GLSS-6
GHANA LIVING STANDARDS SURVEY 6

GHANA LIVING STANDARDS SURVEY ROUND 6 (GLSS 6)

GOVERNANCE, PEACE & SECURITY

PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This report presents the main findings of the implementation of the Governance, Peace and Security Module (GPS) of the sixth round of the Ghana Living Standards Survey (GLSS6), a nationwide household survey designed to generate information on living conditions in the country. The GLSS6 covered a period of twelve (12) months from 18th October 2012 to 17th October 2013. However, the GPS module was administered to households from the start of the sixth round of the main survey, that is, from 27th May 2013 to 17th December 2013.

The GPS survey collected information from households on Theft, Robbery and Burglary, Sexual Offences, Violence and Security Services, Safety, Peace, Security and Social Cohesion, Political Engagement and Governance.

The methodology of the GLSS is such that it required substantial human, material and financial resources to successfully implement it. The effort of the GSS was complemented by the substantial support and cooperation received from various stakeholders to make this report possible. The GSS would, therefore, like to acknowledge the varied stakeholder contributions that led to the successful completion of the survey. First, we would like to thank the selected households for their patience and cooperation and for devoting time to the field personnel during the numerous visits and questioning. Our appreciation also goes to the field personnel and data entry officers for the meticulous manner in which they discharged their duties. Many thanks go to the regional and district administrators as well as the traditional rulers and community leaders for the diverse ways in which they assisted the field teams to ensure the success of the fieldwork.

The GSS is particularly grateful for the financial support received from the Government of Ghana, the United Kingdom Department for International Development (UK-DFID), UNICEF, UNDP, and the International Labour Office (ILO) for this work. We also acknowledge with gratitude the technical assistance provided by the World Bank throughout the project period. Special thanks go to members of the Steering Committee, and particularly to Miss Lynne Henderson and Mr. Kofi Agyeman-Duah who showed great interest and supported the implementation of this module of the survey.

Finally, the devoted services of the GLSS6 project personnel, the report writers and all others who have contributed in diverse ways towards the success of the survey and subsequent production of this report are duly acknowledged.

Ehyarko

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF ACRONYMS

ASD   African Statistics Day

EA   Enumeration Area

GPS   Governance, Peace and Security

GLSS6   Ghana Living Standards Survey Round Six

PSU   Primary Sampling Unit

UNDP   United Nations Development Programme

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Governance, Peace and Security Module was included in the Ghana Living Standards Survey Round Six (GLSS6) which, like previous rounds, focuses on the household as the key socio-economic unit and provides valuable information on the living conditions and well-being of households in Ghana. This report summarizes the responses from the Governance, Peace and Security Module which was implemented from 27th May 2013 to 17th December 2013.

The survey covered a nationally representative sample of 18,000 households in 1,200 enumeration areas. Of the 18,000 households, 16,772 were successfully enumerated leading to a response rate of 93.2 percent. Information was collected on issues relating to Theft, Robbery and Burglary, Sexual Offences, Violence and Security Services, Safety, Peace, Security and Social Cohesion, Political Engagement and Governance. A summary of the main findings from the survey are presented below.

Theft, Robbery and Burglary

About one-quarter of respondents (27.9%) have been victims of stealing or attempted stealing during the five years preceding the survey. The Western region recorded the highest proportion of respondents (37.6%) reporting these cases. The proportion of respondents who reported incidents of theft, robbery and burglary is higher in urban (55.5%) than in rural (44.5%) areas.

Most robbery cases occurred in the home (59.1%) while 17.3 percent took place in the bush or farm. The Greater Accra region had 74.7 percent of respondents reporting the incidence of theft, robbery or burglary followed by the Western region (62.6%).

More than two-fifths of respondents in the Central region (43.0%) reported the theft of vehicles while in the Northern and Upper East regions nearly one-quarter of respondents reported the theft of motor cycles (24.8% and 24.4% respectively). In the Greater Accra region, about one-third of respondents (30.9%) reported the theft of electrical gadgets.

Only eight percent of respondents indicated that the incidence of theft, robbery and burglary was reported to the Police. About ten percent of respondents in the Upper East (11.4%) and Greater Accra (10.3%) regions reported the incident to the Police.

More than two-fifths of respondents (47.8) indicated that the robbery involved the use of a weapon, with the Eastern region recording the highest proportion (83.0%) followed by the Western region (67.9%).

About one-tenth of respondents (10.8%) use special door locks to secure their homes while 12.4 percent use special window or door grilles. In addition, 16.6 percent use dogs to protect their homes.

Sexual Offences

Less than three percent of respondents (2.3%) indicated that a member of their household had been sexually offended (grabbed, touched or assaulted). The proportions are similarly low in the urban (2.5%) and rural (2.0%) areas.

About two-fifths of the sexual offences were committed by friends of the victims (40.7%) and in one-fifth of the cases the victim did not know the person (19.7%). Two-thirds of respondents in the Eastern region (66.8%) reported cases in which the offender was a friend of the victim. In the Upper West region, about half (49.3%) of the offences were committed by a relative of the victim.

Eighteen percent of respondents indicated that the offences took place either in the neighbourhood or elsewhere in the town in which they lived while 29 percent took place in the home. In the Central region, almost half of the reported cases took place in the home (48.9%) while in the Upper West region 26.2 percent of respondents indicated that the offence took place in someone else's home.

A very high proportion of respondents (92.0%) indicated that the offences were not reported to the police as would have been expected. Only 9 percent of respondents in urban and 6 percent in rural areas reported the cases to the police. Less than half of the respondents said the offences were not reported to the police because they thought they were not serious enough. About three out of five respondents in the Ashanti region (58.2%) and almost two-thirds in the Brong Ahafo region (65.2%) indicated that they did not report to the police because the case was not serious enough. Other reasons were that the problem was solved by themselves or the offenders were known to them. In the Upper East region, 14.6 percent of the respondents did not report the offence for fear of stigmatization.

Violence and Security

Less than one-tenth of respondents (6.4%) reported that they were attacked, assaulted or threatened in the last 12 months preceding the survey. Very low proportions reported the attack of a household member (2.3%) or a relative (1.4%). The proportion of males who were attacked, assaulted or threatened (51.8%) is slightly higher than females (48.2%). In the urban areas, nearly the same proportions of females (50.2%) and males (49.8%) were attacked or assaulted.

In the urban areas in the Upper East region, the proportion of males (67.4%) who were attacked or assaulted is about twice the proportion of females (32.6%).

About two-fifths of the respondents reported verbal attacks (39.0%), while 36.1 percent reported physical attacks. Verbal assaults were prominent in the Northern (55.1%), Volta (54.5%) and Central (50.9%) regions. Physical assault was, however, prominent in the Brong Ahafo region (48.1%) while in the Upper West region, the most prominent cases were robbery (36.5%).

Most incidents of attack or assault took place in the home (38.3%) while 19.8 percent were in the neighbourhood in which the victim lived. About one-quarter of the attacks or assault in the Upper West region (27.0%) took place along the highway.

Almost six out of ten respondents (59.2%) reported suffering an injury or emotional effect after the incident. The proportion suffering injury or emotional effect in the urban areas (60.3%) is not significantly different from the rural areas (57.8%).

About one-quarter of the respondents (27.7%) indicated that the cases of attack or assault were reported to the police. For those who reported the case to the police, the major reasons were that they either considered it a crime (38.0%) or they wanted the offender punished (38.7%).

Public Safety

Almost six out of every ten respondents (59.0%) reported that that they "feel very safe" walking down the street in their neighbourhood at night. More than two-thirds of respondents in the rural areas (68.4%) feel very safe compared to about half in urban areas (51.5%).

More than seventy percent of respondents (71.6%) felt very safe at home after dark with an additional 12.1 percent feeling fairly safe at home after dark. Small proportions of respondents in the Volta (4.4%), Upper East (3.0%), Ashanti (1.6%) and Greater Accra (1.4%) indicated that they do not feel safe at all after dark.

Nearly sixty percent of respondents (59.8%) say their households feel very safe from crime and violence at home. The feeling of safety from crime and violence is higher in rural (65.9%) than urban (54.9%) areas.

Peace and Social Cohesion

Almost two out of five respondents (38.4%) indicated that they trust people in their family all the time on issues relating to land litigation, cheating and extra-marital activities, with 39.7 percent indicating that they sometimes trust people in their village on such issues. Less than one-fifth (17.3%) do not trust family members or village folks at all.

Only fourteen percent of respondents (14.5%) trust members of their ethnic group when it comes to issues of land litigation, cheating and extra-marital issues.

More than two-fifths of respondents (82.9%) reported that there is no tension or conflict between different groups within their communities. Only eight percent of respondents indicated that there was conflict in the past but peace was now prevailing.

More than two out of five respondents (46.5%) reported that their communities had not experienced force or violence by any groups in the past 5 years preceding the survey. About one in three respondents (31.8%), however, reported that their communities had occasionally experienced force or violence from other groups. The proportion of respondents in urban areas who reported that violence is likely to occur more frequently in their communities (7.7%) is slightly higher than in rural areas (5.4%).

The major causes of conflict have been chieftaincy (31.0%) and land disputes (28.4%). In the urban areas, the major cause of conflicts is chieftaincy (31.8%) while in the rural areas, the major cause has been land disputes (41.5%). Conflicts resulting from ethnic and tribal differences are more likely to occur in the Upper East (61.0%) compared to the other regions while those resulting from political differences is more likely in the Upper West region (52.6%).

About one-third of respondents (33.7%) think that the level of risk of violence in their community has reduced slightly during the past five years. More than one-tenth of respondents (13.3%), however, think that the risk of violence had slightly increased. A very small proportion of respondents (5.5%) think that conflicts had greatly increased in the last five years.

Two-thirds of respondents (66.7%) have knowledge about the dispute resolution mechanism. Knowledge about dispute resolution mechanism is higher in rural (83.8%) than in urban areas (53.0%). More than two-thirds of respondents (67.1%) are extremely confident in the dispute resolution mechanism. About three-quarters of respondents in urban areas (76.4%) are extremely confident in the dispute resolution mechanism compared to those in rural areas (65.1%).

Less than one-fifth of respondents (18.6%) reported the presence of organized policing in their communities. Only five percent indicated having an active neighbourhood watchdog in the community.

More than nine out of ten respondents (93.2%) cited poverty as a major threat of concern to their communities followed by unemployment (91.3%) and hunger (81.2%). Other threats of concern are road accidents (76.8%), fire outbreaks (74.4%) and criminal violence (71.1%).

More than half of respondents (54.8%) agree with voluntary participation in community development activities. The proportion is higher in rural (66.0%) than in urban (40.5%) areas.

Six out of ten respondents (60.1%) agree with the suggestion for people to contribute towards the development of their communities. More than three-quarters of respondents in rural areas (77.8%) agree with this suggestion compared to less than half in urban areas (46.0%).

Governance and Political Engagement

More than nine out of ten respondents (92.6%) reported that they voted in the 2012 Presidential and Parliamentary elections. The proportion of respondents in rural areas who voted (93.4%) is slightly higher than in urban areas (92.0%). Within the urban areas, the Northern region (96.9%) had the highest proportion of respondents who voted with Central region (89.6%) having the lowest. The Northern region (95.8%) again had the highest proportion of respondents in rural areas who voted followed by the Upper West (94.5%) and Eastern (94.4%) regions.

About one-quarter of respondents (27.9%) did not vote because they were not registered while 18.6 percent did not do so because they did not find it worth voting.

More than ninety percent of respondents indicated that they would vote for a candidate who does not belong to the same ethnic group or religion (90.1% and 90.0% respectively).

About one-third of respondents (32.8%) are of the view that government frequently changed rules, laws and policies that affected their economic well-being. An additional 22.7 percent indicated that the rules, laws and policies that affected their economic well-being were changed somewhat frequently. More than two-fifths (46.3%) were of the view that the government never takes their views into consideration before changing laws.

About one-quarter of respondents (28.5%) were of the view that payment of additional money to government officials always led to the delivery of service while 31.7 percent thought that it led to the delivery of services most of the time.

CHAPTER ONE
INTRODUCTION

1.1   Background

Peace, Safety and Security are very important tenets of good governance and bedrock for growth and development of every nation. People can work and contribute their quota towards the development of the country if they are safe and secure from attacks, assaults, threats, and so on. The quality of the security sector and governance institutions determines the extent to which the sector can deliver security, peace and safety in an effective and efficient manner to citizens of a community or state. In an atmosphere of peace and security, the citizens can go about their lawful activities without any constraints for their personal development and the development of the nation.

The issue of governance, peace, safety and security continues to be a major challenge to many African countries but scanty data makes it difficult to assess their real impact. It is in view of this that Statistical Institutions in Africa at the eve of the 2012 African Symposia on Statistical Development (ASSD) meeting in Yamoussoukro, Cote D'Ivoire, recommended that member countries should come out with statistics on peace, safety and security. As an interim measure, some of the countries, including Ghana were selected to pilot the study.

Following this meeting, a draft questionnaire which had been circulated to participants at the meeting was modified and re-structured and administered as a module of the sixth round of the Ghana Living Standards Survey. The survey was designed to seek the views of respondents on their perceptions about governance, peace and security in the country.

1.2   Objectives of the Governance, Peace and Security Module

The objectives for including the GPS Module in GLSS6 were to provide:

➢ Accurate and reliable information to form the basis for the development of policies on governance, peace and security.

➢ Information for promoting governance, peace and security strategies.

➢ Information to improve public-security service-community relations.

➢ Information to explore the level of satisfaction with services provided by public institutions.

1.3   Survey instruments

One questionnaire was used for the GPS data collection with the following five thematic areas:

➢ Theft, Robbery and Burglary

➢ Sexual Offences

- ➢ Violence and Security Services

- ➢ Safety, Peace and Social Cohesion

- ➢ Political Engagement and Governance

1.4   Sample design

The sixth round of the Ghana Living Standards Survey (GLSS6), like the previous rounds, was designed to provide nationally and regionally representative indicators. Consequently, it applied the same sampling methodology, the same questionnaires and covered the same broad range of topics such as education, health, employment, housing conditions, migration and tourism, among others.

In order to cater for the needs of the Savannah Accelerated Development Authority (SADA) areas and also provide nationally representative quarterly labour force statistics, the number of primary sampling units (PSUs) and households were increased from 580 and 8,700 to 1,200 and 18,000 respectively – an increase of about 107% over the GLSS5 figures. Accordingly, a two-stage stratified sampling design was adopted. At the first stage, 1,200 enumeration areas (EAs) were selected to form the PSUs.

The PSUs were allocated into the 10 regions using probability proportional to population size (PPS). The EAs were further divided into urban and rural localities of residence. A complete listing of households in the selected PSUs was undertaken to form the secondary sampling units (SSUs). At the second stage, 15 households from each PSU were selected systematically. Hence, the total sample size came to 18,000 households nationwide.

1.5   Training and fieldwork

Personnel with minimum qualification of Higher National Diploma were recruited and trained to undertake the fieldwork. These attended a 5-day training programme during which members of the Project Implementation Team (PIT) took them through the various sections of the questionnaire including the concepts and definitions used. The training also involved assessment exercises, field practice, role plays, group discussions and interviews in the major local languages.

The fieldwork was undertaken from 27th May 2013 to 17th December 2013. Seven (7) teams were deployed to the field, each comprising of a supervisor, three interviewers and a driver. Data capture centres were setup in the regional offices of the Service and each centre had a data entry officer.

Field monitoring exercises were undertaken by the Top Management of the Service, Steering Committee members, Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) members and the Project Implementation Team. The monitors observed interviews and checked completed questionnaires to ensure consistency of responses and to ensure data quality.

CHAPTER TWO
THEFT, ROBBERY AND BURGLARY

2.1 Introduction

While theft, robbery and burglary (TRB) are all crimes involving the loss of items of value, they differ in dimension and degree. For this survey, theft was defined as dishonest acquisition of property belonging to another person with the intention of depriving the owner permanently of its possession. A robbery is when someone has actually stolen or attempted to steal something from the respondent or a member of the household by threatening or attacking them with a weapon. Burglary occurs when the home has been broken into. The questions related to events in the past five (5) years.

2.2 Household members who experienced theft, robbery and burglary

Table 2.1 presents data on household members who experienced theft, stealing or attempted stealing during the last five years (since 2008). Overall, about one-quarter of respondents (27.9%) indicated that they had been victims of stealing or attempted stealing. Less than a tenth indicated that they knew of other household members (7.4%) who had been victims. The Western region recorded the highest proportion of respondents who reported being victims of theft, stealing or attempted stealing (37.6%). The three northern regions on the other hand, recorded higher proportions of cases where the victims were household members (11.2% for Northern, 11.4% for Upper East and 14.5% for Upper West).

In terms of locality, a higher proportion of respondents in rural areas (29.2%) have been victims of theft, stealing or attempted robbery compared with urban areas (26.9%). In the urban areas, the proportion of respondents who were victims is highest in the Western region (42.5%) followed by the Upper West (39.3%). The Ashanti, Eastern and Northern regions also have about one-third of respondents reporting being victims.

The proportion of theft, stealing and robbery cases reported are higher in urban areas in the Western (42.5%) and Upper West (39.3%) regions compared to the rural areas (33.7% and 27.3% respectively). On the other hand, the proportion of reported cases in rural areas in Eastern (32.0%), Brong Ahafo (33.6%) and Upper East (26.8%) were higher than in the urban areas (29.8% for Eastern, 28.4% for Brong Ahafo and 22.3% for Upper East).

