

GHANA STATISTICAL SERVICE

GHANA 2024
STATISTICAL
YEAR OVERVIEW



GHANA STATISTICAL SERVICE

**20
24**

**STATISTICAL
YEAR OVERVIEW**

Message from the Government Statistician



As Ghana continues its journey towards sustainable development and economic transformation, the role of accurate, timely, and accessible data remains pivotal. The Ghana Statistical Service (GSS) has been at the forefront of producing data to guide decision-making, inform public discourse, monitor, and evaluate progress. In 2024, GSS continued to strengthen its commitment to providing high-quality statistics to meet the needs of policymakers, businesses, researchers, development partners, and the public.

This booklet presents an overview of the publication of statistical products by GSS in 2024. The purpose of the booklet is to provide highlights of the publications and make available a digital platform for users to access the full datasets and reports. The provision of a one-stop-shop of the 2024 statistical products will enable stakeholders to understand the scope of work of GSS and enhance the use of statistics, which will yield optimal returns of the investment in data and statistics for good governance.

Our monthly and quarterly publications such as the Consumer and Producer Price Indices, external trade, and Gross Domestic Product, as well as in-depth analyses of yearly and periodic reports on data from different surveys, offer critical insights into Ghana's economic, social, demographic, health and environmental characteristics. Beyond producing data, GSS prioritises accessibility of its statistical products to all potential users including the youth, civil society organisations, private sector and the public. To achieve this, direct links and QR codes to our digital platforms, including the GSS website and the StatsBank have been provided for ease of access. These tools empower users to interact with and utilize the data more effectively.

As we reflect on the outputs in 2024, management and staff are further motivated in expanding the scope, quality, and utility of our statistical outputs. It is the anticipation of the Service that stakeholders will explore this guide, gain insights from the highlights provided, and engage with GSS as we work together to build a data-driven Ghana.

Prof. Samuel Kobina Annim
Government Statistician

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ECONOMIC STATISTICS

Economic Statistics is one of the core statistical products published by the Ghana Statistical Service. A variety of mundane economic statistics which are of tremendous appeal to diverse stakeholders including the government, development partners, investors and households are routinely published. To provide further insights, the GSS in 2024 published two other economic statistics reports namely the Food Price Variability Report and the Business Tracker Report, which offered trend analysis and granular perspective to the routine reports.

ROUTINE PUBLICATIONS

M

Monthly

Consumer Price Index (CPI)

Producer Price Index (PPI)

Prime Building Cost Index (PBCI)

Q

Quarterly

Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

Index of Industrial Production (IIP)

International Trade

Export and Import Price Indices (XMPI)

ECONOMIC STATISTICS REPORTS

FOOD PRICE VARIABILITY ACROSS REGIONS

BUSINESS TRACKER REPORT (WAVE 4)

CPI CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) measures changes over time in the general price level of goods and services that are purchased, with a price reference of 2021, the base year, which has an index of 100.

YEAR-ON-YEAR INFLATION

HIGHEST ↑
25.8% in March

The year-on-year inflation ranged from 20.4 to 25.8 percent in 2024.

20.4% in August
LOWEST ↓

WHAT ABOUT INFLATION?

Inflation is the rate at which prices increase. Newspapers often quote year-on-year inflation, which compares the current month's CPI to the same month last year.

So next time you see a year-on-year inflation headline, remember: it's about how much more expensive things are now compared to 12 months ago!

WHERE TO FIND CPI & INFLATION STATISTICS?

GSS WEBSITE

Economic → Price Indices

Presentation
Bulletin
COICOP Annex*
*Excel sheet with detailed data



[CLICK/SCAN HERE](#)

STATSBANK

Macro Economic Indicators → Prices and Inflation

Online tables and data to download



[CLICK/SCAN HERE](#)

CPI CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

DETAILED CPI AND INFLATION ANALYSIS

Since the Consumer Price Index and Inflation numbers are amongst the most used statistics GSS publishes, more than one general CPI and inflation number is provided each month. The specific shares of inflation are highlighted by publishing disaggregated indices and inflation statistics, which are explained below.

FOOD



NON-FOOD



In 10 out of 12 months of 2024 year-on-year food inflation was higher than non-food inflation.

LOCALLY PRODUCED



IMPORTED



In each month of 2024, inflation for locally produced items was higher than that for imported items.

PRODUCTS (COICOP DIVISIONS)

CPI and Inflation are presented for specific product groups and products, to provide further insights into the dominant shares of inflation at a lower level of granularity.

REGIONS

Finally, CPI and inflation are also disaggregated by region, this provides further insights into price changes by region, which the food price variability report provides further insights into.

FOOD PRICE VARIABILITY ACROSS REGIONS

Food and non-alcoholic beverages carry a weight of 42.7 in the CPI, indicating that more than two-fifths of household expenditure is on food. This highlights the importance of food prices for household welfare and the share of household income that is available for purchasing non-food goods and services. Therefore, based on the food prices collected for the CPI, a food price variability report was published in 2024 as well.

"Greater price variations generally exist within regions rather than across regions."



For the month of February 2024, the Western North Region was the most expensive region of the ten selected food items*.

* Imported rice, bread, noodles, beef, milk, cooking oil, beans, yam, tomato paste and iodated salt

**DOWNLOAD THE
REPORT HERE!**



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The report provides insights into:

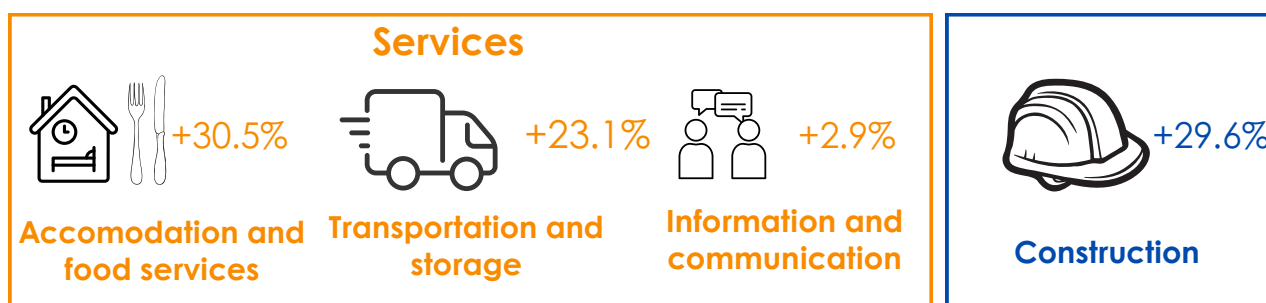
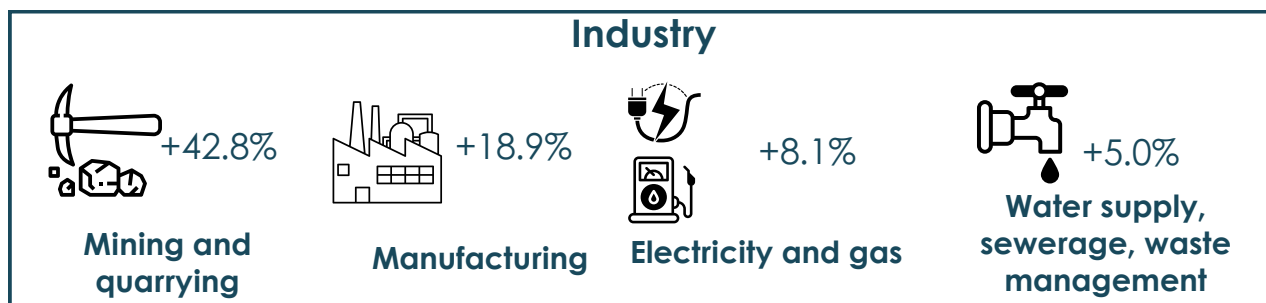
- Median food prices
- Year-on-year change in prices
- Ranking of regions by median prices
- Comparison of within and between region differences of prices

