



INSTITUTE OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT STUDIES
Building Capacity for Local Governance

GHANA SPEAKS ON THE UPCOMING REFERENDUM

REPORT ON VOTERS' OPINION TO AMEND ARTICLE 55(3) OF THE 1992 CONSTITUTION

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1. INTRODUCTION AND CONTEXT

Decentralisation is a key policy that defines central-local government relations in a country. Since independence, Ghana has practiced deconcentration, a system of decentralization that enables central government agencies to be diffused to the local level without much decision-making powers and resources. Central government politicians and bureaucrats have controlled local processes of development. In 1988 a new form of decentralization - 'nominal devolution' was introduced that enabled the citizens to elect two thirds of their representatives while the central government appointed one-third. The new decentralization failed to give powers to the people to directly elect their Metropolitan, Municipal and District Chief Executives (MMDCEs). Central government politicians retained that power, not even a shift to multi-party democracy in 1992 convinced them to do otherwise.

The 1992 Constitution further retained the President's power to appoint the leadership of local governments. The cumulative effect of centralization of power and resources at the centre over the last 60 years has resulted in LGs that are unable to deliver basic services like sanitation and solid waste collection. The creation of Sanitation Ministry is a clear indictment of a broken local governance (LG) system that is unable to deliver basic services and local development.

The President, His Excellency Nana Addo Dankwa Akufo-Addo has made a clarion call for a new path of central-local government relations that will deepen local democracy and downward accountability and further help to fix the broken LG system. To demonstrate his commitment to pursue a new path, the President has committed to cede some of his Constitutional prerogatives to the citizens through election of MMDCEs. The Constitutional Amendment Bill that seeks to modify Article 243 (1) of the 1992 Constitution to let that happen has successfully gone through a second reading in Parliament. From the initial discussions in Parliament, there appeared to be a general support from both sides of the House of the President's call until the NDC declared its opposition to the amendment of Article 55(3) on November 12, 2019.

2. OPINION POLL AND THE RATIONALE FOR ORGANIZING IT

On the 17th of December 2019, Ghanaians will vote in a referendum to decide whether an entrenched clause in the 1992 Constitution (Article 55(3)) needs to be amended to pave the way for political parties in Ghana to participate in the organisation of local government elections. The amendment if passed in the referendum is likely to be a game changer. It will trigger a new form of democratic decentralisation and end the country's six decades of nominal devolution. It will shift accountability of political leadership from the centre to the grassroots and enhance greater citizen participation, inclusive democratic governance and development.

Whilst anecdotal evidence suggests that majority of Ghanaians wants elections of MMDCs, recent discussions in the media reveal a split of opinion on participation of political parties. In addition, the referendum requires that at least 40% of registered voters participate in the referendum out of which 75% must vote YES. Given that voter turnout at local government election has averaged 39% over the last 7 elections (see table 1), the requirements of the referendum to amend the entrenched clause could prove a difficult task.

Table 1: Voter participation in LG elections in Ghana

Elections	1988	1994	1998	2002	2006	2010	2014
Voter turnout	59.3	29.3	41.6	33.1	39.3	35.3	35.7

Source: Electoral Commission, 2019

With this background, there was an urgent need to obtain information about the level of citizens' awareness of the referendum, their willingness to participate, and how they are likely to cast their vote in support or against the proposition of the referendum and whether voters' preferences are shaped by age, education, employment status and geographical location. Information on these could facilitate targeted campaign. Consequently a nationwide scientific opinion poll was conducted from 6-11 November 2019.

3. METHODOLOGY

Sample selection and respondents

6550 out of 16,845,364 registered voters from 6 metropolises, 18 municipalities and 20 districts (totaling 44 MMDs) across the 16 regions were interviewed. Taking the total national voters' population into consideration, the sampling frame first considered 99% confidence level with a margin of error of 1, providing us with a sample size of 4400 voters or respondents. A second step was to consider heterogeneity of the regions so our analysis could estimate with a high degree of accuracy regional characteristics and trends. The regional voters' population was then used to calculate the regional sample size at 95% confidence level with a margin of error of +/-5. This resulted in a higher sampling size of 6144 compared with the national sample of 4400. The third level was to purposely select the MMDs in the regions taking into consideration the urban/rural spread, the voting pattern of the residents in previous elections, and geographical location and spread. Thereafter, a proportional representation of registered voters per MMDs was estimated and adjusted; ensuring that no sample unit was less than 80 respondents. The adjusted sampling therefore gave us a total of 6345 respondents to interview. However in many places more respondents were interviewed beyond the minimum number (over sampling). As a result 6550 people were interviewed instead of 6345 (205 more respondents). Table 2 below shows our sampled units.

Table 2: Number of MMDs and respondents covered per region

REGION	Voter Pop	No of MMDs	Pop of sampled MMDs	No of respondents	%	Male	Female
Ahafo	323,979	2	90,272	188	2.87	98	90
Ashanti	3,068,356	3	501,078	995	15.19	498	497
Bono	633,110	3	219,878	297	4.53	195	102
Bono East	565,343	3	242,750	283	4.32	195	88
Central	1,537,967	3	297,701	503	7.68	303	200
Eastern	1,738,172	3	191,652	640	9.77	305	335
Gr. Accra	3,221,974	4	642,892	1105	16.87	539	566
North East	271,378	2	112,891	180	2.75	134	46
Northern	982,895	3	309,964	402	6.14	298	105
Oti	387,742	2	94,951	156	2.38	114	42
Savannah	272,513	2	69,308	159	2.43	132	27
Upper East	697,778	3	166,232	299	4.56	200	99
Upper West	440,989	3	162,985	267	4.08	176	91
Volta	998,039	3	204,128	391	5.97	229	161
Western	1,170,029	3	331,073	441	6.73	281	160
Western North	535,100	2	145,270	244	3.73	162	82
TOTAL	16845,364	44	3,783,025	6,550	100%	3,859	2691

The selection of registered voters to interview was based on electoral areas while respondents were randomly selected. Figure 1 shows the geographical spread of the respondents as captured by the locational map. The poll covered eligible voters aged 18 years and above.

