# To Analyze the Living Conditions: Poverty and Under Employment in Zambia: Impact, Strategic Solutions: A Case Study of Lusaka District.

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## *Abstract*

*The study aimed at investigating living conditions: poverty and under employment in Zambia. The study used both qualitative and quantitative approaches on poverty at household level with specific consideration of two areas namely Zingalume and Misisi Compounds of Lusaka in the Lusaka Province of the Republic of Zambia. The purpose of this study is to investigate the living conditions in Zambia. This study looked at poverty and the unemployment and their impact. The paper did further discuss the strategies that can be put in place in order to alleviate poverty as well as increase the employment levels. The study was undertaken in Lusaka district which is the capital city of Zambia.*

*The research was therefore, an assessment to meet the demands of our rising youth population, this percentage needs to grow substantially in the coming years. For this to become a reality, government and the private sector must work hand-in- hand to encourage entrepreneurship and the growth of small- and medium-sized enterprises. The study has the following objectives: first and foremost; is set to find out the impact of poverty and unemployment on the living conditions in Lusaka district in Zambia, its impact and strategies; also it set out to investigate the living conditions in Lusaka; To establish poverty levels in Lusaka district; To establish the unemployment levels in Lusaka; To investigate the impact of unemployment in Lusaka district; To investigate the impact of poverty in Lusaka district; To find strategies that can help alleviate poverty in Lusaka and To find strategies that can help curb unemployment in Lusaka. To answer to the objectives, the study employed a survey approach with simple random sampling method where qualitative as well as quantitative survey questionnaires were used to gather data, and entered into excel, then tabulated and analyzed using stata 11 and presented in percentages, frequencies, cross tabulation and correlation.*

The research findings of this research contributed to the knowledge on the living conditions and helped to contribute to the elimination of the worst forms of poverty and well as helped to improve the living conditions in Zambia. This will ensure that all the stake holders are more aware of the dangers that poverty and unemployment are posing to the communities at large. The findings from the study also contributed to the already existing laws measure that have been put in place in order to alleviate poverty and provide sensitization and provide employment through various sectors. This research also helped government in their usual sensitization campaigns because, and then they would have known the most affected areas and then focus on them. The case study report first introduces and discusses the concepts of poverty and livelihood; especially describes the policy and the controversy frameworks at play in post-apartheid Zambia, which impact upon poverty features and livelihood systems such as macro-economic frameworks, rural development policies, local governance). The report then presents the case study areas, and then focuses onto factual socio-economic features as observed at household level. Data collection took place after sampling, in the form of individual interviews and questionnaires. Long detailed questionnaires were first applied (35 per communities), and then shorter questionnaires (237) were applied to complement the approach, and strengthen representatively. Data analysis was first been done as per community. It was found that the two communities were reasonably similar enough to allow for amalgamating data. Then, income group analysis took place, in order to unveil the key socio-economic features as per poverty group (i.e. the 30% better off, the 30% poor, the 40% ultra-poor). While in the Indian case

study the research comprised of 95% of the country's population. The researcher will fill in questionnaire on behalf of the respondent. This type of sampling is time and cost effective, easy to detect errors and displays a higher degree of representation and reduces biasness.

The sampling procedure which was used in the study to select the respondents was in a way that after the households are systematically randomly selected, the researcher was then decided that the households be 100 or 200 houses apart so that there is complete representation in the constituencies that was randomly selected in the 7 constituencies taking into consideration that their will only be 50 questionnaires this whole research.

## CHAPTER ONE
## INTRODUCTION

This chapter gives background to the present study. In addition, it presents the statement of the problem, purpose of the study, objectives, and research questions, hypothesis it will outline the research variables, the theoretical and conceptual frame work, and the purpose of the study so as to help the readers understand what the research proposal is all about

### Research Title

To analyze the living conditions: poverty and under employment in Zambia: impact, strategic solutions: A case study of Lusaka district.

### 1.0 INTRODUCTION/ BACK GROUND

Understanding the living conditions is of core importance in relation to poverty and unemployment because of the scale and depth of poverty found in many developing countries. Globally poverty and unemployment have continued to be huge problems because they are inter related and they both affect the way the lives of people will be.

At the global level poverty and unemployment problem have changed people's lives because most of the world's poor no longer live in low income countries this is so because previously, poverty and unemployment were viewed issues that were predominantly in developing countries; nowadays such simplistic assumptions/classifications are misleading because some large countries that graduated into developed country are still living in low living conditions and still have large numbers of poor people as well as the unemployed .

In 1990, it was estimate that 93 % of the world's poor lived in less developed countries

contrastingly in 2007–8 three quarters of the world's poor approximately 1.3billion lived in middle-income countries (MICs) and about a quarter of the world's poor, approximately 370million people live in the remaining 39 low-income countries – largely in sub-Saharan Africa.

Despite the rapid economic surge, with an average annual growth of about 5.7 % during the last decade, Zambia has not translated these figures into significant poverty reduction. According to the World Bank (2000), 60 per cent of the population lives below the poverty line and 42% are considered to be in extreme poverty. Moreover, the absolute number of poor people has increased from about six million in 1991 to 7.9 million in 2010, primarily due to population growth. Almost 90 per cent of Zambians who live below the extreme poverty line are concentrated in rural areas, and the poverty gap ratio (a measure of how far average incomes fall below the poverty line) is far higher for the rural population than their urban counterparts (20 per cent and 3.7 per cent, respectively).

Poverty is the most profound challenge that Zambia faces today. It is a social crisis where the majority of people are denied a minimum decent living standard. People who live in absolute poverty cannot afford the basic resources to maintain a livelihood. The World Bank defines living in absolute poverty as existing under either one or two dollars a day, depending on the country's level of development. In 2010, the work bank estimated that approximately 1.1 billion people live on less than US$1 a day and 2.7 billion live on less than two dollars a day.

…Over the past century, there has been an improvement in the number of people living under one dollar a day. However, much of this progress has been regional. Even though

400 million people living in East Asia have moved above the absolute poverty line within the last 25 years, poverty has almost doubled in sub- Saharan Africa

According to MDG Zambia reports (2013), nationally, between 2000 and 2012, the percentage of people in poverty increased from 12.2 percent to 15.9 percent, while the number of people in poverty increased from 33.3 million to 48.8 million. Both the number and percentage of people in poverty increased in 44 states between 2000 and 2012. The percentage of people in the United States with income below 50 percent of the poverty thresholds grew from 5.0 percent in 2000 to 7.0 percent in 2012. Over this period, the percentage of people with income below 125 percent of the poverty thresholds grew from 16.5 percent to 20.8 percent. Among the largest 25 metropolitan areas, poverty rates in 2012 ranged from 8.4 percent to 19.0 percent. According, JCTR (2014) Monthly Food Basket Survey shows that it is becoming more and more difficult for the majority to meet basic needs, because food costs have been rising while wages remain static and too far below the food cost. The gravity of the situation is such that more and more lives are being lost due to hunger, sickness and disease including HIV/AIDS. Getting rid of poverty in a developing country like Zambia is critical and deserves our utmost attention.

Poverty differs from one place to another. In the Zambian context it can be defined as deprivation of a long healthy life, educational opportunities, access to resources for a decent standard of living (e.g. income and consumption, housing, health, clean water and sanitation), and lack of freedom to exercise choice and participate in society" (MCDSS, 1998a).

According to Emerie, (2009) Unemployment has continued to affect young people between 15- 24 years old and in less developed countries alone it is estimated that about 300million will be unemployed or underemployed by the end of the 2oth century these figures represent over 45% of the total labor force in the developing countries. As a result of the above estimation, most countries especially in common wealth are more concerned about the dwindling state of employment. Many of the young people re like to become more unproductive, anti-governmental and a social deviant force.

Luckily at international level many organisations are working very hard to eradicate this vice in order to improve their living conditions. At national Level many African governments have also planned many youth programs to help curb unemployment.

## 1.1 ZAMBIAN BACKGROUND

Zambia's economy has experienced strong growth in recent years, with real GDP growth in 2005-13 was more than 6% per year. Privatization of government-owned copper mines in the 1990s relieved the government from covering mammoth losses generated by the industry and greatly increased copper mining output and profitability to spur economic growth. Copper output has increased steadily since 2004, due to higher copper prices and foreign investment. However, Zambia's dependency on copper makes it vulnerable to depressed commodity prices, but record high copper prices and a bumper maize crop in 2010 helped Zambia rebound quickly from the world economic slowdown that began in 2008. According to Emerie (2009), Zambia has made some strides to improve the ease of doing business. Regulatory changes by various governments were made such as in in 2012-2013 which included Statutory Instruments (SI) Number 33 (mandating use of the kwacha for domestic

transactions) and SI Number 55 (monitoring foreign exchange transactions). Along with problems of fiscal management and weakening global copper prices, these SI's were perceived as undermining confidence in Zambia's economy and currency, leading to sharp depreciation of the kwacha in March 2014. Despite a strong economy, poverty remains a significant problem in Zambia, made worse by a high birth rate, relatively high HIV/AIDS burden, and by market distorting agricultural policies.

In Zambia the concern is greater because the unemployment and poverty situation is quite pathetic and critical. Unemployment and poverty are related and their effects are severe and last longer. Short-term joblessness can be dealt with through public works programmes, such as garbage collection, grass planting, road, rail and airport construction, buildings rehabilitation, soft/hard skills training and mentorship, access to credit by micro, small and medium scale entrepreneurs. Long-term unemployment can cause substantial financial hardship, when these short-term programmes do not exist. However, long-term unemployment is not desirable for any society and must be corrected. To sustain this labour market problem, the country requires regulatory and supervisory body to be in place.

The below chart shows how poor various countries are, and shows the percentage of the people living below the poverty line.

| Country Name | Population below poverty line (%) | Year of Estimate |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Chad | 80 | 2001 |
| Haiti | 80 | 2003 |
| Liberia | 80 | 2000 |
| Congo, Democratic Republic of the | 71 | 2006 |
| Sierra Leone | 70 | 2004 |
| Nigeria | 70 | 2007 |
| Suriname | 70 | 2002 |
| Swaziland | 69 | 2006 |
| Zimbabwe | 68 | 2004 |
| Burundi | 68 | 2002 |
| Sao Tome and Principe | 66 | 2009 |
| Zambia | 64 | 2006 |
| Niger | 63 | 1993 |

## 1.2 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

In Zambia it is estimated that 64% of the population live below the poverty line as shown in above. According to the World Bank (2012), most Zambians are living on less than US$1.25 per day therefore issues of poverty reduction and better access to decent work are key in order to create decent living conditions. Although Zambia enjoyed relatively high levels of economic growth from 2000 to 2007, this was concentrated in the capital-intensive sectors of mining and construction and has not translated into wide-scale job creation or broad-based economic opportunities for the poor. Although copper mining accounts for 75% of exports, it provides only 1% of direct employment overall. The vast majority of Zambians (73%) rely on agriculture as the source of their livelihood, particularly in rural areas.

