



GHANA 2024 INTEGRATED BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENT SURVEY I (IBES I)



Business Establishment Report

Volume 2

Persons Engaged and Revenue

MARCH 2025



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ADMINISTRATIVE MAP OF GHANA



LIST OF PUBLICATIONS

Volume 1	Firmographics
Volume 2	Persons Engaged And Revenue
Volume 3	Business Activities In External Trade, Green Establishments And Digital Finance
Volume 4	Open Space Businesses
Volume 5	Mobile Businesses

FOREWORD

Reliable data is the foundation for effective policymaking, economic planning, and sustainable national development. The Integrated Business Establishment Survey (IBES) serves as an important tool for understanding the structure and dynamics of Ghana's business landscape, providing comprehensive insights into the operations of businesses across key sectors. Since its inception in 2013, IBES has evolved to meet the growing demand for data that reflects the realities of Ghana's business environment.

The 2024 IBES, conducted in two phases, adopts a more inclusive approach to capturing business activities, extending coverage to businesses operating in open spaces and mobile enterprises. This report specifically explores workforce dynamics, and business revenue patterns across various dimensions such as firm size, region, ownership structure, and sector. These insights will inform targeted policies and strategic interventions to foster business resilience, enhance productivity, and promote sustainable economic growth.

The report provides a robust evidence base for strengthening the business environment, supporting entrepreneurship, and driving economic transformation. By leveraging these findings, policymakers, businesses, and other stakeholders can implement data-driven strategies that enhance competitiveness, create jobs, and stimulate long-term economic development.

The Ghana Statistical Service remains committed to delivering high-quality data that informs national development efforts. It is our expectation that this report will serve as a valuable resource for all stakeholders seeking to understand and contribute to Ghana's economic transformation.

PROFESSOR SAMUEL KOBINA ANNIM
GOVERNMENT STATISTICIAN

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Ghana Statistical Service (GSS) extends its deep appreciation to the Government of Ghana and the World Bank for providing financial support in conducting the 2024 Integrated Business Establishment Survey.

We also acknowledge the contributions of key stakeholders, including the Metropolitan, Municipal, and District Assemblies (MMDAs), the Association of Ghana Industries (AGI), the Ministry of Trade, Agribusiness and Industry (MoTAI), the Ministry of Labour, Jobs and Employment (MoLJE), the Ghana Revenue Authority (GRA), the Ghana Union of Traders Association (GUTA), and the Ghana Enterprise Agency (GEA), whose collaboration was instrumental in facilitating the data collection process.

We are especially grateful to the business community for their cooperation and participation, which made this economic census possible. Additionally, we recognize the dedication and hard work of the field officers and GSS staff, whose efforts ensured the successful implementation of Phase I of the 2024 IBES.

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AGI	Association of Ghana Industries
CAPi	Computer-Assisted Personal Interviews
CAPBuSS	Coronavirus Alleviation Programme Business Support Scheme
DIT	District Information Technology
DS	District Statistician
EA	Enumeration Area
EZ	Enumeration Zone
GEA	Ghana Enterprise Agency
GEPA	Ghana Export Promotion Authority
GRA	Ghana Revenue Authority
GSS	Ghana Statistical Service
GUTA	Ghana Union of Traders Association
IBES	Integrated Business Establishment Survey
ISIC	International Standards Industrial Classification
IRIS	International Recommendations for Industrial Statistics
IT	Information Technology
MMDAs	Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assemblies
MoTAI	Ministry of Trade, Agribusiness and Industry
MoLJE	Ministry of Labour, Jobs and Employment
NDQMT	National Data Quality Management Team
PEA	Publicity Education and Advocacy
PIT	Project Implementation Team
RGD	Registrar General's Department
RDQMT	Regional Data Quality Management Team
SA	Supervisory Area
SBR	Statistical Business Register
SNA	System of National Account
SSNIT	Social Security and National Insurance Trust
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals

1. INTRODUCTION

Business establishments primarily generate profit through revenue obtained from their operations. While higher revenue does not always lead to higher profit, it reflects a business establishment's capacity to enhance output. The level of output depends on how efficiently resources such as fixed assets, equipment, labour, and technology are utilised. In labour-intensive settings, increased output typically requires a larger workforce whereas capital and technology play minimal roles. However, when capital and technology are optimally leveraged, a smaller yet highly skilled workforce can achieve comparable or even higher outputs.

Recognising the importance of business establishments in economic growth, Ghana has introduced several interventions to enhance business operations, increase productivity, and support entrepreneurship. The Ghana Enterprises Agency (GEA), established in 2020, supports Micro, Small, and Medium Scale Enterprises (MSMEs) through financial and technical assistance. Similarly, in response to the economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, the government launched the Coronavirus Alleviation Programme Business Support Scheme (CAPBuSS) and the Nkosuo Program, both aimed at supporting businesses, particularly those in the informal sector, to sustain operations and preserve jobs.

Building on these efforts to enhance workforce productivity and business revenue growth, the government has proposed the 24-Hour Economy Policy as a strategic intervention to stimulate economic expansion and create sustainable jobs. This initiative is expected to directly impact workforce expansion, labour market efficiency, and enterprise competitiveness by ensuring businesses maximise output within a structured and regulated work schedule.

Complementing this initiative is the Aspire 24 programme, which aims to boost labour productivity through digital intelligence training, vocational skills development, multilingual education, and workplace excellence initiatives. Additionally, key labour market reforms, including the review of employment laws, and institutional restructuring will further support workforce expansion and efficiency. Together, these policies are designed to enhance business sustainability, revenue generation, and long-term economic transformation.

The 2024 IBES I, which is conducted in two phases, adopts a more comprehensive approach by capturing all businesses across the services, industrial and institutional agricultural sector, with the aim of providing a detailed understanding of Ghana's economic structures and activities. Volume 2 of the IBES I report discusses workforce dynamics and revenue patterns of businesses. It examines these factors across key dimensions such as firmographics, sex of managers, ownership nationality, and sectoral classification.

1.1 Objective of IBES I

The rationale behind IBES I was to conduct a nationwide business census to generate reliable, timely, and relevant statistics that support the policy formulation and economic development. The survey also aimed at improving the production and dissemination of statistics on employment and production across all sectors, ensuring alignment with national development plans and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 1, 8, 9, 10, 12, and 13. The specific objectives of IBES I was to;

- a) undertake a census of all businesses to build a modern standard business register;
- b) develop a framework for updating the business register in economic surveys during intercensal periods;
- c) develop a sampling frame for conducting IBES II and other firm sample surveys;
- d) classify businesses into Green and Conventional firms and provide the basis to measure the green economy in IBES II;
- e) obtain data on employment to measure and analyse demand-side employment-related indicators as a basis for government and business analysis and decision-making;
- f) provide detailed analysis of the firmographics to inform national policies, business decision-makers and the needs of the development partners; and
- g) provide indicators to measure firm growth in-country and across the country using the SDG and other indicators.

1.2 What is new in the 2024 IBES I?

Unlike previous economic censuses, the 2024 IBES I introduced significant enhancement in terms of scope, data collection procedures and questionnaire content.

The survey expanded its coverage beyond businesses in non-residential structures to include those operating under sheds, in open spaces with fixed locations, and within structures originally intended for other purposes, such as residential buildings used as bakeries, or garages converted into hairdressing salons. It also captured mobile businesses and virtual enterprises operating on platforms such as Tonaton, Jumia and social media.

A key innovation in the 2024 IBES I was the integration of geospatial mapping, with GPS coordinates collected to determine the exact locations of businesses. Additionally, data collection and processing were automated through Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) and online questionnaires, complemented by interactive maps for improved accuracy. The system also incorporated an automated ISIC classification to assign businesses to their appropriate principal activities. A dashboard was introduced

for real-time monitoring of survey coverage, completed questionnaires, and basic statistics, while Data Quality Monitors (DQMs) ensured the reliability of data.

Furthermore, the survey introduced new modules on digital finance to assess the adoption of financial technology in business operations and green establishments to capture information on environmentally sustainable business practices.

1.3 Legal framework for economic census

The Statistical Service Act, 2019 (Act 1003) provides the legal authority conducting the 2024 IBES I. The Act requires the GSS to conduct an economic census two years after each Population and Housing Census (PHC). Furthermore, the Act mandates the Service to collect, compile, analyse, publish and disseminate statistical information related to the commercial, industrial, financial, social, demographic, and economic activities in Ghana.

The Act also entrusts the GSS to with the responsibility of managing a centrally organised database comprising datasets from commercial, industrial, financial, social, demographic and economic surveys and censuses at both micro and macro levels. It also requires the Service to maintain statistical indicators, and metadata related to the National Statistical System.

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 Overview of the implementation framework

The Ghana Statistical Service has undertaken four (4) economic censuses. Based on lessons from the previous economic censuses, the 2024 economic census was undertaken using advanced ICT tools and applications, expanded scope and subject coverage. The introduction of ICT platforms and interactive dashboards facilitated near-real-time data validation, scrutiny, monitoring and supervision.

2.2 Coverage

The IBES I targeted all business establishments in Ghana, with an establishment defined as an “entity undertaking an economic activity at a specific physical location” (see Section 2). For the first time, the 2024 IBES I included businesses in open spaces, fixed locations and mobile businesses such as hawkers, porters, and businesses operating from vehicles (vans, cars, motorcycles, wheelbarrows, carts). While this report focuses on business establishments, separate reports have been dedicated to open space and mobile businesses.

2.3 Business census mapping

To ensure comprehensive coverage, the survey employed a mapping process that demarcated the country into 10,240 Enumeration Zones (EZs), forming the basis for field officer deployment. The EZs were created based on the distribution of non-residential structures in each Enumeration Area (EA) using data extracted from the 2021 Population and Housing Census (PHC). From the 99 types of non-residential structures identified, 72 were classified as business establishments and used to define the EZs for the IBES I.

2.4 Stakeholders’ involvement for IBES I

The successful implementation of IBES I required collaboration with key stakeholders, including government ministries, regulatory bodies, trade associations, and private sector representatives. These included the Ministry of Trade, Agribusiness and Industry (MoTAI), Ministry of Labour, Jobs and Employment (MoLJE), Ghana Export Promotion Authority (GEPA), Ghana Revenue Authority (GRA), Freezones Board, Association of Ghana Industries (AGI), Minerals Commission, Chamber of Mines, Ghana Union of Traders Association (GUTA), Ghana Enterprise Agency (GEA), All Business Associations, Ghana Club 100, Social Security and National Insurance Trust (SSNIT).

2.5 Publicity, education, and advocacy

To create public awareness and ensure the smooth implementation of the 2024 IBES I, the public was educated on the importance of the survey, to mobilise commitment and support at the community, institutional, and individual levels. The Publicity, Education, and Advocacy (PEA) activities included:

- key stakeholder engagements;
- engagement with embassies to persuade foreign businesses;
- development and deployment of jingles to educate the public;
- use of the GSS website, social media, and call centre;
- media engagements, including in-studio live sessions; and
- use of GSS vans with horn speakers

2.6 Questionnaire design

A primary objective of 2024 IBES I was to produce a business register and provide data on the structure of Ghana's economy. To achieve this, the 2013 IBES I Questionnaire was reviewed through stakeholder consultations, leading to the introduction of new modules on green businesses and digital finance as well as the development of an online questionnaire. Thus, three different Questionnaires were designed for the 2024 IBES I. these were Establishment, Open Space, and Mobile Business.

The establishment questionnaire focused on businesses operating within structures, collecting data on contact details, economic activities, employment data and revenue while the open space questionnaire targeted businesses operating in fixed open spaces, gathering information on contact details, principal economic activities, employment, and revenue. The mobile business questionnaire was also designed for businesses that change locations, such as hawkers and vendors operating from vehicles, capturing data on business characteristics, employment, and revenue.

2.7 Recruitment and training

2.7.1 Recruitment

To ensure high-quality data collection, GSS adopted a rigorous recruitment and training process for field officers. Two main categories of officers were engaged for the 2024 IBES I. The first set comprised of External Monitors, Chief Trainers, National Trainers, and Regional Trainers while the second set focused on field officers, including Supervisors and

Enumerators. Recruitment was conducted through online applications, followed by a shortlisting process based on criteria outlined in the recruitment strategy.

2.7.2 Training

The 2024 IBES training followed a three-stage cascading approach to ensure efficient transfer of knowledge. was structured in three stages. The Project Implementation Team (PIT), that developed the survey instruments served as the core team of chief trainers. They trained 85 national trainers who subsequently trained 1,234 regional trainers across six zones. The regional trainers then trained the 14,718 shortlisted field personnel, out of which 12,798 were finally selected and deployed for fieldwork.

Training was conducted in residential workshops, except for the final stage, which was a six-day non-residential training across all 16 regions. National and regional trainers were drawn from GSS experts, university lecturers, and experienced trainers from the 2021 PHC.

Key staff from the GSS Head Office closely monitored all training sessions to maintain quality standards and ensure field officers were well-equipped for data collection.

2.8 Data collection and quality management

2.8.1 Data collection

The main data collection for IBES I lasted for 22 days, though some fieldwork extended due to large EZs or difficulties in obtaining responses. The primary objective was to ensure accurate data collection and complete coverage. A day was dedicated to collecting data from mobile businesses, while the remaining 21 days focused on establishments, businesses in open space but fixed locations, and virtual businesses.

Enumerators systematically covered each enumeration zone by starting at a strategic point and moving along lanes, paths, streets, and roads. At each structure, enumerators determined its use by asking a responsible adult whether it was strictly non-residential, Mixed-use (Residential and non-residential) or strictly residential.

