

ELECTIONS 2004



# ELECTIONS 2004

Ghana's Parliamentary and Presidential Elections



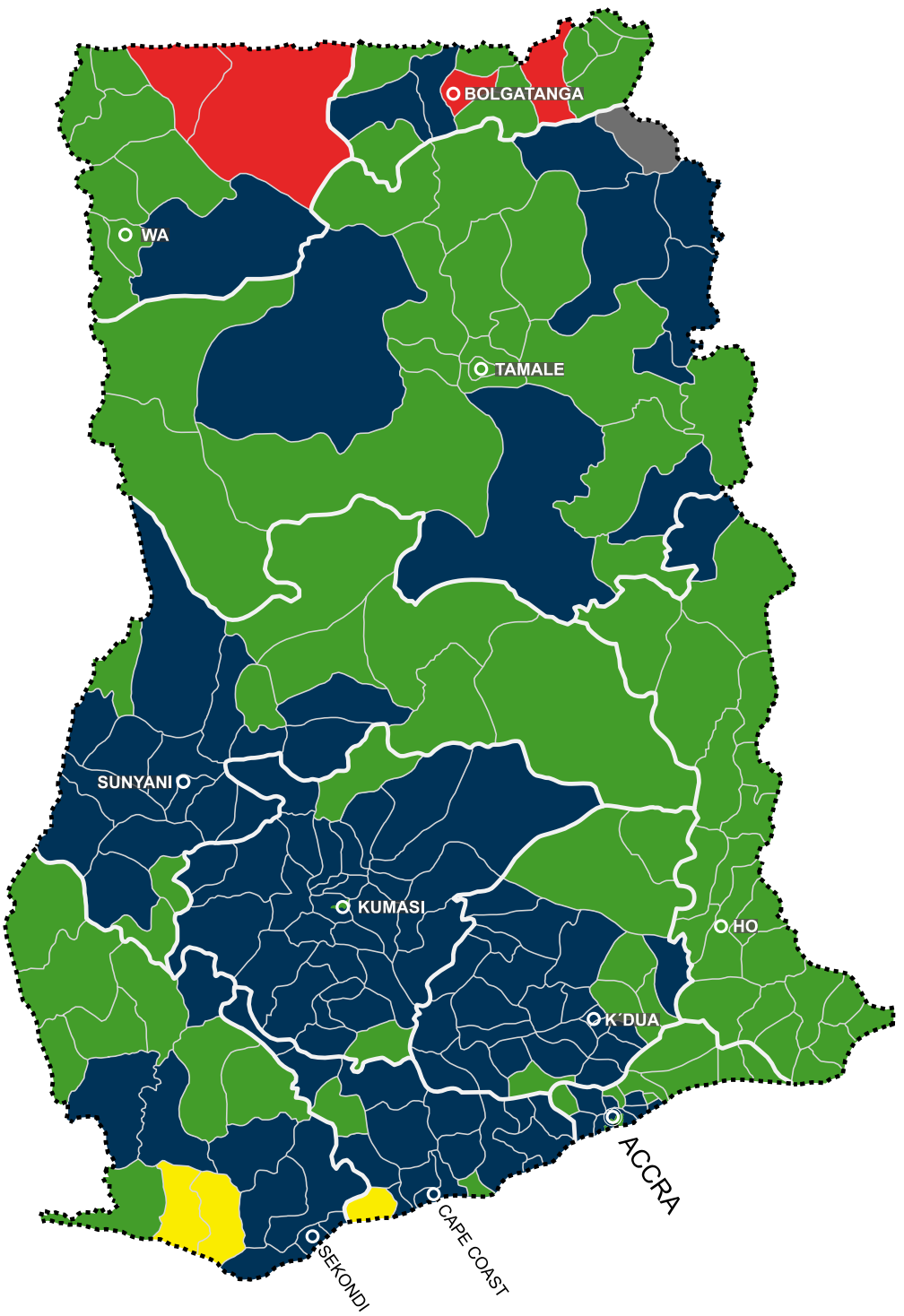
**FRIEDRICH  
EBERT  
STIFTUNG**

**80** 1925  
2005  
90 years for  
social democracy

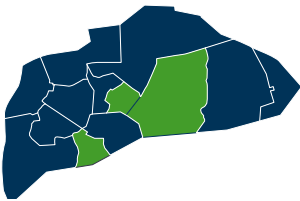


# Composition of 4th Parliament January 2005

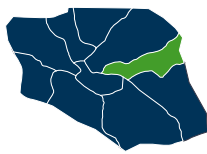
(230 seats as per Election Results gazetted Feb. 2005 )



Accra



Kumasi



Sekondi-Takoradi



TOTAL RESULT		
PARTY	SEATS	MAP-COLOR
PNC	4	<span style="color: red;">■</span>
NPP	128	<span style="color: darkblue;">■</span>
NDC	94	<span style="color: green;">■</span>
CPP	3	<span style="color: yellow;">■</span>
EGLE	0	<span style="color: darkgreen;">■</span>
GCPP	0	<span style="color: lightcoral;">■</span>
DPP	0	<span style="color: lightblue;">■</span>
NRP	0	<span style="color: orange;">■</span>
INDEPENDENT	1	<span style="color: grey;">■</span>

GREATER ACCRA	
PARTY	SEATS
PNC	0
NPP	16
NDC	11
CPP	0
INDEPENDENT	0

CENTRAL REGION	
PARTY	SEATS
PNC	0
NPP	16
NDC	2
CPP	1
INDEPENDENT	0

WESTERN REGION	
PARTY	SEATS
PNC	0
NPP	10
NDC	8
CPP	2
INDEPENDENT	0

ASHANTI REGION	
PARTY	SEATS
PNC	0
NPP	36
NDC	3
CPP	0
INDEPENDENT	0

EASTERN REGION	
PARTY	SEATS
PNC	0
NPP	22
NDC	6
CPP	0
INDEPENDENT	0

VOLTA REGION	
PARTY	SEATS
PNC	0
NPP	1
NDC	21
CPP	0
INDEPENDENT	0

UPPER WEST	
PARTY	SEATS
PNC	2
NPP	1
NDC	7
CPP	0
INDEPENDENT	0

BRONG AHAFO	
PARTY	SEATS
PNC	0
NPP	14
NDC	10
CPP	0
INDEPENDENT	0

NORTHERN REGION	
PARTY	SEATS
PNC	0
NPP	8
NDC	17
CPP	0
INDEPENDENT	1

UPPER EAST	
PARTY	SEATS
PNC	2
NPP	2
NDC	9
CPP	0
INDEPENDENT	0

**GHANA'S  
PARLIAMENTARY AND PRESIDENTIAL  
ELECTIONS 2004**

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# **THE 2004 PRESIDENTIAL AND PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS**

*by the Electoral Commission*

## **FOREWORD**

The current Electoral Commission, which came into existence in 1993, has been in continuous operation for close to twelve (12) years.

Within that period, the Commission has organised three (3) general and district level elections alternatively at two (2) years intervals. It has also conducted several by-elections at both national and district levels and undertaken many other important election related exercises. Especially, at the level of the general elections, where the greatest challenge comes from the highly competitive and partisan nature of the elections, the Commission has exhibited great capacity and integrity and recorded a high level of success.

All this has been possible because of effective leadership of the Commission, the dedication and commitment of its staff, and the cooperation of its stakeholders. Consultation and collaboration with both local and international partners have also been immensely useful.

The way forward for the Commission certainly lies in constant self-appraisal and self-renewal, positive response to constructive criticism and judicious use of resources. In this regard, it is hoped that the stakeholders and our partners, local and foreign, will continue to support the Commission to efficiently play its role towards the consolidation of democracy in Ghana.



## PART 1 - THE ELECTORAL SYSTEM

### INTRODUCTION

One of the fundamental principles underlying the Ghanaian political system is that every adult citizen has the right to participate, either personally or through an elected representative, in the making of the decisions that affect his/her life. Consequently the 1992 constitution provided for the creation of an Electoral Commission with the following functions:

- To compile the register of voters and revise it at prescribed periods
- To demarcate the electoral boundaries for national and local government elections
- To conduct and supervise all public elections and referenda
- To educate the people on the electoral process and its purpose
- To undertake programmes for the expansion of the registration of voters
- To perform other functions as may be prescribed by law

The Chairman of the Commission is the chief coordinator of the activities of the Commission. The two deputy chairmen, who do the coordination within their functional areas, assist him in this. At the regional level, the Regional Director coordinates the activities of the District Officers.

In all its activities, the Commission derives guidance and sense of direction from its mission statement:

*“The Electoral Commission is a Constitutional body whose mandate is to deliver free and fair elections as a means of advancing the course of democracy and good governance in Ghana”.*

## **THE BASIC FEATURES OF THE GHANAIAN ELECTORAL SYSTEM**

The following are the basic characteristics of the Ghanaian electoral system:

- Universal adult suffrage
- Yearly registration of voters
- Voluntary participation in registration and voting
- Where you register is where you vote
- General elections (presidential, parliamentary, and local level elections)
- Partisan politics at the national level only
- National and local level elections alternate at two year intervals
- Secret ballot
- Use of Identity Card issued by the Electoral Commission to establish voter's identity and to prevent impersonation.
- Presidential and parliamentary elections held on the same day
- First-past-the-post at the parliamentary level and absolute majority at the presidential level
- Run-off, if no winner emerges in the first round of a presidential election
- Use of indelible ink (electoral stain) to prevent multiple voting
- No minimum voter turnout required at public elections
- An Electoral Commission as a corporate entity with the capacity to acquire and own property and to sue and be sued
- Political parties as corporate bodies

## THE ELECTORAL COMMISSION

The Electoral Commission is one of the governance institutions provided for under the 1992 Constitution. The Commission was established by the Electoral Commission Act (Act 451) of 1993. It was set up purposely to manage all matters directly related to the conduct of elections in the country. It is made up of 7 members – a chairman, 2 deputy chairmen and 4 other members. The commission has administrative and regulatory powers. The members meet regularly to make policy for implementation on day-to-day basis by the chairman and his two deputies. Two Coordinating Directors, a number of Directors and Departmental/Sectional heads assist the chairman and the two deputies in the administration of the commission.

### The Commissioners

The current membership of the Commission, which was inaugurated in July 1993, is as follows:

**DR. KWADWO AFARI-GYAN**, Chairman: Before becoming an election administrator, he taught at universities in America, Ghana and Nigeria for nearly two decades. In 1991 he served as a member of the Committee of Experts that drafted proposals for the 4<sup>th</sup> Republican Constitution of Ghana. In 1992 he became a deputy chairman of the Interim National Electoral Commission (INEC), which conducted a referendum on the constitution and the subsequent presidential and parliamentary elections. He has been the chairman of the Commission since 1993 and Executive Secretary of the African Association of Election Authorities (AAEA) since 1998. He has done electoral work in several countries in and outside Africa under the auspices of various international organisations. He holds a BA degree in philosophy and MA in African politics from the University of Ghana, Legon, and a PhD in political science from the University of California at Santa Barbara, where he was a Fulbright scholar. He has written four books and several articles on political, constitutional and electoral issues.

**MR. DAVID AZEY ADEENZE-KANGAH**, Deputy Chairman in charge of Finance and Administration: He holds a BSc. degree and Diploma in Education from the University of Cape Coast. He has done post-graduate studies at the Universities of London and Leeds in the U.K. and holds a MA in Conflict Resolution from Antioch University, Ohio, in the United States. An educationist, (a headmaster for 17 years), he served as a member of the National Commission for Democracy (NCD) and the Interim National Electoral Commission (INEC). He has been with the Commission since 1993. He is a consultant on conflict, a member of the US based Association for Conflict Resolution (ACR) and was the board chairman of WANEP (West Africa Network of Peacebuilders) for a number of years.

**MR. KWADWO SARFO-KANTANKA**, Deputy Chairman in charge of Operations: A barrister at law, he received his LL.B degree from the University of Ghana, Legon. He was in private legal practice before his current appointment. Mr Sarfo Kantanka assumed office in March 1995 to replace the late Mr. Dixon Afreh who was appointed a justice of the Appeal Court in October 1994.

### **Changes in the membership of the commission**

In June 1995, Dr. M. T. K. Puni, a member of the Commission, died and in February 2004 Ms. Elizabeth Solomon, Mrs. Theresa Cole, and Professor Ernest Dumor, all members of the Commission, retired from active service on account of age. In their places, the President of the Republic of Ghana, on the advice of the Council of State, appointed other persons as members of the Commission to fill the vacancies so created. They are:

**MRS. PAULINE ADOBEA DADZAWA**: A practitioner in Human Resource Management, she holds a BA (Hons) Degree in Spanish, French and Linguistics and a certificate in Human Resource Management. She has worked in other West African countries. She has attended a number of courses and seminars to qualify as an International Civil Servant.

**MR. EBENEZER AGGREY FYNN**: He holds a BA (Hons) in Sociology with Political Science and an MBA in Marketing from the University of Ghana, Legon. He has considerable experience in industry as a manager, entrepreneur and consultant.

**NANA AMBA EYIABA I:** She is krontihemaa of Oguaa Traditional Area and has served on a number of Commissions and Boards. She holds a B.ED degree in Psychology (Post Dip.). At the time of her appointment, she was pursuing an M.Phil degree in Educational Administration. An educationist, she has taught for thirty-two (32) years. She is a consultant on culture.

**MS. EUNICE AKWELEY ROBERTS:** She is a graduate of the University of Cape Coast and has several academic qualifications. Until her appointment, she was the Personnel and Enquiry Centre Manageress of Challenge Enterprises of Ghana. Before then, she taught for a period of eight years. She has served on a number of boards and committees and she has authored several publications.

### **Permanent staff of the commission**

The permanent staff of the Commission is made up as follows:

- Coordinating Directors (one for Operations and one for Finance and Administration)
- Directors (seven at head office and ten in the regions)
- District Officers (one hundred and thirty-eight)
- Other Senior Officers (twenty at headoffice and thirteen in the regions)
- Over a thousand staff of various categories distributed among the headoffice and the regional and district offices.

### **Temporary staff of the commission**

The Commission recruits thousands of temporary staff to carry out major field exercises like the registration of voters and the conduct of elections. For these purposes, the Commission currently operates over twenty-one thousand registration and polling centres throughout the country and engages over hundred thousand field staff for general and presidential elections.

## **Independence of the commission**

Article 46 of the 1992 Constitution provides that “in the performance of its functions, the Electoral Commission shall not be subject to the direction or control of any person or authority” except as provided in the constitution or any other law not inconsistent with the constitution.

## **The organizational structure and mission of the commission**

The Commission is organized into two major functional divisions – Operations; and Finance & Administration – each of which is headed by a deputy chairman. In turn, each functional division is sub-divided into departments, headed by directors. Some of the departments are further divided into sections headed by sectional heads.

The head office of the Commission is located in Accra on 8<sup>th</sup> Avenue, opposite, Ridge Hospital.

Under article 52 of the 1992 Constitution, the Commission is required to have representation in each administrative region and district of Ghana. Accordingly, the Commission has offices in the country’s 10 regional capitals headed by Directors and 138 district offices headed by District Electoral Officers.

Appendix 1 shows the current organizational structure of the Electoral Commission.

## **PART 2 - PREPARATIONS TOWARDS THE HOLDING OF THE 2004 GENERAL ELECTIONS**

Preparations towards the 2004 elections started far in advance in view of the fact that the Commission operates on a rolling budget. Moreover, such activities as the review of election boundaries and the replacement of the voter's register, which were to precede the 2004 elections, took some time to accomplish. Consequently, the review of the electoral boundaries towards the 2004 elections was undertaken in 2003, and the replacement of the voter's registers was accomplished in November 2004.

### **DEMARCATON OF ELECTORAL BOUNDARIES**

Constituencies, which return representatives to parliament, are required to have more or less equal population in order to give effect to the principle of equal representation. This, however, is the ideal rather than the rule, since population is not equally distributed and the use of population alone invariably leads to the concentration of representation in densely populated areas.

Population growth and movement, urban expansion, and demands for the creation of additional electoral districts are all factors that make it necessary for electoral boundaries to be reviewed from time to time.

- The Representation of the Peoples Act (P.N.D.C. L.284) is the operative law for demarcation of electoral boundaries. It provides that; section 3(1) The Commission shall review the division of Ghana into Constituencies at intervals of not less than seven (7) years or within twelve (12) months after the publication of enumeration figures after the holding of a census of the population of Ghana, whichever is earlier and may, as result, alter the boundaries of the constituencies.
- Section 3(2) where the boundaries of a constituency established under section (1) are altered as a result of a review, the alteration shall come into effect on the next dissolution of Parliament.

Prior to 2004, the last time any serious look was taken at electoral boundaries was in 1992, when the number of constituencies was increased from 140 to 200. In 2003, the government responded to calls for the creation of new administrative districts and, as required by law, called on the Electoral Commission to advise it on the demarcation of the proposed districts. This activity increased the number of districts from 110 to 138.

Since the boundaries of constituencies, by law, cannot go beyond the boundaries of a district, this meant an automatic increase in the number of constituencies. In response to this, but also as required by the release of population figures of a census done in 2000, the Commission undertook a demarcation exercise in 2003, which brought the number of constituencies up from 200 to 230.

This exercise involved a lot of planning and consultations. Discussions were held with the government, parliament, traditional authorities, local opinionleaders, district assemblies, political parties and other stakeholders. To give the newly created constituencies the necessary legal backing a Constitutional Instrument (C.I. 46) was made.



TABLE (1): The List of the new Constituencies created in 2004

<b>Region</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>Old Constituency.</b>	<b>New Constituency</b>
<b>Western</b>	Shama Ahanta East	Sekondi	Sekondi 1. Essikado / Ketan
	Sefwi-Wiawso	Sefwi-Wiawso	Sefwi-Wiawso 2. Sefwi-Akontonbra
	Aowin-Suaman	Aowin-Suaman	Aowin 3. Suaman
<b>Central</b>	Twifo-Hemang Lower Denkyra	Twifo-Hemang Lower Denkyra	Twifo / Esti /Morkwaa 4. Hemang - Lower Denkyra
	Upper Denkyra	Upper Denkyra	Upper Denkyra East 5. Upper Denkyra West
<b>Greater Accra</b>	Dangbe East	Ada	Ada 6. Sege
	Tema Municipality	Ashiaman	Ashiaman 7. Adenta
	Ga North	Ga North	Abokobi / Madina 8. Dome / Kwabenya
	Ga South	Ga South	Tro-Bu / Amasaman 9. Domeabra / Obom 10.Weija

<b>Region</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>Old Constituency.</b>	<b>New Constituency</b>
<b>Volta</b>	North Tongu	North Tongu	11. North Tongu Central Tongu
	Nkwanta	Nkwanta	12. Nkwanta North Nkwanta South
	Krachi	Krachi	13. Krachi East Krachi West
<b>Eastern</b>	Birim North	Birim North	Abirem 14. Ofoasi /Ayirebi
	Abuakwa	Abuakwa	Abuakwa South 15. Abuakwa North
<b>Ashanti</b>	Bantama	Bantama	Bantama 16. Nhyiaeso 17. Kwadaso
	Manhyia	Old Tafo / Suame	18. Old Tafo / Suame
	Asokwa	Asokwa East Asokwa Weat	Asawase Asokwa 19. Oforikrom
	Adansi West	Obuasi	Obuasi 20. Akrofuom
	Kwabre	Kwabre	Kwabre East 21. Kwabre West

<b>Region</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>Old Constituency.</b>	<b>New Constituency</b>
<b>Brong Ahafo</b>	Jaman	Jaman	Jaman South 22. Jaman North
	Nkoranza	Nkoranza	Nkoranza South 23. Nkoranza North
	Kintampo	Kintampo	Kintampo North 24. Kintampo South
<b>Northern</b>	Gushiegu-Karaga	Gushiegu-Karaga	Gushiegu 25. Karaga
	Tamale	Choggu-Tishigu Gukpegu-Sabonjida	Tamale North Tamale Central 26. Tamale South
	West Mamprusi	Walewale	Walewale East 27. Walewale West (Yagaba / Kubori)
<b>Upper East</b>	Bawku East	Bawku Central	Bawku Central 28. Pusiga
<b>Upper West</b>	Wa	Wa Central	Wa Central 29. Wa West
	Sissala	Sissala	Sissala East 30. Sissala West

Some people argued that the newly created constituencies could not be put into effect for the 2004 elections. The matter was brought before the Supreme Court which ruled that, the new constiuencies would have legal existence

TABLE (2): Regional Distribution of Constituencies in Ghana for the 2004 General Elections.

<b>Region</b>	<b>As at 2003</b>	<b>2004 additional constituencies created</b>	<b>Total</b>
Western	19	3	22
Central	17	2	19
Gt. Accra	22	5	27
Volta	19	3	22
Eastern	26	2	28
Ashanti	33	6	39
B/ Ahafo	21	3	24
Northern	23	3	26
Upper East	12	1	13
Upper West	8	2	10
<b>National Total</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>230</b>

TABLE (3): Statistics Relating to Changes in the Number of Districts and Constituencies in the Country

<b>Region</b>	<b>Land area (sq miles)</b>	<b>Pop. as at 2000</b>	<b>Pop. based on weight of 9</b>	<b>Land based on weight of 1</b>	<b>Total Land &amp; Pop. by weight</b>	<b>No. of dist. as at 2000</b>	<b>No. of dist. as at 2004</b>	<b>No. of const. as at 2000</b>	<b>No. of const. as at 2004</b>
Western	9,236	1,924,577	0.916	0.100	1.016	13	15	19	22
Central	3,185	1,593,823	0.758	0.041	0.799	12	13	17	19
Gt. Accra	995	2,905,726	1.383	0.011	1.394	10	11	22	27
Volta	7,943	1,635,421	0.778	0.086	0.864	12	15	19	22
Eastern	7,698	2,106,696	1.003	0.084	1.087	15	17	26	28
Ashanti	9,417	3,612,950	1.719	0.102	1.821	21	24	33	39
B/Ahafo	15,273	1,815,408	0.864	0.166	1.030	13	19	21	24
Northern	27,175	1,820,806	0.866	0.295	1.161	13	18	23	26
U/East	3,516	920,089	0.438	0.038	0.476	6	8	12	13
U/West	7,032	576,583	0.274	0.076	0.350	5	8	8	10
<b>National Total</b>	<b>91,470</b>	<b>18,912,079</b>	<b>8.999</b>	<b>0.999</b>	<b>9.998</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>230</b>

## **ELECTION BUDGET**

The Electoral Commission is a subvented organization, which draws its funds from the Consolidated Fund through budgetary allocation. In 2004, the Electoral Commission submitted an estimate of 234 billion cedis (about 24 million US dollars) to the government to cover the registration of voters, the exhibition of the voters register and the conduct of the presidential and parliamentary elections. Out of the amount government provided, 60% and the remaining 40% came from its Development Partners.

## **PROCUREMENT OF ELECTION MATERIALS**

For purposes of procuring election materials, the Commission formed a Tender Committee in accordance with the Public Procurement Act 2004 (Act 663). The committee was headed by the Chairman of the Commission (or his representative). The other members of the committee included the following:

- Three Directors of the Electoral Commission
- Two Parliamentarians
- A representative of the Ministry of Finance
- The Chief Accountant of the Commission

A representative of the donors was in attendance at its gettings. All procurements were undertaken in accordance with the Public Procurement Act 2004. Due mainly to serious time constraints the Tender Committee obtained approval from the National Procurement Board to procure some of the goods and services through selective tendering. It also obtained government approval for offshore election materials to be procured without the relevant taxes.

Listed below are some of the materials procured from foreign and local sources.

<b>No.</b>	<b>Foreign</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>Local</b>
1	Registration Forms	1	Batteries
2	Registration Amendment Forms	2	Pens & Pencils
3	Cameras	3	Scissors
4	Films	4	Ropes
5	Fotofix	5	Erazers
6	Thumbprint pads	6	Voting Screen
7	Seals	7	Endorsing Ink
8	Ballot Boxes	8	Twine
9	Scanners	9	Ballot papers
10	Indelible Ink	10	Forms, Posters, etc
11	Lanterns	11	Vehicles

## REGISTRATION OF VOTERS

At the time the preparations towards the holding of the 2004 elections commenced, the existing voters register had been in existence since 1995, when it was first compiled. Even though efforts had been made to review the register annually since then, it was believed that it had nonetheless accumulated such expired data as to render it undependable. In fact, the results of the 2000 population census, which put Ghana's total population at a little over eighteen million (18,000,000), suggested that the registered voter population of over ten million persons at that time was statistically untenable. Alterations to the boundaries of the constituencies and the districts, subsequent to the review of districts and constituencies carried out earlier, also entailed considerable dislocation of the existing electoral codes.

For these reasons, the political parties agreed with the Commission that the voters register must be replaced. The Commission took advantage of the new registration to enhance the reliability and dependability of the voters register. Two pictures of the voter were taken: one was placed on the voter's ID card, and the other was placed against his/her name in the register as a means of checking impersonation. Additionally, the stored copies of the photographs in the database provide a more secure and cost effective means of replacing lost ID cards without having to retake pictures.

As is the practice in connection with all major activities, an elaborate and intensive programme of public education preceded the voter registration exercise. Apart from the Commission's own efforts, the programme received active collaboration from the National Commission for Civic Education (NCCE), the media, religious groups, and several public interest organisations. In order to reach the remotest parts of the country, the Commission developed a voter awareness program which involved the use of itinerant voter educators who moved from village to village within well defined zones to sensitize the people about the upcoming exercise.

The voter registration exercise lasted a period of two weeks, that is from 16<sup>th</sup> to 29<sup>th</sup> March 2004. As it is the practice, the 2004 voters registration exercise also experienced the active collaboration and participation of the political parties. Party agents monitored the entire registration exercise. To make them knowledgeable and effective, the party agents were given the same training in the registration processes and procedures as the Commission's own



registration officials. Throughout the registration period, the registration officer kept records of the number of persons registered daily, countersigned by the party agents.

There was a time lag between the capturing of data and the issuing of ID cards to voters. This created a situation where a large number of applicants were unable to present themselves for their photos to be taken for their ID cards to be issued as scheduled by the Commission. Such persons were later covered in a mopping up exercise conducted from 3<sup>rd</sup> to 7<sup>th</sup> September 2004.

TABLE (4): Voter Registration Statistics for 2004 General Elections

Region	No. of Consts	No. of registration centres	No. issued with photo id.s	No. not captured during the main exercise	No. captured during the mopping up	Regd. voters
Western	22	2,240	986,612	81,638	21,204	<b>1,007,816</b>
Central	19	1,761	845,298	58,503	11,989	<b>857,287</b>
Gt. Accra	27	2,457	2,086,397	141,917	12,383	<b>2,098,780</b>
Volta	22	1,965	792,046	88,301	27,420	<b>819,466</b>
Eastern	28	2,609	1,068,711	76,353	73,679	<b>1,142,390</b>
Ashanti	39	3,666	1,874,964	118,667	18,563	<b>1,893,527</b>
B/ Ahafo	24	2,382	919,488	71,683	19,740	<b>939,228</b>
Northern	26	2,042	877,792	57,930	16,550	<b>894,342</b>
Upper East	13	1,028	424,951	3,965	805	<b>425,756</b>
Upper West	10	854	276,178	1,048	200	<b>276,378</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>21,004</b>	<b>10,152,437</b>	<b>700,005</b>	<b>21,204</b>	<b>10,354,970</b>

## **VOTER REGISTRATION CHALLENGES**

In the course of the registration exercise issues about the qualification of some applicants came up for adjudication (see table (5) and figures (1) and (2)). Such cases related mainly to the age, nationality, or residential status of applicants. In each district a District Registration Review committee (DRRC) was established immediately after the registration exercise to decide such issues. The DRRC was composed as follows:

- The District Director of Education
- The Senior District Police Officer
- A representative of the Traditional Authority
- A Representative of each political Party active in the District
- The District Electoral Officer (Secretary)

A challenged person was not given a voter ID card until cleared by the DRRC. Anybody aggrieved by the decision of the committee could appeal to the High Court.

TABLE (5): Regional Distribution of Voter Registration Challenge Cases: A Comparison between 1995 and 2004  
Voter Registration Exercises

Region	1995			2004		
	No. of challenges	No. acquitted	No. disqualified	No. of challenges	No. acquitted	No. disqualified
Western	350	100	247	119	7	112
Central	108	63	45	50	30	20
Gt. Accra	1,121	224	583	634	103	531
Volta	74	35	35	124	2	82
Eastern	1,269	504	754	952	279	673
Ashanti	6,752	5,062	1,680	1,360	204	1156
B/ Ahafo	1,093	746	347	737	528	209
Northern	385	56	301	436	77	359
Upper East	82	16	101	9	8	1
Upper West	120	21	601	6	3	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,354</b>	<b>6,827</b>	<b>4,694</b>	<b>4,427</b>	<b>1281</b>	<b>3146</b>

FIGURE (1): Voter Registration Challenges for 1995 and 2004

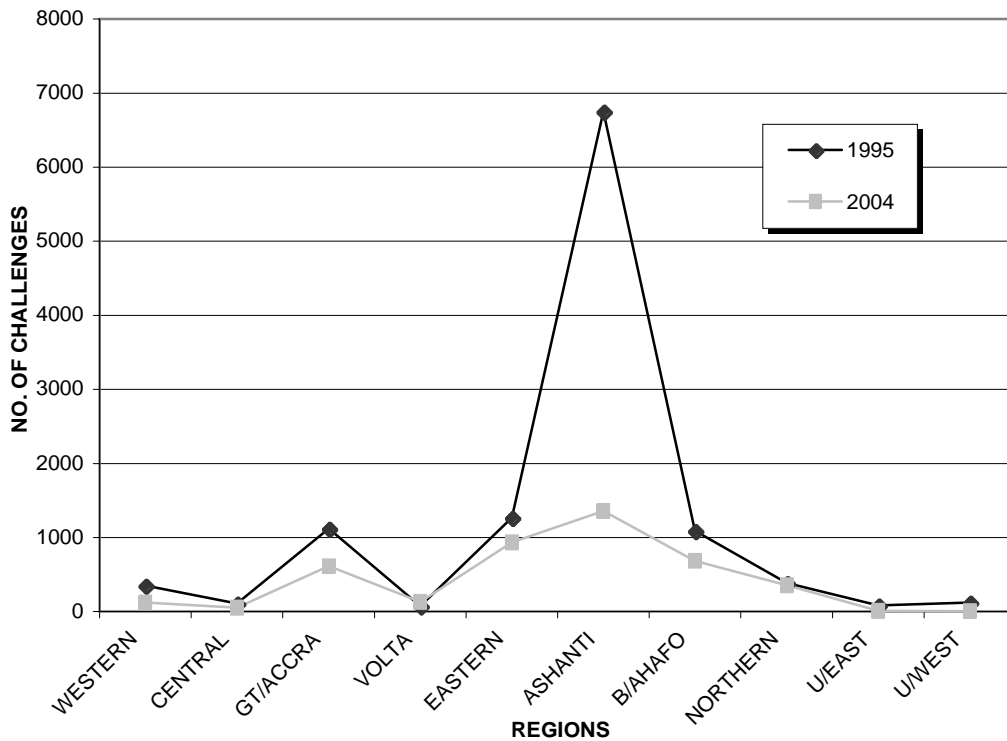
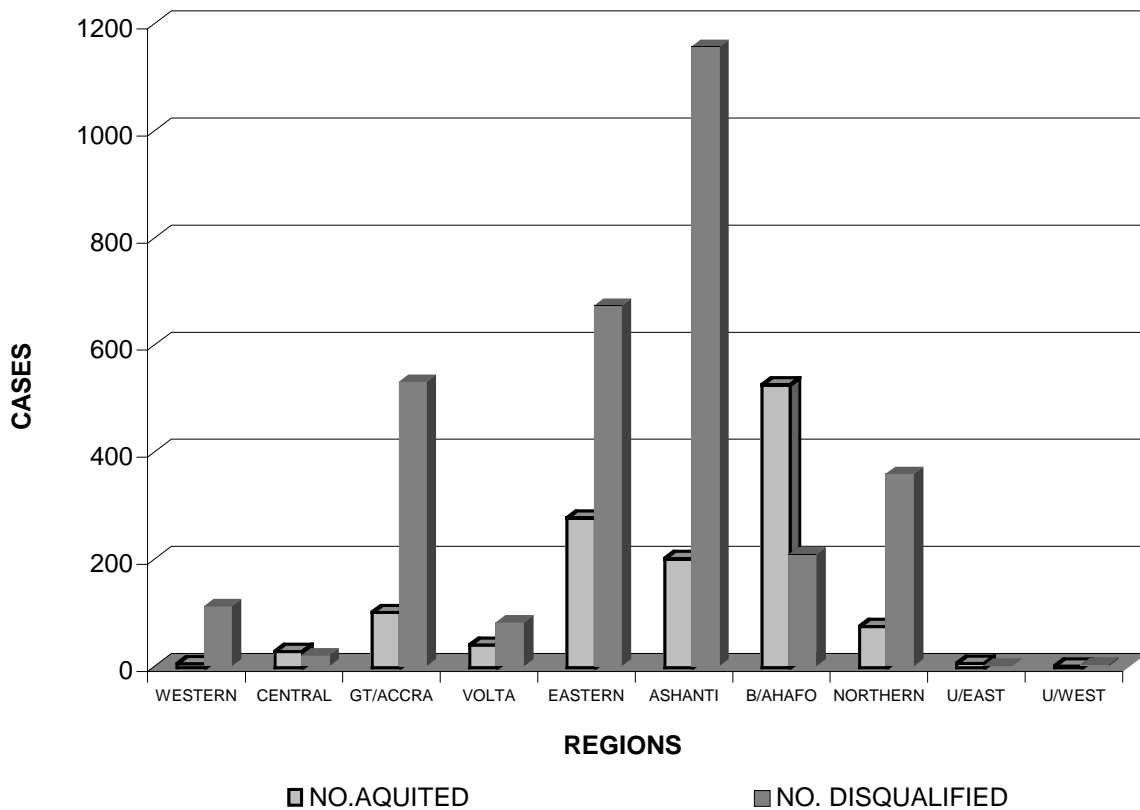


FIGURE (2): Distribution of Registration Challenge Case adjudicated



## **EXHIBITION OF VOTERS REGISTER**

Provisional voters registers were compiled after the field registration exercise. They were returned to the respective registration centres for public inspection between 12<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> October 2004. The exhibition was intended to achieve three main purposes:

- To afford persons who had applied to be registered the opportunity to verify and, where necessary, to request for the correction of errors in their particulars on the register.
- To afford persons whose names had been inadvertently omitted the opportunity to request for their names to be included in the register.
- To afford the general public the opportunity to object to any ineligible names on the register.

After the exhibition, Revising Officers, who were persons of the rank of a circuit court judge or a senior magistrate, authenticated the registers. The authenticated registers formed the basis for the final Voters Register to be printed. The printing was accomplished in November and the registers were distributed in time for the 2004 elections.

## **SELECTION AND APPOINTMENT OF RETURNING OFFICERS**

For the 2004 elections, the Commission decided to engage the services of 230 Returning Officers and 460 deputy Returning Officers on the basis of one returning officer and two deputy returning officers to a constituency. As a result the Commission advertised in the newspapers for qualified persons to apply to the regional offices in charge of their constituencies. The qualified applicants were invited for interview. Commission members and Head office Directors teamed up with the Regional Directors to conduct the interviews. Persons were selected as returning and deputy returning officers based on their performance. The criteria used for the selection were experience in electoral work, competence, political neutrality, and commitment.

The names of those selected were then advertised in the major Newspapers for public scrutiny and comments. Commission members and Regional Directors decided on the few objections that emerged, at meetings convened for the purpose. At these meetings accusers and the accused were given the chance to state their cases.

TABLE (6): Statistical Information on temporary Senior Staff recruited for the 2004 General Elections.

Region	Const.	Returning Officer	Deputy Returning Officer	Total	Men	Women	Teachers	Others
Western	22	22	44	66	64	2	60	6
Central	19	19	38	57	55	2	•	•
Gt. Accra	27	* 26	45	71	70	1	49	22
Volta	22	22	44	66	66	0	•	•
Eastern	28	28	56	84	81	3	22	62
Ashanti	39	* 36	* 74	110	106	4	98	12
B/Ahafo	24	24	48	72	71	1	65	7
Northern	26	26	52	78	78	0	60	18
U/East	13	13	26	39	39	0	30	9
U/West	10	10	20	30	30	0	22	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>447</b>	<b>673</b>	<b>660</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>406</b>	<b>144</b>

**Key:**

- \* 1- Gt. Accra Region – information on one (1) Returning Officer and nine (9) Deputy Returning Officers was not available.
- \* 2- Ashanti Region- information on three (3) Returning Officers and four (4) Deputy Returning Officers was not available.
- No information available on professional background of officers

It is significant to note from the above table that only about two percent (2%) of the Returning Officers and the Deputy Returning Officers recruited for the 2004 General Elections turned out to women.

Its also significant to note that out of the five hundred and fifty (550) officers whose professional background was indicated, over seventy three percent (73.8%) were from teaching service (GES) and that only a little over twenty six percent (26.2%) belong to other public sector organisations such as NCCE, VAT SERVICE, IRS, MOH, MFA and DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION.

More importantly, it should be pointed out that all the officers were picked from and assigned to localities within which they do their normal work so that the Commission could benefit from their good knowledge of the field.

In the interest of the exercise they were expected to own their own vehicles or to have easy assess to official vehicles which they could use in the field if the arose.

The Chairman of the Commission is the returning officer for the presidential election.

## **RECRUITMENT AND SELECTION OF TEMPORARY STAFF**

Through its Regional and District Officers, and with the help of the Returning officers and Deputy Returning officers, the Electoral Commission recruited and selected twenty-one thousand and four (21,004) Presiding Officers one to a polling station) and eighty-four thousand and sixteen (84,016) Polling Assistants, four to a polling station.

The criteria for their selection were:

- a) Experience in electoral duties— the applicants should have participated in some election related activity in the past.
- b) Political neutrality – the applicant should not be known to be an activist or a card-bearing member of a political party.
- c) Competence- as shown in past performance.



## TRAINING OF TEMPORARY STAFF

All temporary officials were taken through comprehensive training schedules designed by the Training Department of the Electoral Commission.

- The first phase of training was the key Trainers training: which covered Regional Directors and their Deputies. This consisted of briefings and updates undertaken by Commissioners and head of Departments at head office.
- Following that was Training of Trainers; which covered District Electoral officers, Returning Officers and their Deputies. They were trained together on the management of the election process over a period of two (2) days
- The second phase of training was done at the district level. Participants for this training were Presiding Officers, Polling Assistants and Party/Candidate's Agents. The training laid emphasis on the election procedures, completion of forms, collation of results and finally the declaration of results.

In addition participants were provided with election manuals, which they were to study and use as reference material to facilitate their work.

## **PART 3 - THE CONTEST AND THE CONTESTANTS**

Under the 1992 Constitution, general elections are held in Ghana every four years, starting from 1992. The 2004 elections were the fourth in the series. The law permits both party-sponsored and independent candidates. One (1) president and two hundred and thirty (230) parliamentarians were to be elected in the 2004 general elections. To be elected, a parliamentary candidate requires only a plurality of the valid votes (first-past-the-post); a presidential candidate requires an absolute majority (at least 50% +1).

