



**REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA
CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE**

PRELIMINARY RESULTS OF THE 2012 LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

This report presents preliminary results of the 2012 Labour Force Survey. The results presented herein are indicative of the current employment situation in Zambia. While these results are preliminary, users are urged to use them as far as possible with a high level of confidence. The comprehensive Labour Force Survey report will be disseminated by July 2013.

2012 PRELIMINARY LABOUR FORCE SURVEY REPORT

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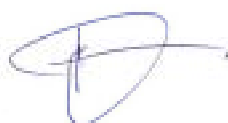
Foreword

This report presents preliminary results of the 2012 Labour Force Survey undertaken in November/December 2012. The survey was designed to specifically measure and monitor Key Indicators of Labour Market (KILM) such as employment levels, unemployment, income and child labour in Zambia, with the view to informing users and policy-makers for decision-making.

The methodology used in carrying out the survey and the design of the questionnaire conform to internationally acceptable standards.

I would like to recognize the efforts of the Labour Statistics Branch of the Central Statistical Office (CSO) and the Planning Unit of the Ministry of Labour and Social Security (MLSS) who were responsible for executing this exercise. I also recognize CSO management and all CSO provincial staff for facilitating data collection across the country. Further, gratitude is extended to the general public for their cooperation during data collection.

It is my sincere hope that the report will provide necessary information for the formulation of important public and private policies with the view to attaining efficient and adequate developmental targets.



John Kalumbi
Director of Census and Statistics

May, 2013

1.1 Concepts and Definitions

This section presents definitions and concepts used in the survey. Note that the concepts and definitions used in this report are limited to indicators that are presented here.

a. Total Population

Is the total number of all persons of both sexes aged zero (0) and above in a given territory at a specified point in time.

b. Working age Population

Refers to all persons aged 15 years and above.

c. Labour Force

Also referred to as the “economically active population.” This refers to all persons above a specified minimum age who were either employed or unemployed at the time of the survey. For the purposes of the Zambia Labour force surveys, the minimum age used is 15 years.

d. Labour Force Participation Rate

Is the ratio of the economically active population to the working age population expressed as a percent.

e. Employed Population

Is the total number of persons who had a paid job, were in self employment, or were in unpaid family work. Note that all persons who had a paid job and were on leave, as well as those in self employment but were absent from work due to various reasons such as inadequate raw materials, absence of business opportunities, etc, were all considered employed. In addition, employed population includes persons engaged in market economic activities such as selling of goods, production of goods and services and some non-market economic activities such as production of goods and services for own consumption performed for at least one hour, e.g, collecting firewood, growing of crops for household consumption only, fishing for household consumption, etc. This is in conformity with the principles outlined in the Systems of National Accounts.

f. Currently Employed Persons

Is the total number of persons who reported to be employed as defined in (e) during seven days prior to the interview.

g. Formal sector

Refers to all enterprises that are registered with a tax authority and/or a licensing authority such as ZRA, PACRA, Local authority, etc.

h. Formal Sector Employment

Is the employment, whether formal or informal, in a registered enterprise.

i. Formal Employment

Is the type of employment where employees are entitled to annual paid leave in addition to having an entitlement to social security coverage.

j. Informal Employment

Is the type of employment which is characterized by the lack of an entitlement to annual paid leave and absence of social security entitlement. This type of employment could be found in both the formal sector and informal sector enterprises.

k. Unemployed Population

Refers to all persons in the labour force who are completely jobless during the reference period. Other attributes of unemployed population in addition to being jobless are that one is available for work and is actively looking for work.

l. Unemployment Rate

Is the ratio of the unemployed population to the labour force expressed as a percent.

m. Region

Refers to an area as being a rural area or an urban area.

- An urban area in the Zambian context is a locality with at least 5,000 people, half of whom are not engaged in agriculture. Such a locality should also have attributes such as Electricity; Piped water; Schools and Hospitals. Localities with less than the population threshold stated above but have these facilities qualify as urban areas.*

1.2 Executive Summary

In 2012, Zambia's total population was estimated at 14,365,719. About forty nine percent (49.3 percent) were males and 50.7 percent were females. Out of 14.4 million persons, 16.9 percent were aged 4 years and below. In addition, 45.3 percent of the population were below 15 years, whereas persons aged 65 years and older accounted for 2.7 percent. The working age population (Population aged 15 years and older) was estimated at 7,837,038.

Zambia's labour force was estimated at 5,845,250 of which 3,048,342 were male and 2,796,908 were female in 2012. The country recorded a labour force participation rate of 74.6 percent. The highest participation rate was recorded in Eastern Province (84.0 percent), followed by Luapula Province (81.5 percent) and Northern Province (79.8 percent). The lowest participation rate was recorded in Copperbelt Province at 62.0 percent.

Zambia's total employed population was estimated at 5,386,118, out of whom 55.8 percent were in the Agriculture sector while 44.2 percent were in the Non-agriculture sector. Of all employed persons in rural areas, Agriculture sector accounted for 80.1 percent. In urban areas, Agriculture sector accounted for 12.1 percent.

Agricultural-related jobs in the formal and informal sector accounted for 1.6 and 54.2 percent of all employed persons, respectively. Lusaka Province had the lowest proportion of Agricultural-related jobs in the Informal sector, at 7.0 percent while Eastern Province had the highest, at 83.4 percent.

Of all the employed persons in the country, 88.7 percent had informal jobs and 11.3 percent had formal jobs. In addition, predominantly urban provinces - Central, Copperbelt, Lusaka and Southern provinces - had relatively higher proportions of formal jobs. Copperbelt Province recorded a proportion of 26.2 percent, followed by Lusaka Province with 21.6 percent. Corresponding percentages for Central and Southern provinces were 10.3 and 9.7 percent, respectively. Meanwhile, North-Western Province has also become one of the provinces with relatively higher proportion of formal jobs at 10.6 percent.

Formal and informal agricultural-related jobs accounted for 2.1 percent and 55.4 percent of all employed persons, respectively. Formal and informal Non-agricultural-related jobs accounted for 9.3 and 33.3 percent of employed persons, respectively.

Lusaka Province had the lowest proportion of informal Agricultural-related jobs at 8.9 percent while Eastern Province had the highest informal Agricultural-related jobs at 83.9 percent.

Zambia's unemployment rate was 7.9 percent of the labour force in 2012. In urban areas, unemployment rate was 15.3 percent compared to 3.1 percent in rural areas. In addition, urban areas had a relatively higher unemployment rate for females at 18.7 percent compared to that of males recorded at 12.7 percent.

Youthful age groups were the most vulnerable to unemployment, with the highest rate recorded among the 20-24 year-olds at 16.3 percent.

1.3 Introduction

The Government of the Republic of Zambia formulates labour policies to improve workers' and employers' conditions. The policies are also aimed at reducing poverty by the creation of decent jobs for the citizens. The Government also promotes education for its citizens as it realizes that an educated labour force is essential for economic development. The promotion of both local and foreign investment in various sectors is also an important policy government is implementing with a view to creating decent jobs.

1.4 Background

In order to make relevant policies, the Government carries out assessments on the economy through various means such as conducting the Labour Force Surveys (LFS), economic performance monitoring programs and other related initiatives. Zambia has conducted four Labour Force Surveys so far, that is, in 1986, 2005, 2008 and 2012. These surveys were motivated by the need to ascertain the size and characteristics of the labour force over time.

The 2012 LFS was a nation-wide household-based sample survey. It was conducted by the Central Statistical Office (CSO) in conjunction with the Ministry of Labour and Social Security (MLSS). The International Labour Organisation (ILO) also played an important role in the implementation of the survey through offering technical and financial support. Government's policy to create jobs for its citizens motivated the conducting of the LFS in 2012 so as to monitor the effectiveness of its policies in the labour market.

1.5 Objectives of the Labour Force Survey (LFS)

The main purpose of the Labour Force Survey (LFS) is to measure the size of the economically active population, with the view of providing guidance in the formulation and implementation of labour-market policies and programs.

The specific objectives of the LFS include;

- *Assessing levels of unemployment in the country so that job creation efforts could be accelerated.*
- *Measuring the size of the employed population both in the formal and Informal sectors.*
- *Measuring income levels among Paid Employees, Self Employed and Employers.*
- *Assessing the incidence and prevalence of Child labour and Forced labour.*

1.6 Methodology

Just as in most surveys, the LFS was preceded by a pilot survey which targeted between 300 to 500 households systematically drawn from rural and urban areas of Lusaka Province. The purpose of the pilot survey was to test the field instruments and methodology in addition to weighing the costs and other logistical requirements.

The LFS covered a nation-wide representative sample of over 11,000 households, which were selected at two stages. The first stage involved the selection of 576 Standard Enumeration Areas (SEAs) from a sampling frame developed from the 2010 Census of Population and Housing. During the second stage, all the households in each of the selected SEAs were listed from which 20 households were selected for enumeration.

Two types of questionnaires (Form A and Form B) were used to collect data from the household members. Form A was used in the first stage for listing purposes while Form B was used in the second stage for collecting detailed data from selected households. It was a requirement for each household member to provide responses during the face-to-face interview to questions that were asked.

