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BACHELOR THESIS

**THE IMPACT OF URBANIZATION ON THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
OF GHANA**

Written by: Michael Boako Aikins

Supervisor: Ing. Samuel Antwi Darkwah, Ph.D.

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Dedication

I dedicate this work first and foremost to the Almighty God for giving me the strength to do this work.

I also dedicate this thesis to my dear parents, the late Madam Grace Mensah and the late Joseph Wilson Aikins.

Declaration

I, Michael Boako Aikins author of this thesis entitled “The impact of Urbanization on the socio-economic development of Ghana” do declare that except for references to other people’s work, the work presented in this thesis was done entirely by me in the Department of Territorial Studies, Faculty of Regional Development and International Studies Mendel University in Brno. My thesis will be published in accordance with Section 47b of Act No. 111/1998 Coll. on Higher Education as amended thereafter and in accordance with the Guidelines on Publishing University Student Theses.

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Brno, 20th May, 2016

Michael Boako Aikins

Abstract

At independence Ghana had about 70% of its population living in the rural areas but now the country is over 50% urbanized. People are changing from agricultural occupation to business, trade, services and other professions in search for a quality life style. Major cities in Ghana such as Accra, Kumasi and now the oil city Takoradi are now facing urban management challenges since the cities are becoming more and more dirty and unkempt. Drawing on data from the Living Standard Survey Reports for Round 5-6 that spans from 2008 to 2014 for Ghana, this study examines the effects of urbanization on socio-economic development in Ghana. The study demonstrates some association of urbanization with developmental outcomes in education, health, employment and housing. It examines urbanization by using patterns of internal migration, noting that people move from relatively poor areas to richer ones in Ghana. While it is difficult to establish causality, the evidence suggests that while urbanization happens mostly by internal migration, such moves may allow poor people to access better opportunities in richer regions in Ghana. This study then looks more carefully at the association between internal migration and some socio-economic indicators of education, health, employment and housing at the state level and to some degree at the household level. A key finding of this thesis is the association of urbanization of educational attainment for female and a positive life expectancy in general. In addition, urbanization has not had entirely positive relationship on employment and housing in the big cities in Ghana.

Abstrakt

Počátkem nezávislosti přibližně 70% obyvatelstva Ghany opouštělo venkovské oblasti a dnes je již přes 50% země urbanizováno. Lidé se ve snaze o dosažení kvalitního života začínají dávat přednost obchodu a službám před zemědělstvím. Velká města jako Accra, Kumasi a Takoradi také přezdívané město oleje nyní čelí změnám ve správě z důvodů jejich neustálého znečišťování a nedostatku údržby. Zpráva čerpá z údajů studie Living Standard Survey, která zkoumá efekt urbanizace na socio-ekonomický rozvoj v Ghaně mezi lety 2008-2014. Studie ukazuje určitou asociaci vývoje v oblasti školství, zdravotnictví, zaměstnanosti a bydlení. Zkoumá urbanizaci pomocí vzorců vnitřní migrace a poukazuje na to že, lidé se stěhují z poměrně chudých do bohatších oblastí Ghany. Ačkoliv je obtížné potvrdit přímou souvislost, zdá se, že urbanizace je zapříčiněna zejména vnitřní migrací, tyto populační pohyby mohou zajistit chudým lidem šanci na lepší příležitosti v bohatších oblastech Ghany. Následně se tato studie pečlivěji věnuje spojitosti mezi vnitřní migrací a některými socio-ekonomickými ukazateli jako vzdělání, zdraví, zaměstnaností a kvalitou bydlení jak na úrovni státu, tak domácností. Hlavními zjištěními tohoto výzkumu jsou spojitosti mezi urbanizací, zvyšující se úrovní vzdělání žen a vyšší průměrné délky života, bylo také zjištěno, že urbanizace neměla zcela kladný vliv na zaměstnanost a kvalitu bydlení ve velkých městech.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

FIG

International Federation of Surveyors

GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GLSS	Ghana Living and Standard Survey
LEDCs	Least Economically Developed Countries.
LFPR	Labour Force Participation Rate
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MEDCs	Most Economically Developed Countries
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Population Division
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UN HABITAT	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
WHO	World Health Organization

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Study

Individuals everywhere are striving to better their lives by seeking to exploits existing and new opportunities wherever they find themselves. This has been the force driving their efforts to improve their socioeconomic wellbeing. The movement of individuals from one community to another has been the concern of many economies. The main reason was that this movement has direct implication toward policy formulation and national development.

The description of various geographical locations as urban and rural has largely depended on some features such as resource availability and factor endowment. In the quest to benefit from such resources endowment and other social benefits, individuals are attracted to the urban areas as opposed to the rural areas.

Urbanisation has been the order of the day in the modern economy. Many authors have given their varied views on the concept. According to Uttara *et al.*, (2012) urbanisation refers to change in people's location from rural settlements to urban areas thereby increasing the density of urban areas.

In the words of Dociu and Dunarintu (2012), urbanisation refers to the general increment in the populace and the measure of industrialization of a settlement. This definition rightly put the feature of urban productive activity higher than that of the rural areas.

One can conclude on the forgoing definitions posited that the central idea driving urbanisation in most developing economies is the search for lucrative jobs, viable business opportunities, better health conditions, education and better housing. These factors among others form the back bone of socio-economic development in any country, whether developed or developing.

It suffices to know that the increase in urbanisation can largely be attributed to growing employment opportunities in urban areas (Smith *et al.*, 2012).

The issue of urbanisation on the world scale is a thing that needs to be looked at carefully. According to United Nations report (2012), the world population had increased by 30% between 1950 (United Nations, 2012). In 2008, more than half of the world's population, 3.3 billion people, lived in urban areas. Projections indicate that 60% of the world's population will be urbanised by 2030 (UNFPA, 2007; UN-HABITAT, 2008a; International Federation of Surveyors

(FIG) (2010). Nations will, therefore, have to position themselves to make this urbanisation more of a blessing than a disaster and pressure to national growth and development.

Africa must take this urbanisation seriously since the growth is projected has a greater proportion coming from the continent (Montgomery *et al.*, 2008).

Ghana is not left out in the foregoing issue of urbanisation. The movement of people from one community to another has increased tremendously given the increasing nature of roads, some basic infrastructure, and the transport sector. However, this increase in urbanisation, particularly in Ghana, severely limits the growth of cities and that by cut down rate to efficiently execute growth nationally (Uwe, 2003). Thus, this study attempts to examine the effects of urbanisation on socio-economic development in Ghana.

1.2 Problem Statement

Movement within a country is good, but when such movement, that is, migration challenges on socio-economic development, there is the need to observe and study such migration for the good of all.

Migration in Ghana is particularly geared toward north and south movement in a geographical sense. Thus those citizens in the northern part of the country fancy migrating to the southern part of the country for greener pastures, better infrastructure, job opportunities and education (GLSS 6, 2014). This migration in a national context of Ghana began in the mid-1980's following the breakdown of the Agricultural sector. At independence, the country had about 70% of its populace living in the rural areas but now the country is over 50% urbanized. People are changing from agricultural occupation to business, trade, services and other professions in search for a quality life style. Major cities in Ghana such as Accra, Kumasi and now the oil city Takoradi are now facing urban management challenges since the cities are becoming more and more dirty and unkempt with this current trend toward decentralization. This has not only affected the country's economy, social and environment but also changes in migrant attitudes, beliefs, values and behaviour patterns, which then affect traditional values (Dociu and Dunarintu, 2012).

The rising need to secure jobs by many migrants from other parts of the country to Accra and major cities in Ghana is gradually posing a considerable challenge to individuals and social amenities. Notwithstanding the increase in commercial activity as a result of this migrations

pressure on socio-economic indicators is bringing the issue under serious scrutiny (GLSS 6, 2014). The issue of housing, educational infrastructure pressure, health among others have come under immense public debate due to the issue of urbanisation.

It is worth of note that very few studies have considered urbanisation and its impact on key socio-economic indicators as education, health, employment and housing within the context of poverty reduction (Stemn 2013; Adomako, 2013; Asamoah, 2010). Thus, this study attempts to deepen the understanding of this relationship by looking at urbanisation and some few socio-economic development indicators. In sum, urbanisation (growth of cities) leads to socio-economic development. To what extent has this manifested in the Ghanaian situation? What are the positive effects that we see on socio-economic development?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The objective of this thesis is to examine effects of urbanisation on the socioeconomic development in Ghana.

