
Evaluation of the Direct Community Contact Campaign (DCC) on the Re-Denomination of the Cedi - May, 2007

**A Study Undertaken by the Research Department of the National
Commission for Civic Education (NCCE)**

May, 2007

CONTENTS

	Page
List of Tables	3
List of Figures	3
Acknowledgement	4
Executive Summary	5
CHAPTER 1 Introduction	7
1.1 Introduction	7
1.2 Objective of the Poll	7
1.3 Methodology	7
CHAPTER 2 Demographic and Social Economic Characteristics of Respondents	
3.1 Introduction	9
3.2 Age of Respondents	9
3.3 Gender of Respondents	10
3.4 Highest Educational Attainment by Gender	11
3.5 Occupation of Respondents	12
3.6 Marital Status by Gender	13
CHAPTER 3 The Respondents Understanding of Redenomination and Its Benefits	
3.1 Introduction	14
3.2 The Respondents Understanding of Redenomination	14
3.3 Respondents Understanding by Region	14
3.4 Knowledge/Benefits of Redenomination	15
3.5 Respondents Answer to whether there will be change in Value	16
CHAPTER 4 The Features of Re-denomination and Conversion from Old to New Currency	
4.1 Introduction	17
4.2 Respondents Knowledge of New Notes to be Issued	17
4.3 Respondents Knowledge of New Coins to be Issued	18
4.4 Respondents Knowledge of the basis of Conversion	18
4.5 Value of ¢2,500 in GH¢	18
4.6 Conversion from ¢500,000 to GH¢50	19
4.7 Conversion from ¢100,000 to GH¢10	19
4.8 Conversion of ¢300 to GH¢0.03	19
CHAPTER 5 Implementation of Re-denomination of the Cedi	20
5.1 Introduction	20
5.2 Overall Effect of Direct Communication	25
CHAPTER 6 Conclusion	29
Conclusion	29
References	31
Appendices	32
Appendix A	32
Appendix B	36

List of Tables

Tables	Page
2.1 Age of Respondents	9
2.2 Highest Educational Attainment by Gender	11
2.3 Occupation of Respondents	12
2.4 Main Job of Respondents by Gender	12
2.5 Marital Status by Gender	13
3.1 Respondent Understanding of the Re-denomination	14
4.1 Respondents Knowledge of New Notes	17
4.2 Respondents Knowledge of New Coins	17
4.3 Respondents Knowledge of basis of Conversion	18
5.1 Respondents Knowledge of Date for start of Re-denomination	21
5.2 Reasons for Respondents Answer whether Old Cedi will cease to Circulate immediately	22
5.3 Respondents Access to Institutions Approved to change Old Cedi	23
5.4 Respondents Access to Institution by Region	23
5.5 Role Respondents can play by Region	24
5.6 Two things learnt at the Forum	27
5.7 Two things learnt at the Forum by Region	28

List of Figures

Figures	Pages
2.1 Gender of Respondents	10
3.1 Respondents Knowledge of the Benefit of Redenomination	15
3.2 Respondents Answer to whether there will be change in Value	16
4.1 Able or not Able to convert ₵300 GH₵	20
5.1 Respondents answer whether the Cedi will cease to circulate Immediately	22
5.2 Whether Respondents have Bank Account or Not	25
5.3 Extent of Respondents Satisfaction or Dissatisfaction	26

Acknowledgement

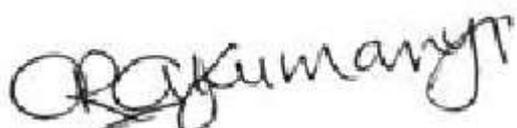
The Exit Poll reported on here was carried out by the Research Department of the NCCE as an evaluation activity of the Direct Contact Communication programme of the NCCE on the Re-denomination of the Cedi.

We acknowledge the ten (10) Regional Directors, the 138 District Directors of the NCCE and all the staff who by virtue of hard work and dedication ensured the successful data collection for the poll.

We are also grateful to the 1380 Respondents who availed themselves to be interviewed after the fora. Without their co-operation this assessment would not have been possible.

The research staff at the Head office are also commended for their various roles in the execution of the poll and in coming out with the results in this report.

I hope that the report provides a guide to the continuing education programme on the re-denomination, and serves as a reference point for assessing the effect of NCCE's DCC programme on the cedi Re-denomination exercise.



Augustina Akosua Akumanyi (Mrs.)
Deputy Chairman, Programmes
May 2007.

Executive Summary

This report presents the results of an exit poll carried out in the month of April, 2007 at a fora held by the National Commission for Civic Education to educate the public on the Re-denomination of the Cedi.

The exit poll was implemented as a nationwide activity covering each Administrative District. A total of 1,380 persons responded to the questionnaire, 10 from each district.

The main objective of the poll was to assess the effect on the public of the NCCE's public education carried out at the first fora on the re-denomination of the Cedi. The findings are expected to guide actions in the next phase of the public education campaign for improved performance.

Socio-Demographic Characteristics of Respondents

More males, 768 (55.7 per cent) than females, 510 (36.9 per cent) attended the fora nationwide. In terms of age, majority of persons who attended the fora were adults. Considering attendance in ten year age groups, those aged 40-49 were the highest, followed by those aged 30-39 and 50-59. The youth aged 20-29 came fourth. The Educational Attainment of most respondents 858(62.2 per cent) was lower than the secondary level. A high number, 225 (16.3 per cent) of respondents had no formal education.

Most respondents were either farmers 446 (32.8 per cent), or traders 272 (19.6 per cent). Most female respondents were traders (194) while males were mostly farmers (302).

Understanding and Benefits of Re-Denomination

Majority of respondents (967) understood re-denomination to mean introduction of GH¢ notes and coins to replace existing cedi notes and coins. Some respondents understood the Re-denomination to mean reducing the quantity of money in circulation 257 (18.6 per cent), and changing the country's money 141(10.2 per cent)

When Respondents were asked to state some of the benefits of re-denomination, 1144 (83.4 per cent) stated that transaction costs and risks will be reduced. Another 774 (56.5 per cent) mentioned that payment systems will be more efficient.

When, How and Value

Respondents were also asked if they knew the date the Re-denomination would start. Majority, 1,238 (89.7 per cent) picked July, 2007. As to whether there will be a change in value or not, 1,240 (89.9 per cent) said there will be no change.

On the relationship between the old and new currency, 961 (69.6 per cent) recalled that ¢10,000 was set to GH¢1 as the basis of conversion. When respondents were asked to convert ¢2500, ¢75,000 and ¢2,000,000 to GH¢, up to 78.8 per cent of them converted the amount correctly. The amount they had most difficulty with was ¢75,000.

Awareness of Notes and Coins to Be Introduced

Respondent's awareness of notes and coins to be introduced is quite good. More than 70 per cent (1,030) were aware of all notes to be issued. The highest majority of respondents, 1,208, were aware of the GH¢50, while only 1020 were aware of the GH¢5 to be introduced. For the coins, 1043(78.4 per cent) of respondents know that the 50 GP will be introduced, but only 990 (74.4 per cent) respondents know that the 5GP will be introduced. The least known coin was the GH¢1, as only 945 (71.1 per cent) of respondents knew it will be introduced.

Access to Institutions to Change Cedis to GH¢

Most respondents indicated they have access to one or the other approved institution. 83.8 per cent of the 1,380 respondents picked the Commercial Bank as the most accessible institution to them, while 78.8 per cent chose a rural bank.

Role in Keeping GH¢ Clean

Majority of the respondents admitted they have a role to play in keeping the Ghana Cedi clean. 32.2 per cent of the 1,380 respondents said they will avoid crumpling the notes, 20 per cent said they will keep the notes appropriately and another 14.7 per cent said they will put their excess money in the bank.

Satisfaction with Forum and Things Learnt

When respondents were asked to state their level of satisfaction or dissatisfaction with the forum, 862 of them constituting 62.5 per cent said they were very satisfied, only 7 respondents were highly dissatisfied.

Respondents were asked to mention two things they learnt at the forum. Out of the 1380 respondents, 546 (40.9 per cent) said they learnt that the Re-denomination will make transactions easier, less costly and safer. Another 326 (27.1 per cent) said they learnt that the old and new currency will circulate side by side up to December 2007.

On the whole the for a had a good effect. Follow up visits to be carried out will clear doubts that exist, even as new communities are covered.

CHAPTER 1

Introduction

1.1 Introduction

In the first quarter of the year 2007, the Bank of Ghana announced its decision to re-denominate the current Cedi by setting ten thousand Cedis to one Ghana Cedi (GH¢).