1.6.1 Estimation Procedure

In order to attain nationally representative estimates, each observation in the survey was weighted. The product obtained from the inverse of the probability of selection of an enumeration area and the inverse of the probability of selection of a household constitutes a weight for each observation. The weight was multiplied by each observation whose products were aggregated to obtain estimates of the population parameters.

2.1 Main Findings

2.1.1 Total Population

Table 1 shows population distribution by age group and sex. In 2012, Zambia's total population was estimated at 14,365,719, of which 49.3 percent were males and 50.7 percent were females. Out of the population of 14.4 million persons, 16.9 percent were aged 4 years and below, while those below 15 years collectively accounted for 45.3 percent. Persons aged 65 years and older accounted for 2.7 percent.

Table 1: Total Population by Age Group and Sex, Zambia, 2012

Age Group	Total	Male	Female	Percentage Share
Zambia Total	14,365,719	49.3	50.7	100
00-04	2,428,499	49.8	50.2	16.9
05-09	2,122,544	49.1	50.9	14.7
10-14	1,977,638	51.6	48.4	13.7
15-19	1,746,791	50.2	49.8	12.2
20-24	1,318,150	46.3	53.7	9.2
25-29	1,057,771	45.7	54.3	7.4
30-34	908,801	48.5	51.5	6.3
35-39	737,534	52.2	47.8	5.1
40-44	555,432	50.1	49.9	3.9
45-49	397,869	50.6	49.4	2.8
50-54	313,694	48.2	51.8	2.2
55-59	233,407	50.0	50.0	1.6
60-64	185,094	48.6	51.4	1.3
65+	382,495	46.8	53.2	2.7

Source: CSO, Labour Force Survey, 2012

Figure 1 shows the population structure by age and sex. Zambia has a young population. The figure is a population pyramid with a wider base which contracts as the age

increases, suggesting more people in the younger age groups.

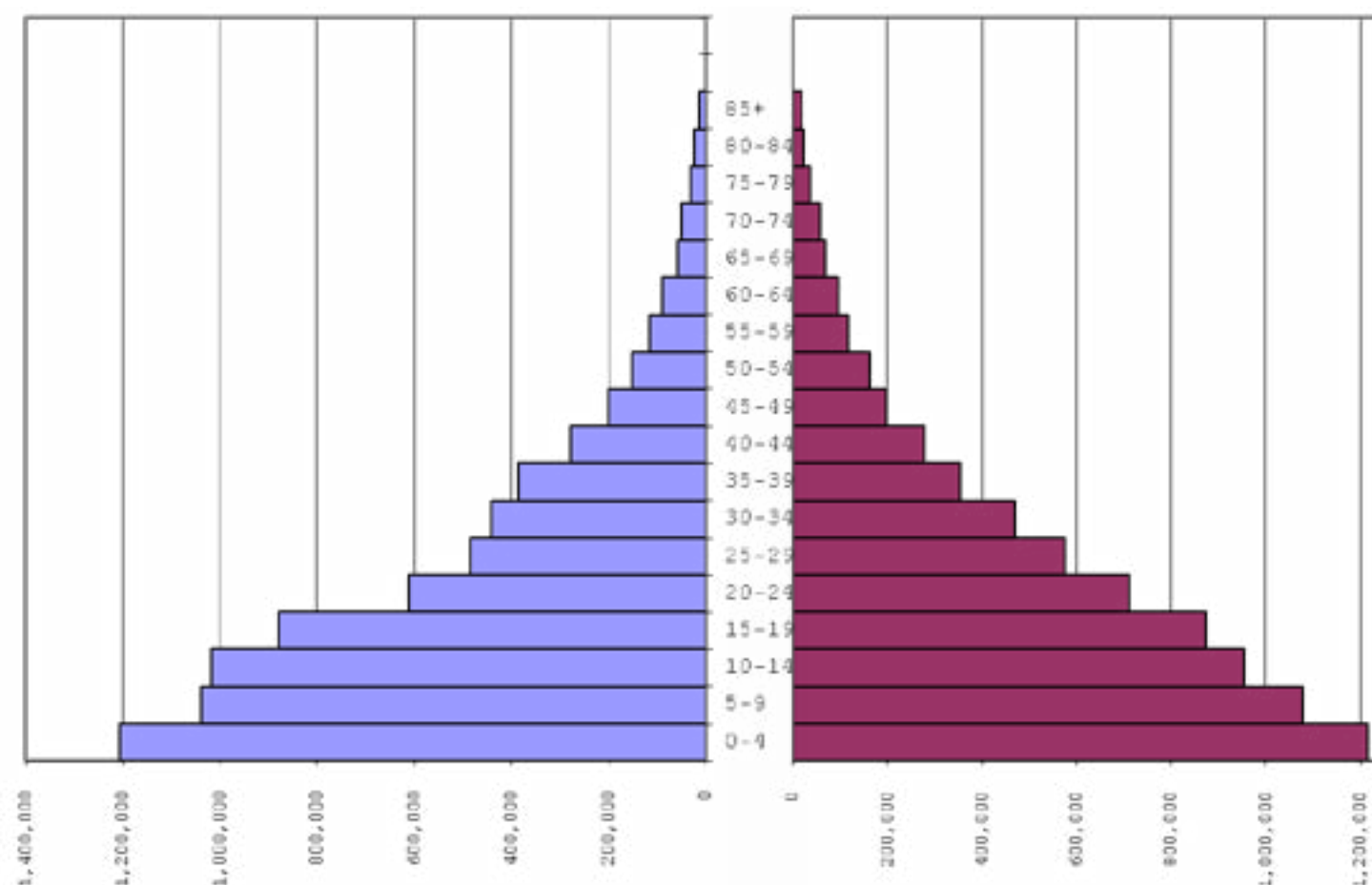
Figure 1: Population structure by Age and Sex, Zambia, 2012

Table 2 shows population distribution by province and region in 2012. The results show that 60.1 percent of Zambia's population was in rural areas while 39.9 percent was in urban areas. Only Lusaka and Copperbelt provinces had more people in urban areas than in rural areas.

In terms of provincial distribution, Lusaka Province had the highest population at 17.3 percent of the total, followed by Copperbelt Province with 15.3 percent of the total. North-Western Province had the least population at 5.4 percent of the total population.

Table 2: Total Population by Province and Region, Zambia, 2012

Province	Total	Percentage Share	Rural	Urban
Zambia Total	14,365,719	100.0	60.1	39.9
Central	1,398,004	9.7	74.9	25.1
Copperbelt	2,201,143	15.3	19.1	80.9
Eastern	1,677,667	11.7	87.4	12.6
Luapula	1,172,999	8.2	82.2	17.8
Lusaka	2,491,054	17.3	15.2	84.8
Muchinga	810,460	5.6	83.8	16.2
Northern	1,169,443	8.1	81.7	18.3
North-Western	774,897	5.4	77.0	23.0
Southern	1,698,796	11.8	75.3	24.7
Western	971,256	6.8	87.1	12.9

Source: CSO, Labour Force Survey, 2012

2.1.2 Labour Force (Economically Active Population)

In 2012, Zambia's working age population was estimated at 7,837,038. Of these, 5,845,250 were in the labour

force (or were economically active) while 1,991,788 were outside the labour force, see annex tables 1a and 1b.

Figure 2: Organogram for the structure of Population 15 years and above

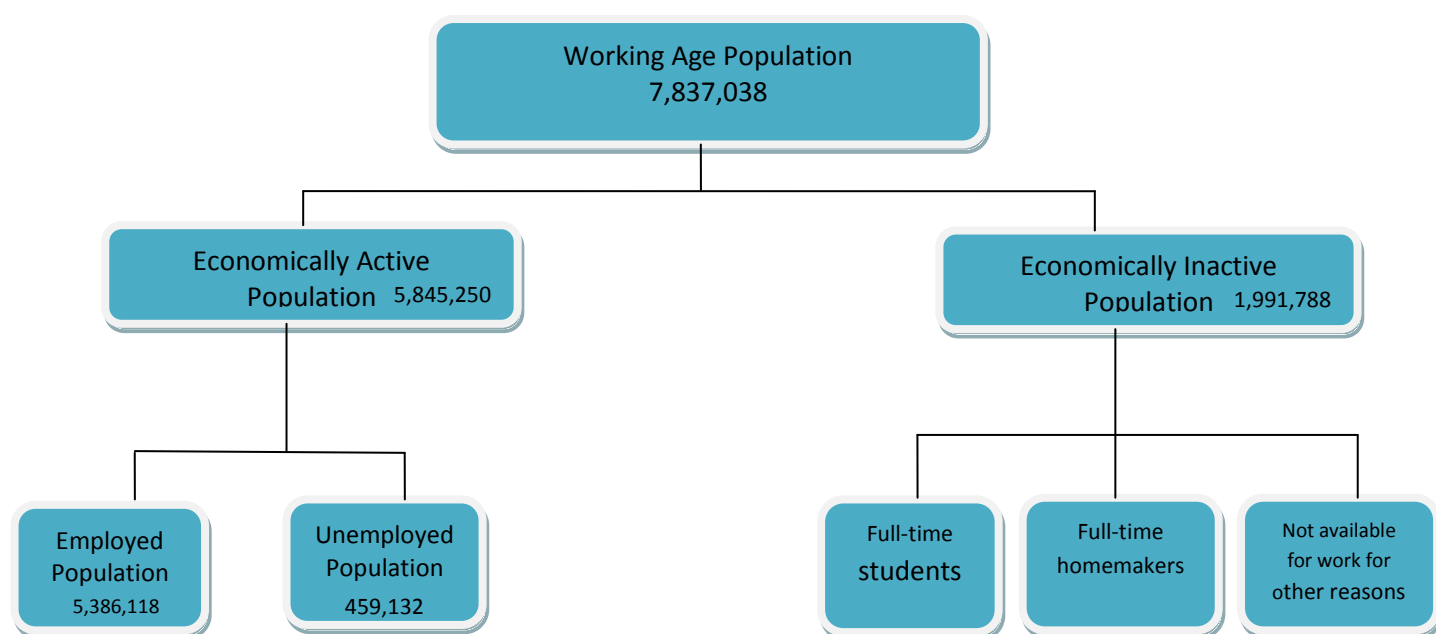


Table 3 shows the labour force participation rate by Age Group and Sex. The table shows that the country recorded a labour force participation rate of 74.6 percent. In the male population, participation rate was 80.0 percent while in the

female population, participation rate was 69.5 percent. The labour force participation rate was lower in urban areas (66.2 percent) than in rural areas (81.1 percent).

Table 3: Labour Force Participation Rate by Age Group and Sex, Zambia, 2012

Age Group	Participation Rate									Population 15 years and older
	Zambia			Rural			Urban			
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	
Zambia Total	74.6	80	69.5	81.1	82.9	79.3	66.2	76.2	56.9	7,837,038
15 - 19	44.8	45.2	44.4	54.2	53.0	55.5	32.3	33.7	31.2	1,746,791
20 - 24	72.4	75.5	69.8	81.5	79.9	82.9	61.7	70.2	54.5	1,318,150
25 - 29	85.0	95.3	76.2	92.1	97.2	87.7	77.4	93.2	64.4	1,057,771
30 - 34	88.7	97.4	80.5	93	98.3	88.4	84.3	96.5	71.6	908,801
35 - 39	90.7	97.6	83.2	95.2	98.9	91.3	85.4	96.1	73.1	737,534
40 - 44	92.1	98.1	86.1	95.8	98.5	93.2	86.8	97.5	75.4	555,432
45 - 49	90.6	96.9	84.1	94.8	98.3	91.4	85.0	95.2	74.2	397,869
50 - 54	90.3	96.8	84.3	94.7	98.6	91.1	83.2	94.0	72.9	313,694
55 - 59	83.3	88.9	77.8	91.0	94.6	87.4	71.0	79.7	62.5	233,407
60 - 64	81.8	89.6	74.3	90.0	95.7	85.1	66.3	79.7	51.2	185,094
65 +	61.1	71.2	52.2	68.2	77.7	59.7	41.2	52.3	31.8	382,495

Source: CSO, Labour Force Survey, 2012

Table 4 shows the labour force participation rate by Province and Region. Eastern Province had the highest participation rate at 84.0 percent, followed by Luapula Province at 81.5 percent and Northern Province at 79.8

percent. Western Province also recorded a relatively higher participation rate of 79.6 percent. Copperbelt Province registered the lowest participation rate of 62.0 percent.

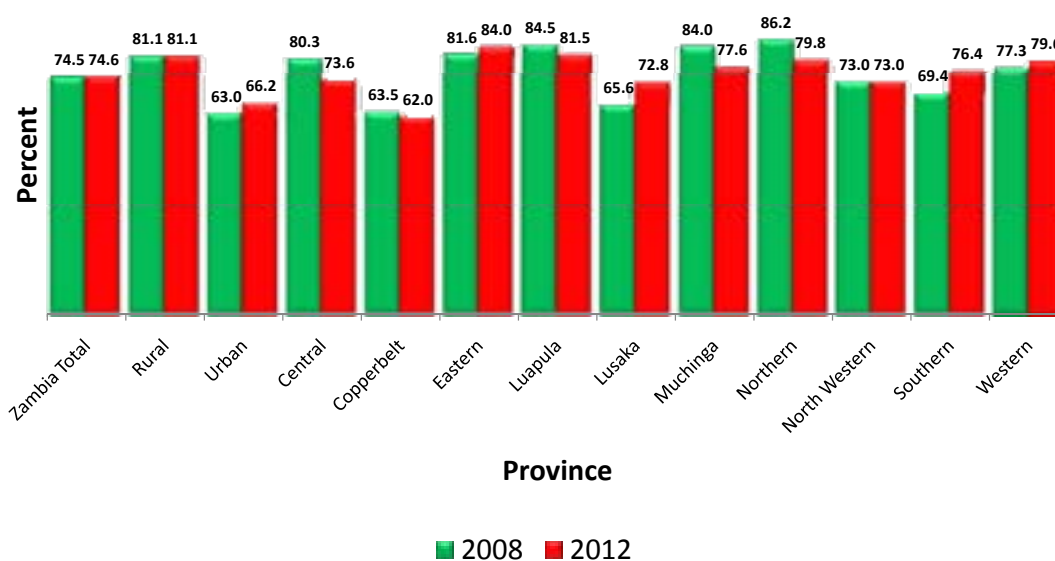
Table 4: Labour Force Participation Rate by Age Group and Sex, Zambia, 2012				
Province/Region	Participation Rate			Population aged 15 yrs & older
	Both sexes	Male	Female	
Zambia Total	74.6	80.0	69.5	7,837,038
Rural	81.1	82.9	79.3	4,406,556
Urban	66.2	76.2	56.9	3,430,482
Central	73.6	78.4	69.1	754,377
Copperbelt	62.0	74.1	50.7	1,340,252
Eastern	84.0	85.5	82.7	879,780
Luapula	81.5	84.2	79.0	583,226
Lusaka	72.8	81.6	64.3	1,464,283
Muchinga	77.6	78.4	76.8	413,589
Northern	79.8	81.8	77.8	587,505
North-Western	73.0	74.9	71.3	407,005
Southern	76.4	81.1	71.8	891,628
Western	79.6	79.8	79.5	515,393

Source: CSO, Labour Force Survey, 2012

Figure 3 shows trends in the labour force participation rate between 2008 and 2012 by province. Participation rate remained high (over 60 percent) in all the provinces. However, increases in participation rates were observed

in Eastern, Lusaka, Southern and Western provinces. In Lusaka Province, participation rate increased from 65.6 percent in 2008 to 72.8 percent in 2012, whereas in Eastern province, it increased from 81.6 percent to 84.0 percent.

Figure 3: Labour Force Participation Rate by Province, 2008 and 2012



2.1.3 Employed Population by Industry

Table 5 shows the percentage distribution of employed persons by Industry in 2008. The table shows that the majority of the employed persons were in the Agriculture industry at 71.3 percent. This is followed by the Trade industry which accounted for 9.2 percent of employed

persons. Furthermore, the table reveals that rural areas had a higher percentage share (90.6 percent) than urban areas (20.0 percent) of employed persons in the Agriculture industry. Trade industry accounted for the highest percentage share (25.9 percent) in urban areas.

Table 5: Percentage Distribution of the Employed Persons by Industry, Region and Sex, Zambia, 2008

Industry	Total			Rural			Urban			Aggregate Employment
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	
Zambia Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	4,606,846
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	71.3	66	77	90.6	88.2	93	20	17.3	24.1	3,284,208
Mining and quarrying	2.0	3.2	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.2	6.6	9.5	2.3	92,810
Manufacturing	3.5	4.5	2.4	1.7	2.0	1.4	8.2	10.0	5.6	159,194
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	.	0.6	1.0	0.2	8,496
Water Supply Sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	.	0.4	0.6	0.1	5,368
Construction	1.7	3.2	0.1	0.7	1.3	0.1	4.6	7.5	0.3	80,255
Trade, wholesale and retail distribution	9.2	8.3	10.2	2.9	3.1	2.8	25.9	19.9	34.6	425,209
Transportation and storage	1.7	2.9	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.1	5.4	8.1	1.4	77,375
Accommodation and food service activities	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.2	0.4	0.1	2.7	2.1	3.5	41,973
Information and communication	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	1.0	1.2	0.7	17,425
Financial and Insurance Activities	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.1	1.3	0.9	14,879
Real estate Activities	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	3,765
Professional, Scientific and technical activities	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.9	0.4	12,778
Administrative and support services	0.9	1.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.0	2.7	3.5	1.6	40,129
Public Administration and Defence, Compulsory social security	1.2	1.8	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.1	3.6	4.8	1.9	54,860
Education	2.2	2.3	2.2	1.2	1.5	0.8	5.1	3.9	6.7	102,659
Human Health and Social Work	1.1	0.9	1.3	0.5	0.6	0.5	2.6	1.6	4.0	50,927
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.6	0.4	8,125
Other service activities ¹	1.4	1.3	1.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	4.0	3.4	4.8	62,297
Activities of household as Employers	1.2	0.8	1.5	0.3	0.2	0.4	3.4	2.1	5.3	53,539
Activities of extraterritorial organization and bodies ²	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	.	0.1	0.1	0.2	1,312
Not Stated	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.7	9,263

Source: CSO, Labour Force Survey, 2012

Note: (1) - Activities of membership organizations such as Trade unions, Religious organizations, Political organizations, Professional membership organizations etc

(2) - Activities of international organizations such as the United Nations and the specialized agencies of the United Nations system, regional bodies etc., the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, the World Customs Organization, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, the European Communities, the European Free Trade Association etc

Table 6 shows the percentage distribution of employed persons by Industry in 2012. The table shows that the majority of the employed persons were in the Agriculture industry at 56.0 percent. This is followed by the Trade industry at 12.2 percent. The table also shows that rural

areas had a higher percentage share (80.3 percent) of employed persons than urban areas (12.2 percent) in the Agriculture industry. The Trade industry accounted for the highest percentage share (24.5 percent) in urban areas.

Table 6: Percentage Distribution of the Employed Persons by Industry, Region and Sex, Zambia, 2012

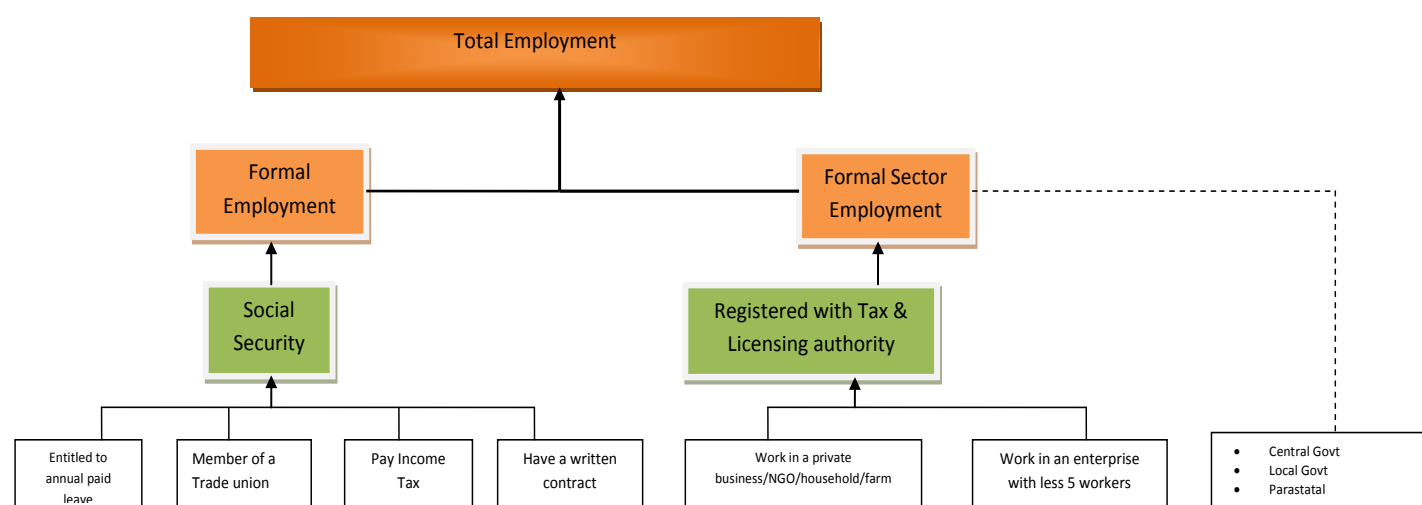
Industry	Total			Rural			Urban			Aggregate Employment
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	
Zambia Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	5,386,118
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	56.0	51.9	60.6	80.3	77.9	82.6	12.2	11.1	13.6	3,005,855
Mining and quarrying	1.7	2.7	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.2	4.0	6.1	1.1	90,003
Manufacturing	4.1	5.4	2.7	2.2	2.6	1.9	7.6	9.9	4.4	221,746
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	.	0.6	0.8	0.3	12,188
Water Supply Sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.2	17,032
Construction	3.7	6.8	0.3	1.8	3.5	0.2	7.3	12.1	0.7	201,149
Trade, wholesale and retail distribution	12.2	10.7	13.7	5.3	5.1	5.5	24.5	19.5	31.2	652,143
Transportation and storage	2.6	4.6	0.5	0.7	1.2	0.2	6.1	9.8	1.1	140,260
Accommodation and food service activities	1.2	1.1	1.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	2.8	2.3	3.5	65,528
Information and communication	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.3	0.7	42,717
Financial and Insurance Activities	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.8	14,911
Real estate Activities	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.4	7,890
Professional, Scientific and technical activities	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.7	0.6	18,761
Administrative and support services	1.1	1.8	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.1	2.6	4.0	0.7	57,339
Public Administration and Defence, Compulsory social security	1.1	1.7	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.2	2.7	3.6	1.4	61,389
Education	2.8	2.8	2.9	1.6	2.1	1.1	5.0	3.8	6.6	151,009
Human Health and Social Work	1.2	1.0	1.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	2.7	1.8	3.8	65,319
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.5	13,216
Other service activities ¹	2.9	2.5	3.4	1.8	1.7	2.0	4.8	3.6	6.5	155,912
Activities of household as Employers	6.8	4.3	9.7	3.3	2.4	4.1	13.3	7.2	21.7	366,985
Activities of extraterritorial organization and bodies ²	0.1	0.1	0.0	.	.	.	0.2	0.3	0.1	4,009
Not stated	0.0	.	0.0	0.0	.	0.0	.	.	.	20,757

Source: CSO, Labour Force Survey, 2012

Note: (1) - Activities of membership organizations such as Trade unions, Religious organizations, Political organizations, Professional membership organizations etc

(2) - Activities of international organizations such as the United Nations and the specialized agencies of the United Nations system, regional bodies etc., the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, the World Customs Organization, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, the European Communities, the European Free Trade Association etc

Conceptual Framework of the Formal Employment and Formal Sector Employment, Zambia, 2012



2.1.4 Employed Population by Sector of Employment

Table 7 shows the percentage distribution of employed persons by Province, Region and Sector of Employment. Out of 5.4 million employed persons, 83.4 percent were in the informal sector. Formal sector employment accounted for 16.6 percent (894,175). Of those in the rural areas, 94.2 percent were in the informal sector while the corresponding estimate in the urban areas was 63.9 percent.

Only in the Copperbelt and Lusaka provinces were there over a third of the employed persons in the formal sector. In the Copperbelt Province, the formal sector employment accounted for 35.8 percent of employed persons while in Lusaka Province, it accounted for 34.3 percent. Of all the provinces, Luapula Province had the least formal sector employment (3.9 percent).

Table 7: Percentage Distribution of Employed Persons by Province, Region and Sector of Employment, Zambia, 2012

2012

Province/Region	Sector of Employment				Aggregate Employment
	Formal Sector		Informal Sector		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Zambia Total	894,175	16.6	4,491,943	83.4	5,386,118
Rural	199,591	5.8	3,262,663	94.2	3,462,254
Urban	694,584	36.1	1,229,280	63.9	1,923,864
Central	84,723	16.9	417,548	83.1	502,271
Copperbelt	237,122	35.8	426,090	64.2	663,212
Eastern	39,848	5.5	687,035	94.5	726,883
Luapula	17,694	3.9	434,450	96.1	452,144
Lusaka	326,263	34.3	624,512	65.7	950,775
Muchinga	19,472	6.3	291,818	93.7	311,290
Northern	29,620	6.5	425,345	93.5	454,965
North-Western	37,059	13.1	246,732	86.9	283,791
Southern	81,047	12.5	567,429	87.5	648,476
Western	21,327	5.4	370,984	94.6	392,311

Source: CSO, Labour Force Survey, 2012

Table 8 shows the percentage distribution of employed persons by Province, Region, Agriculture and Non-Agriculture. Results show that 55.8 percent of the employed persons were in the Agriculture sector and 44.2 percent were in the Non-Agriculture sector. Results also show that Agriculture sector accounted for 80.1 percent in rural areas and 12.1 percent in urban areas.

Out of the employed persons in Lusaka Province, 9.8 percent were in the Agriculture sector. The corresponding percentages for the rest of the provinces were above 20 percent.

Table 8: Percentage Distribution of Employed Persons by Province, Region, Agriculture and Non-Agriculture Sector, Zambia, 2012

Province/Region	Agriculture Sector		Non Agriculture Sector		Aggregate Employment	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Zambia Total	3,005,855	55.8	2,380,263	44.2	5,386,118	100
Rural	2,772,886	80.1	689,368	19.9	3,462,254	100
Urban	232,969	12.1	1,690,895	87.9	1,923,864	100
Central	308,160	61.4	194,111	38.6	502,271	100
Copperbelt	167,841	25.3	495,371	74.7	663,212	100
Eastern	611,157	84.1	115,726	15.9	726,883	100
Luapula	373,734	82.6	78,410	17.4	452,144	100
Lusaka	92,973	9.8	857,802	90.2	950,775	100
Muchinga	242,199	77.9	69,091	22.1	311,290	100
Northern	325,605	71.6	129,360	28.4	454,965	100
North-Western	202,125	71.2	81,666	28.8	283,791	100
Southern	376,500	58.1	271,976	41.9	648,476	100
Western	305,561	77.9	86,750	22.1	392,311	100

Source: CSO, Labour Force Survey, 2012

Table 9 shows the percentage distribution of employed persons by Institutional Sector and Sector of Employment. The table shows that of all employed persons in the Private Households, 98.4 percent were in the informal sector and

1.6 percent were in the formal sector. Out of all employed persons in the Private business/farm, 16.7 percent were in the formal sector.

Table 9: Percentage Distribution of Employed Persons by Institutional Sector and Sector of Employment, Zambia, 2012

2012, 2012

Institutional Sector	Sector of employment				Aggregate Employment
	Formal Sector		Informal Sector		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Zambia Total	894,175	16.6	4,491,943	83.4	5,386,118
Central government	237,756	100	-	-	237,756
Local government	31,362	100	-	-	31,362
Parastatal	56,523	100	-	-	56,523
NGOs or Churches	27,385	72.3	10,469	27.7	37,854
Private business/farm	498,507	16.7	2,484,086	83.3	2,982,593
Embassy, international org	8,413	100	-	-	8,413
Private households	32,523	1.6	1,982,439	98.4	2,014,962
Producer cooperative	1,435	48.4	1,532	51.6	2,967
Not stated	271	2.0	13,417	98.0	13,688

Source: CSO, Labour Force Survey, 2012

Table 10 shows the percentage distribution of employed persons by Industry and Sector of Employment. The table shows that the Agriculture Industry had the highest workforce (3.0 million), out of whom, 97.1 percent were employed in the informal sector. The table further shows that the Trade Industry had the second highest workforce of 652,143, out of whom 89.3 percent were in the informal sector. The industries in which formal sector

employment accounted for over 80 percent were; Mining and quarrying; Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply; Financial and Insurance Activities; Administrative and support services; Public Administration and Defence, Compulsory social security; Education; Human Health and Social Work; and Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies.

Table 10: Percentage Distribution of the Employed Persons by Industry and Sector of Employment, Zambia, 2012

2012

Industry	Sector of employment				Aggregate Employment
	Formal Sector		Informal Sector		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Zambia Total	894,175	16.6	4,491,943	83.4	5,386,118
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	87,927	2.9	2,917,928	97.1	3,005,855
Mining and quarrying	74,254	82.5	15,749	17.5	90,003
Manufacturing	77,408	34.9	144,338	65.1	221,746
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	11,809	96.9	379	3.1	12,188
Water Supply Sewerage, waste management & remediation Act	6,177	36.3	10,855	63.7	17,032
Construction	45,024	22.4	156,125	77.6	201,149
Trade, wholesale and retail distribution	69,667	10.7	582,476	89.3	652,143
Transportation and storage	70,990	50.6	69,270	49.4	140,260
Accommodation and food service activities	36,738	56.1	28,790	43.9	65,528
Information and communication	15,831	37.1	26,886	62.9	42,717
Financial and Insurance Activities	13,457	90.2	1,454	9.8	14,911
Real estate Activities	380	4.8	7,510	95.2	7,890
Professional, Scientific and technical activities	10,514	56.0	8,247	44.0	18,761
Administrative and support services	49,027	85.5	8,312	14.5	57,339
Public Administration and Defence,Compulsory social security	59,771	97.4	1,618	2.6	61,389
Education	141,672	93.8	9,337	6.2	151,009
Human Health and Social Work	57,469	88.0	7,850	12.0	65,319
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	4,968	37.6	8,248	62.4	13,216
Other service activities1	22,139	14.2	133,773	85.8	155,912
Activities of household as Employers	33,996	9.3	332,989	90.7	366,985
Activities of extraterritorial organization and bodies2	4,009	100.0	-	-	4,009
Not Stated	948	4.6	19,809	95.4	20,757
Source: GSO, Labour Force Survey, 2012					

Source: CSO, Labour Force Survey, 2012

Note (1) - Activities of membership organizations such as Trade unions, Religious organizations, Political organizations, Professional membership organizations etc

(2) - Activities of international organizations such as the United Nations and the specialized agencies of the United Nations system, regional bodies etc., the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, the World Customs Organization, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, the European Communities, the European Free Trade Association etc

2.1.4.1 Agriculture and Non-Agriculture Employment in the Formal and Informal Sector

Table 11 shows the percentage distribution of employed persons by Province, Region and Sector of Employment. The table shows that Agriculture sector accounted for 9.8 percent of formal sector employment while Non agriculture sector accounted for 90.2 percent. The table also shows that 65.0 percent of all Informal sector employment was Agriculture.

In rural areas, 30.8 percent of formal sector employment was Agriculture while 69.2 percent was Non Agriculture. In urban areas, 3.8 percent of formal sector employment was Agriculture while 96.2 percent was Non Agriculture.

In Lusaka Province, 89.3 percent of informal sector employment was in the Non Agriculture sector. The corresponding percentage for Copperbelt Province was 62.5 percent.

Other provinces with relatively high levels of Informal sector employment in the Non-Agriculture sector were Southern and Central provinces, with 36.4 percent and 31.4 percent, respectively.

Table 11: Percentage Distribution of Employed Persons by Province, Region and Sector of employment, Zambia, 2012

Province/Region	Sector of employment								Aggregate Employment
	Formal Sector				Informal Sector				
	Agriculture		Non Agriculture		Agriculture		Non Agriculture		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Zambia Total	87,927	9.8	806,248	90.2	2,917,928	65.0	1,574,015	35.0	5,386,118
Rural	61,433	30.8	138,158	69.2	2,711,453	83.1	551,210	16.9	3,462,254
Urban	26,494	3.8	668,090	96.2	206,475	16.8	1,022,805	83.2	1,923,864
Central	21,855	25.8	62,868	74.2	286,305	68.6	131,243	31.4	502,271
Copperbelt	8,184	3.5	228,938	96.5	159,657	37.5	266,433	62.5	663,212
Eastern	5,090	12.8	34,758	87.2	606,067	88.2	80,968	11.8	726,883
Luapula	2,818	15.9	14,876	84.1	370,916	85.4	63,534	14.6	452,144
Lusaka	26,168	8.0	300,095	92.0	66,805	10.7	557,707	89.3	950,775
Muchinga	1,582	8.1	17,890	91.9	240,617	82.5	51,201	17.5	311,290
Northern	3,458	11.7	26,162	88.3	322,147	75.7	103,198	24.3	454,965
North-Western	1,874	5.1	35,185	94.9	200,251	81.2	46,481	18.8	283,791
Southern	15,556	19.2	65,491	80.8	360,944	63.6	206,485	36.4	648,476
Western	1,342	6.3	19,985	93.7	304,219	82.0	66,765	18.0	392,311
Source: CSO, Labour Force Survey, 2012									

Source: CSO, Labour Force Survey, 2012

Table 12 shows the percentage distribution of employed persons by Province, Region, and Sector of employment and by Agriculture and Non-agriculture sector. The table shows that Agricultural-related jobs in the formal and informal sector accounted for 1.6 and 54.2 percent of all employed persons, respectively. Non-Agricultural-related jobs in the formal and Informal sectors accounted for 15.0 and 29.2 percent of all employed persons, respectively.

Lusaka Province had the lowest proportion of Agricultural-related jobs in the Informal sector at 7.0 percent while Eastern Province had the highest proportion of Agricultural-related jobs in the Informal sector, at 83.4 percent.

Table 12: Percentage Distribution of Employed Persons by Province, Region, Sector of employment and by Agriculture and Non-Agriculture sector, Zambia, 2012

Province/ Region	Sector of employment								Aggregate Employment	
	Formal Sector				Informal Sector					
	Non Agriculture		Non Agriculture		Agriculture		Non Agriculture			
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Zambia Total	87,927	1.6	806,248	15.0	2,917,928	54.2	1,574,015	29.2	5,386,118	100
Rural	61,433	1.8	138,158	4.0	2,711,453	78.3	551,210	15.9	3,462,254	100
Urban	26,494	1.4	668,090	34.7	206,475	10.7	1,022,805	53.2	1,923,864	100
Central	21,855	4.4	62,868	12.5	286,305	57.0	131,243	26.1	502,271	100
Copperbelt	8,184	1.2	228,938	34.5	159,657	24.1	266,433	40.2	663,212	100
Eastern	5,090	0.7	34,758	4.8	606,067	83.4	80,968	11.1	726,883	100
Luapula	2,818	0.6	14,876	3.3	370,916	82.0	63,534	14.1	452,144	100
Lusaka	26,168	2.8	300,095	31.6	66,805	7.0	557,707	58.7	950,775	100
Muchinga	1,582	0.5	17,890	5.7	240,617	77.3	51,201	16.4	311,290	100
Northern	3,458	0.8	26,162	5.8	322,147	70.8	103,198	22.7	454,965	100
North-Western	1,874	0.7	35,185	12.4	200,251	70.6	46,481	16.4	283,791	100
Southern	15,556	2.4	65,491	10.1	360,944	55.7	206,485	31.8	648,476	100
Western	1,342	0.3	19,985	5.1	304,219	77.5	66,765	17.0	392,311	100

Source: CSO, Labour Force Survey, 2012

2.1.5 Employed Population by Type of Employment

Zambia's total employed population was estimated at 5,386,118. Table 13 shows that out of the total employed population, 88.7 percent had informal jobs and 11.3 percent had formal jobs. Results also show that there were more formal jobs in Mining and quarrying (71 percent); Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (84.7 percent); Financial and Insurance activities (73.1 percent); Administrative and support services (72.8 percent); Public administration (81.7 percent); Education (81.4 percent);

Human health and social work (68.7 percent); and Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies (91.8 percent).

It is worth noting that Activities of Households as Employers ranked third after Agriculture and Trading industries in terms of number of employed persons with, 366,985 persons.

Table 13: Percentage Distribution of the Currently Employed Persons by Industry and Type of Employment, Zambia, 2012

Industry	Type of employment				Aggregate Employment
	Formal employment		Informal employment		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Zambia Total	610,714	11.3	4,775,404	88.7	5,386,118
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	48,608	1.6	2,957,247	98.4	3,005,855
Mining and quarrying	63,866	71.0	26,137	29.0	90,003
Manufacturing	55,364	25.0	166,382	75.0	221,746
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	10,328	84.7	1,860	15.3	12,188
Water Supply Sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	4,676	27.5	12,356	72.5	17,032
Construction	19,024	9.5	182,125	90.5	201,149
Trade, wholesale and retail distribution	32,061	4.9	620,082	95.1	652,143
Transportation and storage	33,930	24.2	106,330	75.8	140,260
Accommodation and food service activities	21,647	33.0	43,881	67.0	65,528
Information and communication	11,546	27.0	31,171	73.0	42,717
Financial and Insurance Activities	10,906	73.1	4,005	26.9	14,911
Real estate Activities	380	4.8	7,510	95.2	7,890
Professional, Scientific and technical activities	9,228	49.2	9,533	50.8	18,761
Administrative and support services	41,726	72.8	15,613	27.2	57,339
Public Administration and Defence, Compulsory social security	50,164	81.7	11,225	18.3	61,389
Education	122,966	81.4	28,043	18.6	151,009
Human Health and Social Work	44,857	68.7	20,462	31.3	65,319
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	3,735	28.3	9,481	71.7	13,216
Other service activities ¹	11,085	7.1	144,827	92.9	155,912
Activities of Households as Employers	10,513	2.9	356,472	97.1	366,985
Activities of extraterritorial organization and bodies ²	3,680	91.8	329	8.2	4,009
Not Stated	851	4.1	19,906	95.9	20,757

Source: CSO, Labour Force Survey, 2012

Note (1) - Activities of membership organizations such as Trade unions, Religious organizations, Political organizations, Professional membership organizations etc

(2) - Activities of international organizations such as the United Nations and the specialized agencies of the United Nations system, regional bodies etc., the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, the World Customs Organization, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, the European Communities, the European Free Trade Association etc

Figure 4 shows the percentage share of formal and informal employment in 2008 and 2012. Results show a marginal increase in the percentage share of formal employment from 11.0 percent in 2008 to 11.3 percent in 2012, while

a corresponding reduction is observed in the informal employment from 89 percent to 88.7 percent over the same period.

Figure 4: Formal and Informal Employment, 2008 and 2012

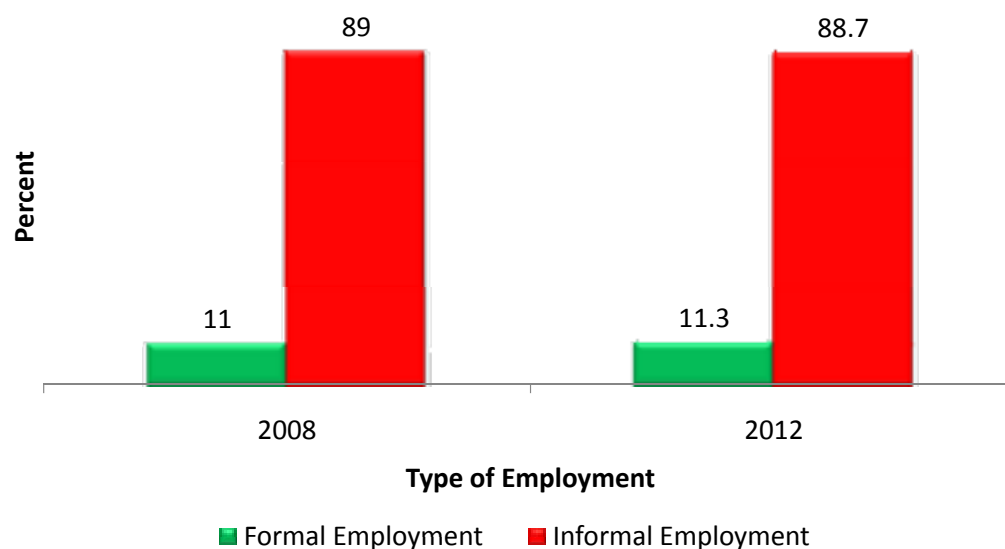


Table 14 shows the percentage distribution of employed persons by the Institutional sector and Type of employment. The results show that of all employed persons, about 3 million worked in Private businesses or farms while an additional 2 million worked in Private households. Out of those working in Private businesses or farms and Private

households, 89.8 and 99.5 percent, respectively, were informally engaged.

Over two-thirds of workers in Central Government (89.1 percent), Local government (62.7 percent) and Parastatal (73.8 percent) were formally employed.

Table 14: Percentage Distribution of the Currently Employed Persons by Institutional Sector and Type of Employment, Zambia, 2012

Institutional Sector	Type of employment				Aggregate Employment
	Formal employment		Informal employment		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Zambia Total	610,714	11.3	4,775,404	88.7	5,386,118
Central government	211,830	89.1	25,926	10.9	237,756
Local government	19,649	62.7	11,713	37.3	31,362
Parastatal	41,720	73.8	14,803	26.2	56,523
NGO or Church	17,602	46.5	20,252	53.5	37,854
Private business or farm	305,200	10.2	2,677,393	89.8	2,982,593
Embassy, international org	4,642	55.2	3,771	44.8	8,413
Private household	9,784	0.5	2,005,178	99.5	2,014,962
Producer cooperative	218	7.3	2,749	92.7	2,967
Not stated	69	0.5	13,619	99.5	13,688

Source: CSO, Labour Force Survey, 2012

Figure 5 : Formal and Informal Employment, Zambia, 2008 and 2012

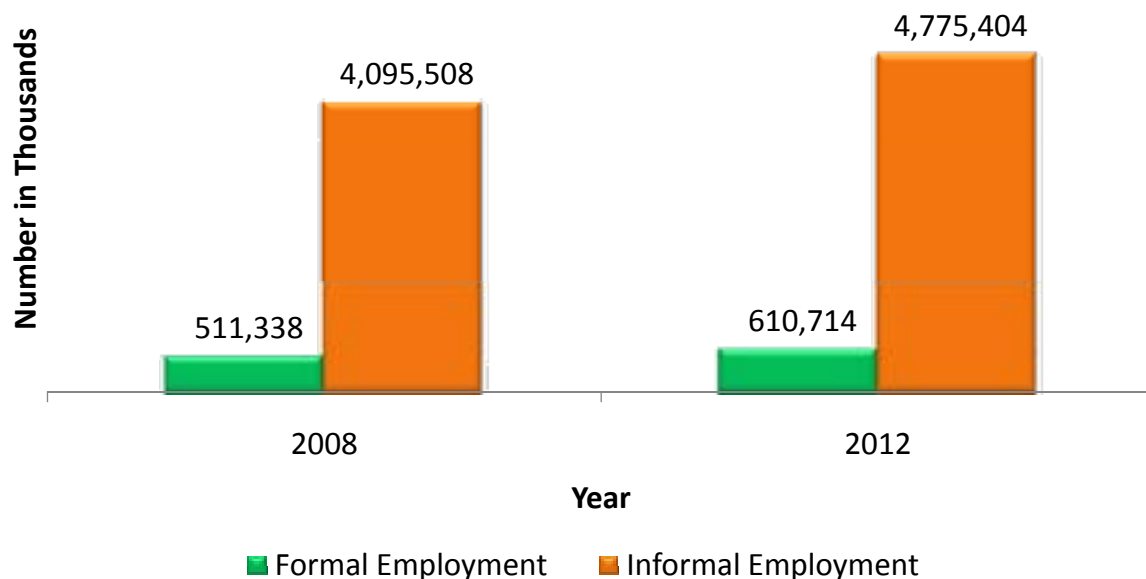


Table 15 shows the percentage distribution of employed persons by province, region and type of employment. The table shows that predominantly urban provinces - Central, Copperbelt, Lusaka and Southern provinces - had relatively higher proportions of formal employment. Of the employed population in the Copperbelt Province 26.2

percent were in formal employment. Of the employed population in Lusaka Province, 21.6 percent were in the formal employment. The corresponding percentages for the Central, Southern and North-Western provinces were 10.3, 9.7 and 10.6 percent, respectively.

Table 15: Percentage Distribution of the Employed Persons by Province, Region and Type of Employment, Zambia, 2012

Zambia, 2012

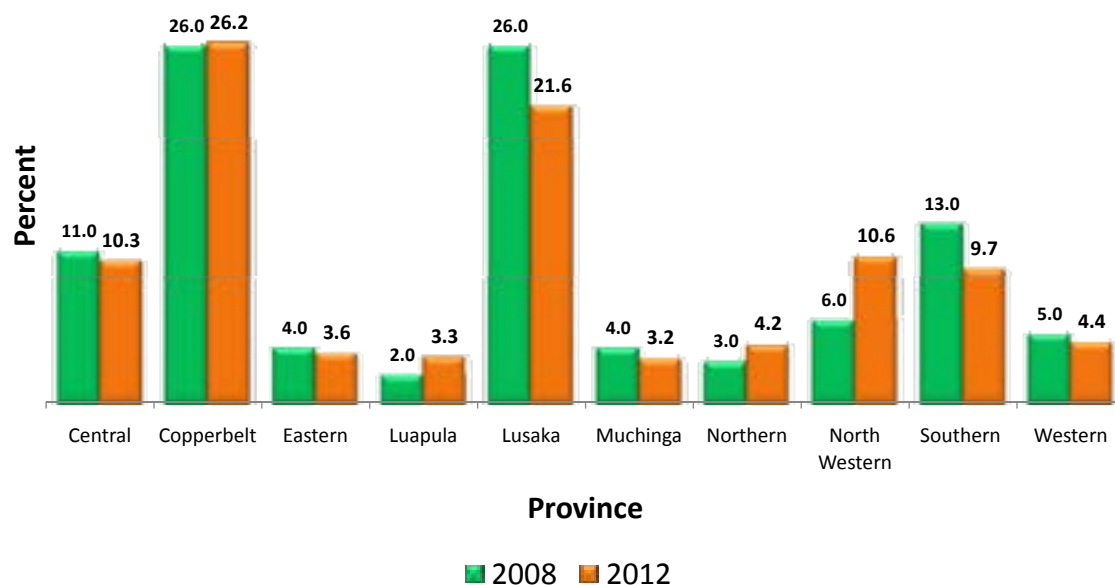
Province/Region	Type of employment				Aggregate Employment
	Formal employment		Informal employment		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Zambia Total	610,714	11.3	4,775,404	88.7	5,386,118
Rural	132,726	3.8	3,329,528	96.2	3,462,254
Urban	477,988	24.8	1,445,876	75.2	1,923,864
Central	51,665	10.3	450,606	89.7	502,271
Copperbelt	173,910	26.2	489,302	73.8	663,212
Eastern	25,847	3.6	701,036	96.4	726,883
Luapula	14,731	3.3	437,413	96.7	452,144
Lusaka	205,378	21.6	745,397	78.4	950,775
Muchinga	9,896	3.2	301,394	96.8	311,290
Northern	19,327	4.2	435,638	95.8	454,965
North-Western	30,046	10.6	253,745	89.4	283,791
Southern	62,837	9.7	585,639	90.3	648,476
Western	17,077	4.4	375,234	95.6	392,311

Source: CSO, Labour Force Survey, 2012

Figure 6 shows trends in percentage of persons in the formal employment between 2008 and 2012 by province. Analysis shows that North-Western Province registered a marked increase in the percentage share of persons in

formal employment from six percent in 2008 to 10.6 percent in 2012. Lusaka, Southern and Central provinces recorded decreases in the percentage share in the formal employment.

Figure 6: Formal employment by Province, 2008



2.1.5.1 Formal and Informal employment in the Agriculture and Non-Agriculture Sectors

Table 16 shows the percentage distribution of employed persons by province, region and type of employment. The table shows that formal and informal agricultural-related jobs accounted for 2.1 and percent 55.4 percent of all employed persons, respectively. Formal and informal Non-

Agricultural jobs accounted for 9.3 and 33.3 percent of employed persons, respectively.

Lusaka Province had the lowest proportion of informal Agricultural-related jobs at 8.9 percent while Eastern Province had the highest, at 83.9 percent.

Table 16: Percentage Distribution of the Currently Employed Persons by Province, Region, Sector and Type of employment, Zambia, 2012

Province/ Region	Type of employment								Aggregate Employment	
	Agric formal employment		Non Agric formal employment		Agric Informal employment		Non Agric Informal employment			
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Zambia Total	112,474	2.1	498,240	9.3	2,983,384	55.4	1,792,020	33.3	5,386,118	100
Rural	38,351	1.1	94,375	2.7	2,747,973	79.4	581,555	16.8	3,462,254	100
Urban	74,123	3.9	403,865	21.0	235,411	12.2	1,210,465	62.9	1,923,864	100
Central	13,770	2.7	37,895	7.5	298,691	59.5	151,915	30.2	502,271	100
Copperbelt	55,801	8.4	118,109	17.8	174,921	26.4	314,381	47.4	663,212	100
Eastern	1,847	0.3	24,000	3.3	609,758	83.9	91,278	12.6	726,883	100
Luapula	1,462	0.3	13,269	2.9	372,478	82.4	64,935	14.4	452,144	100
Lusaka	16,052	1.7	189,326	19.9	84,168	8.9	661,229	69.5	950,775	100
Muchinga	969	0.3	8,927	2.9	241,505	77.6	59,889	19.2	311,290	100
Northern	1,106	0.2	18,221	4.0	324,801	71.4	110,837	24.4	454,965	100
North-Western	6,164	2.2	23,882	8.4	203,385	71.7	50,360	17.7	283,791	100
Southern	14,118	2.2	48,719	7.5	367,218	56.6	218,421	33.7	648,476	100
Western	1,185	0.3	15,892	4.1	306,459	78.1	68,775	17.5	392,311	100

Source: CSO, Labour Force Survey, 2012

Source: CSO, Labour Force Survey, 2012

2.1.6 Unemployment

Table 17 shows the unemployment rate by Age group, Region and Sex. Zambia's unemployment rate was 7.9 percent of the labour force. In rural areas, 3.1 percent of the labour force was unemployed and in urban areas 15.3 percent was unemployed. Results also show that

the unemployment rate was higher among females, at 8.6 percent than among males, at 7.1 percent. In urban areas, unemployment was generally high among females, with those aged 15-19 years old recording 35.8 percent unemployment rate. Overall, unemployment was most evident among the youthful age groups.

Table 17: Percentage Distribution of Unemployment Rate by Age group, Region and Sex, Zambia, 2012

Age Group	Unemployment Rate									Labour force - 15 years & above
	Total			Rural			Urban			
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	
Zambia Total	7.9	7.1	8.6	3.1	3.2	2.9	15.3	12.7	18.7	5,845,250
15 - 19	13.9	11.9	15.9	6.7	6.9	6.4	29.9	23.7	35.8	782,329
20 - 24	16.3	16.8	15.8	6.1	6.9	5.3	32.3	30.1	34.6	954,694
25 - 29	8.8	8.2	9.5	3.1	3.6	2.5	16.0	13.3	19.3	898,708
30 - 34	5.7	5.1	6.3	2.1	2.0	2.2	9.6	8.0	11.9	805,799
35 - 39	3.4	2.9	4.1	1.0	0.9	1.2	6.5	5.2	8.6	668,991
40 - 44	2.5	2.1	3.0	1.1	1.0	1.1	4.8	3.6	6.4	511,607
45 - 49	4.0	3.2	5.0	1.4	0.9	2.0	7.8	6.1	10.1	360,278
50 - 54	3.5	3.2	3.8	1.6	1.5	1.6	7.1	6.1	8.3	283,291
55 - 59	2.8	2.7	2.9	0.8	1.3	0.2	6.9	5.5	8.8	194,527
60 - 64	1.7	1.8	1.5	0.3	0.4	0.3	5.1	4.7	5.7	151,348
65 +	0.8	1.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	-	4.4	6.3	1.9	233,678

Source: CSO, Labour Force Survey, 2012

Table 18 shows the unemployment rate by Province, Region and Sex. Copperbelt Province had the highest unemployment rate at 20.2 percent, followed by Lusaka Province with 10.8 percent. Eastern Province had the

lowest unemployment rate at 1.7 percent. Only Eastern, North-Western and Western provinces recorded higher unemployment rates for males than for females

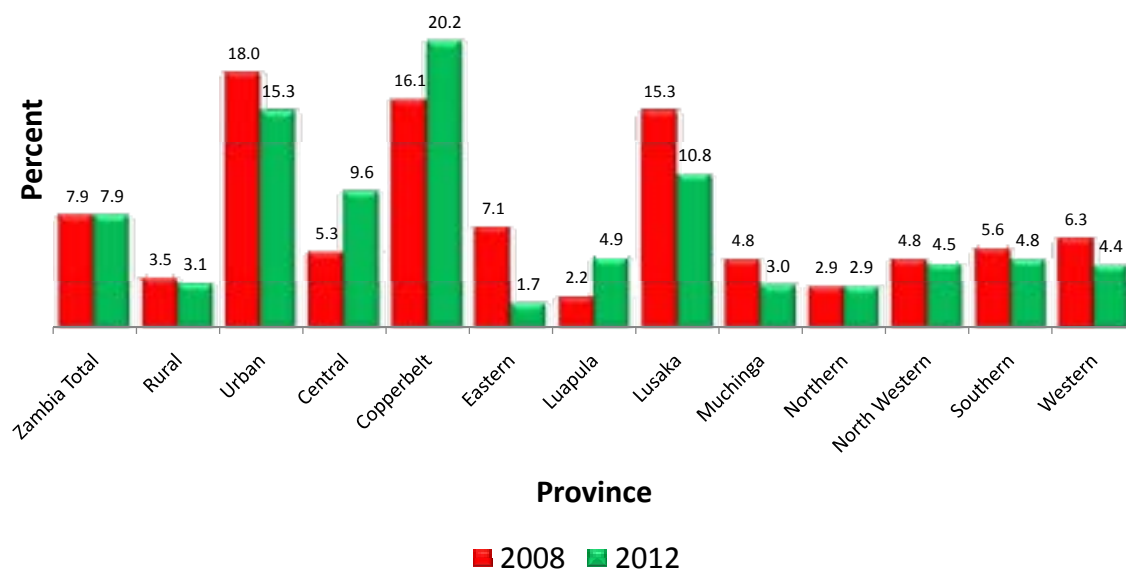
Table 18: Percentage Distribution of Unemployment Rate by Province, Region and Sex, Zambia, 2012

Province/Region	Unemployment Rate			Labour force - 15 years & above
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	
Zambia Total	7.9	7.1	8.6	5,845,250
Rural	3.1	3.2	2.9	3,572,719
Urban	15.3	12.7	18.7	2,272,531
Central	9.6	8.2	11.0	555,313
Copperbelt	20.2	17.1	24.6	831,510
Eastern	1.7	1.9	1.5	739,392
Luapula	4.9	4.2	5.6	475,372
Lusaka	10.8	8.8	13.2	1,065,772
Muchinga	3.0	2.7	3.2	320,767
Northern	2.9	2.7	3.1	468,553
North-Western	4.5	5.5	3.6	297,213
Southern	4.8	4.6	5.0	681,107
Western	4.4	4.6	4.1	410,251

Source: CSO, Labour Force Survey, 2012

Figure 7 shows trends in the unemployment rate between 2008 and 2012. Unemployment rate remained at 7.9 percent in 2008 and 2012. However, unemployment rate in urban areas reduced from 18.0 percent in 2008 to 15.3 percent in 2012. It also reduced from 3.5 percent in 2008 to 3.1 percent in rural areas.

Major reductions in unemployment rates were observed in Eastern, Lusaka, Muchinga and Western provinces. Copperbelt and Luapula provinces recorded an increase in the unemployment rate between 2008 and 2012. Kindly note that the figure for Muchinga Province was recalculated from the 2008 raw data.

Figure 7: Unemployment Rate by Province, Zambia, 2008 and 2012

ANNEX OF ADDITIONAL TABLES

Table 1a: Working Age Population, Employed, Unemployed and Inactive Population by Age Group, Zambia, 2012

Age Group & Older	Employed						Unemployed						Inactive						Population 15 yrs
	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Both Sexes		Male		Female		Both Sexes		Male		Female		
	Number	Per-cent	Number	Per-cent	Number	Per-cent	Number	Per-cent	Number	Per-cent	Number	Per-cent	Number	Per-cent	Number	Per-cent	Number	Per-cent	
Zambia Total	5,386,118	68.7	2,830,509	74.2	2,555,609	63.5	459,132	5.9	217,833	5.7	241,299	6.0	1,991,788	25.4	763,842	20.0	1,227,946	30.5	7,837,038
15 - 19	673,672	38.6	348,945	39.8	324,727	37.3	108,657	6.2	47,330	5.4	61,327	7.0	964,462	55.2	480,302	54.8	484,160	55.6	1,746,791
20 - 24	799,047	60.6	382,521	62.8	416,526	58.8	155,647	11.8	77,418	12.7	78,229	11.0	363,456	27.6	149,579	24.5	213,877	30.2	1,318,150
25 - 29	819,469	77.5	423,371	87.5	396,098	69.0	79,239	7.5	37,791	7.8	41,448	7.2	159,063	15.0	22,770	4.7	136,293	23.8	1,057,771
30 - 34	760,113	83.6	406,987	92.4	353,126	75.4	45,686	5.0	21,950	5.0	23,736	5.1	103,002	11.3	11,617	2.6	91,385	19.5	908,801
35 - 39	646,220	87.6	365,199	94.8	281,021	79.8	22,771	3.1	10,796	2.8	11,975	3.4	68,543	9.3	9,262	2.4	59,281	16.8	737,534
40 - 44	498,778	89.8	267,527	96.0	231,251	83.5	12,829	2.3	5,729	2.1	7,100	2.6	43,825	7.9	5,347	1.9	38,478	13.9	555,432
45 - 49	345,785	86.9	188,634	93.9	157,151	79.8	14,493	3.6	6,136	3.1	8,357	4.2	37,591	9.4	6,213	3.1	31,378	15.9	397,869
50 - 54	273,406	87.2	141,476	93.7	131,930	81.1	9,885	3.2	4,722	3.1	5,163	3.2	30,403	9.7	4,848	3.2	25,555	15.7	313,694
55 - 59	189,087	81.0	100,972	86.4	88,115	75.6	5,440	2.3	2,842	2.4	2,598	2.2	38,880	16.7	12,993	11.1	25,887	22.2	233,407
60 - 64	148,826	80.4	79,213	88.0	69,613	73.2	2,522	1.4	1,479	1.6	1,043	1.1	33,746	18.2	9,323	10.4	24,423	25.7	185,094
65 +	231,715	60.6	125,664	70.2	106,051	52.1	1,963	0.5	1,640	0.9	323	0.2	148,817	38.9	51,588	28.8	97,229	47.8	382,495

Table 1b: Working Age Population, Employed, Unemployed and Inactive Population by Region and Province, Zambia, 2012.

Age Group & Older	Employed						Unemployed						Inactive						Popula- tion 15 yrs
	Both Sexes		Male		Female		Both Sexes		Male		Female		Both Sexes		Male		Female		
	Number	Per- cent	Number	Per- cent	Number	Per- cent	Number	Per- cent	Number	Per- cent	Number	Per- cent	Number	Per- cent	Number	Per- cent	Number	Per- cent	
Zambia Total	5,386,118	68.7	2,830,509	74.2	2,555,609	63.5	459,132	5.9	217,833	5.7	241,299	6.0	1,991,788	25.4	763,842	20.0	1,227,946	30.5	7,837,038
Rural	3,462,254	78.6	1,724,793	80.2	1,737,461	77.0	110,465	2.5	57,684	2.7	52,781	2.3	833,837	18.9	367,468	17.1	466,369	20.7	4,406,556
Urban	1,923,864	56.1	1,105,716	66.5	818,148	46.3	348,667	10.2	160,149	9.6	188,518	10.7	1,157,951	33.8	396,374	23.8	761,577	43.1	3,430,482
Central	502,271	66.6	264,306	72.0	237,965	61.5	53,042	7.0	23,557	6.4	29,485	7.6	199,064	26.4	79,444	21.6	119,620	30.9	754,377
Copperbelt	663,212	49.5	399,726	61.4	263,486	38.2	168,298	12.6	82,236	12.6	86,062	12.5	508,742	38.0	168,861	25.9	339,881	49.3	1,340,252
Eastern	726,883	82.6	359,313	83.9	367,570	81.4	12,509	1.4	6,926	1.6	5,583	1.2	140,388	16.0	62,109	14.5	78,279	17.3	879,780
Luapula	452,144	77.5	228,412	80.7	223,732	74.6	23,228	4.0	9,994	3.5	13,234	4.4	107,854	18.5	44,792	15.8	63,062	21.0	583,226
Lusaka	950,775	64.9	533,557	74.5	417,218	55.8	114,997	7.9	51,299	7.2	63,698	8.5	398,511	27.2	131,494	18.4	267,017	35.7	1,464,283
Muchinga	311,290	75.3	156,142	76.3	155,148	74.3	9,477	2.3	4,291	2.1	5,186	2.5	92,822	22.4	44,330	21.6	48,492	23.2	413,589
Northern	454,965	77.4	232,374	79.6	222,591	75.3	13,588	2.3	6,433	2.2	7,155	2.4	118,952	20.2	53,209	18.2	65,743	22.2	587,505
North-Western	283,791	69.7	139,405	70.8	144,386	68.7	13,422	3.3	8,069	4.1	5,353	2.5	109,792	27.0	49,454	25.1	60,338	28.7	407,005
Southern	648,476	72.7	338,831	77.4	309,645	68.2	32,631	3.7	16,338	3.7	16,293	3.6	210,521	23.6	82,668	18.9	127,853	28.2	891,628
Western	392,311	76.1	178,443	76.1	213,868	76.2	17,940	3.5	8,690	3.7	9,250	3.3	105,142	20.4	47,481	20.2	57,661	20.5	515,393

Source: CSO, Labour Force Survey, 2012

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