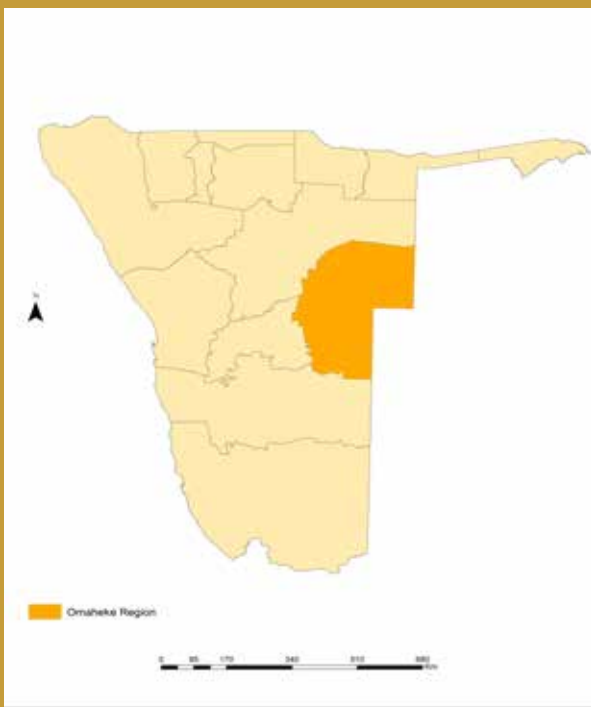


Namibia Statistics
Agency

Omaheke Regional Profile

Census of Business Establishments 2019 - 21





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Preface

The Namibia Statistics Agency (NSA) conducted the 2019/21 Census of Establishments between October 2019 and April 2021. The Census of Establishments was conducted together with the Population and Housing Census Mapping exercise that visited all physical structures in the country. This was the first Census of Business Establishments to be carried out by the NSA.

The Omaheke Census of Business Establishments regional profile is the first of its kind and is released based on the 2019/21 establishment census data. This regional profile provides basic data analysis with highlights of the 2019/21 Census of Establishments carried specifically in the region. Furthermore, the report produces an analysis on businesses demography, economic sectors, employment, and revenues generation in all constituencies found in Omaheke region between October 2019 and April 2021.

NSA extend its gratitude to all stakeholders for participation in the establishment's census, amidst the COVID-19 pandemic without which this report would have not been possible. More specifically, the business community as well as households that responded to the NSA by providing the required information. NSA is grateful to the participants who contributed to ensuring that this census was a success. In particular, the technical team that ensured that timely completion of the establishment's census activity is achieved.

Finally, NSA is hopeful that the users of this report will find its contents useful for their decision making and planning purposes, including business investments.

