Baseline Report for an Impact Evaluation of the G-SAM Project in Ghana

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CONTENTS

ACRONYMS

AAP	Annual Action Plan
CARE	Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere
CBO	Community Based Organization
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DA	District Assembly
DACF	District Assemblies' Common Fund
DAPRC	District Assembly Public Relation Committee
DCE	District Chief Executive
DDF	District Development Fund
EA	Enumeration Area
FOAT	Functional and Organizational Assessment Tool
GAS	Ghana Audit Service
GSAM	USAID/Ghana Strengthening Accountability Mechanisms
GSS	Government Statistical Services
HH	Head of Household
IE	Impact Evaluation
ISSER	Institute of Statistical Social and Economic Research, University of Ghana
MMDA	Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assembly
MP	Member of Parliament
NDC	National Democratic Congress
NPP	The New Patriotic Party
ODK	Open Data Kit
PCA	Principal Component Analysis
PM	Presiding Member
SI	Social Impact
USAID	U.S. Agency for International Development

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

BACKGROUND AND RESEARCH QUESTIONS

Since decentralization reforms were initiated in 1988, Ghana has attempted to devolve service delivery to lower levels of government with the hopes of improving governance outcomes. Unfortunately, local and district-level service delivery has fallen short of expectations and sub-national officials are often perceived to be unaccountable. Efforts to improve accountability could take two approaches. Accountability could be obtained from the bottom-up, through interventions focused on citizen participation and oversight, or from the top-down, through interventions focused on improving central government oversight mechanisms. This impact evaluation (IE) asks whether bottom-up or top-down approaches leads to greater accountability and improved service delivery.

THE INTERVENTION

USAID/Ghana's Strengthening Accountability Mechanisms program (GSAM) focuses on the district level of governance in Ghana, the Metropolitan, Municipal, or District Assemblies (MMDAs) democratically elected by residents. Two separate activities are planned, including:

- *Performance audits:* Revenue is collected by the central government and shared with MMDA governments based on a revenue sharing formula. Currently, the Ghana Audit Service (GAS) conducts a financial audit to ensure that this money is properly spent. The intervention will transition Ghana's audit system from a simple *financial* audit to a more involved *performance* audit. In short, auditors will not just check for receipts for purchases, but they will also assess the quality of service delivery outcomes and development project outputs.

- *Civil society led information campaign:* Citizens struggle to hold their MMDA officials accountable, partially because they have very limited information about MMDA level government budgets and activities. As such, a civil society-led effort will promote the use of cell phone technology to gather real time information on district capital projects and education and health service quality. Through cellphones, citizens will be able to evaluate district government performance and report service deficiencies. This information will be used to develop citizen scorecards that will be presented and discussed in public forums.

THE RESEARCH DESIGN

The research design involves random assignment of 150 districts into one of three groups: a treatment group that will receive central government performance audits; a second treatment group that will receive civil-society led scorecard campaigns; or a control group that will not receive either intervention.

MAIN BASELINE FINDINGS

Prior to the rollout of the two interventions, Social Impact (SI) worked with the Institute of Statistical Social and Economic Research, University of Ghana (ISSER) to collect baseline data in all 150 districts. Data collection included a household survey, an administrative official survey, a survey of district politicians, and focus group discussions.

The household survey indicates that citizen satisfaction with district capital projects and services is quite low, that citizens are skeptical of district governments, and that citizens perceive limited mechanisms for holding district officials accountable. More specifically:

- Citizens are dissatisfied with the performance of the District Assembly (DA) in delivering and improving on local services. This ranges from over 70% dissatisfaction with roads and public sanitation to 30% dissatisfaction with schools and health facilities.
- 73% of household respondents reported that corruption is a big problem among public officials and approximately half of all respondents are 'very or somewhat dissatisfied' with governance by their elected district and national officials.
- Traditional authorities and elders are more favorably perceived and have maintained significant influence and respect in many communities.
- Approximately 70% of households state that their elected district officials and Members of Parliament (MPs) do not follow through on their promises of community development.

Administrators, by contrast, are quite optimistic about district governance. They reported that district planning of district capital projects is open and participatory, that projects are developed with an eye toward citizen needs, and that public administration is professionalized and fairly apolitical. The main findings from surveyed administrators include the following:

- 72% reported that town or area councils were very involved in the development of Annual Action Plans (AAPs), which serve as the primary project planning documents of district governments. 93% reported that the AAP was debated in the DA.
- The "needs of the community" rank highest from among a series of factors that could influence project identification and location. Furthermore, the technical merits of proposals rank as the most important criteria for awarding contracts.
- The overwhelming majority of administrators reported that projects are planned transparently, contracted transparently, of high quality and reasonable cost, and satisfy user needs.
- They contend that hiring and promotion in the provincial public sector is not very politicized, and few administrators reported involvement in partisan politics. Nonetheless, there is an expected social desirability bias in these findings, and survey experiments indicate that administrators actually see a great deal of partisan and ethnic favoritism in the allocation of district resources.

Like administrative officials, elected officials provided a relatively optimistic account of district governance, particularly as it applies to district capital projects; however, they also recognize problems of delayed project implementation, unresponsiveness to citizens, and corruption. The main findings from a baseline survey of this group include the following:

- 91% of respondents say that the process of developing AAPs works well; 94% state that the draft AAP is debated in the DA; and 84% contend that the AAP was approved by both the DA and the centrally appointed District Chief Executive (DCE). Thus, district planning procedures seem robust.
- Elected officials did recognize some challenges, including construction delays. 56% of developments projects are reported to be completed late. 89% of respondents indicated that this was because of delays in payments by the DA, which is consistent with common DA complaints that transfers from the central government are often delivered late.

- Responsiveness to citizens looms large for politicians. They reported that they spend more time responding to citizen complaints than any other feature of their job, and 70% reported that the lack of responsiveness to citizens is the single most important reason that elected officials are not reelected.
- Politicians also reported higher levels of corruption than administrative officials. 47% of respondents said that corruption in the district public sector is very or quite serious, 28% state that corruption is very or quite serious specifically in the DA.

Clearly, there is a substantial gap between how district officials and citizens view district governance. While citizens are very pessimistic about the quality of services, the nature of governance and the responsiveness of district government, elected and administrative officials are more optimistic. If the officials' account is more correct, the performance audits and citizen scorecards being developed as part of the GSAM project will provide evidence to support the officials and should serve to improve citizen perceptions of district governance. If district officials are overstating the quality of district governance, however, the GSAM project will uncover these deficiencies and provide citizens with specific, actionable information to hold officials accountable.

There are reasons to believe that administrative and political officials have incentives to present an overly favorable picture of district development, i.e. that their responses were subject to social desirability bias. Above and beyond standard questions, the baseline surveys also included several survey experiments, including list, endorsement and priming experiments. These survey experiments are particularly useful at uncovering the incidence of sensitive or unpopular behaviors or beliefs in a population—behaviors and beliefs that traditional survey questions are poor at uncovering. The key findings from these survey experiments suggest that:

- While, on average, household respondents believe that 45% of district budgets for district capital projects are wasted, foreign donor-funded projects are believed to suffer from *less* waste. Politicians, on average, believe that only 15% of the funds would be misspent or wasted, but they concur with household respondents in expecting less waste among donor-sponsored projects. This seems to suggest that citizens and politicians consider foreign donor-funded projects to be subject to tighter oversight than those financed by taxes.
- Survey experiments suggest that 26% of household respondents vote on the basis of personal favors delivered by politicians to them or their family. While concerning, an even larger share—37%—vote on the basis of which party promises better development. Contrary to much recent work suggesting that poor voters are particularly responsive to clientelism and private gifts, this indicates that a plurality cares about local development and is willing to hold district governments accountable for their performance.
- Ethnic and political favoritism is rampant among district level officials. List experiments suggest that 40% of public administrators and nearly 50% of political officials see their colleagues providing members of their ethnic group or political party with privileged access to public resources. Thus, despite the optimistic responses of public officials on the professionalization of public administration, the experiment provides evidence that the allocation of public resources is highly politicized.

I. INTRODUCTION

This document describes the baseline survey findings for the IE of USAID/Ghana's new local governance and service delivery program conducted through USAID's Center of Excellence on Democracy, Human Rights and Governance. The GSAM program represents a five-year, ten million-dollar project that is supported by USAID/Ghana's Democracy and Governance Office. The objective of the program is to improve local governance in Ghana through strengthening both top-down and bottom-up accountability. The program will launch at the beginning of 2015 and end in 2018.

The IE is designed as a randomized control trial to assess two activities in the governance program (1) a series of central government performance audits of District Assemblies (DAs) regarding the quality of services provided, and (2) an information campaign led by a civil society organization (CSO) on the quality of district-level public services. The evaluation will rigorously assess the impact of performance audits and CSO-led information campaigns on improving accountability and service delivery outcomes by randomly assigning one of the two activity treatments or control group status to 150 districts in Ghana. Specifically, 50 districts will be subject to a performance audit, 50 DAs will receive a scorecard campaign, and 50 districts will serve as a pure control group. As designed, this will be one of the largest IEs conducted on governance activities at the district level, and one of the first to explicitly compare top-down and bottom-up interventions for promoting accountable local governance.

Prior to the rollout of project activities, baseline data collection was carried out in all 150 districts. This data collection effort sought to gather information on baseline conditions on the key outcomes of interest and on other important contextual factors that might have an interaction effect with project activities. The primary outcomes of interest include:

1. The quality of district capital projects and health and education service delivery outcomes
2. The quality of district governance, with special reference to district capital projects.
3. The responsiveness of district officials to public pressure
4. Citizen satisfaction and engagement with district-level democratic procedures

The baseline survey analysis has three objectives. The first is to improve our understanding of the local governance and service delivery environment in the 150 districts. The second is to provide baseline estimates of indicators of service delivery, corruption, local governance and accountability outcomes. The third objective is to identify baseline differences across the treatment and comparison groups that will be used to measure the GSAM project's impact.

The report is organized as follows: in section two, we provide background on the project as well as a brief description of the study design; in section three, we describe the design and implementation of the baseline survey; in sections four through seven, we provide baseline descriptive statistics on the key study outcomes. Section eight concludes the report.

II. PROJECT BACKGROUND AND THE EVALUATION DESIGN

PROJECT BACKGROUND AND EVALUATION OBJECTIVE

In 1988, Ghana launched its comprehensive local government and public administration reform, via six pillars of decentralization: political, administrative, fiscal, planning, market, and spatial. The reform sought to transfer power and competence to a local government system in which MMDAs consist of assembly members who are either elected to office or appointed to office. Local citizens are represented by elected DAs, while central authorities are represented by a DCE, who is appointed by the President. "The MMDAs are nominally non-partisan, as candidates are not sponsored by political parties", but presidents have appointed members from their own parties (Ayee and Dickovick, 2010). A close analogy in scale to MMDAs would be county-level governments in the United States. As of April 2012, 212 MMDAs existed in Ghana.

In Ghana, MMDAs are the only substantively meaningful level of government below the national administration, and they are primarily responsible for improving service delivery outcomes through "local-level policy and planning, [which is] based on, and informed by, national policies and programs" (Ayee and Dickovick, 2010). MMDAs rely on several sources of revenue to fund local government policies and activities. The District Assemblies' Common Fund (DACF) serves as the most important source of revenue and provides intergovernmental transfers to MMDAs. These funds are distributed using a revenue sharing formula. Internally Generated Funds (IGFs) are derived from taxes and levies imposed by DAs. Additional sources of revenue include the District Development Fund (DDF) and rents derived from local extractive industries (Ayee and Dickovick, 2010).

In Ghana, decentralization has been justified as a means to promote participatory governance, improve service delivery and facilitate socio-economic development (Ohene-Konadu 2001). Consistent with decentralization initiatives in other countries, reforms have been guided by the belief that local governments are closer to their citizens, better able to respond to their needs, and therefore more accountable. The expectation has been that well-managed local governments are an important means to achieve democracy, "good governance", and the efficient mobilization and allocation of scarce resources to meet citizens' needs.

Ghana's ambitious decentralization reform process and various foreign donor initiatives notwithstanding, the MMDA system is failing to achieve its essential mandate of efficient, effective and equitable local service delivery (Ayee and Dickovick 2010, CDD-Ghana 2008, Fox et al. 2010). Decentralization reforms have failed to address many of the basic problems associated with poor governance and service provision at the local level. In many cases, the devolution of power and responsibilities to local governments has failed to yield more efficient, effective and equitable local service delivery outcomes. Corruption, rent-seeking, and low effort continue to characterize some local governments. These characteristics combine to facilitate the capture of decentralized politics by local elites and interest groups, distort democratic processes and obfuscate lines of accountability. In the absence of accountability, local elected officials and technocrats face weak incentives to address the needs of broad groups of local citizens. This state of affairs has significant negative implications for the quality of local public services.

Therefore, the overarching development problem that this program aims to address is un- or weakly accountable MMDAs. They are unaccountable to the central government, which funds the largest share of MMDA budgets. They are also unaccountable to local citizens, who are the most important consumers of local public services. Building on cutting edge development projects elsewhere, the IE of this program will involve the randomized assignment of GSAM's two main project interventions – central government performance audits and a citizen scorecard campaign, along with the randomization of control group status to a third group of districts. Given this design, the impact evaluation will allow the IE team to assess the effectiveness of each activity.

INTERVENTION 1 - PERFORMANCE AUDITS

As part of GSAM, performance audits of MMDAs will be implemented by the GAS to strengthen hierarchical accountability. The GAS is legally mandated to conduct financial audits of all MMDAs. Financial audits provide very limited information on the quality of local governance, however, because they do not address the quality of local public services or capital spending. Performance audits, on the other hand, are explicitly aimed at evaluating the value-for-money in public budgeting. They go well beyond accounting to cover the quality of roads built in a fiscal year, the square footage and provisioning of new schools, the water retention of new irrigation projects, and the like.

For GSAM, GAS will conduct performance audits of the top two or three most expensive capital projects. Such projects include classroom block construction and other infrastructural projects. Auditing performance on the implementation of these projects offers an opportunity to assess how effectively the districts have been in strengthening accountability mechanisms for capital expenditure and responding to calls for improved accountability of public finances.

The purpose of the performance audits is to ascertain whether the selected MMDAs are capable of identifying, planning, procuring contractors, supervising and monitoring capital projects in accordance with sound administrative principles and practices. Additionally the audits will assess if the quality and efficiency of capital project implementation have improved, if the measures put in place to promote public accountability are effective, if the management of required procedures is efficient, and if the interventions have addressed identified problems within the beneficiary communities. The performance audits will also assess the degree to which MMDAs are able to measure resource leakage, corruption, and the quality of service provision. The performance period to be reviewed will cover a three year period, 2012-2014.

The performance audits will be implemented as follows. The GAS will submit notifications to 50 DAs—including the DCE, members of the Assembly, the budget and development committees, and the District Coordinating Director—that they will each receive a performance audit. The letter will explain in detail that performance audits are much more involved than standard GAS audits.

On completion of the performance audits, GAS will conduct exit meetings, which will be public – as well as widely publicized to the extent possible – to present the findings in all 50 districts. These information-sharing sessions will be conducted to mobilize assembly members, citizens and CSOs on MMDA audit outcomes. The activity aims to shorten the informational link between audits conducted by the central government and MMDA citizens. Following the completion of the performance audits in the 50 districts, the results will be compiled by the GAS and translated into the local language of the district for public presentations. GAS will provide the details of the exit meetings and platforms that will be employed for the dissemination of the audit findings – e.g. town hall meetings, durbars, radio discussions, or other public forums in their inception report for the project.

In those MMDAs that receive positive reports, it is expected that the campaign will improve citizen attitudes about the quality of local governance. In those MMDAs that receive negative reports, it is expected that citizens will demand improved services and potentially vote out non-performing assembly incumbents. This exercise in transparency will provide the 50 DAs with stronger incentives to perform well in the face of increased probability of facing sanctions from performance audits, and provide national officials and local citizens with timely information on the audit outcomes. With improved information, both national officials and citizens will be empowered to hold district governments accountable for their management of the public purse.

INTERVENTION 2 - CSO-LED INFORMATION CAMPAIGN

The CSO information campaign is designed to strengthen social accountability by providing DA citizens with detailed information on the quality of district capital projects that is collected via social audits. This portion of the programming has been contracted to CARE International. CARE will lead a consortium of implementing partners to build on its preexisting network of 245 CSOs, over 10,388 farmers' groups, youth groups and 2,400 village saving and loan associations (VSLAs). These networks and relationships will provide the on-the-ground infrastructure for sustained social audits involving community-gathered information on the planning, passage, implementation and use of district development budgets. The CARE consortium will capitalize on tested social accountability models and best practices from consortium partners, developing cascaded capacity building programs (training of trainers) and adapting these approaches to the specific institutional context of the targeted districts. The information on capital projects will be collected by citizen groups using cell phone technology and then aggregated via a web-based platform that CARE is developing. The local training for the social audits is scheduled to begin in the second quarter of 2015.

Information on the quality of district capital projects will be distributed through a scorecard campaign delivered via community meetings and radio programming. The social audit results will be condensed into a simple and digestible summary that is translated into local languages. The scorecards will be diffused to MMDA citizens along with information on which MMDA officials are responsible for service quality, including their district representative, members of the relevant DA committees, and the district administrators. CSOs will also engage with MMDA citizens to demand accountability for the results. Local meetings, facilitated by the coordinating CSOs and district-level community-based organizations (CBOs), will provide a forum for discussing the scorecards and mobilizing citizens around the results. District politicians will not be invited, as there is some evidence that politicians in poorly scoring districts will try to discredit the scorecards. Radio will be used to disperse information on the scorecard campaign among citizens unable to attend the community meetings.

CARE will also support the distribution of the performance audit findings under intervention 1. In coordination with GAS, CARE estimates that findings from the 50 performance audits will be available around the second calendar quarter of 2016. Audit scorecards will be ready for dissemination during the third calendar quarter of 2016. Both the citizen scorecard campaign and the distribution of the central government audit scorecards will be timed to precede the 2017 district budget negotiations.

IMPACT EVALUATION DESIGN

The two activities under evaluation include: (1) central government performance audits and (2) a CSO-led information campaign. The effects of each of these activities will be identified by randomly assigning each intervention to 50 districts; 50 districts will receive performance audits, and 50 districts will receive the CSO scorecard campaign. An additional 50 districts will serve as a control group during the

period of the IE. We plan to regularly collect data on our outcomes of interest in these control districts, which will serve as a baseline for estimating the effects of the programming. Overall, the evaluation involves data collection in a total of 150 districts.

Figure 1 Program Implementation Design
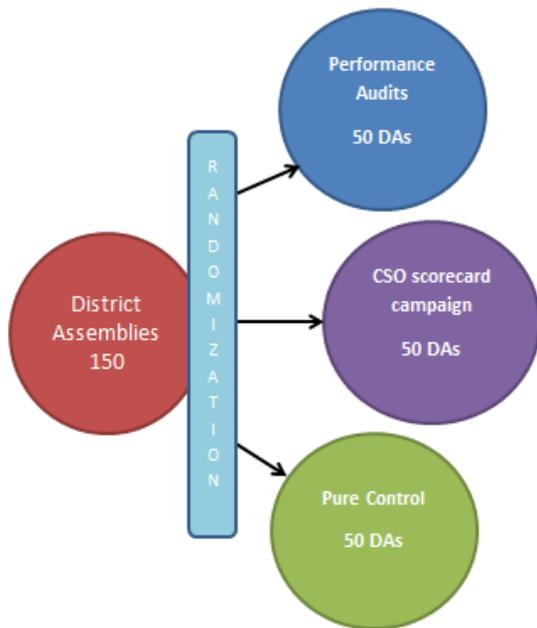
Figure 1 presents an illustrative diagram of the IE design. We note the evaluation activity that a group of districts will receive (performance audits or CSO scorecard campaign), as well as the control group. From a sample of 150 DAs, each District was randomly selected into one of the three groups.

MATCHING AND RANDOMIZATION PROCEDURE FOR GSAM

A matching procedure was used for the random assignment of districts to audit, CSO and control groups for GSAM. The goal of the matching and randomization procedure is to ensure that districts in the audit, CSO and control are as similar as possible. The more similar they are before the programming, the easier it will be to detect effects of the programming.

In order to ensure the districts are as similar as possible, we conduct two procedures. First, we create triplicate matches of districts that are as similar as possible. Second, once we have all of the districts matched into similar triplicates, we randomly place one district from each triplicate into the audit, CSO and control groups. Figure 2 provides a graphic representation of the matching and randomization procedure, which we detail below.

Figure 2 Matching and Randomization Procedure
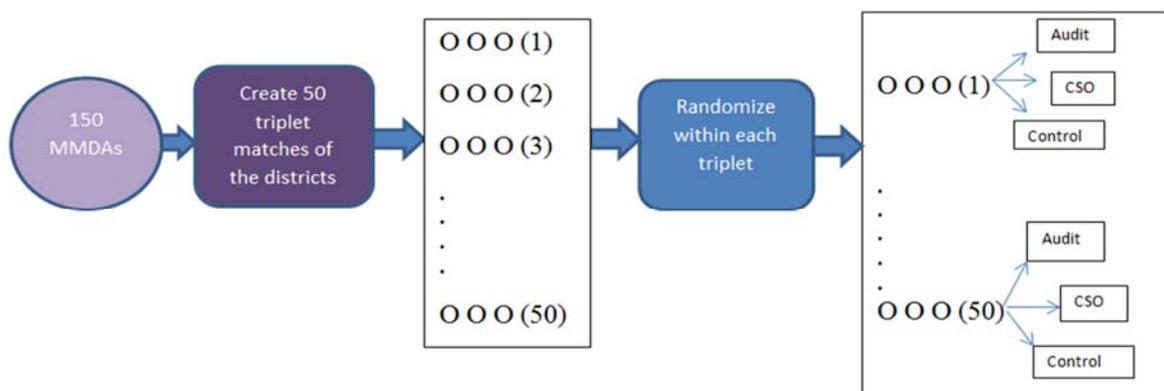
When pre-programming data are available, matching before the randomization procedure is a standard approach to ensure that the study units (districts in our case) are as similar as possible on key characteristics that are likely to have an impact on program outcomes. Absent initial matching, randomization could produce very different groups of districts in the audit, CSO and control groups simply as a result of bad luck; this potential problem is particularly stark with sample sizes below 300.[1] In such cases, pre-matching units (districts) before randomization ensures that the treatment and control groups are as comparable as possible, thereby increasing estimation efficiency and statistical power.

In conducting the matches, the goal is to produce sets of districts that are as similar as possible on key characteristics. Doing so required that we identify a handful of key characteristics that seemed likely to impact the quality of capital projects and political accountability across districts, i.e. the outcomes GSAM aims to improve. We selected six background characteristics for the matching procedure that we expected to be strongly correlated with the outcomes of interest. In particular, we did an exact match on geographic region (north vs. south) and whether a district is new or not. From there, we matched on a district poverty index, the ethnic fragmentation of the district, the electoral competitiveness of the district, the district's most recent (2011) Functional and Organizational Assessment Tool (FOAT) score, and whether the district had previously experienced a performance audit by the GAS.[2]

Having identified these key background characteristics, we deployed a statistical algorithm to match the districts on those characteristics. There are several approaches to statistical matching. The GSAM program adds a layer of complexity to standard matching procedures. Most matching algorithms are developed to match pairs of units, but GSAM has three arms – control, audit and CSO. Thus, our design represents a *randomized cluster matched triplet*. We used a modified version of Robert Greevy and Cole Beck's R code for an optimal nonbipartite algorithm to create matched triplets. The algorithm performed better than a standard greedy algorithm and ensured better balance across our treatment and control groups than we could achieve without matching. The algorithm procedure was as follows:

1. Two-thirds of MMDAs are randomly selected from the total set of MMDAs.
2. Matched pairs are created by minimizing the Mahalanobis distance between the values of selected covariates within pairs.
3. Matched pairs are saved as set A.
4. One MMDA from each matched pair in set A is randomly selected.
5. Those randomly selected MMDAs are matched to the remaining 1/3rd of MMDAs.
6. This set of matches is saved as set B.
7. Sets A and B are merged on the common district to form the triplets.

We repeated steps one through seven 1,000 times and took the closest set of triplets out of those one thousand loops.

There are 163 DAs in Ghana, but the program only has funding for 100 districts; the IE includes data on an additional 50 districts as controls. In eliminating districts from consideration for programming and

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[1] See Bruhn and McKenzie (2008) and (Greevy et al. 2004).

[2] These performance audits were done in ten MMDAs in conjunction with DANIDA.

evaluation, we focused on: a) new districts, where performance audits are more difficult in light of limited information from Annual Development Reports and nascent local capacity; and b) those new districts where the matches were the worst (meaning where the districts were least like each other and where comparisons are hardest). This procedure generated 150 districts in 50 matched triplets.

Once the triplets of districts were identified, the randomization procedure was straightforward. One district of each triplet was randomly placed in the audit, CSO and control groups by a random number generator. Within each triplet, the district with the highest number was assigned to the control group; the one with the middle number was assigned the CSO programming; and the one with the lowest was assigned to the audit programming.

Appendix 1 provides evidence that pre-matching did contribute to balance across control and treatment districts both in the characteristics of respondents and in survey responses. In short, given data constraints the matching and randomization procedures have done a good job of generating pre-programming balance between treatment and control districts.

III. Baseline methodology and implementation

INSTRUMENT DESIGN

Each intervention described above in Section 2 above is aimed at the same three outcomes of interest:

1) The quality of district capital projects and service delivery
2) Perceptions of the quality of district governance
3) Attitudes toward accountability and responsiveness of district officials

These outcomes of interest will be measured by the evaluation through five key sources of data:

- Household surveys at the baseline and year three of the project
- Local elected official survey at the baseline and year three of the project
- Local bureaucrat survey at the baseline and year three of the project
- Focus groups with citizens at the baseline and year three of the project
- Administrative data on district financial management and public service indicators

The IE team designed the baseline surveys using the latest knowledge bearing on question and survey design. Perhaps most importantly, the three surveys offer perhaps the first example of a coherent strategy that instructed the design of instruments aimed at a common theme across citizens, administrators, and political officials. Thus, the surveys provide an opportunity to look at all sides of district governance and district capital projects – that of citizens/consumers, that of officials responsible for administering district capital projects and funds, and that of politicians responsible for establishing development priorities and allocating district budgets.

Some of the questions were modified in conjunction with local data collection partner ISSER in order to reflect Ghanaian realities. The IE team took several steps to ensure data quality, including:

- The questionnaires were almost entirely pre-programmed into Open Data Kit (ODK). This eliminated the slow and tedious coding process, which is often subject to various types of errors.
- The use of tablet-based electronic data capture to enter responses by the interviewer and frequent uploading of the data to the cloud ensured that the data was subject to regular diagnostics by the IE team.
- The IE team, ISSER management and the field teams were in nearly constant contact via WhatsApp in order to address any challenges that arose during field work.

This report presents the baseline findings for the household, elected official, administrative official surveys, and focus groups. The quantitative results are complemented by a discussion of the focus group results.

BASELINE IMPLEMENTATION

Enumerator Training and Field Management

ISSER trained and fielded a total of 43 field assistants. ISSER recruited the enumerators and field supervisors from advanced (mostly MA and PhD) students, most of whom had extensive previous experience carrying out field work. The IE team was very impressed with the quality of the team assembled for the field work.