2.8.2 Data Quality Management

To ensure high-quality data collection, the survey incorporated multiple quality control mechanisms. The use of Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) and tablets provided real-time monitoring, allowing immediate detection of errors, inconsistencies, missing data, and duplicates.

A National Data Quality Management Team (NDQMT) supervised recruitment and training, working closely with 37 Regional Data Quality Monitors (RDQMs) and 272 District Data Quality Monitors (DDQMs). The teams were responsible for identifying anomalies

and working with supervisors to correct them promptly, ensuring data integrity and accuracy throughout the process.

To further enhance data integrity, field monitors were required to have expertise in data processing software such as Excel, STATA, and CS PRO.

2.9 IT operations

The 2024 IBES I was an electronic census, and its implementation required the complete deployment of IT devices, software, and accessories at every stage of the process, including asset management, recruitment and training, data transmission and storage, data quality management, data processing and monitoring. The Computer-Assisted Personal Interview (CAPI) program was developed, and tablets were used to collect data. To ensure the specifications met the anticipated criteria, regular IT procedures like testing the tablets and any related accessories were carried out. In addition, three further tasks, inventories, asset retrieval, and tablet provisioning, were carried out.

2.9.1 Tablets provisioning

The provisioning of all the tablets involved uploading all required content materials for the 2024 IBES I onto the tablets. The contents were the instruments and other related documents, such as the Supervisory Area (SA) and Enumeration Area (EA) maps and other reference materials. The team adopted four steps to provision the tablets, namely, acquisition of the tablets and taking inventory; performing basic configuration, such as resetting dates and times of the tablet; matching each tablet with the specification required and validating their functionality; and provisioning of the tablets. The final step was the post-provisioning; and labelling, preparing, and distributing the tablets to specific regions and districts.

2.9.2 Stock-taking and reconciliation

The inventory of the retrieved assets was conducted at the Secretariat of GSS. A series of activities were conducted: the team checked the functionality of each of the tablets; backed up all data to secure the data on an external storage device and local server and stored the tablets according to the regions and districts based on the distribution plan; reset the tablets to original status; and developed an inventory report.

2.9.3 Assets retrieval

All the assets, including the tablets and accessories, were collected from the district and regional offices once the enumeration was over. Checks were made to make sure that every tablet with the unique labels given out was found as part of the retrieval process.

2.10 Monitoring and evaluation

Monitoring and evaluation were integral to the successful implementation of the 2024 IBES I. The Project Implementation Team (PIT) ensured that all survey plans were executed efficiently, monitored field activities, and evaluated progress toward achieving full coverage and generating high-quality data.

To facilitate information flow and real-time supervision, a structured reporting system was implemented. Also, a Call Centre was established during the field data collection to address concerns from the public and provide guidance to field officers. Additionally, regional coordinators and supervisors conducted periodic field visits to assess enumerators' performance and compliance with survey protocols.

3. DEFINITION OF CONCEPTS

3.1 Economic Activity

This is defined as a process or action that contributes to the production of goods and services.

3.2 Economic Census

This refers to a complete count of all businesses undertaking economic activity from or within the country.

3.3 Economic Sector

The economic sector refers to broad categories of economic activity within an economy, classified based on the nature of production processes. It is generally divided into three main sectors: Agriculture, Industry, and Services.

- The Agriculture Sector, also known as the primary sector (excluding mining), involves the cultivation of crops, animal husbandry, and other related activities for food production, raw materials, and economic purposes.
- The Industry Sector, or secondary sector, includes transformational activities that produce goods and services for final consumption or as intermediary products. It covers manufacturing, mining, construction, and utilities.
- The Services Sector, also called the tertiary sector, focuses on non-transformational production activities of intangible goods, supporting consumers, businesses, and government functions.

3.4 Establishment

This is a unit engaged in economic activity at a specific physical location. This unit may operate independently, such as a head office or a single establishment without branches, with full decision-making authority. Alternatively, it may function as a branch dependent on a larger enterprise, relying on the enterprise for key decisions.

3.5 Establishment Size

Establishment size is categorised into large, medium, small, and micro establishments.

- Large-sized establishments are those engaging more than 100 persons
- Medium-sized establishments are those engaging 31-100 persons
- Small-sized establishments have 6-30 persons engaged
- Micro-sized establishments are those with 1-5 persons engaged

3.6 Formal Establishments

These are establishments that have been registered with the Registrar General Department and keep formal accounts or records of the establishment's operation.

3.7 Ghanaian and Non-Ghanaian Owned Establishments

These are establishments that are jointly owned by Ghanaian(s) and non- Ghanaian(s) nationals.

3.8 Ghanaian-owned Establishments

These are establishments that are wholly owned by Ghanaians.

3.9 Household Establishments

These establishments operate from residential structures and share electricity and water bills with the household.

3.10 Informal Establishments

These are establishments that have not been registered with the Registrar General Department and/ or do not keep formal accounts or records of the establishment's operation.

3.11 International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC)

This is the international reference classification of productive activities. Its main purpose is to provide a set of activity categories that can be utilised for the collection and reporting of statistics according to such activities. The Census used the fifth revision of ISIC (ISIC-Rev 5).

3.12 Managers

These are workers in establishments that perform supervisory functions in their day-to-day activities.

3.13 Non-Ghanaian Owned Establishments

These are establishments which are wholly owned by foreign nationals.

3.14 Non-Household Establishments

These establishments operate exclusively from non-residential structures or exclusively pay for electricity and water consumption if they operate from residential structures.

3.15 Persons Engaged

This is the total number of workers in the establishment, whether paid or unpaid

3.16 Principal Activity

It is the primary purpose of establishing a business. In the case of multi-purpose establishments, where a business operates for multiple reasons, the principal activity is defined as the product or service that contributes the highest value addition.

3.17 Privately-owned Establishment

Private establishments are those owned by private investors, shareholders or owners (usually collectively, but can be owned by a single individual). This is in contrast to state institutions.

3.18 Public-private partnership establishment

This refers to an economic activity funded and operated through a partnership between the government and one or more private sector companies.

3.19 Revenue

This is the total amount of money receivable as sales or income from the operations of the establishment

3.20 State-owned Establishment

A state-owned establishment is a legal entity created by the Government to undertake economic activities on behalf of the state.

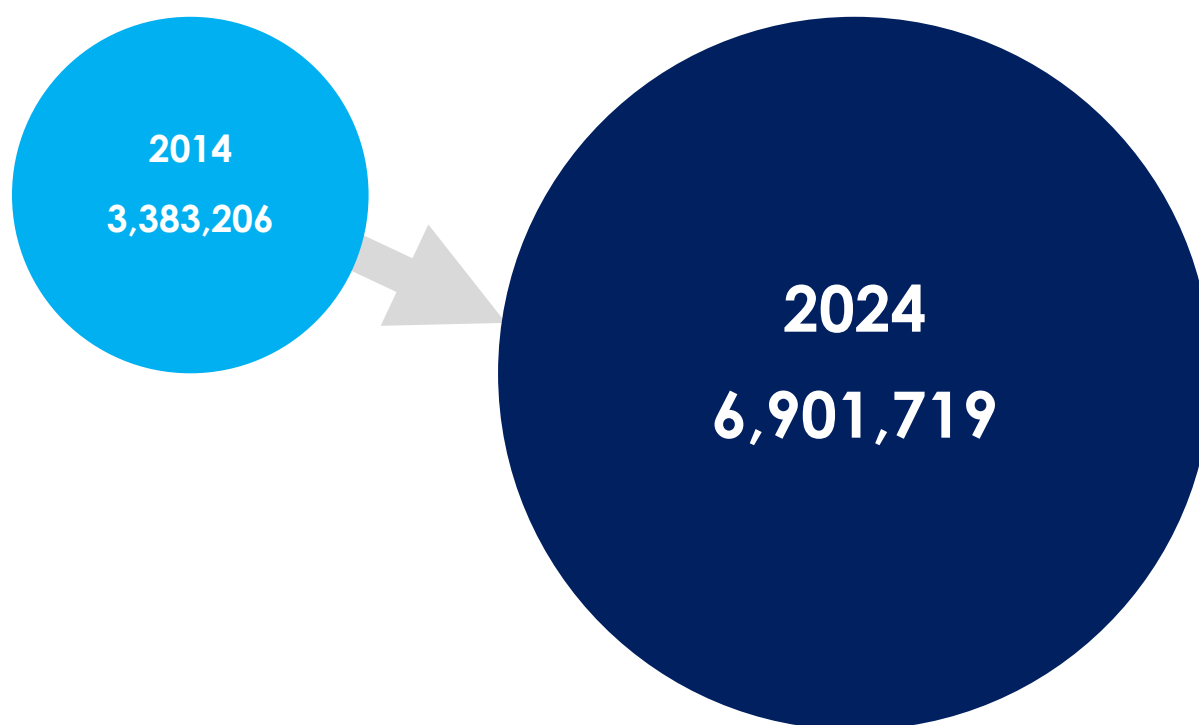
4. HIGHLIGHTS

This section presents an analysis of the number and characteristics of persons engaged by establishments, along with their revenue patterns. The data is disaggregated by region, gender, nationality, size of establishment, formality status, and status of earning.

4.1 PERSONS ENGAGED BY ESTABLISHMENTS

Almost 7.0 million persons are engaged by establishments in Ghana, which is more than double the 2014 figure.

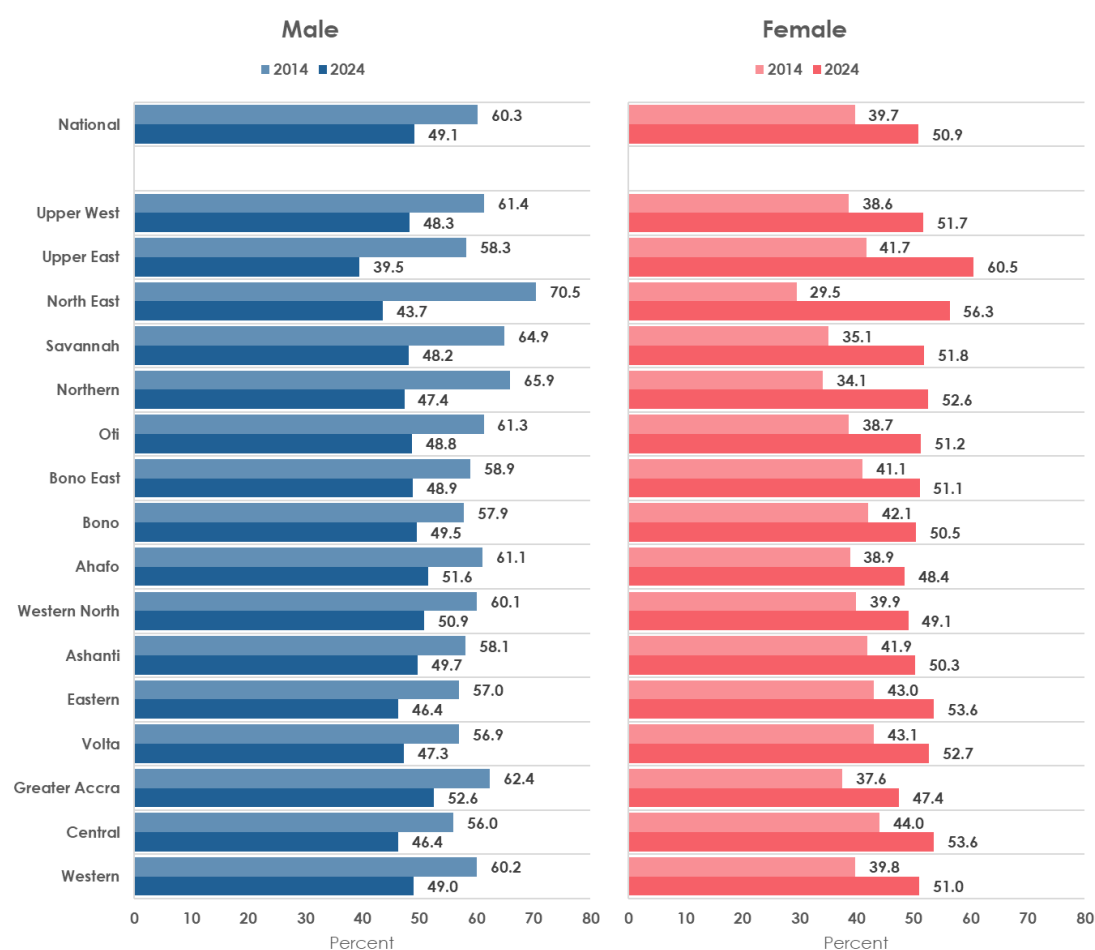
FIGURE 4.1: NUMBER OF PERSONS ENGAGED, 2014 AND 2024



Proportion of male persons engaged have declined from 60.3 percent in 2014 to 49.1 percent in 2024.