The main objective, the bank explained, was to address the ill effects of past high inflation and macroeconomic instability reflected by the addition of several zeros to prices and therefore increasingly requiring larger quantities of the Cedi for transactions. In the wake of our emerging macroeconomic stability, the Cedi is therefore being re-denominated to remove the burden that the current Cedi regime places on the economy.

To ensure a successful implementation of the re-denomination, the Bank planned to embark on an extensive public education amongst the citizenry, in partnership with State Government and Private Institutions with special expertise in various areas of communication. The National Commission for Civic Education (NCCE), the Information Services Department (ISD) and Primetime were invited by the Bank of Ghana to bring their expertise to bear on the re-denomination exercise.

The National Commission for Civic Education responded to the invitation from the Bank of Ghana to participate in the national exercise of educating citizens on the re-denomination of the Cedi. As a partner in the exercise, NCCE's role was to implement a public education programme through direct contact communication (DCC). The programme required each district to organize twenty community fora and undertake fifty visits to schools, mosques, churches and identifiable organizations. As part of the Monitoring and Evaluation plan, two exit polls were to be undertaken at the community fora. This report presents the results of the first exit poll conducted at the public community fora held during the month of March, 2007.

1.2 Objectives of the Poll

Generally, the exit poll was implemented to assess the effect of the communication carried out at the fora in the districts. The specific objectives included the following:

- To establish the level of knowledge of the community members who attended the fora.
- To find out which aspects of the re-denomination needed further clarification during the remaining campaign period.
- To establish a baseline on what community members know about the re-denomination of the Cedi.

1.3 Methodology

The exit poll was implemented as a nationwide activity covering each of the 138 districts. A sample size of 1,380 was decided upon based on 10 per cent coverage of the total number of 2,760 fora that were to be held and 10 per cent of 100 participants expected at each forum.

The first forum held in each district was automatically included in the sample fora for questionnaire

administration. A total number of ten (10) questionnaire were administered at each forum. The questionnaire was administered at the end of each forum by two District Officers of NCCE.

The selection of respondents was done randomly to capture opinion leaders, both sexes, the youth, as well as traditional and religious leaders present at the forum.

CHAPTER 2

Demographic and Socio-Economic Characteristics of Respondents

2.1 Introduction

It was necessary to determine the different kinds of people attending the DCC forums to enable the commission to stay on course with the education programme. As such information on age, sex, educational attainment, marital status, occupation and religious beliefs were sought from respondents.

2.2 Age of Respondents

On the whole, respondents comprised persons of all age groups, with the highest number of respondents (324) coming from the age group 40-49. The data in table 2.1 below shows that the age groups 30-39 and 50-59 came second and third respectively with 272 and 271 respondents.

Table 2.1: Age of Respondents

	Freq.	Per cent	Cumulative Percent
Under 10	5	.4	.4
10-19	88	6.4	6.7
20-29	232	16.8	23.6
30-39	272	19.7	43.3
40-49	324	23.5	66.7
50-59	271	19.6	86.4
60+	181	13.1	99.5
No Response	7	.5	100.0
Total	1380	100.0	

The same pattern is observed when the Age by Sex statistics is considered. For both men and women, the highest number of respondents comes from the age group 40-49, 177 for males and 120 for females. The age groups 30-39 had the second highest number of respondents; 158 and 103 for male and female respectively.

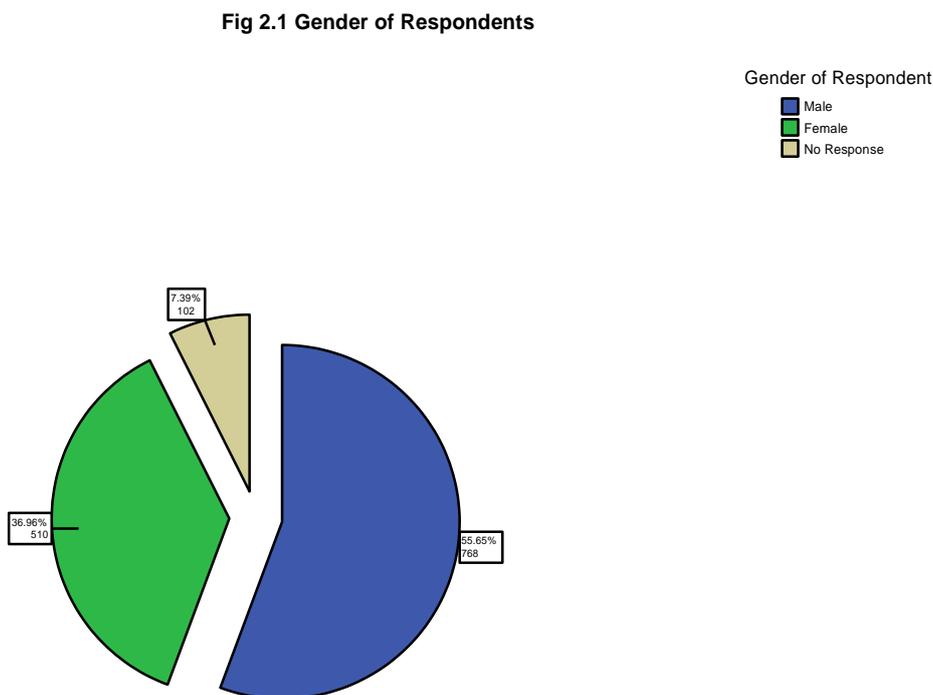
2.3 Gender of Respondents

Figure 2.1 shows that more males than females participated in the exit poll. 768 (55.7 per cent) males as compared to 510 (36.9 per cent) females responded to the questionnaire. This confirms an existing pattern of participation of men and women in public life. Fewer women than men tend to participate in public and political activity. The need to strive to close the gap therefore remains.

The high non response rate of 7.4 per cent was due to interviewer bias in attending to the question on gender last. This may have been due to limited time available for the interviewer.

Exit polls are usually difficult to conduct because participant after the section are normally not willing to grant extra time after sitting through a session of an hour or more.

Figure 2.1: Gender of Respondents



3.4 Highest Educational Attainment by Gender

Respondents were asked to state their highest educational attainment, and the data reveals that the JSS/ Middle School level of attainment had the highest number of respondents, 506 (36.7 per cent). This level was followed by no formal education with 225 (16.3 per cent) respondents. The Secondary/SSS level was third with 222 (16.1 per cent) respondents. Respondents with Tertiary Level education were only 121 (8.8 per cent).

Examining educational attainment by gender, the data reveals that there are more females than males with no formal education. Even though the JSS/ Middle School level has the highest number of respondents for both sexes, the numbers are lower for females than for males. Indeed, this is true for all levels except for the primary as shown in table 2.2.

Table 2.2: Highest Educational Attainment by Gender

	Gender of Respondent			Total
	Male	Female	No Response	
No formal Education	90	123	12	225
No formal education but can read 18		3	1	22
No formal education but can read and write 13		9	2	24
Primary 32		43	6	81
JSS/Middle Sch. 268		198	40	506
Secondary/SSS 139		67	16	222
Voc./Techn/Commercial 28		19	2	49
Post Sec.(Agric./ Nurs./Teacher Training 74		29	10	113
Tertiary(Univ./Poly) 96		14	11	121
Other 4		1	0	5
No Response 6		4	2	12
Total	768	510	102	1380

3.5 Occupation of Respondents

Most of the 1,380 respondents were able to state their occupation. Table 2.3 shows that the highest number of respondents, 446 (32.3 per cent) were farmers/ fishermen. The farmers' group was followed by the traders with 271 (19.6 per cent) respondents. The unemployed were 84 (6.1 per cent), while 8 persons couldn't mention an occupation they belong to.

Table 2.3: Occupation of Respondents

	Freq.	Per cent	Cumulative Per cent
Student	93	6.7	6.7
Farmer/Fisherman	446	32.3	39.1
Teacher/Lecturer	148	10.7	49.8
Civil/Public Servant	156	11.3	61.1
Professional (specify)	86	6.2	67.3
Trader	271	19.6	87.0
Unemployed	84	6.1	93.0
other (specify)	88	6.4	99.4
No Response	8	.6	100.0
Total	1380	100.0	

In terms of gender, the occupational group of traders is dominated by women with a number of 194 while men dominate the farmers/ fishermen's group with 302 respondents. It is interesting to note, from table 2.4 that there are more female students than males, and fewer females who are unemployed.

Table 2.4: Main Job of Respondents by Gender

	Gender of Respondents			Total
	Male	Female	No Response	
Student	40	45	8	93
Farmer/Fisherman	302	112	32	446
Teacher/Lecturer	100	36	12	148
Civil/Public Servant	113	24	19	156
Professional (specify)	47	35	3	86
Trader	66	194	11	271
Unemployed	39	35	10	84
other (specify)	57	26	5	88
No Response	4	2	2	8
Total	768	510	102	1380

3.6 Marital Status by Gender

Majority, 964 (69.9 per cent) of the 1380 respondents were married. Only 54 (3.9 per cent) were divorced, 35 (2.5 per cent) separated and 19 (1.4 per cent) widowed. Two hundred and ninety-six (21.4 per cent) were single.

