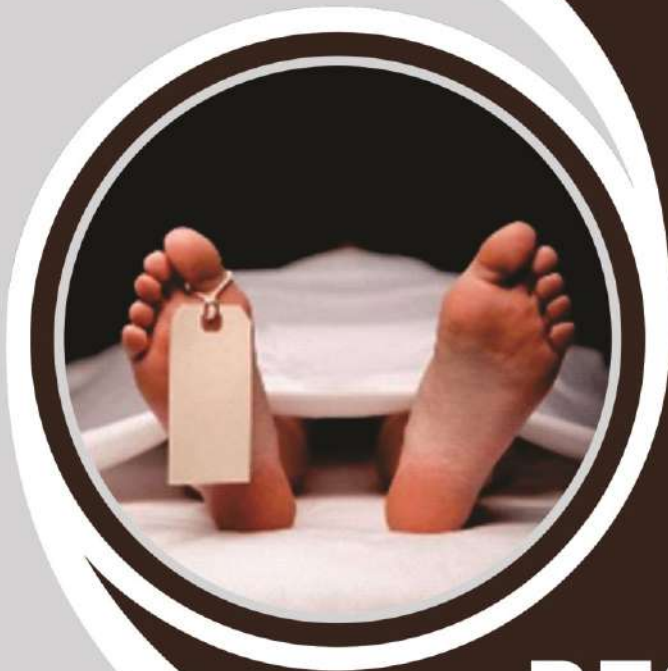




Births & Deaths
REGISTRY, GHANA

2022

**STATISTICAL
REPORT**



**DEATH
REGISTRATION**



BIRTHS AND DEATHS REGISTRY, GHANA

2022 STATISTICAL REPORT DEATH REGISTRATION

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The 2022 Statistical Report on death registration serves as a significant milestone, showcasing the progress achieved through collaborative efforts and dedication in the field of vital statistics.

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HENRIETTA LAMPTEY

Ag. REGISTRAR OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS

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List of abbreviations and acronyms

BDR	Births and Deaths Registry
CAPI	Computer-Assisted Personal Interviews
CRVS	Civil Registration and Vital Statistics
GES	Ghana Education Service
GHS	Ghana Health Service
GSS	Ghana Statistical Service
HISWAP	Harmonising and Improving Statistics in West Africa Project
MP	Member of Parliament
MoE	Ministry of Education
PHC	Population and Housing Census
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
TBA	Traditional Birth Attendant
UN	United Nations
MoFFA	Mortuaries and Funerals Facilities Agency

Preface

The Ministry of Local Government Decentralisation and Rural Development is delighted to present the inaugural statistical report by the Births and Deaths Registry, offering a comprehensive overview of demographic figures recorded in Ghana throughout 2022. This report signifies a pivotal step in advancing our commitment to transparency, accuracy, and the effective provision and planning of the country's resources for the benefit of our citizens.

Recording of death events serves as a beacon guiding us towards a clearer comprehension of mortality trends and their implications for our nation's development. Statistics on deaths also offer insights into population dynamics, inform public health strategies, aid in resource allocation for healthcare infrastructure and services, facilitate epidemiological research, and contribute to the formulation of evidence-based policies to address mortality-related challenges. This promotes the well-being and sustainable development of societies.

Death registration provides vital statistics that are essential for public health surveillance. It helps identify trends in causes of death, monitor disease outbreaks, and assess the effectiveness of public health interventions. Death records are valuable for individuals and families too. It serves as official documentation of a person's passing, helping family members to settle estates, claim benefits, and fulfill other administrative tasks related to the deceased.

This report was created to communicate statistics on deaths registered using tables and charts and provided insightful and contextual highlights for easy understanding. The data presented in this report not only fulfills the legal obligations of the Births and Deaths Registry to provide accurate and reliable information on deaths that occur within the boundaries of Ghana, but also serves as a cornerstone for informed decision-making and policy formulation. From public health planning to demographic analysis, these statistics provide invaluable insights that guide our efforts to build a healthier, more resilient society.

By drawing data from all 261 districts, the report offers insights into the extent to which vital events are being officially recorded and documented. This information is crucial for policymakers, researchers, and stakeholders to identify areas of improvement, address disparities, and ensure that registration systems adequately

serve the population. The Registry have demonstrated in this report how each of the regions have performed in 2022 registration coverage. Generally, the Registry can boast of an improvement chalked in 2022.

I commend the Births and Deaths Registry for its commitment to excellence in civil registration. This report is not just a reflection of past events; it is a guide toward a future that is characterized by data-driven governance and digital transformation. As we navigate the path ahead, let us continue to prioritize the completeness and accuracy of our data, ensuring a firm basis for policy formulation, decision making, and sustainable development.

Daniel Kwaku Botwe (MP)

Hon. Minister for Local Government Decentralisation and Rural Development

Executive Summary

The 2022 Statistical Report on Deaths Registration was prepared in accordance with the Registration of Births and Deaths Act 2020 (Act 1027). The Act mandates the Registry to register births, deaths, and foetal deaths in the country. It also decentralises the office of the Births and Deaths Registry to improve data collection and collation for national development and related issues.

In response to the mortality and fertility rates outcomes from the 2021 PHC, the Registry revised the yearly expected deaths to be registered for 2022. The revision was to ensure that the expected deaths were consistent with the country's prevailing mortality rates. The PHC results indicated a decline in inter-censal growth rate from 2.5 (2000 - 2010) to 2.1 (2010 - 2021). There was also a drop in mortality rates in the 2021 Census compared to the 2010 Census (9.4 in 2010 to 7.0 in 2022). These developments implied that fewer deaths were expected in 2022 compared to previous years.

In 2022, Ghana recorded a total of 50,992 registered deaths. There was however a concentration of registered deaths in some regions. Approximately, 7 out of every 10 registered deaths occurred in Greater Accra, Ashanti, or Eastern regions. The report also indicates that 6 out of every 10 registered deaths are likely to be males.

An important finding is that 4 out of every 10 registered deaths occurred outside healthcare facilities, emphasising the challenges associated with inadequate healthcare facilities. Furthermore, the data highlights that about 9 out of every 10 registered deaths resulted in burials in public cemeteries, indicating the prevalence of organised and official burial practices in Ghana.

The statistical outturn of 2022 deaths registration displays existing disparities in regional response to death registration activities. Some regions recorded disproportionately higher registered deaths. Greater Accra Region exceeded the expected coverage by 8.3%. Three other regions including Eastern (53.6%), Ashanti (46.7%) and Bono (43.8%) exceeded the national average of 37.8 percent.

Overall, this report provides insights into death registration patterns and characteristics of deaths events. Key among them are total registered deaths, regional distribution of registered deaths, place of occurrence of death events, place of disposal of dead, among other key variables. The primary objective of this report is to provide information to promote data driven public policy formulation and decision making.

Definition of Key Concepts

I. Death Registration

Death Registration is the official recording of the occurrence of a death event and its characteristics.

II. Registered Death

For the purpose of this report registered deaths are death events that are recorded officially before burial.

III. Place of burial

This is a place where the remains of dead people are disposed or otherwise interred.

IV. Cause of Death

This is the disease, situation or event that started the chain of events resulting in death.

V. Exponential Estimation method

The exponential estimation assumes that the population will change by the same compounding rate as it was in the base period.

VI. Death Rate

The death rate refers to the ratio between deaths and individuals in a specified population during a particular time period.

VII. Population Census

Population census is the total process of collecting, compiling, evaluating, analysing and publishing or otherwise disseminating demographic, economic and social data pertaining, at a specified time, to all persons in a country or in a well-delimited part of a country (UN, 2008).¹

¹ United Nations. (2008). Principles and recommendations for population and housing censuses, pp 7-22. <https://doi.org/10.18356/8b8ce311-en>

VIII. Housing Census

A Housing Census is the official enumeration of all living quarters (occupied and vacant) in a country at a specified time. This enumeration also implies the collection, compilation, evaluation, analysis, publication, and dissemination of statistical data pertaining to these living quarters and the occupants.²

IX. Place of Death

Place of death refers to the place where death event occurs³. The exact location is usually captured on the medical cause of death certificate, or any legal document presented during registration. For the purpose of this report place of death is captured as facility or non-facility.

X. Facility Deaths

Facility deaths refer to deaths that occurred in places licensed to render health services by the Health Facilities Regulatory Agency and are regulated by the Health Institutions and Facilities Act, 2011 (Act 829).

XI. Non-Facility deaths

Non-Facility deaths refer to deaths that occurred outside places that are under the supervision of the Health Facilities Regulatory Agency and are not regulated by the Health Institutions and Facilities Act, 2011 (Act 829).

XII. Health Facility

A health facility is any location where healthcare is provided. They include hospitals, clinics, outpatient care centres, and specialized care centres, such as maternity homes and psychiatric care centres (NIH, 2017)⁴.

XIII. Hospital

Hospitals are licensed institutions with at least six beds whose primary function is to provide diagnostic and therapeutic patient services for medical

² GSS. (2021). *2021 Population and Housing Census*. https://statsghana.gov.gh/2021phc/what_is_phc.html

³ Gu, D., Wang, N. (2022). Place of Death. In: Gu, D., Dupre, M.E. (eds) *Encyclopedia of Gerontology and Population Aging*. Springer, Cham. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-69892-2_1119-2

⁴ National Institute of Health (2017). National Library of Medicine, United States Government. *MedlinePlus*. <https://medlineplus.gov/healthfacilities.html>

conditions; they have an organized physician staff; and they provide continuous nursing services under the supervision of registered nurses (AHA, 2022)⁵.

XIV. Clinic

Clinic is a health facility that is primarily focused on the care of outpatients.

XV. Maternity Home

Maternity home is a health facility operated and maintained in whole or in part for the purpose of caring for women during pregnancies and women and their infants following pregnancies.

XVI. Coverage

Coverage is death registration performance measure that compares registered deaths with projected deaths for a particular registration period for a given registry.

⁵ American Health Association. (2022). Centres for Disease Control and Prevention, National Centre for Health Statistics. <https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/hus/sources-definitions/hospital.htm>

1.0 Introduction

This report provides statistics on registered deaths in Ghana for the 2022 registration year. It highlights the patterns, causes, and the socio-demographic features that characterised registered death events.