The impact of the global financial crisis on the Zambian economy has varied across sectors.

In the horticultural sector, it is estimated that up to half of all workers lost their jobs as a result of reduced demand, while a large proportion of workers in the copper sector have lost their jobs due to falling copper prices .A key challenge for Zambia is the high levels of informal employment which is at only 11% of the workforce is in formal employment) and unemployment. At the same time, the minimum wage is very low and the real value of wages is declining for both informal and formal workers, as the price of food continues to rise at a greater rate than inflation. Most workers have no formal safety net for dealing with external shocks as government programmes are under-resourced, while donor-funded programmes are small-scale and aimed at incapacitated households rather than the working poor.

Poverty and unemployment are quite prevalent in African countries and more predominantly in Zambia, Lusaka as well. Poverty and unemployment have continued to be major problems that have led to Zambia not fully developing. This is because most youths are engaged in vices that do not contribute to the development of economy. However, poverty has caused youths to engage in activities such as begging in the streets, prostitution, domestic work and street vending. Bearing in mind that most youths are unemployed, they do the above activities for them to raise funds to help support their families.

In Zambia today, young people comprise about 70 per cent of our total population, which stands at nearly 14 million. What they require to succeed in life is no different than in other parts of the world a decent education and employment. The challenge for Zambia, as with other African countries, is to provide young people with opportunities to fulfill their potential and contribute to the development of the nation.

According to Ministry of Labour (2008) the Unemployment Rate in Zambia decreased to 15 percent in 2008 from 15.90 percent in 2005. Unemployment Rate in Zambia averaged 15.01 percent from 1986 until 2008, reaching an all-time high of 19.70 percent in 1993 and a record low of 12 percent in 1998. This means that there is still high unemployment rate in Zambia which has continuously to poverty.

Finding new and innovative ways to address youth unemployment is one of the Zambian government's most urgent priorities. Young people can be a tremendous force for positive change in society and serve as the engine which drives the country's development. The current situation presents some unique challenges which government cannot tackle alone. Zambia is continuing to experience rural-urban migration, as young people in the countryside seek better, higher-paying jobs in the cities. Lusaka, the capital and economic hub of the country, is the preferred destination of most young people. Naturally, informal settlements have risen in parts of the city, which has placed increasing strains on our health and education systems.

Currently, formal private sector employees account for less than ten per cent of the working population of Zambia. To meet the demands of our rising youth population, this percentage needs to grow substantially in the coming years. For this to become a reality, government and the private sector must work hand-in- hand to encourage entrepreneurship and the growth of small- and medium-sized enterprises.

According to Zambia MDG report (2013), the current pace of poverty reduction in Zambia is too slow for the country to achieve MDG target 1. The proportion of people living in extreme poverty has decreased from 58 percent in 1991 to 42.3 percent in 2010. This took 19 year to make a slight difference which means that many people are still wallowing poverty. Extreme poverty has reduced by only 0 5 percentage points in the 4 years from 2006 to 2010. Yet, it will have to decline by 13.3 percentage points in the 5 years from 2010 and 2015 to attain the MDG target. Specific accelerators are therefore required in the form of policy changes and targeted rural investments. Extreme poverty in Zambia is concentrated in rural areas. In fact it is four times higher in rural areas (57.7 percent) than in urban ones (13.1 percent). Typical rural provinces such as Luapula (64.9 percent), Western (64.0 percent) and Eastern (58 7 percent) are therefore the worst affected. Rural poverty is due to limited access to physical and social infrastructures, such as roads, electricity and medical facilities, which impede development.

It is against this back ground that this research would like to analyze the livings condition in Lusaka in terms of their poverty and unemployment status. It is true that there are many universities and colleges in Zambia, however it is also true that even when the students graduate from these universities, they still suffer unemployment which has led to continuous poverty

This research will also focus on poverty and the unemployment and the impact it has on the people of Lusaka district. The research will also try to find strategies that will help to alleviate poverty and solve the problem of unemployment. It is important to mention that if these problems are not solved and if the living conditions are not improved, Zambia will continue to be poor for a long time.

## 1.3 PURPOSE OF THE STUDY

The purpose of this study is to analyze the living conditions in Zambia. This study will look at poverty and the unemployment and their impact. The paper will further discuss the strategies that can be put in place in order to alleviate poverty as well as increase the employment levels. The study will be undertaken in Lusaka district which is the capital city of Zambia.

## 1.4 REASEACH OBJECTIVES

## 1.5 General objective

To find out the impact of poverty and unemployment on the living conditions in Lusaka district in Zambia, its strategies.

## 1.6 Specific objectives

- To analyze the living conditions in Lusaka
- To establish poverty levels in Lusaka district
- To establish the unemployment levels in Lusaka
- To analyze the impact of unemployment in Lusaka district
- To analyze the impact of poverty in Lusaka district
- To find strategies that can help alleviate poverty in Lusaka
- To find strategies that can help curb unemployment in Lusaka

## 1.7 RESEARCH QUESTIONS

1. How are the Living conditions in Lusaka?
2. What are the poverty levels in Lusaka?
3. What are the unemployment levels in Lusaka?
4. What has been the impact of poverty on the residents of Lusaka district

5.  What has been the impact of unemployment on the residents of Lusaka district

6.  How can poverty be reduced in Lusaka

7.  How can unemployment be reduced in Lusaka

## 1.8 HYPOTHESIS

A Hypothesis is a proposed answer to a question or problem that can be verified or rejected through testing. According to a hypothesis statement is typically an educated guess as to the relationship between factors, and serves as the basis for an experiment to test whether the relationship holds true.

Below are some of the hypothesis for this research.

*   The level of education can determine the state of being employed or unemployed
*   The level of education can also determine the level of being poor or not
*   Income can be determined by the level of education
*   The state of poverty can also determine the level education one has.

## 1.9 RESEARCH VARIABLES

Variables can be defined as any aspect of a theory that can vary or change as part of the interaction within the theory. In other words, variables are anything can affect or change the results of a study. Every study has variables as these are needed in order to understand differences.

This study will take into consideration the below variables

*   Age - Will take into consideration the employment age between 16- 65 while taking into consideration that poverty affects all ages.

*   Education- will take into consideration the level of education, as the level of education can determine the type of employment one gets

*   Income - Will take into consideration the level of income based on the education as it has the ability to affect the poverty status of an individual

*   Gender- It will take into consideration the status of being male of female as poverty affects both parties and that some jobs are only done by a certain gender.

## 1.10 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

The study on poverty and unemployment and its effects is worth under taking because it is an eye opener for the people of Zambia as it will enable them to understand the plight of the of the people of Lusaka district in Zambia,
 The findings of this research will contribute to the knowledge on the living conditions and will help to contribute to the elimination of the worst forms of poverty and well as help improve the living conditions in Zambia. This will ensure that all the stake holders are more aware of the dangers that poverty and unemployment are posing to the communities at large. The findings from the study will also contribute to the already existing laws measure that have been put in place in order to alleviate poverty and provide sensitization and provide employment through various sectors. This research will also help government in their usual sensitization campaigns because, and then they would have known the most affected areas and then focus on them.

## 1.11CONCEPTUAL/ THEORETICAL FRAME WORK

### 1.12 Theoretical Framework

This research will use the Keynesian theory of unemployment which states that labor markets are good for all markets because there is a relationship between unemployment and demand. The Keynesian theory points out that a nation consumes a majority of what it produces. There if the economy needs to have a level of demand there is need to increase the level of production to match its consumption.

The Keynesian model postulates that employment depends on the level of demand of the economy as a whole. If the total spending is low, the employers will not want to produce a lot because the demand is low, as the producers are scared of having a lot of unsold goods. If production is low there will be no need for many workers. However, if few workers are hired then the aggregate income will be low which will eventually lead to a poor economy, therefore it becomes a vicious cycle. The below diagram illustrates that income directly affects the aggregate demand which in turn affects employment.
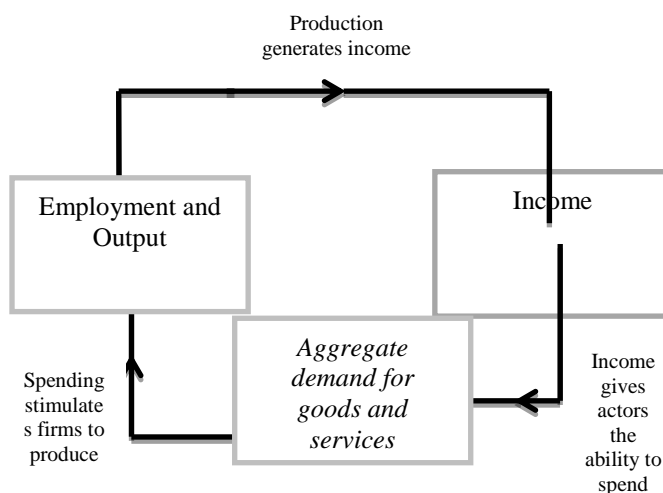
In reference this study, this theory helps to explain that Unemployment is a key measure to economic growth. It is a major factor in determining how good an economy is. If the economy maximizes efficiency, everyone would be employed at and getting a wage. An unemployed individual is both a drain on the society's resources and is unproductive. Unemployment is a powerful factor that shapes government policies as well as drives the economy this therefore means that the Government should critically find ways of bringing down the unemployment rate so the economy is improved.

### 1.13 Conceptual framework

The conceptual frame work will be used to explain the relationship between the two variables which are poverty and unemployment. This framework will help to explain how poverty and unemployment are related though they are different from the other.



Figure :The Keynesian model of employment
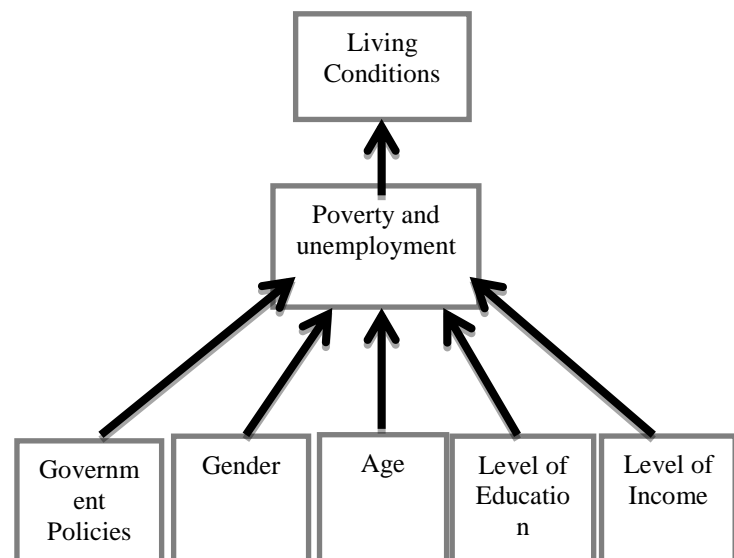


The above Conceptual frame work shows that for instance poor government policies, poor education and political instability have a bearing on per capital income. If the per capital income is low it affects the employment levels in a country. This is so

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because the government will not have money to pay the employees therefore, they will impose an employment freeze thereby directly or indirectly leading to poverty which in turn leads to poor living conditions.