Alex Shimuafeni

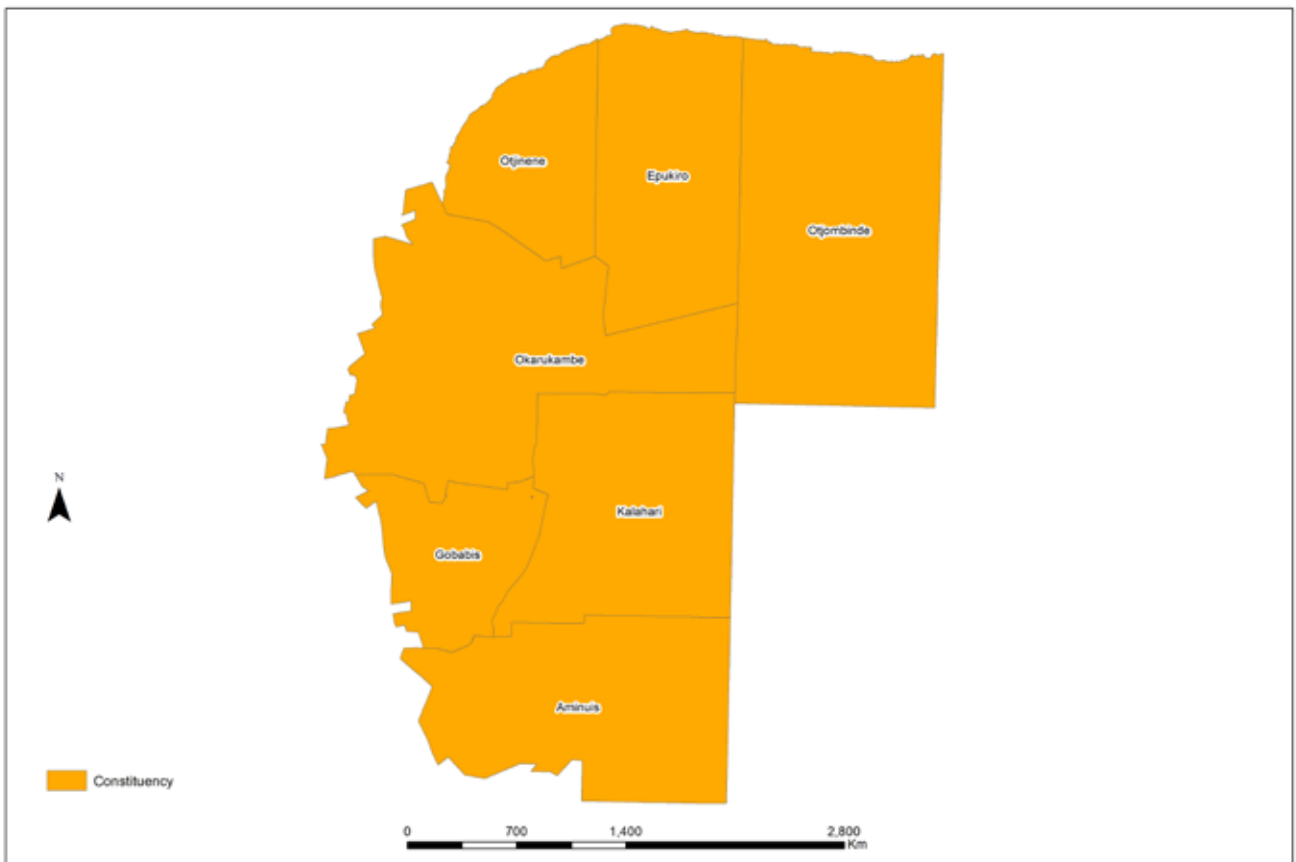
Statistician-General & CEO

July 2022

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OMAHEKE REGION DEMARCATION BY CONSTITUENCY





List of Acronyms

CAPI	Computer Aided Personal Interview
EA	Enumeration Area
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GIS	Geographic Information Systems
ISIC	International Standard Industry Classification of all economic activities
MSME	Micro, small, medium enterprises
NSA	Namibia Statistics Agency
SBR	Statistical Business Register
SNA	System of National Accounts



The Census of Business Establishments was conducted from October 2019 to April 2021. It covered all business establishments countrywide with a fixed location, irrespective of the number of employees except for open market and communal farming activities. In addition, establishments that were attached to household structures were excluded. The Census covered all the economic sectors as spelt out in the International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities (ISIC) Revision 4. Hence for the census of establishments undertaking, grouping of establishments was carried out in compliance with the ISIC Rev.4.

Number of establishments: A total of 1,225 establishments were contacted during the enumeration period of the census. Establishments were mostly concentrated in the following constituencies of Gobabis (50.6%), Aminius (12.7%), and Otjinene (10.3%). Otjombinde and Epukiro constituencies recorded the least number accounting for 5.5 and 5.6 percent of the total establishments, respectively.

Size of establishments: The census revealed that most establishments (1,025) are categorized as micro establishments, followed by small establishments (143) and medium establishments (53). Only 4 establishments were classified as large establishments.

Ownership: The census revealed that, 33.0 percent of establishments (404) were close cooperation followed by 32.2 percent (395) were sole proprietors and only 0.5 percent of establishments (6) were trading as Limited liability companies (public).

Employment: During the census period, establishments in all constituencies of Omaheke region reported to have a total of 10,006 employees. Most of these employees were recruited in 'Public administration and defence' (2,612 employees) and 'Wholesale and retail trade' sector (2,247 employees) sectors. In relation to nationality, the census revealed that 9,904 employees were Namibians while 102 were non-Namibians.



CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION AND OVERVIEW

1.1 Background

A Census of Business Establishments is a statistical activity undertaken to collect comprehensive information on the profile and structure of business activities in an economy. The census collects structural information about each business, such as name, economic activity, turnover, location, and employment. This structural information is central to the collection of business statistics since it enables one to identify and to precisely describe each business' participation in the economy. It provides a frame from which a sample that represents a population of business establishments can be selected.

It is against this background that the NSA conducted the first census. The census was carried out together with the 2019/21 Population and Housing Census Mapping, which commenced in October 2019 and ended April 2021. The extended period of enumeration was caused by challenges resulting from COVID-19 pandemic measures that were put in place to curb the spread of the virus.

The results in this publication are presented in tables and graphs with distribution, numbers, and percentages of different estimates. Hyphen (-) and zero (0) observed in the tables represent a value of zero and insignificant values, respectively.