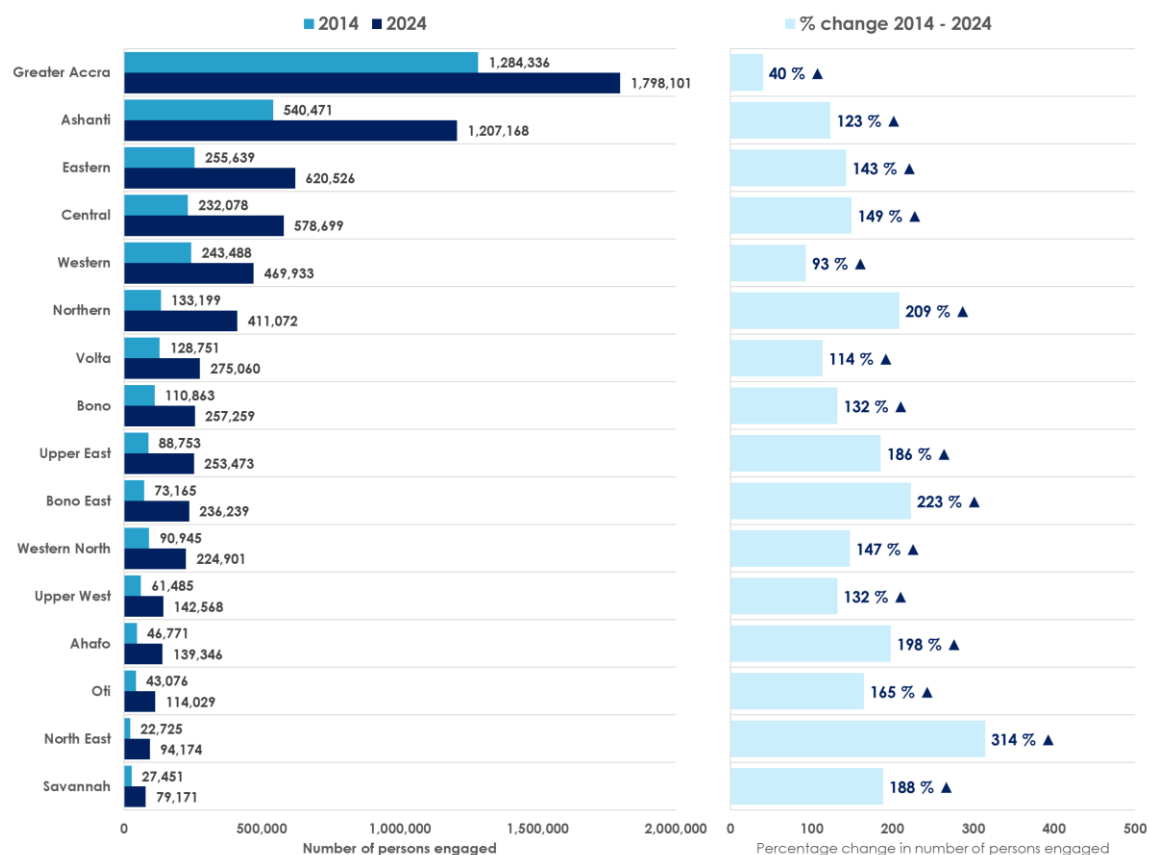
Across the regions, there are more females engaged by establishments than males in 2024, except in Greater Accra, Western North, and Ahafo regions where females are less than half.

FIGURE 4.2: PROPORTION OF PERSONS ENGAGED BY REGION AND SEX, 2014 AND 2024



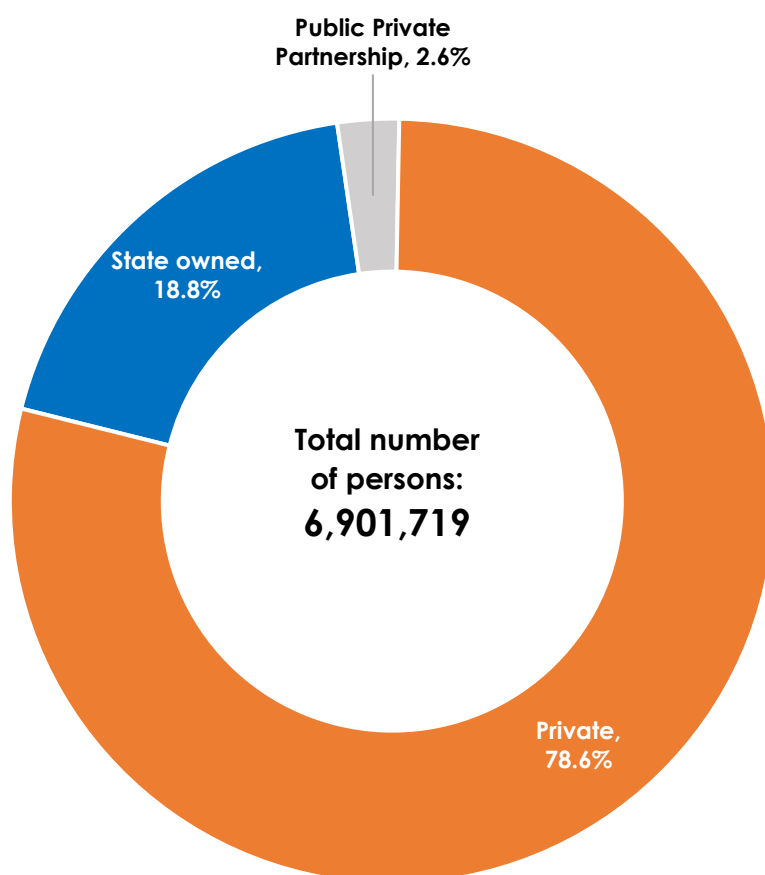
Greater Accra (1.8 million) remains the region with the highest number of persons engaged but has the least growth of 40.0 percent.

FIGURE 4.3: CHANGES IN PERSONS ENGAGED BY REGION, 2014 AND 2024



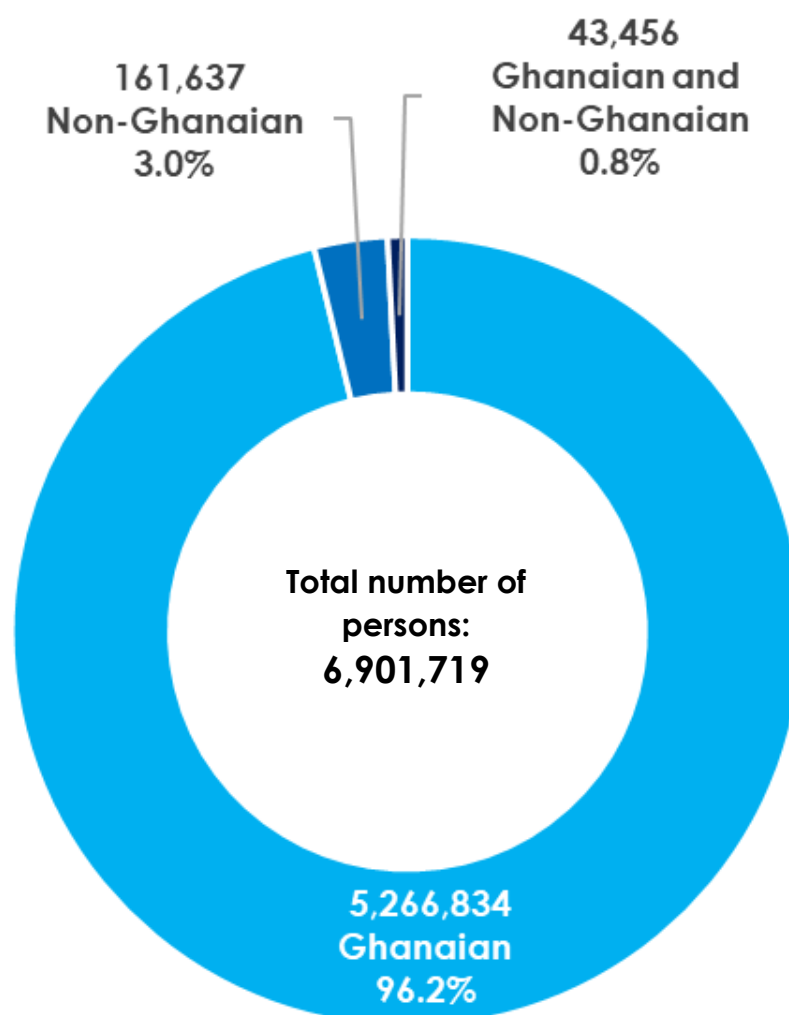
Privately-owned establishments engage 5.4 million persons, representing more than three-quarters (78.6%) of total persons engaged.

FIGURE 4.2: PROPORTION OF PERSONS ENGAGED BY TYPE OF OWNERSHIP



Nine in every 10 persons engaged by privately-owned establishments are for Ghanaians.

FIGURE 4.5: PERSONS ENGAGED IN PRIVATELY-OWNED ESTABLISHMENT BY NATIONALITY OF OWNERS

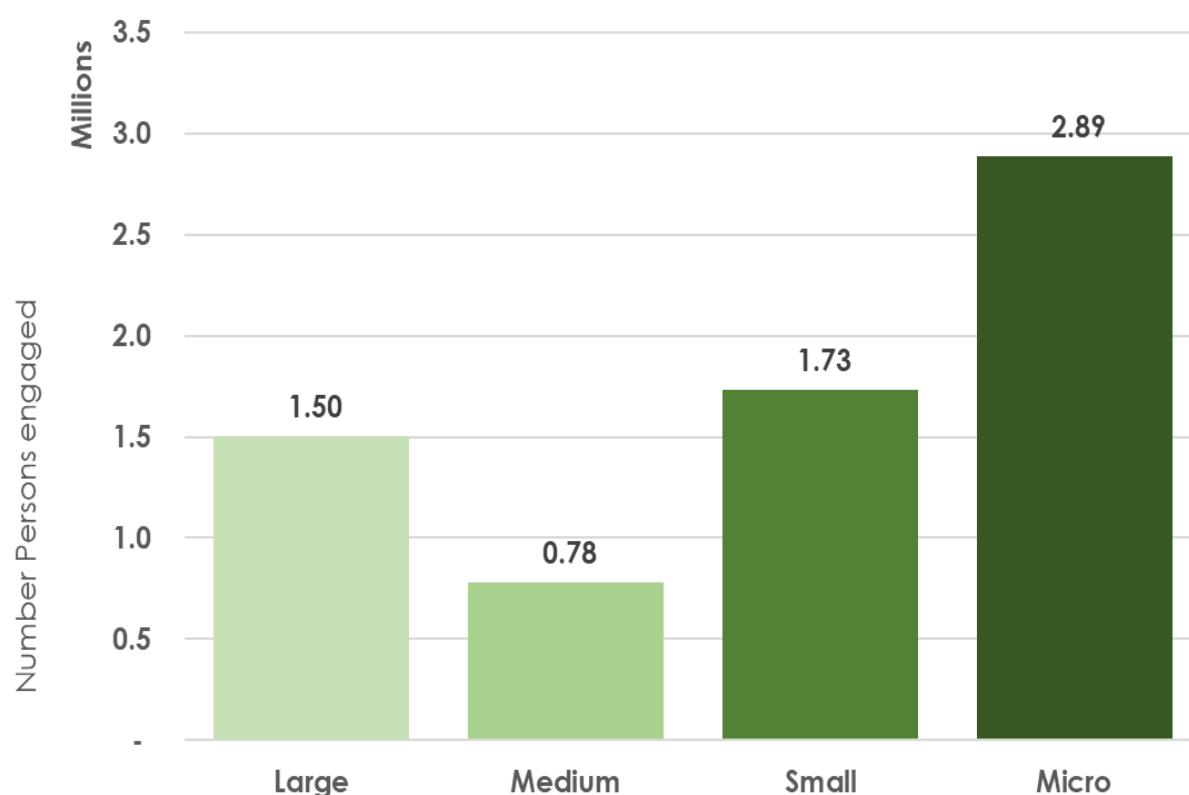


Large-sized establishments engage 1.5 million persons representing about one-fifth of persons engaged.

Micro and small-sized establishments engaged two-thirds (4.6 million) of all persons.

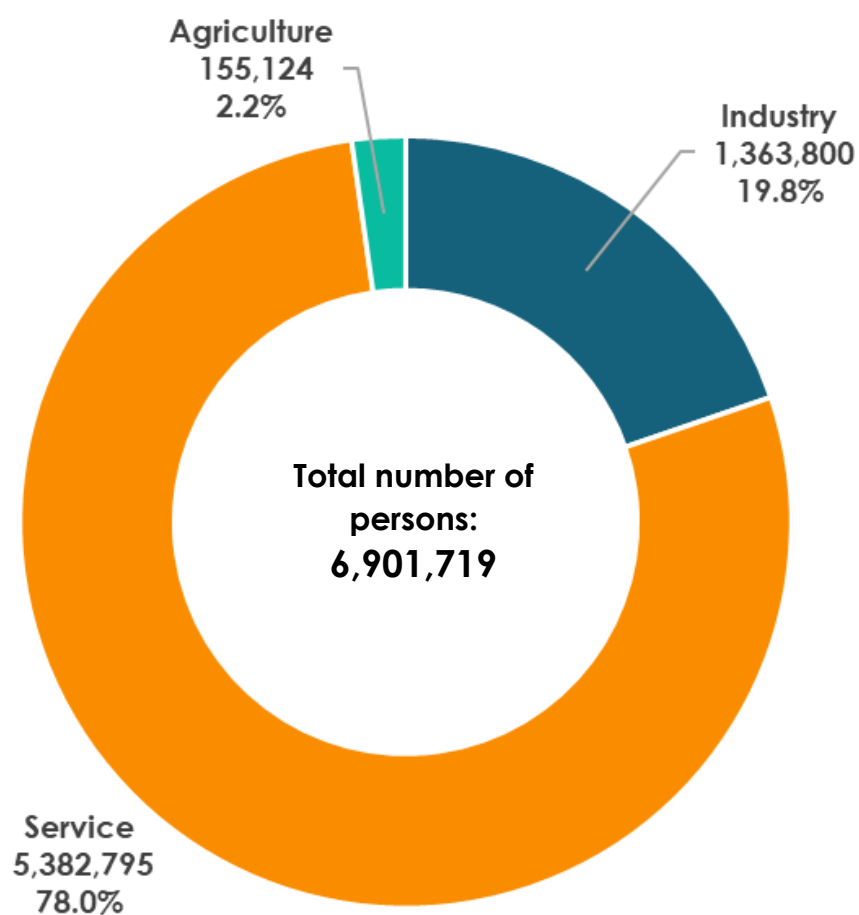
The number of persons engaged in micro-sized establishments (2.9 million) is close to twice those engaged by large-sized firms (1.5 million).