PPI PRODUCER PRICE INDEX

The Producer Price Index (PPI) measures average changes in the prices of goods and services produced in Ghana over time. It tracks "factory gate prices," which are the prices firms assign to their products, excluding taxes, transportation, and other third-party costs. Published monthly by the Ghana Statistical Service (GSS), the PPI shows price changes on a year-on-year and month-on-month basis. It helps adjust GDP for price effects and informs businesses and contractors on pricing, costing, and budgeting. The PPI is based on a fixed basket of products, updated with the latest economic data in 2021 to reflect Ghana's economy accurately.

8 SUB-SECTORS OF PPI (December 2024 year-on-year inflation)

PPI is published for 8 sub-sectors, to show the price increases for producers in different fields. Here we show the year-on-year price increases from December 2023 to December 2024 for the 8 different sub-sectors in the Industry, Services and Construction Sectors.



WHERE TO FIND PPI STATISTICS?

GSS WEBSITE

Economic → Industry

Press Releases
Presentations
Newsletters



[CLICK/SCAN HERE](#)

STATSBANK

Macro Economic Indicators → Prices and Inflation

Online tables and data to download



[CLICK/SCAN HERE](#)

PBCI PRIME BUILDING COST INDEX

The Prime Building Cost Index (PBCI) measures the changes, from month to month, in the prices of building materials and labour cost for the construction industry. The index is computed with reference to price levels in September (1997)*. This series is available for the period January 2007 to September 2024.

The Prime Building Cost Index measures the cost of:

OVERALL BUILDING COST

↑ **+20.7% year-on-year increase**
from September 2023 to 2024

LABOUR **+21.1%**



Skilled labour
&
Unskilled labour

MATERIALS **+20.3%**

Cement, Combined material,
Miscellaneous materials, Roof
materials, Sand, Steel, Stone, Timber



WHERE TO FIND PRIME BUILDING COST INDEX STATISTICS?

GSS WEBSITE



**CLICK/SCAN
HERE**

Economic → Price Indices → Prime Building Cost Index (PBCI)

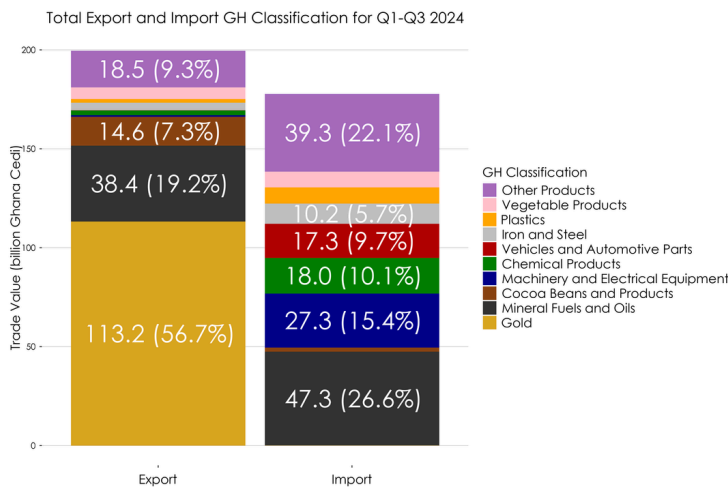
* GSS is in the process of updating the price reference period

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

International Merchandise Trade Statistics show what is exported out of and imported into Ghana. This presents Ghana's trade patterns both in terms of products as well as trading partners. In 2024, GSS has started the quarterly release of trade newsletters accompanied with the release of microdata on the StatsBank, as well as Export and Import Price Indices, indicating the price level of traded goods.

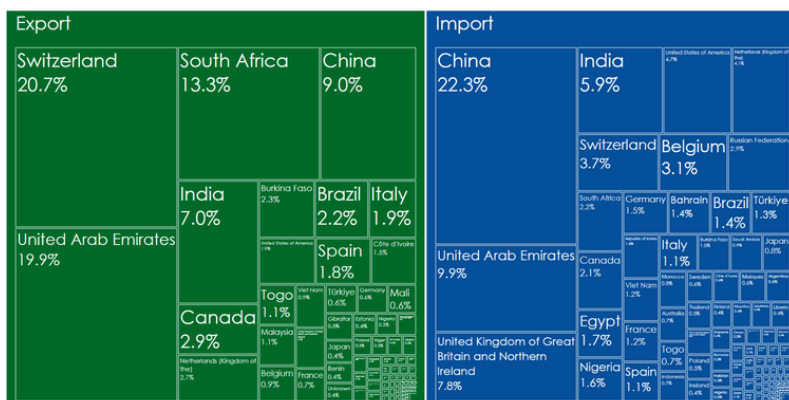
PRODUCTS

Ghana's exports are for more than 80 percent made up of gold, crude oil and cocoa beans and products, whilst the imports are much more diversified, as shown below.



TRADE PARTNERS

Switzerland, the UAE and South Africa are the main export destinations, whilst most imports are from China and the UAE. On the StatsBank the specific trade by partner country and product can be found.



WHERE TO FIND INTERNATIONAL TRADE STATISTICS?

