



GOVERNANCE SERIES – WAVE 2

RESPONSIVENESS & INCLUSIVENESS OF GOVERNANCE



The Ghana Statistical Service (GSS) established the Governance Series to generate reliable nationally representative data on citizens' perceptions on inclusiveness and responsiveness of governance and corruption experiences (SDGs 16.7.2). Using Computer-Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI), the second wave, conducted from July 28 to August 20 with a reference period of January to June 2025, builds on the first wave to track emerging trends in citizens' perception. The Series provides evidence-based insights to inform policy, strengthen accountability, and advance Ghana's progress toward a peaceful, inclusive, and transparent society. This factsheet summarizes findings related to SDG Indicator 16.7.2: "Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group."

Governance: The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in 1995 defined governance as the exercise of political, economic, and administrative authority at all levels in the management of a country's affairs.

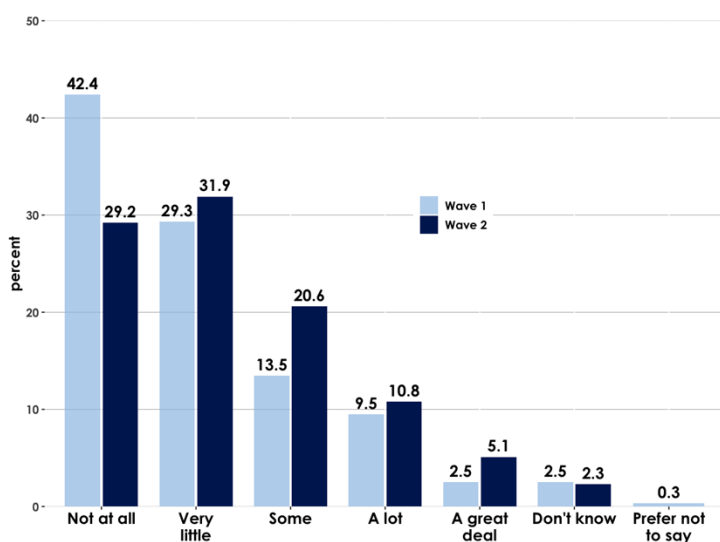
Inclusiveness: Having a say in what the government does, having a channel to express one's demands, opinions, or preferences about what the government does, and feeling listened to.

Responsiveness: The extent to which public institutions and decision-makers listen to, consider, and act upon the needs, preferences, and feedback of citizens.

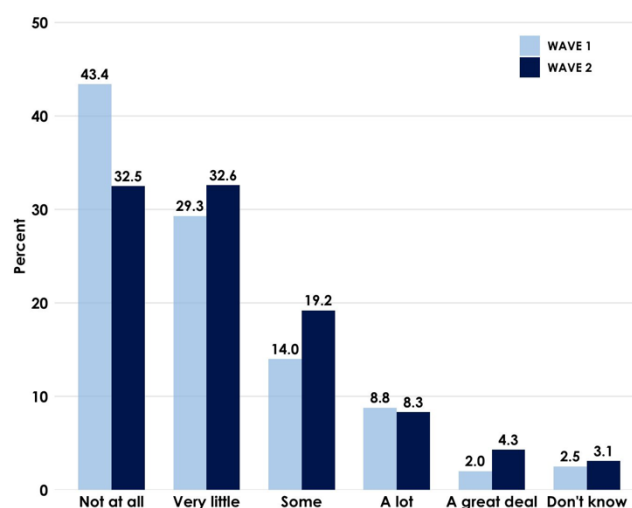
Reference period | | **Wave 1:** January to December 2024 | **Wave 2:** January to June 2025

