

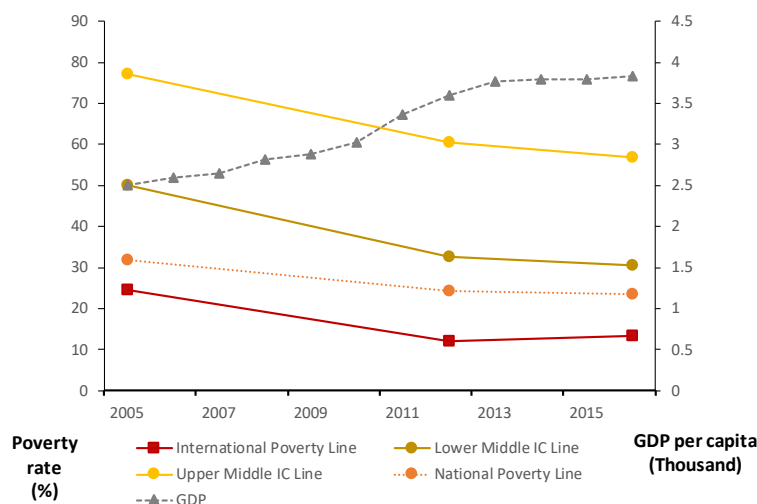
In line with the first Millennium Development Goal target, over the period between 1991 and 2012, Ghana halved the incidence of poverty with little increase in income inequality. In 1991 Ghana's poverty rate at 2011 PPP \$1.90 per person per day was 47.4 percent. By 2016, it had dropped to 13.3 percent, which is not only lower than the mean poverty rate for Sub-Saharan Africa but also below the mean poverty rate of lower-middle income countries. The largest fall happened from 1991 to 1998. Since then, the pace of poverty reduction has slowed down as the growth elasticity of poverty decreased.

Spatial inequality widened, and poverty and vulnerability became more concentrated in the Northern three regions (Northern, Upper East, and Upper West) and the Volta region. The Upper West Region had the highest incidence of extreme poverty, at 45.2 percent, followed by the Northern Region (30.7 percent) and the Upper East Region at 27.7 percent in 2016. By contrast, extreme poverty declined to zero in Greater Accra in the same year. The spatial inequities reflect disparities in access to services. For example, in 2016, only 13 percent of households in the Upper East Region had access to flush or KVIP toilets, while in the Greater Accra Region access rates were 86 percent of households. Similarly, access to electricity was only 49 percent in the Upper East Region, while it was 94 percent in the Greater Accra Region. There is also a wide regional gap in access to health services. Only 14 percent of people went to see doctors when sick in the Upper West Region while this was 40 percent in the Greater Accra Region.

POVERTY	Number of Poor (million)	Rate (%)	Period
National Poverty Line	6.6	23.4	2016
International Poverty Line 2.5 in Ghanaian cedi (2016) or US\$1.90 (2011 PPP) per day per capita	3.8	13.3	2016
Lower Middle Income Class Poverty Line 4.2 in Ghanaian cedi (2016) or US\$3.20 (2011 PPP) per day per capita	8.7	30.5	2016
Upper Middle Income Class Poverty Line 7.3 in Ghanaian cedi (2016) or US\$5.50 (2011 PPP) per day per capita	16.2	56.9	2016
Multidimensional Poverty Measure		21.4	2016
SHARED PROSPERITY			
Annualized Consumption Growth per capita of the bottom 40 percent		-0.20	2012-2016
INEQUALITY			
Gini Index		43.5	2016
Shared Prosperity Premium = Growth of the bottom 40 - Average Growth		-1.47	2012-2016
GROWTH			
Annualized GDP per capita growth		1.6	2012-2016
Annualized Consumption Growth per capita from Household Survey		1.27	2012-2016
MEDIAN INCOME			
Growth of the annual median income		1.48	2012-2016

Sources: WDI for GDP, National Statistical Offices for national poverty rates, POVCALNET as of September 2019, and Global Monitoring Database for the rest.

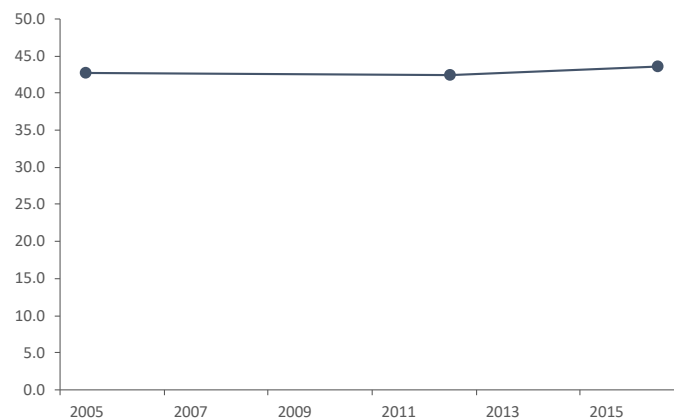
POVERTY HEADCOUNT RATE, 2005-2016



Source: World Bank using GLSS-VI/SSAPOV/GMD

INEQUALITY TRENDS, 2005-2016

Gini Index



Source: World Bank using GLSS-VI/SSAPOV/GMD

KEY INDICATORS

Distribution among groups: 2016	International Poverty Line (%)		Relative group (%)		Multidimensional Poverty Measures (% of people): 2016
	Non-Poor	Poor	Bottom 40	Top 60	
Urban population	97	3	20	80	Monetary poverty (Consumption)
Rural population	76	24	61	39	Daily Consumption or income is less than US\$1.90 per person
Males	87	13	40	60	Education
Females	87	13	40	60	At least one school-age child is not enrolled in school
0 to 14 years old	83	17	48	52	No adult in the household has completed primary education
15 to 64 years old	89	11	34	66	Access to basic infrastructure
65 and older	86	14	40	60	No access to limited-standard drinking water
Without education (16+)	75	25	58	42	No access to limited-standard sanitation
Primary education (16+)	86	14	44	56	No access to electricity
Secondary education (16+)	95	5	27	73	
Tertiary/post-secondary education (16+)	99	1	8	92	

Source: World Bank using GLSS-VI/SSAPOV/GMD

Source: World Bank using GLSS-VI/SSAPOV/GMD

Notes: N/A missing value, N/A* value removed due to less than 30 observations

POVERTY DATA AND METHODOLOGY

Ghana regularly conducts household surveys, measures poverty rates, and produces poverty maps. The Ghana Living Standard Survey (GLSS) has been implemented in 1987, 1988, 1991, 1998, 2005, 2012, and 2016. The Ghana Statistical Service (GSS) completed the estimation of a new national poverty rate using data from the most recent round, GLSS7, and announced the new national poverty rate in September 2018.

GSS produced the first poverty map using the GLSS4 and the 2000 Population and Housing Census in 2005. GSS created the second poverty map using the data from GLSS 6 and 2010 Population and Housing Census. GSS is planning to conduct the next Population and Housing Census in 2020 and GLSS8 in 2021, and produce a new poverty map.

Poverty reports and the poverty maps are all made public on the GSS website. There is a data access policy developed by GSS allowing users free access to microdata.

HARMONIZATION

The numbers presented in this brief are based on the SSAPOV database. SSAPOV is a database of harmonized nationally representative household surveys managed by Sub-Saharan Team for Statistical Development. It contains more than 100 surveys covering 45 out of the 48 countries in the SSA region. The four countries not covered in the database are Eritrea, Equatorial Guinea, and Somalia. Terms of use of the data adhere to agreements with the original data producers.