Design and administration of questionnaire

The design and development of data gathering instruments was a prerequisite for the survey. One uniform questionnaire (Annex 2) was produced and structured to elicit information about the following:

- General information about the study area including, name of region, district and electoral area
- General information about respondents including age, sex, educational level and employment status (student, employed, unemployed), urban or rural

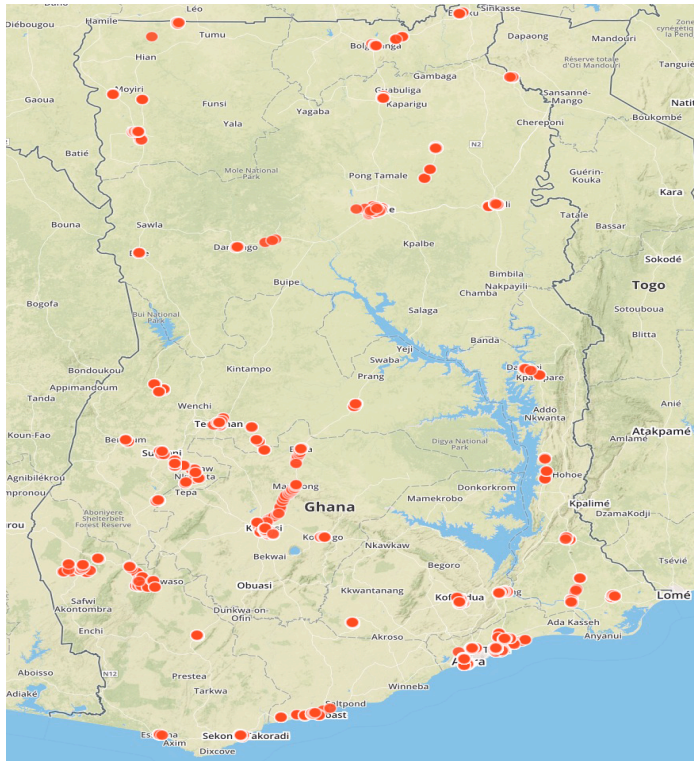
The closed ended questions that were posed in the survey were as follows:

- Are you aware of the 17th December, 2019 Referendum? (YES or NO)
- Do you know what it is about? (YES or NO)
- Would you participate (vote) in the referendum? (YES or NO)
- Would you vote YES or NO for political parties to participate in the organization of local level elections?

The data gathering instrument was captured electronically using the KoBo Toolbox and enumerators used the application on their tablets to administer the questionnaire to the target audience in a face-to-face interview. The key principles that guided the processes were confidentiality and anonymity. Appropriate quantitative data analysis using SPSS and excel were deployed to draw inferences between different data-sets in the survey.

Figure 1: Geographical spread of respondents





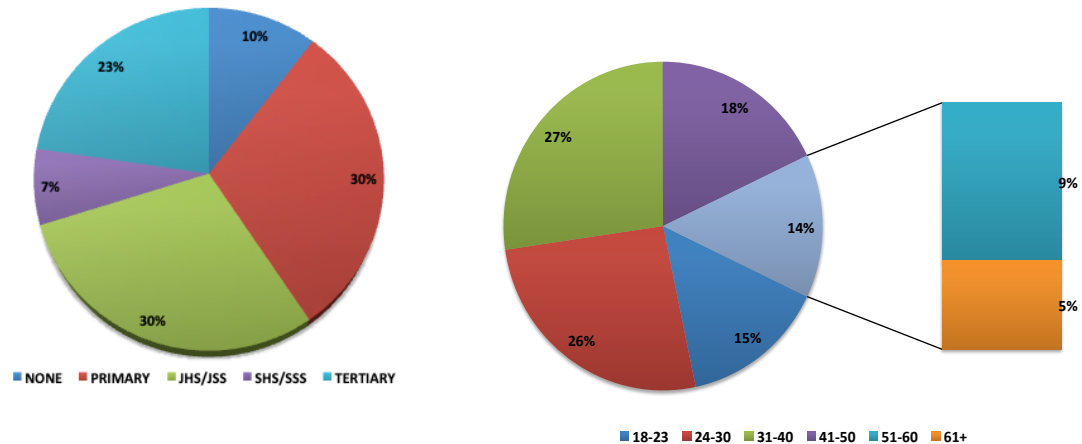
Profile of respondents

Out of the 6550 people interviewed, 41% were women while 59% were men. 67% of the respondents were employed whilst 23% and 10% were unemployed and students respectively. About 40% of the respondents were between the ages of 18-30, classified as the youth group. Fig. 2 shows the educational background and ages of the respondents.

Figure 2: Educational background and age of respondents

Education

Age of respondents

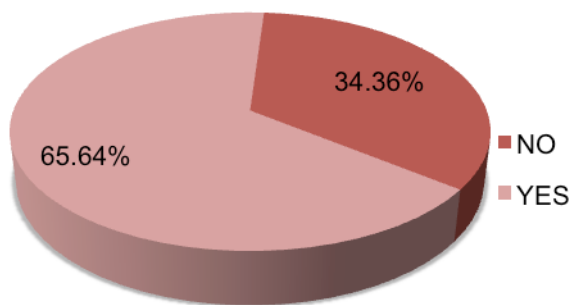


4. ANALYSES AND FINDINGS

4.1 Awareness on the referendum

66% of registered voters or respondents claimed to be aware of the referendum on December 17 (see fig 3). However only 54% could explain that the referendum is about amendment of Article 55(3) of the Constitution. 43% of the respondents misconstrued the referendum to mean election of MMDCEs, Assembly and Unit Committee Members while only 3% have “no idea” what the referendum is about.

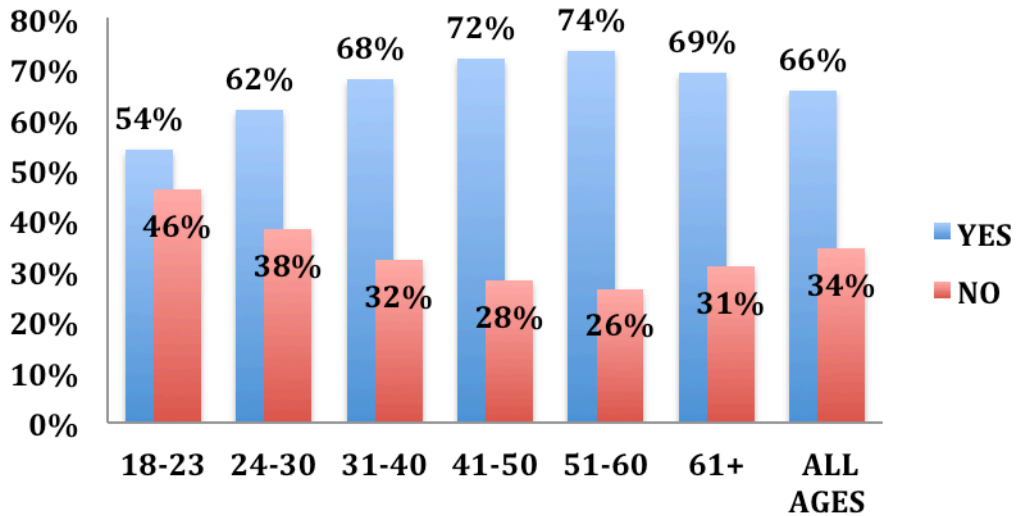
Figure 3: Awareness level of respondents on the 17th December Referendum



