7
Bantama	17.1	64.1	56.3	32.0	29.0	50.7	41.5	7
Manhyia North	21.5	63.0	57.9	23.9	34.1	45.6	41.0	9
Suame Municipal	21.6	55.3	55.3	34.3	27.9	51.3	40.9	10
Oforikrom	19.7	57.2	55.4	23.8	36.2	49.2	40.3	11
Nhyiaeso	18.2	57.5	52.7	26.3	31.4	49.6	39.3	12
Offinso Municipal	23.9	45.5	49.4	23.9	30.6	47.4	36.8	13
Ejura Sekyedumase	16.5	39.1	51.9	26.1	29.8	49.9	35.6	14

NORTHERN REGION

Table 37.6

	Sub-component score						GCM Scores & Rank	
	Social Services	Environmental Services	Economic Infrastructure	Economic Services	Local Governance & Social Inclusion	Safety, Security & Disaster Management	Overall Score	Rank on GCM
Tamale Central	25.7	43.0	51.2	21.2	34.9	48.8	37.5	1
Sagnerigu	26.0	40.7	52.0	22.3	30.8	47.3	36.5	2
Gushiegu	21.6	32.1	45.4	18.6	36.8	48.2	33.8	3
Tamale South	20.1	29.3	45.9	18.7	33.5	46.8	32.4	4
Savelugu	20.0	14.1	38.8	22.4	29.5	43.7	28.1	5

Appendix 2: Tables showing the sampling procedure adopted in the design of the survey sample

Table A.1: Thirty (30) identified adjoining municipalities

Region and Adjoining Municipal		Municipal population
Gt. Accra	Weija Gbawe Municipal	213,674
	Ablekuma North Municipal	159,208
	Ablekuma West Municipal	153,490
	Ablekuma Central Municipal	169,145
	Ayawaso Central Municipal	94,831
	Ayawaso East Municipal	53,004
	Ayawaso North Municipal	63,386
	La Dadekotopon Municipal	140,264
	Krowor Municipal	143,012
	Adentan Municipal	237,546
	Ayawaso West Municipal	75,303
	La Nkwantanang - Madina Municipal	206,879
Ashanti	Obuasi Municipal	104,297
	Bekwai Municipal	137,967
	Asante Akim Central Municipal	91,673
	Juaben Municipal	63,929
	Ejisu Juaben Municipal	180,723
	Oforikrom Municipal	213,126
	Kwadaso Municipal	154,526
	Suame Municipal	136,290
	Old Tafo Municipal	114,368
	Ahafo Ano North Municipal	92,742
	Offinso Municipal	137,272
	Mampong Municipal	116,632
	Ejura Sekyedumase Municipal	137,672
Tamale	Nanumba North	188,680
	Yendi Municipal	154,421
	Sagnerigu Municipal	341,711
	Savelugu	122,888
	Gushegu	153,965

Table A.2: Allocation of adjoining municipalities to regions

Region	No. of adjoining municipal	Proportion in total	No. of municipal allocated
Gt. Accra	12	0.40	8
Ashanti	13	0.43	9
Northern	5	0.17	3
Total	**30**	**1.00**	**20**

Table A.3: Twenty (20) sampled adjoining municipalities for

Region and Adjoining Municipal		Municipal population
Gt. Accra	Ablekuma North Municipal	159,208
	Ablekuma West Municipal	153,490
	Ayawaso Central Municipal	94,831
	La Dadekotopon Municipal	140,264
	Krowor Municipal	143,012
	Adentan Municipal	237,546
	Ayawaso West Municipal	75,303
	La Nkwantanang - Madina Municipal	206,879
Ashanti	Obuasi Municipal	104,297
	Asante Akim Central Municipal	91,673
	Juaben Municipal	63,929
	Oforikrom Municipal	213,126
	Kwadaso Municipal	154,526
	Suame Municipal	136,290
	Old Tafo Municipal	114,368
	Offinso Municipal	137,272
	Ejura Sekyedumase Municipal	137,672
Tamale	Sagnerigu Municipal	341,711
	Savelugu	122,888
	Gushegu	153,965

Table A.4: Allocation of EAs to sampled adjoining municipalities

Region and sampled Municipal		Municipal population	Proportion in total	No. of EA allocated	Adjusted no. of EA allocated
Gt. Accra	Ablekuma North Municipal	159,208	0.05	3	3
	Ablekuma West Municipal	153,490	0.05	3	3
	Ayawaso Centraal Municipal	94,831	0.03	2	2
	La Dadekotopon Municipal	140,264	0.05	2	2
	Krowor Municipal	143,012	0.05	2	2
	Adentan Municipal	237,546	0.08	4	4
	Ayawaso West Municipal	75,303	0.03	1	1
	La Nkwantanang - Madina Municipal	206,879	0.07	3	3
Ashanti	Obuasi Municipal	104,297	0.03	2	2
	Asante Akim Central Municipal	91,673	0.03	2	2
	Juaben Municipal	63,929	0.02	1	1
	Oforikrom Municipal	213,126	0.07	4	4
	Kwadaso Municipal	154,526	0.05	3	3
	Suame Municipal	136,290	0.05	2	2
	Old Tafo Municipal	114,368	0.04	2	2
	Offinso Municipal	137,272	0.05	2	2
	Ejura Sekyedumase Municipal	137,672	0.05	2	2
Northern	Sagnerigu Municipal	341,711	0.11	6	5
	Savelugu	122,888	0.04	2	2
	Gushegu	153,965	0.05	3	3
	Total	2,982,250	1.00	51	50

Note: *EAs allocated to Sagnerigu was adjusted downward by a unit.*

Table A.5: Allocation of EAs to selected sub-metros constituting the three metropolitan areas

Region and selected sub-metros		Sub-metro population	Proportion in total	No. of EA allocated	Adjusted no. of EA allocated
Gt. Accra	Ablekuma South	110,158	0.10	10	10
	Ashiedu Keteke	88,633	0.08	8	8
	Okaikoi South	85,333	0.08	8	8
Ashanti	Nhyiaeso	114,944	0.10	10	10
	Subin	76,466	0.07	7	7
	Manhyia South	38,138	0.03	3	4
	Manhyia North	91,893	0.08	8	8
	Bantama	122,540	0.11	11	11
Northern	Tamale South	246,766	0.22	22	22
	Tamale Central	127,978	0.12	12	12
	Total	1,102,849	1.00	99	100

Note: *EAs allocated to Manhyia South was adjusted upward by a unit.*

Appendix 3: Experiential survey questionnaire

GHANA CITIES MONITOR SCORECARD QUESTIONNAIRE

SLD1. Region name	
SLD2. Metropolitan or Municipal name	
SLD3. Town/village name	
SLD4. EA Base Name	
SLD5. EA Code	

SLD6. How many people declined your request for an interview before you had this person to speak with you? *[Enter a two-digit number.]*							

Answer this question by :What are the reasons why these people did not respond to the survey? [Interviewer .SLD7 [.selecting the appropriate reason why each of these persons opted out	1st HH	2nd HH	3rd HH	4th HH	5th HH	6th HH	7th HH
Selected respondent refused to participate in the survey	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Selected person not available after two call-back visits	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
No respondent because premises was empty after two call-back visits	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Selected respondent not a citizen or spoke a foreign language	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Selected respondent deaf and/or dump	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Selected respondent does not speak any of the survey languages	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Adults in selected premises did not fit gender quota	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
No adults in selected household	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Other *[Specify]*	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
Not applicable *[Code only if interview was successful]*	77	77	77	77	77	77	77

	Hour	Minutes
STRTTIME. Time interview started *[Enter hour and minute, using 24-hour clock]*		

SECTION 1: SOCIAL SERVICES

1.1 Education Services

Q1. Are the following facilities present in this community or nearby community within easy walking distance:	No	Yes	Don't know [DNR]
Apub. A public school?	0	1	9
Bpri. A private school?	0	1	9

Q2. *[if respondent codes 1=Yes in Q1Apub and Q1Bpri, ask:]* How would you describe the physical condition of the facility? *[Read out options] [Code 7 if respondent codes either 0 or 9 for Q1Apub and Q1Bpri.]*	Not applicable [DNR]	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Very good	Don't know [DNR]
Apub. The public school in this or nearby community.	7	0	1	2	3	4	9
Bpri. The private school in this or nearby community.	7	0	1	2	3	4	9

Q3. In the past 12 months, have you had contact with:	No	Yes	Don't know [DNR]
Apub. The public school in this metropolitan or municipal area?	0	1	9
Bpri. The private school in this metropolitan or municipal area?	0	1	9