Death Registration is the official recording of the occurrence of a death event and its characteristics. Data on death events are key to population planning and contribute to reliable administrative and statistical systems. Statistics on deaths are used to create evidence-based population analysis and projection. Also, statistics on death registration provide essential data for public health planning and management and public policy formulation. It allows governments to monitor mortality trends and identify emerging health issues such as disease prevalence and impact of healthcare interventions.

Ghana, like many developing countries, is undergoing demographic changes. These changes require an understanding of the demographic processes that determine the size and structure of the country's population. Records on occurrence of deaths and its characteristics provide valuable information on mortality patterns of the country which is critical to understanding the demographic changes. Moreso, accurate, comprehensive and up to date death registration information helps to estimate inter-censal mortality rates and population projections.

The Births and Deaths Registry (BDR) is mandated by law under the Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 2020 (Act 1027) to register all deaths that occur within the boundaries of Ghana. Sections 23, 24, 27, and 32 of Act 1027 require the Registry to receive notification on deaths, register foetal deaths, register deaths, and receive information about burial or disposition of dead bodies. These set of information are important for decision making and planning. It is in recognition of this that indicator 17.19.2 of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) has targeted the registration of at least 80% of all recorded deaths by 2030.

However, death registration in Ghana faces several institutional, religious, and cultural challenges. There is lack of synchronised notification system between Ghana Health Service (GHS) and other Health bodies, Mortuaries and Funerals Facilities Agency (MoFFA) and the BDR. Again, Ghanaians response to death event is elaborate, often characterised by prioritised customary preparations of funerals over notification and registration. These have hampered registration coverage over the years.

The Registry, through community base sensitisation, has seen some improvement. The year under review achieved the greatest jump ever (37.8%) in the last decade, recording more than double of previous year's registration performance.

2.0 History and Legal Framework

Civil registration in Ghana is governed by laws which have undergone several transformations since the inception of civil registration in 1888. The law at the time was known as Cemeteries Ordinance of 1888 and civil registration then was restricted to the registration of the death of expatriate workers of the colonial government. The Cemeteries Ordinance of 1888 was amended in 1891. Following this amendment, the Births, Deaths, and Burials Ordinance was passed in 1912, along with the introduction of birth registration as part of the civil registration process. The Births, Deaths and Burials Ordinance was amended in 1926 and eventually replaced with the Registration of Births and Deaths Act of 1965 (Act 301). The provisions of Act 301 made the registration of births and deaths compulsory in all parts of the country. Act 301 also provided for the registration of foetal deaths. Act 301 was in operation for fifty-five (55) years, from 1965 to 2020 when it was changed to Act 1027 of 2020.

The legal framework is not the only component of civil registration that has undergone several transformations. The institutions with the legally recognized mandate over civil registration have also changed severally. At its inception, civil registration was not under any specific department. In 1895, the responsibility of civil registration was vested under the Sanitary Section of the Department of Medical Services and remained under the medical department from 1912 to 1926. However, between 1948 and 1960, this responsibility was placed under the Registrar-General's Department. With the establishment of the Births and Deaths Registry in 1965, civil registration was placed under the Ministry of Local Government with the mandate of handling the data collection component of the registration, while the Central Bureau of Statistics, now Ghana Statistical Service, handled the data processing. In 1972, the Births and Deaths Registry was reassigned to the Ministry of Finance under the direct supervision of the Government Statistician. However, in 1984, under the government policy of decentralization, the registry reverted to the Ministry of Local Government, now known as the Ministry of Local Government Decentralisation and Rural Development. Currently, the legal mandate of registering births and deaths resides with the Births and Deaths Registry which is an agency under the Ministry of Local Government Decentralisation and Rural Development.

The Births and Deaths Registry established by the Registration of Births and Deaths Act 2020 (Act 1027), within the Ministry of Local Government Decentralisation and Rural Development, handles and develop the births and deaths registration system

in Ghana. Its core business is to provide accurate and reliable information on all births and deaths occurring within Ghana for socio-economic development of the Country through their registration and certification. Table 1 presents information on the total number of registered deaths in Ghana from 2010 to 2021.

Table 1: Registered Deaths (2010 - 2021)

Year	Total Deaths Registered
2010	52,251
2011	58,399
2012	54,551
2013	51,466
2014	52,576
2015	53,018
2016	51,805
2017	48,648
2018	49,629
2019	51,054
2020	51,026
2021	55,349

3.0 Organization and Structure.

The organisational setup of the registration system covers four levels: national, regional, district, and registry levels. Births and Deaths Registration Offices are established at all the levels including the registry level. Also, there is an office in each administrative district across the country. Every region has a regional office occupied by a Regional Registrar, Regional Statistical Officer, and an I.T Officer. The Head Office, headed by the Registrar of Births and Deaths, is at the peak of the command chain.

Registration is done by BDR Registration Officers at the registries and registration centres. Statistics generated from these offices are collated at the district offices (which serve as direct supervisory bodies of the registries) and submitted to regional offices. Regional collations are then conducted for submission to the Head Office for national statistics compilation.

4.0 Methodology

4.1 Death Registration Process

Death event is usually reported by head of family or an *informant* who is a member of the family with foreknowledge of the event. A district registration officer in the district in which the death occur enters the event in the register after being presented with certified cause of deaths document from a medical officer. Data collection instrument known as the Form 6 (Attached in the appendix) is used to capture primary information on the deceased such as age at death, sex, residential information, and cause of death. The completed Forms are scanned into an electronic database managed by the IT unit at the national office.

4.2 Data Compilation

Compilation of death statistics comes in three forms: a summary statistic submitted monthly to the national statistics unit, a death register kept by the district officer and submitted to the national office only when it is full, and an electronic database which contains detailed information on registered death events. All data come from 470 registries across the 261 registration districts in Ghana.

4.3 Data Source

This report has been prepared using data from the electronic database and validated by the monthly statistical returns and the death registers from registration districts. Prior to the analysis of registered death data, a team was constituted to

clean and validate the data to ensure that the generated output emanate from a consistent, accurate and complete death registration data.

4.4 Data analysis

Descriptive statistics were used to describe the characteristics of death events which include place of death, age at death, cause of death, residential information of deceased, and place of burial, etc.

4.5 Estimation and Projection

For every registration year, the national office of the Registry estimates expected deaths to be recorded in the country, categorised by Region and District. The estimates serve as the targets to guide statistical activities for the period. The estimates are based on the most current Population Housing Census (PHC) of the country. Population and Housing Census consist of a population census and a housing census as one operation (GSS, 2021)⁶. Such projections ensure that the registration figures reflect the country's prevailing mortality rates.

Since 2011, the Registry has used projections from the 2010 Population and Housing Census (PHC) to derive deaths estimates for the registration offices.

⁶ GSS. (2021). *2021 Population and Housing Census*. https://statsghana.gov.gh/2021phc/what_is_phc.html

Table 2: Projected deaths versus registered deaths (2011 - 2021)

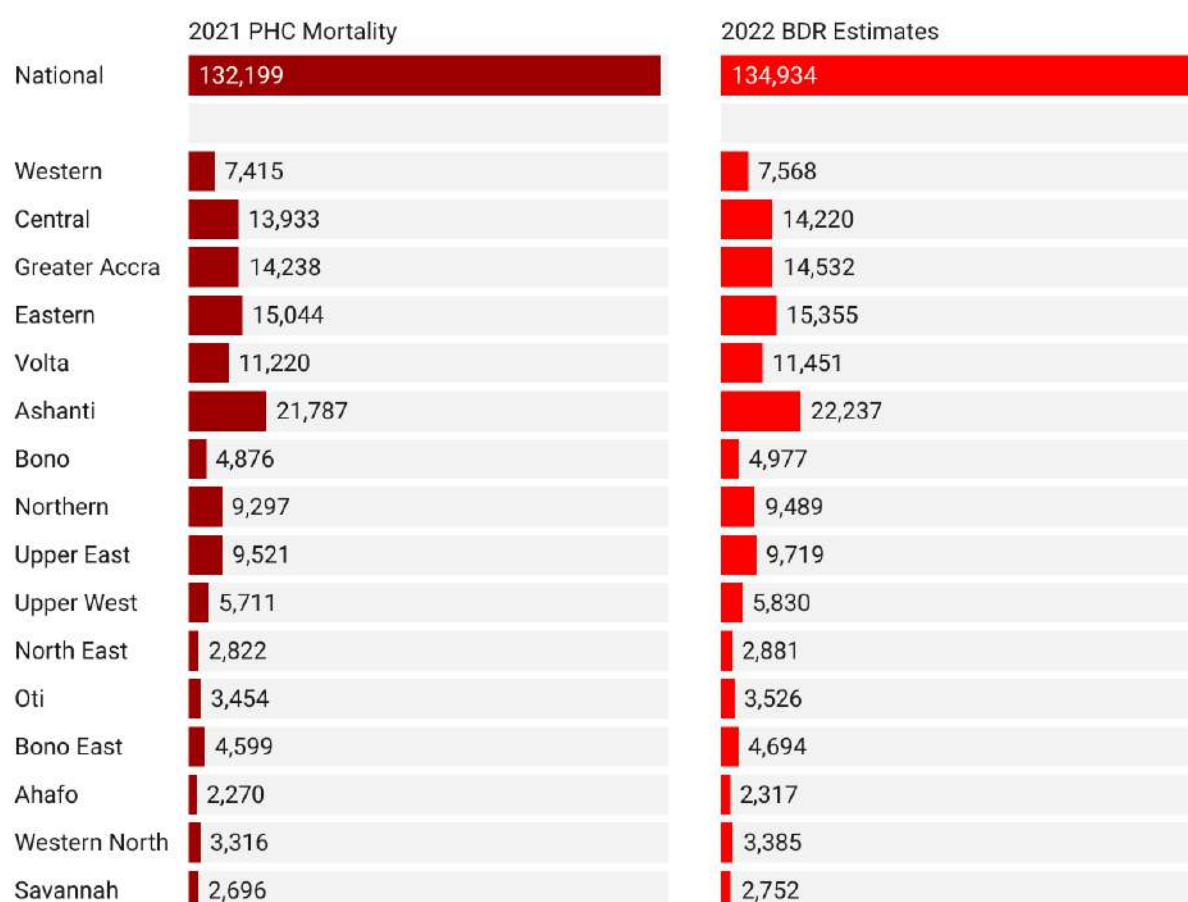
Year	Projected Deaths	Total Deaths Registered
2010	246,588	52,251
2011	252,753	58,399
2012	259,072	54,551
2013	265,549	51,466
2014	272,187	52,576
2015	278,992	53,018
2016	285,967	51,805
2017	293,116	48,648
2018	300,444	49,629
2019	307,955	51,054
2020	315,654	51,026
2021	323,545	55,349

However, following the 2021 PHC, new estimates were computed to ensure that the registration projections reflected the changing demographic pattern of the country.

