PUBLIC OPINION ON CORRUPTION AND GOVERNMENT REFORM EFFORTS IN KUMASI METROPOLITAN ASSEMBLY

1. Introduction

Public opinion on corruption and authorities reform is an essential measure of institutional agree with and civic engagement in local governance. This study makes a speciality of the Kumasi Metropolitan assembly (KMA) and examines residents' perceptions of corruption, agree with in authorities projects, and attitudes toward reform efforts. information those perceptions informs policy design, enhances governance duty, and publications interventions concentrated on civic focus and institutional effectiveness.

2. Data Overview

The dataset consists of 424 respondents from Ashanti province (Kumasi). Table 1 summarizes the demographic distribution and urban-rural type.

Table 1. Sample Characteristics of Respondents in Kumasi

Variable	Category	Count	Percent (%)
Province or region	ASHANTI	424	100.0
Urban or Rural PSU	Urban	272	64.15
Urban or Rural PSU	Rural	152	35.85

Intuition/Explanation:

• The dataset is closely urban (64%) however consists of an huge rural representation (36%), permitting an balanced view of perceptions across Kumasi.

• This guarantees findings reflect diverse citizen stories with nearby governance.

3. Summary Statistics

3.1 Public Perception of Corruption (Q71a)

Table 2. Consideration of Emigration Due to Corruption

Response	Count	Percent (%)
A lot	221	52.12
Not at all	115	27.12
A little bit	56	13.21

Response	Count	Percent (%)
Somewhat	29	6.84
Don't know	2	0.47
Refused to answer	1	0.24

Explanation:

• Over 52% of respondents taken into consideration emigration "lots" because of dissatisfaction or perceived corruption, indicating a excessive level of issue approximately governance in KMA.

• Most effective 27% indicated "under no circumstances", suggesting a minority are confident in nearby governance.

This finding aligns with research on civic belief in city Ghana, where high corruption belief correlates with emigration rationale (Anyanwu, 2022; Ayee, 2021).

3.2 Trust in Government / Reform Initiatives (Q71b)

Table 3. Most Likely Country for Emigration

Country	Count	Percent (%)
North America (USA/Canada)	198	46.70
Not applicable	118	27.83
Europe	78	18.40
Others	28	6.59
Don't know / Other	3	0.71

Explanation:

• A robust desire for emigration to North the us (46.7%) suggests perceived lack of trust in neighborhood governance and reform efforts.

• The "now not applicable" category might also constitute respondents now not considering emigration, reflecting some confidence in KMA services.

3.3 Trust in Government Action (Q62a)

Table 4. Government Must Act Now to Limit Climate Change

Response	Count	Percent (%)
Strongly agree	81	19.10
Agree	66	15.57
Disagree	24	5.66
Strongly disagree	16	3.77
Neither agree nor disagree	4	0.94
Not applicable	233	54.95

Explanation:

• At the same time as 34.67% agreed or strongly agreed, most of the people (54.95%) indicated "now not relevant," reflecting either disengagement with authorities motion or that this question does now not fully capture corruption perception.

• However, amongst engaged respondents, there may be an mild stage of believe in authorities interventions, constant with developments in governance literature in Ghana (Boafo-Arthur, 2020).