### **NOMINATION OF CANDIDATES**

Nominations for both the presidential and parliamentary elections were taken on the 21<sup>st</sup> and 22<sup>rd</sup> of October 2004 by the Returning Officers. Nomination forms are given free of charge, but nomination deposits are twenty million cedis (¢20,000,000.00) for a presidential candidate and five hundred thousand cedis (¢500,000.00) for a parliamentary candidate. A vice-presidential candidate is not nominated in his/her own right. S/he is selected by a presidential candidate and s/he is deemed to be nominated once the presidential candidate is nominated. A presidential candidate who fails to obtain 25% of the votes cast loses the deposit; while a parliamentary candidate must win 12 1/2 % of the votes to get the deposit refunded.

By the close of nominations, four (4) candidates had filed for the 2004 Presidential race, and 953 candidates had filed for the parliamentary elections. Tables (7) and (8) below show the details of the presidential and parliamentary nominations:

TABLE (7): Presidential Candidates and their Running Mates

Political Party	Presidential Candidate	Running Mate
National Democratic Congress	Prof. John Evans Atta Mills	Alhaji Mohammed Mumuni
New Patriotic Party	Mr. John Agyekum Kufuor	Alhaji Aliu Mahama
Peoples National Convention (Grand Coalition)	Edward Nasigri Mahama	Mr. Danny Ofori Atta
Convention Peoples Party	Mr. George O. Aggudey	Mr. Bright Kwame Ameyaw

TABLE (8): Parliamentary Nomination Returns

Region	# of Consts	PNC	NPP	NDC	CPP	EG LE	GCP P	DPP	NRP	IN- DEP	Male	Fe- male	Totals
Western	22	11	20	22	15	1	2	1	1	12	72	13	85
Central	19	8	18	19	15	1	3	1	1	10	64	12	76
Gt. Accra	27	14	27	27	25	2	2	5	2	21	109	16	125
Volta	22	13	22	22	13	8	1	0	1	14	81	12	94
Eastern	28	13	28	28	21	10	1	0	0	15	106	11	116
Ashanti	39	20	39	39	33	3	1	4	0	19	142	16	158
B/Ahafo	24	6	24	23	16	3	0	10	0	12	88	6	94
Northern	26	19	26	26	17	2	0	5	0	11	99	7	106
U/East	13	11	13	13	12	0	0	2	0	8	52	7	59
U/West	10	10	9	10	5	0	0	2	0	4	36	4	40
<b>National</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>849</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>953</b>

- Out of a total of 953 candidates contesting the parliamentary elections in the 230 constituencies, 827 candidates contested on the ticket of political parties, and 126 (representing 13.1%) were independent candidates.
- 104 candidates (representing 10.9%) were female.
- The NDC presented the highest number of candidates for the parliamentary elections.
- Ashanti region, which has 39 constituencies, recorded the highest number of contestants.
- There were no unopposed candidates.
- There were no nil returns in respect of any constituency.
- NPP did not file nominations in four constituencies in support of the candidacy of one PNC and three CPP contestants.
- The highest number of candidates for a constituency was seven in Upper West Akim constituencies in the Eastern region and the lowest number of candidates was two (2) in Akrofrom and Ahafo Ano South constituencies, both in the Ashanti region.
- The Commission had to give the PNC extended time to complete filling its presidential nomination papers because of errors detected when presented.

After the nominations, the Commission displayed *Notice of Poll* posters throughout the country, showing the pictures of the candidates, their symbols, and the names of the parties sponsoring them or whether they were independent candidates. While a party candidate uses the party symbol, an independent candidate may select from a number of symbols designed by the Commission or designing his/her own symbol. The display of the notice of poll posters helps to introduce the candidates to the general public.

## **NOMINATION RELATED INCIDENTS**

The nomination process was not incident free as shown by the following cases:

- The Chairman of the Electoral Commission refused to accept the presidential nomination papers of the flagebearer of the Democratic People's Party (DPP) for failing to file them within the stipulated time.
- The Commission nullified the nomination of the NDC candidate for the Amenfi East constituency for not getting his name transferred from the voters Register of the Prestea/ Huni valley constituency where he was originally registered to the Amenfi East constituency where he attempted to stand as a candidate. As the disqualification left the constituency with only one candidate, the nomination period in the constituency had to be extended for a period of ten days to allow for additional nominations.
- Some political parties, particularly the NPP and the NDC, had serious problems in some constituencies during the selection of parliamentary candidates. Some of the aspirants who failed to be selected by their parties, but who felt that they had large followings, decided to become independent candidates. In some of the affected constituencies, there were violent demonstrations, which resulted in the destruction of party property. Some disenchanted persons threatened to vote "skirt and blouse," meaning they would vote for the presidential candidate of their party and then vote for the parliamentary candidate of another party.

## **POLITICAL PARTIES CODE OF CONDUCT**

The registered political parties in May 2004 met at Aburi with the assistance of the Institute of Economic Affairs, the Electoral Commission and the National Commission for Civic Education, to formulate a new Code of Conduct to guide the behavior of political parties during the 2004 elections. After intensive deliberations, the representatives of the NPP, NDC, PNC, CPP, GCPP, DPP, and the EGLE party among other things resolved to;

- Uphold and defend Ghana's Fourth Republican Constitution.
- Be committed to the maintenance of peaceful and stable political, economic and social conditions in Ghana.
- Co-operate in transforming and sustaining the country as a beacon of hope and inspiration in our sub-region and the continent as a whole.
- Unite in their common commitment to growth and development of multiparty system of governance in the country.
- Aspire to build a lasting democracy for present and future generations of Ghana.

It was observed during the campaign period however that despite this undertaking, there was widespread inter and intra party rancour and ill feeling that went to sour up the political environment and create a general feeling of anxiety among the general public.

## **ELECTION CAMPAIGN**

Despite the politically charged atmosphere, nominated Presidential and parliamentary candidates were able to campaign freely.

Campaigning was highlighted by a Presidential Debate organised by the Institute of Economic Affairs (IEA) at the International Conference centre in Accra. It must be mentioned that the NPP failed to take advantage of this arrangement. As part of the campaign strategy some of the political parties put up bill-boards; mounted public address systems on their campaign vans for use in making street announcements, displayed party flags on tall trees and (electric) poles and sold party paraphernalia all in an effort at popularizing their candidates. The parties also undertook Radio and Television broadcasts in order to send their messages across to the electorates.

The prominent themes in the campaign messages of the political parties which contested to win the mandate of the electorate in the 2004 elections were free education, healthcare, employment and security.

All the political parties used public rallies and it seems no party complained publicly of being denied permit to organize rallies by the Ghana Police Service. Another campaign strategy used by the parties was the formation of Keep-fit clubs. One significant feature in the campaign strategies of the leading political parties, which needs mention, was the use of James Town Mantse Agbonaa Park as the venue for launching and rounding-off their 2004 elections campaigns. This could be construed as constituting a unifying factor, which additionally injected some decorum into the campaign environment.

## **FUNDING OF POLITICAL PARTIES**

There is no significant state funding of political parties in Ghana. However, in 1992, 1996 and 2000 the state through the Electoral Commission provided some vehicles to support the political parties. This was repeated in the year 2004.

The Electoral Commission first collaborated with the Friedrich Ebert Stiftung (FES) in 1995 to examine the funding of political parties at an international conference that brought down election experts from some West African countries and Europe as participants. The conference recommended that the state should support political parties because of the role they play in a democracy. In 1998 and 2003, the political parties at IPAC meetings again vigorously discussed the issue of state support for the political parties and as a result the Electoral Commission organized a series of regional fora in 2003 with technical and financial support from KAB Governance Consult and USAID respectively. The objective of the fora was to find out the views of the public on state support for the political parties in the country. At the 2003 national forum held at the La Royal Palm Hotel, Accra, the President Mr. John Agyekum Kufuor in his keynote address delivered by the Minister of Finance on his behalf said among other things that "it is my view that political parties must be partially, if not fully funded through budgetary allocation, the real challenge is when, how and how much".

The recommendations made by the participants at the 2003 national forum included:

**How the fund should be raised?**

- The State should be the major source of the fund: state support should consist of seed money and annual budgetary allocations.
- Ghana's development partners, corporate bodies and individuals could make contributions to the fund.
- The funds should be raised through an increase in Value Added Tax
- The Government should encourage voluntary contribution by making such donations non-taxable.
- Industries should be encouraged to contribute to the fund openly, so as to eliminate underhand private donations.

**What should the fund cover?**

State funding should be used to cover:

- Direct and verifiable operational /administrative expenses of political parties.
- Core election expenses of presidential and parliamentary candidates although a predetermined financial ceiling should be set.
- Expenses incurred for election campaigns that are wholly and necessarily incurred by political parties should be reimbursed.
- Political research work, which is essential but expensive, could be funded as a joint activity for all parties under the fund
- Political educational campaign for their members, especially in the rural areas, where access to mass media systems are limited.



- Training cost and stipends for polling agents during general elections.
- Advertising and other publicity expenses incurred during campaign periods.

Following are the details of the distribution of the 35 (4X4) Tata pick-ups the state provided to the political parties through the Electoral Commission in connection with the 2004 elections.

TABLE (9): Distribution of Vehicles to Political Parties in Connection with the 2004 General Elections

<b>PARTY</b>	<b>NUMBER OF VEHICLES</b>
PNC	4
NPP	10
NDC	10
CPP	6
DPP	-
EGLE	-
GCPP	-
NRP	-

## **INTER-PARTY ADVISORY COMMITTEE (IPAC)**

The mechanism for ensuring the active involvement and constructive engagement of the political parties in the design and implementation of the programmes of the Electoral Commission is the IPAC. The Political parties through IPAC made invaluable contributions towards the resolution of disputes and the improvement of the electoral system during the preparation towards the 2004 general elections. At the national level, party General Secretaries and or Chairmen represented the parties at IPAC meetings and through these all inter party issues and problems of importance were conveyed from the districts and regions for consideration. Through the same channels decisions arrived at were conveyed to the regions and districts. The ultimate objective was to ensure peaceful co-existence between the parties and in an election year this mechanism was intended to contribute towards the delivery of transparent free and fair elections to the satisfaction of all stakeholders. In connection with the preparations towards the procurement of materials for the 2004 elections, Government proposed the setting up of a procurement committee for the Electoral Commission. The Commission disagreed with the proposal and the political parties threw their weight behind the Electoral Commission. In the end the Government had to give way to the Commission to act in accordance with the law.

However, one area where the political parties vehemently disagreed with the Electoral Commission was the Commission's decision not to install scoreboards for the 2004 elections. The Commission's argument was that with the proliferation of electronic and print media it would not be necessary to mount scoreboards, the primary aim of which will be the dissemination of election results.

The political parties insisted that the scoreboards should be installed. In view of time and financial constraints only regional scoreboards were eventually installed.

Under IPAC, positions of the parties on the ballot paper and the notice of poll for the 2000 elections were balloted for. This arrangement was repeated for the 2004 elections (see table (10) below).

TABLE (10): Party Positions for 2000 and 2004 General Elections

2000 Elections		2004 Elections	
PARTY	POSITION	PARTY	POSITION
GCPP	1	PNC	1
NDC	2	NPP	2
EGLE	3	NDC	3
CPP	4	CPP	4
PNC	5	GCPP	5
DPP	6	EGLE	6
UGM	7	DPP	7
NRP		NRP	8
NPP	9		

## ELECTORAL LISTS

The regulations for elections in Ghana provide for the preparation of other relevant lists in addition to the voters register for use at the polling stations. These are the Proxy Voters list, Transferred Voters list, Special Voters list, Election Officials list, and Absent Voters list.

## **Proxy Voters**

A registered voter may appoint somebody (proxy) to vote on his/ her behalf by applying to the Electoral Commission for, completing, and returning a form designed for that purpose by the Electoral Commission. This facility is available to voters who can show proof that they will be absent from the country on Election Day or that they cannot go to the polling station to vote on Election Day either because of illness or because of official duties.

A voter who has appointed a proxy cannot vote by himself or herself unless he/she cancels the proxy by completing and submitting to the Commission an appropriate form within a stipulated time, in which case the proxy cannot vote, whether or not he or she is made aware of the cancellation.

For the 2004 election, proxy voting was limited. Some of the applications for proxy were misdirected to the headoffice of the Commission and so the regions disallowed them.

## **Transferred Voters**

A voter registered in a constituency, but who had been a resident in another constituency for two (2) months or more before an election might apply to the Returning Officer of the constituency within which he/she is residing for his/her name to be entered on the transferred Voters List, so that he /she could vote in his /her new constituency on polling day. In accordance with the regulations, a voter is not allowed to apply for a transfer unless the application is submitted not less than twenty-one (21) days before the date set for the election. An application for a transfer must be made in person and no person may apply for a transfer for another. Transfer of vote can also be done for the purpose of contesting an election, where an aspiring candidate is permitted by the election regulation to transfer his/her vote to where he/she intended to contest not less twenty-one (21) days to the last day of nomination.

The transfer list which was supplementary to the main voters register was prepared by the Returning Officers under the supervision of the District Electoral Officers as part of the effort at maintaining the integrity of the voters register and to give all prospective voters the opportunity to participate in the voting on the polling day.

- Prior to the 2004 elections, the Returning Officer to whom an application was made had to contact his counterpart himself or through the District Officer for the particulars. This was particularly inefficient since it caused delays, created jams in the radio air waves and resulted in a lot of frustrations.

In respect of the 2004 elections, District Electoral Officers were instructed to collect the lists and come down to head office where the IT Department set up a clearing house for sorting the applications out in terms of where a voter wanted to be transferred. Transferred Voters Lists with applicants' pictures provided were prepared on polling station basis. District Electoral Officers were given the opportunity to verify and confirm the formatted transferred voters lists meant for their districts before leaving.

These lists were despatched to the regions together with the main registers.

The new design for the Transferred Voters List was found to be very convenient and therefore was highly commended by the voting public. There was a high level of patronage for it in the regions where there is seasoned immigration. In the Brong Ahafo region, for example, there were a total of 2006 applications for transfer and out of this one thousand nine hundred (1900) were approved. In the Upper West Region, a total of 1567 applications were received.

But the preparations of the Transferred Voters lists were not without problems. Reports from the regions indicate that:

- Application forms were late in arriving in some regions and in some cases the quantity of forms that was available was inadequate so the District Electoral Officers had to do a lot of photocopying and this put a lot of pressure on them.
- There was a mad rush for transfers and there were applications for block transfers which is not allowed in accordance with the law.
- Some of the application forms could not be processed because of incomplete polling station codes and errors in voter ID card numbers.
- Some voters made their applications to head office and the regions had to reject them because applications were required to be made to the Returning Officers of the constituencies in which applicants were residing at the time of making their application.

- Some applicants who did not understand the rationale behind the exercise thought that they could have their votes transferred from the constituencies where they were registered to other constituencies so that they could vote for their favourites.
- Delays and postponement of dates of confirmation caused a lot of inconvenience to applicants who had to visit District Offices several times in respect of their applications.
- Late arrival of transferred voters' lists to the regions prevented scrutiny and therefore errors in them could not be corrected before being put to use.

### **Special Voters**

Security Officers, Election Officials and other persons who because of the nature of their duties on polling day would not be able to vote at the polling stations where they were registered were put on special voter lists. Special voting was permitted on application. In line with regulation, application for special voting was to be filed with the Returning Officer not later than seven (7) days before the actual polling day.

### **Absent voters**

Names of persons who applied for the transfer of their votes or for special voting are put on absent voters list for the polling stations where they were originally registered and would have voted. Such persons shall not be entitled to vote on the polling day at the stations where their names have been put on absent voters list.

\*The Commission maintains two principles for the use of voters' registers as a management tool in the conduct of elections.

These are:

- Where you register is where you vote.
- Your name on the register qualifies you to vote.

The combined effect of these two principles is the introduction of some rigidity into the use of the voters register. With the use of the lists however this rigidity is considerably reduced.

The Proxy Voters list, the Transferred voters list, the Special voters' lists and the Election Officials list make it possible for voters to vote at polling stations where they originally could not have voted because those were not the places they were registered and therefore they do not have their names on the main registers.

The Absent Voters list which is made up of names and particulars of voters who are on the transferred voters, special voters and election officials lists has the effect of putting a check on double voting at an election.

As has been mentioned elsewhere in this report already, the use of the transferred voters list in its new form where it carries the voters pictures in the 2004 elections was greatly appreciated in the field and seemed to have addressed an aspect of the issue of voter apprehension.

## **DISTRIBUTION OF ELECTION MATERIALS**

Several election forms and posters ordered from accredited printing houses and other materials from credible local and foreign sources were received at the Head office and distributed to the regions.

The printing of ballot papers, the most sensitive election materials, was done under special arrangements. In addition to the staff of the Electoral Commission, which included proofreaders and personnel from the Commission's Security section, representatives of parties involved in the contest and detailed police personnel were at the printing houses to monitor, guide and provide security for the printing.

When ballot papers were ready for dispatch to the regions, representatives of political parties present were given the opportunity to record the quantities and serial numbers of the parcels consigned to the various regional capitals. The ballot papers were dispatched under the cover of waybills and police personnel and the Commission's Security personnel escorted the vehicles, which conveyed them to the regions straight from the printing houses.

## **DEPLOYMENT OF PERSONNEL**

Polling staffs were assigned five (5) to a polling station. Where there were no local persons trained to man the polling stations, trained personnel were deployed from urban centres to undertake the assignment. These personnel were moved a day ahead of the voting day where transport was available otherwise they were deployed 2 days to Election Day.

Deployment of personnel was facilitated by the use of commandeered vehicles.

For staff to reach the remotest areas, bicycles, motorcycles, tractors and boats were hired for use.

## **SECURITY**

Under Ghana's electoral laws, police personnel are required to perform three main functions;

- To escort election materials to the polling station;
- To keep order at the polling station;
- To arrest election offenders on the instructions of the Presiding Officer

While on election duty at the polling stations or constituency centres, police personnel are under the control of the Presiding Officer or the Returning Officer, as the case may be, and are required to carry out their instructions. Since the number of policemen in service is smaller than the number of polling stations the Commission operates, other security personnel such as prison officers, CEPS officials, Fire Service personnel and Immigration Officers are invariably required to assist in maintaining order at polling stations during voting. Sometimes military Personnel are also used at collation centres. With regard to the maintenance of order at known flash points mobile Police patrol units are used.



## SOME INTEGRITY ENHANCING ADMINISTRATIVE MEASURES

For the 2004 elections, security was not limited to the use of police at polling stations to maintain order and to escort materials to the regions. Indeed most of the activities of the Commission and the bodies, which gave it support were aimed at ensuring the security of the electoral process. Some of these activities were:

- Selection, training and deployment of election staff- to ensure that the best workers were in the field to deliver quality service.
- Public/Voter Education- a well-informed public could be relied on to act in ways that would protect the integrity of the electoral process.
- Participation of Polling/Counting Agents- agents were trained to appreciate the importance of the procedures and mechanisms involved in the election in the expectation that they would not act in ways that would compromise the integrity of the polls. On duty in the field, agents were to protect the interest of the parties and candidates they represented and to act in collaboration with polling officials in order to ensure that the elections were conducted in strict adherence to the rules and regulations. Agents were made to endorse the polling station result sheets as a measure of testimony and they were given copies, which if the parties they represented cared, could use for parallel votes tabulation (PVT).
- Supervision and Monitoring – These activities were undertaken to ensure that laid down procedures were followed in order not to provide grounds for post election protestations and contests.
- Observation - the presence of local and foreign observers at the polling centres guaranteed to some extent the integrity of the process.
- Media briefings- these made media practitioners well informed and more familiar with process and procedures of the election so that they could be better communicators and watchdogs.

## **ASSISTANCE TO SPECIAL GROUPS**

### **Visually Impaired Voters**

Unlike the 1996 and 2000 elections, where a visually impaired voter (e.g. a blind person) was permitted to come to the polling station with a person of his or her own choice to assist him or her to go through the voting procedures, in the 2004 elections, the Electoral Commission used the “Tactile Ballot” which had been pretested in the 2002 District Assembly Elections. The device consisted of a specially designed folder into which the Presiding Officer was required to slot in the ballot paper as appropriate to enable the applicant make a thumbprint against the picture of the candidate of his/her choice in the right aperture on the folder while in the polling booth.

### **Women Candidates**

Through a collaboration between the United Nations Gender Program, Electoral Commission, National Governance Program and the Ministry of Women and Children Affairs (MOWAC), women candidates were provided financial support of one million and five hundred thousand cedis (¢ 1,500,000.00) each to enable them pay stipends to their polling agents on polling day.

The objectives were obviously to:

- lighten the financial burden on women candidates a little
- make the playing field a little more even for women candidates, and
- encourage female participation in elections

During the ceremony at which the presentation was made Dr. (Mrs.) Gladys Norley Ashitey who represented the women candidates, expressed deep appreciation for the gesture and suggested that in future financial support for women candidates should be more substantial.

## **POLLING ACTIVITIES**

### **Special voting**

For the 2004 election, special voting was conducted on the 4<sup>th</sup> of December at appointed polling centres in all the 230 constituencies. Ballots cast on the special voting day were not counted at the end of the poll but the ballot boxes containing them were sealed and kept in police custody until the 7<sup>th</sup> December when they were counted at the various constituency centres.

Reports from the regions indicate that service personnel who had not applied for special voting thought the facility was for general application and therefore presented themselves at the special voting centres in order to vote. In some cases arrangements were made to allow the nonlisted special voters to vote. But in other cases the nonlisted security personnel were not allowed to vote and this generated a lot of tension.

### **Voting on Election Day**

Polling took place at the 21,004 polling stations nationwide on the 7<sup>th</sup> December 2004. Polling stations opened at 7:00 am and closed at 5:00 pm. Within the 10 hour period that the polling stations stayed opened, voters who had been registered at those centres and those who had been transferred there reported to the Presiding Officers to be allowed to vote. Reports from the regions indicate that long before 7:00 am long queues had been formed at most of the polling stations.

As procedure requires, at 7:00 am the Presiding Officers showed the ballot boxes as empty to the assembled electorate and then had them sealed and well positioned for polling to begin. In addition to the Presiding Officer, each polling station had four other polling staff lined up to assist in processing the voters.

The first Polling Assistant checked the voter's identity by linking his/her ID card to his/her particulars in the Register. The second Polling Assistant checked the prospective applicant's left thumbnail for evidence of electoral stain the presence of which indicated the the voter had already voted and was attempting multiple voting.

These two steps ended the screening of the voter.

Third Polling Assistant issued the Presidential ballot paper to the voter who was then directed to the first voting screen where he/she was to thumbprint the ballot paper in the space provided to show his/her choice of candidate. After marking the ballot paper the voter was required to fold it nicely and come from behind the voting screen to slot the ballot paper into the Presidential ballot box.

The voter then moved to the table of the fourth Polling Assistant to receive of parliamentary ballot paper, which he/she was to thumbprint and slot into the parliamentary ballot box.

## **ORDER AT POLLING STATIONS**

Maintenance of peace and order which was needed for free expression of choice of the voter was provided by the joint action of the Presiding Officer, party/candidates agents, Polling Assistants, security personnel with the cooperation of the voter him/herself. A voter was required to leave the polling station after casting the vote in order that the centres would not be congested. It must be noted that in addition to the voters the following persons are allowed to enter a polling station while voting is going on:

- The Returning/Deputy Returning Officer
- The District Electoral Officer
- Member of the Electoral Commission
- Electoral Commission Staff on duty
- Candidates/their spouses
- Accredited Election Observers (Local and Foreign)
- Accredited media personnel

The visits of these persons to the polling stations are aimed at facilitating the process and enhancing its transparency and security.

## COUNTING OF VOTES

### First counting

At the close of voting 5:00 pm the Presiding Officers stopped the issuing of ballot papers except where there were voters in the queue. Where there were no voters in the queue, the Presiding Officers collected the ballot boxes and re-arranged the polling station for the counting of the ballots.

Parliamentary ballot papers were counted first followed by the presidential ballots after which the relevant election statements and forms were completed and the final results for the polling station were announced. Members of the general public and the media could witness the counting.

The election results forms were filled and copies given to party/candidates agents.

### Recounting of votes

According to election regulations, this can be done twice in an election, once at the polling station and again at the constituency collation centre. A Party/candidate agent can call for a recount of ballots in order to verify the result. If he/she is not satisfied with the polling station recount, another recount could be done at the constituency collation centre under the supervision of the Returning Officer.

### Collation of results

After the announcement of the results at the polling stations, the Presiding Officers were required to send copies of the polling station result sheets to the Returning Officer at the constituency centre where the polling station results were collated into a constituency results and the Returning Officer declared the final results for the parliamentary poll.

Copies of the presidential constituency results, which were endorsed by party/ candidate agents, were given to the candidates. The Returning Officers then forwarded the Commission's copies to the Regional Directors who faxed them to the Head office of the Electoral Commission in Accra.

## **Violence**

Isolated incidents of crowd violence and mob action were reported in Tamale Central, Tamale North, Saboba and Zabzugu/Tatale constituencies all in the Northern region and in Techiman North, Tain and Pru constituencies in the Brong Ahafo region. In Pru constituency, which is one of the newly created constituencies, a number of ballot boxes with their contents were burnt in the clash. Consequently, the election results were declared three weeks after the elections. In Tamale, for instance, the Regional Security Council had to ban political rallies and activities in the municipality. This was after a minor supporting the NDC had been killed for hanging a party paraphernalia around his neck. A CPP constituency Chairman for Tamale Central also died in military detention subsequent to the elections.

## **Declaration of results for Presidential Election**

The Returning Officer for the presidential elections is the Chairman of the Electoral Commission. Copies of the Presidential election results sheets were faxed by the Regional Directors to the Chairman to enable him collate and declare the winning presidential candidate.

As a result of acts of vandalism, which occurred in certain constituencies after the 7<sup>th</sup> December 2004 balloting, the results in those constituencies were slow in arriving at the Head office for collation.

Meanwhile, tension between the two major parties was rising and a feeling of anxiety was gradually descending on the country. In the evening of Thursday 9<sup>th</sup> December 2004, the Chairman of the Commission decided to declare the winner despite the fact that results from five (5) constituencies had not been received.

At the time the decision was taken to declare the result, the difference between the votes of the two top candidates was over seven hundred and twelve thousand (712,000) votes. The Returning Officer (who was the Chairman of the Electoral Commission) calculated that if all the total votes available from the five remaining constituencies were added to those of the closest challenger the gap would still be quite wide. (see table (11) )

TABLE (11): No of registered Voters in the five (5) outstanding Constituencies in the 2004 Elections

No.	Constituency	Registered Voters
1	Pru	46,377
2	Tolon	37,596
3	Zabzugu/Tatale	36,974
4	Yapei/Kusawgu	32,220
5	Bia	67,089
<b>Totals</b>		<b>220,256</b>

The simple arithmetical basis of the Chairman's decision was that while the gap between the two top contestants was 712,000 votes, the total votes from the 5 constituencies was 220,256 which showed a difference of 491,744 and so if all the votes from the outstanding constituencies were given to the challenger, the incumbent would still have over 490,00 votes to win the election.

President J.A Kufuor was therefore declared the outright winner of the 2004 presidential election, and there was no run-off because his total votes were more than 50% of valid votes cast at the election. (see tables (12a) and (12b) for the results of both the presidential and parliamentary elections (2004)).

The Public Election Regulations (CI. 15) provides that the election of the President of Ghana should be recorded in a Legislative Instrument and this was subsequently done.

The results of the parliamentary elections were gazetted on 31<sup>st</sup> December 2004.

TABLE (12a): 2004 Presidential Election results

Regions	Const.	Votes obtained by the contestants								Total Ballots		Voter Turnout	
		E.N Mahama (PNC)		J.A Kufour (NPP)		J.E A. Mills (NDC)		G. Aggudey (CPP)		Valid	Total cast	Reg. Voters	%
		Valid Votes	%	Valid Votes	%	Valid Votes	%	Valid Votes	%				
Western	22	6,935	0.8	463,990	56.6	334992	40.8	13,245	1.6	819,162	842552	1007816	83.6
Central	19	5,718	0.8	414,339	58.5	277433	39.2	9981	1.4	707,471	723845	857287	84.4
Gt. Accra	27	16,065	0.9	910,159	51.9	811883	463	12600	0.7	1750707	1771492	2098780	84.4
Volta	22	6,451	0.9	100,659	14.2	591696	83.8	7021	0.9	705827	717873	819466	87.6
Eastern	28	5,532	0.6	554,933	60.2	353356	383	6851	0.7	920672	939607	1142390	82.2
Ashanti	39	14,082	0.8	1,235,395	74.6	398362	24.0	7921	0.4	1655760	1679664	1893527	88.7
B/Ahafo	24	9,306	1.2	396,461	51.9	351384	46.0	5854	0.7	763005	779821	939228	83.0
Northern	26	38,520	5.0	273,897	36.2	430818	56.9	13426	1.7	756661	787234	894342	88.0
U/East	13	42,460	12.6	106,003	31.6	180462	53.9	5860	1.7	334785	347514	425756	81.6
U/ West	10	20,306	9.5	68,238	32.2	119982	56.6	3209	1.5	211735	224306	276378	81.2
<b>Totals</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>165,375</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>4,524,074</b>	<b>52.4</b>	<b>3,850,368</b>	<b>44.6</b>	<b>85,968</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>8625785</b>	<b>8813908</b>	<b>10,354,970</b>	<b>85.1</b>



TABLE (12b): Comparative results of 2000 and 2004 Parliamentary Elections

Region	2000 PARL. ELECTIONS						2004 PARL. ELECTIONS					
	Const.	# of Male Cands.	# of Male Cands. elected	# of Female Cands.	# of Female Cands. elected	% Elected	# of Const. 2004	# of Male Cands.	# of Male Cands. elected	# of Female Cands.	# of Female Cands. elected	% elected against No. of Cands.
Western	19	<b>77</b>	15	8	4	<b>44.4</b>	22	72	19	<b>13</b>	<b>3</b>	23.1
Central	17	<b>76</b>	13	8	4	<b>33.3</b>	19	64	17	<b>12</b>	<b>2</b>	16.7
Gt.Accra	22	<b>110</b>	20	20	2	<b>10.0</b>	27	109	22	<b>16</b>	<b>5</b>	31.3
Volta	19	<b>99</b>	18	8	1	<b>12.5</b>	22	82	20	<b>12</b>	<b>2</b>	16.7
Eastern	26	<b>133</b>	26	9	0	<b>0.0</b>	28	105	27	<b>11</b>	<b>1</b>	9.1
Ashantil	33	<b>159</b>	31	17	2	<b>11.8</b>	39	142	34	<b>16</b>	<b>5</b>	31.3
B/ Ahafo	21	<b>108</b>	19	5	2	<b>33.3</b>	24	88	23	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	16.7
Northern	23	<b>134</b>	22	6	1	<b>14.3</b>	26	99	22	<b>7</b>	<b>4</b>	57.1
U/East	12	<b>57</b>	11	10	1	<b>10.0</b>	13	52	12	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>	14.3
U/ West	8	<b>33</b>	7	4	1	<b>25.0</b>	10	36	9	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	25.0
<b>Totals</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>986</b>	182	<b>95</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>17.647</b>	<b>230</b>	849	205	<b>104</b>	<b>25</b>	24.0
<b>% Representation</b>		<b>91.2</b>	91.0	<b>8.8</b>	<b>9.0</b>			89.0	89.0	<b>10.9</b>	<b>10.9</b>	

An analysis of the data relating to gender issues in the 2004 General Elections showed the following:

- an increase in the participation of women in terms of number which contested and number which was elected.
- The number of women, who contested increased from a total of 95 (representing 8.8%) candidates in 2000 elections to 104 (representing 10.9%) candidates in the 2004 –elections. On the other hand, number of male candidates reduced significantly from 986 in 2000 to 849 in 2004.
- The number of women who won increased from 18 members in 2000 to 25 members in 2004.
- The number of contesting and winning women was higher in the Greater Accra and Ashanti regions.
- Greater Accra and Ashanti recorded 16 female contestants each and out of that 5 candidates were elected for each of those two regions.
- The Northern region recorded an impressive improvement in the number of elected female candidates from 1 elected in 2000 to 4 in 2004 elections.

Table (13) on the next page presents the performance of the winning parties in the 2004 general elections.

TABLE (13): Performance of the Various Political Parties in the 2004 Elections

Region	Const. won by the PNC		Const. won by the NPP		Const. won by the NDC		Const. won by the CPP		Indep Cands.	Totals
	Presi- dential	# of Seat	Presi- dential	# of Seat	Presi- dential	# of Seat	Presi- dential	# of Seat	# of Seat	
Western	0	0	14	12	8	8	0	2	0	22
Central	0	0	17	16	2	2	0	1	0	19
Gt. Accra	0	0	16	16	11	11	0	0	0	27
Volta	0	0	0	1	22	21	0	0	0	22
Eastern	0	0	21	22	7	6	0	0	0	28
Ashanti	0	0	36	36	3	3	0	0	0	39
B/Ahafo	0	0	15	14	9	10	0	0	0	24
Northern	0	0	5	8	21	17	0	0	1	26
U. East	0	2	1	2	12	9	0	0	0	13
U. West	0	2	2	1	8	7	0	0	0	10
<b>Totals</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>230</b>

Figure (3) shows the representation of the winning political parties in 2004 parliament and table (14) shows the constituencies that voted “skirt and blouse” in the elections, that is, constituencies which voted for the presidential candidate of one party and the parliamentary candidate of another party.

Table (15) and figure (4) show the age groupings of the new parliamentarians and their age distribution curve respectively.

FIGURE (3): Representation of Political Parties in the 2008 Parliament

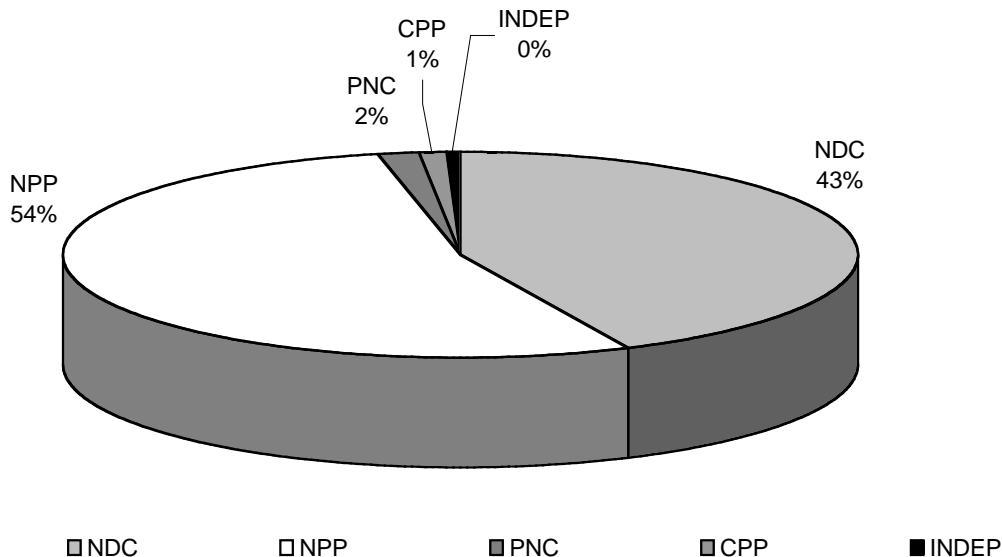


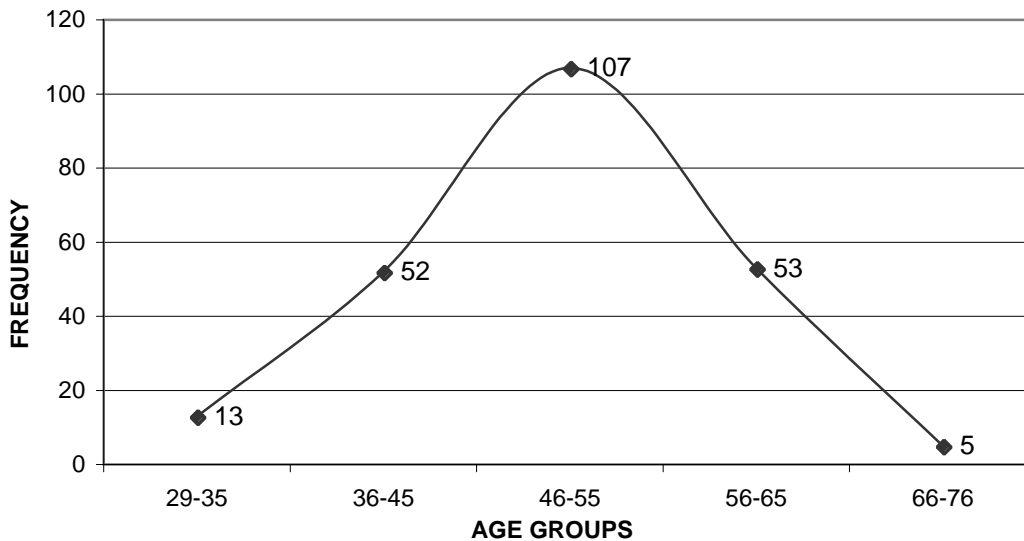
TABLE (14): Skirt and Blouse Voting - Constituencies that voted Skirt and Blouse

Region	Constituency	NPP		NDC		PNC	
		Presi- dential	Parl.	Presi- dential	Parl.	Presi- dential	Parl.
Western	Aowin		1	1			
	Jomoro	1			1		
GT. Accra	Adenta		1	1			
Volta	Nkwanta North		1	1			
Eastern	Asuogyaman		1	1			
B/Ahafo	Asunafo South	1			1		
	Asutifi South	1			1		
	Nkoranza South		1	1			
Northern	Wulensi		1	1			
	Bunkprugu			1			
Upper East	Zebilla			1			1
	Bolgatanga			1			1
	Builsa North		1	1			
<b>Totals (13 Constituencies)</b>		<b>3</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>

TABLE (15): Age Groupings of new Parliamentarians (2004)

Regions	AGE GROUPS						Totals
		29-35	36-45	46-55	56-65	66-76	
Western	22	2	5	12	2	1	22
Central	19	0	6	8	5	0	19
Gt. Accra	27	0	5	13	8	1	27
Volta	22	0	6	13	3	0	22
Eastern	28	1	4	8	13	2	28
Ashanti	39	3	11	14	11	0	39
B/ Ahafo	24	3	3	11	6	1	24
Northern	26	3	6	14	3	0	26
Upper East	13	1	4	7	1	0	13
Upper West	10	0	2	7	1	0	10
<b>Total</b>	230	<b>13</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>230</b>

FIGURE (4): Age Distribution curve for the current Members of Parliament



### Distribution of the new Constituencies among the Parties

As indicated in part one of this report, the creation of additional constituencies in 2003 generated some anxiety within the Ghanaian body politic. Different views were expressed about the appropriateness of the exercise in terms of expediency and timing. At a round-table discussion on the constituency boundary review organised by the IEA and which the Daily Despatch reported at page 5 of the 8<sup>th</sup> January 2004 issue under the caption “CONTROVESY OVER 30 CONSTITUENCIES IS DANGEROUS THREAT” contributions followed party lines.

Table (16a) shows that out of a total of 30 new constituencies created, NDC presidential Candidate won 16 as against 14 by the NPP presidential candidate.

TABLE (16a): New Constituencies won by the Presidential Candidates in the 2004 elections

Regions	#of Additional Const.	E. Mahama	J. A. Kufuor	Evans A. Mills	George Aggudey
Western	3	0	1	2	0
Central	2	0	2	0	0
Gt. Accra	5	0	2	3	0
Volta	3	0	0	3	0
Eastern	2	0	2	0	0
Ashanti	6	0	6	0	0
B/ Ahafo	3	0	1	2	0
Northern	3	0	0	3	0
Upper East	1	0	0	1	0
Upper West	2	0	0	2	0
<b>Totals</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>0</b>



With regard to the distribution of the newly created seats among parliamentary candidates, the tabulation below shows that PNC had 1, NPP had 16 and NDC had 13.