Using the exponential estimation approach, and with 2010 and 2021 PHC mortality data, we followed a two-stage estimation approach to find a projection for deaths to be registered in 2022. First the exponential approach was used to estimate the population for 2022. Then mortality rate based on the mid-year population⁷ in 2021 from the 2021 PHC was applied to estimate number of deaths for 2022. With these approaches, death estimates for 2022 increased marginally by some 2,735 deaths. It can be observed from Figure 1 that the change was positive across all regions.

⁷ The mid-year population estimates relate to the usually resident population on 30th June of each year. In this context the 2021 PHC outcome is used as the mid-year population.

Figure 1: 2021 PHC Mortality Versus BDR 2022 Death Estimates



4.6 Quality Control

To enhance the quality of data from the field, BDR assigned Regional Statistical Officers to each region to assess the quality of data coming from the field. The Regional Statistical Officers monitored all data from the region and drew the attention of the National Statistics Office to any error and inconsistencies. Officers from the National Office also embarked on monitoring exercises to registration centers and district offices to oversee mass registration exercises and data inputs.

4.7 Data Limitations

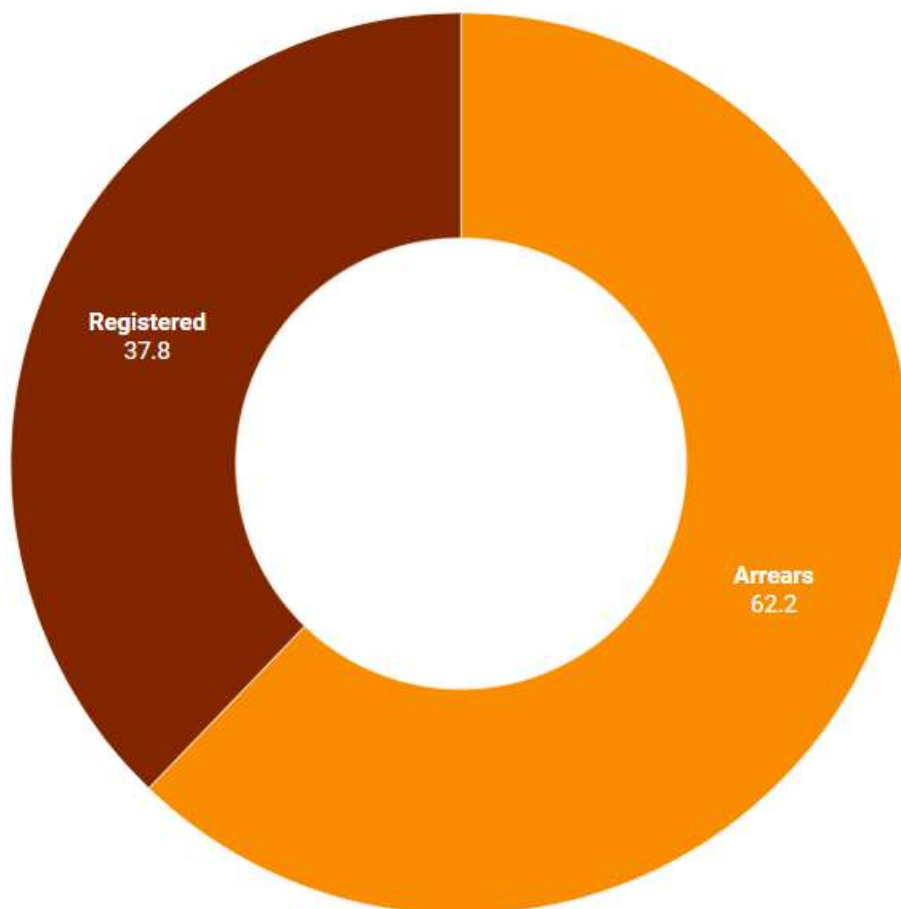
The data used for the report does not contain information on foetal deaths. This is due to the near total absence of such registrations. Majority of mothers do not disclose instances of foetal death events.

5.0 Highlight of Results

A total of 50,992 deaths were registered in 2022. This constitutes about 37.8 percent of projected deaths for the 2022 registration year.

The year's performance is an improvement over 2021 death registration coverage where 17.0 percent of the projected deaths were registered.

Figure 2: Registered deaths against projected deaths

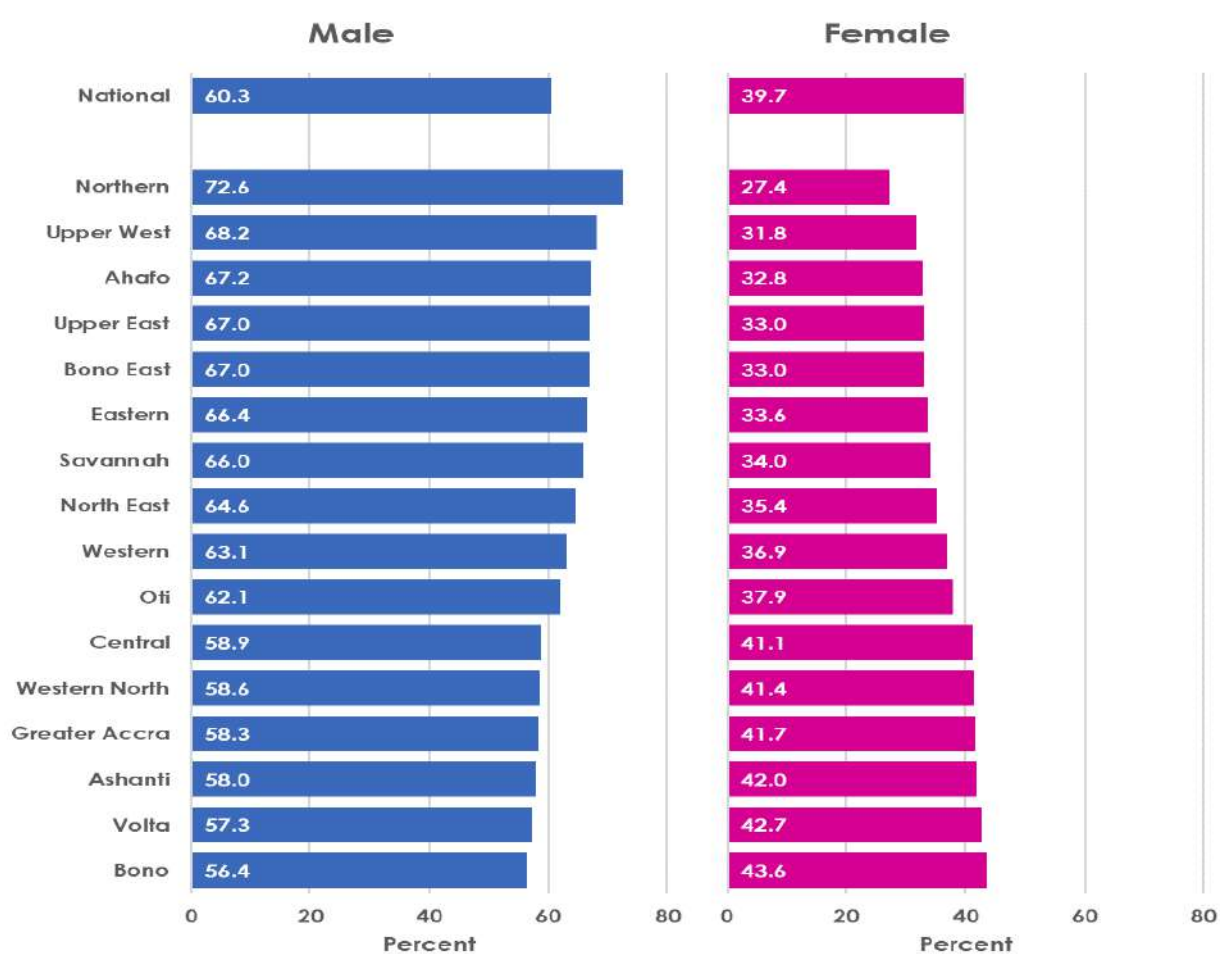


Six out of ten (60.3%) registered deaths in 2022 were males.

Six regions (Central, Western North, Greater Accra, Ashanti, Volta and Bono) have proportions of registered deaths below the male national average (60.3%).