Q4. *[if respondent codes 1=Yes in Q3Apub and Q3Bpri, ask:]* How easy or difficult was it to obtain the services you needed from teachers or school officials of the following: *[Read out options] [Code 7 if respondent codes either 0 or 9 for Q3Apub and Q3Bpri.]*	Not applicable [DNR]	Very easy	Easy	Difficult	Very difficult	Don't know [DNR]
Apub. The public school in this metropolitan or municipal area?	7	3	2	1	0	9
Bpri. The private school in metropolitan or municipal area?	7	3	2	1	0	9

Q5. *[If respondent codes 1=Yes for Q3Apub and Q3Bpri, ask:]* In general, when dealing with teachers and school officials in the following institutions, how much do you feel that they treat you with respect: *[Read out options] [Code 7 if respondent*

codes either 0 or 9 for Q3Apub and Q3Bpri.]						
	Not applicable [DNR]	Not at all	A little bit	Somewhat	A lot	Don't know [DNR]
Apub. The public school in this metropolitan or municipal area?	7	0	1	2	3	9
Bpri. The private school in this metropolitan or municipal area?	7	0	1	2	3	9

Q6. *[If respondent codes 1=Yes for Q3Apub, ask:]* Have you encountered any of these problems with the public schools in this metropolitan or municipal area during the past 12 months? *[Read out options.][Code 7 if respondent codes either 0 or 9 for Q3Apub.]*

	Not applicable [DNR]	Never	Once or Twice	A Few Times	Often	Don't know [DNR]
Apub. Unable to afford the cost of services needed.	7	3	2	1	0	9
Bpub. Lack of textbooks and teaching and learning materials.	7	3	2	1	0	9
Cpub. Poor teaching.	7	3	2	1	0	9
Dpub. Teacher absenteeism.	7	3	2	1	0	9
Epub. Overcrowded classrooms.	7	3	2	1	0	9

Q6. *[If respondent codes 1=Yes for Q3Bpri, ask:]* Have you encountered any of these problems with the private schools in this metropolitan or municipal area during the past 12 months? *[Read out options.][Code 7 if respondent codes either 0 or 9 for Q3Bpri.]*

	Not applicable [DNR]	Never	Once or Twice	A Few Times	Often	Don't know [DNR]
Apri. Unable to afford the cost of services needed.	7	3	2	1	0	9
B pri. Lack of textbooks and teaching and learning materials.	7	3	2	1	0	9
C pri. Poor teaching.	7	3	2	1	0	9
D pri. Teacher absenteeism.	7	3	2	1	0	9
E pri. Overcrowded classrooms.	7	3	2	1	0	9

Q7Apub. In general, how affordable do you find the cost of education in public schools in this metropolitan or municipal area? *[Read out options]*

Very unaffordable	Unaffordable	Affordable	Very affordable	Don't know [DNR]
0	1	2	3	9

Q7Bpri. In general, how affordable do you find the cost of education in private schools in this metropolitan or municipal area? *[Read out options]*

Very unaffordable	Unaffordable	Affordable	Very affordable	Don't know [DNR]
0	1	2	3	9

1.2 Health Services

Q8. Are the following facility present in this community or nearby community within easy walking distance?			
	No	Yes	Don't know [DNR]
Apub. A public hospital, clinic or CHPS compound?	0	1	9
Bpri. A private hospital or clinic?	0	1	9

Q9. *[if respondent codes 1=Yes in Q8A and Q8B, ask:]* How would you describe the physical condition of the facility? *[Read out options] [Code 7 if respondent codes either 0 or 9 for Q8A and Q8B.]*

	Not applicable [DNR]	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Very good	Don't know [DNR]
Apub. The public hospital, clinic or CHPS compound in this or nearby community?	7	0	1	2	3	4	9
Bpri. The private hospital or clinic in this community or nearby community?	7	0	1	2	3	4	9

Q10. In the past 12 months, have you had contact with:			
	No	Yes	Don't know [DNR]
Apub. The public hospital, clinic or CHPS compound in this metropolitan or municipal area?	0	1	9
Bpri. The private hospital or clinic in this metropolitan or municipal area?	0	1	9

Q11. *[if respondent codes 1=Yes in Q10Apub and Q10Bpri, ask:]* How easy or difficult was it to obtain the services you needed from health workers or officials of the following: *[Read out options] [Code 7 if respondent codes either 0 or 9 for Q10Apub and Q10Bpri.]*

	Not applicable [DNR]	Very easy	Easy	Difficult	Very difficult	Don't know [DNR]
Apub. The public hospital, clinic or CHPS compound in this metropolitan or municipal area?	7	3	2	1	0	9
Bpri. The private hospital or clinic in this metropolitan or municipal area?	7	3	2	1	0	9

Q12. *[If respondent codes 1=Yes for Q10Apub and Q10Bpri, ask:]* In general, when dealing with health workers or staff in the following institutions, how much do you feel that they treat you with respect: *[Read out options] [Code 7 if respondent codes either 0 or 9 for Q10Apub and Q10Bpri.]*

	Not applicable [DNR]	Not at all	A little bit	Somewhat	A lot	Don't know [DNR]
Apub. The public hospital, clinic or CHPS compound in this metropolitan or municipal area?	7	0	1	2	3	9
Bpri. The private hospital or clinic in this metropolitan or municipal area?	7	0	1	2	3	9

Q13. *[if respondent codes 1=Yes in Q10Apub, ask:]* Have you encountered any of these problems with a public hospital, clinic or CHPS compounds in this metropolitan or municipal area during the past 12 months? *[Read out options] [Code 7 if respondent codes either 0 or 9 for Q10Apub.]*

	Not Applicable [DNR]	Never	Once or twice	A few times	Often	Don't know [DNR]
Apub. Lack of medicines or other supplies.	7	3	2	1	0	9
Bpub. Absence of doctors or other medical personnel.	7	3	2	1	0	9
Cpub. Long waiting time.	7	3	2	1	0	9
Dpub. Poor condition of facilities.	7	3	2	1	0	9
Epub. Delayed access to medicine(s) from the pharmacy.	7	3	2	1	0	9
Fpub. Lack of medical equipment needed for a medical procedure.	7	3	2	1	0	9
Gpub. Delays in getting diagnostic test results.	7	3	2	1	0	9
Hpub. Delayed treatment such as surgery.	7	3	2	1	0	9
Ipub. Delayed appointment with a specialist or medical doctor.	7	3	2	1	0	9

Q13. *[if respondent codes 1=Yes in Q10Bpri, ask:]* Have you encountered any of these problems with a private hospital or clinic in this metropolitan or municipal area during the past 12 months? *[Read out options] [Code 7 if respondent codes either 0 or 9 for Q10Bpri.]*

	Not Applicable [DNR]	Never	Once or twice	A few times	Often	Don't know [DNR]
Apri. Lack of medicines or other supplies.	7	3	2	1	0	9
Bpri. Absence of doctors or other medical personnel.	7	3	2	1	0	9
Cpri. Long waiting time.	7	3	2	1	0	9
Dpri. Poor condition of facilities.	7	3	2	1	0	9
Epri. Delayed access to medicine(s) from the pharmacy.	7	3	2	1	0	9
Fpri. Lack of medical equipment needed for a medical procedure.	7	3	2	1	0	9
Gpri. Delays in getting diagnostic test results.	7	3	2	1	0	9
Hpri. Delayed treatment such as surgery.	7	3	2	1	0	9
Ipri. Delayed appointment with a specialist or medical doctor.	7	3	2	1	0	9

Q14Apub. In general, how affordable do you find the cost of healthcare services in public hospitals, clinics or CHPS compounds in this metropolitan or municipal area? *[Read out options]*

Very unaffordable	Unaffordable	Affordable	Very affordable	Don't know [DNR]
0	1	2	3	9

Q14Bpri. In general, how affordable do you find the cost of healthcare services in private hospitals or clinics in this metropolitan or municipal area? *[Read out options]*

Very unaffordable	Unaffordable	Affordable	Very affordable	Don't know [DNR]
0	1	2	3	9

1.3 Social Protection

Q15. Are you or any member of your household enrolled on any of the following:

	No	Yes	Don't know [DNR]
A. The national social security scheme or SSNIT pension?	0	1	9
B. A personal insurance cover for life, education, family, or job-related injuries or disability?	0	1	9
C. A motor vehicle insurance policy cover?	0	1	9
D. A home Insurance policy cover?	0	1	9
E. A fire insurance policy cover?	0	1	9
F. A travel insurance policy cover?	0	1	9

Q16. Are you or any member of your household enrolled on any of the following types of health insurance policy:			
	No	Yes	Don't know [DNR]
A. The national health insurance scheme or NHIS?	0	1	9
B. A health insurance policy through an employer?	0	1	9
C. A private purchased mutual health Insurance policy?	0	1	9
D. A community-based health insurance policy?	0	1	9

Q17. *[If respondent codes 1=Yes for any question in Q16A to Q16D, ask:]* In the past 12 months, how often, if ever, did you or any member of your household accessed healthcare or medical care using the following:*[Read out options] [Code 7=Not applicable if respondent codes either 0 or 9 for a question in Q16A to Q16D.]*