In terms of gender, there was an equal number of single males and females as table 2.5 below depicts. However, more males (597) than females (296) were married. Out of 54 respondents who were divorced, 27 were females, and out of 35 separated, 24 were female. Similarly, there were more divorced females than males.

Table 2.5: Marital Status by Gender

	Gender of Respondents			Total
	Male	Female	No Response	
Single	136	136	24	296
Married	597	296	71	964
Divorced	15	37	2	54
Widowed	6	13	0	19
Separated	8	24	3	35
other(Specify)	3	2	0	5
No Response	3	2	2	7
Total	768	510	102	1380

CHAPTER 3

The Respondents Understanding of Re-denomination and its Benefits

3.1 Introduction

The National Commission for Civic Education is currently involved in educating the general public on the process of redenomination. The poll which is being carried out by the Research Department decided to find out how the respondents understood the re-denomination.

3.2 The Respondents Understanding of Re-denomination

A sample of 1,380 respondents was interviewed. Out of this number 967 (70.1 per cent) of the respondents said redenomination means the introduction of GH Cedi Notes and Coins to replace existing Cedi notes and Coins. 141 (10.2 per cent) of respondents said they understood redenomination to mean changing the Country's currency. 257 (18.6 per cent) of respondents understood redenomination to mean reducing the quantity of money in circulation. Six (0.6) respondents understood redenomination to mean other things than those listed above. Six (0.5 per cent) respondents did not respond to the question concerning redenomination. Finally 3 (0.2 per cent) of respondents said they did not know, meaning they did not understand what redenomination is.

Table 3.1: Respondents Understanding of Re-denomination

	Freq	Per cent	Cumulative Percent
Introduction of GH Cedi Notes and Coins to replace existing Cedi notes and Coins	967	70.1	70.1
Changing the Country's Currency	141	10.2	80.3
Reducing the quantity of money in circulation	257	18.6	99.0
Other (Specify)	6	.4	99.4
No Response	6	.5	99.9
Don't Know	3	.2	100.0
Total	1,380	100.0	

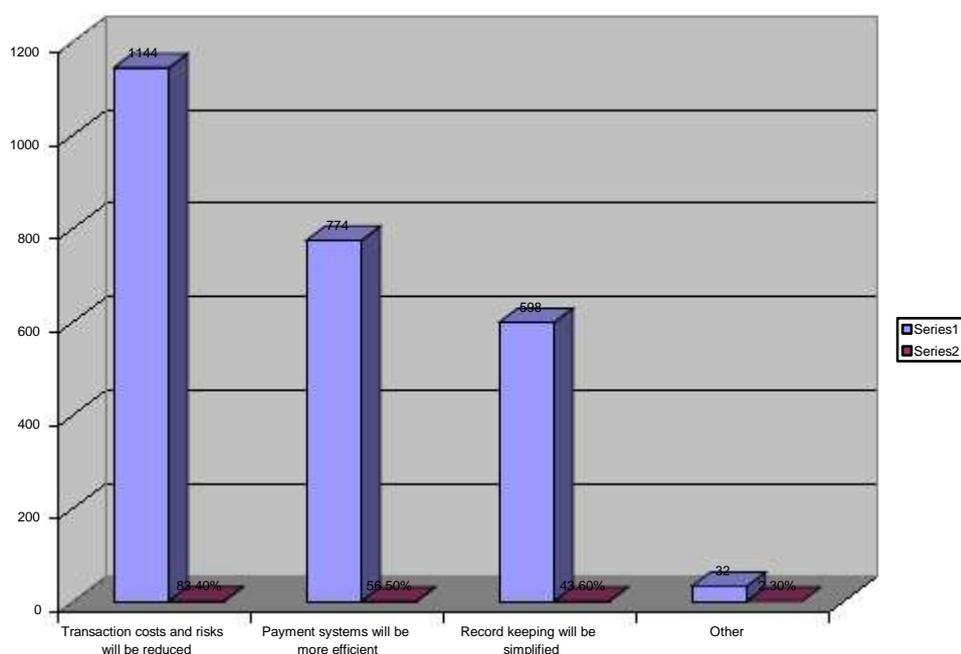
3.3 Respondents Understanding By Region

The region which had the highest respondents that understood redenomination was Ashanti region with 210 respondents. The Upper West region with 80 respondents. The Upper East with 80 respondents also had few people understanding redenomination. The Region with the lowest respondents on the understanding of the redenomination was Greater Accra with 61 respondents. This seems to be the trend because the respondents choice depended on the number of districts that exists in a region. The region with most districts had the highest number of respondents and this saw Ashanti region having more respondents and Greater Accra with the least respondents. Generally there is a need to intensify the education in all regions to enhance the understanding of redenomination.

3.4 Knowledge/Benefit of Re-denomination

A new programme is likely to be appreciated when considered beneficial to the society. The redenomination is likely to provide some benefits to citizenry. In the poll respondents were asked to determine the benefits that would be derived from the redenomination. 1144 (83.4 per cent) of these responses mentioned that transaction costs and risks will be reduced. This was the most mentioned benefit. 774 (56.5 per cent) of the respondents said the payment systems will be more efficient. 598 (43.6 per cent) said that redenomination would be beneficial because record keeping will be simplified. 32 (2.3 per cent) of the respondents spoke of other benefits not listed.

Figure 3.1: Respondent's Knowledge of Benefits of Re-denomination

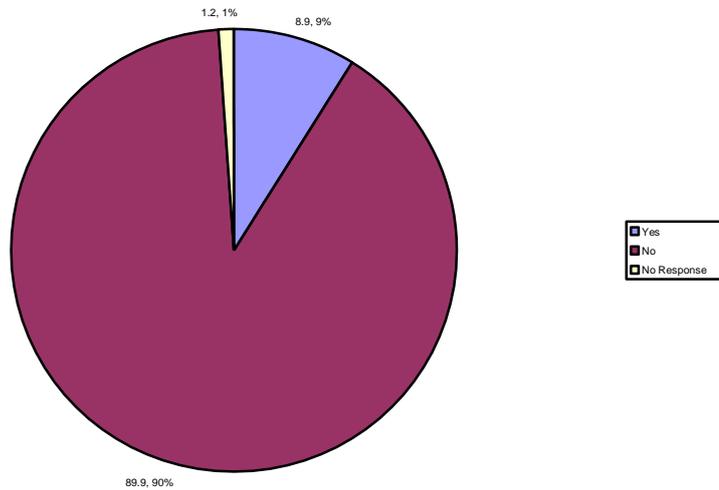


All 138 districts in the ten regions were covered in the poll. There are regions with more districts than others and this may account for some differences in the response rate in the regions.

Ashanti Region had the highest number of benefits of redenomination mentioned. This was said by 210 of respondents. The Upper East and West regions also had fewer respondents mentioning the benefits of redenomination. They each had 80 respondents in Upper East and Upper West regions. Greater Accra Region had the lowest number of respondents with 61 mentioning the benefits of redenomination.

Indeed, in most cases the regions with less response had fewer districts. However, the public education on the benefits of the redenomination needs to be intensified in all regions.

Figure 3.2: Respondent's Answer to Whether There Will be Change in Value



3.5 Respondent's Answer to Whether There Will Be Change in Value

The value of the currency is considered very important to its citizenry. The value determines the spending power of the people in the society. The respondents were asked whether the redenomination would reduce the current value of the cedi.

The chart indicates that out of 1380 people interviewed, 1240 (89.9 per cent) of respondents said "No" meaning that the value of the cedi will remain the same. 123 (8.9 per cent) respondents said

The redenomination would result in a change in value of the cedi. 17 (1.2 per cent) of Respondents did not respond to the question. The education is yielding some good results.

However the poll indicates that 140 (10.1 per cent) of Respondents still need education to the Effect that the redenomination does not affect the value of currency. That the value remains the same.

CHAPTER 4

The Features of Re-denomination and Conversion from Old to New Currency

4.1 Introduction

Re-denomination of the cedi also would mean introduction of new features of the currency. The poll sought to find out whether respondents are aware of the GH cedi notes and coins to be issued.

4.2 Respondents Knowledge of New Notes to Be Issued

The new notes to be introduced include the GH¢50, GH¢20, GH¢10, GH¢5, GH¢1. 1208 (89.2 per cent) of respondents are aware of the impending introduction of the GH¢50 note.