STATSBANK

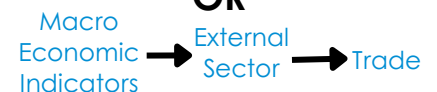
Trade Indicators

Online tables and data to download



[CLICK/SCAN HERE](#)

OR



GSS WEBSITE

Economic \rightarrow Trade

Historical Data
Quarterly Newsletters
Technical Manuals
Trade Reports

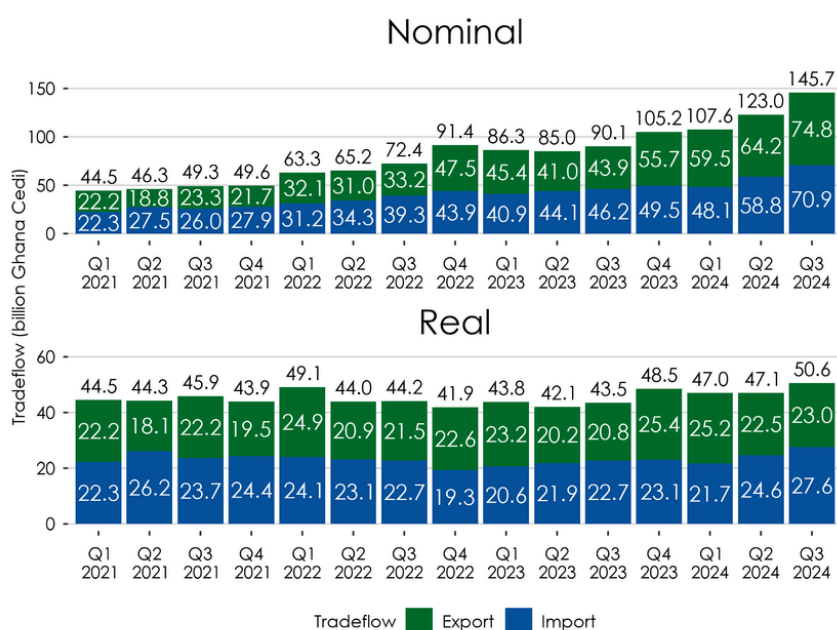


[CLICK/SCAN HERE](#)

XMPI EXPORT AND IMPORT PRICE INDICES

The Ghana Statistical Service (GSS) produces Export and Import Price Indices (XMPI) to track changes in the prices of externally traded goods over time. GSS uses the Unit Value Index (UVI) method, based on Customs data to compute these indices.

These indices can also be used to deflate nominal trade figures to real figures. Nominal trade values are the Ghana Cedi amounts at the time of transaction, while real trade values are adjusted by dividing by the XMPI to remove the effect of price changes, reflecting constant prices in Ghana Cedi.



"In real terms, Ghana's trade has not experienced much of a boost compared to what the nominal numbers connote. This is because the apparent increase in trade is largely driven by price increases rather than an actual surge in trade volume."

DOWNLOAD THE TECHNICAL MANUAL HERE!



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STATSBANK

Trade Indicators

Online tables and data to download



[CLICK/SCAN HERE](#)

OR

Macro Economic Indicators →

Prices and Inflation → XMPI

INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

The Index of Industrial Production (IIP) tracks short-term changes in Ghana's industrial production. It provides insights into industrial performance and economic trends by comparing production volumes over time. Based on a fixed product basket, the IIP uses data from selected firms and is computed quarterly and annually*.

YEAR-ON-YEAR CHANGES IN PRODUCTION VOLUMES % change from 2023 to 2024

	All Industry	Mining and Quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity and gas, steam	Water supply, sewerage and waste
Q1	+7.6%	+7.6%	+8.1%	+2.9%	+8.7%
Q2	+8.2%	+9.2%	+8.3%	-1.4%	+1.2%
Q3	+7.6%	+13.5%	+2.0%	-1.9%	-8.6%

WHERE TO FIND IIP STATISTICS?

GSS WEBSITE

Economic → Industry

IIP Presentation



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STATSBANK

Macro Economic Indicators →

Real Sector (GDP)

Online tables and data to download

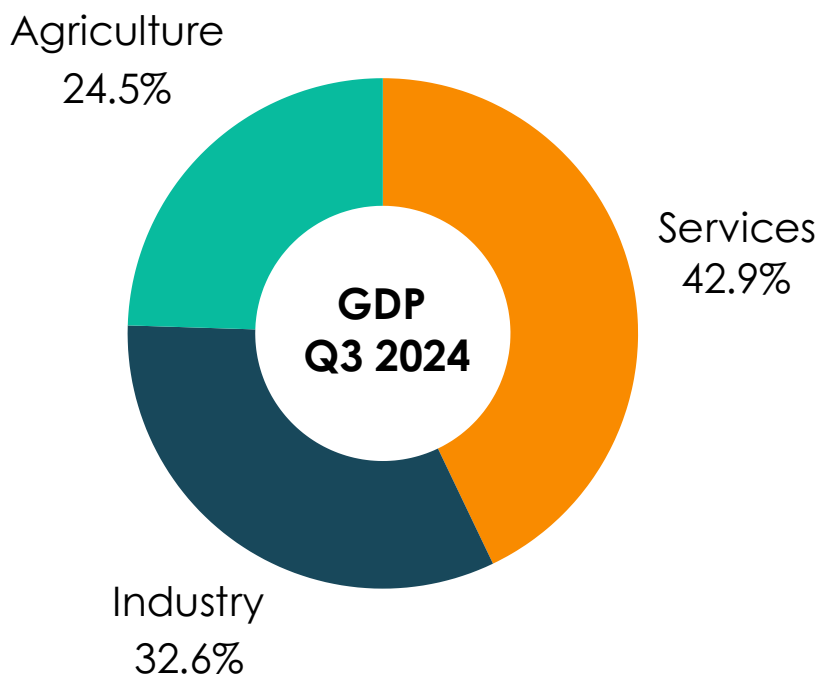


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* The Index of Industrial Production (IIP) year-on-year change is different from the industry sector in GDP, as it measures output change, while GDP reflects value-added contributions.

GDP GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) measures the total value of all goods and services produced within Ghana over a specified period (annually or quarterly). It serves as an important indicator of Ghana's economic performance and is calculated through both the expenditure and production approaches.



DID YOU KNOW?

In the first three quarters of 2024 there was year-on-year GDP growth.

Q1 +4.7%

Q2 +7.0%

Q3 +7.2%

WHERE TO FIND GDP STATISTICS?

GSS WEBSITE

Economic



National Account

Annual GDP
Quarterly GDP
Supply and Use Tables
Sources and Methods



[CLICK/SCAN HERE](#)

STATSBANK

Macro Economic Indicators



Real Sector (GDP)

Online tables and data to download



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GDP GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

