

# The Kingdom of Cambodia 2014 Enterprise Survey Data Set

## 1. Introduction

1. This document provides additional information on the data collected in Cambodia between February 2012 and February 2013. The survey was funded by the World Bank Cambodia Office and the Asian Development Bank and forms the analytical background for the Investment Climate Assessment (ICA) prepared in partnership with the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC) completed by August 2014. The Cambodia Enterprise Survey was not conducted under the supervision of the Enterprise Analysis Unit and therefore small variations in methodology are present.

2. The objective of the 2014 Cambodia ICA is to (i) provide an up-to-date and fact-based analysis of the business environment for policymakers in the Royal Government of Cambodia (RGC), the private sector, civil society and development partners and (ii) to outline priorities for improving the business environment and suggest possible policy options for achieving them.

3. The report outlines and describes the sampling design of the data, the data set structure as well as additional information that may be useful when using the data, such as information on non-response cases and the appropriate use of the weights.

## 2. Sampling Structure

4. The sample for Cambodia was selected using stratified random sampling. Stratified random sampling<sup>1</sup> was preferred over simple random sampling for several reasons<sup>2</sup>:

a. To obtain unbiased estimates for different subdivisions of the population with some known level of precision.

b. To obtain unbiased estimates for the whole population. The whole population, or universe of the study, is manufacturing, trade, tourism, and selected services. In terms of the International Standard Industrial Classification (Rev. 4) the following groups are included: manufacturing (group C), construction (group F), wholesale and retail trade (group G), transportation and storage (group H), accommodation and food services activities (group I), travel agency, tour operator, reservation service and related activity (79) and computer programming, consultancy and related activities (62). Note that this definition excludes agriculture (group A), mining and quarrying (group B), energy and water supply (groups D and E), and all other services (groups J to U) except for IT (62) and travel agency, tour operator, reservation service and related activity (79) which were included in the population under study.

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<sup>1</sup> A stratified random sample is one obtained by separating the population elements into non-overlapping groups, called strata, and then selecting a simple random sample from each stratum. (Richard L. Scheaffer; Mendenhall, W.; Lyman, R., "Elementary Survey Sampling", Fifth Edition).

<sup>2</sup> Cochran, W., 1977, pp. 89; Lohr, Sharon, 1999, pp. 95

c. To make sure that the final total sample includes establishments from all different sectors and that it is not concentrated in some industries/sizes/regions.

d. To exploit the benefits of stratified sampling where population estimates, in most cases, will be more precise than using a simple random sampling method (i.e., lower standard errors, other things being equal.)

e. The cost per observation in the survey may be reduced by stratification of the population elements into convenient groupings.

5. Four levels of stratification were used in this country: sector, establishment size, location and formal status.

6. Sector stratification was designed in the way that follows: the universe was stratified into 5 sectors: (1) agroprocessing consisting of manufacture of food, beverages and tobacco, manufacture of wood and wood products and manufacture of rubber products (ISIC Rev. 4 codes 10-12 and 16), (2) manufacturing except agroprocessing (ISIC Rev. 4 group C except 10-12 and 16), (3) trade (ISIC Rev. 4 group G), (4) tourism (ISIC Rev. 4 group I and 79), and (5) other (ISIC Rev. 4 groups F and H and 62).

7. Size stratification was defined following the standardized definition for the rollout: small (5 to 19 employees), medium (20 to 99 employees), and large (more than 99 employees). For stratification purposes, the number of employees was defined on the basis of reported number of persons engaged daily in the last week as this was the only information available in the sampling frame (see next section).

8. Location stratification was defined in the five major urban economic centers Phnom Penh, Siem Reap, Kampong Cham, Sihanouk Ville, and Battambang.

9. Stratification by formal status is done by distinguishing between firms that have the required registration with the Ministry of Commerce (MoC) (formal firms) and that lack a MoC registration (informal firms). The sampling frame includes this information and therefore we can use this as a stratification variable.

### **3. Sampling implementation**

10. Given the stratified design, sample frames containing a complete and updated list of establishments as well as information on all stratification variables (industry, number of employees, region, and formal status) are required to draw the sample for the survey.

