

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 2008 ANALYSIS OF IMMIGRATION FORM 14 DATA FROM APPROVED ENTRY/EXIT POINTS

INTRODUCTION

International migration has become an established feature for contemporary social and economic life globally. It has both positive and negative features and opportunities for the countries and individuals involved. As a result, cross-border mobility has, in general, attracted a great deal of international policy attention in recent years.

It is important to underline the fact that, developed country policies often create stratified patterns of migration, by selectively opening up their economic routes of entry and providing differential rights and entitlements.

The most important points to consider are the key axes of differential and stratified. Some of the crucial axes demarcating the bundle of rights are those between the 'skilled' and 'unskilled', and the 'legal' compared to the 'illegal' or undocumented. The two are connected since the lesser skilled are far more likely to slip into an irregular status during the migration process. . In Europe and North America, I.T. and paid domestic workers are both in short supply, it was noted that, the former have enjoyed a considerable array of rights, while the latter have subsisted in low status employment with entitlement. (As stated by Global Commission On International Migration (GCIM), Sept. 2005)

In accordance with Ghana Immigration Act 2000(Act 573), it is required that all travellers enter/exit through any of the approved routes with the necessary documentation.

Migration has been a population response to the changing social and economic conditions in the country. As these conditions changed, so did the type of migrant and the purpose of movement. Urban centres or agglomeration emerged as a destination of the major structural flows of people across the country. Thus, urbanization also becomes part of the response to social change; a response which is an integral part of the socio-economic and political transformations taking place to-date in Ghana. Furthermore, urbanization has led to redistribution of the population in such a way as to effect still more social change.

ADVANTAGES OF MIGRATION

1. The most direct link between migration and poverty reduction is through remittances (funds migrants send home). Remittances remain the second largest financial flow to developing countries (Ghana) after foreign direct investment. Remittances help to minimize poverty by providing families in the countries of origin with additional income which may be used for consumption or may enable families to make necessary investment in education, trade, health, Put up (nice burger) houses, funeral organization for loved ones, buy cars, and last but not the least for house keeping. Often remittances assume the function of a social safety net. Remittances constitute an important source of foreign exchange, enabling a country to acquire vital import or to pay off external debts. The economies of countries of origin may depend on remittances instead of productivity.

Data on the extent and value of migrant's remittances as well as mounting evidence of the scope of their countries of origin, have contributed to this new perspective on international migration. Ghana like other developing countries benefit from remittances which plays critical roles in economic growth, poverty reduction, and better living standards. The benefit of migration to Ghana is easily identified, in 2005; the total recorded remittances were 800 million dollars. (Source: Bank of Ghana Monetary Policy Committee's Press Release on November, 2005)

2. Migration has its positive effects. It is an established fact that in developed countries, migration has helped slow down the effects of their population decline and supplies of much needed labor. This is a substantial economic benefit to destination countries in that migrants mitigate labour shortages, enrichment of human capital and wealth to the nations.

3. Migration often contributes to modernization, democratization, and respect for human rights. The demand for an increasingly globalized and migrated world economy and demographic forecast for the century indicated that, migration will remain an unavoidable reality. Migration and for that matter migrants have contributed significantly to world cultural exchange, economic development, and social progress. They have made and will continue to make dynamic and valuable contribution to society at home and abroad.

4. Diaspora communities make enormous contribution to the development process of the countries of origin. Significant among them is the transfer of knowledge and skills acquired in foreign countries.

5. Due to decrease in fertility and mortality levels in most developed countries, there is an increase in the aging population who are not productive. Migrants therefore, play a vital role in the labor market of developed countries

DISADVANTAGES OF MIGRATION

1. GROWING POVERTY

Growing poverty in some regions is pushing more and more people to look for opportunities elsewhere. Politicians and social forces also prevent more immigration. The public health implications of this emerging dynamic, replete with political contradictions, are enormous.

2. GLOBAL INSECURITY

Wars, natural disasters, and complex emergencies that destroy social and cultural infrastructures affect more people than ever before, because as the world's population grows and becomes more concentrated, so does the number of people at risk for being affected by these events daily.

3. BRAIN DRAIN

The massive outflow of professionals such as teachers, accountants, doctors, nurses, etc from developing to developed countries is one of the effective challenges posed by international migration today. Research suggests that Ghana ranks first on the table of out migrants of highly skilled in Africa. These professionals leave the shores of Ghana to live and work abroad ostensibly for greener pastures. This situation has led to the shortage of professionals which behooves on governments to spend extra money to train more people to fill the vacuum created by those who have migrated. In 2000, for example, twice as many nurses left Ghana as graduates. Two years later, the Ministry of Health estimated a nurse vacancy rate of 57 per cent. (*Source: United Nations Population Fund (UNFP) Press Summary on State Of World Population, 2006*)

4. HEALTH

Another issue of concern is about health hazards. Migration has been linked to STDs in many countries including Ghana. Migrants often return to their country of origin with dangerous diseases like HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis infection (TB), and hepatitis B which spreads and leads to high rate of premature death in countries.

5. UNDOCUMENTED MIGRANTS

In their bid to seek greener pastures, some migrants use unapproved routes to their countries of destination. In the course of their movements, they are caught up and get themselves entangled with the laws of those countries. There are some fatalities as a result of traveling undocumented; others are also detained in transit countries.

SUMMARY OF ANALYSIS OF EMBARKATION AND DISEMBARKATION DATA

The compiled statistics generated and the analysis of Embarkation and Disembarkation data on migrants received from all the approved Entry / Exit points for 2008 is detailed below.

In all 672434 migrants arrived and 701493 departed during the period under review indicating 15.76% and 12.86% of positive changes in arrival and departure over 2007 figures respectively. (38.01%) 255581 of the arrivals and (37.96%) 266258 of departures showed other (Nationals) migrants. Ghanaian migrants, accounted for (31.53%) 211985 arrivals and (33.47%) 234791 departures and ECOWAS migrants recorded (30.47%) 204868 and (28.57%) 200444 of total arrivals and departures respectively.

The collected data were categorized into four (4) major (Kotoka International Air Port (KIA), AFLAO, ELUBO and PAGA) and other Entry/Exit Immigration posts

During the period under review KIA accounted for 77.85% (523508) of the total arrivals and 76.08% (543414) of total departures, Elubo had 10.35% (71408) arrivals and 10.24% (67737) departures.

Aflao recorded 7.40% (49740) arrivals and 8.17% (57282) departures. Other Entry / Exit points border post indicated 2.13% (14291) arrivals and 2.79% (19558) departures. And finally, Paga showed 2.01% (13487) arrivals and 1.92% (13502) of departures.

The month of August received 70128 as the highest figure in total arrivals representing 10.43% while February recorded (46396) illustrating 6.90% as the lowest in total arrivals. August and April showed the highest and lowest figures in total departure respectively that is (72230)10.30% and (49401)15.75% for the period under review.

The highest figures recorded in the month of August for arrivals and departures can be attributed to the celebration of PANAFRICAN FESTIVAL that witnessed a lot of travellers including Africans in the Diaspora visiting the country.

DEPORTATION OF GHANAIS FROM ABROAD

The period under review recorded 1344 illustrating 0.22 per cent decrease in Ghanaian deportees over the same period last year. Over the years, Ghanaian migrants were deported from abroad for various immigration offences.

The deportees from the United Kingdom top the list, accounting for 22.99 per cent. Libya followed with 16.00 per cent. United States of America and Saudi Arabia followed each other receiving 9.23 and 6.40 per cents respectively.

Finally, the remaining 45.38 per cent was shared among the following (South Africa 5.88, Italy 4.32%, Holland 4.09, Germany 3.94, Israel 3.87, Spain 3.79, and Belgium, Japan Egypt recording 2.01% each. France 1.86%, South Korea 1.71%, United Arab Emirates 1.41%, China 1.19%, and Senegal 0.97%.

The rest are; North Korea 0.82%, Canada 0.74%, Thailand 0.67%. Greece and the Netherlands received 0.52% each. Denmark 0.45%, Morocco and Kenya 0.30% each Switzerland and Gabon recorded 0.22% each. 0.15 per cent each was indicated by Turkey, Norway, Cote D'ivoire, Brazil, Australia and Hong Kong. And the least deportation of 0.07% each was recorded by Uganda, Liberia, Singapore, Cape Verde, Finland, Lebanon and Malaysia.

During the period under review, the month of March recorded the highest percentage of 12.43% of Ghanaian deportees. Followed by August 10.34%, April 9.23%, September 8.71%, January 8.56%, October 8.26% and May 7.81%. The remainder of 34.67 per cent was shared among the following (July 7.59, February 7.44, December 7.22, November 6.27 and June 6.18) see table 12.

REPATRIATION OF FOREIGN NATIONALS FROM GHANA

Similarly, the following nationals were repatriated to their respective countries from Ghana during the period under review. Nigerian migrants; accounted for 38.85% as the majority, followed by Liberians 19.42%, Sri-Lankans 7.91%, Lebanese 6.47% and Cameroonians 3.60%.

The following percentages were recorded for the various Nationalities in descending order : Guineans, Chinese and Chadians with 2.16%, Jordanians, Togolese, Ivoirians, Turkish, Palestinians and Egyptians with 1.44% and 0.72% for Americans, Senegalese, Swiss, Congolese, Iranians, Mexicans, Beninese, Germans, Peruvians, Pakistani and Dutch.

Similarly, the month of February showed the highest percentage of 26.6, followed by April recording 17.27. May and July accounted for 8.63%, March 7.19%, January, October and November 5.76%. The rest are June 4.32%, September and August 3.60%. 2.88% was indicated by the month of December as the least. (see table 13).

FRAUDULENT ACQUISITION OF TRAVEL DOCUMENTS

From the data obtained from (KIA), it was observed that, Photo substitution recorded the highest figure with 25.72%, followed by Counterfeit page 15.84, Impersonation 14.61%, Fraudulent Acquisition of passport 12.76%, Fraudulent Acquisition of Visa 7.16%, False endorsement 5.76%, Counterfeit passport 4.73%, Page Alteration 3.91%, Page substitution 3.70%, Fraudulent Acquisition of Resident Card 2.26%, Counterfeit Sorgornnor / Resident Card 1.85% and Proxy Visa 1.23%.

On monthly bases, the following percentages were recorded in descending order; January 14.81, February 13.95, April 11.73, March 8.85, October 8.64, September & December 8.23, May 6.17, August 5.56, July 5.35, November 4.94 and June 3.50

38% was the highest recorded for 1st quarter, followed by 4th quarter 22%, 2nd quarter 21% and 19% for 3rd quarter as the least.(see table 14).