Awareness on the referendum by age groups

The youth group (18-30yrs) has the lowest awareness about the referendum by 8 percentage points below the national average of 66% while the middle-aged group 41-60 has the highest awareness (see fig. 4)

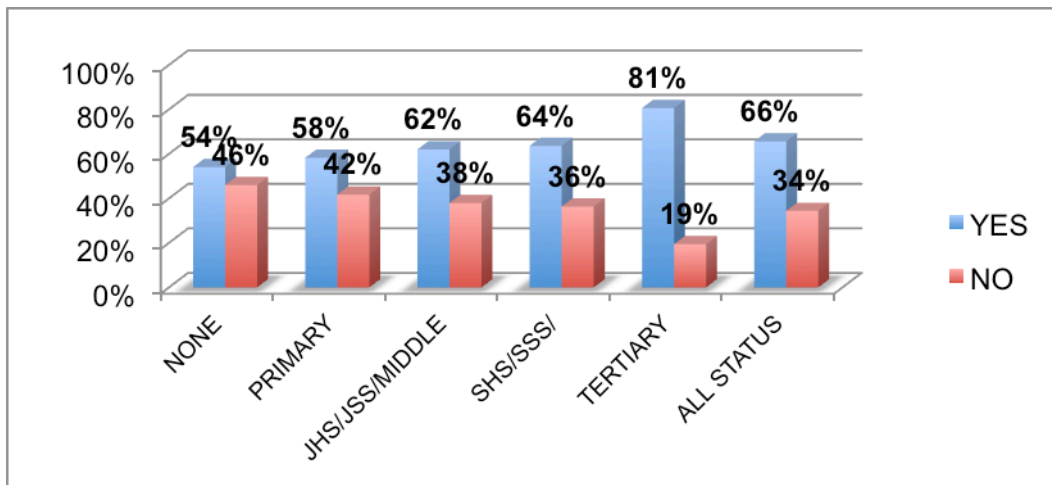
Figure 4: Awareness on the referendum by age groups



Awareness on the referendum by educational status of the respondents

Awareness on the referendum is high among people with tertiary education (81%) and 54% among voters with no education (See fig. 5). While this is to be expected, it is important that the referendum does not become the preserve of the elites. Awareness creation using drama, skits, songs and other local languages will be needed

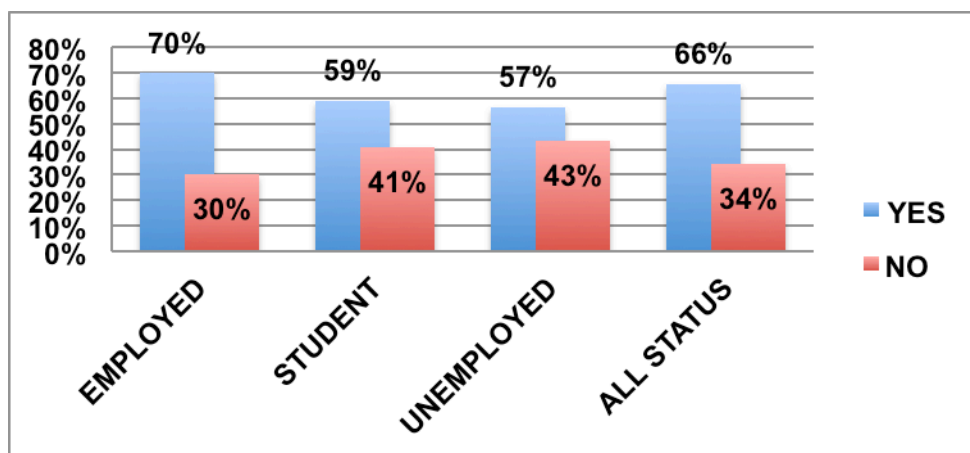
Figure 5: Awareness on the referendum by educational level of respondents



Awareness on the Referendum by Occupational Status of Respondents

While 67% of registered voters are aware of the referendum, 2 out of 5 students are not. Awareness about the referendum is higher with employed people (see fig 6).

Figure 6: Awareness by occupation

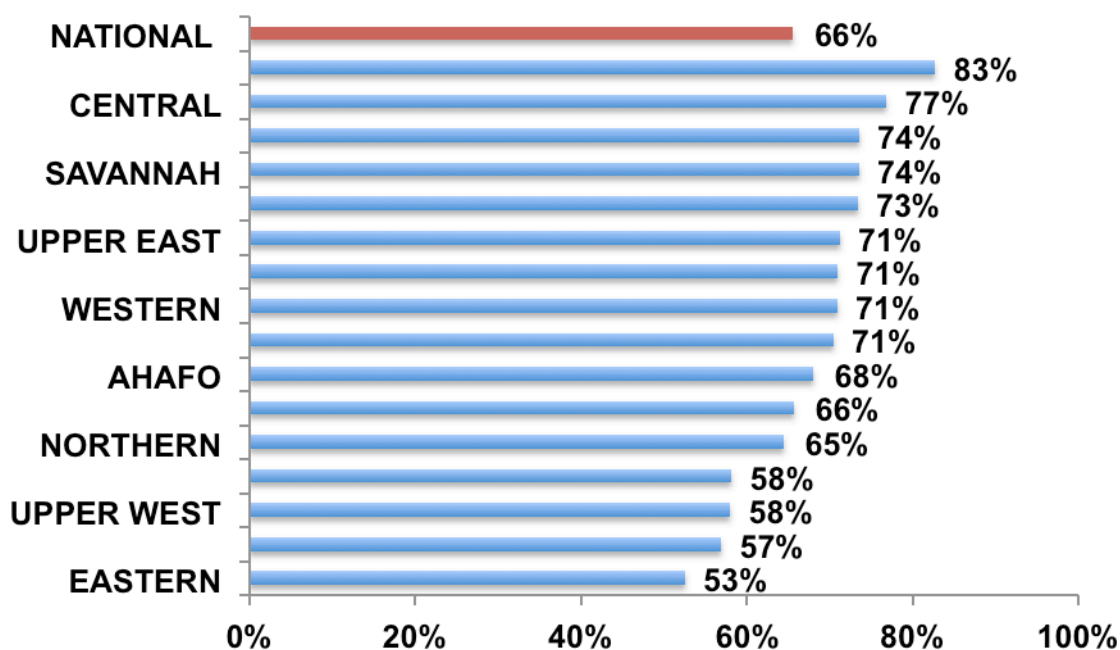


Regional differentiation in awareness

The regions with the highest citizens awareness about the referendum are North East (83%) and Central (77%) while the lowest are Eastern (53%) and Ashanti (57%). See fig.7.

Voters in the newly created regions have 5-7 percentage points awareness above average, than voters in undivided regions. The referendum that was organized in the newly created regions seems to have created that high awareness among the voters there. They could relate the upcoming referendum to their own recent experiences. The only newly created region whose voters have low awareness is Western North (58%) that is, 8 percentage points below the national average.