	Not Applicable [DNR]	Never	Just once or twice	Several times	Many times	Always	Don't know [DNR]
A. The national health insurance scheme or NHIS?	7	0	1	2	3	4	9
B. A health insurance policy through an employer?	7	0	1	2	3	4	9
C. A private purchased mutual health Insurance policy?	7	0	1	2	3	4	9
D. A community-based health insurance policy?	7	0	1	2	3	4	9

Q18. *[If respondent codes either 1, 2, 3 or 4 for a question in Q17A to Q17D, ask:]* How effective or ineffective were the following health insurance policies in enabling you or the member of your household to access the needed healthcare or medical services: *[Read out options] [Code 7=Not applicable if respondent codes either 0 or 9 for a question in Q17A to Q17D.]*

	Not Applicable [DNR]	Very effective	Somewhat effective	Quite ineffective	Very ineffective	Don't know [DNR]
A. The national health insurance scheme or NHIS?	7	3	2	1	0	9
B. A health insurance policy through an employer?	7	3	2	1	0	9
C. A private purchased mutual health Insurance policy?	7	3	2	1	0	9
D. A community-based health insurance policy?	7	3	2	1	0	9

Q19. In the past 12 months, how often, if ever, did you or any member of your household receive some form of social assistance or support from the following sources: *[Read out options]*

	Never	Just once or twice	Several times	Many times	Always	Don't know [DNR]
A. The central or local government?	0	1	2	3	4	9
B. A non-governmental organization?	0	1	2	3	4	9
C. A religious organization?	0	1	2	3	4	9
D. A charitable or philanthropic organization?	0	1	2	3	4	9
E. A community-based organization?	0	1	2	3	4	9
F. A family member or a relative?	0	1	2	3	4	9
G. A friend?	0	1	2	3	4	9
H. A neighbour?	0	1	2	3	4	9

Q19. Over the last 12 months, did you or any member of your household benefit from the following social assistance or support from central government, local government, or a non-governmental organization:			
	No	Yes	Don't know [DNR]
I. Financial assistance to access medical or healthcare?	0	1	9
J. A support program to get back to work after a work-related injury or health challenges?	0	1	9
K. Food assistance to help meet your household's food needs?	0	1	9
L. Emergency relief during disasters such as fire, floods, drought, etc.?	0	1	9
M. A support program to cater for the education, health, and food needs of children?	0	1	9

20. Considering all the economic activities you engage in to secure a livelihood, would you say you get a lot, a little or no interest, or dividend earnings from investments you have in stocks and other financial assets? [Read out options]	
Yes, a lot	2
Yes, a little	1
No, none at all	0
Don't know [DNR]	9

SECTION 2: ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

Q21. Are the following present in this community:			
	No	Yes	Don't know

			[DNR]
A public refuse dumping site where community members dispose of their rubbish?	0	1	9
A public toilet facility where people can respond to nature's call?	0	1	9
Sanitary inspectors, who go around checking insanitary conditions in homes?	0	1	9

2.1 Sanitation

Q22A. What kind of toilet facility do you and members of your household usually use? *[Do not read. Code from response]*	
Flush toilet	4
KVIP / Public WC	3
Pan latrine	2
Pit latrine	1
No facility / Bush / Field / Beach	0
Other (specify):	6
Don't know [DNR]	9

Q22B. *[If respondent selects either code 1, 2, 3, 4, or 6 in Q22A, ask:]* Is the toilet facility used by you and members of your household inside your house, inside your compound, or outside your compound: *[Read out options]*	
Inside the house	3
Inside the compound	2
Outside the compound	1
No toilet / Bush / Field / Beach *[code 0 here if the respondent selects code 0 in Q22A]*	0
Not applicable [DNR] *[code 7=Not applicable if the respondent selects 9 in Q22A]*	7
Don't know *[DNR]*	9

Q23.*[If respondent codes 1, 2, or 3 in Q22B, ask:] How* far is the toilet facility that you often use from your dwelling? *[Read out options]*	
Some few minutes, toilet facility inside the house/compound *[DNR] [code 4 if the respondent selects 2 or 3 in Q22B.]*	4
About a 10-minute walk from the house	3
11 to 20-minute walk from the house	2
21 to 30-minute walk from the house	1
More than a 30-minute walk from the house	0
Not applicable *[DNR][code 7=Not applicable if respondent codes either 0, 7, or 9 in Q22B]*	7
Don't know *[DNR]*	9

Q24. Do you share this toilet facility with others who are not members of your household? *[Interviewer: Where respondent selects 2=inside the compound in Q22B, read out options 1 and 2 for a choice to be made.]*	
No, a facility inside the house for only household members *[DNR] [Code 3 if the respondent selects 3 in Q22B]*	3
No, do not share with others even though the facility is inside the compound	2
Yes, share with others even though the facility is inside the compound	1
Yes, a shared public facility which is outside the compound *[DNR] [Code 0 if the respondent selects 1 in Q22B]*	0
Not applicable [DNR] *[code 7=Not applicable if respondent codes either 0, 7, or 9 in Q22B]*	7
Don't know *[DNR]*	9

Q25. In your opinion, would you say the following are serious problems within your community: *[Read out options]*	Not at all serious	Somewhat serious	Very Serious	Don't know *[DNR]*
A. The lack of household toilet facilities?	2	1	0	9
B. The lack of public toilet facilities?	2	1	0	9

2.2 Waste Management

Q26. How is solid waste or rubbish managed in your household before disposal? *[Read out Options]*	
Stored in a rubbish container with a cover	4
Stored in a rubbish container without a cover	3
Stored in plastic bags	2
Stored in jute sacks	1
Kept in an open dugout in the backyard	0
Other (specify)	6
Don't know [DNR]	9

Q27. How does your household dispose of its waste or rubbish? *[Do not read options. Code from responses]*	
Collected by big waste management service trucks such as zoom lion for a fee	6
Collected by small waste management tricycle operators for a fee	5
Take it to a pay-and-drop designated waste disposal point	4
Take it to a non-paying designated waste disposal point	3

Cover dug out for waste disposal when full	2
Burn in the backyard	1
Drop it in the drainage or other unhealthy locations	0
Don't know [DNR]	9

Q28. *[If respondent codes either 4, 5, or 6 in Q27, ask:]* How often does your household dispose of its waste or rubbish and pay for the service? *[Read out Options]*	
Everyday	3
Once a week	2
Once a month	1
A few times a month	0
Not applicable [DNR] *[code 7=Not applicable if respondent codes either 0, 1, 2, 3, or 9 in Q27]*	7
Don't know [DNR]	9

Q29. *[If respondent codes either 4, 5, or 6 in Q27, ask:]* On average, how much does your household pay for a single waste or rubbish disposal service? *[Read out Options]*	
Up to GHC3.00	1
Above GHC3.00 to GHC5.00	2
Above GHC5.00 to GHC10.00	3
Above GHC10.00	4
Not applicable [DNR] *[code 7=Not applicable if respondent codes either 0, 1, 2, 3, or 9 in Q27]*	7
Don't know [DNR]	9

2.3 Environmental Pollution

Q30. For each of the following, please tell me whether you consider it a problem in your community: *[If Yes, ask:]* How serious is it a problem? *[Read out options]*

		NO	YES		Don't know *[DNR]*
			Somewhat serious	Very Serious	
A.	Air pollution due to bush/rubbish burning, industrial, and emissions from vehicles?	2	1	0	9
B.	Unhealthy waste management, such as overflowing public waste disposal sites?	2	1	0	9
C.	Inappropriate disposal of liquid, solid, plastic, agricultural, and electronic waste?	2	1	0	9
D.	Flooding and rising temperatures due to adverse changes in the climate?	2	1	0	9
E.	Pollution of water bodies such as rivers, streams, and sea?	2	1	0	9
F.	Playing loud music and other noisy activities of, people?	2	1	0	9
G.	Rapid urbanization and the resultant environmental pollution?	2	1	0	9

Now, let me ask your opinion on the performance of your metropolitan or municipal assembly with respect to sanitation, waste management, and environmental pollution, as well as your overall satisfaction with these efforts.