Northern Region has the least percentage of registered female deaths (27.4%)

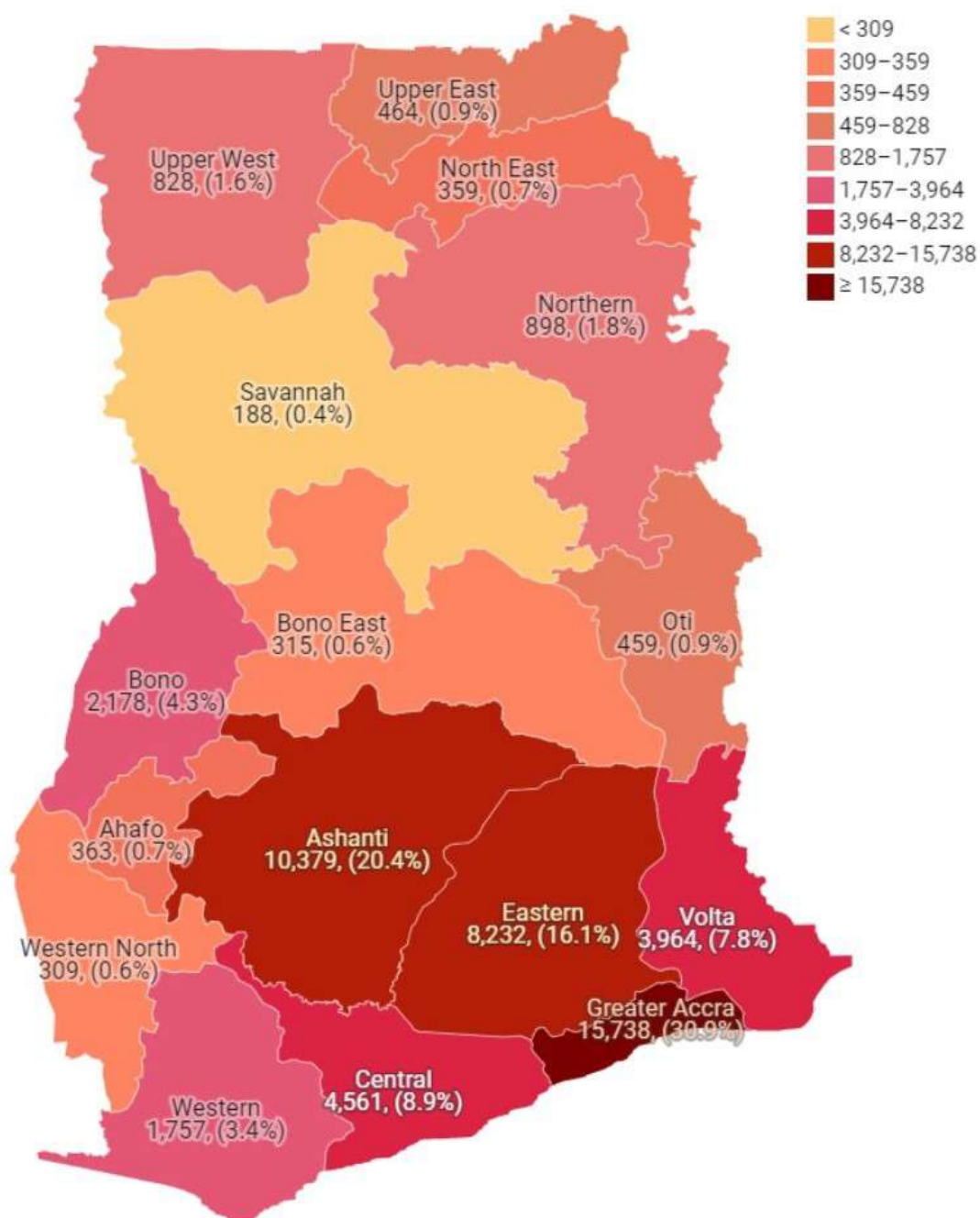
Figure 3: Distribution of registered deaths by sex and region of occurrence, 2022



More than a half of registered deaths were covered by three regions: Greater Accra (30.9%), Ashanti (20.4%) and Eastern regions (16.1%).

Southern part of Ghana performs better in death registration than the northern part.

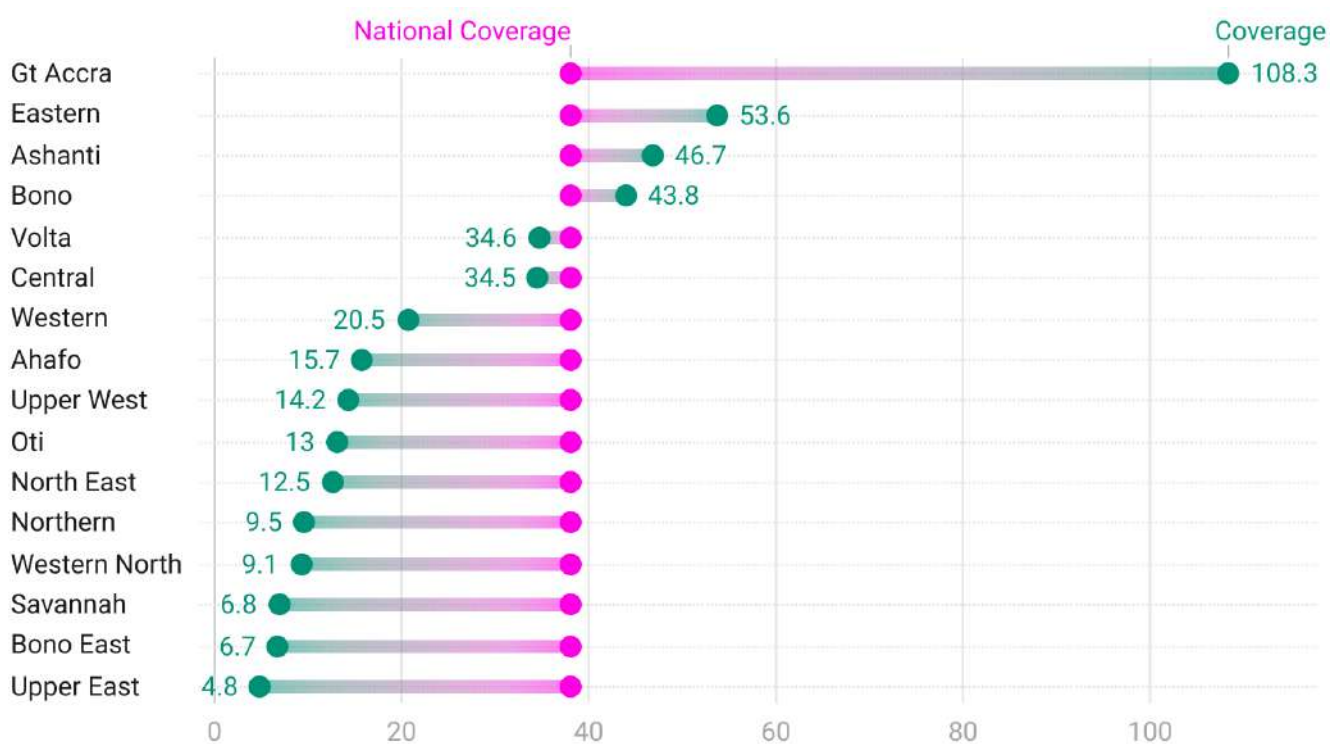
Figure 4: Regional Distribution of Registered Deaths, 2022



Greater Accra (108.3%) registered the highest proportion of deaths.

Twelve out of the sixteen regions have death registration coverage lower than the national average (37.8%) with Upper East recording the least (4.8%).

Figure 5: Regional death registration coverage against national average, 2022

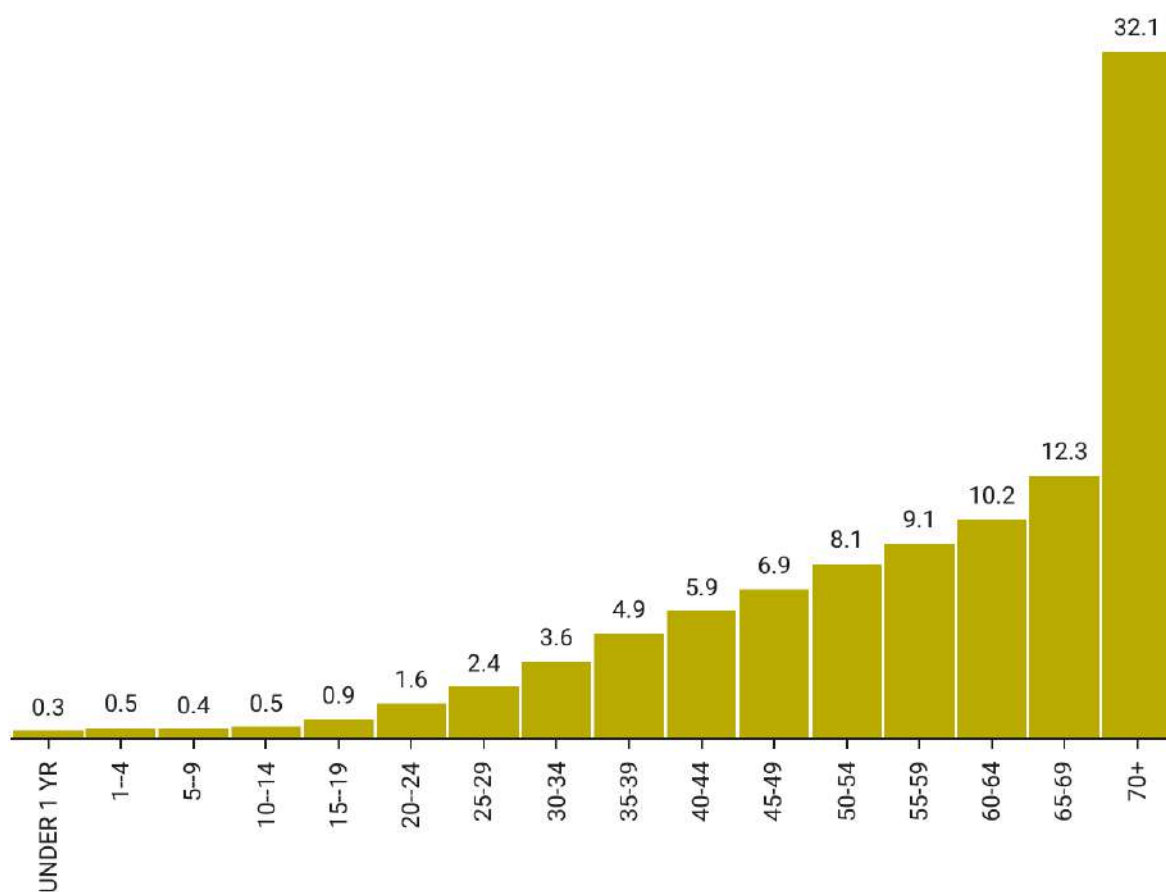


The percentage of registered deaths rises with age at death.

One in every three deaths registered was aged 70 years or older.