1079 (79.6 per cent) respondents interviewed are aware that the GH¢20 note will be introduced. 1092 (80.6 per cent) of the respondents know that a GH ¢10 note will be introduced. 1030 (76.0 per cent) of respondents also know that a GH¢5 note will be issued. Finally 1080 (79.7 per cent) of respondents are aware that a GH¢1 note will be introduced.

The most known note according to the poll was the GH¢50. It was followed by the GH¢10. The GH¢20 and GH¢1 came next with the GH¢5 being the least known of the yet to be introduced currency.

Table 4.1: Respondent's Knowledge of New Notes

	Responses		Per cent of Cases
	N	Per cent	N
GH¢50	1208	22.0	89.2
GH¢20	1079	19.7	79.6
GH¢10	1092	19.9	80.6
GH¢5	1030	18.8	76.0
GH¢1	1080	19.7	79.7
Total	5489	100.0	405.1

Table 4.2: Respondent's Knowledge of New Coins

	Responses		Per cent of Cases
	N	Per cent	N
GH¢1	945	15.7	71.1
50GP	1043	17.3	78.4
20GP	1009	16.8	75.9
10GP	1002	16.6	75.3
5GP	990	16.4	74.4
1GP	1034	17.2	77.7
Total	6023	100.0	452.9

4.3 Respondents Knowledge of New Coins to Be Issued

The polls also tested the respondent’s knowledge on the coins that are to be introduced with redenomination. There are six (6) coins to be introduced. They are the GH ¢1, 50GP, 20GP, 10GP, 5GP, 1GP.

945 (71 per cent) of the respondents know of the yet to be introduced GH¢1 coin, 1043 (78.4 per cent) of the respondents were aware of the yet to be issued 50GP. 1,009 (75.9 per cent) of the respondents mentioned that 20GP will be introduced. 1002(75.3 per cent) of respondents said they were aware that 10GP coin would be introduced. 990 (74.4 per cent) of respondents are aware that the 5GP coin would be issued with the redenomination. Finally 1034 (77.7 per cent) said that 1GP coin will also be introduced. The most known coin is the 50 GP and least the known coin is GH¢1.

On the whole the education on both the notes and coins needs to be intensified to create more awareness about them in the society.

4.4 Respondents Knowledge on the Basis of Conversion

The poll wanted to determine whether respondents could point out the features of redenomination that sets the basis for conversion from cedi to GH cedi. 969 (72.3 per cent) of Respondents said the basis of conversion is setting GH ¢10 to GH¢1. 603 (45.0 per cent) of response said the basis for conversion is that both cedi and GH cedi will be in circulation for a period of six months.

273 (20.4 per cent) of respondents said that the basis of conversion is that you do not have to convert your money before transactions during the transition. 14 (1.09 per cent) of respondents mentioned other things than those mentioned above.

Table 4.3: Respondents Knowledge of Basis of Conversion

	Responses		Percent of Cases
	N	Per cent	N
Setting ¢10,000 to GH¢1	969	52.1	72.3
Both Cedi and GH¢ will be in circulation for a period of six months	603	32.4	45.0
You don’t have to convert your money before transactions during the transition	273	14.7	20.4
Any other(specify)	14	.8	1.0
Total	1,859	100.0	138.6

4.5 Value of ¢2,500 in GH¢

The amount of ¢2,500 for trotro fare, ¢75,000 for an America Tin of Rice and ¢2,000,000 for rent was to find out how the respondents would apply the knowledge acquired through education to their daily transactions.

Out of the 1,380 respondents interviewed for the poll 1,250 (90.6 per cent) were able to successfully convert ¢2,500 into 25GP. 76 (5.5 per cent) of respondents could not convert the amount correctly. 41

(3.0 per cent) of respondents did not give a response to the question. 13 (0.9 per cent) of respondents said ‘don’t know’ indicating that they could not convert it.

130 (9.4 per cent) of respondents could not convert ₵2,500 into 25GP. This indicates that there is the need to intensify the education on the means of converting money in the current cedis into the GH cedis.

The respondents were told to determine the value of an America tin of rice costing ₵75,000 into GH cedi. Out of the total number of 1,380 respondents 1,087 (87.8 per cent) were able to convert the amount correctly. 135 (9.6 per cent) of respondents gave incorrect answers. 105 (7.6 per cent) respondents did not respond to the question. 56 (4.1 per cent) respondents said they did not know the value in the new currency.

293 (21.3 per cent) of respondents virtually could not convert ₵75,000 to GH₵7.50. This implies that much more education must be done on how to enable them value money more effectively.

Respondents were asked to value ₵2,000,000 cedis rent to GH₵. 1,198 (86.8 per cent) of respondents were able to correctly value the ₵2,000,000 into GH₵200. 66 (4.8 per cent) of respondents converted the amount wrongly. 77 (5.6 per cent) of the respondents did not respond to the question. 39 (2.8 per cent) of respondents admitted they did not know the answer.

4.6 Conversion of ₵500,000 to GH₵50

Respondents were once again asked to convert the amount of ₵500,000, ₵100,000 and ₵300,000 to GH cedi.

There were 1,380 respondents interviewed; 1,270 (92 per cent) were able to convert ₵500,000 to GH₵50. 30 (2.2 per cent) of the respondents converted it correctly. 88 (6.4 per cent) of the respondents did not give a response to the question. 50 (3.6 per cent) actually admitted they did not know how to convert the amount correctly.

1,270 (92 per cent) of respondents were able to convert the ₵500,000 to GH₵50 and that is encouraging. However, 110 (8 per cent) of the respondents could not convert the amount. This means education needs to be intensified to help these people understand the conversion better.

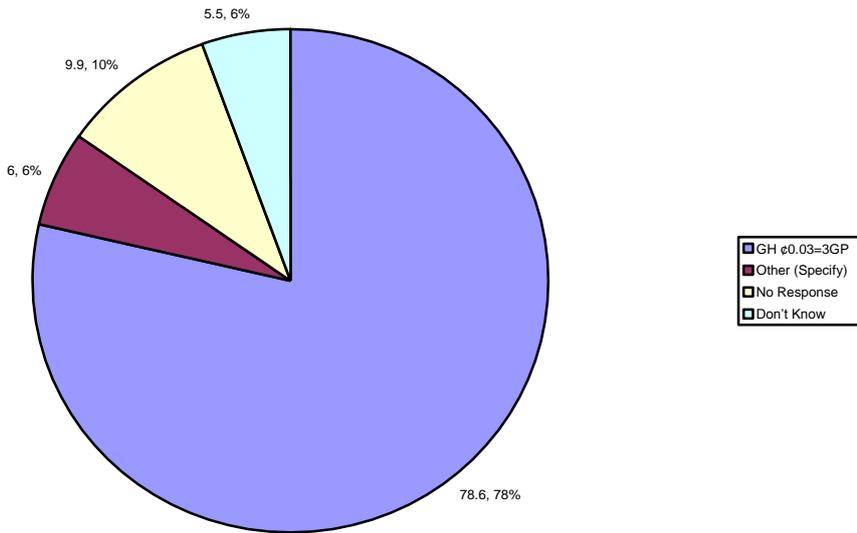
4.7 Conversion of ₵100,000 to GH₵10

Respondents were asked to convert ₵100,000 to GH₵10; 1,199 (86.9 per cent) of the respondents were able to correctly convert ₵100,000 to GH₵10; 43 (3.1 per cent) of the respondents converted the amount wrongly. 88 (6.4 per cent) of the respondents did not give any response. 50 (3.6 per cent) of the respondents admitted they did not know the answer.

4.8 Conversion of ₵300 to GH₵ 0.03

The figure shows that 1,084 (78.6 per cent) of respondents could correctly convert ₵300 cedis to ₵0.03 or 3GP. 83 (6 per cent) of respondents gave incorrect answers.

Figure 4.1: Able or Not Able to Convert ₵300 to GH₵



137 (9.9 per cent) of the respondents did not give a response to the question. 76 (5.5 per cent) of respondents said they did not know. This meant they could not convert the ₵300 to 3GP correctly.

296 (21.4 per cent) of the respondents could not convert the amount correctly. Generally there is a need to intensify the education on how to convert money from the current cedis into GH₵ and this would help make transactions easier and make people have more confidence in the redenomination of the currency.

CHAPTER 5

Implementation of the Redenomination of the Cedi

5.1 Introduction

To be able to determine when the redenomination starts it is necessary to access respondents knowledge of the date.

Table 5.1: Respondent’s Knowledge of Date for Start of Re-denomination

	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
June 2007	68	4.9	4.9
July 2007	1238	89.7	94.6
July-December 2007	58	4.2	98.8
Other(specify)	3	.2	99.1
No Response	10	.8	99.9
Don’t Know	3	.2	100.0
Total	1380	100.0	

The table above gives information on respondent’s knowledge of the date for the start of the redenomination.