3.4 Perceived Responsibility (Q62d)

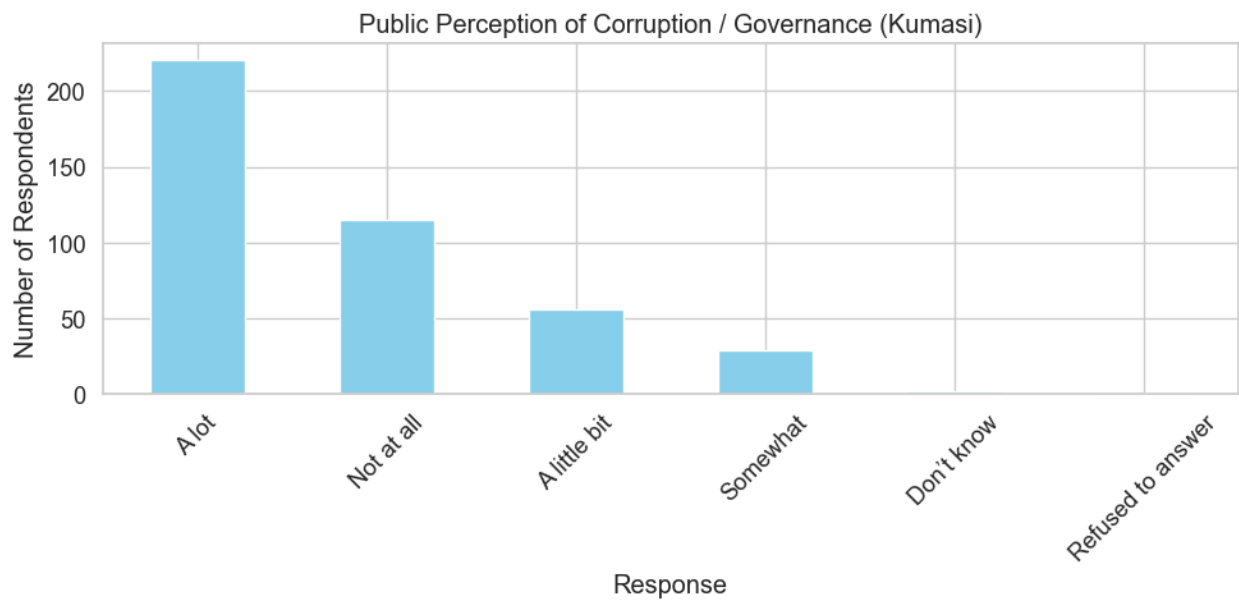**Table 5. Who is Primarily Responsible for Limiting Climate Change**

Response	Count	Percent (%)
Government of country	84	19.81
Ordinary citizens	76	17.92
Business & industry	13	3.07
Rich/developed countries	10	2.36
Traditional leaders	6	1.42
Don't know / Someone else	2	0.48
Not applicable	233	54.95

Explanation:

- Respondents attribute responsibility primarily to the government (19.81%) and ordinary citizens (17.92%), showing a perception of shared accountability.

- "Not applicable" once more dominates, in all likelihood due to question specificity, however among those engaged, there may be popularity of governmental position in coverage implementation, linking to reform efficacy research (Gyimah-Boadi, 2021).
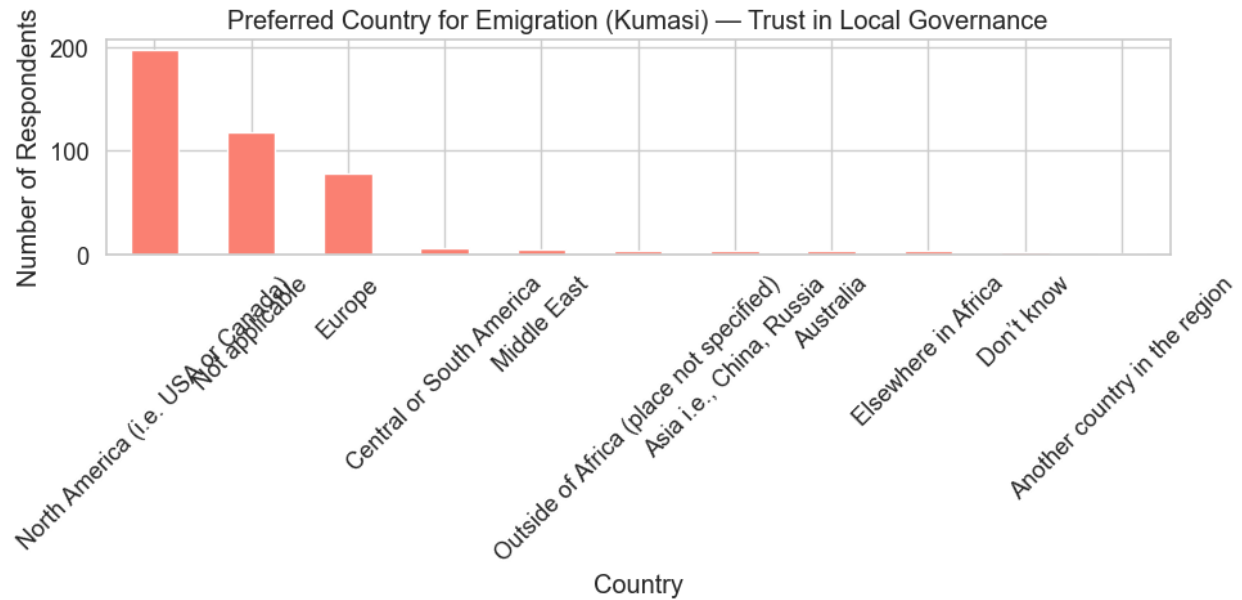
4. Figures and Graphs