Figure 7: Awareness by region



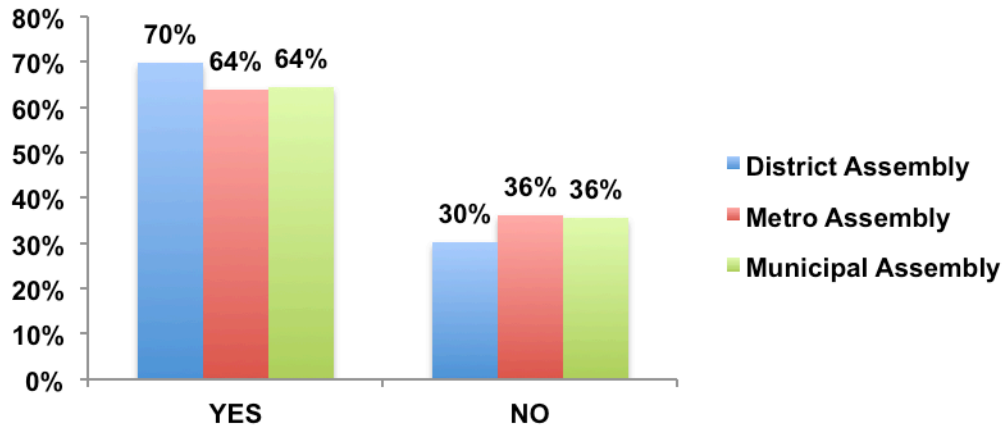
Eastern and Western North regions provide the lowest knowledge about the essence of the referendum. In those regions, only 9% and 10% respectively could clearly state that

the referendum is about amendment of Article 55(3) of the Constitution. On the other hand, 95% of respondents in Oti region were able to indicate that the referendum is about Constitutional amendment of Article 55(3).

Types of local government jurisdiction and the degree of citizens' awareness

People who live in districts are aware of the referendum than those that live in Metropolises and Municipalities (see fig 8).

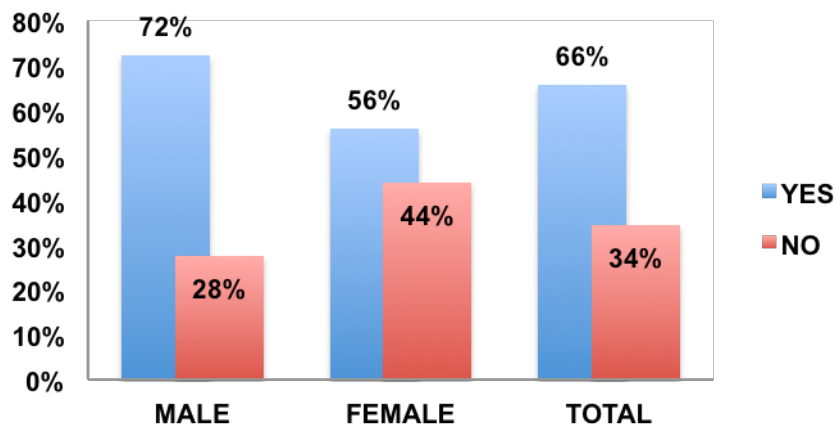
Figure 8: Awareness on the referendum by the type of LG jurisdiction



Gender differentiation in awareness about the referendum

In terms of gender split, there is a significant difference between men and women. 72% of men said they are aware of the referendum compared to 56% of women. In other words, 1 out of 2 women is unaware about the referendum compared to 1 out of 3 men (see fig 9).

Figure 9: Are you aware of the December 17 referendum?



4.2 Expected voter participation in the referendum

Out of 6494 voters who responded to the question of participation, 67% responded that they would definitely turn out to vote in the coming referendum, 18% said they would not turn up while 15% are yet to decide (see table 3).

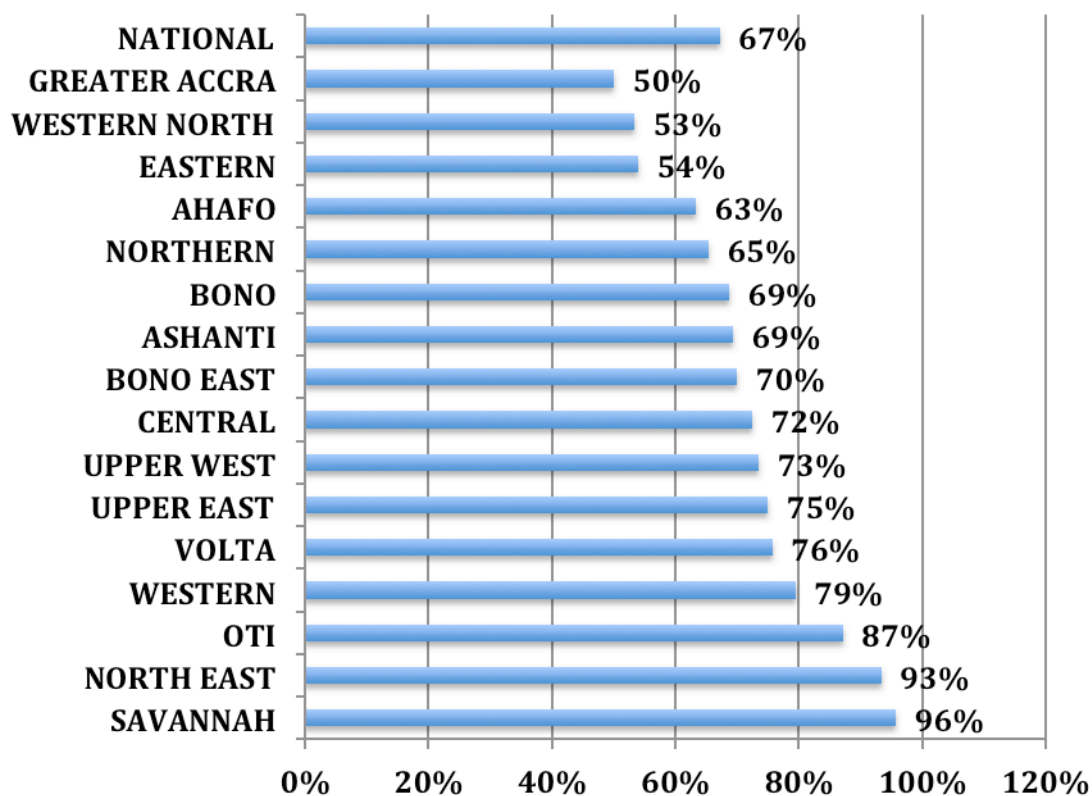
Table 3: Expected voter participation

Responses	Would you vote in the upcoming referendum?	
	No. of respondents	%
YES	4,358	67%
NO	1,139	18%
UNDECIDED	997	15%
Total	6,494	100%

Voter participation according to regions

The regions with the highest expected voter turnout is Savanna (96%), N/East (93%) and Oti (87%) while the expected lower voter turnouts are Greater Accra (50%), Western North (53%) and Eastern (54%). See fig 10.