11. The sampling frame is the Establishment Listing 2009 (EL2009), which was conducted during February-March 2009 by the National Institute of Statistics (NIS) and Ministry of Planning (MoP) of Cambodia. The EL2009 covers the entire territory of the Kingdom of Cambodia. The EL2009 aimed at compiling basic statistics on establishments and constructing a comprehensive list of establishments. The establishment list was later used as a frame for the 2011 Economic Census. The sampling frame includes the following information that was used for the sampling for the Cambodia 2014 Enterprise Survey:

- Name of the firm
- Location
- Contact details
- ISIC code
- Whether the firm is registered with the Ministry of Commerce
- Number of persons engaged daily in the last week (including owner and/or family workers)

12. Counts from the sampling frame for the five urban locations in the population are shown in Table 1. The table reports the counts across sector and size for formal and informal firms respectively.

Table 1. Population of formal and informal firms based on the 2009 Nationwide Establishment Listing (locations: Phnom Penh, Battambang, Siem Reap, Kampong Cham, Sihanouk Ville)

Sector \ Size	Small (5-19 employees)	Medium (20-99 employees)	Large (100+ employees)	Total
<i>Formal</i>				
Agroprocessing	199	44	9	252
Manufacturing – except agroprocessing	113	77	233	423
Trade	465	89	9	563
Tourism	346	187	27	560
Other – except agroprocessing	131	33	11	175
<i>Total formal</i>	1254	430	289	1973
<i>Informal</i>				
Agroprocessing	2124	39	6	
Manufacturing - except agroprocessing	1925	135	21	2081
Trade	6008	115	2	6125
Tourism	3144	262	13	3419
Other – except agroprocessing	178	28	2	208
<i>Total informal</i>	13379	579	44	14002
<i>Total</i>	14633	1009	333	15975

13. The above counts include the sample of firms that were interviewed in the Cambodia Enterprise Survey 2007 and the Cambodia Rapid Business Survey (CRBS) 2009. The counts for these panel firms are reported in Table A1 of the appendix.

14. The enumerated establishments were then used as the frame to draw a random stratified sample as follows:

- a) Firms of small and medium size: 40 formal firms and 40 informal firms are selected within each of the following sectors: agroprocessing/manufacturing, trade, tourism and other. All firms are selected if fewer than 40 firms are available in a given stratum.
- b) The sample of small and medium size agroprocessing/manufacturing firms is divided between agroprocessing and manufacturing as follows:
  - Small firms: 20 agroprocessing firms are selected both within the formal and the informal sector. This implies that 50% of the selected small manufacturing firms in the combined samples will be agroprocessing firms, reflecting its share within the population (53%).
  - Medium firms: 10 agroprocessing firms are selected both within the formal and informal sector. This implies that 25% of the selected medium manufacturing firms in the combined samples will be agroprocessing firms, reflecting its share within the population (27%).
- c) Firms of large size: all formal and all informal firms are selected within each of the following sectors: agroprocessing, trade, tourism and other. Also all informal firms are selected for manufacturing (except agroprocessing). However a sample of 100 formal firms is selected in manufacturing / agroprocessing, consisting of the selected 9 large agroprocessing firms and a random sample of 91 large manufacturing (except agroprocessing) firms.

15. Table 2 presents the counts of the original sample. The total number of firms selected was 812 firms, of which 460 formal firms and 352 informal firms. The actual sample size is lower (see below) because for a number of strata the sample includes all firms and no replacements will be available in case of non-response.

16. Also, in order to have a sufficient number of firms outside Phnom Penh in the sample, firms in Battambang, Siem Reap, Kampong Cham, Sihanouk Ville were oversampled proportionally in each stratum defined by sector, size, and formality, such that the total number of sampled firms from Battambang, Siem Reap, Kampong Cham, Sihanouk Ville was approximately 50% in each of the strata (less if not enough firms outside Phnom Penh are available). The appendix reports the counts for all firms across all location, sectors, sizes, and formal status as found in the sampling frame (Tables A2 and A3).

17. In order to create a panel dataset with the firms earlier interviewed in the Cambodia Enterprise Survey 2007 and the Cambodia Rapid Business Survey 2009, panel firms were first selected in their respective strata and additional firms were randomly selected from each stratum in the sampling frame to achieve the stratum quota as determined by the sampling procedure.