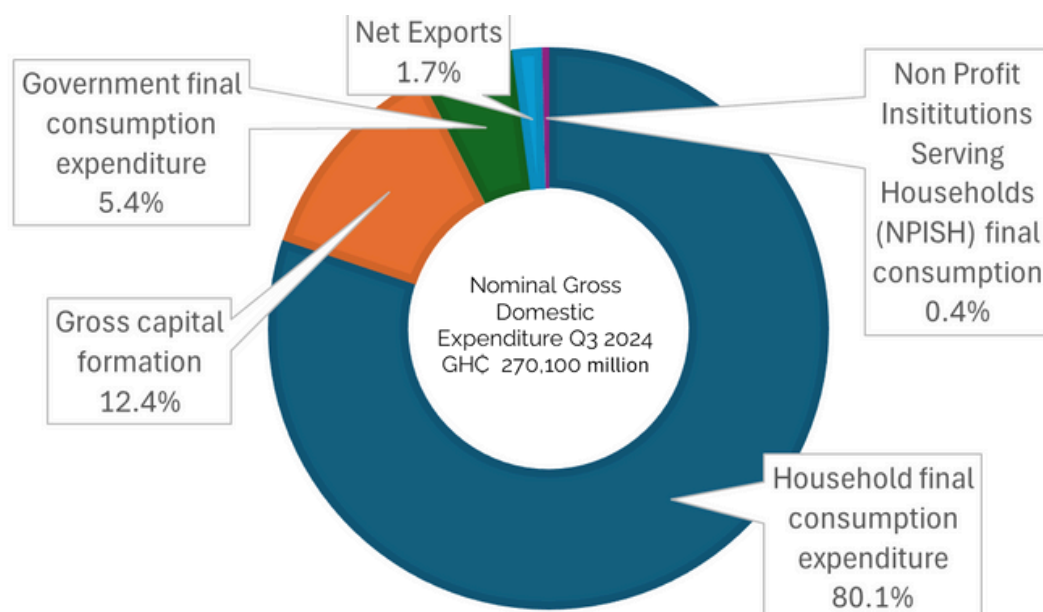
WHAT ABOUT THE PRODUCTION AND EXPENDITURE APPROACHES?

The Production Approach

The compilation process of GDP by the production approach is broadly in two phases. In the first phase gross value added at basic prices is estimated as the difference between output at basic prices and intermediate consumption at purchasers prices. In the second phase, taxes on products are added and subsidies on products are deducted, to arrive at the gross value added at market prices.

The Expenditure Approach

All output from production is destined for either intermediate or final consumption, gross fixed capital formation (investment), inventory and export. The GDP measured using the expenditure approach is obtained by summing the components of final expenditure on goods and services produced. The production and expenditure approach result in the same total GDP.



BUSINESS TRACKER REPORT

WAVE 4

The Ghana Business Tracker Survey, released in March 2024, was conducted between April and July 2023 with 3,157 firms. This fourth wave, carried out by the Ghana Statistical Service in collaboration with the World Bank, European Union, and United Nations Development Programme, builds on previous surveys from 2020 and 2021. It explores the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and economic challenges on businesses, highlighting the use of digital technologies, adoption of green practices, and the experiences of firms with multinational links or involved in international trade and exports.

CONTINUED VULNERABILITIES

"Although most firms have recovered from the pandemic and have fully reopened, sales figures remain vulnerable"

DOWNLOAD THE REPORT HERE!



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EMPLOYMENT

Between January 2022 and January 2023 both the share of firms hiring and laying off has increased:

5.3% of firms net hiring

7.8% of firms net laying off

CHALLENGES

	For ... % of the firms
1. Rising inflation	64%
2. High taxes	54%
3. Currency depreciation	45%

ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EXPENDITURE SURVEY

The Annual Household Income and Expenditure Survey (AHIES) is the first nationally representative high frequency panel that provides quarterly data on a wide range of topics. It is designed to provide disaggregated statistics to support policy and planning, in line with the national development agenda. In 2024, two different reports on AHIES data have been published, which will be highlighted in the following pages.

PUBLICATIONS IN 2024

LABOUR STATISTICS

2022 Q1 to 2023 Q3 Data

Released in February 2024

MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY

2023 Q1 to Q4 Data

Released in June 2024

LABOUR STATISTICS REPORT

This report analyzes Ghana's labour force using data from the 2022 and 2023 Annual Household Income and Expenditure Survey (AHIES). It highlights key labour market trends, including labour mobilities across different statuses, employment and unemployment rates, youth employment, and vulnerable employment, with insights by sex, age, locality, and region. The report tracks quarterly and yearly changes, offering valuable data to inform policies aimed at improving job creation, skills development, and overall labour force welfare in line with Ghana's national development goals and Sustainable Development Goal 8.

"The labour force participation rate increased significantly between the fourth quarter of 2022 and the first quarter of 2023 but remained stable across the first three quarters of 2023."

**Average
Unemployment Rate
Q1-Q3 2023**

MEN 
10.9%

WOMEN 
17.8%

WHERE TO FIND LABOUR STATISTICS?

GSS WEBSITE

Publications → Survey

Labour Statistics Report



[CLICK/SCAN HERE](#)

STATSBANK

Annual Household
Income and Expenditure
Survey

Online tables and
data to download



[CLICK/SCAN HERE](#)

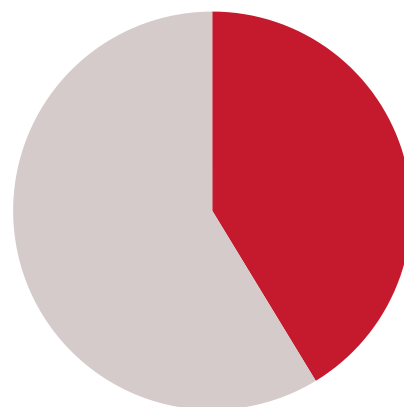
MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY REPORT

This report presents multidimensional poverty statistics for Ghana, based on the 2023 Annual Household Income and Expenditure Survey (AHIES). It offers detailed insights into poverty across the domains of health, education, and living standards, and presents the statistics based on factors such as the sex of the household head, region, type of locality, and economic characteristics. The data supports the government's efforts to end poverty in all its forms.

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN POVERTY REPORTS

In 2024, GSS did not only release the AHIES Multidimensional Poverty Report, but also Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) reports for each district in Ghana based on the 2021 Population and Housing Census.

The methodology for calculating multidimensional poverty, in principle, is the same but with a variation in the scope of domains and indicators. The rationale for the two reports are complementary but users should be circumspect in comparing changes over time and focus more on the discriminations in deprivations within each of them.



41.3%

of Ghanaians was multidimensionally poor in Q4 2024

DOWNLOAD THE REPORT HERE!



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PHC

POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS

The 2021 Population and Housing Census (PHC) is a decennial activity conducted to provide updated demographic, socioeconomic and housing data for research, policy and planning to support national development activities. Census information is critical for tracking the implementation of national, continental and global development goals. More than 30 publications have already been disseminated using the 2021 PHC data. In 2024, GSS added four additional very relevant outputs based on this data, which are highlighted as follows.

PUBLICATIONS IN 2024

POPULATION PROJECTIONS

Projected population for 2021-20250

MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY

261 reports on multidimensional poverty by district

DISTRICT RANKING

Macro-level Development Indicators

MATERNAL MORTALITY

Report on maternal mortality

WHERE TO FIND PHC DATA?