A person's level of education affects the type of job the person will have. If the person is not well educated, they risk not having a good job thereby having less income which will eventually affect their level of living conditions. Equally Political instability has a bearing on the whole economy which translates to the levels of living conditions for the citizens.

## CHAPTER TWO
## LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter reviews literature relevant to the present study. It has attempted to explain and give account of some case studies that have been undertaken globally, regionally and nationally on the topic under research. It also reviews some of the researches carried out in the same field. Definitions of concepts will be given in this section

### 2.0 GLOBAL PERSPECTIVE

According to Besley (2005) who under took a study in India. The case study examines the links between poverty, growth and policy in India over the 1958-2000 periods using state level panel data. The focus was on sixteen main states of India which covers more than 95% of the population. The study found out that, central government had maintained significant economic power, the heterogeneity in state level policy made it possible to distinguish the varied economic performance of states. The rich data sets that were assembled on policy choices of Indian states combined with the fact that detailed information on poverty and growth was available allowed the researchers to explore in depth the links between policy, poverty and growth. In this way they were are able to draw inferences regarding the set of policies which are capable of affecting poverty in this important country

Besley (2005) exploited the Indian context in full by describing some of the basic facts about growth and poverty by using the methodology that unified the case studies and by using other methods that made more explicit use of the richness of the Indian data. Measuring poverty through growth incidence curves gave little insight into policy questions. this requires drawing on country specific studies that use credible sources of exogenous variation in policy. Research of this kind is growing in India and we will draw on these extensively

According to Peret el tal (2005) the most common measure of poverty is the headcount ratio, which estimates the proportion of the relevant population living in households with consumption or income below the poverty line. Another common measure is the poverty gap, given by the average distance below the line expressed as a proportion of the poverty line, where the average is formed over the whole population. The case study shows that relatively figures show an impressive fall in poverty from the early 1970s, with urban poverty showing the steepest reduction, especially during the 1990s. At the state level, although the general pattern is that of declining poverty over the period, there is again substantial heterogeneity in poverty reduction experiences across states.

Unemployment is recognized as one of the most challenging social problems that the world is currently facing. In the last two decades and more recently with the global recession high levels of unemployment have

become an established feature of the South Australian social and economic landscape, with young people aged 15 to 24 years among those hardest hit by unemployment. In the past quarter the unemployment rate in South Australia has remained steady at 5.6% (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2009) but this figure is volatile and may increase next month.

According to the Australian Workforce Information Service (2009) the youth unemployment rate, however, in South Australia remains at 21.9% with the Western and Northern suburbs having significantly higher rates of 31.6%. People of all ages are affected by unemployment but young people aged 15 to 24 years are affected disproportionately. Unemployment in South Australia is commensurate to the national average of 26.3%.

The unemployment rate is now the highest it has been since November 2001(ABS, 2009). Given South Australia's low population growth and economic growth rates, high youth unemployment rates are likely to continue (Hugo, 1999). According to a study conducted by Erikson, (2006), the effects of unemployment on living conditions and well-being have been studied in detail since the rise of unemployment in the late 1970s. This has resulted in a substantial body of research concerning the health effects of unemployment- research that shows a strong association between unemployment and ill health. There have been specific studies on the effects of unemployment on women, adult men, indigenous Australians and immigrants but various interests has been focused on the effects on unemployment and young people given that employment plays a pivotal role in helping young people to negotiate the transitional period between the

child and adulthood, as it is a key factor in healthy identity development.

However these studies argue that historically poverty has been related to income, which remains at the core of the concept today. However, income is itself no less problematic a concept than poverty, it too has to be carefully and precisely elaborated. Other resources such as assets, income in kind and subsidies to public services and employment should be imputed to arrive at a comprehensive but accurate measure of income. People can be said to be in poverty when they are deprived of income and other resources needed to obtain the conditions of life the diets, material goods, amenities, standards and services that enable them to play the roles, meet the obligations and participate in the relationships and customs of their society. The determination of a poverty line cannot be based on an arbitrary selection of a low level of income. Only scientific criteria independent of income can justify where the poverty line should be drawn. The multiplicity and severity of different types of deprivation can constitute those criteria. The key is therefore to define a threshold of income below which people are found to be thus deprived. The measure of multiple deprivations must be decided on the basis of evidence about each and every sphere of the range of social and individual activities people perform in fulfillment of individual and family needs, and social obligations. The degree of material and social deprivation relative to income is the basis for ascertaining the threshold amount of income ordinarily required by households of different compositions to surmount poverty. The application of this method permits analysis of trends in poverty in and across different countries. The understanding and relief of poverty has been a major human

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preoccupation for many centuries. Since the 1880s, three alternative conceptions of poverty have evolved as a basis for international and utilities and facilities.

According to the World Bank (2010), young people are disproportionately affected by the current global employment situation compared to adult population. Lack of relevant work experience, weak economic prospects, and dwindling new job openings exacerbates young people's chances of getting jobs despite their sometimes-higher educational attainments, energy and innovative ideas that they might bring to the labour market. Since the economic crisis of 2008, young people have increasingly been finding it difficult to penetrate the job market. They are affected differently in different geographical zones but exhibit a common phenomenon in the unemployment sector. As such the International Labour Organization publishes two very important reports annually that provide both the snapshot and the deeper analysis on the situation of the world of work. These are the Global employment trends and the world of work report. According to the Global employment trend (2012) the global situation of unemployment globally is that the economic growth recovery has been weak and uneven. In many other parts of the world, there was deceleration rather than acceleration in economic growth in 2013.The global employment grew by only 1.4 percent almost unchanged from 2012.This is lower than the pre-crisis years before 2008). Only in south Asia and North Africa were employment growth registered. According to World Bank (2014) The Jobs gap for 2013 was 62 million Jobs gaps which measures the number of jobs lost compared to pre crisis years. This includes people who have lost jobs, have been looking for jobs and those who have given up hope of looking for jobs discouraged workers estimated in millions. The jobs gap projections by 2018 is 80 Million people and some 30 million discouraged workers situation The global unemployment rate for 2013 is at 6.0 per cent of the labour force this is unchanged from 2012 rates.

According to OECD (2009) the lowest rates of unemployment are in Norway, Netherlands, Austria, Switzerland and Japan, all at less than 5 percent. The highest include Turkey, Hungary, Estonia, Portugal, Slovak Republic and Ireland, all at 10 percent or more as well as Greece and Spain at 17.9 percent and 21.8 percent, respectively. The job situation has been very difficult for persons of all ages, with individuals and families around the world facing a range of financial challenges as they struggle to find work.

## 2.1 REGIONAL PERSPECTIVE

Ten years of democracy in South Africa have seen active policy development, and massive financial efforts by the public sector towards rural development and poverty alleviation. A sizeable share of public spending is now devoted to social grants, improved public services, including healthcare, education, electricity, water, sanitation, and housing Yet, in spite of visible achievements and successes (i.e. regarding service delivery, infrastructural development, local governance issues), one can still observe that, overall, few changes actually occurred in rural people's life during those ten years, owing to both the legacy of apartheid and the lack of efficiency of certain programmes or policies so far.

According to Stats SA (2000), in a case study done in South Africa , the monthly expenditures of R800 or less in 2004 prices were used to define a household poverty line.

According to that survey (based on data collected in 2003), 38% of Limpopo's population is poor. According to May (2005), about 50% of South Africa's population live in rural areas. Recent sources reckon that such percentage has decreased to about 40%. However, the population in Limpopo is more than 85% rural (Forgey *et al.*,2000). According to May (2005), 72% of the poor population lives in rural places, and so do 81% of the ultra-poor population (the poor defined as the 40% poorest households, and ultra-poor the 20% poorest households). Furthermore, within the rural areas, 74% of the population lives in poor households, and 44% live in ultra-poor households (Rural Development Strategy of RDP-1995). Hence there have been numerous attempts to address the poverty problem by introducing programs to improve economic growth.

According to Parret (2005) Investigation on poverty through the above case study provides, analysis of income groups considering the income thresholds that define the income groups for communities in South Africa. The study shows that 70% of households live with less than R1700 per month, and that40% live with less than R940 per month. Such amount represents less than the globally recognized limit for income-related poverty, i.e. 1US$ per day and per adult-equivalent unit. Such figures pessimistically confirm that ultra-poverty is rather defined by the situation facing the 40% poorest (Rural Development Strategy of RDP, 1995) than by the 20% poorest (as suggested by May, 2005).

However, income-groups data provide a blurred picture as far as livelihood systems and strategies are concerned. All income groups seem to resort to the same wide range of sources of income, whereas observations in communities indicate that some form of livelihood specialization does exist, and even often prevails. Indeed, rural people do not all have the same livelihood portfolio.

South Africa is an important case study of the problem of unemployment. The country has had a pervasive unemployment problem for the last forty years. Standing *et al* (1996) reports that unemployment rose sharply in the 1970s and that this rise continued through the 1980s and 1990s. Another longstanding characteristic of South African unemployment is lengthy unemployment duration. In the mid 1990s nearly two thirds of the unemployed had never worked for pay (Standing et al 1996). This feature of the unemployed has persisted.

The 2005 Labour Force Survey indicates that 40 percent of unemployed individuals (by the strict definition) have unemployment durations exceeding three years, while 59% of the unemployed have never had a job at all. These findings accord with the earlier findings of Kingdon and Knight (2000) who found that in 1997, 37 percent of the *searching* unemployed experienced unemployment durations of more than three years.

## 2.1 ZAMBIAN PERSPECTIVE
### Poverty

Today, Zambia is among one of the poorest nations in the world. The World Bank classifies Zambia as a Least Developed Country. The UNDP Human Development Report (2002) ranks Zambia 156 out of 174 countries, having fallen consistently over the past years, from 136 in 1996, to 142 in 1997, to 146 in 1998. Indeed, of 79 countries for which data is available between 1975 and

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1997, Zambia is the only country where the value of the Human Development Index is lower than it was in 1975.

According to Kelly (1999). A look at the social indicators reveals a declining trend over time, clearly showing the worsening living conditions of most Zambians. Life expectancy is estimated at 37 years, compared to 42 years at the time of independence in 1964) and 54 years at the end of the 1980s. Mortality rates are among the highest in the world. The number of orphans has increased, while a significant proportion of school age (7-13 years) children are not in school.