Table 2. Original sample distribution of formal and informal firms (locations: Phnom Penh, Battambang, Siem Reap, Kampong Cham, Sihanouk Ville) across sector and formality

Sector \ Size	Small (5-19 employees)	Medium (20-99 employees)	Large (100+ employees)	Total
<i>Formal</i>				
Agroprocessing	20	10	9	39
Manufacturing – except agroprocessing	20	30	91	141
Trade	40	40	9	89
Tourism	40	40	27	107
Other – except agroprocessing	40	33	11	84
<i>Total formal</i>	160	153	147	460
<i>Informal</i>				
Agroprocessing	20	10	6	36
Manufacturing - except agroprocessing	20	30	21	71
Trade	40	40	2	82
Tourism	40	40	13	93
Other – except agroprocessing	40	28	2	70
<i>Total informal</i>	160	148	44	352
<i>Total</i>	320	301	191	812

18. The counts of the actual sample differ from the intended sample because of a number of reasons. First, some firms could not be contacted either because the phone number and/or address were incorrect or because they did not reply and could not be found ('unobtainable'). Second, some firms were no longer active or they were no longer operating within one of the ICA sectors ('ineligible'). Third, the firm could be contacted but was either unwilling to be interviewed ('non-response') or the characteristics of the firm had changed since it was interviewed as part of the EL2009 (operating in another sector, different size class, formal status had changed). In these cases it was attempted to find a replacement firm but due to the lack of replacements for certain strata (especially for large firms) the actual sample deviates from the original sample.

19. Table 3 reports the counts of the actual sample across actual location, sector, size and formal status as recorded in the 2014 ICA survey.

Table 3. Actual sample distribution of formal and informal firms (locations: Phnom Penh, Battambang, Siem Reap, Kampong Cham, Sihanouk Ville) across sector, size and formal status

Sector \ Size	Small (5-19 employees)	Medium (20-99 employees)	Large (100+ employees)	Total
<i>Formal</i>				
Agroprocessing	18	18	13	49
Manufacturing – except agroprocessing	15	35	86	136
Trade	40	41	5	86
Tourism	53	66	16	135
Other – except agroprocessing	16	36	14	66
<i>Total formal</i>	142	196	134	472
<i>Informal</i>				
Agroprocessing	26	5	0	31
Manufacturing - except agroprocessing	30	36	3	69
Trade	61	15	1	77
Tourism	44	32	0	76
Other – except agroprocessing	33	17	0	50
<i>Total informal</i>	194	105	4	303
<i>Total</i>	336	301	138	775

**Local Agency team involved in the study:**

Local Agency	Name: Indochina Research Ltd. Location: Phnom Penh, Cambodia Activities since: 1995
Name of Project Manager	Mr. Karl Johan Remoy
Name and position of other key persons of the project	Karl Johan Remoy, Research Director Sareth Uy , Account Manager Chantha Kuon, Operations Manager Thin Sothea, Project Manager, Sim Dina, Set Chanly, Field Work Supervisor Ros Vanna Data analyst manager,
Other staff involved:	25 Enumerators 20 Messengers 10 Callers

**Sample Frame:**

Characteristics of sample frame used	Variables: Name of establishment, address, registered with Ministry of Commerce (yes/no), head office or branch, number of persons engaged daily last week (including owner and/or family workers), kind of business (description and code), telephone number
Sources:	Cambodia Establishment Listing 2009, National Institute of Statistics (NIS) and Ministry of Planning (MoP)
Year:	2009
Comments on the quality of sample frame:	Excellent coverage as all firms were enumerated and the Establishment Listing formed the sampling frame for the 2011 Economic Census. The frame contained all the variables needed to construct a sample frame for the enterprise survey. At the time of the Cambodia 2014 ICA survey, some addresses and telephone numbers were outdated and some firms were no longer operational.