2021 PHC WEBSITE

All information about the 2021 PHC and the reports



[CLICK/SCAN HERE](#)

STATSBANK

Aggregated data to download and easily analyse



[CLICK/SCAN HERE](#)

MICRODATA

Detailed microdata for advanced analysis

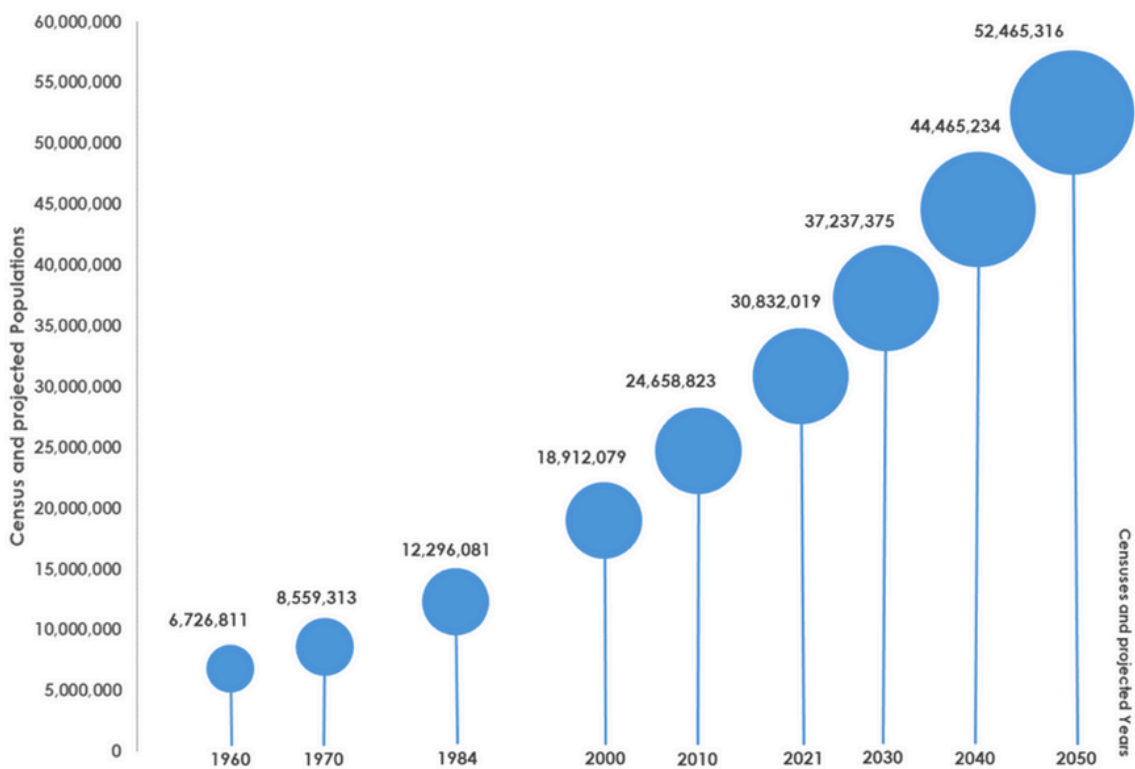


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POPULATION PROJECTIONS

To account for population changes between decennial censuses, the Population Projections, 2022-2050 Report estimates future population size and characteristics based on fertility, mortality, and international migration trends. These projections, disaggregated by sex, age, and locality, assist in planning for various issues including economic, health, and educational needs. The report also highlights the assumptions, methods, and limitations of the projections, with a focus on improving data reliability for short- and long-term planning.

“Ghana’s population is projected to increase from 30.8 million in 2021 to 37.2 million, and 52.5 million in 2030 and 2050 respectively. Ghana’s projected total population in 2024 is 33,007,618, which is 1.07 times that of 2021 (30,832,019).”



DOWNLOAD THE REPORT HERE



[CLICK/SCAN HERE](#)

ACCESS THE DATA ON THE STATS BANK



[CLICK/SCAN HERE](#)

MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY REPORTS

Based on the 2021 Population and Housing Census, a Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) was computed at the district level. In 2024, 261 MPI reports (one for each district) were published with face-to-face engagement with all sub-national level government agencies and other stakeholders. The data is also accessible on the StatsBank. Multidimensional poverty was calculated based on 13 different indicators, as outlined on this page, which gives insights into poverty beyond measures like income and expenditure.

Health Child mortality Health insurance	Living conditions Assets Electricity Housing Cooking fuel Drinking water Toilet Crowding	WHEN IS SOMEONE MULTIDIMENSIONALLY POOR? The main advantage of the MPI is that it takes a diverse set of indicators together and only labels someone as poor if they are deprived in multiple dimensions. The MPI for the 261 districts using the 2021 PHC used 13 indicators that were classified into the domains of Health, Living Conditions, Employment, and Education.
Employment Employment	Education Attendance School lag Attainment	

WHERE TO FIND PHC MPI STATISTICS?

GSS WEBSITE

Publications → 261 District MPI Reports

MPI reports and fact sheets for all 261 districts



[CLICK/SCAN HERE](#)

STATSBANK

PHC 2021 → Multidimensional poverty

Online tables and data to download



[CLICK/SCAN HERE](#)

PHC DISTRICT RANKING OF MACRO-LEVEL DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

This report presents patterns and trends in development at the district level and provides district rankings for priority development indicators. The selection of the indicators is informed by Ghana's Vision 2057: Long-term National Development Perspective Framework. This publication aims to highlight sub-national disparities in progress toward national development goals, promoting equity and provides information on areas where districts excel and where they perform poorly and to identify districts lagging in multiple development focal areas

For each indicator, districts are ranked from: **1st (highest performing)** to **261st (lowest performing)**

Multidimensional Poverty Ranking

Rank	Region	District	2021
1	Ashanti	Asokwa Municipal	6.3%
2	Greater Accra	Ashaiman Municipal	7.5%
3	Greater Accra	Tema West Municipal	8.2%
4	Greater Accra	Ga Central Municipal	8.3%
5	Greater Accra	Ablekuma North Municipal	8.3%
6	Greater Accra	Adentan Municipal	8.3%
7	Eastern	New Juaben South Municipal	8.5%
8	Greater Accra	Weija Gbawe Municipal	8.7%
9	Ashanti	Suame Municipal	8.7%
10	Greater Accra	Ablekuma West Municipal	8.9%
Ghana			24.3%
252	Upper East	Builsa South	55.1%
253	Oti	Nkwanta North	55.2%
254	Upper East	Talensi	56.2%
255	North East	Yunyoo Nasuan	56.9%
256	Northern	Tolon	57.5%
257	Savannah	North Gonja	58.4%
258	Savannah	North East Gonja	60.4%
259	Savannah	Central Gonja	61.8%
260	Upper West	Wa West	61.9%
261	Upper East	Nabdam	68.6%

DID YOU KNOW THAT GSS ALSO MADE AN APP TO EASILY SEE THE DISTRICT RANKINGS?

The app provides the district rankings from the report in an easily accessible format!