This report provides regional detailed basic highlights from the Census mapping. These highlights will provide more detailed analysis on the structural and demographic characteristics of establishments in Omaheke region at constituency level.

1.2 Objectives

The main objectives of the Census of Business Establishments were to provide:

- Detailed structural and demographic characteristics of establishments;
- Statistical information towards enriching the Statistical Business Register (SBR);
- A frozen frame of establishments at a specific time;
- A display of geographic distribution of economic activities

1.3 Limitations

Due to the prevalence of the COVID-19 pandemic, a prolonged data collection process was observed, which had an impact on the response rate of the census across constituencies.

1.4 Response rates

The overall response rate for the establishments in Omaheke region was 79.1 percent. Gobabis (87.6%), Kalahari (82.2%) and Okorukambe (76.0%) constituencies recorded the highest response rates. While Epukiro constituency registered the lowest response rate of 61.3 percent (Table 1).

Table 1: Response rate by constituency

Constituency	Total Number of Establishments	Non-response		Response	
		Number	%	Number	%
Aminius	222	67	30.2	155	69.8
Epukiro	111	43	38.7	68	61.3
Gobabis	708	88	12.4	620	87.6
Kalahari	118	21	17.8	97	82.2
Okorukambe	121	29	24.0	92	76.0
Otjinene	167	41	24.6	126	75.4
Otjombinde	101	34	33.7	67	66.3
Omaheke region	1,548	323	20.9	1,225	79.1

CHAPTER 2: MAIN FINDINGS

2.1 Demographic characteristics

2.1.1 Establishments by constituency

Omaheke lies in eastern part of Namibia, and in terms of geographical area, covering a size of 84, 742 km², comprising of 7 constituencies. The responding establishments in Omaheke region were 1,225 (Table 2). According to the Census of Business Establishments 2019/21 report, Omaheke region ranked 14th in terms of regions with the highest number of responding establishments in Namibia with a meagre contribution of 2.0 percent only.

Table 2: Distribution of responding establishments by constituency

Constituency	Number	%
Aminius	155	12.7
Epukiro	68	5.6
Gobabis	620	50.6
Kalahari	97	7.9
Okorukambe	92	7.5
Otjinene	126	10.3
Otjombinde	67	5.5
Omaheke region	1,225	100.0

The percentage distribution of responding establishments by constituency in Omaheke region is presented in Figure 1. It is observed that Gobabis constituency had the highest number of responding establishments (50.6%) followed by Aminius (12.7%), and Otjinene constituency (10.3%), whilst Otjombinde constituency recorded the least number of responding establishments at 5.5 percent.

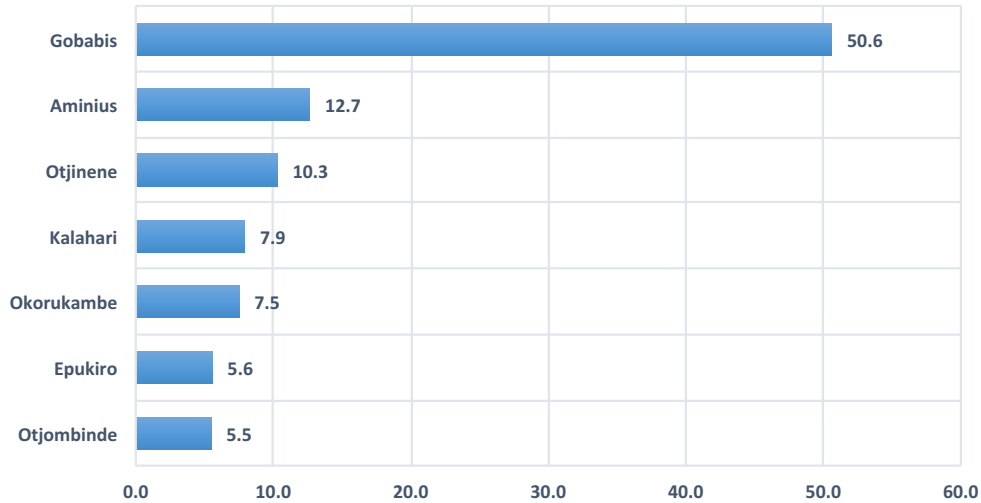


Figure 1: Percentage distribution of responding establishments

2.1.2 Responding establishments by urban and rural areas

Figure 2 depicts information on establishments by urban and rural areas. Most of the responding establishments (63.4%) were operating in urban area while 36.6 percent of the responding establishments were found to be operating in the rural area.