The proportion of registered deaths among persons of age 19 years and below is 2.6 percent.

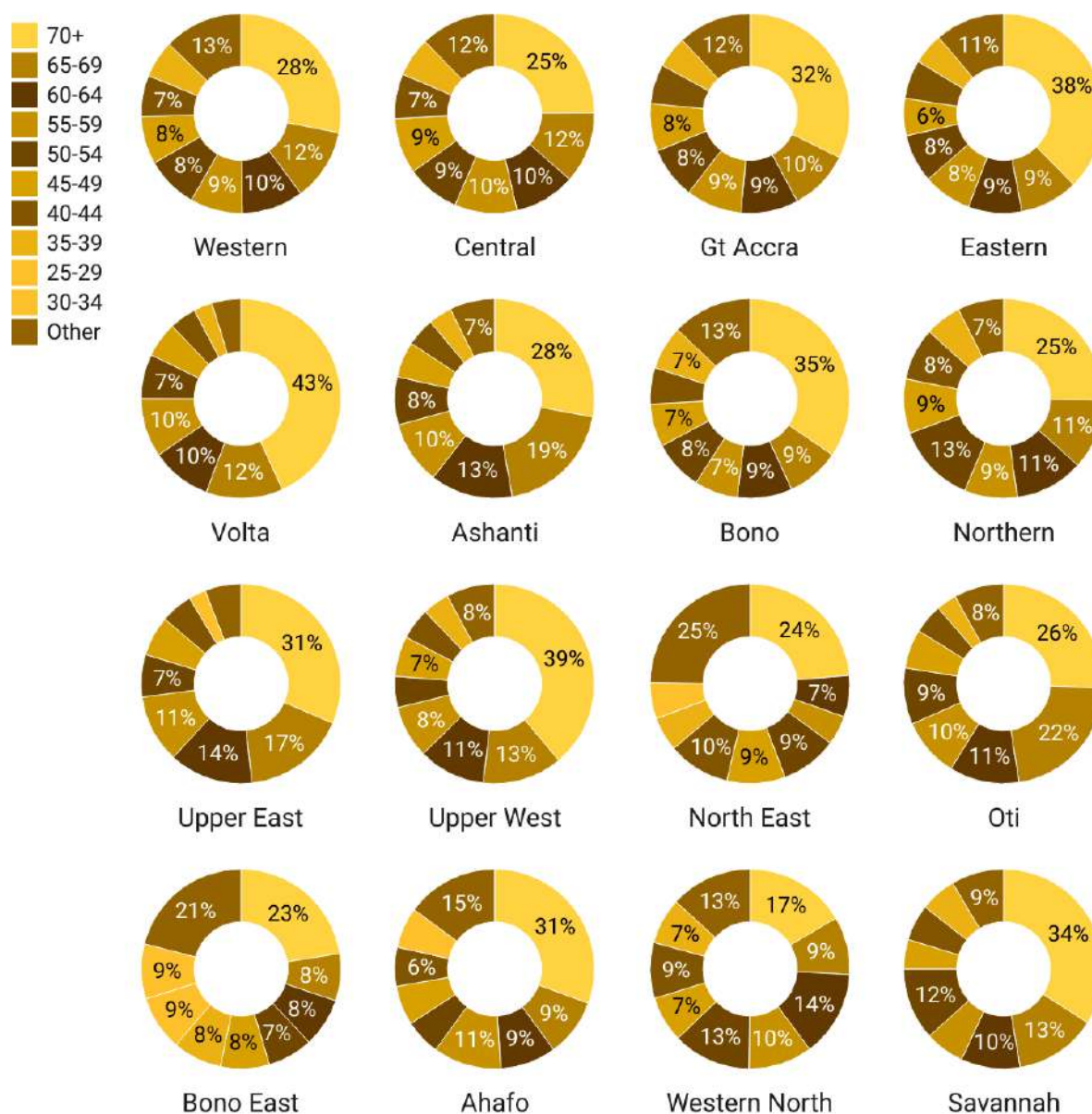
Figure 6: Distribution of registered deaths by age at death, 2022



The national pattern of registration by age at deaths is replicated through the 16 regions.

Volta region however, recorded the highest proportion (43.0%) of registered deaths at age 70 years and above.

Figure 7: Regional Distribution of Registered Deaths by Age at Death, 2022



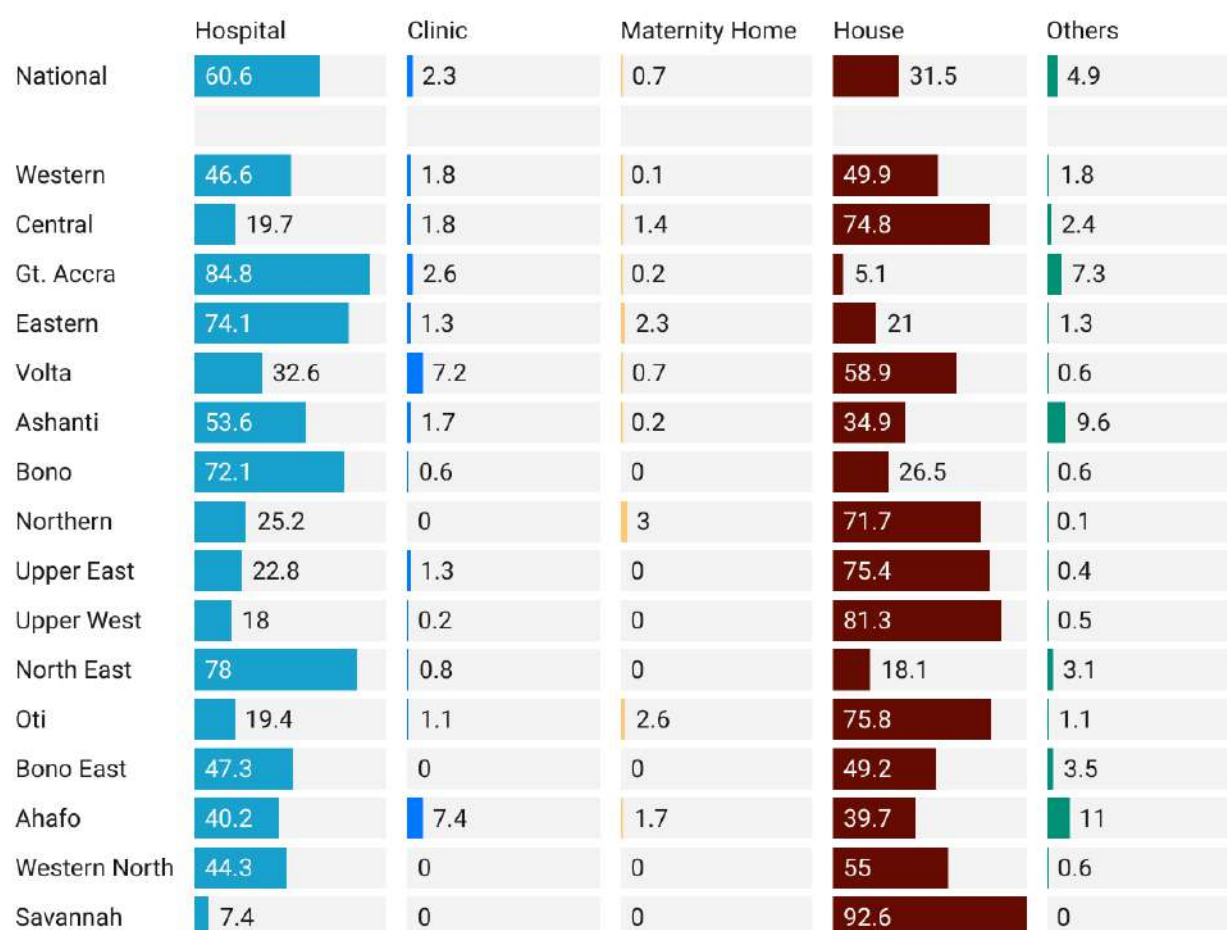
Six out of ten (60.6%) registered deaths in Ghana occurred in the Hospitals.

Close to five percent (4.9%) of all registered deaths occurred elsewhere (this may include deaths due to drowning, deaths in the farm, roadside etc.).

Greater Accra region recorded the highest percentage (84.8%) of deaths that occurred in the hospital followed by North East Region (78.0%).

Nine in every ten (92.6%) registered deaths in Savannah Region occurred in the house.