Q31. In your opinion, how well or badly would you say your Metropolitan or Municipal Assembly has been handling the following matters: *[Read out options]*

		Very well	Fairly well	Fairly badly	Very badly	Don't know *[DNR]*
A.	Raising public awareness about sanitation, waste management, and pollution?	3	2	1	0	9
B.	The general cleanliness of the metropolis or municipal?	3	2	1	0	9
C.	Managing sanitary conditions at public waste dumping sites?	3	2	1	0	9
D.	The management of liquid, solid, plastic, agricultural, and electronic waste?	3	2	1	0	9
E.	Ensuring effective service delivery by waste collection service providers?	3	2	1	0	9
F.	Ensuring households' access to waste bins for waste storage and disposal?	3	2	1	0	9
G.	Enforcing laws on improper waste disposal or dumping and littering?	3	2	1	0	9
H.	Managing flooding in some parts of the local government area?	3	2	1	0	9
I.	Enforcing laws on pollution of water bodies such as rivers, streams, and sea?	3	2	1	0	9
J.	Managing rapid urbanization and the resultant environmental pollution?	3	2	1	0	9
K.	Enforcing laws on air pollution from bush/rubbish burning, industrial, and emission from vehicles, etc.?	3	2	1	0	9
L.	Enforcing laws on noise pollution resulting from the playing of loud music and other noisy activities of people?	3	2	1	0	9

Q32. Overall, how satisfied are you with the general sanitation, waste, and environmental pollution management by your Metropolitan or Municipal Assembly in your community?*[Read out options]*	
Very satisfied	3
Fairly satisfied	2
Not very satisfied	1
Not at all satisfied	0
Don't know *[DNR]*	9

SECTION 3: ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE

Q33. Are the following facilities or services in this community or nearby community within easy walking distance?			
	No	Yes	Don't know [DNR]
Public housing rental units	0	1	9
Public water systems such as standpipe, boreholes, tubewell, etc.	0	1	9
Electricity grid?	0	1	9
Mobile phone network services?	0	1	9
Public transport such as the metro mass, Ayalolo, etc.	0	1	9

3.1 Transportation

Q34. How often do you use the following modes of transportation: *[Read out options]*						
	Never	Just once or twice	A few times in a month	A few times in a week	Everyday	Don't know *[DNR]*
A. Private vehicle?	0	1	2	3	4	9
B. Ride-hailing apps transport like Uber, Bolt, and Yango?	0	1	2	3	4	9
C. Taxi?	0	1	2	3	4	9
D. Trotro or bus?	0	1	2	3	4	9
E. Commercial motorcycle or okada or moped?	0	1	2	3	4	9
F. Intra-city buses like Ayalolo, metro mass, etc.?	0	1	2	3	4	9
G. Rail transport or train?	0	1	2	3	4	9

Q35. *[If respondent codes either 1, 2, 3, or 4 for any of the modes of transportation in Q34B to Q34G, ask:]* How easy or difficult is it for you to access these modes of transportation: *[Read out options] [code 7=Not applicable if respondent codes either 0 or 9 in Q34B to Q34G]*						
	Not Applicable [DNR]	Very difficult	Somewhat difficult	Somewhat easy	Very easy	Don't know *[DNR]*
B. Ride-hailing apps transport like Uber, Bolt, Yango	7	0	1	2	3	9
C. Taxi	7	0	1	2	3	9
D. Trotro or bus	7	0	1	2	3	9
E. Commercial motorcycle or okada or moped?	7	0	1	2	3	9
F. Intra-city buses like Ayalolo, metro mass, etc.	7	0	1	2	3	9
G. Rail transport or train	7	0	1	2	3	9

Q36. *[If respondent codes either 1, 2, 3, or 4 for any of the modes of transportation in Q34B to Q34G, ask:]* How convenient is the space in the modes of transportation that you often use: *[Read out options] [code 7=Not applicable if respondent codes either 0 or 9 in Q34B to Q34G]*						
	Not Applicable [DNR]	Not at all convenient	Not very convenient	Somewhat convenient	Very convenient	Don't know *[DNR]*
B. Ride-hailing apps transport like Uber, Bolt, Yango?	7	0	1	2	3	9
C. Taxi?	7	0	1	2	3	9
D. Trotro or bus?	7	0	1	2	3	9
E. Commercial motorcycle or okada or moped?	7	0	1	2	3	9
F. Intra-city buses like Ayalolo, metro mass, etc.?	7	0	1	2	3	9
G. Rail transport or train?	7	0	1	2	3	9

Q37. *[If respondent codes either 1, 2, 3, or 4 for any of the modes of transportation in Q34B to Q34G, ask:]* How would you rate the physical condition of the modes of transportation that you often use: *[Read out options] [code 7=Not applicable if respondent codes either 0 or 9 in Q34B to Q34G]*						
	Not Applicable [DNR]	Very bad	Fairly bad	Fairly good	Very good	Don't know *[DNR]*
B. Ride-hailing apps transport like Uber, Bolt, Yango?	7	0	1	2	3	9
C. Taxi?	7	0	1	2	3	9
D. Trotro or bus?	7	0	1	2	3	9
E. Commercial motorcycle or okada or moped?	7	0	1	2	3	9
F. Intra-city buses like Ayalolo, metro mass, etc.?	7	0	1	2	3	9
G. Rail transport or train?	7	0	1	2	3	9

Q38.How accessible do you find the following modes of transportation to special needs groups such as persons living with disability, the aged, pregnant women, and children: *[Read out options]*					
	Not at all accessible	Not accessible	Somewhat accessible	Very accessible	Don't know *[DNR]*

A. Ride-hailing apps transport like Uber, Bolt, Yango?	0	1	2	3	9
B. Taxi, trotro, bus, and commercial motorcycle or okada or moped?	0	1	2	3	9
C. Intra-city buses like Ayalolo, metro mass, etc.?	0	1	2	3	9
D. Rail transport or train?	0	1	2	3	9

Q39.How well or badly do you think the city authorities have been managing the activities of the following private commercial transport services in the city:*[Read out options]*

	Very bad	Fairly bad	Fairly good	Very good	Don't know *[DNR]*
A. Ride-hailing apps transport like Uber, Bolt, Yango?	0	1	2	3	9
B. Taxi, trotro, bus, and commercial motorcycle okada or moped?	0	1	2	3	9
C. Intra-city buses like Ayalolo, metro mass, etc.?	0	1	2	3	9

Q40. In your opinion, how serious is the problem of traffic congestion in your metropolitan or municipal area? *[Read out options]*

Very serious	Somewhat serious	Not serious	Not at all serious	Don't know *[DNR]*
0	1	2	3	9

3.2 Housing

Q41A. In what type of apartment or dwelling structure do you and members of your household reside? *[Do not read options. Code from response]*

Nine to twelve-bedroom self-contained, detached, semi-detached, flats or apartment	20
Eight-bedroom self-contained, detached, semi-detached, flats or apartment	19
Seven-bedroom self-contained, detached, semi-detached, flats or apartment	18
Six-bedroom self-contained, detached, semi-detached, flats or apartment	17
Five-bedroom self-contained, detached, semi-detached, flats or apartment	16
Four-bedroom self-contained, detached, semi-detached, flats or apartment	15
Three-bedroom self-contained, detached, semi-detached, flats or apartment	14
Two-bedroom self-contained, detached, semi-detached, flats or apartment	13
One-bedroom self-contained, detached, semi-detached, flats or apartment	12
Chamber and hall self-contained	11
chamber and hall with a porch	10
chamber and hall without a porch	9
Single room self-contained	8
Single room with porch	7
Single room	6
Uncompleted building	5
Compound house/family compound house	4
Traditional house or hut	3
Kiosks, wooden structures, or containers	2
Temporary structures or shacks	1
Have no accommodation *[DNR]*	0
Other (specify)	88
Don't Know *[DNR]*	99

Q41B.Thinking about your current accommodation, which of the following best describes your current occupancy status? *[Read out options]*

Owner-occupied (i.e., self, partner, or family-owned)	4
Rented	3
Rent free	2
Squatting or perching	1
Have no accommodation *[DNR]*	0
Don't Know *[DNR]*	9

Q42. *[If respondent selects 3=Rented in Q41B: ask]* What period of time does your rent cover?*[Read out options]*

Monthly	4
Annually	3
Biennially	2
Other [Specify]	1
Not applicable [DNR] [Code 7=not applicable if codes 0, 1, 2, 4, and 9 are selected in Q41B]	7
Don't Know [DNR]	9

Q43.Do you know of any credit facilities for paying rent for accommodation or for undertaking self-owned housing initiatives?

No	0
Yes	1
Don't know [DNR]	9

Q44. In the past 24 months, have you accessed any credit facility to pay your rent or fund a housing project?