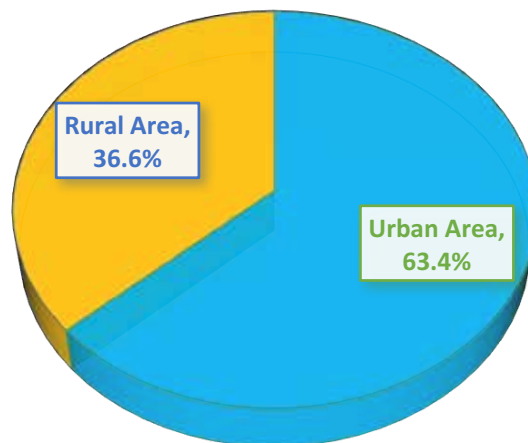


Figure 2: Share of responding establishments by urban and rural areas

2.2 Working status

2.2.1 Closed establishments

The census sought information on business establishments that were temporarily and permanently closed. Reason cited by respondents for the closures were mainly due to the impact of COVID-19 pandemic. The results presented in Table 3 reveals that a total of 73 establishments were non-operational, of which 72 establishments were temporarily closed while only 1 establishment reported to have closed permanently. The highest number of closed establishments were registered in Gobabis and Kalahari constituencies with 58.9 percent and 11.0 percent, respectively, whereas the least (5.5%) were in Otjinene constituency.

Table 3: Distribution of closed establishments by constituency

Constituency	Permanently closed		Temporarily closed		Total number closed	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Aminius	1	100.0	6	8.3	7	9.6
Epukiro	-	-	5	6.9	5	6.8
Gobabis	-	-	43	59.7	43	58.9
Kalahari	-	-	8	11.1	8	11.0
Okorukambe	-	-	6	8.3	6	8.2
Otjinene	-	-	4	5.6	4	5.5
Otjombinde	-	-	-	-	-	-
Omaheke region	1	100.0	72	100.0	73	100.0

2.2.2 Operational establishments

Table 4 depicts the distribution of establishments that were operational by constituency. The number of establishments that were operational in the region amounted to 1,152. As expected, Gobabis constituency ranked the highest with 577 operational establishments. However, Epukiro (5.5%), Otjombinde (5.8%) and Okorukambe (7.5%) constituencies recorded the lowest number of operational establishments.

Table 4: Distribution of operational establishments by constituency

Constituency	Operational establishments	
	Number	%
Aminius	148	12.8
Epukiro	63	5.5
Gobabis	577	50.1
Kalahari	89	7.7
Okorukambe	86	7.5
Otjinene	122	10.6
Otjombinde	67	5.8
Omaheke region	1,152	100.0

2.3 Establishment size¹

2.3.1 Establishments by size and constituency

In terms of the distribution of the establishments' size as presented in Table 5, the region is immersed with 1,025 micro establishments, followed by 143 small establishments and 53 medium establishments. Furthermore, only 4 establishments were classified as large.

At constituency level, micro establishments were largely observed in Gobabis and Aminius constituencies with 50.0 per cent and 13.6 per cent of establishments, respectively. On the other hand, Otjombinde constituency (5.3%) registered the least proportion of micro establishments.

For medium establishments, Gobabis recorded the highest share of establishments, accounting for 66.0, while Otjinene and Kalahari constituencies each recorded 9.4 per cent. Whereas large establishments were largely found in Gobabis with a share of 75.0 per cent.

¹The size measures are based on the national MSME policy 2016 - 2021.

Table 5: Percentage distribution of establishments by employee size and constituency

Constituency	Establishment size				Total Number of Establishments (%)
	Micro (1 - 10)	Small (11 - 30)	Medium (31 - 100)	Large (> 100)	
Aminius	13.6	9.8	3.8	-	12.7
Epukiro	5.9	4.2	3.8	-	5.6
Gobabis	50.0	49.0	66.0	75.0	50.6
Kalahari	7.0	14.0	9.4	-	7.9
Okorukambe	7.5	7.7	5.7	25.0	7.5
Otjinene	10.8	7.0	9.4	-	10.3
Otjombinde	5.3	8.4	1.9	-	5.5
Omaheke region	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Number of Establishments	1,025	143	53	4	1,225

2.4 Period of operational commencement

2.4.1 Table 6 shows the age-range of establishments based on their inception dates. At the time of the census, most establishments (38.3%) were aged between 2 to 5 years old. This was followed by 26.1 percent of establishments that were aged above 15 years.

Table 6: Distribution of establishments by age

Age in years	Number of establishments	%
< 2 years	112	9.1
2 years to 5 years	469	38.3
6 years to 10 years	211	17.2
11 years to 15 years	113	9.2
>15 years	320	26.1
Omaheke region	1,225	100.0

2.4.2 Distribution of establishments by period of starting operation

The census also sought information on the year the establishment started with operations using '2013 and before' as the base year. Out of 1,225 establishments that responded, most establishments (578) started operating during the period of '2013 and before' (Figure 3). In addition, a surge of 250 establishments started operating during the period of 2018 - 2019, while the lowest influx of 112 establishments started operating during the period of 2020 - 2021.