Figures from the table reveal that 1,238 out of 1,380 respondents mentioned July, 2007 as the date for the start. This number represents 89.7 per cent of the total number of respondents and this is an indication that most respondents know when the start date is.

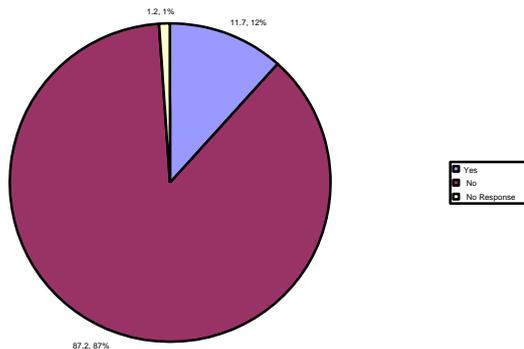
68 respondents or only 4.9 per cent mentioned June, 2007 as the date, while 58 respondents or 4.2 per cent chose July-December 2007 as the start date.

‘No response’ recorded 10 representing 0.8 per cent with ‘don’t know’ recording 0.2 percent or 3 respondents.

Respondents who gave answers other than those provided were 3 or 0.2 per cent.

The view of the respondents regarding how the redenomination will be done is vital in this survey.

Figure 5.1: Respondent’s Answer whether the old Cedi Will Cease to Circulate Immediately



The data in Figure 5.1 indicates responses as to whether the old cedi will cease to circulate immediately, 1,203 respondents or 87.2 per cent of the total answered no to this question. This high percentage of correct responses reveals respondents understanding of the redenomination process.

Just 11.7 percent or 161 out of the total 1380 respondents answered yes. 16 respondents or 1.2 per cent did not give any response at all.

Table 5.2: Reason for Respondent’s Answer Whether Old Cedi will Cease to Circulate Immediately

	Freq	Per cent	Cumulative Per cent
The old Cedi will circulate alongside the GH Cedi until the end of December 2007	1309	94.9	95.0
The old Cedi will no longer be used for transactions	35	2.5	97.5
Any other(specify)	5	.4	97.9
No Response	25	1.8	99.7
Don’t Know	3	.2	99.9
Not Applicable	3	.2	100.0
Total	1380	100.0	

Various reasons have been given as to the deadline for the circulation of the old currency. The above table analyses the reasons for respondents answer as to whether the old cedi will cease to circulate immediately. As many as 1,309 respondents out of 1378 respondents mentioned that the old cedi will circulate alongside GH cedi until the end of December, 2007. This figure represents 94.9 of the total which is very impressive.

For the reason that ‘the old cedi will no longer be used for transactions’ there were 35 respondents or 2.5 per cent of the total. 25 respondents did not give any response and this represented 1.8 per cent.

For any other answers the table showed that 5 respondents or .4 per cent fell into this category. 3 respondents or 0.2 per cent did not know what the reason was and 3 respondents presenting 0.2 per cent gave a reason which was not applicable.

It is necessary to determine which banking institutions are readily accessible to respondents.

Table 5.3: Respondents' Access to Institutions Approved to Change Cedis

	Responses		Per cent of Cases
	N	Per cent	N
Central Bank	697	20.6 per cent	51.5 per cent
C'mmer Bank	1134	33.6 per cent	83.8 per cent
Rural Bank	1059	31.4 per cent	78.3 per cent
Other Outlet	432	12.8 per cent	31.9 per cent
Other(specify)	54	1.6 per cent	4.0 per cent
Total	3376	100.0 per cent	249.5 per cent

The above table highlights access to the various institutions approved to change old cedis to GH cedis. Out of the 3,376 responses 1,134 mentioned the Commercial Bank as an accessible institution for the change. This number represents 33.6 per cent of the total.

The second major group of responses was for the Rural Bank with 1,059 representing 31.4 per cent per cent of the total number. The Central Bank recorded 697 responses or 20.6 per cent.

Other designated outlets came next with 432 responses representing 12.8 per cent. Other institutions apart from the ones mentioned that respondents had access to registered 54 responses or 1.6 per cent.

It is suggested that more Rural Banks should be set up in the various communities to facilitate monetary transactions generally.

Table 5.4: Respondents' Access to Institutions by Region

	Central Bank	C'mmer Bank	Rural Bank	Other Outlet	Other (specify)	Total
ASH/R	106	164	159	83	15	527
BA/R	72	143	143	39	6	403
E/R	99	151	153	72	2	477
N/R	109	157	126	43	2	437
UER	59	77	74	33	7	250
UWR	53	70	65	34	1	223
W/R	54	102	90	34	9	289
C/R	42	103	93	32	1	271
V/R	72	121	110	48	6	357
GAR	31	46	46	14	5	142
Total	697	1134	1059	432	54	3376

The above is the regional data for respondent's access to institutions approved to change old cedis to GH cedis.

The Commercial Bank had the highest number of responses in all the regions with regard to access to institutions approved to change the old cedis. The Ashanti Region had the most responses with 164 out of 1,134.

The Rural Bank had the second highest responses in all the regions. Ashanti Region again came first with 159 responses out of 1,059.

The Central Bank had the third highest of responses of choice of institution to change cedis into GH¢. The Northern Region had the most responses of 109 out of 697 of those who chose the Central Bank.

The designated outlets was the next choice of place to change cedis to GH¢ and Ashanti region came first with 83 out of 432 responses; 15 responses from the Ashanti region out of a total of 54 chose other institutions.

It is worth noting that for all the institutions, the Greater Accra Region had the least number of responses. For the Central Bank they had 31, for Commercial Bank 46, Rural Bank 46, other designated outlets 14 and any other 5. The reason for this pattern is that there are many more districts in the Ashanti region as against the few that are in the Greater Accra region.

The whole nation is involved in this currency transition and each citizen must play his part to facilitate the process.

Table 5.5: Role Respondents Can Play to Keep the GH¢ Clean

	Responses		Per cent of Cases
	N	Per cent	N
Avoid crumpling the Notes	989	32.4 per cent	72.5 per cent
Keep appropriately	615	20.2 per cent	45.1 per cent
Avoid handling notes with soiled and wet hands	961	31.5 per cent	70.4 per cent
Put excess money in the Bank	450	14.7 per cent	33.0 per cent
Any other	36	1.2 per cent	2.6 per cent
Total	3051	100.0 per cents	223.5 per cent

The above table highlights the role that citizens can play in the redenomination of the cedi. The table shows that the majority of responses mentioned that the most important role in keeping the GH cedi neat was to ‘avoid crumpling the notes’.

The 989 responses represent 32.4 per cent of all responses given by 72.5 per cent of the respondents. The next major group of responses covered in the survey was that of ‘avoid handling the note with soiled and wet hands’. A total of 961 or 31.5 per cent of responses indicated that this was the role citizens could play in the redenomination of the cedi.

The third major group of responses was that the notes should be kept appropriately. Those in that group were 615 or 20.2 per cent of the total responses.

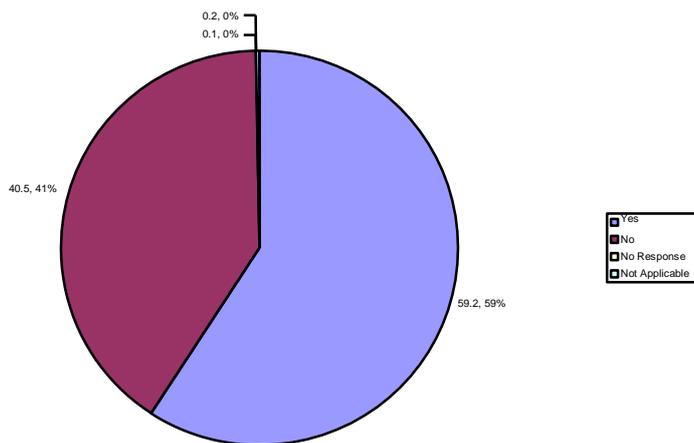
From the table we notice that the fourth group of responses numbering 450 and representing 14.7 per cent of responses mentioned putting excess money in the bank as another role.

Thirty six responses representing 1.2 per cent of the total responses gave varied responses for the role citizens play to keep the GH¢ clean.

It also worth noting that out of a total of 3,051 responses 1,950 chose ‘avoid crumbling of notes and ‘avoid handling notes with soiled and wet hands as the role they could play in keeping the new GH cedi neat. Both answers give an indication that respondents feel that the direct of handling of notes should be done with more care.

It is reasonable to say that the acquisition of a bank account will facilitate currency change for respondents.