**Sectors included in the sample:**

Sectors (ISIC Rev. 4 codes)	(1) agroprocessing (manufacture of food, beverages and tobacco, manufacture of wood and wood products and manufacture of rubber products): 10-12 and 16 (2) manufacturing except agroprocessing: group C except 10-12 and 16 (3) trade: group G (4) tourism: group I and 79 (5) other: groups F and H and 62
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**Sample:**

Comments/ problems on sectors and regions selected in the sample	None
Comments on the response rate	The overall response rate of establishments was medium
Comments on the sample design:	None
Other comments:	None

**Fieldwork:**

Date of Fieldwork	February 2012- February 2013
Locations	Phnom Penh, Siem Reap, Kampong Cham, Sihanouk Ville, and Battambang,
Interview number	Agroprocessing: 80 Manufacturing: 205 Trade:163 Tourism:211 Other:116
Problems found during fieldwork	Difficulty to find the exact location or contact details of some establishments since these establishments either have moved their offices or contact details provided were not correct. Some individuals were unwilling to provide income, sales, and expenditure related information.
Other observations:	None

#### 4. Data Base Structure:

20. The questionnaire included most questions of the Core Module. There are also differences however. First, the survey collected more detailed information on some elements of the investment climate, such as firm registration (question 113), interest in the stock market (questions 102-106), and assessment of different investment locations (questions 107-108). Second, detailed questions on revenues from supplying products/services and trade and the costs of inputs were asked (questions 132-135). It was found that some firms had difficulty providing this information for the year 2011 but they were able to provide this information for subperiods. Also given that poor bookkeeping is the norm rather than the exception, firms were asked for the revenues and raw material costs for their main three products and other (remaining) products rather than for the total revenues and raw materials directly. Third, detailed questions were asked on investment in and replacement values of machinery and equipment (questions 138 and 140). Once again, firms were asked to provide information on components rather than total values, as firms had otherwise even more difficulty answering this question.

21. The database includes a unique establishment identifier *id\_6* and a variable *panel* indicating whether the firm forms a panel observation with the Cambodia 2007 data. The identifiers for the firms are unique and the same for the panel firms in the 2007 and 2012 data.

22. The variables *location\_frame*, *sector\_frame*, *size\_frame* and *formal\_frame* indicate the location, sector, size and formal status of the firm as indicated in the sampling frame. The variables *location*, *sector*, *size* and *formal* indicate the actual location, sector, size and formal status as recorded at the time of the interview. The variable *strata* indicates the different strata of the stratification procedure and reflect different combinations of the *location\_frame*, *sector\_frame*, *size\_frame* and *formal\_frame* variables. The variable *date* indicates the date of the (first) interview, *w* is the weight to be used for inferences about the population (see below). The variable *a5* indicates whether the actual and sampling frame match in terms of the firm sector recorded.

23. All other variables start with *q* followed by the question number, an underscore, and the record number as indicated in the questionnaire. For instance, the variable that indicates whether a firm has registered with MoC is given by *q3a\_7*.

24. The surveys were implemented following a 2 stage procedure. In the first stage a screener questionnaire was applied over the phone to determine whether the firm was currently active, the sector of activity, and to make appointments; in the second stage, a face-to-face interview took place with the Manager/Owner/Director of each establishment using the full questionnaire.

## 5. Weights

25. Since the sampling design was stratified and employed differential sampling probabilities, individual observations should be properly weighted when making inferences about the population. Under stratified random sampling, unweighted estimates are biased unless sample sizes are proportional to the size of each stratum. With stratification the probability of selection of each unit is, in general, not the same. Consequently, individual observations must be weighted by the inverse of their probability of selection (probability weights or  $pw$  in Stata.)<sup>3</sup>

26. The weights for each stratum were calculated by the ratio of the number of firms enumerated in the sampling frame divided by the number of firms interviewed in this stratum. However, some strata were not covered in the survey because firms could not be found, refused to be interviewed or were no longer active in one of the ICA sectors. This occurred in 19 out of the 125 strata covered in the sampling frame. The weights were therefore increased such that the weighted numbers of firms in the survey reflect the number of firms in the sampling frame across location and size.

27. We note that the weights are calculated with respect to the actual number of firms enumerated in the sampling frame. While it is true that many firms could not be included in the survey because they discontinued business, could not be found, changed sector, or simply refused to cooperate, we did not attempt to estimate new universe estimates. The sampling frame reflects an exhaustive enumeration of existing firms in 2009 (from the Establishment Listing 2009) and formed the sampling frame for the economic census in 2011. Sampling frames, often derived from business registers, tend to be outdated and often do not provide an accurate snapshot of the existing universe even at a given point in time. The sampling frame derived from the EL2009, however, does provide a relatively accurate measure of the universe of enterprises in Cambodia in 2009. Although it would be possible to further update the universe numbers by estimating the universe numbers at the time of the interview, this was not attempted as this would introduce additional sampling and non-sampling error and require additional assumptions on ‘eligibility’.