Yes, I accessed credit for house rent	1
Yes, I accessed credit for a housing project	2
No, I never accessed credit for house rent or housing project	0
Not applicable *[Code 7=Not applicable if the respondent selects either 0 or 9 in Q43]*	7
Don't know [DNR]	9

Q45. Aside from you, how many: *[Code from response]*								
A. Other adults (18 years or more) are in your household?	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
B. Children (below 18 years) are in your household?	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

3.3 Water

Q46. What is the main source of water for your household use? *[Do not read. Code from response]*	
Surface water, like a river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal, or irrigation channel	0
Rainwater collection	1
Purchased from a tanker truck / Purchased from a cart with a small tank or drum	2
Spring (protected or unprotected) / Dugout well (protected or unprotected)	3
Bottled/Sachet water / Tubewell or borehole	4
Public tap or standpipe / Piped water in neighbours' compound	5
Piped water into the yard, plot, or compound	6
Piped water into the dwelling	7
Other (specify)	77
Don't know [DNR]	99

Q47. *[Regardless of the water source mentioned in Q46, ask]* How often is water available from this source? *[Read out options]*	
Never	0
Occasionally	1
About half of the time	2
Most of the time	3
All of the time	4
Not applicable [DNR] *[If respondent codes 9 in Q46]*	7
Don't know [DNR]	9

3.4 Electricity

Q48. Do you have an electricity connection to your home from the Electricity Company of Ghana (ECG) or the Northern Electricity Distribution Company Ltd. (NEDCO)?	
No	0
Yes	1
Don't know [DNR]	9

Q49. *[If yes to Q48, ask:]* How often is electricity available from this connection? *[Read out options]*	
Never	0
Occasionally	1
About half of the time	2
Most of the time	3
All of the time	4
Not applicable [DNR] *[If respondent codes 9 in Q46]*	7
Don't know [DNR]	9

3.5 Communications

Q50. Which of these things do you personally own? *[If "No," ask]*: Does anyone in your household own one?				
	Yes (personally owns)	Someone else in the household owns	No one in the household owns	Don't know *[DNR]*
A. Computer?	2	1	0	9
B. Mobile phone?	2	1	0	9

Q51. *[If respondent codes 2=Yes, personally own, ask:]* Does your phone have access to the Internet?	
No, phone does not have internet access	0
Yes, phone has internet access	1
Not applicable [DNR] *[Code 7=Not applicable if respondent codes 0 or 1 in Q50]*	7
Don't know *[DNR]*	9

Q52. In the past three months, how often, if ever, did you use the following: *[Read out options]*					
	Every day	A few times a week	A few times a month	Never	Don't know *[DNR]*

A. A mobile phone?	3	2	1	0	9
B. The Internet?	3	2	1	0	9

Q53. In general, how easy or difficult is it to get a mobile phone connection in your community? *[Read out options]*

Very easy	Easy	Difficult	Very difficult	Don't know [DNR]
3	2	1	0	9

Q54. Are the following telecommunication network(s) available in your community: *[Read out option.]*

	No	Yes	Don't know [DNR]
A1. MTN Ghana	0	1	9
B1. Vodafone Ghana	0	1	9
C1. Airtel-Tigo Ghana	0	1	9
D1. Glo-Ghana	0	1	9
E1. Surfline	0	1	9

Q54. *[If respondent codes 1 for any item in Q54A1 to Q54E1, ask:]* **How often is an internet connection available from the following mobile phone service providers' network:** *[Read out option.] [Code 7=Not applicable if the respondent selects either code 0 or 9 for any item in Q54A1 to Q54E1]*

	Not Applicable [DNR]	Never	Occasionally	About half of the time	Most of the time	All of the time	Don't know [DNR]
A2. MTN Ghana	7	0	1	2	3	4	9
B2. Vodafone Ghana	7	0	1	2	3	4	9
C2. Airtel-Tigo Ghana	7	0	1	2	3	4	9
D2. Glo-Ghana	7	0	1	2	3	4	9
E2. Surfline	7	0	1	2	3	4	9

Q55. On average, how much do you spend in a month on the following: *[Do not read options. Code from response]*

	Up to ¢100.00	¢101.00 to ¢400.00	¢401.00 to ¢800.00	¢801.00 to ¢1,000.00	¢1,001.00 to ¢1,500.00	¢1,501 and above	Don't know [DNR]
A. Transportation	1	2	3	4	5	6	9
B. Housing	1	2	3	4	5	6	9
C. Water	1	2	3	4	5	6	9
D. Electricity	1	2	3	4	5	6	9
E. Communication [for Data, Voice, Text]	1	2	3	4	5	6	9

Now, I would like to know what your opinion is concerning the fairness of the cost of some basic economic infrastructure.

Q56. In general, how affordable do you find the cost of the following services: *[Read out options]*

	Very unaffordable	Unaffordable	Affordable	Very affordable	Don't know [DNR]
A. Transportation?	0	1	2	3	9
B. Housing?	0	1	2	3	9
C. Water?	0	1	2	3	9
D. Electricity?	0	1	2	3	9
E. Communication [for Data, Voice, Text]?	0	1	2	3	9

SECTION 4: ECONOMIC SERVICES
4.1 Markets (Physical and Online)

Q57. Is there a market in this community or a nearby community within easy walking distance where people meet to transact business?

No	0
Yes	1
Don't know [DNR]	9

Q58. How would you describe the condition of the following in the local market in this community or the nearby community that is within easy walking distance: *[Read out options] [Code 7=Not applicable for all items if the respondent selects either code 0 or 9 in Q57]*

	Not applicable [DNR]	Very poor	Poor	Satisfactory	Good	Very good	Don't know [DNR]
A. The structures such as sheds, washrooms, a storage facility for traders, etc.?	7	0	1	2	3	4	9
B. Space for loading and offloading goods?	7	0	1	2	3	4	9
C. Cleanliness or sanitary conditions in local markets?	7	0	1	2	3	4	9

D. Waste management within the local market?	7	0	1	2	3	4	9

Q59. In the past twelve months, how often, if ever, did your metropolitan or municipal assembly undertake the following activities: *[Read out options]*

	Never	Only once	A few times	Often	Don't know *[DNR]*
A. Keeping local markets structures in good condition?	0	1	2	3	9
B. Providing basic facilities such as sheds, washrooms, and storage in local markets?	0	1	2	3	9
C. Maintaining cleanliness and good sanitary conditions in local markets?	0	1	2	3	9
D. Ensuring good sanitary conditions in local food stalls?	0	1	2	3	9

Q60. In the past 12 months, how often, if ever, did you: *[Read out options]*

	Never	Just once or twice	Several times	Many times	Always	Don't know *[DNR]*
A. Sell goods and services using an online marketing platform?	0	1	2	3	4	9
B. Buy goods and services using an online marketing platform?	0	1	2	3	4	9

Q61. *[If respondent codes either 1, 2, 3, or 4 in either Q60A and Q60B, ask:]* How would you rate online marketing platforms on the following: *[Read out options] [code 7=Not applicable if respondent codes either 0 or 9 in Q60A and Q60B]*

	Not Applicable *[DNR]*	Very high	High	Moderate	Low	Very low	Don't know *[DNR]*
A. Convenience of the transaction?	7	4	3	2	1	0	9
B. Trust in suppliers and/or buyers?	7	4	3	2	1	0	9
C. Availability of products?	7	4	3	2	1	0	9
D. Quality of products?	7	4	3	2	1	0	9
E. Affordability of products' prices?	7	4	3	2	1	0	9

4.2 Employment and economic assistance support

Q62. Now let's talk about your present economic status. Which of the following best describes your current employment situation? *[Read out options]*

Not employed and not looking for a job, homemaker/housewife, student, disabled or retired	0
Not employed but looking for a job or temporarily laid off	1
Employed on a part-time basis	2
Employed full-time	3
Don't know *[DNR]*	9

Q63. *[If respondent codes 2 or 3 in Q62, ask:]* What is the main economic activity that you engage in for a living? *[Do not read options. Code from responses.]*

Unemployed (looking or not looking for a job), temporarily laid off, homemaker/housewife, retired, student, or disabled *[DNR] [Code 0 if the respondent selects 0 or 1 in Q62]*	0
Small business/ hospitality services (e.g., retail trader, hawker, vendor, shop, petty trading, local food joint, tourism, food vendor); agriculture (e.g., farming, fishing, forestry, agri-business); artisanal/skilled manual work (e.g., electrician, mechanic, machinist, or skilled manufacturing worker); and manual work (e.g., cleaner, laborer, domestic help, unskilled manufacturing worker, illegal mining)	1
Mid-level office work (e.g., clerical, secretarial, administrative) or security work (e.g., police, army, private security)	2
Upper-level office work (e.g., supervisor, foreman, senior manager); mid-level professional (e.g., teacher, nurse, mid-level public officer); or upper-level professional (e.g., banker, accountant, doctor, professor, lawyer, engineering, senior-level government officer)	3
Other *[Specify]*:	4
Don't know *[DNR]*	9

Q64. What about other adult members of your household? Which of the following best describes their current employment situation? *[Read out options]*

	A. Adult 1	B. Adult 2	C. Adult 3	D. Adult 4	E. Adult 5
Not employed and not looking for a job	0	0	0	0	0
Not employed, but looking for a job	1	1	1	1	1
Employed on a part-time basis	2	2	2	2	2
Employed full-time	3	3	3	3	3
Temporarily laid off	4	4	4	4	4
Homemaker or housewife, student, disabled or retired	5	5	5	5	5
Not applicable [DNR] [Code 7 if the respondent is the only adult in the household]	7				
Don't know [DNR]	9	9	9	9	9

Q65. In the past five years, have you or any member of your household ever received any of the following economic assistance from the central government, your local government, a public sector institution, or a non-governmental

		No	Yes	Don't know [DNR]
	organization:*[Read options.]*			
A.	An employment service program that helps people to find temporary or permanent jobs that match their abilities?	0	1	9
B.	Employment and training programs that retool individuals who are out of a job or temporarily unable to work with new skills?	0	1	9
C.	Skills training and start-up tool support for persons with disabilities?	0	1	9
D.	Family caregiver support to family members who cannot work because they're caring for a sick or disabled family member?	0	1	9

SECTION 5: LOCAL GOVERNANCE AND SOCIAL INCLUSION

5.1 Local Governance

Now, let us talk about some activities expected of local government bodies purposely to ensure participation, transparency, and accountability.