OBSERVATION

- ❖ With the exception of some nationalities like Ivoirians, Nigerians, Germans and Americans migrant which showed more figures in arrival than departure, it was generally observed that, other nationals are departing more than arriving especially Ghanaians. (See Table 1 & FIG.1)

RECOMMENDATIONS

- ❖ Since the world has accepted the use of Information Technology (I.T.) as the best form of effective and reliable output of work, it is highly recommended that Computing and Statistics officers (at least two) should be posted to the regions in order to facilitate the submission of returns.
- ❖ Regional Commanders and Sectional Heads should submit data pertaining to their duties to ADI /MIS for processing. E.g Passport, Quota, Issuing Room, etc.
- ❖ It is highly recommended that, the monthly returns from the various entry/exit points should be submitted in soft copy.
- ❖ It is being restated that, the Service needs to revise the methodology of data collection at entry/exit points to include: gender, occupation and age distributions.

SUMMARY

During the period under review;

- 49% arrivals and 51% departures, accounted for the total migration.
- Ghanaian migrants represented 47% arrivals and 53% departures.
- Ecowas nationals showed 49% arrivals and 51% departures.
- Other (Nationals) migrants were 49% arrivals and 51% departures respectively.
- The year 2008 indicated 20.21% and 18.75% positive changes in arrival and departure respectively over 2007.
- Migration by Air recorded the highest of the distribution for the period under review of 78% of the total arrivals and 77% of the total departures, followed by land with 22% arrivals and 22% departures. Finally, migration by sea showed 1% departure respectively.

DATA ANALYSIS AND GRAPHICAL REEPRESENTATIONS

COMPARISON OF NATIONALS WHO WERE FREQUENT IN THE COUNTRY

During compilation and analysis, stratified and cluster sampling techniques were used to select seventeen (17) common and other nationalities for comparison.

The breakdown is demonstrated in table 1 below;

SELECTED NATIONALIES	TOTAL		PERCENTAGES	
	ARR	DEP	ARR	DEP
GHANAIAANS	211936	234756	31.52	33.47
IVOIRIANS	29840	27206	4.44	3.88
BURKINABE	13788	14562	2.05	2.08
NIGERIANS	78061	78006	11.61	11.12
LIBERIANS	16335	21236	2.43	3.03
SOUTH AFRICANS	12801	13794	1.90	1.97
TOGOLESE	20746	20885	3.09	2.98
FRENCH	11208	11741	1.67	1.67
GERMANS	17534	17415	2.61	2.48
DUTCH	14835	16228	2.21	2.31
BRITISH	40469	43296	6.02	6.17
AMERICANS	59041	59030	8.78	8.41
CANADIANS	11077	12283	1.65	1.75
CHINESE	7512	7678	1.12	1.09
INDIANS	13836	14209	2.06	2.03
LEBANESE	8081	8252	1.20	1.18
AUSTRALIANS	4667	5618	0.69	0.80
OTHER NATIONALS	100667	95298	14.97	13.59
TOTAL	672434	701493	100.00	100.00

TABLE 1

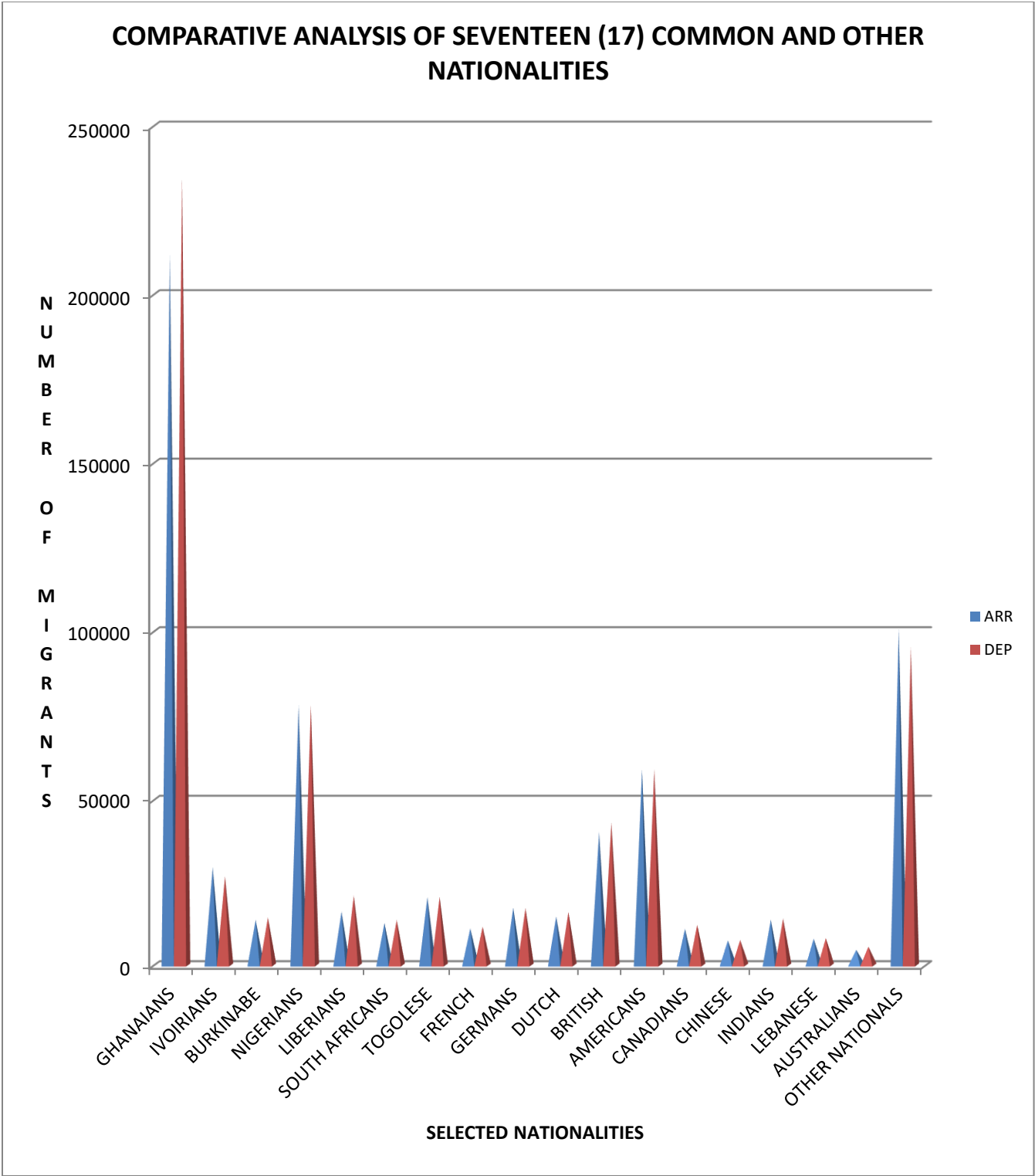


FIG. 1

**COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF TOTAL ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE
FOR 2007 AND 2008**

CATEGORIES OF NATIONALITY	MIGRATION	YEAR		CHANGE	PERCENTAGE (%)
		2007	2008		
GHANAIAN MIGRANTS	ARRIVAL	195817	211985	16168	8.26
	DEPARTURE	224372	234791	10419	4.64
ECOWAS MIGRANTS	ARRIVAL	164209	204868	40659	24.76
	DEPARTURE	159583	200444	40861	25.60
OTHER (NATIONALS) MIGRANTS	ARRIVAL	220869	255581	34712	15.72
	DEPARTURE	237609	266258	28649	12.06
TOTAL	ARRIVAL	580895	672434	91539	15.76
	DEPARTURE	621564	701493	79929	12.86

TABLE 2

Table 2 above shows the comparison of Total National Arrival and Departure for 2007 and 2008.

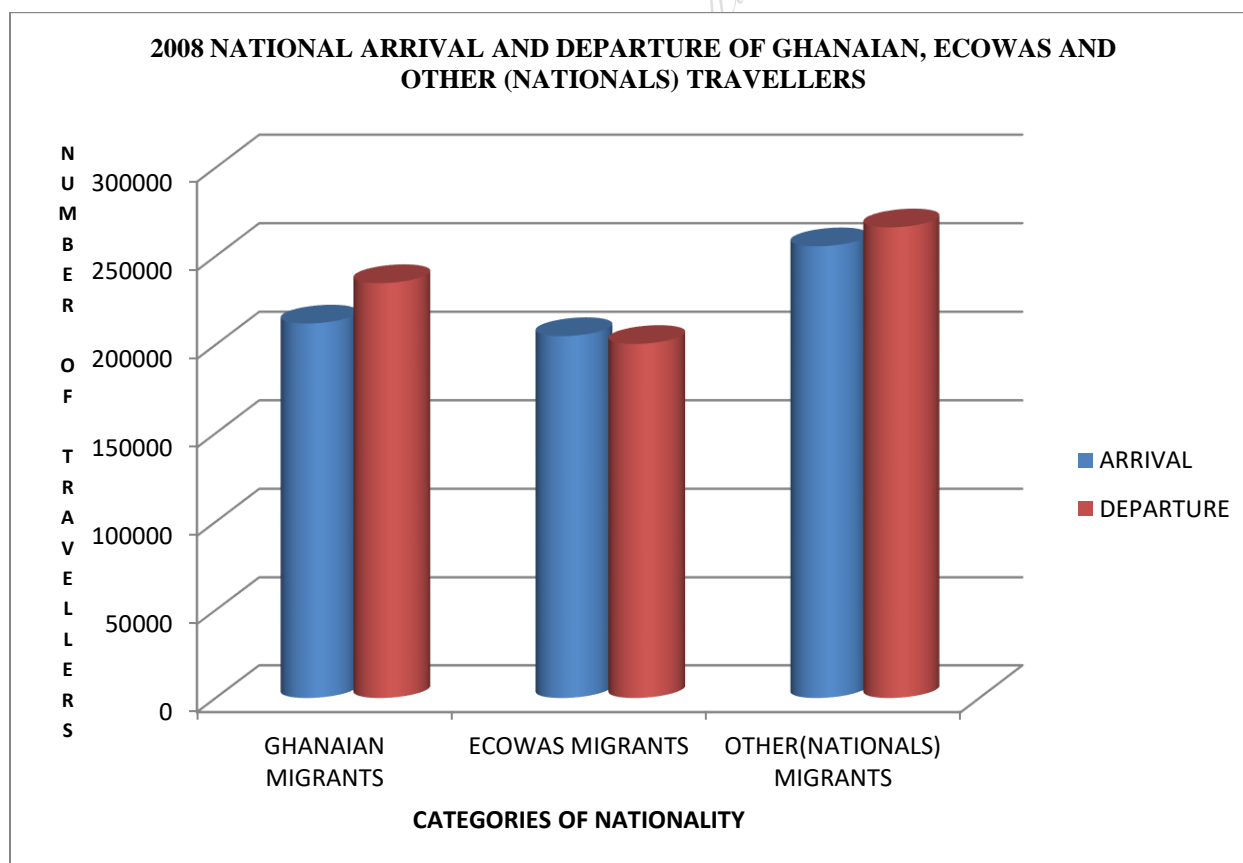


FIG.2

COMPARISON OF MONTHLY STATISTICS FOR 2008

Table 3 below illustrates the comparative analysis for 2008.

