

Brief Analysis of Final Results of the Nation-wide Establishment Listing of Cambodia 2009

The Nation-wide Establishment Listing of Cambodia 2009 (EL2009) was conducted with 9 February 2009 as the reference date. The EL2009 covered all of fixed establishments in the whole territory of Cambodia and was the first time in the history of Cambodia. The final results of the EL2009 were released on 9 December 2009 after data processing for ten months, and are outlined as follows:

1. Total number of establishments is 376,761 in Cambodia. (Refer to Table 1-1.)

There were 376,761 establishments in Cambodia as of 9 February 2009 as the final results of the EL2009. The number of persons engaged in these establishments was 1,469,712 composed of 626,783 males accounting for 42.6% and 842,929 females (57.4%). Females are fairly more than males.

Definition of establishment

An establishment is an enterprise or part of enterprise which is situated in a single location and in which only a single (non-ancillary) productive activity is carried out or in which the principal productive activity accounts for most of the value added. This conforms to the International Standard Industrial Classifications (ISIC) Rev.4 of the United Nations.

Generally speaking, there are three kinds of establishments: fixed, movable, and mobile. "Fixed" means an establishment running some economic activity always in the fixed place and building. "Movable" means an establishment running some economic activity always in the fixed place, but it is possible to move the place easily. And "mobile" means an establishment running some economic activity on the run. Since the EL2009 covered "fixed" and "movable" only, unfixed "mobile" was not included in these final results.

Coverage

The EL2009 covered all establishments excluding "Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery" (Section A) and "Household Activities" (Section T) of ISIC. It also excluded national/local government offices including military quarters and diplomatic offices.

However, establishments which process agriculture, forestry, and fishery products are included in these final results as "Manufacturing" (Section C of ISIC).

Estimation of the number of persons engaged in mobile establishments

According to the final results of the 2008 Population Census, the number of persons engaged excluding "Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishery" (Section A) and "Household Activities" (Section T) was 1.92 millions. These include 320 thousands national and local government officers.¹⁾ Then, it is possible to roughly estimate the number of persons engaged who should have been covered by the EL2009 at 1.6 millions. Since the final results of EL2009 show that the number of persons engaged was 1.47 millions, it is estimated that the remaining 130 thousands persons work at mobile establishments. Therefore, it can be said that the EL2009 covered more than 90% of persons engaged belonging to the above mentioned Sections of ISIC.

However, since many persons work for two or more establishments, the number of persons engaged working at mobile establishments might be more than 130 thousands. As the final results of 2008 Population Census show that the number of persons engaged who has secondary jobs was 370 thousands, the number of persons engaged working at mobile establishments could be 500 thousands

at the maximum.

1) *Source: Cambodian Statistical Year Book 2008*

2. Cambodia has relatively fewer establishments for its population size.

The number of establishments per 1,000 persons in Cambodia was 28.1 establishments. As compared with other countries, Indonesia was 96.7, Japan 46.3, and Laos 35.0 respectively. Among these four countries, Cambodia has relatively fewer establishments for its population size.²⁾ It seems that a policy to promote the inauguration of new establishments is required.

The number of persons engaged per establishment was 3.9. As compared with other countries, Japan was 9.9, Laos 2.7, and Indonesia 2.2 respectively. The size of persons engaged per establishment in Cambodia was still smaller than Japan, but a little bigger than Laos and Indonesia. This may be attributable to the fact that the number of persons engaged in large-scale establishments with one hundred or more persons engaged account for more than 25% of the total.

2) *There are some slight differences in the definition of establishment among the four countries. The data sources are 2008 ESCAP Population Data Sheet and 2006 Economic Census of Indonesia, 2005 Population Census and 2006 Establishment and Enterprise Census of Japan, and 2008 ESCAP Population Data Sheet and 2006 Economic Census of Laos.*

3. The number of establishments with one or two persons engaged accounts for more than 70%. (Refer to Table 1-1 and 1-2.)

The number of establishments with one person engaged was 112 thousands accounting for 29.8%, and that with two persons engaged was 149 thousands (39.6%). Thus, one or two-person size establishments accounted for around 70% of the total.