TABLE (16b): New Constituencies (Parliamentary Seats) won by the Parties in 2004 Elections

<b>Regions</b>	<b>#of additional Const.</b>	<b>PNC</b>	<b>NPP</b>	<b>NDC</b>	<b>CPP</b>
Western	3	0	1	2	0
Central	2	0	2	0	0
Gt. Accra	5	0	3	2	0
Volta	3	0	1	2	0
Eastern	2	0	2	0	0
Ashanti	6	0	6	0	0
B/ Ahafo	3	0	1	2	0
Northern	3	0	0	3	0
Upper East	1	0	0	1	0
Upper West	2	1	0	1	0
<b>Totals</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>0</b>

Tables 17(a), (b), (c) and (d) show the top twenty (20) constituencies, in terms of votes polled by each of the four (4) presidential candidates

TABLE (17a): Top Twenty (20) Constituencies of J.A. Kufuor

Rated as	Constituencies	Valid Votes	%
1	WEIJA	77,382	1.71
2	MANHYIA	70,051	1.55
3	ABLEKUMA SOUTH	64,991	1.44
4	ABLEKUMA NORTH	58,048	1.28
5	ATWIMA NWABIAGYA	57,222	1.26
6	OKAIKWEI NORTH	54,592	1.21
7	EJISU JUABEN	53,213	1.18
8	TEMA EAST	51,190	1.13
9	OBUASI	51,139	1.13
10	ABLEKUMA CENTRAL	50,874	1.12
11	SUAME	50,754	1.12
12	OFORIKROM	47,778	1.06
13	KWADASO	45,285	1.00
14	SUBIN	45,251	1.00
15	ASOKWA	44,084	0.97
16	OKAIKWEI SOUTH	43,445	0.96
17	EFFIA KWESIMINTIM	42,857	0.95
18	AMANSIE-WEST	42,315	0.94
19	KWABRE EAST	42,232	0.93
20	DOME-KWABENYA	42,158	0.93
<b>National Total</b>		<b>4,524,074</b>	

TABLE (17b): Top Twenty (20) Constituencies of Prof. Evans Ata Mills

Ranked as	Constituencies	Valid Votes	%
1	KETU SOUTH	65,082	1.69
2	ASHAIMAN	54,549	1.42
3	HO CENTRAL	52,047	1.35
4	ABLEKUMA SOUTH	51,731	1.34
5	AYAWASO EAST	49,442	1.28
6	WEIJA	49,064	1.27
7	ABLEKUMA CENTRAL	42,938	1.12
8	OKAIKWEI NORTH	41,510	1.08
9	TAMALE SOUTH	40,735	1.06
10	DADE KOTOPON	40,511	1.05
11	ASAWASE	40,496	1.05
12	TAMALE NORTH	40,086	1.04
13	HOHOE NORTH	38,138	0.99
14	TAMALE CENTRAL	37,894	0.98
15	LEDZOKUKU	37,386	0.97
16	BIA	36,033	0.94
17	ODODODIODOO	35,489	0.92
18	AVENOR-AVE	34,220	0.89
19	TROBU-AMASAMAN	33,251	0.86
20	JUABOSO	33,178	0.86
<b>National Total</b>		<b>3,850,368</b>	

TABLE (17c): Top Twenty (20) Constituencies of Edward Mahama

Ranked as	Constituencies	Valid Votes	%
1	BOLGATANGA	12,744	7.71
2	WALEWALE	10,472	6.33
3	NALERIGU/GAMBAGA	9,782	5.92
4	ZEBILLA	6,745	4.08
5	SISSALA EAST	5,932	3.59
6	NAVRONGO CENTRAL	5,647	3.41
7	BUNKPURUGU	4,706	2.85
8	SISSALA WEST	4,194	2.54
9	TALENSI	4,136	2.50
10	BUILSA NORTH	3,841	2.32
11	WA CENTRAL	3,741	2.26
12	BUILSA SOUTH	2,477	1.50
13	YAGABA/KUBORI	2,259	1.37
14	AYAWASO EAST	2,160	1.31
15	ASAWASE	1,837	1.11
16	KRACHI WEST	1,573	0.95
17	LAMBUSSIE	1,369	0.83
18	CHIANA-PAGA	1,218	0.74
19	GARU/TEMPANE	1,214	0.73
20	OFORIKROM	1,211	0.73
<b>National Total</b>		<b>165,375</b>	

TABLE (17d): Top Twenty (20) Constituencies of George Aggudey

Ranked as	Constituencies	Valid Votes	%
1	MION	3,757	4.37
2	KEEA	2,381	2.77
3	JOMORO	1,780	2.07
4	MPOHOR WASSA	1,523	1.77
5	ELLEMBELE	1,411	1.64
6	AYAWASO CENTRAL	1,262	1.47
7	BUNKPURUGU	1,241	1.44
8	NKWANTA NORTH	1,217	1.42
9	TALENSI	1,135	1.32
10	SEGE	1,074	1.25
11	CENTRAL TONGU	1,038	1.21
12	PRESTEA/HUNI-VALLEY	1,024	1.19
13	CHEREPONI	1,017	1.18
14	EVALUE GWIRA	842	0.98
15	SALAGA	828	0.96
16	AHANTA WEST	815	0.95
17	MFANTSEMAN EAST	759	0.88
18	TEMA EAST	751	0.87
19	KPANDAI	730	0.85
20	WEIJA	667	0.78
<b>National Total</b>		<b>85,968</b>	

## Voter Turnout

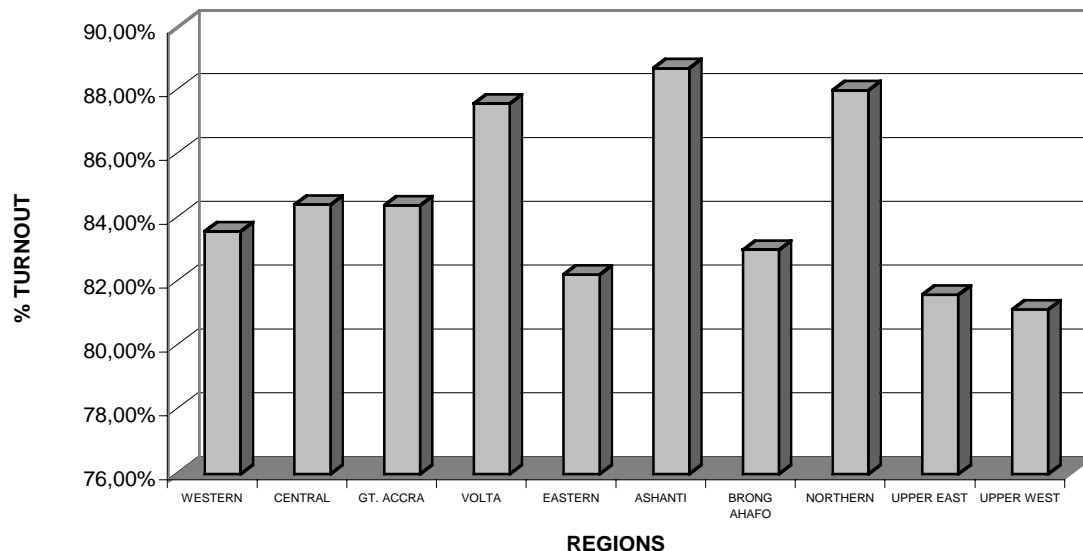
Reports from the regions indicated that no region recorded a voter turnout of below 80%. Apart from the Uppers East and Upper West regions that recorded voter turnout below the national average of 85% the other eight (8) regions had turnout figures that were closer to or above the national average (see table (18)).

TABLE (18): Voter Turnout at 2004 Elections

Region	Valid	Total Cast	Reg. Voters	Turnout %
Western	819,162	842,552	1,007,816	83.60%
Central	707,471	723,845	857,287	84.43%
Gt. Accra	1,750,707	1,771,492	2,098,780	84.41%
Volta	705,827	717,873	819,466	87.60%
Eastern	920,672	939,607	1,142,390	82.25%
Ashanti	1,655,760	1,679,664	1,893,527	88.71%
Brong Ahafo	763,005	779,821	939,228	83.03%
Northern	756,661	787,234	894,342	88.02%
Upper East	334,785	347,514	425,756	81.62%
Upper West	211,735	224,306	276,378	81.16%
<b>National Total</b>	<b>8,625,785</b>	<b>8,813,908</b>	<b>10,354,970</b>	<b>85.12%</b>

Ashanti region and the Northern region recorded an impressive 88%+. Closely following these two regions was the Volta region (see figure 5)

FIGURE (5): Voter Turnout by Regions



Figures for voter turnout recorded in a great number of constituencies in the country were not significantly different from turnout figures recorded at the regional level.

As it has been stated above, Ashanti, Northern and the Volta regions had the highest turnout. This was again reflected in the top ten constituencies with the highest voter turnout. As shown in the table (19a)., Mion constituency in the Northern region tops the list of constituencies with an impressive record of 98%, the highest voter turnout in 2004, followed by Nanton, Gushiegu all in the Northern region.

TABLE (19a): Constituencies with Voter Turnout above 90%

S/N	Region	Constituency	Registered Voters	Total Votes cast	% Turnout
1	Northern	1. Mion	33,451	32,804	98.0
		2. Nanton	15,452	14,714	95.2
		3. Gushiegu	31,071	29,236	94.0
		4. Kumbugu	31023	29104	93.8
		5. Savelugu	32690	30457	93.1
2	Ashanti	6. Ejura 7. Sekyedumasi	38114	35809	93.9
		8. Bekwai	48,773	45,646	93.6
		9. Asawase	80,315	74,706	93.0
		10. Afigya 11. Sekyere West	19679	18248	92.7
		12. Fomena	17,014	15722	92.4
		13. Afigya Sekyere East	45428	41903	92.2
		14. Yendi	32172	29529	92.0
		15. Bosom Freho	22922	20136	91.9
		16. Sefwi Wiawso	48035	43947	91.5
		17. Keta	33982	31013	91.2
		18. Ahafo Ano North	31709	28902	91.2
		19. Ho	28318	25778	91.0
		20. Wulensi	26702	24172	91.0
		21. Saboba	22147	20263	91.0
2	Ashanti	22. Akwatia	41635	37863	90.9
		23. Mampong	41135	37341	90.7
		24. Odotbri	32486	29425	90.6
		25. Nkwanta North	22,917	21,170	92.4
3	Volta				



Three constituencies recorded voter turnout figures below 60% in the 2004 elections. The constituencies were Mpraeso and Abetifi (all in the Eastern region) and Pru constituency. This is shown in the table below.

TABLE (19b): Constituencies with Voter Turnout below 60%

S/N	Region	Constituency	Registered Voters	Total Voters Cast	% Turnout
1	Brong Ahafo	Pru	46377	27383	59.0
2	Eastern	Abetifi	52608	27122	51.6
3	"	Mpraeso	60,120	25,598	42.6

### Rejected Ballots

Available figures indicate that in the 1996 elections, one hundred and eleven thousand one hundred eight ballots (111,108) representing 1.53% of votes cast were rejected; in the 2004 elections a total of one hundred and four thousand two hundred and fourteen (104214) representing 1.58% of votes cast were also rejected; and that a total of one hundred and eighty eight thousand one hundred twenty three ballots (188123) which makes 2.13% of votes cast were also rejected in the 2004 elections. (see figures (6)&(7) and table (20))

FIGURE (6): Total Votes Cast to Total Ballots rejected in 2000 and 2004

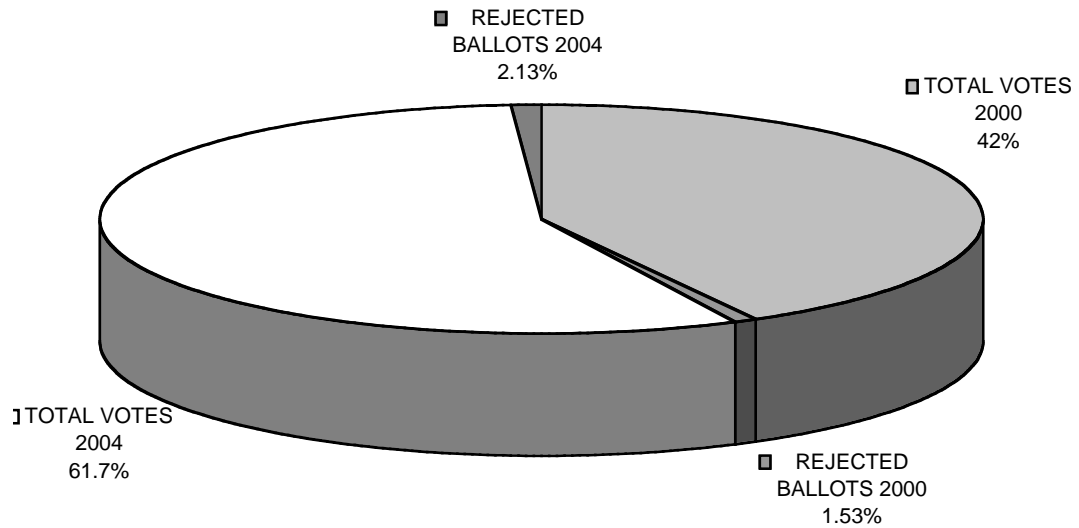
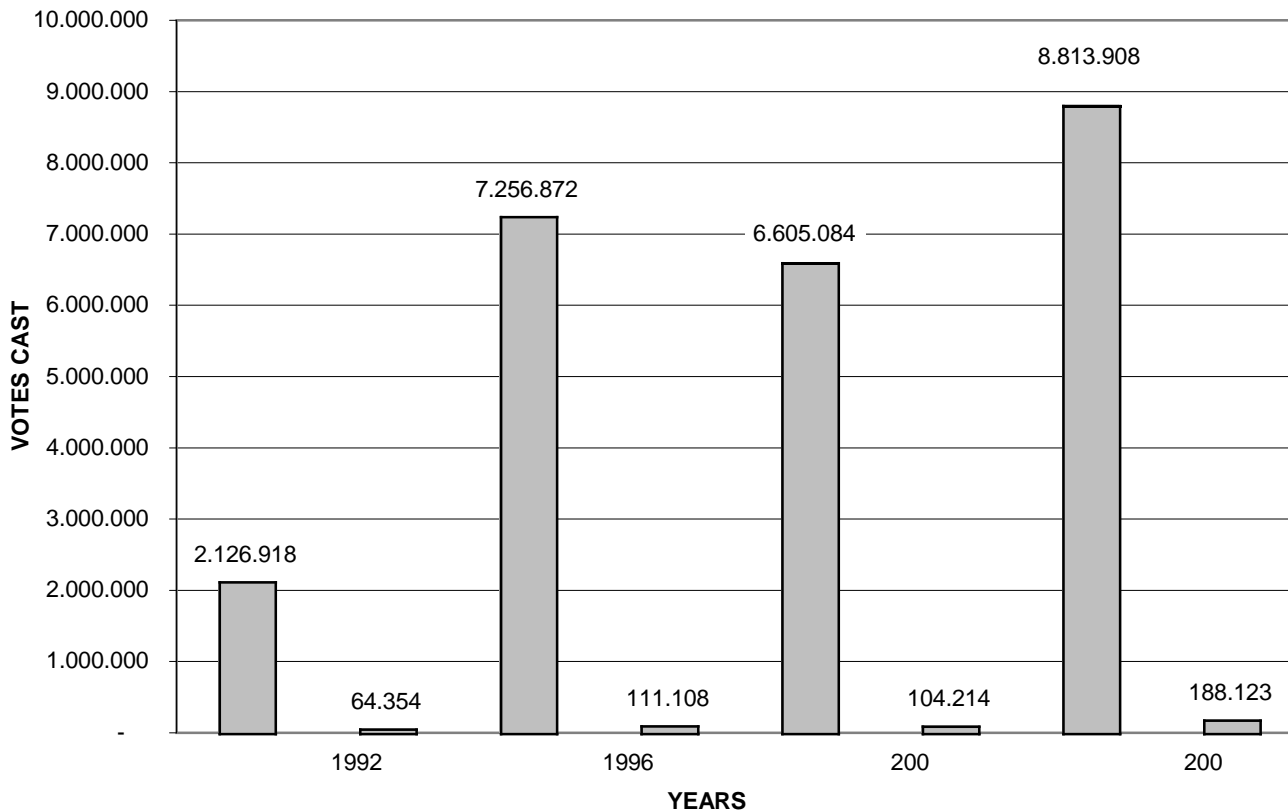


TABLE (20): Ballot papers cast and rejected 1994-2004

Regions	1996				2000				2004			
	Regd. Voters	Total Voters	Rejec. Ballots	%	Regd. Voters	Total Voters	Rejec. Ballots	%	Regd. Voters	Total Voters	Rejec. Ballots	%
Western	967,340	720,511	11,927	1.66	1,076,778	633,653	11,357	1.79	1,007,816	842,552	23,390	2.78
Central	774,469	612,324	13,213	2.16	870,876	556,843	14,402	2.59	857,287	723,845	16,374	2.26
Gt. Accra	1,563,916	1,226,844	7,011	0.57	1,845,889	1,098,293	3,976	0.36	2,098,780	1,771,492	20,785	1.17
Volta	896,766	733,938	3,687	0.50	983,588	593,561	6,858	1.16	819,466	717,873	12,046	1.68
Eastern	1,056,222	856,159	2,219	0.26	1,187,573	758,602	13,367	1.76	1,142,390	939,607	18,935	2.02
Ashanti	1,592,854	1,270,071	12,057	0.95	1,976,959	1,286,042	14,067	1.09	1,893,527	1,679,664	23,904	1.42
B/Ahafo	903,989	650,477	10,004	1.54	1,041,920	608,453	2,307	0.38	939,228	779,821	16,816	2.16
Northern	809,433	623,433	17,840	2.86	930,911	598,109	33,710	5.64	894,342	787,234	30,573	3.88
U/East	442,601	356,915	22,387	6.27	480,894	289,856	1,240	0.43	425,756	347,514	12,729	3.66
U/ West	272,015	206,200	10,763	5.22	303,264	181,672	2,930	1.61	276,378	224,306	12,571	5.60
<b>Totals</b>	<b>9,279,605</b>	<b>7,256,872</b>	<b>111,108</b>	<b>1.53</b>	<b>10,698,652</b>	<b>6,605,084</b>	<b>104,214</b>	<b>1.58</b>	<b>10,354,970</b>	<b>8,813,908</b>	<b>188,123</b>	<b>2.13</b>

FIGURE (7): Comparative Graph on total Votes Cast and Total Ballots rejected from 1992 - 2004



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## **PART 4 - ELECTION SUPERVISION, MONITORING AND OBSERVATION**

### **SUPERVISION**

For most part of the election year, the Commission members were in their assigned regions on supervisory duties. In view of the sensitive nature of the electoral process, and also in view of the fact that most of the field operatives were temporary staff, there was the urgent need to constantly watch their activities and give them technical support where necessary.

During the various election activities, each region was divided up between the Regional Director, the Deputy Regional Director and the Head quarters Directors on temporary assignment to the region and these reported to the Commission members any problem they could not solve individually.

Each of the zones a region was divided into covered a number of Districts and the assigned Director/Deputy Director was responsible for overseeing the activities of the District Electoral Officers within the zone. The District Electoral Officers were in turn responsible for overseeing the activities of the Returning Officers of the constituencies within their districts.

On Election Day, Returning Officers and Deputy Returning Officers moved round the polling stations within the sections of the constituencies assigned to them to inspect the work of the polling station staff and give them the assistance they required.

Commission members and their supporting directors were also in the field visiting centres to find out whether voting was going on smoothly and no irregularities were being committed.

Provision was made to enable Commission members, Directors and some key personnel to use their personal mobile telephones in the field to facilitate communication and thereby enhance supervision.

## **MONITORING BY OFFICIALS OF THE COMMISSION**

All the Commission's exercises are monitored to see whether or not laid down procedures are followed. On voting day, 7th December 2004, monitors went round the polling stations to see whether qualified voters were being given the opportunity to cast their votes. Essentially, monitors looked to see whether:

- The layout of polling stations was suitable for voting in secret.
- There was adequate supply of voting materials
- Polling staff were at post and properly working.
- Voters were being processed effectively and efficiently.
- Party/candidates agents were present and acting correctly: that is to say they were not acting in anyway that would prevent voters from expressing their will.

Monitoring was done by staff who had been selected and trained for the purpose.

Each monitor was assigned a number of electoral areas within a constituency to cover. Since each and every polling station could not be covered, monitors were required to do sample checking and to move as will suit their travelling convenience. Each monitor was given a batch of forms of checklist which he/she was to use to guide his/ her monitoring so as to ensure systematic checking and uniform reporting.

monitoring covered voting and counting of votes and each monitor was required to be present at a polling station after 5:00 pm when voting ended to observe the counting process.

At the end of the exercise, Monitors submitted their completed checklist to the Research and Monitoring Department at Head office.

## Observation Local and International observation

In line with the policy of the Commission, the 2004 elections, like previous elections conducted by the Commission, were open to both local and foreign observers. (see Box (1))

In response to invitations extended to organisations a number of them applied for accreditation .The Commission arranged for identification and training for all observers and gave them accreditation subject to the following conditions:

- Observers should identify themselves to the Presiding Officers at each polling station visited.
- Observers should not involve themselves in the conduct of the elections
- Failure to follow a lawful direction from a Presiding Officer is a violation of Ghanaian law.

The various observer organizations were given copies of the code of conduct for election observers designed by the Commission for their guidance and were expected to submit copies of their reports after the observation to the Commission.

BOX (1): Observer groups which participated in the 2004 Elections

<b>FOREIGN</b> - Staff from the following missions in Accra:	<b>LOCAL</b>
1. Canada and Australia	1. CODEO (made up of several organizations)
2. Denmark	2. GIMPA
3. European Union	
4. France	
5. Germany	
6. Japan	
7. Netherlands	
8. United Kingdom	
9. United States of America	

## COMPLAINTS, PETITIONS AND ELECTION OFFENCES

### Complaints

The 2004 elections, like all others before, generated a lot of complaints from the Ghanaian voting public and party officials.

Some of the complaints were against the Electoral Commission. They include the demarcation of the thirty (30) additional constituencies, the slow progression of the registration exercise, the use of black and white film instead of colour film in the making of the voter ID card, the inversion of the arrangement of the colours of the national flag embossed on the voter ID card and the transfer of votes.

As it turned out some of the complaints emanated from ignorance or inadequate information, which because of media hype became quite loud and unpleasant. However, through the discussion at IPAC meetings explanations on radio and television and press statements, the Commission was able to correct the situation.

- A complaint about Rejected Ballot Papers- on the 9<sup>th</sup> of December 2004, while the results of the presidential election were being collated, the NDC made a request to the Chairman for a recount of the presidential votes on account of what was considered to be a high percentage of rejected ballots.

There were other complaints, which though were not directed at the Commission, also had an adverse effect on the election environment. These were mainly in connection with the selection of candidates for the parliamentary election by the political parties.

Article 55(5) of the 1992 constitution provides that "the internal organization of a political party shall conform to democratic principles..." The effect of this was that party members insisted that all those who wished to contest the elections should be given the chance to be nominated as candidates. In some cases where the party's own choice conflicted with the wishes of the members, there were violent demonstrations which were covered by the media thus increasing the tension. Serious cases were reported to have occurred in Okaikwei North constituency in the Greater Accra region, Effutu and Agona West constituencies in the Central region and Ashanti Mampong constituency in the Ashanti region among others.



## Petitions

Election petitions are provided for under sections 16 to 26 of Representation of the people's law 1992, (PNDC L 284). The following are summaries of some of the petitions filed after the 2004 elections.

- The NPP and the NDC parliamentary candidates for Upper West Akim and Asuogyaman constituencies in the Eastern region petitioned against the conduct of the elections in their respective constituencies as a consequence of the confusion which erupted at the collation centres on election night.
- The NPP candidate for Asunafo constituency in the Brong Ahafo region, whose agents refused to endorse the results of the election on the grounds that the results from one polling station had not been received, filed a petition at the High Court at Sunyani on the said grounds.
- The NPP candidate for Pru constituency in the Brong Ahafo region petitioned the Sunyani High Court as having been treated unfairly when the Commission after a recollation of results using the copies of the polling station results given to the party agents reversed the results initially declared by the Deputy Returning Officer and confirmed the NDC candidate as the true winner.
- The NDC candidate for Ledzokuku constituency in the Greater Accra region filed a petition at the Accra High Court seeking an order for the recount of all valid votes cast in the constituency during the 7<sup>th</sup> December parliamentary elections on the grounds that the results the Returning Officer declared were wrong and that he and not the NPP candidate should have won the election.
- The NPP candidate for Techiman North constituency in the Brong Ahafo region filed a petition at the Sunyani High Court contesting the results of the election in the constituency on the grounds that the collation process was interfered with by a violent mob. The action taken by the Techiman North NPP candidate was similar to the one taken by the NPP candidate for Pru constituency in the Sunyani High Court.
- The NPP candidate for Garu/Tempene constituency in the Upper East region petitioned the District Electoral Officer a day after the election and subsequently filed a petition against the results at the Bolgatanga High Court.

## Election offences

Election offences are provided for under sections 27 to 42 of the Representation of the People's Law 1992 (PNDC L284).

Below are a few cases reported:

- **Vote buying**- This was reported to have occurred in the Ho central constituency in the Volta region. It was alleged that some people offered money and obtained the Voter ID cards of some unsuspecting voters and that these were attempts to deny those affected their right to vote. This effort was however counteracted with announcements on air and by radio discussion programmes by the Volta Regional Directorate of the Commission assuring genuinely registered voters that they could vote even without their ID cards.
- **Obstruction of officers**- During the collation of the results at the Upper West Akim constituency centre at Adeiso in the Eastern Region, a group of unidentified persons attacked the officers with machets and grabbed five (5) of the ballot boxes and bolted with them.
- At Asunafo in the Brong Ahafo region four(4) ballot boxes were stolen and even though three (3) of the boxes were retrieved the election was not adversely affected by the loss of the results of the single polling station.
- When the sympathizers of the NPP candidate for Techiman North realized that he was losing, they attacked the election officials at work/at the collation centre at Tuabodom with stones and sticks which forced them to flee.
- At Nanton constituency in the Northern region the youth and sympathizers of the NPP stormed the collation centre during collation time on 7<sup>th</sup> December 2004 and demanded that the NPP parliamentary candidate should be declared the winner, otherwise the election materials would be destroyed while results were being collated.

- At Tolon constituency collation centre also in the Northern region election officials were attacked by an unidentified mob from Tolon town who destroyed everything in sight, including declaration of results forms from the polling stations. Eighteen (18) ballot boxes were damaged and twenty (20) burnt.
- At the collation centre of the Zabzugu/Tatale constituency in the Northern region a mob attacked the election officials, brutalized them and destroyed twenty-two (22) ballot boxes. The District Electoral Officer who was one of the assaulted officers was hospitalized for a few days.
- The collation centre at Yapei/Kusawgu constituency, in the Northern region, was attacked on 8<sup>th</sup> December 2004 by an unidentified mob while collation was going on. Items destroyed included declaration of results forms from the polling stations and some ballot boxes.
- There was a mob attack on the collation centre at Yeji in the Pru constituency in the Brong Ahafo region which made the Returning Officer abandon his work and go into hiding. The Deputy Returning Officer completed the collation but gave the winning score to the NPP candidate instead of the NDC candidate who was the true winner. He later alledged he did so under duress.

## **LESSONS LEARNT AND CONCLUSIONS**

In connection with the holding of free and fair elections in 2004, the Commission put the following measures in place:

- Thirty (30) new constituencies in fulfillment of a constitutional requirement.
- Replaced the voters register to enhance its overall credibility.
- Put the picture of each voter on the register to further prevent impersonation and double voting.
- Improved its relationship with its stakeholders by being more consultative and responsive by decentralizing the IPAC fora to the regional and district levels and holding more public fora.



# **VOTING PATTERNS IN THE 2004 ELECTIONS**

*by Joseph R.A. Ayee, Professor/Dean, Faculty of Social Studies, University of Ghana, Legon*

## INTRODUCTION

For a very long time, ethnicity has featured prominently in the politics and elections of sub-Saharan African countries. Some scholars and politicians regard it as counterproductive and “primordial” identity that results in instability while others see it as situational and fluid (for instance, competition for resources). There is evidence to suggest that most African societies are composed of several ethnic groups, sometimes dozens of them. Yet in some countries like Ghana, Tanzania and Burkina Faso this leads to no excessive social tension, where as in others like Rwanda and Burundi, even the existence of only two groups has led to violent antagonisms (Englebert, 2000). In spite of its negative effects, ethnicity is seen as providing “a level of institutional identification to fall back on in times of contestation of the state” (Bayart, 1993).

Consequently, politics in Africa as not merely ethnic polarization can be seen in the fact that politicians usually do not simply favour their own ethnic group but build networks of support and alliances across ethnic, regional, religious, or other cleavages in order to create coalitions to support their power. This point has been emphasized by Celestin Monga (1998) who pointed out that winning elections in Africa involves support beyond one’s mere ethnic constituency. Hence, even though ethnicity is often present in political conflicts in Africa, it is not so much a factor of social fractionalization but rather as an instrument for the contestation or the reconfiguration of power (Davidson, 1992; Englebert, 2000).

Against this background, this paper examines the voting patterns in the 2004 elections, given the perception that the two major parties, the New Patriotic Party (NPP) and the National Democratic Congress (NDC) won massively in their strongholds, Ashanti and Volta regions respectively - a trend that does not differ significantly from the previous elections of 1992, 1996, 2000.

The paper is divided into four sections. Section 1 is devoted to clarifying the concept of ethnicity. Section 2 deals with the history of ethnicity in Ghanaian politics. Section 3 is a comparative analysis of the voting patterns of the 1992, 1996, 2000 and 2004 through the identification of ethnic bias, if any. Section 4 highlights the lessons learnt and their implications for democracy in Ghana.

## PART 1 - THE CONCEPT OF ETHNICITY

The concept of ethnicity is a complex one because it has both cultural and racial overtones. Ethnicity is the sentiment of loyalty towards a distinctive population, cultural group or territorial area. Others refer to it as “a subjective perception of common origins, historical memories, ties and aspirations; ethnic group pertains to organized activities by persons, linked by a consciousness of a special identity, who jointly seek to maximize their corporate political, economic and social interests” (Chazan et. al., 1992: 106). As a sense of “people-hood”, ethnicity is rooted in what is referred to as the “combined remembrances of past experience and in common aspirations, values, norms, and expectations. The validity of these beliefs and remembrances is of less significance to an overarching sense of affinity than is their ability to symbolize a people’s closeness to one another” (Chazan et. al. 1992: 106). The members of ethnic groups are often seen, correctly or incorrectly, to have descended from common ancestors, and the groups are thus thought of as extended kinship groups. More importantly, ethnicity is understood as a form of cultural identity, albeit one that operates at a deep and emotional level. An ethnic culture encompasses values, traditions and practices but, crucially, also gives a people a common identity and sense of distinctiveness, usually focusing upon their origins and descent (Heywood, 2000).

There are four characteristics of ethnicity. First, ethnicity has the potential of spurring group formation and underpinning political organization because it is the collective consciousness that gains relevance to the political process. Secondly, the political role of ethnicity is fluid because most of the ethnic groups are not “fixed, centuries-old, primordial consciousness”. In other words, ethnicity is not so much a primordial identity as a situational and fluid one (Davidson, 1992; Bayart, 1993). Awareness as a group as distinct in relationship to other cultural groups referred to as “ethnic self-definition” is the outcome of the impact of colonial interventions and the intense competition over power, status, economic resources, and social services during the post-colonial period (Davidson, 1992; Chazan et. al., 1992; Bayart, 1993). Thirdly, ethnic groups lack homogeneity and cohesiveness. The relatively recent origin and flexibility of many African ethnic groups encourage the emergence of multiple identities and interests. It has been pointed out that “group control over individual conduct frequently is insufficient to prevent the emergence of diverse

interests, values and commitments” (Chazan et. al. 1992: 107). Fourthly, ethnic groups espouse the common (indivisible) interests of its membership as a whole as opposed to the like interests of its members. The distinction between like and common interests has been drawn by Robert MacIver (1970: 48):

Like interests may be said to be in evidence where individuals severally or distinctively pursue a like object, each for himself; common interests may be said to exist where individuals seek a goal or objective which is one and indivisible for them all, which unites them with one another in a quest that cannot be resolved merely into an aggregate of individual quests.

In other words, “the interest group whose members seek to improve their economic conditions must be distinguished from the ethnically based social organization whose members join forces to advance the unspecialized goals of the community for itself.

...The existence of a common set of goals does not preclude a limit on an individual member's commitment to group purposes” (Chazan et. al., 1992: 109).

Ethnicity has been blamed for the adoption of poor policies in Africa and its weak institutions. In other words:

...in ethnically fragmented societies politicians and bureaucrats tend to represent the interests of their ethnic group in the national arena. As a result, they sponsor, lobby for, and adopt policies whose benefits accrue to their constituencies but whose costs are more likely to be shared by the country as a whole. ... They seek to increase the share of their ethnic slice at the expense of the total national pie (Englebert, 2000: 65).

In addition, ethnicity has been blamed for rent-seeking, polarization and conflict in African states (Olson, 1970). However, these causes of development problems have been severely questioned. In the words of Englebert (2000: 68):

...ethnic theories of African stagnation are weak. Although collection action and polarization theories of stagnation have much intellectual appeal, ethnic heterogeneity by itself is neither a systematic criterion of social differentiation nor a necessary factor of polarization. The available evidence suggests that ethnic heterogeneity neither accounts for what distinguishes slow growth in Africa from the rest of the world, nor is able to account for differences in performance within Africa.



## PART 2 - MANIFESTATIONS OF ETHNICITY IN GHANAIAAN POLITICS SINCE INDEPENDENCE

Ethnicity in Ghanaian politics is not only sensitive but also evokes emotion and passion, depending on its beneficiaries, non-beneficiaries, winners and losers. As a concrete and tangible identity, ethnicity is recognized as a central organizing principle in Ghanaian social life. As Rothchild has rightly pointed out “Of all the highly significant cleavages of modern Ghana (sub-region, age, class, income, education and so forth) none is more salient than that of ethnicity” (Rothchild, (1978: 1).

Manifestations<sup>1</sup> of ethnicity in Ghanaian politics have been rife because the country is made up of various ethnic groups and in which the “shared feeling of belonging to the nation is recent” (Republic of Ghana, 1991: 50). The formation of regional, religious and ethnic based parties and organizations such as the National Liberation Movement (NLM), Northern People’s Party, Togoland Liberation Movement, Moslem Association Party and *Ga Shifimoo Kpee* before and immediately after independence to promote regional and ethnic interest mainly as a result of competition for resources shows the evolution of ethnicity in Ghanaian politics. Other manifestations of ethnicity are reflected in the following:

- Composition of government. With the probable exception of Nkrumah’s Convention People’s Party government, successive governments have been accused of putting together a government team that has been ethnically skewed;
- Recruitment into public offices such as the security services;
- Dismissal of public servants as in “Apollo 568”;
- Selection of presidential running mates;
- Selection of candidates for parliamentary election by parties in their primaries; and
- Selection of district chief executives (DCEs) and Regional ministers.

<sup>1</sup> For details of these manifestations see, for example, A.K.D. Frempong, "Ghana's Election 2000: The Ethnic Undercurrents", in J.R.A. Ayee (ed.) *Deepening Democracy in Ghana: Politics of the 2000 Elections*, Vol. 1 (Accra: Freedom Publications, 2001), Chapter 10.

In response to reducing ethnicity, a number of measures mainly in the area of legislation have been taken. First, Nkrumah's Convention People's Party (CPP) government passed the Avoidance of Discrimination Act in December 1957 which forbade the existence of parties on regional, tribal and religious basis. This measure was, however, interpreted as depriving the opposition of the basis of their support in the regions (Austin, 1970).

Secondly, the post-Nkrumah period constitutions, namely, the 1969, 1979 and 1992 constitutions have provisions dealing with ethnicity. For instance, under the "Directive Principles of State Policy" of the 1992 Constitution, the State is to "actively promote the integration of the peoples of Ghana and prohibit discrimination and prejudice on the grounds of place of origin, circumstances of birth, ethnic origin, gender or religion, creed or other beliefs". In addition, to achieve the political objectives of the Principles, the State is enjoined to take "appropriate measures to foster a spirit of loyalty to Ghana that overrides sectional, ethnic and other loyalties" (Republic of Ghana, 1992). Similarly, the Political Parties Act (Act 574) of 2000 prohibits the formation of ethnic or religious parties:

- a. No political party shall be formed on ethnic, gender, religious, regional, professional or other sectional divisions; or
- b. which uses words, slogans or symbols which could arouse ethnic, gender, religious, regional, professional or other sectional divisions.

It then goes on to define the characteristics of a party formed on ethnic or other sectional divisions:

...a political party is formed on ethnic, gender, religious, regional, professional or other sectional divisions if its membership or leadership is restricted to members of any particular community, region, ethnic group, gender, religious faith or profession, or if its structure and mode of operation are not national in character" (Republic of Ghana, 2000).

### **The two contested elections since 1992 and the emerging two-party dominance**

Since the return to constitutional rule in January 1993, Ghana has had four general elections in 1992, 1996, 2000 and 2004. The 1992 and 1996 elections were won by Rawlings' National Democratic Congress (NDC) while Kufuor's

New Patriotic Party (NPP) won the 2000 and 2004 ones. The outcome of the 1992 and 2004 elections were disputed by the losing presidential candidates and therefore did not exhibit the grace to congratulate the winners as was the case in 1996 and 2000. For instance, in the 1992 presidential elections, the opposition parties made up of the New Patriotic Party (NPP), the People's National Convention (PNC), the National Independence Party (NIP) and the People's Heritage Party (PHP) complained against the unfair electoral environment, the Provisional National Defence Council's (PNDC) control over the then Interim National Electoral Commission (INEC) and voter registration and manipulation of the presidential elections themselves and subsequently boycotted the presidential elections in December 1992. Similarly, in the 2004 elections, the NDC complained of electoral frauds and initially threatened to go to court to challenge the outcome of the elections<sup>2</sup>. It also served notice that it would come out with acts of frauds perpetrated in favour of the NPP<sup>3</sup>.

Notwithstanding the controversy that surrounded the outcome of the two elections, the four elections generally show that the NDC and NPP are the two strongest parties, giving credence to the claim that Ghana is moving towards a two-party system. This is because in both presidential and parliamentary elections, the two parties have been stronger than the small parties (see Tables 21 and 22).

.....  
<sup>2</sup> Mr Rojo Mettle-Nunoo, Dir. of Professor J.E.A. Mills' campaign team told a Daily Graphic reporter that the NDC intended to contest the results of the elections because there were instances in which NDC agents were not allowed to challenge the results at the polling station through intimidation and some of the results at the polling station were brought by unaccredited agents of the Electoral Commission, which were not the practice. According to him such instances of electoral fraud and malpractices as happened in Tolon, Pru, Zabzugu-Tatale and other areas were so phenomenal that when the real results were counted "it may happen that they could change" (see Daily Graphic, January 12, 2005, p. 13).

<sup>3</sup> Professor J.E.A. Mills, presidential candidate of the NDC in the 2004 in his address to party supporters in the Tema West Constituency on January 4, 2005 said that the victory declared for the NPP initially in the Pru Constituency was an indication that there were similar electoral frauds in the 2004 polls. To him as far as he is concerned, "we are victorious, as far as I am concerned the truth has reigned" (Daily Graphic, January 5, 2005, p. 13).