Q66. In the past 12 months, how often did your metropolitan or municipal assembly or your assembly representative meet with members of your community to do the following:

		Never	Only Once	A few times	Often	Don't know *[DNR]*
A.	Discuss the assembly's strategies for improving health, education, and infrastructure services delivery and outcomes.	0	1	2	3	9
B.	Discuss policies, programs, and projects for the preparation of the annual development plan.	0	1	2	3	9
C.	Discuss how the assembly plans to allocate resources to programs and projects in the annual development plan.	0	1	2	3	9
D.	Solicit opinions on issues to be discussed at the Assembly.	0	1	2	3	9
E.	Informed the people about actions being taken to address their concerns.	0	1	2	3	9
F.	Report to the people the general decisions of the assembly.	0	1	2	3	9
G.	Sensitize the people on their property rate, business license, local taxes, and fees obligations to the Assembly.	0	1	2	3	9
H.	Explain to the people the processes used to determine property rates, licenses, local taxes, fees, and fines.	0	1	2	3	9
I.	Make available information on internally generated revenue mobilization and usage to the people.	0	1	2	3	9
J.	Explain to the people how the district assembly common fund received from the central government was used.	0	1	2	3	9

		Very Badly	Fairly Badly	Fairly Well	Very Well	Don't Know [DNR])
	Q67. How well or badly do you think your metropolitan or municipal assembly has performed in the following areas over the years: [Read out options]					
A.	Discussing strategies for improving health, education, and infrastructure services delivery and outcomes.	0	1	2	3	9
B.	Discussing policies, programs, and projects for the preparation of the annual development plan.	0	1	2	3	9
C.	Discussing the planned allocation of resources to programs and projects in the annual development plan.	0	1	2	3	9
D.	Soliciting opinions on issues to be discussed at the Assembly.	0	1	2	3	9
E.	Informing the community about actions being taken to address their concerns.	0	1	2	3	9
F.	Reporting the general decisions of the assembly to members of the community.	0	1	2	3	9
G.	Sensitizing the people on their property rate, business license, local taxes, and fees obligations to the Assembly.	0	1	2	3	9
H.	Explaining to the people the processes used to determine property rates, licenses, local taxes, fees, and fines.	0	1	2	3	9
I.	Making available information on internally generated revenue mobilization and usage to the people.	0	1	2	3	9
J.	Explaining to the people how the district assembly common fund received from the central government was used.	0	1	2	3	9

5.2 Social Inclusion

Q68. Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with the following statement: Other Ghanaians in my community think of me as a Ghanaian, just like them. *[Probe for strength of opinion]*	
Strongly agree	4

Agree	3
Neither agree nor disagree *[DNR]*	2
Disagree	1
Strongly disagree	0
Don't know *[DNR]*	9

Q69. How much do you trust each of the following types of people living in your community:*[Read out options]*					
	Not at all	Just a little	Somewhat	A lot	Don't know *[DNR]*
A. Other Ghanaians?	0	1	2	3	9
B. Your relatives?	0	1	2	3	9
C. Your neighbours?	0	1	2	3	9
D. Other people, you know?	0	1	2	3	9
E. People from other religions?	0	1	2	3	9
F. People from other ethnic groups?	0	1	2	3	9
G. Immigrants or nationals of other countries?	0	1	2	3	9
H. People of different sexual orientations?	0	1	2	3	9
I. Persons living with disabilities?	0	1	2	3	9
J. People of different political party affiliations?	0	1	2	3	9

Q70. For each of the following types of people, please tell me whether you would like having people from this group as neighbors, would not care or dislike it:*[Probe for the strength of opinion]*						
	Strongly like	Somewhat like	Would not care	Somewhat dislike	Strongly dislike	Don't know [DNR]
A. People from other religions?	4	3	2	1	0	9
B. People from other ethnic groups?	4	3	2	1	0	9
C. Immigrants or nationals of other countries?	4	3	2	1	0	9
D. People of different sexual orientations?	4	3	2	1	0	9
E. Persons living with disabilities?	4	3	2	1	0	9
F. People of different political party affiliations?	4	3	2	1	0	9

Q71. In your opinion, how often do people in your community discriminate against others on the basis of: *[Read out options]*					
	Never	Once or twice	A few times	Often	Don't know *[DNR]*
A. Age?	3	2	1	0	9
B. Gender?	3	2	1	0	9
C. Education?	3	2	1	0	9
D. Physical disabilities?	3	2	1	0	9
E. Economic power and social status?	3	2	1	0	9
F. Sexual orientation?	3	2	1	0	9
G. Religion?	3	2	1	0	9

Q72. How likely is it that members of your community will support individuals in the following demographic groups if they decide to contest in any local or national elections:*[Read out options]*					
	Not at all likely	Somewhat Unlikely	Somewhat likely	Very likely	Don't know *[DNR]*
A. Men?	0	1	2	3	9
B. Women?	0	1	2	3	9
C. Young people?	0	1	2	3	9
D. People from other religions?	0	1	2	3	9
E. People from other ethnic groups?	0	1	2	3	9
F. People of different sexual orientations?	0	1	2	3	9
G. Persons living with disabilities?	0	1	2	3	9

SECTION 6: SAFETY, SECURITY AND DISASTER MANAGEMENT

6.1   Safety and Security

Q73. In your opinion, what is the most serious threat to your safety and security in your neighborhood? *[Do not read options. Code from responses].*	
Nothing	0
Petty stealing, theft, and break-ins	1
Robbery, including armed type	2
Gang violence	3
Vehicular accidents	4
Drug or alcohol abuse	5
Gender-based or domestic violence	6
Kidnapping	7

Child abuse	8
Land disputes and land-guard activities	9
Political disagreements, upheaval, and political violence	10
Other (Specify)	98
Don't know *[DNR]*	99

Q74. In the past 12 months, would you say the Police havebeen: *[Read out options]*	
Very visible in your community?	3
Somewhat visible in your community?	2
Not very visible in your community?	1
Not at all visible in your community?	0
Don't know [DNR]	9

Q75. *[If respondent codes 2 or 3 in Q74, ask:]*In your opinion, has the police visibility in your community increased, decreased, or stayed the same over the past twelve months? [Read out options]	
Increased a lot	4
Increased somewhat	3
Stayed the same	2
Decreased somewhat	1
Decreased a lot	0
Not applicable [DNR] *[Code 7=Not applicable if respondent codes 0, 1, or 9 in Q74]*	7
Don't know [DNR]	9

Q76. How safe do you feel in any of the following circumstances in your metropolitan or municipal area: [Read out options]	Very safe	Fairly safe	Neither safe nor unsafe *[DNR]*	Not very safe	Not at all safe	Don't know *[DNR]*
A. Moving about alone during the day?	4	3	2	1	0	9
B. Moving about alone in the night?	4	3	2	1	0	9
C. Being alone at home during the day?	4	3	2	1	0	9
D. Being alone at homeatnight?	4	3	2	1	0	9

Q77. How often, if at all, do you do the following: [Read out options]	Never	Once or twice	A few times	Often	Don't know *[DNR]*
A. Avoid certain areas or streets in your metropolitan or municipal area during the day?	3	2	1	0	9
B. Avoid certain areas or streets in your metropolitan or municipal area at night?	3	2	1	0	9

Q78. In the past 12 months, did you ever worry about the following:	No	Yes	Don't know [DNR]
A. Your house getting burgled or broken into during the day whilst you are away?	1	0	9
B. Your house getting burgled or broken into in the night whilst sleeping?	1	0	9
C. Getting harassed in public at night?	1	0	9
D. Getting assaulted physically at night?	1	0	9

Q79. In the past 12 months, did you experience the following security challenges in your metropolitan or municipal area:	No	Yes	Don't know [DNR]
A. Got home burgled or broken into?	1	0	9
B. Had property snatched from you in public?	1	0	9
C. Had property stolen from you in your home?	1	0	9
D. Got insulted or harassed in public?	1	0	9
E. Got assaulted physically in public?	1	0	9