DOWNLOAD THE APP HERE



CLICK/SCAN HERE

DOWNLOAD THE REPORT HERE

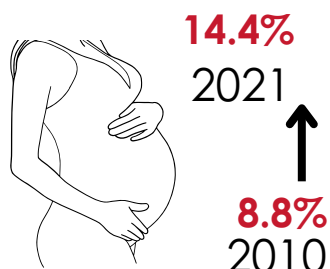


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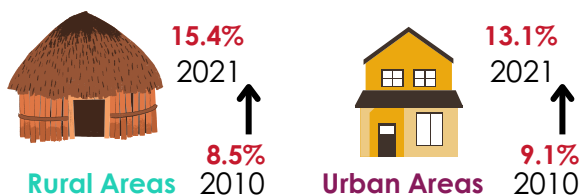
MATERNAL MORTALITY

Maternal mortality refers to women who die during pregnancy, delivery or within six weeks after delivery. This thematic brief provides an overview of the current maternal mortality indicators, trends and patterns over time, and identifies disparities in maternal health outcomes by geographical region and other demographic factors. It provides evidence-based information and insights to monitor and understand the level of maternal mortality, tracks progress towards achieving SDG Target 3.1, and identifies areas that require additional attention and resources. The thematic brief further seeks to provide guidelines for policymakers to implement targeted interventions, strengthen healthcare systems, and ultimately improve maternal health outcomes in the country.

% of all deaths due to pregnancy related causes



Percentage Increase



Higher in Rural areas than in Urban areas

WHERE TO FIND PHC MATERNAL MORTALITY REPORT?

GSS WEBSITE

Publications → Census

Maternal Mortality Report



[CLICK/SCAN HERE](#)

GHANA DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY

The 2022 Ghana Demographic and Health Survey (GDHS), conducted by the Ghana Statistical Service with support from various international partners, provides comprehensive data on Ghana's population and health indicators. The survey, the seventh since 1988, includes information on fertility, maternal and child health, nutrition, family planning, and more. It is intended to assist policymakers and program managers in evaluating and enhancing health and population-related initiatives.

PUBLICATIONS IN 2024

**Ghana Demographic
and Health Survey 2022:
Main Report**

**2022 GDHS
Qualitative
Research Studies**

WHERE TO FIND THE REPORTS?

GSS WEBSITE

Publications → Survey

Ghana
Demographic
and Health
Survey 2022,
Main Report



[CLICK/SCAN HERE](#)

Publications → Survey

2022 GDHS
Qualitative
Research
Studies



[CLICK/SCAN HERE](#)

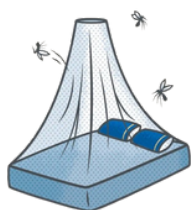
GDHS MAIN REPORT

The 2022 GDHS report provides updated estimates on key demographic and health indicators, including fertility levels and preferences, contraceptive use, maternal and child health, childhood mortality, immunization, breastfeeding, and child nutrition. It also covers women's dietary diversity, nutritional status of adults and children, awareness of HIV/AIDS and other STIs, violence against women, gender issues, and tobacco use. Additionally, the report examines malaria prevalence in children, the use of mosquito nets, treatment of fever in children under five, and hemoglobin levels of women and children. These indicators contribute to tracking progress toward the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and informing health policies and interventions in Ghana.



DOWNLOAD
THE REPORT
HERE!

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“**67%** of households own at least one insecticide treated net, but only **40%** of the population uses them”

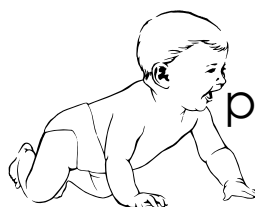
9% of children (6-59 months) tested positive for malaria, and **15%** had a fever two weeks before the survey.



Under-5 mortality has dropped from **155 (1988)** to **40 (2022)** per 1,000 live births.



Infant mortality **28 deaths** per 1,000 live births.



67% of 5-year-olds attend early childhood programs, and **21%** are already in primary school.



85% of households have electricity

“Knowledge of HIV prevention is relatively high, with most participants aware of key protective measures.”

54% women
24% men

have been tested for HIV and received results

GDHS QUALITATIVE RESEARCH STUDIES, 2022

AGENCY, CONSENT AND COERCION:

YOUNG PEOEPLE'S EXPERIENCES OF FIRST SEX AND MARRIAGE IN ASHANTI AND NORTHERN REGIONS

This report examines the challenges adolescents face in romantic and sexual relationships, highlighting their vulnerability to pressure and lack of knowledge for informed decisions. Many, especially young women, experience coercion shaped by gender norms that encourage male dominance and female compliance.

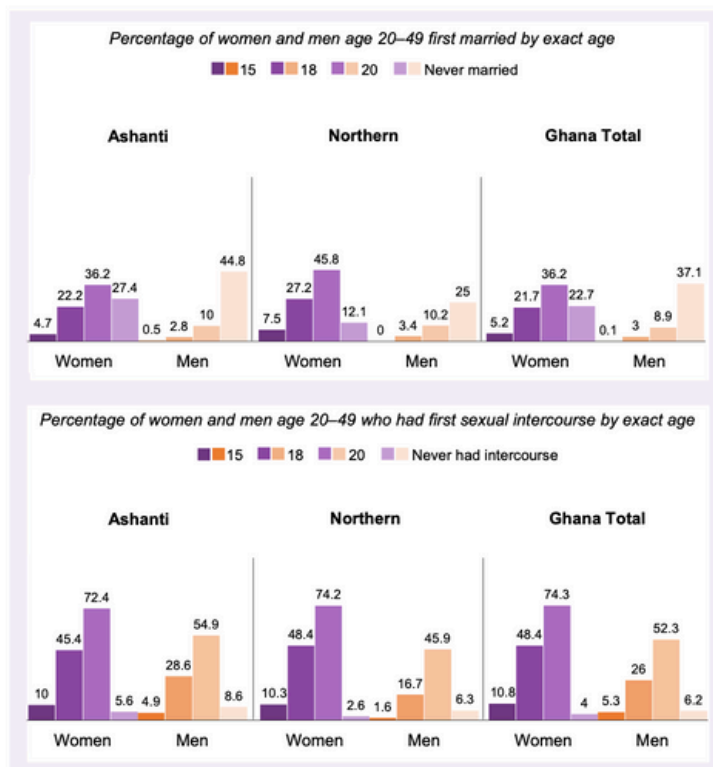
These dynamics lead to serious physical, emotional, and social consequences, emphasizing the need for safer environments and further research, particularly in cultural contexts like Ghana.

DOWNLOAD THE REPORT HERE!



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In the Northern region, **a high percentage of women aged 20-29 were married by 18**, indicating that first sex often coincides with early marriage. However, **young men experience first sex and marriage much later**, highlighting significant gender differences in timing and context.



In the Ashanti Region, **fewer people experience first sex and marriage by 18**, suggesting first sex is less tied to marriage than in the Northern Region. The similar timing between men and women indicates greater gender parity in social relations.