The National household surveys conducted by the Central Statistical Office (CSO) in 1991, 1993, 1996 and 1998 use an income poverty line as a measure for poverty. According to the latest statistics, CSO estimates that 73% of the population has incomes below the minimum level determined by CSO. CSO further reveals that the percentage of people living in poverty increased from 70% of the population in 1991 to about 74% in 1993, decreased to 69 % in 1996 and then rose again to 73% in 1998.

This measure only shown the proportions of the population that are income poor, but poverty has many other dimensions. According to Seshamani (2000c), people who are income poor need not necessarily be poor in other dimensions of poverty. For example, According to CSO report (2006) shows that 35% of the rural population have access to safe water; hence 65% of the rural population are water poor. 59% of the children are stunted: they are nutrition poor. 27% of the population has not had any schooling at all: they are knowledge poor, and so on. Apart from being a multi-dimensional phenomenon, poverty is also not homogenous. Some people are poorer than others are. Zambia faces both high incidence and high severity

and depth of poverty (Seshamani, 2000c). According to the Living Conditions Monitoring Survey 1996, the incidence of poverty was nearly 70%, but the intensity was 34% and the depth of poverty was over 50%. According to Seshamani et al., 1997, it is the high levels of intensity and depth of poverty that militate against development.

According to the UNDP (2013), the incidence of poverty in Lusaka has declined from 24.7% in 2006 to 24.4% in 2010 representing a decline of 0.3%. Lusaka province registered an increase in the incidence of extreme poverty between 2006 and 2010. Extreme poverty increased from 10.3% in 2006 to 11.5% in 2010 representing an increase of 1.2%. However, the proportion of the moderately poor has declined from 14.4% in 2006 to 12.9% in 2010. The incidence of poverty is generally higher in rural than urban areas and varies among households. Female Poverty incidence is 24.4% while the incidence of being extremely poor 11.5% . Poverty is also highest among those with lower education, the unemployed and non-farming communities. The poverty gap ratio in the province declined from 8.5% in 2006 to 8.2% in 2010.

**Unemployment**

Lusaka province has an average annual labour force growth rate of 5.8%[3]. According to the labour force survey 2012, Lusaka province labour force participation rate is 72.8%, a 7.2% increasing from 65.6% in 2008. In terms of employment by sector, the majority 65.7% depend on the informal sector for employment while the remaining 34.3%[4] are engaged in the formal sector. Distribution of employment by sector indicates that of the population engaged in the informal sector, 10.7% are engaged in agriculture while 89.3%[5] depend on non-agriculture activities for livelihoods. Additionally, statistics show

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that agriculture as a percentage of formal sector employment account for 8% employment while the large formal sector workforce 92% is engaged in non-agriculture for livelihoods. According to CSO (2012) the unemployment rate for Lusaka province stands at 10.8%, a 4.5% decline was recorded in 2012 from 15.3% in 2008. Looking at sex differentials, the proportion of the unemployed is higher among females 13.2% than males 8.8%. Lusaka being an industrial, capital city and the hub of economic activities, it faces challenges of absorbing surplus youth population into the labour force reducing the living conditions further.

## 2.2 COMPARATIVE STUDIES

Comparing the studies undertaken in India and South Africa, in the South African situation Investigation on poverty through the above case study provides, analysis of income groups considering the income thresholds that define the income groups for communities in South Africa. The study shows that 70% of households live with less than R1700 per month, and that40% live with less than R940 per month. Such amount represents less than the globally recognized limit for income-related poverty, i.e. 1US$ per day and per adult-equivalent unit. Such figures pessimistically confirm that ultra-poverty is rather defined by the situation facing the 40% poorest (Rural Development Strategy of RDP, 1995) than by the 20% poorest (as suggested by May, 2005). While in the Indian situation the case study examined the links between poverty, growth and policy in India over the 1958-2000 periods using state level panel data. The focus was on sixteen main states of India which cover more than 95% of the population. The study found out that, central government had maintained significant economic power, the heterogeneity in state level policy made it possible to distinguish the varied economic performance of states. The rich data sets that were assembled on policy choices of Indian states combined with the fact that detailed information on poverty and growth was available allowed the researchers to explore in depth the links between policy, poverty and growth.

The South African case study however provides, income-groups data provide a blurred picture as far as livelihood systems and strategies are concerned. All income groups seem to resort to the same wide range of sources of income, whereas observations in communities indicate that some form of livelihood specialization does exist, and even often prevails. Indeed, rural people do not all have the same livelihood portfolio. While in the Indian case study Besley (2005) exploited the Indian context in full by describing some of the basic facts about growth and poverty by using the methodology that unified the case studies and by using other methods that made more explicit use of the richness of the Indian data. Measuring poverty through growth incidence curves gave little insight into policy questions. Both studies measure or analyze poverty at different levels and bring out different but vital aspects that cannot be over ruled. Poverty is a growing problem and needs to be analyzed in a many way as it can so that various ways to curb it is found to make the peoples living stands of people globally better.

## 2.3 PERSONAL CRITQUE SUMMARY

The above case studies present two different settings of research however, The south African case study report first introduces and discusses the concepts of poverty and livelihood; especially describes the policy and the controversy frameworks at play in post-apartheid South Africa, which impact upon poverty features and livelihood systems such

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as macro-economic frameworks, rural development policies, local governance).

The report then presents the case study areas, and then focuses onto factual socio-economic features as observed at household level. Data collection took place after sampling, in the form of individual interviews and questionnaires. Long detailed questionnaires were first applied (35 per communities), and then shorter questionnaires (237) were applied to complement the approach, and strengthen representatively.

Data analysis was first been done as per community. It was found that the two communities were reasonably similar enough to allow for amalgamating data. Then, income group analysis took place, in order to unveil the key socio-economic features as per poverty group (i.e. the 30%

Better off, the 30% poor, the 40% ultra-poor). While in the Indian case study the research

comprised of 95% of the country's population. There was a big variation in the

results as the samples and the methodologies used where different hence yielded different results.

## 2.4 ESTABLISHMENT OF THE GAP

This research unlike the other two researches be narrowed down to Lusaka district and was randomly select the sample so that it is representative of every constituency. This research was focused on both the employment and poverty variable so that it fully addresses the living conditions because these strongly determine the level of livings conditions of a community. This research tried to pick representation from all the constituencies in Lusaka so that there is full representation.

## 2.5 OPERATIONAL DEFINATIONS

| Dependent Variables | Dependent Variables | Operational definitions | Scale of measurement |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Poverty and Unemployment** | **Income** | The flow of cash or cash-equivalents received from work (wage or salary), capital (interest or profit), or land (rent). | **Ordinal** |
| | **Age** | The length of time during which a being or thing has existed; length of life or existence | **Ordinal** |
| | **Government Policies** | Is a Statement or declaration of a government's political activities, plans and intentions relating to a concrete cause or, at the assumption of office, an entire legislative session. In certain countries they are announced by the head of government or a minister of the parliament. | **Nominal** |
| | **Gender** | The state of being male or female | **Nominal** |
| | **Education** | The process of teaching or learning, especially in a school or college, or the knowledge that you get from this. | **Ordinal** |

**Living conditions:** According to Creswell 2003, Living conditions are the level of wealth, comfort, material goods and necessities available to a certain socioeconomic class in a certain geographic area. Living conditions refers to the circumstances of a person's life shelter, food, clothing, safety, access to clean water, and such. Living conditions also do refer to the level of wealth, comfort, material goods and necessities available to a certain socioeconomic class in a certain geographic area. The standard of living includes factors such as income, quality and availability of employment, class disparity, poverty rate, quality and affordability of housing, hours of work required to purchase necessities, gross domestic product, inflation rate, number of vacation days per year, affordable (or free) access to quality healthcare, quality and availability of education, life expectancy, incidence of disease, cost of goods and services, infrastructure, national economic growth, economic and political stability, political and religious freedom, environmental quality, climate and safety. The standard of living is closely related to quality of life.

**Poverty**: This is a where people's basic needs for food, clothing, and shelter are not being met. Poverty is routinely defined as the lack of what is necessary for material well-being especially food but also housing, land, and other assets. According to Kelly (1999) , poverty is the lack of multiple resources leading to physical deprivation, this definition reveals important psychological aspects of poverty. The absence of basic infrastructure, particularly roads, transport, water, and health facilities emerge as critical. While literacy is viewed as important, schooling receives mixed reviews, occasionally highly valued but often notably irrelevant in the lives of poor people. Poor people are acutely aware of their lack of voice, power, and independence, which subject them to exploitation.

**Absolute poverty**: is synonymous with destitution and occurs when people cannot obtain adequate resources to support a minimum level of physical health. Absolute poverty means about the same everywhere, and can be eradicated if measures are put in place to eradicate it. It's the lack of one or more basic needs over a period long enough that it endangers your life or can cause it harm. As opposed to relative poverty, it covers vital and biological needs such as food, water, clothing, basic housing (or anything that looks like a decent roof over your head), and a minimum of sanitation.

**Relative poverty:** Relative poverty is the condition in which people lack the minimum amount of income needed in order to maintain the average standard of living in the society in which they live. Relative poverty is considered the easiest way to measure the level of poverty in a individual country. Relative poverty is defined relative to the members of a society and therefore differs across countries. People are said to be impoverished if they cannot keep up with the standard of living as determined by society. This occurs when people do not enjoy a certain minimum level of living standards as determined by a government and enjoyed by the bulk of the population) that vary from country to country, sometimes within the same country. Relative poverty occurs everywhere, is said to be increasing, and may never be eradicated.

**Poverty Line:** *This is the main means by which poverty is defined and measured. The*

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*income level at which these are set is often too low in relation to housing costs in urban areas.* (Satterthwaite,2004) *For example, most poverty levels don't take the cost of transports in big cities into account. They also tend to neglect the great cost of water for those who are not connected to piped systems and have to pay high prices to water vendors or kiosks. They often have unrealistic assumptions regarding the cost of meeting children's needs in urban areas."*

**Unemployment:** Unemployment is defined as a situation where someone of working age is not able to get a job but would like to be in full time employment, (Pettenger 2010:4) Unemployment occurs when a person who is actively searching for employment is unable to find work. Unemployment is often used as a measure of the health of the economy.

# CHAPTER THREE
# METHODOLOGY

This chapter presents a discussion on different methodologies which was used in the study. It explains research instruments used for data collection and the process of data analysis.

## 3.1 RESEARCH DESIGN

According to Bless and Higson Smith (1995) a research design involves the planning of any scientific research from the first step to the last one. It is a programme designed to guide the researcher in collecting, analyzing and interpreting observed facts. This research uses a non-experimental design. It uses exploratory research because it endeavors to search for new knowledge in this location. According to Boye (2001) an exploratory research tries to carry out a social enquiry, thereby making the researcher to discover new knowledge.