Q80. And what about people in the community? Do you know anyone who experienced the following security challenges in your metropolitan or municipal area in the past 12 months:	No	Yes	Don't know [DNR]
A. Got his/her home burgled or broken into?	1	0	9
B. Had his/her property snatched from you in public?	1	0	9
C. Had his/her property stolen from you in your home?	1	0	9
D. Got insulted or harassed in public?	1	0	9
E. Got assaulted physically in public?	1	0	9

Q81. In the past 12 months, have you had contact with the police?	
No	0
Yes	1

Don't know [DNR]	9

Q82. *[If respondent codes 1=Yes in Q81, ask:]* How easy or difficult was obtaining the services you needed? *[Read out options]*	
Very easy	3
Easy	2
Difficult	1
Very difficult	0
Not applicable [DNR] *[Code 7 if respondent codes either 0 or 9 in Q81]*	7
Don't know [DNR]	9

Q83. *[If respondent codes 1=Yes in Q81, ask:]* In general, when dealing with police, how much do you feel that they treat you with respect? *[Read out options]*	
Not at all	0
A little bit	1
Somewhat	2
A lot	3
Not applicable [DNR] *[Code 7 if respondent codes either 0 or 9 in Q81]*	7
Don't know [DNR]	9

Q84. How satisfied or dissatisfied are you with the following in your metropolitan or municipal area: [Read out options]	Very satisfied	Satisfied	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied [DNR]	Dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied	Don't know [DNR]
A. The level of security during the day?	4	3	2	1	0	9
B. The level of lighting at night?	4	3	2	1	0	9
C. The level of security at night?	4	3	2	1	0	9
D. The presence of the Police?	4	3	2	1	0	9

6.2 Disaster Management

Q85. For each of the following, please tell me whether you consider it a problem in your neighborhood: *[If Yes, ask:]* How serious is the problem? [Read out options]		YES		
	NO	Somewhat serious	Very Serious	Don't know *[DNR]*
A. Flooding of homes when it rains.	2	1	0	9
B. Poor spatial planning and sitting of building projects.	2	1	0	9
C. Collapse of buildings.	2	1	0	9
D. Ravages of tidal waves.	2	1	0	9
E. Domestic and industrial fires and lightning.	2	1	0	9
F. Windstorm and rainstorm.	2	1	0	9
G. Drought.	2	1	0	9
H. Pest invasions such as armyworm, blackflies, locusts, etc.	2	1	0	9
I. Earthquakes and earth tremors.	2	1	0	9
J. Emission of gases.	2	1	0	9
K. Land erosion and landslides.	2	1	0	9
L. Bush and wild fires.	2	1	0	9
M. Vehicular accidents.	2	1	0	9
N. Marine accidents on sea, rivers, lakes, streams, etc.	2	1	0	9
O. Rail accidents.	2	1	0	9

Q86. *[If respondent codes 0 or 1 for any item in Q85A to Q85O, ask:]* In your opinion, how well or badly would you say your metropolitan or municipal assembly has been handling the following matters within the local government area: *[Read out options] [Code 7=Not applicable if respondent codes 2 for any item in Q85A to Q85O, ask:]*	Not applicable [DNR]	Very well	Fairly well	Fairly badly	Very badly	Don't know *[DNR]*
A. Flooding in the city when it rains.	7	3	2	1	0	9
B. Poor spatial planning and sitting of building projects.	7	3	2	1	0	9
C. Collapse of buildings.	7	3	2	1	0	9
D. Ravages of tidal waves.	7	3	2	1	0	9
E. Domestic and industrial fires and lightning.	7	3	2	1	0	9
F. The aftermath effects of windstorms and rainstorms.	7	3	2	1	0	9
H. Pest invasions such as armyworms, blackflies, locusts, etc.	7	3	2	1	0	9
I. The aftermath effects of earthquakes or earth tremors.	7	3	2	1	0	9
J. The emission of gases into the environment.	7	3	2	1	0	9
K. Problems of land erosion and landslides.	7	3	2	1	0	9
L. Bush and wildfires.	7	3	2	1	0	9

M. Vehicular accident.	7	3	2	1	0	9
N. Marine accidents on sea, rivers, lakes, streams, etc..	7	3	2	1	0	9
O. Rail accidents.	7	3	2	1	0	9

SECTION 7: SOCIAL DEMOGRAPHY

Now I would like us to end the discussion by recording a few facts about yourself.	
SD1. Gender of the respondent (interviewer: Code without asking)	
Male	1
Female	2

SD2. How old are you? *[State age in full years]*	
Refused *[DNR]*	8
Don't know *[DNR]*	9

SD3. What is your highest level of education? *[Do not read options. Code from the response.]*	
No formal schooling	0
Informal schooling only (including Koranic schooling)	1
Some primary school	2
Primary school completed	3
Some Junior High School	4
Junior High School completed	5
Some Senior High (or secondary) School	6
Senior High School (or secondary) completed	7
Post-secondary education (e.g., a diploma or polytechnic education)	8
Some university	9
University completed	10
Post-graduate	11
Don't know *[Do not read]*	99

SD4. What is your religion, if any? *[Interviewer: Do not read options. Probe further where necessary and code answers provided by respondents under any of the categories below.]*			
None	0	Agnostic (Do not know if there is a God)	4
Christian religion	1	Atheist (Do not believe in a God)	5
Islamic religion	2	Refused *[DNR]*	6
Traditional or ethnic religion	3	Don't know *[DNR]*	7

THANK YOU VERY MUCH
YOUR ANSWERS HAVE BEEN VERY HELPFUL

INTERVIEWER: REMEMBER TO COMPLETE ALL QUESTIONS FROM THIS POINT FORWARD

	Hour		Minutes	
ENDTIME. Time interview ended *[Enter hour and minute, using 24-hour clock]*				

LENGTH. For Office Use: Duration of the interview in minutes			

Interviewer's name *[Write in full]*					
Interviewer's number	G	H	A		
Interviewer's age					

INTERVIEWER: I hereby certify that this interview was conducted in accordance with instructions received during training. All responses recorded here are those of the respondent chosen by the appropriate selection method.

INTERVIEWER SIGNATURE: _____

SUPERVISOR: I hereby certify that this interview was conducted in accordance with instructions given to interviewers during training. All responses have been checked for completeness and accuracy. The information about the EA on the first page is based on observations I personally made in an area chosen by the appropriate sampling method.

SUPERVISOR SIGNATURE: _____

Appendix 4: List of questions (or indicators) used in computing sub-component scores

No.	Question No.	Min. Score	Max. Score	No.	Question No.	Min. Score	Max. Score	No.	Question No.	Min. Score	Max. Score
EDUCATION_SERVICE (EDUSCORE)				**HEALTH_SERVICE (HEASCORE)**				**SOCIAL_PROTECTION (SPROSCORE)**			
1	Q1Apub	0	1	1	Q8Apub	0	1	1	Q15A	0	1
2	Q2Apub	0	4	2	Q9Apub	0	4	2	Q15B	0	1
3	Q3Apub	0	1	3	Q10Apub	0	1	3	Q15C	0	1
4	Q4Apub	0	3	4	Q11Apub	0	3	4	Q15D	0	1
5	Q5Apub	0	3	5	Q12Apub	0	3	5	Q15E	0	1
6	Q6Apub	0	3	6	Q13Apub	0	3	6	Q15F	0	1
7	Q6Bpub	0	3	7	Q13Bpub	0	3	7	Q16A	0	1
8	Q6Cpub	0	3	8	Q13Cpub	0	3	8	Q16B	0	1
9	Q6Dpub	0	3	9	Q13Dpub	0	3	9	Q16C	0	1
10	Q6Epub	0	3	10	Q13Epub	0	3	10	Q16D	0	1
11	Q7Apub	0	3	11	Q13Fpub	0	3	11	Q17A	0	4
12	Q1Bpri	0	1	12	Q13Gpub	0	3	12	Q17B	0	4
13	Q2Bpri	0	4	13	Q13Hpub	0	3	13	Q17C	0	4
14	Q3Bpri	0	1	14	Q13Ipub	0	3	14	Q17D	0	4
15	Q4Bpri	0	3	15	Q14Apub	0	3	15	Q18A	0	3
16	Q5Bpri	0	3	16	Q8Bpri	0	1	16	Q18B	0	3
17	Q6Apri	0	3	17	Q9Bpri	0	4	17	Q18C	0	3
18	Q6Bpri	0	3	18	Q10Bpri	0	1	18	Q18D	0	3
19	Q6Cpri	0	3	19	Q11Bpri	0	3	19	Q19A	0	4
20	Q6Dpri	0	3	20	Q12Bpri	0	3	20	Q19B	0	4
21	Q6Epri	0	3	21	Q13Apri	0	3	21	Q19C	0	4
22	Q7Bpri	0	3	22	Q13Bpri	0	3	22	Q19D	0	4
	TOTAL	**0**	**60**	23	Q13Cpri	0	3	23	Q19E	0	4
				24	Q13Dpri	0	3	24	Q19F	0	4
				25	Q13Epri	0	3	25	Q19G	0	4
				26	Q13Fpri	0	3	26	Q19H	0	4
				27	Q13Gpri	0	3	27	Q19I	0	1
				28	Q13Hpri	0	3	28	Q19J	0	1
				29	Q13Ipri	0	3	29	Q19K	0	1
				30	Q14Bpri	0	3	30	Q19L	0	1
					TOTAL	**0**	**84**	31	Q19M	0	1
								32	Q20	0	2
									TOTAL	**0**	**77**