The 43 assistants were organized into six teams––five for the household and official surveys and one for focus groups. Each survey team was made up of a supervisor and six enumerators. In each team, four enumerators were responsible for administering the household survey, and two interviewers were responsible for conducting the interviews of elected and administrative officials. The focus group team was made up of a supervisor, four enumerators and a driver.

The work started with eleven days of training with the enumerators and supervisors. This included a review of the three field instruments and subsequent revisions. Reverse translations of the instruments were done by ISSER-hired interpreters from the University of Ghana, Legon. After training on the instruments, the enumerators and supervisors were trained in the use of electronic tablets, ODK software, and procedures for managing the devices and uploading data.

The instruments were pre-tested first amongst the enumerators and later in neighbouring communities (Madina) in the Greater Accra Region. Five districts were selected for the pilot, which was undertaken over two working days; these districts were outside the GSAM-programmed districts and therefore did not contaminate our sample. Piloting the elected official survey was a challenge, as it was difficult to make appointments on short notice, and many officials were involved in a major review of the DDF. That aside, the pilot revealed several issues:

1) The household survey was too long, averaging over an hour per respondent. Some of this had to do with enumerators not yet being accustomed to the instrument and the ODK tablet interface.
2) Some questions yielded high non-response rates and required revisions.
3) Several of the tablets had battery problems.
4) Some enumerators were not completing the ODK forms, and they required additional training on how to deal with unfinished surveys, i.e. when respondents refused to continue for lack of time.
5) Many of the surveys were filled out in the presence of others besides the respondent.
6) Some enumerators seemed to be rushing through the surveys.
7) Several devices were failing to georeference interview locations.

Each of these issues, with the exception of chronic problems with georeferencing interviews, were addressed in subsequent revisions to the survey instrument and additional training of enumerators. We refer the reader to ISSER's final survey report for details. Fieldwork started on Monday August 25, 2014 and came to an end on October 1, 2014. The quantitative data collection team visited 150 districts while the focus group team conducted a total of 60 focus group discussions in 12 districts.

The IE team, ISSER management, and field teams were in daily contact via mobile message platform WhatsApp. Survey responses were uploaded to ODK regularly, and the data was subject to regular

checks by the IE team. This allowed the IE team to identify and address potential problems bearing on survey length, gender representation, sample size, etc. as they were developing.

The GSAM IE team received Institutional Review Board approval for the survey instruments from SI on June 20, 2014. Informed consent was received from each participant after reading a statement about the purpose of the research, the content of the survey, any risks or benefits, and the time commitment. Participants were assured their participation was voluntary and could be withdrawn at any point and that their answers would be kept confidential.

Sampling

The IE team and ISSER developed a three-stage stratified sampling design to select 20 households in each of the 150 districts. The IE team selected the 150 districts according to the criteria outlined above. At the second stage, two enumeration areas (primary sampling units) were selected from each of the 150 selected districts. Using the 2010 Ghana Population and Housing Census Enumeration Areas (EAs) List as a sampling frame, the EAs in each of the selected districts were categorized into two strata (rural and urban). One rural EA and one urban EA were quasi-randomly selected from each district; the randomization structure was constrained to prevent the selection of neighboring EAs and those characterized by the Ghana Statistical Service (GSS) as "remote", i.e. unreachable by car or motorcycle.

This third stage involved the selection of ten households from each of the 300 selected EAs (this gives a total of 20 households in each district or 3,000 households across the 150 districts). Using EA maps obtained from the GSS, two enumerators made a sweep of each EA to enumerate all inhabited addresses. Once the total number of habitations was established, the enumerators divided that figure by ten (the desired sample size for each EA) to obtain the sampling interval. Enumerators then walked from house to house starting from one end of the EA and selected the domiciles to participate in the study using the sampling interval. In cases where there was more than one household in a structure, the enumerators chose a household where an eligible woman seemed to be present--this was done to ensure a minimum of 40% representation by women in the sample. Where no woman was present, the field assistant randomly chose a household to be interviewed by paper lottery. Upon selecting a household, enumerators selected a knowledgeable representative of the household (i.e. a household head or an adult aged at least 22 years with sufficient knowledge on local governance issues). Additional details on the household sampling procedure are available in the ISSER/IE team's Interviewer Manual.

In selecting officials for the elected and administrative officials surveys, enumerators were told to prioritize officials involved in the development and management of the district's development project budget. The list, in order of priority, of Political Officials was:

- District Chief Executive
- Presiding Member (PM) of the DA
- Chair of the Works Sub-committee
- Chair Development Planning sub-committee
- Chair of the Finance Sub-committee
- Chair of the District Executive Committee (if different from DCE or PM of the DA)
- Chair of the Social Services Sub-committee

The list, in order of priority, of Administrative Officials that were targets of the interviews was:

- DA's Internal Auditor
- Budget Officer of the district Development Planning Coordinating Council
- District Coordinating Director (i.e. the head of the DA administration)
- District Planning Officer
- Chair of District Tender Board
- Director of Education, Youth and Sports Department
- Comptroller and/or District Finance Officer (if different from above)
- Director of the Social Welfare and Community Development Department

Enumerators and field supervisors were instructed to use these lists until they reached the target sample size (ten) for each district. Enumerators and field supervisors were also instructed to aim for balance between Political and Administrative officials in each district. District officials were contacted in advance in an effort to establish meetings. In each district, an urban or rural community was selected, such that six urban and six rural communities were interviewed.

Focus groups were conducted in late August and early September 2014 in 12 districts: Amansie West, North Gonja, Gomoa West, Denkyembour, Shai Osudoku, Gushiegu, Krachi East, Kwahu South, Nkoranza South, Sefwi Akontombra, Kasena-Nankana West, and Wa West Districts. Each of the ten regions in Ghana is represented. In each district, five focus groups were held, organized by age and gender. The five resulting groups were older females, older males, younger females, younger males, and a mixed group. Interviewers collected demographic information on age, profession, literacy, and gender.

Focus group moderators solicited responses on the following topics:
- Development project priorities
- Opinions on how the district sets development priorities
- Development project inequality between communities in the district
- District government responsiveness to the community
- Quality of district construction
- Who to turn to for assistance with a development problem in the community
- Whether to contact the district about a development problem
- Who to contact in district government with a complaint or suggestion
- Whether corruption is a problem
- Other development concerns

Baseline Challenges

1. **Translation:** The translation of the instruments into local languages took considerably longer than expected, so it was not possible to program local languages in ODK.[3] In lieu of programmed local languages, the teams trained on moving back and forth between printed local language translations and the English language ODK interface. By all accounts, enumerators were comfortable delivering the survey in local languages a few days into field work.

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[3] In any event, ODK would not have accommodated them since many of the local-language characters are unsupported.

2. **Transport**: The issue of transportation and bad roads was a recurring problem in the Supervisor reports; this contributed to the relatively long period of fieldwork.
3. **Lack of cooperation from some politicians and administrators**: Obtaining letters of introduction from the Ministry of Local Government was slow, and some local officials were very reluctant to complete the survey even when these letters were shown to them. Other officials did not live in the communities they represent or in the district capital and were hesitant to travel to answer the survey. They asked for accommodation, transport and other allowances before participating in the survey. The difficulty of locating willing officials created challenges and delays as teams had to wait extra days to complete work in many districts.
4. **EA maps and new districts**: Ghana has created many new districts over the last ten years. The GSS, which is the sole provider of census EA maps, provided several dated maps that placed EAs in the wrong districts. There were also local conflicts in two EAs, and one EA in the Western region was not accessible. In each of these cases, the team had to replace initially selected EAs with the aid of the GSS.
5. **Technology**: Some tablets broke down and had to be replaced. As a result, ISSER had to use more tablets than initially budgeted (43 tablets instead of 25). This added to the cost of the project. In addition, the geolocating capacity of some of the devices did not work.
6. **Payments to enumerators**: The firm-fixed price subcontract mechanism between SI and ISSER included a payment schedule based on completed deliverables. Given the delays in field work noted above, the payments for field work-related deliverables were also delayed. When combined with the fact that the contract was denominated in dollars and work was conducted during a time of high inflation in Ghana, this produced a situation in which the real value of final payments was devalued. This clearly created considerable dissatisfaction among enumerators. That dissatisfaction did not, as far as we can tell, impact data collection since survey data was uploaded more-or-less daily via ODK, and this challenge emerged as field work was coming to a close. Nevertheless, this is an issue to keep in mind when midline and endline contracts are awarded and designed.

IV. BASELINE CHARACTERISTICS: HOUSEHOLD SURVEY

In this section we provide a review of central findings from the household survey. We organize the presentation into four portions, one summarizing the descriptive characteristics of the respondents and the following three corresponding to each of our outcomes of interest--the quality of (and satisfaction with) district services and district capital projects, perceptions of the quality of district governance, and attitudes toward the responsiveness of district governance.

The overarching message we wish to convey is that while citizens *on average* hold quite negative attitudes towards many district services and government, there is very significant variation across districts. Given space constraints, we are unable to convey the extent of cross-district variation throughout the report, but Figure 3 below shows the distribution of the percent of respondents that are dissatisfied with their elected DA member by district; the pink shading shows the overall distribution, and the bars represent the share of districts by decile. The y-axis here refers to the cross-district frequency distribution with which respondents were unhappy with their elected DA members. The figure shows that while there is only one district where no one was dissatisfied with their DA member and only one district where all respondents were dissatisfied, there is a great deal of variation between these extremes. Similar distributions are common for many of the questions below. We take this to be an important reason for optimism because it shows that there are already examples of good governance across Ghana's districts that GSAM can help promote.

Figure 3 Dissatisfaction with Elected DA Members Across Districts
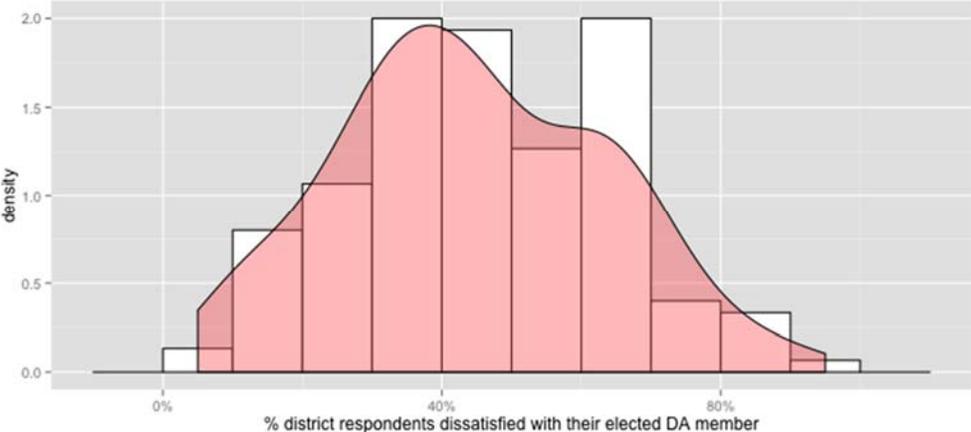
RESPONDENT CHARACTERISTICS

The household survey includes 2,998 respondents across ten of Ghana's regions. Heads of households (HHs) represent 53% of the total sample, while the spouse of the HH represent 24% of respondents. As described above we had a systematic procedure to oversample female respondents to ensure at least 40% representation. As Table 1 shows our procedure was successful, as females represent 45% of the total sample.

Table 1 Gender Composition of Respondents

Male	**55%**
Female	**45%**
Total respondents	**2,998**

The average age of respondents is 43, and the majority of respondents (67%) are long-term residents of the survey district. For those respondents not born in the survey district, the average length of residency is 18 years. Most of the respondents are quite poor. Since measuring income is extremely difficult in contexts of largely informal employment, we asked a series of asset questions to get a sense of household wealth. As Table 2 shows, while the majority of respondents have at least one cell phone, a radio, an electric fan, and a concrete floor, most go without a stove, a sewing machine, or a bicycle. The vast majority of respondents (92%) have sheet metal roofs, and a mere 9% own cattle.

Table 2 Respondent Assets

Asset	Percent with asset
Concrete Floor	62%
Metal Sheet Roof	92%
Scooter	25%
Sewing Machine	27%
Cattle	9%
TV	67%
Cellphone	90%
Bicycle	45%
Car	9%
Radio	81%
Electric Fan	52%
Refrigerator	27%
Stove	20%

Nevertheless, we successfully sampled across the income distribution of Ghana. Recent income-based measures of inequality put the gini coefficient at .42. Using our assets as a basis for calculating a similar measure, our sample has an asset-based gini coefficient of .41.[4] Figure 4 presents the Lorenz Curve for assets in our sample; it plots the cumulative distribution of the population against the cumulative

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[4] We constructed an index of asset ownership by applying principal components analysis (PCA) on the asset counts associated with each asset in the table above. It is on the basic of these PCA scores that we calculate inequality.

proportion of assets. The area between the lorenz curve (blue) and the line of perfect equality (red) as a proportion of the total area under the line is the gini coefficient.

Figure 4 Lorenz Curve
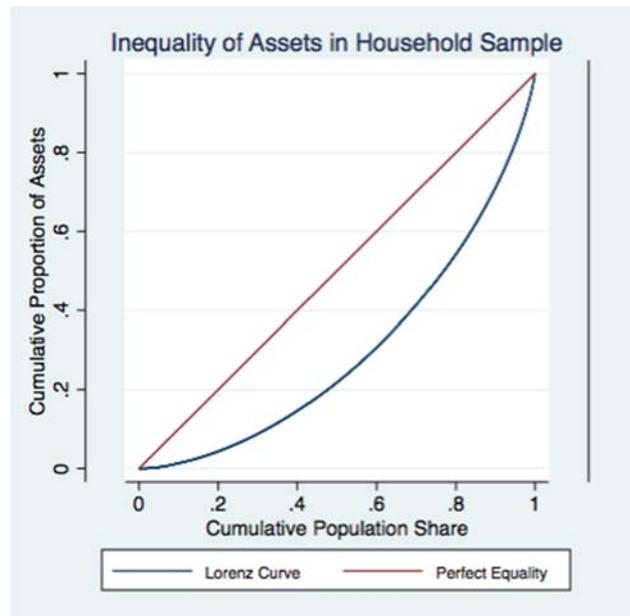
Tables 3 and 4 below suggest that the household respondents were, on average, quite engaged with politics. 62% follow the news everyday. Although district politics is not as important to respondents as national politics, about 26% stated that district politics were "very important". The overwhelming majority of voters (more than 98%) are registered to vote, and 65% reported voting in the most recent DA elections. This self-reported turnout was much higher than actual voter turnout in DA elections across the country (typically reported around 35%). The higher reported rate is almost certainly a combination of social desirability bias and the fact that turnout in DA elections is higher in rural areas, i.e. those areas where we sampled. Finally, partisanship plays an important role for many voters, as 71% reported that they always voted for the same party. Partisan identity was evenly split among respondents between the National Democratic Congress (NDC) party and The New Patriotic Party (NPP), although about half of the sample was unwilling to share which party they supported.

Table 3 Political Interest

	How often do you follow the news?		How important are:	Political sophistication			
				Village Politics	Tribal Politics	District Politics	National Politics
Every day	62%	(62)	Very important	24% (710)	8% (227)	26% (786)	57% (1705)
Almost never	11%	(112)	Not at all important	41% (1242)	77% (2326)	36% (1092)	16% (490)

Table 4 Political Participation

	Registered to vote?	Vote in DA elections?	Always vote for the same party?	Party Support	Attend public meetings
No		35% (1042)	25% (745)	NDC - 46% (972)	38% (588)
Yes	>98%	64% (1882)	71% (2111)	NPP - 46% (967)	62% (947)

OUTCOME 1: DISTRICT CAPITAL PROJECTS AND SERVICE DELIVERY

A primary focus of the survey is to assess baseline levels of the state and quality of local district capital projects across Ghana's districts. Citizens are generally dissatisfied with service delivery in their districts and with the performance of the DA in delivering and improving on local services. This ranges from greater than 70% dissatisfaction with roads and public sanitation to 30% dissatisfaction with schools and health facilities.

While over 45% of respondents reported that no district capital projects had been completed in their community in the past two years, a majority had seen at least some development efforts and 25% reported that two district capital projects have been completed in their community. Among respondents whose communities received a capital project, approximately 19% said that schools or school facilities were the largest capital project. Other categories of district capital projects reported by at least 5% of respondents include health facilities, roads, bore holes, electrification and piped water supply.

Among those reporting the presence of a development project, 33% noted a role for the central government in the construction of the largest project, whereas 30% noted the involvement of the DA. Absent details on each specific project, it is unclear if respondents are properly attributing responsibility for projects to the central and district governments.

The baseline levels demonstrate a high level of community consultation and project benefits. 75% of those knowledgeable about projects in their community reported that their community had been consulted. Over 60% of these respondents stated that their *family* had benefited a great deal from the project, and 83% indicated that their *community* had benefited a great deal from the project.

As suggested above, the survey included a series of questions about perceptions of specific services. The local services of interest, i.e. those in which districts make considerable capital investments, include roads, water supply, primary education, health services, sanitation, public safety and markets.

Table *5* below demonstrates a high level of dissatisfaction with local roads (81%), public toilets (71%), water supply (48%), and the condition of public market facilities (57%); the numbers in parentheses refer to the raw number of respondents who voiced dissatisfaction. In contrast, approximately 70% of respondents expressed *satisfaction* with the quality of basic education, health services and policing in the community.

Table 5 Service Delivery Satisfaction

	Roads	Water	Schools	Health	Public sanitation	Police	Market facilities
Dissatisfied	81% (2438)	48% (1461)	33% (999)	33% (986)	71% (2135)	30% (904)	57% (1726)

The number one development priority among household respondents was roads (30%), followed by health facilities (16%), water supply (13%) and education (13%). The focus group discussions support these results. Roads were the most commonly cited development priority for two-thirds of the focus group communities, and among the top priorities in the others. Roads were often mentioned in reference to other development priorities – particularly transit times to hospitals and markets. Health care facilities (clinics and hospitals) were among the most commonly cited priorities for all but four communities. Relatedly, access to water was a common priority in all but one community, and toilets were a priority in almost half of urban and rural communities. These issues – water, toilets, and health care – were often mentioned in concert. One respondent in Amansie West stated, "It would be helpful if we got a public toilet here and a decent one at that, especially in these times of cholera outbreak, you know what could happen if there should be an outbreak here when we do not have a hospital or even a clinic here." Schools were a priority in all but two communities. Markets were a priority in one third of urban and rural communities. Other infrastructure projects were substantially less common. For instance, electricity was a common priority only in Gomoa West District.

We were interested in to whom citizens attribute development failures. As such, we asked survey respondents a series of questions with the premise "There can be many obstacles to building development projects such as schools, roads, health clinics, gutters etc. that serve the needs of district citizens." We followed this up with a series of questions asking "How big of a problem is….", where the options ranged from "lack of citizen participation and oversight", "influence of the DCE", "corruption among district public officials", and "the involvement of political parties". 'Corruption among district public officials' was cited as the single biggest obstacle to building better capital projects (73%). Interestingly, many citizens perceive their own lack of participation as a serious obstacle as well. Table 6 below demonstrates the results described above.

Table 6 Obstacles to Building Better Capital Development Projects

	Lack of citizen participation	Influence of the DCE	Corruption among public officials	Involvement of political parties
Big problem	48% (1443)	31% (927)	73% (2195)	13% (387)
Not a problem	19% (569)	18% (550)	3% (82)	43% (1294)

When asked about the influence of various actors on the location of capital projects in their area, the top three influential groups include chiefs (46%), the MP (34%) and DCE (33%); only 6%, 11% and 9% (respectively) of respondents said that these actors had "no" influence on the location of district capital projects. Interestingly, the next tier of influential factors or groups included the 'community's needs' (27%) and NGOs (23%). Falling between political parties (19%) and business interests (13%), only 16% of

respondents said that members of the DA had a "great deal of influence" on the location of district capital projects. We would expect this share to increase as a result of GSAM programming to the extent it successfully brings transparency to the capital budgeting process. Table 7 below shows the descriptive statistics across four of these categories by overall response rates.

Table 7 Influence and Responsibility of Local Actors

	MP	DCE	DA	Local chiefs
Influence the location of district capital projects				
A great deal of influence	34% (1028)	33% (992)	16% (487)	46% (1386)
None	11% (320)	9% (271)	13% (402)	6% (192)
Responsibility for schools				
A lot of responsibility'	54% (1623)	60% (1811)	60% (1803)	35% (1038)

The focus group results highlight the perceptions of development inequality found in the household survey. Focus groups participants were asked whether they thought some communities in their district received more capital development projects than others. All communities answered in the affirmative – most citing the personal preference of politicians as a factor. One participant from North Gonja District noted: "When the assemblyman of a community is more active than the rest, development projects are often taken to the community where the active assemblyman comes from, whereas the less active DA members are ignored." In more than half of the communities involved in qualitative research, focus group participants reported that DA members and MPs direct capital projects toward the communities they are from, and respondents in one third of the districts mentioned that the DCE does the same. Focus group participants in rural communities were far more likely to think that the MP's home community was important for development.

Community organization also played a role in attracting capital projects. Focus group respondents in half of the districts mentioned that communities that petition the DA are more likely to receive capital projects. Chiefs were often important in both urban and rural communities in facilitating this process. A respondent in Nkoranza noted: "if you live in a community where both leaders and chiefs are not united, development projects are not realized." Lastly, party politics is seen as affecting capital projects in urban communities. Focus group respondents in half of urban communities mentioned that party strongholds are likely to receive more capital projects. Discussion of party politics with respect to within-district development inequality was absent from rural communities.

In the sections below, we provide more detailed information on service delivery for water supply and education, two areas where DAs play an important role.

1. Water supply and education

Approximately 9% of respondents receive their water from the tap. For those that do not receive water directly from the tap, the average time to collect water from a local water supply is nine minutes (sd

=17.5). When asked who had primary responsibility for the maintenance of drinking water supplies, 49% of respondents said the local community itself was responsible, 28% identified a private business, and 12% attributed responsibility to the DA.

The overwhelming majority of households (78%) have at least one child in primary school. For households with children in school, 86% have at least one child in a government primary school and 41% of households have at least one child in a primary private school. The majority of students (61%) are sent to the nearest primary school, which is – on average – a 15 minute (sd=15) walk from the house.

Respondents were asked to evaluate their satisfaction with the quality of primary school facilities and education. Overall, the results demonstrate a high degree of satisfaction with various aspects of primary school education, including facilities (61%(1414)), fees (61%(1419)), distance (80%(1873)), teacher attendance (77%(1791)), and teacher quality (76%(1762)). The exception to this trend is classroom size, which was only marked favorably by 48% of respondents. Table 8 below displays the overall responses for the series of six questions on primary school quality.

Table 8 School Quality Satisfaction

	Condition of facilities	Distance to school	Classroom size	Cost	Teacher attendance	Quality of teaching
PRIMARY SCHOOL						
Satisfied	61% (1414)	80% (1873)	48% (1128)	61% (1419)	77% (1791)	76% (1762)
SECONDARY SCHOOL						
Satisfied	62% (433)	49% (342)	42% (290)	28% (193)	65% (450)	78% (541)

Despite overall high satisfaction levels, the results indicate variation across gender, as well as significant regional differences. Male respondents are slightly less satisfied than female respondents with the condition of facilities, classroom size, and the quality of teaching. In line with the regional pattern identified thus far, we find significant regional differences across each question in the series and between Northern versus Southern districts. Dissatisfaction is greater in the north, particularly in the areas of classroom size, cost, and quality of teachers, and to a lesser extent in the cases of condition of facilities and distance to schools.

A minority of households (23% (691)) reported secondary school attendance. For those HHs with children in secondary school, 95% have at least one child in a government secondary school and approximately 10% have at least one child in a private secondary school. However, unlike the results above for primary school attendance, 58%(402) of households with a child in secondary school do not send their child to the nearest school. This implies that schools are competing for students.

There are significant differences between household responses regarding secondary and primary school, these include longer travel distance to secondary schools and higher reported secondary attendance in Northern versus Southern districts. In contrast to the walking distance of most primary schools, the

average walk to the nearest secondary school is 24 minutes (45 sd); the reported average for households in Northern districts is 34 minutes (sd=52) compared to 18 minutes (sd=39) in Southern Districts. Thirty-one percent (247) of households surveyed in the North – in comparison to 20% (444) of those in the South – reported that at least one member of their family attends secondary school.

Respondents were asked to evaluate their satisfaction with the quality of secondary school facilities and education. Overall, the results demonstrate a high degree of satisfaction with various aspects of secondary school education and mirror the primary school results, including satisfaction with the condition of facilities (62%), teacher attendance (65%), and teacher quality (78%). Similar to perceptions of primary school quality, approximately half of respondents were dissatisfied with classroom size. However, in contrast to the primary school results, respondents expressed a higher level of dissatisfaction with cost (78%). Table 8 above displays the overall responses for the series of six questions on secondary school quality.

The majority of respondents attribute the highest level of responsibility for the state of basic school facilities to the DA (60%), the DCE (60%), and the MP (54%).

OUTCOME 2: GOVERNANCE QUALITY

73% of household survey respondents reported that corruption is a big problem among public officials and approximately half of all respondents are 'very or somewhat dissatisfied' with governance by their elected district and national officials. Traditional authorities and elders are more favorably perceived and have maintained significant influence and respect in many communities.

Respondents were asked to evaluate their satisfaction with a series of political actors ranging from political parties and local government officials to traditional authorities. A majority of respondents (53%) reported that they are either "very dissatisfied" or "somewhat dissatisfied" with their MP. Dissatisfaction with district level actors ranged from 49% for the DCE to 28% for traditional authorities.

Table **9** below presents the results.

With the exception of traditional authorities and the NPP, male respondents expressed a higher level of dissatisfaction with political actors, with a significant number of female respondents reporting that they 'had not heard enough' to evaluate the person or group in question.

Table 9 Governance

	MP	DCE	DA	NPP	NDC	Trad.
Overall evaluation						
'Dissatisfied' or 'very dissatisfied'	53% (1601)	49% (1613)	44% (1333)	26% (777)	37% (1117)	28% (852)
Clientalism - Party members						
Very likely' or 'likely' to help own party at district's expense	67% (2006)	65% (1958)	51% (1537)	71% (1134)	76% (2271)	15% (461)
Clientalism - ethnic group						
'Very likely' or 'likely' to help own ethnic group at district's expense	47% (1401)	48% (1456)	21% (1140)	39% (1173)	43% (1295)	20% (610)
Financial benefits from capital projects						
A lot'	27% (803)	46% (1370)	8% (243)	3% (103)	20% (605)	4% (116)
None'	10% (803)	2% (67)	15% (460)	50% (1503)	9% (276)	33% (998)

As

Table **9** indicates, respondents do believe that there is a great deal of partisan- and ethnic-based bias in how officials allocate public resources. While DAs are seen as slightly less partisan (51%), 67% said their MP was "likely" or "very likely" to help their own partisans at the expense of the district; the corresponding share for DCEs was 65%. That DAs are perceived as less partisan may reflect the non-partisan nature of DA elections, though partisanship clearly continues to play an important role. Finally, there is a widespread sense that DCEs themselves benefit financially from capital projects; a far larger share of respondents believe they are enriching themselves (46%) than any other political actor.