OTHER REPORTS

In addition to its regular economic statistics and survey-based reports such as highlighted in the previous pages, the Ghana Statistical Service (GSS) also produces more in-depth analytical reports, sometimes in collaboration with partners. These reports provide valuable insights into critical areas of national development, complementing the broad data collected from its regular surveys. In 2024, GSS released several significant reports, including the Ghana National Human Development Report in partnership with the UNDP, the Final Independent In-Depth Evaluation of the Ghana National Anti-Corruption Action Plan with the UNODC, and the Ghana Poverty Mapping Brief, which utilizes advanced small-area estimation techniques for poverty analysis. These reports reflect the diversity of GSS's work and offer critical perspectives to support sustainable development, policy-making, and planning in Ghana.

PUBLICATIONS IN 2024

Ghana National Human Development Report

The Future Value of Work in Ghana: Pathways to Sustainable Jobs

Final Independent In-Depth Evaluation Ghana National Anti-Corruption Action Plan

NACAP: 2015-2024

Ghana Poverty Mapping Brief

2016/17

WHERE TO FIND THE REPORTS?

GSS WEBSITE

Publications → Survey



[CLICK/SCAN HERE](#)

GHANA NATIONAL HUMAN DEVELOPMENT REPORT

THE FUTURE VALUE OF WORK IN GHANA: Pathways to Sustainable Jobs

The 2023 Ghana National Human Development Report (GNHDR), titled *The Future Value of Work in Ghana: Pathways to Sustainable Jobs*, is the first in over a decade. In collaboration with the UNDP, this report explores the evolving landscape of work in Ghana, focusing on job creation, economic growth, and inclusive development. It examines both national and global trends, offering insights into how Ghana can align its labor policies with its Long-Term Development Plan (Ghana@100) and the global Sustainable Development Goals. The report outlines seven key messages, which are detailed below.

7 KEY MESSAGES

- 1 Work and the value of work**
Work in Ghana has evolved beyond livelihood sustenance to a focus on monetary benefit, yet its broader social contributions, like volunteerism and care work, must be recognized.
- 2 Emerging areas of work**
Future work will increasingly shift to sectors like technology, sports, and content creation, and arts, and stakeholders should track and support these emerging industries.
- 3 Identifying and shaping talent for tomorrow**
The next generation entering the workforce must be equipped with critical thinking, innovation, and technical skills through updated educational programs, especially in STEM.
- 4 Building consensus for national development**
A national consensus on the Long-Term Development Plan is essential to guide Ghana's socio-economic transformation and ensure consistent progress.
- 5 Formalizing the informal sector**
With a 70-80 percent of the workforce in the informal sector, policies should be designed to simplify registration and provide targeted training for youth, women, and marginalized groups.
- 6 Promoting entrepreneurship**
Entrepreneurship is a key avenue for job creation, especially for young people, and should be integrated into educational curricula and supported through mentorship and resources.
- 7 Investment in infrastructure**
Reliable infrastructure in energy, transport, ICT, and housing is vital for fostering a conducive environment for sustainable work and supporting the nation's long-term development goals.

[DOWNLOAD THE
REPORT HERE!](#)



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FINAL INDEPENDENT IN-DEPTH EVALUATION GHANA NATIONAL ANTI- CORRUPTION ACTION PLAN

The final evaluation of Ghana's National Anti-Corruption Action Plan (NACAP) highlights key achievements and challenges in the fight against corruption. While NACAP successfully promoted transparency, accountability, and integrity through broad consultations, strong monitoring mechanisms, and the active involvement of media, civil society, and citizens, it faced financial constraints, limited political action, and a need for greater grassroots engagement. The evaluation recommends securing sustainable funding, prioritizing political commitment, enhancing capacity building, and incorporating a theory of change in NACAP II. These lessons and recommendations aim to strengthen future efforts and ensure long-term impact in curbing corruption in Ghana and beyond.

5 RECOMMENDATIONS

- 1 Sustainable funding for NACAP activities**

The Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice (CHRAJ) should secure long-term funding and establish a NACAP Fund, with the Ministry of Finance ensuring anti-corruption measures are included in institutional budgets.
- 2 Stronger political action**

Political leaders must show strong commitment to anti-corruption efforts through public statements and actions supporting integrity and accountability.
- 3 Inclusivity and grassroots engagement**

CHRAJ should engage local communities and marginalized groups, focusing on accessible education and awareness campaigns.
- 4 Continuous capacity building**

CHRAJ should implement regular capacity-building programs for NACAP Focal Persons and ensure their roles are permanent within public institutions.
- 5 Design of NACAP II**

NACAP II should include a theory of change, midterm evaluations, institution-based corruption surveys, and integration of anti-corruption strategies into institutional plans.

[DOWNLOAD THE
REPORT HERE!](#)