FIGURE 4.6: NUMBER OF PERSONS ENGAGED BY SIZE OF ESTABLISHMENT



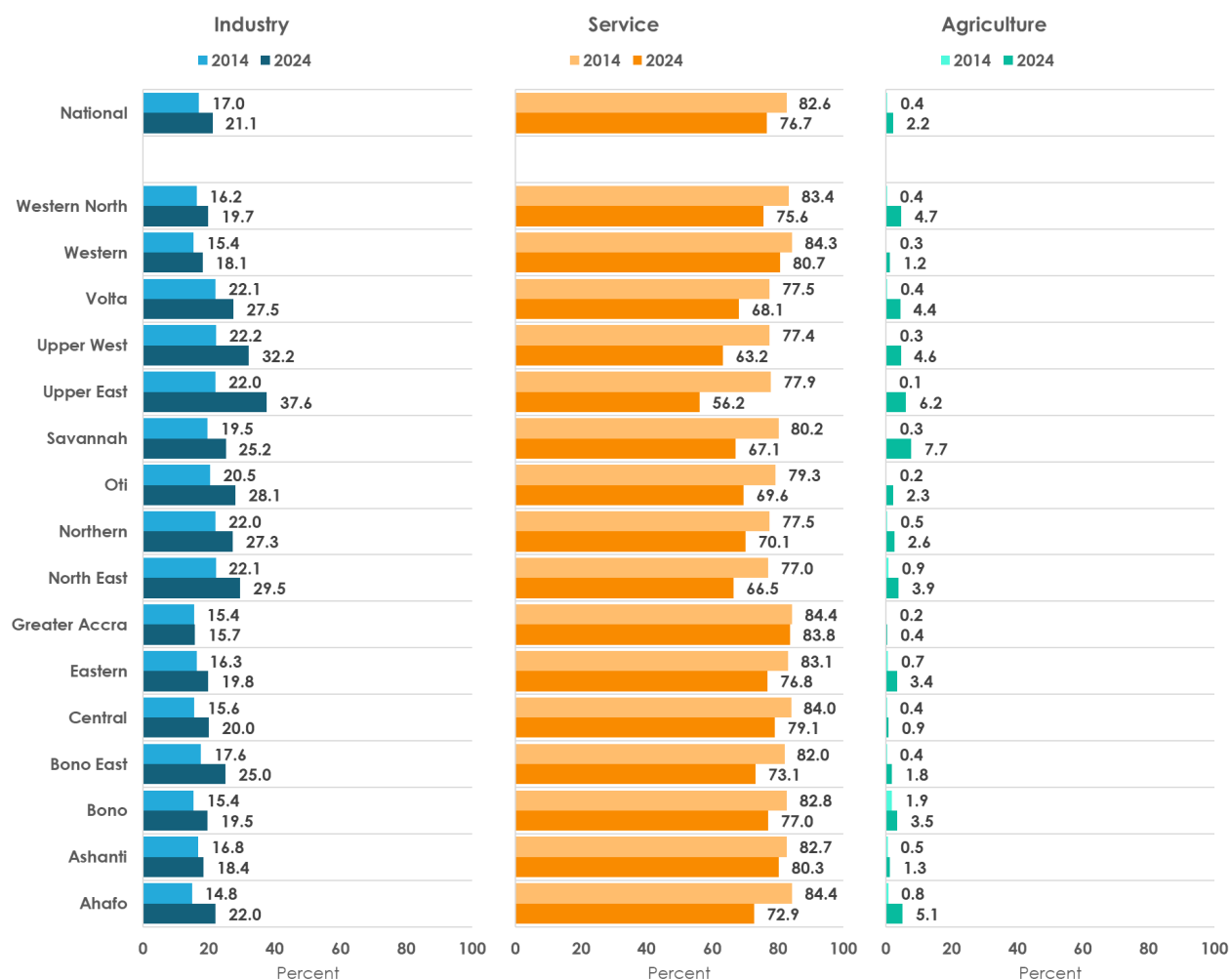
Majority of persons engaged are in the Services sector (5.4 million), which is about four times the number of persons engaged in the Industry sector (1.4 million).

FIGURE 4.3: SECTORAL DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS ENGAGED BY ESTABLISHMENT



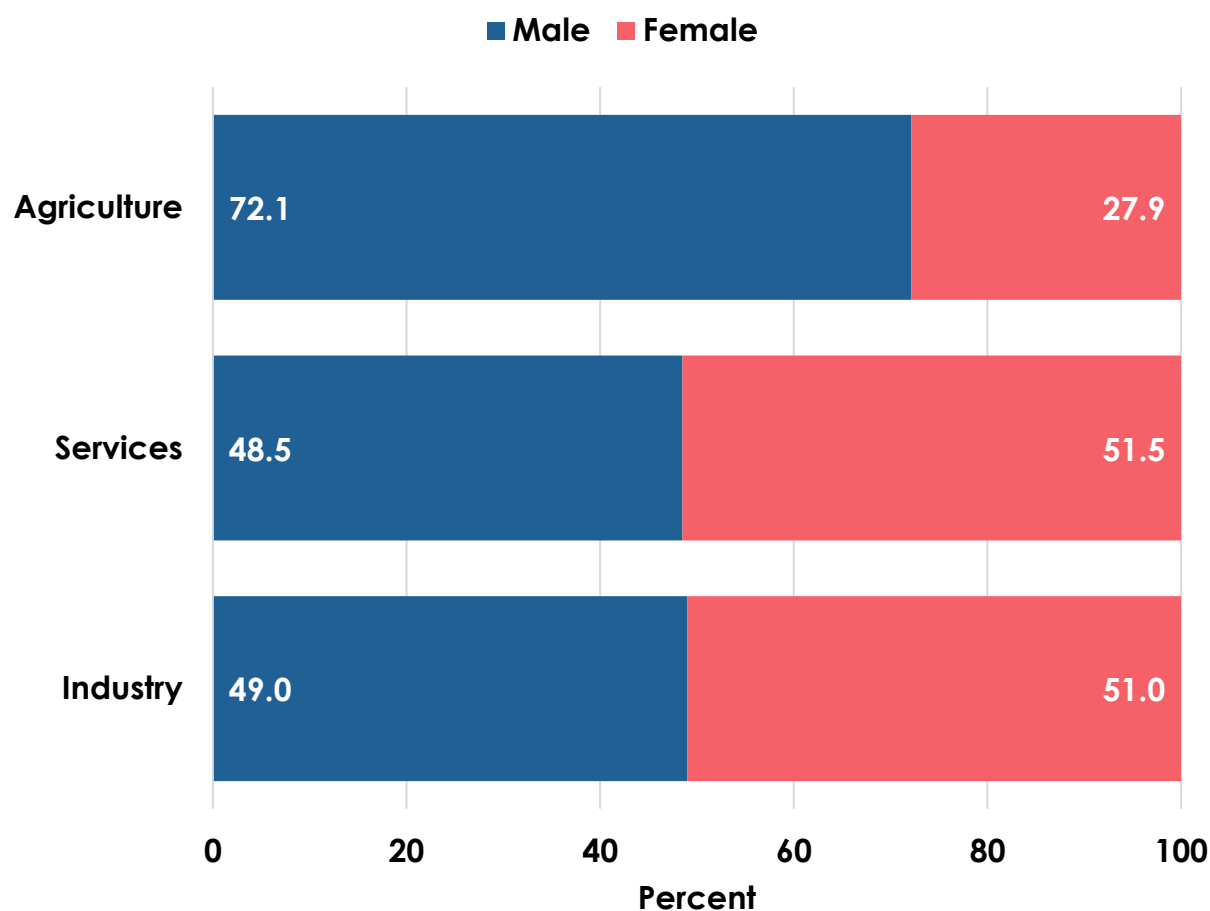
Proportion of persons engaged by the Industry sector increased by 4.1 percentage points from 2014 to 2024, while the Services sector declined by 5.9 percentage points.

FIGURE 4.4: CHANGES IN SECTOR SHARES OF PERSONS ENGAGED BY REGION



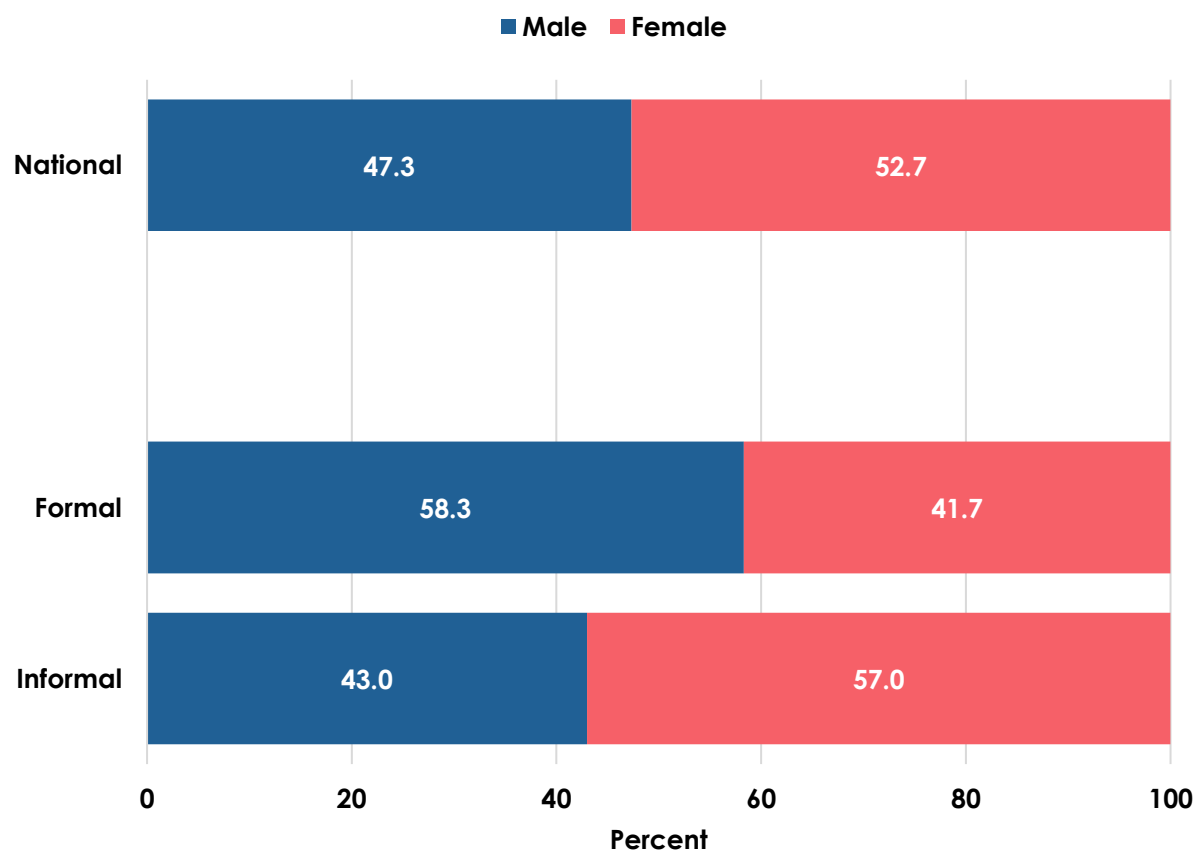
Females constitute slightly more than half of persons engaged in the Industry and Services sectors but more than one-quarter (27.9%) in Agriculture.

FIGURE 4.5: PROPORTION OF PERSONS ENGAGED BY SECTOR AND SEX



Males (58.3%) outnumber females engaged in privately-owned formal establishments, while females (57.0%) make up the larger share of persons engaged in privately-owned informal establishments.