Specifically, the study examines:

1. To what extent has urbanization affected education outcomes
2. To what extent has urbanization affected health outcomes
3. To what extent has urbanization affected employment outcomes
4. To what extent has urbanization affected housing outcomes

1.4 Research Question

The study attempted to answer the following research question

1. What is the relationship between urbanization and education outcomes?
2. What is the relationship between urbanization and health outcomes?
3. What is the relationship between urbanization and employment outcomes?
4. What is the relationship between urbanization and housing outcomes?

1.5 Scope of the Study

This study is essentially concentrated on analysing secondary data on urbanisation in the Ghanaian context. Particularly, secondary data from the Ghana Living Standard Survey round five and six formed the central focus of analysis. In terms of statistical analysis, this study tried

to study the variable of interest from the year 2008 to 2014. Data from the national census carried out for the period were considered.

1.6 Outline

Five key sections are covered in this report. The study starts with an introduction which discusses the background and objectives, and the key research questions. It is then followed by a literature review which discusses the theories and debates underpinning the study. The third section follows the methodology and design of the study. It discusses the rationale for using the study approach and for the data analysis. The fourth section presents and analyses the findings from the study. The final section provides the conclusion, recommendations and policy implications for the study. It also discusses the limitations of the study and room for further research.

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Introduction

This part of the study tried to put together a coherent review of relevant literature that bears some degrees of relevance to the study make a firm case for why authors either affirmed or refuted some earlier studies. It developed a theoretical framework around which the study was organised. This includes relevant issues such as urbanisation, the brief historical background of urbanisation, the essence of urbanisation, causes of urbanisation, socio-economic development, socio-economic indicators, migration and effect of urbanisation.

2.1 Urbanization

Urbanisation is far reaching its highest increase and reaches with well over half of the world's population living in urban centres (Satterthwaite *et al.*, 2010; Olujimi, 2009; Thomas, 2008). This population in the urban cities are again projected to increase to over 60% in 2030 (UNFPA, 2007; UN-HABITAT, 2008a; International Federation of Surveyors, 2010).

It is on record that what constitutes urban area has not been agreed upon. This situation has arisen because of different countries use different parameters and criteria in delineating urban areas. For instance, the official census definition for an urban centre is a settlement with a minimum population of 2,500 in the United States; 300 in Iceland; 30,000 in Japan and 5,000 in Ghana (Owusu, 2005; Woods, 2007; Songso, 2009).

However, the general conversion as posited by Thomas (2008) is that urbanisation is the growth in the proportion of a country's population living in urban areas as compared to those in rural areas.

Many authors have also made an assertion on urbanisation. In the words of Olujimi (2009), urbanisation is the process of spatial concentration of urban population. Stemn (2013) considers urbanisation as the shift from a rural to an urban society and involves an increase in the total number of persons in urban areas during a particular year. Stemn was of the strong conviction that even though urbanisation is measured in relative terms, it, however, refers to a complex process of social transformation.

A country is considered to be urbanizing when over 50% of its population live in the urban areas (Long, 1998). Urbanization refers to the growth of some people living in cities and towns as a

result of movement of people from rural (undeveloped) areas to urban (developed) areas. Urbanization is acknowledged as a procedure with a few outcomes, for example, social, monetary or natural and it more often than not happens in creating nations. This mind-boggling process knows a solid worldwide measurement that conquers the spatial obstructions, going about as genuine focuses of advancement with a critical effect on characteristic assets and on life quality (Dociu and Dunarintu, 2012).

The majority see urban development as a correspondent with positive patterns in monetary advancement, even as city development brings some negative outcomes for urban occupants and for society on the loose (White, 1996; Speare and White, 1992; Bloom *et al.*, 2008; World Bank, 2000a; Williamson, 1998). Few contend any longer for an ideal city size or draconic development controls. By the by, numerous onlookers raise worry about overseeing urban development and its natural effect (Bloom *et al.*, 2008).

Tacoli *et al.*, (2015) stated that, rural-urban migration continues to attract much interest. Urban poverty is mostly damned on growing number of the migrant. Migrants have a high number of urban poverty which makes them live in a poor environment or low standard of living.

2.2 Causes of Urbanisation

Myriad of points can be attributed to the rapid increase in urbanisation across the world. In a sharp corroboration of this statement, Satterthwaite (2005) argues that the immediate cause of urbanisation is the change in ones location from rural to urban areas in low- and middle-income nations. Thomas (2008) is of the view that the main cause today is a natural increase. The nature of urban development, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa as a whole not excluding Ghana, have serious hold back on the growth of cities thus, this abridges the level which affects the productivity of the country.

In the case of Africa and Ghana, in particular, the points discussed below are those that stand tall when it comes to the cause of urbanisation.

2.2.1 Natural Increase

Natural increase refers to an excess of births over deaths in an area. Its impact on urbanisation comes chiefly through rural-urban differences in these two vital forces (Drescher and Iaquina, 2002). With economic booms and improved living standards in major cities, urban folks take

delight in recreation and procreation activities for self-enjoyment and gratification. The chances are that there are better social amenities to support lives as opposed to rural areas where even clinics are hard to find. (GLSS 6, 2014).

2.2.2 Internal rural-to-urban migration

In the words of most authors, a key driving force behind the rapid urbanisation in Africa today is rural-urban migration (Songsore, 2009; Dyson, 2010). According to the Ghana living standard survey in 2014 about half of the nation's population (48.6%) aged seven years and older have migrated to urban cities. Ghana's regional capital (Greater Accra) have 60.3% of its population being migrants. According to the recent survey (GLSS 6, 2014) people between the ages of 20 to 30 years are return migrants and people below the age of 30 do not migrant at all. From the GLSS 6 report, 50.1% of females migrated as compared to 46.5% males. Return migrants are mostly between the ages 20 to 34 years.

2.2.3 Lack of adequate infrastructure and service provision

There is a considerable progress made in the areas of service provision in urban cities compared to those provided in the rural areas. Telecommunication, for instance, has contributed to better living standards and made general works easier. This has been a main bottleneck in the countryside. Rural folks are therefore driven by the passion to enjoy such services and consequently move to the major cities. A quick reference can also be made in the area of energy, that is, electricity availability and usage. More people in the urban centres are connected to the national grid and are therefore enjoying the benefits of having electricity. This cannot be said of the rural folks who are left to use fire-wood for back cooking and other household chores.

2.2.4 Poverty

Generally, poverty on the African continent has been prevalent, most especially in Sub-Saharan Africa. A particular case can be made in the three northern regions of Ghana. These regions have the lowest living standards. Against this background, most northern dwellers migrate to the southern part of Ghana to improve their lives. This is evident in the increase in commercial engagement of what has come to be known as "kayayo", female head-porters.

2.2.5 Job opportunity and better opportunities of high living standards

A growing number of rural-urban migration has been caused by the non-availability of employment opportunities in the rural areas as opposed to that in the urban centres. High industrial wages in urban areas are one of the biggest attractions for rural people. There will still be migration into the urban areas if the level or the standard of living and wage differs that is if the number of white color jobs are all based in the urban areas.

The growing number of the youth population in Ghana today is searching for job opportunities with the view to providing for their families and their personal needs. However, this has been a challenge in the rural areas of Ghana. The majority of educational facilities and industrial companies are situated in urban areas though there are restricted open doors inside rural areas (Sajor, 2001; Gugler, 1997; Girardet, 1996).

2.3 History of Urbanization

Urbanization has been in existence for ages. Following the historical backdrop of long history development of urbanization have been distinguished into the following; pre-urban, preindustrial urban and industrial urban (Nuzhat, 2015). The lengthy pre-urban period, no one was urban, and there were no cities. In the preindustrial urban period, less than three (3) percent of the population in

the world was urban areas. In the urban industrial period, the percentage of people living in urban areas rapidly increased which results to the increasing number of cities.