Satisfaction with the District Assembly:

Given the focus of GSAM's programming, the survey instruments aimed to provide a comprehensive evaluation of respondents' satisfaction with local service delivery by the DA. As Table 10 below demonstrates, citizens are dissatisfied with the DA's performance across a range of service delivery categories. A majority of respondents are not satisfied with the DA's service delivery performance in road and water maintenance, public sanitation, as well as the upkeep of market and health facilities. Moreover, 52% of respondents expressed dissatisfaction with the level of community engagement in DA decision-making, and 57% conveyed dissatisfaction with the DA's anti-corruption measures. Table 11 shows that the results also show that males are slightly more dissatisfied than females across a range of services.

Table 10 Evaluations of District Assembly Service Delivery

	Roads	Health facilities	Schools	Police	Water	Public sanitation	Market facilities
'dissatisfied' or 'very dissatisfied'	78% (2343)	51% (1524)	40% (1193)	37% (1108)	54% (1616)	58% (1745)	63% (1877)

Table 11 Evaluations of Services by Gender

Table: Evaluation of Service Delivery by Gender	roads**	water	education***	health**	public sanitation	police	market facilities**
Overall average	4.27	3.12	2.72	3.06	4.3	2.89	3.65
Female respondents	4.22	3.11	2.6	2.97	4.29	3.11	3.55
Male respondents	4.32	3.13	2.82	3.14	4.31	2.9	3.73

Note: Responses are scaled such that lower scores reflect higher levels of satisfaction.

More than half (51%) of respondents reported that public meetings were held on development priorities in their community, and 62% of respondents reported attending these meetings. Although a greater prevalence of public meetings was reported in the North than in the South, male and southern respondents were significantly more involved in these meetings.

Despite the presence of public meetings, 51% of respondents were dissatisfied with the DA's community consultation process. Only 27% said they thought communities had a lot of say in the location of capital projects, and a mere 15% of respondents said that they thought communities had considerable influence over DA decision making,

There is some modest evidence in the survey that citizens believe donor funds are better managed by districts than government funds. We ran a priming experiment in which one third of randomly chosen respondents were asked to imagine that their district had received an extra 100,000 cedis from the **central government** for capital projects and asked what share they thought would be wasted; another one third of the respondents were asked about the same scenario, albeit with the sources of the cedis being **local taxes**; the remaining third were told that the source of the funds were **foreign donors**. Consistent with the overall skepticism with district government discussed above, respondents believed that between 45 and 46 percent of the cedis would be wasted if they came from central transfers or local revenues. The average was 44% for donor-funded cedis. Though the difference is small, the difference between donor-funded and district-funded sources is statistically significant, and a full two percent savings in overall projects budgets would be a very substantial amount.

OUTCOME 3: ACCOUNTABILITY

The baseline findings show that district citizens believe that district government is relatively unaccountable. Despite common campaign promises of private and development benefits to communities, the overwhelming majority of respondents note that MPs and elected DA members do not follow through on their campaign promises. As Table 11 below shows, 72% of respondents reported that elected DA members "rarely" or "never" follow through on promises of capital projects. MPs fare slightly better, but grassroots party mobilizers (i.e. "party boys" or "foot soldiers") fare even worse.

Table 11 Accountability 1

Follow through with development benefits for your community?	Elected DA members	MP	Party boys/foot soldiers
Never' or 'rarely'	72% (2007)	69% (1926)	83% (2303)

Despite the low levels of satisfaction with the DA, only 15% of respondents have submitted a formal complaint to their elected DA member; 41% of those who submitted complaints said that the DA member was responsive in addressing their complaint. Interestingly, even if respondents are dissatisfied with the DA and rarely submit formal complaints, the DA is still far and away the first stop for citizens who see problems with capital projects. To discover this, we primed respondents with the following vignette: "Samuel's district government began the construction of a school a year ago. Construction of the building was very slow, and no one has been seen working on it for six months." After asking about potential causes, we asked "If you were in Samuel's position, who would be the first person you would try talk to about trying to change this situation?" One sixth of the sample was allowed to choose multiple responses, rather than a single person. As Table 12 shows, in both cases the overall picture is the same: the elected DA member is the most popular choice, followed by the DCE and the community chief, with the MP ranking a distant fourth. However, the relative popularity of the responses is different when respondents can chose more than one. When respondents reported a single first person, a DA member would be asked for help 2.5 times as frequently as the DCE or a community chief (46% vs. 18-19%). When respondents were able to give multiple responses, a DA member would be asked for help 1.4 times as often as a DCE or community chief (70% vs. 52-23%).

Table 12 Accountability II

"Who would be the first person you would try talk to about trying to change this situation?"	Single response	Multiple response
Your Elected District Assembly Member	46%	70%
District Chief Executive	19%	53%
Community chief	18%	52%
Member of Parliament	6%	31%
No one	6%	8%
Neighbors	3%	11%
DA's Public Relations and Complaints Committee	1%	9%
Other	1%	4%
Paramount chief	1%	7%
An NGO or CBO	0%	3%

The DA public relations complaint committee represents another mechanism for holding the DA to account. However, only 28% of respondents are aware of the existence of the committee. Out of the 13% (109) of respondents that have brought a complaint before the District Assembly Public Relations Committee (DAPRC), 57% said that it was either 'not at all' or only 'a little' responsive.

Nevertheless, the survey results do provide room to expect that accountability can be improved. The results above clearly indicate that citizens care about district capital projects, even if there is a high level of dissatisfaction with district governance. In order to assess the extent to which citizens might be electorally responsive to improvements in capital projects, we ran a list experiment. List experiments are particularly useful at uncovering the incidence of sensitive or unpopular behavior or beliefs in a population—behaviors and beliefs that traditional survey questions are poor at uncovering. We ran such an experiment because there is a widespread belief that many low-income voters in Ghana (and elsewhere) vote on the basis of private benefits, such as cash or food, at election time; however, survey respondents typically are unwilling to admit such behavior. In the experiment, one third of the respondents were randomly assigned to a control group, provided an innocuous list of factors that might impact how they vote, and asked the number of factors that had actually impacted their vote; one third of respondents were provided the same list of options, albeit with the addition of a clientelism option, i.e. "one party promising more favors to you or your family"; the final third of the respondents were provided a development project option, i.e. "one party promising more development projects in your community". The results of the survey experiment are summarized in Figure 5, which displays the average number of factors selected by the respondents across the three groups and 95% confidence intervals across the control and two treatment groups. If promises of private benefits or capital projects did not have any influence on the respondents, then these latter two groups would have the same mean as the control group.

Figure 5 Voter Responsiveness in a Survey Experiment
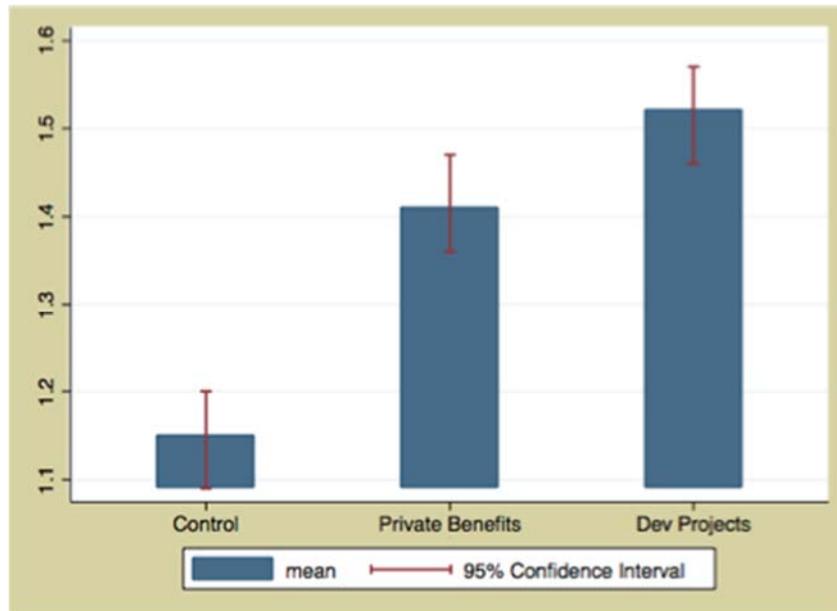
Note: The y-axis is the average count of factors voters consider when casting their vote.

The figure implies that relative to the control group, 26% of respondents are responsive to clientelistic, private benefits. An even larger share, 37% vote on the basis of capital projects. This is encouraging, as it shows that voters care about the kinds of projects GSAM is working on. And while most of the academic research on the politics of the poor emphasizes the clientelistic exchange of private benefits for votes, voters clearly care about the capacity of districts to deliver development. Thus, if GSAM is able to improve citizen knowledge about and engagement with district development planning, accountability is likely to improve.

V. BASELINE CHARACTERISTICS: ADMINISTRATIVE SURVEY

This section presents our summary findings in the survey of district administrators. As described in the "sampling" sub-section above, our goal was to interview administrators who were specifically involved in the development and management of capital projects. Given space constraints, most of the analysis below focuses on average responses, yet we want to emphasize that there is considerable variation across districts. While administrators in some districts were very optimistic about district governance overall, they were much less so on certain elements of local governance. In order to provide a sense of the cross-district variation, Figure 6 below shows the share, by district, of administrators who reported that their DCE represents a meddlesome obstacle to improving the district capital projects. The pink shading represents the overall distribution, while the bars break down the shares by quartile. Clearly, there is a wide range of perceptions across the districts—in some, administrators see their DCEs as entirely unproblematic, while in others they are a major problem. Again, this shows that there are examples of good governance across the districts that GSAM can serve to promote.

Figure 6 District Administrator Perception of Governance Across Districts

% district administrators reporting
the influence of the DCE is an obstacle to development projects
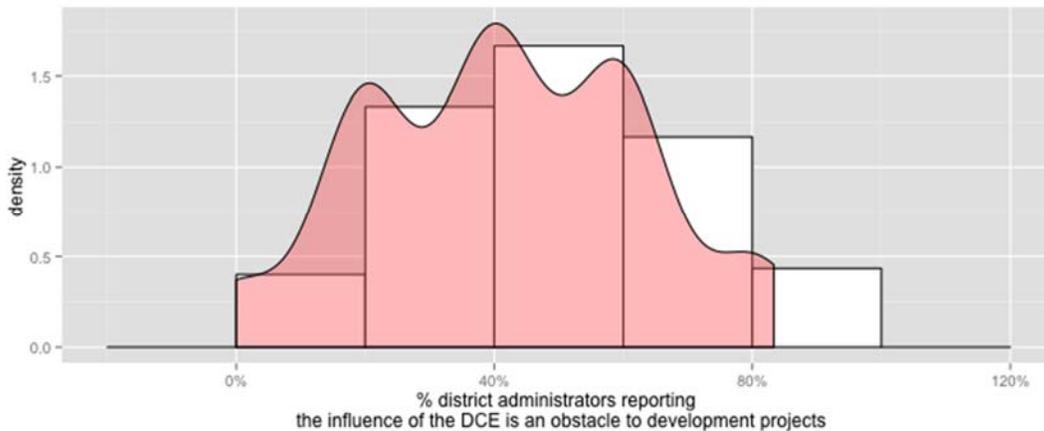
RESPONDENT CHARACTERISTICS

The total sample size was 772 respondents, including 91% (701) men and 9% (71) females. The average respondent age is 41 (sd=9). Compared to the household sample, respondents are relatively well educated—48% of the administrative survey sample has a university degree and 34% of survey respondents have a post-graduate education. The average number of years residing in the survey district is 4.5(sd=28). On average, respondents have spent ten years (sd=10) working in the public sector, three years (sd=3.26) working in their current district and four years (sd=3.7) in their current job. The majority of respondents are deeply engaged in public sector work: 73% (567) of the sample was involved in public sector work before beginning their current job, and 68% (527) expect to continue working in the public sector in five years.

Respondents reported an average of ten training days (sd=13) over the past year and a 42 hour work week. The majority of time is dedicated to administrative tasks; this is followed by service delivery, employee meetings, meetings with district officials, meeting with civil society, and trainings. The least amount of time is allocated to meeting with national officials. Administrators reported an average of three days (sd=2.5) per month at workshops (sponsored by their Ministry) with an average per diem of 49 cedis (sd=74). Respondents reported an average of two days per month at workshops outside of their Ministry with an average per diem of 68 cedis (sd=100). This provides some concern that public employees are doing a great deal of training at the expense of work. If we take the training responses seriously, employees are spending 25% of a typical work month at workshops.

CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS AND SERVICE DELIVERY

Our goal in this section is to provide evidence on the procedures administrators observe in the development and execution of AAPs, the district budget plans that direct spending to specific projects.

Unlike respondents in the household survey, administrators perceive a great deal of involvement by many stakeholders in the development of AAPs. Asked a series of questions about the extent of involvement by stakeholders ranging from local town councils to assorted DA committees and sub-committees to the DCE and assorted national ministries, administrators reported by large margins that each was "very involved".

Table 13 Perceptions of Stakeholder Involvement

Involvement of District's AAP	Very involved	Not at all involved
Town/area council	72% (555)	3% (25)
Social services committee	80% (616)	2% (13)
Works subcommitee	84% (648)	1% (8)
Finance committee	85% (658)	1% (7)
Health department	79% (610)	1% (11)
Education department	83% (639)	1% (10)
Physical planning	88% (678)	<1%
Social welfare/community development	84% (645)	<1%
DPCU	92% (713)	<1%
MLGRD	60% (466)	6% (44)
NDPC	64% (497)	4% (29)
DCE	89% (688)	<1%
Presiding member of DA	81% (627)	1% (12)

The procedures governing the passage of AAPs also seem reasonably robust. The IE team had heard during scoping visits that AAPs are regularly subject to ex post manipulation by DCEs. The evidence is not terribly consistent with that concern. 93% of respondents said that the AAP was debated in the DA, and in 70% of cases, those debates resulted in some changes in the AAP. 68% reported that the AAP is debated in public hearings; in those cases, 83% reported that DA spending coincides with projects in the AAP. 85% of respondents reported that the AAP is passed both by the DA and the DCE. In short, the participatory and institutional procedures governing the development of AAPs seem to be reasonably applied in practice.

This picture of a participatory project selection process is echoed by the factors administrators believe matter most in the location of projects. Table 14 reports the share of respondents who reported which actor mattered most in the location of projects across communities. Community needs stand out as the single most important factor by far; the preferences of the DA and DCEs also seem to matter a lot. Bribes, on the other, hand seem to matter very little. Above and beyond the specific issue of project location, 47% of respondents say the citizens have 'a lot' of influence over DA decisions about capital projects. Obviously, administrators see a larger role for citizens in local capital projects than our household respondents do.

Table 14 Development Project Location

Factors that influence the location of development projects	A lot	None
Needs of the community	76% (586)	1% (6)
Chiefs	30% (229)	11% (83)
Political parties	16% (128)	31% (243)
Bribes	1% (11)	69% (532)
NGOs	8% (65)	36% (280)
Donors	20% (155)	25% (192)
DCE personal preferences	17% (131)	22% (170)
DA	51% (394)	8% (61)
MPs	15% (115)	24% (185)

GOVERNANCE

Our goal in this section is to provide evidence on the extent to which public employees perceive corruption and politicization in the management of public resources generally and capital projects more specifically.

The overwhelming majority of respondents do **not** find corruption to be a significant problem in the development of AAPs. 56% of administrators indicate that corruption is "not at all" a problem in the *development* of AAPs, and 49% that that it is not at all a problem in the *execution* of AAP.

The same perspective on corruption holds when it comes to how contracts are awarded and the nature of oversight once projects are begun. Respondents most often cited professional and technical merits as the key factors to contractor selection (89%). Nearly all respondents reported the existence of a system for monitoring construction (96%), and 98% reported that construction sites are visited by officials for monitoring. Construction delays are the only notable implementation problem indicated by respondents; this is echoed below in our discussion of the results from the politician survey.

All told, respondents seem to be very optimistic about the procedures governing capital projects and their resulting quality. Table 15 shows the share of administrators who reported that projects are planned and executed in a transparent manner as well as the share who "strongly agree" or "agree" that projects are high quality, cost effective, and satisfy end user needs.

Table 15 Project Planning

Capital Projects	Strongly agree/agree
Planned in a transparent manner	87% (669)
Contracted in a transparent manner	83% (642)
High quality	83% (644)
Reasonalbe cost	78% (604)
Satisfy Users needs	91% (705)
Accessible to vulnerable populations	84% (648)

Despite the generally positive account of project governance provided by many respondents, close analysis of some responses does suggest some room for concern. Table 16 below reports on the share of respondents who "strongly agree" or "agree" that a series of factors represent obstacles to building better capital projects. Unsurprisingly, the lack of resources lead the way. Thereafter, the lack of citizen engagement (79%) and central government meddling via inflexibility in DACF (71%) and the need to respond to central priorities (66%) loom large. Corruption also appears to be a problem, since more than half of the respondents reported that corruption among public officials and contractors represent important obstacles. This indication of widespread corruption would seem to contradict some of the more optimistic responses reported above.

Table 16 Project Implementation

Obstacles to building development projects	Strongly agree/agree
Citizen non participation	79% (610)
Influence of DCE	41% (320)
Limited discretionary DACF	71% (546)
Insufficient budget resources	94% (727)
Insufficient admin staff	37% (290)
Corruption amon public officials	52% (400)
Corruption among contractors	53% (411)
Need to respond to central govenrment priorities	66% (514)

Of course, it could be that some of the more optimistic responses described above result from the fact that administrators have obvious incentives to disassemble in responding to questions about corruption or clientelism in district government. As such, we ran a list experiment in which half the respondents were randomly assigned a list of mundane options with the following introduction "I am going to provide you with a list of things that people mention as being part of their work. Please tell me HOW MANY of these you have seen. Please DO NOT tell me which ones, only how many." The treatment group, i.e. the other half of the respondents, was assigned the same list, albeit with the additional option of "Government officials providing members of their political party or ethnic group with privileged access to public resources". Figure 7 provides a comparison of means and accompanying confidence intervals. The difference between the control and treatment group suggests that a full 40% of administrators see government officials distributing public resources preferentially to their partisan and co-ethnic supporters.

Figure 7 The Incidence of Politicized Access to Public Resources
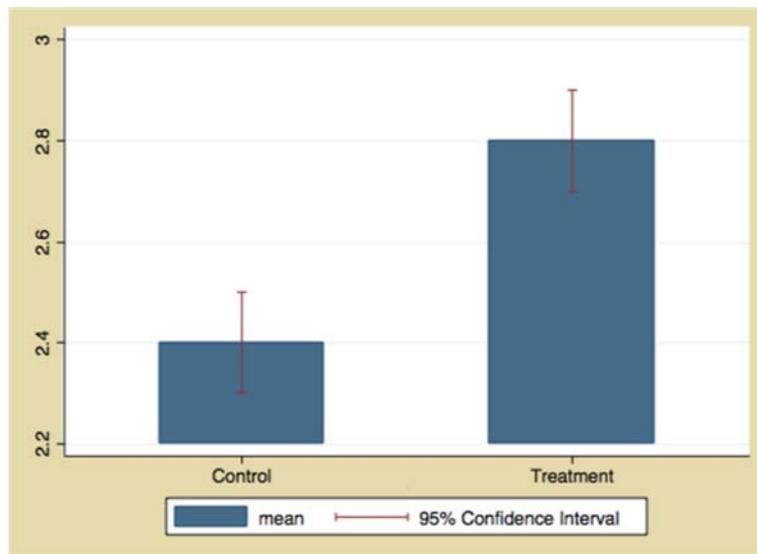
Note: The y-axis is the average count of factors that administrators mention as being part of their work.

ACCOUNTABILITY

In order to assess to whom administrators think they are accountable, we asked questions about how they were hired, who they spent their time working for, and how they viewed promotion. In short, we

were interested in their career trajectories and to whom they felt they needed to be responsive in order to do well in their job.

Hiring and Promotion

The evidence on hiring is mostly positive. Overall administrators said that 77% of public employees were hired on the basis of merit. When asked which factors help candidates attain a position in the public sector, by far the most often mentioned options were "education" and "work expertise". Only 4% mentioned corruption and 21% mentioned political party connections. Table 17 summarizes these results.

Table 17 Hiring and Promotion

Factors that help obtain public admin position	Very important	Not at all important
Education	85% (659)	1%(8)
Work expertise	63%(485)	4%(30)
Knowing the hiring manager	20% (155)	47% (364)
Political party connections	21% (164)	42% (322)
Personal networks	14% (110)	38% (296)
Corruption/bribes	4% (31)	69% (535)

Obviously, public employees may have strong reasons to misrepresent whether hiring is politicized. As such, we ran two list experiment similar to those discussed in previous sections. The control group was provided a list of innocuous options in conjunction with the prompt "Now I will provide a number of measures people take to get government jobs. Please tell me the total number of measures you took. DO NOT tell me the specific answers, only how many." One treatment group was provided the additional option "Made a payment or gift to a public authority." A second treatment group was provided the option "Interviewed with the DCE." In neither case were treatment groups significantly different from the control group, which leads us to conclude that, on average, DCE's have not politicized hiring processes and corruption does not play a substantial role in hiring.

The same basic picture emerges with regard to promotion. The majority of respondents said that promotions depend on job performance (93%), and a full 80% have been evaluated by a superior over the past year. Contrary to expectations, recruitment into and promotion through administrative positions seems to be relatively apolitical.

Political Involvement

Respondents reported a low level of political involvement—85% said that they were not affiliated with a political party, and 98% have never run for public office. This basic picture of relatively apolitical district public sectors is confirmed with evidence from a list experiment aimed at seeing if administrators become politically active during election seasons. The control group received four standard options to the question: "Now I will provide you with a list of activities relating to the most recent elections. Please tell me HOW MANY of these you took part in. Please DO NOT tell me which ones, only how many." The treatment group received an additional option of: "Helped a political party mobilize voters for campaign rallies." The control and treatment groups were virtually identical, which indicates that on average public employees are not active on behalf of political parties during campaign season.

Despite the positive overall picture, the survey does indicate some points of concern. More than half of respondents (59%) said that party leaders can easily punish public employees who do not follow the orders of the ruling government. Meanwhile, 29% of respondents said that elected officials, their appointees or political party officials influenced hiring decisions, promotions, or transfers in their organization over the past two years. Our overarching interpretation is that, while politics is not

fundamentally shaping hiring and promotion decisions, public employees do feel constrained by district-level political officials.

Responsiveness to Citizens

There are important discrepancies between how administrators and citizens perceive whether district governments have mechanisms to register citizen complaints and whether those mechanisms are responsive. Most administrative respondents (91%) reported the existence of a Public Relations Complaints Committee; 88% say that the Complaints Committee is active and 66% say that it is "very responsive." Recall from the previous section that the vast majority of citizens are ignorant of such committees, and of those that have brought complaints to the committees, the majority of household survey respondents perceive them as unresponsive. When asked who they are most responsive to, administrative officials rank the public first (57%), and an additional 15% said that the public was their second priority. Interestingly, the national government looms large as an important priority as well. Fifty-nine percent of respondents say that the Ministry of Local Government & Rural Development represents their first or second most important constituency; this ranks ahead of DAs and DCEs.

VI. BASELINE CHARACTERISTICS: POLITICIAN SURVEY

In this section, we review the descriptive results of the survey of politicians. Consistent with district institutions in Ghana, this includes elected members of the District Assemblies, Presidentially-appointed members of the DAs, and DCEs, who are also appointed by the President.[5] As described in the "Sampling" sub-section above, we aimed to survey the political officials most closely associated with the development and implementation of AAPs.

As in previous sections, much of our analysis below focuses on mean responses across respondents, but once again, we emphasize the substantial cross-district variation in perceptions of governance quality. Figure 8 below, for instance, shows the share of political officials reporting that corruption is a substantial problem in the execution of AAPs by district. While some district officials report that corruption is a non-issue, there are many districts where well over half of the surveyed officials reported that corruption is a serious problem.

Figure 8 Implementation of Annual Action Plans
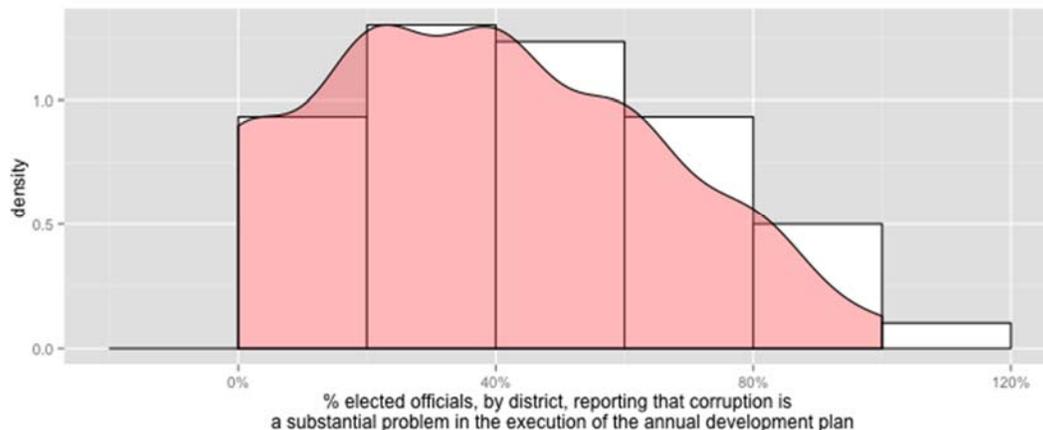
RESPONDENT CHARACTERISTICS

The survey covered 732 political officials, of which 91% were men. Nearly half (49%) have at least completed college. The most frequently interviewed positions were PM of the DA (13% of the sample), Chair of the Works Committee (13%), Chair of the Social Services Sub-Committee (12%), DCEs (12%), and Chair of the Development Planning Sub-Committee (11%). 78% of respondents were elected officials, with the remainder appointed.

Most of these officials come from a public sector background; they average 17 years of experience in the public sector, and 62% worked in the public sector before their current position. Another 22% came from the business sector. 87% of respondents have a second line of work.

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[5] District assemblies are composed of representatives, 70% of whom are directly elected from single-member wards within the districts in elections that are not held concurrently with the presidential election; one-third are appointed by the President.

CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS AND SERVICE DELIVERY

All told, these political officials provide an optimistic account of how capital projects are planned and delivered. 91% of respondents say that the process of developing AAP works well, and 84% said that the AAP was approved by both the DA and DCE. 94% said that the draft AAP is debated in the DA, and 62% said those debates produced 'a few changes'. On the other hand, 30% of respondents indicate that the draft AAPs were not subject to a public hearing, which is required by law.

Once passed, the AAP does seem to instruct the actual execution of the budget. 46% of these political officials said that development project spending 'very frequently' follows the AAP; 32% said 'somewhat frequently', and 15% said occasionally. 21% of respondents said that the DCE has a lot of discretion over the AAP versus 22% that said 'none'.

Regarding the overall effectiveness of capital projects for citizens, 92% of public officials 'strongly agree or agree' that capital projects satisfy users' needs and, 78% 'strongly agree or agree' that they are accessible to vulnerable/marginalized populations.

GOVERNANCE

As with administrators, political officials provide an optimistic account of how capital projects are awarded and overseen. 86% said the contractor's professional and technical merit was the main factor influencing selection, and the bid's terms of payment was the second most noted factor.