FIGURE 4.6: PROPORTION OF PERSONS ENGAGED BY FORMALITY STATUS OF PRIVATELY-OWNED ESTABLISHMENTS AND SEX

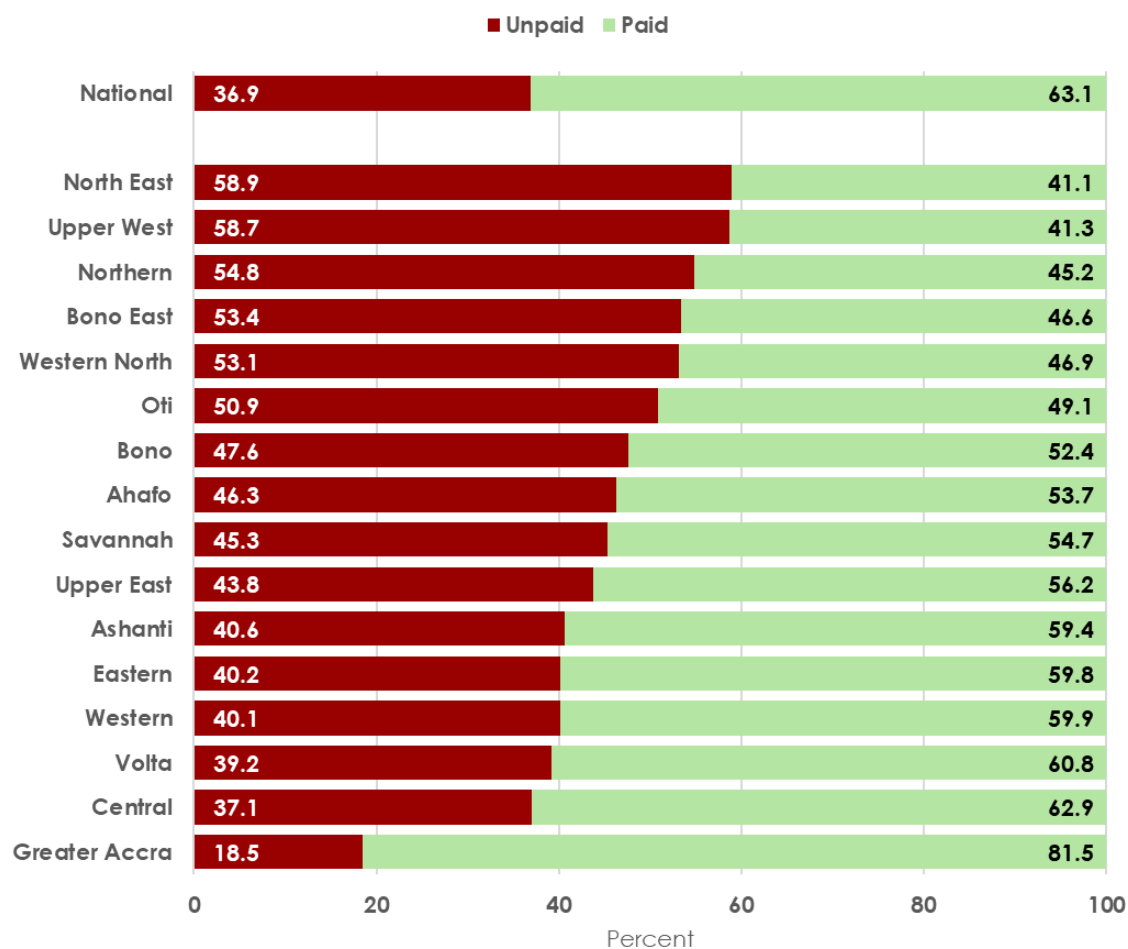


4.2 STATUS OF EARNINGS

More than one-third (36.9%) of persons engaged by privately-owned establishments are unpaid.

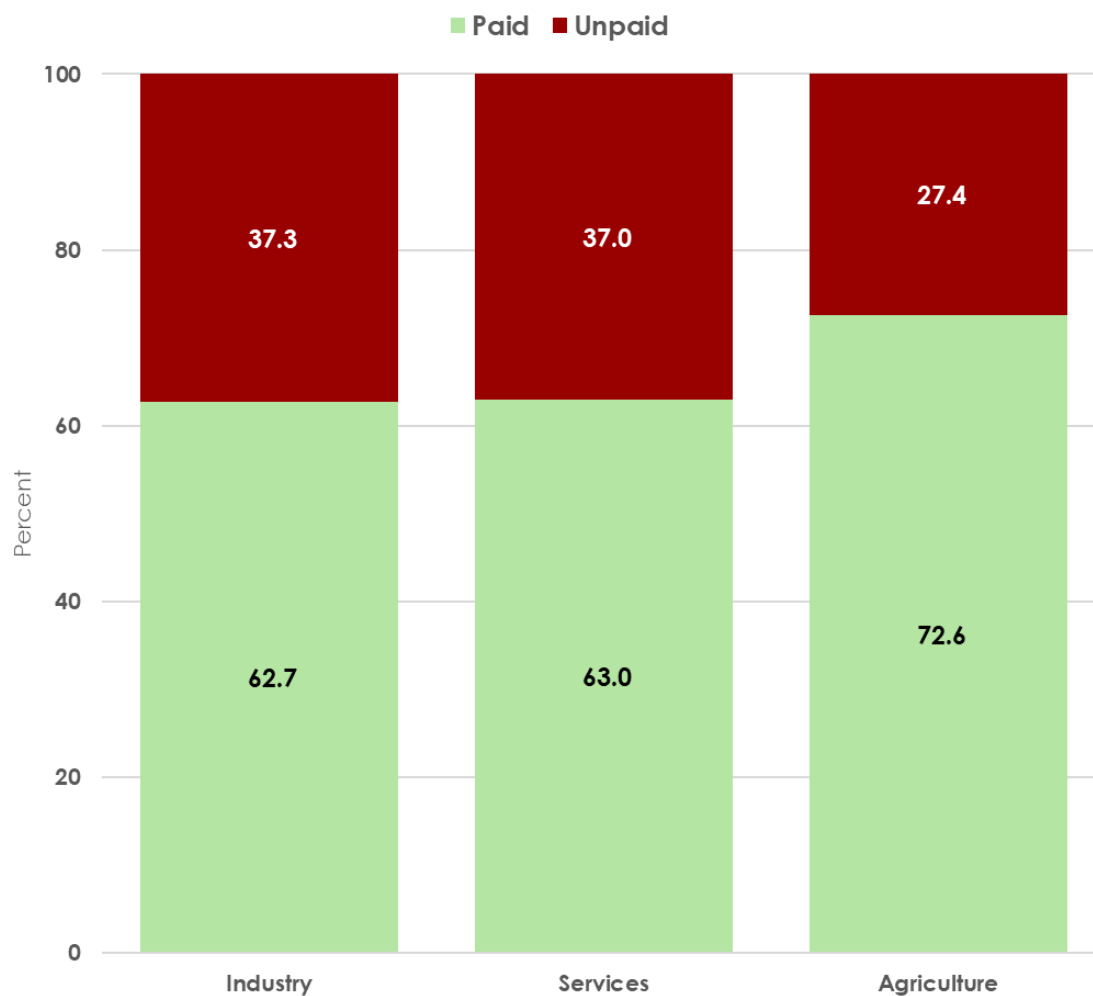
Across the regions, the proportion of persons engaged that are unpaid is highest in North East and Upper West regions, having more than 58 percent

FIGURE 4.11: PROPORTION OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN PRIVATELY-OWNED ESTABLISHMENTS BY REGION AND STATUS OF EARNINGS



More than one in every three of persons engaged in privately-owned establishments are in both Industry and Services sectors.

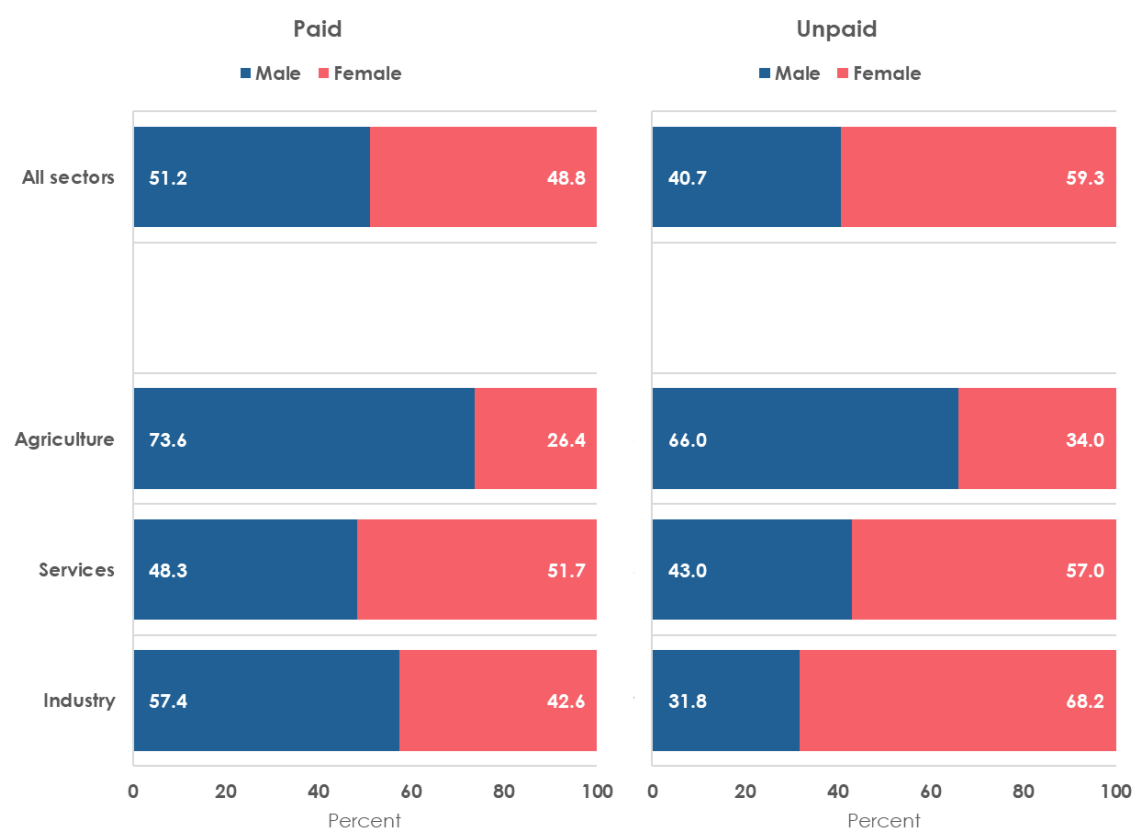
FIGURE 4.172: PROPORTION OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN PRIVATELY-OWNED ESTABLISHMENTS BY SECTOR AND STATUS OF EARNINGS



Among the paid persons engaged by privately-owned establishments, males are 2.4 percentage points more, whereas females 8.6 percentage points more among the unpaid persons.

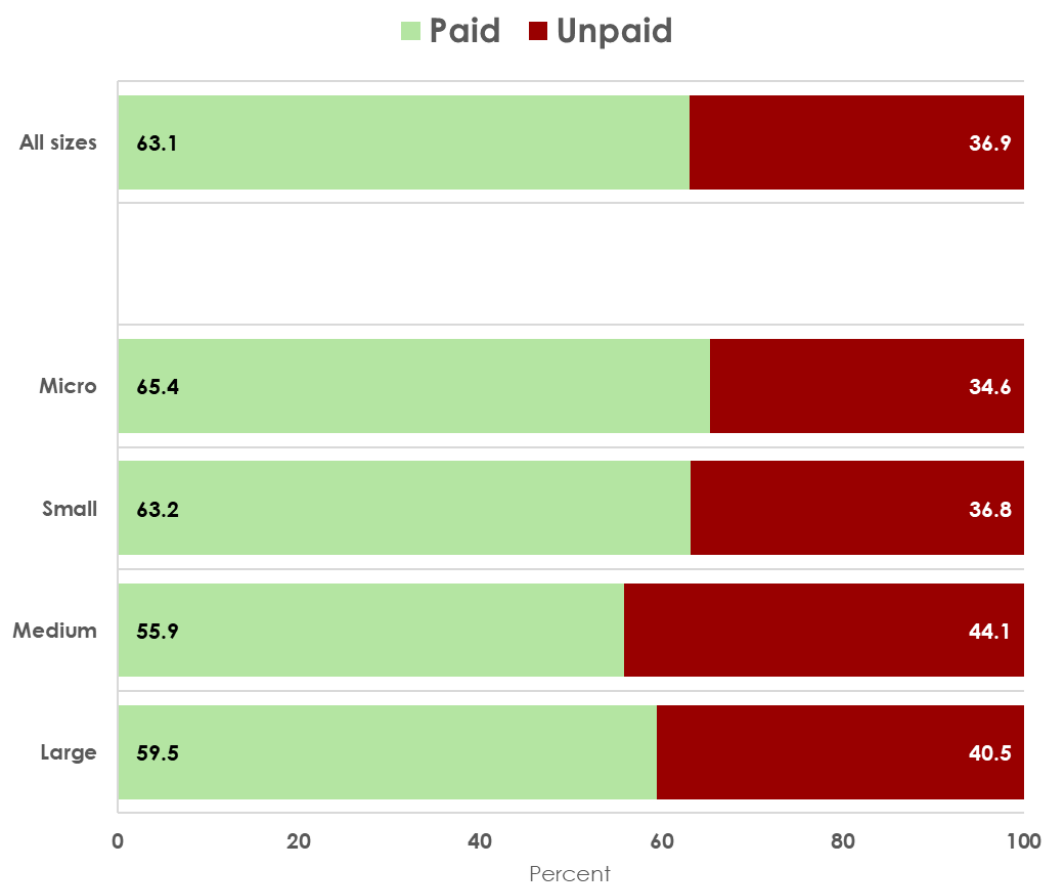
The proportion of unpaid persons engaged by privately-owned Industrial establishments are females (68.2%), which is twice the proportion of unpaid females in the Agriculture sector (34.0%).