Figure 10: Voter participation in the upcoming referendum by regions



About 1 in 3 registered voters in Western North and Ahafo, and 1 in 5 in Eastern regions are yet to decide about their participation in the referendum.

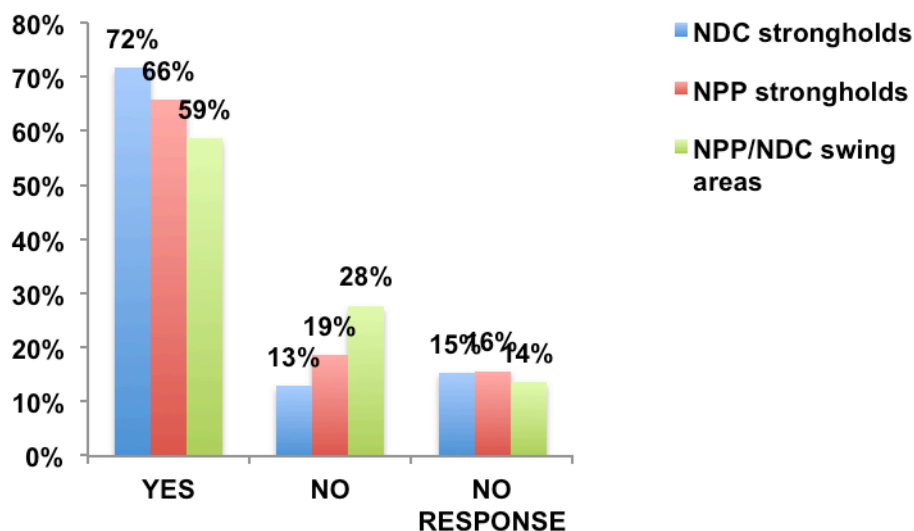
Below are the frequently mentioned reasons for NO participation:

- “I don’t like multi-party local elections”
- “Local government elections are not important”
- “Local governments are not helpful”
- “I don’t understand the arguments being made”
- “Not interested in voting”
- “I have no information about the referendum”

Voter participation according to political party strongholds

There are more voters in NDC strongholds that would participate in the referendum than NPP. Fig.11 shows that 72% of registered voters in NDC stronghold will participate in the referendum compared to 66% in NPP strongholds. Swing voting areas have the least interest in participating in the referendum (59%).

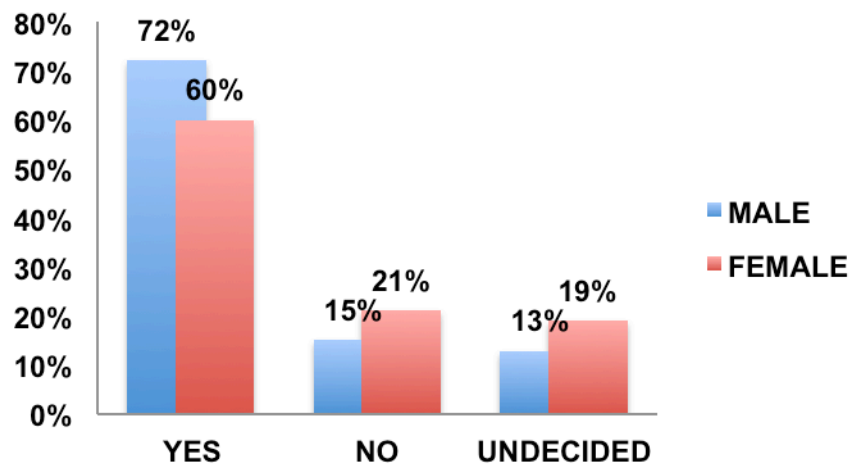
Figure 11: Would you vote in the referendum on December 17?



Voter participation by gender

More men (72%) than women (60%) said they would participate in the referendum. In other words, 1 out of 4 men and 2 out of 5 women will not turn out to vote in the referendum. Also more women have not decided about their participation (19%) compared to men (13%). See Fig. 12.

Figure 12: Gender participation in the referendum



4.3 Voters' preference for YES or NO Vote in the referendum

Among the 67% of registered voters or respondents that said they will turn out to vote in the referendum, 75% indicated that they would vote "YES", 12% said "NO" and 13% refused to disclose their voting preference (see table 4).

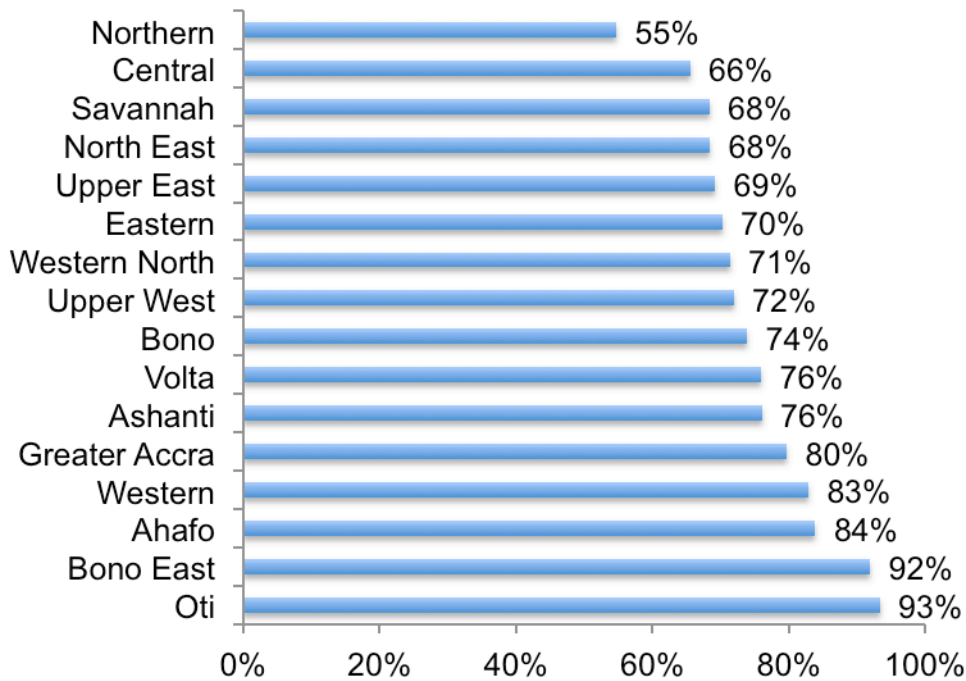
Table 4: Voter preference for YES or NO vote

Responses	Would you vote, yes or no at the referendum?	
	No.	%
YES	3,245	75%
NO	539	12%
UNDECIDED	566	13%
Total	4,350	100%

Regional breakdown of expected YES votes

Currently 7 out of 16 regions have YES votes above 75% threshold to amend Article 55(3) of the Constitution. Bono East and Oti regions have the highest expected YES vote (93% and 92% respectively) while Northern and Central Regions have the least YES votes 55% and 66% respectively (see fig.13).