45% of respondents do not know how many contractors express interest for large projects. Of those that provided an estimate, the average was 5 (sd=4). 89% of respondents indicated that newspapers are the primary means for advertising contracts. We encountered similar findings when it came to submitted bids. The overarching picture is one of officials relatively uninformed as to the contracting aspect of capital projects, but among those that voice opinions, they indicate a relatively competitive process.

Once contracts are awarded, political officials reported robust systems of oversight during construction. 95% said that the district has a system for monitoring construction, and 98% said that construction sites are visited by district officials in an attempt to oversee construction. Though about a quarter of respondents indicated that they didn't know very much about the construction process, 23% reported that major capital projects come in over budget. The most common reason is "unforeseen costs in materials".

Administrators note construction delays as a much larger problem than public officials; in contrast to 52% of administrators, only 22% of public officials said that construction delays occur 'very/somewhat frequently'. 89% say that the most common reason given by contractors for running behind schedule is failure to receive payment from the DA.

If respondents reported that governance of capital projects is relatively robust, their overall perception of district governance is more negative. Overall, 47% of respondents said that corruption in the district public sector is very or quite serious, and 28% state that corruption is very or quite serious specifically in the DA. Only 25% of respondents said that cases of corruption in infrastructure projects are frequently reported to the proper authorities.

- 93% (684) reported that the DA executes its duties 'very efficiently' or 'efficiently' and 72% (529) say that the majority of public officials in the DA would notify authorities if funds were stolen.

- 56% (408) said that financial audits of the DA are 'very effective'

There is some modest evidence in the survey that politicians believe donor funds are better managed by districts than government funds. Consistent with the same priming experiment we ran on citizens, half of randomly chosen respondents were asked to imagine that their district had received an extra 100,000 cedis from the **central government's common fund** for capital projects and asked what share they thought would be wasted; the other half were told that the source of the additional cedis were **foreign donors**. Reflecting the fact that political officials are more optimistic than citizens about district government, the average response across both groups was that 15% of the funds would be mis-spent or wasted. The average was 16.2% for government-funded cedis and 14.6% for donor-funded cedis. The difference is not statistically significant, but it is quite similar in scale to that uncovered in the household survey.

As with administrators, politicians have strong incentives to underreport the incidence of corruption or clientelism in district government. As such, we ran the same list experiment described above to elicit the extent to which politicians see "Government officials providing members of their political party or ethnic group with privileged access to public resources". Figure 9 provides a comparison of means and accompanying confidence intervals. The difference between the control and treatment groups suggests that about half of district politicians see government officials distributing public resources preferentially to their partisan and co-ethnic supporters; recall that the corresponding share reported above is 40% of administrators. To the best of our knowledge, this is the first time a similar survey experiment has been run on both elected and unelected officials.

Figure 9 The Incidence of Politicized Access to Public Resources
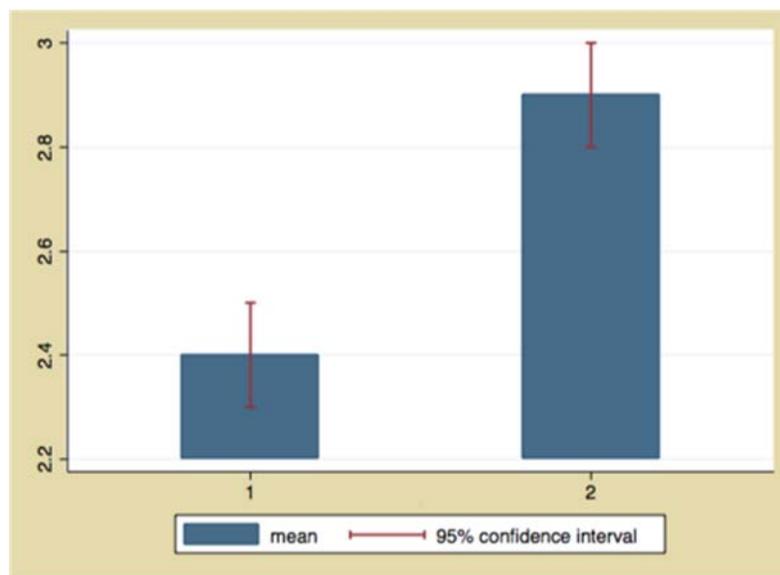
Note: The y-axis is the average count of factors that political officials mention as being part of their work.

ACCOUNTABILITY

The purpose of this section is to discuss the professional incentives of district political officials and the extent to which they are responsive to the public. Political parties loom large for many officials. 83% of respondents are affiliated with a political party, 91% have a party membership card, and 31% are party leaders at the constituency level. Table 18 shows the political positions held by the respondents.

Table 18 Political Affiliation

Political positions	
Party leader, district level	6%(33)
Party leader, ward level	9% (51)
Party leader, constituency level	31% (170)
Party leader, regional level	1%(5)
Political position at the national level	<1%
None	53% (290)

Not surprisingly, there are important differences between elected and appointed officials. Twenty-four percent of elected officials indicated that party affiliation was "very important" for their electoral victory or appointment, whereas 64% of appointed officials said that party affiliation was "very important". Similar differences emerge between elected and appointed officials with regards to the importance of political connections (18% vs. 46%) and party activism (23% vs. 50%) for achieving their current positions. Given the importance of parties for how appointed officials achieve their positions, it seems likely that they will view parties as more important constituencies for their decisions and behavior than elected officials.

The modest role of political parties for elected officials is confirmed in responses to a question aimed at assessing the importance of different factors in district electoral success. While 30% of respondents believe that party affiliation plays a substantial role, 59% said grassroots mobilization and 61% said campaign ideas played an important role in electoral success. Respondents view capital projects as an important tool for cultivating electoral support. While 40% of respondents reported that private benefits are promised "very frequently" or "somewhat frequently" as part of electoral campaigns, 88% said that promising development benefits is a more effective way to win the support of voters than promising private benefits. Finally, 70% of respondents say that lack of responsiveness to citizens is the most important reason for losing elections; this is followed by unethical behavior and perceived corruption. Respondents reported that the majority of their time is spent responding to citizen's complaints.

VII. NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN DISTRICTS COMPARED

Northern Ghana is comprised of three administrative regions: the Upper East Region, Upper West Region, and the Northern Region. It covers 40% of Ghana's land area, but holds just 17% of population, and it is the region furthest from the national capital, Accra, on the coast. In part due to its low population density and remoteness, development has lagged in the area. The north is also occasionally beset by chieftaincy and land disputes that become violent.

Our data show that northern respondents are more likely to be dissatisfied with service delivery and capital projects than are southern respondents. However, they are less likely to express overall dissatisfaction with government actors. When their satisfaction with district politicians is linked to development issues, their satisfaction with the DA's handling of these services dips below that of southern respondents.

RESPONDENT CHARACTERISTICS

Respondents in the northern districts are younger, more likely to be male, more likely to be Muslim, and are less mobile than respondents in the southern districts. Females represent 46% of the southern sample and 42% of the northern sample. The average age of respondents in the north is 39, whereas the average age is 44 among southern respondents. In the north, 79% of respondents were born in their current district, while in the south, this proportion is just 63%. In the north, respondents are 38% Christian and 51% Muslim. Eighty-five percent of southern respondents are Christian.

Northern respondents tend to value national politics over local politics, in contrast to southern respondents. For instance, northern respondents tend to be less politically engaged at the local level: they are less likely to vote in DA elections (59% in the north vs. 66% in the south), and less likely to attend public meetings (56% in the north vs. 64% in the south), than are respondents in the south. However, northern respondents are more likely to state that politics at all levels are important to them.

Table 19 Political Participation

	Usually votes in DA elections	Attend public meetings	How important are village politics to you?	How important are district politics to you?	How important are national politics to you?
North	59%	56%	49	55	81
South	66%	64%	38	43	68

CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS AND SERVICE DELIVERY

Across all sectors of service delivery, a greater proportion of northern respondents are dissatisfied than are southern respondents. Roads are the sector with the highest dissatisfaction overall, and the only sector in which southern dissatisfaction rivals northern dissatisfaction. The largest disparities between the north and the south are in access to water (61% dissatisfied in the north, vs. 44% in the south), in

health care (51% dissatisfied in the north, vs 37% in the south), and in schools (42% dissatisfied in the north; 30% in the south).

Table 20 Service Delivery

Dissatisfied with:	Roads	Water	Schools	Health	Public sanitation	Police	Market facilities
North	80%^	61%	42%	51%	73%	40%	61%
South	82%^	44%	30%	37%	67%	30%	56%

^: Difference not statistically significant at the .05% level

The average time it takes for northerners to collect water is more than twice that in the south; for respondents in the north it takes an average of 16 minutes (sd=29), while it averages seven minutes (sd=10) in the south. There is also a significant difference between the Northern and Southern districts with regards to the management of drinking water supplies. Across the northern districts, 65% of respondents identified the community as the primary caretaker for water, versus 43% in the South. In contrast, 33% of northern districts named a private business as the primary source versus 14% of northern respondents.

There is regional variation in attendance levels for government versus private schools, as well as the travel distance to school. Households in the northern districts reported higher attendance in government schools (93% vs. 83% in the south). A significantly larger percentage of households in the south also reported that at least one child attends a private school (46% versus 25% in the north). Students in the north also walk about 40% longer (20 minutes (sd=20), on average, to reach their nearest primary school.

There is a significant regional difference in the number of reported capital projects. For example, 67% of respondents in Ashanti reported the implementation of at least one development project over the past two years versus 26% in Upper West. This variation is evident across northern versus southern districts and regions, with a greater number of projects reported – on average – in the northern districts of Upper East, Upper West and Northern. Similar to regional variation in project existence, Table 21 illustrates significant regional differences in average time to project completion, community consultations, as well as assessments of benefits from the project to communities and families.

Table 21: Regional Differences in Capital Projects

Table: Regional differences	Time to completion	Community consultations	Benefits to family
North	14 months	80%	3.33
South	13 months	72%	3.21

GOVERNANCE

Despite northern respondents' dissatisfaction with service delivery (see Table 22), they are less likely to express overall dissatisfaction with government actors at all levels. However, when asked about their satisfaction with how the DA handled specific services, northern respondents are more likely to express dissatisfaction than are southern respondents. With the exception of the local NPP, respondents in southern districts expressed a significantly higher level of dissatisfaction across all categories. Assessments of traditional authorities represent the greatest discrepancy between northern and

southern respondents with 34% (southern) versus 13% (northern) expressing some level of dissatisfaction with traditional authorities.

Table 22 Governance - Overall evaluation

'Dissatisfied' or 'very dissatisfied' with:	MP	DCE	DA	Traditional leaders		
North	53%	45%	39%	14%		
South	60%	64%	50%	37%		
Evaluations of DA & DA service delivery: % 'dissatisfied' or 'very dissatisfied'						
	Overall	Water	Schools	Health facilities	Police	
North	39%	61%	45%	58%	44%	
South	50%	51%	38%	48%	35%	

With the exception of roads, where we see a statistically significant difference between Northern and southern districts, respondents from the North are less satisfied with the DA. For the corruption question, 67% (527) of Northern respondents express dissatisfaction with the DA's efforts to keep corruption in-check; this compares to 53% (1178) among Southern respondents.

Although corruption is cited as a primary obstacle for building better capital projects by both Northern and Southern respondents, it is perceived to be a greater problem among Southern respondents (75% versus 66%) for Northern respondents. This regional trend is evident in questions regarding the extent to which citizen apathy, the influence of the DCE and the involvement of political parties hinders development.

ACCOUNTABILITY

Northern respondents' perceptions of DA representative accountability fall below those of southern respondents. Southern respondents reported that elected DA members and MPs 'rarely' or 'never' follow through with promises of development benefits for their community in roughly the same proportion (65-66%). A greater proportion of northern respondents reported that elected DA members 'rarely' or 'never' follow through (71%) than reported that MPs 'rarely' or 'never' follow through (61%).

Table 23 Accountability

Never' or 'rarely' follow through with development benefits for your community:	Elected DA members	MP	Party boys/foot soldiers
North:	71%	61%	73%
South:	66%	65%	78%
Amount of influence the location of capital projects (0 = none, 100 = a great deal)			
North (mean)	48	73	
South (mean)	51	62	

This suggests that northern respondents find MPs more accountable than DA representatives. In addition, northern respondents are more likely than southern respondents to believe national politicians have influence over the location of capital projects, and less likely than southern respondents to believe that DA representatives have this power.

Taken together, the higher dissatisfaction with district service delivery, lower dissatisfaction with the DA, lower belief that the DA influences where capital projects are located, and lower levels of the DA delivering on promises suggest that northern respondents rely less on district politics and more on national politics than do southern respondents.

VIII. CONCLUSION

All told, the baseline data provides considerable optimism that GSAM will serve to improve a crucial aspect of decentralized governance in Ghana. District citizens care about capital development projects, are interested in district politics, and the DA is the first stop for citizens in the event they see problems with capital projects. To the extent GSAM provides citizens with more and better information about development and the district officials responsible for executing development budgets, the results suggest that accountability can improve. Obviously, there is a high level of dissatisfaction with district governance, but to the extent the gap between the perceptions of citizens, administrators and politicians on the goals, processes and outcomes of district development can be closed, there is considerable room for improvement in citizen satisfaction with district governance. There is a great deal of concern among citizens with corruption in district governance, and the survey experimental evidence suggests that administrators and political officials alike see a great deal of preferential use of public resources. Assuming GSAM is able to uncover the worst of these practices and publicize where and when districts are doing well, district-level democratic procedures and development outcomes should improve.

APPENDIX 1: BALANCE REPORT

Given the nature of the evaluation design, multiple balance tests were required for each indicator. In particular, for each variable of interest, we conducted a statistical test to determine whether there were statistically significant differences in: (1) the CSO versus Audit sample, (2) the CSO versus control sample, and (3) the Audit versus control sample.

Across a total of 219 balance tests for 73 key indicators, we identified 28 cases where there was a *statistically* significant difference between two treatment and/or control arms. We did not identify any cases where there was a *substantively* significant difference in the means between treatment and/or control arms. Put differently, while the differences were statistically significant in 28 cases, they were substantively small.

Examining these results across the three outcome areas of interest, we find the greatest degree of imbalance in our governance indicators. We examined 39 key Governance indicators for balance. Out of 117 balance tests, we identified 18 cases where there was a statistically significant difference in the response distribution between treatment arms. On the other hand, for our seven key Accountability outcomes, we find no difference between treatment responses for 21 tests of balance. Finally, for 27 primary indicators for Service Delivery, we find ten cases where there is a statistically significant difference between treatment and/or control arms out of 81 balance tests.

APPENDIX 2: NATURAL LANGUAGE PROCESSING ANALYSIS OF FOCUS GROUPS

Table A2.1 contains a summary of the keywords from each district's responses to all ten topics. Keywords are the most common noun phrases as parsed by the natural language toolkit package in Python. On topics for which noun keywords are less informative, some representative comments are presented. Representative comments were selected using an algorithm that scores sentences based on common phrases and patterns.

Table A2.1

District	Urban Communities	Rural Communities	District
On their own development priorities:			
Nkoranza S.	road; market; education; hospital; work; toilet	road; hospital; clinic; water; school; tax; borehole	Kasena-N. W.
Sefwi Akon.	road; public toilet; hospital; water; visitor; work	road; school; water; child; farmer; electricity	Gomoa W.
Wa W.	road; water; school; crop; teacher; borehole	road; education; water; market; public toilet	Amansie W.
Shai Osu.	market; road; schoolchild; lot; education; water	hospital; road (good); water; patient; toilet	Krachi E.
N. Gonja	bridge; road; school; river; water; hospital; teacher	water; school; road; boreholes; clinic; pupil	Gushiegu
Denkyem.	road; water; hospital; public school; public toilet	water; school; road; market; hospital	Kwahu S.
On their assessment of how the District Assembly sets development priorities:			
Nkoranza S.	school; da member; road; money; village; meeting	school; boreholes; road; animal; water; child	Kasena-N. W.
Sefwi Akon.	road; school; central government; village	road; water; district ; chps compound; opinion	Gomoa W.
Wa W.	town; school; chief; water; assemblyman; fund	da member; school; child; common fund; market	Amansie W.
Shai Osu.	party; politics; place; district ;	response; water	Krachi E.

	politician; power		
N. Gonja	road; bridge; market; daboya; construction; town	farmer; road; sheabutter; tractor service	Gushiegu
Denkyem.	library; district ; place; road; well	proposal; leader; place; water; da member	Kwahu S.
On inequality of development projects between communities:			
Nkoranza S.	da member; response; power; political leader	district capital; dce; mp; member; parliament	Kasena-N. W.
Sefwi Akon.	dce; politics; leader; member; central government	assemblyman; mp; meeting; leader; youth	Gomoa W.
Wa W.	dce; leadership; electricity; stronghold	da member; mp; central government; DACF	Amansie W.
Shai Osu.	resource; fund; proposal; da member	response; road	Krachi E.
N. Gonja	district capital; leader; politician; population	assemblyman; mp; petition	Gushiegu
Denkyem.	leader; npp; da member; ndc; company; chief	da member; leader; dce; revenue; mp; money	Kwahu S.
On whether the district government is responsive:			

- Uniformly negative, e.g., "We make our priorities known to the DA and all they do is tell us to exercise patience and that we will get our wish and that wish never gets fulfilled."- Older male, Wa West District

On the quality of construction of the district's development projects:			

- Uniformly negative. "When it rains water gathered on the road is always around the knee level, so in terms of quality, the DA's projects are of less quality." Mixed focus group, Kasena-Nankana West District

Who would you go to for help with a development project in your district?			
Nkoranza S.	da member; mp; mce; chief; authority; party	assemblyman; chief; dce; power; reason	Kasena-N. W.
Sefwi Akon.	dce; mp; da member; central government;	assemblyman; mp; da member; responsible; dce	Gomoa W.
Wa W.	assemblyman; dce; electoral area; chief; authority;	da member; chief; mp; dce; traditional leader	Amansie W.

Shai Osu.	assemblyman; dce; da member; mp; chief; village	dce; mp; response; da member	Krachi E.
N. Gonja	dce; assemblyman; mp; politician; chairman	assemblyman; chief; unit committee member	Gushiegu
Denkyem.	mp; dce; da member; chief; serious dev. problem	da member; assemblyman; dce; dev. problem	Kwahu S.

Have you considered contacting district government with a complaint or recommendation?

- "Since we said the DA is not responsive to our needs as we discussed earlier, I know that when you take a matter there personally you would not get a solution." -Female youth, Gushiegu District
- "It would require that we meet as a community to discuss such issues before choosing individuals to represent us." -Male youth, Gushiegu District

Who, in district government, would you go to with a complaint or recommendation?

Nkoranza S.	fm station; contractor; cost; school; dce; radio	assemblyman; official; chief; woman; letter; radio	Kasena-N. W.
Sefwi Akon.	radio station; da member; ncce; fm station	letter; da member; assemblyman	Gomoa W.
Wa W.	assemblyman; dce; letter; wwda; suggestion box	da member; radio station; money; durbar; mp	Amansie W.
Shai Osu.	dce; assemblyman; da member; meeting; letter	response; land; suggestion box; dce	Krachi E.
N. Gonja	dce; secretary; suggestion	assemblyman; official; delegation	Gushiegu
Denkyem.	dce; da member; assemblyman; fm station	da member; dce; letter; radio station	Kwahu S.

On whether corruption is a problem:

- "Officials always want to take 10% off monies given to build projects and I think they get it a lot from school buildings so every party that comes to power wants to put up schools." – Older male, Nkoranza South District
- "We do not know what goes on at the DA during the development projects so I think it's the people at the DA and the big men who can talk about this." –Female elder, Gomoa West District.
- "We all know monies are allocated for development projects in the various districts; but if we see nothing of that, then there is definitely corruption." Male youth, Amansie West District

APPENDIX 3: HOUSEHOLD SURVEY

GSAM HOUSEHOLD SURVEY

INFORMED CONSENT: PLEASE READ THE FOLLOWING CONSENT FORM WORD FOR WORD:

Good morning/ good afternoon, my name is _____. I am a research assistant working with the University of Ghana, the U.S. Agency for International Development, and Social Impact on a study of neighborhood relations and public services across Ghana. I would like to ask you some questions to better understand your district. Your participation is entirely voluntary. If you agree to participate, our discussion will last for around 45 minutes. Please rest assured that your answers will remain confidential. This device will help me enter your answers, but I assure you that it is not recording your voice. We will not provide your name and answers to anyone. While your answers would help us understand important features of your district, but do not feel obligated to answer any question that you are not comfortable with and do not hesitate to ask me for a clarification if you think that a question is a bit difficult or unclear. If you have any questions about this study, you may contact the research manager in Ghana, Peter Quartey of the University of Ghana. His contact information is 0264522350.

SECTION A: Region		
#	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODES
A11	Did the respondent consent? **[If YES, go to B1]** **[If NO, go to A12]**	0: No 1: Yes
A12	Can you please tell me why you have chosen not to participate? **[End survey]**	

SECTION B: Household Information		
#	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODES
Read: Let's begin with a few facts about yourself.		
B1	Please can you tell me your relationship to the household head?	1-Head of Household 2-Spouse of Head of Household 1-Son/daughter 2-Parent/parent in law 3-Nephew/niece 4-Brother/Sister 5-Grandchild

SECTION B: Household Information

#	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODES
		6-Other
B6	Sex of the respondent.	0-male 1-female
B11	How old are you?	Respondent age at last birthday
B12	Were you born in this district?	0-No 1-Yes 777-Not applicable 888-Don't know 999-Refused to answer
B13	How many years have you lived in this district?	

Section C – Service Delivery Quality

#	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODES
Read: We would like to know your views on the quality of services in your district.		
Read: Please tell us about the two largest development projects, such as school buildings, health facilities, irrigation gutters, bore holes or roads built in your community. **[If none, skip to C25]**		
C1	Project 1: Please describe the largest development project that was completed in your community in the last two years. (do not read options) **[If none, skip to C25]**	1-school 2-health facility 3-road 4-irrigation ditches 5-drainage gutters 6-bore hole 7-public toilet 8-electrification 9-community center 10-markets stalls or sheds 11-dormitories 12-administrative offices 13 – piped water supply 14_other 15. none
C3	How long did it take to complete?	[Enter response in C4 and C5] 888-Don't know
C4	Years	
C5	Months	
C6	Was your community consulted in the development of the project?	0-No 1-Yes 777-Not applicable 888-Don't know 999-Refused to answer
C7	How much has your family benefitted from the project?	1-None 2-A little 3-Somewhat 4-A great deal 777-Not applicable 888-Don't know 999-Refused to answer
C8	How much has your community benefitted from the project?	1-None 2-A little 3-Somewhat 4-A great deal

Section C – Service Delivery Quality		
#	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODES
		777-Not applicable 888-Don't know 999-Refused to answer
C8a	Do you know who built the project? **[Do not read, select any that apply]**	1-the District Assembly 2-the central government 3-donors 4-an NGO 5-religious organization 6-Other_____ 777-Not applicable 888-Don't know 999-Refused to answer
C9	Project 2: Please describe the second largest development project that was completed in your community in the last two years (do not read options) **[If none, go to C25]**	1-school 2-health facility 3-road 4-irrigation ditches 5-drainage gutters 6-bore hole 7-public toilet 8-electrification 9-community center 10-markets stalls or sheds 11-dormitories 12-administrative offices 13_other
C11	How long did the project take to complete?	[Enter response in C12 and C13] 888-Don't know
C12	Years	
C13	Months	
C14	Was your community consulted in the development of the project?	0-No 1-Yes 777-Not applicable 888-Don't know 999-Refused to answer
C15	How much has your family benefitted from this project?	1-None 2-A little 3-Somewhat 4-A great deal 777-Not applicable 888-Don't know 999-Refused to answer
C16	How much has your community benefitted from the project?	1-None 2-A little 3-Somewhat 4-A great deal 777-Not applicable 888-Don't know 999-Refused to answer
C17	Do you know who built the project? (DO NOT READ OPTIONS. CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)	1-the District Assembly 2-the central government 3-donors 4-an NGO 5-RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATION

Section C – Service Delivery Quality		
#	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODES
		6-Other_____ 777-Not applicable 888-Don't know 999-Refused to answer
C25	How satisfied are you with the quality of local roads in your community?	1-Very satisfied 2-Somewhat satisfied 3-Neutral 4-Somewhat dissatisfied 5-Very dissatisfied 777-Not applicable 888-Don't know 999-Refused to answer
C26	How satisfied are you with the quality of the water supply in your community?	1-Very satisfied 2-Somewhat satisfied 3-Neutral 4-Somewhat dissatisfied 5-Very dissatisfied 777-Not applicable 888-Don't know 999-Refused to answer
C27	How satisfied are you with the quality of the basic education in your community?	1-Very satisfied 2-Somewhat satisfied 3-Neutral 4-Somewhat dissatisfied 5-Very dissatisfied 777-Not applicable 888-Don't know 999-Refused to answer
C28	How satisfied are you with the quality of the health services in your community?	1-Very satisfied 2-Somewhat satisfied 3-Neutral 4-Somewhat dissatisfied 5-Very dissatisfied 777-Not applicable 888-Don't know 999-Refused to answer
C29	How satisfied are you with the quality of the public toilets in your community?	1-Very satisfied 2-Somewhat satisfied 3-Neutral 4-Somewhat dissatisfied 5-Very dissatisfied 777-Not applicable 888-Don't know 999-Refused to answer
C30	How satisfied are you with the quality of formal policing in your community?	1-Very satisfied 2-Somewhat satisfied 3-Neutral 4-Somewhat dissatisfied 5-Very dissatisfied 888-Don't know 999-Refused to answer
C31	How satisfied are you with the quality of facilities in your main marketplace?	1-Very satisfied 2-Somewhat satisfied

Section C – Service Delivery Quality

#	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODES
		3-Neutral 4-Somewhat dissatisfied 5-Very dissatisfied 777-Not applicable 888-Don't know 999-Refused to answer
C32	How long does it take members of your household to walk to the nearest source of drinking water from your home? (Enter 0 if delivered or tap)	(in minutes)
C33	Who is responsible for the nearest source of drinking water?	1-The District Assembly 2-Local Community 3-An NGO 4-A private business/ private owner 5-Other 888-Don't know
C34	**[Ask if C33 is 3-An NGO]** What is the name of the NGO?	
C35	**[Ask if C33 is 5-Other]** If 'Other', please specify.	
C36	How many members of your household attend basic school? **[If 0, go to C38]**	
C37	Is it a government school?	____public ___ private
C37a	Do you send your children to the nearest basic school?	0-No 1-Yes 999-Refused to answer
C38	How long would it take members of your household to walk to the nearest basic school?	(in minutes)
C39	How many members of your household attend secondary school? **[If 0, go to C41]**	
C40	Is it a government school?	0-No 1-Yes 777-Not applicable 888-Don't know 999-Refused to answer
C40a	Do you send your children to the nearest secondary school?	0-No 1-Yes 999-Refused to answer
C41	How far is the nearest secondary school? (in kilometers)	_____km
C42	**[Ask if answer C36 >0]** Overall, how satisfied are you with the condition of facilities in your basic school? (You know, the one that your children attend).	1-Very satisfied 2-Somewhat satisfied 3-Neutral 4-Somewhat dissatisfied 5-Very dissatisfied 888-Don't know 999-Refused to answer
C43	**[Ask if answer C36 >0]** Overall, how satisfied are you with the distance to the basic school that your child/children attends?	1-Very satisfied 2-Somewhat satisfied 3-Neutral