FIGURE 4.83: PROPORTION OF PERSONS ENGAGED BY SECTOR, STATUS OF EARNINGS, AND SEX



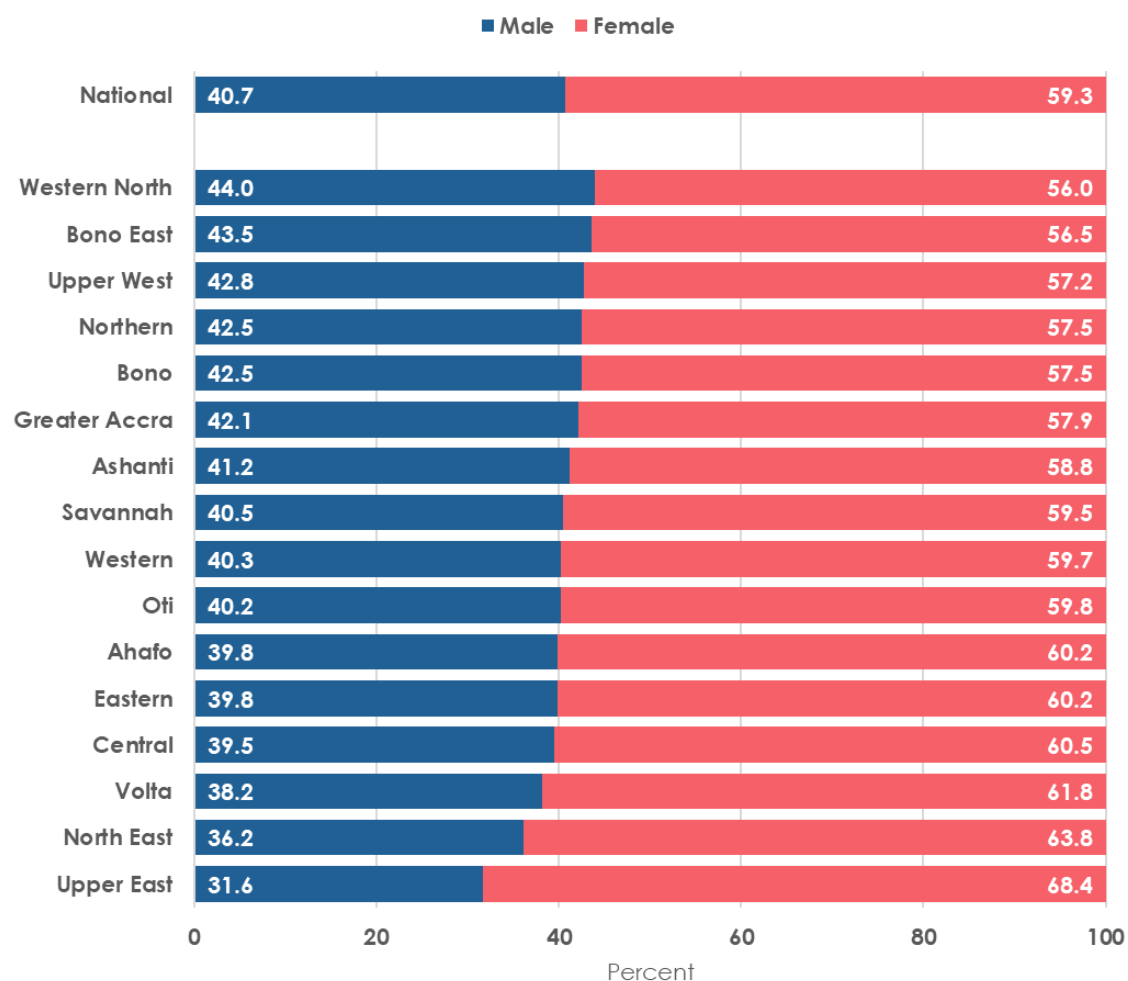
About two-thirds (65.4%) of persons engaged by privately-owned micro-sized establishments are paid compared to 59.5 percent in the large establishments.

FIGURE 4.14: PROPORTION OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN PRIVATELY-OWNED ESTABLISHMENTS BY SIZE AND STATUS OF EARNINGS



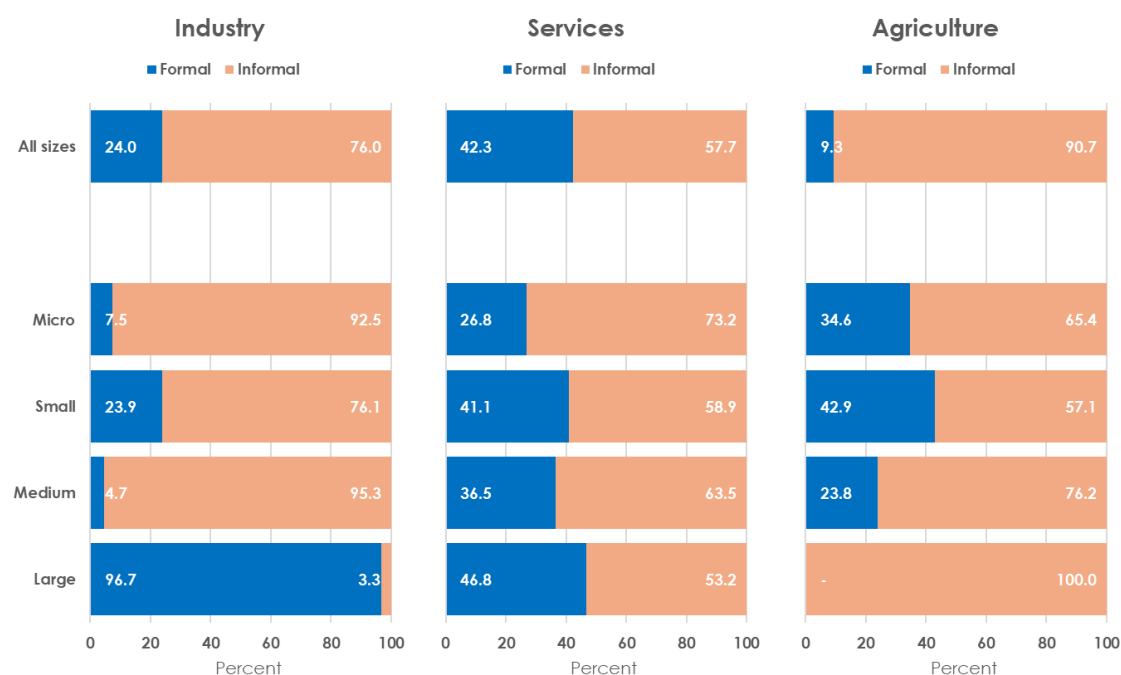
Across the regions, the proportion of unpaid person engaged by privately-owned establishments is higher for females, with the highest (68.4%) in Upper East Region.

FIGURE 4.15: PROPORTION OF UNPAID PERSONS ENGAGED BY PRIVATELY-OWNED ESTABLISHMENTS BY REGION AND SEX



About one-quarter (24.0%) of unpaid persons in the Industry sector are engaged by privately-owned formal establishments and is even higher (42.3%) among those in the Services sector.

FIGURE 4.96: PROPORTION OF UNPAID PERSONS ENGAGED IN PRIVATELY OWNED ESTABLISHMENTS BY SECTOR, FORMALITY STATUS, AND SIZE



4.3 REVENUE OF ESTABLISHMENTS

About 1.8 million (95.3%) of establishments accrue revenue up to GH¢100,000 per annum, with Oti region having the highest proportion (98.2%).

Ashanti region has the highest proportion (6.8%) of establishments accruing more than GH¢100,000.

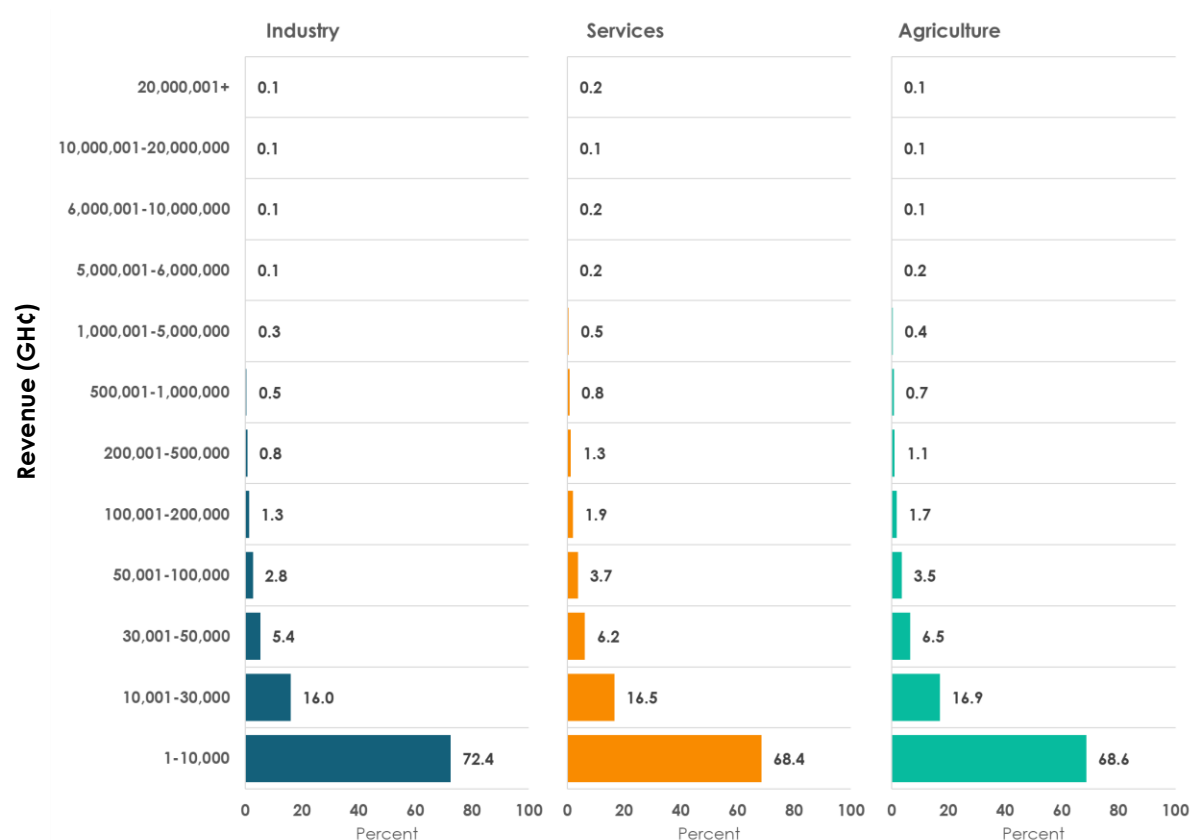
FIGURE 4.107: PROPORTION OF ESTABLISHMENTS BY REGION AND REVENUE

Revenue GH¢	National	Western	Central	Greater Accra	Volta	Eastern	Ashanti	Western North	Ahafo	Bono	Bono East	Oti	Northern	Savannah	North East	Upper East	Upper West
1-10,000	69.3	60.1	66.9	66.9	80.1	69.7	61.6	71.6	66.1	71.4	69.6	77.6	79.1	83.4	79.5	80.0	82.5
10,001-30,000	16.4	20.2	17.4	17.4	12.0	17.2	19.1	15.3	17.2	15.7	16.7	14.3	12.3	10.2	10.8	12.4	10.5
30,001-50,000	6.1	8.5	6.6	6.4	3.7	5.9	7.9	5.5	6.2	5.6	5.8	4.5	4.0	2.8	4.1	3.7	2.9
50,001-100,000	3.5	5.0	3.9	3.6	1.9	3.2	4.9	3.4	4.3	3.1	3.4	1.7	2.0	1.5	2.2	1.9	1.7
100,001-200,000	1.8	2.6	2.0	1.9	0.9	1.7	2.6	1.7	2.6	1.7	1.7	0.8	1.0	0.7	1.3	0.8	0.9
200,001-500,000	1.2	1.5	1.3	1.3	0.6	1.1	1.7	1.2	1.4	1.1	1.3	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.5
500,001-1,000,000	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.6	1.0	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.4
1,000,001-5,000,000	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
5,000,001-6,000,000	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
6,000,001-10,000,000	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
10,000,001-20,000,000	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
20,000,001+	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Percent																	

Across the sectors, more than 94.0% of establishments accrue revenue up to GH¢100,000.

About 1.2 percent of establishments in Services compared to less than one percent of Industry (0.7%) and Agriculture (0.9%) sector establishments, accrue revenue of more than GH¢1,000,000 per annum.

FIGURE 4.1118: PROPORTION OF ESTABLISHMENTS BY REVENUE AND SECTOR



Almost one-tenth, 1900 (9.9%) of establishments that are 50 years and older (commenced before 1975) accrue revenue above GH¢100,000 per annum, compared to 3.9 percent of establishments that are less than 10 years (commenced after 2015).

FIGURE 4.1912: PROPORTION OF ESTABLISHMENTS BY REVENUE AND YEAR OF COMMENCEMENT

Revenue (GH¢)	All Years	< 1975	1975-1984	1985-1994	1995-2004	2005-2014	2015-2023
1-10,000	69.3	63.1	61.2	60.8	62.4	63.7	71.8
10,001-30,000	16.4	15.6	17.5	18.5	18.6	18.5	15.7
30,001-50,000	6.1	6.9	7.5	7.7	7.6	7.2	5.5
50,001-100,000	3.5	4.5	4.7	4.8	4.5	4.3	3.1
100,001-200,000	1.8	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.3	1.6
200,001-500,000	1.2	1.8	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.5	1.0
500,001-1,000,000	0.7	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.0	1.0	0.6
1,000,001-5,000,000	0.5	1.7	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.4
5,000,001-6,000,000	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.1
6,000,001-10,000,000	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1
10,000,001-20,000,000	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1
20,000,001+	0.2	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1

Percent

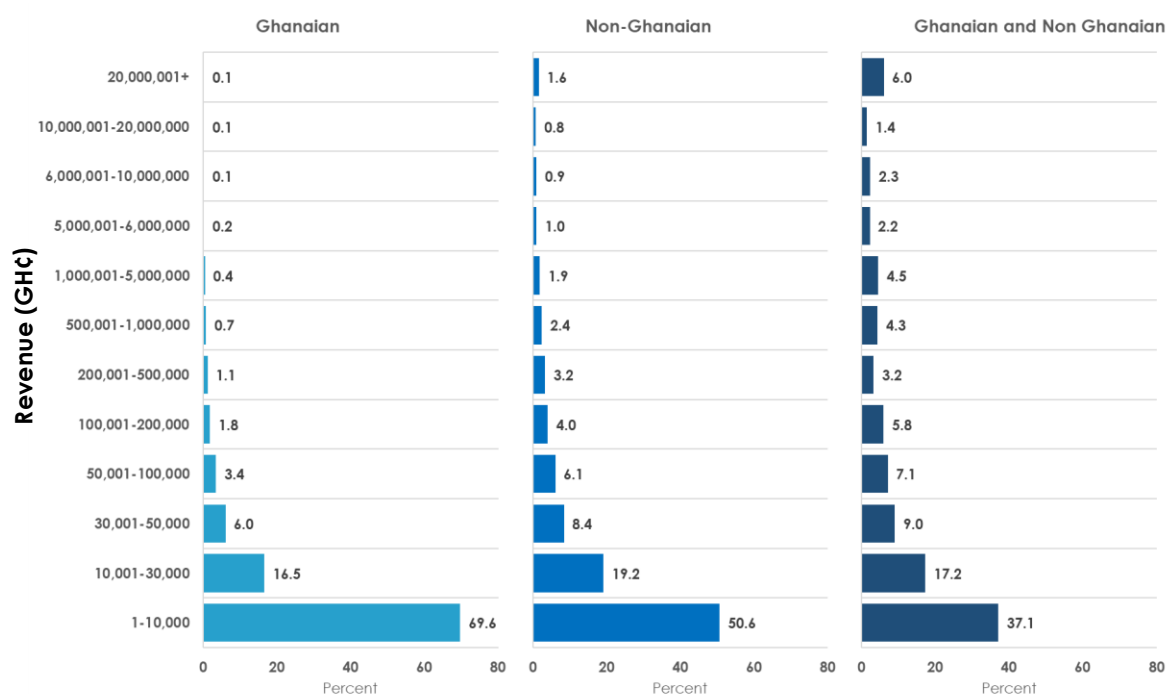
More than 95.0 percent of micro and small-sized establishments accrue revenue of up to GH¢100,000 per annum.