The number of establishments with five or more persons engaged was 46 thousands accounting for 12.3%; that with ten or more persons engaged was 13 thousands (3.5%); that with one hundred or more persons engaged was 692 (0.2%); and that with one thousand or more persons engaged was only 106. That is to say, large-scale establishments account for a very low portion in Cambodia.

On the other hand, the number of persons engaged in establishments with five or more persons engaged was 827 thousands accounting for 56.3%, far over 50%; that with ten or more persons engaged was 626 thousands (42.6%), a little over 40%; that with one hundred or more persons engaged was 373 thousands (25.4%), slightly over a quarter; and that with one thousand or more persons engaged was 213 thousands (14.5%). Although there are only a few large-scale establishments in Cambodia, persons engaged working there account for a relatively higher portion.

4. Female representatives of establishments account for 50%. (Refer to Table 1-1.)

Representatives of establishments were composed of around 50% males and 50% females. Representatives of establishments with one person engaged were composed of 33 thousand male representatives and 80 thousand females: female accounted for over 70%. However, male accounted for over 50% in establishments with two or more persons engaged. The larger the scale of establishment is, the higher the ratio of male representative is.

5. Most of establishments are private. (Refer to Table 1-6.)

Private establishments accounted for 96.1 % of the total number of establishments. It means that most of establishments are private in Cambodia. On the other hand, the number of persons engaged in private establishments was 1.27 millions accounting for 86.6%.

6. “Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles” accounts for more than 50%. (Refer to Table 2-1, 2-2, 2-3, 2-4.)

Looking at the number of establishments by Section of ISIC, “Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles” (Section G) was the biggest Section, and was 198 thousands accounting for 52.6%. Subsequently, “Manufacturing” (Section C) was 85 thousands (22.5%) including “Manufacture of grain mill products” (Class 1061); “Manufacture of knitted and crocheted fabrics” (Class 1391); “Manufacture of wearing apparel, except fur apparel” (Class 1410); “Manufacture of wines” (Class 1102); “Manufacture of sugar” (Class 1072), etc. Then, “Accommodation and food service activities” (Section I) was 29 thousands (7.8%). “Other service activities” (Section S) was 26 thousands (6.9%) including “Hairdressing and other beauty treatment” (Class 9602); “Activities of religious organizations” (Class 9491); “Repair of consumer electronics” (Class 9521), etc. “Education” (Section P) was 9 thousands (2.4%) including “Pre-primary and primary education” (Class 8510); “Secondary education” (Class 8521), etc.

In terms of the number of persons engaged by Section of ISIC, “Manufacturing” (Section C) was the biggest Section, and was 528 thousands accounting for 35.9%. Subsequently, “Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles” (Section G) was 432 thousands (29.4%); “Other service activities” (Section S) was 124 thousands (8.4%); “Education” (Section P) was 123 thousands (8.4%); “Accommodation and food service activities” (Section I) was 113 thousands (7.7%).

7. 30% of the total number of establishments are located in the urban area ³⁾

The number of establishments which were located in the urban area was 117 thousands accounting for 31.2% of the total. In the rural area, there were 259 thousands establishments accounting for 68.8% , that is, over two thirds of the total.

On the other hand, looking at large-scale establishments with one hundred or more persons engaged, there were 516 establishments in the urban area accounting for 74.6%. In the rural area, there were only 176 establishments (25.4%). Thus, three quarters of large-scale establishments were located in the urban area. This distribution is the exact opposite of the above mentioned distribution of all establishments.

3) Definition of Urban Area

Every commune to which the following three criteria are applicable is regarded as urban area:

- (a) Population density exceeding 200 per km²;*
- (b) Percentage of male employment in agriculture below 50 percent; and*
- (c) Total population of the commune exceeding 2,000.*

See P7, National Report on Final Census Results, General Population Census of Cambodia 2008.

8. The number of enterprises ⁴⁾ in Cambodia is 12 thousands

There were 12 thousand enterprises in Cambodia. The number of persons engaged in these enterprises was 64 thousand persons accounting for 43.5% of the total, that is, more than 40%.

4) Definition of Enterprise

Every establishment or group of establishments to which either of the following two criteria is applicable is regarded as an enterprise:

(a) Only one single establishment with ten or more persons engaged.

(b) A group of establishments having the head office and one or more branches.