In Table 21, the combined share of the NDC and NPP in the 1992 presidential election votes averaged 83% as against 17% by the minority parties. However, since the 1996 elections, the total average for the two parties has been 97%, 92% and 96% in 1996, 2000 and 2004 respectively. Similarly, in the parliamentary elections, the two parties have won between 96% and 97% of the parliamentary seats compared to the small parties (see Table 22).

TABLE (21): Strength of the Parties in the Presidential Elections, 1992-2004

<b>Parties</b>	<b>1992</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2004</b>
<b>NDC</b>	60.7	57.4	44.50	44.6
<b>NPP</b>	22.8	39.6	48.17	52.4
<b>PNC</b>	8.6	3.0	2.90	1.9
<b>CPP</b>	Not in existence	Not in existence	1.80	1.1
<b>NIP</b>	5.6	Folded up to become PCP	Merged with the CPP	-
<b>PHP</b>	2.4	Folded up to become PCP	Merged with the CPP	-
<b>UGM</b>	Not in existence	Not in existence	0.30	Did not contest
<b>GCPP</b>	Not in existence	Not in existence	1.00	Did not contest
<b>NRP</b>	Not in existence	Not in existence	1.20	Did not contest
<b>NCP</b>	NDC alliance	Folded up to become part of PCP	-	Did not contest
<b>EGLE</b>	NDC alliance	NDC Progressive Alliance (PA)	NDC Progressive Alliance	Did not contest
<b>PCP</b>	Not in existence	NPP Great Alliance (GA)	Part of CPP	Did not contest
<b>DPP</b>	NDC (PA)	NDC (PA)	Did not contest	Did not contest

TABLE (22): Number of Seats won by the Parties in the Parliamentary Elections, 1992-2004

<b>Parties</b>	<b>1992</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2004</b>
NDC	189	133	92	94
NPP	Did not contest	61	100	128
PNC	Did not contest	1	3	4
CPP	Not in existence	-	1	3
NIP	Did not contest	-	-	-
PHP	Did not contest	-	-	-
UGM	Not in existence	-	-	-
GCPP	Not in existence	-	-	-
NRP	Not in existence	-	-	-
NCP	8	-	-	-
EGLE	1	-	-	-
PCP	Not in existence	5	-	-
DPP	Nil	-	-	-
Independent	2	-	4	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>230</b>

### **PART 3 - VOTING PATTERNS IN THE 1992, 1996, 2000 AND 2004 ELECTIONS**

In the four elections, the general perception has been that ethnic undercurrents played a major role in the success of the winners. This section will examine the validity of this assertion and try to explain why it is so or not. This will be done by looking at the outcome of the general elections of 1992, 1996, 2000 and 2004 to see whether a trend towards ethnic voting has emerged or is emerging. This will involve disaggregating regional voting results and making a case that winning elections in Ghana depends on getting support beyond the parties' mere ethnic constituencies or regions.

Since 1992, the Volta and Ashanti regions have been the major electoral strongholds of the National Democratic Congress (NDC) and the New Patriotic Party (NPP) respectively. In 1992, the presidential candidate of the NPP, Adu Boahen received his highest vote of 60% from the Ashanti Region against his lowest vote of 3.6% from the Volta Region. Similarly, Rawlings, the NDC presidential candidate, received his highest vote of 93.2% from the Volta Region and the lowest of 32.9% from the Ashanti Region. However, it is instructive to note that the 32.9% received by Rawlings was far higher than what Adu Boahen received (3.6%) in the NDC Volta Region stronghold (see Table 23a). The People's National Convention (PNC) under former president, Limann, came second to Rawlings in the Upper East and Upper West regions receiving 32.5% and 37.1% votes respectively. Some people will explain Limann's quite impressive performance on the ground that he was from the Upper West Region. This is very debatable because with the exit of Limann, the PNC had never fared very well in subsequent elections (see Tables 23b, c, d and e and 24). In the 1996 elections, there was no significant change in the voting pattern in the Volta and Ashanti regions. Rawlings obtained his highest vote of 94.5% from the Volta Region and his lowest 32.8% from Ashanti. On the other hand, the NPP presidential candidate, J.A. Kufuor received his highest vote of 65% from Ashanti Region and his lowest 4.7% - 1.1% better than what Adu Boahen obtained in 1992. The PNC's vote, however, depreciated considerably dropping to 13.7% and 14.2% in the Upper East and Upper West regions respectively (see Table 23b). This shows that sometimes personalities play a great role in garnering votes for parties and not necessarily ethnicity.

With the Rawlings era over, some significant developments occurred in the voting patterns in the 2000 and 2004 elections. In the 2000 elections, the NDC's candidate, John Atta Mills won 86.81% and 22.73% votes (as against Rawlings' over 93% and 32% in 1992 and 1996) from the Volta and Ashanti regions respectively. In contrast, the NPP candidate, John Kufuor obtained 75.56% and 6.64% from the Ashanti and Volta regions respectively (see Table 23c). Even though the PNC slightly improved its performance, it could not still reach the record set by Limann in 1992. In the 2000 presidential run-off between Atta Mills and John Kufuor, the voting pattern in the two regions did not change. Atta Mills received 88.47% of the Volta Region votes while Kufuor got 11.53%. This is in contrast to Ashanti Region which gave Kufuor 79.89% votes and Mills 20.11% (see Table 23d).

In the 2004 elections, Mills and Kufuor obtained 83.8% and 14.2% respectively from the Volta Region. In the Ashanti Region, Kufuor received 74.6% while Mills got 24%. It is instructive to note that the NPP increased its votes in the Volta Region by over 100%, even though it is insignificant, while the NDC increased its performance in Ashanti by a little over 1% (see Table 23e). In the parliamentary elections, the NDC won 21 out of the 22 seats in the Volta Region (the NPP won the remaining one seat) while in the Ashanti Region, the NPP won 36 out of the 39 seats with the NDC winning the remaining three (see Table 24).

The analysis has so far shown that since 1992, the so-called ethnic voting is confined to the Ashanti and Volta regions. This is because the two parties have both regions as their traditional strongholds, which is not new in electoral politics. Even though they have these strongholds they have to depend on other regions to win the elections. The presidential votes and parliamentary seats from the two regions cannot give electoral victory to either of the parties. If one adds the votes in Tables 23 a, b, c, d, e and the number of seats won by the two parties from the two regions in Table 24, it is crystal clear that they would not have given any of the two parties any where near electoral victory. For instance, the 39 and 22 parliamentary seats of Ashanti and Volta regions respectively total 61 seats out of the 230 seats (see Table 24). They, therefore, form only 26.5% of the total number of seats in Parliament, far from clinching an electoral victory. This confirms our point earlier on that winning elections in Ghana depends on getting support beyond the parties' mere ethnic constituencies or regions.

It can also be argued that ethnicity is not very important in winning elections in Ghana. If it were so, most of the presidential candidates since 1992 would have done better in their home regions. For instance, Atta Mills, the NDC's presidential candidate a "son of the soil" from the Central Region did not perform well in the 2000 and 2004 elections (see Tables 23 a, b, c, d and e); and yet he did well in the Volta Region because of the Rawlings legacy.

## **PART 4 - CONCLUSIONS: EXPLAINING THE VOTING PATTERNS AND THE LESSONS**

It is difficult for one to explain voting patterns in the 2004 elections and previous ones solely on the basis of ethnicity. The ethnic card and its impact on electoral victory has goaded some people to suggest that the NPP won the 2004 elections in regions with at least 40% Akans, while regions between 2% to 10% Akans voted for the NDC. This is not convincing as evidence is patchy. Explaining electoral outcome in terms of ethnicity amounts to "uni-causal reductionism" that seems to have no strong empirical basis.

What one needs to do is to explain why the Ashanti and Volta regions have voted the way they did since 1992. Three explanations may be offered. First, dominant parties normally have their strongholds from where they draw their support. Consequently, it is possible to say that the Volta and Ashanti regions are the support base of the two dominant parties in Ghana, namely, the New Patriotic Party (NPP) and National Democratic Congress (NDC) respectively. Secondly, voting patterns depend on factors such as personalities, good governance, level of poverty, party ideology, programme, organization and cohesion and access to resources. The personality of Rawlings in the Volta Region cannot be underestimated even though this is beginning to change, especially when the NDC has been in opposition for the second time running and Rawlings' own admission that he could have done better for the Volta Region in terms of development projects when he was in power. Furthermore, even though Rawlings does not hail from the Northern, Upper West and Upper East regions, the three regions have voted for the NDC since 1992 because of the feeling by the voters that the NDC improved their lot while it was in power. Thirdly, voting patterns have shown that ethnic sentiments are an instrument for the contestation or the reconfiguration of power and not so much a factor of social fractionalization.



The main lesson that this paper tries to convey is that winning elections depends on building networks of support and alliances across ethnic, regional, religious, or other cleavages in order to create coalitions to support the power of the parties. One cannot explain electoral victory solely in terms of ethnicity because it has the tendency of stifling the progress of democracy. There cannot be democratic consolidation if electoral success is explained in terms of ethnicity. Electoral outcome based on ethnicity cannot be rational and may be a barrier to the construction of a robust democracy capable of withstanding the test of time. Deepening democracy through electoral success hinges on the ability of the political parties themselves to meet the expectations of voters, which is also the outcome of the formulation of a credible and realistic party manifesto and the building of trust between the parties and voters.

TABLE (23a): Results of the Presidential Elections, 1992

Region	Turn-out	Total Votes Cast	NDC (Rawlings) Vote %	NPP (Adu Boahen) Vote %	PNC (H. Limann) Vote %	NIP (K. Darko) Vote %	PHP (Gen. Erskine) Vote %
Western	47.8	410,266	60.7	22.8	8.6	5.6	2.4
Central	47.7	349,751	66.5	26.0	1.9	3.5	2.2
Gt. Accra	46.0	516,853	53.4	37.0	4.3	4.1	1.2
Volta	62.4	491,551	93.2	3.6	1.6	0.7	0.9
Eastern	51.0	517,733	57.3	37.7	1.9	2.3	0.7
Ashanti	50.5	732,990	32.9	60.5	2.5	3.6	0.6
B/Ahafo	46.0	407,189	61.9	29.5	5.3	2.0	1.0
Northern	50.7	344,008	63.0	16.3	11.0	1.5	8.3
U/West	51.5	138,752	51.0	8.9	37.1	1.8	1.2
U/East	51.2	218,783	54.0	10.5	32.5	1.4	1.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>50.2</b>	<b>4,127,876</b>	<b>58.4</b>	<b>30.3</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>1.8</b>

Source: Electoral Commission, Accra

TABLE (23b): Results of the 1996 Presidential Election on Regional Basis

Region	Turnout	Total Votes Cast	NDC (J.J. Rawlings) Vote %	NPP (J. A Kufuor) Vote %	PNC (E. Mahama) Vote %
Western	74.5	708,589	57.3	40.9	1.8
Central	74.3	562,923	55.7	42.9	1.4
Gt. Accra	78.4	1,219,833	54.0	43.3	2.7
Volta	81.8	730,251	94.5	4.7	0.8
Eastern	81.1	853,938	53.8	45.0	1.2
Ashanti	79.8	1,258,032	32.8	65.8	1.4
B/Ahafo	71.8	640,474	61.7	36.0	2.3
Northern	73.7	596,269	62.1	32.0	5.9
U/West	75.8	195,437	74.6	11.2	14.2
U/East	79.8	334,528	69.0	17.4	13.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>77.9</b>	<b>7,225,161</b>	<b>57.4</b>	<b>39.6</b>	<b>3.0</b>

Source: Electoral Commission, Accra.

TABLE (23c): Results of the 2000 Presidential Election on Regional Basis

Region	Turn-out	Total Votes Cast	NDC (Mills) Vote %	NPP (Kufuor) Vote %	PNC (Mahama) Vote %	CPP (Hagan) Vote %	GCPP (Lartey) Vote %	NRP (Tanoh) Vote %	UGM (Wereko-Brobby) Vote %
Western	58.8	622,296	43.95	50.54	0.85	2.90	0.85	0.76	0.00
Central	63.9	542,441	43.73	49.68	0.51	3.19	1.27	1.34	0.00
Gt. Accra	59.5	1,094,317	43.21	53.18	0.27	0.96	0.58	1.43	0.00
Volta	60.3	586,703	86.81	6.64	0.33	1.38	1.41	0.56	0.01
Eastern	63.9	745,235	41.34	54.97	0.61	0.91	0.92	1.0	0.00
Ashanti	65.1	1,271,975	22.73	75.56	0.25	0.47	0.53	0.35	0.00
B/Ahafo	58.4	606,146	44.64	50.59	1.72	0.63	1.05	1.09	0.00
Northern	64.2	564,399	50.75	29.56	8.12	6.78	1.82	2.30	0.01
U/West	59.9	178,742	62.29	15.51	15.57	1.31	2.14	2.40	0.01
U/East	60.3	288,616	52.07	21.46	19.90	1.37	2.45	1.91	0.01
<b>Total</b>	<b>61.7</b>	<b>6,500,870</b>	<b>44.85</b>	<b>48.37</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>0.3</b>

Source: Electoral Commission, Accra

TABLE (23d): Results of the 2000 Presidential Run-off on Regional Basis

Regions	Mills	Kufuor	Valid Votes	Rej. Votes	Total Cast	Reg. Voters	Turnout %
Western	229,978 39.10%	358,138 60.90%	588,116	6,460	594,576	1,076,778	55.2
Central	199,006 39.69%	302,414 60.31%	501,420	7,106	508,526	870,876	58.4
Gt. Accra	421,954 40.05%	631,506 59.95%	1,053,460	6,182	1,059,642	1,845,889	57.4
Volta	589,719 88.47%	76,839 11.53%	666,558	10,884	677,442	983,588	68.9
Eastern	269,270 37.59%	447,154 62.41%	716,424	6,713	723,137	1,187,573	60.9
Ashanti	258,623 20.11%	1,027,132 79.89%	1,285,755	7,041	1,292,796	1,976,959	65.4
B/ Ahafo	245,300 41.70%	342,961 58.30%	588,261	7,174	595,435	1,041,920	57.1
Northern	277,038 51.10%	265,076 48.90%	542,114	13,149	555,263	930,911	59.6
U/East	154,703 57.17%	115,880 42.83%	270,583	7,547	278,130	480,894	57.8
U/West	104,533 61.97%	64,163 38.03%	168,696	5,360	174,056	303,264	57.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,750,124</b> <b>43.10%</b>	<b>3,631,263</b> <b>56.90%</b>	<b>6,381,387</b>	<b>77,616</b>	<b>6,459,003</b>	<b>10,698,652</b>	<b>60.4</b>

Source: Ghana Gazette, No. 2, 12<sup>th</sup> January 2001

TABLE (23e): Results of the 2004 Presidential Election on Regional Basis

Region	Turnout	Total Votes Cast	NDC (J.E.A. Mills) Votes %	NPP (J.A. Kufuor) Votes %	PNC (E. Mahama) Votes %	CPP (G. Aggudey) Votes %
Western	83.6	819,162	40.8	56.6	0.8	1.6
Central	84.4	707,471	39.2	58.5	0.8	1.4
Gt. Accra	84.4	1,750,707	46.3	51.9	0.9	0.7
Volta	87.6	705,827	83.8	14.2	0.9	0.9
Eastern	82.2	920,672	38.3	60.2	0.6	0.7
Ashanti	88.7	1,655,760	24.0	74.6	0.8	0.4
B/Ahafo	83.0	763,005	46.0	51.9	1.2	0.7
Northern	88.0	756,661	56.9	36.2	5.0	1.7
U/West	81.2	211,735	56.6	32.2	9.5	1.5
U/East	81.6	334,785	53.9	31.6	12.6	1.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>85.1</b>	<b>8,625,785</b>	<b>44.6</b>	<b>52.4</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1.0</b>

Source: Electoral Commission, Accra

TABLE (24): Performance of the Political Parties in the 2004 Presidential and Parliamentary Elections Based on Number of Constituencies Won

Region	NDC (Pres.)	NDC (No. of Seats)	NPP (Pres.)	NPP (No. of Seats)	PNC (Pres.)	PNC (No. of Seat)	CPP (Pres.)	CPP (No. of Seats)	Ind. Cand.	Total
Western	8	8	14	12	0	0	0	2	0	<b>22</b>
Central	2	2	17	16	0	0	0	1	0	<b>19</b>
Gt. Accra	11	11	16	16	0	0	0	0	0	<b>27</b>
Volta	22	21	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	<b>22</b>
Eastern	7	6	21	22	0	0	0	0	0	<b>28</b>
Ashanti	3	3	36	36	0	0	0	0	0	<b>39</b>
B/Ahafo	9	10	15	14	0	0	0	0	0	<b>24</b>
Northern	21	17	5	8	0	0	0	0	1	<b>26</b>
U/West	8	7	2	1	0	2	0	0	0	<b>10</b>
U/East	12	9	1	2	0	2	0	0	0	<b>13</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>230</b>

Source: Electoral Commission, Accra

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# **CHANGES IN VOTING PATTERNS AND BEHAVIOURS IN GHANA'S 2004 GENERAL ELECTIONS**

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## CHANGE IN VOTING PATTERNS IN GHANA'S 2000 AND 2004 GENERAL ELECTIONS

In 2000, Ghana became one of the few countries in sub-Saharan Africa to change leadership through the ballot box in a sub region where change of government through the military has a long history. Ghana was hailed for being a flag bearer of democratic governance in Africa. In that election the incumbent NDC was defeated by the opposition NPP. The incumbent NDC's founder and leader, Flt. Lt. J.J.Rawlings who has been the president for two terms could not seek re-election and had to watch his vice-president, who took over as the NDC candidate, lose the presidential run-off election to the NPP candidate John A. Kufuor. The NPP also won a majority of seats in the legislature. In the previous legislature of 1996, of the 200 seats, the distribution was as follows:

TABLE (25): 1996 Parliament: Seat Distribution

Party	No. of Seats
National Democratic Congress (NDC)	132
National Patriotic Party (NPP)	62
People's Convention Party (PCP)	5
People's National Convention (PNC)	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>200</b>

Source: Electoral Commission

In the presidential election, Rawlings won 57.4%, and Kufuor 39.7%. It was against this background that the 2000 general elections took place. In the 2000 general election the NDC did not only lose the presidential election but went from a majority of 132 seats in the previous 1996 election to a defeat, winning 92 seats to NPP's 100. This meant that the NDC lost forty seats to the NPP. In the next election in 2004, apart from retaining the presidency, the NPP won 127 to the NDC's 97. There were 30 new constituencies and the NPP won 16, NDC won 13 and PNC won

1. However in the presidential election in the 30 new constituencies, the NDC presidential candidate won 16 and the NPP presidential candidate won 14. The number of seats won by the NPP in relation to those won by the NDC suggest that there has been some significant shifts in the way the Ghanaian electorate made choices in the 2000 and 2004 general elections in favour of the NPP and this is an attempt to explain the paradigm shifts which are very much evident in the election results.

## **THE CHANGES IN VOTING PATTERNS BETWEEN THE 2000 AND 2004 ELECTIONS**

Prior to the 2000 elections the voting pattern and behaviour of the Ghanaian electorate has been such that Rawlings and the NDC had held sway. Since the return of constitutional rule under the fourth republic, Ghanaians had voted for Rawlings and the NDC. In the 1992 elections, Rawlings won the presidential elections, but the other parties protested about the conduct of the presidential elections and boycotted the parliamentary election which was due a week later. The NDC thus dominated parliament with 189 seats. The NCP which had provided the Vice President to Rawlings won 8 seats (Table 25). This is against the background that Rawlings had been the chairman of the PNDC since December 31, 1981. Rawlings used state resources to set up the NDC and thus both had a head start on the uneven playing field that was set up for the 1992 political contest. In the circumstances the dominance of Rawlings and the NDC was not in doubt. The 1993 parliament was seen virtually as a “rubber stamp parliament” that had very little influence on the executive of President Rawlings because the party of Rawlings dominated it.

TABLE (26): 1993 Parliament: Seat Distribution

Party	No. of Seats
National Democratic Congress (NDC)	132
National Patriotic Party (NPP)	62
People's Convention Party (PCP)	5
People's National Convention (PNC)	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>200</b>

Source: Electoral Commission

Having seen the effect of their boycott of the 1992 parliamentary election, the opposition parties decided to contest Rawlings and the NDC in the 1996 general elections. In that election Rawlings (NDC) contested as the incumbent against Kufuor (NPP). The NPP went into what they called the "Great Alliance" with the PCP in which the NPP's J.A. Kufuor run with K.N. Arkaah of the PCP against the NDC ticket of Rawlings and J.E.A. Mills. In the parliamentary election the "Great Alliance" agreed to field one candidate from which ever political tradition was stronger in the constituency. The election results are set out in table 27 below. The NDC's presidential ticket of Rawlings and Mills won and the NDC won with a much reduced majority seats in parliament. The distribution of seats was as follows: NDC-132, NPP-62, PCP-5, PNC-1. The NDC lost 39 seats and the NPP gained 62 seats evidence that given an even political field the electorate would not vote that massive for Rawlings and the NDC.

TABLE (27): 1997 Parliament: Seat Distribution

Party	No. of Seats
National Democratic Congress (NDC)	132
National Patriotic Party (NPP)	62
People's Convention Party (PCP)	5
People's National Convention (PNC)	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>200</b>

Source: Electoral Commission

## EXPLAINING THE SHIFT FROM NDC TO NPP: 2000 ELECTIONS

The NDC went to the 2000 elections confident that they will retain power. Earlier in Senegal, the opposition party of Mr. Abdulai Wade had defeated the incumbent President, Abdu Djiof. This was to prompt the NDC minister for Information Mr. John Mahama to remark in an interview that “Senegal will not happen in Ghana”. The results of the 2000 elections were to make the minister eat humble pie. The NPP which had been in opposition since the country returned to constitutional rule in the fourth republic, had defeated the incumbent NDC at the elections. The new flag-bearer of the NDC, Prof. J. E.A Mills was defeated in a run-off by J.A. Kufuor of the NPP. In the parliamentary election, the NPP won 100 seats and the NDC won 92. The NDC had moved from 132 to 92, a loss of 40 seats and the NPP moved from 62 to 100 a gain of 38. What then explains the NPP victory and the shift from the NDC to the NPP in the 2000 election?

One explanation has been the need for change. It is argued that after being under Rawlings rule since December 31, 1981, Ghanaians were tired of Rawlings and the NDC. The period of unconstitutional rule of the PNDC saw a number of excesses in terms of human rights violations in the heat of the “revolution” leading to the abduction and

killing of four judges and a retired army officer. That does not however explain the victory of Rawlings and the NDC when the country was returned to constitutional rule in January 1993. The explanation given for that is that given the uneven playing field set up by Rawlings and the NDC for the 1996 elections, the opposition were being set up for defeat by agreeing to play at the game whose plan and rules had been set up by Rawlings and his men in the PNDC. It was no surprising therefore when the opposition boycotted the parliamentary election after observing the rigging of the presidential election. The recovery of the NPP begun in the 1996 election when the NPP decided to contest the parliamentary election, having regretted their boycott and having witnessed the dominance the NDC had in parliament thus gave the executive headed by Rawlings a very easy ride. The electorate rewarded the NPP by giving them a sizable share of the vote. The NPP went from zero seats to 62 in the 1996 election. The NPP itself had chosen a very catchy slogan for the 2000 campaign, namely "positive change". Their argument was simple, that after ten years of Rawlings and the PNDC and eight years of Rawlings and the NDC, there was the need for change and they presented themselves a very credible alternative to the NDC.

The campaign strategy of the NDC for their presidential candidate, Prof. J.E.A. Mills was seen to have worked to his detriment. The strategy was the use of President Rawlings on Prof. Mills' campaign team. For most of the time, President Rawlings was given far more prominence at the rally grounds than Prof. Mills. Before the NDC realized what was happening the electorate had developed the impression that Rawlings was going to be on the ballot rather than Prof. Mills and the party had to take steps to get Rawlings to campaign that his name and picture was not going to be on the ballot and people should not confuse him with Goosie Tandoh who was a Rawlings look-alike. It seemed the harm had already been done.

One other variable that has been mentioned as explaining the shift from the NDC to the NPP has been the issue of poverty. It is argued that the regions with high rates of poverty tended to shift their vote to the NPP. This is a rather interesting argument because the regions so classified include the Northern, Upper West, Upper East and Central regions. A comparison of the votes between the 1996 and 2000 are as follows:

TABLE (28): Regional Distribution of Seats between NDC/NPP over three Elections

Region	1996		2000		2004	
	NDC	NPP	NDC	NPP	NDC	NPP
Central	22	5	9	9	2	16
Northern	18	3	18	3	17	8
Upper East	12	0	8	2	8	2
Upper West	8	0	7	0	6	1
Ashanti	5	28	1	32	3	36
Volta	19	0	17	0	21	1

## THE POVERTY FACTOR

The Ghana Poverty Reduction Strategy (GPRS) lists the three northern regions (Northern, Upper East and Upper West) and the Central region as the poorest regions in the country. Poverty has been regarded as one major factor that seemed to have influenced voting patterns and behaviour in the 2004 general elections. What stands clear from table 28 above is that to the extent that poverty was a factor in the shift in the voting pattern and behaviour from the NDC to the NPP can only be true for the Central region. The shift from the NDC to the NPP began in the 2000 election in which the seats won by the NDC reduced from 22 in the 1996 elections to 9 while the seats won by the NPP over the same period increased from 5 to 9 seats. The biggest shift in the number of seats won in the Central region occurred from the 2000 to the 2004 elections. The seats won by the NDC shrank from 9 in 2000 to 2 in the 2004 elections while the seats won by the NPP increased from 9 in 2000 to 16 in 2004. There were no significant shifts in the votes for the two parties in the Northern, Upper East and Upper West regions where the NDC maintained its

dominance with virtually no shifts in favour of the NPP. To a certain extent we might talk of the three regions of the North joining the Volta region as the “World Bank” or bastions of the NDC. Notwithstanding the poverty in the three Northern regions they have stood firm in their support for the NDC. The explanation for the strong support of the Northern region for the NDC seems to relate to the Dagbon crisis. The region seems to hold the NPP government responsible for the circumstances leading to the death of the Ya Na, the Overlord of Dagbon and have maintained their support for the NDC from the 1996 through 2000 to the 2004 elections. It is the Central region's vote that really constitutes a significant shift. What might explain that shift then?

The Central region can be lumped together with Ashanti as the World Bank of the NPP and this occurred between the 2000 and the 2004 elections. The shift in the Central region can be attributed to the view held by the region that after all the years of voting for the NDC the region has little to show by way of development. This is especially so when the region considers the fact that the region provided the two vice presidents to Rawlings from 1992 to 2000. What they have under all the years of NDC rule was humiliation for one of the vice presidents (Arkaah) and poverty and a very dangerous and accident prone trunk road linking the region to Accra. It was no wonder that when the region saw the beginning of the construction of the Accra–Yamoransa trunk road they sought to cast their lot with the NPP in the hope that it might portend better development for the region.

## **THE VOTING PATTERN IN GHANA'S 2004 ELECTIONS**

The 2000 election results were virtually repeated in the 2004 general elections. The election had an increased number of constituencies, due to an increase in the country's population, from 200 to 230 seats. The election result was a reinforcement of the paradigm shift arguments of voters moving their support from the NDC to the NPP in some regions and we shall attempt an explanation of this shift. The distribution of seats is shown in table 30 below. The NPP went 100 seats in the 2000 elections to 128 in the 2004 elections an increase of 27 seats over the 2000 elections. The seats won by the NDC increased from 92 to 94 an increase of three seats in an election in which there were 30 new seats. Table 32 is the distribution of constituencies won by the parties in the 2004 elections.



TABLE (29): 2005 Parliament: Seat Distribution

<b>Party</b>	<b>Seats Won</b>
National Patriotic Party (NPP)	128
National Democratic Congress (NDC)	94
People's National Convention (PNC)	4
Convention People's Party (CPP)	3
Independent	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>230</b>

Source: Electoral Commission

The presidential election in 2004 was a two horse race between the NPP incumbent candidate of President Kufuor and the NDC Prof. JEA Mills. Data from the electoral commission indicates that J.A. Kufuor (NPP) won 52.45%, and J.E.A. Mills (NDC) won 44.64% of the votes. Edward Mahama (PNC) won 1.92% and George Aggudey (CPP) 1.00% of the votes. The electorate seemed to have considered only the candidates of the NPP and the NDC. The pattern was no different from the 2000 elections. In the first round of the presidential election J. A. Kufuor won 48% of the votes and J.E.A. Mills won 45%. The performance of the other candidates was of little value except that it helped push the election into a run-off between Kufuor and Mills. In the parliamentary election, the NPP won 128, NDC 94, PNC 4 and CPP 3. (Table 31). The creation of 30 new constituencies did raise some anxiety within political circles about the appropriateness of the exercise in terms of its expediency and timing. In some political circles especially among the minority NDC it was felt the delimitation of the new constituencies might give some advantage to the ruling NPP. The results however did not show a significant advantage for any of the two leading parties. In the presidential election, the NDC candidate won 16 as against 14 by the NPP candidate. However in the parliamentary elec-

tion the PNC won 1, the NPP won 16 and the NDC won 13 (Table 32). These figures however do not tell the whole story about what shifts have taken place in favour of the ruling NPP from the NDC.

TABLE (30): Performance of Political Parties in the 2004 Elections

Region	Constituencies won by PNC		Constituencies won by NPP		Constituencies won by NDC		Constituencies won By CPP		Indep. Cand.	Totals
	Presidential	# of Seats	Presidential	# of Seats	Presidential	# of Seats	Presidential	# of Seats	# of Seats	
Western	0	0	14	12	8	8	0	2	0	22
Central	0	0	17	16	2	2	0	1	0	19
Gt. Accra	0	0	16	16	11	11	0	0	0	27
Volta	0	0	0	1	22	21	0	0	0	22
Eastern	0	0	21	22	7	6	0	0	0	28
Ashanti	0	0	36	36	3	3	0	0	0	39
B/Ahafo	0	0	15	14	9	10	0	0	0	24
Northern	0	0	5	8	21	17	0	0	1	26
U/East	0	2	1	2	12	9	0	0	0	13
U/West	0	2	2	1	8	7	0	0	0	10
<b>Totals</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>230</b>

Source: Electoral Commission

Looking closely at the regional distribution of seats, we can say that the region with the strongest NDC support is Volta (NDC 21 NPP 1). The Northern region (NDC 17 NPP 8), Upper East (NDC 9 NPP 2) and Upper West (NDC 7 NPP 1) can be said to have joined the Volta region as the bastions of NDC support. On the other hand the Ashanti (NPP 36 NDC 3) is the bastion of NPP support. Central region (NPP 16 NDC 2) and Eastern (NPP 22 NDC 6) have joined Ashanti as the bastions of NPP support. Three other regions Western (NPP 12 NDC 8), Greater Accra (NPP 16 NDC 11) and Brong Ahafo (NPP 14 NDC 10) can be said to be leaning in favour of the NPP though not as significant as the Central and Eastern regions. These three regions could also be said to be the kingmakers or swing voters. They can to a significant extent decide which party wins the next elections in 2008. The Central region made the most significant shifts of voting in favour of the NPP in the 2004 parliamentary election.

## **THE GENDER FACTOR**

The analysis of trends relating to gender in the 2004 general elections showed the following:

- The overall trend was an increased participation of women measured both by the number of women who contested and by the number of women who were elected.
- The number of women, who contested increased from a total of 95 (representing 8.8%) of candidates in the 2000 elections to 104 (representing 10.9%) of candidates in the 2004 elections. The number of male candidates however reduced significantly from 986 in 2000 to 849 in 2004.
- The number of women who won increased from 18 in 2000 to 25 in 2004.
- Many more women won seats in the Greater Accra and Ashanti regions. Greater Accra and Ashanti regions had 16 women contestants each and out of that, 5 candidates were elected for each of those regions.
- The Northern region recorded an impressive improvement in the number of elected women from 1 in 2000 to 4 in 2004.

The picture of women in the 2004 general elections indicated above showed how women took much more active interest in the election. This can be attributed in part to the active role taken by gender-based NGOs in supporting women in the election. This was a conscious effort on the part of the gender based NGOs to assist women candidates in the election. The assistance took the form of publicity given to women candidates in the election in the local newspapers through the publication of their profiles. Other organizations like the Ark foundation organized seminars for women candidates and at the end of the seminars gave them some token funds to assist them in their campaign effort. There were also demands from the gender based NGOs for the political parties to set aside some seats for women in an affirmative-action effort to get many more women to enter parliament. Even though the increased number of women in parliament cannot be attributed to any special considerations on the part of the electorate to elect women, it might be argued that the efforts of the gender based NGOs must have played a significant role in encouraging women to enter the primaries in their constituencies. It has to be said that all the women who won did so on their own merit despite the traditional odds against them in the political arena.

TABLE (31): New Constituencies (Parliamentary) won by Parties in the 2004 Elections

<b>Regions</b>	<b>Additional Constituencies</b>	<b>PNC</b>	<b>NPP</b>	<b>NDC</b>	<b>CPP</b>
Western	3	0	1	2	0
Central	2	0	2	0	0
Greater Accra	5	0	3	2	0
Volta	3	0	1	2	0
Eastern	2	0	2	0	0
Ashanti	6	0	6	0	0
B/Ahafo	3	0	1	2	0
Northern	3	0	0	3	0
Upper East	1	0	0	1	0
Upper West	2	1	0	1	0
<b>Totals</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>0</b>

Source: Electoral Commission

## SOME CONCLUSIONS

The December 7, 2004 general elections threw up some significant changes in the voting patterns and behaviours. One significant shift in voting pattern between the 2000 and 2004 elections was the shift in voting behaviour in the Central region. The Central region joined Ashanti and the Eastern region in voting massively for the NPP. It might be said that in this regard the Central region joined Ashanti as the “world Bank” of NPP support. That shift in the voting pattern in the Central region is in the view of this paper the result of the poverty and thus lack of development that the region had seen after years of voting for the NDC. The region might have also taken the construction of the Mallam-Yamoransa trunk road as a significant sign of much more development to accrue to the region if they cast their lot with the NPP. This is particularly so in one constituency, Gomoa West where the incumbent NDC MP has been there since 1992 and the constituency had seen very little development. Voters in Gomoa West easily pointed to the Mallam-Yamoransa trunk road under construction as evidence of the shape of things to come if they voted NPP. Interestingly while the Central region was voting significantly for the NPP, the Northern, Upper East and Upper West regions were joining the Volta region as the “world Bank” of the NDC. This is significant in the sense that the three regions are the poorest in the country and logically if they are looking for development then they would be expected to make an effort to vote for the NPP that is the incumbent government. That the Upper East and West regions voted significantly for the NDC might be explained as they wanting to stick to the NDC in the hope that the party might win. It is in the Northern region that the explanation for the vote for the NDC will lie with the fall-out from the Dagbon crisis following the assassination of the Ya Na. The Northern region seems to have voted against the NPP because of a perception, rightly or wrongly, of the culpability of the NPP government in the death of the YA Na. One thing that stands out in the behaviour of voters in the 2004 elections is the rather confusing signals that were put out. Much as all the regions look forward to development some of them did not necessarily correlate voting for particular parties to the development of their regions.

The fortunes of the NDC also seem to wane following the end of the Rawlings era as head of state. Given the considerable influence that Rawlings wields as founder and leader of the NDC, the party is going to find it difficult to gain political power because of the confusion he introduces when he hits the political platform. He has not given enough political space to the flagbearer of the party Prof. Mills over the two elections that the latter has contested in 2000 and 2004. The paradox though is that much as Rawlings is out of the presidency he still wields lots of political influence in the NDC strongholds in some of the regions. Rawlings is going to influence voting patterns in those regions considered as NDC “world Banks”. The broad patterns would like the following: The Volta, Norther, Upper East and Upper West as NDC strongholds with little or no shifts in voting patterns. The Ashanti, Central and Eastern regions as strongholds of the NPP with little or no significant shifts in voting patterns. The Western, Brong Ahafo and Greater Accra even though voted for the NPP in the 2004 elections would remain the swing regions in terms of the voting pattern in the elections to come in the future.

The significant increase in the number of women who contested and won in the 2004 elections is attributable to a large extent to the active effort by gender organizations to push the interest of women in the political arena and it is obvious that if they keep up with their efforts the number of women in Ghanaian politics would continue to increase.