FIGURE 4.20: PROPORTION OF ESTABLISHMENTS BY REVENUE AND SIZE OF ESTABLISHMENT



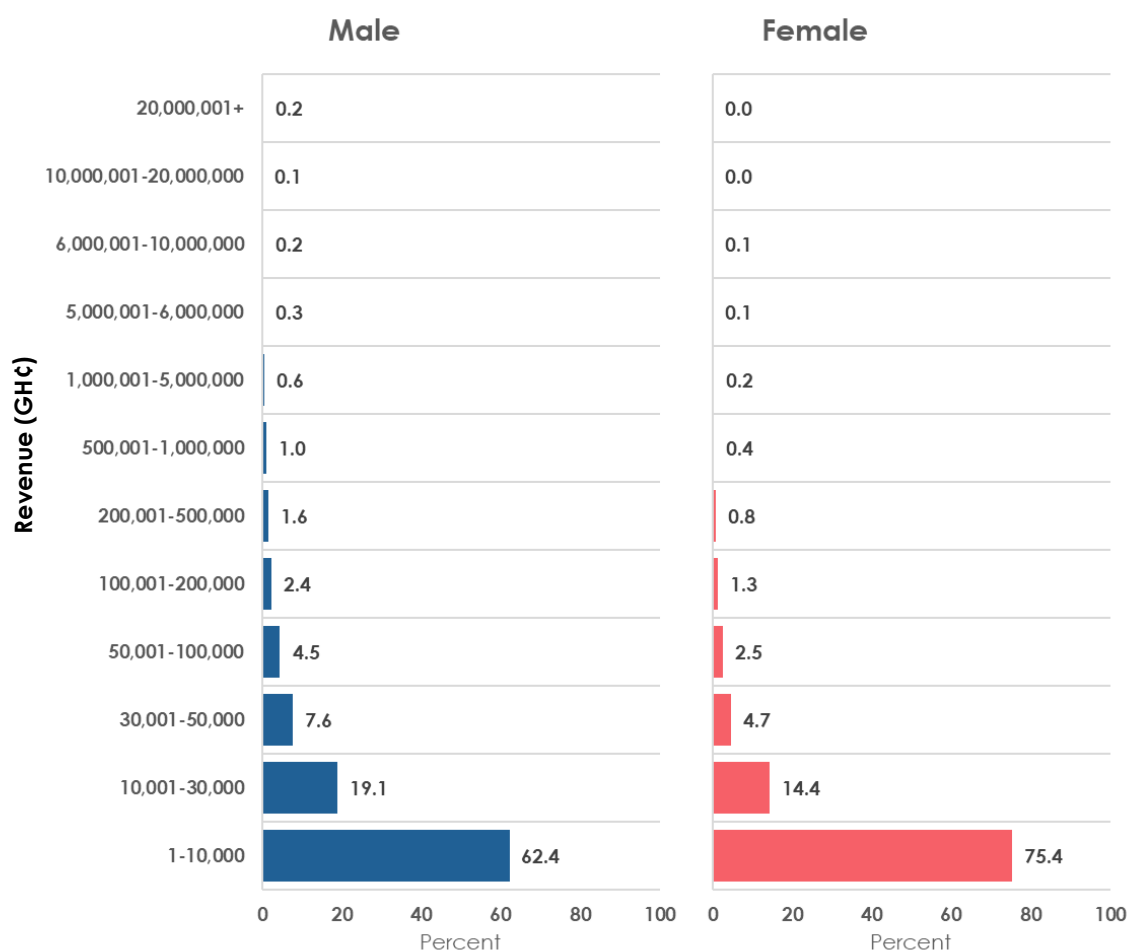
Less than five percent (4.6%) of establishments solely owned by a Ghanaian(s) accrue revenue of more than GH¢100,000 annually, compared to 15.8 percent of establishments owned by both Ghanaian and non-Ghanaians.

FIGURE 4.131: PROPORTION OF ESTABLISHMENTS BY REVENUE AND NATIONALITY OF OWNERS



About 6.4 percent of establishments managed by males compared to 2.9 percent of those managed by females accrue more than GH¢100,000 per annum in revenue.

FIGURE 4.142: PROPORTION OF ESTABLISHMENTS BY REVENUE AND SEX OF SINGLE MANAGERS (%)



5. CONCLUSION

The 2024 Integrated Business Establishment Survey (IBES) provides critical data on the structure, operations, and economic contributions of business establishments across Ghana. With approximately 7.0 million workers engaged nationwide, the survey underscores the significant role of businesses in employment creation, particularly in the services sector, which accounts for 78.0 percent of the workforce. The findings also highlight regional variations in business activity, reflecting diverse economic dynamics across the country.

Revenue patterns reveal a stark contrast in business performance, with majority of establishments generating less than GHS 100,000 annually, while only a small fraction exceed GHS 1,000,000. This disparity underscores the influence of ownership structure and management diversity on business success. The low proportion of high-performing establishments also has far-reaching implications for tax revenue, economic growth, and national development.

To harness Ghana's full economic potential, it is imperative to create a more supportive business environment that fosters growth, innovation, and sustainability. Strengthening financial accessibility, enhancing business capabilities, and promoting a competitive landscape will be key to establishment performance and job creation potentials. As Ghana seeks to deepen its participation in regional and global markets, data-driven policymaking remains essential for designing strategies that empower businesses and accelerate economic transformation that contributes significantly to minimizing the unemployment levels.

The findings from this report serve as a valuable resource for policymakers, investors, and business leaders, offering a roadmap for resetting Ghana's business ecosystem. Leveraging this information will be crucial in shaping policies that not only address existing challenges but also position businesses as catalysts for sustainable economic growth and an avenue for job creation.

6. MAIN TABLES

TABLE 5.1: DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS ENGAGED BY ESTABLISHMENTS BY SEX AND REGION

Region	Male	Female	Both Sexes
National	3,390,266	3,511,454	6,901,719
Ahafo	71,902	67,444	139,346
Ashanti	600,487	606,681	1,207,168
Bono	127,452	129,807	257,259
Bono East	115,573	120,666	236,239
Central	268,435	310,264	578,699
Eastern	287,875	332,651	620,526
Greater Accra	944,996	853,105	1,798,101
North East	41,122	53,052	94,174
Northern	194,846	216,226	411,072
Oti	55,596	58,433	114,029
Savannah	38,125	41,046	79,171
Upper East	100,041	153,432	253,473
Upper West	68,832	73,736	142,568
Volta	130,121	144,939	275,060
Western	230,382	239,551	469,933
Western North	114,480	110,421	224,901

TABLE 5.2: DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS ENGAGED BY REGION AND DISTRICT

Region	District	2014	2024
Western	Ahanta West Municipal	9424	43617
Western	Effia Kwesimintsim Municipal	28823	37193
Western	Ellembelle	11395	25266
Western	Jomoro Municipal	13547	20460
Western	Mpohor	3791	10585
Western	Nzema East Municipal	6511	24287
Western	Prestea/Huni Valley Municipal	23045	49709
Western	Sekondi Takoradi Metropolitan Area (STMA)	79490	78874
Western	Shama	8293	24739
Western	Tarkwa-Nsuaem Municipal	33419	62442
Western	Wassa Amenfi Central	7496	15789
Western	Wassa Amenfi East Municipal	8724	31108
Western	Wassa Amenfi West Municipal	10267	26761

Region	District	2014	2024
Western	Wassa East	10550	19103
Central	Abura Asebu Kwamankese	9570	25249
Central	Agona East	7648	16315
Central	Agona West Municipal	15316	31977
Central	Ajumako Enyan Essiam	10271	30048
Central	Asikuma Odoben Brakwa	8840	20020
Central	Assin Fosu Municipal	11068	21023
Central	Assin North	3884	18411
Central	Assin South	9212	16489
Central	Awutu Senya	9226	30032
Central	Awutu Senya East Municipal	16654	53387
Central	Cape Cape Metropolitan Area (CCMA)	35073	50396
Central	Effutu Municipal	9650	19407
Central	Ekumfi	4253	9754
Central	Gomoa Central	5070	11762
Central	Gomoa East	11664	61212
Central	Gomoa West	8218	26004
Central	Komenda Edina Eguafo Abirem Municipal	10886	31904
Central	Mfantseman Municipal	11939	28948
Central	Twifo Ati Morkwa	11193	23224
Central	Twifo Heman Lower Denkyira	4444	13028
Central	Upper Denkyira East Municipal	13078	19644
Central	Upper Denkyira West	4921	20465
Greater Accra	Ablekuma Central Municipal	35416	46412
Greater Accra	Ablekuma North Municipal	77277	45335
Greater Accra	Ablekuma West Municipal	24153	29356
Greater Accra	Accra Metropolitan Area (AMA)	427655	155605
Greater Accra	Ada East	6446	14944
Greater Accra	Ada West	3265	12324
Greater Accra	Adentan Municipal	39437	76318
Greater Accra	Ashaiman Municipal	24312	48066
Greater Accra	Ayawaso Central Municipal	31330	33033
Greater Accra	Ayawaso East Municipal	17851	18928
Greater Accra	Ayawaso North Municipal	12835	14903
Greater Accra	Ayawaso West Municipal	44374	100383
Greater Accra	Ga Central Municipal	17360	60499
Greater Accra	Ga East Municipal	27760	72751
Greater Accra	Ga North Municipal	15992	54332
Greater Accra	Ga South Municipal	22398	83101
Greater Accra	Ga West Municipal	19202	71995
Greater Accra	Korle Klottey Municipal	86118	111101

Region	District	2014	2024
Greater Accra	Kpone Katamanso Municipal	18635	157531
Greater Accra	Krowor Municipal	9899	29103
Greater Accra	La Dade-Kotopon Municipal	51374	80625
Greater Accra	La Nkwantanang Madina Municipal	22920	61311
Greater Accra	Ledzokuku Municipal	31533	67501
Greater Accra	Ningo-Prampram	12775	70863
Greater Accra	Okaikoi North Municipal	18011	49317
Greater Accra	Shai-Osudoku	4359	27206
Greater Accra	Tema Metropolitan Area (TMA)	138123	85319
Greater Accra	Tema West Municipal	22117	65615
Greater Accra	Weija Gbawe Municipal	21410	54324
Volta	Adaklu	1564	4226
Volta	Afadzato South	5464	12492
Volta	Agortime-Ziope	1900	7399
Volta	Akatsi North	1367	4564
Volta	Akatsi South Municipal	6635	12985
Volta	Anloga	6459	14358
Volta	Central Tongu	4360	9506
Volta	Ho Municipal	25892	42876
Volta	Ho West	6129	11210
Volta	Hohoe Municipal	10568	22559
Volta	Keta Municipal	4970	16416
Volta	Ketu North Municipal	7387	18015
Volta	Ketu South Municipal	17155	33105
Volta	Kpando Municipal	5543	9872
Volta	North Dayi	2035	7246
Volta	North Tongu	7738	14900
Volta	South Dayi	3485	10259
Volta	South Tongu	7864	23072
Eastern	Abuakwa North Municipal	10186	16806
Eastern	Abuakwa South Municipal	4293	15078
Eastern	Achiase	2025	12196
Eastern	Akwapim North Municipal	9957	24021
Eastern	Akwapim South Municipal	3645	13067
Eastern	Akyemansa	7336	17055
Eastern	Asene Manso Akroso	3001	9886
Eastern	Asuogyaman	11854	17368
Eastern	Atiwa East	3743	13619
Eastern	Atiwa West	4872	13143
Eastern	Ayensuano	4796	11632
Eastern	Birim Central Municipal	16068	18803