Public Perception on

Inclusiveness in Decision-Making

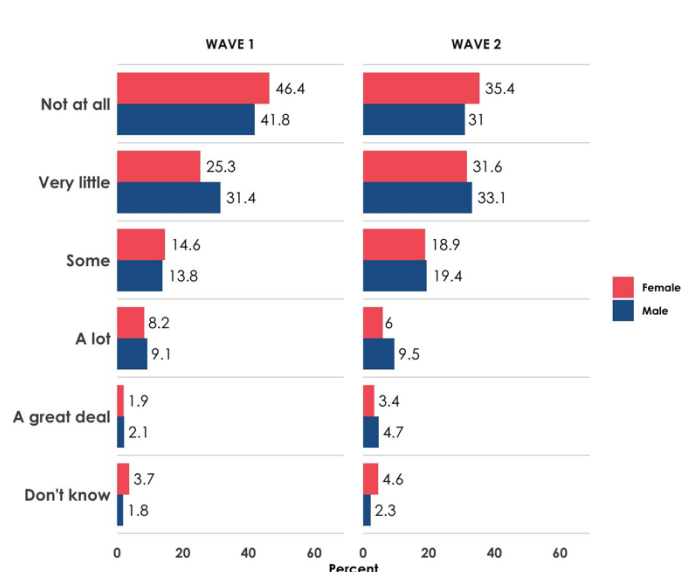
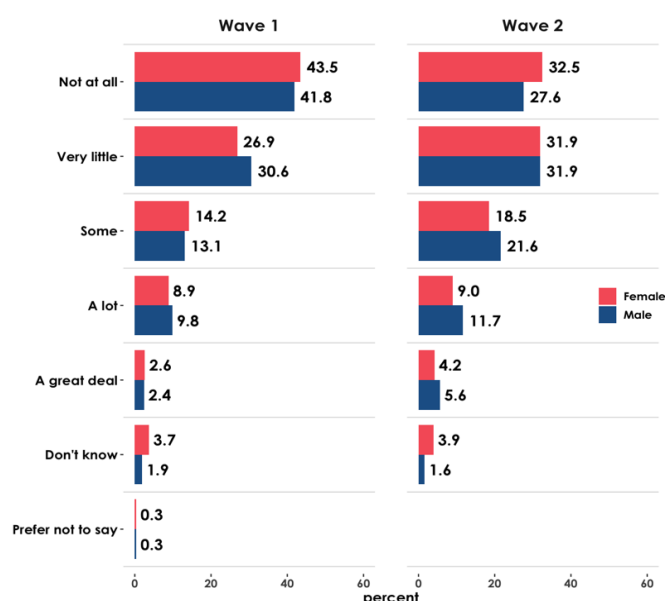


Governance Responsiveness



Demographics

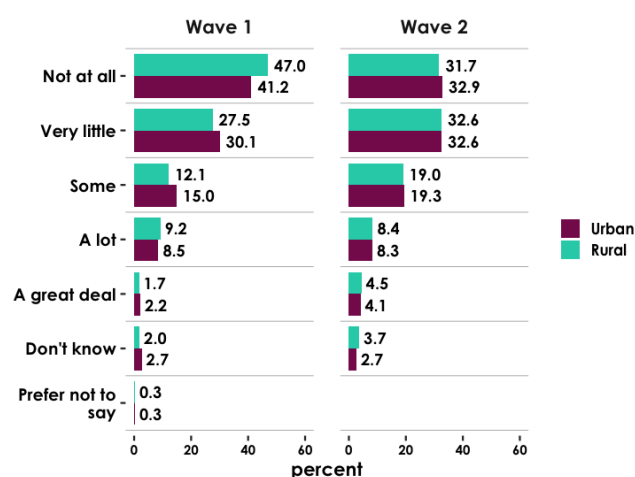
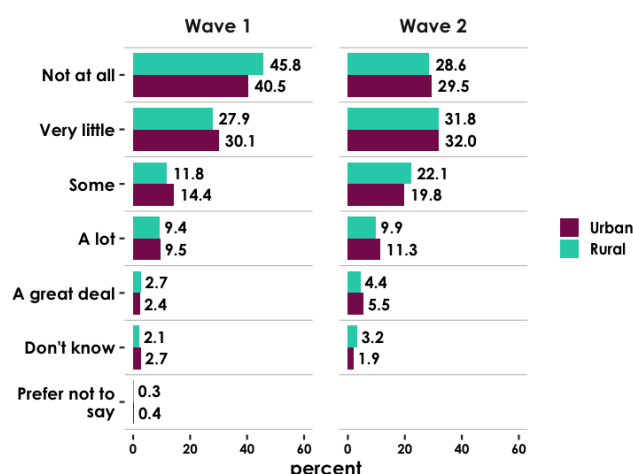
by Sex