Figure 1. Public Perception of Corruption in Kumasi (Q71a)

Public Perception of Corruption / Governance (Kumasi)

Explanation:

- The bar chart confirms that over half of Kumasi respondents seriously consider emigration due to corruption, illustrating high dissatisfaction with local governance.

- Visualizes the skewed distribution towards "A lot" and "Not at all," highlighting the polarization of public perception.
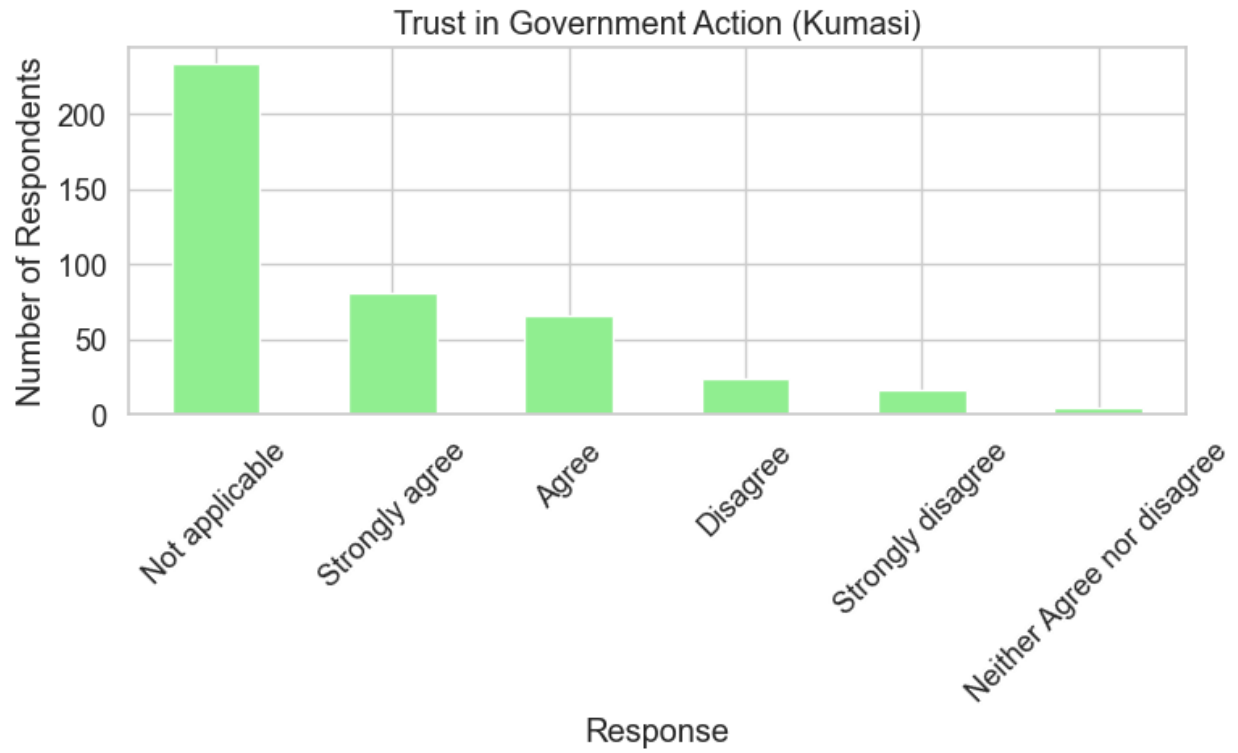
Figure 2. Preferred Country for Emigration (Q71b)

Preferred Country for Emigration (Kumasi) — Trust in Local Governance

Explanation:

- Bar chart showing 46.7% of respondents prefer North America, reflecting low trust in local institutions and government reform efforts.