## 3.2 TARGET POPULATION

The study population consist of adolescents or teenagers in the age group from 10-19 years in Chongwe and Kanakantapa schools in Chongwe district. A structured questionnaire was used to find out the factors that lead to the increase of teenage pregnancy in this area. Key informants were the teachers.

## 3.3 RESEARCH SITE

Chongwe District is located in Lusaka Province of Zambia and is one of the four districts in the Province. The others are: Luangwa, Lusaka and Kafue Districts. It covers a total surface area of approximately 10 500 Square Kilometers. Chongwe district is located at 45 kilometers east of Lusaka City.

According to CSO (2011), the current district population is estimated at 191, 039. The population is sparsely populated across the district, with higher concentrations at district center and in farming areas. While the growth and fertility rates are high, the population, especially the productive age group, is severely threatened with HIV / AIDS. In recent years hunger due to failure of crops has exerted its toll on the productivity of the population. To the larger extent economic activities in Chongwe district are closely linked to agriculture relying rain-fed crops. Persistent adverse weather conditions over years and animal diseases have had a double blow for district economic activities. Kanakantapa and Chongwe Basic School are both found in Chongwe district and are the main schools that children go to for school.

## 3.4 SAMPLE SIZE

Harris et. al. (1998) defines sampling as a process of selecting units from a population of interest so that by studying the sample, a

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researcher may fairly generalize the results to the population from which they were chosen. According to Bernard (197) a sample is a subset of the population. The sample must have properties which make it representative of the whole.

In this study the total sample was 100 which comprise of 45 students from each school and 4 teachers and1 head teacher from each school.

This sample randomly only target girl school children and the teachers also be purposeful sampled as long as they teach pupils are 13-19 years old.

The sample was randomly sampled so that at least there was a representation from all grades as long as the sample meet the age that was required. This type of sampling is time and cost effective, easy to detect errors and displays a higher degree of representation and reduces biasness.

## 3.5 DATA COLLECTION

Data was collected using a questionnaire and an interview guide which was strictly confidential. No name was required to be written on both the questionnaire and the interview guide because the study involves personal, intimate and sensitive questions. Respondents was encouraged to respond to the questions freely. An introduction and then an explanation of the purpose of the interview was printed on each questionnaire and explained to the respondents.

The questionnaire was easy to administer because if not clear the researcher elaborate the questions to ensure the respondents understand the questions.

### 3.5.1 Questionnaire

The main data collection tool was the questionnaire and it was used on the main target group in this study who are the female pupils. The questionnaire was easy to administer because if not clear the researcher elaborate the questions to ensure the respondents understand the questions. Closed and open-ended questions was used so that different views were obtained from the respondents.

### 3.5.2 Interview guide

The interview guide was used on the teachers and the head teachers who was purposefully sampled.

## 3.8 PROCEDURE FOR DATA COLLECTION

Data collection was done in 3 weeks the researcher the researcher fills in questionnaire and the interview guide on behalf of the respondents and get responses by marking the questionnaires. Each interview takes about 30 minutes to 1 hour so that the respondents are not bored. The researcher carries a recorder to record the interviews so that if anything is missed it can be entered in the questionnaire for accuracy. A pretest of questionnaires was done to at least five respondents to gauge its friendliness, consistency, coherence and check for any limitations.

## 3.7 DATA PROCESSING AND ANALYSIS

### Data processing

This stage consists of four activities;

1. **Editing:** This process consists of scrutinizing and examining the already administered questionnaires for completeness,

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accuracy and internal consistency by the researcher. It also allows certain aspects of the questionnaire to facilitate analysis.

2. **Coding:** This is a process of assigning codes for the open-ended parts of the questionnaire. A complete coding manual was developed and used on the questionnaire.

3. **Data entry:** The data entry was done using Excel

4. **Data cleaning:** This was used to remove the errors which was detected during data entry. After completing the above exercise, suitable questionnaire records were imported into SPSS for analysis.

## ETHICAL CONSIDERATION

The researcher first explains to the respondents the purpose of the study, and both the pupils and the assured teachers were assured of confidentiality and obtained verbal informed consent was gotten. Respondents were told of their freedom to pull out of the study at the time they felt like not continuing.

&#9744; The following not only be considered but was enforced with regard to ethics as far as subjects are concerned;

&#9744; Obtained informed written consent.

&#9744; Total confidentiality of all the information gathered.

&#9744; No risk of trauma or injury to the subjects.

&#9744; Use of the gathered information for academic purposes and disseminating to relevant lawful stakeholders only.

## Summary

Teenage pregnancies have continued to be on the rise around the world, in Africa and most of all in Zambian schools. It is therefore important that this research is under taken more importantly in the rural Chongwe so that we investigate factors that have made teen pregnancies to be in the rise and maybe find ways in which they can be reduced as well as help the teens that have been victims not to fall into the trap again.

# CHAPTER THREE

## METHODOLOGY

This chapter presents a discussion on different methodologies which was used in the study. It explains research instruments used for data collection and the process of data analysis.

### 3.3 RESEARCH DESIGN

According to Bless and Higson-Smith (1995) a research design involves the planning of any scientific research from the first step to the last one. It is a programme designed to guide the researcher in collecting, analyzing and interpreting observed facts. In order to investigate the living conditions in Lusaka district, we adopt a mixed (triangulation) approach and use both qualitative and quantitative methods of data analysis.

According to Creswell (2003) a mixed/triangulation design method is useful to capture the best of both qualitative and quantitative approaches. It also reduces biasness. The survey design selected in this study is to assist the researcher in obtaining information from various cases in the sample population and the researcher to focus on the

exact characteristics under consideration which are poverty and under employment.

Creswell (2003) explains that the purpose of the survey design is to generalize from the sample to a population so that inferences can be made about some characteristics, attitudes, or behavior of that population.

## 3.4 TARGET POPULATION / RESEARCH SITE

The study was conducted in Lusaka. Lusaka district has been chosen as a research site because it is cost effective. Lusaka is the capital and largest city of Zambia and is one of the fastest-developing cities in Southern Africa. According to Central statistics Office (2010) Lusaka is located in the southern part of the central plateau at an elevation of about 1,279 metres (4,195 feet). Lusaka province's population is estimated at 2,191,225 for both rural and urban residents. The population has increased by 57.5% between the 2000 and 2010 censuses. According to the 2010 census, men make up 49.4% (1,082,998) of the total population whilst women account for 50.6% (1,108,227) of the total provincial population. From the total population, 15.3% live in rural areas whilst 84.7% live in urban areas of Lusaka province. The average population growth rate for the province (4.6%) makes it the fastest growing province in the country.

Lusaka district has about 7 constituencies namely Lusaka Central, Mandevu, Chawama, Kanyama, Munali, Kabwata, and Matero. Lusaka district is a good research site because it represents people from different back grounds

## 3.5 SAMPLE SIZE/ SAMPLING TECHNIQUE

Peilet. al. (1982) defines sampling as a process of selecting units from a population of interest so that by studying the sample, a researcher may fairly generalize the results to the population from which they were chosen. According to Burrington (1975) a sample is a subset of the population. The sample must have properties which make it representative of the whole.

In this study, the sample size was 100 households from the 6 constituencies which gave the questionnaires in Lusaka district. The constituencies were subjected to a systematic random sampling so that at least there were given a representation from all constituencies and wards. The researcher gave the questionnaire to the respondents who we hoped gave the head of the household. The researcher filled in questionnaire on behalf of the respondent. This type of sampling is time and cost effective, easy to detect errors and displays a higher degree of representation and reduces biasness.

The 100 questionnaires were shared in all the 6 constituencies such that each had about 15 questionnaires so that there is a good representation of the district.

## 3.6 INSTRUMENTS FOR DATA COLLECTION

### 3.7 Questionnaire

The main data collection tool was the questionnaire and it was used on the main target group in this study. The questionnaire was easy to administer because where not clear the researcher elaborated the questions to ensure the respondents understand the questions. Closed and open-ended questions

were used so that different views were obtained from the respondents.

## 3.8 PROCEDURE FOR DATA COLLECTION

The sampling procedure which was used in the study to select the respondents were in a way that after the households are systematically randomly selected, the researcher then decided that the households be 50 or 100 houses apart so that there is complete representation in the constituencies that were randomly selected in the 6 constituencies taking into consideration that their only be 100 questionnaires this whole research.

According to (Brink, 1996), Random sampling does not target any sample; the sources are randomly sampled to avoid biasness. Therefore, when sampling, it is important to explain to the population to which the findings was generalized. To come up with a good result, the researcher has to know the population and ensure that they have similar characteristics before applying the sampling theory.

Data collection was done in two weeks the researcher distributed the questionnaires and got responses by marking the questionnaires. Each interview took about 20 to 30 minutes so that the respondents are not bored. The researcher carried a recorder to record the interviews so that if anything is missed it can be entered in the questionnaire for accuracy. A pretest of questionnaires was done to at least five respondents to gauge its friendliness, consistency, coherence and check for any limitations.

## 3.9 DATA ANALYSIS TECHNIQUES

After primary data collection, analysis was followed. The check list was checked for uniformity, accuracy and completeness and was cleaned. Quantitative data was analyzed through STATA. First the data was entered in excel sheets before being inputted into STATA while the qualitative data was interpreted and conclusions was drawn. After analysis, interpretation was given in summaries using graphs and other methods applicable. Further data required testing of the hypothesis so that they are either accepted or rejected to ensure standardization. The T test was used interpret data that is represented in intervals, while Chi- square was used to interpret data such as age.

## 3.10 TRIANGULATION

According to Brink (1996), triangulation refers to the use of more than one approach to the investigation of a research question in order to enhance confidence in the ensuing findings. Since much social research is founded on the use of a single research method and as such may suffer from limitations associated with that method or from the specific application of it, triangulation offers the prospect of enhanced confidence. Triangulation is one of the several rationales for multi method research. The term derives from surveying, where it refers to the use of a series of triangles to map out an area. This research used methodological triangulation, which measured both qualitative and quantitative data.

Triangulation is sometimes used to refer to all instances in which two or more research methods are employed. Thus, it might be used to refer to multi method research in which a quantitative and a qualitative research method

are combined to provide a more complete set of findings than could be arrived at through the administration of one of the methods alone. However, it can be argued that there are good reasons for reserving the term for those specific occasions in which researchers seek to check the validity of their findings by cross-checking them with another method.