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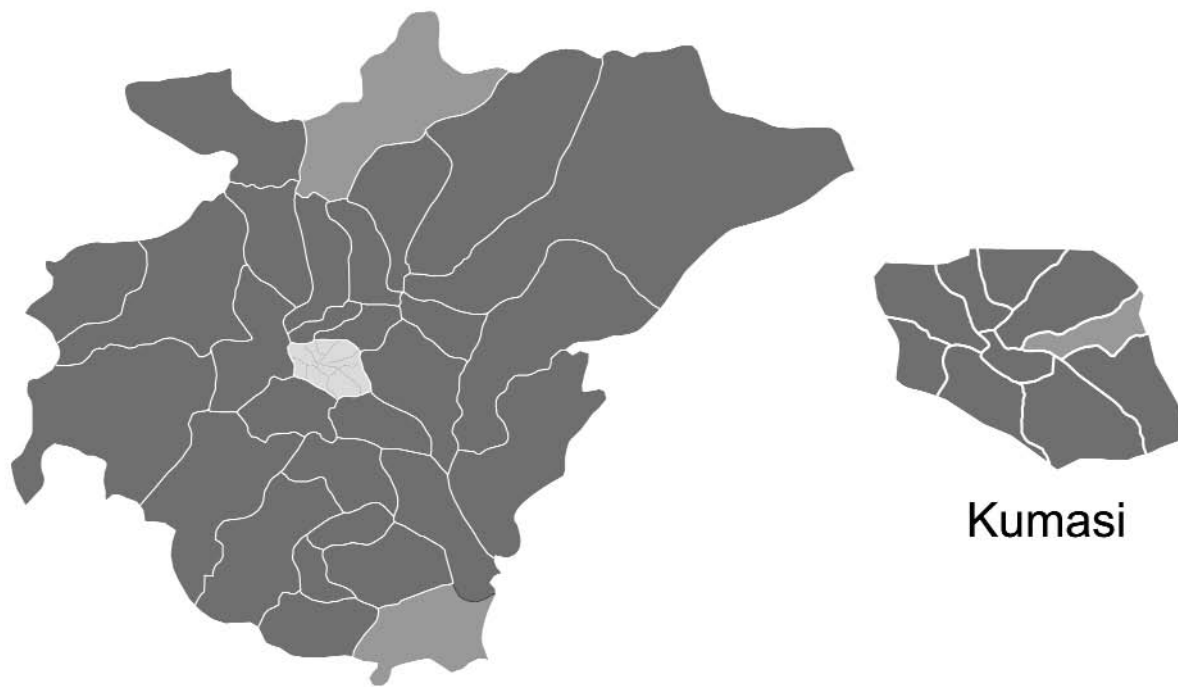




# **ELECTORAL COMMISSION OF GHANA**

## **PARLIAMENTARY ELECTION RESULTS**

*Date of Election: Tuesday, 7th December 2004*



Kumasi

■	NPP	36 seats
■	NDC	3 seats

## REGION ASHANTI

Constituency **ADANSI ASOKWA** Registered Voters: 27,432

Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New
SEIDU S ADAMS	PNC	M	31	177	0.7%	-	-
KOBINA TAHIR HAMMOND	NPP	M	44	15,176	62.9%	+	-
REVEREND EVANS AMANKWA	NDC	M	32	8,759	36.3%	-	-

**Total Votes Cast** 24,541

Valid Votes 24,112 Rejected Votes 429 Turn-Out: 89.5%

Constituency **AFIGYA-SEKYERE EAST** Registered Voters: 45,428

Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New
HENNRIC DAVID YEBOAH	NPP	M	47	32,143	78.0%	+	-
EDWARD AYARKWAH	NDC	M	62	8,450	20.5%	-	-
ADAMU ALHASSAN	CPP	M	43	398	1.0%	-	-
AMIDU ALHAJI ADAM	DPP	M	31	229	0.6%	-	-

**Total Votes Cast** 41,579

Valid Votes 41,220 Rejected Votes 359 Turn-Out: 91.5%

Constituency **AFIGYA-SEKYERE WEST** Registered Voters: 19,679

Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New
AMPOFO STEPHEN	PNC	M	41	141	0.8%	-	-
KAN-DAPAAH ALBERT	NPP	M	51	13,936	78.0%	+	-
JOSEPH BAAH	NDC	M	57	3,599	20.1%	-	-
A S OSEI YAW	CPP	M	60	187	1.0%	-	-

**Total Votes Cast** 17,979

Valid Votes 17,863 Rejected Votes 116 Turn-Out: 91.4%

Constituency **AHAFO ANO NORTH** Registered Voters: **31,709**

Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New
ATTA SAMPSON	PNC	M	28	220	0.8%	-	-
KWAME OWUSU FRIMPONG	NPP	M	44	15,045	52.8%	+	-
ADDAI-AMANKWAH DAVID K	NDC	M	39	12,789	44.9%	-	-
TABI JOHN	CPP	M	38	222	0.8%	-	-
ADU GYAMFI EMMANEL	DPP	M	56	193	0.7%	-	-

**Total Votes Cast 28,974**

Valid Votes 28,469 Rejected Votes 505 Turn-Out: 91.4%

Constituency **AHAFO ANO SOUTH** Registered Voters: **41,856**

Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New
STEPHEN KWAKU BALADO MANU	NPP	M	46	24,096	64.6%	+	-
BRIGHT SIMON OSEI	NDC	M	46	13,177	35.4%	-	-

**Total Votes Cast 37,709**

Valid Votes 37,273 Rejected Votes 436 Turn-Out: 90.1%

Constituency **AKROFROM** Registered Voters: **17,508**

Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New
KWABENA APPIAH-PINKRAH	NPP	M	57	10,808	70.4%	+	+
JOSEPH K ABIM	NDC	M	61	4,535	29.6%	-	+

**Total Votes Cast 15,645**

Valid Votes 15,343 Rejected Votes 302 Turn-Out: 89.4%

Constituency **AMANSIE-WEST** Registered Voters: **55,756**

Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New
MARY C DONKOR	PNC	F	54	556	1.2%	-	-
KOFI KRAH MENSAH	NPP	M	62	40,526	84.2%	+	-
CHARLES OTI PREMPEH	NDC	M	56	5,580	11.6%	-	-
OBENG APAU AUGUSTINE	CPP	M	56	1,471	3.1%	-	-

**Total Votes Cast** **48,918**

Valid Votes 48,133 Rejected Votes 785 Turn-Out: 87.7%

Constituency **ASANTE AKIM NORTH** Registered Voters: **60,319**

Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New
ATO BRAH ISAAC	PNC	M	35	427	0.8%	-	-
BAAH WIREDU KWADWO	NPP	M	52	40,497	76.3%	+	-
THOMAS OSEI BONSU NKANSAH	NDC	M	52	11,462	21.6%	-	-
KWABENA ANARFI	CPP	M	47	712	1.3%	-	-

**Total Votes Cast** **53,717**

Valid Votes 53,098 Rejected Votes 619 Turn-Out: 89.1%

Constituency **ASANTE AKIM SOUTH** Registered Voters: **45,061**

Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New
GIFTY OHENE KONADU	NPP	F	49	24,085	59.6%	+	-
FORKUO DE-GRAFT	NDC	M	43	12,365	30.6%	-	-
GEORGE AGYEPONG	CPP	M	69	494	1.2%	-	-
ANDREWS FRIMPONG	IND	M	46	3,440	8.5%	-	-

**Total Votes Cast** **40,558**

Valid Votes 40,384 Rejected Votes 174 Turn-Out: 90.0%

Constituency **ASAWASE** Registered Voters: **80,315**

Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New
THOMAS T ATIGAH	PNC	M	53	1,598	2.4%	-	-
PATRICIA APPIAGYEI	NPP	F	47	29,067	43.1%	-	-
ADAMU M GIBIRIL	NDC	M	43	33,541	49.7%	+	-
HASSAN B A ABU-BONG	CPP	M	32	570	0.8%	-	-
ADAM DIYAWU RAHAMAN	DPP	M	21	204	0.3%	-	-
ABDUL MAJEED ALHASSAN	IND	M	28	2,505	3.7%	-	-
<b>Total Votes Cast</b>	<b>68,224</b>						
Valid Votes	67,485	Rejected Votes	739	Turn-Out:		84.9%	

Constituency **ASOKWA** Registered Voters: **64,301**

Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New
MAHAMA NYABA	PNC	M	48	660	1.2%	-	-
MAXWELL KOFI JUMAH	NPP	M	54	42,942	77.0%	+	-
ISHMAEL BUTLER	NDC	M	54	9,155	16.4%	-	-
PETER AMANKWA	CPP	M	32	512	0.9%	-	-
KOBINA AMO-AIDOO	IND	M	52	2,502	4.5%	-	-
<b>Total Votes Cast</b>	<b>56,352</b>						
Valid Votes	55,771	Rejected Votes	581	Turn-Out:		87.6%	

Constituency **ATWIMA MPONUA** Registered Voters: **49,429**

Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New
ISAAC K ASIAMAH	NPP	M	29	30,012	67.9%	+	-
JOHN MACITSE ODURO H	NDC	M	55	13,465	30.5%	-	-
STEPHEN OSEI BOSSMAN	CPP	M	52	740	1.7%	-	-
<b>Total Votes Cast</b>	<b>44,637</b>						
Valid Votes	44,217	Rejected Votes	420	Turn-Out:		90.3%	

Constituency **ATWIMA NWABIAGYA** Registered Voters: **79,797**

Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New
EBENEZER OBU TETTEH	PNC	M	25	681	1.0%	-	-
BENITO OWUSU-BIO	NPP	M	36	56,337	80.2%	+	-
NANA APPIA MANU	NDC	M	60	11,982	17.1%	-	-
MUMUNI ISSAH	CPP	M	28	1,068	1.5%	-	-
BEN OWUSU BOADU	EGLE	M	27	184	0.3%	-	-

**Total Votes Cast** **70,505**

Valid Votes 70,252 Rejected Votes 253 Turn-Out: 88.4%

Constituency **ATWIMA-KWANWOMA** Registered Voters: **39,130**

Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New
MATTHEW KWAKU ANTWI	NPP	M	63	28,384	81.0%	+	-
TONY AGYEMANG NYAME	NDC	M	45	4,044	11.5%	-	-
ADUHENE OPOKU ISAAC	CPP	M	23	610	1.7%	-	-
MICHEAL YAW OWUSU	IND	M	45	1,412	4.0%	-	-
GYAWU CHARLES NANTWI	IND	M	35	600	1.7%	-	-

**Total Votes Cast** **35,538**

Valid Votes 35,050 Rejected Votes 488 Turn-Out: 90.8%

Constituency **BANTAMA** Registered Voters: **56,551**

Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New
CECILIA ABENA DAPAAH	NPP	F	50	41,064	83.5%	+	-
ALHASAN NAPOH	NDC	M	47	7,288	14.8%	-	-
YAW OWUSU BOAFO	CPP	M	58	822	1.7%	-	-

**Total Votes Cast** **49,259**

Valid Votes 49,174 Rejected Votes 85 Turn-Out: 87.1%

Constituency	<b>BEKWAI</b>		Registered Voters:				<b>48,773</b>	
Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New	
JANET ADARKWAH	PNC	F	31	870	2.0%	-	-	
IGNATIUS KOFI POKU-ADUSEI	NPP	M	41	34,830	79.3%	+	-	
JONAS OWUSU-BOATENG	NDC	M	62	3,739	8.5%	-	-	
GRACE ABENA NKETIA	CPP	F	57	241	0.5%	-	-	
BEATRICE KUSI-APPIAH	IND	F	49	4,216	9.6%	-	-	
<b>Total Votes Cast</b>	<b>45,642</b>							
Valid Votes	43,896	Rejected Votes	1746	Turn-Out:		93.6%		
Constituency	<b>BOSOME-FREHO</b>		Registered Voters:				<b>21,922</b>	
Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New	
OFORI KURAGU EDWARD NANA YAW	NPP	M	41	16,209	81.9%	+	-	
KWAME ADARKWA	NDC	M	44	3,420	17.3%	-	-	
RICHMOND ADDAI AGYARE	CPP	M	24	167	0.8%	-	-	
<b>Total Votes Cast</b>	<b>20,084</b>							
Valid Votes	19,796	Rejected Votes	288	Turn-Out:		91.6%		
Constituency	<b>BOSOMTWE</b>		Registered Voters:				<b>38,682</b>	
Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New	
SULEIMAN MOHAMMED	PNC	M	31	340	1.0%	-	-	
SIMON OSEI-MENSAH	NPP	M	43	28,052	82.0%	+	-	
EDWARD ISAAC BOATENG	NDC	M	63	4,884	14.3%	-	-	
PAUL ADOMAKO ANSAH	CPP	M	36	949	2.8%	-	-	
<b>Total Votes Cast</b>	<b>34,610</b>							
Valid Votes	34,225	Rejected Votes	385	Turn-Out:		89.5%		



Constituency **EFFIDUASI/ASOKORE** Registered Voters: **25,731**

Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New
LOVIA BERKOH	PNC	F	38	174	0.7%	-	-
GRACE COLEMAN	NPP	F	61	13,051	55.5%	+	-
ADAE KWADWO	NDC	M	55	2,762	11.7%	-	-
JAMES KWADWO BOAMPONG	IND	M	46	1,461	6.2%	-	-
ISAAC BRIGHT AKWANTEY	IND	M	40	6,076	25.8%	-	-

**Total Votes Cast** **23,718**

Valid Votes 23,524 Rejected Votes 194 Turn-Out: 92.2%

Constituency **EJISU JUABEN** Registered Voters: **73,059**

Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New
KABA ABRAHAM HIROHITO YOUNTI	PNC	M	39	1,375	2.1%	-	-
AKWASI OSEI-ADJEI	NPP	M	55	50,396	78.2%	+	-
ANIMA WILSON	NDC	F	46	11,058	17.2%	-	-
KWASI BAIDOO	CPP	M	62	1,630	2.5%	-	-

**Total Votes Cast** **65,112**

Valid Votes 64,459 Rejected Votes 653 Turn-Out: 89.1%

Constituency **EJURA-SEKYEDUMASE** Registered Voters: **38,114**

Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New
RAYMOND ABUSKA	PNC	M	51	324	1.0%	-	-
RICHARD OFORI DWAMENA	NPP	M	55	13,608	40.7%	-	-
ALHAJI ISSIFU P MOHAMAD	NDC	M	42	17,058	51.0%	+	-
MATHIAS N G NAALA	CPP	M	58	240	0.7%	-	-
DOMINIC KWABENA ANOMAH.B	IND	M	58	2,218	6.6%	-	-

**Total Votes Cast** **36,145**

Valid Votes 33,448 Rejected Votes 2697 Turn-Out: 94.8%

Constituency **FOMENA** Registered Voters: **17,014**

Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New
AKWASI AFRIFA	NPP	M	46	8,207	52.9%	+	-
JOHN TOKU	NDC	M	39	2,009	12.9%	-	-
SEOTAH KOBINA JAMES	CPP	M	51	1,146	7.4%	-	-
GEORGE KOFI TIEKU	IND	M	62	4,096	26.4%	-	-
AMPOMAH THOMAS	IND	M	39	70	0.5%	-	-

**Total Votes Cast** **15,722**

Valid Votes 15,528 Rejected Votes 194 Turn-Out: 92.4%

Constituency **KUMAWU** Registered Voters: **32,305**

Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New
YAW BAAH	NPP	M	45	19,223	70.0%	+	-
GEORGE AMANKWAA	NDC	M	46	5,680	20.7%	-	-
KOFI ADU POKU	CPP	M	38	1,831	6.7%	-	-
YAW OPOKU MENSAH	GCPP	M	41	187	0.7%	-	-
PATRICK OSEI ABOAGYE	IND	M	34	556	2.0%	-	-

**Total Votes Cast** **27,977**

Valid Votes 27,477 Rejected Votes 500 Turn-Out: 86.6%

Constituency **KWABRE EAST** Registered Voters: **58,981**

Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New
KOFI FRIMPONG	NPP	M	53	42,094	81.2%	+	-
AUGUSTINE YEBOAH DOMFEH	NDC	M	48	8,906	17.2%	-	-
AGNES DONKOR	CPP	F	44	871	1.7%	-	-

**Total Votes Cast** **52,247**

Valid Votes 51,871 Rejected Votes 376 Turn-Out: 88.6%

Constituency	<b>KWABRE WEST</b>		Registered Voters:				<b>36,291</b>	
Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New	
EMMANUEL ASAMOA OWUSU-ANSAH	NPP	M	65	26,700	84.1%	+	+	
GABRIEL AMAKYE	NDC	M	37	5,046	15.9%	-	+	
<b>Total Votes Cast</b>	<b>32,031</b>							
Valid Votes	31,746		Rejected Votes	285	Turn-Out:	88.3%		
Constituency	<b>KWADASO</b>		Registered Voters:				<b>62,175</b>	
Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New	
JOSEPHINE HILDA ADDOH	NPP	F	47	43,929	83.2%	+	+	
JOSEPH YAMMIN	NDC	M	27	7,173	13.6%	-	+	
ESSIEN DANIEL	CPP	M	30	1,436	2.7%	-	+	
OWUSU ANSAH COSMOS	EGL	M	39	292	0.6%	-	+	
<b>Total Votes Cast</b>	<b>53,192</b>							
Valid Votes	52,830		Rejected Votes	362	Turn-Out:	85.6%		
Constituency	<b>MAMPONG</b>		Registered Voters:				<b>41,135</b>	
Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New	
MOHAMMED ISSAHAKU	PNC	M	40	226	0.6%	-	-	
PETER ABUM SARKODIE	NPP	M	43	28,997	79.1%	+	-	
DANIEL OHYEAMANG APPAU	NDC	M	52	6,921	18.9%	-	-	
KWAKU DUAH AGYEMANG	CPP	M	39	374	1.0%	-	-	
BASHIR KASSIM	DPP	M	35	130	0.4%	-	-	
<b>Total Votes Cast</b>	<b>37,068</b>							
Valid Votes	36,648		Rejected Votes	420	Turn-Out:	90.1%		

Constituency **MANHYIA** Registered Voters: **102,173**

Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New
SALIFU MUMUNI	PNC	M	48	667	0.8%	-	-
ADDO KUFUOR KWAME	NPP	M	64	66,210	75.6%	+	-
KWAME BOATENG	NDC	M	57	9,550	10.9%	-	-
E A OHENE DARKO	CPP	M	68	498	0.6%	-	-
KOFI PERCIVAL AKPALOO	IND	M	34	10,704	12.2%	-	-

**Total Votes Cast** **88,106**  
 Valid Votes 87,629 Rejected Votes 477 Turn-Out: 86.2%

Constituency **NEW EDUBIASE** Registered Voters: **30,534**

Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New
FRANCIS DORPENYDH	NPP	M	46	12,160	46.0%	-	-
ERNEST KOFI-YAKAH	NDC	M	45	13,275	50.2%	+	-
SOPHIA AFRAKOMA OWUSU	CPP	F	51	1,005	3.8%	-	-

**Total Votes Cast** **27,162**  
 Valid Votes 26,440 Rejected Votes 722 Turn-Out: 89.0%

Constituency **NHYIAESO** Registered Voters: **80,315**

Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New
RICHARD W ANANE	NPP	M	50	36,307	77.9%	+	+
ERIC BAAH-NUAKO	NDC	M	52	8,908	19.1%	-	+
KWAME APPIAH BOATENG	CPP	M	43	1,411	3.0%	-	+

**Total Votes Cast** **46,800**  
 Valid Votes 46,626 Rejected Votes 174 Turn-Out: 58.3%

Constituency	<b>NSUTA/KWAMANG</b>		Registered Voters:					<b>28,745</b>
Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New	
KWAME OSEI-PREMPEH	NPP	M	47	15,704	64.5%	+	-	
SAMUEL OTU	NDC	M	45	7,769	31.9%	-	-	
GEORGE OSEI OWUSU AMANKWAH	CPP	M	44	324	1.3%	-	-	
E O ADU-AMANKWAAH	IND	M	38	547	2.2%	-	-	
<b>Total Votes Cast</b>	<b>24,724</b>							
Valid Votes	24,344	Rejected Votes	380	Turn-Out:	86.0%			

Constituency	<b>OBUASI</b>		Registered Voters:					<b>85,661</b>
Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New	
MICHAEL CARR AARON	PNC	M	39	550	0.7%	-	-	
EDWARD M ENNIN	NPP	M	34	43,102	57.7%	+	-	
JUSTICE DASAH	NDC	M	42	4,426	5.9%	-	-	
ADELAIDE BORDEN	IND	F	42	26,639	35.7%	-	-	
<b>Total Votes Cast</b>	<b>75,558</b>							
Valid Votes	74,717	Rejected Votes	841	Turn-Out:	88.2%			

Constituency	<b>ODOTOBRI</b>		Registered Voters:					<b>32,486</b>
Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New	
EMMANUEL A GYAMFI	NPP	M	30	23,804	82.2%	+	-	
GEORGE ADU-MENSAH	NDC	M	47	3,740	12.9%	-	-	
THOMAS APPIAH-KUBI	CPP	M	48	423	1.5%	-	-	
JOHNNY OWUSU-BOADI	IND	M	54	1,000	3.5%	-	-	
<b>Total Votes Cast</b>	<b>29,425</b>							
Valid Votes	28,967	Rejected Votes	458	Turn-Out:	90.6%			

Constituency **OFFINSO-NORTH** Registered Voters: **30,633**

Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New
KOFI KONADU APRAKU	NPP	M	50	13,389	50.3%	+	-
KOJO APPIAH-KUBI	NDC	M	29	12,999	48.9%	-	-
SAMUEL SUBUNU ASARE	CPP	M	30	221	0.8%	-	-
<b>Total Votes Cast</b>				<b>27,070</b>			
Valid Votes				26,609			
			Rejected Votes	461		Turn-Out:	88.4%

Constituency **OFFINSO-SOUTH** Registered Voters: **42,540**

Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New
ADUSEI-POKU DANIEL	PNC	M	34	202	0.5%	-	-
KWABENA SARFO	NPP	M	57	19,694	51.9%	+	-
ASAMOAH SERWAA BAABARA	NDC	F	30	11,637	30.7%	-	-
DESMOND OSEI KWAME	CPP	M	58	148	0.4%	-	-
NSIAH-BOATENG FAIBIL	EGLE	M	59	95	0.3%	-	-
JOSEPH AKWASI-KUMAH	IND	M	49	6,170	16.3%	-	-
<b>Total Votes Cast</b>				<b>38,466</b>			
Valid Votes				37,946			
			Rejected Votes	520		Turn-Out:	90.4%

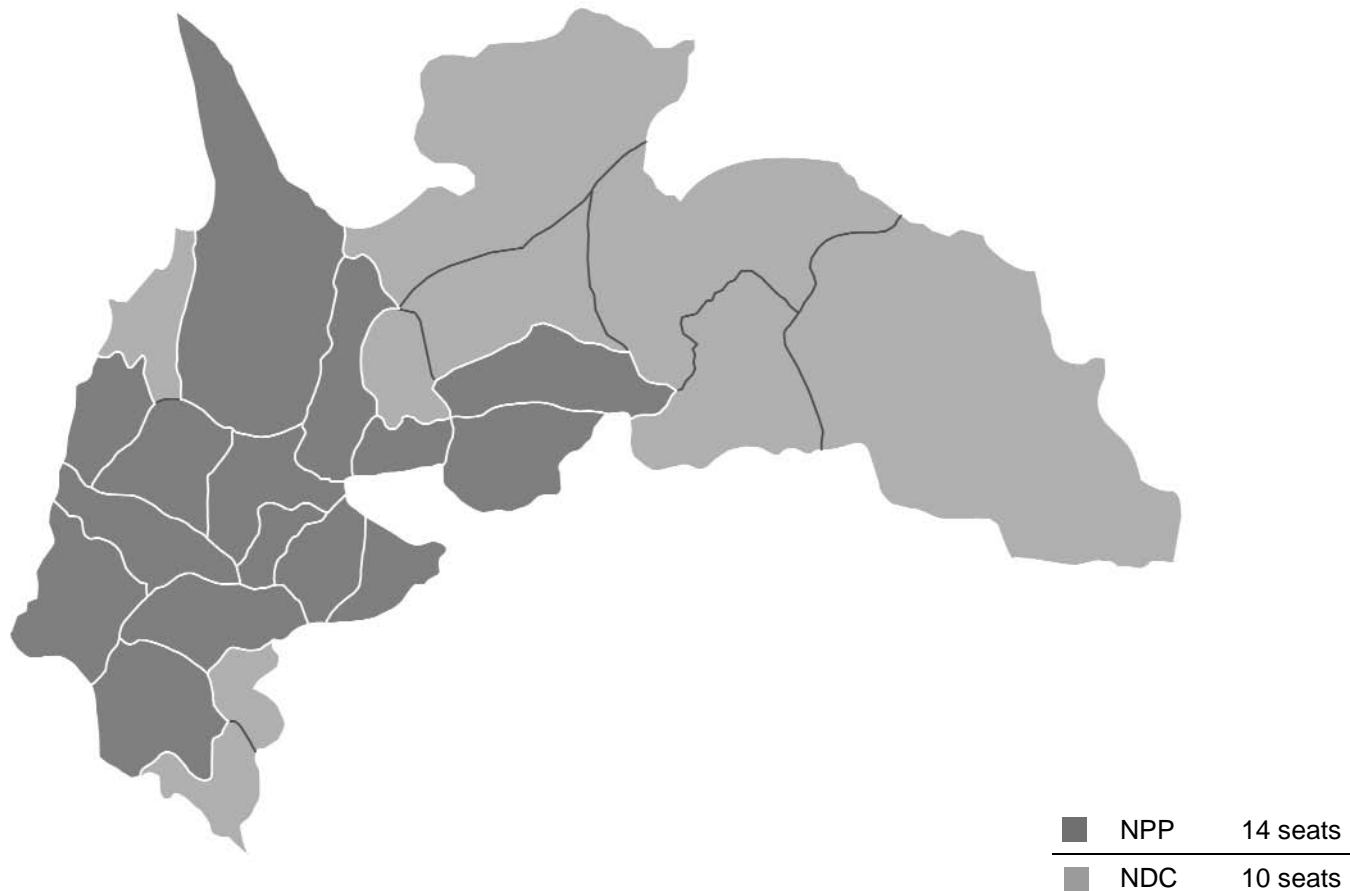
Constituency **OFORIKROM** Registered Voters: **85,201**

Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New
MUNIR ABDULLAH DAWOOD	PNC	M	58	2,516	3.5%	-	+
ELIZABETH AGYEMANG	NPP	F	55	47,388	66.2%	+	+
ABOFRA GEORGE CUDJOE	NDC	M	39	21,056	29.4%	-	+
CAN SEKYI	CPP	M	67	634	0.9%	-	+
<b>Total Votes Cast</b>				<b>72,191</b>			
Valid Votes				71,594			
			Rejected Votes	597		Turn-Out:	84.7%

Constituency	<b>OLD TAFO</b>	Registered Voters:					<b>53,542</b>	
Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New	
ANTHONY AKOTO OSEI	NPP	M	59	34,957	79.4%	+	+	
SALU IBRAHIM	NDC	M	43	7,116	16.2%	-	+	
ANDREWS K ASAMOAH-AKOTO	CPP	M	51	426	1.0%	-	+	
AMEDIKU DOMINIC D QUARSHIE	IND	M	50	1,501	3.4%	-	+	
<b>Total Votes Cast</b>	<b>44,120</b>							
Valid Votes	44,000	Rejected Votes	120	Turn-Out:	82.4%			

Constituency	<b>SUAME</b>	Registered Voters:					<b>68,499</b>	
Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New	
AGONNO SAMPSON YOUNG	PNC	M	26	934	1.6%	-	-	
OSEI KYEI-MENSAH-BONSU	NPP	M	47	48,500	82.1%	+	-	
PAUL RICHARD KOFI YEBOAH	NDC	M	47	8,448	14.3%	-	-	
FREDERICK ANTWI	CPP	M	25	1,157	2.0%	-	-	
<b>Total Votes Cast</b>	<b>59,268</b>							
Valid Votes	59,039	Rejected Votes	229	Turn-Out:	86.5%			

Constituency	<b>SUBIN</b>	Registered Voters:					<b>70,927</b>	
Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New	
HUSEINI AMINU ALI	PNC	M	54	849	1.4%	-	-	
SAMPSON KWAKU BOAFO	NPP	M	62	42,712	69.9%	+	-	
ABRAHAM KWESI MENSAH	NDC	M	40	11,098	18.2%	-	-	
GODFRIED KOFI APPIAH	CPP	M	56	1,611	2.6%	-	-	
CHARLES HAGAN KOFI	IND	M	41	4,863	8.0%	-	-	
<b>Total Votes Cast</b>	<b>61,557</b>							
Valid Votes	61,133	Rejected Votes	424	Turn-Out:	86.8%			





## REGION BRONG AHAFO

Constituency	<b>ASUNAFO NORTH</b>		Registered Voters:				<b>52,149</b>	
Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New	
ROBERT SARFO-MENSAH	NPP	M	34	23,426	51.7%	+	-	
CHRISTINA ATAKORA MENSAH	NDC	F	53	19,288	42.6%	-	-	
COMMEY KINGSLEY	CPP	M	41	526	1.2%	-	-	
BENJAMIN OSEI KUFUOR	IND	M	48	2,068	4.6%	-	-	
<b>Total Votes Cast</b>	<b>46,225</b>							
Valid Votes	45,308		Rejected Votes	917		Turn-Out:	88.6%	
Constituency	<b>ASUNAFO SOUTH</b>		Registered Voters:				<b>33,269</b>	
Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New	
GEORGE WILLIAMS AMPONSAH	NPP	M	58	12,860	43.8%	-	-	
OPOKU ERIC	NDC	M	34	14,076	48.0%	+	-	
NKRUMAH FREDRICK	CPP	M	23	264	0.9%	-	-	
JACK KENNEDY BROBBEY	IND	M	55	2,145	7.3%	-	-	
<b>Total Votes Cast</b>	<b>30,042</b>							
Valid Votes	29,345		Rejected Votes	697		Turn-Out:	90.3%	
Constituency	<b>ASUTIFI NORTH</b>		Registered Voters:				<b>20,576</b>	
Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New	
PAUL OKOH	NPP	M	55	9,741	53.4%	+	-	
ERIC ADDAE	NDC	M	40	8,305	45.6%	-	-	
SAMUEL NANA ASAMOAH	CPP	M	60	180	1.0%	-	-	
<b>Total Votes Cast</b>	<b>18,463</b>							
Valid Votes	18,226		Rejected Votes	237		Turn-Out:	89.7%	

Constituency	<b>ASUTIFI SOUTH</b>		Registered Voters:				<b>21,458</b>	
Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New	
NANA NSIAH A. WILLIAMS COSMUS	PNC	M	49	218	1.2%	-	-	
THOMAS BRONI	NPP	M	61	8,763	46.9%	-	-	
COLLINS DAUDA ALHAJI	NDC	M	47	9,668	51.7%	+	-	
ADU ADJEI AUGUSTINE	CPP	M	41	51	0.3%	-	-	
<b>Total Votes Cast</b>	<b>18,954</b>							
Valid Votes	18,700		Rejected Votes	254		Turn-Out:	88.3%	

Constituency	<b>ATEBUBU/AMANTING</b>		Registered Voters:				<b>33,773</b>	
Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New	
MUMUNI IBRAHIM MOHAMMED	NPP	M	49	10,818	41.3%	-	-	
OWUSU-MAINU EMMANUEL	NDC	M	55	13,994	53.5%	+	-	
AMANKWAH KOKRO	IND	M	33	1,360	5.2%	-	-	
<b>Total Votes Cast</b>	<b>28,081</b>							
Valid Votes	26,172		Rejected Votes	1909		Turn-Out:	83.1%	

Constituency	<b>BEREKUM</b>		Registered Voters:				<b>57,550</b>	
Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New	
EFFAH DARTEY NKRABEAH	NPP	M	51	28,561	60.0%	+	-	
STEPHEN OPPONG	NDC	M	30	19,074	40.0%	-	-	
<b>Total Votes Cast</b>	<b>48,109</b>							
Valid Votes	47,635		Rejected Votes	474		Turn-Out:	83.6%	

Constituency **DORMAA EAST** Registered Voters: **24,047**

Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New
YAW NTOW-ABABIO	NPP	M	45	11,533	58.1%	+	-
NICHOLAS KWABENA ADJEI KYEREMEH	NDC	M	57	7,539	38.0%	-	-
ASANTE OPPONG ALEXANDER	CPP	M	26	571	2.9%	-	-
AMPONSAH LOVEA	DPP	F	47	197	1.0%	-	-

<b>Total Votes Cast</b>	<b>19,840</b>						
Valid Votes	19,840	Rejected Votes	0	Turn-Out:			82.5%

Constituency **DORMAA WEST** Registered Voters: **56,289**

Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New
ASIEDU-MENSAH YAW	NPP	M	65	23,764	50.1%	+	-
OPPONG ASAMOAH VINCENT	NDC	M	38	22,601	47.7%	-	-
KWADWO AGYEI-DWOMOR	DPP	M	28	1,047	2.2%	-	-

<b>Total Votes Cast</b>	<b>47,537</b>						
Valid Votes	47,412	Rejected Votes	125	Turn-Out:			84.5%

Constituency **JAMAN NORTH** Registered Voters: **31,159**

Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New
DR KOFI OTI ADINKRAH	NPP	M	56	10,424	45.5%	-	+
ASUM-AHENSA ALEXANDER	NDC	M	51	12,027	52.5%	+	+
TWENE ADUASARE KWASI	CPP	M	49	437	1.9%	-	+
M.ABDULAI FREEMAN	DPP	M	31	0	0.0%	-	+

<b>Total Votes Cast</b>	<b>23,097</b>						
Valid Votes	22,888	Rejected Votes	209	Turn-Out:			74.1%

Constituency **JAMAN SOUTH** Registered Voters: **40,716**

Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New
OSEI KORANTENG	PNC	M	32	782	2.5%	-	-
ANNA NYAMEKYE	NPP	F	50	17,842	57.2%	+	-
AHMED SHAMS DINU	NDC	M	42	12,085	38.7%	-	-
OTENG AGYEMANG JACOB	CPP	M	30	337	1.1%	-	-
OPPONG KWABENA MARTIN	DPP	M	39	173	0.6%	-	-

**Total Votes Cast** **31,466**  
 Valid Votes 31,219 Rejected Votes 247 Turn-Out: 77.3%

Constituency **KINTAMPO NORTH** Registered Voters: **36,471**

Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New
ISAAC KWABENA SARKODIE BOAHIN	NPP	M	51	10,133	33.0%	-	-
STEPHEN KUNSU	NDC	M	55	18,922	61.7%	+	-
ALHAJI OSMAN AHMED	CPP	M	54	343	1.1%	-	-
ANTHONY MAINOOH	DPP	M	53	254	0.8%	-	-
KWAKU ANANE-GYINDE	IND	M	45	1,025	3.3%	-	-

**Total Votes Cast** **31,561**  
 Valid Votes 30,677 Rejected Votes 884 Turn-Out: 86.5%

Constituency **KINTAMPO SOUTH** Registered Voters: **30,200**

Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New
KWASI ADU GYAN	NPP	M	42	9,475	38.1%	-	+
YAW EFFAH BAAFI	NDC	M	49	14,040	56.5%	+	+
DUFFUOR STEPHEN K	CPP	M	51	364	1.5%	-	+
APPIAH EMMANUEL KWAME	DPP	M	29	990	4.0%	-	+

**Total Votes Cast** **25,669**  
 Valid Votes 24,869 Rejected Votes 800 Turn-Out: 85.0%

Constituency	<b>NKORANZA NORTH</b>		Registered Voters:				<b>24,215</b>	
Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New	
ERIC AMOATENG	NPP	M	51	9,144	48.4%	+	+	
HAYFORD FRANCIS AMOAKO	NDC	M	50	5,402	28.6%	-	+	
KWAME OFOSU ADJEI PRINCE	IND	M	34	4,354	23.0%	-	+	
<b>Total Votes Cast</b>	<b>19,490</b>							
Valid Votes	18,900	Rejected Votes	590	Turn-Out:			80.5%	
Constituency	<b>NKORANZA SOUTH</b>		Registered Voters:				<b>38,935</b>	
Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New	
KWAME AMPORFO TWUMASI	NPP	M	50	17,655	52.7%	+	-	
JAMES OPOKU-WORAE	NDC	M	59	15,521	46.3%	-	-	
VICTOR BOAH	DPP	M	32	337	1.0%	-	-	
<b>Total Votes Cast</b>	<b>34,274</b>							
Valid Votes	33,513	Rejected Votes	761	Turn-Out:			88.0%	
Constituency	<b>PRU</b>		Registered Voters:				<b>46,377</b>	
Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New	
FRANCIS DORKOSE DAWUDA	PNC	M	38	555	1.6%	-	-	
AMOAH KING DAVID	NPP	M	52	12,029	34.4%	-	-	
ABDUL-RAHMAN MASOUD BABA	NDC	M	52	22,080	63.1%	+	-	
KINGSLEY K A ABONKRAH	IND	M	42	305	0.9%	-	-	
<b>Total Votes Cast</b>	<b>34,969</b>							
Valid Votes	34,969	Rejected Votes	0	Turn-Out:			75.4%	

Constituency **SENE** Registered Voters: **34,968**

Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New
SUNKWA-HYEAMAN ISAAC	NPP	M	54	8,640	28.9%	-	-
FELIX TWUMASI-APPIAH	NDC	M	36	20,775	69.5%	+	-
YUSHAU HALLARU ALHAJI YUSSIF	CPP	M	36	479	1.6%	-	-
<b>Total Votes Cast</b>	<b>30,914</b>						
Valid Votes	29,894	Rejected Votes	1020	Turn-Out:			88.4%

Constituency **SUNYANI EAST** Registered Voters: **65,161**

Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New
JOSEPH HENRY MENSAH	NPP	M	76	32,035	59.4%	+	-
JUSTICE SAMUEL ADJEI	NDC	M	37	17,860	33.1%	-	-
THEOPHILUS KWAME CHARTEY	CPP	M	47	674	1.2%	-	-
A. A. BOASIAKO	DPP	M	48	346	0.6%	-	-
AWUAH PHILIP	EGLE	M	51	581	1.1%	-	-
CUBAGEE RAPHAEL	IND	M	32	1,478	2.7%	-	-
REV. NANA ADJEI-NTOW	IND	M	40	998	1.8%	-	-
<b>Total Votes Cast</b>	<b>54,529</b>						
Valid Votes	53,972	Rejected Votes	557	Turn-Out:			83.7%

Constituency **SUNYANI WEST** Registered Voters: **44,632**

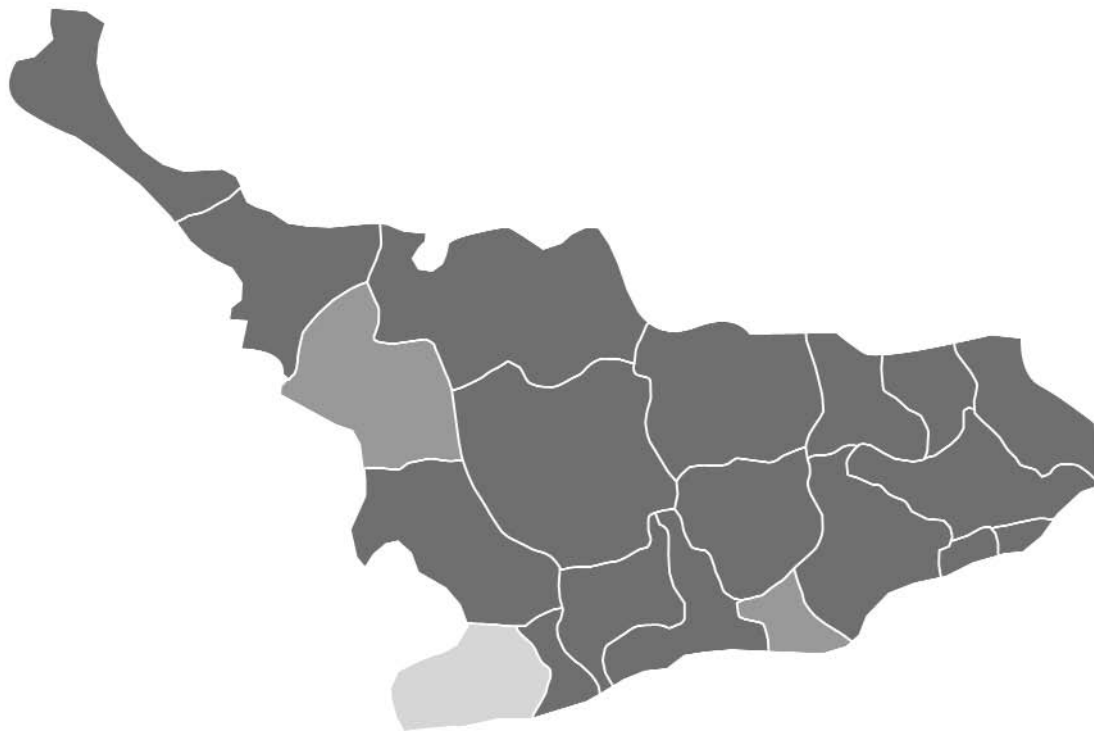
Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New
KWADWO ADJEI-DARKO	NPP	M	56	20,350	53.3%	+	-
AHMED BOADAN	NDC	M	43	12,836	33.6%	-	-
GYABAAH SAMUEL	CPP	M	42	302	0.8%	-	-
KING KINGSFORD FORDJOUR	DPP	M	49	206	0.5%	-	-
OBIRI FRANCIS	IND	M	28	4,494	11.8%	-	-
<b>Total Votes Cast</b>	<b>38,866</b>						
Valid Votes	38,188	Rejected Votes	678	Turn-Out:			87.1%

Constituency	<b>TAIN</b>		Registered Voters:				<b>42,070</b>	
Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New	
JOE DANQUAH	NPP	M	32	16,328	50.5%	+	-	
AHMED IBRAHIM	NDC	M	30	15,410	47.6%	-	-	
JOANA MAYFAIR ABEBRESE	CPP	F	51	373	1.2%	-	-	
JEMIMA YAHAYA	EGLE	F	26	240	0.7%	-	-	
<b>Total Votes Cast</b>	<b>32,351</b>							
Valid Votes	32,351	Rejected Votes	0	Turn-Out:			76.9%	
Constituency	<b>TANO NORTH</b>		Registered Voters:				<b>31,445</b>	
Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New	
DANIEL DABIE BOATENG	PNC	M	25	210	0.8%	-	-	
ERNEST AKOBUOR DEBRAH	NPP	M	57	15,868	58.8%	+	-	
CHARLES APPIAGYEI	NDC	M	47	10,253	38.0%	-	-	
NANA AMPABENG DANIEL K KYEREMEH	CPP	M	44	167	0.6%	-	-	
NYAMEKYE FLORENCE	DPP	F	48	485	1.8%	-	-	
<b>Total Votes Cast</b>	<b>27,340</b>							
Valid Votes	26,983	Rejected Votes	357	Turn-Out:			86.9%	
Constituency	<b>TANO SOUTH</b>		Registered Voters:				<b>32,872</b>	
Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New	
BOATENG FREDERICK	PNC	M	23	301	1.1%	-	-	
ANDREWS ADJEI-YEBOAH	NPP	M	49	14,997	53.9%	+	-	
KWADWO OWUSU AGYEMAN	NDC	M	49	12,546	45.1%	-	-	
<b>Total Votes Cast</b>	<b>28,392</b>							
Valid Votes	27,844	Rejected Votes	548	Turn-Out:			86.4%	

Constituency	<b>TECHIMAN NORTH</b>		Registered Voters:				<b>29,055</b>	
Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New	
CHRISTOPHER AMEYAW AKUMFI	NPP	M	59	11,447	46.3%	-	-	
ALEX KYEREMEH	NDC	M	42	12,877	52.1%	+	-	
KOFI KWAW SARPONG	IND	M	49	407	1.6%	-	-	
<b>Total Votes Cast</b>	<b>25,184</b>							
Valid Votes	24,731		Rejected Votes	453	Turn-Out:	86.7%		
Constituency	<b>TECHIMAN SOUTH</b>		Registered Voters:				<b>69,726</b>	
Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New	
AMADU BERMAH SULEMAN	PNC	M	42	1,775	3.1%	-	-	
PRINCE ODURO-MENSAH	NPP	M	45	24,416	42.0%	-	-	
ADDAI SIMONS	NDC	M	50	27,803	47.8%	+	-	
JOSHUA KWAME OWUSU BREMPONG	CPP	M	48	735	1.3%	-	-	
ABDEL HAMID BABA	IND	M	40	3,431	5.9%	-	-	
<b>Total Votes Cast</b>	<b>59,130</b>							
Valid Votes	58,160		Rejected Votes	970	Turn-Out:	84.8%		
Constituency	<b>WENCHI</b>		Registered Voters:				<b>42,115</b>	
Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New	
PROF GEORGE YAW GYAN-BAFFOUR	NPP	M	53	18,183	53.8%	+	-	
ABDUL-LATIF UMAR ABDULLAH	CPP	M	28	1,286	3.8%	-	-	
ALHAJI ALHASSAN BENE	EGLE	M	50	7,669	22.7%	-	-	
OSEI KWADWO HAYFORD	IND	M	50	6,668	19.7%	-	-	
<b>Total Votes Cast</b>	<b>33,806</b>							
Valid Votes	33,806		Rejected Votes	0	Turn-Out:	80.3%		







■	NPP	16 seats
■	NDC	2 seats
■	CPP	1 seat

## REGION CENTRAL

Constituency	ABURA/A/KWAMANKESE		Registered Voters:				44,183	
Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New	
ANDREW KINGSFORD MENSAH	NPP	M	49	19,196	53.4%	+	-	
AUGUSTINE SOLOMON EKYEFI	NDC	M	55	15,377	42.8%	-	-	
VICTOR NANA KOBINA GYAN	CPP	M	62	1,350	3.8%	-	-	
<b>Total Votes Cast</b>	<b>36,153</b>							
Valid Votes	35,923		Rejected Votes	230		Turn-Out:	81.8%	
Constituency	AGONA EAST		Registered Voters:				36,840	
Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New	
STEPHEN KWAME NKRUMAH	PNC	M	25	339	1.1%	-	-	
JOHN AGYABENG	NPP	M	39	18,030	57.6%	+	-	
KWEKU ADU YEBOAH	NDC	M	46	5,515	17.6%	-	-	
THEOPHILUS FUSEINI MARANGA	IND	M	46	7,427	23.7%	-	-	
<b>Total Votes Cast</b>	<b>32,172</b>							
Valid Votes	31,311		Rejected Votes	861		Turn-Out:	87.3%	
Constituency	AGONA WEST		Registered Voters:				55,510	
Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New	
JOSEPH ARCHIBALD ANKRAH	PNC	M	45	260	0.5%	-	-	
SAMUEL KWEKU OBODAI	NPP	M	44	24,939	52.2%	+	-	
SAMUEL OPPONG	NDC	M	56	19,531	40.9%	-	-	
JOSEPH KWABINAH OTSIBU-AMOAH	CPP	M	60	391	0.8%	-	-	
PAUL KOFI TAWIAH	IND	M	57	2,679	5.6%	-	-	
<b>Total Votes Cast</b>	<b>47,903</b>							
Valid Votes	47,800		Rejected Votes	103		Turn-Out:	86.3%	

Constituency **AJUMAKO/ENYAN/ESIAM** Registered Voters: **45,038**

Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New
ISAAC EDUMADZE EDUOSAR	NPP	M	47	21,534	57.8%	+	-
SAMUEL AGGREY FORSON	NDC	M	65	14,474	38.8%	-	-
KWAME ASOANDZE EDU-ANSAH	CPP	M	63	1,276	3.4%	-	-
JAMES APPIAH-MENSAH	IND	M	44	0	0.0%	-	-

**Total Votes Cast** **37,284**  
 Valid Votes 37,284 Rejected Votes 0 Turn-Out: 82.8%

Constituency **ASIKUMA/ODOBEN/BRAKWA** Registered Voters: **44,041**

Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New
PAUL COLLNSS APPIAH-OFORI	NPP	M	61	21,843	58.3%	+	-
GEORGINA NKRUHMAH ABOAH	NDC	F	45	15,037	40.1%	-	-
COMFORT WILSON AGGREY	GCPP	F	49	611	1.6%	-	-

**Total Votes Cast** **38,463**  
 Valid Votes 37,491 Rejected Votes 972 Turn-Out: 87.3%

Constituency **ASSIN NORTH** Registered Voters: **54,778**

Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New
AGYAPONG KEN OHENE	NPP	M	44	27,255	58.6%	+	-
PERCY KWASI ABOAGYE MENSAH	NDC	M	47	16,966	36.5%	-	-
KWABENA AFFUM	CPP	M	52	2,258	4.9%	-	-

**Total Votes Cast** **47,557**  
 Valid Votes 46,479 Rejected Votes 1078 Turn-Out: 86.8%

Constituency	<b>ASSIN SOUTH</b>	Registered Voters:					<b>38,833</b>	
Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New	
EMMANUEL KWASI WILSON	PNC	M	36	288	0.9%	-	-	
DOMINIC KWAKU FOBIH	NPP	M	62	20,837	62.9%	+	-	
ABRAHAM KWAKU FOKUO	NDC	M	56	11,060	33.4%	-	-	
KWADWO ADUAMOAH	CPP	M	35	954	2.9%	-	-	
<b>Total Votes Cast</b>	<b>33,860</b>							
Valid Votes	33,139	Rejected Votes	721	Turn-Out:	87.2%			

Constituency	<b>AWUTU-SENYA</b>	Registered Voters:					<b>80,408</b>	
Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New	
OLIVER MENSAH TETTEH	PNC	M	45	523	0.8%	-	-	
OPPEY ABBEY	NPP	M	59	32,539	50.3%	+	-	
MOSES ARHINFUL ACQUAH	NDC	M	41	18,797	29.0%	-	-	
STEPHEN KOBINA QUAYE	CPP	M	48	571	0.9%	-	-	
CHARLOTTE ESTELLA POBEE	EGLE	F	30	228	0.4%	-	-	
DAVID NANA LARBIE	IND	M	54	12,082	18.7%	-	-	
<b>Total Votes Cast</b>	<b>65,895</b>							
Valid Votes	64,740	Rejected Votes	1155	Turn-Out:	82.0%			

Constituency	<b>CAPE COAST</b>	Registered Voters:					<b>83,213</b>	
Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New	
MACDONALD KOBBS TONGO	PNC	M	42	567	0.8%	-	-	
CHRISTINE CHURCHER	NPP	F	50	36,264	51.2%	+	-	
EBO BARTON - ODR0	NDC	M	52	31,538	44.5%	-	-	
ARABA BENTSI-ENCHILL SAFOHEN	CPP	F	55	2,497	3.5%	-	-	
<b>Total Votes Cast</b>	<b>71,781</b>							
Valid Votes	70,866	Rejected Votes	915	Turn-Out:	86.3%			

Constituency		Registered Voters:					31,784	
Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New	
SAMUEL OWUSU-AGYEI	NPP	M	63	13,651	51.1%	+	-	
HAMMAH MIKE ALLEN	NDC	M	49	12,437	46.6%	-	-	
SUNU-NUQUAYE STEPHEN	CPP	M	50	374	1.4%	-	-	
ADELINA DENNIS	GCPP	F	60	79	0.3%	-	-	
FRANK EBO SAM	IND	M	51	54	0.2%	-	-	
ISAAC ARTHUR AIDOO	IND	M	51	115	0.4%	-	-	
<b>Total Votes Cast</b>	<b>27,138</b>							
Valid Votes	26,710	Rejected Votes	428		Turn-Out:		85.4%	

Constituency		Registered Voters:					46,896	
Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New	
JUSTICE EKOW ASAFUA -OCRAN	PNC	M	44	235	0.6%	-	-	
HON RICHARD SAM QUARM	NPP	M	40	19,634	51.9%	+	-	
THEOPHILUS KOFI AMPAH	NDC	M	56	14,454	38.2%	-	-	
GRACE IGNOPHIA APPIAH	CPP	F	49	1,102	2.9%	-	-	
EVANS KOFI OTOO	DPP	M	46	250	0.7%	-	-	
KOFI OTU	IND	M	52	1,933	5.1%	-	-	
MICHAEL LEONARD KOJO AMOAH	IND	M	69	193	0.5%	-	-	
<b>Total Votes Cast</b>	<b>38,505</b>							
Valid Votes	37,801	Rejected Votes	704		Turn-Out:		82.1%	

Constituency	<b>GOMOA WEST</b>		Registered Voters:				<b>46,663</b>	
Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New	
JOE KINGSLEY HACKMAN	NPP	M	49	23,663	63.2%	+	-	
AMA BENYIWA-DOE	NDC	F	54	12,165	32.5%	-	-	
JOSEPH ASSAN SACKEY	CPP	M	56	863	2.3%	-	-	
MUHAMMED MUTAWAKIL KASSIM	NRP	M	40	533	1.4%	-	-	
JOHN THOMPSON	GCPP	M	60	216	0.6%	-	-	
<b>Total Votes Cast</b>	<b>37,440</b>							
Valid Votes	37,440	Rejected Votes	0	Turn-Out:			80.2%	
Const.	<b>HEMANG LOWER DENKYIRA</b>		Registered Voters:				<b>22,993</b>	
Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New	
BENJAMIN BIMPONG DONKOR	NPP	M	45	12,410	61.9%	+	+	
PETER BRIGHT AMANKRAH	NDC	M	47	7,647	38.1%	-	+	
<b>Total Votes Cast</b>	<b>20,380</b>							
Valid Votes	20,057	Rejected Votes	323	Turn-Out:			88.6%	
Constituency	<b>KEEA</b>		Registered Voters:				<b>54,921</b>	
Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New	
VERONICA ESSUMAN NELSON	NDC	F	55	15,427	33.2%	-	-	
PAPA KWESI NDUOM	CPP	M	51	30,981	66.8%	+	-	
<b>Total Votes Cast</b>	<b>47,347</b>							
Valid Votes	46,408	Rejected Votes	939	Turn-Out:			86.2%	

Constituency **MFANTSEMAN EAST** Registered Voters: **22,095**

Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New
KWAMINA AMOASI-ANDOH	NPP	M	51	6,773	37.4%	-	-
GEORGE KUNTU BLANKSON	NDC	M	47	8,385	46.3%	+	-
CHARLES KOJO IMBEAH	CPP	M	54	2,938	16.2%	-	-
<b>Total Votes Cast</b>	<b>18,562</b>						
Valid Votes	18,096	Rejected Votes	466	Turn-Out:			84.0%

Constituency **MFANTSEMAN WEST** Registered Voters: **59,028**

Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New
ABDUL-GANIYU ABDALLAH	PNC	M	56	439	0.9%	-	-
STEPHEN ASAMOAH - BOATENG	NPP	M	46	28,081	56.6%	+	-
JOOJO BRUCE QUANSAH	NDC	M	50	20,552	41.4%	-	-
VICTOR BAIDOO	IND	M	33	546	1.1%	-	-
<b>Total Votes Cast</b>	<b>50,013</b>						
Valid Votes	49,618	Rejected Votes	395	Turn-Out:			84.7%

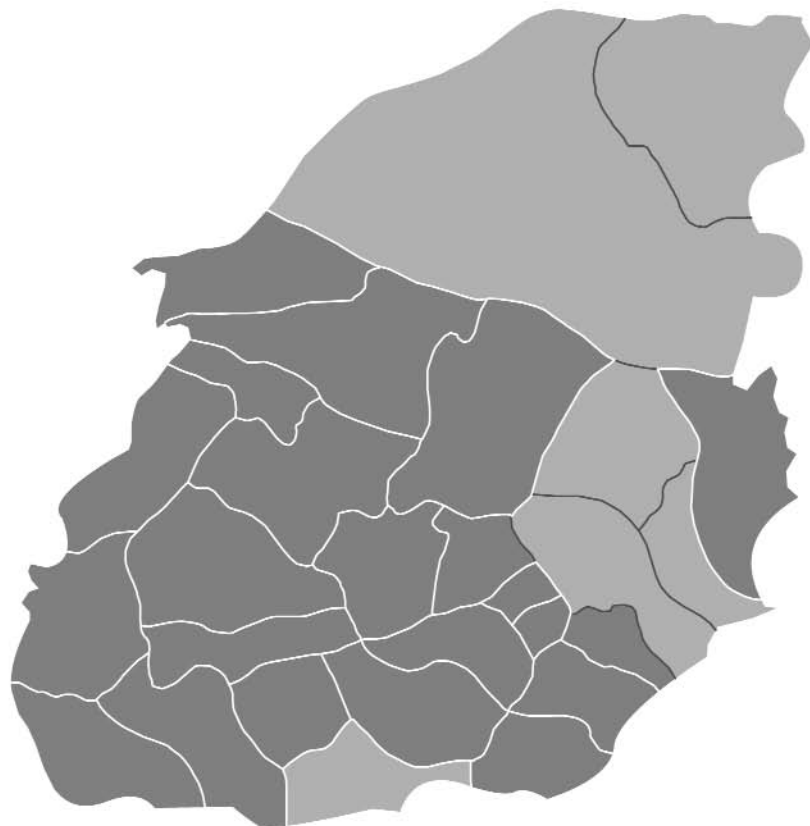
Constituency **TWIFO/ATI MORKWAA** Registered Voters: **32,759**

Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New
ABRAHAM DWUMA ODOOM	NPP	M	52	13,086	42.9%	-	-
ELIZABETH AMOAH-TETTEH	NDC	F	57	15,811	51.9%	+	-
ROSE BUAH-BASSUAH	CPP	F	42	1,577	5.2%	-	-
<b>Total Votes Cast</b>	<b>30,474</b>						
Valid Votes	30,474	Rejected Votes	0	Turn-Out:			93.0%



Constituency		<b>UPPER DENKYIRA EAST</b>		Registered Voters:				<b>36,527</b>
Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New	
OFFIN AMANIANPONG OWUSU	PNC	M	36	270	0.9%	-	-	
NANA AMOAKOH	NPP	M	46	21,440	68.1%	+	-	
KOJO ADJEPONG AFRIFAH	NDC	M	58	6,433	20.4%	-	-	
BEATRICE BUADU	CPP	F	51	304	1.0%	-	-	
CARL EBO MORGAN	IND	M	49	3,047	9.7%	-	-	
<b>Total Votes Cast</b>	<b>32,003</b>							
Valid Votes	31,494	Rejected Votes	509	Turn-Out:		87.6%		

Constituency		<b>UPPER DENKYIRA WEST</b>		Registered Voters:				<b>20,777</b>
Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New	
BENJAMIN KOFI AYEH	NPP	M	42	12,177	67.6%	+	+	
ODURO-BONSU KWAKU	NDC	M	58	5,445	30.2%	-	+	
THOMAS MAXWELL AIDOO	CPP	M	42	395	2.2%	-	+	
<b>Total Votes Cast</b>	<b>18,334</b>							
Valid Votes	18,017	Rejected Votes	317	Turn-Out:		88.2%		



■	NPP	22 seats
■	NDC	6 seats

## REGION EASTERN

Constituency	<b>ABETIFI</b>		Registered Voters:				<b>52,608</b>	
Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New	
EUGENE ATTA AGYAPONG	NPP	M	65	16,019	60.2%	+	-	
REXFORD KWASI DANKYI	NDC	M	50	6,573	24.7%	-	-	
BOATENG DANIEL NTIM	IND	M	54	4,034	15.2%	-	-	
<b>Total Votes Cast</b>	<b>27,210</b>							
Valid Votes	26,626		Rejected Votes	584	Turn-Out:	51.7%		
Constituency	<b>ABIREM</b>		Registered Voters:				<b>25,154</b>	
Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New	
FRANCIS ESSEM	PNC	M	53	204	0.9%	-	-	
ESTHER OBENG DAPAAH	NPP	F	59	11,632	53.1%	+	-	
YAW AGYEI FRIMPONG	NDC	M	41	5,567	25.4%	-	-	
GODFRED DODZIE	EGLE	M	25	98	0.4%	-	-	
DR WILLIAM BOAKYE AKOTO	IND	M	49	4,408	20.1%	-	-	
<b>Total Votes Cast</b>	<b>22,409</b>							
Valid Votes	21,909		Rejected Votes	500	Turn-Out:	89.1%		
Constituency	<b>ABURI/NSAWAM</b>		Registered Voters:				<b>63,547</b>	
Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New	
MAGNUS OPARE-ASAMOAH	NPP	M	56	25,940	56.0%	+	-	
THOMAS KISSIEDU OKAE	NDC	M	60	19,390	41.8%	-	-	
NICHOLAS OBIRIKORANG ASIAMA	CPP	M	65	521	1.1%	-	-	
C F A KORANTENG	GCPP	M	62	174	0.4%	-	-	
SETH DANKWA WIAFE	IND	M	46	334	0.7%	-	-	
<b>Total Votes Cast</b>	<b>47,303</b>							
Valid Votes	46,359		Rejected Votes	944	Turn-Out:	74.4%		

Constituency **AFRAM PLAINS NORTH** Registered Voters: **29,073**

Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New
BENJAMIN KWADJO ANOKYE	NPP	M	58	5,083	20.7%	-	-
AGBENU JOSEPH TSATSU	NDC	M	68	18,905	77.0%	+	-
ALBERT QUARCOO-ZAH	CPP	M	59	568	2.3%	-	-
<b>Total Votes Cast</b>	<b>25,101</b>						
Valid Votes	24,556	Rejected Votes	545	Turn-Out:		86.3%	

Constituency **AFRAM PLAINS SOUTH** Registered Voters: **25,517**

Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New
ANTHONY ADONGO	NPP	M	52	8,773	39.2%	-	-
RAPHAEL KOFI AHALIGAH	NDC	M	59	13,612	60.8%	+	-
<b>Total Votes Cast</b>	<b>23,124</b>						
Valid Votes	22,385	Rejected Votes	739	Turn-Out:		90.6%	

Constituency **AKIM ABUAKWA NORTH** Registered Voters: **29,723**

Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New
JOSEPH BOAKYE DANQUAH ADU	NPP	M	39	16,027	62.0%	+	-
SIMON PETER ASIRIFI	NDC	M	44	7,596	29.4%	-	-
PETER EFFAH OWUSU	IND	M	33	2,223	8.6%	-	-
<b>Total Votes Cast</b>	<b>26,192</b>						
Valid Votes	25,846	Rejected Votes	346	Turn-Out:		88.1%	

Constituency **AKIM ABUAKWA SOUTH** Registered Voters: **34,393**

Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New
NANA AKUFO-ADDO	NPP	M	60	20,875	70.0%	+	+
DANIEL OPOKU ASIAMAHA	NDC	M	55	8,344	28.0%	-	+
KWABENA AMPEM -DARKO	CPP	M	57	598	2.0%	-	+
<b>Total Votes Cast</b>				<b>30,277</b>			
Valid Votes				29,817			
		Rejected Votes	460		Turn-Out:		88.0%

Constituency **AKIM ODA** Registered Voters: **58,871**

Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New
ADAMU SALI FU YAHUZA	PNC	M	38	386	0.8%	-	-
YAW OSAFO-MAAFO	NPP	M	62	36,729	72.4%	+	-
KWASI NKANSAH AMANIAPONG	NDC	M	47	13,268	26.2%	-	-
ABORA MENSAH	CPP	M	74	351	0.7%	-	-
<b>Total Votes Cast</b>				<b>51,257</b>			
Valid Votes				50,734			
		Rejected Votes	523		Turn-Out:		87.1%

Constituency **AKIM SWEDRU** Registered Voters: **35,780**

Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New
NANA APPIAH BOATENG	PNC	M	70	171	0.5%	-	-
FELIX KWASI OWUSU-ADJAPONG	NPP	M	60	21,048	67.4%	+	-
BAFFOUR MENSAH TAKYI	NDC	M	47	9,667	31.0%	-	-
EDMOND TETTEH-OKRAH	CPP	M	56	173	0.6%	-	-
MONICA APPIAH	IND	F	43	158	0.5%	-	-
<b>Total Votes Cast</b>				<b>31,442</b>			
Valid Votes				31,217			
		Rejected Votes	225		Turn-Out:		87.9%

Constituency **AKROPONG** Registered Voters: **39,729**

Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New
OHENE NYARKOH	PNC	M	64	0	0.0%	-	-
WILLIAM OFORI BOAFO	NPP	M	58	21,655	63.3%	+	-
RICHIE AGYEMFRA-KUMI	NDC	M	52	9,887	28.9%	-	-
KWABENA AWUKU-LOKKO	CPP	M	62	1,275	3.7%	-	-
RONNI NANA ESI BOTSIO	IND	F	41	1,382	4.0%	-	-

**Total Votes Cast** **34,199**  
 Valid Votes 34,199 Rejected Votes 0 Turn-Out: 86.1%

Constituency **AKWATIA** Registered Voters: **41,635**

Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New
KISTON AKOMENG KISSI	NPP	M	47	19,386	52.2%	+	-
BABA JAMAL MOHAMMED AHMED	NDC	M	35	17,484	47.1%	-	-
SAMUEL AGYEI	CPP	M	56	185	0.5%	-	-
ERIC TOTIMEH NOMOTEY	EGL	M	41	80	0.2%	-	-

**Total Votes Cast** **37,557**  
 Valid Votes 37,135 Rejected Votes 422 Turn-Out: 90.2%

Constituency **ASUOGYAMAN** Registered Voters: **40,801**

Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New
REINDORF SASA BAKAH	PNC	M	55	86	0.2%	-	-
KOFI OSEI - AMEYAW	NPP	M	44	17,806	51.6%	+	-
EMMANUEL DWAMENA BEKOE	NDC	M	47	15,873	46.0%	-	-
FOLI EMMANUEL WONDER KWADZO	CPP	M	68	142	0.4%	-	-
JOSES ASARE AKOTO	IND	M	54	426	1.2%	-	-
MUSTAFA KOFI FIADZIGBE	IND	M	62	146	0.4%	-	-

**Total Votes Cast** **34,767**  
 Valid Votes 34,479 Rejected Votes 288 Turn-Out: 85.2%

Constituency **ATIWA** Registered Voters: **39,146**

Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New
APPIAH GYEKYE DAN KING	PNC	M	60	407	1.2%	-	-
DR CHARLES YAW BREMPONG-YEBOAH	NPP	M	50	25,468	74.2%	+	-
JOHN AMPONSAH- KYEI	NDC	M	46	7,313	21.3%	-	-
SARPONG ABOAGYE ISAAC	EGLE	M	44	1,126	3.3%	-	-

**Total Votes Cast 34,868**

Valid Votes 34,314 Rejected Votes 554 Turn-Out: 89.1%

Constituency **AYENSUONO** Registered Voters: **37,090**

Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New
GODFRED OTCHERE	NPP	M	57	17,636	56.7%	+	-
FRANCIS ASARE	NDC	M	55	12,683	40.8%	-	-
SAMUEL ANDREWS DONKOR	CPP	M	65	771	2.5%	-	-

**Total Votes Cast 31,836**

Valid Votes 31,090 Rejected Votes 746 Turn-Out: 85.8%

Constituency **FANTEAKWA** Registered Voters: **42,351**

Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New
KWADWO AGYEI - ADDO	NPP	M	53	20,867	56.6%	+	-
SAMUEL OFOSU- AMPOFO	NDC	M	42	15,678	42.5%	-	-
GYIMAH AIKINS NYANTAKYI	CPP	M	36	306	0.8%	-	-

**Total Votes Cast 37,176**

Valid Votes 36,851 Rejected Votes 325 Turn-Out: 87.8%

Constituency **KADE** Registered Voters: **48,347**

Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New
OFOSU ASAMOAH	NPP	M	35	25,410	61.5%	+	-
EMMANUEL R ABOAGYE OSAE	NDC	M	53	11,697	28.3%	-	-
RICHMOND ESHUN	CPP	M	57	511	1.2%	-	-
OKAI ABABIO FRANCIS	EGLE	M	37	230	0.6%	-	-
ALFRED KWASI YEBOAH	IND	M	61	3,443	8.3%	-	-

**Total Votes Cast** **41,974**  
 Valid Votes 41,291 Rejected Votes 683 Turn-Out: 86.8%

Constituency **LOWER MANYA** Registered Voters: **41,925**

Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New
ROBERT NARTEY KWESI	PNC	M	57	238	0.7%	-	-
MRS DIFIE AGYARKO KUSI	NPP	F	54	15,228	43.2%	-	-
MICHAEL NYAUNU TEYE	NDC	M	49	18,571	52.7%	+	-
EMMANUEL KWAME ADJEI OKRAH	CPP	M	65	286	0.8%	-	-
CECILIA KOSI AKUERTER	EGLE	F	41	221	0.6%	-	-
ANIM AMARTEY FRANCIS CECIL	IND	M	34	704	2.0%	-	-

**Total Votes Cast** **35,248**  
 Valid Votes 35,248 Rejected Votes 0 Turn-Out: 84.1%

Constituency **LOWER WEST AKIM** Registered Voters: **44,815**

Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New
JAMES APPIETU-ANKRAH	NPP	M	56	22,239	58.2%	+	-
MARTIN BRUCE OPARE	NDC	M	48	15,326	40.1%	-	-
SENOO RICHARD DARLINTINE	CPP	M	36	440	1.2%	-	-
ALFRED AWUORTWE AFFUL	EGLE	M	43	193	0.5%	-	-

**Total Votes Cast** **38,863**  
 Valid Votes 38,198 Rejected Votes 665 Turn-Out: 86.7%



Constituency	<b>MPRAESO</b>		Registered Voters:				<b>60,120</b>	
Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New	
ASIAMAH GODFRIED NYARKO	PNC	M	55	544	2.0%	-	-	
DR OSARFO MENSAH FRANCIS	NPP	M	68	18,276	67.4%	+	-	
KWAKU BAAH	NDC	M	69	8,313	30.6%	-	-	
<b>Total Votes Cast</b>	<b>27,133</b>							
Valid Votes	27,133	Rejected Votes	0	Turn-Out:			45.1%	
Constituency	<b>NEW JUABEN NORTH</b>		Registered Voters:				<b>27,928</b>	
Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New	
HACKMAN OWUSU-AGYEMANG	NPP	M	63	16,780	71.3%	+	-	
FRANK MENSAH FRIMPONG-BOATENG	NDC	M	30	6,459	27.4%	-	-	
ALICE BOATENG	CPP	F	64	300	1.3%	-	-	
<b>Total Votes Cast</b>	<b>23,771</b>							
Valid Votes	23,539	Rejected Votes	232	Turn-Out:			85.1%	
Constituency	<b>NEW JUABEN SOUTH</b>		Registered Voters:				<b>61,882</b>	
Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New	
ZAKARIA ADAMS	PNC	M	29	494	0.9%	-	-	
YAW BARIMAH	NPP	M	55	32,467	60.1%	+	-	
KWASI AGYEMANG GYAN-TUTU	NDC	M	47	16,643	30.8%	-	-	
NANA ADU BONSU MICHAEL	CPP	M	48	450	0.8%	-	-	
NICHOLAS ACHEAMPONG-OWOAHENE	IND	M	51	3,982	7.4%	-	-	
<b>Total Votes Cast</b>	<b>54,609</b>							
Valid Votes	54,036	Rejected Votes	573	Turn-Out:			88.2%	

Constituency **NKAWKAW** Registered Voters: **51,924**

Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New
OSEI AHIMA SAMUEL	PNC	M	48	155	0.4%	-	-
KWABENA ADUSA OKERCHIRI	NPP	M	44	23,706	58.2%	+	-
BAMFO-BOATENG EMMANUEL	NDC	M	65	1,632	4.0%	-	-
FREDRICK OSEI	CPP	M	59	255	0.6%	-	-
SETH ADJEI BAAH	IND	M	44	14,977	36.8%	-	-

**Total Votes Cast** **41,444**  
 Valid Votes 40,725 Rejected Votes 719 Turn-Out: 79.8%

Constituency **OFOASE/AYIREBI** Registered Voters: **33,897**

Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New
DAVID OPPON-KUSI	NPP	M	46	18,400	63.3%	+	+
TOM BUDU KENNETH	NDC	M	42	7,731	26.6%	-	+
DOREEN ABOAGYEWAH TAWIAH	CPP	F	45	500	1.7%	-	+
CHRIS BRUCE APPIAH	EGLE	M	55	338	1.2%	-	+
ALFRED OSEI-POKU	IND	M	51	2,103	7.2%	-	+

**Total Votes Cast** **29,748**  
 Valid Votes 29,072 Rejected Votes 676 Turn-Out: 87.8%

Constituency **OKERE** Registered Voters: **21,262**

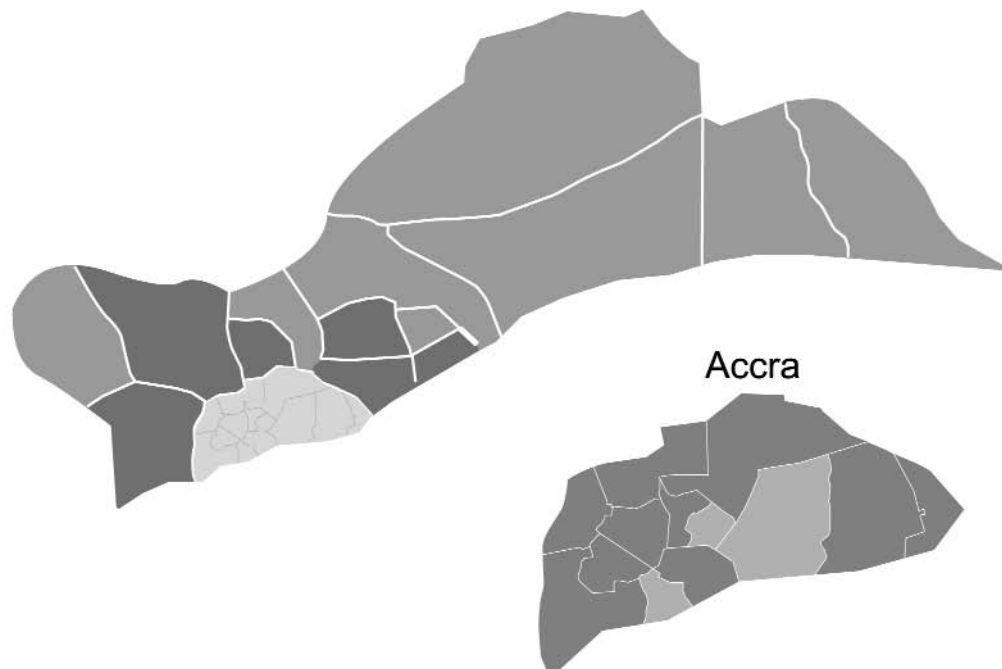
Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New
BRANDFORD KWAME DANIEL ADU	NPP	M	62	10,902	59.2%	+	-
GLORIA ADU NARTEY	NDC	F	51	6,867	37.3%	-	-
AKOTO KWASI	CPP	M	61	643	3.5%	-	-

**Total Votes Cast** **18,723**  
 Valid Votes 18,412 Rejected Votes 311 Turn-Out: 88.1%

Constituency	<b>SUHUM</b>		Registered Voters:				<b>46,590</b>	
Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New	
JACOB KWAKU ARKOH	PNC	M	62	125	0.3%	-	-	
FREDERICK OPARE ANSAH	NPP	M	36	21,720	55.2%	+	-	
JULIUS DEBRAH	NDC	M	38	17,125	43.5%	-	-	
AWARTEY ALBERT	CPP	M	44	320	0.8%	-	-	
ENOCH YIADOM ADARKWAH	EGLE	M	47	79	0.2%	-	-	
<b>Total Votes Cast</b>	<b>40,041</b>							
Valid Votes	39,369	Rejected Votes	672	Turn-Out:			85.9%	
Constituency	<b>UPPER MANYA</b>		Registered Voters:				<b>30,834</b>	
Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New	
RANSFORD NARTEY MATEY	PNC	M	48	225	0.9%	-	-	
GUSTAV JONATHAN NARH- DOMETEY	NPP	M	58	9,912	38.3%	-	-	
HON KWAO STEPHEN AMOANOR	NDC	M	53	15,764	60.9%	+	-	
<b>Total Votes Cast</b>	<b>25,901</b>							
Valid Votes	25,901	Rejected Votes	0	Turn-Out:			84.0%	
Constituency	<b>UPPER WEST AKIM</b>		Registered Voters:				<b>33,581</b>	
Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New	
AGNES AKWELEY ADORSHIE	PNC	F	44	134	0.5%	-	-	
NANA YAW ASARE KORANTENG	NPP	M	44	13,819	47.7%	-	-	
SAMUEL SALLAS-MENSAH	NDC	M	50	14,064	48.6%	+	-	
JOHN MARTEY	CPP	M	30	765	2.6%	-	-	
NANA ASABIR NKUM	EGLE	M	49	165	0.6%	-	-	
SALIFU ALARU	IND	M	29	0	0.0%	-	-	
RAYMOND KWAME AKUFFO	IND	M	47	0	0.0%	-	-	
<b>Total Votes Cast</b>	<b>29,558</b>							
Valid Votes	28,947	Rejected Votes	611	Turn-Out:			88.0%	

Constituency		Registered Voters:					43,867	
Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New	
CHRISTIAN KOFI TETTEY	NPP	M	49	13,605	37.4%	-	-	
RAYMOND TAWIAH	NDC	M	49	20,685	56.8%	+	-	
TETTEH OPAI FRANCIS	CPP	F	31	1,728	4.7%	-	-	
ESTHER PRISCILLA KORBOE	EGL	F	51	369	1.0%	-	-	
<b>Total Votes Cast</b>	<b>36,873</b>							
Valid Votes	36,387	Rejected Votes	486		Turn-Out:		84.1%	





Accra

■	NPP	16 seats
■	NDC	11 seats

## REGION GREATER ACCRA

Constituency	<b>ABLEKUMA CENTRAL</b>	Registered Voters:					<b>112,194</b>	
<b>Name</b>	<b>Party</b>	<b>Sex</b>	<b>Age</b>	<b>Votes</b>	<b>Pcnt</b>	<b>Elected</b>	<b>New</b>	
STEPHEN KWAME ALOMA	PNC	M	44	1,465	1.5%	-	-	
VICTOR OKULEY NORTEY	NPP	M	46	47,731	50.3%	+	-	
BASHA HARSEY	NDC	M	25	44,027	46.4%	-	-	
STEPHEN DOUGLAS ANNOR	CPP	M	51	1,273	1.3%	-	-	
ALI IBRAHIM	DPP	M	32	275	0.3%	-	-	
ABDUL RAHMMAN ALIM	NRP	M	40	198	0.2%	-	-	
<b>Total Votes Cast</b>	<b>95,072</b>							
Valid Votes	94,969	Rejected Votes	103	Turn-Out:		84.7%		

Constituency	<b>ABLEKUMA NORTH</b>	Registered Voters:					<b>101,446</b>	
<b>Name</b>	<b>Party</b>	<b>Sex</b>	<b>Age</b>	<b>Votes</b>	<b>Pcnt</b>	<b>Elected</b>	<b>New</b>	
BALA MAIKANKAN	PNC	M	22	612	0.7%	-	-	
KWAMENA BARTELS	NPP	M	57	55,999	65.4%	+	-	
ASHFORD TAWIAH SMITH	NDC	M	44	27,988	32.7%	-	-	
BENJAMIN AGBO	CPP	M	64	769	0.9%	-	-	
KOW ASARE NYARKO	IND	M	30	304	0.4%	-	-	
<b>Total Votes Cast</b>	<b>85,926</b>							
Valid Votes	85,672	Rejected Votes	254	Turn-Out:		84.7%		

Constituency **ABLEKUMA SOUTH** Registered Voters: **139,795**

Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New
GABRIEL KWABLA TORSU	PNC	M	40	815	0.7%	-	-
THERESA NAA AMELEY TAGOE	NPP	F	61	60,442	52.1%	+	-
NII ADAMA MORRISON HAMMOND	NDC	M	52	51,426	44.4%	-	-
STANLEY S. S. SACKEY	CPP	M	51	299	0.3%	-	-
ISUMAILA ISSAKA	DPP	M	47	278	0.2%	-	-
CHARLES BINEY	IND	M	46	2,400	2.1%	-	-
MICHAEL NII AKWEI ALLOTEY MOFFATT	IND	M	44	266	0.2%	-	-

**Total Votes Cast** **116,126**  
 Valid Votes 115,926 Rejected Votes 200 Turn-Out: 83.1%

Constituency **ABOKOBI-MADINA** Registered Voters: **76,578**

Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New
JAMES AMOAH	NPP	M	60	30,330	47.4%	-	-
ALHAJI AMADU BUKARI SOROGHO	NDC	M	49	32,080	50.2%	+	-
JOSEPH TEYE MORTEY	CPP	M	62	752	1.2%	-	-
FREDRICK KWAKU NFODJO	DPP	M	28	373	0.6%	-	-
MRS HADAASSA ADOKALEY BUSH	IND	F	27	408	0.6%	-	-

**Total Votes Cast** **64,556**  
 Valid Votes 63,943 Rejected Votes 613 Turn-Out: 84.3%

Constituency **ADA** Registered Voters: **23,562**

Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New
KABUTEY CAESAR	NPP	M	47	3,787	19.0%	-	-
ALEX NARH TETTEY-ENYO	NDC	M	64	15,039	75.5%	+	-
RICHARD OFOTSU APRONTI	CPP	M	49	1,092	5.5%	-	-

**Total Votes Cast** **20,486**  
 Valid Votes 19,918 Rejected Votes 568 Turn-Out: 86.9%



Constituency **ADENTA** Registered Voters: **45,977**

Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New
OPARE-HAMMOND KWADJO	NPP	M	44	17,964	49.1%	+	+
JOSEPH KABU DAVIES	NDC	M	64	17,020	46.6%	-	+
PATRICK OFFEI ADDO	CPP	M	44	704	1.9%	-	+
ABDUL-MANAF YUNUS	DPP	M	25	644	1.8%	-	+
DAVID PESSEY	NRP	M	51	225	0.6%	-	+

**Total Votes Cast 36,715**

Valid Votes 36,557 Rejected Votes 158 Turn-Out: 79.9%

Constituency **ASHAIMAN** Registered Voters: **110,747**

Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New
HAJIA HAJARA M ALI	PNC	F	52	2,687	2.9%	-	-
TEYE EMMANUEL KINSFORD KWESI	NPP	M	54	36,044	38.3%	-	-
AGBESI KWAME ALFRED	NDC	M	49	53,559	56.9%	+	-
PHOYON ISAAC BRUCE MENSAH	CPP	M	41	835	0.9%	-	-
AMABLE KWAME SAMUEL	IND	M	51	966	1.0%	-	-

**Total Votes Cast 94,766**

Valid Votes 94,091 Rejected Votes 675 Turn-Out: 85.6%

Constituency **AYAWASO CENTRAL** Registered Voters: **79,920**

Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New
ZALIA SEIDU	PNC	F	24	858	1.3%	-	-
SHIEK IBRAHIM CUDJOE QUAYE	NPP	M	67	36,021	53.4%	+	-
MARIAMA SINARE	NDC	F	36	29,360	43.6%	-	-
CHRISTIANA MARTEY	CPP	F	53	482	0.7%	-	-
CHARLES BOATENG	IND	M	45	683	1.0%	-	-

**Total Votes Cast 67,974**

Valid Votes 67,404 Rejected Votes 570 Turn-Out: 85.1%

Constituency **AYAWASO EAST** Registered Voters: **103,582**

Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New
ABDIEL GODLY BABAAALI	PNC	M	47	4,095	4.7%	-	-
DADDAH BRAIMAH B	NPP	M	55	34,453	39.2%	-	-
MUSTAPHA AHMED	NDC	M	48	49,354	56.1%	+	-
<b>Total Votes Cast</b>	<b>88,606</b>						
Valid Votes	87,902	Rejected Votes	704		Turn-Out:		85.5%

Constituency **AYAWASO WEST-WUOGON** Registered Voters: **65,307**

Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New
HENRY HARUNA ASANTE	PNC	M	40	560	1.0%	-	-
FREMA OSEI OPARE	NPP	F	57	28,636	52.1%	+	-
SAMUEL ADIEPENA	NDC	M	41	20,828	37.9%	-	-
GREENSTREET I KOBINA	CPP	M	38	4,964	9.0%	-	-
<b>Total Votes Cast</b>	<b>55,387</b>						
Valid Votes	54,988	Rejected Votes	399		Turn-Out:		84.8%

Constituency **DADE KOTOPON** Registered Voters: **94,250**

Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New
LARYEA ABEDNEGO	NPP	M	61	35,868	43.6%	-	-
NII AMASAH KOJO NAMOALE	NDC	M	46	42,948	52.2%	+	-
MR SOLOMON NII ADJETYE OKANG	CPP	M	29	735	0.9%	-	-
ERIC OSA LAATE	IND	M	43	2,258	2.7%	-	-
ERIC KODI	IND	M	54	519	0.6%	-	-
<b>Total Votes Cast</b>	<b>83,205</b>						
Valid Votes	82,328	Rejected Votes	877		Turn-Out:		88.3%

Constituency	<b>DOMEABRA-OBOM</b>		Registered Voters:				<b>18,434</b>	
Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New	
NII AKWEI ADDO	NPP	M	58	3,313	22.2%	-	+	
DAOUD ANUM YEMOH	NDC	M	50	10,424	69.8%	+	+	
EBENEZER OCLOO KWESI	CPP	M	50	781	5.2%	-	+	
GODWIN SENOO	GCPP	M	38	414	2.8%	-	+	
<b>Total Votes Cast</b>	<b>15,428</b>							
Valid Votes	14,932	Rejected Votes	496	Turn-Out:	83.7%			

Constituency	<b>DOME-KWABENYA</b>		Registered Voters:				<b>79,789</b>	
Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New	
ABUBAKAR KWASHIE GEGE EBLA	PNC	M	42	944	1.4%	-	+	
MICHAEL AARON OQUAYE	NPP	M	60	42,914	65.5%	+	+	
ISAAC AKANWUTI ADAMA	NDC	M	38	21,161	32.3%	-	+	
RAPHAEL AGBOLI	CPP	M	48	481	0.7%	-	+	
<b>Total Votes Cast</b>	<b>65,855</b>							
Valid Votes	65,500	Rejected Votes	355	Turn-Out:	82.5%			

Constituency	<b>KLOTTEY KORLE</b>		Registered Voters:				<b>79,464</b>	
Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New	
RICHARD ADDO BUCKMAN	PNC	M	42	910	1.4%	-	-	
NII ADU DAKU MANTE	NPP	M	58	32,263	48.5%	+	-	
ASHIETAY NII ARMAH	NDC	M	54	30,351	45.6%	-	-	
GODWIN OPARE-ADDO	CPP	M	45	3,003	4.5%	-	-	
<b>Total Votes Cast</b>	<b>67,281</b>							
Valid Votes	66,527	Rejected Votes	754	Turn-Out:	84.7%			

Constituency **KPONE-KATAMANSU** Registered Voters: **35,900**

Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New
RITA AKWEI	PNC	F	30	262	0.9%	-	-
SOLOMON TETTEY APPIAH	NPP	M	41	9,962	33.0%	-	-
JOSEPH NII LARYEA AFOTEY-AGBO	NDC	M	37	16,257	53.8%	+	-
JUSTICE TETTEH	CPP	M	39	1,345	4.5%	-	-
PEARL AKUA AGYEMANG	IND	F	41	2,389	7.9%	-	-

**Total Votes Cast** **30,320**  
 Valid Votes 30,215 Rejected Votes 105 Turn-Out: 84.5%

Constituency **KROWOR** Registered Voters: **66,655**

Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New
ABRAHAM LARYEA ODAI	NPP	M	52	25,405	46.9%	+	-
DR NII OAKLEY QUAYE-KUMAH	NDC	M	45	24,339	44.9%	-	-
THEOPHILUS BOYE MENSAH	CPP	M	54	2,808	5.2%	-	-
THEOPHILUS TEI OKUNOR	IND	M	43	658	1.2%	-	-
EMMANUEL BORQUAYE BOYEFIO	IND	M	56	945	1.7%	-	-

**Total Votes Cast** **54,781**  
 Valid Votes 54,155 Rejected Votes 626 Turn-Out: 82.2%

Constituency **LEDZOKUKU** Registered Voters: **91,787**

Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New
EBENEZER NII OTU ANANG	PNC	M	34	431	0.6%	-	-
GLADYS NORLEY ASHITEY	NPP	F	49	33,039	43.1%	+	-
NII NORTEY DUA	NDC	M	51	32,169	42.0%	-	-
TREBI SAMPSON NII ASHITEY	CPP	M	49	512	0.7%	-	-
EMMANUEL NII ASHIE	IND	M	35	10,523	13.7%	-	-

**Total Votes Cast** **77,130**  
 Valid Votes 76,674 Rejected Votes 456 Turn-Out: 84.0%

Constituency	<b>NINGO-PRAMPAM</b>		Registered Voters:				<b>28,146</b>	
Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New	
SAMUEL CARBOO MARTEY	NPP	M	59	6,782	28.3%	-	-	
ENOCH TEYE MENSAH	NDC	M	58	17,179	71.7%	+	-	
<b>Total Votes Cast</b>	<b>24,516</b>							
Valid Votes	23,961		Rejected Votes	555	Turn-Out:	87.1%		
Constituency	<b>ODODODIODOO</b>		Registered Voters:				<b>81,643</b>	
Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New	
REGINALD NII BI AYI-BONTE	NPP	M	40	31,546	46.4%	-	-	
SAMUEL A MANKATATTAH	NDC	M	62	35,634	52.4%	+	-	
ISAAC NII ANNAN M OFFEI	CPP	M	29	814	1.2%	-	-	
<b>Total Votes Cast</b>	<b>67,994</b>							
Valid Votes	67,994		Rejected Votes	0	Turn-Out:	83.3%		
Constituency	<b>OKAIKWEI NORTH</b>		Registered Voters:				<b>113,769</b>	
Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New	
MRS ELIZABETH KWATSOE T. SACKEY	NPP	F	46	44,573	46.1%	+	-	
RICHARD SIMONS QUAYE	NDC	M	46	35,368	36.6%	-	-	
REINDORF NII KWAO METTLE	CPP	M	51	1,510	1.6%	-	-	
YAW ADJEI AMANKWAH	IND	M	45	15,226	15.7%	-	-	
<b>Total Votes Cast</b>	<b>98,669</b>							
Valid Votes	96,677		Rejected Votes	1992	Turn-Out:	86.7%		

Constituency	<b>OKAIKWEI SOUTH</b>		Registered Voters:				<b>82,579</b>	
Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New	
ATOBUGA MOHAMMED ZAKARI	PNC	M	29	602	0.9%	-	-	
NANA AKOMEA	NPP	M	43	41,383	59.1%	+	-	
CAPT. CHRISTOPH KWAMI BROOKS	NDC	M	61	17,399	24.8%	-	-	
ANTHONY MENSAH	CPP	M	44	10,456	14.9%	-	-	
MAXIMUS MICHAEL L GBEHO	EGLE	M	27	177	0.3%	-	-	
<b>Total Votes Cast</b>	<b>70,900</b>							
Valid Votes	70,017	Rejected Votes	883	Turn-Out:		85.9%		
Constituency	<b>SEGE</b>		Registered Voters:				<b>19,866</b>	
Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New	
AKROFI ADZOTEYE LAWER	NPP	M	57	2,830	16.7%	-	+	
ALFRED W G ABAYATEYE	NDC	M	51	9,286	54.9%	+	+	
WING CMDR S. NELSON (RTD)	CPP	M	60	4,791	28.3%	-	+	
<b>Total Votes Cast</b>	<b>17,460</b>							
Valid Votes	16,907	Rejected Votes	553	Turn-Out:		87.9%		
Constituency	<b>SHAI OSUDOKU</b>		Registered Voters:				<b>24,526</b>	
Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New	
REX ISAAC KOFI ADDAE	PNC	M	40	106	0.5%	-	-	
GLORIA AFUA AKUFFO	NPP	F	50	7,386	34.7%	-	-	
DAVID TETTEH ASSUMENG	NDC	M	43	13,510	63.4%	+	-	
ELIAS NOMO TETTEH	CPP	M	45	293	1.4%	-	-	
<b>Total Votes Cast</b>	<b>21,700</b>							
Valid Votes	21,295	Rejected Votes	405	Turn-Out:		88.5%		

Constituency		<b>TEMA EAST</b>		Registered Voters:			<b>101,201</b>	
Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New	
ISHMAEL ASHITEY	NPP	M	50	41,519	48.1%	+	-	
EMELIA KAI ADJEI	NDC	F	58	27,272	31.6%	-	-	
CHARLES AKWETEY FYNN-WILLIAMS	CPP	M	61	1,428	1.7%	-	-	
ALBERT ANAWI NUAMAH	IND	M	43	5,517	6.4%	-	-	
LORD KORANTENG HAMAH	IND	M	22	1,699	2.0%	-	-	
RAMSEYER AGYEMAN PREMPEH	IND	M	32	8,849	10.3%	-	-	
<b>Total Votes Cast</b>	<b>87,301</b>							
Valid Votes	86,284	Rejected Votes	1017		Turn-Out:		86.3%	

Constituency		<b>TEMA WEST</b>		Registered Voters:			<b>83,864</b>	
Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New	
AIDOOH ABRAHAM OSSEI	NPP	M	51	37,975	53.5%	+	-	
GEORGE KOMLA MEDIE	NDC	M	51	27,061	38.1%	-	-	
GODFRIED ALLAN LOMOTEY	CPP	M	64	1,178	1.7%	-	-	
KOJO AMOAKO	EGLE	M	40	298	0.4%	-	-	
KENNETH NANA AMOATENG	IND	M	29	1,164	1.6%	-	-	
AYELE AJAVON	IND	F	64	1,746	2.5%	-	-	
JUSTICE AWORTWE EDWARDS	IND	M	39	1,587	2.2%	-	-	
<b>Total Votes Cast</b>	<b>71,009</b>							
Valid Votes	71,009	Rejected Votes	0		Turn-Out:		84.7%	

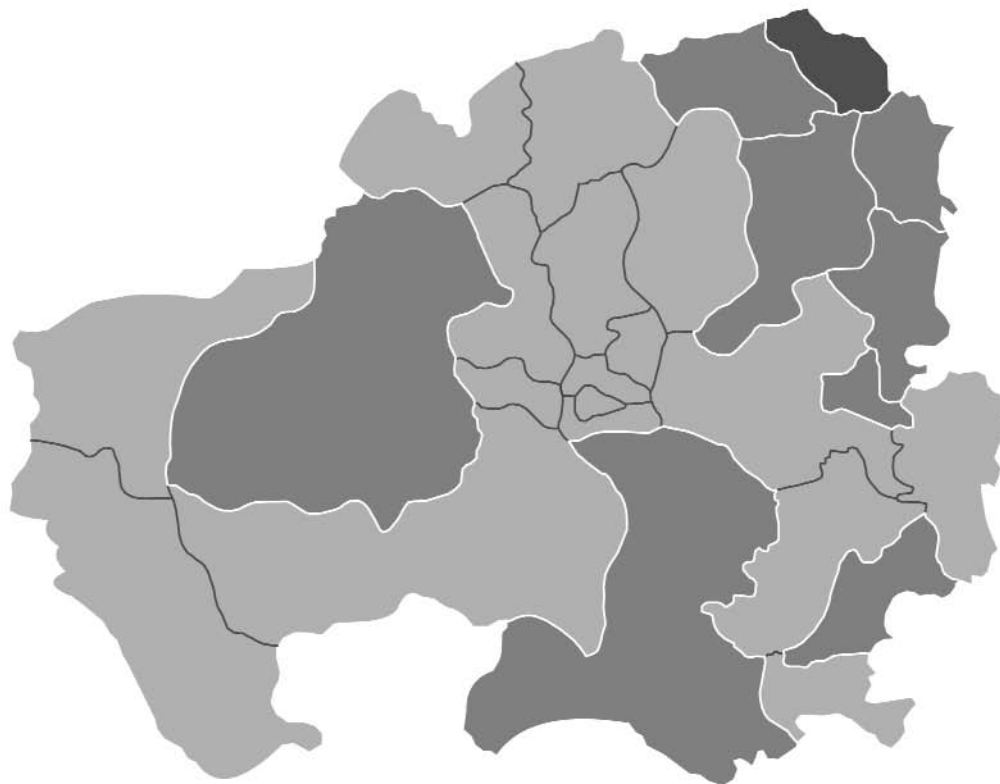
Constituency		TROBU-AMASAMAN					Registered Voters:		82,141
Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New		
DANIEL ADDOQUAYE PAPPOE	PNC	M	58	1,044	1.5%	-	-		
SAMUEL NEE-ARYEETAY ATTOH	NPP	M	54	31,459	45.5%	+	-		
ERNEST ATTUQUAYE ARMAH	NDC	M	47	31,017	44.9%	-	-		
THELMA LANTWEI LAMPTEY	CPP	F	43	4,013	5.8%	-	-		
LAWRENCE KESSEY	IND	M	50	1,557	2.3%	-	-		
<b>Total Votes Cast</b>	<b>69,589</b>								
Valid Votes	69,090	Rejected Votes	499		Turn-Out:		84.7%		

Constituency		WEIJA					Registered Voters:		155,658
Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New		
SHIRLEY AYORKOR BOTCHWAY	NPP	F	41	76,995	58.6%	+	+		
JOHN CAESAR AHIABOR	NDC	M	46	44,223	33.7%	-	+		
EMMANUEL NII SACKAY	CPP	M	43	1,356	1.0%	-	+		
ISAAC NII OTOO OTOO	DPP	M	48	374	0.3%	-	+		
JOHN AMEKAH	GCPP	M	52	2,157	1.6%	-	+		
REV FRED NII ADJETEY LARBIE	IND	M	50	6,174	4.7%	-	+		
<b>Total Votes Cast</b>	<b>132,168</b>								
Valid Votes	131,279	Rejected Votes	889		Turn-Out:		84.9%		





# Parliamentary Election Results for Region Northern



■	NPP	8 seats
■	NDC	17 seats
■	INDP	1 seat

**REGION NORTHERN**

Constituency	<b>BIMBILA</b>		Registered Voters:				<b>44,236</b>	
Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New	
ANDREW NOGMA	PNC	M	47	1,564	4.1%	-	-	
NITIWUL BINGAB ADUNA DOMINIC	NPP	M	27	15,791	41.9%	-	-	
MOHAMMED IBN ABASS	NDC	M	40	19,577	51.9%	+	-	
IBN AZIZ ABASS	DPP	M	42	781	2.1%	-	-	
<b>Total Votes Cast</b>	<b>39,792</b>							
Valid Votes	37,713	Rejected Votes	2079	Turn-Out:	90.0%			
Constituency	<b>BOLE</b>		Registered Voters:				<b>22,807</b>	
Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New	
ABDULAI AHMED ABUDU	PNC	M	55	342	1.9%	-	-	
ALHAJI SULEMANA ADAMS ACHANZO	NPP	M	35	6,675	37.1%	-	-	
JOHN DRAMANI MAHAMA	NDC	M	46	10,974	61.0%	+	-	
<b>Total Votes Cast</b>	<b>18,205</b>							
Valid Votes	17,991	Rejected Votes	214	Turn-Out:	79.8%			
Constituency	<b>BUNKPURUGU</b>		Registered Voters:				<b>37,149</b>	
Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New	
DUBIK A SAMAN	PNC	M	38	2,480	7.8%	-	-	
DUBIK MAHMA YAKUBU	NPP	M	54	7,265	22.8%	-	-	
NAMBURR BERRICK	NDC	M	45	6,791	21.3%	-	-	
DUUT MARTIN KOMBIAN	CPP	M	39	461	1.4%	-	-	
JOSEPH BIPOBA NAABU	IND	M	43	6,447	20.2%	-	-	
LABIK JOSEPH YAANI	IND	M	50	8,436	26.5%	+	-	
<b>Total Votes Cast</b>	<b>33,616</b>							
Valid Votes	31,880	Rejected Votes	1736	Turn-Out:	90.5%			

Constituency	<b>CHEREPONI</b>		Registered Voters:				<b>19,239</b>	
Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New	
DORIS A SEIDU	NPP	F	35	5,873	36.4%	+	-	
SEIDU ISSAH ABAH	NDC	M	46	5,561	34.5%	-	-	
KWABENA YAWKAN MICHEAL	CPP	M	46	559	3.5%	-	-	
BAWA MAMSHIE ALI (DR)	IND	M	51	4,138	25.7%	-	-	
<b>Total Votes Cast</b>	<b>17,378</b>							
Valid Votes	16,131		Rejected Votes	1247	Turn-Out:	90.3%		

Constituency	<b>DAMONGO/DABOYA</b>		Registered Voters:				<b>30,603</b>	
Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New	
BENEDICT KPENO	PNC	M	59	530	2.1%	-	-	
ALEX SEIDU SOFO	NPP	M	54	11,975	48.4%	+	-	
YAKUBU NELSON NYINIEFO	NDC	M	61	11,680	47.2%	-	-	
ALIDU MAHAMA	CPP	M	49	373	1.5%	-	-	
SKIDO ALHASSAN	EGLE	M	30	165	0.7%	-	-	
<b>Total Votes Cast</b>	<b>25,936</b>							
Valid Votes	24,723		Rejected Votes	1213	Turn-Out:	84.7%		

Constituency	<b>GUSHEIEGU</b>		Registered Voters:				<b>31,071</b>	
Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New	
IDDI RITA TANI	NPP	F	55	14,643	52.8%	+	-	
IDDRISU HUDU	NDC	M	45	13,108	47.2%	-	-	
<b>Total Votes Cast</b>	<b>28,855</b>							
Valid Votes	27,751		Rejected Votes	1104	Turn-Out:	92.9%		

Constituency	<b>KARAGA</b>		Registered Voters:				<b>26,372</b>	
Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New	
OSMAN ISSAH ABUKARI	NPP	M	47	8,192	35.5%	+	+	
IDDRISU DAWUDA	NDC	M	54	14,868	64.5%	-	-	
<b>Total Votes Cast</b>	<b>23,917</b>							
Valid Votes	23,060		Rejected Votes	857	Turn-Out:	90.7%		
Constituency	<b>KPANDAI</b>		Registered Voters:				<b>33,696</b>	
Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New	
KPAJAL JAMES KWESI	NPP	M	47	7,460	25.7%	-	-	
LIKPALIMOR KWAJO TAWIAH	NDC	M	44	11,915	41.1%	+	-	
ABDULAI AWAL MOHAMMED	CPP	M	36	445	1.5%	-	-	
DANIEL NSALA WAKPAL	IND	M	29	9,177	31.6%	-	-	
<b>Total Votes Cast</b>	<b>30,232</b>							
Valid Votes	28,997		Rejected Votes	1235	Turn-Out:	89.7%		
Constituency	<b>KUMBUNGU</b>		Registered Voters:				<b>31,023</b>	
Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New	
PRINCE IMORO ALHASSAN ANDANI	NPP	M	46	5,968	20.8%	-	-	
YAKUBU IMORO ALHAJI	NDC	M	46	22,245	77.5%	+	-	
MOHAMMED IMORO	CPP	M	38	498	1.7%	-	-	
<b>Total Votes Cast</b>	<b>28,864</b>							
Valid Votes	28,711		Rejected Votes	153	Turn-Out:	93.0%		

Constituency **MION** Registered Voters: **33,451**

Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New
MABE YARBAY GABRIEL	PNC	M	50	587	2.2%	-	-
MAHAMA NEGIN KWAS SAMUEL	NPP	M	32	10,307	38.1%	-	-
ALHASSAN AHMED YAKUBU	NDC	M	47	10,568	39.1%	+	-
ALABIRA IBRAHIM	CPP	M	52	4,616	17.1%	-	-
ABU E MUSAH	IND	M	46	956	3.5%	-	-
SULEMANA ABU	IND	M	46				
<b>Total Votes Cast</b>	<b>28,031</b>						
Valid Votes	27,034	Rejected Votes	997	Turn-Out:		83.8%	

Constituency **NALERIGU** Registered Voters: **38,744**

Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New
ALANDO BANABA MOSES	PNC	M	48	9,378	29.1%	-	-
ALIMA MAHAMA HAJIA	NPP	F	47	11,308	35.1%	+	-
DR.TIA ALFRED SUGRI	NDC	M	48	11,259	34.9%	-	-
HAMIDU NAPOLEON DAWUNI	CPP	M	46	311	1.0%	-	-
<b>Total Votes Cast</b>	<b>33,904</b>						
Valid Votes	32,256	Rejected Votes	1648	Turn-Out:		87.5%	

Constituency **NANTON** Registered Voters: **15,452**

Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New
ALHAJI ABDEL-KAREEM IDDRISU	NPP	M	52	5,778	40.6%	-	-
ALHAJI ALHASSAN YAKUBU	NDC	M	55	8,338	58.5%	+	-
ABU ALHASSAN	CPP	M	52	132	0.9%	-	-
<b>Total Votes Cast</b>	<b>14,685</b>						
Valid Votes	14,248	Rejected Votes	437	Turn-Out:		95.0%	

Constituency **SABOBA** Registered Voters: 22,147

Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New
KENNETH WUJANGI	PNC	M	56	1,157	5.9%	-	-
BINTIN CHARLES BINIPOM	NPP	M	40	10,441	53.6%	+	-
BILJO NAYON	NDC	M	52	7,892	40.5%	-	-
<b>Total Votes Cast</b>				<b>20,252</b>			
Valid Votes				19,490			
			Rejected Votes	762		Turn-Out:	91.4%

Constituency **SALAGA** Registered Voters: 41,081

Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New
ABUBAKARI ALHASSAN KOKOCHICHI	PNC	M	29	216	0.6%	-	-
ABUBAKARI SADDIQUE BONIFACE	NPP	M	44	13,755	38.9%	+	-
DRAMAN JERRY JACKSON	NDC	M	48	12,265	34.7%	-	-
IDDRISU ABU	CPP	M	29	223	0.6%	-	-
IBRAHIM DEY ABUBAKARI	IND	M	46	8,919	25.2%	-	-
<b>Total Votes Cast</b>				<b>36,411</b>			
Valid Votes				35,378			
			Rejected Votes	1033		Turn-Out:	88.6%

Constituency **SALWA-TUNA-KALBA** Registered Voters: 31,180

Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New
YAAPUO EDWARD KWABENA	PNC	M	45	848	3.8%	-	-
YUSIF JUSTICE GODWIN	NPP	M	32	4,354	19.3%	-	-
SADITEY DARI DONALD	NDC	M	47	13,232	58.7%	+	-
MANTOR SIMIDON ALFRED	CPP	M	54	2,395	10.6%	-	-
BAAKU JIMA JOSEPH	EGLE	M	50	1,707	7.6%	-	-
<b>Total Votes Cast</b>				<b>25,046</b>			
Valid Votes				22,536			
			Rejected Votes	2510		Turn-Out:	80.3%

Constituency **SAVELUGU** Registered Voters: 32,690

Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New
MAHAMA IDDRISU	PNC	M	33	279	0.9%	-	-
ABDULAI ABUKARI ALHASSAN	NPP	M	42	9,455	31.7%	-	-
HAJIA MARY SALIFU BOFORO	NDC	F	53	19,837	66.6%	+	-
YAKUBU ABASS	DPP	M	31	214	0.7%	-	-

**Total Votes Cast 30,618**

Valid Votes 29,785 Rejected Votes 833 Turn-Out: 93.7%

Constituency **TAMALE CENTRAL** Registered Voters: 65,863

Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New
IDDIRISU U-AZU	PNC	M	32	693	1.1%	-	-
ADAM MOHAMMED AMIN	NPP	M	30	24,614	38.6%	-	-
PROF. AL-HASSAN WAYO SEINI	NDC	M	59	35,635	55.8%	+	-
DR ADAM GAMEL NASSER	CPP	M	48	2,574	4.0%	-	-
RITA ADAMS	DPP	F	40	329	0.5%	-	-

**Total Votes Cast 63,845**

Valid Votes 63,845 Rejected Votes 0 Turn-Out: 96.9%

Constituency **TAMALE NORTH** Registered Voters: 59,724

Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New
EMELIA AFUA AWUNI	PNC	F	52	1,307	2.5%	-	-
HAROUN ABDEL-MAJEED	NPP	M	52	10,418	20.1%	-	-
ABUKARI SUMANI (ALHAJI)	NDC	M	58	37,854	73.2%	+	-
BASHARU ALHASSAN DABALLI	CPP	M	40	1,993	3.9%	-	-
ISSAH AHAMED	IND	M	39	154	0.3%	-	-

**Total Votes Cast 52,507**

Valid Votes 51,726 Rejected Votes 781 Turn-Out: 87.9%



Constituency	<b>TAMALE SOUTH</b>		Registered Voters:				<b>60,493</b>	
Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New	
MOHAMMED ADAM NASHIRU	PNC	M	39	377	0.7%	-	+	
MUSTAPHA ALI IDRIS	NPP	M	49	12,116	22.5%	-	+	
IDDRISU HARUNA	NDC	M	34	39,204	72.8%	+	+	
AL-HASSAN ABUBAKAR(DR)	CPP	M	62	1,908	3.5%	-	+	
KANDE ABUKARI (HAJIA)	DPP	F	49	251	0.5%	-	+	
<b>Total Votes Cast</b>	<b>54,990</b>							
Valid Votes	53,856	Rejected Votes	1134	Turn-Out:		90.9%		
Constituency	<b>TOLON</b>		Registered Voters:				<b>37,596</b>	
Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New	
ALHAJI IDDRISU ADAM	NPP	M	54	12,359	38.5%	-	-	
ABDUL-RAZAQ A-UMAR	NDC	M	29	19,123	59.6%	+	-	
SALIFU SAMSON HUSSEIN	CPP	M	48	612	1.9%	-	-	
<b>Total Votes Cast</b>	<b>32,823</b>							
Valid Votes	32,094	Rejected Votes	729	Turn-Out:		87.3%		
Constituency	<b>WALEWALE</b>		Registered Voters:				<b>38,046</b>	
Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New	
MBAH JACOB KANZONI	PNC	M	59	10,007	31.1%	-	-	
NABLA SULEMANA	NPP	M	58	10,490	32.6%	-	-	
ALIDU IDDRISU ZAKARI	NDC	M	48	11,355	35.3%	+	-	
AHMED ISSAHAKU	CPP	M	29	359	1.1%	-	-	
<b>Total Votes Cast</b>	<b>34,389</b>							
Valid Votes	32,211	Rejected Votes	2178	Turn-Out:		90.4%		

Constituency **WULENSI** Registered Voters: **26,702**

Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New
DANIEL OKPANUL	PNC	M	35	881	3.9%	-	-
WUMBEI KOFI KARIM	NPP	M	49	10,476	46.4%	+	-
LALIRI GEORGE MABAN	NDC	M	50	9,864	43.7%	-	-
ALHAJI MUSAH ZIBLILA STAR BOY	CPP	M	47	207	0.9%	-	-
DAWUDA MUMUNI	DPP	M	25	287	1.3%	-	-
MOHAMMED IDDRISU	IND	M	26	852	3.8%	-	-
<b>Total Votes Cast</b>	<b>23,754</b>						
Valid Votes	22,567	Rejected Votes	1187	Turn-Out:		89.0%	

Constituency **YAGABA/KUBORI** Registered Voters: **13,611**

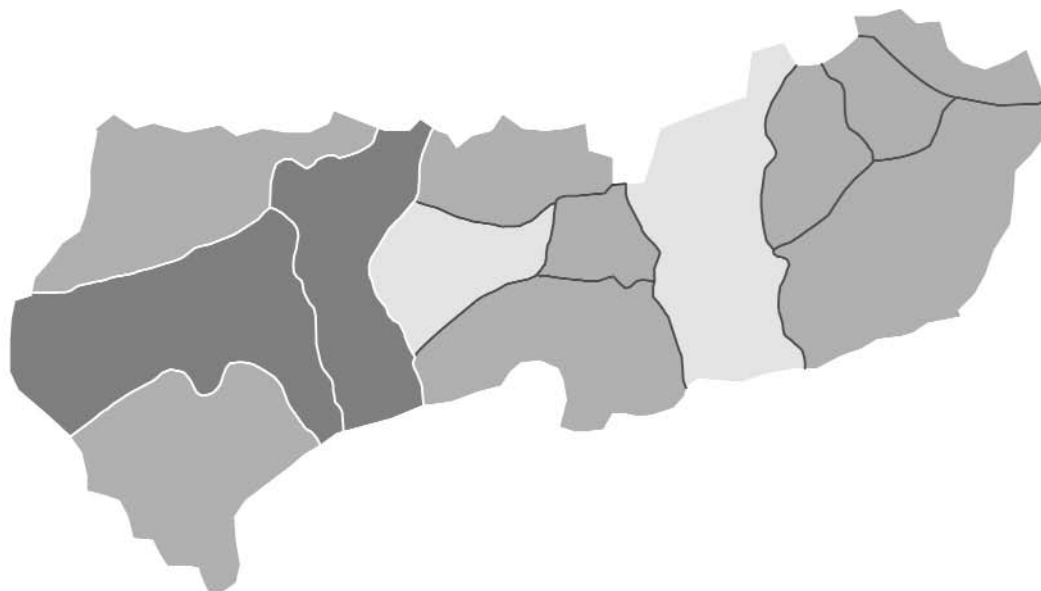
Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New
SUMANI HARUNA	PNC	M	38	2,319	21.8%	-	+
YAKUBU NDAMBA	NPP	M	58	3,452	32.5%	-	+
IBRAHIM ABDUL-RAUF TANKO	NDC	M	36	4,857	45.7%	+	+
<b>Total Votes Cast</b>	<b>11,173</b>						
Valid Votes	10,628	Rejected Votes	545	Turn-Out:		82.1%	

Constituency **YAPEI/KUSAWGU** Registered Voters: **32,220**

Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New
BUAH GEORGE INUSAH	PNC	M	30	310	1.2%	-	-
ZAKARIAH YAKUBU	NPP	M	39	11,211	44.4%	-	-
ALHAJI AMADU SEIDU	NDC	M	50	12,758	50.5%	+	-
ALHAJI BABA ADJEI	CPP	M	36	314	1.2%	-	-
WILSON SALIF YAQOUB	IND	M	45	674	2.7%	-	-
<b>Total Votes Cast</b>	<b>26,525</b>						
Valid Votes	25,267	Rejected Votes	1258	Turn-Out:		82.3%	

Constituency	<b>YENDI</b>	Registered Voters:					<b>32,172</b>	
<b>Name</b>		<b>Party</b>	<b>Sex</b>	<b>Age</b>	<b>Votes</b>	<b>Pcnt</b>	<b>Elected</b>	<b>New</b>
MBORIGNAM JOHN KWABENA		PNC	M	37	2,500	8.7%	-	-
ALHAJI MALIK ALHASSAN YAKUBU		NPP	M	59	15,302	53.5%	+	-
SULEMANA IBUN IDDRISU BABA		NDC	M	49	10,779	37.7%	-	-
ZUUTUTUGRI MUBARAK ABDALLAH		IND	M	44	0	0.0%	-	-
<b>Total Votes Cast</b>	<b>28,883</b>							
Valid Votes	28,581	Rejected Votes	302			Turn-Out:		89.8%

Constituency	<b>ZABZUGU/TATALE</b>	Registered Voters:					<b>36,974</b>	
<b>Name</b>		<b>Party</b>	<b>Sex</b>	<b>Age</b>	<b>Votes</b>	<b>Pcnt</b>	<b>Elected</b>	<b>New</b>
ADAM KUPERI LAGNABOON		PNC	M	36	433	1.3%	-	-
JABAAH JOHN BENNAM		NPP	M	39	15,555	47.8%	-	-
MOHAMMED JAGRI		NDC	M	44	16,543	50.9%	+	-
<b>Total Votes Cast</b>	<b>33,506</b>							
Valid Votes	32,531	Rejected Votes	975			Turn-Out:		90.6%



■	NPP	2 seats
■	NDC	9 seats
■	PNC	2 seats

## REGION UPPER EAST

Constituency	<b>BAWKU CENTRAL</b>		Registered Voters:				<b>49,691</b>	
Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New	
AMIDU MAMUDU SISALA	PNC	M	48	333	0.9%	-	-	
HAWA YAKUBU	NPP	F	56	10,169	26.7%	-	-	
MAHAMA AYARIGA	NDC	M	29	18,518	48.6%	+	-	
YUSSIF TAIBAN KUNDIMA	CPP	M	29	353	0.9%	-	-	
SADAT AMADU	IND	M	29	161	0.4%	-	-	
ABUBAKAR JIBREEL USTARZ	IND	M	35	8,574	22.5%	-	-	
<b>Total Votes Cast</b>	<b>38,405</b>							
Valid Votes	38,108		Rejected Votes	297	Turn-Out:		77.3%	
Constituency	<b>BINDURI</b>		Registered Voters:				<b>24,863</b>	
Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New	
YAKUBU STEPHEN	NPP	M	38	6,216	31.2%	-	-	
MARK ANTHONY AWUNI	NDC	M	64	9,797	49.1%	+	-	
BARICHIE TILATA YAKUBU	CPP	M	55	199	1.0%	-	-	
ABOYELLA CHARLES	IND	M	38	3,727	18.7%	-	-	
<b>Total Votes Cast</b>	<b>20,181</b>							
Valid Votes	19,939		Rejected Votes	242	Turn-Out:		81.2%	

Constituency **BOLGATANGA** Registered Voters: **62,056**

Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New
DAVID APASERA	PNC	M	42	18,948	38.6%	+	-
GHEYSIKA ADOMBIRE AGAMBILA	NPP	M	52	11,547	23.5%	-	-
AKOLBIRE EMMANUEL OPAM-BROWN	NDC	M	44	16,743	34.1%	-	-
EVELYN LAMISI ANABILA	CPP	F	40	564	1.1%	-	-
AWUNI ATIAH SOLOMON	DPP	M	47	345	0.7%	-	-
AMOSHIE BABA JULIUS	IND	M	34	954	1.9%	-	-
<b>Total Votes Cast</b>	<b>50,427</b>						
Valid Votes	49,101	Rejected Votes	1326	Turn-Out:		81.3%	

Constituency **BONGO** Registered Voters: **35,600**

Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New
ABUGRE FELIX	PNC	M	27	719	2.5%	-	-
ANDREWS AWUNI ABERIBIRE	NPP	M	44	10,311	36.0%	-	-
ABONGO ALBERT	NDC	M	45	17,397	60.7%	+	-
AMORO MPUSE	CPP	M	43	218	0.8%	-	-
<b>Total Votes Cast</b>	<b>29,024</b>						
Valid Votes	28,645	Rejected Votes	379	Turn-Out:		81.5%	

Constituency **BUILSA NORTH** Registered Voters: **22,057**

Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New
THOMAS AKUM-YONG	PNC	M	51	5,657	31.0%	-	-
AGNES CHIGABATIA ASANGALISAH	NPP	F	48	6,160	33.7%	+	-
AWONTIIRIM ATABOADEY TIMOTHY	NDC	M	34	6,147	33.6%	-	-
ABAAYIAK AYULIM GRACE	CPP	F	43	309	1.7%	-	-
<b>Total Votes Cast</b>	<b>19,009</b>						
Valid Votes	18,273	Rejected Votes	736	Turn-Out:		86.2%	

Constituency	<b>BULSA SOUTH</b>		Registered Voters:				<b>13,679</b>	
Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New	
ACHIANAH JOSEPH AMOABIL	PNC	M	65	2,631	24.0%	-	-	
THEODORE KABOA AYARIC	NPP	M	43	3,413	31.2%	-	-	
ABOLINBISA ROGER AKANTAGRIWEN	NDC	M	40	4,820	44.0%	+	-	
KUNDE DANIEL COLLINS	CPP	M	40	83	0.8%	-	-	
<b>Total Votes Cast</b>	<b>11,462</b>							
Valid Votes	10,947	Rejected Votes	515	Turn-Out:	83.8%			

Constituency	<b>CHIANA-PAGA</b>		Registered Voters:				<b>32,294</b>	
Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New	
ANYOKA JERRY	PNC	M	26	1,212	4.7%	-	-	
ALOWE LEO KABAH	NPP	M	53	6,242	24.3%	-	-	
PELE ABUGA	NDC	M	44	11,824	46.0%	+	-	
DESMOND AYIREVIRE	CPP	M	40	333	1.3%	-	-	
ALICHIMA MARTIN	IND	M	35	6,080	23.7%	-	-	
<b>Total Votes Cast</b>	<b>27,141</b>							
Valid Votes	25,691	Rejected Votes	1450	Turn-Out:	84.0%			

Constituency	<b>GARU/TEMPANE</b>		Registered Voters:				<b>43,652</b>	
Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New	
PULLAM WILLIAM	PNC	M	56	1,878	5.5%	-	-	
JOSEPH AKUDBILLAHH	NPP	M	56	13,067	38.4%	-	-	
AZUMAH DOMINIC AZIMBE	NDC	M	54	18,705	55.0%	+	-	
ANABAH JOSEPH BENIBAH	CPP	M	47	370	1.1%	-	-	
<b>Total Votes Cast</b>	<b>34,020</b>							
Valid Votes	34,020	Rejected Votes	0	Turn-Out:	77.9%			

Constituency **NABDAM** Registered Voters: **13,521**

Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New
SOMTIM TOBIGA	PNC	M	55	1,002	9.3%	-	-
BONIFACE GAMBILA ADAGBILA	NPP	M	45	3,227	29.9%	-	-
ASAGA MOSES	NDC	M	47	6,450	59.8%	+	-
TAMPURE AYENYETA WILLIAM	CPP	M	47	99	0.9%	-	-
<b>Total Votes Cast</b>	<b>11,128</b>						
Valid Votes	10,778	Rejected Votes	350	Turn-Out:		82.3%	

