SYNTHÈSE METHODOLOGIQUE

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, Adamaua, the Centre without Yaoundé, the East, the Far North, the littoral without Douala, the North, the North-West, the South, and the South-West.

The primary sampling frame is made up of all the enumeration zones (ZD) delimited during the mapping work carried out in 2017 as part of the 4th RGPH. A total of 882 DZs out of nearly 21,826 were selected and visited.

The sampling plan was stratified at two levels. At the first stage, 882 DZs were selected for inclusion in the sample. At the second stage, 10,642 households were selected from the DZs retained.

The strata were formed by combining the 12 survey regions and the stratum of residence (urban, semi-urban, rural). A total of 32 strata were defined.

Three data collection media were used: the household sheet and the individual questionnaire for people aged 10 or over (phase 1), and the questionnaire for the informal production unit (phase 2).

The Employment Survey (phase 1) successfully surveyed 8,738 households out of the 10,060 drawn. In these households, the survey covered all persons aged 10 or over.

The Informal Sector Survey (phase 2) identified 4,762 non-agricultural informal production units (IPUs) and surveyed 4,576, giving a coverage rate of 96.1%. These IPUs had already been identified in phase 1 (employment survey).

The two phases of the survey took place at the same time.

Data collection in the field took place from 10 May to 10 July 2021. Data was collected using the CAPI (Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing) method. This was followed by work to clear the files, enabling the indicators to be produced.

SOME CONCEPTS AND INDICATORS

Production unit: Elementary unit mobilising production factors (labour, capital) to generate output and added value within the meaning of national accounting. The production unit is confused with the establishment when the activity is carried out in a physical location specifically designed for this purpose (shop, workshop, stall). It is assimilated to a “pseudo-establishment” when there is no place thence-based activity, itinerant activity).

Informal Production Unit (IPU): A production unit as defined above, whose manager/promoter is a self-employed person (owner, own-account worker), carrying out a main or secondary activity, for which the production unit does not keep formal accounts (as defined by the accounting plan: OHADA, etc.) and/or does not have a taxpayer number.

This study focuses only on non-agricultural IPUs.

Salarisation rate: Ratio of the number of employees to the total number of workers.

Turnover (CV): Total amount of sales or receipts declared during the month of observation (recorded for the month preceding the visit of the investigating agent).

Production: Turnover
- Cost of finished products consumed by the IPU
- Change in stocks of finished products
- Cost of products purchased and resold as is

Value added (VA): Production – Intermediate consumption

Gross Operating Profit (EBITDA): VA – Payroll – Tax

Capital: Value at replacement cost of all durable goods (land, premises, vehicles, furniture, machinery, tools, etc.) used in the production process.

Investment: Value of equipment or materials acquired during the twelve months preceding the visit of the investigating agent.

Apparent labour productivity: Ratio between value added and the number of workers. It expresses the average earnings per worker.

Apparent capital productivity: Ratio between value added and the value of capital. It expresses the average gain per unit of capital.

Hourly labour productivity: Ratio between value added and the number of hours worked per hour. It expresses the average hourly gain.

Composition of the workforce:
- Self-employed: developer alone
- Non-salaried: Developer and other non-salaried person(s)
- Salaried: Developer and other salaried person(s)

REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON
Peace - Work - Fatherland

THIRD EMPLOYMENT AND INFORMAL SECTOR SURVEY (EESI3)

PHASE 2 : INFORMAL SECTOR SURVEY

MAIN INDICATORS

The EESI3 is being carried out by the Institut National de la Statistique with financial support from the Government of Cameroon and the World Bank.

INSTITUT NATIONAL DE LA STATISTIQUE (INS) / National Institute of Statistics (NIS)
Rue 3025, Quartier du Lac, Yaoundé-Cameroun ; BP: 134, Yaoundé, Tél : (+237) 222 22 64 45 ;
Fax: (+237) 222 23 24 37 ; Site Web: www.ins-cameroun.org; Email: info@ins-cameroun

January 2023
### Working conditions
- % of IPUs with premises: 17.2
- Of which: % of IPUs with running water:
  - % of IPUs with electricity: 14.7

### Organisation of work
- Payroll rate: 8.6
- Average size of IPU: 1.3

### Characteristics of workers
- Proportion of women (%): 54.7

### Community
- Average monthly production per IPU (in CFAF): 194,780
- Average amount invested by PIUs (in CFAF): 520

### Distribution (% of IPU by sector of activity

#### 2005
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Industry</th>
<th>Trade</th>
<th>Services</th>
<th>Overall</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10.5</td>
<td>22.7</td>
<td>23.3</td>
<td>17.2</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

#### 2019
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Industry</th>
<th>Trade</th>
<th>Services</th>
<th>Overall</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>18.4</td>
<td>28.5</td>
<td>24.1</td>
<td>23.6</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

#### 2021
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Industry</th>
<th>Trade</th>
<th>Services</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Rural</th>
<th>Overall</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>9.2</td>
<td>9.4</td>
<td>12.1</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>9.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Distribution (% of IPU by workforce composition

#### 2005

#### 2019

#### 2021

### Distribution (% of IPU by workforce composition

#### 2005

#### 2019

#### 2021