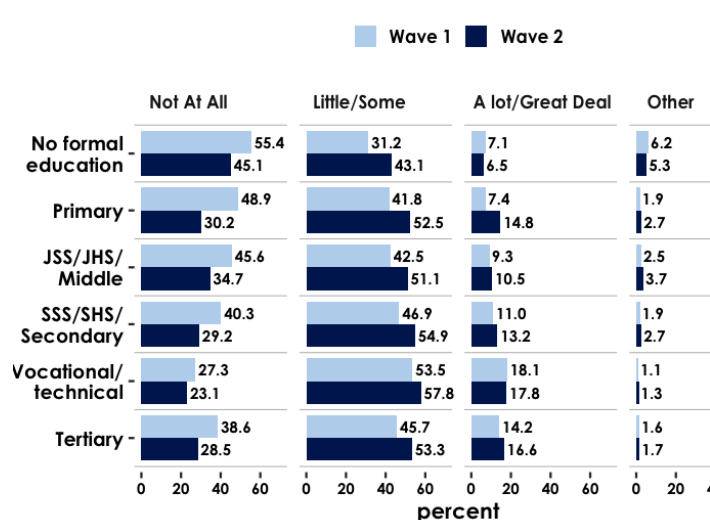
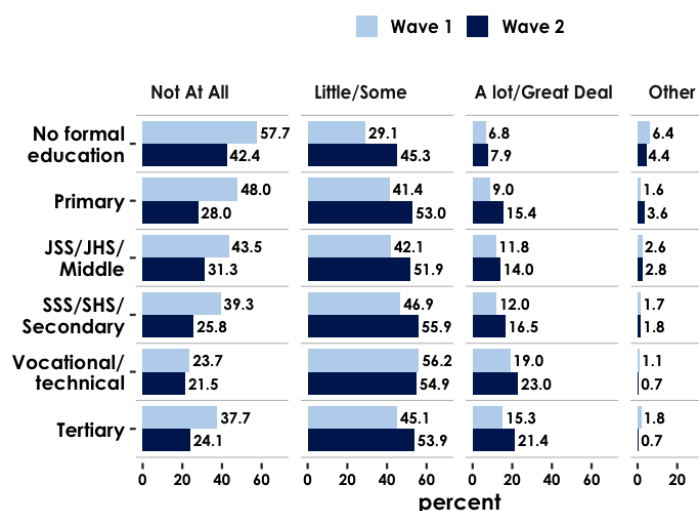
Inclusiveness in Decision-Making

Governance Responsiveness

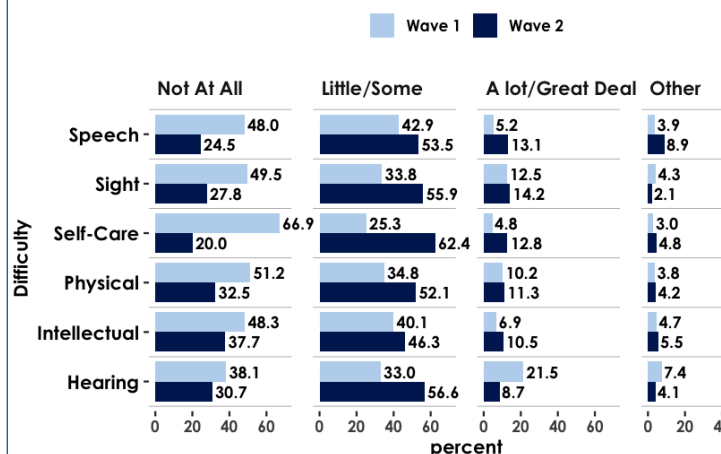
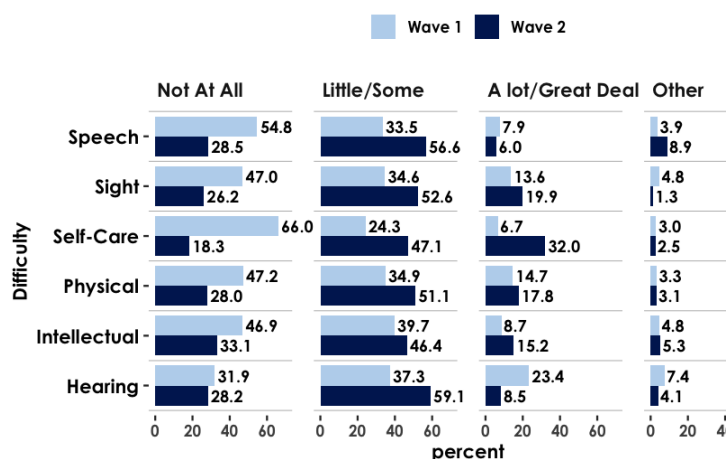
by Locality