Section C – Service Delivery Quality		
#	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODES
		4-Somewhat dissatisfied 5-Very dissatisfied 888-Don't know 999-Refused to answer
C44	**[Ask if answer C36 >0]** Overall, how satisfied are you with the number of students in the classroom of the basic school?	1-Very satisfied 2-Somewhat satisfied 3-Neutral 4-Somewhat dissatisfied 5-Very dissatisfied 888-Don't know 999-Refused to answer
C45	**[Ask if answer C36 >0]** Overall, how satisfied are you with the cost of fees and uniforms at the basic school?	1-Very satisfied 2-Somewhat satisfied 3-Neutral 4-Somewhat dissatisfied 5-Very dissatisfied 888-Don't know 999-Refused to answer
C46	**[Ask if answer C36 >0]** Overall, how satisfied are you with teacher attendance in the basic school?	1-Very satisfied 2-Somewhat satisfied 3-Neutral 4-Somewhat dissatisfied 5-Very dissatisfied 888-Don't know 999-Refused to answer
C47	**[Ask if answer C36 >0]** Overall, how satisfied are you with the quality of teaching in the basic school?	1-Very satisfied 2-Somewhat satisfied 3-Neutral 4-Somewhat dissatisfied 5-Very dissatisfied 888-Don't know 999-Refused to answer
C48	**[Ask if answer C39 >0]** Overall, how satisfied are you with the condition of facilities at the SECONDARY SCHOOL?	1-Very satisfied 2-Somewhat satisfied 3-Neutral 4-Somewhat dissatisfied 5-Very dissatisfied 888-Don't know 999-Refused to answer
C49	**[Ask if answer C39 >0]** Overall, how satisfied are you with the distance to the secondary school that your child/children attends?	1-Very satisfied 2-Somewhat satisfied 3-Neutral 4-Somewhat dissatisfied 5-Very dissatisfied 888-Don't know 999-Refused to answer
C50	**[Ask if answer C39 >0]** Overall, how satisfied are you with the number of students in the classroom of the secondary school?	1-Very satisfied 2-Somewhat satisfied 3-Neutral 4-Somewhat dissatisfied 5-Very dissatisfied 888-Don't know 999-Refused to answer

Section C – Service Delivery Quality		
#	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODES
C51	**[Ask if answer C39 >0]** Overall, how satisfied are you with the cost of fees and uniforms of the secondary school?	1-Very satisfied 2-Somewhat satisfied 3-Neutral 4-Somewhat dissatisfied 5-Very dissatisfied 888-Don't know 999-Refused to answer
C52	**[Ask if answer C39 >0]** Overall, how satisfied are you with teacher attendance in the secondary school?	1-Very satisfied 2-Somewhat satisfied 3-Neutral 4-Somewhat dissatisfied 5-Very dissatisfied 888-Don't know 999-Refused to answer
C53	**[Ask if answer C42 >0]** Overall, how satisfied are you with the quality of teaching in the secondary school?	1-Very satisfied 2-Somewhat satisfied 3-Neutral 4-Somewhat dissatisfied 5-Very dissatisfied 888-Don't know 999-Refused to answer
C54	When you think specifically about the quality of local school facilities, how much responsibility do you think the local chief has?	1-A lot of responsibility 2-Some responsibility 3-A little responsibility 4-No responsibility 888-Don't know 999-Refused to answer
C55	When you think specifically about the quality of local school buildings, how much responsibility do you think the district assembly has?	1-A lot of responsibility 2-Some responsibility 3-A little responsibility 4-No responsibility 888-Don't know 999-Refused to answer
C56	When you think specifically about the quality of local school buildings, how much responsibility do you think your elected district assembly member has?	1-A lot of responsibility 2-Some responsibility 3-A little responsibility 4-No responsibility 888-Don't know 999-Refused to answer
C57	When you think specifically about the quality of local school buildings, how much responsibility do you think the District Chief Executive (DCE) has?	1-A lot of responsibility 2-Some responsibility 3-A little responsibility 4-No responsibility 888-Don't know 999-Refused to answer
C58	When you think specifically about the quality of local school buildings, how much responsibility do your school administrators have?	1-A lot of responsibility 2-Some responsibility 3-A little responsibility 4-No responsibility 888-Don't know 999-Refused to answer
C59	When you think specifically about the quality of local school buildings how much responsibility, does your	1-A lot of responsibility 2-Some responsibility

#	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODES
	MP have?	3-A little responsibility 4-No responsibility 888-Don't know 999-Refused to answer
C60	When you think of development projects in your district (such as schools, health clinics, electrification, and markets), how much do you think the needs of the community influence where those development projects are located?	1-None 2-A little 3-Somewhat 4-A great deal 777-Not applicable 888-Don't know 999-Refused to answer
C61	How much do you think the chiefs influence where those development projects are located	1-None 2-A little 3-Somewhat 4-A great deal 777-Not applicable 888-Don't know 999-Refused to answer
C62	How much do you think political parties influence where those development projects are located?	1-None 2-A little 3-Somewhat 4-A great deal 777-Not applicable 888-Don't know 999-Refused to answer
C63	How much do you think business interests influence where those development projects are located?	1-None 2-A little 3-Somewhat 4-A great deal 777-Not applicable 888-Don't know 999-Refused to answer
C63a	How much do you think bribes (cash and in-kind) influence where development projects are located?	1-None 2-A little 3-Somewhat 4-A great deal 777-Not applicable 888-Don't know 999-Refused to answer
C64	How much do you think NGOs influence where those development projects are located?	1-None 2-A little 3-Somewhat 4-A great deal 777-Not applicable 888-Don't know 999-Refused to answer
C65	How much do you think the District Chief Executive's personal preference influence where those development projects are located?	1-None 2-A little 3-Somewhat 4-A great deal 777-Not applicable 888-Don't know 999-Refused to answer

Section C – Service Delivery Quality		
#	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODES
C66	How much do you think your District Assembly Member influences where those development projects are located?	1-None 2-A little 3-Somewhat 4-A great deal 777-Not applicable 888-Don't know 999-Refused to answer
C66a	How much do you think MPs influence where development projects are located?	1-None 2-A little 3-Somewhat 4-A great deal 777-Not applicable 888-Don't know 999-Refused to answer
C67	If you could choose what the district assembly spent its resources on, which of the following would be your first priority?	1-Local roads 2-Water supply 3-Sewage 4-Sanitation 5- Education 6-Health services 7-Local policing 8-Facilities in your main marketplace 9-Other 888-Don't know 999-Refused to answer
C68	**[Ask if C67 is 8-Other]** If 'Other', please specify.	
C69	Thinking of your first priority, if you wanted the district to work on the priority starting today, who is the first person in a formal position of authority to whom you would turn for help?	1-District Chief Executive (DCE) 2-MP 3-Your District Assembly member 4-Zonal council member 5-Unit council member 6-Your local chief 7-Local service provider (ex. ECG, water company, etc.) 8-NGO 9-Local party official 10-No one 11-Other 888-Don't know 999-Refused to answer
C70	**[Ask if C69 is 7-Other]** If 'Other', please specify.	
C71	**[Skip if C69 = 10, 888, or 999]** Who is the second person in a formal position of authority to whom you would turn for help?	1-District Chief Executive (DCE) 2-MP 3-Your District Assembly member 4-Zonal council member 5-Unit council member 6-Your local chief 7-Local service provider (ex. ECG, water company, etc.) 8-NGO 9-Local party official

Section C – Service Delivery Quality		
#	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODES
		10-No one 11-Other 888-Don't know 999-Refused to answer
C72	**[Ask if C71 is 7-Other]** If 'Other', please specify	
C73	If you could choose what the district government spent its resources on, which of the following would be your second priority?	1-Local roads 2-Water supply 3-Sewage 4-Sanitation 5- Education 6-Health services 7-Local policing 8-Facilities in your main marketplace 9-Other 888-Don't know 999-Refused to answer
C74	**[Ask if C73 is 8-Other]** If 'Other', please specify	
C77	Read: There can be many obstacles to building development projects such as schools, roads, health clinics, gutters etc. that serve the needs of district citizens	
C78	How big of a problem is LACK OF CITIZEN PARTICIPATION AND OVERSIGHT (to building better development projects)?	1-Not a problem 2-A little problem 3-Somewhat of a problem 4-A big problem 888-Don't know 999-Refused to answer
C79	How big of a problem is the INFLUENCE OF DCE (to building better development projects)?	1-Not a problem 2-A little problem 3-Somewhat of a problem 4-A big problem 888-Don't know 999-Refused to answer
C80	How big of a problem is CORRUPTION AMONG DISTRICT PUBLIC OFFICIALS (to building better development projects)?	1-Not a problem 2-A little problem 3-Somewhat of a problem 4-A big problem 888-Don't know 999-Refused to answer
C81	How big of a problem is THE INVOLVEMENT OF POLITICAL PARTIES (to building better development projects)?	1-Not a problem 2-A little problem 3-Somewhat of a problem 4-A big problem 888-Don't know 999-Refused to answer

Section D: Governance		
#	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODES
Read: Now I would like to ask you some questions about the quality of governance in your district.		
D1	How satisfied are you with your DCE, or have you not	1-Very satisfied

Section D: Governance		
#	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODES
	heard enough to say?	2-Somewhat satisfied 3-Neutral 4-Somewhat dissatisfied 5-Very dissatisfied 888-Haven't heard enough to say 999-Refused to answer
D2	How satisfied are you with your elected district assembly man or woman (or have you not heard enough to say)?	1-Very satisfied 2-Somewhat satisfied 3-Neutral 4-Somewhat dissatisfied 5-Very dissatisfied 888-Haven't heard enough to say 999-Refused to answer
D3	How satisfied are you with your traditional rulers in this community, or have you not heard enough to say?	1-Very satisfied 2-Somewhat satisfied 3-Neutral 4-Somewhat dissatisfied 5-Very dissatisfied 888-Haven't heard enough to say 999-Refused to answer
D4	How satisfied are you with your MP (or have you not heard enough about them to say)?	1-Very satisfied 2-Somewhat satisfied 3-Neutral 4-Somewhat dissatisfied 5-Very dissatisfied 888-Haven't heard enough to say 999-Refused to answer
D5	How satisfied are you with the local NPP, or have you not heard enough about them to say?	1-Very satisfied 2-Somewhat satisfied 3-Neutral 4-Somewhat dissatisfied 5-Very dissatisfied 888-Haven't heard enough to say 999-Refused to answer
D6	How satisfied are you with the local NDC (or have you not heard enough about them to say)?	1-Very satisfied 2-Somewhat satisfied 3-Neutral 4-Somewhat dissatisfied 5-Very dissatisfied 888-Haven't heard enough to say 999-Refused to answer
D7	How satisfied are you with how the District Assembly is BUILDING ROADS, or have you not heard enough about this to say?	1-Very satisfied 2-Somewhat satisfied 3-Neutral 4-Somewhat dissatisfied 5-Very dissatisfied 888-Haven't heard enough to say 999-Refused to answer
D8	How satisfied are you with how the District Assembly is BUILDING BASIC HEALTH FACILITIES (or have you not heard enough to say)?	1-Very satisfied 2-Somewhat satisfied 3-Neutral 4-Somewhat dissatisfied 5-Very dissatisfied

Section D: Governance		
#	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODES
		888-Haven't heard enough to say 999-Refused to answer
D9	How satisfied are you with how the District Assembly is BUILDING AND MAINTAINING SCHOOLS, or have you not heard enough about this to say?	1-Very satisfied 2-Somewhat satisfied 3-Neutral 4-Somewhat dissatisfied 5-Very dissatisfied 888-Haven't heard enough to say 999-Refused to answer
D10	How satisfied are you with how the District Assembly is PROVIDING LOCAL POLICING (or have you not heard enough about this to say)?	1-Very satisfied 2-Somewhat satisfied 3-Neutral 4-Somewhat dissatisfied 5-Very dissatisfied 888-Haven't heard enough to say 999-Refused to answer
D11	How satisfied are you with how the District Government is handling the PROVIDING WATER or have you not heard enough about this to say?	1-Very satisfied 2-Somewhat satisfied 3-Neutral 4-Somewhat dissatisfied 5-Very dissatisfied 888-Haven't heard enough to say 999-Refused to answer
D11a	How satisfied are you with how the District Government is PROVIDING SANITATION SERVICES, or have you not heard enough about this to say?	1-Very satisfied 2-Somewhat satisfied 3-Neutral 4-Somewhat dissatisfied 5-Very dissatisfied 888-Haven't heard enough to say 999-Refused to answer
D12	How satisfied are you with how the District Government is MAINTAINING LOCAL MARKET PLACES (or have you not heard enough about this to say)?	1-Very satisfied 2-Somewhat satisfied 3-Neutral 4-Somewhat dissatisfied 5-Very dissatisfied 888-Haven't heard enough to say 999-Refused to answer
D13	How satisfied are you with how the District Government is CONSULTING CITIZENS LIKE YOU BEFORE MAKING DECISIONS, or have you not heard enough about this to say?	1-Very satisfied 2-Somewhat satisfied 3-Neutral 4-Somewhat dissatisfied 5-Very dissatisfied 888-Haven't heard enough to say 999-Refused to answer
D14	How satisfied are you with how the District Government is KEEPING CORRUPTION IN CHECK (or have you not heard enough about this to say)?	1-Very satisfied 2-Somewhat satisfied 3-Neutral 4-Somewhat dissatisfied 5-Very dissatisfied 888-Haven't heard enough to say 999-Refused to answer
Vignette 1		
Read: Emmanuel's district government has recently conducted many development projects. These projects		

Section D: Governance		
#	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODES
favor some district resident far more than others, and some district residents have not benefitted from district development projects at all.		
Vig_1	If you were in Emmanuel's position, which of the following would you think was the main reason this happened? (choose one)	1-Lack of funds 2-Politicians' lack of interest in the needs of the community 3-Politicians favoring political supporters 4-Politicians favoring certain ethnic groups 5-Corruption 6-Other____ 888-Don't know 999-Refused to answer
Vig_2	**[Ask if Vig_1 is 6-Other]** If 'Other', please specify.	
Vig_3	If you were in Emmanuel's position, who is the first person would you talk to about trying to change this situation?	1-No one 2-Neighbors 3-Local chief 4-Your Elected District Assembly Representative 5-A CBO 6-District Chief Executive 7-Other 888-Don't know 999-Refused to answer
Vig_4	**[Ask if Vig_3 is 7-Other]** If 'Other', please specify.	
Vig_5	How often do situations like those in Emmanuel's district happen in your district?	1-Never 2-Rarely 3-Sometimes 4-Often 5-Always 888-Don't know 999-Refused to answer
D15	Political party activists are sometimes called 'party boys' or 'foot soldiers'. How active are they in your area?	1-They are very active here 2-They are active here but only around elections 3-We don't hear much about activists in this area 888-Don't know 999-Refused to answer
D16	How much do you agree or disagree with this statement? 'When a party is in power, only its party activists receive benefits. It is not enough just to have voted for the party.'	1-Strongly agree 2-Agree 3-Neutral 4-Disagree 5-Strongly disagree 888-Don't know 999-Refused to answer
D17	How likely is your MP to help members of their own party at the expense of the people of your district? (Or have you not heard enough about them to say?)	1-Very likely 2-Likely 3-Unlikely 4-Very unlikely 888-Haven't heard enough to say 999-Refused to answer
D18	How likely is your DCE to help members of their own party at the expense of the people of your district (Or have you not heard enough about them to say?)	1-Very likely 2-Likely 3-Unlikely

Section D: Governance		
#	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODES
		4-Very unlikely 888-Haven't heard enough to say 999-Refused to answer
D19	How likely is your DISTRICT ASSEMBLY REPRESENTATIVE to help members of their own party at the expense of the people of your district? (Or have you not heard enough about them to say?)	1: Very likely 2: Likely 3: Unlikely 4: Very unlikely 888: Haven't heard enough to say 999: Refused to answer
D20	D20.How likely are the STAFF OF HEALTH CLINICS to help members of their own party at the expense of the people of your district? (Or have you not heard enough about them to say?) *[In this community]*	1: Very likely 2: Likely 3: Unlikely 4: Very unlikely 888: Haven't heard enough to say 999: Refused to answer
D21	How likely are PUBLIC SCHOOL PRINCIPALS to help members of their own party at the expense of the people of your district? (Or have you not heard enough about them to say?) *[In this community]*	1: Very likely 2: Likely 3: Unlikely 4: Very unlikely 888: Haven't heard enough to say 999: Refused to answer
D22	How likely are TRADITIONAL RULERS to help members of their own party at the expense of the people of your district? (Or have you not heard enough about them to say?)	1: Very likely 2: Likely 3: Unlikely 4: Very unlikely 888: Haven't heard enough to say 999: Refused to answer
D23	How likely are LOCAL NPP PARTY OFFICIALS to help members of their own party at the expense of the people of your district? (Or have you not heard enough about them to say?)	1: Very likely 2: Likely 3: Unlikely 4: Very unlikely 888: Haven't heard enough to say 999: Refused to answer
D24	How likely are NDC PARTY OFFICIALS to help members of their own party at the expense of the people of your district? (Or have you not heard enough about them to say?)	1: Very likely 2: Likely 3: Unlikely 4: Very unlikely 888: Haven't heard enough to say 999: Refused to answer
D25	How likely is it that your MP will only help members of their own tribe or ethnic group at the expense of the people of your district? (Or haven't you not heard enough about them to say?)	1: Very likely 2: Likely 3: Unlikely 4: Very unlikely 888: Haven't heard enough to say 999: Refused to answer
D26	How likely is it that your DCE will only help members of their own tribe or ethnic group at the expense of the people of your district? (Or haven't you not heard enough about them to say?)	1: Very likely 2: Likely 3: Unlikely 4: Very unlikely 888: Haven't heard enough to say 999: Refused to answer
D27	How likely is it that your ELECTED DISTRICT ASSEMBLY REPRESENTATIVE will only help members of their own	1: Very likely 2: Likely

Section D: Governance		
#	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODES
	tribe or ethnic group at the expense of the people of your district? (Or haven't you not heard enough about them to say?)	3: Unlikely 4: Very unlikely 888: Haven't heard enough to say 999: Refused to answer
D28	How likely is it that STAFF OF LOCAL HEALTH CLINICS will only help members of their own tribe or ethnic group at the expense of the people of your district? (Or haven't you not heard enough about them to say?)	1: Very likely 2: Likely 3: Unlikely 4: Very unlikely 888: Haven't heard enough to say 999: Refused to answer
D29	How likely is it that PUBLIC SCHOOL PRINCIPALS will only help members of their own tribe or ethnic group at the expense of the people of your district? (Or haven't you not heard enough about them to say?) Check for more expensive.	1: Very likely 2: Likely 3: Unlikely 4: Very unlikely 888: Haven't heard enough to say 999: Refused to answer
D30	How likely is it that TRADITIONAL RULERS IN THIS COMMUNITY will only help members of their own tribe or ethnic group at the expensive of the people of your district? (Or haven't you not heard enough about them to say?)	1: Very likely 2: Likely 3: Unlikely 4: Very unlikely 888: Haven't heard enough to say 999: Refused to answer
D31	How likely is it that LOCAL NPP PARTY OFFICIALS will only help members of their own tribe or ethnic group at the expensive of the people of your district? (Or haven't you not heard enough about them to say?)	1: Very likely 2: Likely 3: Unlikely 4: Very unlikely 888: Haven't heard enough to say 999: Refused to answer
D32	How likely is it that LOCAL NDC PARTY OFFICIALS will only help members of their own tribe or ethnic group at the expensive of the people of your district? (Or haven't you not heard enough about them to say?)	1: Very likely 2: Likely 3: Unlikely 4: Very unlikely 888: Haven't heard enough to say 999: Refused to answer
D33	When the District Assembly spends money on development projects who do you think benefits the most?	1: Mostly members of the ruling party 2: Mostly members of the DCE's tribe or ethnic group 3: Mostly the big men at the Assembly 4: The whole District benefits 5: Mostly the people in the towns, but not the villages 6: Other (SPECIFY) 888: Don't know 999: Refused to answer
D34	**[Ask if D33 is 6-Other]** If 'Other', please specify	
SE1	**Survey Experiment 1**	
SE1_1	Imagine that your district assembly received an extra 100,000 cedis from the central government for development projects. About what share would you guess would be wasted?	____% 888: Don't know 999: Refused to answer
SE1_2	Imagine that your district assembly received an extra	

Section D: Governance		
#	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODES
	100,000 cedis from a foreign donor for development projects. About how what share would you guess would be wasted??	____% 888: Don't know 999: Refused to answer
SE1_3	Imagine that your district assembly raised an extra 100,000 cedis in local taxes for development projects. About what share would you guess would be stolen?	____% 888: Don't know 999: Refused to answer
SE1_4	Who do you think would benefit most from the wasted cedis?	1: Elected members of the District Assembly 2: Unelected members of the District Assembly 3: The District Chief Executive 4: The MP 5: The contractors who were hired to build the development projects 5: Other 888: Don't know 999: Refused to answer
SE1_5	[Ask if SE1_4 is 5-Other] If 'Other', please specify	
D35	Sometimes officials benefit personally and financially from public projects. How much do you think your DCE benefits financially from the district's development projects, or haven't you heard enough about them to say?	1: A lot 2: Some 3: A little 4: None 888: Haven't heard enough to say 999: Refused to answer
D36	How much do you think your elected assembly member benefits financially from the district's development projects or have you not heard enough about them to say?	1: A lot 2: Some 3: A little 4: None 888: Haven't heard enough to say 999: Refused to answer
D37	How much do you think the staff of your DA benefits financially from the district's development projects or have you not heard enough about them to say?	1: A lot 2: Some 3: A little 4: None 888: Haven't heard enough to say 999: Refused to answer
D38	How much do you think your local police benefit financially from the district's development projects or have you not heard enough about them to say?	1: A lot 2: Some 3: A little 4: None 888: Haven't heard enough to say 999: Refused to answer
D39	How much do you think the traditional rulers in this community benefit financially from the district's development projects or have you not heard enough about them to say?	1: A lot 2: Some 3: A little 4: None 888: Haven't heard enough to say 999: Refused to answer
D40	How much do you think your MP benefits financially from the district's development projects or have you not heard enough about them to say?	1: A lot 2: Some 3: A little 4: None

Section D: Governance		
#	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODES
		888: Haven't heard enough to say 999: Refused to answer
D41	How much do you think the local NPP party officials CURRENTLY benefit financially from the district's development projects or have you not heard enough about them to say?	1: A lot 2: Some 3: A little 4: None 888: Haven't heard enough to say 999: Refused to answer
D42	How much do you think the local NDC party officials CURRENTLY benefit financially from the district's development projects or have you not heard enough about them to say?	1: A lot 2: Some 3: A little 4: None 888: Haven't heard enough to say 999: Refused to answer

SECTION E-PARTICIPATION		
#	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODES
E1	Does your district assembly or town council ever hold public meetings to establish development priorities? **[If NO, don't know, refused to answer go to E3]**	0: No 1: Yes 777: Not applicable 888: Don't know 999: Refused to answer
E2	Have you ever attended such a meeting?	0: No 1: Yes 777: Not applicable 888: Don't know 999: Refused to answer
E3	How much influence do you think the people in this community have over decisions the District Assembly makes about development projects, such as school buildings, health clinics, irrigation ditches, or roads?	1: A lot 2: Some 3: A little 4: None 888: Don't know 999: Refused to answer
E4	Have you heard of the District Assembly's Public Relations and Complaints Committee? **[If NO, go to E8]**	0: No 1: Yes 777: Not applicable 888: Don't know 999: Refused to answer
E5	Have you or someone in your household, ever submitted a formal complaint to the District Assembly's Public Relations and Complaints Committee? **[If NO, go to E8]**	0: No 1: Yes 777: Not applicable 888: Don't know 999: Refused to answer
E6	What was the most recent complaint about?	
E7	Was the committee responsive to the complaint?	1: Very responsive 2: Somewhat responsive 3: A little responsive 4: Not at all responsive 888: Don't know 999: Refused to answer
E11	Have you or someone in your household, ever submitted a formal complaint to your elected Assembly member?	0: No 1: Yes

#	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODES
	[If NO, go to E14]	777: Not applicable 888: Don't know 999: Refused to answer
E12	What was the most recent complaint about?	
E13	Was your elected DA official responsive to the complaint?	1: Very responsive 2: Somewhat responsive 3: A little responsive 4: Not at all responsive 888: Don't know 999: Refused to answer
E14	Have you or someone in your household, ever submitted a formal complaint to a local party office? [If NO, go to E18]	0: No 1: Yes 777: Not applicable 888: Don't know 999: Refused to answer
E15	If so, which party's office?	1: National Democratic Congress 2: New Patriotic Party 3: Other
E16	What was the most recent complaint about?	
E17	Was your local party responsive to the complaint?	1: Very responsive 2: Somewhat responsive 3: A little responsive 4: Not at all responsive 888: Don't know 999: Refused to answer
E18a	Which national party currently impresses you more?	1: NDC 2: NPP 3: neither
E18	Are you registered to vote? [If NO, go to E22]	0: No 1: Yes 777: Not applicable 888: Don't know 999: Refused to answer
E19	Do you usually vote for the same party?	0: No 1: Yes 777: Not applicable 888: Don't know 999: Refused to answer
E20	[Ask if E19 is 1-Yes] What party do you usually vote for?	1: National Democratic Congress 2: New Patriotic Party 3: Other 999: refuse to answer
E21	[Ask if E20 is 3-Other] If 'Other', please specify	
E21a	If an elected politician wanted to know who someone in your neighborhood voted for, how difficult do you think it would be for them to find out?	1-Impossible 2-very difficult 3-not very difficult 4-not difficult at all/very easy
E21b	If a party boy or foot soldier wanted to know who someone in your neighborhood voted for, how difficult do you think it would be for them to find out?	1-Impossible 2-very difficult 3-not very difficult

SECTION E-PARTICIPATION		
#	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODES
		4-not difficult at all/very easy
E22	If a person works hard for their party and their party comes to power, do you think they will be rewarded with a job?	1: Definitely yes 2: Probably yes 3: Probably not 4: Definitely not 888: Don't know 999: Refused to answer
SE2	**Survey Experiment 2**	
Read: People decide who to vote for based on many different considerations. I will read you some of the reasons people have told us. Please tell me how many of these influenced your vote choice. Don't tell me which ones, just tell me how many.		
SE2_1	HOW MANY of the following influence how you vote? **[READ CHOICES]**	
SE2_2	Meeting with the candidate in Accra to discuss their electoral platform.	
SE2_3	Listening to radio coverage of the campaign.	
SE2_4	Discussing the election with friends or family.	
SE2_5	How many?	
SE2_6	HOW MANY of the following influence how you vote? **[READ CHOICES]**	
SE2_7	Meeting with the candidate in Accra to discuss their electoral platform.	
SE2_8	Listening to radio coverage of the campaign.	
SE2_9	Discussing the election with friends or family.	
SE2_10	One party promising more development projects in your community.	
SE2_11	How many?	
SE2_12	HOW MANY of the following influence how you vote? **[READ CHOICES]**	
SE2_13	Meeting with the candidate in Accra to discuss their electoral platform.	
SE2_14	Listening to radio coverage of the campaign.	
SE2_15	One party promising more favors to you or your family.	
SE2_16	Discussing the election with friends or family.	
SE2_17	How many?	