## 6. Appropriate use of the weights

28. Under stratified random sampling weights should be used when making inferences about the population. Any estimate or indicator that aims at describing some feature of the population should take into account that individual observations may not represent equal shares of the population.

29. However, there is some discussion as to the use of weights in regressions (see Deaton, 1997, pp.67; Lohr, 1999, chapter 11, Cochran, 1953, pp.150). There is not strong large sample econometric argument in favor of using weighted estimation for a common population coefficient if the underlying model varies per stratum (stratum-specific

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<sup>3</sup> This is equivalent to the weighted average of the estimates for each stratum, with weights equal to the population shares of each stratum.

coefficient): both simple OLS and weighted OLS are inconsistent under regular conditions. However, weighted OLS has the advantage of providing an estimate that is independent of the sample design. This latter point may be quite relevant for the Enterprise Surveys as in most cases the objective is not only to obtain model-unbiased estimates but also design-unbiased estimates (see also Cochran, 1977, pp 200 who favors the used of weighted OLS for a common population coefficient.)<sup>4</sup>

30. From a more general approach, if the regressions are descriptive of the population then weights should be used. The estimated model can be thought of as the relationship that would be expected if the whole population were observed.<sup>5</sup> If the models are developed as structural relationships or behavioral models that may vary for different parts of the population, then, there is no reason to use weights.

## 8. Non-response

31. Survey non-response must be differentiated from item non-response. The former refers to refusals to participate in the survey altogether whereas the latter refers to the refusals to answer some specific questions. Enterprise Surveys suffer from both problems and different strategies were used to address these issues.

32. Item non-response was addressed by two strategies:

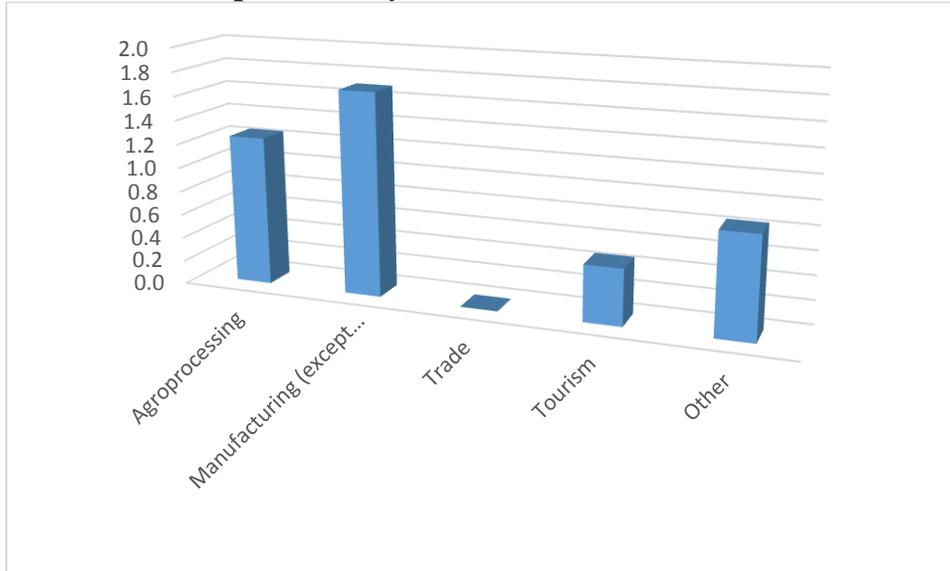
- a- For sensitive questions that may generate negative reactions from the respondent, such as corruption or tax evasion, enumerators were instructed to collect the refusal to respond as a different option from don't know (-7).
- b- The questions on sales, inputs, investments and assets were broken down into questions on components of these items, as these questions were not only perceived to be sensitive but also difficult to answer for many firms due to poor bookkeeping practices.
- c- Establishments with incomplete information were re-contacted in order to complete this information, whenever necessary. The following graph shows non-response rates for firms that do not report sales from manufactured profits / services (variable *q135a\_38*) nor profits from trading (variable *q135c\_40*). The non-response rates for these variables were actually low in this survey as much effort was made to collect the information on revenues and costs of the survey firms.

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<sup>4</sup> Note that weighted OLS in Stata using the command regress with the option of weights will estimate wrong standard errors. Using the Stata survey specific commands svy will provide appropriate standard errors.

<sup>5</sup> The use of weights in most model-assisted estimations using survey data is strongly recommended by the statisticians specialized on survey methodology of the JPSM of the University of Michigan and the University of Maryland.

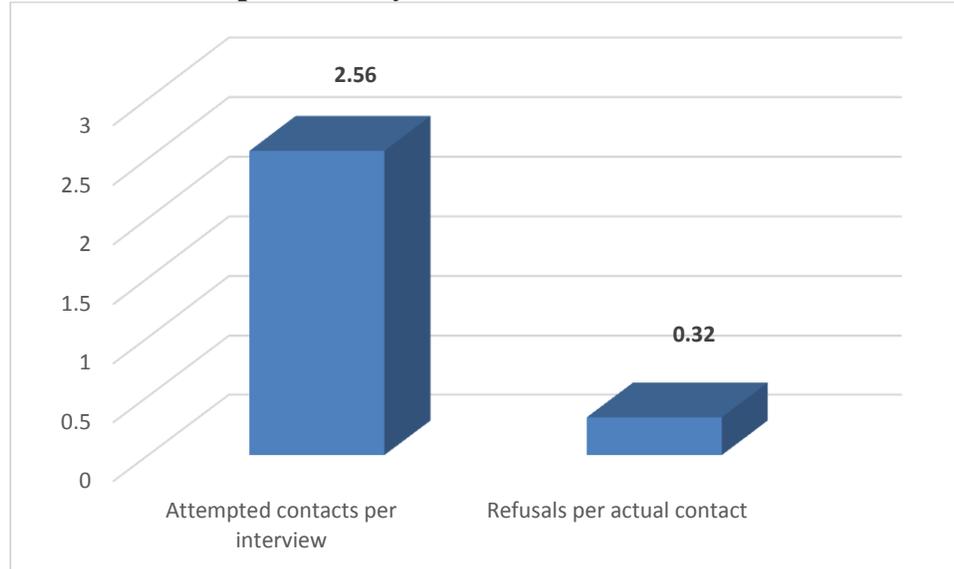
**Non-Response Rates for Sales of goods and services /Profits from trading in Cambodia Enterprise Survey 2012 (Percent of firms)**



33. Survey non-response was addressed by maximizing efforts to contact establishments that were initially selected for interview. Attempts were made to contact the establishment for interview at different times/days of the week before a replacement establishment (within the same stratum) was selected for interview. Survey non-response did occur but substitutions were made in order to potentially achieve strata-specific quota. Further research is needed on survey non-response in the Enterprise Surveys regarding potential introduction of bias.

34. As the following graph shows, the number of contacted establishments per realized interview was 2.56. This number is the result of two factors: explicit refusals to participate in the survey, as reflected by the rate of rejection (which includes rejections of the screener and the main survey) as well as difficulties to locate firms and changes in sector activity. The number of refusals per contact actually made was 0.32.

**Attempted Contacts per Interview and Interview Rejection Rate in Cambodia Enterprise Survey 2012**



**References:**

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Deaton, Angus, The Analysis of Household Surveys, 1998.

Levy, Paul S. and Stanley Lemeshow, Sampling of Populations: Methods and Applications, 1999.

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## Appendix

Table A1. Distribution of ICA2007-CRBS2009 panel firms across sector and size

<i>Phnom Penh</i>				
Agroprocessing	3	5	3	11
Manufacturing – except agroprocessing	1	3	56	60
Trade	31	13	3	47
Tourism	10	4	2	16
Other – except agroprocessing	22	20	10	52
<b>Total Phnom Penh</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>186</b>
<i>Battambang</i>				
Agroprocessing	0	0	0	0
Manufacturing – except agroprocessing	0	1	0	1
Trade	0	0	0	0
Tourism	2	1	0	3
Other – except agroprocessing	1	0	0	1
<b>Total Battambang</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>
<i>Kampong Cham</i>				
Agroprocessing	0	0	0	0
Manufacturing – except agroprocessing	0	0	0	0
Trade	0	0	0	0
Tourism	1	0	0	1
Other – except agroprocessing	1	0	0	1
<b>Total Kampong Cham</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>
<i>Siem Reap</i>				
Agroprocessing	0	0	0	0
Manufacturing – except agroprocessing	1	0	0	1
Trade	1	1	0	2
Tourism	5	19	7	31
Other – except agroprocessing	4	0	2	6
<b>Total Siem Reap</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>40</b>
<i>Sihanouk Ville</i>				
Agroprocessing	0	0	0	0
Manufacturing – except agroprocessing	0	0	0	0
Trade	0	0	0	0
Tourism	3	5	0	8
Other – except agroprocessing	1	0	0	1
<b>Total Sihanouk Ville</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>242</b>