Table 2.1: Households members who experienced stealing or attempted stealing during the last five years by member involved, region and locality

Locality/Person involved	Region										Total
	Western	Central	Greater Accra	Volta	Eastern	Ashanti	Brong Ahafo	Northern	Upper East	Upper West	
Urban											
Respondent	42.5	27.3	19.5	26.8	29.8	30.1	28.4	29.7	22.3	39.3	26.9
Other household member	6.0	2.2	7.4	6.3	8.5	8.7	6.3	12.1	6.0	10.1	7.4
None	51.3	70.1	72.6	65.0	61.5	60.3	64.7	56.9	67.8	50.7	65.0
Don't know	0.1	0.3	0.4	1.9	0.2	0.9	0.6	1.2	4.0	0.0	0.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Rural											
Respondent	33.7	27.9	18.3	29.9	32.0	29.6	33.6	21.9	26.8	27.3	29.2
Other household member	4.9	3.4	1.1	7.6	9.0	5.1	8.4	10.7	12.9	15.7	7.5
None	61.3	68.5	80.6	61.8	58.9	64.8	57.3	66.0	58.1	56.6	62.7
Don't know	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.6	1.5	2.2	0.5	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
All											
Respondent	37.6	27.6	19.5	28.9	30.9	29.9	30.9	24.9	25.8	29.8	27.9
Other household member	5.4	2.8	7.1	7.2	8.8	7.2	7.4	11.2	11.4	14.5	7.4
None	56.9	69.3	73.0	62.9	60.2	62.2	61.2	62.5	60.2	55.3	64.0
Don't know	0.1	0.3	0.4	1.1	0.2	0.7	0.6	1.4	2.6	0.4	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

2.3 Incidence of theft, robbery and burglary by locality and ecological zone

Table 2.2 shows the extent of theft, robbery and burglary cases by locality. From the table the proportion of respondents who reported incidences of theft, robbery and burglary are higher in the urban areas (55.5%) compared to the rural areas (44.5%). Among the urban areas in the country, about twice as many incidences (67.8%) of theft, robbery and burglary occurred in the other urban areas compared to Greater Accra Metropolitan Area (32.2%.). In the rural areas, most incidence of theft, robbery and burglary were reported in the rural forest (55.8%) followed by rural savannah (30.5%) and rural coastal (13.7%).

Table 2.2: Household members who experienced stealing or attempted stealing during the last five years by locality and ecological zone

| Locality | Person involved | | | | |
	Respondent	Other household member	None	Don't know	Total
Urban	**53.4**	**55.3**	**56.3**	**57.9**	**55.5**
Accra (GAMA)	23.5	32.3	35.8	22.1	32.2
Other Urban	76.5	67.7	64.2	77.9	67.8
Rural	**46.6**	**44.7**	**43.7**	**42.1**	**44.5**
Rural Coastal	11.8	4.1	15.8	7.5	13.7
Rural Forest	60.7	47.3	54.9	24.6	55.8
Rural Savannah	27.4	48.6	29.4	68.0	30.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

2.4 Place of incidence of theft, robbery and burglary within region

Table 2.3 shows the places where incidences of theft, robbery and burglary took place. The table shows that, overall, the almost three out of every five cases occurred at home (59.1%) followed by cases in the bush or farm (17.3%). About seven percent (6.7%) of the incidences took place at the work place, 5.5 percent in the neighborhood, 4.2 percent elsewhere in the town and 1.9 percent in marketing/shopping centres. Incidences occurring in the other locations are low, recording less than one percent.

Across the regions, Greater Accra recorded most cases of theft, robbery and burglary at home (74.7%) followed by the Western (62.6%) and Upper East (49.5%) regions with Upper West (49.1%) region reporting the least cases. This is an indication of the low level of theft and robbery cases in the Upper West region occurring in the home. The Upper West region however, has the highest level of cases occurring in the neighbourhood (31.1%).

It is also worth noting that about one-third of theft and robbery cases in Brong Ahafo (32.2%) and more than one-fifth in the Volta (26.1%) and Eastern (28.2%) regions occur in the bush (Table 2.3).

Table 2.3: Place where stealing or attempted stealing took place by Region

Place of incidence	Western	Central	Greater Accra	Volta	Eastern	Ashanti	Brong Ahafo	Northern	Upper East	Upper West	Total
At home	62.6	59.6	74.7	55.1	54.9	59.0	50.4	55.8	49.5	49.1	59.1
Neighborhood	2.2	2.7	2.9	4.6	3.7	3.2	3.6	17.8	12.0	31.1	5.5
Someone else's home	0.5	0.9	1.7	2.0	0.8	0.6	0.0	2.1	0.3	0.3	0.9
Elsewhere in the town	3.1	2.5	4.8	3.6	1.3	4.0	4.7	9.8	8.2	3.8	4.2
At the workplace	8.7	6.4	6.4	2.8	6.6	11.4	4.7	2.7	1.9	0.8	6.7
Bush/Farm	15.8	20.8	0.7	26.1	28.2	15.4	32.2	7.2	19.3	10.9	17.3
Market/Shopping Centre	1.2	1.8	0.9	3.8	0.9	2.6	0.9	2.9	3.3	1.0	1.9
Public/private car park	1.4	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.4
Lorry station/Bus stop	0.7	0.5	1.1	0.5	0.4	0.6	1.0	0.0	2.2	0.2	0.7
On a highway	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.8	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4
In a vehicle	0.8	1.1	2.0	0.0	0.3	1.3	0.3	0.6	1.8	0.5	0.9
Elsewhere in the country	2.0	2.8	4.7	0.5	1.9	0.4	1.7	0.8	0.3	1.4	1.8
*Other	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

*Other (Religious Centre, Abroad, Bank, Filling Station)

2.5   Place of incidence of theft, stealing and burglary within locality

Table 2.4 shows that nearly two-thirds of the incidence of theft, robbery and burglary in the urban are (67.5%) and about half in the rural areas (49.4%) took place at the home. In Accra (GAMA), more than three-quarters of the incidence occurred at home (75.5%) compared to 64.5 percent in other urban. More than two out of five cases in rural coastal (63.3%) took place in the in the home compared to 49.3 percent in rural forest and 44.9 percent in rural savannah. As would be expected, the rural forest (35.3%) recorded the highest proportion of incidents occurring in the bush while Accra (GAMA) and other urban (6.1% and 9.6% respectively) recorded higher proportions of the incidents occurring at the workplace (Table 2.4).

Table 2.4: Place where stealing or attempted stealing took place by locality

| Place of incidence | Urban | | | Rural | | | | Total |
	Accra (GAMA)	Other Urban	All	Rural Coastal	Rural Forest	Rural Savannah	All	
At home	75.5	64.8	67.5	63.3	49.3	44.9	49.4	59.1
Neighborhood	2.8	3.7	3.5	1.5	3.0	18.8	7.9	5.5
Someone else's home	1.7	0.8	1.0	1.1	0.6	1.1	0.8	0.9
Elsewhere in the town	4.9	4.6	4.7	3.6	1.8	7.2	3.7	4.2
At the workplace	6.1	9.6	8.7	5.3	5.9	0.9	4.3	6.7
Bush/Farm	0.0	8.7	6.5	19.5	35.3	23.2	29.8	17.3
Market/Shopping Centre	1.0	3.0	2.5	2.3	1.0	1.3	1.2	1.9
Public/private car park	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4
Lorry station/Bus stop	1.0	0.7	0.8	1.5	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.7
On a highway	0.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4
In a vehicle	2.1	1.0	1.3	0.0	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.9
Elsewhere in the country	4.7	1.3	2.2	0.5	1.8	0.7	1.3	1.8
Other	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

2.6   Items stolen during the burglary

Various types of items are targeted for stealing during robbery and these are presented in Table 2.5. The table shows that more than one-quarter of the theft of money occurred in the Western (31.8%), Ashanti (27.2%) and Central (25.9%) regions. Nearly one-fifth of reported thefts in the Western region (19.8%) involved mobile phones while in the Greater Accra region the proportion was 24.4 percent. The theft of cattle and farm produce was more prominent in the Upper West (56.8%), Upper East (50.6%), Volta (46.4%), Brong Ahafo (4.4%) and Northern (44.5%) regions.

Relatively small proportions of household durables and pieces of cloth were reported stolen in all regions (Table 2.5).

Table 2.5: Items stolen during incidence of theft, robbery and burglary by Region

| Item | Region | | | | | | | | | | |
	Western	Central	Greater Accra	Volta	Eastern	Ashanti	Brong Ahafo	Northern	Upper East	Upper West	Total
Vehicle (car/truck/bus)	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.2
Motorcycle	0.3	0.1	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.3	0.5	2.8	4.3	1.8	0.8
Bicycle	0.2	0.5	2.8	0.9	0.3	0.4	1.1	4.2	8.0	2.3	1.5
Money	31.8	25.9	24.3	15.7	21.7	27.2	18.1	20.0	15.9	16.7	23.5
Household durable	5.8	7.1	8.7	5.1	7.3	7.7	6.8	3.3	1.2	3.2	6.6
Computer/other electrical gadgets	6.1	4.3	8.7	3.1	2.5	5.0	3.4	1.6	1.7	1.2	4.6
Mobile phone	19.8	14.6	24.4	9.4	14.1	22.0	12.6	14.1	9.4	11.1	17.5
Sewing machine	0.4	0.2	1.8	0.3	0.2	1.0	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.7
Pieces of cloth	7.7	5.6	5.8	4.8	2.9	3.4	3.3	2.4	2.4	1.0	4.3
Wrist watch	1.0	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.7	0.1	0.8
Jewellery	1.8	0.1	1.8	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.7
Electric generator	0.4	0.5	2.4	0.2	0.8	0.9	0.3	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.9
Commercial goods	2.3	1.9	1.5	1.8	4.3	3.9	2.3	1.3	1.1	1.0	2.5
Machines/equipment/tools	2.0	4.0	2.0	3.8	4.5	4.7	3.0	2.2	1.5	2.7	3.3
Livestock/farm produce	16.7	27.2	2.8	46.4	36.4	18.3	44.6	44.5	50.6	56.8	27.1
Other	3.7	6.1	11.0	6.4	3.8	3.7	2.6	2.0	2.0	0.6	5.0
All Items	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

2.7   Retrieval of stolen items

Table 2.6 shows that in more than one out of nine cases stolen items could not be retrieved (92.9%). This is the situation in both urban (92.7%) and rural (93.1%) areas. All the stolen items were retrieved in only 5.5 percent of cases in the Northern region and 4.5 percent in the Upper East region.

The proportions of reported cases of retrieved stolen items are relatively higher in urban areas than in rural areas in all regions except Western, Central, Eastern and Upper West. In the Greater Accra, Volta, Ashanti, Brong Ahafo, Northern, Upper East and Upper West regions, however, rural residents are more likely to retrieve their stolen items.

Table 2.6: Retrieval of stolen items by Region and locality

| | Region | | | | | | | | | | |
	Western	Central	Greater Accra	Volta	Eastern	Ashanti	Brong Ahafo	Northern	Upper East	Upper West	Total
Urban											
Yes, all	3.7	0.2	3.1	2.8	3.0	2.4	1.0	6.6	3.7	2.9	2.8
Yes, some	0.1	2.4	5.4	4.7	2.4	6.3	4.9	6.4	5.7	2.1	4.5
No	96.2	97.4	91.5	92.5	94.6	91.3	94.0	87.0	90.6	95.0	92.7
Don't know	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Rural											
Yes, all	3.5	4.1	1.6	2.4	3.2	3.0	2.5	4.6	4.7	1.7	3.3
Yes, some	5.0	3.1	3.7	3.0	2.8	5.3	1.5	3.9	3.0	2.3	3.5
No	91.1	92.8	94.7	94.6	94.1	91.3	96.0	91.1	92.4	96.0	93.1
Don't know	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
All											
Yes, all	3.6	2.3	3.0	2.5	3.1	2.6	1.8	5.5	4.5	1.9	3.0
Yes, some	2.7	2.8	5.3	3.5	2.6	5.9	3.1	5.0	3.4	2.3	4.0
No	93.5	94.9	91.7	94.0	94.3	91.3	95.1	89.3	92.1	95.8	92.9
Don't know	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

2.8   Intimidation, threat and assault of household member

Households which are victims of theft, stealing and attempted stealing are often intimidated, threatened or assaulted. Table 2.7 shows that 5.6 percent of households interviewed had their members intimidated, threatened or assaulted during the incidence of theft. Households in the Greater Accra region recorded the highest incidence of intimidation (14.7%) followed by the Western region (7.3%).

In the urban areas, the Greater Accra region reported the highest proportion of households who were victims of intimidation, threat or assault (15.1%) while in rural areas, the Western

and Brong Ahafo regions reported the highest levels of intimidation, threat or assault (6.0% and 6.1% respectively).

Table 2.7: Experience of intimidation, threat or assault by region and locality

Intimidation/threat or assault	Region										
	Western	Central	Greater Accra	Volta	Eastern	Ashanti	Brong Ahafo	Northern	Upper East	Upper West	Total
Urban											
Yes	8.6	8.2	15.1	9.0	2.2	5.3	2.0	2.2	5.6	4.6	7.7
No	91.1	89.2	83.9	84.9	95.7	93.5	97.7	95.5	90.9	94.1	90.8
Don't know	0.4	2.6	1.1	6.1	2.1	1.2	0.3	2.3	3.5	1.3	1.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Rural											
Yes	6.0	1.6	5.4	2.8	1.8	3.2	6.1	0.6	5.0	1.0	3.3
No	93.6	96.9	87.7	94.6	97.0	95.5	93.3	97.6	93.0	97.4	95.3
Don't know	0.4	1.5	6.9	2.5	1.3	1.3	0.6	1.8	2.1	1.6	1.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
All											
Yes	7.3	4.6	14.7	4.7	2.0	4.5	4.2	1.3	5.1	1.9	5.6
No	92.3	93.3	84.0	91.7	96.4	94.3	95.4	96.7	92.6	96.6	92.9
Don't know	0.4	2.0	1.3	3.6	1.7	1.2	0.5	2.0	2.3	1.5	1.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

2.9   Reporting incidence of theft, robbery and burglary to the Police

The incidence of theft, robbery or burglary is to be reported to the appropriate security agencies, particularly the Police, for investigation and appropriate measures taken to prosecute the offender. According to Table 2.8, only eight percent of the incidents were reported to the Police, with the Upper East region having the highest proportion of households reporting such incidents (11.4%), followed by the Greater Accra region (10.3%).

In terms of locality, more than one-fifth of households in urban areas in the Upper East region (23.4%) reported the incident to the Police, while about a tenth in the Western (10.3%), Greater Accra (10.4% and Eastern (10.5%) regions also reported the incident. Generally, very low proportions of households in the rural areas report the incidence of intimidation, threat or assault to the police compared with the urban areas.

Table 2.8: Households for which incidence of theft was reported to the Police by region and locality

Incident reported	Western	Central	Greater Accra	Volta	Eastern	Ashanti	Brong Ahafo	Northern	Upper East	Upper West	Total
Urban											
Yes	10.3	9.4	10.4	11.2	10.5	11.6	9.4	6.6	23.4	15.9	10.5
No	89.7	90.3	87.6	88.3	88.7	88.2	89.6	92.3	73.0	83.2	88.5
Don't know	0.0	0.4	2.0	0.5	0.8	0.3	1.0	1.1	3.5	0.8	0.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Rural											
Yes	7.4	2.5	7.4	4.9	6.9	5.6	2.7	1.5	9.0	5.2	5.1
No	92.6	97.5	91.1	94.7	92.1	94.2	96.1	97.6	90.2	93.7	94.3
Don't know	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.5	0.9	0.2	1.2	0.9	0.8	1.1	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
All											
Yes	8.8	5.6	10.3	6.8	8.6	9.2	5.9	3.8	11.4	7.7	8.0
No	91.2	94.2	87.7	92.7	90.5	90.5	93.1	95.2	87.4	91.3	91.2
Don't know	0.0	0.2	2.0	0.5	0.9	0.3	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.0	0.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

2.10   Knowledge of offender by face or name

Persons involved in theft and robbery often disguise themselves so that they cannot be easily identified by their victims. Less than a tenth of respondents indicated that they knew the name of the offender (7.5%) while three percent knew the offender by face (Table 2.9). This is an indication that most offences are committed by persons who disguise themselves.

The proportion of respondents who knew the offender by name is relatively higher in rural (8.0%) than in urban (6.3%) areas. In the rural parts of the Western region, 15.1 percent of the households knew the offender by name while in rural Ashanti, 11.1 percent knew the offender by name.

Table 2.9: Knowledge of offender by name or face by region and locality

	Region										
Knowledge of offender	Western	Central	Greater Accra	Volta	Eastern	Ashanti	Brong Ahafo	Northern	Upper East	Upper West	Total
Urban											
Know offender by name	6.7	4.9	4.4	8.8	8.2	8.5	4.0	6.2	5.1	0.8	6.3
Know offender by face only	3.6	5.2	3.2	5.6	4.7	4.5	1.3	2.7	2.7	2.9	3.8
Did not see offender	65.7	69.5	66.1	58.0	64.8	62.5	83.9	64.7	40.8	91.7	66.3
Did not know offender	24.0	20.4	26.3	27.6	22.3	24.5	10.7	26.4	51.3	4.6	23.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Rural											
Know offender by name	15.1	7.7	7.5	10.3	9.3	11.1	7.3	3.4	3.6	4.9	8.8
Know offender by face only	1.6	2.5	0.0	2.6	3.8	1.9	1.2	1.3	1.9	0.8	2.1
Did not see offender	73.6	75.3	71.7	62.9	70.2	65.5	76.7	82.5	70.1	78.6	71.6
Did not know offender	9.8	14.4	20.7	24.2	16.8	21.5	14.8	12.9	24.4	15.7	17.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
All											
Know offender by name	10.9	6.4	4.5	9.8	8.8	9.5	5.8	4.6	3.8	4.0	7.5
Know offender by face only	2.6	3.7	3.1	3.5	4.2	3.5	1.3	1.9	2.1	1.3	3.0
Did not see offender	69.7	72.7	66.3	61.4	67.6	63.7	80.1	74.6	65.2	81.7	68.8
Did not know offender	16.8	17.2	26.0	25.2	19.4	23.4	12.9	18.9	28.9	13.1	20.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

2.11   Use of a weapon during incidence

In perpetrating their activities, robbers often carry weapons which they use to either intimidate or threaten their victims. Table 2.10 shows that in 47.7 percent of the incidents, a weapon was used. More than four-fifths of households in the Eastern region reported the use of a weapon (83.0%) compared to about two-thirds of households in the Western region (67.9%) .