Section F: ACCOUNTABILITY		
#	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODES
F1	Politicians often promise PRIVATE BENEFITS, like food, drinks, clothes or money to attract votes. How often have politicians or party boys made such offers to your community? **[If 1-NEVER, 888-DK, OR 999: RA, go to F5]**	1: Never 2: Rarely 3: Sometimes 4: Often 5: Always 888: Don't know 999: Refused to answer
F2	In your experience, how often has your elected Assembly member followed through with their promises of private benefits for your community?	1: Never 2: Rarely 3: Sometimes 4: Often 5: Always 888: Don't know 999: Refused to answer
F3	In your experience, how often has your elected member of parliament followed through with their	1: Never 2: Rarely

Section F: ACCOUNTABILITY		
#	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODES
	promises of private benefits for your community?	3: Sometimes 4: Often 5: Always 888: Don't know 999: Refused to answer
F4	In your experience, how often have party boys or foot soldiers followed through with their promises of private benefits for your community?	1: Never 2: Rarely 3: Sometimes 4: Often 5: Always 888: Don't know 999: Refused to answer
F5	Politicians often promise benefits to local communities, such as improved roads, access to water, or a new school to attract votes. How often have politicians or party boys made such development promises in your community? **[If 1-NEVER, 888-DK, 999-RA, go to F9]**	1: Never 2: Rarely 3: Sometimes 4: Often 5: Always 888: Don't know 999: Refused to answer
F6	In your experience, how often has your elected Assembly member followed through with their promises of development benefits to your community?	1: Never 2: Rarely 3: Sometimes 4: Often 5: Always 888: Don't know 999: Refused to answer
F7	In your experience, how often has your elected member of parliament followed through with their promises of development benefits to your community?	1: Never 2: Rarely 3: Sometimes 4: Often 5: Always 888: Don't know 999: Refused to answer
F8	In your experience, how often have party boys or foot soldiers followed through with their promises of development benefits to your community?	1: Never 2: Rarely 3: Sometimes 4: Often 5: Always 888: Don't know 999: Refused to answer
F9	How important is the relationship between your local chief and political parties in order to get development projects in your community?	1: Very important 2: Somewhat important 3: A little important 4: Not at all important 888: Don't know 999: Refused to answer
F10	How important is it to be a member of the ruling party if someone in your village/town wants to register land?	1: Very important 2: Somewhat important 3: A little important 4: Not at all important 888: Don't know 999: Refused to answer
F11	How important is it to be a member of the ruling	1: Very important

Section F: ACCOUNTABILITY		
#	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODES
	party if someone in your village/town wants to get a job with the government?	2: Somewhat important 3: A little important 4: Not at all important 888: Don't know 999: Refused to answer
F12	How important is it to be a member of the ruling party if someone in your village/town wants to get out of trouble with the police?	1: Very important 2: Somewhat important 3: A little important 4: Not at all important 888: Don't know 999: Refused to answer
F13	How important is it to be a member of the ruling party if someone in your village/town wants to get development projects built in your community?	1: Very important 2: Somewhat important 3: A little important 4: Not at all important 888: Don't know 999: Refused to answer
F14	How important is it to be a member of the ruling party if someone in your village/town wants to get a stall in the market?	1: Very important 2: Somewhat important 3: A little important 4: Not at all important 888: Don't know 999: Refused to answer
F15	How important are the benefits that your family receives from candidates (like food, clothes, or jobs) when it comes to how you vote in District Assembly elections?	1: Very important 2: Somewhat important 3: A little important 4: Not at all important 888: Don't know 999: Refused to answer not applicable
F16	How important are the development projects that your community is receiving (schools, hospitals, roads, etc.) when it comes to how you vote in District Assembly elections?	1: Very important 2: Somewhat important 3: A little important 4: Not at all important 888: Don't know 999: Refused to answer
F17	How important is what your tribal leaders recommend when it comes to how you vote in District Assembly elections?	1: Very important 2: Somewhat important 3: A little important 4: Not at all important 888: Don't know 999: Refused to answer
F18	How important is the tribe of the candidate when it comes to how you vote in District Assembly elections?	1: Very important 2: Somewhat important 3: A little important 4: Not at all important 888: Don't know 999: Refused to answer
F19	How important is which party the candidate belongs to when it comes to how you vote in District Assembly elections?	1: Very important 2: Somewhat important 3: A little important 4: Not at all important 888: Don't know

Section F: ACCOUNTABILITY		
#	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODES
		999: Refused to answer
Vignette 1		
Read: [Samuel]'s district government began the construction of a school a year ago. Construction of the building was very slow, and no one has been seen working on it for six months.		
Vig1	If you were in Samuel's position, what would you think was the most important factor causing this situation?	1: Lack of funds 2: Politicians' lack of interest in the needs of the community 3: Politicians favoring political supporters 4: Politicians favoring certain ethnic groups 5: Inefficient contractors 6: Corruption 7: Other
Vig2	**[Ask if Vig1 is 7-Other]** VIG2. What other thing would you think was causing this situation?	
Vig3	If you were in Samuel's position, who would be the first person you would try talk to about trying to change this situation?	1: No one 2: Neighbors 3: Community chief 4: Paramount chief 5: Your Elected Assembly Member 6: District Assembly's Public Relations and Complaints Committee 7: An NGO or CBO 8: District Chief Executive 9: Member of Parliament 10: Other_____specify
Vig 4	How often do situations like those in Samuel's district happen in your district?	1: Never 2: Rarely 3: Sometimes 4: Often 5: Always 888: Don't know 999: Refused to answer

Section G: Social Cohesion		
#	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODES
G1	When you think about your "community", what comes to mind first?	1: Your neighbors 2: Your town/village 3: Your tribe 4: Your ethnic group 5: Your district 6: Other
G2	**[Ask if G1 is 6-Other]** If 'Other', please specify.	
G3	Suppose that 10 of your neighbors were invited to help in community work, such as a community water project, cleaning of gutters, or weeding on the side of the road. How many do you think would show up?	
G4	Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with the following statement: 'Most people who live in this community can be trusted.'	1: Strongly agree 2: Agree 3: Neutral 4: Disagree

Section G: Social Cohesion		
#	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODES
		5: Strongly disagree

Section H: Political Sophistication		
#	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODES
H1	How often do you follow the news on the radio, tv, or newspaper?	1: Every day 2: Once a week 3: Once a month 4: Almost never
H2	How important are community politics to you?	1: Very important 2: Somewhat important 3: A little important 4: Not at all important 888: Don't know 999: Refused to answer
H3	How important are tribal politics to you?	1: Very important 2: Somewhat important 3: A little important 4: Not at all important 888: Don't know 999: Refused to answer
H4	How important are district politics to you?	1: Very important 2: Somewhat important 3: A little important 4: Not at all important 888: Don't know 999: Refused to answer
H5	How important are national politics to you?	1: Very important 2: Somewhat important 3: A little important 4: Not at all important 888: Don't know 999: Refused to answer

Section I: Respondent Attributes		
#	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODES
I1	What is your religion, if any?	1: None 2: Christianity 3: Islam 4: Traditional/ethnic religion 5: Agnostic (do not know if there is a God) 6: Atheist (do not believe in a God) 7: Other
I2	If other, please specify.	
I3	What is your tribe? (You know, your ethnic or cultural group?)	0: AKAN; 20: GA-ADANGBE; 30: EWE; 40: GUAN; 50: GURMA; 60: MOLE-DAGBANI; 70: GRUSI; 80: MANDE;

Section I: Respondent Attributes		
#	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODES
		99: Other (specify)
I3a	If other, please specify.	
I3b	If Akan, please specify.	1. Twi; 2. Fante; 3. Other Akan;
B7	We might like to contact you later in order to see how developments in your community have changed. Would you mind sharing your mobile phone number? Primary mobile phone number of respondent:	If no mobile number, enter 0. If Refuse to answer: 999.
B8	**[If no mobile]** Name and phone number of closest friend or family member?	
B2	Name of Respondent	
B3	Residential Address	
I5	What type of bathing facility is used by this household?	1: Own bathroom for exclusive use 2: Shared separate bathroom in same house 3: Private open cubicle 4: Shared open cubicle 5: Public bath house 6: Bathroom in another house 7: Open space around house 8: In a river, pond, lake or dam 9: Other (Specify)
I6	**[Ask if I5 is 9-Other]** If 'Other', please specify bath type:	
I7	What type of toilet facility is usually used by the household?	1: No facility (eg bush/beach/field) 2: W.C. 3: Pit latrine 4: KVIP 5: Bucket/Pan 6: Public toilet (eg WC,KVIP,Pit,Pan) 7: Other (Specify)
I8	**[Ask if I7 is 7-Other]** If 'Other', please specify toilet type:	
I9	How does the household dispose of rubbish (refuse)?	1: Collected, private 2: Collected, public 3: Burned by household 4: Public dump (Container) 5: Public dump (Open space) 6: Dumped indiscriminately 7: Buried by household 8: Other (Specify)
I10	**[Ask if I9 is 7-Other]** If 'Other', please specify rubbish disposal:	
I11	Over the past year, how often, if ever, have you or anyone in your household gone without enough food to eat?	1: Every day 2: A few times a week 3: A few times a month 4: Less than once a month 5: Never

Section I: Respondent Attributes		
#	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODES
		888: Don't know
		999: Refused to answer
112	Over the past year, how often, if ever, have you or anyone in your household gone without enough clean water for home use?	1: Every day 2: A few times a week 3: A few times a month 4: Less than once a month 5: Never 888: Don't know 999: Refused to answer
113	What kind of work do you do? **113a: Primary job_____** **113b: Secondary job_____**	1 subsistence smallholder farming 2 smallholder farming (wage labor) 3 largeholder farming 4 mine (artisanal and small mining) 5 factory/other industrial work 6 tourism 7 pension/retired 8 petty trade 9 businessman/woman (eg. shop owner) 10 teacher 11 health worker 12 agricultural worker 13 police/security 14 parastatal/government corporation 15 student 16 Driver/transport 17 unemployed 18 NGO 19 priest/minister/chief 20 other skilled professional (mechanic, electrician, carpenter) 21 unskilled wage labor (fuel station attendant, waiter, hair dresser, etc.) 22 Other civil servant (specify) 23 Other (specify)
113c	If primary job is other civil servant, please specify.	
113d	If primary job is other, please specify.	
113e	If secondary job is other civil servant, please specify.	
113f	If secondary job is other, please specify.	
114a	How many hours do you spend in a typical week working in your main job?	
114b	How many hours do you spend in a typical week working in your secondary job?	
115	Are you a government employee?	0: No 1: Yes 777: Not applicable 888: Don't know 999: Refused to answer
116	Do any of your family members have government jobs in the District?	0: No 1: Yes 777: Not applicable 888: Don't know

Section I: Respondent Attributes		
#	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODES
		999: Refused to answer
	How many of the following assets does your household own? **[Read each option to respondent]**	
I17	Motorcycle or scooter	
I18	Sewing machine	
I19	Cattle	
I20	Television	
I21	Mobile phone	
I22	Bicycle	
I23	Car	
I24	Radio	
I25	Electric Fan	
I25a	Refrigerator	
I25b	Stove	
I26	How many hectares of agricultural land does your household own?	
Conclusion of survey. **Read: Thank you for your participation in this survey**		

Section J: Questions for Enumerators		
#	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODES
J1	What was the primary language used in the interview?	1: English 2: Ga/Dangbe 3: Akan 4: Dagbani 5: Ewe 6: Hausa 7: Other [Specify]
J2	**[Answer if J1 is 7-Other]** Please specify the other language:	
J3	Were there any other people immediately present who might be listening during the interview?	1: No one 2: spouse other adult 3: Children 4: A few others 5: Small crowd
J4	What proportion of the questions do you feel the respondent had difficulty answering?	1: All 2: Most 3: Some 4: A few 5: None
J5	What was the respondent's reaction to the interview?	1: Very positive 2: Somewhat positive 3: Neutral 4: Somewhat negative 5: Very negative
J17	What is the main material of the walls of this dwelling?	1: Earth/Mud 2: Cement/Concrete 3: Stone 4: Burnt bricks 5: Wood 6: Vinyl tiles

Section J: Questions for Enumerators		
#	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODES
		7: Ceramic/Porcelain/ Granite/Marble tiles
		8: Other (Specify)
J18	**[Answer if J17 is 8-Other]** If "Other", please specify.	
J19	What is the main material used for the roof?	1: Mud/Mud bricks/Earth 2: Wood 3: Metal sheet 4: Slate/Asbestos 5: Cement/Concrete 6: Roofing Tiles 7: Bamboo 8: Thatch/Palm leaves or Raffia 9: Other (Specify)
J20	**[Answer if J19 is 9-Other]** If "Other", please specify.	

Section K-GEOPOINT AND LANDMARKS		
K1	Geopoint: *GPS coordinates can only be collected when outside.*	
K2	Please record some basic identifying landmarks for the household.	

APPENDIX 4: ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICIAL SURVEY

SECTION A: Region		
#	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODES
A1	Date of survey	
A2	Name of enumerator	
A3	Enumerator ID	
A3	Name of Supervisor	
A4	Region	
A5	District	
A6	RESPONDENT ID:	
A7	Please retype the respondent ID:	

INFORMED CONSENT: PLEASE READ THE FOLLOWING CONSENT FORM WORD FOR WORD

Good morning/good afternoon, my name is _____. I am a research assistant working with the University of Ghana, the U.S. Agency for International Development, and Social Impact on a study of neighborhood relations and public services across Ghana. I would like to ask you some questions to better understand your district. Your participation is entirely voluntary. If you agree to participate, our discussion will last for around 45 minutes. Please rest assured that your answers will remain confidential. This device will help me enter your answers, but I assure you that it is not recording your voice. We will not provide your name and answers to anyone. While your answers would help us understand important features of your district, but do not feel obligated to answer any question that you are not comfortable with and do not hesitate to ask me for a clarification if you think that a question is a bit difficult or unclear. If you have any questions about this study, you may contact the research manager in Ghana, Peter Quartey of the University of Ghana. His contact information is 0264522350..

SECTION A: Region		
#	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODES
A8	Did the respondent consent? **[If YES, go to A10]** **[If NO, go to A9]**	0. No 1. Yes 888. Don't know 999. Refused to answer
A9	Can you please tell me why you have chosen not to participate? **[End survey]**	
Read: Let's begin by recording a few facts about yourself.		
A11:	What is the respondent's current position?	1. MMDA Internal Auditor 2. Budget Officer of the district Development Planning Coordinating Council 3. District Coordinating Director (i.e. the head of the DA administration) 4. Chair of District Tender Board 5. Comptroller and/or District Finance Officer (if different from above) 6. Director of the Social Welfare and Community Development Department 7. Director of the Physical Planning Dept

SECTION A: Region		
#	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODES
		8. District Director of Education 9. MMDA Planning Officer (if there is one) 10. Other
A12	**[if A11 is 10. Other]** If 'Other', please specify.	
A17	Respondent's sex	0. male 1. female
A18	How old are you?	*(Age at last birthday)*
A19	How many years have you lived in this district?	

Section B: Education, Position, and Income		
#	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODES
B1	What is the highest level of education you have attained?	1. No formal schooling 2. Informal schooling only (including Koranic schooling) 3. Some basic schooling 4. Basic school completed 5. Some secondary school/high school 6. Secondary school/high school completed 7. Post-secondary qualifications, other than university e.g. a diploma or degree from a polytechnic or college 8. Some university 9. University completed 10. Post-graduate
B2	How many years have you worked in the public sector?	
B3	How many years have you worked in your current district?	
B4	How many years have you worked in your current position?	
B5	Where did you work before beginning your current job?	1. Private Business/Private Sector 2. Mass media 3. Farmer 4. NGO 5. Same institution 6. Another institution in the public sector 7. Political party 8. Other
B6	**[if B5 is 9. Other]** If 'Other', please specify.	
B7	In five years, where do you expect to be working?	1. In the same position 2. In a different position in the same organization 3. In a different public sector organization 4. For a political party 5. In the private sector 6. Other_____
B8	**[if B7 is 6. Other]** If 'Other', please specify.	
B9	How satisfied or dissatisfied are you with your current job?	1. Very satisfied 2. Somewhat satisfied

Section B: Education, Position, and Income		
#	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODES
		3. Neutral 4. Somewhat dissatisfied 5. Very dissatisfied 888. Don't know 999. Refused to answer
B10	In a typical year how many days of job-specific training have you received to do your job?	
B11	How many hours per week do you work in the average working week?	
B12	In a typical working week, what percentage of your time is devoted to each of the following tasks? **[Read each of following options and then ask the percentage]**	
B13	Meeting with district officials	
B14	Meeting with national officials	
B15	Meeting with employees	
B16	Providing services/responding to citizen concerns	
B17	Working with civil society or community groups	
B18	Administrative tasks and documentation	
B19	Training, skill-building, or workshops	

Section C: Recruitment, Promotions, and Transfers		
#	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODES
Read: We would now like to talk to you about the practices that your office uses in recruiting, promoting and dismissing employees. **Read: Within an organization, different people are hired for different reasons. We're interested in learning about these different hiring trends. Please think about the public employees in your district.**		
C1	What percentage of the public employees in your district were hired primarily on the basis of merit? **[If 0 or 999-REFUSED TO ANSWER go to C4]**	1. _____% 2. Refused to answer
C2	Of those employees who are NOT hired primarily on the basis of merit, would you say that they are hired most often based on:	1. Family connections 2. Political party connections 3. Tribal connections 4. Payment or gift to some public authorities 5. Other
C3	**[if C2 is 5. Other]** If 'Other', please specify.	
Read: Now I would like to ask you some questions about factors that help people obtain a position in the public administration. These are not questions about you in particular but about the district administration in general.		
C4	In general, how important is LEVEL OF EDUCATION for obtaining a position in the public administration?	1. Very important 2. Somewhat important 3. A little bit important 4. Not at all important 5. Refused to answer
C5	In general, how important is WORK EXPERIENCE for obtaining a position in the public administration?	1. Very important 2. Somewhat important 3. A little bit important

Section C: Recruitment, Promotions, and Transfers		
#	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODES
		4. Not at all important 5. Refused to answer
C6	In general, how important is KNOWING THE HIRING MANAGER OR HIS/HER SUPERVISOR for obtaining a position in the public administration?	1. Very important 2. Somewhat important 3. A little bit important 4. Not at all important 5. Refused to answer
C8	In general, how important are CONNECTIONS WITH THE RULING PARTY for obtaining a position in the public administration?	1. Very important 2. Somewhat important 3. A little bit important 4. Not at all important 5. Refused to answer
C9	In general, how important are NON POLITICAL CONNECTIONS INCLUDING FAMILY, FRIENDS AND RELIGIOUS CONNECTIONS for obtaining a position in the public administration?	1. Very important 2. Somewhat important 3. A little bit important 4. Not at all important 5. Refused to answer
C10	In general, how important is PROVIDING A GIFT OR MAKING AN UNOFFICIAL PAYMENT for obtaining a position in the public administration?	1. Very important 2. Somewhat important 3. A little bit important 4. Not at all important 5. Refused to answer
Read: Now I will provide a number of measures people take to get government jobs. Please tell me the total number of measures you took. DO NOT tell me the specific answers, only how many.		
SURV EXP 1 **Randomize ahead of time!**		
SURVE XP1.1	How many of the following measures did you take to get your current job? **[Read choices]**	
	Took a training course	
	Filled out an application	
	Attended secondary school	
	Spoke with the National Minister	
	How many?	
SURVE XP1.2.	How many of the following measures did you take to get your current job? **[Read choices]**	
	Took a training course	
	Filled out an application	
	Attended secondary school	
	Made a payment or gift to a public authority	
	Spoke with the National Minister	
	How many?	
Read: Now I will provide you with another list of activities related to getting a government job. Please tell HOW MANY you took part in. Please DO NOT tell me which ones, only how many.		
SURV EXP 2		
SURVE XP 2.1	How many of the following activities did you take part in? **[Read choices]**	
	Interviewed at the office where you wished to be employed	
	Visited the district employment office	
	Interviewed with the DCE	
	Talked to friends or relatives about the job	
	Please enter the number:	

Section C: Recruitment, Promotions, and Transfers		
#	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODES
SURVE XP 2.2	How many of the following activities did you take part in? **[Read choices]**	
	Interviewed at the office where you wished to be employed	
	Visited the district employment office	
	Interviewed with the DCE	
	Talked to friends or relatives about the job	
	Became active in a political party	
	How many?	
Read: Please tell me how much you agree or disagree with the following statements.		
C11	How much do you agree or disagree with this statement?: 'Party leaders can easily punish public employees who do not follow the orders of the ruling government.'	1. Strongly agree 2. Agree 3. Neutral 4. Disagree 5. Strongly disagree 999. Refused to answer
C12	How much do you agree or disagree with this statement?: 'Promotions in your institution depend more on job performance than political affiliation or influence.'	1. Strongly agree 2. Agree 3. Neutral 4. Disagree 5. Strongly disagree 999. Refused to answer
C13	When was the last time your work was evaluated by a superior or supervisor?	1. Less than 6 months ago 2. Less than one year ago 3. More than one year ago 4. I have never been appraised 999. Refused to answer
C14	**Please tell me which of the following factors has the most influence on TRANSFERS in your institution.**	1. Poor job performance 2. Unethical behavior 3. Insubordination 4. Political connections 5. Friendship/personal connections 6. Change in the party governing the district
C15	And the second most influence? (**on TRANSFERS in your institution.)**	1. Poor job performance 2. Unethical behavior 3. Insubordination 4. Political connections 5. Friendship/personal connections 6. Change in the party governing the district
C20	In the past two years, have elected officials, their appointees or political party officials influenced any hiring decisions, promotions, or transfers in your organization? **[If NO, go to C22]**	0. No 1. Yes 888. Don't know 999. Refused to answer
C21	Do elected officials, their appointees or political party officials frequently influence hiring decisions, promotions, or transfers in your organization?	0. No 1. Yes 888. Don't know 999. Refused to answer
C22	About how many days in a typical month do you spend at workshops operated by YOUR	

Section C: Recruitment, Promotions, and Transfers		
#	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODES
	Ministry, Department, Agency or Assembly?	
C23	What is the average daily per diem that you receive to attend these workshops organized by YOUR Ministry, Department, Agency or Assembly?	
C22a	About how many days in a typical month do you spend at workshops operated by groups OUTSIDE your Ministry, Department, Agency or Assembly?	
C23a	What is the average daily per diem that you receive to attend these workshops (organized OUTSIDE your Ministry, Department, Agency or Assembly)?	*Please enter 999 if they refuse to answer.*

Section D: Capital/Development Projects Module		
#	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODES
Read: When you think about the district's latest Annual Action Plan, how involved were the following groups, agencies, and departments in its development?		
D1	How involved were the TOWN/AREA COUNCILS in the development of the district's latest Annual Action Plan (AAP)?	1. Very involved 2. Somewhat involved 3. A little involved 4. Not at all involved 5. Non-existent 888. Don't know 999. Refused to answer
D2	How involved was the SOCIAL SERVICES SUBCOMMITTEE in the development of the latest AAP?	1. Very involved 2. Somewhat involved 3. A little involved 4. Not at all involved 5. Non-existent 888. Don't know 999. Refused to answer
D3	How involved was the WORKS SUBCOMMITTEE in the development of the latest AAP?	1. Very involved 2. Somewhat involved 3. A little involved 4. Not at all involved 5. Non-existent 888. Don't know 999. Refused to answer
D4	How involved was the FINANCE SUBCOMMITTEE in the development of the latest AAP?	1. Very involved 2. Somewhat involved 3. A little involved 4. Not at all involved 5. Non-existent 888. Don't know 999. Refused to answer
D5	How involved was the HEALTH DEPARTMENT in the development of the latest AAP?	1. Very involved 2. Somewhat involved 3. A little involved 4. Not at all involved 5. Non-existent 888. Don't know

Section D: Capital/Development Projects Module		
#	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODES
		999. Refused to answer
D6	How involved was the EDUCATION DEPARTMENT in the development of the latest AAP?	1. Very involved 2. Somewhat involved 3. A little involved 4. Not at all involved 5. Non-existent 888. Don't know 999. Refused to answer
D7	How involved was the PHYSICAL PLANNING/WORKS DEPARTMENT in the development of the latest AAP?	1. Very involved 2. Somewhat involved 3. A little involved 4. Not at all involved 5. Non-existent 888. Don't know 999. Refused to answer
D8	How involved was the SOCIAL WELFARE AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DEPT in the development of the latest AAP?	1. Very involved 2. Somewhat involved 3. A little involved 4. Not at all involved 5. Non-existent 888. Don't know 999. Refused to answer
D9	How involved was the DISTRICT PLANNING COORDINATING UNIT in the development of the latest AAP?	1. Very involved 2. Somewhat involved 3. A little involved 4. Not at all involved 5. Non-existent 888. Don't know 999. Refused to answer
D10	How involved was the MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN the development of the latest AAP?	1. Very involved 2. Somewhat involved 3. A little involved 4. Not at all involved 5. Non-existent 888. Don't know 999. Refused to answer
D11	How involved was the NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING COMMISSION in the development of the latest AAP?	1. Very involved 2. Somewhat involved 3. A little involved 4. Not at all involved 5. Non-existent 888. Don't know 999. Refused to answer
D12	How involved was the DISTRICT CHIEF EXECUTIVE in the development of the latest AAP?	1. Very involved 2. Somewhat involved 3. A little involved 4. Not at all involved 5. Non-existent 888. Don't know 999. Refused to answer
D13	How involved was the PRESIDING MEMBER OF THE DISTRICT ASSEMBLY in the development of the latest AAP?	1. Very involved 2. Somewhat involved 3. A little involved

Section D: Capital/Development Projects Module		
#	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODES
		4. Not at all involved 5. Non-existent 888. Don't know 999. Refused to answer
D14	Did both the District Assembly and District Chief Executive approve the Annual Action Plan?	1. No, only the DA approved the AAP 2. No, only the DCE approved the AAP 3. Yes the AAP was approved by both the DA and DCE 888. Don't know 999. Refused to answer
Read: In some districts, specific development projects are clearly defined in the district Annual Action Plan, and spending follows the Annual Action Plan. In others, the District Chief Executive has a lot of discretion over development programs even after the Annual Action Plan is approved.		
D15	In your district, how often does spending on projects follow the projects outlined in the Annual Action Plan?	1. Very frequently 2. Somewhat frequently 3. Occasionally 4. Rarely 5. Never 888. Don't know 999. Refused to answer
D16	In your district, how much discretion does the District Chief Executive have over which development projects are built **AFTER** the Annual Action Plan is approved?	1. A lot 2. Some 3. A little 4. None 888. Don't know 999. Refused to answer
DX: Once a draft of the district's Annual Action Plan is made, sometimes changes need to be made in consultation with different groups.		
D17	In recent years, has the Draft Annual Action Plan typically been debated in the District Assembly? **[If NO, go to D19]**	0. No 1. Yes 888. Don't know 999. Refused to answer
D18	After DA debates, typically how many changes were made to the Draft Annual Action Plan?	1. A lot of changes 2. Some changes 3. A few changes 4. No changes 888. Don't know 999. Refused to answer
D19	Is the Draft Annual Action Plan typically debated or discussed in a public hearing? **[If NO, go to D21]**	0. No 1. Yes 888. Don't know 999. Refused to answer
D20	After public hearing discussions, how many changes are typically made to the Draft Annual Action Plan?	1. A lot of changes 2. Some changes 3. A few changes 4. No changes 888. Don't know 999. Refused to answer
D21	In a typical year, about how many changes are made to the AAP after it was approved by the General Assembly?	1. A lot of changes 2. Some changes 3. A few changes 4. No changes

