**METHODOLOGICAL SUMMARY**

The third Employment and Informal Sector Survey (EESI3) is a two-stage statistical survey, the first of which aims to capture employment (Employment Survey) and the second to assess the economic activities of the non-agricultural informal sector (Informal Sector Survey). The first EESI-type survey was carried out in 2005 and the second in 2010.

The geographical scope of this operation is the entire national territory. For the technical requirements of the survey, the national territory was divided into 12 survey regions: the cities of Douala and Yaoundé, Adamaoua, the Centre without Yaoundé, the East, the Far North, the Littoral without Douala, the North, the North-West, the West, the South and the South-West.

The sampling plan was stratified at two levels. The stratification was carried out by combining the 12 survey strata with the residence strata (urban, semi-urban, rural). In total, 32 strata were defined. In the first stage, the 882 DZs were selected for inclusion in the sample. In the second stage, 10,788 households were selected from all the DZs retained.

The Employment Survey (phase 1) successfully surveyed 8,738 of the 10,788 households drawn. In these households, the survey looked at the employment status of all people aged 10 or over. However, the indicators are calculated on the basis of the legal age group for entry into the labour market in Cameroon (14 years), with the exception of the indicators on child labour, which are calculated on the basis of the 10-17 age group. Phase 1 identified 4,762 non-agricultural informal production units (IPUs), of which 4,576 were surveyed during the Informal Sector Survey (phase 2).

The results for this phase will be available in the relevant publications. As in the previous edition, the two phases of the survey were conducted at the same time. The EESI3 methodology was developed so that the information collected could be used to produce indicators according to the new conceptual framework resulting from the 19th ICLS in 2013 and the old conceptual framework.

However, the results obtained using the new approach cannot be compared with those obtained using the old approach given the methodological changes. Readers are advised not to make such comparisons.

Data was collected in the field between 10 May and 10 July 2021 using the CAPI method.

**SOME CONCEPTS AND INDICATORS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unemployment ILO unemployment (SU1) (%)</th>
<th>Combined rate of underemployment linked to working time and unemployment (SU2) (%)</th>
<th>Combined rate of unemployment and potential labour force (SU3) (%)</th>
<th>Composite measure of labour underutilisation (SU4) (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Douala</td>
<td>15,4</td>
<td>28,4</td>
<td>19,0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yaoundé</td>
<td>11,7</td>
<td>29,5</td>
<td>16,5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>9,4</td>
<td>26,7</td>
<td>13,7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>1,6</td>
<td>17,7</td>
<td>4,7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cameroon</td>
<td>6,1</td>
<td>23,0</td>
<td>10,0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** The activity rate, unemployment rate and overall underemployment rate can be calculated in the ILO sense or in the extended sense. In the latter sense, only the ILO unemployed are considered. In the extended sense, in addition to the ILO unemployed, the discouraged unemployed are included.

**THIRD SURVEY ON EMPLOYMENT AND THE INFORMAL SECTOR (EESI3)**

**PHASE 1: EMPLOYMENT SURVEY**

**MAIN INDICATORS**

The EESI3 is being carried out by the National Institute of Statistics with financial support from the Government of Cameroon and the World Bank.
Breakdown (% of people aged 14 and over by labour force status)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Employment Status</th>
<th>Cameroon</th>
<th>Yaounde</th>
<th>Douala</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Rural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Employed:</td>
<td>38.2</td>
<td>35.7</td>
<td>33.4</td>
<td>33.0</td>
<td>33.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary:</td>
<td>17.8</td>
<td>15.9</td>
<td>15.8</td>
<td>15.4</td>
<td>15.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industry:</td>
<td>19.1</td>
<td>17.5</td>
<td>17.8</td>
<td>17.2</td>
<td>17.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade:</td>
<td>14.6</td>
<td>17.1</td>
<td>17.4</td>
<td>16.9</td>
<td>16.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Services:</td>
<td>19.7</td>
<td>19.8</td>
<td>19.7</td>
<td>19.7</td>
<td>19.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Breakdown (% of jobs by sector of activity)

- Primary: 17.8%
- Industry: 19.1%
- Trade: 14.6%
- Services: 19.7%

Breakdown (% of jobs by institutional sector)

- Formal private enterprise: 47.1%
- Public and parapublic enterprise: 32.6%
- Informal agricultural enterprise: 27.8%

Evolution of some labour market indicators

- Men: 13.8 to 13.8, overall: 13.8
- Urban: 9.8 to 8.5
- Douala: 4.7 to 4.7
- Yaounde: 2.1 to 2.1
- Other Urban: 13.4 to 11.8
- Rural: 19.9 to 19.1

Rate of salaried employment (%)

- Public and parapublic: 25.7 to 38.4
- Informal: 11.5 to 19.6

Share of jobs in the informal sector (%)

- Urban: 83.4 to 91.0
- Douala: 71.5 to 85.9
- Yaounde: 73.4 to 87.1

Employment rate (%)

- Urban: 58.3 to 43.7
- Douala: 57.2 to 40.1
- Yaounde: 57.3 to 41.0

Employment related programmes and policies.

- Cameroon: 42.7
- Regional: 36.4

Employer with a formal contract (whether fixed-term or not) in (%)

- Cameroon: 38.0
- Regional: 4.8

Proportion of people aged 14 and over by labour force status