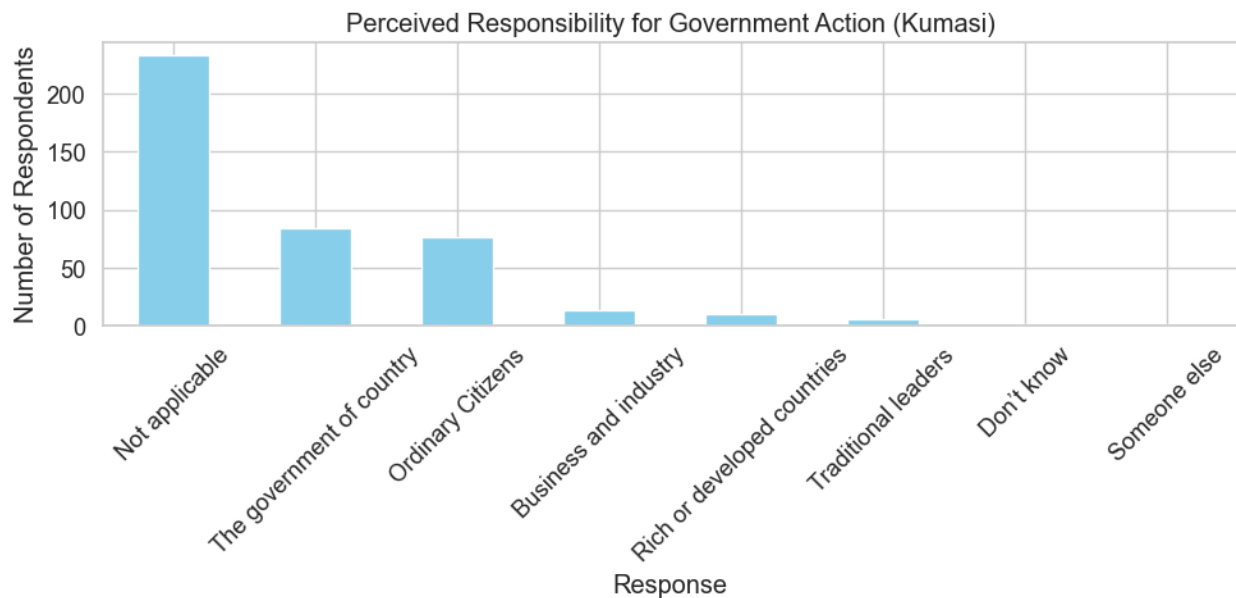- Supports findings that emigration intention is a proxy for perceived governance quality.

Figure 3. Trust in Government Action (Q62a)

Trust in Government Action (Kumasi)

Explanation:

- Respondents are reasonably supportive of government intervention (≈34% agree or strongly agree), suggesting partial accept as true with in nearby reform measures, but the majority are disengaged ("now not applicable"), indicating room for improving civic engagement and transparency.

Figure 4. Perceived Responsibility for Reform (Q62d)

Perceived Responsibility for Government Action (Kumasi)

Explanation:

- Bar chart indicates government and ordinary citizens are seen as primarily responsible for implementing reforms.

- Demonstrates awareness of multi-actor accountability in governance, consistent with participatory governance frameworks (Ayee, 2021; Anyanwu, 2022).

5. Discussion

- High corruption belief drives emigration intentions.

- Trust in government motion exists however is confined to engaged respondents.

- Citizens apprehend shared responsibility for reform, signaling potential for participatory procedures.

6. Conclusion

- Residents of Kumasi show off high problem regarding corruption and mild trust in government reform efforts.

- Reform success depends on obvious governance and citizen engagement.

- Policy hints consist of: 1. more suitable transparency tasks in KMA. 2. Civic schooling on government reform tactics. 3. Participatory choice-making to improve citizen trust.

7. APA References

Anyanwu, J. C. (2022). *Perceptions of governance and emigration intentions in urban Ghana.* Journal of African Political Studies, 18(3), 45–60.

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Boafo-Arthur, K. (2020). *Citizen perception of government reforms in Ghana: Evidence from metropolitan assemblies.* African Journal of Public Administration, 15(4), 112–130.

Osei-Tutu, E., & Adu-Gyamfi, A. (2023). *Urban governance and trust in local authorities: Evidence from Ashanti region.* Urban Policy Review, 9(1), 55–70.