Figure 5.2: Whether Respondent have a Bank Account or not



This figure 5.2 gives information on whether respondents have a bank account or not. The data reveals that most people have bank accounts. A total number of 817 respondents representing 59.2 per cent of the total number of respondents kept bank account as against 559 respondents who had none.

The percentage of those who had no bank account was 40.5 per cent. The total number of respondents was 1,380.

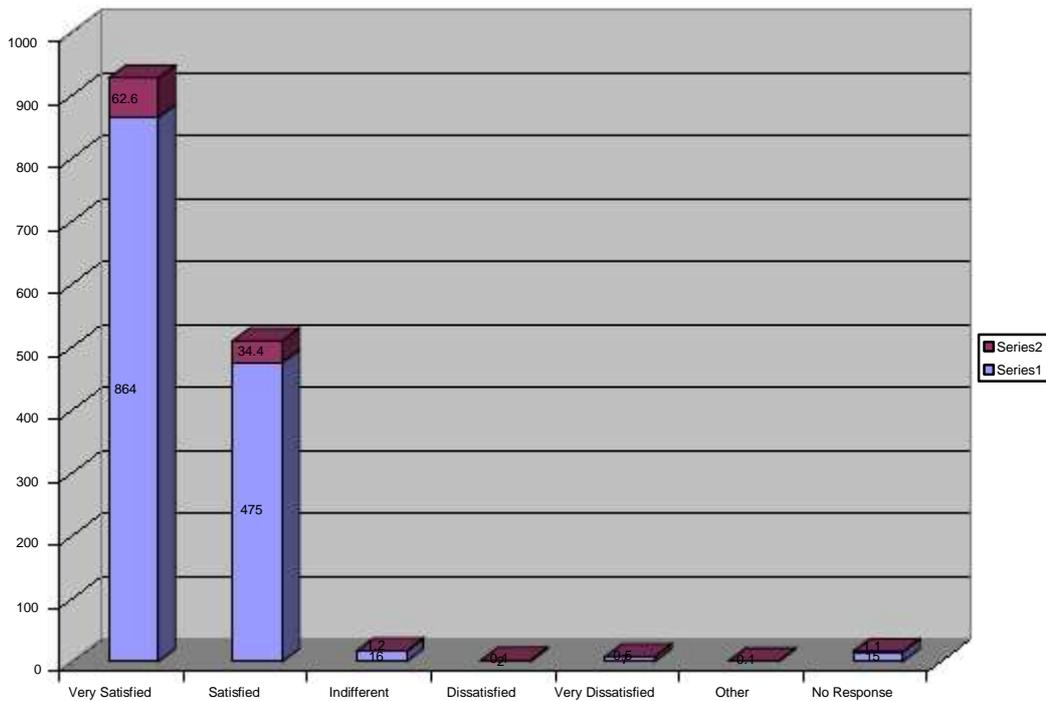
It is interesting to mention that people have come to appreciate the importance of keeping money at the bank.

It is suggested that steps should be taken to open rural banks in the districts where the respondents want it.

5.2 Overall Effects of Direct Communication

The level of satisfaction achieved at the forum is an indication of how well the message has gone done with respondents.

Figure 5.3: Extent of Respondents Satisfaction or Dissatisfaction With Forum



From figure 5.3 we notice that a very high number of respondents numbering 864 out of 1,380 of respondents were very satisfied with the information communicated at the forum. This number represents 62.6 per cent of the total showing that most respondents had a fair understanding of the issues at stake. 475 respondents or 34.4 per cent responded ‘Satisfied’ all in all the degree of satisfaction as recorded for respondents was 96.9 per cent which was an indication that the trainers did a good job.

16 respondents, representing 1.2 per cent were indifferent while 7 respondents or 0.5 per cent were very dissatisfied. A further 2 respondents or 0.1 per cent of the total respondents were just dissatisfied. 15 respondents or 1.1 per cent did not give any response (and 1 person representing 1 per cent gave a wrong response).

The ability to discuss and mention some of the lessons learnt was evidence of the success of the forum.

Table 5.6: Two Things Learnt at the Forum

	Responses		Per cent of Cases
	N	Per cent	N
Ghana Cedi Notes and Coins Will be Issued in July, 2007 to Replace the Current Cedi Notes and Coins	243	9.7	18.2
The New and Old Currency Will Circulate Side by Side up to December, 2007	362	14.4	27.1
We Should Keep Our Currency Clean/Neat	272	10.8	20.4
After December, 2007, Old Cedis Can Still be Exchanged at the Banks for GH ¢	92	3.7	6.9
There Will be no Change in Value; the Value is the Same.	261	10.4	19.5
Transactions Will be Easier, Less Costly, and Safer	546	21.8	40.9
¢10,000 set to GH¢1	133	5.3	10.0
The Redenomination Will Stabilize Our Currency and Better Prepare Us for the Introduction of the Eco	22	.9	1.6
Middlemen Will Not be Used-only Banks will Change Old Cedis for GH¢	88	3.5	6.6
It is Good to Have/Open a Bank Account	75	3.0	5.6
Others	416	16.6	31.1
Total	2510	100.0	187.9

Table 5.6 gives an analysis of two things that respondents learnt or gained from the forum. The first was the fact that ‘transactions will be easier, less costly and safer’. 546 responses out of 2510 gave this answer and this represents 21.8 per cent of the total. Since most respondents gave this response it is an indication that they are very well prepared for the change. The second group of responses was for other answers apart from the alternatives provided. This group had 416 responses or 16.6 per cent of the total responses.

The table showed that the next highest response was ‘the new and old currency will circulate side by side up to December 2007’ and this had 362 responses or 14.4 per cent. ‘We should keep our currency clean/neat’ was next with 272 responses representing 10.8 per cent. ‘There will be no change in value; the value is the same’ was the next group with 261 responses or 10.4 per cent of the total number of responses.

The table indicated that there were 243 responses representing 9.7 per cent for ‘GH cedi notes and coins will be issued in July, 2007 to replace the current cedi notes and coins’.

133 responses or 5.3 per cent was the next for the group which said ‘¢10,000 set to GH¢1. The responses for ‘After December, 2007 old cedi can still be exchanged at the Banks for GH cedi’ were 92 or 3.7 per cent.

The response ‘Middlemen will not be used only Banks will change old cedi for GH cedi’ tells us of the determination of respondents not to allow themselves to be cheated. 88 responses or 3.5 per cent gave this answer. 75 responses or 3.0 per cent mentioned the importance of having or opening a bank account. This should be a pointer to the fact that more Rural Banks should be opened in the districts to facilitate money transactions.

For the ‘GH cedi notes and coins will be issued in July, 2007 to replace the current notes and coins’. Northern Region had the highest number of responses i.e. 64 out of 324. Ashanti Region came next with 47 responses; Central region had the least number of responses of 10.

The answer ‘the new and old currency will circulate side by side up to December, 2007’ had the highest number of responses from Ashanti Region 72 with the least number from Greater Accra Region that is 15. As indicated earlier this number is understandable since Greater Accra Region has the least number of districts.

Table 5.7: Two Things Learnt by Region

	Administrative Region											Total	
	ASH/R	BA/R	E/R	N/R	UER	UWR	W/R	C/R	V/R	GAR			
Ghana Cedi Notes and Coins Will be Issued in July, 2007 to Replace the Current Cedi Notes and Coins	47	30	29	64	13	17	11	10	11			11	243
The New and Old Currency Will Circulate Side by Side Up to December, 2007	72	38	36	50	23	23	30	37	38			15	362
We Should Keep Our Currency Clean/Neat After December, 2007, Old Cedis Can Still be Exchanged at the Banks for GH Cedis	56	30	30	33	15	8	30	35	22			13	272
There Will be No Change in Value; the Value is the Same.	6	23	13	14	11	8	7	2	4			4	92
Transactions Will be Easier, Less Costly, and Safer	42	36	38	36	20	20	20	10	28			11	261
GH¢10,000 set to GH¢1	76	90	75	53	20	42	59	45	67			19	546
The Redenomination Will Stabilize Our Currency and Better Prepare us for the Introduction of the ECO	16	6	26	26	11	10	11	15	3			9	133
Middlemen Will Not be Used-Only Banks Will Change Old Cedis for GH Cedis	1		5	5	5	0	2		0	1	2	1	22
It is Good to Have/Open a Bank Account	6		3	36	14	1	2		8	5	9	4	88
Others	11		6	5	6	4	4		20	7	11	1	75
Total	62	57	21	23	28	7	59	54	71	34			416
	395	324	314	324	146	143	255	221	266	122			2510

CHAPTER 6

Conclusion

Conclusion

The exit poll was conducted to elicit information from citizens about how well they had understood the education on the re-denomination of the cedi which had been done much earlier in March, 2007.

