

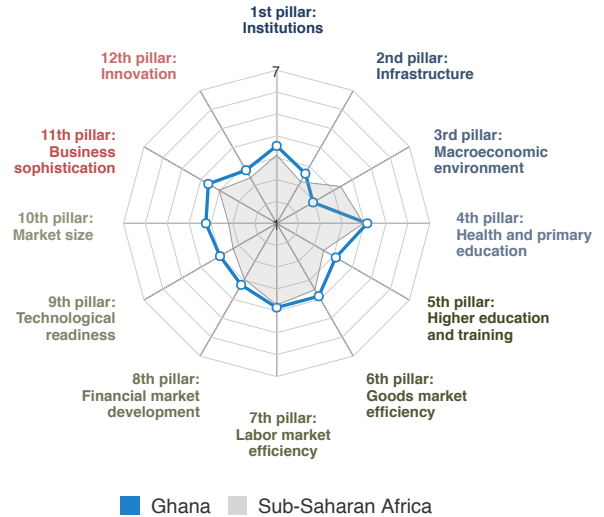
Key indicators, 2016

Source: International Monetary Fund; World Economic Outlook Database (April 2017)

Population millions	27.6	GDP per capita US\$	1,569.0
GDP US\$ billions	43.3	GDP (PPP) % world GDP	0.10

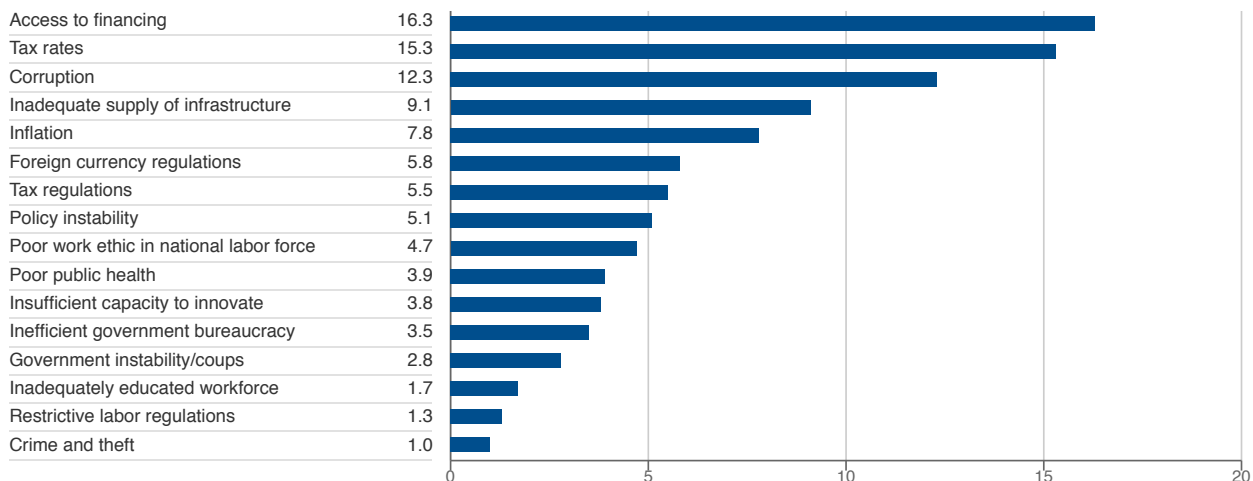
Performance overview

Index Component	Rank/137	Score (1-7)	Trend	Distance from best	Edition	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Global Competitiveness Index	111	3.7			Rank	103 / 144	114 / 148	111 / 144	119 / 140	114 / 138	111 / 137
Subindex A: Basic requirements	116	3.6			Score	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.7
1st pillar: Institutions	59	4.0									
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	103	3.3									
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	131	2.6									
4th pillar: Health and primary education	120	4.5									
Subindex B: Efficiency enhancers	88	3.9									
5th pillar: Higher education and training	98	3.7									
6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	71	4.3									
7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	62	4.3									
8th pillar: Financial market development	84	3.8									
9th pillar: Technological readiness	93	3.6									
10th pillar: Market size	72	3.8									
Subindex C: Innovation and sophistication factors	60	3.7									
11th pillar: Business sophistication	60	4.1									
12th pillar: Innovation	57	3.4									