The pre-urban period, therefore, encompassed the first 46,000 years of human history. The next epoch is the preindustrial urban. This era begins in 4000B.C. with the creation of the world's first cities. Intends in A.D. 1750 with the Industrial Revolution in Europe. In this regard relevant here are the remarks of Durand (1965), who comments that "By1800 has been estimated; only three (3) percent the population lived in urban areas.

There was an increase in the total world population from 60 to 978 million; there was an urban increase in population 0 to approximately 29 million (UN, 2015).

The principal function of most small towns is that of serving the rural surroundings as market and service centres. In this way, their number and spatial circulation show the extent of interest. Movement and portability keep on attracting much intrigue, additionally developing concern. The 2013 World Population Policies report expresses that "among 185 nations with accessible

information in 2013, 80% of governments had policies to lower rural to urban migration, an increase from 38% in 1996” (United Nations 2013a). This proportion is highest in low most of these are the middle-income country in Asia and Africa.

2.4 The Rise of Early Urban Centres

According to Davis (1955), because the archaeological evidence is incomplete, the role of cities in antiquity has often been exaggerated. Archaeologists, in particular, are inclined to call any settlement a city which had a few streets and public buildings. However, there is without a doubt some point in not mixing up a town for a city.

Generally, one can agree with the dominant point of view that the diverse technological innovations making Neolithic culture were imperative for the existence of settled societies. Yet one should not infer that these innovations, which began about 8 to 10 thousand years ago, were sufficient to give rise to towns as distinct from villages. Even though the Neolithic population was more densely settled than the purely hunting or food-gathering peoples, it was nevertheless chiefly engaged in an occupation-agriculture-which needs a huge amount or space of land.

According to UNDP (2007) report, there has been an increase in urbanization in the World. That is from 1950 to 1990 the rate of urbanization in the world has increased from 30% to 51%. Nations such as the USA, United Kingdom, Italy, etc. which are considered Most Economically Developed Countries (MEDC) urbanised from 53% in 1950 to 74% in 1990 and in the Least Economically Developed Countries (LEDC) the rate of urbanization increased from 17% to 34% in 1950 and 1990 respectively.

Today when contrasted with African and Asian countries, countries such as UK and USA have a higher level of urbanization. Economic powers aided in establishing factories. In 1800 USA, 5% of the population lived in urban areas. 50% of the population lived in cities by 1920. Making comparison, 17.8 % of the population of developing societies lived in cities or urban areas in 1950. Nonetheless, the percentage had increased to 40% by 2000; the percentage is predicted to increase to up to 60% by 2030. The United Nations Population Division projected that by 2030, the developed regions will have more or will be filled with more people and by 2050, two-thirds(2/3) of the dwellers live in the urban areas.(Montgomery, 2008).

The year between 1900 and 1975, there has been an increase by 40% also, from numerous demographic indications, around 60% will live in urban areas or urban focused by 2030 (Amin

and Fazal, 2012; Ahlenius, 2009; Adesina *et al.*, 2003). Africa is anticipated to encounter the quickest or rapid development, more than 70% fast than in Asia (yearly development of 2.4% versus 1.4% in Asia, contrasted with the worldwide normal of 1.3% and just 0.3% in numerous industrialized nations) (UNDP, 2007; Ahlenius, 2009). In sub-Saharan Africa, the populace is anticipated to increment from around 770 million to almost 1.7 billion by 2050. In this manner, numerous creating nations, particularly in sub-Sahara Africa, are encountering increasingly fast urbanization (United Nations, 2013), which is contributing monstrously to urban sprawl in both major and minor cities.

2.5 Effects of Urbanization

Effects of urbanization can be measured in both beneficial and adverse ways which have its implications on environmental and social areas. There is an increasing rivalry for offices because of the high standard of living in urban territories, which has set off a few negative impacts. Numerous individuals who migrate to cities to have a good life end up doing menial jobs as they lack an adequate education.

2.5.1 Unemployment

Since the number of people leaving in urban centres has increased, people then compete for jobs which are limited therefore majority of the populace becomes unemployed. There is expanding rivalry for amenities because of the high expectation of living in urban regions, which has a few negative impacts. Numerous individuals including agriculturists (farmers) move to urban areas to look for a superior life and white colour jobs. Most migrants become disappointed as their expectations are often not met.

2.5.2 Poor standard of living

The poor living condition is a major problem in big cities. This has lead to disease outbreak due to overcrowding and poor sanitation. Because of high living standard in the urban cities most migrates cannot afford a decent accommodation and therefore live in heavily populated areas called Slums. These slums are characterised by poor housing and very poor living conditions. As a result, several problems arise. Slums (Ghettos) are typically situated mostly in cities, which are not claimed by the ghetto occupants. They can be removed whenever by the landowners. The

innovative and mechanical blast has conveyed huge issues to urban residents creating corruption of nature. The number of ghettos has expanded in metropolitan urban communities. Intense deficiency of space for lodging, absence of sewage treatment facilities, contaminated water and transport systems are not a problem of urban populace. Poor sanitation and polluted drinking water which comes forth from human activity that makes or brings problems to the health of human. This thesis deals with the issues faced by citizens in urban areas. Crimes in slum areas are high since conditions there make support of peace. Watching of ghettos is not a need of law upholding officers. Unemployment and destitution power individuals into against social exercises. Ghettos turn into a rearing ground for criminal exercises.

2.5.3 Environmental impacts of urbanization

Water issues: At the point when urbanization happens, water cycle changes as urban communities have more precipitation than encompassing territories. Because of dumping of sewage from industrial facilities in water bodies, water contamination happens which can prompt episodes of scourges.

Temperature: Because of components, for example, clearing over earlier vegetated land expanding the number of habitations and skyscraper lofts and commercial ventures, temperature increase radically. Processing plants and autos are images of urbanization. Because of unsafe outflows of gasses and smoke from manufacturing plants and vehicles, air contamination happens. Momentum research indicates a high measure of suspended particulate matter in the air, especially in urban areas, which adds to hypersensitivities and respiratory issues along these lines turning into a tremendous wellbeing risk.

Destruction of Habitats: - To make a territory urbanized, a considerable measure of forested territories are crushed. Normally these ranges would have been living spaces to numerous feathered creatures and creatures. Bernstein (1994) takes note of that: "As urbanization happens, land improvement applies weight on encompassing environments. The negative effects of such advancement may incorporate the misfortune or pulverization of wetlands and wild lands (together with their rich genetic diversity) and degradation of coastal zones." Destroying the ecology of important wetlands for urban growth has caused negative effects on the environment. These natural defence systems which account for about six (6) percent of the worldwide area territory are the transitional regions amongst physical and seagoing situations and are one of the

world's most profitable normal biological systems. Wetlands are advantageous in that they give insurance from typhoons and tempest surges, contamination control, natural life living space, build ground-water energize and shoreline adjustment.

2.6 Future of Urbanization

The fundamental objective of urban arranging is to make all luxuries and solaces accessible to people in general without forcing numerous adverse consequences for society and environment, apropos alluded to as "Reasonable development". The cardinal tenet is to arrange urban communities in advance, as opposed to giving them a chance to become suddenly and aimlessly. During city arranging, it ought to be guaranteed that satisfactory base is accessible to bolster the populace. Living arrangements ought to be strategically placed close to the city bodies. This could enhance viable procurement of the important administrations. Opportunities can be made inside provincial regions to lessen the weight on urban areas. This likewise brings about a higher expectation for everyday life for the general population of the nation all in all. They have proficient transport and correspondence framework and power. Co-agents have been set up to give money related guide to workers. The provincial individuals have been urged to take part in bungalow businesses and business exercises, for example, making pickles, crafted works, desserts, and savories. Through helpful organizations, showcasing of this merchandise likewise has turned out to be simple. This is an effective strategy for checking urbanization, by making open doors for individuals in towns. This diminishes the rate of movement. As of now, arranging urban areas for supportable development, fundamentally in the third-world social orders, is a noteworthy test for mankind. Confining the populace blast is another significant issue of the third thousand years. All these fundamental components would choose what the future holds for mankind and our plane.