From time immemorial less women have been involved in public and political activity. This was confirmed by the study which had 768 (55.7 per cent) males responding to the questionnaire as against 510(36.9 per cent) females.

It could therefore be suggested that in educational fora of this nature more women could be targeted to involve them more.

Secondly 774 responses or 56.6 per cent respondents indicated that payment systems will be more efficient. The next group of responses numbered 598 or 43.6 per cent respondents showed that re-denomination would be beneficial because record keeping would be simplified. 32 responses from 2.3 per cent of respondents mentioned other benefits which had not been specifically listed.

It is to be noted that every one gave a response indicative of the fact that a fair number of people who attended the fora knew the benefits of the re-denomination.

For the 2.3 per cent of respondents who could not identify the obvious benefits of re-denomination, it is suggested that they have to be given further education.

Regarding the change in value 89 per cent of respondents representing 1,240 out of a total of 1380 understood that there would be no change in value. 17 or 1.2 per cent felt there would be a change and it is strongly recommended that this group of respondents should be re-educated because they constitute a sizeable percentage of the total.

The Survey showed that the most known note was the GH¢50 while the least known was the GH¢5.

It can be inferred that the GH¢50 was the more known because it is bigger and similar to the old ¢5,000 note.

Since the GH¢5 is less known it would be appreciated if the posters which have pictures of the notes could be distributed well to enable the general public to know it better.

The 50GP was the most known coin with 17.3 per cent or 1043 responses out of 6023 indicating Yes to knowledge of it.

The GH¢1 coin was the least known, showing 945 responses representing 15.7 per cent of the total.

Generally the majority of respondents knew the basis of the conversion. More than 70 per cent i.e. 72.3 per cent of respondents or 969 out of 1, 859 responses indicated that ¢10,000 was set to GH¢1.

Respondents were able to relate more to the transportation fares since the view is that most people use public transport and therefore that scenario was easier to understand.

The conversion of the ₵300 to GH₵0.03 showed that as many as 83 responses given by 6 per cent of respondents were incorrect answers.

It is suggested that more posters with conversion tables should be distributed and more exercises should be done with physical things like rice, gari etc to enable the respondents grasp it.

It is gratifying to note that out of 1,380 respondents interviewed 1108 or 80.3 per cent understood that re-denomination meant either the introduction of GH cedi notes and coins to replace existing cedi notes and coins or changing the country's currency. The above was an indication that most citizens had grasped the concept behind the re-denomination of the cedi.

Although the responses for the two things learnt at the forum were many the favourite choice of 'transactions will be easier, less costly and safer' was very high with 546 responses out of 2,758 (19.8 per cent) giving this answer. It is interesting to note that Ashanti Region because of its high number of responses (168 out of 989) mentioning that the best way to keep the GH cedi meant was to avoid crumpling the notes.

Most citizens do not handle money well and this response gives an indication that respondents will perhaps be much more careful in the direct handling of the new notes.

1,144 or 83.4 per cent responses showed that transaction costs and risks will be reduced. An analysis of the data reveals that this benefit was the one mentioned by most respondents

It is hoped that this study has high lighted the re-denomination of the educational fora on the re-denomination of the cedi and will enable Ghanaians to understand the concept of the re-denomination. The education is ongoing and will need the effort of not only the NCCE but the general public as well.

References

1. Republic of Ghana, 1992, *Constitution of the Republic of Ghana*.
2. Re-Denomination Steering Committee, 2007, *Redenomination of the Cedi: What You Need to Know*.
3. Re-Denomination Steering Committee, 2007, *Presentation on the Re-Denomination of the Cedi* (Unpublished).
4. National Commission for Civic Education, 2007, *Proposal to the Bank of Ghana on Re-Denomination Exercise: Direct Community Contact* (Unpublished).

Appendix A

List of Towns/Areas and Communities

Region	District	Town/Area	Place of Interview	
G/ACCRA	Dangbe West	Dodowa	Dodowa Market Square	
	Ablekuma South	Chorkor	31 st Dec. Day Care Centre	
	Tema	Tema	Lashibi Community 16	
	Ga East	Abokobi	Kweiman	
	Dangme East	Ada-Foah	Ada-Foah	
	Ga West	Weija	Chantan	
Upper East	Talensi/Nabdam	Tongo	Tongo Central	
	Bolgatanaga	Sherigu/Sumbunugu	Sherigu	
		Kasena-Nankana	Navrongo Central	Nanvrogo Central
	Bawku Municipal	Bawku	Kpalwega	
		Bawku West (Zebilla)	Apatanga	Area Council Hall
	Builsa	Chuchuliga	Chuchuliga	
		Bongo	Apatanga	Apatanga
		Garu Tempene	Garu Tempene	Garu Tempene
	Upper West	Wa Municipal	Kpongu	Kpongu
		Lawra	Lawra	Mettoh
Nadowli		Nadowli	Nadowli	
Jirapa-Lambussi		Jirapa	Jirapa	
Wechiau		Wechiau	Wechiau	
Sakai		Sissala East	Sakai	
Sissala West		Pulma	Pulma	
Wa-East		Funsi	Buffiama	
Northern	Bunkpurugu	Bunkpurugu	Bunkpurugu	
	Gmantambu	Nanumba North	Bimbilla	
	Zabzugu Tatale	Zabzugu	Zabzugu	
	Sawla Tuma Kalba	Sawla	Jentilpe	
	Central Gonja	Central Gonja	Buipe	
	Yendi	Yendi Urban	Community Centre	
	Karaga	Karaga	Chief Palace	
	Bole	Bole	Bole	
	Savelugu/Nanton	Savelugu	Community Centre	
	Saboba/Chereponi	Saboba	Assembly Hall	
	Kakpem	Old Market	Gushiegu	
	Gushegu	Gushegu Dist.	Assembly Hall	
	Nanumba South	Wulensi	Wulensi	
	East Mamprusi	Gambaga	Gambaga	
	West Mamprusi	Walewal	Walewale	
	Tamale	Sabonjida	Sabonjida	
	West Gonja	Damango	Atributtu	
	East Gonja	Salaga	Salaga Presby Church	
	Tolon/Kumbungu	Tolon	Tolon Market	

Brong Ahafo Pru	Yeji Central	Yeji Central	
	Kintampo South	Amoma	Paninamisa – Jema
	Agyina – Jema	Kintampo North	Kintampo Assembly Hall
	Kyeremankoma	Assembly Hall	
	Jaman South	Kwamesekrom	Baano No.2
	Sunyani	Koduakrom	Kwabinakuma
	Wenchi	Nchiraa	Nchiraa
	Sena	Baatama	Baatama
	Asutifi	Mehame	Mehame
	Tano South	Brosankro	Brosankro
	Atebubu/Amatin	Garadima	Garadima
	Asunafu North	Goaso	Goaso
	Dormaa	Wamanafo	Womanafu
	Tano North	Techire	Adrobaa
	Berekum	Nsapor	Amomaso
	Jaman North	Suma	Suma Ahenkro
	Tain	Tainso	Tainso
	Asunafo South	Mferekrom	Kukuom
	Techiman	Fiaso	Fiaso
	Techiman		Krobo
Nkoranza	Nkwabeng	Nkwabeng	
Central	Ajumaku Enyan Essiam	Breman Essiam	Breman Essiam
	Awutu Effutu Senya	Nyarkokwa	Bawjiase
	Assin South	Tabil	Manso
	Assin North	Assin Juaso	Assin Juaso
	Agona	Mensakrom	Duakwa
	KEEA	Ayensudo New Town	Ayensudo
	Upper Denkyira	Dunkwa Obuase	Dunkwa Obuase
	AAK	Aboase Obohen	Aboase
	Mfatseman	Ekumfi	Ekumfi Narkwa
	Abandze	Komanste	Hosowodze
	Gomoa	Ekwamkrom	Gomoa Ekwamkrom
	Cape Coast	Effutu	Senawin
	Thld	Jukwa	Jukwa
Asikum Odoben Brakwa	Asikum	Breman Asikuma	
ASHANTI	Amansie West	Datano	Manso Datano
	“	Manso	Nkwanta
	Amansie Central	Tweapaese	Suhyensu
	“	Nyamebekyere	Tweapease
	Offinso	Samproso	Kayera
	Kwabre	Kenyasi	Kenyasi
	”	Kodie	Kodie
	”	Aboabogya	Aboabogya
	”	Aduamoa	Aduamoa
	”	Brofoyedru	Brofoyedru