No.	Question No.	Min. Score	Max. Score	No.	Question No.	Min. Score	Max. Score	No.	Question No.	Min. Score	Max. Score
SANITATION (SANISCORE)				**WASTE_MGT (WMGTSCORE)**				**ENVIRON_POLLUTION & CLIMATE CHANGE (ENPOCCSCORE)**			
1	Q21B	0	1	1	Q21A	0	1	1	Q30A	0	2
2	Q21C	0	1	2	Q26	0	4	2	Q30B	0	2
3	Q22A	0	4	3	Q27	0	6	3	Q30C	0	2
4	Q22B	0	3	4	Q28	0	3	4	Q30D	0	2
5	Q23	0	3		**TOTAL**	**0**	**14**	5	Q30E	0	2
6	Q24	0	4					6	Q30F	0	2
7	Q25A	0	2					7	Q30G	0	2
8	Q25B	0	2					8	Q31A	0	3
	TOTAL	**0**	**20**					9	Q31B	0	3
								10	Q31C	0	3
								11	Q31D	0	3
								12	Q31E	0	3
								13	Q31F	0	3
								14	Q31G	0	3
								15	Q31H	0	3
								16	Q31I	0	3
								17	Q31J	0	3
								18	Q31K	0	3
								19	Q31L	0	3
								20	Q32	0	3
									TOTAL	**0**	**53**

TRANSPORTATION (TRANSCORE)			
No.	Question No.	Min. Score	Max. Score
1	Q33E	0	1
2	Q34A	0	4
3	Q34B	0	4
4	Q34C	0	4
5	Q34D	0	4
6	Q34E	0	4
7	Q34F	0	4
8	Q34G	0	4
9	Q35B	0	3
10	Q35C	0	3
11	Q35D	0	3
12	Q35E	0	3
13	Q35F	0	3
14	Q35G	0	3
15	Q36B	0	3
16	Q36C	0	3
17	Q36D	0	3
18	Q36E	0	3
19	Q36F	0	3
20	Q36G	0	3
21	Q37B	0	3
22	Q37C	0	3
23	Q37D	0	3
24	Q37E	0	3
		0	3
25	Q37F		
26	Q37G	0	3
27	Q38A	0	3
28	Q38B	0	3
29	Q38C	0	3
30	Q38D	0	3
31	Q39A	0	3
32	Q39B	0	3
33	Q39C	0	3
34	Q40	0	3
35	Q56A	0	3
	TOTAL	0	110

HOUSING (HOUSCORE)			
No.	Question No.	Min. Score	Max. Score
1	Q33A	0	1
2	Q41A	0	20
3	Q41B	0	4
4	Q43	0	1
5	Q44	0	2
6	Q56B	0	3
	TOTAL	0	31

WATER (WATSCORE)			
No.	Question No.	Min. Score	Max. Score
1	Q33B	0	1
2	Q46	0	7
3	Q47	0	4
4	Q56C	0	3
	TOTAL	0	15

ELECTRICITY (ELECSCORE)			
No.	Question No.	Min. Score	Max. Score
1	Q33C	0	1
2	Q48	0	1
3	Q49	0	4
4	Q56D	0	3
	TOTAL	0	9

ECONOMIC STATUS, LIVELIHOOD ACTIVITY, & SKILLS TRAINING (ESLASTSCORE)			
No.	Question No.	Min. Score	Max. Score
1	Q62	0	3
2	Q63	0	3
3	Q65A	0	1
4	Q65B	0	1
5	Q65C	0	1
6	Q65D	0	1
	TOTAL	0	10

COMMUNICATION (COMSCORE)			
No.	Question No.	Min. Score	Max. Score
1	Q33D	0	1
2	Q50A	0	2
3	Q50B	0	2
4	Q51	0	1
5	Q52A	0	3
6	Q52B	0	3
7	Q53	0	3
8	Q54A1	0	1
9	Q54B1	0	1
10	Q54C1	0	1
11	Q54D1	0	1
12	Q54E1	0	1
13	Q54A2	0	4
14	Q54B2	0	4
15	Q54C2	0	4
16	Q54D2	0	4
17	Q54E2	0	4
18	Q56E	0	3
	TOTAL	0	43

MARKETS (MKTSCORE)			
No.	Question No.	Min. Score	Max. Score
1	Q57	0	1
2	Q58A	0	4
		0	4
3	Q58B		
4	Q58C	0	4
5	Q58D	0	4
6	Q59A	0	3
7	Q59B	0	3
8	Q59C	0	3
9	Q59D	0	3
10	Q60A	0	4
11	Q60B	0	4
12	Q61A	0	4
13	Q61B	0	4
14	Q61C	0	4
15	Q61D	0	4
16	Q61E	0	4
	TOTAL	0	57

PARTICIPATION & ACCOUNTABILITY (PARACCSCORE)			
No.	Question No.	Min. Score	Max. Score
1	Q66A	0	3
2	Q66B	0	3
3	Q66C	0	3
4	Q66D	0	3
5	Q66E	0	3
6	Q66F	0	3
7	Q66G	0	3
8	Q66H	0	3
9	Q66I	0	3
10	Q66J	0	3
11	Q67A	0	3
12	Q67B	0	3
13	Q67C	0	3
14	Q67D	0	3
15	Q67E	0	3
16	Q67F	0	3
17	Q67G	0	3
18	Q67H	0	3
19	Q67I	0	3
20	Q67J	0	3
	TOTAL	0	60

SOCIAL_INCLUSION (SOINCSCORE)			
No.	Question No.	Min. Score	Max. Score
1	Q68	0	4
2	Q69A	0	3
3	Q69B	0	3
4	Q69C	0	3
5	Q69D	0	3
6	Q69E	0	3
7	Q69F	0	3
8	Q69G	0	3
9	Q69H	0	3
10	Q69I	0	3
11	Q69J	0	3
12	Q70A	0	4
13	Q70B	0	4
14	Q70C	0	4
15	Q70D	0	4
16	Q70E	0	4
17	Q70F	0	4
18	Q71A	0	3
19	Q71B	0	3
20	Q71C	0	3
21	Q71D	0	3
22	Q71E	0	3
23	Q71F	0	3
24	Q71G	0	3
25	Q72A	0	3
26	Q72B	0	3
27	Q72C	0	3
28	Q72D	0	3
29	Q72E	0	3
30	Q72F	0	3
31	Q72G	0	3
	TOTAL	0	100

SAFETY_SECURITY (SAFSECSCORE)			
No.	Question No.	Min. Score	Max. Score
1	Q74	0	3
2	Q75	0	4
3	Q76A	0	4
4	Q76B	0	4
5	Q76C	0	4
6	Q76D	0	4
7	Q77A	0	3
8	Q77B	0	3
9	Q78A	0	1
10	Q78B	0	1
11	Q78C	0	1
12	Q78D	0	1
13	Q79A	0	1
14	Q79B	0	1
15	Q79C	0	1
16	Q79D	0	1
17	Q79E	0	1
18	Q80A	0	1
19	Q80B	0	1
20	Q80C	0	1
21	Q80D	0	1
22	Q80E	0	1
23	Q81	0	1
24	Q82	0	3
25	Q83	0	3
26	Q84A	0	4
27	Q84B	0	4
28	Q84C	0	4
29	Q84D	0	4
	TOTAL	0	66

No.	Question No.	Min. Score	Max. Score
DISASTER_MANAGEMENT (DISMGTSCORE)			
1	Q85A	0	2
2	Q85B	0	2
3	Q85C	0	2
4	Q85D	0	2
5	Q85E	0	2
6	Q85F	0	2
7	Q85G	0	2
8	Q85H	0	2
9	Q85I	0	2
10	Q85J	0	2
11	Q85K	0	2
12	Q85L	0	2
13	Q85M	0	2
14	Q85N	0	2
15	Q85O	0	2
16	Q86A	0	3
17	Q86B	0	3
18	Q86C	0	3
19	Q86D	0	3
20	Q86E	0	3
21	Q86F	0	3
22	Q86H	0	3
23	Q86I	0	2
24	Q86J	0	3
25	Q86K	0	3
26	Q86L	0	3
27	Q86M	0	3
28	Q86N	0	3
29	Q86O	0	1
	TOTAL	0	69