In the urban areas, the Eastern region reported that weapons were used in all the robberies while in the Western region four out of every five robberies involved the use of a weapon (80.5%). Higher proportions of households in rural areas in the Central and Eastern regions (73.0% and 70.1% respectively) reported that the incidents of robbery involved the use of a weapon.

Table 2.10: Actual use of weapon during the incident by region and locality

Use of weapon			Region								
	Western	Central	Greater Accra	Volta	Eastern	Ashanti	Brong Ahafo	Northern	Upper East	Upper West	Total
Urban											
Yes	80.5	23.8	41.0	65.8	100.0	46.2	54.3	30.5	0.0	74.5	48.2
No	19.5	76.2	54.5	34.2	0.0	53.8	45.7	69.5	100.0	25.5	49.6
Don't know	0.0	0.0	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Rural											
Yes	43.4	73.0	0.0	21.2	70.1	37.5	24.3	0.0	48.7	28.8	45.1
No	56.6	27.0	0.0	78.8	29.9	62.5	75.7	100.0	51.3	71.2	54.9
Don't know	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
All											
Yes	67.9	48.6	41.0	33.4	83.0	45.0	36.8	26.2	43.6	50.8	47.4
No	32.1	51.4	54.5	66.6	17.0	55.0	63.2	73.8	56.4	49.2	51.0
Don't know	0.0	0.0	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

2.12   Type of protection used by households

In order to protect themselves from robbery, households equip their dwellings with various forms of protection. Table 2.11 shows that most respondents use dogs (16.6%) to protect their homes. About a tenth use special door locks (10.8%) while 12.4 percent use special window or door grilles. Very small proportions depend on neighborhood watch schemes (4.2%), barbed wires (1.0%) or security guards (0.8%).

The Upper West region has half of the households using dogs to protect their homes (50.3%) followed by the Upper East (44.8%). The use of special door locks and window or door grilles is more prominent in the Greater Accra region where about 20 percent of respondents depend on this method of protection (21.5% and 19% respectively). Households in the Upper East region also depend on these for protecting their homes.

13

Table 2.11: Type of protection available to households by region

Type of protection	Western	Central	Greater Accra	Volta	Eastern	Ashanti	Brong Ahafo	Northern	Upper East	Upper West	Total
Special door locks											
Yes	11.8	11.3	21.5	3.3	10.7	9.3	5.0	2.4	14.4	1.0	10.8
No	88.2	88.7	78.5	96.7	89.3	90.7	95.0	97.6	85.6	99.0	89.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Special window/ door grilles											
Yes	8.5	10.4	19.0	2.1	19.3	15.1	10.6	1.4	12.2	1.1	12.4
No	91.5	89.6	81.0	97.9	80.7	84.9	89.4	98.6	87.8	98.9	87.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Neighbourhood watch scheme											
Yes	6.9	6.4	2.4	5.4	2.6	6.5	2.3	0.7	3.0	3.4	4.2
No	93.1	93.6	97.6	94.6	97.4	93.5	97.7	99.3	97.0	96.6	95.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Security Guard											
Yes	0.5	0.4	1.7	1.1	0.2	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.5	1.2	0.8
No	99.5	99.6	98.3	98.9	99.8	99.3	99.5	99.4	99.5	98.8	99.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Dogs											
Yes	11.0	11.0	13.0	12.5	18.1	11.8	22.0	24.0	44.8	50.3	16.6
No	89.0	89.0	87.0	87.5	81.9	88.2	78.0	76.0	55.2	49.7	83.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Barbed wire											
Yes	0.1	0.7	3.2	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.6	1.0
No	99.9	99.3	96.8	99.3	99.5	99.6	99.6	99.5	99.7	99.4	99.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Other											
Yes	3.8	0.2	0.9	2.1	2.5	2.7	3.6	0.3	0.1	4.5	2.0
No	96.2	99.8	99.1	97.9	97.5	97.3	96.4	99.7	99.9	95.5	98.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

CHAPTER THREE
SEXUAL OFFENCES

3.1   Introduction

Sexual offences, in whichever form they take, are dehumanizing and could lead to loss of dignity and self-respect, and leave other forms of psychological trauma in most victims. In the survey, sexual offences were defined as any violation of the law involving grabbing, touching or assaulting others for sexual reasons in an offensive way. Sexual assault was any involuntary sexual act in which a person was threatened, coerced, or forced to engage, against their will, or any sexual touching of a person who has not consented.

Sexual assault takes many forms including attacks such as rape or attempted rape, as well as any unwanted sexual contact or threats. Usually, a sexual assault occurs when someone touches any part of another person's body in a sexual way, even if through the person's clothes. This can happen at home, at the market place, in the street, at school, on public transport or at the work place. The responses in this section relate to household members 18 years and older.

3.2   Experience of sexual offences by household members

Less than three percent (2.3%) of respondents reported that their household members were sexually offended (Table 3.1). The proportions reported in the urban and rural areas are also very low (2.5% and 2.0% respectively). These low figures may be due to the stigma associated with sexual offences for which reason households may withhold information relating to these acts.

Table 3.1: Household members who experienced sexual offences by region and locality

Locality	Region										
	Western	Central	Greater Accra	Volta	Eastern	Ashanti	Brong Ahafo	Northern	Upper East	Upper West	All
Urban											
Yes	5.2	2.1	2.2	1.1	0.8	4.2	1.0	2.5	0.8	0.3	2.5
No	94.8	97.9	97.8	98.9	99.2	95.8	99.0	97.5	99.2	99.7	97.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Rural											
Yes	3.7	2.2	2.1	1.8	0.8	2.6	0.9	0.5	3.7	1.2	2.0
No	96.3	97.8	97.9	98.2	99.2	97.4	99.1	99.5	96.3	98.8	98.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
All											
Yes	4.3	2.1	2.2	1.6	0.8	3.5	0.9	1.3	3.1	1.0	2.3
No	95.7	97.9	97.8	98.4	99.2	96.5	99.1	98.7	96.9	99.0	97.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

In the urban areas, Western region has the highest proportion of households reporting that a member was sexually offended (5.2%), followed by the Ashanti region with 4.2 percent. Both the Western and Upper East regions have the same proportions of households which reported the incidence of sexual offence against a household member (3.7%).

3.3   Relationship of offender to victim of sexual offence

According to Table 3.2, two out every five reported that sexual offences were committed by friends of the victims (40.7%). In one-fifth of the cases, the victim did not know the person (19.7%). For the cases in which the offender was a friend of the victim, two-thirds occurred in the Eastern region (66.8%), nearly three-fifths in the Western region (58.7%) and half in the Ashanti region (50.2%).

In the case of offences committed by a colleague at the workplace, nearly one-fifth were in the Upper East region (20.7%) with 17.7 percent of offences committed in the Upper West region involved an ex-boyfriend or ex-girlfriend. Almost half of the cases in the Upper West region (49.3%) were committed by other relatives of the victim.

It is worth noting that 3.8 percent of sexual offences in the Ashanti region were committed by a spouse or partner.

Table 3.2: Relationship to person who grabbed, touched or assaulted household member by region

Relationship	Region										
	Western	Central	Greater Accra	Volta	Eastern	Ashanti	Brong Ahafo	Northern	Upper East	Upper West	Total
Spouse/partner	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2
Ex-spouse/partner	0.4	0.0	1.9	4.8	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9
Boy/girlfriend	0.0	7.2	0.0	7.8	3.9	1.5	0.0	17.1	2.2	10.6	2.6
Ex-boy/girlfriend	1.9	3.9	19.0	10.3	0.0	7.5	6.0	5.1	10.7	17.7	8.3
Other relative	2.7	16.1	5.9	17.9	0.0	5.4	4.7	6.4	9.8	49.3	7.0
Friend(s)	58.7	46.0	12.6	38.6	66.8	50.2	54.0	12.3	12.3	22.4	40.7
Schoolmate(s)	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	2.7	7.2	0.0	32.6	0.0	3.2
Boss at workplace	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
Colleague at workplace	3.1	6.9	0.0	2.3	0.0	4.1	5.8	0.0	20.7	0.0	3.8
Did not know person	19.6	3.6	40.5	11.8	6.2	18.0	16.6	17.2	7.2	0.0	19.7
Did not see person	2.2	0.0	4.1	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.2	2.5	0.0	1.8
Other	10.6	13.4	12.0	2.6	11.8	3.7	5.7	33.4	0.0	0.0	8.7
Refused to say	1.0	2.9	1.8	0.0	5.4	1.9	0.0	1.3	2.0	0.0	1.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

3.4 Place where sexual offence occurred

Locations where sexual offences or attacks take place are numerous and varied. Such locations include homes, the neighborhood, elsewhere in town, etc. Table 3.3 shows that at the national level, 29 percent of the offences took place at home while 18.0 percent each occurred within the neighbourhood or elsewhere in the town.

At the regional level, nearly half of the sexual offences in Central region (48.9%) occurred at home. This is followed by the Volta (47.9%), Upper West (30.5%) and Western (29.5%) regions in that order. In terms of sexual offences in the neighborhood, the highest proportion was recorded in the Northern region (40.4%), followed by the Ashanti region (24.0%) with the Western region (4.9%) recording the least.

In the case of sexual offences occurring in someone else's home, nearly one-third was recorded in the Brong Ahafo region (32.7%) followed by Eastern region (30.7%), while in the Northern region, 26.1 persons of reported cases occurred elsewhere in the town. The Volta region had 2.5 percent of the offences taking place in the bush, a situation that is generally considered abominable (Table 3.3).

Table 3.3: Place where household member was last grabbed, touched or assaulted by region

Place of incident	Region										
	Western	Central	Greater Accra	Volta	Eastern	Ashanti	Brong Ahafo	Northern	Upper East	Upper West	Total
At home	29.5	48.9	27.4	47.9	23.6	25.9	23.2	24.8	14.2	30.5	29.0
Neighbourhood	4.9	18.0	20.6	10.9	22.6	24.0	17.4	40.4	9.3	21.2	18.0
Someone else's home	11.0	12.0	3.9	0.0	30.7	8.4	32.7	8.7	26.2	7.6	11.0
Elsewhere in the town	19.8	6.4	16.5	12.5	5.8	23.8	2.9	26.1	16.6	11.4	18.0
At the workplace	10.6	2.9	3.2	2.3	8.2	7.6	13.7	0.0	4.7	0.0	6.0
Bush/Farm	0.0	1.5	0.0	2.5	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
Market/Shopping centre	2.7	0.0	23.1	9.3	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	8.2	29.3	6.0
Public/private car park	0.0	2.7	0.0	2.5	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
Lorry station/bus stop	6.7	0.0	2.4	0.0	2.9	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0
Bank	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
In a vehicle	1.4	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.1	0.0	1.0
Religious centre	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
Elsewhere in the country	7.4	6.2	2.9	12.2	6.2	2.5	4.2	0.0	1.6	0.0	4.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

3.5 Reporting of sexual offence to the Police

Sexual offences are usually committed by offenders who are either close relatives of the victim or persons known by the victim's parents or relatives and so are rarely reported but settled at home. According to Table 3.4, more than nine out of ten cases of sexual offences

were not reported to the Police (92.0%). The situation is similar for both urban and rural areas. The proportion of households reporting sexual offences to the Police is higher in urban (9.0%) than in rural (6.0%) areas.

The Greater Accra region has the highest proportion of households that reported cases of sexual offence to the Police (15.6%), followed by the Volta (12.9%) and Northern (12.7%) regions. With the exception of the Ashanti region (17.9%), very low proportions of rural households in the Western (2.5%), Central (3.0%) and Volta (3.3%) regions reported cases to the Police. This may be attributed to either the unavailability of a Police station or appropriate authorities in the area, or the settlement of the cases at home.

Table 3.4: Households reporting sexual offences to the Police by region and locality

Locality	Region										Total
	Western	Central	Greater Accra	Volta	Eastern	Ashanti	Brong Ahafo	Northern	Upper East	Upper West	
Urban											
Yes	2.1	10.7	15.6	12.9	9.2	5.7	0.0	12.7	0.0	0.0	9.0
No	97.9	89.3	84.4	87.1	90.8	94.3	100.0	87.3	100.0	100.0	91.0
Don't know	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rural											
Yes	2.5	3.0	0.0	3.3	0.0	17.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.0
No	97.5	97.0	100.0	96.7	100.0	82.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	94.0
Don't know	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All											
Yes	2.3	6.6	14.7	5.6	4.6	9.6	0.0	9.5	0.0	0.0	8.0
No	97.7	93.4	85.3	94.4	95.4	90.4	100.0	90.5	100.0	100.0	92.0
Don't know	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

3.6 Reason for not reporting incident to the Police

There are various reasons why people would not report a sexual offence to the Police for the necessary action to be taken. The information presented in Table 3.5 shows that less than half of the households that had experienced a sexual offence did not report the case to the Police because they thought it was not serious enough (46.0%). About one-third of households did not report the incident because they resolved the issue by themselves (30.0%) while a tenth indicated that their family solved the problem (10%). Only one percent cited stigmatization and fear of reprisal.

At the regional level, Brong Ahafo region had the highest proportion of households that said they did not report the incident to the Police because it was not serious (65.2%). Half of the households in the Central region (50.8%) and about three out of five in the Ashanti region also cited the same reason. Appreciable proportions of households in the Upper East (14.6%) and Eastern (6.3%) regions did not report the incident for fear of stigmatization. In the Northern region, 16.6 percent of the households said they did not want the Police involvement in the case.

Table 3.5: Reasons for not reporting incidence of sexual offence to the Police by region

Reason for not reporting	Region										Total
	Western	Central	Greater Accra	Volta	Eastern	Ashanti	Brong Ahafo	Northern	Upper East	Upper West	
Not serious enough	44.5	50.8	41.7	34.2	43.0	58.2	65.2	18.8	8.8	32.7	46.0
Solved it myself/ perpetrator known to me	36.7	24.8	29.7	26.5	42.1	24.7	22.2	11.6	53.3	42.1	30.0
My family solved it	3.4	9.4	12.4	9.7	5.6	7.0	9.0	44.2	16.6	6.8	10.0
Inappropriate for Police /Police not necessary	4.1	0.0	8.8	11.5	0.0	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.6	4.0
Solved by chiefs /elders/traditional authorities	4.4	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	6.1	0.0	2.0
Reported to other public or private agencies	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Police could do nothing/lack of proof	0.6	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
Police won't do anything about it	0.0	0.0	2.7	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
Fear/dislike of Police / no involvement with Police	0.0	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.1	0.6	0.0	1.0
Time wasting	0.8	6.3	4.7	5.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.3	2.0
Didn't care for fear of reprisal	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
Fear of stigmatization	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.6	4.5	1.0
Other	1.4	0.0	0.0	6.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.2	0.0	0.0	1.0
Don't know	1.5	0.0	0.0	5.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

CHAPTER FOUR
VIOLENCE AND SECURITY

4.1   Introduction

Violence and security issues are fast emerging as one of the major preoccupations of policy-makers, planners, and development practitioners in cities and municipalities around the world (cf. UN- HABITAT, 2007). In many countries, targeted prescriptions and efforts are being made not only to contain violence but also to provide the needed security to prevent its occurrence and mitigate its consequences.

This chapter captures the experience of respondents in terms of being attacked, assaulted or threatened in the 12 months preceding the survey. Information was also gathered on the type of aggression they went through, where the attack took place, whether or not they reported the incidence to the Police and the reasons for their decision.

4.2   Incidence of attack, assault or threat

Table 4.1 presents responses from households on whether any member or person they know was attacked, assaulted or threatened in the 12 months preceding the interview. The table shows that 6.4 percent of the respondents were personally victims of an attack, assault or threat. One-tenth of the respondents in the Western region were also victims of an attack (10.3%).

In terms of locality, a higher proportion of respondents in rural (7.0%) compared to urban (5.9%) areas indicated that they were personally attacked. Again, a higher proportion of household members in rural areas (2.8%) were attacked compared to (1.9%) urban areas.

Within the urban areas, a higher proportion of respondents in the Western region reported being a victim of an attack (9.3%), followed by the Central region (8.8%). The two regions also have a relatively higher proportion of respondents who said the victim was a member of their household.

Table 4.1: Incidence of attack, assault or threat in the last 12 months by region and locality

					Region						
Locality	Western	Central	Greater Accra	Volta	Eastern	Ashanti	Brong Ahafo	Northern	Upper East	Upper West	Total
Urban											
Yes, myself	9.3	8.8	4.5	5.9	6.0	7.4	3.7	3.2	6.1	7.7	5.9
Yes, a member of household	1.2	1.0	1.6	3.5	3.1	2.2	1.0	1.4	6.0	2.9	1.9
Yes, a relative	0.7	0.8	1.3	1.4	0.9	2.4	1.4	0.9	3.6	2.3	1.5
Yes, someone I know	0.5	1.9	1.7	0.3	2.8	4.8	0.4	0.5	5.5	1.5	2.2
Yes, someone I do not know	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.6	2.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.0
No	87.0	86.7	90.1	88.2	86.5	80.8	93.5	94.0	78.8	85.8	87.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Rural											
Yes, myself	11.1	10.5	2.6	9.9	5.4	7.0	4.1	2.9	7.3	3.5	7.0
Yes, a member of household	2.1	1.6	3.4	4.8	3.3	1.8	2.8	2.8	3.7	3.0	2.8
Yes, a relative	0.3	1.0	1.0	0.5	1.3	2.7	0.6	0.9	3.0	2.1	1.4
Yes, someone I know	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.6	2.4	1.2	1.2	0.1	2.7	1.8	1.1
Yes, someone I do not know	0.2	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.3
No	86.1	85.2	93.1	84.1	87.5	87.0	91.3	93.4	82.8	89.6	87.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
All											
Yes, myself	10.3	9.7	4.4	8.6	5.7	7.2	3.9	3.0	7.1	4.3	6.4
Yes, a member of household	1.7	1.3	1.7	4.4	3.2	2.0	1.8	2.3	4.2	3.0	2.3
Yes, a relative	0.5	0.9	1.3	0.8	1.1	2.5	1.0	0.9	3.1	2.1	1.4
Yes, someone I know	0.4	1.2	1.6	0.5	2.6	3.3	0.8	0.2	3.3	1.7	1.7
Yes, someone I do not know	0.7	1.0	0.7	0.2	0.4	1.5	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.7
No	86.5	85.9	90.3	85.5	87.0	83.4	92.4	93.6	81.9	88.8	87.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

4.3   Sex of victim attacked or assaulted

Table 4.2 shows the sex distribution of victims of attack or assault. The results show that a higher proportion of males (51.8%) suffered attacks within the period compared to females (48.2%). At the regional level, more than half of respondents in the Greater Accra (55.0%) and Central (51.9%) and Eastern (51.9%) regions reported attacks or assault. Nearly the same proportions of respondents in the Western (46.3%), Volta (46.8%) and Ashanti (46.8%) also reported incidents of attacks and assault.