MONTH	TOTAL		TOTAL	PERCENTAGE	
	ARR	DEP		ARR	DEP
JANUARY	54286	58260	112546	8.07	8.31
FEBRUARY	46396	56649	103045	6.90	8.08
MARCH	52652	52488	105140	7.83	7.48
APRIL	50421	49401	99822	7.50	7.04
MAY	51054	56956	108010	7.59	8.12
JUNE	52013	59465	111478	7.74	8.48
JULY	63001	60446	123447	9.37	8.62
AUGUST	70128	72230	142358	10.43	10.30
SEPTEMBER	56370	59936	116306	8.38	8.54
OCTOBER	58847	57782	116629	8.75	8.24
NOVEMBER	55165	56390	111555	8.20	8.04
DECEMBER	62101	61490	123591	9.24	8.77
TOTAL	672434	701493	1373927	100.00	100.00

TABLE 3

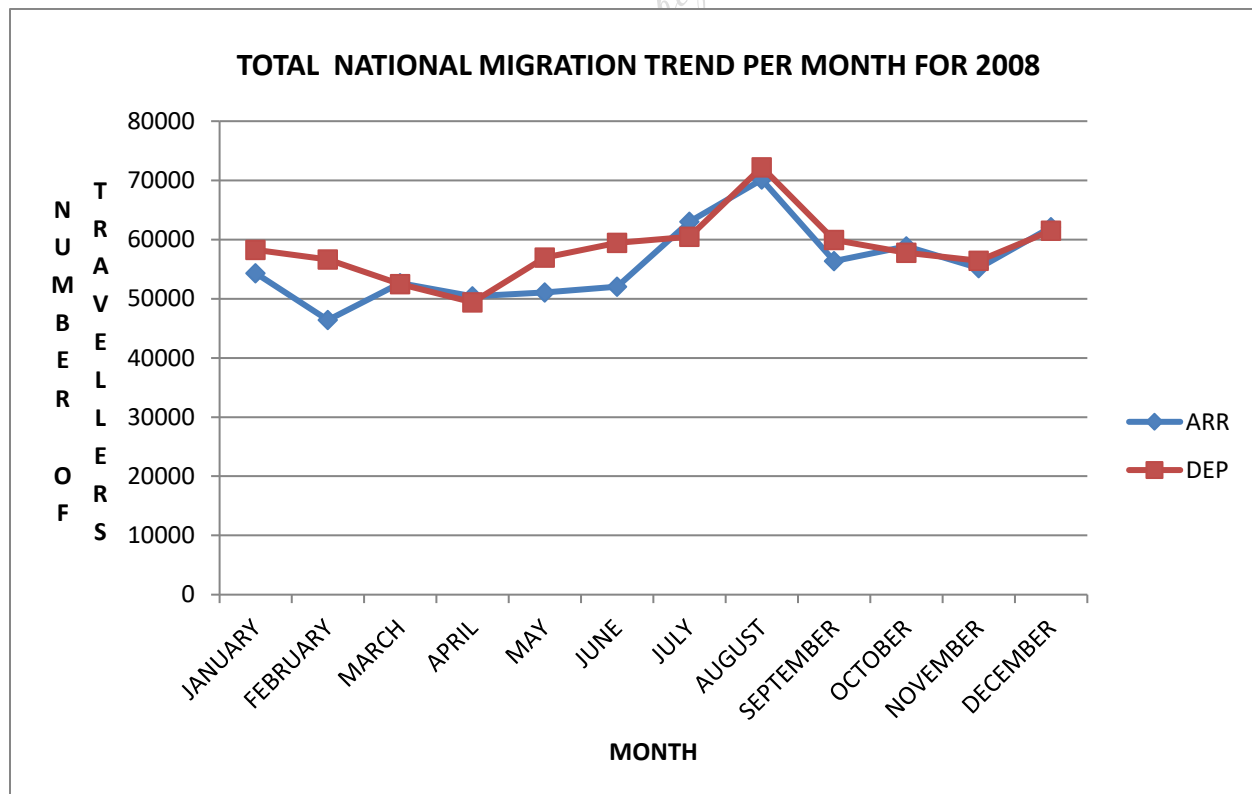


FIG. 3

STATISTICAL OVERVIEW FOR 2008

AT THE FOUR (4) MAJOR AND OTHER ENTRY/EXIT POINTS

Table 4 below shows the comparison of migration at the four (4) major and Other Entry/Exit points for 2008.

ENTRY/EXIT POINTS	MIGRANTS	MONTH												TOTAL	(%)
		JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC		
KIA	ARRIVAL	40450	36702	39725	40602	39737	42245	52234	53905	46872	42292	41800	46944	523508	77.85
	DEPARTURE	43611	43615	38200	37402	43718	46965	50607	57394	48423	45153	44211	44115	543414	77.47
AFLAO	ARRIVAL	4136	3482	3752	3411	3540	3189	4113	5982	3770	5669	5060	3636	49740	7.40
	DEPARTURE	4180	4632	4773	5163	5200	4009	3190	6986	3910	4577	4661	6001	57282	8.17
ELUBO	ARRIVAL	6705	3913	6470	4379	5704	4580	4348	7550	3663	8833	6211	9052	71408	10.62
	DEPARTURE	7461	5659	6017	4242	4933	5816	4308	5071	5223	5273	4782	8952	67737	9.66
PAGA	ARRIVAL	1263	889	1150	861	950	932	1160	1731	1082	1052	1209	1208	13487	2.01
	DEPARTURE	1104	1038	1368	920	1009	1065	999	1604	939	1145	1186	1125	13502	1.92
OTHER POINTS	ARRIVAL	1732	1410	1555	1168	1123	1067	1146	960	983	1001	885	1261	14291	2.13
	DEPARTURE	1904	1705	2130	1674	2096	1610	1342	1175	1441	1634	1550	1297	19558	2.79
TOTAL	ARRIVAL	54286	46396	52652	50421	51054	52013	63001	70128	56370	58847	55165	62101	672434	100.00
	DEPARTURE	58260	56649	52488	49401	56956	59465	60446	72230	59936	57782	56390	61490	701493	100.00

TABLE 4

**COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF MIGRATION BY AIR, LAND
AND SEA PER MONTH FOR 2008.**

MEANS OF TRANSPORT	MIGRANTS	MONTH												TOTAL
		JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC	
AIR	ARRIVAL	40450	36702	39725	40602	39737	42245	52234	53905	46872	42292	41800	46944	523508
	DEPARTURE	43611	43615	38200	37402	43718	46965	50607	57394	48423	45153	44211	44115	543414
LAND	ARRIVAL	13545	9384	12668	9409	11069	9630	10552	16110	9281	16331	13289	14864	146132
	DEPARTURE	14234	12628	13989	11297	12802	12200	9579	14671	11039	12165	11949	17111	153664
SEA	ARRIVAL	291	310	259	410	248	138	215	113	217	224	76	293	2794
	DEPARTURE	415	406	299	702	436	300	260	165	474	464	230	264	4415
TOTAL	ARRIVAL	54286	46396	52652	50421	51054	52013	63001	70128	56370	58847	55165	62101	672434
	DEPARTURE	58260	56649	52488	49401	56956	59465	60446	72230	59936	57782	56390	61490	701493

TABLE 5

Table 5 above indicates the statistical overview of migration by Air, Land and Sea for 2008.

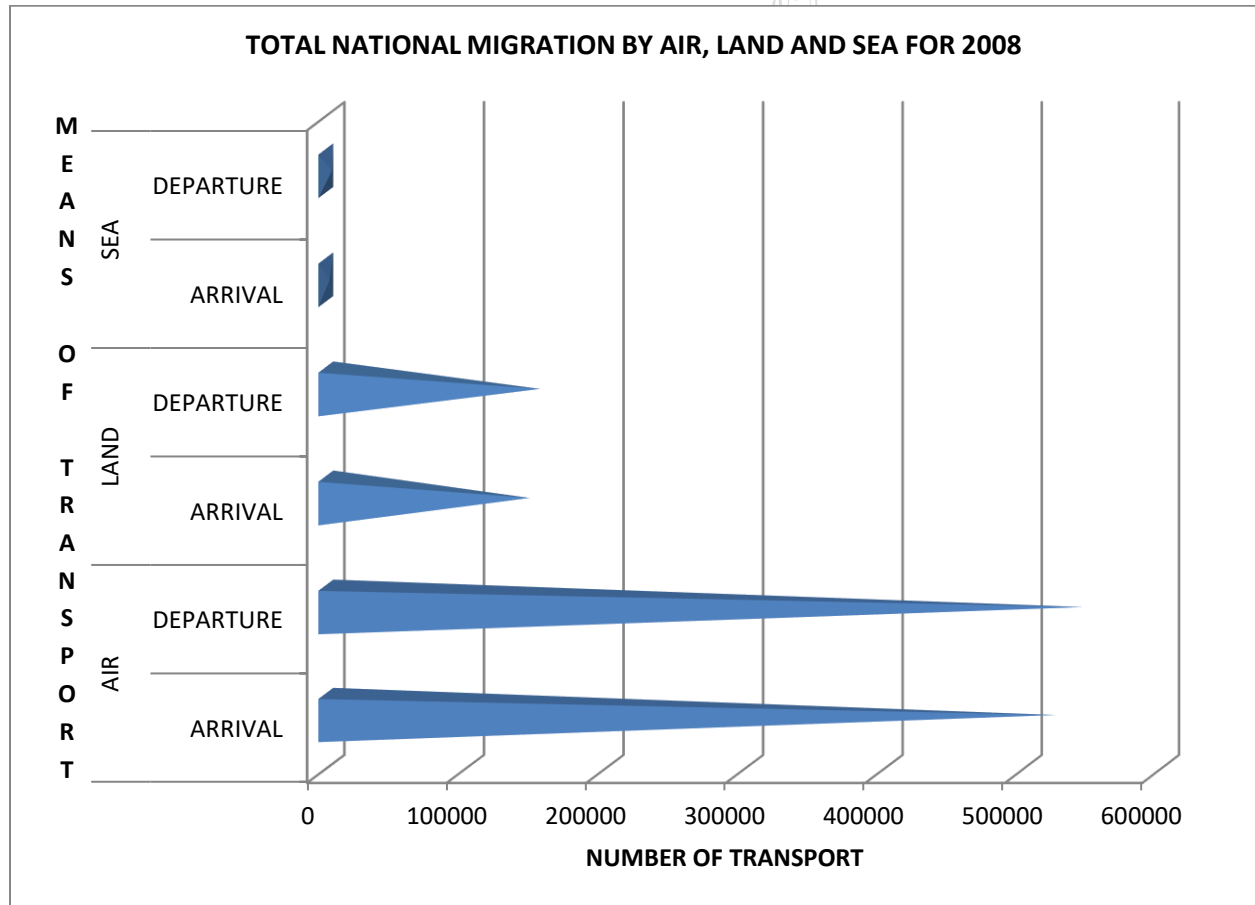


FIG.4

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF MIGRATION BY AIR, LAND AND SEA FOR 2007
AND 2008.