Table A2. Population of formal sector firms based on the 2009 Nationwide Establishment Listing by Location (Phnom Penh, Battambang, Siem Reap, Kampong Cham, Sihanouk Ville)

Sector \ Size	Small (5-19 employees)	Medium (20-99 employees)	Large (100+ employees)	Total
<i>Phnom Penh</i>				
Agroprocessing	30	23	4	57
Manufacturing – except agroprocessing	58	51	223	332
Trade	331	78	9	418
Tourism	191	111	12	314
Other – except agroprocessing	98	28	9	135
<b>Total Phnom Penh</b>	<b>708</b>	<b>291</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>1256</b>
<i>Battambang</i>				
Agroprocessing	131	7	0	138
Manufacturing – except agroprocessing	37	13	1	51
Trade	61	3	0	64
Tourism	19	7	1	27
Other – except agroprocessing	1	0	0	1
<b>Total Battambang</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>281</b>
<i>Kampong Cham</i>				
Agroprocessing	20	9	3	32
Manufacturing – except agroprocessing	10	8	5	23
Trade	21	2	0	23
Tourism	5	1	0	6
Other – except agroprocessing	4	2	1	7
<b>Total Kampong Cham</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>91</b>
<i>Siem Reap</i>				
Agroprocessing	16	3	0	19
Manufacturing – except agroprocessing	7	3	0	10
Trade	46	6	0	52
Tourism	117	63	12	192
Other – except agroprocessing	6	1	0	7
<b>Total Siem Reap</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>280</b>
<i>Sihanouk Ville</i>				
Agroprocessing	2	2	2	6
Manufacturing – except agroprocessing	1	2	4	7
Trade	6	0	0	6
Tourism	14	5	2	21
Other – except agroprocessing	22	2	1	25
<b>Total Sihanouk Ville</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>65</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1254</b>	<b>430</b>	<b>289</b>	<b>1973</b>

Table A3. Population of informal sector firms based on the 2009 Nationwide Establishment Listing by Location (Phnom Penh, Battambang, Siem Reap, Kampong Cham, Sihanouk Ville)

Sector \ Size	Small (5-19 employees)	Medium (20-99 employees)	Large (100+ employees)	Total
<i>Phnom Penh</i>				
Agroprocessing	152	22	2	176
Manufacturing – except agroprocessing	968	67	19	1054
Trade	1,938	90	1	2029
Tourism	1,580	153	6	1739
Other – except agroprocessing	60	24	1	85
<b>Total Phnom Penh</b>	4698	356	29	5083
<i>Battambang</i>				
Agroprocessing	97	0	0	97
Manufacturing – except agroprocessing	178	3	0	181
Trade	919	7	0	926
Tourism	392	13	0	405
Other – except agroprocessing	19	0	0	19
<b>Total Battambang</b>	1605	23	0	1628
<i>Kampong Cham</i>				
Agroprocessing	1579	11	2	1592
Manufacturing – except agroprocessing	530	32	2	564
Trade	2,160	8	0	2168
Tourism	467	26	0	493
Other – except agroprocessing	81	1	0	82
<b>Total Kampong Cham</b>	4817	78	4	4899
<i>Siem Reap</i>				
Agroprocessing	250	2	0	252
Manufacturing – except agroprocessing	191	33	0	224
Trade	723	5	1	729
Tourism	328	48	5	381
Other – except agroprocessing	8	0	1	9
<b>Total Siem Reap</b>	1500	88	7	1595
<i>Sihanouk Ville</i>				
Agroprocessing	46	4	2	52
Manufacturing – except agroprocessing	58	0	0	58
Trade	268	5	0	273
Tourism	377	22	2	401
Other – except agroprocessing	10	3	0	13
<b>Total Sihanouk Ville</b>	759	34	4	797
<b>Total</b>	13379	579	44	14002