Within the urban areas, a slightly higher proportion of females (50.2%) were victims of attack or assault compared to males (49.8%). On the other hand, in rural areas, the proportion of males (54.3%) is higher than females (45.7%).

Table 4.2: Sex of victim by region and locality

	Region										
			Greater				Brong		Upper	Upper	
Locality	Western	Central	Accra	Volta	Eastern	Ashanti	Ahafo	Northern	East	West	Total
Urban	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	55.2	46.0	44.9	45.5	43.3	53.5	55.2	59.8	67.4	39.1	49.8
Female	44.8	54.0	55.1	54.5	56.7	46.5	44.8	40.2	32.6	60.9	50.2
Rural	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	52.7	49.8	46.8	56.0	53.1	52.7	62.5	59.8	52.8	66.7	54.3
Female	47.3	50.2	53.2	44.0	46.9	47.3	37.5	40.2	47.2	33.3	45.7
All	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	53.7	48.1	45.0	53.2	48.1	53.2	59.3	59.8	56.6	59.5	51.8
Female	46.3	51.9	55.0	46.8	51.9	46.8	40.7	40.2	43.4	40.5	48.2

4.4   Type of attack or assault on victim

There are various forms that an attack, assault or threat can take. Table 4.3 shows that two-fifths of the attacks were verbal assaults (39.0%), followed by physical assault (36.1%). Other forms of attack, assault or threat suffered by respondents or their household members are robbery (7.9%), a curse (5.7%) and theft (2.4%). Very low proportions experienced highway attacks (2.1%) and rape or seduction (0.9%).

Verbal assaults were more prominent in the Northern (55.1%), Volta (54.5%) and Central (50.9%) regions. In the case of physical assault, the Brong Ahafo (48.1%) region had the highest proportion of respondents who were victims, followed by the Western region (46.0%). More than one-third of respondents in the Upper West region (36.5%) were victims of robbery.

Very low proportions of the incidence of rape or seduction were reported in the Western (1.5%), Central (1.7%) and Ashanti (1.1%) regions.

Table 4.3: Type of attack, assault or threat by region

Type of assault	Region										Total
	Western	Central	Greater Accra	Volta	Eastern	Ashanti	Brong Ahafo	Northern	Upper East	Upper West	
Physical assault	46.0	30.8	34.5	37.1	31.0	37.3	48.1	38.7	27.7	25.0	36.1
Verbal assault	38.5	50.9	33.6	54.5	40.6	31.5	31.2	55.1	37.5	33.1	39.0
Curse	5.4	2.0	2.8	3.8	17.9	6.9	3.5	0.4	1.8	0.0	5.7
Riots in the public place	0.0	0.4	2.9	0.4	1.0	2.0	4.5	0.5	11.7	0.0	2.1
Vandalism	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.4	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.8
Robbery	6.5	2.4	7.0	0.4	1.3	15.4	7.4	2.6	6.9	36.5	7.9
Theft	0.0	3.4	8.8	1.0	1.4	1.2	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	2.4
Rape/Seduction	1.5	1.7	0.5	0.4	0.5	1.1	0.8	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.9
Defilement	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Sexual harassment	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.5	4.3	0.0	0.8
Arson	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.7
Highway attack	0.5	2.0	5.1	0.0	0.8	0.8	4.6	1.3	6.2	4.8	2.1
Kidnapping/Abduction	0.0	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.2
Text message/Phone call	1.1	1.4	0.5	0.6	1.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.6
Other	0.5	1.2	0.5	1.2	0.8	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

4.5 Place of incidence of attack or assault

Table 4.4 indicates most incidents of attack or assault took place in the home (38.3%). About one-fifth of these incidents also took place within the neighbourhood in which the victim lived (19.8%) while 15.3 percent took place elsewhere in the town where the victim lived.

At the regional level, the Volta (56.2%) and Northern (56.7%) regions had higher proportions of cases of attack or assault taking place in the home while about one-fifth of the incidents in the Greater Accra and Ashanti regions (21.3% and 21.7% respectively) occurred elsewhere in the town where the victim lived. More than one-quarter of incidents in the Upper West region (27.0%) took place on the highway while less than one-tenth of incidents in all regions occurred either at the workplace or in the bush/farm.

Table 4.4: Place of incidence of attack or assault by region

	Region										
Place of incidence	Western	Central	Greater Accra	Volta	Eastern	Ashanti	Brong Ahafo	Northern	Upper East	Upper West	Total
At home	46.5	43.3	32.3	56.2	43.6	28.1	41.4	56.7	27.0	29.1	38.3
Neighborhood	14.9	16.2	19.6	14.1	27.6	22.2	20.3	12.3	20.5	25.8	19.8
Someone else's home	6.9	4.0	5.0	5.0	7.0	5.3	1.2	5.3	4.0	0.0	5.0
Elsewhere in the town	13.3	11.8	21.3	11.5	4.9	21.7	15.2	8.9	14.9	2.5	15.3
At the workplace	6.7	5.7	7.1	0.7	3.5	5.2	5.2	4.5	5.2	3.2	5.0
Bush/Farm	2.4	3.0	0.1	7.6	6.3	3.4	1.8	0.7	5.2	2.7	3.4
Market/Shopping centre	0.1	1.9	3.4	2.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	5.4	9.7	3.9	2.4
Public/private car park	1.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Lorry station/bus stop	1.4	2.1	5.6	1.4	1.4	0.9	0.8	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.8
Bank	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
On the highway	1.7	3.1	2.4	0.0	1.3	5.9	8.2	4.7	10.5	27.0	4.3
In a vehicle	0.0	2.7	1.1	0.0	0.9	1.3	0.4	0.0	0.3	1.7	1.0
Police station	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Religious centre	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.8	0.2
Elsewhere in the country	3.0	5.6	1.1	1.3	2.1	3.7	3.9	1.5	1.4	3.0	2.8
Abroad	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

4.6 Injury or emotional effect of attack or assault

About six out of ten respondents (59.2%) reported that the victims of attack or assault suffered an injury or an emotional effect after the incident (Table 4.5). The proportion of victims who suffered an injury or emotional effect is higher in the urban (60.3%) than rural (57.8%) areas. The Eastern region (71.3%) has the highest proportion of victims who suffered an injury or emotional effect followed by the Central and Volta regions with 63.3 percent each.

Within the urban areas, the Upper West region (81.2%) reported the highest proportion of victims who suffered an injury or emotional effect followed by the Eastern region (70.5%). The Eastern region (72.1%) also reported the highest proportion of victims who suffered an injury or emotional effect as a result of the attack or assault. It is followed by the Greater Accra (64.4%) and Central regions (62.8%) respectively (Table 4.5).

Table 4.5: Any injury or emotional effects suffered by region and locality

Locality	Region										
	Western	Central	Greater Accra	Volta	Eastern	Ashanti	Brong Ahafo	Northern	Upper East	Upper West	Total
Urban	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Yes	48.1	64.5	59.2	68.9	70.5	60.5	45.2	50.7	59.1	81.2	60.3
No	51.0	34.8	37.6	20.4	23.5	36.1	54.8	42.5	33.0	18.8	36.2
Don't Know	0.9	0.7	3.2	10.7	6.0	3.4	0.0	6.8	7.9	0.0	3.6
Rural	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Yes	55.1	62.8	64.4	61.2	72.1	58.4	43.9	32.9	54.9	49.9	57.8
No	43.7	33.7	35.6	38.3	24.9	40.8	54.9	67.1	39.1	48.4	40.3
Don't Know	1.3	3.5	0.0	0.5	3.0	0.8	1.2	0.0	6.0	1.7	1.9
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Yes	52.1	63.6	59.4	63.3	71.3	59.8	44.5	39.3	56.0	58.3	59.2
No	46.8	34.2	37.6	33.4	24.2	37.6	54.8	58.2	37.5	40.5	38.0
Don't Know	1.1	2.2	3.0	3.3	4.5	2.6	0.7	2.4	6.5	1.2	2.8

4.7 Reporting of incidence to the Police

A little over one-quarter of respondents (27.7%) who were victims of attack, assault or threat indicated that the incident was reported to the Police while two out of three persons (67.3%) said no report was made to the Police (Table 4.6). Five percent also indicated they did not know whether a report was made to the Police or not. The table further shows that a higher proportion of urban dwellers (30.6%) reported the incident to the Police compared to those in rural areas (24.0%), indicating that urban residents are more likely to report an incident to the Police than those in rural areas.

Table 4.6: Households reporting incidence of attack, assault or threat to the Police by region and locality

Locality	Western	Central	Greater Accra	Volta	Eastern	Ashanti	Brong Ahafo	Northern	Upper East	Upper West	Total
Urban											
Yes	30.4	26.8	23.5	48.7	33.8	33.0	42.3	24.4	23.6	38.7	30.6
No	66.9	69.7	67.6	51.3	60.9	61.6	57.7	68.7	44.9	55.2	63.2
Don't know	2.7	3.5	9.0	0.0	5.3	5.5	0.0	6.9	31.5	6.1	6.2
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Rural											
Yes	21.3	23.0	18.1	12.8	25.7	35.9	34.0	8.4	19.0	33.8	24.0
No	77.2	69.4	81.9	86.1	73.3	56.7	66.0	91.6	77.6	57.5	72.5
Don't know	1.5	7.5	0.0	1.2	1.1	7.4	0.0	0.0	3.4	8.7	3.6
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
All											
Yes	25.2	24.7	23.2	22.5	29.8	33.9	37.7	14.2	20.2	35.1	27.7
No	72.8	69.5	68.2	76.7	67.0	60.0	62.3	83.3	69.1	56.9	67.3
Don't know	2.0	5.7	8.6	0.8	3.2	6.1	0.0	2.5	10.7	8.0	5.0
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

The region with the highest proportion of households reporting incidents to the Police is Brong Ahafo (37.7%). This is followed by the Upper West (35.1%), Ashanti (33.9%) and Eastern (29.8%) regions in that order. Victims in the Northern (83.3%), Volta (76.7%) and Western (72.8%) regions rarely report such incidents to the Police.

4.8 Reasons for reporting incident to the Police

Table 3.11 shows reasons assigned by respondents for reporting the incidents of attack or assault to the Police. About four in ten respondents (38.0%) indicated that they reported the incident because they considered it a crime while 38.7 percent reported because they wanted the offender to be punished. An additional 12.2 percent reported the incident because they wanted such crimes to be stopped.

At the regional level, more than three in five respondents in the Upper West (65.3%) and Ashanti (60.7%) regions reported the incidents because they considered it a crime while in the Central and Eastern regions, 63.3 percent of respondents indicated that they reported it because they wanted the offender punished. About one-third of respondents in the Volta region (33.5%) reported the incidents because they wanted such crimes stopped.

Table 4.7: Main reason for reporting the incident to the Police by region

Reason	Region										
	Western	Central	Greater Accra	Volta	Eastern	Ashanti	Brong Ahafo	Northern	Upper East	Upper West	Total
It was a crime	19.2	14.8	22.7	30.3	17.3	60.7	58.4	4.5	34.6	65.3	38.0
Wanted offender punished	30.7	63.3	54.0	28.0	63.5	24.0	25.1	57.7	49.7	6.0	38.7
To get help	23.4	6.8	12.6	8.2	7.8	7.3	4.6	3.6	8.5	16.2	9.4
To get compensation	0.9	0.7	0.0	0.0	2.2	1.5	0.0	5.4	0.0	1.2	1.0
To stop such crime	24.4	10.6	10.7	33.5	9.3	6.6	12.0	17.8	7.2	11.3	12.1
Other	1.3	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.0	0.0	0.0	0.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

CHAPTER FIVE
PUBLIC SAFETY

5.1   Introduction

Concerns for human security are not new as civilizations from ancient to contemporary times have tried to address the security and development concerns of their inhabitants. Human security was first introduced as a distinct concept in the 1994 Human Development Report by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) which broadly defined human security as "freedom from fear and freedom from want" (UNDP, 1994). More recently, the African Union, in its Non-Aggression and Common Defense Pact, has defined human security as "the security of the individual in terms of satisfaction of his/her basic needs. It also includes the creation of social, economic, political, environmental and cultural conditions necessary for the survival and dignity of the individual, the protection of and respect for human rights, good governance and the guarantee for each individual of opportunities and choices for his/her full development".

5.2   Feeling of safety when alone in the street or neighbourhood

Table 5.1 provides information on how safe people feel walking down the street alone in their neighborhood at night. The table shows that about six out of every ten persons at the national level feel "very safe" walking down the street alone in their neighborhood at night (59.0%). In addition, 14.1 percent reported feeling "fairly safe" walking alone on the street at night in their neighborhood. Only five percent indicated they "do not feel safe at all".

While only half of respondents in the urban areas "feel very safe" walking down the street at night alone (51.5%), more than two-thirds in rural areas "feel very safe" (68.4%). The urban and rural patterns are similar across regions. More than four-fifths of respondents in rural areas in the Western region (80.3%) feel "very safe" compared with 58.6 percent in urban areas. In the Ashanti region, the proportions are 75.1 percent for rural areas and 53.3 percent for urban areas.

Table 5.1: Level of feeling of safety walking down the street at night in neigbourhood by region and locality

Locality	Western	Central	Greater Accra	Volta	Eastern	Ashanti	Brong Ahafo	Northern	Upper East	Upper West	Total
Urban											
Very safe	58.6	49.2	45.6	47.8	65.0	53.3	53.7	55.6	38.2	31.1	51.5
Fairly safe	10.7	16.5	23.2	12.6	14.1	15.2	15.3	14.8	23.6	23.0	17.6
Safe	8.2	10.2	17.4	13.6	8.0	8.0	10.6	8.1	9.7	14.9	11.8
A bit unsafe	16.5	13.1	9.8	17.4	9.8	14.2	13.3	19.4	18.4	16.4	12.8
Not safe at all	6.0	11.0	4.0	8.6	3.1	9.3	7.1	2.1	10.1	14.6	6.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Rural											
Very safe	80.3	67.4	60.4	65.8	75.3	75.1	67.9	56.4	50.6	61.2	68.4
Fairly safe	7.1	12.2	11.9	10.6	5.2	7.6	6.2	14.6	19.6	11.4	9.8
Safe	3.6	8.4	13.7	5.4	6.2	5.8	12.8	12.7	15.3	24.1	8.8
A bit unsafe	7.2	7.9	9.6	11.5	9.7	8.8	9.0	14.6	9.9	2.2	9.5
Not safe at all	1.8	4.1	4.4	6.7	3.6	2.7	4.1	1.7	4.6	1.1	3.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
All											
Very safe	70.7	58.7	46.5	59.8	70.3	62.4	60.5	56.1	47.9	54.9	59.0
Fairly safe	8.7	14.3	22.6	11.2	9.6	12.0	10.9	14.7	20.5	13.8	14.1
Safe	5.6	9.2	17.2	8.2	7.2	7.1	11.7	10.9	14.0	22.2	10.5
A bit unsafe	11.3	10.4	9.7	13.5	9.6	11.9	11.2	16.5	11.8	5.2	11.3
Not safe at all	3.7	7.4	4.0	7.3	3.4	6.5	5.6	1.8	5.8	3.9	5.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

5.3 Feeling of safety when alone at home after dark

Besides feeling safe walking at night in one's neighbourhood, safety in the home is equally important. Table 5.2 shows that overall, more than seven out of every ten persons feel "very safe" when alone at home after dark (71.6%), while about two percent "do not feel safe at all". A higher proportion of rural households (77.2%) feel "very safe" compared to urban households (67.0%).

At the regional level, the Eastern region has the highest proportion of households (81.9%) who feel "very safe" when alone at home after dark followed by the Western region (80.0%).

Table 5.2: Level of feeling of safety when alone at home after dark by region and locality

Locality	Western	Central	Greater Accra	Volta	Eastern	Ashanti	Brong Ahafo	Northern	Upper East	Upper West	Total
Urban											
Very safe	71.5	66.6	63.5	55.9	80.1	68.1	72.4	66.3	47.4	41.5	67.0
Fairly safe	14.0	13.6	17.6	12.3	9.3	13.9	12.8	17.8	20.9	27.6	14.9
Safe	8.8	13.5	13.9	14.9	5.6	9.4	9.6	9.2	9.1	17.9	11.1
A bit unsafe	4.7	4.8	3.6	12.3	4.3	6.3	4.0	6.1	14.4	8.6	5.2
Not safe at all	1.0	1.5	1.4	4.6	0.7	2.3	1.2	0.6	8.3	4.4	1.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Rural											
Very safe	86.6	77.3	69.1	72.2	83.6	83.2	79.2	68.9	54.2	77.9	77.2
Fairly safe	7.0	10.0	6.8	10.2	4.6	6.9	6.2	12.2	18.1	13.1	8.9
Safe	3.8	8.5	16.9	6.1	5.9	6.6	9.2	13.0	19.6	6.4	8.4
A bit unsafe	2.2	3.8	5.6	7.4	4.8	2.7	4.1	5.3	6.5	1.9	4.3
Not safe at all	0.4	0.4	1.6	4.2	1.1	0.6	1.3	0.6	1.6	0.7	1.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
All											
Very safe	80.0	72.2	63.8	66.8	81.9	74.4	75.7	67.9	52.7	70.3	71.6
Fairly safe	10.1	11.8	17.0	10.8	6.9	11.0	9.7	14.3	18.8	16.2	12.2
Safe	6.0	10.9	14.1	9.0	5.8	8.2	9.4	11.5	17.3	8.8	9.9
A bit unsafe	3.3	4.2	3.7	9.0	4.5	4.8	4.0	5.6	8.2	3.2	4.8
Not safe at all	0.6	0.9	1.4	4.4	0.9	1.6	1.2	0.7	3.0	1.5	1.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

5.4 Feeling of safety in daily life

Table 5.3 shows that about two-thirds of respondents (66.2%) "feel very safe" in their daily lives while 16.3 percent feel "fairly safe". The proportion of respondents who indicated feeling "very safe" is higher in rural (72.1%) than in urban areas (61.5%). At the regional level, more than four-fifths of respondents in the Western region (82.5%) reported feeling "very safe" in their daily lives followed by the Volta and Eastern regions with 78.8 percent and 78.7 percent respectively.