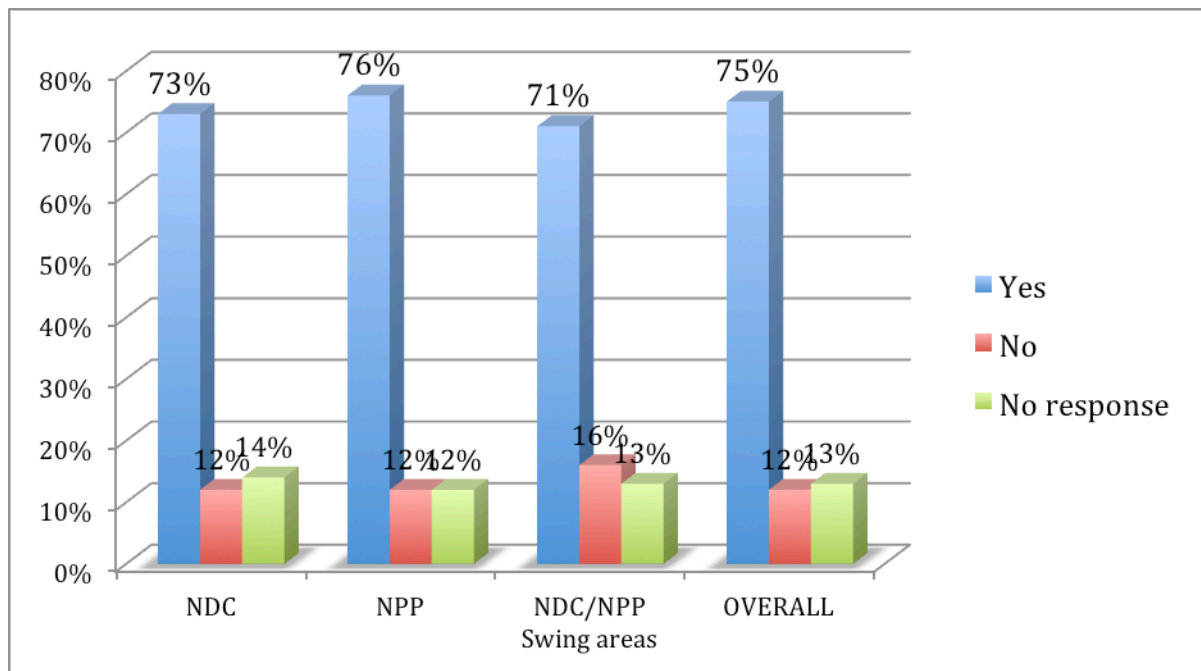
Figure 13: Regional breakdown of expected YES votes at the referendum



Political parties' strongholds and their preferences for YES or NO vote

In local jurisdictions that can be described as NDC or NPP strongholds because residents had voted massively for each of the party's Presidential and Parliamentary candidates, the poll did not show strong significant differences in terms of voters' preferences for either YES or NO votes. In NDC strongholds, about 73% of registered voters said they would vote YES in the referendum (short of 2 percentage points below the average and below the referendum requirement) compared with 76% YES votes in NPP strongholds (higher by just a percentage point). In jurisdictions that are considered swing, because both NDC and NPP had won national elections there or the margins of victory were close in both Presidential and Parliamentary elections, about 71% of the voters there would also vote YES, 4 percentage points below average (see fig 14). There is also a tie in terms of their preference for NO votes.

Figure 14: Political party strongholds and their preference for YES or NO votes



Types of LG jurisdictions and their preference for YES or NO votes

There is a significant difference in the preference for YES or NO votes among voters in Metropolitan, Municipal and Districts. While 78% of voters living in districts said they would vote YES, only 72% of them in metropolises will do so (see table 5).

Table 5: Would you vote YES or No in the referendum

Type of LG jurisdiction	YES	NO	NO RESPONSE	TOTAL
Districts	78%	12%	10%	1,225
Metropolises	72%	14%	14%	1,415
Municipalities	75%	11%	14%	1,710
TOTAL	75%	12%	13%	4,350

Gender dimensions of YES or NO votes

There was a significant difference in the preference for a NO vote between male and female respondents. While men and women prefer to vote YES 74% and 76% respectively, among voters who said they would vote NO, men dominate by 2 to 1 (see table 6)

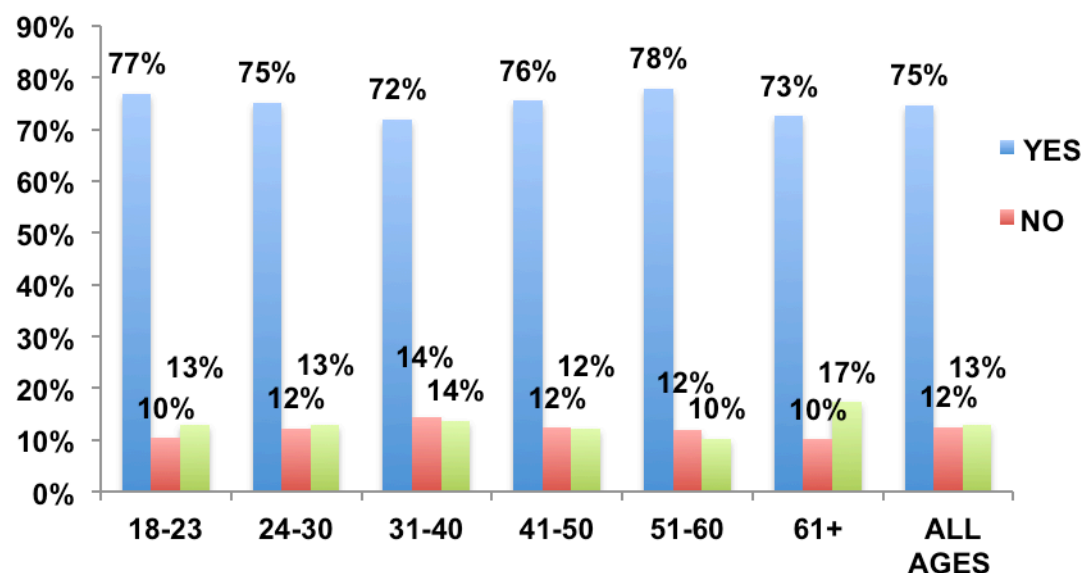
Table 6: Gender preference for YES or NO vote