Figure 8: Distribution of registered death by place of deaths, 2022

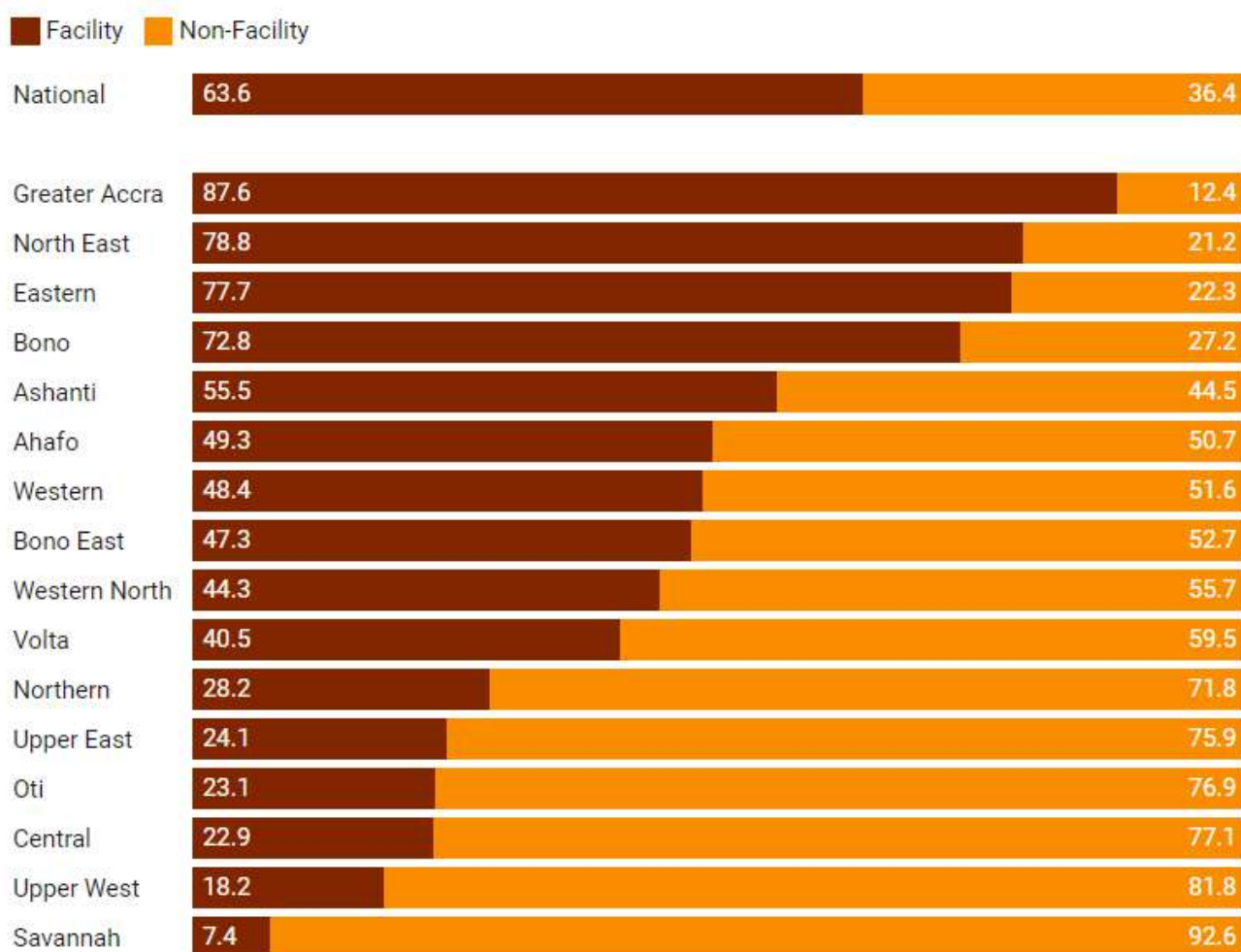


Close to two-thirds (63.6%) of registered deaths in Ghana occurred at a health facility.

There were regional variations in the proportions of registered deaths occurring in health facilities.

Greater Accra Region registered the highest proportion of facility-based deaths with about nine out of ten (87.6%) deaths in a health facility followed by Bono East (77.7%) and Ashanti Region (61.8%).

Figure 9: Registered deaths by place of death and region of death, 2022

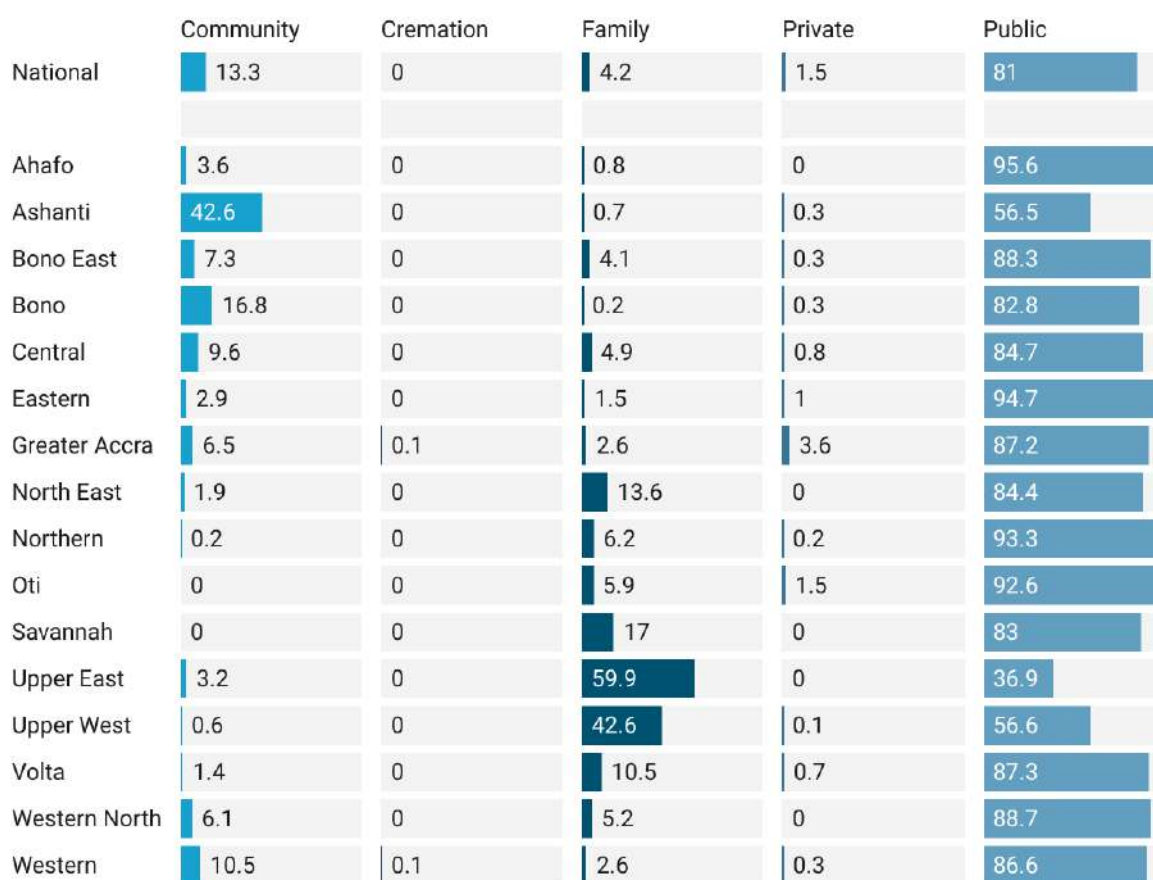


Eight out of ten (81.0%) registered deaths were buried in a public cemetery.

Across all regions, the proportion of registered deaths buried in public cemetery is over 56.0 percent except for Upper East (36.9%)

Ashanti (42.6%) and Bono (16.8%) regions registered deaths buried in community cemetery which is above the national average (13.3%).

Figure 10: Registered deaths by place of burial, 2022



Majority of the deaths registered were Ghanaian nationals (97.5%). As low as 1 in 100 (1.3%) registered deaths was of West African nationality.

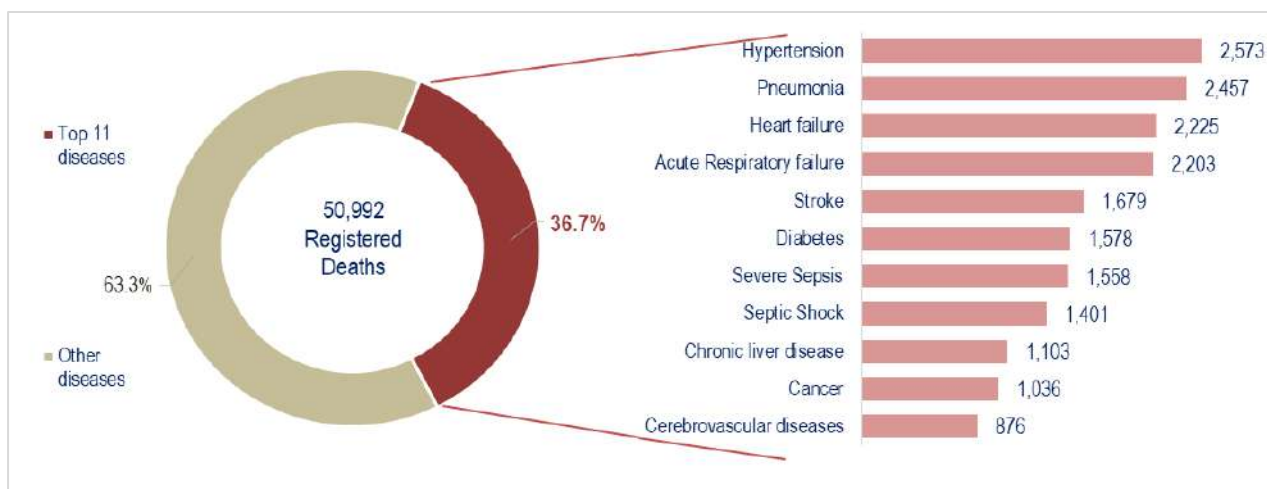
Greater Accra registered the highest proportion of deaths of Non-Ghanaians (West Africa; 2.9%, Rest of the world; 2.5%).

Figure 11: Registered deaths by nationality of deceased, 2022

	Ghana	West Africa	Rest of the world
National	97.5	1.3	1.2
Ahafo	98.6	0.8	0.6
Ashanti	98.7	0.3	1
Bono East	100	0	0
Bono	99.5	0.3	0.2
Central	98	1.6	0.4
Eastern	98.9	0.6	0.5
Greater Accra	94.6	2.9	2.5
North East	100	0	0
Northern	98.8	1	0.2
Oti	99.3	0.7	0
Savannah	100	0	0
Upper East	99.8	0.2	0
Upper West	99.4	0.2	0.4
Volta	99.3	0.4	0.2
Western North	98.1	0	1.9
Western	98.2	0.7	1

A total of 18,689 (36.7%) of registered deaths were caused by top 11 causes of deaths. Hypertension (2,573), Pneumonia (2,457), Heart failure (2,225), and Acute Respiratory failure (2,203) are the most common causes of death.