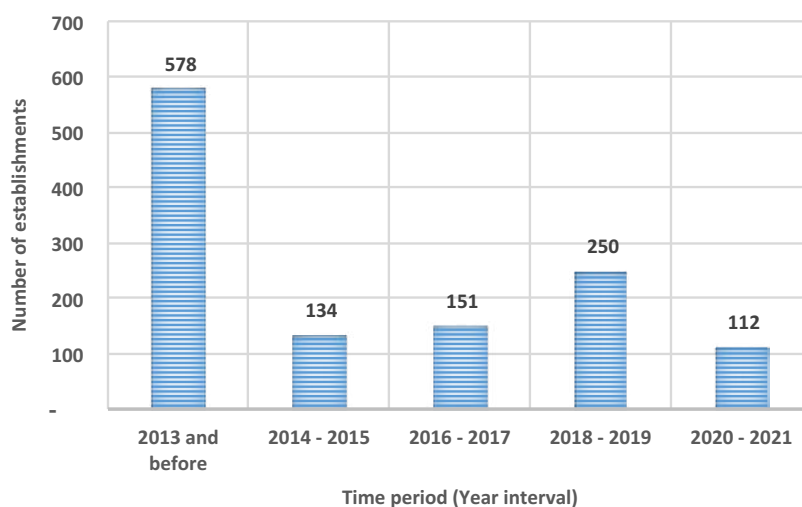


Figure 3: Number of establishments by period of starting operation

During the period 2018 - 2019, Gobabis constituency (136 establishments) recorded the highest number of new establishments (Table 7), an indication of favourable business climate in the constituency. On the other hand, the lowest number of new establishments for the same period was noted in Otjombinde constituency with 14 establishments.

Table 7: Distribution of establishments by year intervals and constituency

Constituency	Year Intervals					Total Number of establishments
	2013 and before	2014 - 2015	2016 - 2017	2018 - 2019	2020 - 2021	
Aminius	90	12	15	22	16	155
Epukiro	31	9	7	17	4	68
Gobabis	271	69	88	136	56	620
Kalahari	54	8	11	19	5	97
Okorukambe	49	10	9	21	3	92
Otjinene	50	18	17	21	20	126
Otjombinde	33	8	4	14	8	67
Omaheke region	578	134	151	250	112	1,225

2.4.3 Economic activity distribution of establishments by year of starting operation

The census reveals a consistent surge of establishments over the years in 'Wholesale and retail trade' and 'Accommodation and food service activities' sectors as presented in Table 8. In contrast, Construction and Water supply sectors registered no new establishments since 2014.

Table 8: Distribution of establishments by starting period of operations and economic activities

Sector	Year interval					Total number of establishments
	2013 and before	2014 - 2015	2016 - 2017	2018 - 2019	2020 - 2021	
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	9	-	4	3	-	16
Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	22	3	10	9	6	50
Electricity supply	1	-	-	1	-	2
Water supply	5	-	-	-	-	5
Construction	2	-	-	-	-	2
Wholesale and retail trade	189	74	79	135	70	547
Transportation and storage	14	1	2	3	0	20
Accommodation and food service activities	95	23	18	43	19	198
Information and communication	4	1	-	1	-	6
Financial and insurance activities	14	5	4	6	-	29
Real estate activities	-	-	-	1	-	1
Professional, scientific, and technical activities	19	4	1	3	-	27
Administrative and support service activities	17	2	2	5	3	29
Public administration and defence	34	7	3	8	-	52
Education	53	4	9	5	3	74
Human health and social work activities	27	2	3	2	4	38
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	5	1	1	3	2	12
Other service activities	68	7	15	22	5	117
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Omaheke region	578	134	151	250	112	1,225

2.5 Establishments ownership

2.5.1 Establishments by type of ownership

Most of the establishments (33.0%) were found to be operating as Close cooperation followed by Sole proprietors (32.2%) Figure 4. The least type of ownership were Limited liability companies (public) (0.5%) followed by Partnerships (0.7%).