## 3.1 Secondary Data

Secondary data pertaining to the living conditions and the impact of poverty and unemployment was collected from published materials such as text books, journals, reports of individuals and organizations, internet, legal documents, and other information necessary for the study. Secondary data are important because they contain interpretations, biases and personal views of other writers. Secondary data are important as they provide a starting point to the research. They are also important for comparison between what the researcher found in the field and what is published, because it makes the researcher to avoid relying on one source as such a source could be biased. Also, secondary data assists the researcher to find out if there is information from already done work that he or she can use in the study.

## 3.2 Primary Data

This study mainly depends on the primary information obtained from the field with the use of interviews through a questionnaire. Primary data is data that has not yet been interpreted by any person. This data is generated by the researcher himself or herself without bias from a third party, therefore it is raw and original data. Primary data can be collected also through field work. The questionnaire is the major tool that was used

to collect primary data from the field. In this study, primary data was obtained through in-depth interviews using a questionnaire. Primary data are important as empirical evidence that the researcher actually did the data collection. It is evidence which is not tempered with by any other researchers, since data is only derived from the people being interviewed. Therefore, primary data bridge the gaps or weaknesses of the secondary data and it was the actual answer to objectives of the study. The information from the primary data contribute to theory, practice and policy.

## 3.11 ETHICAL CONSIDERATION

In order to observe ethical considerations and respect for the persons and groups under study, oral informed consent was obtained from all the participants in the study. Participants were informed of their right of unconditional withdrawal from participation. The researcher ensured that participants enjoy their rights to privacy, dignity and Self-determination. Participants were informed of the significance of this study and were assured of confidentiality. Caution was taken in using terms which may make respondents feel uncomfortable.

## 3.12 SCOPE OF THE STUDY

The scope of the study refers to the parameters under which the study was operating. This study was conducted in Lusaka urban district focusing on the impacts of poverty and unemployment on the living conditions. To a large extent these variables helped to measure what role education, age, political stability and health plays in making up the required living conditions.

### .3.13 LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

According to Meredith et.al (2003), limitations are factors which a researcher foresees as restrictions, problems and such other elements which might affect the attainment of the objectivity and validity of the research findings. In this study, the major challenge that the researcher anticipates is the limitation of time. There is limited time to reach the vast areas and gather the required data in order to finish the work at hand. Another limitation might be transportation to reach all the areas where the responds was so that the research is all inclusive. However, it is good to note that another anticipated limitation is the number of samples that should be distributed in a large sample. This limit the accuracy of the study, however, since this it is an academic paper and has no much funding, the sample have to be properly analyzed so that at least the results are generalized.

### 3.14 SIGNIFICANCE/IMPLICATIONS

This study may increase knowledge and awareness on the living conditions that and the problems that the residents of Lusaka face. It may also provide information to the public to know the criteria used in providing employment and therefore reducing poverty to improve their living conditions. The information may be of use to the government to know exactly what the people need in order to improve their living conditions.

The study provided readily available information on Lusaka district that can be used as a basis for similar projects so that that poverty and unemployment can be reduced. It may also help researchers fill in the gap and add to the existing bank of knowledge.

The study also was an eye opener for what the residents can do for themselves in trying to make their lives even better.

### 3.15 Summary

The researcher used both qualitative and quantitative methods of data collection and data analysis. Questionnaires and interview guides were used to collect data from the subjects in the sample. It is therefore our hope that this research yield result that helped to know the impact poverty and unemployment on the living conditions of the residents of Lusaka. It also helped to find ways in which poverty can be alleviated and unemployment improved therefore giving the going citizens a good living in future

### CHAPTER FOUR

### FINDINGS

THE TOTAL POPULATION

Data collected indicated that 52.5 percent of the total population was female, 47.5 percent male. This is shown in figure 1.

**Figure no. 1. Total population captured in the survey**
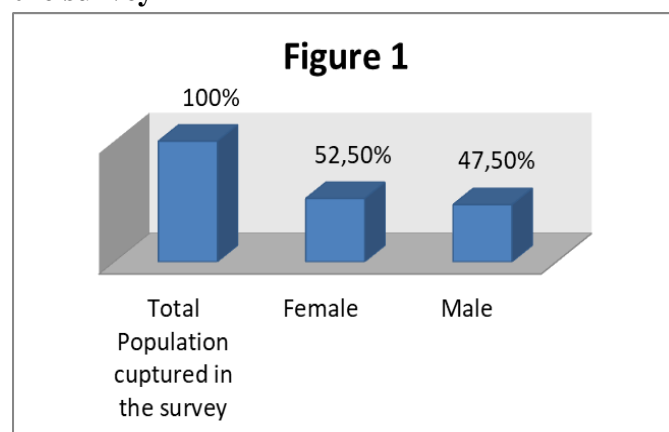


Table 1 depicts that Chilimbana ward had 290 female and 262 male from 98 households sampled in this study.

**Table 1. Gender Distribution of population**

| Sex of Total population | Number | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| | | |
| Female | 290 | 52.5 |
| Male | 262 | 47.5 |
| Total | 552 | 100 |

Table 2 reveals that the majority of the respondents was above 49 years old and accounted for 29.6 percent. The age groups of 25-30, 31-36, 37-42 and 43-48 accounted for 19.4 percent, 18.4 percent, 11.2 percent and 10.2 percent of the respondents respectively. While 2 percent was aged 19-24 years old. It is worth noting that the slightly 9 percent of respondents classified as "missing age/not stated" did not give their age or year of birth.

| Age Group | Frequency | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| 19-24 | 2 | 2.0 |
| 25-30 | 19 | 19.4 |
| 31-36 | 18 | 18.4 |
| 37-42 | 11 | 11.2 |
| 43-48 | 10 | 10.2 |
| 49+ | 29 | 29.6 |
| Missing Age/not stated | 9 | 9.2 |
| Total | 98 | 100 |

Figure 2 shows that marital status refers to either the married, single, widowed or those household heads who could not state their statuses. The highest proportion is observed among the married household heads who made up nearly three-quarters 65.3 % of the respondents. The singles accounted for 16.3 % while the widowed constituted 17%. The lowest proportion was 1.1 percent which refers to the not stated.
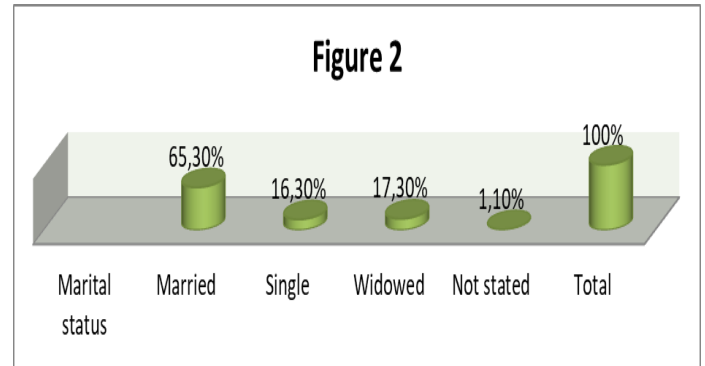


**ERADICATE EXTREME POVERTY AND HUNGER**

As observed in this study, majority household could afford a minimum of 3 balanced meals per day with food budgets of K500 to K1,000 per month . The main source of income was employment as indicated in figure 3.1. It was also recorded that a minority group of households that could afford 3 meals per day for each member of the households had a food budget between K100 to K300.

**Figure 3.0.**
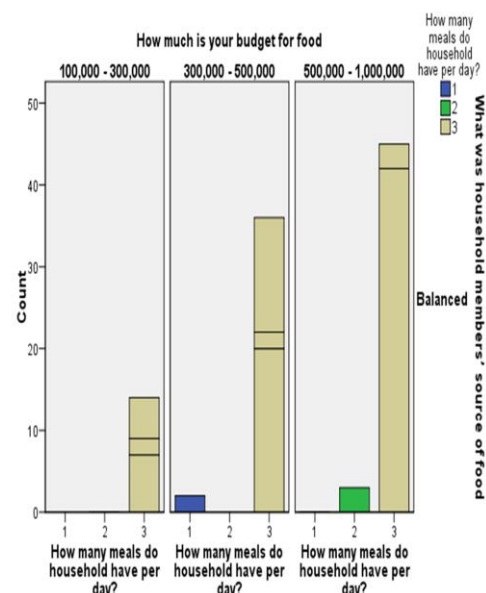
**Fugure 3.1.**
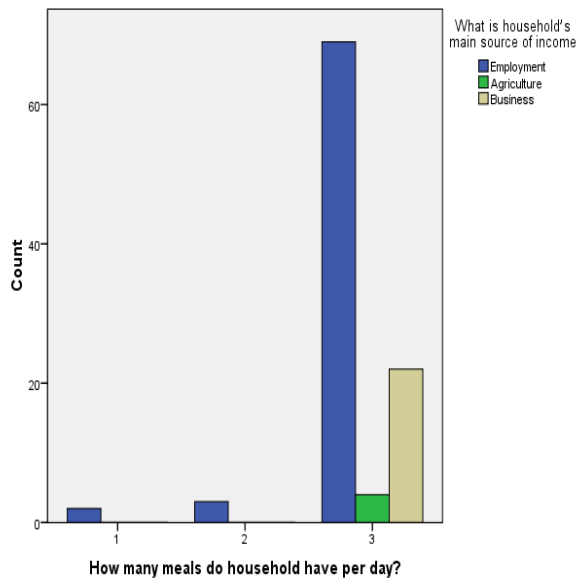


Figure 3.1 shows that the main source of income and food for households was employment making 69%. Business/Trading was making 27% and agriculture 4% of both male and female headed households.

A database was then developed in SPSS which had variables and responses coded. Information in questionnaires was then entered in the developed SPSS database. Data Analysis was done using SPSS. Only descriptive statistics was used to analyse the data in the form of graphs and frequency tables. A total of 100 households were interviewed and had a total of 260 individuals. This means that the community in chalimbana and chainda ward , has an average of 4 individuals per household. The study revealed that, On sex of Household head: Most of the households were headed by males. Males had a representation of 60% and females had a 40% representation. The study shown that out of the 100 households with a population of 260, 123 females are representing 47% and 137 males are representing 51%.