Figure 12: Registered Deaths by Top 11 causes of death, 2022

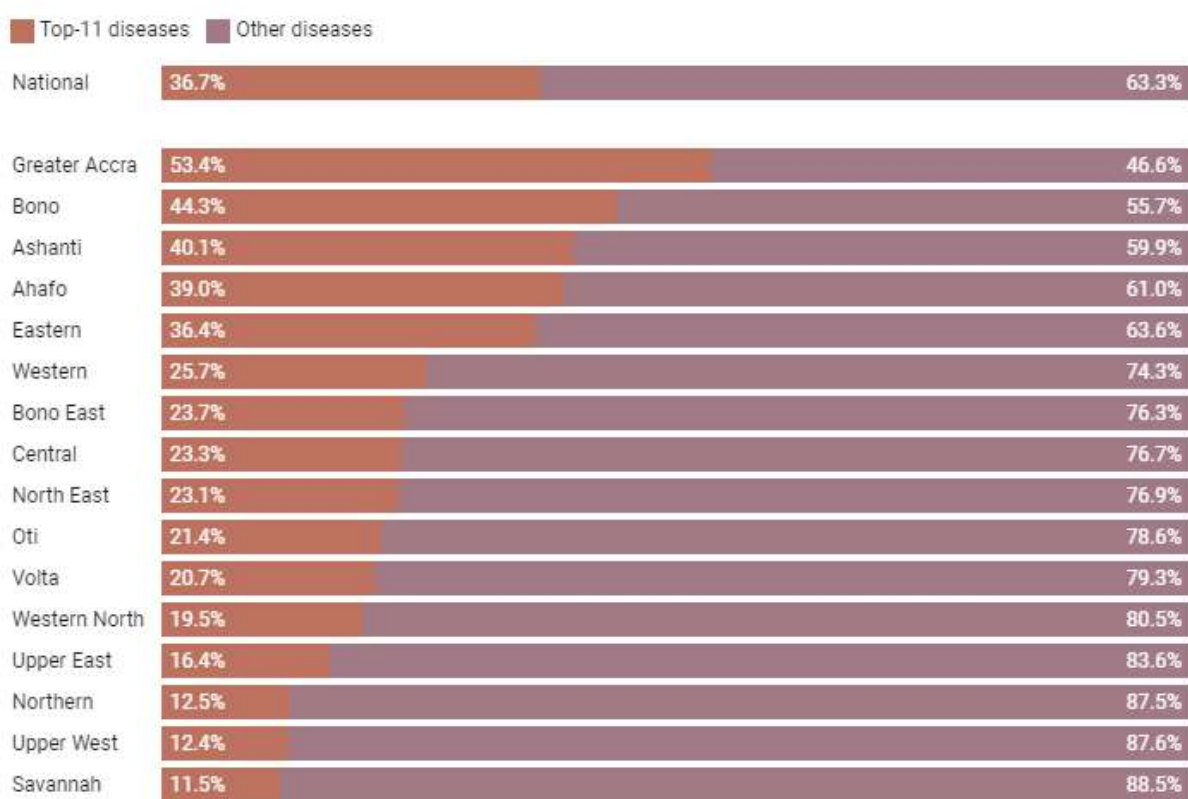


Note: Couched from the top 10 causes of death published by Ghana Health Service

Proportion of registered deaths in four regions (Greater Accra; 53.4%, Bono; 44.3%, Ashanti; 40.1%, and Ahafo; 39.0%) due to the top 11 causes of death is higher than the national average.

Proportion of registered deaths in four regions in the Northern part of Ghana (Upper East; 16.4%, Northern; 12.5%, Upper West; 12.4%, and Savannah; 11.5%) due to the top 11 causes of death is less than 17.0 percent.

Figure 13: Regional distribution of top 11 disease against other diseases, 2022



Males are more susceptible to top 11 causes of death than females with the exception of cancer.

Hypertension related diseases is ranked the number one killer, with about 500 more males than females who died of the disease.

Similar trend observed with deaths triggered by Pneumonia and Heart failure, as males were more than females by 400 and 600 deaths respectively.

Figure 14 : Sex distribution of top 11 causes of death, 2022

	Male	Female
Other diseases	19,749	12,553
Hypertension	1,539	1,034
Pneumonia	1,440	1,017
Heart failure	1,347	879
Acute Respiratory failure	1,162	1,041
Stroke	1,029	650
Septic Shock	844	556
Severe Sepsis	817	741
Diabetes	812	766
Chronic liver disease	803	300
Cerebrovascular diseases	519	357
Cancer	470	566

Adults and elderly are more susceptible to Top 11 causes of deaths.

Pneumonia (56%), Severe Sepsis (52.0%), Cerebrovascular diseases (59.0%), Heart failure (50.0%), and Cancer (49.0%) were most dominant associated causes of death in the registration records of the elderly deceased persons.

Among adults, Chronic liver disease (72.0%), Septic shock (48.0%), and Diabetes (50.0%), were the most pervasive cause of death, according to the registration records.

Stroke was common among the adult and elderly registered deaths.

Figure 15: Distribution of causes of death by age category, 2022



APPENDIX

Main Tables

Table 3: Death Registration by Region, 2022

	Total	Male	Female
National	50,992	27,907	23,085
Region			
Western	1,757	995	762
Central	4,561	2,282	2,279
Gt Accra	15,738	8,565	7,173
Eastern	8,232	4,419	3,813
Volta	3,964	2,075	1,889
Ashanti	10,379	5,786	4,593
Bono	2,178	1,213	965
Northern	898	525	373
Upper East	464	297	167
Upper West	828	541	287
North East	359	232	127
Oti	459	272	187
Bono East	315	204	111
Ahafo	363	212	151
Western North	309	167	142
Savannah	188	122	66

Table 4: Death Registration by Place of Death and Region, 2022

	HOSPITAL	CLINIC	MATERNITY HOME	HOUSE	OTHERS	Total
National	30,887	1,153	371	16,081	2,500	50,992
Western	818	31	1	876	31	1,757
Central	897	84	62	3,410	108	4,561
Gt. Accra	13,348	411	27	804	1,148	15,738
Eastern	6,099	104	192	1,731	106	8,232
Volta	1,292	286	26	2,336	24	3,964
Ashanti	5,566	180	17	3,623	993	10,379
Bono	1,571	14	1	578	14	2,178
Northern	226	-	27	644	1	898
Upper East	106	6	-	350	2	464
Upper West	149	2	-	673	4	828
North East	280	3	-	65	11	359
Oti	89	5	12	348	5	459
Bono East	149	-	-	155	11	315
Ahafo	146	27	6	144	40	363
Western North	137	-	-	170	2	309
Savannah	14	-	-	174	-	188

Table 5: Registered by Nationality of Deceased, 2022

	Ghana	West Africa	Rest of the world	Total
National	49,730	664	598	50,992
Ahafo	358	3	2	363
Ashanti	10,242	35	102	10,379
Bono East	315			315
Bono	2,167	6	5	2,178
Central	4,469	74	18	4,561
Eastern	8,141	47	44	8,232
Greater Accra	14,895	454	389	15,738
North East	359			359
Northern	887	9	2	898
Oti	456	3		459
Savannah	188			188
Upper East	463	1		464
Upper West	823	2	3	828
Volta	3,938	17	9	3,964
Western North	303		6	309
Western	1,726	13	18	1,757

Table 6: Registered Deaths by Place of Burial, 2022

	Community	Cremation	Family	Private	Public	Total
National	6,803	15	2,117	763	41,294	50,992
Ahafo	13		3		347	363
Ashanti	4,419		74	26	5,860	10,379
Bono East	23		13	1	278	315
Bono	365		4	6	1,803	2,178
Central	436		224	36	3,865	4,561
Eastern	236		121	79	7,796	8,232
Greater Accra	1,022	14	403	572	13,727	15,738
North East	7		49		303	359
Northern	2		56	2	838	898
Oti			27	7	425	459
Savannah			32		156	188
Upper East	15		278		171	464
Upper West	4.8		353	1	469	828
Volta	57		418	28	3,461	3,964
Western North	19		16		274	309
Western	184	1	46	5	1,521	1,757

Table 7: Regional Death Registration 2013-2022

	Year									
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
National	51,466	52,576	53,018	51,805	48,648	49,629	51,054	51,026	55,349	50,992
Western	3,089	2,824	2,862	1,532	1,747	1,824	2,415	1,854	1,755	1,757
Central	5,121	5,087	4,775	4,090	3,780	4,546	4,733	4,360	4,415	4,561
Gt Accra	15,581	16,205	16,246	16,855	15,798	15,567	16,446	15,727	17,894	15,738
Eastern	8,155	7,535	7,514	7,640	6,922	7,234	7,381	8,272	8,585	8,232
Volta	4,531	4,010	3,902	3,867	4,251	3,936	4,117	4,345	4,585	3,964
Ashanti	8,838	10,487	10,803	10,941	10,493	10,904	10,626	10,226	11,428	10,379
Brong Ahafo	3,856	4,090	4,439	4,454	3,756	3,340	3,138	2,281	2,350	2,178
Northern	1,597	1,577	1,721	1,676	1,305	1,421	1,277	1,017	1,107	898
Upper East	362	454	394	369	247	374	374	306	472	464
Upper West	336	307	362	381	349	483	547	573	629	828
North East								473	511	359
Oti								164	401	459
Bono East								572	448	315
Ahafo								386	348	363
Western North								284	259	309
Savannah								186	162	188

Table 8: Registered deaths by region and sex against Annual targets, 2022

Region	Annual Target	Total Registered	Male	Female	Coverage %
Ghana	134,934	50,992	27,907	23,085	37.8
Western	8,575	1,757	995	762	20.5
Central	13,214	4,561	2,282	2,279	34.5
Greater Accra	14,532	15,738	8,565	7,173	108.3
Eastern	15,355	8,232	4,419	3,813	53.6
Volta	11,451	3,964	2,075	1,889	34.6
Ashanti	22,237	10,379	5,786	4,593	46.7
Bono	4,977	2,178	1,213	965	43.8
Northern	9,489	898	525	373	9.5
Upper East	9,719	464	298	166	4.8
Upper West	5,830	828	541	287	14.2
North East	2,881	359	232	127	12.5
Oti	3,526	459	271	188	13.0
Bono East	4,694	315	204	111	6.7
Ahafo	2,317	363	212	151	15.7
Western North	3,385	309	167	142	9.1
Savannah	2,752	188	122	66	6.8

Table 9: Monthly deaths registration by region, 2022

Region	Annual	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Both sexes													
National	50,992	4,721	4,330	4,810	3,778	3,667	3,733	4,218	4,442	4,263	4,673	4,664	3,693
Western	1,757	130	107	137	97	153	113	147	192	149	201	179	152
Central Greater Accra	4,561 15,738	367	378	424	443	307	396	372	351	367	422	367	367
Eastern	8,232	730	619	779	536	606	583	752	720	715	863	851	478
Volta	3,964	378	296	381	301	308	314	348	389	297	346	333	273
Ashanti	10,379	955	965	1,038	817	813	695	765	922	820	941	950	698
Bono	2,178	193	193	206	134	156	164	150	178	193	193	211	207
Northern Upper East	898 464	63	55	94	98	71	75	77	76	68	80	67	74
Upper East North East	828 359	61	80	40	48	50	55	87	97	99	65	66	80
Oti Bono East	459 315	23	56	63	34	23	20	22	29	25	47	72	45
Ahafo Western North	363 309	33	30	34	35	27	29	31	27	32	23	30	32
Savannah	188	7	17	10	10	15	15	37	19	25	16	2	15
Male													
National	27,907	2,542	2,367	2,680	2,026	2,004	2,101	2,314	2,465	2,325	2,545	2,483	2,055
Western	995	68	60	77	69	83	68	80	111	81	110	102	86
Central Greater Accra	2,282 8,565	177	203	232	203	166	178	192	200	177	200	177	177
Eastern	4,419	392	334	408	282	330	316	420	383	370	474	451	259
Volta	2,075	201	157	209	149	169	174	179	204	162	182	156	133
Ashanti	5,786	531	523	604	447	437	475	421	491	456	503	519	379
bono	1,213	97	97	121	69	93	100	78	103	108	108	116	123
Northern Upper East Upper	525 298	38	34	53	56	39	51	42	52	35	45	36	44
		16	20	28	14	19	16	25	16	11	27	29	77
		37	51							65	43	45	49

East	541			29	34	37	36	58	57				
North													
East	232	27	16	17	29	19	13	14	14	21	22	20	20
Oti	271	15	28	34	21	13	12	12	20	15	26	45	30
Bono													
East	204	9	6	23	15	27	18	21	32	20	17	11	5
Ahafo													
Western	212	26	19	17	20	16	19	14	11	20	15	18	17
North	167	7	13	10	31	15	11	14	10	20	20	9	7
Savannah	122	3	13	5	6	9	9	24	14	18	11	-	10
													Female
National	23,085	2,179	1,963	2,130	1,752	1,663	1,632	1,904	1,977	1,938	2,128	2,181	1,638
Western	762	62	47	60	28	70	45	67	81	68	91	77	66
Central													
Greater	2,279	190	175	192	240	141	218	180	151	190	222	190	190
Accra	7,173	797	650	667	513	490	560	593	569	616	600	657	461
Eastern	3,813	338	285	371	254	276	267	332	337	345	389	400	219
Volta	1,889	177	139	172	152	139	140	169	185	135	164	177	140
Ashanti	4,593	424	442	434	370	376	220	344	431	364	438	431	319
bono	965	96	96	85	65	63	64	72	75	85	85	95	84
Northern													
Upper	373	25	21	41	42	32	24	35	24	33	35	31	30
East													
Upper	166	7	12	18	7	7	12	15	11	8	11	18	40
East													
Upper	287	24	29	11	14	13	19	29	40	34	22	21	31
North													
East	127	8	10	7	5	5	10	10	16	11	17	16	12
Oti													
Bono	188	8	28	29	13	10	8	10	9	10	21	27	15
East													
East	111	4	2	9	11	15	16	10	16	6	11	6	5
Ahafo													
Western	151	7	11	17	15	11	10	17	16	12	8	12	15
North													
North	142	8	12	12	19	9	13	8	11	14	9	21	6
Savannah	66	4	4	5	4	6	6	13	5	7	5	2	5

Table 10: Death Registration by Age categories and Region, 2022

Region	UNDER 1														70+	65-69	60-64	55-59	50-54	45-49	40-44	35-39	30-34	25-29	20-24	15--			UNKNOWN
	1-4	5-9	10--14	15--19	15--19	15--19	15--19																						
National	171	236	227	272	455	820	1227	1832	2505	3031	3537	4147	4637	5222	6247	16372	54												
Western	7	3	11	10	9	32	62	85	106	118	135	149	150	175	205	494	6												
Central	10	13	25	25	50	86	129	218	291	331	411	395	462	451	526	1138	0												
Gt Accra	94	93	94	120	200	288	415	547	814	1009	1209	1322	1425	1464	1551	5081	12												
Eastern	29	47	42	49	87	155	204	309	415	518	496	642	649	712	776	3098	4												
Volta	1	3	1	15	23	24	37	81	121	171	227	285	378	389	494	1713	1												
Ashanti	17	32	17	13	30	125	207	317	395	475	601	807	1060	1389	1993	2901	0												
Bono	3	13	10	13	29	49	64	100	154	128	152	176	153	194	188	752	0												
Northern	1	3	11	0	4	7	11	25	53	76	79	117	77	100	102	227	5												
Upper East	0	0	1	0	0	2	12	13	12	24	30	32	51	63	78	146	0												
Upper West	0	3	0	1	2	9	14	36	36	42	54	42	70	90	107	322	0												
North East	5	17	9	7	7	13	15	21	20	36	34	33	17	24	15	85	1												
Oti	0	0	0	3	4	8	8	14	15	22	29	42	44	52	100	118	0												
Bono East	0	3	2	10	0	12	28	28	25	19	25	23	17	25	24	71	3												
Ahafo Western	3	5	4	5	8	8	7	24	14	23	23	21	40	33	34	111	0												
North	1	0	0	1	1	1	10	9	23	28	23	39	32	43	29	51	18												
Savannah	0	1	0	0	1	1	4	5	11	11	9	22	12	18	25	64	4												

Death Registration Form 6



CONFIDENTIAL

DEATH REGISTRATION REPORT FORM (FORM 6)

REGISTRY CODE					

SERIAL NUMBER IN REGISTER				

A. PARTICULARS OF DECEASED PERSON

1	FIRST NAME																													
2	MIDDLE NAME																													
3	LAST NAME																													
4	SEX	<input type="checkbox"/> Male	<input type="checkbox"/> Female																											
5	AGE	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	AGE UNITS	<input type="text"/> Days	<input type="text"/> Months	<input type="text"/> Years																								
6	HOME TOWN																													
7	NATIONAL OF																													
8	NID No.																													
9	MARITAL STATUS	(A) <input type="checkbox"/> Married (B) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Divorced (C) <input type="checkbox"/> Separated (D) <input type="checkbox"/> Widowed (E) <input type="checkbox"/> Never Married																												
10	LEVEL OF FORMAL EDUCATION ATTAINED	(A) <input type="checkbox"/> None (B) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Primary (C) <input type="checkbox"/> Middle/JSS (D) <input type="checkbox"/> Secondary/SSS/Tech/Vocational (E) <input type="checkbox"/> Tertiary (Teacher Training Poly/University)																												
11	OCCUPATION																													
12	PLACE AND ADDRESS OF USUAL PLACE OF RESIDENCE (State House No., Street name, Town/Village, District and Region)																													
13	a	House No.																												
14	b	Street Name																												
15	c	Town/Village																												
16	d	District																												
17	e	Region																												
18	B. DEATH IDENTIFICATION PARTICULARS:																													
19	11	DATE OF DEATH	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	NID No.	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>																									
20	12	PLACE OF DEATH	(A) <input type="checkbox"/> Hospital (B) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Clinic (C) <input type="checkbox"/> Mat Home (D) <input type="checkbox"/> Traditional/Spiritual Centre (E) <input type="checkbox"/> House																											
21	13	OTHER (specify)	<input type="checkbox"/>																											
22	DETAILED ADDRESS OF PLACE OF DEATH (State Name of Hospital, Clinic, House No., Street name, Town/Village, District and Region)																													
23	a	Name of Hospital/Clinic																												
24	b	House No.																												
25	c	Street Name																												
26	d	Town/Village																												
27	e	District																												
28	f	Region																												

Monthly Summary Sheet Table 3

MONTH -----

YEAR ----

TABLE 3 (a and b)

REGISTERED DEATH BY SEX AND AGE AT DEATH (REGIONAL SUMMARY)

Age at Death	Death registered within 12 months of occurrence			Death registered within 12 months of occurrence (Late Registration)		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total						
Under 1 Year						
1-4						
5-9						
10-14						
15-19						
20-24						
25-29						
30-34						
35-39						
40-44						
45-49						
50-54						
55-59						
60-64						
65-69						
70+						
Unknown						

Monthly Summary Sheet Table 4

MONTH YEAR

TABLE 4

Place of Death	Sex	Total	Under 1 Year	1-4	5-9	1-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70+	Unknown
Age of Death(For Death Registration within 12 months of occurrence only)																			
All Places	All Sex																		
	Male																		
	Female																		
Hospital	All Sex																		
	Male																		
	Female																		
Clinic	All Sex																		
	Male																		
	Female																		
Maternity Home	All Sex																		
	Male																		
	Female																		
House	All Sex																		
	Male																		
	Female																		
Other	All Sex																		
	Male																		
	Female																		

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2022

STATISTICAL REPORT

DEATH REGISTRATION

Births and Deaths Registration is the bedrock upon which the pillars of civil registration and vital statistics stand. It is the sentinel of life's most remarkable events, marking the inception and culmination of every individual's journey.

The 2022 Statistical Report on Death Registration is a yearly compilation of all statistical activities of the Registry detailing the number of deaths registered in the year 2022. This maiden report adopts the United Nation's recommended guideline for publication of annual vital statistics. The format highlights key demographic indicators from death events such as places of occurrence of events, cause of death, age at death, etc. Such information is heavily represented in the report for public consumption and as a source of basic demographic data for domestic, sub-regional, and global planning and to add to academic literature.

The report draws from 261 districts of the 16 administrative regions in Ghana each with a number of registries where events that occurred are registered. The Registry have outlined in this Report how each of the regions have performed in the 2022 registration year.

Finally, the Report is a testament to the Births and Deaths Registry's commitment to providing accurate and reliable information on births and deaths, to support informed decision-making, public policy formulation, and national development.



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