Most problematic factors for doing business

Source: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey 2017



Note: From the list of factors, respondents to the World Economic Forum's Executive Opinion Survey were asked to select the five most problematic factors for doing business in their country and to rank them between 1 (most problematic) and 5. The score corresponds to the responses weighted according to their rankings.

The Global Competitiveness Index in detail

Ghana

Index Component	Rank/137	Value	Trend	Index Component	Rank/137	Value	Trend
1st pillar: Institutions	59	4.0		6th pillar: Goods market efficiency	71	4.3	
1.01 Property rights	70	4.3		6.01 Intensity of local competition	81	5.0	
1.02 Intellectual property protection	70	4.1		6.02 Extent of market dominance	46	4.0	
1.03 Diversion of public funds	86	3.2		6.03 Effectiveness of anti-monopoly policy	62	3.8	
1.04 Public trust in politicians	52	3.4		6.04 Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	74	3.5	
1.05 Irregular payments and bribes	103	3.2		6.05 Total tax rate % profits	47	32.7	
1.06 Judicial independence	43	4.6		6.06 No. of procedures to start a business	91	8	
1.07 Favoritism in decisions of government officials	68	3.0		6.07 Time to start a business days	81	14.0	
1.08 Efficiency of government spending	61	3.3		6.08 Agricultural policy costs	58	3.9	
1.09 Burden of government regulation	49	3.7		6.09 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers	74	4.3	
1.10 Efficiency of legal framework in settling disputes	37	4.4		6.10 Trade tariffs % duty	112	10.9	
1.11 Efficiency of legal framework in challenging regulations	38	3.9		6.11 Prevalence of foreign ownership	31	5.2	
1.12 Transparency of government policymaking	80	3.9		6.12 Business impact of rules on FDI	66	4.6	
1.13 Business costs of terrorism	95	4.7		6.13 Burden of customs procedures	83	3.9	
1.14 Business costs of crime and violence	85	4.3		6.14 Imports % GDP	69	43.8	
1.15 Organized crime	82	4.6		6.15 Degree of customer orientation	60	4.7	
1.16 Reliability of police services	48	4.9		6.16 Buyer sophistication	99	3.0	
1.17 Ethical behavior of firms	50	4.2		7th pillar: Labor market efficiency	62	4.3	
1.18 Strength of auditing and reporting standards	93	4.2		7.01 Cooperation in labor-employer relations	59	4.4	
1.19 Efficacy of corporate boards	50	5.0		7.02 Flexibility of wage determination	91	4.6	
1.20 Protection of minority shareholders' interests	55	4.2		7.03 Hiring and firing practices	22	4.5	
1.21 Strength of investor protection 0-10 (best)	79	5.3		7.04 Redundancy costs weeks of salary	131	49.8	
2nd pillar: Infrastructure	103	3.3		7.05 Effect of taxation on incentives to work	49	4.2	
2.01 Quality of overall infrastructure	85	3.7		7.06 Pay and productivity	71	3.9	
2.02 Quality of roads	78	3.9		7.07 Reliance on professional management	30	5.0	
2.03 Quality of railroad infrastructure	93	1.8		7.08 Country capacity to retain talent	43	3.9	
2.04 Quality of port infrastructure	84	3.6		7.09 Country capacity to attract talent	36	4.0	
2.05 Quality of air transport infrastructure	94	3.9		7.10 Female participation in the labor force ratio to men	7	0.97	
2.06 Available airline seat kilometers millions/week	80	126.1		8th pillar: Financial market development	84	3.8	
2.07 Quality of electricity supply	111	3.1		8.01 Availability of financial services	94	3.8	