2.7 Socioeconomic Development

To understand socioeconomic development, there is the need to define those constructs that make up the term; social development and economic development. On broader base, social development can be considered to be the significant transformation of the social systems and institutions with a primary objective to building the capacity of same society so as to harness social good and desires. This social development encompasses numerous elements often

measured on qualitative bases which directly impact society. On the other hand, economic development is the improvement of the wealth of nations or societies for the well-being of their populace. Economic growth is generally assumed to pave the way for economic development in a given country or region. The term “economic growth” refers to the quantitative increase of an economic indicators, such as gross domestic product (GDP), or a national per capita income. On the other hand, economic development means the qualitative improvement of the socioeconomic and political indicators of a given country. In other words, economic development is the process by which a country improves the political and socioeconomic wellbeing of its citizens. It is measured with indicators, such as GDP, life expectancy, housing, better employment and literacy levels.

2.8 Socio-economic indicators of interest

2.8.1 Education

Education is the heart of national development without which other developmental variables cannot be achieved. It can be summed up to mean the life blood of every society. Again, education is an essential component of societal development. According to Collins English dictionary (2005), education is the act or process of imparting knowledge or acquiring knowledge.

In Ghana, there has been a consented effort to provide education at the basic level which is so essential for personal and national development. Numerous educational policies and programmes have been implemented and are still in operation. The proxies to measuring improvement in education over time has always centred around key factors such as the number of people who can read and write, number of people in school, amount of money spent on education by individual households and the number of people learning a vocation.

2.8.2 Health

Health is a condition of complete physical, mental and social prosperity and not only the nonattendance of illness or sickness (World Health Organization, 2012). A health indicator includes life expectancy, morbidity, fertility, mortality, child health, etc.

2.8.3 Employment

Employment is very essential in every economy. An estimate of 201 million populace were unemployed in 2014 worldwide. The GLSS framework categorizes the population into economically active and non-economically active groups. Persons who are active include:

- I. People who worked for pay during the seven days preceding the survey;
- II. People who are currently not working because they are on leave, ill or had been temporarily laid off as at the time of the survey; or,
- III. Who did not work during the reference period, but were actively looking for work (i.e., the unemployed)?

2.8.4 Housing

It is on record that most Sub-Saharan African countries are facing housing deficit. However, this cannot be only blown out of proportion without admitting that housing is a global issue. Through rapid urbanisation in developing countries the issue of housing has become topical (Golubchikov and Badyina, 2012).

In the GLSS, data solicited include the description of type of housing, tenure arrangement, property possession type and facilities in a house.

2.9 Socio economic consequences of urbanization

Cities are centres of changes, placed in a relationship of interdependence between demographic growth and economic growth Dociu and Dunarintu (2012).

Urban areas have been expanded due to people moving to these areas in search of better living conditions. According to WHO (1996), urbanization have a greater impact on the environment mainly caused by human activities such as improper disposal of waste, felling of trees, contamination water bodies and so on. These activities also have an effect on the health of the individuals. These deviant behaviours to offenses or violent personalities, as determined by the mirage of developed urban areas, which offers multiple possibilities, being real centres of development, progress and social well-being (Szirmai, 2015). Apart from negatively affecting the environment migrants also get access to good education and training.

METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction

This section of the study provides the details of the research strategy that was adopted to address the research objectives and Questions. It comprises the research design, brief profile of urbanisation trends in Ghana, data collection method, data analysis, and summary.

3.1 Brief Profile of urbanisation Trends in Ghana

Over time, the movement of citizens of Ghana has been from the Northern part of the country to the Southern part. The southern part has attracted massive improvement in infrastructure and other social amenities. According to research conducted in Ghana, female migrants are more than male migrants in any given population with the exception of the capital city Accra, which has more male migrants than females (GLSS 6, 2014).

3.2 Research Design

According to Malhotra and Birks (2007), to determine the research design of a particular study, the objective of the research and how the empirical findings would be used should be considered. Thus, for the purpose and nature of this study, a quantitative approach is prompted to be used to examine the relationships between urbanization and Socio-economic development. It employed quantitative data from National Surveys after the year 2000. The following reasons below clearly explain why this method was chosen for this study. First, this approach was cost-effective, efficient in the collection of the information and reduced geographical dependence. Second, this method became a useful platform for the study because, considering the wide range of information collected, it was relatively easy to use secondary data sources. The standard nature of the quantitative method makes use of statistical techniques to determine validity, reliability, and statistical significance even when analysing multiple variables. For this study, the statistical techniques were useful in making inferences about the relationship between variables of interest.

3.3 Scientific Approach Adopted

The scientific approach is considered as an important part of any research as it dictates how the researchers have dealt with the theory and empirical parts. Accordingly, the literature argues that

there are mainly two research approaches which can be considered; inductive and deductive. The inductive approach entails the building of theories (Hyde, 2000). In contrast, Hyde also argued that the deductive approach is focused mainly on theory testing by first using established theory or generalization and then on seeking to see if the theory applies to specific instances. Given the main highlights of those two main approaches, it is clear that the deductive research process subscribes more to quantitative research whilst the inductive approach to a qualitative process. Given the main purpose of this study, a deductive approach was deemed to be relevant.

3.4 Definition of Variables

The study makes use of some few variables and indicators to examine the relationship between urbanization and socio-economic development.

3.4.1 Independent Variable

The independent variable is urbanization which was measure by migration trends in the Ghanaian population after the year 2000. This was measured by investigating closely internal migration.

3.4.2 Dependent Variable

The dependent variable for this study was selected socio-economic indicators. These were education, health and employment outcomes. Education outcome is measured by literacy levels and educational attainments in the population. Health outcomes are measured by life expectancy levels and health conditions (including sanitation). Employment outcomes are measured by the status of key employment activities, unemployment, and underemployment.

3.5 Selecting Criteria and Procedures

This study concentrated on secondary data sources with particular reference to Ghana Living Standard Survey rounds 5 and 6. Analyses of key socio-economic indicators within this survey were those of interest. The years of analysis spans from 2008 to 2014. Other secondary data sources such as journals and other articles were consulted online and in hard copies to put this study in perspective.

3.6 Data Collection Methodology

The study made use of secondary information as the main source of data for analysis. It used reports from the 2000 and 2010 Population and Housing Census, the Ghana Living Standard Survey (GLSS) Round 5 and 6. The Ghana Living Standards Surveys in round 5 conducted in 2008 interviewed 8,687 households in 580 study areas, containing 37,128 households members while the round 6 in 2014 interviewed 18,000 households in 1,200 study areas nationwide.

3.7 Validity

The essence of research is to arrive at a reasonable result that would be reliable and generalizable. There is, therefore, the need to walk systematically through defined processes to ensure the absence of systematic error or bias, and that is understood as a matter of degrees (Gerring, 2012). Therefore, the validity and reliability of the methods and approach used is of significant importance to the outcome of the study (Creswell, 1994).

3.8 Methods of Data Analysis

Three types of questionnaires are normally used in such National Surveys: a family unit survey, a group poll, and a value survey. The family unit survey gathered data on the family unit organization, training, wellbeing, work relocation, lodging qualities, horticulture, family unit use, non-ranch undertakings, settlements, and credit, resources, and funds. The people group poll recorded data on base and different offices accessible to country groups. The value survey was utilized to gather data on costs of crucial wares in the nearby market.

This study focused its analysis on information from the household questionnaire. The study made a deduction of its arguments and conclusions by looking at the trends in migration, education, health, employment and housing for round 5 and 6 of the survey.

3.9 Limitation of the study

The following limitation to the study is worth noting:

- Generalization of findings will be limited to Ghana even though the phenomenon of urbanization has similar trends with sub-Saharan Africa.

- Data collection was limited to secondary information. Due to time constraint, in relation to this study, and the cost component the actual dataset was not used. The actual dataset for the study could have been beneficial to test the relationships.
- Socio-economic development outcomes go beyond the indicators set for this study. This investigation did not take into account other indicators, such as GDP, household incomes, demography changes, good governance among others.

3.10 Summary

Significantly, the methodology for the study has been carefully thought through amidst all the challenges of using secondary information. The choice of the quantitative approach was very relevant. The next section, presents the results of the data collection, its statistical descriptive analysis, and trends of data of the study.