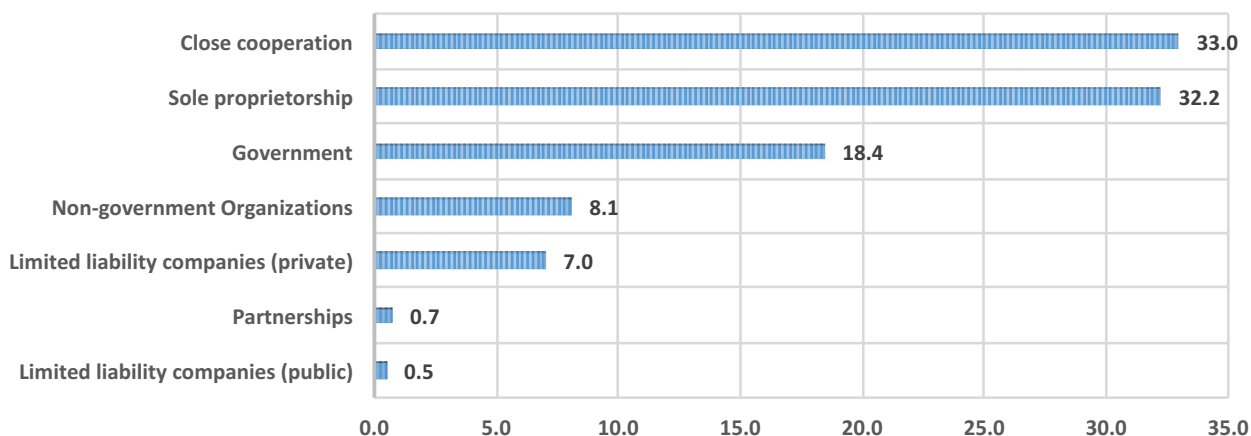


Figure 4: Percentage distribution of responding establishments by type of ownership

2.5.2 Establishments by type of ownership and constituency

The census reveals that out of 1,225 establishments in Omaheke region, most establishments (404) were trading as Close cooperation (Table 9). These establishments were mainly in Gobabis constituency with 214 establishments followed by Otjinene constituency with 48 establishments and Aminius constituency with 36 establishments. Whereas Epukiro and Okorukambe constituencies on other hand, recorded the least Close cooperation with 23 establishments each.

Furthermore, the findings indicate that Sole proprietorship, Gobabis constituency topped the list with 200 establishments, followed by Aminius constituency (60 establishments) and Okorukambe constituency (39 establishments). While Kalahari constituency was the least with only 14 establishments.

Table 9: Distribution of establishment by type of ownership and constituency

Constituency	Close cooperation	Government	Limited liability companies (private)	Limited liability companies (public)	Non-government organizations	Partnerships	Sole proprietorship
Aminius	36	42	6	-	11	-	60
Epukiro	23	13	1	-	4	-	27
Gobabis	214	70	68	4	55	9	200
Kalahari	33	31	4	-	15	-	14
Okorukambe	23	21	3	-	6	-	39
Otjinene	48	29	3	2	7	-	37
Otjombinde	27	20	1	-	1	-	18
Omaheke region	404	226	86	6	99	9	395

2.5.3 Establishments by type of ownership and economic activity

In terms of distribution of economic activities by ownership status, most Close cooperation amounting to 212 establishments were operating in 'Wholesale and retail trade' sector (Table 10). The least Close cooperation operated within the Construction sector with only 1 establishment recorded.

Furthermore, the highest number of establishments operating as Sole proprietorship, were involved in the ‘Wholesale and retail trade’ sector, which accounted for 283 establishments, followed by ‘Accommodation and food services activities’ sector with 74 establishments.

Table 10: Distribution of establishments by type of ownership and economic activities

Sector	Ownership status							Total Number of establishments
	Close cooperation	Government	Limited liability companies (private)	Limited liability companies (public)	Non-government organizations	Partnerships	Sole proprietorship	
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	10	4	2	-	-	-	-	16
Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	41	-	3	-	-	-	6	50
Electricity supply	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2
Water supply	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	5
Construction	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	2
Wholesale and retail trade	212	3	46	1	1	1	283	547
Transportation and storage	12	3	5	-	-	-	-	20
Accommodation and food service activities	72	44	3	-	5	-	74	198
Information and communication	-	3	2	1	-	-	-	6
Financial and insurance activities	8	3	12	4	-	-	2	29
Real estate activities	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	
Professional, scientific, and technical activities	8	15	-	-	-	3	1	27
Administrative and support service activities	3	20	1	-	1	-	4	29
Public administration and defence	-	52	-	-	-	-	-	52
Education	7	50	3	-	11	-	3	74
Human health and social work activities	9	19	-	-	4	5	1	38
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	4	5	2	-	-	-	1	12
Other service activities	17	1	2	-	77	-	20	117
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Omaheke region	404	227	85	6	99	9	396	1,224

2.5.4 Sole proprietors by sex and constituency

In terms of Sole proprietor’s ownership by sex, the census revealed that male ownership dominates, accounting for approximately 58 percent as opposed to 42 percent of establishments owned by females.