**Achieve universal primary education**

**Level of Education of female members who are working**

- Primary level was the highest with 31.2%, followed by secondary with 31.2% and tertiary education with only 10%

### Level of Education

|  |  | Frequency | Percent | Valid Percent | Cumulative Percent |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Valid | Primary | 28 | 28.0 | 58.3 | 58.3 |
|  | Secondary | 15 | 15.0 | 31.2 | 89.6 |
|  | Tertiary | 5 | 5.0 | 10.4 | 100.0 |
|  | Total | 48 | 48.0 | 100.0 |  |
| Missing | System | 52 | 52.0 |  |  |
| Total |  | 100 | 100.0 |  |  |

**Level of Education of female members who are working**



Level of Education
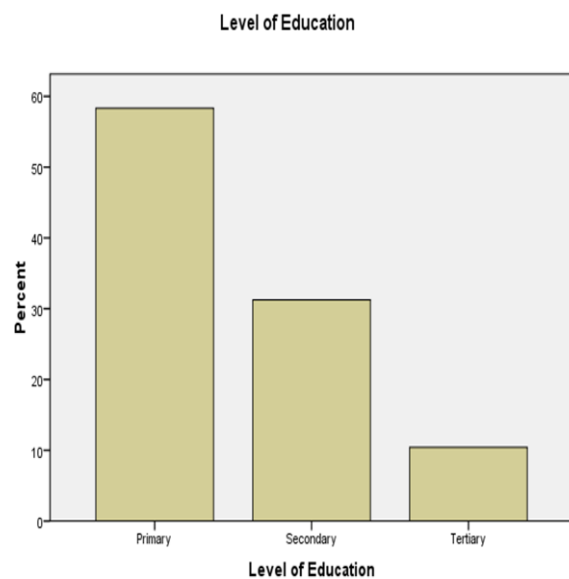
**Promote gender equality**

What is the average income of the Household femaies Members who are working



What is the average income of the Household femaies Members who are working
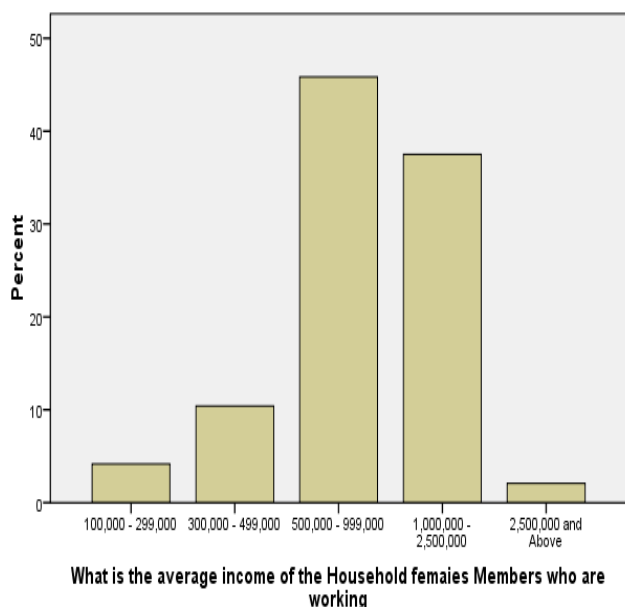
## CHAPTE FIVE

## DISCUSSIONS

The research was therefore, an assessment to meet the demands of our rising youth population, this percentage needs to grow substantially in the coming years. For this to become a reality, government and the private sector must work hand-in- hand to encourage entrepreneurship and the growth of small- and medium-sized enterprises.

The study employed a survey approach with simple random sampling method where qualitative as well as quantitative survey questionnaires were used to gather data, and entered into excel, then tabulated and analyzed using STATA 11 and presented in percentages, frequencies, cross tabulation and correlation. According to Stalker (2000). The proportion of the population who lived below the poverty line in 2018 was 60.5 per cent compared to 62.8 per cent in 2006. The rural

population of Zambia remained predominantly poor with overall poverty levels at 77.9 per cent as compared to their urban counterparts at 27.5 per cent in 2018. In 2006, 80.3 per cent in rural areas lived below the poverty line, while 29.7 per cent in urban areas lived below the poverty line. There was a decrease in poverty among rural small-scale farmers from 81.5 per cent in 2006 to 79.9 per cent in 2018. In urban areas, the low-cost housing dwellers had the highest incidence of aggregate poverty at 34.5 per cent, followed by medium cost housing dwellers at 8.8 per cent, while the high cost housing dwellers had the lowest incidence at 4.9 per cent in 2018. Grosh (2005) further adds that in urban areas, the low-cost housing dwellers had the highest incidence of aggregate poverty at 34.5 per cent, followed by medium cost housing dwellers at 8.8 per cent, while the high cost housing dwellers had the lowest incidence at 4.9 per cent in 2018.

The pattern was the same as in 2006. Levels of extreme poverty have continued to remain high especially in the predominantly rural Luapula, Western, Eastern and Northern Provinces in both years. Unlike the other regions, results show a sharp increase in extreme poverty in Luapula Province between 2006 and 2018, from 53.6 per cent to 64.9 per cent. Klugman 2002) alludes that It is essential to identify pockets of poverty to provide adequate services to help the resilient people of Zambia achieve prosperity. The report also provides essential information for policymakers to prioritize the use of scarce resources in areas that need them," said Kundhavi Kadiresan, World Bank country director for Zambia. The poverty mapping will enable us better target programs and scarce resources to the extremely poor households," said Emerine Kabanshi,

Zambia's Minister of Community Development, Mother and Child Health, "This is something that our Government is excited about as it is crucial if poverty is to be reduced. The report then presents the case study areas, and then focuses onto factual socio-economic features as observed at household level.

The most common shock experienced by households was "lack of money", with 24.7 per cent of households reporting it as one of the shocks they experienced, while "communal/political crisis/conflict" the saw the least proportion of households reporting it as a shock that they experienced Emphasis was placed on collecting data on formal education. Formal education in Zambia is based on a three-tier system: primary education consisting of seven years, junior secondary school consisting of two years, and senior secondary school consisting of three years. Upon completion of secondary school, a pupil may choose to further his/her education by attending tertiary education either at a university, college, vocational or technical institute.

Rural/urban analysis shows that in rural areas, school attendance rates for primary school age persons (7-13 years) increased from 75 per cent in 2006 to 79.5 per cent in 2018, whereas in urban areas it increased from 88 per cent in 2006 to 90.3 per cent in 2018. In rural areas, school attendance rates for secondary school aged persons increased from 73 per cent in 2006 to 75.2 per cent in 2018, while in urban areas it increased from 77 per cent in 2006 to 80.8 per cent in 2018.

## Recommendations

This study found out that for poverty levels to be reduced the below where supposed to be done: there is need to have a total change in the mindset of the people need to diversify and stop fully depending on employment as a source of income. People should be encouraged to open up various businesses that will help them increase their financial sustainability.

## CHAPTER SIX

## CONCLUSION

In Zambia, the need to monitor the living conditions of the people became more pronounced during the 1990s when the country vigorously started implementing the Structural Adjustment Programmes (SAP). The Government and its cooperating partners realised that a segment of the population was adversely affected by these policies and programmes meant to reform the economy. Deteriorating socio-economic conditions in the country further prompted the Government and the donor community to reassess various development and assistance strategies from the point of view of poverty alleviation. The reassessment culminated in the development of the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) in 2001. From the assessment on the communities in Lusaka, it has been found that most of those interviewed were copying up with poverty levels in the community. The community also had an average education. They were also fairly aware of health implications towards life and had fairly a low disease rate. However, it was also discovered that the community sampled had very low literacy levels on ICTs and that very few community developmental projects were taking                        plac

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**ANNEXES**

**QUESTIONNAIRE FOR HOUSEHOLDS**

I am a Post graduate student from the Information and Communication University (ICU) Zambia, conducting a research report on the living conditions: poverty and under employment in Zambia: impact, strategic solutions: This study is purely meant for the academic purposes and therefore all responses will be treated as confidential.

You have been picked randomly via the use of probability sampling techniques to participate in this research project and your full participation will be highly appreciated.

Therefore, it is my sincere assurance that the findings generated in this study will be handled with the highest level of confidentiality and for this academic exercise only.

Please respond to the following questions as truthfully as possible. Where there are options provided, select the appropriate response by putting a tick **[√]** in the box of your choice.

Thank you for your time.

## A. GEOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

1. HH_ID (House Number) [                    ]

2. District: ...........................…………………………………………………………….

3. Constituency: ...............................………………………………………….

3. Ward: ...........................................…………………………………….

5. Enumeration Area (Section): …..…………………………………………….

6. Telephone No. (Mobile) of the Household Head or Spouse: …………………………

7. Email Address of the Household Head or Spouse: …………………….…..………………

## B. BACKGROUND AND DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

1.

Household members

| ID | Name | Relationship to Head of HH -Head=1 -Spouse=2 -Own Child=3 -Other-Relative=4 -None-Relative =5 | Age (In years) | Sex of HH members -F=1 -M=2 | Marital Status -Single=1 -Married=2 -Widow=3 -Separation=4 -Divorced=5 | Ethnicity -Bemba=1 -Tonga=2 -Chewa=3 -Soli=4 -Lozi =5 -Lenje=6 -Mambwe=7 -other, specify | Highest level of Education attained -Pre-school=1 -Primary=2 -Secondary=3 -Tertiary=4 -Never been to school=5 |
|----|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 01 | | | | | | | |
| 02 | | | | | | | |
| 03 | | | | | | | |
| 04 | | | | | | | |
| 05 | | | | | | | |
| 06 | | | | | | | |
| 07 | | | | | | | |
| 08 | | | | | | | |
| 09 | | | | | | | |

## C. ERADICATE EXTREME POVERTY AND HUNGER

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. How many meals do household members have per day? | 1 meal<br>2 meals<br>3 meals<br>4 meals | |
| 2. What is households' main source of income? | 1. employment<br>2. agriculture<br>3. business | |
| 3. What was household members' source of food? | 1.Neighbours<br>2. well wishers<br>3. Relief food<br>4. Non | |
| 4. What are these meals comprised of? State | | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 5. How much is your budget for food? | Monthly<br>1.Zk100-Zk300<br>2.Zk300-Zk500<br>3.Zk500-1000<br>4. above Zk1, 000 | |
| 6. How many member of the household have suffered during the past one month from | 1.malnutrition<br>2.kwashiokor<br>3. marasmus<br>4.dehydration | |
| 7. Are there any members under the age of 5 who are under weight | 0<br>1<br>2<br>3 and above | |

## D. ACHIEVE UNIVERSAL PRIMARY EDUCATION

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. How many members of the household are in formal education? | 1.Primary<br>2.Secondary | |
| 2. In which grade is/are members of the household receiving formal education | 1.Primary<br>2.Secondary | |
| 3. Names of schools. State | | |
| 4.Number of members of household by sex in | 1. Females in primary | |
| | 2. Males in primary | |
| | 3.Females in secondary | |
| | 4. Males in secondary | |
| 5. Reasons for not completing primary/secondary school | 1.Lack of school fees | |
| | 2. Pregnancy/marriage | |
| | 3.Lack of interest | |
| | 4.Any other | |
| 6. How many members of the house hold are currently attending adult literacy classes | | |
| 7. How many members of the household have completed adult literacy classes | | |
| 8. How many members of the household have attended adult literacy classes but have not completed | | |
| 9. Reasons for not completing the adult literacy class. State. | | |