PRESENTATION OF RESULTS AND FINDINGS

4.0 Introduction

This work examines the impact of urbanization on the socioeconomic development in Ghana. This chapter presents descriptive analysis gleaned from GLSS Round 5 and 6 and a discussion of the findings for the purposes of this study.

The indicators are described in table 1.

Table 1: Description of urbanisation and socio-economic indicators

	Indicators	Proxies
Urbanisation	Internal migration	Rural-Urban migration
Socio-economic development	Education Outcomes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Educational attainment 2. Literacy rate 3. School enrolment
	Health Outcomes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Life expectancy 2. Child health 3. Health insurance 4. Illness or injuries
	Employment Outcomes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Unemployment
	Housing	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Occupancy status 2. Level of slums

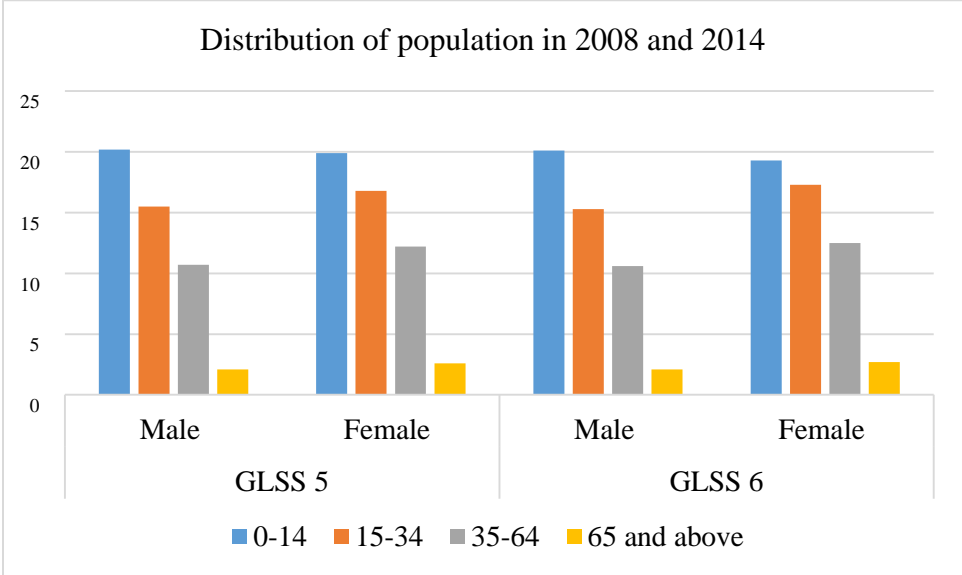
4.1 Descriptive Analysis of Result

4.1.1 Age and Sex Distribution of the Population

Comparing the general sex and age distribution of the population over GLSS 5 and GLSS 6, the following facts were thus clear. Whereas the dependency ratio for those below 15 years and 65 years and above for GLSS 5 stands at 44.8%, that for GLSS 6 stood at 44.2%. This indicates

some marginal decline (0.6%) in the dependency ratio to active working age over the period under considering. Figure 1 shows the distribution of the population in 2008 and 2014. For details of the total distribution of the population in 2008 and 2014 refer to Appendix 1.

Figure 1: Distribution of population in 2008 and 2014



Source: Own work based on GLSS 6, 2014; GLSS 5, 2008

There is still the consistency in the dominance of female to the male population over the period under consideration. Whereas in GLSS 5 the ratio of Male to Female stood at 48.5% compare to 51.5%, in GLSS6, the ratio stood at 48.2% at 51.8%. Thus, the general comparison for the male to female ratio for GLSS 5 and GLSS 6 is 0.942/0.93.

4.2 Analysis of rural – urban migration in Ghana

Migration has generated various arguments for impacting on social and economic change and transformation. This can be seen in diverse fields of citizens’ welfare. As has been stated earlier, the drive for migration in Africa and Ghana, in particular, has been driven by financial motive. The following information provides a better appreciation of migration in Ghana with particular reference to the GLSS 5 and GLSS 6.

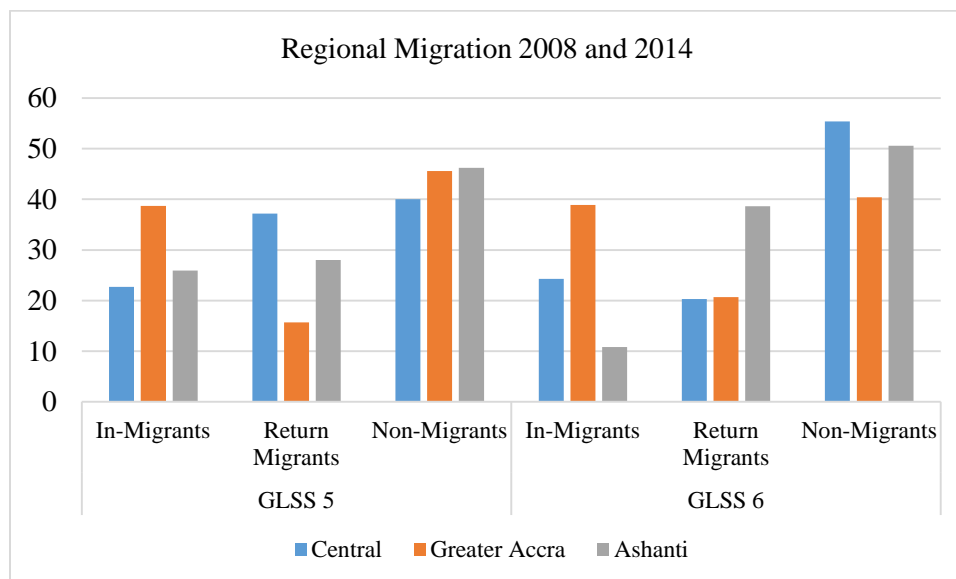
Table 2: Migration of population 7 years and older (2008 and 2014)

Sex	2008						2014					
	Accra	Other Urban	Rural SZ	Rural FZ	Rural CZ	Total	Accra	Other Urban	Rural SZ	Rural FZ	Rural CZ	Total
Male	55.4	51.1	37.8	55.8	50.9	49.8	60.9	45	32	50.4	42.7	46.5
Female	55.5	50.8	47	59.4	53.9	53.2	59.8	48.1	42.8	52.7	46.1	50.1
All	55.4	50.9	42.3	57.7	52.5	51.6	60.3	46.7	37.5	51.6	44.6	48.6

Source: Own work based on GLSS 5, 2008 and GLSS 6, 2014. Note: Rural SZ stands for Rural Savannah zones, Rural FZ stands for Rural Forest Zones, Rural CZ stands for Rural Coastal zones.

For the years under review, migration based on the extent of migration of population 7 years and above distributed on sex bases and locality has shown that there has been a decrease in migration over time (that is 51.6% in 2008 to 48.6% in 2014). Thus, there is some 7% decrease in migration over this period. When compared to the basis of urbanisation, with particular reference to Accra, there is the indication that urbanisation has increased from 55.4% to 60.3% as opposed to urban-rural migration to rural Savannah, which saw a decline from 42.3% to 37.5%.

Figure 2: Graph showing Regional distribution of migrants 2008 and 2014



Source: Own work based on GLSS 6, 2014 and GLSS 5, 2008

On regional bases too, it suffices to note the trend that has driven migration over the period of GLSS5 and GLSS6. As shown in Figure 2, with particular reference to Accra, Kumasi and Central regions that continue to lead urbanisation, there is a growing trend of In-migration. Accra and Central have seen In-migration moving from 38.7% and 22.7% to 38.9% and 24.3% respectively. This gives credence to the fact that urbanisation is quickly catching up with these regions. Inference can be made to the fact that these regions hold some important state institutions and facilities that drives both locals and foreign individuals to these regions.

On the contrary to In-migration, people living in these major cities do not like to move out of these cities. This can be seen from their scores on Non-migrants. For details of the regional migration in 2008 and 2014 refer to Appendix 2.

4.3 Descriptive Analysis of Result on the urbanisation and socio-economic indicators

4.3.1 Education

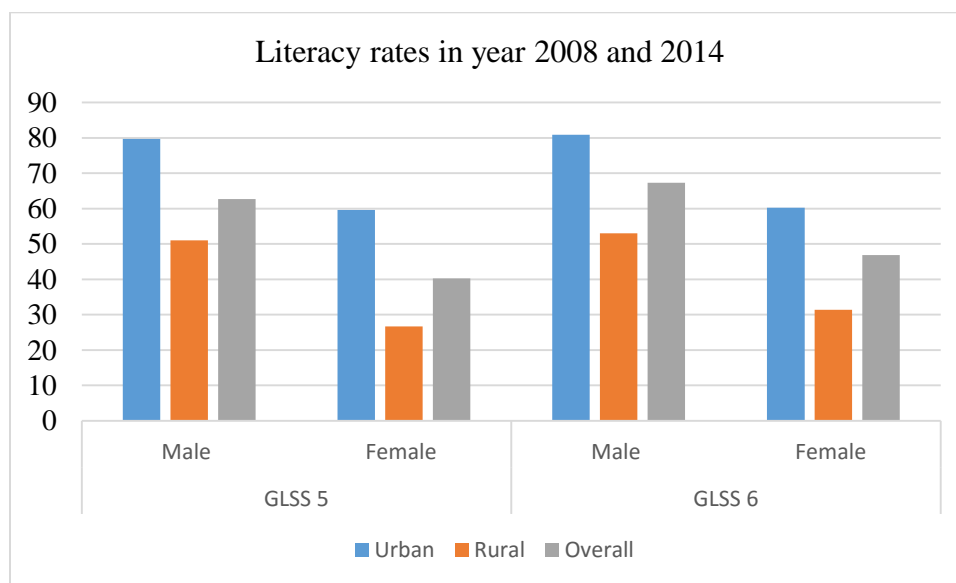
Central to state development and growth is education. It has been said that education holds the key to unlocking great potentials of a nation. Education there formed a key independent factor.

As a key guide to the data description on education, it is prudent to be guided by the facts from the United Nations (2015). There has been a tremendous improvement in global literacy in recent years. As a case in point, global youth literacy rose from 83% in 1990 to 91% in 2015. As expected, the gap between male and female literacy rates in Ghana is steadily converging. For instance, in 1991, literacy rates were 77.3% for the girls and 86.6% for boys. These figures have steadily improved as the literacy rate was 91.2% for the girls and 91.8% for the boys in 2015 (UN, 2015).

The GLSS survey throws more light on literacy rate with reference to locality and sex distribution in the country.

The graph below compares the literacy rates in the year 2008 and 2014 in a study conducted by the Ghana Statistical Service. For details of literacy rate refer to Appendix 3.

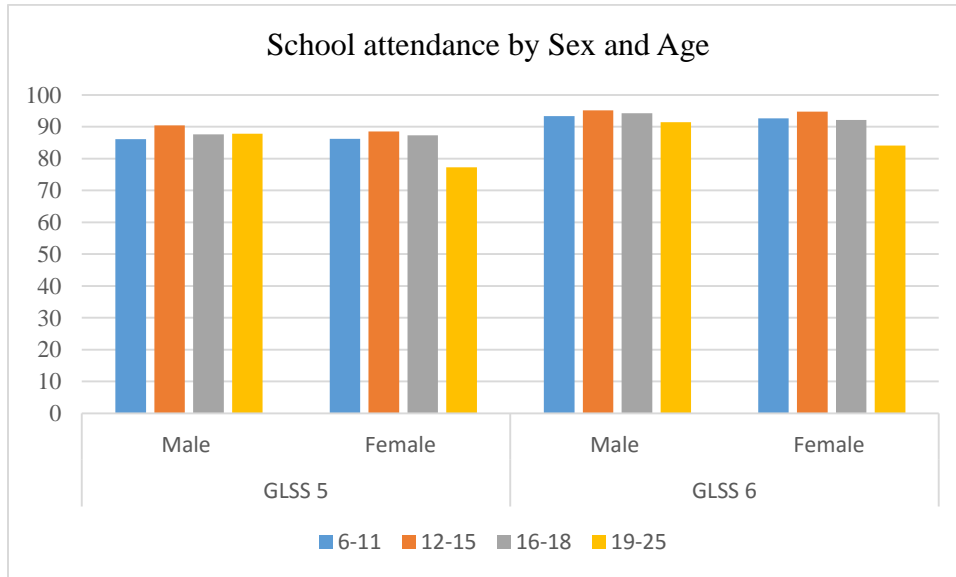
Figure 3: Graph showing literacy rates in year 2008 and 2014



Source: Own work based on GLSS 6, 2014; GLSS 5, 2008

The literacy rate in Ghana increase from 50.9% in 2008 to 56.3% in 2014 (GLSS 6, 2014; GLSS 5, 2008). This is a great achievement in literacy rate. The literacy rates between rural and urban area is high. 69.0 percent of person 15 year and above are literate in the urban locations, while 38.2% of the same persons group are literate in 2008. In 2014, there was an increase in the level of literacy in rural areas (41.7%) compared to 2008 (38.2%). From Figure 3 above both urban and rural areas have a high percentage of males being literate than females in 2008 and 2014. Another proxy for measuring educational outcome is school enrolment and or attendance. It is commonly known in Sub-Saharan Africa that great academia is attained most especially in the urban centres.

Figure 4: Graph comparing school attendance by Sex and Age in 2008 and 2014



Source: Own work based on GLSS 6, 2014; GLSS 5, 2008

Generally, there is a commendable progress made in school attendance. There is some 80.8% rate for schools attendance in 2014 (GLSS, 6). When considered on the basis of locality and sex, there is a positive indication of progress made in schools attendance in both urban and rural areas. For details of school attendance by sex and age refer to Appendix 4.

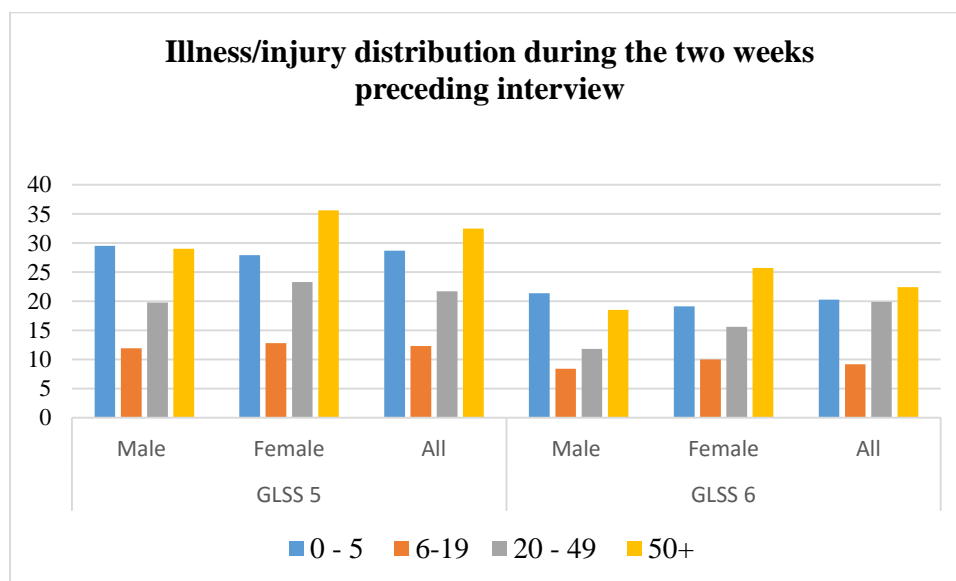
On a national scale, school attendance rate by age, locality and sex for both and girls has been commendable. This rates around 93.4% for boys and 90.6% for girls. There are 90% of persons 15 years and above having their education in public schools.

The percentage of adults population in the 6th round survey who are literate in English is more than half (56.3%) of which it was higher as compared to the that of the 5th round of survey. GLSS 5 showed that more adult male could speak English than adult females (67.3% and 46.9% respectively)

4.3.2 Health

Figure 5 represent illness or injury distribution during the two weeks preceding interview (GLSS 6 and GLSS 5). For details of this refer to Appendix 5.