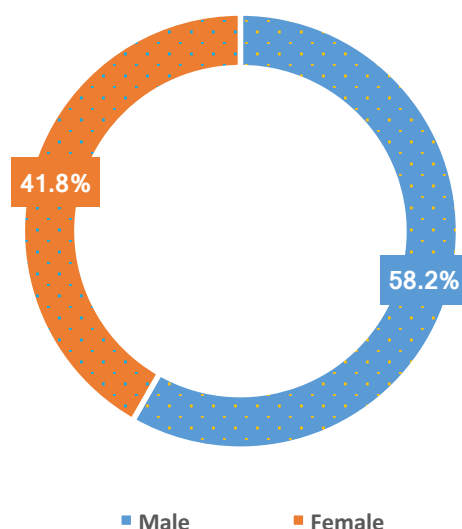


Figure 5: Share of Sole proprietors by sex

Table 11 presents the distribution of ownership of Sole proprietorship establishments by sex and constituency. The result shows that 230 establishments were owned by males as compared to 165 establishments that were owned by females. This distribution is further reflected in all constituencies were male ownership dominated their female counterparts except for Aminius constituency with an equal share and Epukiro constituency that recorded the lowest male owned establishment with 44.4 percent.

Table 11: Distribution of sole proprietorship by sex and constituency

Constituency	Sex				Total Number
	Female		Male		
	Number	%	Number	%	
Aminius	30	50.0	30	50.0	60
Epukiro	15	55.6	12	44.4	27
Gobabis	76	38.0	124	62.0	200
Kalahari	5	35.7	9	64.3	14
Okorukambe	17	43.6	22	56.4	39
Otjinene	14	37.8	23	62.2	37
Otjombinde	8	44.4	10	55.6	18
Omaheke region	165	41.8	230	58.2	395

2.6 Employment

2.6.1 Employment by nationality and constituency

The total number of employed persons in establishments for Omaheke region stood at 10,006 employees with Gobabis constituency recording the highest number of 4,899 employees, whilst in second place Okorukambe constituency recorded 2,179 employees Table 12. The least number of employees (291) were registered in Epukiro constituency.

In terms of nationality, a total of 9,904 Namibian employees (99.0%) accounted for most of the employment when compared to 102 foreign employees (1.0%) recorded during the census period.

Table 12: Distribution of employees by nationality and constituency

Constituency	Namibian Employees		Non-Namibian employees		Total employment
	Number	%	Number	%	
Aminius	675	6.8	6	5.9	681
Epukiro	291	2.9	1	1.0	292
Gobabis	4,899	49.5	48	47.1	4,947
Kalahari	804	8.1	6	5.9	810
Okorukambe	2,179	22.0	30	29.4	2,209
Otjinene	653	6.6	9	8.8	662
Otjombinde	403	4.1	2	2.0	405
Omaheke region	9,904	100.0	102	100.0	10,006

2.6.2 Employment by nationality and economic activity

The census further reveals that in Omaheke region, the 'Public administration and defence' sector employed the highest number of employees, amounting to 2,612 followed by 2,247 employees in 'Wholesale and retail trade' sector. Real estate activities sector employed the least number with only one employee in the entire region. The non-Namibian workforce were prominent in 'Agriculture, forestry, and fishing' and 'Wholesale and retail trade' sectors both registering 19 employees each.

Table 13: Distribution of employees by nationality and economic activities

Sector	Namibian Employees	Non-Namibian employees	Total Employment
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	173	19	192
Mining and quarrying	-	-	-
Manufacturing	493	1	494
Electricity supply	18	-	18
Water supply	63	-	63
Construction	8	-	8
Wholesale and retail trade	2,228	19	2,247
Transportation and storage	126	-	126
Accommodation and food service activities	1,221	17	1,238
Information and communication	49	-	49
Financial and insurance activities	173	4	177
Real estate activities	1	-	1
Professional, scientific, and technical activities	204	1	205
Administrative and support service activities	434	-	434
Public administration and defence	2,603	9	2,612
Education	1,195	15	1,210
Human health and social work activities	453	12	465
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	49	-	49
Other service activities	413	5	418
Activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies	-	-	-
Omaheke region	9,904	102	10,006

2.7 Economic activities

2.7.1 Establishments and economic activities

The results in Table 14 indicates that most establishments were operating in 'Wholesale and retail trade' sector accounting for 44.7 percent of the total establishments. This was followed by 'Accommodation and food service activities' sector with a share of 16.2 percent. On the other hand, the number of establishments operating in real estate activities sector have ranked the least with a meagre contribution of 0.1 percent.

Table 14: Distribution of establishments by economic activities

Sector	Number of establishments	%
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	16	1.3
Mining and quarrying	-	-
Manufacturing	50	4.1
Electricity supply	2	0.2
Water supply	5	0.4
Construction	2	0.2
Wholesale and retail trade	547	44.7
Transportation and storage	20	1.6
Accommodation and food service activities	198	16.2
Information and communication	6	0.5
Financial and insurance activities	29	2.4
Real estate activities	1	0.1
Professional, scientific, and technical activities	27	2.2
Administrative and support service activities	29	2.4
Public administration and defence	52	4.2
Education	74	6.0
Human health and social work activities	38	3.1
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	12	1.0
Other service activities	117	9.6
Activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies	-	-
Omaheke region	1,225	100.0



Annexure I List of Terms and Definitions

Concepts and definitions of the 2019 - 2021 establishment census was guided by 2008 SNA and ISIC revision 4:

Branch:	A smaller establishment located away from the main office, generally referred to as subsidiaries, where a single production activity of the establishment is conducted.
Census Mapping:	The process of dividing the country into smaller units of about equal population size, which will make it possible for an enumerator to enumerate the total population.
Close Corporation Cc:	is a form of ownership that consist of a minimum of one and a maximum of ten members. The interest of member of the close corporation is expressed as a percentage. The name of the close corporation ends with 'CC'.
Economic production:	Is an activity, carried out under the responsibility, control and management of an establishment that uses inputs of labour, capital, land to produce outputs of goods and services.
Economic territory:	The area under the effective economic control of a single government, Economic territory has the dimensions of physical location as well as legal jurisdiction, so that corporations created under the law of that jurisdiction are part of that economy.
Establishment Age:	Refers to the exact time when an establishment starting its initial starting dates with economic production. The variable captured the date, month, and year when the establishment started operating. To simplify the report, we grouped the establishment age into five cohorts.
Establishment census:	Is a statistical undertaking on the full set of economic units belonging to a given population or universe. It is the complete enumeration of a population or groups at a point in time with respect to well defined characteristics.
Establishment size:	the establishments size are based on the number of full time employees grouped in different categories.
Employment:	As per the Labour Act “employer” means any person, including the State and a user enterprise referred to in section 128(1) who - (a) employs or provides work for, an individual and who remunerates or expressly or tacitly undertakes to remunerate that individual.
Establishment:	Is a unit that is situated in a single location and in which only a single productive activity is carried out or in which the principal activity accounts for most of the value added. ²
Government:	Consists of institutional units aiming to fulfilling their potential responsibilities and their role of economic regulation, produce services (and possibly goods) for individuals or collective consumption mainly on a non-profit basis and redistribute income and wealth.
Household:	A household usually consists of one or more persons, related or unrelated, who live together in the same house/homestead/compound, but not necessarily in the same dwelling unit and have the same or common catering or eating arrangement (cook and eat together), and are answerable to the same Head of household. It is important to remember that members who belong to the same household do not necessarily need to be related in blood or marriage.
Limited Liability	
Companies (Private):	Refers to a legal entity that comprises of 1 – 50 members and has its own legal personality. The public cannot buy shares in a private company. The name of a private company ends with (Pty) Ltd, which mean proprietary limited.

Limited Liability

Companies (Public): Is a publicly owned company, has a minimum of 7 shareholders, but maximum number of shareholders is only limited by the number of shares issued to the public. The public is invited to buy shares in a public company and these shares are publicly traded on the stock exchange.

Operational

establishment: These refers to an establishment that is engaged into economic production during the period of census undertaking.

Partnerships: Refers to a form of business that comprises of 2 -20 partners. Under a partnership there is joint control and authority over aspects of the business.

Production Boundary: According to the SNA production boundary is the production of all goods and services produced as outputs destined for the market, whether for sale or barter. It also includes all goods or services provided free to individual households or collectively to the community by government units or NGOs.

Revenue: A measure of the inflow or increase in net assets generated by the sales made by a company. It reflects the amounts brought into the company by the sales process during a specified period.

Response rate: Is defined as the proportion (expressed in percentage) of establishments which responded to the census questionnaire to the total listed (mapped) establishments.

Non-government

Organization: Are legal entities that are principally engaged in the production of non-profit services for households or the community at large and whose main resources are voluntary contributions.

Sole Proprietorship: Is referred to a sole trader or one person business which has only one owner. A sole proprietor has no legal personality. Therefore, the assets of the business belong to the owner and is personally liable for all debt and claims made against the business.



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