Region	District	2014	2024
Eastern	Birim North	7621	17924
Eastern	Birim South	4283	7140
Eastern	Denkyembuor	4362	20104
Eastern	Fanteakwa North	4163	8816
Eastern	Fanteakwa South	4573	15468
Eastern	Kwaebibirem Municipal	11992	25967
Eastern	Kwahu Afram Plains North	2502	16919
Eastern	Kwahu Afram Plains South	4602	14837
Eastern	Kwahu East	6179	12336
Eastern	Kwahu South Municipal	6574	14789
Eastern	Kwahu West Municipal	15338	37097
Eastern	Lower Manya Krobo Municipal	10729	24969
Eastern	New Juaben North Municipal	4432	19527
Eastern	New Juaben South Municipal	28208	37099
Eastern	Nsawam Adoagyiri Municipal	14289	36186
Eastern	Okere	2631	11536
Eastern	Suhum Municipal	12384	25481
Eastern	Upper Manya Krobo	5491	14369
Eastern	Upper West Akim	5118	33406
Eastern	West Akim Municipal	9406	25625
Eastern	Yilo Krobo Municipal	8986	18257
Ashanti	Adansi Asokwa	3978	9829
Ashanti	Adansi North	5122	13542
Ashanti	Adansi South	2902	15508
Ashanti	Afigya Kwabre North	3207	11669
Ashanti	Afigya Kwabre South	10828	42515
Ashanti	Ahafo Ano North Municipal	4327	19812
Ashanti	Ahafo Ano South East	4469	10688
Ashanti	Ahafo Ano South West	5834	8944
Ashanti	Akrofuom	134	6224
Ashanti	Amansie Central	6331	10982
Ashanti	Amansie South	4540	13014
Ashanti	Amansie West	7833	18580
Ashanti	Asante Akim Central Municipal	9368	22084
Ashanti	Asante Akim North Municipal	3453	15042
Ashanti	Asante Akim South Municipal	9017	26510
Ashanti	Asokore Mampong Municipal	11065	33838
Ashanti	Asokwa Municipal	24706	35563
Ashanti	Atwima Kwanwoma	8138	95112
Ashanti	Atwima Mponua	2249	27799
Ashanti	Atwima Nwabiagya North	8173	25382

Region	District	2014	2024
Ashanti	Atwima Nwabiagya South Municipal	10637	32435
Ashanti	Bekwai Municipal	13491	36368
Ashanti	Bosome Freho	5120	7964
Ashanti	Bosomtwi	11619	27183
Ashanti	Ejisu Municipal	13651	40390
Ashanti	Ejura Sekyedumase Municipal	9892	33455
Ashanti	Juaben Municipal	4531	15131
Ashanti	Kumasi Metropolitan Area (KMA)	176015	163520
Ashanti	Kwabre East	16698	48343
Ashanti	Kwadaso Municipal	20199	34362
Ashanti	Mampong Municipal	11277	18864
Ashanti	Obuasi East	693	22072
Ashanti	Obuasi Municipal	27186	28075
Ashanti	Offinso Municipal	7155	20512
Ashanti	Offinso North	6368	12270
Ashanti	Oforikrom Municipal	18253	41286
Ashanti	Old Tafo Municipal	20038	32408
Ashanti	Sekyere Afram Plains	3786	4984
Ashanti	Sekyere Central	5627	12102
Ashanti	Sekyere East	7139	20838
Ashanti	Sekyere Kumawu	1327	17339
Ashanti	Sekyere South	10559	33093
Ashanti	Suame Municipal	3536	41537
Western North	Aowin Municipal	13490	36832
Western North	Bia East	2939	8625
Western North	Bia West	13860	32122
Western North	Bibiani Anhwiaso Bekwai Municipal	15436	45934
Western North	Bodi	4772	11897
Western North	Juaboso	8364	22372
Western North	Sefwi Akontombra	4634	27535
Western North	Sefwi Wiawso Municipal	12869	31416
Western North	Suaman	3294	8168
Ahafo	Asunafo North Municipal	15573	33274
Ahafo	Asunafo South	5838	26868
Ahafo	Asutifi North	6340	17368
Ahafo	Asutifi South	4587	21435
Ahafo	Tano North Municipal	6909	23345
Ahafo	Tano South Municipal	7524	17056
Bono	Banda	2003	4958
Bono	Berekum East Municipal	10046	30080
Bono	Berekum West	926	8378

Region	District	2014	2024
Bono	Dormaa Central Municipal	5313	25706
Bono	Dormaa East	9695	14711
Bono	Dormaa West	4917	8512
Bono	Jaman North	8036	14986
Bono	Jaman South	9087	17767
Bono	Sunyani Municipal	34250	58843
Bono	Sunyani West Municipal	8954	30361
Bono	Tain	5790	17376
Bono	Wenchi Municipal	11856	25581
Bono East	Atebubu Amantin Municipal	7166	20336
Bono East	Kintampo North Municipal	5812	25106
Bono East	Kintampo South	5165	19553
Bono East	Nkoranza North	2785	10597
Bono East	Nkoranza South Municipal	8298	27740
Bono East	Pru East	6219	16209
Bono East	Pru West	2254	8927
Bono East	Sene East	1752	13522
Bono East	Sene West	4415	8854
Bono East	Techiman Municipal	5791	63124
Bono East	Techiman North	23508	22271
Oti	Biakoye	4823	12897
Oti	Guan	2278	5450
Oti	Jasikan Municipal	5872	12605
Oti	Kadjebi	6856	10702
Oti	Krachi East Municipal	6800	22968
Oti	Krachi Nchumuru	3267	7960
Oti	Krachi West Municipal	3022	7304
Oti	Nkwanta North (Kpassa)	4710	13839
Oti	Nkwanta South Municipal	7684	20304
Northern	Gushegu Municipal	4602	19535
Northern	Karaga	4133	14494
Northern	Kpandai	4806	14902
Northern	Kumbungu	5439	24917
Northern	Mion	2785	10651
Northern	Nanton	1412	6775
Northern	Nanumba North Municipal	5554	23287
Northern	Nanumba South	3817	7711
Northern	Saboba	3762	13880
Northern	Sagnarigu Municipal	19946	78157
Northern	Savelugu Municipal	4495	24103
Northern	Tamale Metropolitan Area (TMA)	50714	100966

Region	District	2014	2024
Northern	Tatale Sanguli	2454	10913
Northern	Tolon	6066	18409
Northern	Yendi Municipal	9625	29902
Northern	Zabzugu	3589	12470
Savannah	Bole	5083	16849
Savannah	Central Gonja	5265	13856
Savannah	East Gonja Municipal	5653	15586
Savannah	North East Gonja	388	3614
Savannah	North Gonja	3507	7485
Savannah	Sawla Tuna Kalba	3932	12400
Savannah	West Gonja	3623	9381
North East	Bunkpurugu Nakpanduri	4301	11971
North East	Chereponi	3414	16054
North East	East Mamprusi Municipal	3276	28608
North East	Mamprugu Moagduri	1833	5959
North East	West Mamprusi Municipal	8910	26763
North East	Yunyoo Nasuan	991	4819
Upper East	Bawku Municipal	11956	22630
Upper East	Bawku West	6305	29532
Upper East	Binduri	2311	15992
Upper East	Bolgatanga East	2023	6376
Upper East	Bolgatanga Municipal	25839	34462
Upper East	Bongo	5224	17339
Upper East	Bulsa North Municipal	4144	9160
Upper East	Bulsa South	1444	4419
Upper East	Garu	3171	20721
Upper East	Kasena Nankana Municipal	8596	17417
Upper East	Kasena Nankana West	5586	16489
Upper East	Nabdam	1786	5940
Upper East	Pusiga	2813	13164
Upper East	Talensi	4361	13622
Upper East	Tempane	3193	26210
Upper West	Daffiama Bussie Issa	1416	5539
Upper West	Jirapa Municipal	5137	13729
Upper West	Lambussie Karni	2476	5010
Upper West	Lawra Municipal	2587	9232
Upper West	Nadowli Kaleo	4406	9653
Upper West	Nandom	3083	6308
Upper West	Sissala East Municipal	4747	12306
Upper West	Sissala West	2586	10675
Upper West	Wa East	4929	6532

Region	District	2014	2024
Upper West	Wa Municipal	25985	49734
Upper West	Wa West	4133	13850

TABLE 5.3: NUMBER OF PERSONS ENGAGED BY SUB-SECTORS

Sub-sector	Persons engaged
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	155,035
Mining and quarrying	46,764
Manufacturing	1,190,591
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	16,151
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	33,792
Construction	76,454
Wholesale and retail trade	1,476,052
Transportation and storage	77,930
Accommodation and food service activities	352,340
Publishing, broadcasting, and content production and distribution activities	19,660
Telecommunications, computer programming, consultancy, computing infrastructure, and other information service activities	21,491
Financial and insurance activities	161,628
Real estate activities	12,484
Professional, scientific and technical activities	76,039
Administrative and support service activities	83,076
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	235,910
Education	773,786
Human health and social work activities	258,526
Arts, sports and recreation	71,454
Other service activities	1,760,386
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use	1,456
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	714
All Sub-sectors	6,901,719

TABLE 5.4: SEX OF MANAGERS BY SIZE OF ESTABLISHMENTS

Sizes of Establishment	Females Only	Male Only	Both Sexes	Total
All sizes	1,051,713	711,314	104,668	1,867,695
Large	282	2,654	1,938	4,874
Medium	1,317	8,807	4,440	14,564
Small	46,588	88,509	24,014	159,111
Micro	1,003,526	611,344	74,276	1,689,146

TABLE 5.5: DISTRIBUTION OF ESTABLISHMENTS BY REVENUE AND SECTOR

Revenue	Total	Industry	Services	Agriculture
Total	1,859,608	394,206	1,423,987	41,415
1-10,000	1,288,266	285,361	974,499	28,406
10,001-30,000	305,852	63,174	235,661	7,017
30,001-50,000	112,638	21,270	88,679	2,689
50,001-100,000	64,763	10,875	52,451	1,437
100,001-200,000	33,741	5,291	27,755	695
200,001-500,000	21,800	3,344	18,011	445
500,001-1,000,000	12,943	1,952	10,684	307
1,000,001-5,000,000	8,554	1,193	7,184	177
5,000,001-6,000,000	3,481	528	2,869	84
6,000,001-10,000,000	2,802	401	2,340	61
10,000,001-20,000,000	1,939	321	1,579	39
20,000,001+	2,829	496	2,275	58

TABLE 5.6: DISTRIBUTION OF ESTABLISHMENTS BY REVENUE AND ESTABLISHMENT SIZE

Revenue (GH¢)	Total	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-49	50-99	100-199	200+
Total	1,859,608	1,628,345	143,267	36,861	15,909	9,767	4,581	9,127	6,630	2,957	2,164
1-10,000	1,288,266	1,173,638	76,304	17,385	6,809	3,920	1,794	3,760	2,893	1,133	630
10,001-30,000	305,852	258,950	30,445	7,601	3,107	1,816	776	1,323	1,025	489	320
30,001-50,000	112,638	90,074	13,662	3,731	1,762	1,072	471	876	550	250	190
50,001-100,000	64,763	49,308	8,707	2,623	1,321	831	398	743	466	193	173
100,001-200,000	33,741	24,656	4,792	1,607	758	584	277	514	291	142	120
200,001-500,000	21,800	14,885	3,419	1,200	610	452	243	480	295	112	104
500,001-1,000,000	12,943	7,848	2,228	966	467	332	185	404	283	136	94
1,000,001-5,000,000	8,554	4,579	1,586	720	387	269	153	340	251	142	127
5,000,001-6,000,000	3,481	1,815	642	255	159	123	61	174	110	77	65
6,000,001-10,000,000	2,802	1,243	518	247	171	128	65	143	131	81	75
10,000,001-20,000,000	1,939	702	396	196	126	83	65	139	104	64	64
20,000,001+	2,829	647	568	330	232	157	93	231	231	138	202

TABLE 5.7: DISTRIBUTION OF ESTABLISHMENTS BY REVENUE AND NATIONALITY OF OWNERS

Revenue (GH¢)	Total	Ghanaian	Non-Ghanaian	Ghanaian and Non Ghanaian
Total	1,799,938	1,781,912	16,709	1,317
1-10,000	1,249,605	1,240,670	8,447	488
10,001-30,000	297,226	293,794	3,205	227
30,001-50,000	108,532	107,006	1,408	118
50,001-100,000	62,024	60,916	1,015	93
100,001-200,000	32,310	31,572	661	77
200,001-500,000	20,626	20,042	542	42
500,001-1,000,000	12,144	11,679	409	56
1,000,001-5,000,000	7,805	7,428	318	59
5,000,001-6,000,000	3,225	3,036	160	29
6,000,001-10,000,000	2,517	2,336	151	30
10,000,001-20,000,000	1,670	1,521	130	19
20,000,001+	2,254	1,912	263	79

TABLE 5.8: DISTRIBUTION OF ESTABLISHMENT BY REVENUE AND SEX OF MANAGERS

Revenue (GH¢)	Total	Both Sexes	Male/s only	Female/s only
Total	1,859,608	705,954	1,050,350	103,304
1-10,000	1,288,266	436,453	790,458	61,355
10,001-30,000	305,852	134,753	152,322	18,777
30,001-50,000	112,638	54,513	50,203	7,922
50,001-100,000	64,763	32,671	26,915	5,177
100,001-200,000	33,741	17,325	13,445	2,971
200,001-500,000	21,800	11,588	8,113	2,099
500,001-1,000,000	12,943	7,197	4,185	1,561
1,000,001-5,000,000	8,554	4,917	2,408	1,229
5,000,001-6,000,000	3,481	2,028	917	536
6,000,001-10,000,000	2,802	1,604	700	498
10,000,001-20,000,000	1,939	1,207	330	402
20,000,001+	2,829	1,698	354	777

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