2.08 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.	33	139.1		8.02 Affordability of financial services	110	3.2	
2.09 Fixed-telephone lines /100 pop.	120	0.9		8.03 Financing through local equity market	59	3.8	
3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment	131	2.6		8.04 Ease of access to loans	113	3.1	
3.01 Government budget balance % GDP	123	-8.3		8.05 Venture capital availability	91	2.6	
3.02 Gross national savings % GDP	87	17.9		8.06 Soundness of banks	98	4.3	
3.03 Inflation annual % change	132	17.5		8.07 Regulation of securities exchanges	85	4.0	
3.04 Government debt % GDP	104	72.4		8.08 Legal rights index 0-10 (best)	30	7	
3.05 Country credit rating 0-100 (best)	106	28.1		9th pillar: Technological readiness	93	3.6	
4th pillar: Health and primary education	120	4.5		9.01 Availability of latest technologies	103	4.1	
4.01 Malaria incidence cases/100,000 pop.	66	27,163.0		9.02 Firm-level technology absorption	97	4.2	
4.02 Business impact of malaria	50	3.4		9.03 FDI and technology transfer	78	4.3	
4.03 Tuberculosis incidence cases/100,000 pop.	106	160.0		9.04 Internet users % pop.	94	34.7	
4.04 Business impact of tuberculosis	117	4.0		9.05 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions /100 pop.	116	0.3	
4.05 HIV prevalence % adult pop.	116	1.6		9.06 Internet bandwidth kb/s/user	110	9.9	
4.06 Business impact of HIV/AIDS	104	4.5		9.07 Mobile-broadband subscriptions /100 pop.	50	71.3	
4.07 Infant mortality deaths/1,000 live births	116	42.8		10th pillar: Market size	72	3.8	
4.08 Life expectancy years	119	61.5		10.01 Domestic market size index	73	3.5	
4.09 Quality of primary education	96	3.4		10.02 Foreign market size index	70	4.5	
4.10 Primary education enrollment rate net %	110	87.4		10.03 GDP (PPP) PPP \$ billions	73	121.7	
5th pillar: Higher education and training	98	3.7		10.04 Exports % GDP	56	39.9	
5.01 Secondary education enrollment rate gross %	105	62.1		11th pillar: Business sophistication	60	4.1	
5.02 Tertiary education enrollment rate gross %	102	16.2		11.01 Local supplier quantity	60	4.6	
5.03 Quality of the education system	48	4.1		11.02 Local supplier quality	81	4.1	
5.04 Quality of math and science education	90	3.7		11.03 State of cluster development	40	4.2	
5.05 Quality of management schools	48	4.5		11.04 Nature of competitive advantage	64	3.6	
5.06 Internet access in schools	87	3.8		11.05 Value chain breadth	61	3.9	
5.07 Local availability of specialized training services	47	4.7		11.06 Control of international distribution	83	3.4	
5.08 Extent of staff training	67	4.0		11.07 Production process sophistication	77	3.7	
				11.08 Extent of marketing	58	4.5	
				11.09 Willingness to delegate authority	69	4.3	
				12th pillar: Innovation	57	3.4	
				12.01 Capacity for innovation	63	4.2	
				12.02 Quality of scientific research institutions	74	3.7	
				12.03 Company spending on R&D	42	3.6	
				12.04 University-industry collaboration in R&D	65	3.5	
				12.05 Gov't procurement of advanced technology products	35	3.7	
				12.06 Availability of scientists and engineers	81	3.8	
				12.07 PCT patents applications/million pop.	103	0.0	

Note: Values are on a 1-to-7 scale unless indicated otherwise. Trend lines depict evolution in values since the 2012-2013 edition (or earliest edition available). For detailed definitions, sources, and periods, consult the interactive Economy Profiles and Rankings at <http://gcr.weforum.org/>