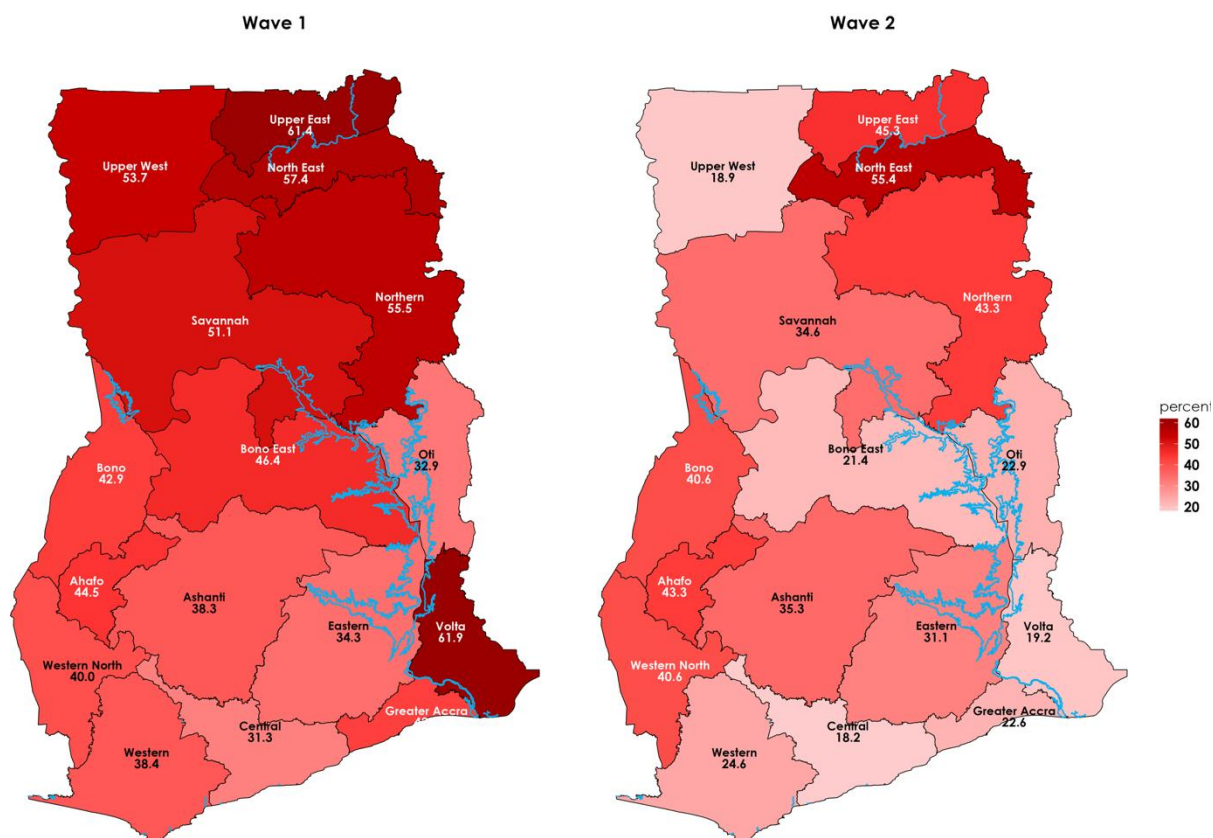
Educational level



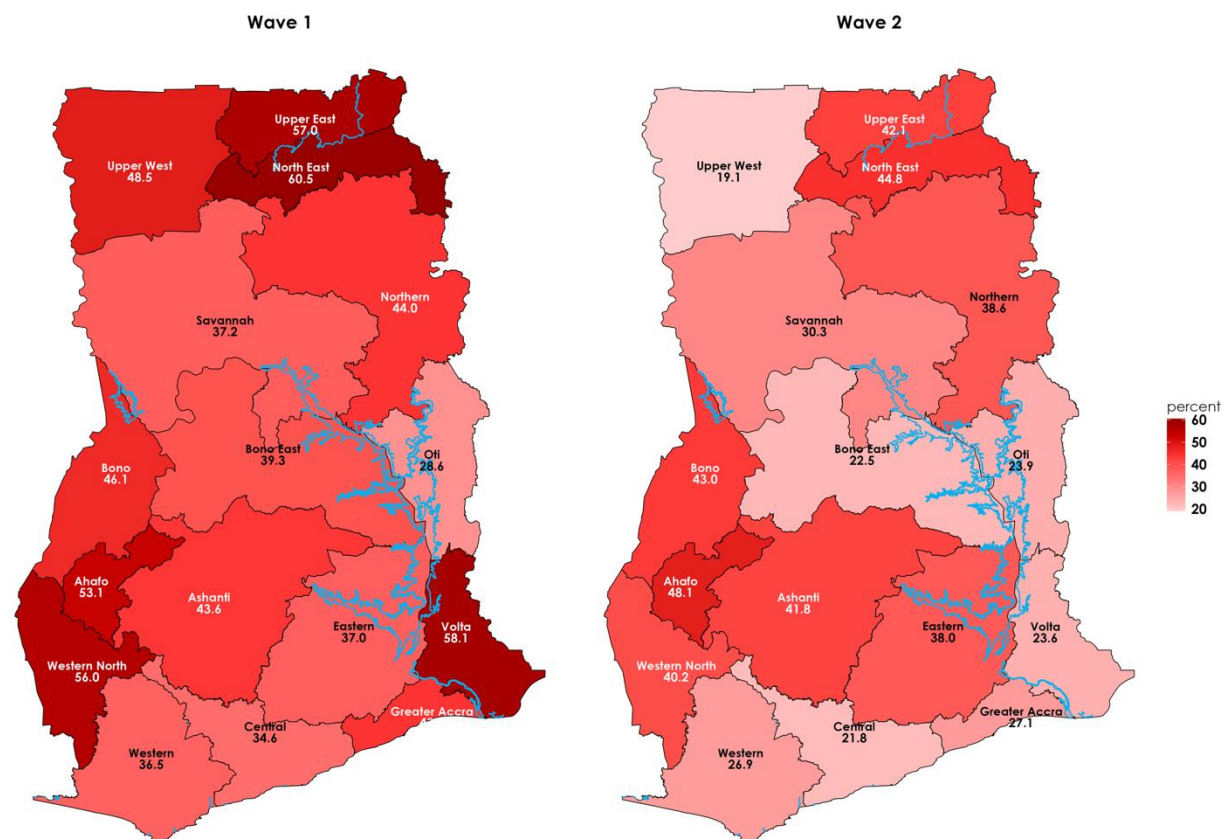
Disability status



Proportion of population who said they have no say at all in decision making



Proportion of the population said they have no influence at all in governance



Key takeaways

1. Perceived inclusion in decision making improving: More people report they feel they have a say in decision-making (54.8% → 68.4%), especially young people, older adults, and those with difficulty performing an activity.
2. Across the regions, perceptions of exclusion were highest in the North East (55.4%), Upper East (45.3%), and Northern (43.3%) regions. Although declining, many citizens believe that they have no voice (42.4% → 29.2%) and do not feel that their concerns are taken on board in decisions that affect them.

Policy Recommendations

1. Government (including district assemblies) should deepen engagement with citizens to inform public policies that align with citizen expectations.
2. Parliament may need to strengthen public engagement with constituents for feedback to inform their representation, oversight, and legislative functions.
3. Anti-corruption institutions may need to promptly act on reported acts of bribery and provide feedback to encourage citizens to use their facilities.