	YES	NO	NO RESPONSE	TOTAL
MALE	74%	15%	11%	2,747
FEMALE	76%	8%	16%	1,594
TOTAL	75%	12%	13%	4,341

Age groups preferences for YES or NO votes

There is no significant difference among the age groups in their preference for YES or NO votes to amend Article 55(3) of the Constitution. The youth and middle aged groups both prefer YES vote by 76% and 78% respectively (see fig 15)

Figure 15: Age groups preferences for YES or NO votes



5. CONCLUSIONS AND WAY FORWARD

The analyses and findings of the study have led us to make the following conclusions:

1. Voter awareness of the referendum at 66%, 4 weeks to the polling day is commendable given that media campaign started late. The campaign should focus on explaining the essence of the referendum that is about amendment of Article 55(3) of the Constitution that forbids political parties to participate in LG elections as only 54% could explain that in the survey. The challenge to campaigners is how to explain the essence of the referendum without linking it to the election of MMDCEs because to the voter, the two are inter-related. The question of why the Constitutional amendment to article 55(3) is being proposed cannot be answered succinctly without reference to election of MMDCEs and Assemblymen and women on political party system. It is therefore not surprising that 43% of the respondents misconstrued the referendum to mean election of MMDCEs, Assembly and Unit Committee Members. Geographically, Eastern, Ashanti and Western North regions need intensive awareness campaign as voters there have the lowest knowledge

about the essence of the referendum. Furthermore, the youth needs to be targeted as they have the lowest awareness among all the age groups. Given that the youth constitutes a large proportion of voters, efforts should be made towards improving their awareness on the referendum. Campaign message using the social media will be important. Furthermore, almost half of the people without education have no information on the referendum. While this is to be expected, it is important that the referendum does not become the preserve of the elites. Awareness creation using drama, skits, songs and other local languages will be needed to enable non-educated people to understand.

2. If the referendum were held at the time of the survey the voter turnout would have been 67%. This is 27 percentage points above voter turnout at LG elections but below the recent voter turnout of the referendum to create regions. Regions that require intensive campaign to boost voter participation include Greater Accra (50%), Western North (53%) and Eastern (54%). The three regions constitute about 30% of the registered voters hence can have significant effect on the referendum.
3. If the referendum were organized at the time of collecting the data, 75% of the voters would vote YES. Given that the referendum requires not less than 75% YES vote with a survey margin of ± 5 , the results show a lot of hope for YES campaigners with 4 weeks to go. As at last week when we completed the study, 'NO' vote did not stand any chance of winning but the threshold of 75% that YES requires would demand a massive campaign to make that a reality
4. The results show that there is little difference between voters' preference for YES or NO votes in both NPP and NDC strongholds. However the study was completed the day before NDC officially declared its preference for a NO vote. Two days after, the National House of Chiefs also issued a press statement calling for rejection of the proposed amendment. These two pronouncements are likely to affect the outcome of the referendum. The extent to which these pronouncements would influence voters' opinion and change their voting preferences remains to be seen. The ILGS is considering asking the same respondents again in two weeks if they will change their opinions now that NDC and the National House of Chiefs have opted for a NO vote.

ANNEXES

Annex 1: Opinion Poll Sampling

Sampling Frame

The Sampling Frame for the Opinion Poll Survey comprised the eligible voter population in each of the sixteen (16) regions of Ghana. Each region was considered as a distinct sampling frame because of the unique homogeneous characteristics peculiar to each region. The voter population is chosen as the basis of the sampling frame because only eligible voters will cast their votes during the Referendum. Data from the Electoral Commission presented in the Table below shows voter population for the 16 regions.

Table 1 – Voter Population of the 16 Regions

No.	Region	Voter Population
1	Western	1170029
2	Central	1537967
3	Greater Accra	3221974
4	Volta	998039
5	Eastern	1738172
6	Ashanti	3068356
7	Western North	535100
8	Ahafo	323979
9	Bono	633110
10	Bono East	565343
11	Oti	387742
12	Northern	982895
13	Savannah	272513
14	Upper West	440989
15	North East	271378
16	Upper East	697778

Source: Electoral Commission, 2019

Regional Sample Size Estimation

Using the survey system sample size calculator (see <https://www.surveysystem.com/sscalc.htm>) with a 95 percent Confidence Level and Confidence interval of 5, the estimated sample sizes for the various regions can be seen in table 2. From the sample calculation, 384 voters will be interviewed from each region which gives a total sample of 6144 for all the 16 regions.

Table 2 – Estimated Sample Size for the 16 Regions

No.	Region	Voter Population	Sample Size
1	Western	1170029	384
2	Central	1537967	384
3	Greater Accra	3221974	384
4	Volta	998039	384
5	Eastern	1738172	384
6	Ashanti	3068356	384
7	Western North	535100	384
8	Ahafo	323979	384
9	Bono	633110	384
10	Bono East	565343	384
11	Oti	387742	384
12	Northern	982895	384
13	Savannah	272513	384
14	Upper West	440989	384
15	North East	271378	384
16	Upper East	697778	384
TOTAL		16,845,364	6144

District Sample Size Estimation

The second stage of the sample size estimation above involved distributing the sample size for each region. This second stage comprised of determining the sample size for the 44 selected Metropolitan, Municipal and Districts to be surveyed in the polls. As can be observed from table 3, the total voter population for the 44 selected MMDs is 3,783,025. In estimating the sample size for each of the MMDs, the Probability Proportional to Size (PPS) sampling technique was used to estimate the sample size taking into consideration the proportion of each district relative to the voter population of the 44 selected MMDs. From the table, the largest sample size of 619 is from the Kumasi Metropolis whilst the lowest sample size of 38 is from Nabdam district.