MEANS OF TRANSPORT	MIGRATION	2007	2008	CHANGE	PERCENTAGE (%)
AIR	ARRIVAL	452901	523508	70607	15.59
	DEPARTURE	480247	543414	63167	13.15
LAND	ARRIVAL	125634	146132	20498	16.34
	DEPARTURE	136840	153664	16824	12.29
SEA	ARRIVAL	2360	2794	434	18.39
	DEPARTURE	4477	4415	-62	-1.38
TOTAL	ARRIVAL	580895	672434	91539	15.76
	DEPARTURE	621564	701493	79929	12.86

TABLE 6

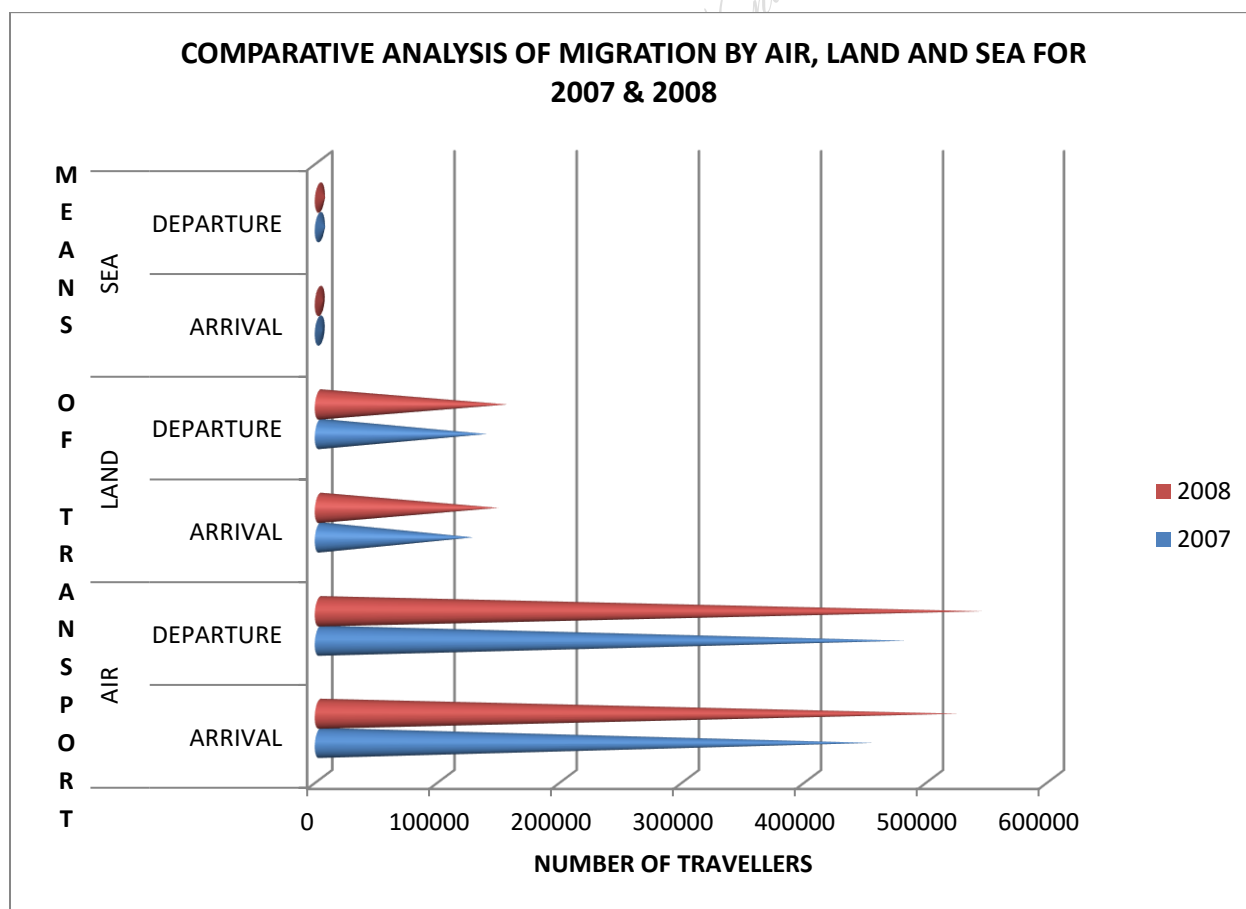


FIG. 5

**2008 TOTAL NATIONAL ARRIVALS & DEPARTURES OF GHANAIAAN,
ECOWAS AND OTHER (NATIONALS) MIGRANTS**

CATEGORIES OF NATIONALITY	ARRIVAL	DEPARTURE
GHANAIAAN MIGRANTS	211985	234791
ECOWAS MIGRANTS	204868	200444
OTHER(NATIONALS) MIGRANTS	255581	266258
TOTAL	672434	701493

TABLE 7

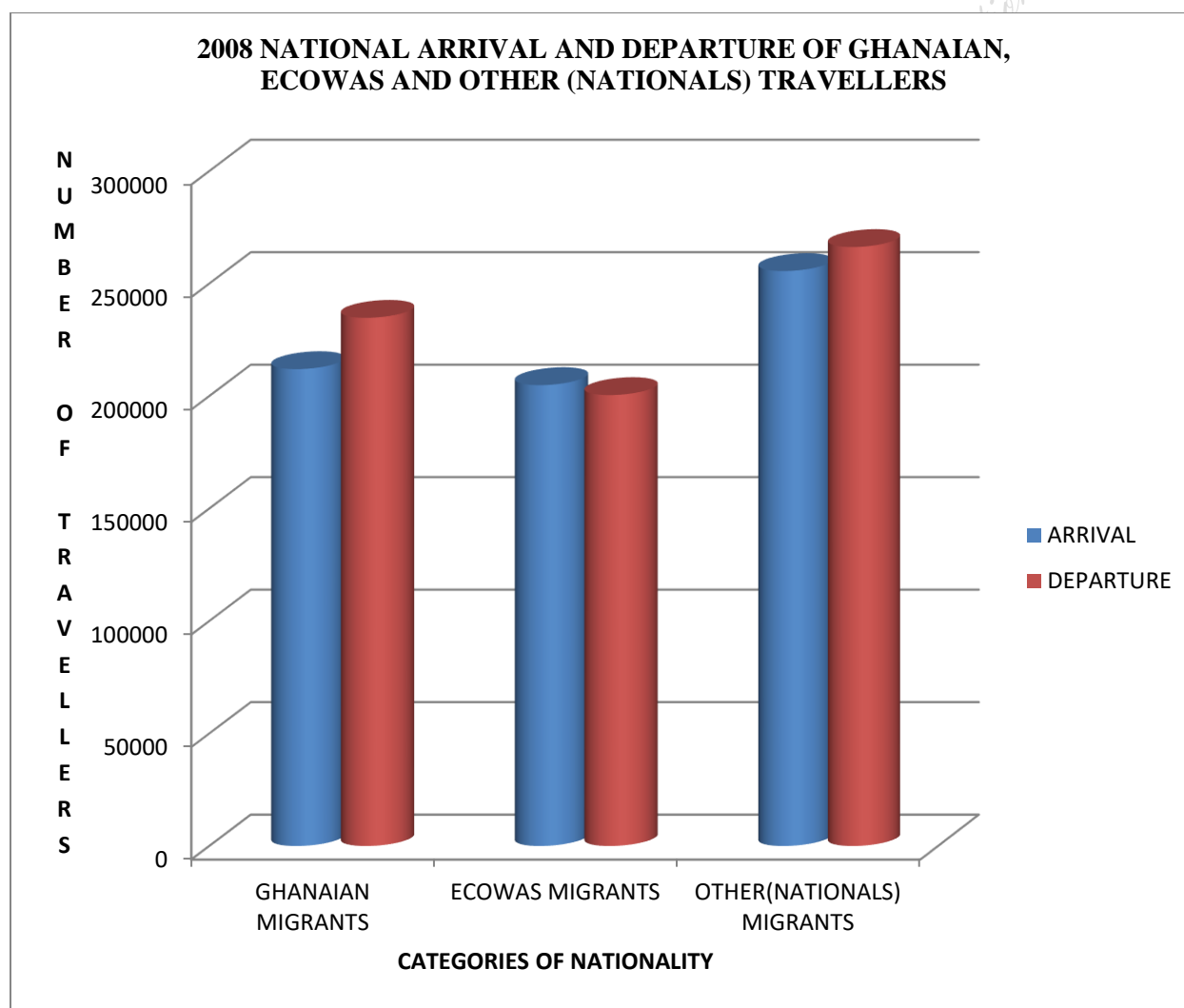


FIG. 6

**2008 TOTALS NATIONAL ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MIGRANTS AT THE
FOUR (4) MAJOR AND OTHER ENTRY/EXIT POINTS.**

4 MAJOR & OTHERS	GHANAISANS		ECOWAS MIGRANTS		OTHER MIGRANTS		TOTAL		PERCENTAGE	
	ARR	DEP	ARR	DEP	ARR	DEP	ARR	DEP	ARR	DEP
KIA	192462	199308	106093	106820	224953	237286	523508	543414	77.85	77.47
AFLAO	4516	14098	25874	26332	19350	16852	49740	57282	7.40	8.17
ELUBO	6959	9254	61116	55279	3333	3204	71408	67737	10.62	9.66
PAGA	3827	5069	5900	5126	3760	3307	13487	13502	2.01	1.92
OTHER POINTS	4221	7062	5885	6887	4185	5609	14291	19558	2.13	2.79
TOTAL	211985	234791	204868	200444	255581	266258	672434	701493	100.00	100.00

TABLE 8

**TOTAL NATIONAL ARRIVAL & DEPARTURE OF MIGRANTS AT
THE FOUR MAJOR AND OTHER POINTS**

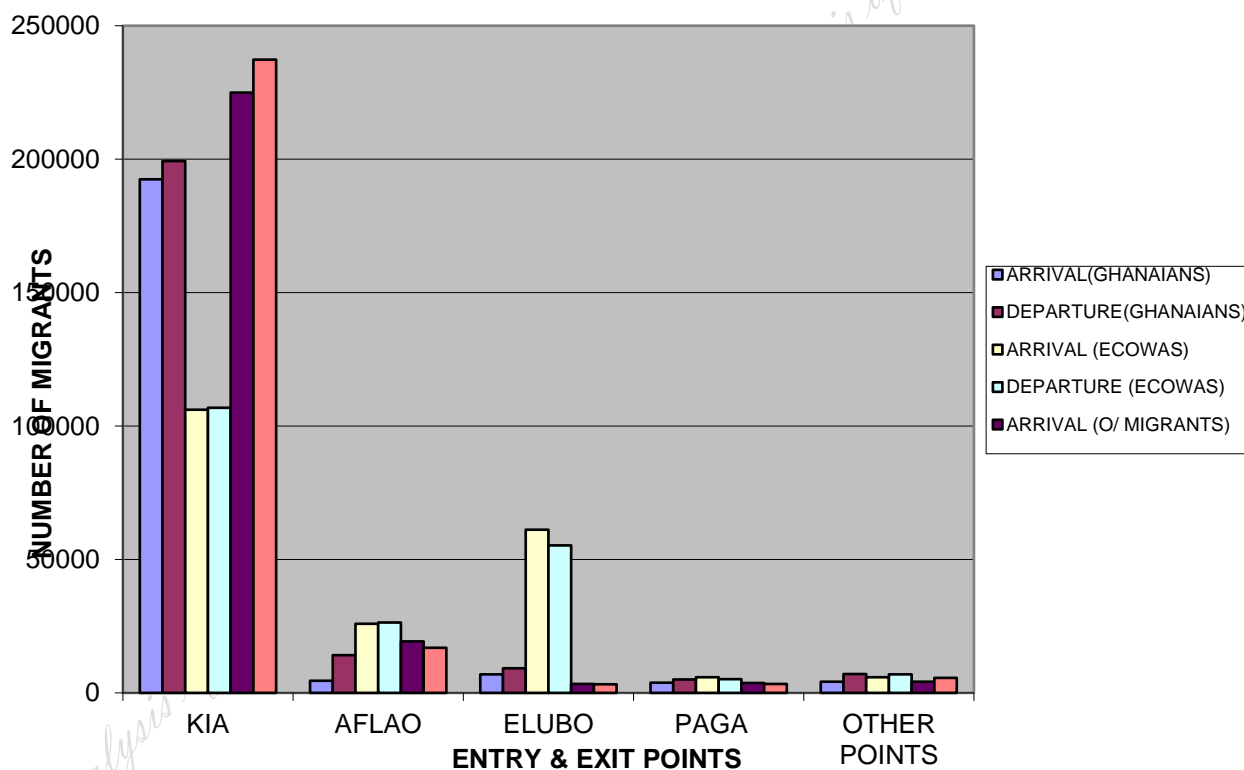


FIG. 7

2008 TOTAL NATIONAL ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF GHANAIAAN MIGRANTS PER MONTH

MONTH	ARR	DEP	ARR(%)	DEP(%)
JANUARY	15452	20310	7.29	8.65
FEBRUARY	13583	18085	6.41	7.70
MARCH	14907	18041	7.03	7.68
APRIL	18375	16951	8.67	7.22
MAY	15812	19688	7.46	8.39
JUNE	16701	19625	7.88	8.36
JULY	19785	20725	9.33	8.83
AUGUST	21243	22912	10.02	9.76
SEPTEMBER	20857	21532	9.84	9.17
OCTOBER	17030	20190	8.03	8.60
NOVEMBER	17603	19511	8.30	8.31
DECEMBER	20637	17221	9.74	7.33
TOTAL	211985	234791	100.00	100.00

TABLE 9

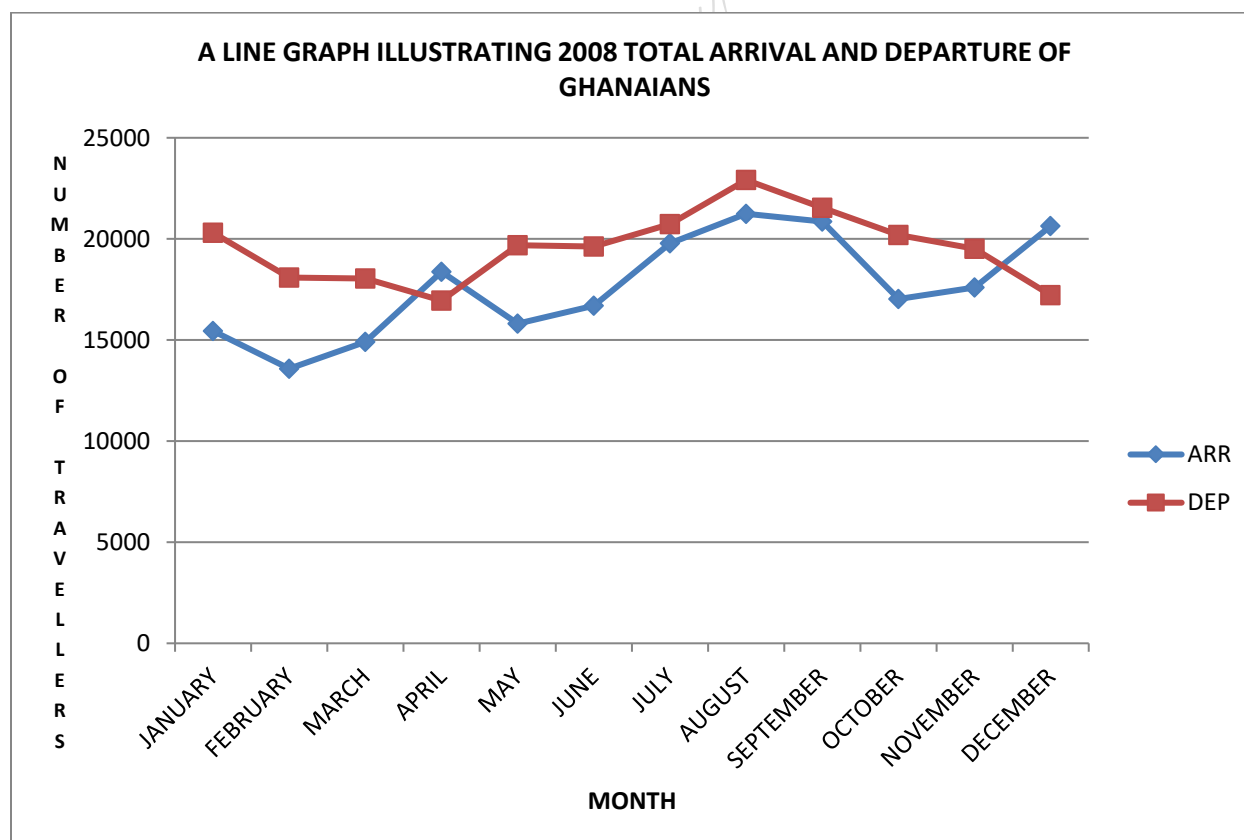


FIG. 8

2008 TOTAL NATIONAL ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF ECOWAS MIGRANTS PER MONTH

MONTH	ARR	DEP	ARR (%)	DEP (%)
JANUARY	16806	14902	8.20	7.43
FEBRUARY	12675	15264	6.19	7.62
MARCH	16732	16075	8.17	8.02
APRIL	18718	12113	9.14	6.04
MAY	15218	16753	7.43	8.36
JUNE	13525	16733	6.60	8.35
JULY	14841	15656	7.24	7.81
AUGUST	22441	19615	10.95	9.79
SEPTEMBER	14921	17332	7.28	8.65
OCTOBER	20531	16436	10.02	8.20
NOVEMBER	18356	16928	8.96	8.45
DECEMBER	20104	22637	9.81	11.29
TOTAL	204868	200444	100.00	100.00

TABLE 10

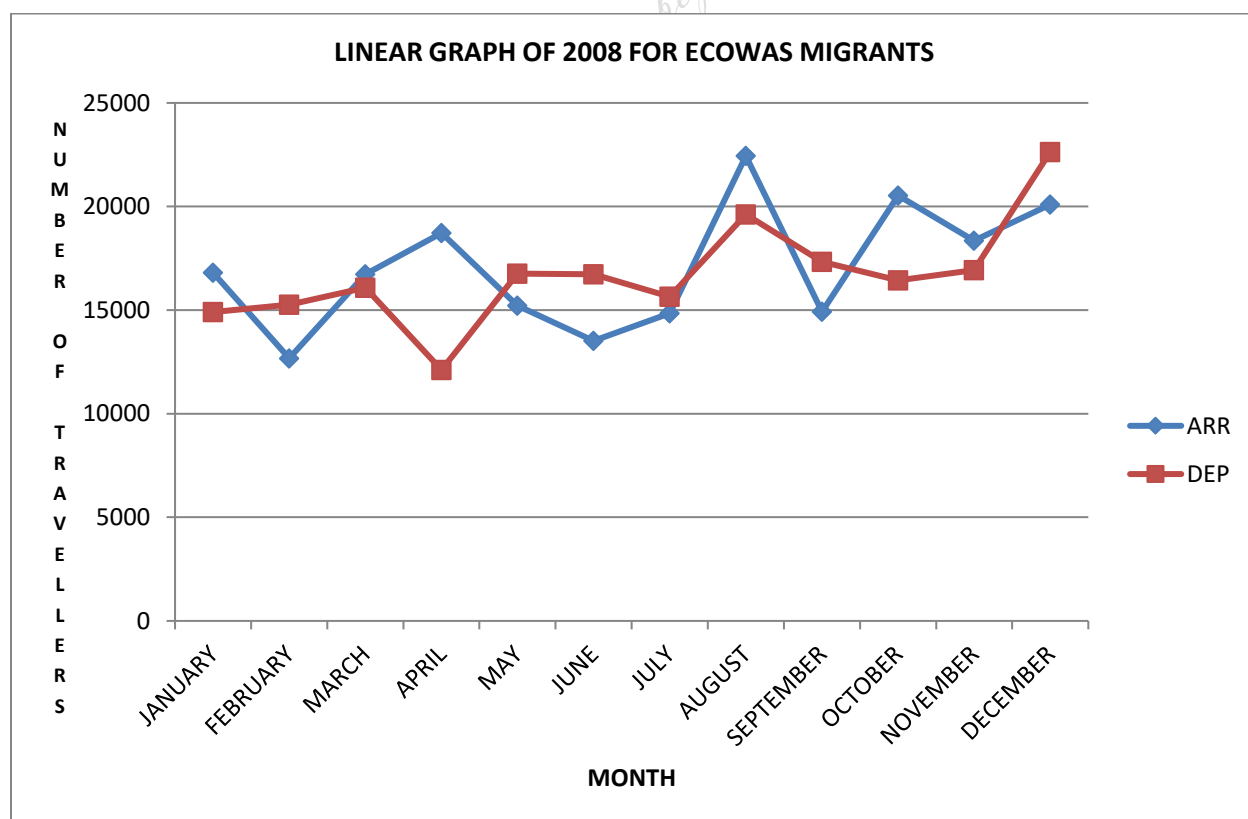


FIG. 9

**2008 TOTAL NATIONAL ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF OTHER
(NATIONALS) MIGRANTS PER MONTH**

MONTH	ARR	DEP	ARR (%)	DEP (%)
JANUARY	22028	23048	8.62	8.66
FEBRUARY	20138	23300	7.88	8.75
MARCH	21013	18372	8.22	6.90
APRIL	13328	20337	5.21	7.64
MAY	20024	20515	7.83	7.70
JUNE	21787	23107	8.52	8.68
JUL	28375	24065	11.10	9.04
AUG	26444	29703	10.35	11.16
SEPT	20592	21072	8.06	7.91
OCT	21286	21156	8.33	7.95
NOV	19206	19951	7.51	7.49
DEC	21360	21632	8.36	8.12
TOTAL	255581	266258	100.00	100.00

TABLE 11

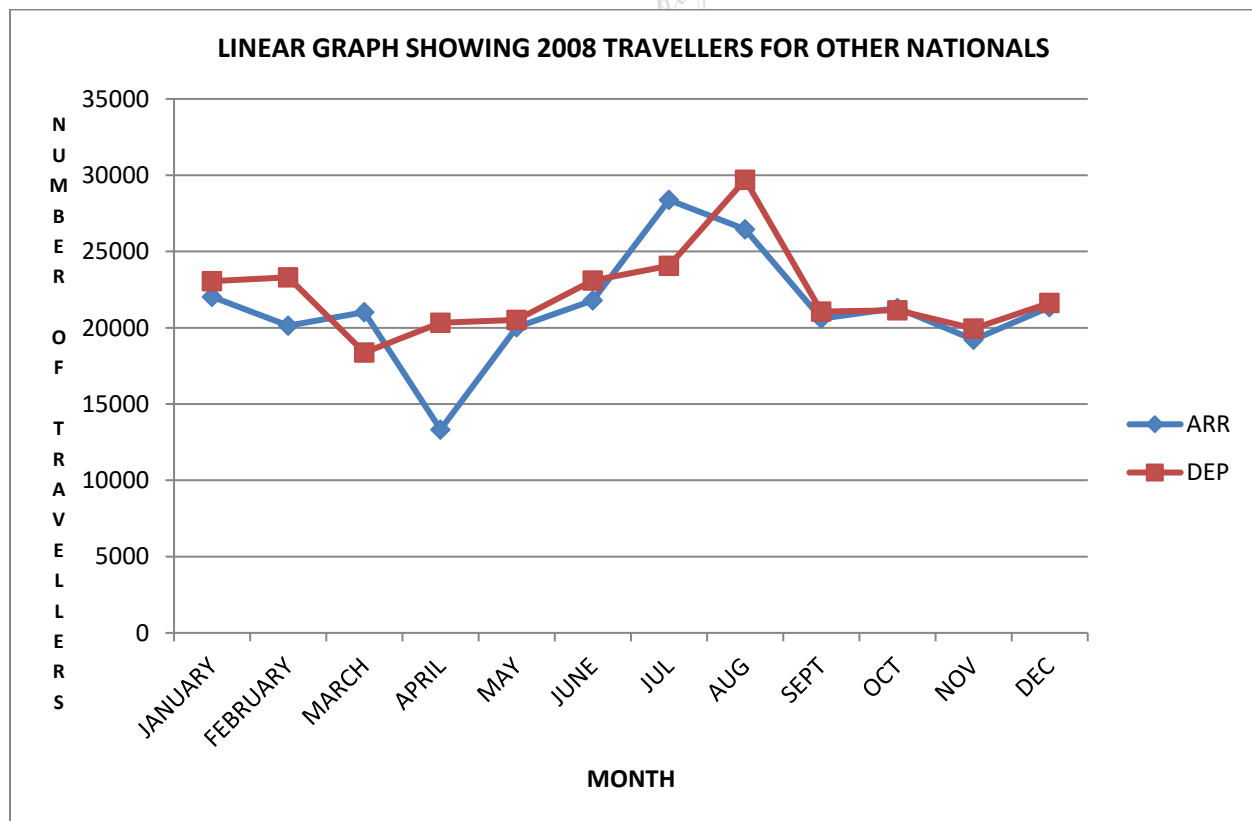


FIG. 10

DEPORTEE STATISTICS COVERING JANUARY-DECEMBER, 2008														
COUNTRY	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL	(%)
HOLLAND	1	3	5	1	7	6	2	3	3	12	8	4	55	4.09
SPAIN	1	1	2	6	8	4	6	3	1	11	1	7	51	3.79
LIBYA	38	20	70	10	1	0	6	30	37	0	3	0	215	16.00
UNITED STATES	10	13	8	8	15	20	2	0	17	9	8	14	124	9.23
GERMANY	4	3	5	7	2	1	5	6	7	10	2	1	53	3.94
UNITED KINGDOM	31	24	25	35	29	16	34	21	21	25	23	25	309	22.99
CAPE VERDE	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.07
FRANCE	10	3	6	0	1	2	1	1	0	1	0	0	25	1.86
ITALY	3	4	8	9	6	2	1	5	3	7	5	5	58	4.32
SAUDI ARABIA	5	3	24	14	11	12	7	3	2	1	4	0	86	6.40
BELGUIM	2	1	2	0	0	5		0	4	11	2	0	27	2.01
DENMARK	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	6	0.45
SOUTH AFRICA	1	11	1	3	6	1	6	18	4	6	8	14	79	5.88
JAPAN	5	1	1	4	1	1	6	1	2	2	1	2	27	2.01
THAILAND	1	1	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	9	0.67
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	3	19	1.41
ISRAEL	0	3	0	6	3	5	13	9	6	0	6	1	52	3.87
TURKEY	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0.15
CANADA	0	1	2	2	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	10	0.74
SWITZERLAND	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0.22
EGYPT	0	1	2	0	0	0	3	6	2	4	8	1	27	2.01
CHINA	0	2	1	0	0	1		4	2	1	2	3	16	1.19
GABON	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	0.22
SINGAPORE	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.07
MOROCCO	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0.30
GREECE	0	0	0	6	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	7	0.52
NORWAY	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0.15
COTE D'IVOIRE	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0.15
LIBERIA	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.07
BRAZIL	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0.15
UGANDA	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.07
NETHERLANDS	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0.52
FINLAND	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0.07
ETHIOPIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0.07
AUSTRALIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	0.15
LEBANON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0.07
MEXICCO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0.07
MALAYSIA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0.07
KENYA	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	1	3	0	0	4	0.30
SENEGAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	11	0	0	0	1	13	0.97
HONG KONG	0	0	0	0	1	1		0	0	0	0	0	2	0.15
NORTH KOREA	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	6	0	0	11	0.82
SOUTH KOREA	0	1	0	5	2	0		3	4	0	0	8	23	1.71
GRAND TOTALS	115	100	167	124	105	83	102	139	117	111	84	97	1344	100.00
PERCENTAGE	8.56	7.44	12.43	9.23	7.81	6.18	7.59	10.34	8.71	8.26	6.25	7.22	100.00	

TABLE 12

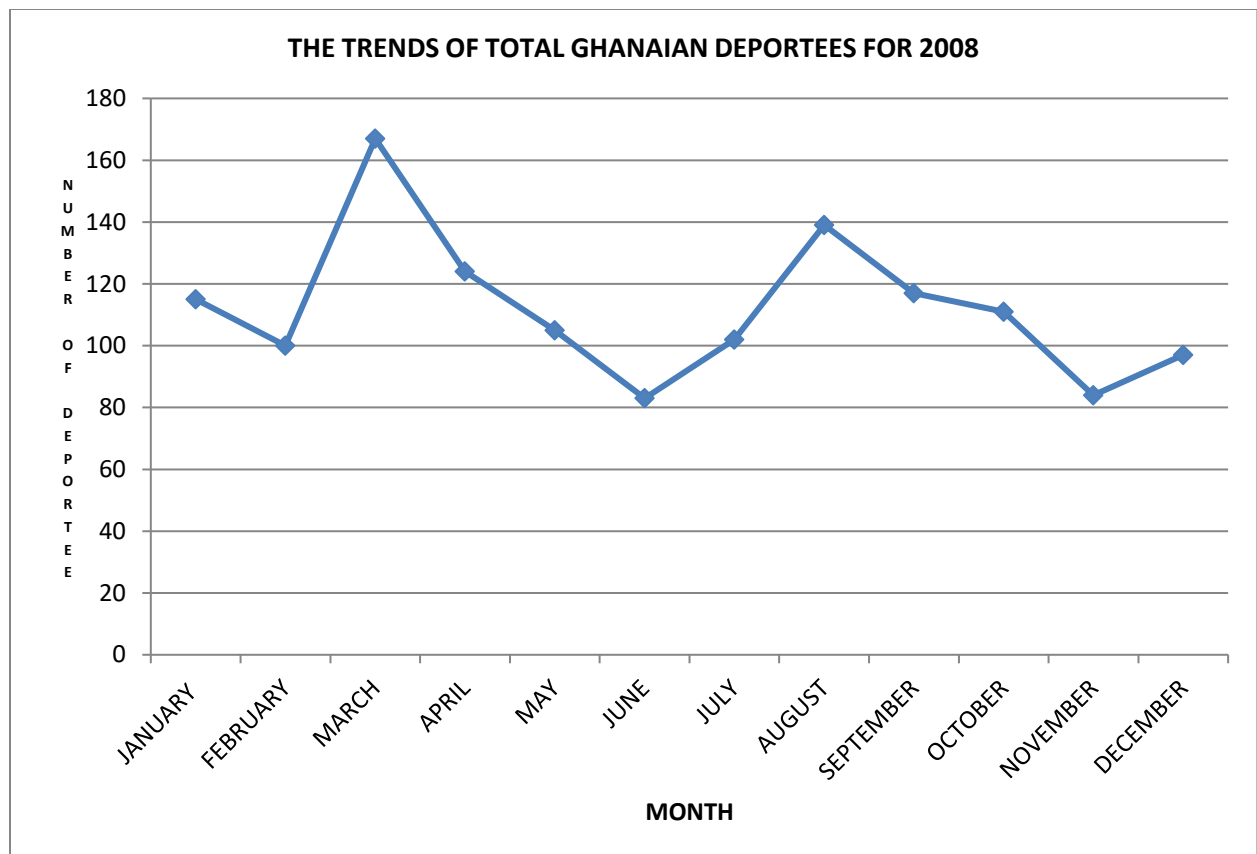


FIG.11

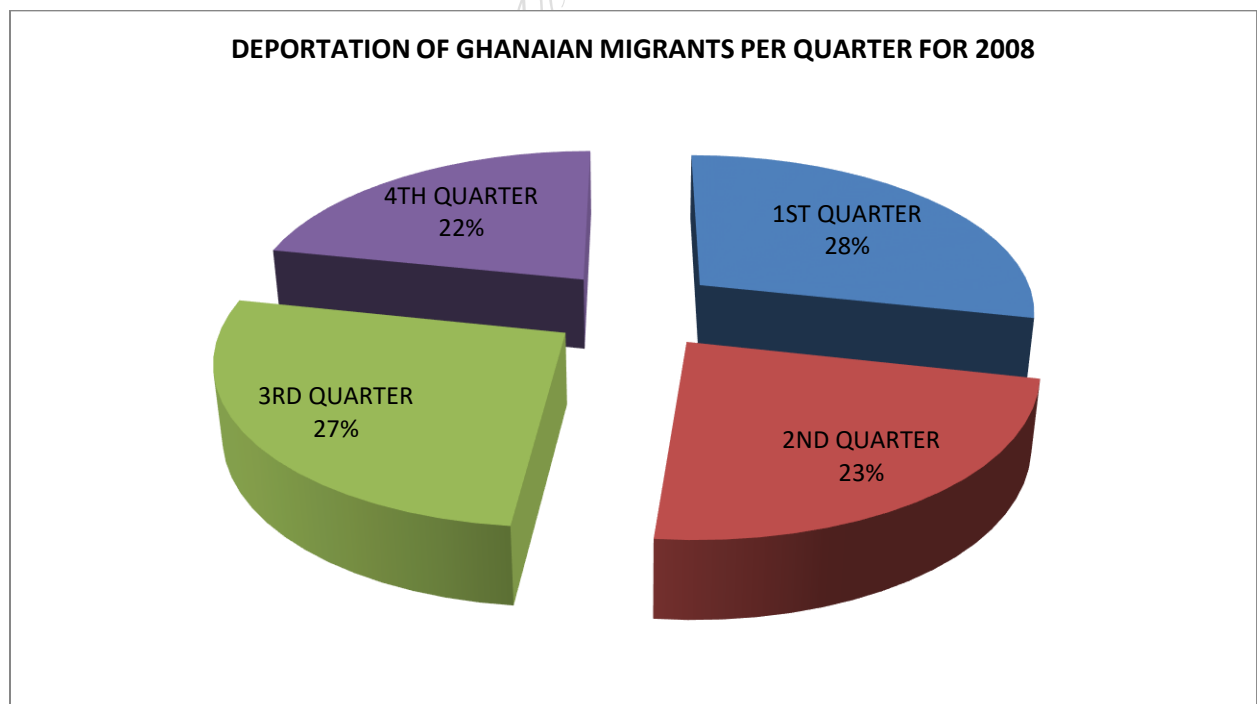


FIG.12

2008 REPATRIATION OF FOREIGN NATIONALS FROM GHANA

NATIONALITY	MONTH												TOTAL	%
	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC		
AMERICANS	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.72
CAMEROUNIANS	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	5	3.60
GUINEAN	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2.16
IVOIRIANS	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1.44
LEBANESE	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	6.47
NAMIBIANS	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.72
LIBERIANS		3	1	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	19.42
NIGERIANS	7	17	3	0	5	4	9	0	1	3	1	4	54	38.85
PALESTINIANS	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1.44
SENEGALESE	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.72
SRI-LANKANS	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	7	0	11	7.91
SWISS	0	0	1	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.72
EGYPTIAN	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1.44
CONGOLESE	0	0	0	0		1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.72
CHINESE	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2.16
IRANIAN	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.72
MEXICAN	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.72
TURKISH	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	1.44
BENINESE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0.72
JORDANIAN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	1.44
CHADIAN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	2.16
GERMAN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0.72
PERUVIAN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0.72
PAKISTANI	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.72
DUTCH	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.72
TOGOLESE	0	1	0	0	0		0	1	0	0	0	0	2	1.44
TOTAL	8	37	10	24	12	6	12	5	5	8	8	4	139	100
PERCENTAGE (%)	5.76	26.62	7.19	17.27	8.63	4.32	8.63	3.60	3.60	5.76	5.76	2.88	100	

TABLE 13

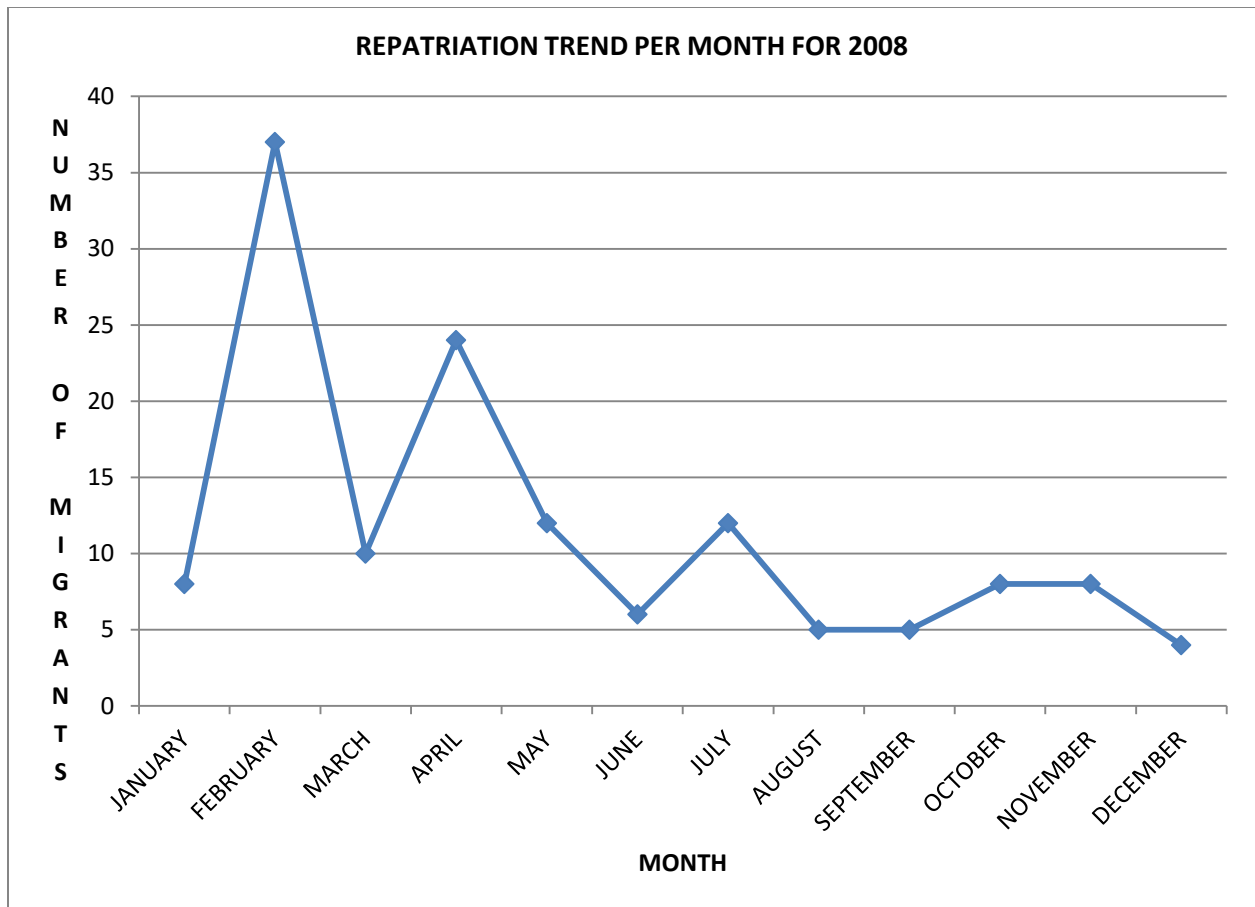


FIG.13

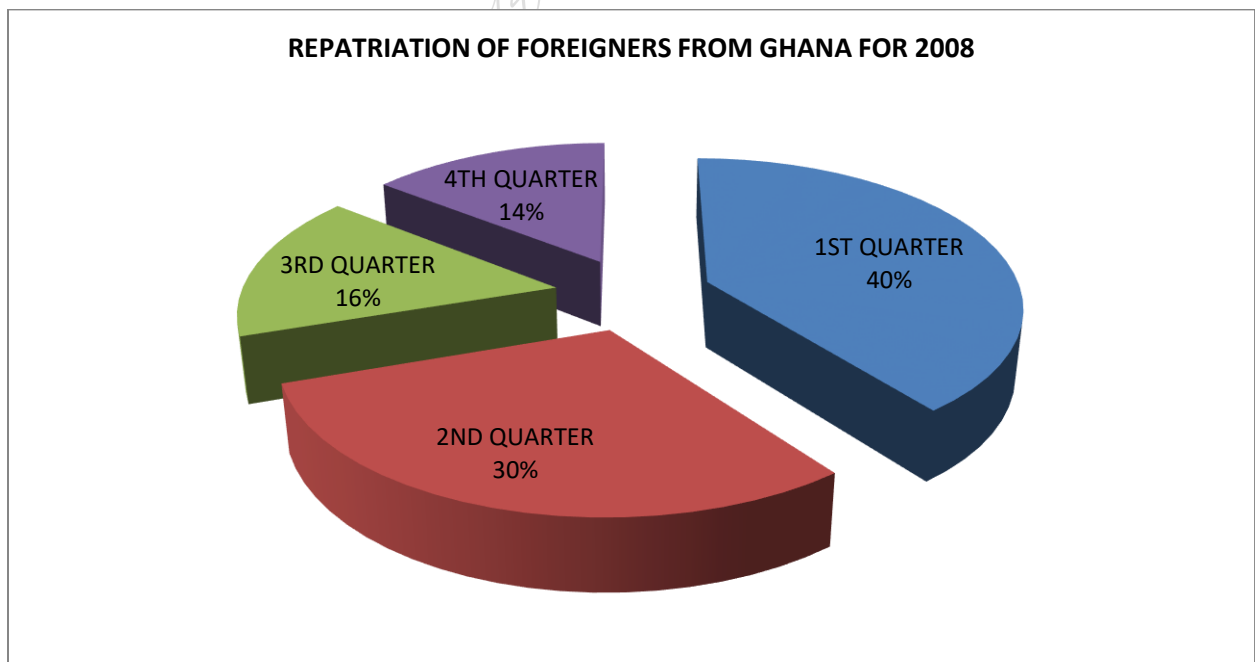


FIG.14

TYPE OF REPORTED CASES	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL	(%)
PHOTO SUBSTITUTION	18	18	10	19	10	9	5	7	7	8	5	9	125	25.72
PAGE SUBSTITUTION	5	3	0	1	0	1	2	1	2	0	1	2	18	3.70
PAGE ALTERATION	2	4	1	1	1		1	1	4	2	1	1	19	3.91
COUNTERFEIT PAGED	15	8	9	14	8	2	1	1	8	4	2	5	77	15.84
IMPERSONATION	10	12	7	4	8	3	5	5	1	8	3	5	71	14.61
FALSE ENDORSEMENT	4	5	2	4	0		2	0	4	2	5	0	28	5.76
FRAUDULENT ACQUISITION OF PASSPORT	11	15	7	7	1	1	4	3	6	3	1	3	62	12.76
FRAUDULENT ACQUISITION OF VISA	4	2	7	7	2		2	3	1	6	0	3	37	7.61
COUNTERFEIT PASSPORT	3	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	3	4	0	9	23	4.73
COUNTERFEIT SORGONNOR/RES. CARD	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	2	3	0	9	1.85
FRAUDULENT ACQUISITION OF RES. CARD	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	2	3	2	11	2.26
PROXY VISA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	0	1	6	1.23
GRAND TOTAL	72	68	43	57	30	17	26	27	40	42	24	40	486	100.00
PERCENTAGE	14.81	13.99	8.85	11.73	6.17	3.50	5.35	5.56	8.23	8.64	4.94	8.23	100.00	

TABLE 14

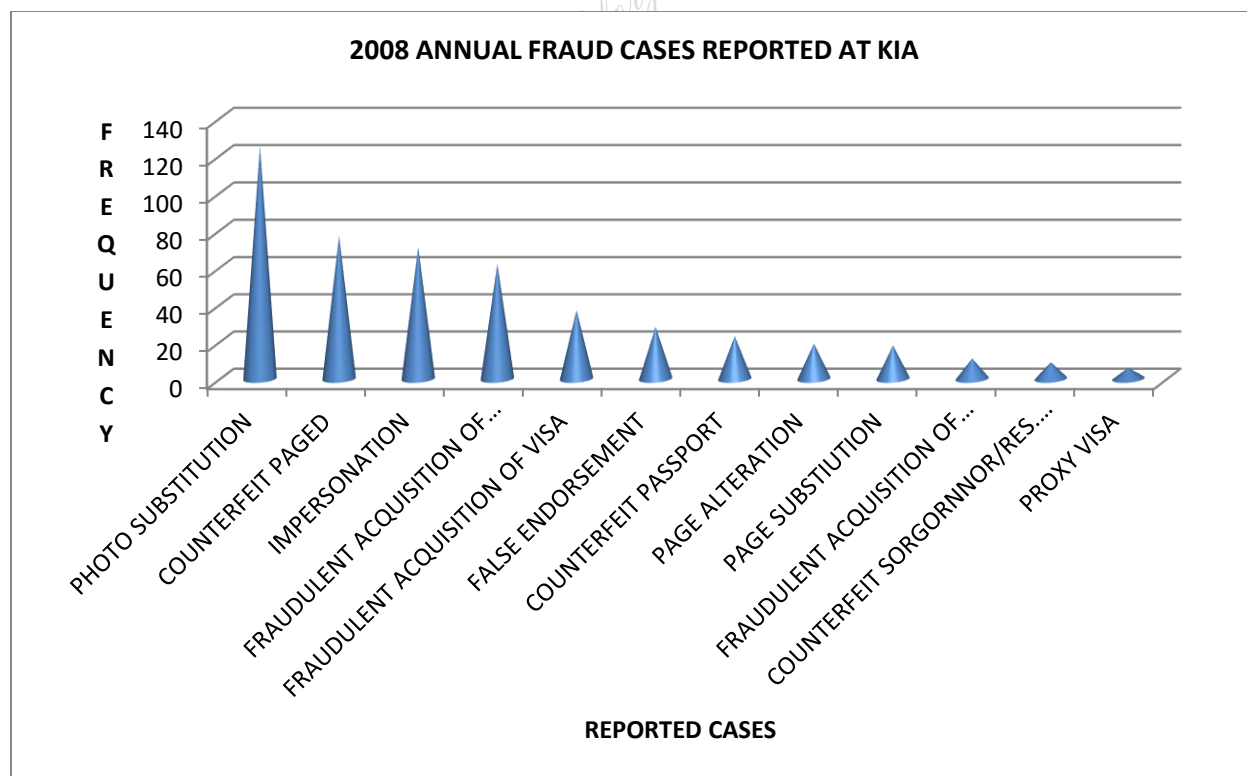


FIG.15

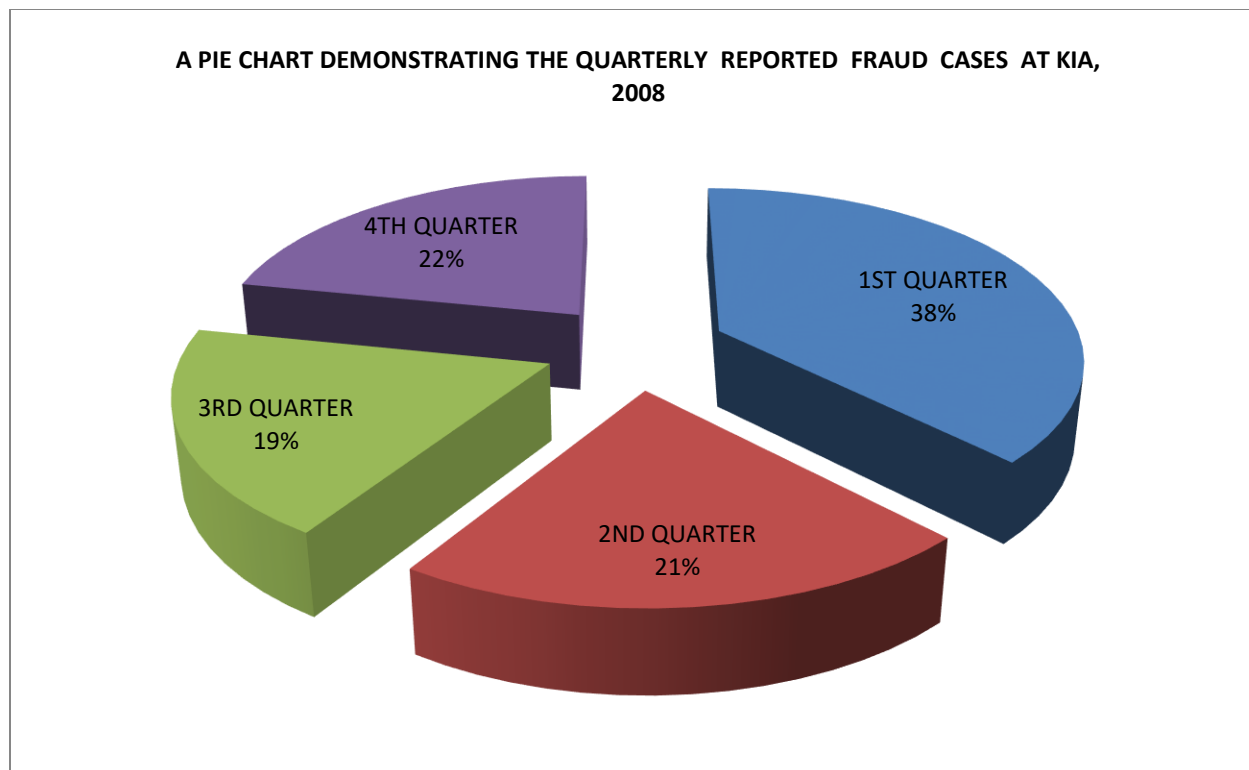


FIG.16

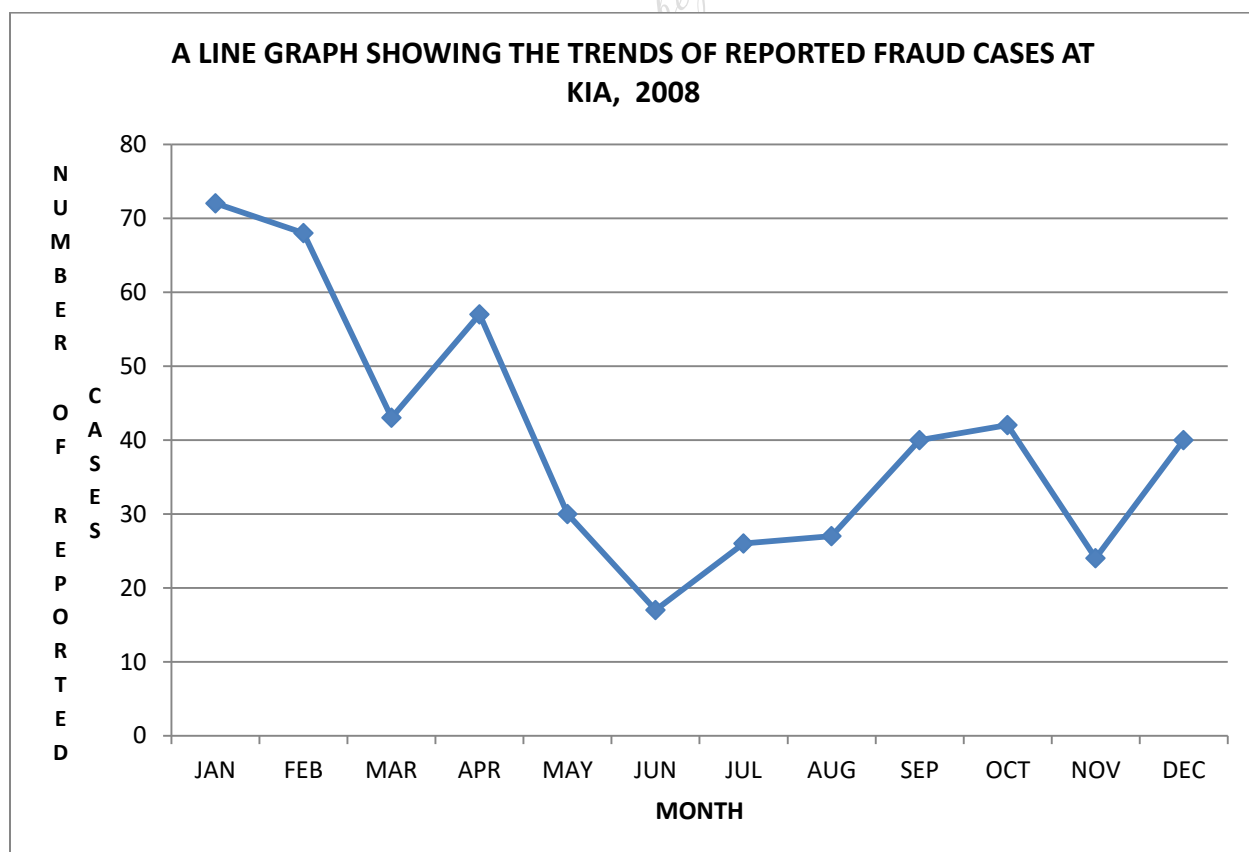


FIG.17