Ghana

The Global Competitiveness Index 2017-2018 edition

Key indicators, 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Rank/137</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population (millions)</td>
<td>27.6</td>
<td>111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GDP (US$ billions)</td>
<td>43.3</td>
<td>111</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Performance overview**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Index Component</th>
<th>Rank/137</th>
<th>Score (1-7)</th>
<th>Trend</th>
<th>Distance from best</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Global Competitiveness Index</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>ᄉ</td>
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<tr>
<td>Subindex A: Basic requirements</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>3.6</td>
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<tr>
<td>1st pillar: Institutions</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>4.0</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2nd pillar: Infrastructure</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>3.3</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>2.6</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>4th pillar: Health and primary education</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>4.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Subindex B: Efficiency enhancers</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>3.9</td>
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<tr>
<td>5th pillar: Higher education and training</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>3.7</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>6th pillar: Goods market efficiency</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>4.3</td>
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<tr>
<td>7th pillar: Labor market efficiency</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>4.3</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>8th pillar: Financial market development</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>3.8</td>
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<tr>
<td>9th pillar: Technological readiness</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>3.6</td>
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<tr>
<td>10th pillar: Market size</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>3.8</td>
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<td>Subindex C: Innovation and sophistication factors</td>
<td>60</td>
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<tr>
<td>11th pillar: Business sophistication</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>4.1</td>
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<td>12th pillar: Innovation</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>3.4</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Most problematic factors for doing business**


- Access to financing: 16.3
- Tax rates: 15.3
- Corruption: 12.3
- Inadequate supply of infrastructure: 9.1
- Inflation: 7.8
- Foreign currency regulations: 5.8
- Tax regulations: 5.5
- Policy instability: 5.1
- Poor work ethic in national labor force: 4.7
- Poor public health: 3.9
- Insufficient capacity to innovate: 3.8
- Inefficient government bureaucracy: 3.5
- Government instability/coups: 2.8
- Inadequately educated workforce: 1.7
- Restrictive labor regulations: 1.3
- Crime and theft: 1.0

**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

#### Index Component

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<tr>
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#### 1st pillar: Institutions

1. Property rights
2. Intellectual property protection
3. Transparency of public officials
4. Public trust in politicians
5. Rule of law enforcement
6. Judicial independence
7. Favoritism in decisions of government officials
8. Efficiency of government spending
9. Burden of government regulation
10. Integrity of public officials
11. Efficiency of public framework in challenging regulations
12. Transparency of government policymaking
13. Business costs of terrorism
14. Business costs of crime and violence
15. Organized crime
16. Reliability of police services
17. Ethical behavior of firms
18. Strength of auditing and reporting standards
19. Efficacy of corporate boards
20. Protection of minority shareholders’ interests
21. Strength of investment protection

#### 2nd pillar: Infrastructure

1. Quality of overall infrastructure
2. Quality of roads
3. Quality of railroad infrastructure
4. Quality of port infrastructure
5. Quality of air transport infrastructure
6. Available airline seat kilometers /100 pop.
7. Quality of electricity supply
8. Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions /100 pop.
9. Fixed-telephone lines /100 pop.

#### 3rd pillar: Macroeconomic environment

1. Government budget balance % GDP
2. Gross national savings % GDP
3. Inflation annual % change
4. Government debt % GDP
5. Country credit rating 0-100 (best)

#### 4th pillar: Health and primary education

1. Malaria incidence cases/100,000 pop.
2. Business impact of malaria
3. Tuberculosis incidence cases/100,000 pop.
4. Business impact of tuberculosis
5. HIV prevalence % adult pop.
7. Infant mortality deaths/1,000 live births
8. Life expectancy years
9. Quality of primary education
10. Primary education enrollment rate net %

#### 5th pillar: Higher education and training

1. Secondary education enrollment rate gross %
2. Tertiary education enrollment rate gross %
3. Quality of the education system
4. Quality of math and science education
5. Quality of management schools
6. Internet access in schools
7. Local availability of specialized training services
8. Extent of staff training

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://go.weforum.org](http://go.weforum.org).