With the exception of the Northern region, the proportions of respondents in rural areas who "feel very safe" are higher than in the urban areas (Table 5.3). About one-tenth of respondents in urban areas in the Upper East region and rural areas in Ashanti (10.2% and 9.3% respectively) "feel a bit unsafe" in their daily lives.

Table 5.3: Feeling of safety in daily life by region and locality

Feeling safety in daily life	Western	Central	Greater Accra	Volta	Eastern	Ashanti	Brong Ahafo	Northern	Upper East	Upper West	Total
Urban											
Very safe	75.8	63.6	55.1	72.1	76.8	60.4	57.9	61.7	38.5	34.7	61.5
Fairly safe	12.9	14.0	23.8	11.4	12.9	18.0	17.6	14.5	25.9	37.4	18.4
Safe	7.8	15.5	18.7	13.2	8.0	12.9	15.3	16.4	22.2	19.2	14.8
A bit unsafe	2.6	5.2	2.1	2.9	1.4	7.8	7.9	7.3	10.2	7.4	4.5
Not safe at all	0.9	1.7	0.3	0.4	0.9	0.9	1.3	0.1	3.3	1.3	0.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Rural											
Very safe	87.8	74.4	71.9	82.1	80.5	74.0	62.1	57.0	52.4	55.0	72.1
Fairly safe	7.7	10.9	8.7	7.3	6.0	8.5	13.6	13.9	23.0	32.0	11.2
Safe	3.2	11.0	15.5	5.9	8.7	7.4	15.6	23.6	20.1	11.3	11.1
A bit unsafe	1.1	3.0	3.9	3.3	2.4	9.3	7.3	5.3	4.2	1.1	4.7
Not safe at all	0.2	0.7	0.0	1.4	2.4	0.8	1.4	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Ghana											
Very safe	82.5	69.2	56.0	78.8	78.7	66.1	59.9	58.8	49.3	50.7	66.2
Fairly safe	10.0	12.4	22.9	8.6	9.4	14.0	15.6	14.1	23.7	33.1	15.2
Safe	5.2	13.2	18.5	8.3	8.3	10.6	15.5	20.8	20.6	12.9	13.1
A bit unsafe	1.8	4.0	2.3	3.2	1.9	8.4	7.6	6.1	5.5	2.5	4.6
Not safe at all	0.5	1.2	0.3	1.1	1.7	0.9	1.4	0.2	0.9	0.8	0.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

5.5   Safety of households from crime and violence

Table 5.4 provides information on the safety of households from crime and violence at home by region and locality. The table shows that, overall, about six out of every ten (59.8%) persons feel "very safe" from crime and violence at home while two percent "do not feel safe at all". The proportion of households that feel "very safe" in rural areas (65.9%) is higher compared to urban areas (54.9%). While in the urban areas, Eastern region has the highest proportion of households who feel "very safe" from crime and violence, the Western region (80.6%) has the highest proportion of the rural households who feel "very safe".

Table 5.4: Safety of households from crime and violence at home by region and locality

Safety of Household	Region										Total
	Western	Central	Greater Accra	Volta	Eastern	Ashanti	Brong Ahafo	Northern	Upper East	Upper West	
Urban											
Very safe	60.2	56.5	48.7	61.0	71.8	58.4	45.3	55.8	35.7	33.5	54.9
Fairly safe	12.5	17.8	24.8	15.3	12.5	17.6	21.0	16.7	32.9	30.1	19.5
Safe	9.2	14.4	18.9	13.8	8.9	12.1	19.0	12.0	11.5	20.0	14.7
A bit unsafe	9.2	8.2	6.4	6.6	6.3	9.9	12.3	14.8	12.6	14.3	8.6
Not safe at all	8.9	3.1	1.2	3.3	0.5	2.0	2.4	0.7	7.3	2.1	2.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Rural											
Very safe	80.6	70.6	61.1	74.4	79.0	68.4	50.4	51.1	39.9	56.9	65.9
Fairly safe	7.2	9.3	11.6	12.8	6.9	11.2	16.9	12.9	24.6	27.7	12.5
Safe	3.2	11.9	17.1	5.5	8.7	9.3	17.5	14.3	27.9	14.1	11.4
A bit unsafe	6.9	6.0	9.1	5.5	4.9	9.8	12.2	20.3	6.2	1.1	8.7
Not safe at all	2.1	2.2	1.1	1.8	0.5	1.3	3.0	1.4	1.4	0.2	1.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
All											
Very safe	71.7	63.9	49.4	70.0	75.5	62.6	47.8	52.9	39.0	52.0	59.8
Fairly safe	9.4	13.4	24.0	13.7	9.6	14.9	19.0	14.5	26.4	28.2	16.4
Safe	5.9	13.1	18.8	8.2	8.8	10.9	18.2	13.4	24.3	15.3	13.2
A bit unsafe	7.9	7.0	6.6	5.8	5.6	9.9	12.3	18.1	7.6	3.9	8.7
Not safe at all	5.1	2.6	1.2	2.3	0.5	1.7	2.7	1.1	2.7	0.6	2.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

5.6   Frequency of incidence of crime in community or workplace

Table 5.5 shows that at the community level, about two in ten persons (18.4%) rated the incidence of crime as occurring "very often"; three in ten (26.3%) rated it as "often", while nearly half rated it as "less often" (49.1%). Very small proportions were indifferent with the exception of Volta and Upper West.

With regard to the workplace or school, 5.4 percent of respondents rated the occurrence as "very often"; 11.1 percent as "often", while more than half rated it as less often (54.1%).

Table 5.5: Frequency of the incidence of crime in community, workplace or school in the 12 months preceding the survey by region

Place of incident	Western	Central	Greater Accra	Volta	Eastern	Ashanti	Brong Ahafo	Northern	Upper East	Upper West	Total
Community	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Very often	20.0	19.1	17.3	9.8	26.5	24.8	8.2	2.8	7.2	10.2	18.4
Often	23.4	24.2	33.1	18.4	25.3	26.2	34.8	14.9	36.6	11.6	26.3
Less often	50.6	51.4	41.9	53.8	44.2	45.4	53.0	77.6	51.9	64.5	49.1
Don't know	6.0	5.3	7.7	18.0	3.9	3.6	4.0	4.7	4.3	13.7	6.3
N/A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Workplace/ School	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Very often	4.5	6.4	3.8	5.1	7.8	7.7	2.1	0.0	1.6	2.1	5.4
Often	8.2	6.2	15.3	13.7	13.9	12.3	8.6	5.3	6.6	5.0	11.1
Less often	50.0	46.5	43.7	31.4	61.7	60.3	67.8	58.8	75.9	62.9	54.1
Don't know	22.2	30.2	23.3	33.2	7.4	5.2	10.2	15.0	6.7	16.2	16.0
N/A	15.1	10.8	13.9	16.6	9.2	14.5	11.4	20.9	9.2	14.0	13.4

Region

CHAPTER SIX
PEACE AND SOCIAL COHESION

6.1   Introduction

Peace and social cohesion are essential for people living in the same community to enable them live and work together towards its development Sometimes people do not trust others because of litigation on family land, cheating, distribution of money, extra marital activities, irresponsibility, etc. Respondents were asked about the level prevalence of peace and unity between themselves and other people around them; how much trust they had in the various groups of people; what were the causes of conflict among people; and how these conflicts were resolved when they occurred. They also assessed the frequency of occurrence of conflicts in their communities.

6.2   Trust for certain groups of people

Almost two out of five respondents (38.4%) indicated that they trust people in their family all the time on issues relating to land litigation, cheating and extra-marital activities (Table 6.1). However, a tenth (10%) do not trust people in their family at all on such issues. At the regional level, the Volta region (53.8%) has the highest proportion of respondents who trust people in their family followed by the Northern (48.1%), Central (41.6%) and Western (39.6%) regions.

About forty percent of respondents (39.7%) sometimes trust people in their village on issues of land litigation, cheating and extra-marital activities while 17.3 percent do not trust them at all. The proportion of respondents who do not trust people in their village on these issues is highest in Ashanti (23.4%) followed by Volta (22.9%) and Eastern 20.4%) regions (Table 6.1).

Only fourteen percent of respondents (14.5%) trust members of their ethnic group when it comes to issues of land litigation, cheating and extra-marital issues. A similar proportion do not trust them at all (14.5%) while about two-fifths (42.8%) trust them sometimes. In the Upper West and Upper East regions, almost six out of ten respondents only sometimes trust members of their ethnic group (50.0% and 60.1% respectively).

With regard to people from other ethnic groups, only 7.6 percent of respondents indicated that they trust them all the time when it comes to issues of land litigation, cheating and extra-marital activities. About one-fifth trust them sometimes while 22.2 percent do not trust them at all. One-third of respondents in the Brong Ahafo region (33.3%) most of the time trust people from other ethnic groups while 70.6 percent in the Upper West and 68.6 percent in the Upper East only sometimes trust them.

Table 6.1: Level of trust in various groups of people due to land litigation, cheating and extra-marital activities by region

Different Groups	Western	Central	Greater Accra	Volta	Eastern	Ashanti	Brong Ahafo	Northern	Upper East	Upper West	Total
Trust people in your family											
All the time	39.6	41.6	28.3	53.8	38.7	39.1	35.9	48.1	31.6	32.3	38.4
Most of the time	28.2	23.8	27.8	14.9	26.8	22.8	37.5	33.2	41.4	45.5	27.5
Sometimes	22.9	25.3	34.9	20.3	23.2	23.0	17.0	15.4	23.1	21.1	24.1
Not at all	9.3	9.3	9.0	11.1	11.4	15.1	9.6	3.2	3.8	1.0	10.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Trust people in your village											
All the time	12.9	21.6	8.0	19.5	11.1	18.2	17.1	25.3	10.9	11.6	15.4
Most of the time	34.9	26.0	27.0	24.1	27.0	19.4	38.6	32.7	26.5	36.9	27.5
Sometimes	38.5	36.7	48.9	33.5	41.5	39.0	29.2	30.5	55.1	48.7	39.7
Not at all	13.7	15.6	16.1	22.9	20.4	23.4	15.1	11.6	7.5	2.9	17.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Trust in members of your ethnic group											
All the time	10.0	21.5	7.0	18.0	10.0	20.1	17.6	17.3	7.6	9.6	14.4
Most of the time	38.3	27.7	25.8	26.3	25.7	22.4	40.0	32.9	26.2	27.5	28.3
Sometimes	41.7	39.6	52.9	37.3	46.8	38.1	30.4	36.9	59.0	60.1	42.8
Not at all	10.0	11.2	14.2	18.4	17.6	19.5	12.0	12.9	7.2	2.8	14.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Trust people from other ethnic group											
All the time	5.7	10.4	3.1	7.9	4.4	12.7	10.1	8.1	3.0	5.6	7.6
Most of the time	31.0	23.0	18.9	16.7	10.7	16.4	33.3	25.0	13.9	18.5	20.4
Sometimes	46.9	46.9	61.4	36.7	56.1	43.9	38.6	46.8	68.6	70.6	49.8
Not at all	16.5	19.7	16.6	38.8	28.8	27.0	18.0	20.1	14.5	5.3	22.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Trust in people of the same religion											
All the time	10.3	19.2	6.1	10.9	5.3	14.0	11.4	8.2	2.7	6.5	10.2
Most of the time	32.1	24.2	20.0	14.5	15.3	22.2	34.1	26.5	14.8	18.3	22.5
Sometimes	43.7	43.6	59.2	41.5	54.3	41.7	38.9	50.2	71.3	71.3	49.0
Not at all	13.9	12.9	14.7	33.1	25.1	22.1	15.7	15.1	11.2	3.9	18.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

In the case of people of the same religion, almost half of the respondents (49.0%) indicated that they sometimes trust them with regard to issues of land litigation, cheating and extra-marital activities. About one-tenth trust them all the time while 18.3 percent do not trust them at all. At the regional level, about one-fifth of respondents in the Central region (19.2%) as well as 14 percent in the Brong Ahafo region always trust people of the same religion on such issues (Table 6.1).

6.3 Existence of conflict or tension in communities

More than two-fifths of respondents (82.9%) reported that there is no tension or conflict between different groups within their community (Table 6.2). Similar proportions expressed the same view in the urban (82.4%) and rural (83.4%) areas. Only eight percent of respondents in both urban and rural areas indicated that there was conflict in the past but peace was now prevailing.

Table 6.2: Current situation regarding tensions or conflicts between different groups in communities or towns by region

	Region										
Situation	Western	Central	Greater Accra	Volta	Eastern	Ashanti	Brong Ahafo	Northern	Upper East	Upper West	Total
Urban											
There is no tension/conflict	90.4	78.7	89.7	71.8	67.8	83.5	82.1	70.6	67.0	87.1	82.4
There was tension/conflict in the past, now there is peace	5.3	9.8	4.0	11.7	7.8	10.8	6.0	18.2	24.6	10.5	8.0
There was peace in the past, now there is tension/conflict	0.0	3.4	0.9	0.0	4.8	2.0	1.7	2.5	3.2	1.5	1.8
There is tension/conflict with no violence	3.3	6.0	4.6	14.9	14.1	1.5	6.0	4.9	4.2	0.9	5.5
There is tension/conflict with violence	1.0	2.1	0.9	1.7	5.5	2.2	4.2	3.8	1.1	0.0	2.2
Rural											
There is no tension/conflict	87.6	90.6	85.6	72.7	83.4	76.8	91.0	88.8	78.0	90.7	83.4
There was tension/conflict in the past, now there is peace	6.1	5.6	3.3	9.6	3.8	15.3	2.2	6.7	13.7	4.0	8.0
There was peace in the past, now there is tension/conflict	1.3	0.5	1.6	1.1	2.3	4.7	0.4	0.2	0.9	0.8	1.7
There is tension/conflict with no violence	4.0	2.8	8.2	14.9	9.0	1.7	6.1	3.2	7.2	4.4	5.8
There is tension/conflict with violence	1.1	0.6	1.3	1.6	1.5	1.4	0.3	1.1	0.1	0.1	1.0
All											
There is no tension/conflict	88.8	84.9	89.5	72.4	75.7	80.7	86.4	81.9	75.6	89.9	82.9
There was tension/conflict in the past, now there is peace	5.7	7.6	3.9	10.3	5.7	12.7	4.2	11.1	16.1	5.4	8.0
There was peace in the past, now there is tension/conflict	0.7	1.9	0.9	0.8	3.6	3.1	1.1	1.1	1.4	0.9	1.8
There is tension/conflict with no violence	3.7	4.3	4.8	14.9	11.5	1.6	6.0	3.8	6.5	3.7	5.6
There is tension/conflict with violence	1.0	1.3	0.9	1.6	3.5	1.9	2.3	2.1	0.3	0.1	1.7

6.4 Use of force or violence in community or neighbourhood

Table 6.3 shows how often communities have experienced force or violence by other groups of people or by one group against the other in the past 5 years preceding the survey. At the national level, 46.5 percent of respondents indicated that their communities had never experienced force or violence by other groups of people or one group against the other. One in three respondents (31.8%) indicated that their communities had occasionally experienced force or violence while about seven percent had frequently gone through this experience.

The use of force or violence is likely to occur more frequently in urban (7.7%) than rural (5.4%) areas. A relatively higher proportion of urban communities in Brong Ahafo (16.2%) and Upper East regions (18.2%) have frequently experienced communal violence while about two out of every five urban communities in the Volta (43.6%), Eastern (39.9%), Ashanti 41.4%), Brong Ahafo (45.7%) and Upper East (39.9%) regions have occasionally experienced the use of force or violence by one group against the other. The pattern is similar in the rural areas with the exception of Ashanti and Upper East regions where the level of incidence is lower in the urban areas compared to rural areas.

Table 6.3: Frequency of use of force or violence in communities or neighbourhood in the past five years by region and locality

| Frequency | Region | | | | | | | | | | |
	Western	Central	Greater Accra	Volta	Eastern	Ashanti	Brong Ahafo	Northern	Upper East	Upper West	Total
Urban											
Yes, Frequently	10.0	4.3	4.4	8.7	6.0	9.9	16.2	3.4	18.2	7.0	7.7
Yes, occasionally	20.5	20.6	37.1	43.6	39.9	41.4	45.7	36.9	39.9	10.9	37.4
Yes, once	14.7	13.4	18.1	11.6	6.0	3.8	20.6	9.1	34.2	58.8	12.1
Never	54.8	61.7	40.4	36.1	48.1	44.9	17.5	50.5	7.6	23.2	42.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Rural											
Yes, Frequently	11.3	1.5	6.4	4.9	5.7	7.3	2.1	3.3	2.0	2.1	5.4
Yes, occasionally	12.0	12.1	36.8	34.7	41.5	16.2	24.5	39.7	10.2	13.0	24.5
Yes, once	16.1	21.4	13.7	24.3	11.7	19.1	19.8	20.7	16.3	11.3	18.7
Never	60.6	65.1	43.1	36.1	41.2	57.3	53.6	36.4	71.5	73.5	51.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
All											
Yes, Frequently	10.8	3.4	4.5	6.2	5.9	8.6	11.6	3.4	6.8	3.5	6.7
Yes, occasionally	15.2	17.8	37.1	37.7	40.4	28.7	38.8	38.0	19.0	12.5	31.8
Yes, once	15.6	16.0	17.8	20.0	8.0	11.6	20.3	13.6	21.6	24.3	14.9
Never	58.4	62.8	40.6	36.1	45.7	51.1	29.2	45.1	52.6	59.8	46.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

6.5 Causes of conflict in communities

Community violence and conflicts are the result of many factors. These include situations where people are competing for scarce resources such as land or territories, jobs and income, and housing, when these are not fairly distributed. Conflicts may also arise due to oppressive or infamous leadership; religious and political beliefs and ethnic divide.