Ahafo Ano North	Tepa	Beposo Zongo
Asanti Akim North	Konongo/Odumasi	Odumase Presby Church
“	Agyareago	Konongo Central Market
“	Odumasi	Ohene Nkwanta
“	Agogo	Pataban
“	Agogo	Agogo Hwerdiem
“	Agogo Hwerdiem	Central Market
“	Amantenaman	Worampomso
Ahafo Ano South	Domeabra	Domeabra
Adansi North	Asokwa	Tewobaabi
Asanti Akim South	Bomso	Bomso
BAK	Jachie	Tetrefu
“	Esereso	
”	Kuntenanse	Kuntenanse/Ashanti
”	Boneso	Beposo
Atwima Nwabiagya	Nkawie/Toase	Nkawie-Panin
”	Kobeng	Okrong
“	Akropong	Amadum Adankwame
“	Abuakwa	St. Lisbert Int. School
”	Afari	Nerebehi
“	Adankwame	Esaso
Obuasi Municipal	Obuasi Urban	Sanso
Adansi South	Akrofuom	Akrofuom
Amansie East	Bosome	Nsuaem
“	Nsuaem II	Asiwa
Ejisu Juaben	Hwere Anum	Nobewam
Afigya Sekyere	Ahenkro	Ahenkro
“	Boanim	Boanim
Kumasi	Ridge Nhyiaeso	Sokoban
Sekyere East	Bira Ongwam	Banko
Sekyere West	Mampong	Mampong
Eastern		
Akuapem North	Larteh	Akuapem
“	Berekuso	Berekuso
Asougyaman	Atimpoku	Atimpoku
Atiwa	Abomosu	Akakom
“	Kwabeng	Birim South
Akroso	Akroso	
East Akim	Segyimase	Sagyimase
Fanteakwa	Begoro	Begoro
Kwabibirem	Abaam	Abaam
Kwahu South	Suminakese	Suminakese
Kwahu west	Kwesi Nsaba	Ekawso
Manya Krobo	Mensah Dawa	Mensah Dawa
New Juaben	Oyoko	Oyoko
”	Koforidua	Koforidua
Suhum Kraboa Coaltar	Akorabo	Jato

	West Akim	Osenase	Ekoso
	Yilo Krobo	Somanya	Somanya
	Birim North	Afosu	Bepotuntum
Volta	Adaklu Anyigbe	Kpetoe	Akpokofe
	Akatsi	Avenorpeme	Dagbamate
	South Tongu	Sogakofe	Sogakofe
	”	Agave Apedumer	Agave Apedumer
	“	Dabala	Dabala
	“	Larve	Larve
	South Dayi	Kpeve	Kpeve Newtown
	North Tongu	Mafi Kumase	Mafi Kumase
	North Dayi	Kpando	Kpando Aloyi
	Nkwanta	Tinjase	Abundanya
	Krachi West	Osramanae	Monkra Assembly hall
	Ketu	Penyi	Penyi
	Keta	Atiavi/Tsiame	Atiavi
	Kedjabi	Asato	Asato
	Jasikan	Apesokubi	Apesokubi
	Hohoe	Likpe Kurantumi	Likpe Kurantumi
	Ho	Hokpeta	Akoepe Kpodzi Akoeffe
	Krachi East	Dambai	Assembly Hall
Western	Wassa Amanfi West	Manso Amenfi	Manso Amenfi
	Wassa West	Beppoh	Ehyireso
	Wassa Amenfi East	Akropong	Wassa Saamang
	Mpohor Wassa East	Ayiem	Copmmunity Centre
	Sefwi Wiawso	Sefwi Akontombra	Sefwi Aburoniahia
	Nzema East	Nsein	Community Shed
	Ahanta West	Abura	Egyambra
	Bibiani Anhwiaso Bekwai	Bibiani Old Town	Bibiani Old Town
	Jomoro	New Town	New Town/Chief Place
	Aowin Suaman	Enchi	Enchi
	SAEMA	Asemasa	Asemasa
	Bia	Elluokrom	Sefwi Elluokrom
	Juaboso	Bodi	Bodi

Appendix B

NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR CIVIC EDUCATION

QUESTIONNAIRE

Exit Poll at Public Fora for ‘DCC’ on the Re-Denomination of the Cedi

NAME OF INTERVIEWER:

PLACE OF INTERVIEW:

REGION..... DISTRICT:.....

TOWN/ZONAL/AREA COUNCIL: DATE:

For Office Use	Edited By		Coded By		Keyed By
Name:					
Date:					

Socio-Demographic Data

1.	Age	Under 10 1 10 - 19 2 20 - 29 3 30 - 39 4 40 - 49 5 50 - 59 6 60 + 7
2.	Sex	Male 1 Female 2
3.	Educational Background	No Formal Education ... 1 No Formal Education but can read ... 2 No Formal Education but can read & write ... 3 Primary ... 4 JSS/Middle ... 5 Secondary/SSS ... 6 Voc./Tech/Comm ... 7 Post Sec (Agric/Nurs/Teacher Train) ... 8 Tertiary (Univ/Poly) ... 9 Other (Specify) ... 10
4.	Occupation	Student ... 1 Farmer/Fisherman ... 2 Teacher/Lecturer ... 3 Civil/Public Servant ... 4 Professional (Specify) ... 5 Trader ... 6 Unemployed ... 7 Other (Specify) ... 8
5.	Marital Status	Single ... 1 Married ... 2 Widowed ... 3 Separated ... 4 Divorced ... 5 Other (Specify) ... 6
6.	Religion	Christian ... 1 Moslem ... 2 Traditionalist ... 3 Other (Specify) ... 4

Meaning and Benefits of the Re-Denomination

7.	Which of the following statements best describe your understanding of the re-denomination of the cedi?.	Introduction of GH Cedis Notes and Coins to replace existing cedi notes and coins. ... 1 Changing the Country's Currency ... 2 Reducing the quantity of money in circulation. ... 3 Other (Specify) ... 4
8.	Which of the following are benefits of the Re-denomination	Transaction costs and risks will be reduced ... 1 Payment systems will be more efficient ... 2 Record keeping will be simplified ... 3 Other (Specify) ... 4

9.	Which GH Cedi Notes will be issued?.	GH¢50 1 GH¢20 2 GH¢10 3 GH¢5 4 GH¢1 5
10.	Which GH Cedi Coins will be introduced?.	GH¢1 1 50Gp 2 20Gp 3 10Gp 4 5Gp 5 1Gp 6
11.	When will the new Notes and Coins be Introduced?.	June 2007 1 July 2007 2 July – December ... 3 Other (Specify) ... 4
12.	Will the Re-denomination reduce current value of the Cedi. What will be the new value of the following?	Yes 1 No 2 Troto fare of ¢2,500.00 - 25 GP 1 Other 2 An American Tin of Rice - GH¢7.50 1 Costing ¢75,000 - Other 2 Rent of ¢2,000,000.00 - GH¢200 1 - Other 2
13.	Will the old cedi notes and coins cease to be in circulation when the GH cedi is introduced?	Yes No 2
14.	Pick reasons for your answer above from the following list.	The old cedi will circulate alongside the GH cedi until the end of December 2007 1 The old cedi will no longer be used for Transactions 2 Any Other (specify) 3
15.	What feature of the Re-denomination sets the basis for conversion from cedi to GH cedi?	Setting 10,000 cedis to GH ¢1 1 Both Cedi and GH cedi will be in circulation For a period of 6 months 2 You don't have to convert your money before transactions during the transition 3 Any Other (Specify) 4

16.	Convert the following amounts into GH cedis	<p>¢500,000 - GH¢50 - 1 Other - 2</p> <p>¢100,000 - GH¢10 - 1 Other - 2</p> <p>¢300.00 - GH¢0.03 = 3GP - 1 Other - 2</p>
17.	At which Institutions can you change your old cedis.	<p>Central Bank ... 1</p> <p>Commercial Banks ... 2</p> <p>Rural Banks ... 3</p> <p>Other Designated Outlets ... 4</p> <p>Any Other ... 5</p>
18.	What role can you play to keep the new GH cedi neat	<p>Avoid crumpling the Notes ... 1</p> <p>Keep appropriately ... 2</p> <p>Avoid Handling Notes with soiled and wet hands ... 3</p> <p>Put Excess money in the Bank ... 4</p> <p>Any Other (Specify) ... 5</p>
19.	Do you have a Bank Account?	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No 2</p>
20.	If No, would you like to open one?	<p>Yes 1</p> <p>No 2</p>
21.	How satisfied are you with the information communicated at the forum.	<p>Very satisfied 1</p> <p>Satisfied 2</p> <p>Indifferent 3</p> <p>Dissatisfied 4</p> <p>Very Dissatisfied 5</p>
22.	Mention two things that you learnt at the forum.	

Evaluation of the Direct Community Contact Campaign (DCC) on the Re-Denomination of the Cedi