Constituency **NAVRONGO CENTRAL** Registered Voters: **38,884**

Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New
GABRIEL PWAMANG	PNC	M	44	6,512	20.6%	-	-
ADDA JOSEPH KOFI	NPP	M	48	12,444	39.3%	+	-
ANDEMA EMMANUEL	NDC	M	47	6,201	19.6%	-	-
AZANTINLWO ANEMANA JENNIFER	CPP	M	39	140	0.4%	-	-
BAGONIA GRACE	DPP	F	35	83	0.3%	-	-
DONALD AMUAH	IND	M	59	2,262	7.1%	-	-
ACHULIWOR A. OTITO WERSEH	IND	M	49	4,015	12.7%	-	-
<b>Total Votes Cast</b>	<b>32,778</b>						
Valid Votes	31,657	Rejected Votes	1121	Turn-Out:		84.3%	

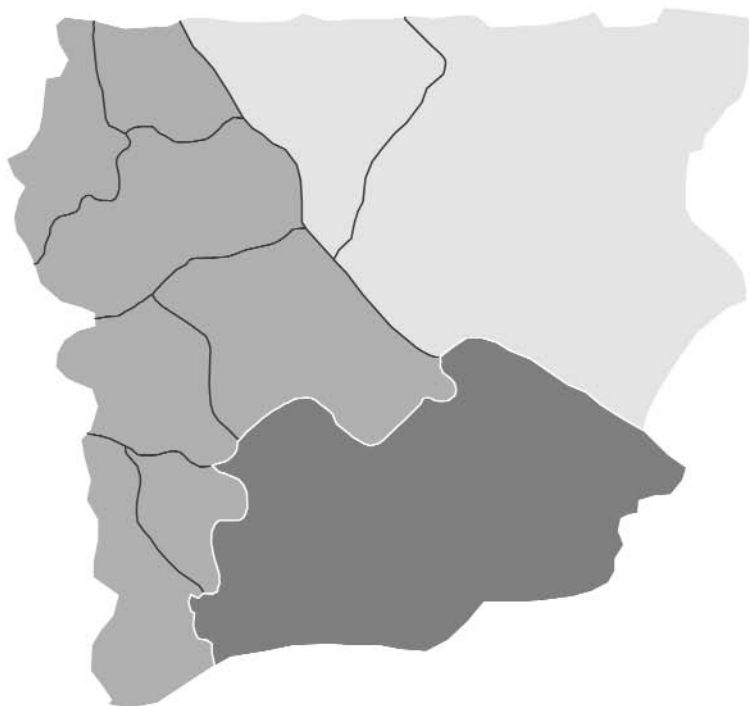
Constituency **PUSIGA** Registered Voters: **24,310**

Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New
YAHAYA SEIDU AWINABA	NPP	M	49	6,588	35.2%	-	+
ATINGBAN SIMON	NDC	M	50	12,112	64.8%	+	+
<b>Total Votes Cast</b>	<b>19,673</b>						
Valid Votes	18,700	Rejected Votes	973	Turn-Out:		80.9%	



Constituency <b>TALENSI</b>		Registered Voters:					<b>27,898</b>	
<b>Name</b>	<b>Party</b>	<b>Sex</b>	<b>Age</b>	<b>Votes</b>	<b>Pcnt</b>	<b>Elected</b>	<b>New</b>	
SAMUEL KUUG NAROOK	PNC	M	46	3,001	13.5%	-	-	
HAJIA MARIAM ABAGNA KHALDI	NPP	F	42	5,354	24.2%	-	-	
AKOLOGU JOHN TIA	NDC	M	50	8,346	37.7%	+	-	
JOHN TEROUG ZONGBIL	CPP	M	39	865	3.9%	-	-	
ROBERT N. DOAMENG MOSORE	IND	M	51	4,582	20.7%	-	-	
<b>Total Votes Cast</b>	<b>22,985</b>							
Valid Votes	22,148	Rejected Votes	837		Turn-Out:		82.4%	

Constituency <b>ZEBILLA</b>		Registered Voters:					<b>37,251</b>	
<b>Name</b>	<b>Party</b>	<b>Sex</b>	<b>Age</b>	<b>Votes</b>	<b>Pcnt</b>	<b>Elected</b>	<b>New</b>	
JOHN AKPARIBO NDEBUGRE	PNC	M	54	11,026	35.4%	+	-	
APPIAH MOSES	NPP	M	48	8,921	28.6%	-	-	
CLETUS APUL AVOKA	NDC	M	53	10,913	35.0%	-	-	
SULLEY ANEDA APAM	CPP	M	50	328	1.1%	-	-	
<b>Total Votes Cast</b>	<b>32,585</b>							
Valid Votes	31,188	Rejected Votes	1397		Turn-Out:		87.5%	



■	NPP	1 seat
■	NDC	7 seats
■	PNC	2 seats

**REGION UPPER WEST**

Constituency		JIRAPA		Registered Voters:			29,025	
Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New	
JAMES AMARE	PNC	M	50	483	2.3%	-	-	
WINIFRED A DY-YAKAH	NPP	F	56	4,280	20.7%	-	-	
SALIA EDWARD KOJO	NDC	M	52	15,580	75.3%	+	-	
NUAH BIBIANA	IND	F	49	354	1.7%	-	-	
<b>Total Votes Cast</b>	<b>21,452</b>							
Valid Votes	20,697		Rejected Votes	755		Turn-Out:	73.9%	
Constituency		LAMBUSSIE		Registered Voters:			16,576	
Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New	
THOMAS F BITIE-KETTING	PNC	M	51	1,265	10.1%	-	-	
SEBASTIAN KOUG BAMILE	NPP	M	58	4,553	36.5%	-	-	
BOON ALICE TENI	NDC	F	42	6,554	52.5%	+	-	
ABUBAKARI ALHAJI YAHAYA	CPP	M	41	108	0.9%	-	-	
<b>Total Votes Cast</b>	<b>12,980</b>							
Valid Votes	12,480		Rejected Votes	500		Turn-Out:	78.3%	
Constituency		LAWRA		Registered Voters:			40,375	
Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New	
BAPULLU DENIS DERY	PNC	M	53	912	2.9%	-	-	
DERY AMBROSE P	NPP	M	48	10,549	33.9%	-	-	
DR BENJAMIN KUNBUOR	NDC	M	46	19,306	62.0%	+	-	
SEIDU ADAMS BILLAH	CPP	M	44	371	1.2%	-	-	
<b>Total Votes Cast</b>	<b>33,288</b>							
Valid Votes	31,138		Rejected Votes	2150		Turn-Out:	82.4%	

Constituency	<b>NADOWLI EAST</b>		Registered Voters:				<b>13,053</b>	
Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New	
TINGANI BANOEBARA JONAS	PNC	M	36	713	7.0%	-	-	
KASANGA RAPHAEL KASIM	NPP	M	50	3,221	31.8%	-	-	
MATHIAS ASOMA PUOZAA	NDC	M	56	6,095	60.1%	+	-	
TIESAAH AZAADONG GEORGE	CPP	M	43	115	1.1%	-	-	
<b>Total Votes Cast</b>	<b>10,412</b>							
Valid Votes	10,144		Rejected Votes	268	Turn-Out:	79.8%		

Constituency	<b>NADOWLI WEST</b>		Registered Voters:				<b>28,486</b>	
Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New	
CLEMENT K SENCHI	PNC	M	49	625	2.8%	-	-	
DANIEL ANLEU-MWINE BAGA	NPP	M	47	5,297	23.7%	-	-	
ALBAN SUMANA KINGSFORD BAGBIN	NDC	M	47	11,296	50.5%	+	-	
SASUU BERNARD KABAWUNU	CPP	M	23	152	0.7%	-	-	
BISUNG EDWARD	DPP	M	24	188	0.8%	-	-	
DAPIILAA ISHAK	IND	M	47	4,791	21.4%	-	-	
<b>Total Votes Cast</b>	<b>23,178</b>							
Valid Votes	22,349		Rejected Votes	829	Turn-Out:	81.4%		

Constituency	<b>SISSALA EAST</b>		Registered Voters:				<b>22,984</b>	
Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New	
MOSES DANI BAAH	PNC	M	53	14,186	74.2%	+	-	
ALHASSAN DUBIE HALUTIE	NDC	F	57	4,943	25.8%	-	-	
<b>Total Votes Cast</b>	<b>19,810</b>							
Valid Votes	19,129		Rejected Votes	681	Turn-Out:	86.2%		

Constituency		SISSALA WEST		Registered Voters:				19,291
Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New	
BAYIRGA HARUNA	PNC	M	52	4,788	30.6%	+	+	
BENSON GEORGE HIKAH	NPP	M	42	4,419	28.2%	-	+	
AMIDU SULEMANI	NDC	M	47	4,759	30.4%	-	+	
KALE NONETUO PETERS	IND	M	52	1,677	10.7%	-	+	
<b>Total Votes Cast</b>	<b>16,520</b>							
Valid Votes	15,643	Rejected Votes	877	Turn-Out:			85.6%	

Constituency		WA CENTRAL		Registered Voters:				50,537
Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New	
MORNAH ANBATAAYELA BERNARD	PNC	M	31	12,280	29.6%	-	-	
MOHAMMED ADAMA KPEGLA	NPP	M	38	7,249	17.5%	-	-	
PELPUO ABDUL-RASHID HASSAN	NDC	M	40	21,272	51.3%	+	-	
ABU MUMUNI	CPP	M	51	376	0.9%	-	-	
OSMAN MOHAMMED	DPP	M	31	172	0.4%	-	-	
OSMAN IMAM SIDIK	IND	M	28	152	0.4%	-	-	
<b>Total Votes Cast</b>	<b>42,754</b>							
Valid Votes	41,501	Rejected Votes	1253	Turn-Out:			84.6%	

Constituency		WA EAST		Registered Voters:				27,608
Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New	
ALBERT SOLOMON BAWAH SULLEY	PNC	M	54	1,085	5.1%	-	-	
BAYON GODFREY TANGU	NPP	M	48	10,947	51.4%	+	-	
SALIAH ISSAKU ALHAJI	NDC	M	52	9,275	43.5%	-	-	
<b>Total Votes Cast</b>	<b>22,255</b>							
Valid Votes	21,307	Rejected Votes	948	Turn-Out:			80.6%	

Parliamentary Election Results for Region Upper East

Constituency	<b>WA WEST</b>	Registered Voters:					<b>28,443</b>	
<b>Name</b>		<b>Party</b>	<b>Sex</b>	<b>Age</b>	<b>Votes</b>	<b>Pcnt</b>	<b>Elected</b>	<b>New</b>
VAARI MATTHEW SAA-HI		PNC	M	26	653	3.3%	-	+
EDWARD YIRIMAMBO		NPP	M	61	6,071	30.4%	-	+
JOSEPH YIELEH CHIREH		NDC	M	50	13,256	66.3%	+	+
<b>Total Votes Cast</b>	<b>21,211</b>							
Valid Votes	19,980	Rejected Votes		1231		Turn-Out:		74.6%





■	NPP	1 seat
■	NDC	21 seats



## REGION VOLTA

Constituency		AKAN		Registered Voters:			28,641	
Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New	
GYAMBIBY-ASONG R MAXWELL	PNC	M	45	569	2.3%	-	-	
ALHAJI RASHID BAWA	NPP	M	45	9,983	40.1%	-	-	
GYAPONG KWADWO JOHN	NDC	M	54	13,937	55.9%	+	-	
AKROMAH KOFI GODFRED GIDSON	CPP	M	46	428	1.7%	-	-	
<b>Total Votes Cast</b>	<b>25,340</b>							
Valid Votes	24,917	Rejected Votes	423	Turn-Out:			88.5%	
Constituency		ANLO		Registered Voters:			38,305	
Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New	
KUDJO CAMPBELL DJADU	PNC	M	57	81	0.2%	-	-	
AHIABOR EDWARD KOFI	NPP	M	41	1,869	5.5%	-	-	
CLEMENT KOFI HUMADO	NDC	M	51	17,758	52.2%	+	-	
AMELOR GODWIN KWASHIE	CPP	M	40	120	0.4%	-	-	
SIVA VORDZORGBE	EGLE	M	26	87	0.3%	-	-	
JAMES VICTOR GBEHO	IND	M	69	14,089	41.4%	-	-	
<b>Total Votes Cast</b>	<b>34,541</b>							
Valid Votes	34,004	Rejected Votes	537	Turn-Out:			90.2%	

Constituency **AVENOR-AVE** Registered Voters: **44,414**

Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New
MUMUNI AYISHA	PNC	F	29	174	0.4%	-	-
NICHOLAS COFFIE NEGBLE	NPP	M	58	5,118	13.2%	-	-
EDWARD KORBLY DOE ADJAHO	NDC	M	47	31,795	81.9%	+	-
VICENT NORGBEDZI	CPP	M	47	1,585	4.1%	-	-
VIDA ABLA KOTOKU	EGLE	F	33	152	0.4%	-	-

**Total Votes Cast** **39,437**

Valid Votes 38,824 Rejected Votes 613 Turn-Out: 88.8%

Constituency **BIAKOYE** Registered Voters: **31,020**

Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New
GEORGE KOFI AFARI	PNC	M	52	141	0.5%	-	-
KWASI OWUSU YEBOA	NPP	M	52	6,784	25.0%	-	-
BANDUA EMMANUEL KWASI	NDC	M	55	14,459	53.2%	+	-
ALFRED KOFI APPIAH	IND	M	38	5,782	21.3%	-	-

**Total Votes Cast** **27,166**

Valid Votes 27,166 Rejected Votes 0 Turn-Out: 87.6%

Constituency **BUEM** Registered Voters: **25,630**

Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New
MOHAMED NURUDEEN	PNC	M	35	139	0.6%	-	-
BOB CHARLES AGBONTOR	NPP	M	42	4,807	22.1%	-	-
HENRY FORD KAMEL	NDC	M	43	15,295	70.3%	+	-
SOSTHENES SIMON SAKYI	CPP	M	60	1,502	6.9%	-	-

**Total Votes Cast** **21,743**

Valid Votes 21,743 Rejected Votes 0 Turn-Out: 84.8%

Constituency	<b>CENTRAL TONGU</b>		Registered Voters:				<b>28,047</b>	
Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New	
BATTORVI BROWN COOPER	PNC	M	46	105	0.4%	-	-	
JOHN CUDJO DUNYO	NPP	M	49	1,793	7.4%	-	-	
JOE KWASHIE GIDISU	NDC	M	52	16,807	69.1%	+	-	
PATIENCE AMI AMEKU	CPP	F	57	5,620	23.1%	-	-	
<b>Total Votes Cast</b>	<b>25,016</b>							
Valid Votes	24,325		Rejected Votes	691	Turn-Out:	89.2%		

Constituency	<b>HO CENTRAL</b>		Registered Voters:				<b>67,309</b>	
Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New	
SETH DICKIE KPODO	NPP	M	56	4,668	8.0%	-	-	
CAPT. (RTD) GEORGE KOFI NFOJOH	NDC	M	58	49,463	84.8%	+	-	
DEDEY KWASI LEVI MICHAEL	CPP	M	34	3,593	6.2%	-	-	
MRS ASASE ROBERTA	EGLE	F	30	275	0.5%	-	-	
TAY PROSPER	GCPP	M	49	302	0.5%	-	-	
<b>Total Votes Cast</b>	<b>58,675</b>							
Valid Votes	58,301		Rejected Votes	374	Turn-Out:	87.2%		

Constituency	<b>HO EAST</b>		Registered Voters:				<b>28,318</b>	
Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New	
MISS SARAH KPORKU	PNC	F	36	79	0.3%	-	-	
DZORKPE DAVID DICKSON	NPP	M	56	1,804	7.2%	-	-	
MRS JULIANA JOCELYN AZUMAH- MENSAH	NDC	F	54	11,348	45.1%	+	-	
GABRIEL HENRY KOBLA GBEDJOH	CPP	M	62	1,058	4.2%	-	-	
ALICE AMI GORNI	EGLE	F	45	72	0.3%	-	-	
DR SAMUEL CHARLES BUAME KWASI	IND	M	48	10,812	43.0%	-	-	
<b>Total Votes Cast</b>	<b>25,672</b>							
Valid Votes	25,173		Rejected Votes	499	Turn-Out:	90.7%		

Constituency **HO WEST** Registered Voters: **36,120**

Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New
ELIZABETH AKUA OHENE	NPP	F	59	5,346	16.9%	-	-
AGBOTSE FRANCIS AGGREY	NDC	M	60	26,065	82.5%	+	-
ELLAH NANCY SIFA	EGLÉ	F	64	191	0.6%	-	-
<b>Total Votes Cast</b>	<b>31,740</b>						
Valid Votes	31,602	Rejected Votes	138		Turn-Out:		87.9%

Constituency **HOHOE NORTH** Registered Voters: **52,044**

Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New
FORTUNE T ABUSUASEM	PNC	F	61	539	1.2%	-	-
JOHN PETER AMEWU	NPP	M	36	9,068	20.1%	-	-
PRINCE JACOB HAYIBOR	NDC	M	42	34,600	76.8%	+	-
LINUS ELOLO VICTORY KAY FIANYO	CPP	M	40	425	0.9%	-	-
PHILIP AFEAVO	IND	M	47	448	1.0%	-	-
<b>Total Votes Cast</b>	<b>45,080</b>						
Valid Votes	45,080	Rejected Votes	0		Turn-Out:		86.6%

Constituency **HOHOE SOUTH** Registered Voters: **26,482**

Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New
DELALI NDO	NPP	M	48	2,859	12.2%	-	-
AMENOWODE JOSEPH ZAPHENAT	NDC	M	49	20,579	87.8%	+	-
<b>Total Votes Cast</b>	<b>23,438</b>						
Valid Votes	23,438	Rejected Votes	0		Turn-Out:		88.5%

Constituency **KETA** Registered Voters: **33,982**

Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New
FERDINAND K. FIAWOO PICCOLO	PNC	M	41	100	0.3%	-	-
FIANOO KUDJOE	NPP	M	50	1,976	6.5%	-	-
DANIEL KWASHI ABODAKPI	NDC	M	54	26,803	87.5%	+	-
CHRIS ARCMANN ACKUMMEY	NRP	M	53	1,341	4.4%	-	-
RICHARD WORMIE	EGLE	M	44	141	0.5%	-	-
JONES PRIAM V WEMEGAH	IND	M	44	217	0.7%	-	-
W.C (RTD) FELIX TETTEH KUWORNOO	IND	M	66	53	0.2%	-	-

**Total Votes Cast 30,971**

Valid Votes 30,631 Rejected Votes 340 Turn-Out: 91.1%

Constituency **KETU NORTH** Registered Voters: **43,374**

Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New
KOFI DZAMESI A.S	NPP	M	45	10,369	26.7%	-	-
AVEDZI JAMES KLUTSE	NDC	M	40	28,403	73.3%	+	-

**Total Votes Cast 39,689**

Valid Votes 38,772 Rejected Votes 917 Turn-Out: 91.5%

Constituency **KETU SOUTH** Registered Voters: **81,186**

Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New
OBORO-ADIBO DAVID	PNC	M	64	238	0.3%	-	-
THOMAS KWASHIKPUI FRANK SESHIE	NPP	M	54	4,809	6.8%	-	-
ALBERT KWASI ZIGAH	NDC	M	45	48,279	68.4%	+	-
VINOLIA ENYONAM DEKU	CPP	F	52	839	1.2%	-	-
LETICIA EDZORNA KALITSI	EGLE	F	50	158	0.2%	-	-
AGBAGEDY CHARLES NYPSON	IND	M	52	16,241	23.0%	-	-

**Total Votes Cast 71,481**

Valid Votes 70,564 Rejected Votes 917 Turn-Out: 88.0%

Constituency **KRACHI EAST** Registered Voters: **24,329**

Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New
JOHN GYAMFI	NPP	M	42	6,261	29.9%	-	+
WISDOM GIDISU	NDC	M	37	14,652	70.1%	+	+
<b>Total Votes Cast</b>	<b>21,222</b>						
Valid Votes	20,913	Rejected Votes	309		Turn-Out:		87.2%

Constituency **KRACHI WEST** Registered Voters: **40,273**

Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New
KOFI TARKUM	PNC	M	41	8,056	23.0%	-	-
KOFI MENSAH DEMITIA	NPP	M	50	8,861	25.4%	-	-
OSEI-SARFO FRANCIS YAW	NDC	M	49	15,687	44.9%	+	-
ALHAJI ABU SAFIANO BABA	IND	M	55	1,773	5.1%	-	-
OWUSU MICHAEL KWASI	IND	M	45	121	0.3%	-	-
APRAKU KWADWO SAMPSON	IND	M	65	454	1.3%	-	-
<b>Total Votes Cast</b>	<b>36,390</b>						
Valid Votes	34,952	Rejected Votes	1438		Turn-Out:		90.4%

Constituency **NKWANTA NORTH** Registered Voters: **22,917**

Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New
JOSEPH KWAKU NAYAN	NPP	M	40	6,178	30.0%	+	+
MUNTARU IDDRISU	NDC	M	42	5,424	26.3%	-	+
ABDUL AZIZ TAIRO	CPP	M	50	123	0.6%	-	+
ABDULAI FULAMBA	IND	M	45	5,188	25.2%	-	+
DR. JOSEPH K. MANBOAH-ROCKSON	IND	M	38	3,678	17.9%	-	+
<b>Total Votes Cast</b>	<b>21,332</b>						
Valid Votes	20,591	Rejected Votes	741		Turn-Out:		93.1%

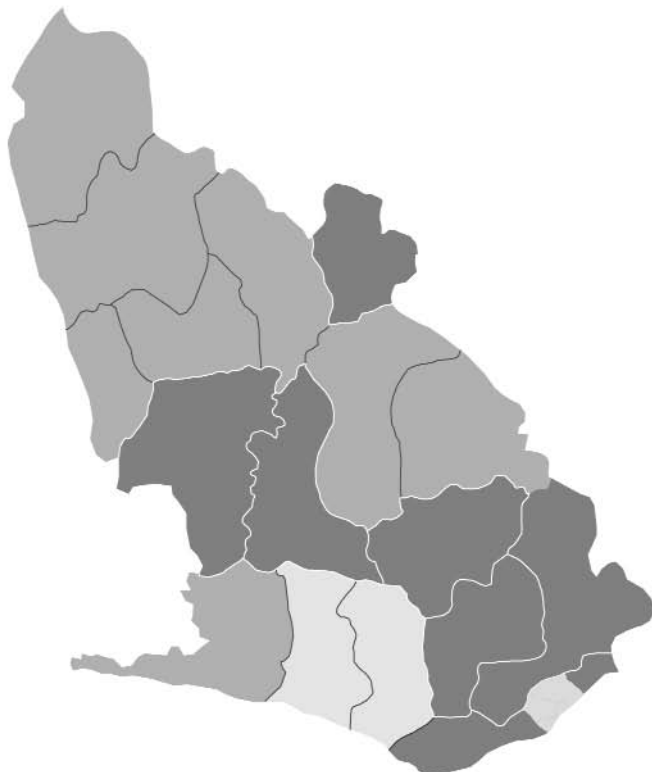
Constituency	<b>NKWANTA SOUTH</b>		Registered Voters:				<b>35,922</b>	
Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New	
MICHAEL LIJOWEL PUNAFUL	PNC	M	35	5,178	17.4%	-	-	
JOSEPH BOOKER YAW DENTEH	NPP	M	44	8,605	28.9%	-	-	
GERSHON KOFI BEDIAKO GBEDIAME	NDC	M	51	15,569	52.2%	+	-	
AWIAGAH SAMUEL	CPP	M	42	457	1.5%	-	-	
<b>Total Votes Cast</b>	<b>30,763</b>							
Valid Votes	29,809	Rejected Votes	954	Turn-Out:		85.6%		
Constituency	<b>NORTH DAYI</b>		Registered Voters:				<b>42,482</b>	
Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New	
CEPHAS JONES DONKOR	NPP	M	54	4,011	10.9%	-	-	
AKUA DANSUA SENA	NDC	F	46	29,765	80.7%	+	-	
THOMAS AQUINAS KWAME M NTUMY	CPP	M	58	3,118	8.5%	-	-	
<b>Total Votes Cast</b>	<b>37,283</b>							
Valid Votes	36,894	Rejected Votes	389	Turn-Out:		87.8%		
Constituency	<b>NORTH TONGU</b>		Registered Voters:				<b>35,042</b>	
Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New	
DAVID KWASI AMANSUNU	PNC	M	30	151	0.5%	-	+	
NICHOLAS M K AHIADORME	NPP	M	46	2,104	6.9%	-	+	
CHARLES SO HODOGBEY	NDC	M	56	21,857	71.5%	+	+	
COSMAS KODJO ETSE ASEM	IND	M	39	6,465	21.1%	-	+	
<b>Total Votes Cast</b>	<b>31,034</b>							
Valid Votes	30,577	Rejected Votes	457	Turn-Out:		88.6%		

Constituency		<b>SOUTH DAYI</b>		Registered Voters:				<b>18,929</b>
<b>Name</b>	<b>Party</b>	<b>Sex</b>	<b>Age</b>	<b>Votes</b>	<b>Pcnt</b>	<b>Elected</b>	<b>New</b>	
ERNEST PATRICK MALLET	NPP	M	53	2,284	36.2%	-	-	
DR KWAME AMPOFO	NDC	M	54	3,168	50.2%	+	-	
BERNARD DUOSE	IND	M	51	853	13.5%	-	-	
<b>Total Votes Cast</b>	<b>6,491</b>							
Valid Votes	6,305	Rejected Votes	186		Turn-Out:		34.3%	

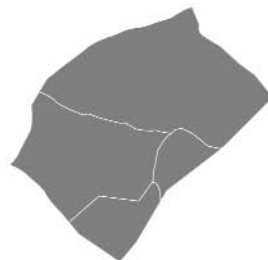
Constituency		<b>SOUTH TONGU</b>		Registered Voters:				<b>34,700</b>
<b>Name</b>	<b>Party</b>	<b>Sex</b>	<b>Age</b>	<b>Votes</b>	<b>Pcnt</b>	<b>Elected</b>	<b>New</b>	
MICHAEL ZEWU GLOVER	NPP	M	54	3,410	11.0%	-	-	
KENNETH DZIRASAH	NDC	M	50	27,140	87.4%	+	-	
APEDO SAMUEL KOFI	CPP	M	57	290	0.9%	-	-	
ADJIN LEWIS STEPHEN	EGLE	M	57	206	0.7%	-	-	
<b>Total Votes Cast</b>	<b>31,335</b>							
Valid Votes	31,046	Rejected Votes	289		Turn-Out:		90.3%	







### Sekondi-Takoradi



■	NPP	10 seats
■	NDC	8 seats
■	CPP	2 seats

## REGION WESTERN

Constituency	<b>AHANTA WEST</b>		Registered Voters:				<b>46,368</b>	
Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New	
ANDREW BEN ACKAH	PNC	M	57	408	1.1%	-	-	
SAMUEL JOHNFIAH	NPP	M	52	22,615	60.5%	+	-	
JOSEPH JONES AMOAH	NDC	M	40	7,345	19.6%	-	-	
PAA DUKU QUARSHIE	CPP	M	50	2,845	7.6%	-	-	
SAMUEL K KWOFIE	IND	M	64	4,180	11.2%	-	-	
<b>Total Votes Cast</b>	<b>38,400</b>							
Valid Votes	37,393	Rejected Votes	1007	Turn-Out:	82.8%			
Constituency	<b>AMENFI CENTRAL</b>		Registered Voters:				<b>34,149</b>	
Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New	
PETER YAW KWAKYE-ACKAH	NPP	M	47	14,006	47.7%	-	-	
GEORGE KOFI ARTHUR	NDC	M	35	14,139	48.1%	+	-	
JAMES BOATENG	CPP	M	35	1,235	4.2%	-	-	
<b>Total Votes Cast</b>	<b>30,018</b>							
Valid Votes	29,380	Rejected Votes	638	Turn-Out:	87.9%			
Constituency	<b>AMENFI EAST</b>		Registered Voters:				<b>43,313</b>	
Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New	
JULIUS IAPPIAH	PNC	M	49	548	1.5%	-	-	
JOSEPH BOAHEN AIDOO	NPP	M	47	23,937	64.9%	+	-	
OSEI KUFFOUR OMOOYEY	NDC	M	35	12,370	33.6%	-	-	
<b>Total Votes Cast</b>	<b>37,305</b>							
Valid Votes	36,855	Rejected Votes	450	Turn-Out:	86.1%			

Constituency **AMENFI WEST** Registered Voters: **35,349**

Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New
AGNES SONFUL	NPP	F	53	13,108	44.9%	-	-
JOHN GYETUAH	NDC	M	45	15,233	52.1%	+	-
KOFI BAYIM ANTWI	CPP	M	32	509	1.7%	-	-
DIZON BLE ABUKWAW	GCPP	M	29	360	1.2%	-	-

**Total Votes Cast** **30,146**

Valid Votes 29,210 Rejected Votes 936 Turn-Out: 85.3%

Constituency **AOWIN** Registered Voters: **48,617**

Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New
EBENEZER EBBI KWAKU BANKWA	PNC	M	23	854	2.2%	-	-
SAMUEL ADU GYAMFI	NPP	M	50	22,059	56.2%	+	-
JOHN KWEKUCHER ACKAH	NDC	M	59	16,358	41.7%	-	-

**Total Votes Cast** **39,896**

Valid Votes 39,271 Rejected Votes 625 Turn-Out: 82.1%

Constituency **BIA** Registered Voters: **67,089**

Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New
ANTHONY MARSHALL ARPOH	NPP	M	28	17,607	32.1%	-	-
MICHEAL COFFIE BOAMPONG	NDC	M	42	36,014	65.7%	+	-
YUSSIF BAWAH	CPP	M	59	1,165	2.1%	-	-

**Total Votes Cast** **56,295**

Valid Votes 54,786 Rejected Votes 1509 Turn-Out: 83.9%

Constituency **BIBIANI-ANHWIASO-BEKWAI** Registered Voters: **52,647**

Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New
CHRISTOPHER ADDAE	NPP	M	41	24,333	52.1%	+	-
SEIDU PAAKUNA ADAMU	NDC	M	51	22,370	47.9%	-	-
<b>Total Votes Cast</b>				<b>47,341</b>			
Valid Votes				46,703		Rejected Votes	638
						Turn-Out:	89.9%

Constituency **EFFIA KWESIMINTIM** Registered Voters: **74,300**

Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New
JOE BAIDOE ANSAH	NPP	M	40	36,936	60.8%	+	-
GEORGE KWEKU CHRISTIAN	NDC	M	46	13,660	22.5%	-	-
NANA ABAKAH	CPP	M	49	7,791	12.8%	-	-
FRANK DARKU-ANKRAH	EGL	M	35	280	0.5%	-	-
EBENEZER K QUANSAH	IND	M	66	2,073	3.4%	-	-
<b>Total Votes Cast</b>				<b>61,363</b>			
Valid Votes				60,740		Rejected Votes	623
						Turn-Out:	82.6%

Constituency **ELLEMBELE** Registered Voters: **39,719**

Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New
SHAIBU CHIE ISSAKA	PNC	M	32	388	1.1%	-	-
KAKU KORSAH	NDC	M	54	11,322	32.4%	-	-
FREDDIE BLAY	CPP	M	53	18,428	52.7%	+	-
KYIAMAH KAKU	IND	M	67	902	2.6%	-	-
<b>Total Votes Cast</b>				<b>34,969</b>			
Valid Votes				34,969		Rejected Votes	0
						Turn-Out:	88.0%

Constituency **ESIKADU/KETAN** Registered Voters: **41,539**

Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New
JOE GHARTEY	NPP	M	43	24,078	71.4%	+	+
DAVID MENSAH	NDC	M	42	8,976	26.6%	-	+
FRANK NOBLE ANKOMAH	CPP	M	65	652	1.9%	-	+
<b>Total Votes Cast</b>	<b>34,198</b>						
Valid Votes	33,706	Rejected Votes	492	Turn-Out:		82.3%	

Constituency **EVALUE GWIRA** Registered Voters: **26,305**

Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New
EDITH HAZEL	NDC	F	49	6,150	29.4%	-	-
ARMAH KOJO	CPP	M	59	10,377	49.7%	+	-
KAKU SAGARY NOKOE	IND	M	55	1,739	8.3%	-	-
ERIC OGBAME SELBY	IND	M	30	2,621	12.5%	-	-
<b>Total Votes Cast</b>	<b>21,414</b>						
Valid Votes	20,887	Rejected Votes	527	Turn-Out:		81.4%	

Constituency **JOMORO** Registered Voters: **54,858**

Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New
DORIS EDUKU	PNC	F	29	586	1.4%	-	-
ANTHONY RANSFORD TANDOH	NPP	M	62	14,835	36.4%	-	-
LEE OCRAN	NDC	M	60	16,490	40.5%	+	-
PHILIP ACKATIAH ARMAH	CPP	M	64	8,567	21.0%	-	-
<b>Total Votes Cast</b>	<b>40,478</b>						
Valid Votes	40,748	Rejected Votes	0	Turn-Out:		73.8%	

Constituency	<b>JUABOSO</b>		Registered Voters:				<b>60,526</b>	
Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New	
THOMAS BOAMAH KWAME	PNC	M	39	446	0.9%	-	-	
FRANCIS ASSUAH	NPP	M	51	15,935	31.4%	-	-	
AHI SAMPSON	NDC	M	32	33,411	65.7%	+	-	
SAMUEL ALEX ANTHONY LARBI	CPP	M	55	714	1.4%	-	-	
MARTHA SERWAA-DUAH	DPP	F	38	320	0.6%	-	-	
<b>Total Votes Cast</b>	<b>52,058</b>							
Valid Votes	50,826	Rejected Votes	1232	Turn-Out:			86.0%	
Constituency	<b>MPOHOR WASSA</b>		Registered Voters:				<b>49,190</b>	
Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New	
DAVID ANSAH	PNC	M	28	396	1.0%	-	-	
ANTHONY EVANS AMOAH	NPP	M	52	19,635	48.2%	+	-	
JOSEPH KOBINA DANYAMIE	NDC	M	37	10,014	24.6%	-	-	
MARY ANKOMAH	CPP	F	47	10,691	26.2%	-	-	
<b>Total Votes Cast</b>	<b>42,071</b>							
Valid Votes	40,736	Rejected Votes	1335	Turn-Out:			85.5%	
Constituency	<b>PRESTEA/HUNI-VALLEY</b>		Registered Voters:				<b>65,094</b>	
Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New	
ALBERT KWAKU OBBIN	NPP	M	48	23,852	43.7%	+	-	
JOHN KWEKU AKAKPO	NDC	M	64	13,283	24.4%	-	-	
YAW ASMAH HEMANS	CPP	M	56	699	1.3%	-	-	
MARY APEKO	IND	F	40	261	0.5%	-	-	
SAMUEL PLANGE KAYE	IND	M	54	16,441	30.1%	-	-	
<b>Total Votes Cast</b>	<b>55,826</b>							
Valid Votes	54,536	Rejected Votes	1290	Turn-Out:			85.8%	

Constituency **SEFWI AKONTOMBRA** Registered Voters: **27,851**

Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New
APPIAH-KUBI BAIDOO	NPP	M	35	10,060	41.0%	-	+
HEROD COBBINA	NDC	M	48	14,477	59.0%	+	+
<b>Total Votes Cast</b>				<b>24,950</b>			
Valid Votes				24,537			
		Rejected Votes	413			Turn-Out:	89.6%

Constituency **SEFWI WIAWSO** Registered Voters: **48,035**

Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New
ATIAO KWAKU	PNC	M	21	276	0.6%	-	-
DR KWAKU AFRIYIE	NPP	M	50	16,855	39.0%	-	-
EVANS PAUL AIDOO	NDC	M	46	26,095	60.4%	+	-
<b>Total Votes Cast</b>				<b>43,947</b>			
Valid Votes				43,226			
		Rejected Votes	721			Turn-Out:	91.5%

Constituency **SEKONDI** Registered Voters: **30,882**

Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New
OMAR AHMED BEKURE	PNC	M	46	444	1.7%	-	-
PAPA OWUSU ANKOMAH	NPP	M	46	17,433	66.3%	+	-
BETTY BUSUMTWI-SAM	NDC	F	38	8,086	30.7%	-	-
JOE VICTOR EGHAN	CPP	M	59	344	1.3%	-	-
<b>Total Votes Cast</b>				<b>26,571</b>			
Valid Votes				26,307			
		Rejected Votes	264			Turn-Out:	86.0%



Constituency	<b>SHAMA</b>		Registered Voters:				<b>36,724</b>	
Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New	
BETTY AMETEPE	PNC	F	58	256	0.9%	-	-	
ANGELINA BAIDEN-AMISSAH	NPP	F	50	14,782	49.9%	+	-	
PAULUS DOUGLAS EGYIR	NDC	M	44	5,300	17.9%	-	-	
EMELIA ARTHUR	NRP	F	38	9,067	30.6%	-	-	
FRANCIS SEKUM	GCPP	M	56	190	0.6%	-	-	
<b>Total Votes Cast</b>	<b>30,233</b>							
Valid Votes	29,595	Rejected Votes	638	Turn-Out:		82.3%		
Constituency	<b>SUAMAN</b>		Registered Voters:				<b>14,453</b>	
Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New	
PROF KOJO KWARTENG	NPP	M	53	5,063	42.2%	-	+	
ACKAH STEPHEN MICHEAL ESSUAH	NDC	M	54	6,931	57.8%	+	+	
<b>Total Votes Cast</b>	<b>12,053</b>							
Valid Votes	11,994	Rejected Votes	59	Turn-Out:		83.4%		
Constituency	<b>TAKORADI</b>		Registered Voters:				<b>45,878</b>	
Name	Party	Sex	Age	Votes	Pcnt	Elected	New	
IVOR TACKIE ADAMS	PNC	M	45	191	0.5%	-	-	
GLADYS ASMAH	NPP	F	68	25,714	66.8%	+	-	
ESTHER LILY NKANSAH	NDC	F	56	7,894	20.5%	-	-	
EUSTACE KWESI GYAKYI HAIZEL	CPP	M	40	1,296	3.4%	-	-	
JOHANNES KOJO SCHECK	IND	M	54	62	0.2%	-	-	
FRANCIS KOBINA EGHAN	IND	M	67	3,104	8.1%	-	-	
GODWILL ABAKAH	IND	M	38	220	0.6%	-	-	
<b>Total Votes Cast</b>	<b>38,866</b>							
Valid Votes	38,481	Rejected Votes	385	Turn-Out:		84.7%		

Constituency	<b>TARKWA-NSUAEM</b>		Registered Voters:				<b>64,930</b>	
<b>Name</b>	<b>Party</b>	<b>Sex</b>	<b>Age</b>	<b>Votes</b>	<b>Pcnt</b>	<b>Elected</b>	<b>New</b>	
GIFTY EUGENIA KUSI	NPP	F	46	32,154	59.3%	+	-	
SOLOMON KWABENA AMOAH	NDC	M	54	14,506	26.7%	-	-	
JOSHUA EKOW ARMAH	CPP	M	63	3,088	5.7%	-	-	
JOHN NYAMEKYE ANSAH-MENSAH	IND	M	67	4,408	8.1%	-	-	
SLY DICK OFORI KAY	IND	M	49	82	0.2%	-	-	
<b>Total Votes Cast</b>				<b>55,027</b>				
Valid Votes				54,238				
			Rejected Votes	789		Turn-Out:	84.7%	

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