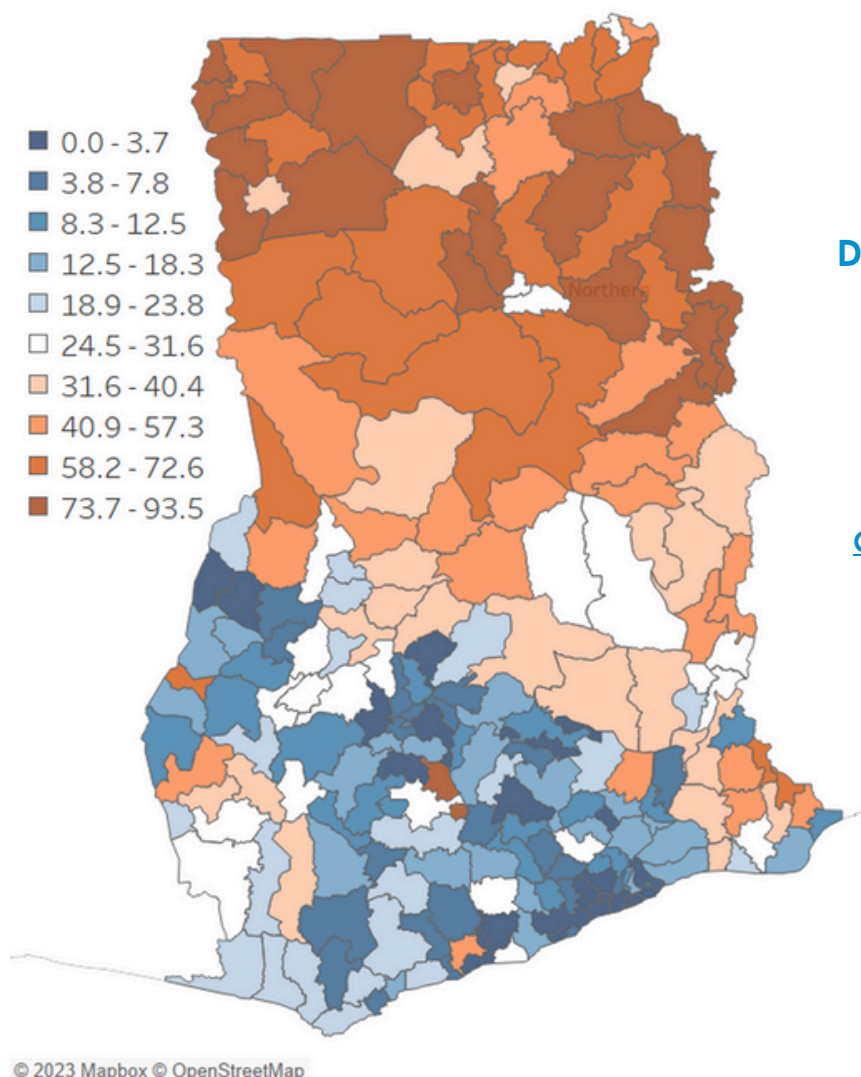


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GHANA POVERTY MAPPING BRIEF

This report presents Ghana's third poverty map, developed using data from the GLSS7 and the 2010 Population and Housing Census. It reveals a national poverty rate of 23.4%, with significant regional disparities. Using an advanced area-level model, the map provides detailed district-level poverty estimates, offering valuable insights for targeted poverty alleviation efforts.

Fay Herriot Small Area Estimates of Poverty (deciles)



[DOWNLOAD THE REPORT HERE!](#)



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INTERNATIONAL DAYS PRESS RELEASES

In addition to publishing statistics and reports, the Ghana Statistical Service also raises awareness on key global and national issues. Through press releases for various international days, GSS highlights topics that align with its mission to inform the public on important societal matters, such as health, the environment, gender equality, and education. These observances show the broader role of GSS in fostering meaningful conversations and encouraging action on critical global challenges. See below which press releases were issued by GSS in 2024 in observance of international days:

 Clean Energy 26th January	 Education 24th January	 Zero Discrimination 1st March
 Against Sexual Exploitation 4th March		 Women 8th March
 Water 22nd March	 Zero Waste 30th March	 Health 7th April
 Malaria 25th April	 Immunization 24-30th April	 Population 11th July
 Youth Skills 15th July	 Literacy 8th September	
 Breastfeeding 1-7th August	 Youth 12th August	

**FIND THE PRESS
RELEASES HERE**

Media Center → Press Releases



[CLICK/SCAN HERE](#)

WHERE TO FIND STATISTICS?

For easy access to official statistics, the Ghana Statistical Service (GSS) offers several platforms. Visit the GSS website for comprehensive data, explore the StatsBank to create your own tables using the data, or Microdata Catalogue for analysing microdata yourself. These resources provide up-to-date, reliable information to support informed decision-making. In the following pages we provide a short explanation of the different platforms and how to find statistics on each of them.

GSS WEBSITE statsghana.gov.gh

The main website where all reports are published, methodologies can be found, and all recent releases are highlighted.



[CLICK/SCAN HERE](https://statsghana.gov.gh)

STATSBANK statsbank.statsghana.gov.gh

Easily accessible data, where users can build tables from different data sources and download the specific data they are interested in.



[CLICK/SCAN HERE](https://statsbank.statsghana.gov.gh)

MICRODATA microdata.statsghana.gov.gh

Microdata that can be downloaded and analysed, which is especially useful for detailed research using data from GSS, and allows for integration with other external datasets.



[CLICK/SCAN HERE](https://microdata.statsghana.gov.gh)

STATSBANK statsbank.statsghana.gov.gh

The StatsBank is a relatively new statistical product, released in September 2023. The StatsBank has been designed as a national statistical platform aimed at providing a one-stop-shop for a variety of statistics obtained from both traditional and non-traditional data sources to enhance analytical integrations in finding solutions to the complex challenges of our times. The platform is intended to help policymakers, students, experts and technocrats to undertake a more inclusive and in-depth analysis in unravelling the nuances for more accurate policy design, implementation and evaluation. In view of the unprecedented and unparalleled importance, a short narrative on how to use the StatsBank to its fullest potential is provided as follows:

STEP 1. Choosing a table

Decide what data or statistics you want to find, and search for it by navigating to the correct survey or theme. Alternatively, use the search button and then click on the table you are interested in.

STEP 2. Selecting variables

You can make your own tables on the StatsBank by selecting which variables you are interested in. For example you can select a specific region or age group, or select all.

STEP 3. Showing the results

By clicking on show table you can see the table you created. You can adjust the layout to your liking by using the pivot buttons above the table. You are also able to display the results as a chart (using show result as).

STEP 4. Saving the data

You can easily save data into an Excel sheet using the save result as button. Now you do not have to search through reports for your data anymore but you can easily make your own Excel sheet with the data you are interested in!

**FIND THE
USERGUIDE HERE!**



[CLICK/SCAN HERE](#)

Looking Into 2025

This booklet has looked back on 2024 and summarized all releases of the year. Now it is time to look forward to 2025, therefore this page provides an overview of the releases planned for the first four months of 2025. For a detailed overview of all releases, please check out the release calendar!

01 JANUARY

CPI (Dec 2024)

PPI (Dec 2024)

Small Area Estimation Briefs

- Maternal healthcare
- Adolescent sexual and reproductive health

Price Variability Report

03 MARCH

CPI (Feb 2025)

PPI (Feb 2025)

GDP (Q4 + Annual 2024)

Small Area Estimation Briefs

- Cancer screening
- Handwashing and water
- Alcohol use
- Domestic violence

Household Expenditure

Business Establishments
Reports

Open Space Businesses

Mobile Businesses

02 FEBRUARY

CPI (Jan 2025)

PPI (Jan 2025)

Trade (Q4 + Annual 2024)

Informal Cross-Border Trade
Establishment Firmographics

Labour Mobilities Report

Labour and Productivity

Education Report

Standard Mobility Report

Small Area Estimation Briefs

- Women empowerment
- Unmet need for family planning
- Child marriage

04 APRIL

CPI (Mar 2025)

PPI (Mar 2025)

Earnings Public Sector

Small Area Estimation Briefs

- Childhood immunisation
- Exclusive breastfeeding
- Safe disposal of children's stools

APPRECIATION

We extend our sincere appreciation to all individuals, stakeholders and institutions who contributed immensely to the success of all publications released in the 2024 statistical year.

A special thanks to our dedicated team of statisticians, data scientists, researchers, and all staff of the Ghana Statistical Service for their commitment to ensuring the accuracy and reliability of the data presented. We also acknowledge the invaluable support of our partner organizations, government agencies, and stakeholders who provided critical insights and resources. Lastly, we recognize the cooperation of the public and various data sources, whose contributions make this publication possible.

This overview serves as a vital tool for informed decision-making, policy formulation, and national development, and we remain committed to delivering high-quality statistical insights in the years ahead.

Contact

Ghana Statistical Service
Head Office,
P. O. Box GP 1098,
Head Office Building,
Location: Finance Close, Accra, Ghana.
Tel: +233-30-396-1833
E-mail: info@statsghana.gov.gh



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