Section D: Capital/Development Projects Module		
#	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODES
		888. Don't know
		999. Refused to answer

Section E: Contracting		
#	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODES
E1	When thinking of larger district capital projects, how many contractors are usually considered?	
E2	How are the contending contractors notified about the projects? (Select Multiple)	1. Newspaper 2. Connections 3. Government bulletin 4. Letter to potential contractors 5. Internet 6. Other 888. Don't know
E3	**[if E is 6. Other]** If 'Other,' please specify.	
E4	How many bids are typically submitted?	
E5	Whose approval is necessary for these larger contracts? *[Select all that apply.]*	1. District Chief Executive 2. District Tender Review Board 3. District Assembly Internal Auditor 4. District Assembly Finance Committee 5. Other
E6	**[if E5 is 5. Other]** If 'Other,' please specify.	
E7	Which factors do you believe influence the selection of a contractor on these large projects? *[Select all that apply.]*	1. Contractor's professional and technical qualifications 2. Bid's terms of payment 3. Bid's timeframe for project completion 4. Contractor's political affiliation 5. Contractor's connections with the District Chief Executive 6. Other
E8	**[if E7 is 6. Other]** If 'Other,' please specify.	
E8a.	For what share of projects do you use price quotation to select contractors?	
E8b	And how many quotations are usually submitted when you use price quotation?	
Read: When it comes to public development projects, sometimes situations arise that can affect competitive contracting. I would like to ask you how often some issues came up in contracting in your district in the last two years.		
E9	In the last 2 years, how often did fewer than the required number of qualified contractors submit bids for a project in your district?	1. Very frequently 2. Somewhat frequently 3. Occasionally 4. Rarely 5. Never 888. Don't know 999. Refused to answer
E10	In the last 2 years, how often were projects	1. Very frequently

Section E: Contracting		
#	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODES
	broken into smaller parts to avoid requirements for competitive bids?	2. Somewhat frequently 3. Occasionally 4. Rarely 5. Never 888. Don't know 999. Refused to answer
E11	In the last 2 years, how often was there such an urgent need for construction that there was not enough time to solicit bids?	1. Very frequently 2. Somewhat frequently 3. Occasionally 4. Rarely 5. Never 888. Don't know 999. Refused to answer
E13	In the last 2 years, how often did contractors offer procurement authorities gratuities, gifts, or offers of employment?	1. Very frequently 2. Somewhat frequently 3. Occasionally 4. Rarely 5. Never 888. Don't know 999. Refused to answer
E14	In the last 2 years, how often were the costs of participation in tender too high for contractors to take part?	1. Very frequently 2. Somewhat frequently 3. Occasionally 4. Rarely 5. Never 888. Don't know 999. Refused to answer
E15	In the last 2 years, how often were there insufficient staff to evaluate competitive bids?	1. Very frequently 2. Somewhat frequently 3. Occasionally 4. Rarely 5. Never 888. Don't know 999. Refused to answer

Section F: Construction		
#	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODES
Read: When it comes to the construction of district capital projects such as government schools and clinics, some people in other districts report that sometimes issues come up. I would like to ask you about how often these issues arise in your district when it comes to district construction.		
F1	How often do delays in construction occur in your district?	1. Very frequently 2. Somewhat frequently 3. Occasionally 4. Rarely 5. Never 888. Don't know 999. Refused to answer
F2	How often are inferior construction materials used in your district?	1. Very frequently 2. Somewhat frequently 3. Occasionally 4. Rarely 5. Never

Section F: Construction		
#	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODES
		888. Don't know 999. Refused to answer
F3	How often does construction not occur in the planned location?	1. Very frequently 2. Somewhat frequently 3. Occasionally 4. Rarely 5. Never 888. Don't know 999. Refused to answer
F4	How often is construction over budget?	1. Very frequently 2. Somewhat frequently 3. Occasionally 4. Rarely 5. Never 888. Don't know 999. Refused to answer
F5	How often is construction at a larger size/scale than originally planned?	1. Very frequently 2. Somewhat frequently 3. Occasionally 4. Rarely 5. Never 888. Don't know 999. Refused to answer
F6	How often is construction at a smaller size/scale than originally planned?	1. Very frequently 2. Somewhat frequently 3. Occasionally 4. Rarely 5. Never 888. Don't know 999. Refused to answer
F7	How often does the contractor abandon the project after receiving an advance payment?	1. Very frequently 2. Somewhat frequently 3. Occasionally 4. Rarely 5. Never 888. Don't know 999. Refused to answer
F8	Does the district maintain a system for overseeing the construction of capital projects? **[If NO, go to F10]**	0. No 1. Yes 888. Don't know 999. Refused to answer
F9	How does the system work?	
F9a	Are there any problems with the system?	

Section F: Construction		
#	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODES
F10	Are construction sites visited by district officials in an attempt to oversee whether construction is going as planned?	0. No 1. Yes 888. Don't know 999. Refused to answer
F11	In your estimation, what share of major capital projects come in over budget?	*(Responses should be in percentages, e.g. 20)*
F12	What is the most common reason given by contractors for running over budget? *[PROBE and CODE]*	1. Unforeseen increase in the costs of materials 2. Change in design 3. Unforeseen delays 4. Difficulty of finding qualified workers 5. Other
F13	**[if F12 is 5. Other]** If 'Other,' please specify.	
F14	In your estimation, what share of major capital projects are finished on time?	*(Responses should be in percentages, e.g. 20)*
F15	What is the most common reason given by contractors for running behind schedule? *[PROBE and CODE]*	1. Change in design 2. Delays in obtaining needed permits 3. Problem in acquiring land 4. Difficulty in finding qualified workers 5. Failure to receive payment from the DA 6. Other
F16	**[if F15 is 6. Other]** If 'Other,' please specify.	

SECTION G: GOVERNANCE AND CORRUPTION		
#	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODES
G1	To what extent would you say that corruption is a problem in the development of the Annual Action Plans?	1. significant problem 2. somewhat of a problem 3. not much of a problem 4. not at all a problem 888. Don't know 999. Refused to answer
G2	To what extent would you say that corruption is a problem in the execution of the Annual Action Plans?	1. significant problem 2. somewhat of a problem 3. not much of a problem 4. not at all a problem 5. Don't know 6. Refused to answer
G3	In general, how often are cases of corruption in infrastructure projects reported to the proper authorities?	1. Very frequently 2. Somewhat frequently 3. Occasionally 4. Rarely 5. Never 888. Don't know 999. Refused to answer
G4	If you saw illegal activity on the part of a coworker, what would you do? *[Select all that apply.]*	1. Do nothing 2. Talk directly to the worker 3. Report it to your boss 4. Report it to the DCE 5. Report it back to the local party boss 6. Report it to the Chief 7. Report it to the DA

SECTION G: GOVERNANCE AND CORRUPTION		
#	**QUESTION**	**RESPONSE CODES**
		8. Other
G5	**[if G4 is 8. Other]** If 'Other', please specify.	
G6	If you were to have a serious problem with your work, who would you first go to for help?	1. Your boss 2. DCE 3. Presiding Member of the DA 4. Local leadership of your party 5. Your chief/s 6. National agency that oversees your work 7. Other
G7	**[if G6 is 7. Other]** If 'Other', please specify.	

Section H: Organizational Performance and Provision of Services		
#	**QUESTION**	**RESPONSE CODES**
H1	To what extent would you agree or disagree that the capital projects provided to district citizens are planned in a transparent manner?	1. Strongly agree 2. Agree 3. Neutral 4. Disagree 5. Strongly disagree 999. Refused to answer
H2	To what extent would you agree or disagree that the capital projects provided to district citizens are contracted in a transparent manner?	1. Strongly agree 2. Agree 3. Neutral 4. Disagree 5. Strongly disagree 999. Refused to answer
H3	To what extent would you agree or disagree that the capital projects provided to district citizens are of high quality?	1. Strongly agree 2. Agree 3. Neutral 4. Disagree 5. Strongly disagree 999. Refused to answer
H4	To what extent would you agree or disagree that the capital projects provided to district citizens are built at a reasonable cost?	1. Strongly agree 2. Agree 3. Neutral 4. Disagree 5. Strongly disagree 999. Refused to answer
H5	To what extent would you agree or disagree that the capital projects provided to district citizens satisfy the users' needs?	1. Strongly agree 2. Agree 3. Neutral 4. Disagree 5. Strongly disagree 999. Refused to answer
H6	To what extent would you agree or disagree that the capital projects provided to district citizens are accessible to the vulnerable and excluded?	1. Strongly agree 2. Agree 3. Neutral 4. Disagree 5. Strongly disagree 999. Refused to answer
Read: There can be many obstacles to building development projects that serve the needs of district		

Section H: Organizational Performance and Provision of Services		
#	**QUESTION**	**RESPONSE CODES**
citizens. To what extent do you agree that the following represent big obstacles to building better development projects in your district.		
H7	To what extent do you agree that CITIZENS' NON-PARTICIPATION IN PLANNING AND OVERSIGHT represents a big obstacle to building better development projects?	1. Strongly agree 2. Agree 3. Neutral 4. Disagree 5. Strongly disagree 999. Refused to answer
H8	To what extent do you agree that THE INFLUENCE OF THE DCE represents a big obstacle?	1. Strongly agree 2. Agree 3. Neutral 4. Disagree 5. Strongly disagree 999. Refused to answer
H9	To what extent do you agree that limited discretionary authority over the DA Common Fund resources represent a big obstacle?	1. Strongly agree 2. Agree 3. Neutral 4. Disagree 5. Strongly disagree 999. Refused to answer
H10	To what extent do you agree that INSUFFICIENT BUDGETARY RESOURCES represents a big obstacle?	1. Strongly agree 2. Agree 3. Neutral 4. Disagree 5. Strongly disagree 999. Refused to answer
H11	To what extent do you agree THAT INSUFFICIENT ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF TO OVERSEE PROJECTS represents a big obstacle?	1. Strongly agree 2. Agree 3. Neutral 4. Disagree 5. Strongly disagree 999. Refused to answer
H12	To what extent do you agree that CORRUPTION AMONG DISTRICT PUBLIC OFFICIALS represents a big obstacle?	1. Strongly agree 2. Agree 3. Neutral 4. Disagree 5. Strongly disagree 999. Refused to answer
H13	To what extent do you agree that CORRUPTION AMONG CONTRACTORS represents a big obstacle?	1. Strongly agree 2. Agree 3. Neutral 4. Disagree 5. Strongly disagree 999. Refused to answer
H14	To what extent do you agree THAT THE NEED TO RESPOND TO THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT'S PRIORITIES represents a big obstacle?	1. Strongly agree 2. Agree 3. Neutral 4. Disagree 5. Strongly disagree 999. Refused to answer
H15	To what extent do you agree that the INFLUENCE OF POLITICAL PARTIES	1. Strongly agree 2. Agree

Section H: Organizational Performance and Provision of Services		
#	**QUESTION**	**RESPONSE CODES**
	represents a big obstacle?	3. Neutral 4. Disagree 5. Strongly disagree 999. Refused to answer
Read: Now I will provide you with a list of things that people mention as being part of their work. Please tell HOW MANY of these you have seen. Please DO NOT tell me which ones, only how many.		
SURV EXP 3		
	How many of the following things have you seen? **[Read choices]**	
	Citizens complaining about services	
	Citizens requesting financial assistance	
	Citizens requesting help to get a visa to the European Union	
	Employees attending job training seminars	
SURV EXP 3.1.	Please enter the number:_____	
	How many of the following activities have you seen? **[Read choices]**	
	Citizens complaining about services	
	Citizens requesting financial assistance	
	Citizens requesting help to get a visa to the European Union.	
	Government officials providing members of their political party or ethnic group with privileged access to public resources	
	Employees attending job training seminars	
SURV EXP 3.2.	Please enter the number:_____	

SECTION I: ACCOUNTABILITY		
#	**QUESTION**	**RESPONSE CODES**
I1	How often does your DA receive feedback from the public on the quality of development projects?	1. Very frequently 2. Somewhat frequently 3. Occasionally 4. Rarely 5. Never 888. Don't know 999. Refused to answer
I2	How often does your DA receive feedback from NGOs on the quality of development projects?	1. Very frequently 2. Somewhat frequently 3. Occasionally 4. Rarely 5. Never 888. Don't know 999. Refused to answer
I3	How often does your DA receive feedback from the Ministry of Local Government (MLGRD) on the quality of development projects?	1. Very frequently 2. Somewhat frequently 3. Occasionally 4. Rarely 5. Never

SECTION I: ACCOUNTABILITY		
#	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODES
		888. Don't know 999. Refused to answer
I4	Does the District Assembly have a Public Relations and Complaints Committee? **[If NO, go to I7]**	0. No 1. Yes 888. Don't know 999. Refused to answer
I5	Is the DA PR Complaints committee active? **[If NO, go to I7]**	0. No 1. Yes 888. Don't know 999. Refused to answer
I6	How responsive do you think the Committee is to citizen complaints?	1. Not at all 2. A little bit responsive 3. Somewhat responsive 4. Very responsive 888. Don't know 999. Refused to answer
Read: I will now read you a list of people and agencies that your office might receive feedback from. [READ LIST]. Which is your office most responsive to? [MARK AS 1]. Which is your office second most responsive to? [Mark as 2] **[ENUMERATOR – please enter 0 for unranked responses.]**		
I7	The Public	
I8	NGOs	
I9	The national agency overseeing your area of work	
I10	Ministry of Local Government (MLGRD)	
I11	MPs	
I12	DCE	
I13	DA	
	Chiefs	
Read: When you think of development projects in your district (such as schools, health clinics, electrification, and markets) how much do you think the following factors influence where those projects are located?		
I14	How much do the NEEDS OF THE COMMUNITY influence where development projects are located?	1. A lot 2. Some 3. A little 4. None 888. Don't know 999. Refused to answer
I15	How much do CHIEFS influence where development projects are located?	1. A lot 2. Some 3. A little 4. None 888. Don't know 999. Refused to answer
I16	How much DO POLITICAL PARTIES	1. A lot

SECTION I: ACCOUNTABILITY		
#	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODES
	influence where development projects are located?	2. Some 3. A little 4. None 888. Don't know 999. Refused to answer
I17	How much do BRIBES (CASH AND IN-KIND) influence where development projects are located?	1. A lot 2. Some 3. A little 4. None 888. Don't know 999. Refused to answer
I18	How much do NGOS influence where development projects are located?	1. A lot 2. Some 3. A little 4. None 888. Don't know 999. Refused to answer
I18a	How much do DONORS influence where development projects are located?	1. A lot 2. Some 3. A little 4. None 888. Don't know Refused to answer
I19	How much do THE DISTRICT CHIEF EXECUTIVE'S PERSONAL PREFERENCES influence where development projects are located?	1. A lot 2. Some 3. A little 4. None 889. Don't know 999. Refused to answer
I20	How much does the DISTRICT ASSEMBLY influence where development projects are located?	1. A lot 2. Some 3. A little 4. None 888. Don't know 999. Refused to answer
I20a	How much do MPs influence where development projects are located?	1. A lot 2. Some 3. A little 4. None 889. Don't know Refused to answer
I21	How much influence do you think the citizens of this district have over decisions the District Assembly makes about development projects?	1. A lot 2. Some 3. A little 4. None 888. Don't know 999. Refused to answer

Section J: Political Involvement		
#	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODES
J1	Are you affiliated with a political party?	0. No

Section J: Political Involvement		
#	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODES
	[If YES, go to J2] **[If NO, go to J3]**	1. Yes 999. Refused to answer
J1a:	Do you have a party membership card?	
J2	Do you currently have an active role in a political party?	0. No 1. Yes 999. Refused to answer
J3	[If J2= no, skip to J4] If you do not currently play an active role in a political party, do you have political aspirations for the future?	0. No 1. Yes 888. Don't know 999. Refused to answer
J4	Have you ever run for political office?	0. No 1. Yes 999. Refused to answer
Read: Now I will provide you with a list of activities relating to the most recent elections. Please tell HOW MANY of these you took part in. Please DO NOT tell me which ones, only how many.		
SURV EXP 4		
	How many of the following did you take part in? **[Read choices]**	
	Informing yourself about the campaign	
	Went to Accra to gather information on candidates	
	Did NOT vote	
	Voted for the same party you usually vote for	
SURV EXP 4.1.	Please enter the number:_____	
	How many of the following did you take part in? **[Read choices]**	
	Informing yourself about the campaign	
	Went to Accra to gather information on candidates	
	Did NOT vote	
	Helped a political party mobilize voters for campaign rallies	
	Voted for the same party you usually vote for	
SURVEXP 4.2.	Please enter the number:_____	

Section K: Respondent Background		
#	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODES
K1	What is your tribe? You know, your ethnic or cultural group?	0: AKAN; 20: GA-ADANGBE; 30: EWE; 40: GUAN; 50: GURMA; 60: MOLE-DAGBANI; 70: GRUSI; 80: MANDE; 99: Other (specify)
K1a	If Akan, please specify	1. Twi; 2. Fante; 3. Other Akan;
K2	What is your religion, if any?	1. None 2. Christianity 3. Islam

Section K: Respondent Background		
#	**QUESTION**	**RESPONSE CODES**
		4. Traditional/ethnic religion 5. Agnostic (do not know if there is a God) 6. Atheist (do not believe in a God) 7. Other
A10:	Respondent Name (SURNAME, First Name)	
A13	Primary mobile phone number of respondent.	*If no mobile number, enter 0.*
A14.	[If no mobile number] Name and phone number of family member with a stable phone number?	
K3	In a typical month, what are your monthly expenses?	_____
K4	What share of those expenses are covered by your salary at this job?	_____
K5	Do you have any other source of income?	0. No 1. Yes 888. Don't know 999. Refused to answer
Section L: Questions for Enumerators		
#	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODES
L1	Were there any other people immediately present who might be listening during the interview?	1: No one 2: Office staff 3: Other political officials 4: Other administrative officials 5: Small crowd
L2	What proportion of the questions do you feel the respondent had difficulty answering?	1: All 2: Most 3: Some 4: A few 5: None
L3	What was the respondent's reaction to the interview?	1: Very positive 2: Somewhat positive 3: Neutral 4: Somewhat negative 5: Very negative

APPENDIX 5: PUBLIC OFFICIAL SURVEY

SECTION A: Respondent Information		
#	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODES
A1	Date of Survey	
A2	Name of Enumerator	
A3	Enumerator ID	
A3	Name of Supervisor	
A4	Region	
A5	District	
A6	**Respondent ID**	
A7	**Please reenter the respondent ID**	

INFORMED CONSENT

Good morning/ good afternoon, my name is _____. I am a research assistant working with the University of Ghana, the U.S. Agency for International Development, and Social Impact on a study of neighborhood relations and public services across Ghana. I would like to ask you some questions to better understand your district. Your participation is entirely voluntary. If you agree to participate, our discussion will last for around 45 minutes.

Please rest assured that your answers will remain confidential. This device will help me enter your answers, but I assure you that it is not recording your voice. While your answers would help us understand important features of your district, we will not provide your name and answers to anyone. Do not feel obligated to answer any question that you are not comfortable with and do not hesitate to ask me for a clarification if you think that a question is a bit difficult or unclear. If you have any questions about this study, you may contact the research manager in Ghana, Professor Peter Quartey of the University of Ghana. His contact information is 0264522350.

Section A Respondent Information		
#	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODES
A8	Did the respondent consent? **[If YES, go to A10]** **[If NO, go to A9]**	1-No 2-Yes 3-Don't know 4-Refused to answer
A9	Can you please tell me why you have chosen not to participate? **[End survey]**	
Read aloud: Let's begin with a few facts about yourself.		
A11	What is the respondent's current position?	1-DCE 2-Presiding Member of the District Assembly 3-Chair of the Works Sub-committee 4-Chair Development Planning sub-committee. 5-Chair of the District Executive Committee (if different from DCE or Presiding Member) 6-Chair of the Social Services Sub-committee 7-Other
A12	Respondent's sex	0-male 1-female
A13	How old are you?	*(Age at last birthday)*
A14	How many years have you lived in this district?	
A15	Do you have a second line of work, aside from your work for the district?	0-No 1-Yes

Section A Respondent Information		
#	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODES
	[If NO, go to B1]	888-Don't know 999-Refused to answer
A16	If yes, what is the line of work?	

Section B: Education, Position, and Income		
#	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODES
B1	What is the highest level of education you have completed?	1-No formal schooling 2-Informal schooling only (including Koranic schooling) 3-Some basic schooling 4-Basic school completed 5-Some secondary school/high school 6-Secondary school/high school completed 7-Post-secondary qualifications, other than university e.g. a diploma or degree from a polytechnic or college 8-Some university 9-University completed 10-Post-graduate 888-Don't know
B2	How many years have you worked in the public sector?	_____ # of years
B3	How many years have you worked in your current job?	_____# of years
B3a	Were you elected to your current position?	0-No 1-Yes
B4	Where did you work before beginning your current job?	1-Private Business/Private Sector 2-Mass media 3-Farmer 4-NGO 5-Same institution 6-Another institution in the public sector 7-Political party 8-Other
B5	**[Ask if B4 is 9-Other]** If other, please specify.	
B6	In five years, where do you expect to be working?	1-In the same position 2-As a committee head in the DA 3-As an MP 4-National party official 5-As a regional administrator 6-For a national ministry 7-For a national agency 8-In the private sector 9-Other_____
B7	**[Ask if B6 is 8-Other]** If other, please specify.	
B8	**[Skip if B3a is not 1-yes]** B8: We are interested in how you financed your campaign. Can you tell me up to three sources of financing for your campaign?	1-From my own savings 2-By my political party 3-By the District Chief Executive 4-Through private donations 5-Your MP 6-A loan

		6-Not elected 7-Other 8-Other (2nd)
B9a	**[Ask if B8 is other]** If other, please specify.	
B9b	**2nd Other**	
B9d	Please rank these sources of financing in order of importance for your campaign.	
B10	**Skip if B3a is not 1-yes]** Are you eligible for reelection? **[If NO, go to C1]**	0-No 1-Yes 888-Don't know 999-Refused to answer
B11	Do you intend to run for reelection? **[If NO, go to C12]**	0-No 1-Yes 888-Don't know 999-Refused to answer
B12	**[Skip if B11 is 1-yes]** How would you evaluate the likelihood of winning your next election?	1-Very likely 2-Likely 3-Unlikely 4-Very unlikely 888-Don't know 999-Refused to answer
Section C: Recruitment, Promotions, and Transfers		
#	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODES
C1	Are you affiliated with a political party?	0-No 1-Yes 999-Refused to answer
C1a	**[if C1 = no or RA, go to C4]** Do you have a party membership card?	0- No 1- Yes 999- Refuse to answer
C2	**[Ask if C1a = yes]** What other political positions do you hold?	1-Party leader, district level 2-Party leadership, ward level 3-Party leadership, constituency level 4-Party leadership, regional level 5-A political position at the national level 6-None
C3	**[Skip toC3a if not elected]** Thinking about your electoral victory, how important would you say PARTY AFFILIATION was for your victory?	1-Very important 2-Somewhat important 3-A little bit important 4-Not at all important 888-Don't know 999-Refused to answer
C4	(Thinking about your electoral victory,) How important would you say WORK EXPERIENCE was for your victory?	1-Very important 2-Somewhat important 3-A little bit important 4-Not at all important 888-Don't know 999-Refused to answer
C5	(Thinking about your electoral victory,) How important would you say MONEY/WEALTH was for your victory?	1-Very important 2-Somewhat important 3-A little bit important 4-Not at all important

		888-Don't know
		999-Refused to answer
C6	Thinking about your electoral victory,) How important would you say SUPPORT OF COMMUNITY SOCIAL GROUPS was for your victory?	1-Very important 2-Somewhat important 3-A little bit important 4-Not at all important 888-Don't know 999-Refused to answer
C7	Thinking about your electoral victory,) How important would you say SUPPORT OF BUSINESSES OR BUSINESS ASSOCIATIONS the following for your victory?	1-Very important 2-Somewhat important 3-A little bit important 4-Not at all important 888-Don't know 999-Refused to answer
C8	(Thinking about your electoral victory,) How important would you say GOVERNMENT / POLITICAL CONNECTIONS for your victory?	1-Very important 2-Somewhat important 3-A little bit important 4-Not at all important 888-Don't know 999-Refused to answer
C9	(Thinking about your electoral victory,) How important would you say NON-POLITICAL CONNECTIONS INCLUDING FAMILY, FRIENDS, and RELIGIOUS CONNECTIONS were for your victory?	1-Very important 2-Somewhat important 3-A little bit important 4-Not at all important 888-Don't know 999-Refused to answer
C10	(Thinking about your electoral victory,) How important would you say PARTY ACTIVISM was for your victory?	1-Very important 2-Somewhat important 3-A little bit important 4-Not at all important 777-Not Applicable 888-Don't know 999-Refused to answer
C11	(Thinking about your electoral victory,) How important would you say TRIBE/ETHNICITY was for your victory?	1-Very important 2-Somewhat important 3-A little bit important 4-Not at all important 888-Don't know 999-Refused to answer
C12	(Thinking about your electoral victory,) How important would you say previous performance as an elected official was for your victory? [**For elected officials, skip to C13**]	1-Very important 2-Somewhat important 3-A little bit important 4-Not at all important 777-Not Applicable 888-Don't know 999-Refused to answer
C3a	**[Ask if not elected]** Thinking about your appointment, how important would you say PARTY AFFILIATION was for your appointment?	1-Very important 2-Somewhat important 3-A little bit important 4-Not at all important 888-Don't know 999-Refused to answer
C4a	(Thinking about your appointment,)	1-Very important

	How important would you say WORK EXPERIENCE was for your appointment?	2-Somewhat important 3-A little bit important 4-Not at all important 888-Don't know 999-Refused to answer
C5a	(Thinking about your appointment,) how important would you say MONEY/WEALTH was for your appointment?	1-Very important 2-Somewhat important 3-A little bit important 4-Not at all important 888-Don't know 999-Refused to answer
C6a	(Thinking about your appointment,) how important would you say SUPPORT OF COMMUNITY SOCIAL GROUPS was for your appointment?	1-Very important 2-Somewhat important 3-A little bit important 4-Not at all important 888-Don't know 999-Refused to answer
C7a	(Thinking about your appointment,) how important would you say SUPPORT OF BUSINESSES OR BUSINESS ASSOCIATIONS the following for your appointment?	1-Very important 2-Somewhat important 3-A little bit important 4-Not at all important 888-Don't know 999-Refused to answer
C8a	(Thinking about your appointment,) how important would you say GOVERNMENT / POLITICAL CONNECTIONS for your appointment?	1-Very important 2-Somewhat important 3-A little bit important 4-Not at all important 888-Don't know 999-Refused to answer
C9a	(Thinking about your appointment,) how important would you say NON-POLITICAL CONNECTIONS INCLUDING FAMILY, FRIENDS, and RELIGIOUS CONNECTIONS were for your appointment?	1-Very important 2-Somewhat important 3-A little bit important 4-Not at all important 888-Don't know 999-Refused to answer
C10a	(Thinking about your appointment,) how important would you say PARTY ACTIVISM was for your appointment?	1-Very important 2-Somewhat important 3-A little bit important 4-Not at all important 888-Don't know 999-Refused to answer
C11a	(Thinking about your appointment,) how important would you say TRIBE/ETHNICITY was for your appointment?	1-Very important 2-Somewhat important 3-A little bit important 4-Not at all important 888-Don't know 999-Refused to answer
C12a	(Thinking about your appointment,) how important would you say previous performance as an elected official was for your appointment?	
Read: Within a district, different people are elected for different reasons. We're interested in learning about these general trends. Please think about the representatives in your district.		
C13	Of those representatives, how many do you think were elected primarily	1-All 2-Most

	on the basis of Political connections?	3-Some 4-A few 5-None 888-Don't know 999-Refused to answer
C14	Of those representatives, how many do you think were elected primarily on the basis of Party affiliation?	1-All 2-Most 3-Some 4-A few 5-None 888-Don't know 999-Refused to answer
C15	Of those representatives, how many do you think were elected primarily on the basis of Grassroots mobilization?	1-All 2-Most 3-Some 4-A few 5-None 888-Don't know 999-Refused to answer
C16	Of those representatives, how many do you think were elected primarily on the basis of Money/ wealth?	1-All 2-Most 3-Some 4-A few 5-None 888-Don't know 999-Refused to answer
C17	Of those representatives, how many do you think were elected primarily on the basis of Ideas for improving the district?	1-All 2-Most 3-Some 4-A few 5-None 888-Don't know 999-Refused to answer
C18	Of those representatives, how many do you think were elected primarily on the basis of Their tribe/ethnicity?	1-All 2-Most 3-Some 4-A few 5-None 888-Don't know 999-Refused to answer
	Politicians often promise PRIVATE BENEFITS, like food, drinks, clothes or money to attract votes. How often do politicians or party boys make such offers in your district?	1: Never 2: Rarely 3: Sometimes 4: Often 5: Always 888: Don't know 999: Refused to answer
	Politicians often promise DEVELOPMENT benefits to local communities, such as improved roads, access to water, or a new school to attract votes. How often do politicians or party boys make such development promises in your community?	1: Never 2: Rarely 3: Sometimes 4: Often 5: Always 888: Don't know 999: Refused to answer

	Which do you think is a more effective way of winning the support of voters—promising PRIVATE BENEFITS to them/their family OR promising DEVELOPMENT benefits to their community?	1: Private benefits 2: Development benefits 3: Neither 888: Don't know 999: Refused to answer

Read: Please tell me how much you agree or disagree with the following statements.

C19	Political connections are important in determining who gets elected to the district assembly.	1-Strongly agree 2-Agree 3-Neutral 4-Disagree 5-Strongly disagree 888-Don't know 999-Refused to answer
C20	Voters can easily vote out elected District Assembly members who are not responsive to their needs.	1-Strongly agree 2-Agree 3-Neutral 4-Disagree 5-Strongly disagree 888-Don't know 999-Refused to answer
C21	Chances for reelection depend more on job performance than political affiliation or influence.	1-Strongly agree 2-Agree 3-Neutral 4-Disagree 5-Strongly disagree 888-Don't know 999-Refused to answer
C22	To be professionally successful, elected officials need to be more responsive to party positions than citizen opinions.	1-Strongly agree 2-Agree 3-Neutral 4-Disagree 5-Strongly disagree 888-Don't know 999-Refused to answer

Read: Please rank the factors below according to the influence each has on people LOSING reelection. Please rank with a "1" the factor that has the most influence. Please rank with a "2" the factor that has the second most influence. Please rank with a "3" the factor that has the third most influence.

C23	Lack of responsiveness to district citizens	
C24	Unethical behavior	
C24a.	Perceived Corruption	
C25	Insubordination within the party	
C26	Party loses popularity	
C27	Opposition from DCE	
C27a	Other. Specify_____	

Read: When you think of your work for the district, what percentage of your time over a typical month do you spend on the following activities:

C28	Lobbying other District Assembly members	
C29	Responding to citizen demands or complaints	

C30	Dealing with mandates from the central government	
C31	Coordinating public agencies	
C32	Working with political party officials	
C33	Meeting with private sector businessmen	
C34	Meeting with local chiefs	
C35	Preparing for reelection	
C36	Other	

Read: How much of your time, in hours OR days, went into the preparation of the most recent Annual Action Plan?

C36a	_____Days or	
C36b	_____ hours	

Section D: Capital/Development Projects

#	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODES
D1	Please describe the process leading up to the development of your district's most recent Annual Action Plan.	
D1a	Does the process work?	0-no, 1-yes
D1b	(**[Ask if D1a=no]** Why not?	
D2	Given the many development needs in the district, how do you prioritize development projects in the AAP?	

Read: When you think about the latest Annual Action Plan, how involved were the following groups, agencies, and departments in its development?

D3	How involved were the **Town/area councils** in the development of the latest AAP?	1-Very involved 2-Somewhat involved 3-A little involved 4-Not at all involved 5-Non-existent 888-Don't know 999-Refused to answer
D4	How involved was the **Social Services Subcommittee** in the development of the latest AAP?	1-Very involved 2-Somewhat involved 3-A little involved 4-Not at all involved 5-Non-existent 888-Don't know 999-Refused to answer
D5	How involved was **the Works Subcommittee** in the development of the latest AAP?	1-Very involved 2-Somewhat involved 3-A little involved 4-Not at all involved 5-Non-existent 888-Don't know 999-Refused to answer
D6	How involved was the **Finance Subcommittee** in the development of the latest AAP?	1-Very involved 2-Somewhat involved 3-A little involved

		4-Not at all involved 5-Non-existent 888-Don't know 999-Refused to answer
D7	How involved was the **Health Department** in the development of the latest AAP?	1-Very involved 2-Somewhat involved 3-A little involved 4-Not at all involved 5-Non-existent 888-Don't know 999-Refused to answer
D8	How involved was the **Education Department** in the development of the latest AAP?	1-Very involved 2-Somewhat involved 3-A little involved 4-Not at all involved 5-Non-existent 888-Don't know 999-Refused to answer
D9	How involved was the **Physical Planning/Works Department** in the development of the latest AAP	1-Very involved 2-Somewhat involved 3-A little involved 4-Not at all involved 5-Non-existent 888-Don't know 999-Refused to answer
D10	How involved was the **Social Welfare and Community Development Dept** in the development of the latest AAP?	1-Very involved 2-Somewhat involved 3-A little involved 4-Not at all involved 5-Non-existent 888-Don't know 999-Refused to answer
D11	How involved was the **District Planning Coordinating Uni**t in the development of the latest AAP?	1-Very involved 2-Somewhat involved 3-A little involved 4-Not at all involved 5-Non-existent 888-Don't know 999-Refused to answer
D12	How involved was the **Ministry of Local Government (MLGRD)** in the development of the latest AAP?	1-Very involved 2-Somewhat involved 3-A little involved 4-Not at all involved 5-Non-existent 888-Don't know 999-Refused to answer
D13	How involved was the **National Development Planning Commission** in the development of the latest AAP?	1-Very involved 2-Somewhat involved 3-A little involved 4-Not at all involved 5-Non-existent 888-Don't know 999-Refused to answer
D14	How involved was the **District Chief Executive** in the development	1-Very involved 2-Somewhat involved

	of the latest AAP?	3-A little involved 4-Not at all involved 5-Non-existent 888-Don't know 999-Refused to answer
D15	How involved was the **Presiding Member of the District Assembly** in the development of the latest AAP?	1-Very involved 2-Somewhat involved 3-A little involved 4-Not at all involved 5-Non-existent 888-Don't know 999-Refused to answer
D16	Did both the District Assembly and District Chief Executive approve the Annual Action Plan?	1-No, only the DA approved the AAP 2- No, only the DCE approved the AAP 3- Yes the AAP was approved by both the DA and DCE 4- Neither 888- Don't know 999- Refused to answer
Read: In some districts, specific development projects are clearly defined in the Annual Action Plan, and spending follows the Annual Action Plan. In others, the District Chief Executive has a lot of discretion over development programs even after the Annual Action Plan is approved.		
D17	In your district, how often does spending on projects follow the projects outlined in the Annual Action Plan?	1-Very frequently 2-Somewhat frequently 3-Occasionally 4-Rarely 5-Never 888-Don't know 999-Refused to answer
D18	In your district, how much discretion does the District Chief Executive have over which development projects are built after the Annual Action Plan is approved?	1-A lot 2-Some 3-A little 4-None 5-Don't know 6-Refused to answer
D19 Read: Once a draft of the Annual Action Plan is made, sometimes changes need to be made in consultation with different groups.		
D20	In recent years, has the Draft Annual Action Plan typically been discussed in the District Assembly? **[If NO, go to D22]**	0-No 1-Yes 888-Don't know 999-Refused to answer
D21	After DA discussion, typically how many changes were made to the Draft Annual Action Plan?	1-A lot of changes 2-Some changes 3-A few changes 4-No changes 888-Don't know 999-Refused to answer
D22	Is the Draft Annual Action Plan typically debated or discussed in a public hearing? **[If NO, go to D24]**	0-No 1-Yes 888-Don't know 999-Refused to answer
D23	After public hearing discussions, how many changes are typically made to the Draft Annual Action Plan?	1-A lot of changes 2-Some changes 3-A few changes 4-No changes

		888-Don't know
		999-Refused to answer
D24	In a typical year, how many changes are made to the AAP after it was approved by the General Assembly?	1-A lot of changes 2-Some changes 3-A few changes 4-No changes 888-Don't know 999-Refused to answer

Section E: Contracting

#	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODES
E1	When thinking of larger district capital projects, how many contractors are usually considered?	
E2	How are the contending contractors notified about the projects? *[Select all that apply]*	1-Newspaper 2-Connections 3-Government bulletin 4-Letter to potential contractors 5-Internet 6-Other 888-Don't know
E3	**[Ask if E2 is 6]** If other, please specify	
E4	How many bids are typically submitted?	
E5	Whose approval is necessary for these larger contracts? *[Select all that apply]*	1-District Chief Executive 2-District Tender Review Board 3-District Assembly Internal Auditor 4-District Assembly Finance Committee 5-Other
E6	**[Ask if E5 is 5-Other]** If other, please specify.	
E7	Which factors do you believe influence the selection of a contractor on these large projects? *[Select all that apply]*	1-Contractor's professional and technical qualifications 2-Bid's terms of payment 3-Bid's timeframe for project completion 4-Contractor's political affiliation 5-Contractor's connections with the District Chief Executive 6-Other
E8	**[Ask if E7 is 6-Other]** If other, please specify.	
E8a	For what share of projects do you use price quotation?	
E8b	And how many quotations are usually submitted when you use price quotation?	

EX. Read: When it comes to public development projects, sometimes situations arise that can affect competitive contracting. I would like to ask you how often some issues came up in contracting in your district in the last year.

E9	In the last 2 years, how often were there not enough qualified contractors to submit competitive bids for a project in your district?	1-Very frequently 2-Somewhat frequently 3-Occasionally 4-Rarely 5-Never 888-Don't know 999-Refused to answer

E10	In the last 2 years, how often were projects broken into smaller parts to avoid requirements for national competitive bids?	1-Very frequently 2-Somewhat frequently 3-Occasionally 4-Rarely 5-Never 888-Don't know 999-Refused to answer
E11	In the last 2 years, how often was there such an urgent need for construction that there was not enough time to solicit bids?	1-Very frequently 2-Somewhat frequently 3-Occasionally 4-Rarely 5-Never 888-Don't know 999-Refused to answer
E12	In the last 2 years, how often did the effort to evaluate large numbers of competitive bids outweigh the size of the project?	1-Very frequently 2-Somewhat frequently 3-Occasionally 4-Rarely 5-Never 888-Don't know 999-Refused to answer
E13	In the last 2 years, how often did contractors offer procurement authorities gratuities, gifts, or offers of employment?	1-Very frequently 2-Somewhat frequently 3-Occasionally 4-Rarely 5-Never 888-Don't know 999-Refused to answer
E14	In the last 2 years, how often were the costs of participation in tender too high for contractors to take part?	1-Very frequently 2-Somewhat frequently 3-Occasionally 4-Rarely 5-Never 888-Don't know 999-Refused to answer
E15	In the last 2 years, how often were there insufficient staff to evaluate competitive bids?	1-Very frequently 2-Somewhat frequently 3-Occasionally 4-Rarely 5-Never 888-Don't know 999-Refused to answer

Section F: Construction

#	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODES
Read: When it comes to the construction of district capital projects such as government schools and clinics, some people in other districts report that sometimes issues come up. I would like to ask you about how often these issues arise in your district when it comes to district construction.		
F1	How often do delays in construction occur in your district?	1-Very frequently 2-Somewhat frequently 3-Occasionally 4-Rarely 5-Never 888-Don't know 999-Refused to answer
F2	How often are inferior construction	1-Very frequently

	materials used in your district?	2-Somewhat frequently 3-Occasionally 4-Rarely 5-Never 888-Don't know 999-Refused to answer
F3	How often does construction not occur in the planned location?	1-Very frequently 2-Somewhat frequently 3-Occasionally 4-Rarely 5-Never 888-Don't know 999-Refused to answer
F4	How often is construction over budget?	1-Very frequently 2-Somewhat frequently 3-Occasionally 4-Rarely 5-Never 888-Don't know 999-Refused to answer
F5	How often is construction at a larger size/scale than originally planned?	1-Very frequently 2-Somewhat frequently 3-Occasionally 4-Rarely 5-Never 888-Don't know 999-Refused to answer
F6	How often is construction is at a smaller size/scale than originally planned?	1-Very frequently 2-Somewhat frequently 3-Occasionally 4-Rarely 5-Never 888-Don't know 999-Refused to answer
F7	How often does the contractor abandon the project after receiving an advance?	1-Very frequently 2-Somewhat frequently 3-Occasionally 4-Rarely 5-Never 888-Don't know 999-Refused to answer
F8	Does the district maintain a system for overseeing the construction of capital projects? **[If NO, go to F10]**	0-No 1-Yes 888-Don't know 999-Refused to answer
F9	How does the system work? (What are the stages?)	
F9a.	Are there any problems with the system?	
F10	Are construction sites visited by district officials in an attempt to oversee whether construction is going as planned?	0-No 1-Yes 888-Don't know 999-Refused to answer
F11	In your estimation, what share of major capital projects come in over	*(Responses should be in percentages, e.g. 20)*

	budget?	
F12	What is the most common reason given by contractors for running over budget? [PROBE and CODE]	1-Unforseen increase in the costs of materials 2-Change in design 3-Unforeseen delays 4-Difficulty of finding qualified workers 5-Other
F13	**[Ask if F12 is 5-Other]** If other, please specify.	
F14	In your estimation, what share of major capital projects are finished on time?	*(Responses should be in percentages, e.g. 20)*
F15	What is the most common reason given by contractors for running behind schedule? [PROBE and CODE]	1-Change in design 2-Delays in obtaining needed permits 3-Problem in acquiring land 4-Difficulty in finding qualified workers 5- Failure to receive payment from the DA 6-Other
F16	**[Ask if F15 is 5-Other]** If other, please specify.	
Section G: Governance and Corruption		
#	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODES
G1	How would you characterize the efficiency with which the District Assembly discharges its duties?	1-Very efficiently 2-Efficiently 3-Inefficiently 4-Very inefficiently 888- Don't know 6999- Refused to answer
SE1	**Survey Experiment 1**	
SE1_1	Imagine that your district assembly received an extra 100,000 cedis from the common fund for development projects. About what share would you guess would be wasted or mis-spent?	____% 888: Don't know 999: Refused to answer
SE1_1.1	And what share of the resulting development projects do you think would be built on time?	____%
G2	Do you believe the majority of public officials in the District Assembly would alert the authorities if they believed that someone had misdirected funds?	0-No 1-Yes 2-Don't know 888-Refused to answer
G3	If someone in your District Assembly misdirected funds, how likely would it be that an audit (internal or external) or another type of investigation would occur as a result?	1-Highly likely 2-Likely 3-unlikely 4-highly unlikely 888-Don't know 999-Refused to answer
G3a	How likely is it that the audit would reveal that funds were misdirected?	1-Highly likely 2-Likely 3-unlikely 4-highly unlikely 888-Don't know 999-Refused to answer
G3b	If the audit revealed someone	1-Highly likely

	misdirected funds, how likely is it that that person would be punished?	2-Likely 3-unlikely 4-highly unlikely 888-Don't know 999-Refused to answer
G4	To what extent would you say that corruption is a problem in the development of the Annual Action Plans?	1-significant problem 2-somewhat of a problem 3-not much of a problem 4-not at all a problem 888-Don't know 999-Refused to answer
G5	To what extent would you say that corruption is a problem in the execution of the Annual Action Plans?	1-significant problem 2-somewhat of a problem 3-not much of a problem 4-not at all a problem 888-Don't know 999-Refused to answer
G6	In general, how often are cases of corruption in infrastructure projects reported to the proper authorities?	1-Very frequently 2-Somewhat frequently 3-Occasionally 4-Rarely 5-Never 888-Don't know 999-Refused to answer
G7	How serious a problem is corruption in the district public sector as a whole?	1-very serious 2-quite serious 3-somewhat serious 4-not serious at all 888-Don't know 999-Refused to answer
G8	How often do members of the District Assembly have the opportunity to receive bribes?	1-Very frequently 2-Somewhat frequently 3-Occasionally 4-Rarely 5-Never 888-Don't know 999-Refused to answer
G9	Suppose there was an individual of your same rank (in the District Assembly) who accepted bribes regularly without being caught. By how much WOULD IT INCREASE THE PERSON'S ANNUAL EARNINGS?	1-Less than 30% 2-Between 30% and 49% 3-Between 50% and 99% 4-Between 100% and 200% 5-more than 200% 6- Don't know 7- Refuse to answer
G10	To what extent would say that corruption is a problem in the District Assembly?	1-very serious 2-quite serious 3-somewhat serious 4-not serious at all 888-Don't know 999-Refused to answer
Section H: Organizational Performance and Provision of Services		
#	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODES
H1	To what extent would you agree or disagree that the capital projects provided to district citizens are	1-Strongly agree 2-Agree 3-Neutral

		4-Disagree 5-Strongly disagree 888-Don't know 999-Refused to answer
	planned in a transparent manner?	
H2	To what extent would you agree or disagree that the capital projects provided to district citizens are contracted in a transparent manner?	1-Strongly agree 2-Agree 3-Neutral 4-Disagree 5-Strongly disagree 888-Don't know 999-Refused to answer
H3	To what extent would you agree or disagree that the capital projects provided to district citizens are of HIGH QUALITY?	1-Strongly agree 2-Agree 3-Neutral 4-Disagree 5-Strongly disagree 888-Don't know 999-Refused to answer
H4	To what extent would you agree or disagree that the capital projects provided to district citizens are BUILT at a REASONABLE COST?	1-Strongly agree 2-Agree 3-Neutral 4-Disagree 5-Strongly disagree 888-Don't know 999-Refused to answer
H5	To what extent would you agree or disagree that the capital projects provided to district citizens SATISFY the USER's NEEDS?	1-Strongly agree 2-Agree 3-Neutral 4-Disagree 5-Strongly disagree 888-Don't know 999-Refused to answer
H6	To what extent would you agree or disagree that the capital projects provided to district citizens are ACCESSIBLE to the vulnerable and excluded?	1-Strongly agree 2-Agree 3-Neutral 4-Disagree 5-Strongly disagree 888-Don't know 999-Refused to answer
Read: There can be many obstacles to building development projects that serve the needs of district citizens. To what extent do you agree or disagree that the following represent big obstacles to building better development projects in your district.		
H7	To what extent do you agree or disagree that citizens' non-participation in planning and oversight represents a big obstacle to building better development projects?	1-Strongly agree 2-Agree 3-Neutral 4-Disagree 5-Strongly disagree 888-Don't know 999-Refused to answer
H8	**[Skip if DCE]** To what extent do you agree or disagree that the influence of the DCE represents a big obstacle?	1-Strongly agree 2-Agree 3-Neutral 4-Disagree 5-Strongly disagree 888-Don't know

		999-Refused to answer
H9	To what extent do you agree or disagree that limited discretionary authority over DACF funds represents a big obstacle?	1-Strongly agree 2-Agree 3-Neutral 4-Disagree 5-Strongly disagree 888-Don't know 999-Refused to answer
H10	To what extent do you agree or disagree that insufficient budgetary resources represents a big obstacle?	1-Strongly agree 2-Agree 3-Neutral 4-Disagree 5-Strongly disagree 888-Don't know 999-Refused to answer
H11	To what extent do you agree or disagree that insufficient administrative staff to oversee projects represents a big obstacle?	1-Strongly agree 2-Agree 3-Neutral 4-Disagree 5-Strongly disagree 888-Don't know 999-Refused to answer
H12	To what extent do you agree or disagree that corruption among district public officials represents a big obstacle?	1-Strongly agree 2-Agree 3-Neutral 4-Disagree 5-Strongly disagree 888-Don't know 999-Refused to answer
H13	To what extent do you agree or disagree that corruption among contractors represents a big obstacle?	1-Strongly agree 2-Agree 3-Neutral 4-Disagree 5-Strongly disagree 888-Don't know 999-Refused to answer
H14	To what extent do you agree or disagree that the need to respond to the central government's priorities represents a big obstacle?	1-Strongly agree 2-Agree 3-Neutral 4-Disagree 5-Strongly disagree 888-Don't know 999-Refused to answer
H15	To what extent do you agree or disagree that the involvement of political parties represents a big obstacle?	1-Strongly agree 2-Agree 3-Neutral 4-Disagree 5-Strongly disagree 888-Don't know 999-Refused to answer
H16	How effective are financial audits of the District Assembly?	Very effective somewhat effective a little bit effective ineffective Don't know

		Refused to answer
H17	How often are District Assembly programs and projects evaluated by external organizations?	Very frequently Somewhat frequently Occasionally Rarely Never Don't know Refused to answer
H18	How can the public register complaints, meet with officials or request assistance from the District Assembly?	open hours telephone written complaint none other don't know refuse to answer
H18a	If other, specify.	
H21	In your opinion, how responsive is the District Assembly to feedback from the public and civil society?	1-not at all 2-a little bit responsive 3-somewhat responsive 4-very responsive 888-Don't know 999-Refused to answer
H22	Do you think that civil society/NGOs provide effective checks and balances on the district government?	0-No 1-Yes 888-Don't know 999-Refused to answer
H23	What is the most important obstacle to civil society providing a stronger voice in district government? (DO NOT READ OPTIONS; probe and code)	1-Few civil society organizations exist 2- Lack skilled staff 3-Lack financial resources 4-They lack access to information relating to functioning of the government. 5- They lack access to senior decision makers. 6-The government does not encourage civic participation in public affairs. 7-No obstacles 8-Other
H24	And the second most important? (DO NOT READ OPTIONS; probe and code)	1-Few civil society organizations exist 2- Lack skilled staff 3-Lack financial resources 4-They lack access to information relating to functioning of the government. 5- They lack access to senior decision makers. 6-The government does not encourage civic participation in public affairs. 7-No obstacles 8-Other
Section I: Accountability		
#	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODES
I1	Does the District Assembly have a Public Relations and Complaints Committee? **[If NO, go to I4]**	0-No 1-Yes 888-Don't know
I2	Is the DA Public Relations	0-No

	Complaints committee active?	1-Yes 888-Don't know
I3	How responsive do you think the PR Committee is to citizen complaints?	1-not at all 2-a little bit responsive 3-somewhat responsive 4-very responsive 888-Don't know 999-Refused to answer
Read: When you think of development projects in your district (such as schools, health clinics, electrification, and markets) how much do you think the following factors influence where those projects are located?		
I4	How much do the needs of the community influence where development projects are located?	1-A lot 2-Some 3-A little 4-None 888-Don't know 999-Refused to answer
I5	How much do chiefs influence where development projects are located?	1-A lot 2-Some 3-A little 4-None 888-Don't know 999-Refused to answer
I6	How much do political parties influence where development projects are located?	1-A lot 2-Some 3-A little 4-None 888-Don't know 999-Refused to answer
I7	How much do bribes (cash and in kind) influence where development projects are located?	1-A lot 2-Some 3-A little 4-None 888-Don't know 999-Refused to answer
I8	How much do NGOs influence where development projects are located?	1-A lot 2-Some 3-A little 4-None 888-Don't know 999-Refused to answer
I9	How much do the District Chief Executive's personal preferences influence where development projects are located?	1-A lot 2-Some 3-A little 4-None 888-Don't know 999-Refused to answer
I10	How much does the District Assembly influence where development projects are located?	1-A lot 2-Some 3-A little 4-None 888-Don't know 999-Refused to answer
I10a	How much do MPs influence where	1-A lot

	development projects are located?	2-Some 3-A little 4-None 888-Don't know 999-Refused to answer
111	How much influence do you think the citizens of this district have over decisions the District Assembly makes about development projects?	1-A lot 2-Some 3-A little 4-None 888-Don't know 999-Refused to answer
SE3.	**Now I will provide you with a list of things that people mention as being part of their work.** Please tell me HOW MANY of these you have seen. DO NOT tell me the specific answers, only how many.	
SURVEXP 3.1.	How many of the following things have you seen? Citizens complaining about services Citizens requesting financial assistance Citizens requesting help to get a visa to the European Union. Employees attending job training seminars	
SURVEXP 3.2.	How many of the following things have you seen? Citizens complaining about services Citizens requesting financial assistance Citizens requesting help to get a visa to the European Union. Government officials providing members of their political party or ethnic group with privileged access to public resources Employees attending job training seminars	

Section J: Respondent Background		
#	**QUESTION**	**RESPONSE CODES**
J1	What is your tribe? You know, your ethnic or cultural group?	: AKAN; 1. Twi; 2. Fante; 3. Other Akan; 20: GA-ADANGBE; 30: EWE; 40: GUAN; 50: GURMA; 60: MOLE-DAGBANI;

		70: GRUSI; 80: MANDE; 99: Other (specify)
J2	What is your religion, if any?	1-None 2-Christianity 3-Islam 4-Traditional/ethnic religion 5-Agnostic (do not know if there is a God) 6-Atheist (do not believe in a God) 7-Other
A10	Respondent Name (Surname, First name)	
A13	Primary Mobile Phone number of respondent.	
Conclusion	Thank you for participating in this survey.	

Section K: Questions for Enumerators		
#	QUESTION	RESPONSE CODES
K1	Were there any other people immediately present who might be listening during the interview?	1: No one 2: spouse 3: Children 4: A few others 5: Small crowd
K2	What proportion of the questions do you feel the respondent had difficulty answering?	1: All 2: Most 3: Some 4: A few 5: None
K3	What was the respondent's reaction to the interview? [Select all that apply]	1: Very positive 2: Somewhat positive 3: Neutral 4: Somewhat negative 5: Very negative

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