Table 3 – Estimated Sample Size for the 44 selected MMDs

REGION	DISTRICT	Voter Population	Proportion	Estimated Sample Size
WESTERN	ELLEMBELE	73,209	0.01935197	119
	SEKONDI/TAKORADI	178,072	0.04707133	289
	WASSA AMENFI EAST	79,792	0.02109212	130
CENTRAL	KOMENDA EDINA EGUAFO ABREM	96,695	0.02556023	157
	CAPE COAST	127,213	0.03362732	207
	ASIKUMA ODOBEN BRAKWA	73,793	0.01950635	120
GREATER ACCRA	LA - NKWANTANANG / MADINA	121,900	0.03222289	198

	ACCRA	292,714	0.07737565	475
	TEMA	161,456	0.04267907	262
	NINGO-PRAMPAM	66,822	0.01766364	109
VOLTA	AKATSI SOUTH	52,990	0.01400731	86
	CENTRAL TONGU	47,059	0.01243952	76
	HO MUNICIPAL	104,079	0.02751211	169
EASTERN	LOWER MANYA KROBO	72,879	0.01926474	118
	NEW JUABEN SOUTH	94,553	0.02499402	154
	BIRIM SOUTH	24,220	0.00640228	39
ASHANTI	KUMASI	380,848	0.10067287	619
	ASANTE AKIM CENTRAL	51,731	0.01367451	84
	EJURA SEKYEDUMASE	68,499	0.01810694	111
WESTERN NORTH	SEFWI WIAWSO	86,263	0.02280265	140
	JUABOSO	59,007	0.01559784	96
AHAFO	ASUTIFI SOUTH	40,947	0.01082388	67
	TANO NORTH	49,325	0.01303851	80
BONO	SUNYANI	106,438	0.02813569	173
	BEREKUM EAST	61,343	0.01621533	100
	TAIN	52,097	0.01377125	85
BONO EAST	TECHIMAN	118,127	0.03122554	192
	NKORANZA SOUTH	64,280	0.01699169	104
	ATEBUBU/ AMANTIN	60,343	0.01595099	98
OTI	BLAKOYE	45,998	0.01215905	75
	KRACHI EAST	48,953	0.01294017	80
NORTHERN	YENDI	72,581	0.01918597	118
	KARAGA	47,901	0.01266209	78
	TAMALE METROPOLIS	189,482	0.05008743	308
SAVANNAH	BOLE	41,340	0.01092776	67
	WEST GONJA	27,968	0.00739303	45
UPPER WEST	WA	87,903	0.02323617	143
	NADOWLI/KALEO	42,797	0.0113129	70
	SISSALA WEST	32,285	0.00853418	52
NORTH EAST	WEST MAMPRUSI	68,499	0.01810694	111
	BUNKPURUGU/NAKPANDUR I	44,392	0.01173452	72
UPPER EAST	BOLGATANGA	73,125	0.01932977	119
	NABDAM	23,285	0.00615513	38
	BAWKU	69,822	0.01845666	113
TOTAL		3,783,025	1	6144

District Sample Size Adjustment

To cater for the disparity in sample sizes across the 44 MMDs, a post-sample size estimation adjustment was undertaken. All sample sizes below 80 were adjusted to reach 80 so as to obtain more responses from those districts. The sample sizes for Central Tongu, Birim South, Asutifi South, Biakoye, Karaga, Bole, West Gonja, Nadowli/Kaleo, Sissala West, Bunkpurugu/Nakpanduri and Nabdam districts were adjusted to 80 (see table 4). As a result, the final sample size for all the 44 MMDs after the adjustment was 6345.

Table 4 – Adjusted Sample Size for the 44 selected MMDs

REGION	MMDs	Voter Population	Calculated Sample Size	Adjusted Sample Size
WESTERN	ELLEMBELE	73,209	119	119
	SEKONDI/TAKORADI	178,072	289	289
	WASSA AMENFI EAST	79,792	130	130
CENTRAL	KOMENDA EDINA EGUAFO ABREM	96,695	157	157
	CAPE COAST	127,213	207	207
	ASIKUMA ODOBEN BRAKWA	73,793	120	120
GREATER ACCRA	LA - NKWANTANANG / MADINA	121,900	198	198
	ACCRA	292,714	475	475
	TEMA	161,456	262	262
	NINGO-PRAMPAM	66,822	109	109
VOLTA	AKATSI SOUTH	52,990	86	86
	CENTRAL TONGU	47,059	76	80
	HO MUNICIPAL	104,079	169	169
EASTERN	LOWER MANYA KROBO	72,879	118	118
	NEW JUABEN SOUTH	94,553	154	154
	BIRIM SOUTH	24,220	39	80
ASHANTI	KUMASI	380,848	619	619
	ASANTE AKIM CENTRAL	51,731	84	84
	EJURA SEKYEDUMASE	68,499	111	111
WESTERN NORTH	SEFWI WIAWSO	86,263	140	140
	JUABOSO	59,007	96	96
AHAFO	ASUTIFI SOUTH	40,947	67	80
	TANO NORTH	49,325	80	80
BONO	SUNYANI	106,438	173	173
	BEREKUM EAST	61,343	100	100
	TAIN	52,097	85	85
BONO EAST	TECHIMAN	118,127	192	192
	NKORANZA SOUTH	64,280	104	104
	ATEBUBU/ AMANTIN	60,343	98	98

OTI	BIAKOYE	45,998	75	80
	KRACHI EAST	48,953	80	80
NORTHERN	YENDI	72,581	118	118
	KARAGA	47,901	78	80
	TAMALE METROPOLIS	189,482	308	308
SAVANNAH	BOLE	41,340	67	80
	WEST GONJA	27,968	45	80
UPPER WEST	WA	87,903	143	143
	NADOWLI/KALEO	42,797	70	80
	SISSALA WEST	32,285	52	80
NORTH EAST	WEST MAMPRUSI	68,499	111	111
	Bunkpurugu/Nakpanduri	44,392	72	80
UPPER EAST	BOLGATANGA	73,125	119	119
	NABDAM	23,285	38	80
	BAWKU	69,822	113	113
TOTAL		3,783,025	6144	6345

Annex 2: Questionnaire

**REFERENDUM
OPINION POLL ON POLITICAL PARTY PARTICIPATION IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT
ELECTIONS**

1.0 BACKGROUND OF RESPONDENT (please tick where appropriate)

1.1 Region: **1.2 District:** **1.3 Electoral Area:**

		Please tick (✓) as applicable	
1.4	Sex	Male	
		Female	
1.5	Age	18-23	41-50
		24-30	51-60
		31-40	61+
1.6	Highest Educational Attainment	None	
		Basic education (JSS/Vocation Education)	
		Secondary Education	
		Tertiary (Degree & Diploma)	
1.7	Employment Status	Student	
		Employed	
		Unemployed	

2.0 MEASURING PUBLIC PERSPECTIVES ON THE REFERENDUM

		Please tick (✓) as applicable	
2.1	Are you aware of the 17th December Referendum?	Yes	
		No	
2.2	Do you know what it is about?	Yes	
		No	
2.3	If Yes, what is the Referendum about?	1. Amendment of Article 55(3) to allow for multiparty local governments	
		2. Elections of MMDCEs, Assembly and Unit Committee Members	
		3. No idea	
		4. Others. Please specify:	
2.4	Would you vote in the upcoming Referendum?	Yes	
		No	
		Don't know	
2.5	If No, why won't you participate?	1. I don't like multiparty local elections	
		2. Local government elections is not important	
		3. Local governments are not helpful	
		4. Others. Please specify:	
2.6	Would you vote, Yes or No at the Referendum?	Yes	
		No	
		No Idea	

Thank you.

Contact Number: