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## PRESS RELEASE

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### **Releasing Ceremony of Final Results of 2014 Cambodia Inter-censal Economic Survey**

Implemented by the National Institute of Statistics (NIS), Ministry of Planning  
Assisted by the Government of Japan and Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)

H.E. Mr. Chhay Than, Senior Minister and Minister of Planning, Cambodia released the final results of 2014 Cambodia Inter-censal Economic Survey (CIES2014) at Cambodia - Japan Cooperation Center (CJCC), Phnom Penh at 09:00 AM on 25 February 2015. The CIES2014 was conducted with 1 March 2014 as the reference date. The CIES2014 was conducted based on Article 8 of the Statistics Law enacted in May 2005. The preliminary results were released on 8 September 2014 prior to the final results.

The summary of the final results is as follows:

#### **1. Total number of establishments except street businesses was 513,759 in Cambodia.**

Cambodia has 513,759 establishments and the number of establishments per 1,000 persons is 33.8 establishments. As compared with other countries, Japan has 5.8 million and 45.4 establishments per 1,000 persons; Vietnam 5.2 million and 58.2; and Laos 209 thousands and 37.4 respectively. Among these four countries, Cambodia has relatively fewer establishments for its population size although it is on the rise.

The biggest province in terms of the number of establishments was Phnom Penh with 97,200 establishments or 18.9% to the total number of Cambodia, followed by Kampong Cham (54,231 or 10.6%), Kandal (38,679 or 7.5%), Siem Reap (37,622 or 7.3%), and Takeo (32,780 or 6.4%). These five provinces are located in the plain areas or on the lakeside of Tonle Sap Lake, occupying more than 50% of the total number of establishments in Cambodia.

#### **2. Number of establishments except street businesses increased by 50,396 during 2011 - 2014 in Cambodia.**

The number of establishments increased by 50,396 or 10.9% in Cambodia as compared with 2011. The province which gained most in number of establishments was Phnom Penh with 12,470 establishments or 14.7%, followed by Siem Reap (9,699 or 34.7%), Kampong Chhnang (4,302 or 23.2%), Pursat (3,480 or 32.3%), and Takeo (2,967 or 10.0%). Business activities and socio-economic development in these five provinces are relatively more active.

### **3. Total number of persons engaged except street businesses was 1,874,670 in Cambodia.**

The number of persons engaged in Cambodia was 1,874,670 being composed of 780,299 males accounting for 41.6% and 1,094,371 females (58.4%). Females fairly outnumbered males.

The number of persons engaged increased by 264,060 or 16.4% in Cambodia as compared with 2011. Since the population growth rate from 2011 to 2014 was 4.6% only, the increase rate of persons engaged is extremely high. It is observed that the persons engaged in the primary sector have been moving to the secondary or tertiary sector. The primary sector means Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery sectors, while the secondary and tertiary sectors mean other than the primary sector. The movement of persons engaged from the primary sector to the secondary or tertiary sector is one of the features commonly seen in the process of the development of a country.

### **4. The scale of the establishment except street businesses is gradually becoming larger in Cambodia.**

The number of persons engaged per establishment was 3.6 and increased by 0.2 as compared with 2011. It means that the size of persons engaged in one establishment is gradually becoming larger in accordance with economies of scale. The following results are also proving this situation: Establishments with one person engaged decreased by 26,479 or -13.5% as compared with 2011; On the other hand, establishments with two persons engaged increased by 45,466 or 27.7%; Those with three persons engaged increased by 20,662 or 46.8%; and those with one hundred and over persons engaged increased by 109 or 13.9%.

### **5. Number of establishments in “Manufacturing” except street businesses increased slightly.**

The number of establishments in “Manufacturing” which is one of key industries was 71,922 and slightly increased by 596 or 0.8% as compared with 2011. On the other hand, establishments in “Education” were 11,999 and outstandingly increased by 2,131 or 21.6%. It seems that parents in Cambodia begin to have a lot of interest in education.

The results of the CIES2014 will be used for formulating various policies and plans of the central and local governments, for academic research in universities and research institutes, and for management strategy and market research in private sector.

Both the Government of Japan and Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) supported not only the CIES2014 but also the 2008 Population Census, the 2009 Nationwide Establishment Listing, the 2011 Economic Census, the 2013 Inter-censal Population Survey, and so on.

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