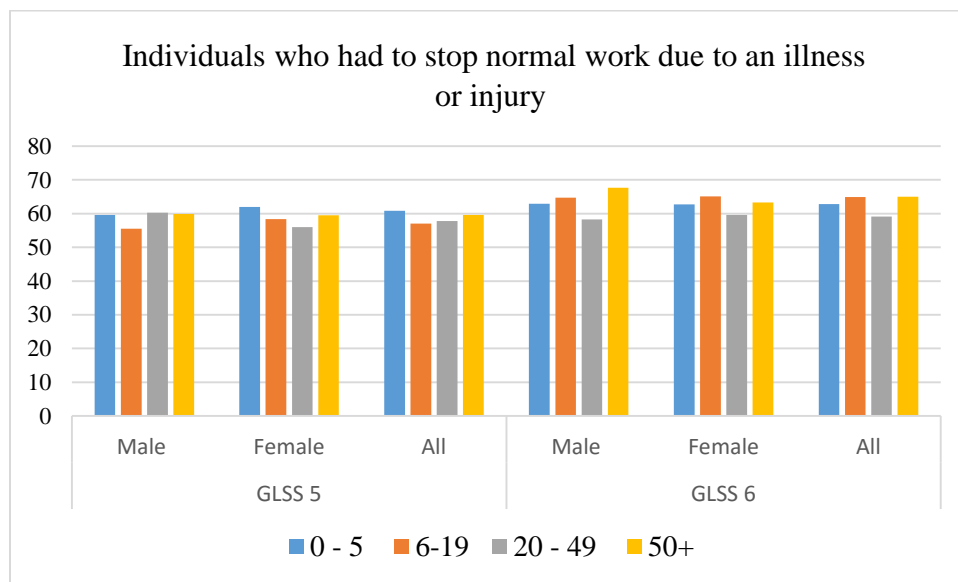
Figure 5: Illness/injury distribution during the two weeks preceding interview (GLSS 5 and 6)



Source: Own work based on GLSS 6, 2014; GLSS 5, 2008

On the rate of illness which is a key indicator of health in the country, it suffices to note that illness during the two weeks preceding the GLSS, almost 14.3% had been suffering in 2014. About 35.7% of the active population had been ill two weeks before the survey. This indeed is a worrying trend. This outcome represented about seven (7) percent difference from that of the 5th round survey (refer to Appendix 5). In the fifth 5th survey 59% and the 6th survey about 62% of the population were ill and had to stop functioning because of the indisposition (refer to Appendix 6).

Figure 6: Individuals suffering from an illness/injury which had to stop normal work two weeks before the data collection

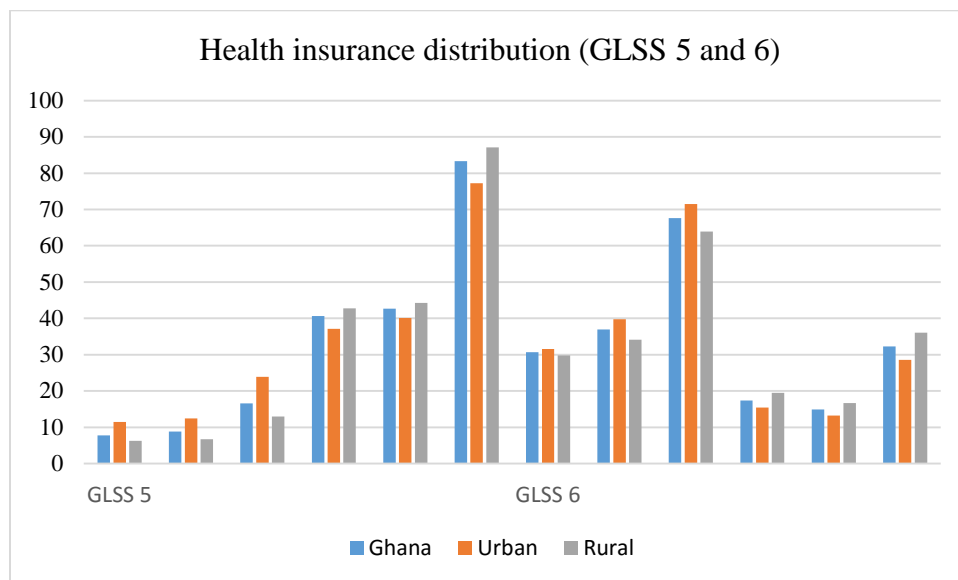


Source: Own work based on GLSS 6, 2014 and GLSS 5, 2008

A worrying trend that hinges on productivity is the fact that some individuals or group of the population that is considered the active workforce is saddled with illnesses. As a consequence, these active labour forces will have to stay in the house. From Figure 6, in the year 2014, 59.1% of persons within the age group 20 to 49 had to stay home due to an illness or injury compared to 57.8% in 2008.

About 62.4 percent persons who experiences illness/injury had to stop their normal work duties. 66.2 percent of sick/injured person had consulted a health practitioner. 52.2 percent of these persons went to the public medical facilities for health check, and 44.6 percent attended private non-religious facilities. More people (56.0%) in rural areas visit public health facilities. For details of individuals who had to stop work due an illness refer to Appendix 6.

Figure 7: Health insurance distribution (GLSS 5 and 6)



Source: Own work based on GLSS 6, 2014 and GLSS 5, 2008

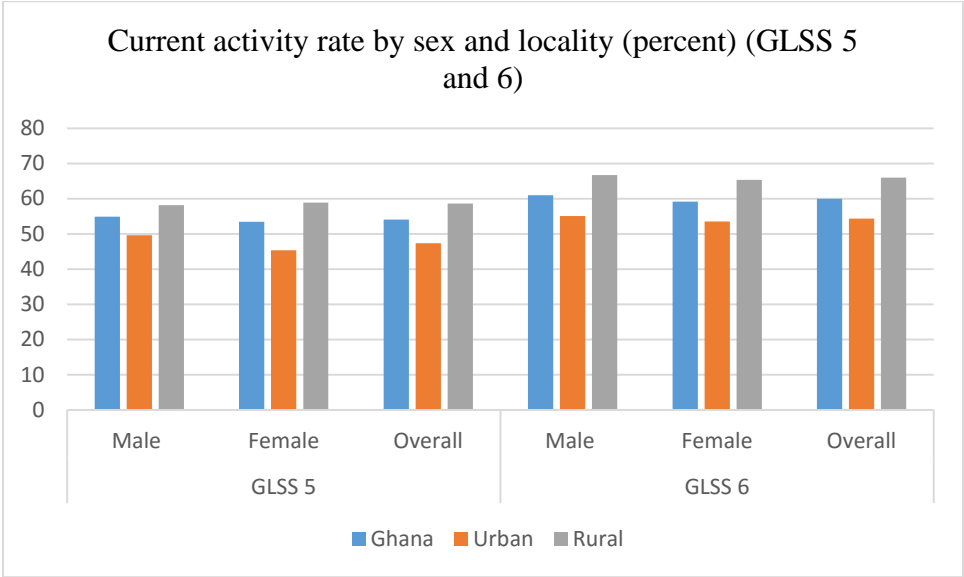
A key component to safeguarding the health and safety of citizens is to register as many as possible those individuals on a health insurance scheme. This will cover the poor and vulnerable in the country which hitherto could not pay for health services. In 2014, the urban centres have the greater majority of individuals who are registered on the scheme (71.5% compared to 63.9% in rural areas). Those not covered by any scheme are high in the rural areas than in the urban cities. Therefore, there is the need to widen the coverage area for those in the rural areas. Since the coverage of the health insurance in the rural areas is low and sometimes non-accessible, it causes rural folks to migrate to urban cities for such services. For details of health, insurance distribution refers to Appendix 7.

4.3.3 Employment

In 2014, the unemployed people in the world were around 2.1 million people. This is expected to increase to 3 million by 2015. Young women become affected by unemployment

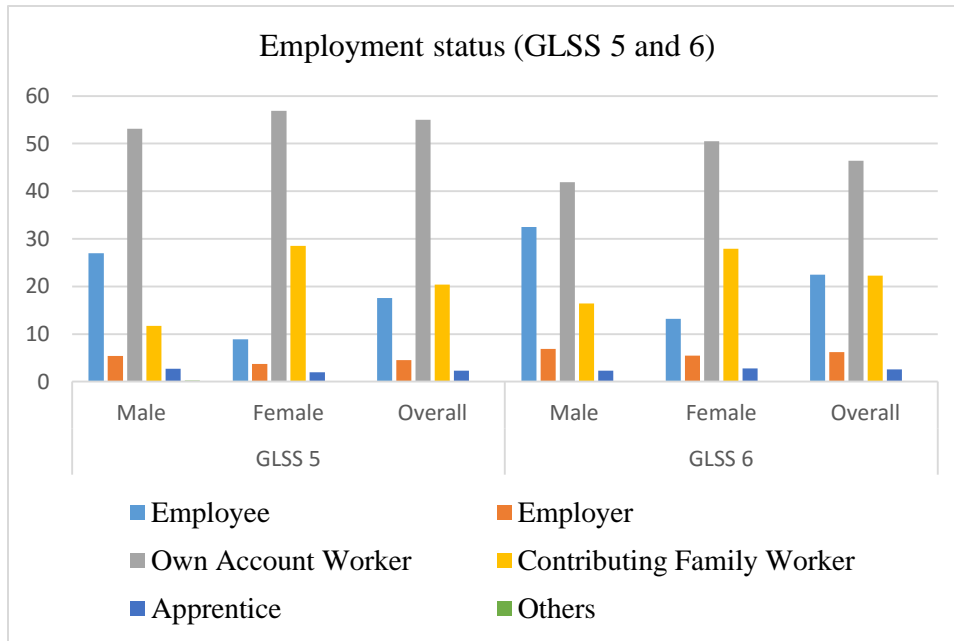
disproportionately among the youth. There is a three times rise in the youth unemployment rate than that for their adult counterparts. One would expect that the trend of improvement in educational attainment will minimize the situation of youth unemployment, but it is occurring in all regions of the world (ILO, 2015). From Figure 8 there was a general increase in persons who were economically active. These percentages increased from 54.1 percent in 2008 to 60 percent in 2014 throughout the country. Urban and rural areas also increased from 47.3 percent and 58.6 percent in 2008 to 54.3 percent and 66 percent in 2014 respectively. For details of current activity rate by sex and locality refer to Appendix 8.

Figure 8: Current activity rate by sex and locality (percent) (GLSS 5 and 6)



Source: Own work based on GLSS 6, 2014; GLSS 5, 2008

Figure 9: Employment status (GLSS 5 and 6)



Source: Own work based on GLSS 6, 2014 and GLSS 5, 2008

The GLSS 6 collected information on the population 5 years and older. It was found that, the labour force participation rate for the 4th to 6th cycle of data collection (January to March 2013) for all persons 5 years and older is 59.9% compared with 60.1% reported for the 1st to 3rd cycle. From Figure 9 above persons aged 15 years and older, the LFPR is 75.7% (the same as for the 1st to the 3rd cycle of data collection), and 25.7% for persons 5 to 14 years of age. There are also variations within the various age groups for males and females. The current labour force participation rates by gender are higher for adult males person (60.6%) than female adults (59.3%) for all ages (5 years and older) as well as for all age groups except 20-24 years age group where the LFPR for females (64.6%) is marginally higher than males (63.9%). Results from the 6th Round show that 51.8 percent of persons who are employed are engaged as skilled forestry and agricultural workers. For details of the employment status refer to Appendix 9.

4.3.4 Housing

It is on record that most Sub-Saharan African countries are facing housing deficit. However, this cannot be only blown out of proportion without admitting that housing is a global issue. Through rapid urbanisation in developing countries, mainly as a result of rural-urban movements, the issue of housing has become topical (Golubchikov and Badyina, 2012).

As compared to the GLSS 6TH report a lot of families who lives in rented houses reduced from 79% in the 5th report to (60.6%). In urban cities, the number of individuals who lives in rented apartments is high (68.1%) as compared to rural areas (51.3%). Two persons out of every five households in the 6th report live in their own houses (45.9%). Most households in Accra have electricity which is the main source of lighting in urban cities. In the rural areas, their source of light is the torch light. Less than 50% of households have electricity as the main source of lighting.

The integral source of fuel for cooking in the area is charcoal which dominated in both GLSS 5 and GLSS 6 report. About 22.3% use LPG. In the 5th report, Charcoal was the most popular source of cooking fuel for urban households (52.6 %) In the urban areas, which had a high decrease from 52.6 to 43.6% of households use charcoal these was due to the use of LP gas Which was 35.8%.

4.4 Summary of Result

The general trend in population growth and migration has had a considerable impact on the way development is perceived and channelled to meet the needs of urbanisation. Urbanisation has contributed discovery by rural folks. Those people that moved from the rural areas to urban areas have better chances of education. Through interaction with urban folks, these urban folks are area to learn new skills and trade in the bigger cities which hitherto were absent in the rural areas. Literacy rates have seen a commendable increase as a result of urbanisation. Again, school attendance has been positively affected by urbanisation.

When it comes to health outcomes, there is congestion on the few health facilities in the major urban areas due to rapid urbanisation. This notwithstanding, there is improved access to health insurance as urbanisation increases. Rural folks can now access better health care since they have access to health insurance schemes close to them in the urban area.

There is congestion on the fewer jobs that are available in the urban areas due to the influx of rural folks. It best those rural folks who join the urban areas are left to do menial jobs or at the lowest rank of industries as factory hands.

The struggle for better and affordable housing facilities continues to be a topical issue. The rapid increase in urbanisation is putting more pressure on the phenomenon. This situation has caused an increase in urban rental cost. Again the number of room occupancy has increased due to urbanisation. As corroboration to the effect of urbanisation on housing, there is the rise in slum communities in the urban centres. This phenomenon has a serious health implication.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.0 Introduction

This chapter captured the findings from the data and the framework used for the analysis and presented conclusions drawn from the analysis. Recommendations are also given based on the findings.

5.1 Findings

The main objective of this study was to examine the effects of urbanization on the socioeconomic development in Ghana. The following were the main results of the study:

1. **Urbanisation:** From the study it can be deduced that urbanization is a key tool in transforming societies. Ghana is still experiencing rapid urban growth, and this is evident in most regional capitals where infrastructural developments are fast increasing. People then move to these areas in search of better livelihood.
2. **Employment:** The study concluded that urbanisation is a process that is good for business and economic development. Rural-urban drift brings with its opportunities to earn income and increased buying power.
3. **Education:** Urbanisation has also contributed to increased number of men and women accessing good education, specifically tertiary education. Family members in rural areas have also benefitted through receiving remittances and other assistances from their children working in urban areas. Also, there is increased access and use of information through urbanisation.
4. **Housing:** The influx of people to urban areas has resulted in the expansion of informal settlements in most towns; Accra and other urban areas, causing a high demand for services in urban areas (i.e. electricity, water, sewerage, etc.). There is a need for formal housing in most towns.

5. Health: Outcomes in the event of urbanisation on the average has been commendable with few areas needing improvement. Morbidity, life expectancy and access to health services, in general, have increased.

5.2 Conclusion

The following are the conclusions made from the findings of the study:

- Urbanisation has both positive and negative impact on socio-economic development. However, most especially in developing countries, it has been a curse translated in slums, high unemployment rates, and health implications.
- There is the need for better housing policy in the face of increasing urbanisation in developing countries for which Ghana is a part.
- Educational outcomes in the urban areas should be looked at with appropriate increases in resources and facilities to serve the increase in urbanisation.

5.3 Recommendation

Based on the findings from the available data examined in this study, some recommendations are made as follows:

- Decentralisation programmes in the districts level of governance should be strengthened and supported with the needed resources to support the growth in urbanisation
- Long-term plan on urbanisation of major towns should be holistically done to avoid the cost associated with short-term planning for urbanisation. There is need for the government to improve facilities and services continuously in rural areas to discourage the influx of people to urban areas
- As a check against the necessary increase in urbanisation, there should be consented effort at job creation in the rural areas
- Health insurance schemes that is on-going should be widened to the hinterlands and reach of the common folks in the rural areas to prevent the influx of these individuals for better and affordable access to health care delivery

- With regards to housing, due to increase in informal settlements in city and towns, provision of ablution facilities should be improved to minimize the spread of infectious diseases.

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