Table 6.4 shows that about a third of conflicts are due to chieftaincy disputes (31.0%); 28.4 percent are attributed to land disputes and 11.5 percent are due to political differences. In rural areas, most respondents cited land disputes (41.5%) as the major cause of conflicts in their communities. This is followed by issues related to chieftaincy (29.7%). In urban areas, however, issues of chieftaincy (31.8%) form the major cause of conflicts followed by land disputes (19.9%).

At the regional level, most households in the Brong Ahafo (57.4%) and Northern (63.6%) regions cite chieftaincy as the main cause of conflicts. In the Central (42.2%), Eastern (40.1%) and Upper East (40.3%) regions, land disputes are the major cause of conflicts. Conflicts in the Upper East are also attributed to ethnicity by more than two-fifths of households (43.5%).

Table 6.4: Major causes of conflict in community or neighbourhood
by region and locality

Cause of conflict	Region										
	Western	Central	Greater Accra	Volta	Eastern	Ashanti	Brong Ahafo	Northern	Upper East	Upper West	Total
Urban											
Indebtedness	3.6	1.7	14.1	17.6	4.9	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.6
Ethnic/tribal conflict	18.7	22.8	13.1	5.1	0.9	8.1	4.5	0.0	61.0	3.1	10.3
Political differences	6.2	3.9	12.7	4.9	6.9	35.0	21.2	5.8	5.4	52.6	15.1
Marriage	12.4	3.9	2.8	13.6	4.9	5.1	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.8
Land dispute	25.4	36.0	18.6	21.2	36.6	8.8	12.8	8.5	21.8	11.5	19.9
Chieftaincy	33.8	31.8	16.3	31.3	30.9	16.3	56.2	84.1	11.0	32.7	31.8
Religion	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9
Other	0.0	0.0	22.3	5.0	9.9	25.6	0.0	1.6	0.8	0.0	11.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Rural											
Indebtedness	3.9	7.0	8.7	11.4	6.9	0.0	3.2	1.1	0.0	8.5	5.2
Ethnic/tribal conflict	7.8	11.1	0.0	2.2	3.1	1.0	0.0	1.8	19.6	3.1	3.5
Political differences	5.2	6.2	0.0	5.6	9.7	5.3	10.6	5.1	0.0	2.7	5.9
Marriage	16.0	3.2	27.9	10.4	11.4	9.2	3.6	0.0	0.4	6.5	8.8
Land dispute	31.2	56.6	47.7	42.4	45.8	30.9	20.8	52.8	65.8	52.6	41.5
Chieftaincy	30.7	15.8	0.0	19.3	17.1	48.8	61.9	38.1	14.3	11.0	29.7
Religion	1.6	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8
Other	3.6	0.0	15.7	7.5	6.2	3.4	0.0	1.0	0.0	15.6	4.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

**Table 6.4: Major causes of conflict in community or neighbourhood
by region and locality (Cont'd)**

Cause of conflict	Western	Central	Greater Accra	Volta	Eastern	Ashanti	Brong Ahafo	Northern	Upper East	Upper West	Total
All											
Indebtedness	3.8	3.3	13.7	13.5	5.7	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.0	3.9	5.4
Ethnic/tribal conflict	12.3	19.2	12.1	3.2	1.7	5.0	3.5	0.8	43.5	3.1	7.6
Political differences	5.6	4.6	11.7	5.4	7.9	21.9	19.0	5.5	3.1	29.4	11.5
Marriage	14.5	3.7	4.8	11.5	7.3	6.9	4.9	0.0	0.2	3.0	6.4
Land dispute	28.8	42.2	20.9	35.2	40.1	18.5	14.5	28.2	40.3	30.7	28.4
Chieftaincy	32.0	27.0	15.0	23.4	25.7	30.6	57.4	63.6	12.4	22.6	31.0
Religion	0.9	0.0	0.0	1.3	3.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9
Other	2.1	0.0	21.8	6.7	8.5	15.8	0.0	1.4	0.5	7.3	8.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

In the urban areas of the Northern region, more than four out of every five households see chieftaincy as the major source of conflicts (84.1%) while in the rural areas, almost two-thirds of households in Upper East (65.8%) attribute conflicts to land dispute.

6.6   Risk of violence in community or town

An essential ingredient for a community to develop is for its citizens to be assured of peace and the absence of violence, so that they can go about their lawful activities. Table 6.5, which presents data on the level of risk of violence between different groups as perceived by respondents, shows that one-third of respondents (33.7%) think that the level of risk of violence in their community or town reduced slightly in the past five years while 31.2 percent said it reduced greatly. Similar proportions of respondents in urban and rural areas indicated that the level of risk of violence either reduced slightly or greatly. In the urban areas, 12.9 percent of respondents indicated that the level of risk of violence in their communities slightly increased, while a relatively higher proportion in the rural areas (13.9%) made the same assertion.

In the Upper East region, 16.5 percent of respondents in the urban areas indicated that the level of risk of violence had greatly increased with 0.5 percent in rural areas indicating the same situation. The Central region has about one-fifth of respondents indicating that the level of risk of violence had slightly increased during the past five years. The level of risk of violence in urban communities in the Upper West region, as indicated by respondents had greatly reduced (89.3%).

Table 6.5: Level of increase in risk of violence in community or town between different groups in the past 5 years by region

Level of risk	Region										
	Western	Central	Greater Accra	Volta	Eastern	Ashanti	Brong Ahafo	Northern	Upper East	Upper West	Total
Urban											
Greatly increased	8.8	4.4	5.0	0.5	3.9	4.9	3.6	7.5	16.5	0.0	5.0
Slightly increased	17.0	21.3	7.5	9.9	16.7	13.5	16.8	9.1	6.4	0.0	12.9
Did not change	0.0	6.4	21.2	27.6	32.0	5.9	29.7	5.5	3.2	4.9	17.6
Slightly reduced	46.5	42.0	44.3	22.4	16.9	37.8	30.2	51.0	38.1	5.8	34.8
Greatly reduced	27.7	25.9	22.0	39.6	30.5	38.0	19.7	26.8	35.9	89.3	29.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Rural											
Greatly increased	16.6	0.0	5.2	12.7	4.9	1.6	2.2	1.8	0.5	25.4	6.2
Slightly increased	13.4	10.3	8.7	18.6	14.4	12.8	12.1	8.0	14.5	9.1	13.9
Did not change	7.1	12.8	26.3	21.9	11.2	11.9	29.5	6.1	1.5	0.0	14.2
Slightly reduced	23.4	34.5	43.6	24.9	39.3	37.9	18.4	39.3	28.4	14.8	32.1
Greatly reduced	39.5	42.4	16.1	22.0	30.2	35.8	37.8	44.7	55.1	50.7	33.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
All											
Greatly increased	13.4	3.2	5.0	8.5	4.2	3.5	3.3	5.0	9.7	12.2	5.5
Slightly increased	14.9	18.3	7.6	15.6	15.8	13.2	15.8	8.6	9.8	4.3	13.3
Did not change	4.2	8.1	21.6	23.8	24.2	8.5	29.6	5.8	2.5	2.6	16.3
Slightly reduced	32.9	40.0	44.3	24.0	25.4	37.8	27.7	45.8	34.0	10.1	33.7
Greatly reduced	34.6	30.4	21.5	28.0	30.4	37.0	23.6	34.8	44.0	70.8	31.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

6.7   Frequency of violence between groups

According to Table 6.6, about one-quarter of respondents (25.1%) reported that there had never been violence in their communities while nearly two out of every five (39.0%) respondents indicated that groups in their communities sometimes resorted to violence. Almost ten percent of respondents indicated that groups frequently resorted to violence in their communities (9.8%). This is a very worrying situation since a community cannot develop if the people always resort to violence leading to insecurity in those communities and the destruction of lives and valuable property.

At the regional level, the Ashanti region (16.4%) reports the highest proportion of frequent violence followed by the Upper West (12.8%), Western and Volta (11.2% each) and Central (10.3%). The Eastern (50.5%), Brong Ahafo (46.6%), Greater Accra (46.2%) and Ashanti (41.8%) have high proportions of cases of groups sometimes resorting to violence in a community.

In the urban areas, the Eastern (60.3%), Ashanti (52.2%) and Brong Ahafo (49.3%) regions have higher proportions of groups sometimes resorting to violence while in the rural areas, the Greater Accra (43.6%), Eastern (38.4%) and Brong Ahafo (37.2%) are the lead regions.

Table 6.6: Frequency of groups resorting to violence in community or town in the past 12 months by region and locality

Locality	Western	Central	Greater Accra	Volta	Eastern	Ashanti	Brong Ahafo	Northern	Upper East	Upper West	Total
Urban											
Frequently	7.9	10.7	9.1	7.3	5.1	12.2	5.6	7.1	5.3	4.9	8.2
Sometimes	28.4	41.8	46.4	34.7	60.3	52.2	49.3	24.9	44.2	9.4	46.2
Once	23.6	11.0	31.0	21.4	11.3	22.6	36.8	30.6	12.7	53.7	23.6
Never	40.2	36.5	13.5	36.7	23.3	12.9	8.3	37.4	37.9	32.0	22.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Rural											
Frequently	13.5	9.1	21.1	13.2	5.2	21.6	1.3	8.8	2.8	21.3	12.4
Sometimes	19.9	16.2	43.6	29.8	34.8	28.6	37.2	13.2	29.6	8.7	27.9
Once	28.0	23.5	3.6	34.6	27.0	20.9	27.9	43.6	54.0	23.2	29.8
Never	38.6	51.1	31.7	22.4	33.1	28.9	33.6	34.5	13.6	46.8	29.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Ghana											
Frequently	11.2	10.3	10.1	11.2	5.1	16.4	4.6	7.8	4.3	12.8	9.8
Sometimes	23.4	34.5	46.2	31.5	50.5	41.8	46.6	19.7	38.0	9.1	39.0
Once	26.2	14.6	28.8	30.1	17.3	21.9	34.8	36.4	30.1	39.1	26.1
Never	39.2	40.7	14.9	27.2	27.0	20.0	14.0	36.1	27.6	39.1	25.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

6.8 Knowledge about dispute resolution mechanism

When a person or groups of persons are in dispute or disagreement in a community, the surest way to resolve their differences is through arbitration. The survey sought to find out from respondents if they knew about any mechanisms for dispute resolution. Table 6.7 shows that two-thirds of respondents have knowledge about the dispute resolution mechanism (66.7%). Knowledge about dispute resolution mechanisms is highest in the Upper West region (92.6%). The proportion of respondents in rural areas who have knowledge about dispute resolution (83.8%) is far higher than those in urban areas (53.0%). This may be due to the dominance in the use of traditional authorities for dispute resolution in rural areas.

The Upper West region has the highest proportion of respondents in both urban and rural areas (79.1% in urban and 96.1% in rural) who have knowledge about dispute resolution mechanisms. The Greater Accra region (33.3%) has the least proportion of respondents with knowledge of dispute resolution mechanisms.

Table 6.7: Knowledge about any dispute resolution mechanism by region and locality

	Region										
Locality	Western	Central	Greater Accra	Volta	Eastern	Ashanti	Brong Ahafo	Northern	Upper East	Upper West	Total
Urban											
Yes	62.3	63.1	31.8	75.0	72.8	54.8	68.9	60.4	57.3	79.1	53.0
No	37.7	36.9	68.2	25.0	27.2	45.2	31.1	39.6	42.7	20.9	47.0
Rural											
Yes	92.4	75.2	57.5	90.6	80.0	86.0	85.7	80.5	78.1	96.1	83.8
No	7.6	24.8	42.5	9.4	20.0	14.0	14.3	19.5	21.9	3.9	16.2
All											
Yes	79.2	69.5	33.3	85.4	76.4	67.9	77.1	72.8	73.6	92.6	66.7
No	20.8	30.5	66.7	14.6	23.6	32.1	22.9	27.2	26.4	7.4	33.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

6.9   Level of confidence in dispute resolution mechanism

The extent to which people would resort to the use of dispute resolution mechanisms to settle their differences is when they have confidence in the process. According to Table 6.8,more than seven out of every ten respondents indicated that they were extremely confident with the dispute resolution mechanisms (72.0%) they know while about one-fifth indicated that they were somewhat confident (19.7%). The proportion of respondents in rural areas who are extremely confident in the dispute resolution mechanism (76.5%) is higher than in urban areas (66.4%).

Table 6.8: Level of confidence in dispute resolution mechanism by region and locality

	Region										
Locality	Western	Central	Greater Accra	Volta	Eastern	Ashanti	Brong Ahafo	Northern	Upper East	Upper West	Total
Urban											
Extremely confident	65.7	69.7	57.9	59.1	66.9	70.7	71.2	66.5	77.6	76.4	66.4
Somewhat confident	21.4	19.6	33.9	24.8	21.2	18.6	16.3	28.5	17.6	21.7	23.0
Not very confident	9.1	6.8	5.1	5.8	4.8	4.8	6.3	2.9	2.0	0.5	5.4
Not at all confident	1.5	2.5	1.5	3.1	3.8	2.7	3.8	1.4	1.8	0.7	2.5
Don't know	2.4	1.4	1.7	7.1	3.3	3.2	2.4	0.8	1.1	0.7	2.6
Rural											
Extremely confident	76.4	84.6	58.4	72.6	76.8	80.5	82.2	78.7	58.4	65.1	76.5
Somewhat confident	18.5	13.3	35.1	17.0	13.4	11.4	13.9	18.9	31.8	32.3	17.0
Not very confident	3.0	1.6	2.9	5.3	5.0	3.8	1.9	1.6	8.1	2.2	3.6
Not at all confident	1.1	0.5	3.6	2.3	2.6	2.0	1.8	0.3	1.4	0.2	1.6
Don't know	1.1	0.1	0.0	2.9	2.3	2.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	1.3
All											
Extremely confident	72.7	78.2	57.9	68.7	72.2	75.9	77.1	74.8	61.7	67.1	72.0
Somewhat confident	19.5	16.0	34.0	19.3	17.1	14.8	15.0	21.9	29.3	30.4	19.7
Not very confident	5.1	3.8	4.9	5.4	4.9	4.3	3.9	2.0	7.1	1.9	4.4
Not at all confident	1.2	1.3	1.7	2.6	3.1	2.3	2.7	0.6	1.5	0.3	2.0
Don't know	1.5	0.7	1.5	4.1	2.8	2.7	1.3	0.6	0.4	0.3	1.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

The level of confidence in dispute resolution mechanisms is highest in the Central region (78.2%) followed by Brong Ahafo (77.1%), Western (72.7%) and Eastern (72.2%) regions. In the urban areas, the Upper East (77.6%), Upper West (76.4%), Brong Ahafo (71.2%) and Ashanti (70.7%) regions have higher proportions of respondents who have confidence in dispute resolution mechanisms. In the rural areas, however, the Central (84.6%), Brong Ahafo (82.2%), Ashanti (80.5%), Northern (78.7%) and Western (76.4%) have proportions of respondents with confidence in the resolution mechanism.

6.10   Presence of a policing or neighbourhood watchdog

To ensure peace and security, many communities set up neighbourhood watchdog groups which patrol or police the communities. According to Table 6.9, almost two-thirds of respondents indicated that there is no policing or neighbourhood watchdog in their community. Only 18.7 percent of respondents reported the presence of organized policing in their community, with an additional five percent having an active neighbourhood watchdog system.

The Greater Accra region (46.0%) has the highest proportion of respondents indicating the presence of organized policing followed by the Eastern region (28.1%). The presence of an active neighbourhood watchdog is highest in Upper West (13.6%) compared to the other regions (Table 6.9). The activities of active neighbourhood watchdogs are more common in urban areas in the Ashanti region (12.1%) and in rural areas in the Upper West region (16.7%).

Table 6.9: Presence of a policing or neighborhood watch dog in community by region and locality

Locality	Region										Total
	Western	Central	Greater Accra	Volta	Eastern	Ashanti	Brong Ahafo	Northern	Upper East	Upper West	
Urban											
Yes, organized policing	23.5	20.4	46.7	22.7	48.9	15.8	7.2	5.4	21.2	28.8	29.3
Yes, neighborhood watchdog active	1.3	6.5	2.1	1.7	0.7	12.1	5.7	6.1	5.6	2.0	5.0
Yes, neighborhood watchdog but inactive	3.4	5.7	1.8	4.0	1.3	4.6	3.8	8.3	2.2	0.3	3.4
Yes, both organized policing and neighbourhood watch dog active	1.0	2.8	0.7	3.8	0.1	4.7	0.2	2.6	0.8	0.6	1.9
No	65.1	59.1	43.1	52.7	46.1	57.8	71.6	67.3	60.0	64.3	54.0
Don't know	5.7	5.4	5.6	15.0	2.8	4.9	11.5	10.2	10.1	4.0	6.4
Rural											
Yes, organized policing	5.9	3.5	34.2	8.9	8.0	1.3	3.1	1.8	12.0	1.6	5.6
Yes, neighborhoods watchdog active	5.3	3.2	3.9	6.0	6.3	6.6	3.2	4.9	3.2	16.7	5.5
Yes, neighborhood watchdog but inactive	3.1	6.6	0.1	5.6	2.5	3.9	1.1	6.4	5.0	8.4	4.3
Yes, both organized policing and neighborhood watchdog active	0.5	0.9	0.6	2.5	0.4	-	-	-	0.1	0.5	0.5
No	82.1	84.1	60.4	66.7	81.2	83.5	85.2	82.9	73.3	70.0	79.4
Don't know	3.0	1.8	0.7	10.3	1.6	4.6	7.3	4.0	6.4	2.8	4.6
All											
Yes, organized policing	13.6	11.5	46.0	13.5	28.1	9.8	5.2	3.2	14.0	7.3	18.7
Yes, neighbourhood watchdog active	3.6	4.8	2.2	4.6	3.6	9.8	4.5	5.3	3.8	13.6	5.2
Yes, neighbourhood watchdog but inactive	3.3	6.1	1.7	5.1	1.9	4.3	2.5	7.2	4.4	6.7	3.8
Yes, both organized policing and neighbourhood watchdog active	0.7	1.8	0.7	3.0	0.3	2.8	0.1	1.0	0.3	0.5	1.3
No	74.7	72.2	44.1	62.1	64.0	68.6	78.2	77.0	70.4	68.8	65.3
Don't know	4.2	3.5	5.3	11.9	2.2	4.8	9.5	6.4	7.2	3.1	5.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

6.11   Concerns of threats of various nature and incidents

Table 6.10 provides responses to concerns of threat of various nature, including criminal violence, wars and conflicts, natural disasters, health hazards, fire outbreaks, road accidents, poverty and hunger. The table shows that the major threats of concern to respondents are poverty (93.2%), unemployment (91.3%) and hunger (81.2%). Other threats of concern are road accidents (76.8%), fire outbreaks (74.4%) and criminal violence (71.1%),

The threat of poverty, hunger and unemployment are concerns expressed across all regions but are more prominent among respondents in the three northern regions (Table 6.10). More than ninety percent of respondents express concern about these threats. This shows that concerted efforts should be made to avert these threats as they can have very debilitating effects on the population.

Criminal violence and wars and conflicts are also areas of great concern to respondents in all the regions except Eastern and should be tackled to ensure peace in our communities.

The threats of mining and "galamsey" activities are concerns of respondents in the Western (60.2%), Central (66.3%), Greater Accra (63.3%) and Northern (61.3%) regions.

Table 6.10: Concerns of threats of various nature and incidents in community by region

Activity	Western	Central	Greater Accra	Volta	Eastern	Ashanti	Brong Ahafo	Northern	Upper East	Upper West	Total
Criminal violence											
Yes	57.7	75.2	78.3	83.9	38.8	79.4	61.6	82.9	76.4	73.4	71.1
No	42.3	24.8	21.7	16.1	61.2	20.6	38.4	17.1	23.6	26.6	28.9
Wars/conflicts											
Yes	56.5	71.9	69.3	78.5	27.5	69.1	46.8	82.5	76.1	64.3	63.6
No	43.5	28.1	30.7	21.5	72.5	30.9	53.2	17.5	23.9	35.7	36.4
Natural disaster											
Yes	55.6	73.5	76.2	79.3	36.4	71.8	48.0	79.5	83.0	77.7	67.0
No	44.4	26.5	23.8	20.7	63.6	28.2	52.0	20.5	17.0	22.3	33.0
Health hazards											
Yes	59.3	76.2	79.3	81.5	41.5	77.9	50.3	79.7	84.0	80.8	70.5
No	40.7	23.8	20.7	18.5	58.5	22.1	49.7	20.3	16.0	19.2	29.5
Mining/Galamsey											
Yes	60.2	66.3	63.3	48.7	28.8	52.8	42.9	61.3	35.8	38.5	52.6
No	39.8	33.7	36.7	51.3	71.2	47.2	57.1	38.7	64.2	61.5	47.4
Quarrying											
Yes	46.1	61.9	59.3	38.8	15.7	36.3	38.9	58.8	33.7	36.0	43.8
No	53.9	38.1	40.7	61.2	84.3	63.7	61.1	41.2	66.3	64.0	56.2
Water spillage											
Yes	56.9	68.1	65.9	72.3	25.4	63.5	42.4	73.3	54.5	40.8	58.2
No	43.1	31.9	34.1	27.7	74.6	36.5	57.6	26.7	45.5	59.2	41.8

Table 6.10: Concerns of threats of various nature and incidents in community by region (Cont'd)

Activity					Region						
	Western	Central	Greater Accra	Volta	Eastern	Ashanti	Brong Ahafo	Northern	Upper East	Upper West	Total
Fire outbreak											
Yes	66.2	76.4	83.6	83.2	44.1	84.7	59.6	83.5	72.3	76.2	74.4
No	33.8	23.6	16.4	16.8	55.9	15.3	40.4	16.5	27.7	23.8	25.6
Road accident											
Yes	64.0	79.9	86.1	88.4	50.0	84.7	60.0	86.2	82.9	81.1	76.8
No	36.0	20.1	13.9	11.6	50.0	15.3	40.0	13.8	17.1	18.9	23.2
Poverty											
Yes	91.1	94.6	90.1	91.7	90.1	94.2	96.2	98.2	98.2	96.7	93.2
No	8.9	5.4	9.9	8.3	9.9	5.8	3.8	1.8	1.8	3.3	6.8
Unemployment											
Yes	87.9	94.0	91.5	89.1	80.8	91.9	95.3	97.6	98.8	96.8	91.3
No	12.1	6.0	8.5	10.9	19.2	8.1	4.7	2.4	1.2	3.2	8.7
Hunger											
Yes	80.6	89.9	82.6	82.1	65.0	84.1	64.0	93.4	94.0	91.4	81.2
No	19.4	10.1	17.4	17.9	35.0	15.9	36.0	6.6	6.0	8.6	18.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

6.12 Level of trust in people within communities

Table 6.11 shows that about half of the respondents (51.3%) are always on their guard as they cannot trust people they live with in their communities. Nearly two-fifths indicated that they can trust (38.3%) people living in their communities while a tenth (10.4%) cannot trust the people. In the urban areas, 57.9 percent of respondents are always on their guard compared to 42.9 percent in the rural areas.

A the regional level, the Greater Accra and Eastern regions have higher proportions of respondents who are always on their guard (61.3% and 61.7% respectively) while the Northern region (61.2%) has the highest proportion of respondents who can trust the people they live with in their community.

In the urban areas, more than half of the respondents in the Central (50.8%), Northern (50.3%) and Upper East (53.3%) regions have trust in the people they live with in their communities while higher proportions in the Upper West (70.8%), Eastern (67.1%) and Ashanti (65.5%) regions are always on their guard.

In the rural areas, the Northern and Upper West regions (68.0% each) have the highest proportion of respondents who trust people who are living in their communities.

Table 6.11: Level of trust in people within community by region and locality

Locality	Western	Central	Greater Accra	Volta	Eastern	Ashanti	Brong Ahafo	Northern	Upper East	Upper West	Total
						Region					
Urban											
Can trust	33.8	50.8	24.3	29.2	16.4	23.6	44.8	50.3	53.3	24.4	30.0
On my guard	56.2	41.0	62.5	59.4	67.1	65.5	44.8	32.5	45.8	70.8	57.9
Can't trust	10.0	8.2	13.2	11.3	16.5	10.9	10.4	17.2	0.9	4.8	12.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Rural											
Can trust	48.2	58.9	46.3	40.9	31.0	43.3	49.9	68.0	51.1	68.0	48.6
On my guard	42.9	35.9	42.2	52.0	56.5	44.6	42.4	27.4	41.5	30.3	42.9
Can't trust	8.9	5.2	11.5	7.1	12.5	12.1	7.7	4.6	7.4	1.8	8.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
All											
Can trust	41.9	55.1	25.6	37.0	23.8	31.8	47.2	61.2	51.5	58.9	38.3
On my guard	48.7	38.3	61.3	54.5	61.7	56.8	43.7	29.4	42.5	38.7	51.3
Can't trust	9.4	6.6	13.1	8.5	14.5	11.4	9.1	9.4	6.0	2.4	10.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

6.13 Preference to stay in current location or relocate to another community

Conflicts tend to make people take decisions on whether to continue to live in their present locations or move to areas they consider to be safe. Table 6.11 shows that about seven out of every ten respondents prefer to stay in their current location (71.9%). Similar proportions of respondents in both urban and rural areas (72.7% in urban and 70.8% in rural) prefer to stay in their current location. At the regional level, the Upper West region (84.9%) has the highest proportion of respondents who prefer to stay in their current communities followed by the Greater Accra region (80.5%).

Within the urban areas, higher proportions of respondents in the Central (85.3%), Greater Accra (80.5%) and Northern (78.2%) regions prefer to stay in their current locations. In the rural areas, the Upper West region (87.4%) reported the highest proportion of residents preferring to stay in their current location. This is followed by the Upper East (79.7%), Greater Accra (79.4%), Volta (78.7%) and Brong Ahafo (74.9%) regions.

Table 6.12: Preference to stay in current location or relocate to another community by region and locality

						Region					
Locality	Western	Central	Greater Accra	Volta	Eastern	Ashanti	Brong Ahafo	Northern	Upper East	Upper West	Total
Urban											
Live elsewhere	45.9	14.7	19.5	28.3	32.6	36.3	28.0	21.8	27.9	24.6	27.3
Stay in current location	54.1	85.3	80.5	71.7	67.4	63.7	72.0	78.2	72.1	75.4	72.7
Rural											
Live elsewhere	37.2	28.6	20.6	21.3	33.5	37.1	25.1	28.6	20.3	12.6	29.2
Stay in current location	62.8	71.4	79.4	78.7	66.5	62.9	74.9	71.4	79.7	87.4	70.8
All											
Live elsewhere	41.0	22.0	19.5	23.6	33.1	36.7	26.6	26.0	22.0	15.1	28.1
Stay in current location	59.0	78.0	80.5	76.4	66.9	63.3	73.4	74.0	78.0	84.9	71.9

6.14 Voluntary participation in community development activities

Volunteerism helps communities in undertaking project to lead to their development. According to Table 6.13, a little more than half of the respondents (54.8%) indicated their subscription to the citizens' participation in volunteer work in their communities. The proportion of respondents in urban areas who subscribe to volunteered participation in the developmental projects (40.5%) is lower compared to the rural areas (66.0%). Within the regions, proportion of respondents advocating volunteerism is higher in the Volta (72.7%), Western (71.1%) and Upper West (66.8%) regions. The Greater Accra region has less than one-quarter of respondents (24.9%) who subscribe to the volunteered participation in community developmental activities.

In the urban areas, volunteered participation in developmental activities is highest in the Western region (60.8%) followed by the Volta region (62.0%). The two regions also have the highest proportion of respondents in rural areas subscribing to volunteerism (Table 6.13).

Table 6.13: Volunteered participation in community developmental activities in the past 12 months by region and locality

						Region					
Locality	Western	Central	Greater Accra	Volta	Eastern	Ashanti	Brong Ahafo	Northern	Upper East	Upper West	Total
Urban											
Yes	60.8	46.7	22.7	62.0	47.8	32.9	42.0	40.1	37.1	56.6	40.5
No	39.2	53.3	77.3	38.0	52.2	67.1	58.0	59.9	62.9	43.4	59.5
Rural											
Yes	79.2	75.1	61.6	78.1	61.8	59.1	58.9	61.3	56.5	69.5	66.0
No	20.8	24.9	38.4	21.9	38.2	40.9	41.1	38.7	43.5	30.5	34.0
All											
Yes	71.1	61.6	24.9	72.7	54.9	43.9	50.1	53.2	52.3	66.8	54.8
No	28.9	38.4	75.1	27.3	45.1	56.1	49.9	46.8	47.7	33.2	45.2

6.15 Contribution to community or neighbourhood developmental activities

Table 6.14 shows six out of ten respondents are in favour of people contributing to the developmental activities of their community (60.1%). The proportion of respondents in rural areas who subscribe to people contributing to community developmental activities (77.8%) is far higher than in urban areas (46.0%). This shows that people in rural areas are committed to contributing to the development of their communities than in urban areas where people always look up to the government for the development of their areas.

At the regional level, the Upper West region (85.9%) has the highest proportion of respondents who think people should contribute to the development of their communities. This is followed by the Western (75.4%), Volta (76.8%), Central (69.7%) and Eastern (69.1%) regions.

Within the urban areas, more than half of respondents are in favour of the idea of people contributing towards community development except Greater Accra where less than one-fifth of respondents (19.8%) think that people should contribute to community development. In the rural areas, very high proportions of respondents in the Upper West (88.5%), Central (86.9%), Volta (83.6%) and Western (80.4%) regions subscribe to the idea of people contributing to the development of their communities.

Table 6.14: Contribution of people to community or neighborhood developmental activities by region and locality

| Locality | Region | | | | | | | | | | |
	Western	Central	Greater Accra	Volta	Eastern	Ashanti	Brong Ahafo	Northern	Upper East	Upper West	Total
Urban											
Yes	69.1	50.8	19.8	63.2	64.4	53.4	63.3	56.7	43.8	75.9	46.0
No	25.4	36.4	65.7	18.1	28.1	31.0	22.3	29.8	35.7	7.6	40.5
Don't know	5.5	12.8	14.5	18.7	7.5	15.5	14.4	13.4	20.6	16.6	13.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Rural											
Yes	80.4	86.9	70.0	83.6	73.5	79.5	70.0	68.8	73.9	88.5	77.8
No	16.4	10.3	18.6	9.5	22.1	17.1	22.4	22.0	21.2	9.7	17.1
Don't know	3.2	2.8	11.4	6.9	4.4	3.5	7.6	9.2	4.9	1.8	5.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
All											
Yes	75.4	69.7	22.7	76.8	69.1	64.3	66.5	64.2	67.3	85.9	60.1
No	20.4	22.7	62.9	12.4	25.0	25.2	22.3	25.0	24.4	9.3	30.1
Don't know	4.2	7.6	14.3	10.8	5.9	10.5	11.1	10.8	8.3	4.9	9.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

CHAPTER SEVEN
GOVERNANCE AND POLITICAL ENGAGEMENT

7.1   Introduction

Political engagements are those actions of private citizens by which they seek to influence or to support government and politics. Political engagement extends beyond parties. It encompasses the many activities used by citizens to influence the selection of political leaders or the policies they pursue.

There is also the general perception that, in many public institutions, officials have to be influenced with money before they perform the duties for which they have been employed. People have often looked up to government to provide for all their developmental needs without the citizenry making any contributions. Respondents were asked about their views on these issues and the results are presented in this chapter.

7.2   Voting in 2012 Presidential and Parliamentary Elections

Table 7.1 shows that 92.6 percent of respondents voted in the 2012 Presidential and Parliamentary elections. The proportion of respondents indicating that they voted is higher in rural (93.4%) than urban (92.0%) areas. The regional distribution shows that the Northern region (96.2%) recorded the highest proportion of respondents who reported voting, followed by the Brong Ahafo (94.0%), Upper West (93.9%) and Volta (83.8%) regions.

In the urban areas, about one out of every ten respondents in the Central and Greater Accra regions (10.4% and 9.4% respectively) did not vote. The Greater Accra region had the highest proportion of respondents in rural areas who did not vote in the 2012 Presidential and Parliamentary elections.

Table 7.1: Voting in the 2012 presidential and parliamentary elections by region and locality

Locality	Region										
	Western	Central	Greater Accra	Volta	Eastern	Ashanti	Brong Ahafo	Northern	Upper East	Upper West	Total
Urban											
Yes	91.8	89.6	90.6	93.9	92.6	92.2	94.2	96.9	95.5	91.5	92.0
No	8.2	10.4	9.4	6.1	7.4	7.8	5.8	3.1	4.5	8.5	8.0
Rural											
Yes	91.5	92.6	87.5	93.7	94.4	93.5	93.8	95.8	92.3	94.5	93.4
No	8.5	7.4	12.5	6.3	5.6	6.5	6.2	4.2	7.7	5.5	6.6
All											
Yes	91.6	91.2	90.4	93.8	93.5	92.7	94.0	96.2	93.0	93.9	92.6
No	8.4	8.8	9.6	6.2	6.5	7.3	6.0	3.8	7.0	6.1	7.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

7.3   Reasons for not voting in 2012 Presidential and Parliamentary Elections

Respondents who indicated that they did not vote in the elections were asked reasons why they did not vote. Table 7.2 shows that 27.9 percent did not vote because they were not registered while about one-fifth of the respondents (18.6%) indicated that it was not worth voting. In the urban areas, nearly the same proportions reported that they did not vote because it was not worth it (22.2%) or that they were not registered (23.0%). About one-third of respondents in the rural areas (35.2%) did not vote because they were not registered.

Table 7.2: Reason for not voting in 2012 presidential and parliamentary elections by region and locality

Locality	Region										Total
	Western	Central	Greater Accra	Volta	Eastern	Ashanti	Brong Ahafo	Northern	Upper East	Upper West	
Urban											
No candidate representing my demands	12.9	12.8	15.1	4.4	3.1	8.1	6.7	4.6	5.6	5.1	10.8
It is not worth voting	25.8	9.4	28.3	4.0	15.0	25.8	16.2	14.8	7.1	28.4	22.2
Was not registered	26.4	19.0	17.5	24.7	26.8	25.4	35.1	27.4	48.1	45.3	23.0
Could not be verified	0.0	10.9	5.5	4.6	3.2	0.0	1.4	20.8	20.0	0.0	4.4
Other	34.8	47.9	33.6	62.4	51.9	40.7	40.6	32.3	19.3	21.2	39.7
Rural											
No candidate representing my demands	4.3	7.7	0.0	4.7	0.6	9.2	6.6	1.7	7.8	4.1	5.4
It is not worth voting	18.4	18.4	35.7	4.8	12.0	11.9	6.5	15.3	8.3	8.5	13.3
Was not registered	31.3	33.7	32.0	23.9	32.0	42.1	44.3	37.4	35.4	43.0	35.2
Could not be verified	6.2	12.1	0.0	0.0	4.8	6.1	0.0	14.6	30.2	8.9	7.7
Other	39.8	28.0	32.3	66.6	50.6	30.7	42.7	31.1	18.4	35.4	38.3
All											
No candidate representing my demands	8.0	10.5	13.9	4.6	2.0	8.5	6.6	2.6	7.4	4.4	8.6
It is not worth voting	21.6	13.4	28.9	4.5	13.7	20.6	11.4	15.1	8.1	14.3	18.6
Was not registered	29.2	25.5	18.6	24.1	29.0	31.7	39.6	34.3	37.2	43.6	27.9
Could not be verified	3.5	11.4	5.1	1.5	3.9	2.3	0.7	16.5	28.7	6.3	5.8
Other	37.7	39.2	33.5	65.2	51.3	36.9	41.7	31.5	18.5	31.3	39.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

51

At the regional level, appreciable proportions of respondents in the Upper West (43.6%), Brong Ahafo (39.6%), Upper East (37.2%) and Northern (34.3%) regions did not vote because they were not registered. The proportions of respondents who indicated that it was not worth voting are high in the Western (21.6%), Greater Accra (28.9%) and Eastern (20.6%) regions. To ensure the full participation of all citizens in the governance process, efforts should be intensified to educate the people about the importance of elections.

A high proportion of respondents also indicated that they did not vote because they could not be verified. This is also a worrying situation and the appropriate institutions should improve on the technology for verification in order not to disenfranchise potential voters.

7.4 Voting for a candidate not from the same ethnic group, religion or political party

People are often likely to vote for a candidate belonging to their ethnic group, religion or political party. According to Table 7.3, however, more than 9 out of every ten respondents indicated that they would vote for a candidate who is not from the same ethnic group or religion (90.1% and 90.9% respectively). On the other hand, more than half indicated that they would not vote for a candidate of a different political party (52.2%).

At the regional level, the Brong Ahafo region reported the highest proportion of respondents who would not vote for a candidate not belonging to their ethnic group (16.0%) or religion (13.2%).

Within the urban areas, the Western (38.0%), Greater Accra (38.7%) and Upper West (32.9%) regions have low proportions of respondents who indicated that they would not vote for a candidate not belonging to their political party. In the rural areas, high proportions of respondents in all regions except Upper West (30.9%) indicated that they would not vote for a candidate not belonging to their political party.

Table 7.3: Voting for a candidate not from same ethnic group, religion or political party by region and locality

Vote on:	Western	Central	Greater Accra	Volta	Eastern	Ashanti	Brong Ahafo	Northern	Upper East	Upper West	Total
Urban											
Ethnicity											
Yes	86.4	88.5	93.3	92.2	93.2	91.2	90.5	97.0	89.1	97.0	91.8
No	13.6	11.5	6.7	7.8	6.8	8.8	9.5	3.0	10.9	3.0	8.2
Religion											
Yes	84.9	88.5	92.9	92.6	93.3	91.1	90.4	95.9	88.4	97.3	91.6
No	15.1	11.5	7.1	7.4	6.7	8.9	9.6	4.1	11.6	2.7	8.4
Political Party											
Yes	62.0	38.4	61.3	41.7	49.8	43.8	44.7	52.4	54.8	67.1	51.7
No	38.0	61.6	38.7	58.3	50.2	56.2	55.3	47.6	45.2	32.9	48.3
Rural											
Ethnicity											
Yes	90.5	86.1	87.7	91.7	92.1	74.0	91.5	93.8	94.2	95.0	88.0
No	9.5	13.9	12.3	8.3	7.9	26.0	8.5	6.2	5.8	5.0	12.0
Religion											
Yes	89.4	89.7	95.3	90.6	92.2	80.9	92.7	93.9	95.7	97.0	90.0
No	10.6	10.3	4.7	9.4	7.8	19.1	7.3	6.1	4.3	3.0	10.0
Political Party											
Yes	51.7	43.0	42.1	34.6	43.9	38.4	44.2	34.8	49.2	69.1	42.8
No	48.3	57.0	57.9	65.4	56.1	61.6	55.8	65.2	50.8	30.9	57.2
All											
Ethnicity											
Yes	88.7	87.2	93.0	91.9	92.6	84.0	91.0	95.0	93.1	95.4	90.1
No	11.3	12.8	7.0	8.1	7.4	16.0	9.0	5.0	6.9	4.6	9.9
Religion											
Yes	87.4	89.1	93.1	91.3	92.7	86.8	91.5	94.7	94.1	97.0	90.9
No	12.6	10.9	6.9	8.7	7.3	13.2	8.5	5.3	5.9	3.0	9.1
Political Party											
Yes	56.2	40.8	60.2	37.0	46.8	41.5	44.5	41.5	50.4	68.6	47.8
No	43.8	59.2	39.8	63.0	53.2	58.5	55.5	58.5	49.6	31.4	52.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

7.4 Frequency of government changing rules, laws and policies

About one-third of respondents (32.8%) think that the government changes rules, laws and policies very frequently (Table 7.4). More than one-fifth (22.7%) also think that laws and policies are changed somewhat frequently. Only one-tenth of respondents think that government does not change rules, laws and policies at all (10.1%) while the same proportions are indifferent.

At the regional level, two-fifths of respondents in the Brong Ahafo (40.3%) and about one-third in the Ashanti region (34.1%) think that the government changes rules and policies very frequently. Nearly the same proportions of respondents in the Greater Accra (28.6%), Northern (27.9%) and Upper East (28.2%) are of the opinion that rules and policies are changed somewhat frequently.

Table 7.4: Frequency of government changing rules, laws and policies that affect household's economic well-being by region

| | Region | | | | | | | | | | |
Frequency	Western	Central	Greater Accra	Volta	Eastern	Ashanti	Brong Ahafo	Northern	Upper East	Upper West	All
Very frequent	26.3	44.5	43.5	16.9	22.9	34.1	40.3	29.1	12.7	28.7	32.8
Somewhat frequent	17.3	19.2	28.6	24.2	13.9	21.3	22.3	27.9	28.2	35.0	22.7
Neither frequently nor infrequently	9.7	7.2	9.3	4.9	13.6	12.3	13.6	4.9	13.1	10.7	10.1
Somewhat infrequently	8.9	3.3	4.2	2.3	10.7	4.9	4.7	4.7	5.5	2.7	5.4
Very infrequently	8.4	5.7	4.3	7.5	12.6	10.3	4.4	3.8	2.7	2.3	7.1
Not at all	8.3	6.9	4.7	27.1	14.1	9.5	8.9	7.9	16.2	4.1	10.1
Don't know	21.0	13.3	5.5	17.0	12.1	7.4	5.8	21.7	21.5	16.4	11.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

7.5   Extent of consideration of the people's views before laws are changed

The extent to which governments take into account the views of the people before enacting, changing and implementing laws determines how the people embrace these laws. Acording to Table 7.5, more than two-fifths of the respondents think that the government never takes their views into account before changing laws (46.3%). In addition, 18.3 percent think that the government only occasionally takes their views into account before laws are changed. Only 5.4 percent of respondents indicated that their views are always taken into account before laws are changed.

Table 7.5: Households' view of the extent to which government takes their views into account before changing laws by region

| | Region | | | | | | | | | | |
Frequency	Western	Central	Greater Accra	Volta	Eastern	Ashanti	Brong Ahafo	Northern	Upper East	Upper West	Total
Always	6.7	3.7	6.0	10.7	4.0	6.2	5.6	2.0	2.5	1.2	5.4
Most of the time	10.5	7.5	6.8	9.1	10.6	6.0	12.8	12.0	5.4	4.4	8.5
About half the time	8.5	6.6	9.7	2.0	15.4	5.8	7.2	3.9	9.1	11.4	7.9
Occasionally	17.5	23.5	20.6	12.7	19.9	17.1	16.0	18.9	14.7	16.4	18.3
Never	35.3	43.9	51.7	45.3	34.9	55.2	49.1	37.5	47.9	50.9	46.3
Don't know	21.4	14.7	5.2	20.2	15.2	9.7	9.2	25.6	20.4	15.6	13.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

The Ashanti region (55.2%) has the highest proportion of respondents who indicated that their views are never considered before laws are changed; this is followed by Greater Accra (51.7%), Upper West (50.9%) and Brong Ahafo (49.1%). One-tenth of respondents in the Volta region (10.7%) indicated that their views are always considered while 17.5 percent in

the Western region think that their views are occasionally considered before laws are changed.

7.6 Extent of payment of additional money to government agencies to have things done

There is the perception that until moneys are paid to government officials, they do not perform the duties for which they have been employed. The survey, therefore, sought information on the views of respondents about this perception.

About one-third (34.1%) of respondents indicated that they never had to pay additional money to government officials in order for them to render the needed services (Table 7.6). On the other hand, about one out of five respondents indicated that they had to pay additional money most of the time in order to receive the needed services (19.9%) while 13.6 percent said they always had to pay for the services. The Upper West region had the highest proportion of respondents who said they never paid additional money (76.6%), followed by the Volta region (62.5%).

More than one-quarter of respondents in the Eastern region (26.5%) indicated that they always had to pay additional money to have services provided; the Ashanti and Brong Ahafo regions follow with 19.0 percent and 15.2 percent respectively.

Table 7.6: Households' view of the extent of payment of additional money to government officials to get things done by region

| Frequency | Region | | | | | | | | | | |
	Western	Central	Greater Accra	Volta	Eastern	Ashanti	Brong Ahafo	Northern	Upper East	Upper West	Total
Always	6.3	12.3	13.3	10.3	26.5	19.0	15.2	3.2	1.2	0.8	13.6
Most of the time	24.5	18.1	35.0	12.6	21.0	11.8	16.4	21.0	10.2	2.2	19.9
About half the time	15.6	14.0	10.0	1.7	8.5	4.0	6.7	11.4	8.3	2.6	8.4
Occasionally	19.1	16.4	18.6	6.9	9.5	9.5	13.5	20.6	19.5	13.9	14.3
Never	21.8	27.0	19.7	62.5	23.1	45.0	36.6	26.1	53.1	76.6	34.1
Don't know	12.7	12.1	3.3	5.9	11.5	10.7	11.7	17.6	7.7	4.0	9.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

7.7 Extent to which payment of additional money leads to delivery of services

About one-quarter of respondents (28.5%) are of the view that payment of additional money to government officials always led to the delivery of services (Table 7.7). In addition, 31.7 percent indicated that payment of additional money led to the delivery of services most of the time while about one-fifth (19.5%) indicated that it occasionally led to the delivery of services.

At the regional level, the Volta region had the highest proportion of respondents (46.8%) reporting that payment of additional money always led to the delivery of services. On the contrary, 46.7 percent of respondents in the Northern region reported that payment of additional money to government officials never led to the delivery of services.

Table 7.7: Extent to which payment of additional money to government officials leads to delivery of services by region

Frequency	Western	Central	Greater Accra	Volta	Eastern	Ashanti	Brong Ahafo	Northern	Upper East	Upper West	All
										Region	
Always	25.0	29.4	23.6	46.8	28.2	27.4	20.6	6.7	13.8	28.5	24.8
Most of the time	32.1	38.6	36.2	30.7	28.8	33.2	24.0	15.5	42.1	14.7	31.7
About half the time	14.5	10.7	12.0	6.4	24.3	10.7	19.7	6.8	13.7	8.2	13.5
Occasionally	20.4	19.7	22.9	11.2	16.4	14.6	18.2	24.2	23.6	45.1	19.5
Never	8.0	1.6	5.3	4.8	2.2	13.9	17.2	46.7	6.8	1.4	10.4
Don't know	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.0	2.0	0.1
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

7.8   Characteristics of democracy considered essential

More than ninety-five percent of respondents consider political freedom (95.4%) as an essential characteristic of democracy (Table 7.8). This is followed by religious freedom (95.2%), freedom of association (95.0%) and free and fair elections (94.2%).

Table 7.8: Characteristics of democracy considered essential by region

Characteristic	Western	Central	Greater Accra	Volta	Eastern	Ashanti	Brong Ahafo	Northern	Upper East	Upper West	All
											Region
Freedom of expression	82.8	94.0	93.7	94.6	95.0	93.9	90.0	91.5	97.1	97.9	92.7
Freedom of the press	82.4	93.1	92.7	93.0	91.9	91.7	88.8	90.0	95.5	97.3	91.1
Equality before law	89.9	95.0	92.8	93.8	94.9	93.9	91.1	96.6	95.9	97.8	93.6
Political freedom	90.4	96.0	95.3	95.7	96.3	95.9	93.8	98.2	97.9	98.1	95.4
Free and fair elections	90.5	94.0	93.8	95.2	95.4	93.3	93.5	97.9	97.6	97.9	94.2
Freedom to travel	88.5	95.5	92.1	93.9	95.3	95.0	93.5	97.0	94.4	97.7	93.9
Religious Freedom	89.5	96.4	95.0	95.4	96.1	95.9	94.0	98.0	96.4	97.6	95.2
Freedom of association	89.9	96.4	94.7	95.7	96.0	94.9	93.9	97.5	97.6	97.2	95.0
Freedom from discrimination	89.3	93.5	92.4	91.7	95.6	95.0	93.9	96.5	96.5	97.6	93.7

At the regional level, the Upper West and Northern regions have very significant proportions of respondents who consider freedom of expression as essential (97.9% and 97.1% respectively). The three northern regions as well as the Eastern region have higher proportions of respondents who consider freedom from discrimination as essential.

CHAPTER EIGHT
SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

8.1   Summary of findings

Theft, robbery and stealing

Theft, robbery and stealing continue to be a problem for society, with 27.9 percent of respondents indicating they had been victims. The proportion of respondents who were victims of robbery is higher in urban (55.5%) than in rural (44.5%) areas. Most robberies are reported to have occurred in the home (59.1%), with 17.3 percent taking place in the bush.

More than two-fifths of respondents in the Central region (43.0%) reported the theft of their vehicles while in the Northern and Upper East region the theft mostly involved motor-cyclers (24.8% and 24.2% respectively).

Most theft and robbery cases are not reported to the police for the necessary action to be taken; only eight percent of respondents indicated that the incident was reported to the police. One-tenth of respondents (10.8%) use special door locks to secure their homes while 12.4 percent use special window or door grilles.

Sexual offences

Reported cases of sexual offences were very low (2.3%). This may probably be due to the stigma associated with such cases. About two-fifths of the offences were committed by a friend of the victim (40.7%). In one out of five reported cases (19.7%), the victim did not know the offender.

A very high proportion of respondents (92.0%) indicated that the offence was not reported to the police. About fifteen percent of respondents in the Upper East region (14.6%) did not report the offence for fear of stigmatization.

Violence and security

Only 6.4 percent of respondents reported cases of an attack, assault or threat during the 12 months preceding the survey. About two-fifths of the attacks were verbal (39.0%) while 36.1 percent were physical. Most of the attacks took place in the home (38.3%). In the Upper West region, 27.0 percent of respondents indicated that the attack took place along a highway.

Almost six in ten respondents (59.2%) reported suffering an injury or emotional effect after the attack. About one-quarter of the cases of attack or assault (27.7%) were reported to the police. Thirty-eight percent of respondents who reported the case to the police indicated that they considered it a crime.

Public safety

About six out of every ten respondents (59.0%) reported "feeling very safe" walking down the street in their neighbourhood at night. Respondents in rural areas (68.4%) feel much safer than those in urban areas (51.5%). More than seventy percent of respondents (71.6%) also feel very safe at home at night while 59.8 percent feel very safe from crime and violence at home.

Peace and social cohesion

Nearly one-third of respondents (31.8%) had their community occasionally experiencing force or violence from other groups during the last five years. More than two-fifths of respondents (46.5%), however, reported that there was no force or violence in their communities during the period. The major causes of violence have been chieftaincy (31.0%) and land disputes (28.4%). In the Upper East region, violence has mainly been attributed to ethnic and tribal differences (61.0%).

Two-thirds of respondents (66.7%) have knowledge about the dispute resolution mechanism. The proportion is higher in rural (83.8%) than urban (53.0%) areas. More than two-thirds of respondents are also very confident in the dispute resolution mechanism.

More than nine out of ten respondents (93.2%) cite poverty as the main threat of concern to their community, followed by unemployment (91.3%) and hunger (81.2%).

Over half of the respondents (54.8%) agree with voluntary participation in community development activities while six in ten (60.1%) are of the view that people should contribute towards the development of their communities.

Governance and political engagement

More than ninety percent of respondents (92.6%) indicated that they voted during the 2012 Presidential and Parliamentary elections. About one-quarter of those who did not vote said they were not registered while 18.6 percent said they did not find it worth voting.

About one-third of respondents (32.8%) are of the view that government frequently changes rules, laws and policies that affect their economic well-being. More than two-fifths (46.3%) think that government never takes their views into consideration before changing laws.

8.2   Conclusions

Theft, robbery and burglary continue to be a challenge to the Ghanaian society. Many households have fallen victim to robbery and, in some cases, household members have lost their lives due to the violent nature of some of the robberies.

Sexual offences, even though rarely reported, prevail in the country. The offences are mainly committed in the home and within the neighbourhood of the victim. Most of these offences are committed by friends and so are not reported. Households prefer to have the cases settled at home either for fear of stigmatization or other reasons.

Communal violence has been attributed mainly to chieftaincy and land disputes. These are the result of the enstoolment of people who do not qualify to occupy stools but try to use their influence to ascend to those thrones. Land disputes also abound as one parcel of land is sold to more than one buyer.

Poverty and unemployment still exist in our communities even though efforts are being made by successive governments to reduce the levels.

8.3 Recommendations

In the light of the findings in this report, we wish to make the following recommendations:

➢ Encourage the formation of Neighbourhood Watchdog Committees to complement efforts of the security agencies in combating crime

➢ Increase community policing to protect the society from the activities of armed robbers

➢ Institute mechanisms that strengthen the chieftaincy institution to avoid the numerous chieftaincy disputes

➢ Streamline the processes of land acquisition and registration to prevent the numerous land disputes in the country

➢ Strengthen Alternate Dispute Resolution

➢ Step up efforts at poverty reduction get the majority of the people out of abject poverty to a decent life

➢ Create employment avenues for the youth to enter gainful employment and decent work

➢ Intensify public education to make people more responsible as far as participation in governance issues are concerned

➢ Institutions that are required to inform the public about government policies should intensify public education to make the people aware of developments in the country.

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