## E. PROMOTE GENDER EQUALITY

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Does the household have any women who are working? | 1.Yes<br>2.No | |
| 2. Number of female members of the household who are working | | |
| 3. What is their occupation? State | | |
| 4. What is the average income of the females who are working? | 1.Zk100-299 | |
| | 2.Zk300-Zk499 | |
| | 3.Zk500-Zk999 | |
| | 4. Zk1,000-Zk2,500 | |

| | 5.Zk2,500 and above | |
|---|---|---|
| 5. level of education | 1.Primary | |
| | 2. Secondary | |
| | 3.Tertiary | |
| 6. Are there any female members of your household actively involved in politics? | 1.Yes
2. No | |
| 8.  What position do they hold? State ………………………………… | | |

## F. REDUCE CHILD MORTALITY

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Has any member of the household passed away during the past one month below the age of: | 1. 5 | |
| | 2. 5-10 | |
| | 3. 10-18 | |
| 2. What was the cause of death? State. | | |
| 3. During the past one month, has any member of households lost a child during birth? | 1.  Yes
2.  No | |
| 4. Has any member of the household been immunized in the past one month? | 1.Yes
2.No | |
| 5. At what age was last immunization? | 1.   0- 3months
2.   3-6months
3.   6-12month
4.   1-3 years
5.   3-5years
6.   5and above | |
| 6. What immunization was received? State | | |
| 7.If no, give reasons or not immunizing | | |

## G. IMPROVING MATERNAL HEALTH

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1.   Are there any members of the household with children? | 1=Yes
2=No | |
| 2.   What was their age at first pregnancy? | | |
| 3.   What was their age at first sexual encounter? | | |
| 4.  Did member receive antenatal care? | 1= Yes
2=No | |
| 5.  In what month of pregnancy did they attend their first antenatal check up | | |
| 6.  During birth, did the member receive assistance from a trained health practitioner? | 1.  Yes
2.   No | |
| 7.   If not, who assisted in the birth? | | |
| 8.  Has any member of your household passed away during child birth in the past one month? | 1.  Yes
2.  No | |
| 9.  Have members of the house hold received information | 1.  Yes | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| about birth control/contraceptives? | 2.  no | |
| 10. From who/where did they receive this information? | | |
| 11. How regularly do you receive birth control? | | |
| 12. Age at which one first received birth control | | |
| 13. Method of natural birth control used | | |
| 14. Age at which one learned of natural birth control. | | |
| 15. Age at which one first employed natural birth control | | |

## H. COMBAT HIV/AIDS, MALARIA AND OTHER DISEASES

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Has any member of the household suffered from the following diseases in the last 6 months? | 1.Malaria | |
| | 2.Dysentery | |
| | 3.Cholera | |
| | 4.Diarrhea | |
| | 5.Tuberculosis | |
| 2. Age of the patient(s) | | |
| 3. Was the case reported to the local health centre/post? | 1.      Yes<br>2.      No | |
| 4. What medication was received or used to treat this disease(s)? | | |
| 5. Are you aware of any cholera centers within the area? | 3.      Yes<br>4.      No | |
| 6. What methods have been used to prevent the reoccurrence of this disease? | 1. Better hygiene? | |
| | 2. Boiling water? | |
| | 3.Sleeping under a mosquito net | |
| | 4. Spraying of mosquitoes? | |
| 9.  Has any member of the household had an HIV test in the last 6 months? | 1.      Yes<br>2.      No | |
| 10. Age of the person who recently tested. | | |
| 11. Sex of the person who recently tested? | 1.      Female<br>2.      Male | |
| 12. What were the results? | 1.      Negative<br>2.      Positive | |
| 13. Was counseling and treatment provided | 1.      Yes<br>2.      No | |
| 14. What preventive measures are being undertaken | 1. Abstinence<br>2. Regular VCT | |
| | 3. Correct and consistent use of condoms | |
| | 4. Being faithful to one partner | |
| 15. Have you received any literature on HIV, cholera, dysentery, diarrhea prevention? | 1.  Yes<br>2.  No | |
| 16. Has any member, in the last 6months, passed away from | 1.  Malaria | |
| | 2.  Dysentery | |
| | 3.  Cholera | |
| | 4.  Diarrhea | |
| 17. Have there been any health campaigns in the last | 1.  6 Months | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | 2. 3 months | |
| | 3. 1 month | |
| 18. Have any shallow wells/boreholes been buried in your area? | 1. Yes<br>2. No | |
| 19. Have you received any soap, chlorine from government institutions/ NGOs in the last? | 1.Last 6 months | |
| | 2.Last 3months | |
| | 3.Last month | |
| 20. Have government institutions chlorinated wells or boreholes in the area? | 1. Yes<br>2. No | |
| 21. Does each member of your household have a mosquito net? | 1. Yes<br>2. No | |

## I. ENSURE ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. What is your source of water? | 1. Borehole | |
| | 2. Stream/river | |
| | 3. Tap water | |
| | 4. Well | |
| 2. Do you treat your water? | 1.Yes<br>2. No | |
| 3. How is your water treated? | 1. Boiling | |
| | 2. Filter systems e.g life straw | |
| | 3. Chlorine | |
| | 4. Other | |
| 4. What is your source of Energy? | 1. Hydro-Electricity | |
| | 2. Solar | |
| | 3. Charcoal | |
| | 4. Fire wood | |
| 5. Are you aware of any pollution that has occurred to your source of water? | 1.Yes<br>2.No | |
| 6.Method of garbage disposal | 1. Pit | |
| | 2. Burning | |
| | 3. Collected by cbo's | |
| | 4. Dumping into drainage | |
| | 5. Road side dumping | |
| 7. Is the house you are occupying | 1.Rented or<br>2. Owned | |
| 1. Do you engage in any agricultural activities? | 1. Poultry<br>2. Planting | |
| 2. What form of fertilizer do you use? | 1. Compost manure<br>2. Fertilizers(chemical) | |
| 3. How many bags of chemical fertilizers do you use? | | |
| 4. Do you rotate your crops | 1. Yes<br>2. No | |
| 5. What is the size of the land on which you farm? | | |

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## J. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Have any of the following projects been implemented in your community by the government or NGO? | 1. Road works | |
| | 2. Drainage works | |
| | 3. Construction of toilets | |
| | 4. Construction of schools | |
| | 5. Construction of Hospitals/Clinic | |
| | 6. Construction of bridges | |
| | 7. Donations to vulnerable/orphaned | |
| | 8. Assistance to senior citizens | |
| | 9. Water reticulation | |
| 2.What is the name of the implementing organization /institution | | |
| 3. Was there any agreement signed between the gov't/NGO and the community for the community to maintain projects? | 1. Yes<br>2.No | |
| 4. Has any agency/ institution conducted skills training within the community? | 1. Yes<br>2.No | |
| 5. Are you aware of any research carried out? | 1. Yes<br>2.No | |
| 6. Are you aware of the results of this research i.e where they published? | 1.yes<br>2.No | |
| 7. Were there any projects implemented to implement the results/ or mitigate the results? | 1. Yes<br>2.No | |
| 8. What is the most prominent business in the area? | | |
| 9. What is the most prominent industry in the area? | | |
| 10. What mineral resources are found in the area? | | |
| 11. What mining activities take place in the area? | | |

## PART 3: SUGGESTIONS ON HOW TO IMPROVE THE LIVING CONDITIONS: POVERTY AND UNDER EMPLOYMENT IN ZAMBIA

1)………………………………………………………………………………………
2)………………………………………………………………………………………
3)………………………………………………………………………………………
4)………………………………………………………………………………………
5)………………………………………………………………………………………

Name of respondent: ………………..………………………
Signature: ………………………………………………………
Date: ………………………………………………………..

Name of Interviewer: ………………..………………………
Signature: ………………………………………………………
Date: ………………………………………..………………………………..

**INTERVIEW SCHEDULE FOR MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS STAFF**

**QUESTIONNAIRE FOR STAFF**

I am a Post graduate student from the Information and Communication University (ICU) Zambia, conducting a research report on the living conditions: poverty and under employment in Zambia: impact, strategic solutions: This study is purely meant for the academic purposes and therefore all responses will be treated as confidential.

You have been picked randomly via the use of probability sampling techniques to participate in this research project and your full participation will be highly appreciated.

Therefore, it is my sincere assurance that the findings generated in this study will be handled with the highest level of confidentiality and for this academic exercise only.

Please respond to the following questions as truthfully as possible. Where there are options provided, select the appropriate response by putting a tick **[√]** in the box of your choice.

Thank you for your time.

## PART 1: General Information

Province:_____

District:_____

Position:_____

## PART 2: Questions based on study

1.  How are the Living conditions in Lusaka
........................................................................................................................................................
........................................................................................................................................................
........................................................................................................................................................
..............................................
2.  What are the poverty levels in Lusaka
………………………………………………………………………………………………………
………………………………………………………………………………………………………
……………………………………………........................................................................................
..............
3.  What  are the unemployment levels in Lusaka?
........................................................................................................................................................
........................................................................................
4.  What has been the impact of poverty on the residents of Lusaka district?
........................................................................................................................................................
........................................................................................
5.  What has been  the impact of unemployment  on the residents of Lusaka district?
........................................................................................................................................................
........................................................................................

6. How can poverty be reduced in Lusaka?

........................................................................................................................................

....................................................................................................................

7. How can unemployment be reduced in Lusaka?

........................................................................................................................................

....................................................................................................................

### PART 3: SUGGESTIONS ON HOW TO IMPROVE THE LIVING CONDITIONS: POVERTY AND UNDER EMPLOYMENT IN ZAMBIA

1)…………………...……………………………

2)…………………...……………………………

3)…………………...……………………………

4)…………………...……………………………

5)…………………...……………………………

Name of respondent: ……………...……………………
Signature: …………………………………………………
Date: ………………………………………………………..

Name of Interviewer: ……………...……………………
Signature: …………………………………………………
             Date: ……………………………...………

**Work plan**

**GANTT CHART**                    **2015**

| | JAN | FEB | MAR | APRIL | MAY | JUN | JULY | AUG | SEPT | OCT | NOV | DEC |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Selection of research topic | | ■ | | | | | | | | | | |
| Submission of research topic | | ■ | | | | | | | | | | |
| Literature review | | | ■ | | | | | | | | | |
| Presentation of draft proposal | | | | ■ | | | | | | | | |
| presentation of proposal | | | | ■ | | | | | | | | |
| collection of data | | | | | ■ | | | | | | | |
| Analysis of data | | | | | | ■ | ■ | | | | | |
| Writing of draft report | | | | | | | | ■ | ■ | | | |
| Editing of report | | | | | | | | | ■ | | | |
| presentation of draft report | | | | | | | | | | ■ | | |
| presentation of report | | | | | | | | | | ■ | | |
| Submission of final report | | | | | | | | | | | ■ | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |