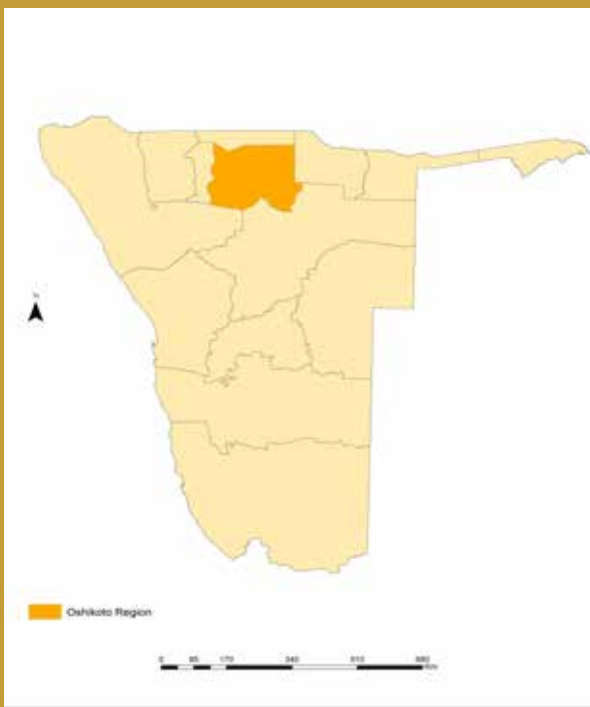


Namibia Statistics
Agency

Oshikoto 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 Oshikoto 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 Oshikoto 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

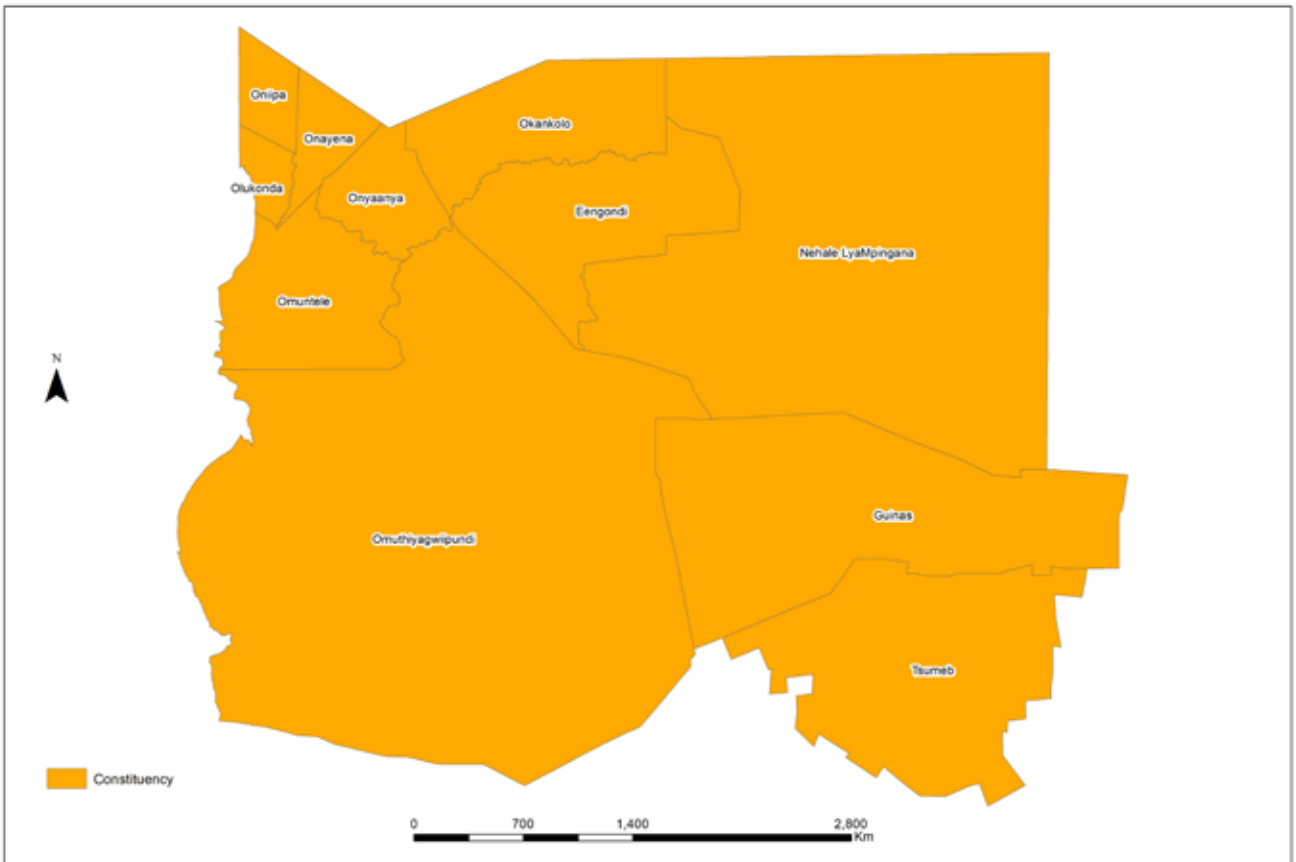
Statistician-General & CEO

July 2022

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OSHIKOTO 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: The total number of establishments contacted in the region were 7,476. Omuthiyag-wiipundi constituency had the highest responding establishments accounting for 16.6 percent of the total, followed by Oniipa constituency (13.7%), and Omuntele constituency (11.0 %). The Guinas constituency recorded the least share of 1.2 percent.

Size of establishments: The census revealed that majority of establishments (7,192) were categorized as micro establishment, followed by small establishments (198) and medium establishments (72). Only 14 establishments were classified as large establishments.

Ownership: The census revealed that 78.8 percent of establishments (5,894) were classified as Sole proprietors, while 12.9 percent (966) were classified as Close Cooperation, with only 0.1 percent of establishments (7) registered as Limited liability companies (public) in the region.

Employment: During the census period, establishments in the region reported to have 20,861 employees. 'Accommodation and food service activities' sector accounted for the highest number of 6,576 employees. In terms of employees by nationality, Namibian employees stood at 20,662 while non-Namibian were 199 employees.



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 - 2021 Population and Housing Census Mapping, which commenced in October 2019 and ended April 2021. The extended period of enumeration was mainly caused by challenges because of COVID-19 pandemic measure 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 represents 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 Oshikoto region.

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 Oshikoto region was 50.7 percent. Tsumeb (72.3%), Olukonda (63.8%) and Guinas (59.1%) constituencies recorded the highest response rates. While Okankolo constituency registered the lowest response rate of 39.1 percent (Table 1).

Table 1: Response rate by constituency

Constituency	Total Number of establishments	Non-response		Response	
		Number	%	Number	%
Eengondi	1,746	938	53.7	808	46.3
Guinas	154	63	40.9	91	59.1
Nehale lyaMpingana	1,013	574	56.7	439	43.3
Okankolo	1,198	729	60.9	469	39.1
Olukonda	721	261	36.2	460	63.8
Omuntele	1,521	695	45.7	826	54.3
Omuthiyagwiipundi	2,535	1,298	51.2	1,237	48.8
Onayena	1,233	616	50.0	617	50.0
Oniipa	1,753	733	41.8	1,020	58.2
Onyaanya	1,905	1,092	57.3	813	42.7
Tsumeb	962	266	27.7	696	72.3
Oshikoto region	14,741	7,265	49.3	7,476	50.7

CHAPTER 2: MAIN FINDINGS

2.1 Demographic characteristics

2.1.1 Establishments by constituency

Oshikoto region is situated North central part of Namibia with a geographical area of 38,673 km² that comprises of 11 constituencies. The responding establishments in Oshikoto region were 7,476 (Table 2). According to the Census of Business Establishments 2019/21 report, the region ranked 4th in terms of number of responding establishments in Namibia with a contribution of 12.2 percent.

Table 2: Distribution of responding establishments by constituency

Constituency	Numbers	%
Eengondi	808	10.8
Guinas	91	1.2
Nehale lyaMpingana	440	5.9
Okankolo	470	6.3
Olukonda	462	6.2
Omuntele	824	11.0
Omuthiyagwiipundi	1,240	16.6
Onayena	616	8.2
Oniipa	1,022	13.7
Onyaanya	807	10.8
Tsumeb	696	9.3
Oshikoto region	7,476	100.0

The percentage distribution of responding establishments by constituency is presented in Figure 1. It is observed that Omuthiyagwiipundi constituency recorded the highest number of establishments accounting for 16.6 percent. This was followed by Oniipa constituency (13.7%), and Omuntele (11.0%), whilst Guinas constituency recorded the least number of responding establishments with a total share of 1.2 percent.

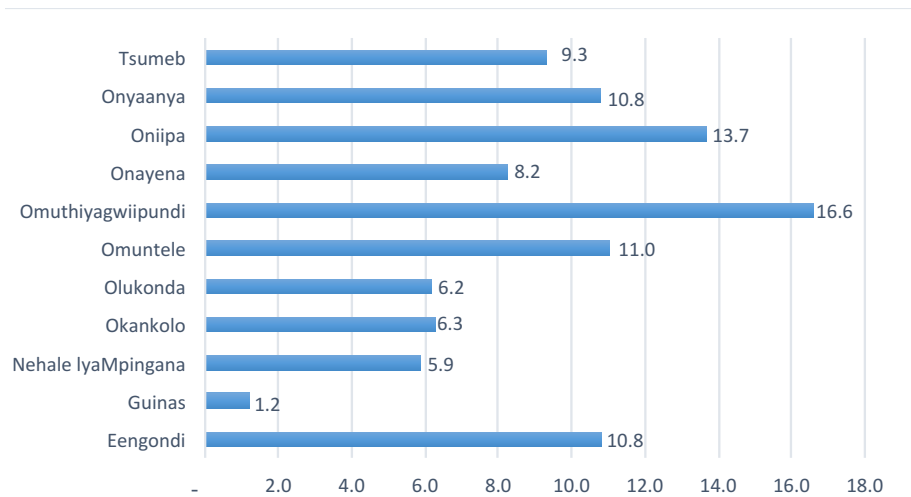


Figure 1: Percentage distribution of responding establishments

2.1.2 Responding establishments by urban and rural areas

Figure 2 depicts information on responding establishments by urban and rural areas. Majority of the establishments (81.7%) were operating in rural area while 18.3 percent of the responding establishments were found to be operating in the urban area.

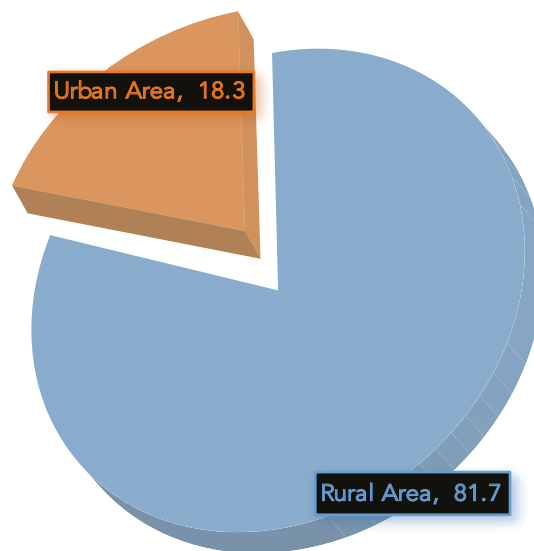


Figure 2: Share of responding establishments by urban and rural areas

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 229 establishments were non-operational, of which 203 establishments were temporarily closed while 26 establishments reported to have closed permanently.

Closed establishments were mainly prominent in Omuthiyagwiipundi constituency (21.4%), whereas Guinas constituency (1.3%) recorded the least proportion of establishments.

Table 3: Distribution of closed establishments by constituency

Constituency	Permanently closed		Temporarily closed		Total closed establishments	
	Temporarily closed	Total number closed	Number	%	Number	%
Eengondi	5	19.2	37	18.2	42	18.3
Guinas	-	-	3	1.5	3	1.3
Nehale lyaMpingana	2	7.7	9	4.4	11	4.8
Okankolo	-	-	18	8.9	18	7.9
Olukonda	1	3.8	13	6.4	14	6.1
Omuntele	4	15.4	16	7.9	20	8.7
Omuthiyagwiipundi	6	23.1	43	21.2	49	21.4
Onayena	2	7.7	9	4.4	11	4.8
Oniipa	2	7.7	25	12.3	27	11.8
Onyaanya	3	11.5	16	7.9	19	8.3
Tsumeb	1	3.8	14	6.9	15	6.6
Oshikoto region	26	100.0	203	100.0	229	100.0

2.2.2 Operational establishments

Table 4 depicts the distribution of establishments that were operating by constituency. The number of establishments that were operational in the region amounted to 7,247. Omuthiyagwiipundi constituency recorded the highest number of 1,191 establishments.

On the other hand, the lowest number of establishments were found in Guinas constituency accounting for 88 establishments (1.2%).

Table 4: Distribution of operational establishments by constituency

Constituency	Total operational establishments	
	Number	%
Eengondi	766	10.6
Guinas	88	1.2
Nehale lyaMpingana	429	5.9
Okankolo	452	6.2
Olukonda	448	6.2
Omuntele	804	11.1
Omuthiyagwiipundi	1,191	16.4
Onayena	605	8.3
Oniipa	995	13.7
Onyaanya	788	10.9
Tsumeb	681	9.4
Oshikoto region	7,247	100.0

2.3 Establishment size¹

2.3.1 Establishments by size and constituency

In terms of establishments' size distribution, as evident in Table 5, the region is immersed with micro establishments (7,192), followed by small establishments (198) and medium establishments (72). Furthermore, the information showed that large establishments registered a meagre number of 14 establishments.

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

At constituency level, micro establishments were largely observed in Omuthiyagwiipundi and Oniipa constituencies accounting for 16.6 percent and 13.7 percent, respectively. On the other hand, Guinas constituency (1.0%) registered the least number of micro establishments. For medium establishments, Tsumeb and Omuthiyagwiipundi constituencies recorded the highest share of establishments, accounting for 38.9 percent and 18.1 percent, respectively.

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)	
Eengondi	11.1	4.0	2.8	-	10.8
Guinas	1.0	5.6	6.9	21.4	1.2
Nehale lyaMpingana	6.0	3.5	1.4	7.1	5.9
Okankolo	6.3	5.1	5.6	-	6.3
Olukonda	6.2	5.6	1.4	7.1	6.2
Omuntele	11.4	3.0	1.4	-	11.0
Omuthiyagwiipundi	16.7	12.6	18.1	14.3	16.6
Onayena	8.5	3.0	2.8	-	8.2
Oniipa	13.6	14.6	15.3	7.1	13.7
Onyaanya	11.0	6.6	5.6	-	10.8
Tsumeb	8.2	36.4	38.9	42.9	9.3
Oshikoto region	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Number of Establishments	7,192	198	72	14	7,476

2.4 Period of operational commencement

2.4.1 Age Analysis

Table 6 shows the age-range of responding establishments based on their inception dates. At the time of the census, most establishments (39.8%) were aged between 2 to 5 years old. This was followed by 20.1 percent of establishments that were aged more 15 years.

Table 6: Distribution of establishments by age

Age in years	Total number of establishments	%
< 2 years	668	8.9
2 years to 5 years	2,977	39.8
6 years to 10 years	1,500	20.1
11 years to 15 years	826	11.0
> 15 years	1,505	20.1
Oshikoto region	7,476	100.0

2.4.2 Distribution of establishments by period of starting operation

The census also sought information on the year the establishments started with operations and using '2013 and before' as the base year. Out of 7,476 establishments that responded, most establishments (3,383) started operating during the period of '2013 and before' (Figure 3). In addition, a surge of 1,672 establishments started operating during the period of 2018 – 2019, while a small influx of 689 establishments started operating between the period 2020 - 2021.

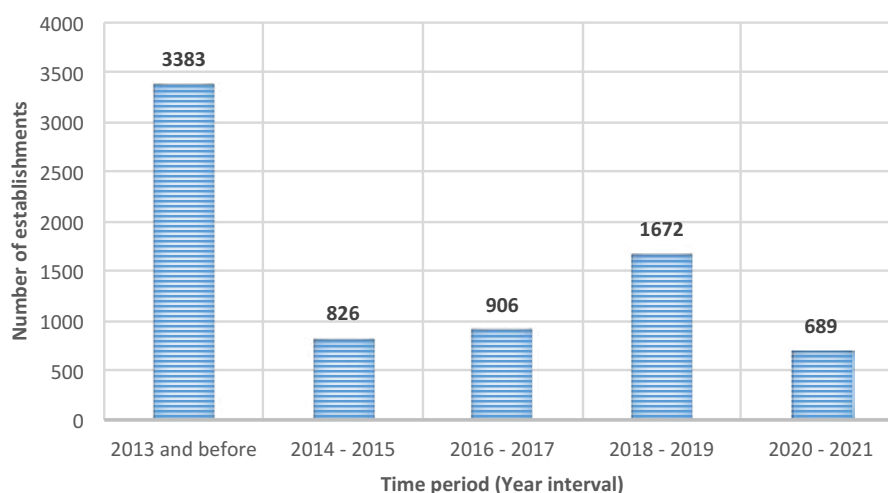


Figure 3: Number of establishments by period of starting operation

During the period 2018 - 2019, Oniipa constituency (260 establishments), Omuthiyagwiindu (254 establishments) and Onyaanya constituency (191 establishments) recorded the highest number of new establishments (Table 7), an indication of favourable business climate in those constituencies.

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	
Eengondi	362	99	104	161	82	808
Guinas	43	9	11	23	5	91
Nehale lyaMpingana	184	54	61	93	48	440
Okankolo	215	55	61	97	42	470
Olukonda	204	43	52	134	29	462
Omuntele	448	87	78	146	65	824
Omuthiyagwiipundi	556	147	157	254	126	1,240
Onayena	311	60	69	148	28	616
Oniipa	442	100	129	260	91	1,022
Onyaanya	341	87	86	191	102	807
Tsumeb	277	85	98	165	71	696
Oshikoto region	3,383	826	906	1,672	689	7,476

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 'Accommodation and food service' and 'Wholesale and retail trade' sectors as in displayed in Table 8. While for the same period, the number of emerging establishments in Real estate activities sector were low

Table 8: Distribution of establishments by starting period of operation and economic activity

Sector	Year interval					Total number of establishments
	2013 and before	2014 - 2015	2016 - 2017	2018 - 2019	2020 - 2021	
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	14	2	4	6	3	29
Mining and quarrying	1	1	-	1	-	3
Manufacturing	129	28	29	52	33	271
Electricity supply	2	-	2	1	-	5
Water supply	2	-	-	-	-	2
Construction	9	-	1	3	1	14
Wholesale and retail trade	461	124	149	309	109	1,152
Transportation and storage	7	4	2	8	-	21
Accommodation and food service activities	2,369	597	641	1,166	499	5,272
Information and communication	6	-	2	2	-	10
Financial and insurance activities	12	3	2	5	-	22
Real estate activities	-	-	-	1	-	1
Professional, scientific, and technical activities	17	4	2	3	1	27
Administrative and support service activities	14	8	4	9	3	38
Public administration and defence	41	10	6	10	2	69
Education	171	14	23	26	9	243
Human health and social work activities	32	6	8	9	2	57
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	6	-	-	4	4	14
Other service activities	90	25	31	57	23	226
Oshikoto region	3,383	826	906	1,672	689	7,476

2.5 Establishments ownership

2.5.1 Establishments by type of ownership

In Oshikoto region, more than half of the establishments (78.8%) were found to be operating as Sole proprietors followed by Close cooperation (12.9%) as displayed in Figure 4. The least type of ownerships were Limited liability companies (public) (0.1%), followed by non-government organization (1.5%).

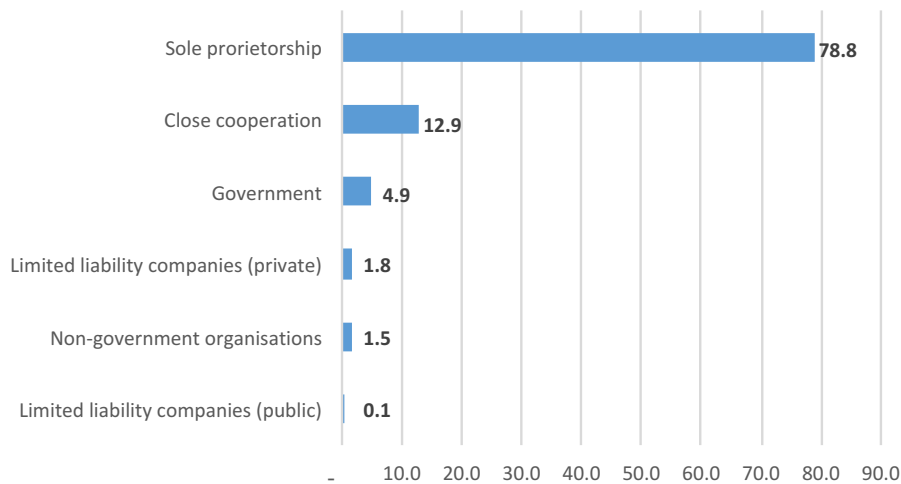


Figure 4: Percentage distribution of responding establishments by type of ownership

2.5.2 Establishments by type of ownership and constituency

The census reveals that out of 7,476 establishments in Oshikoto region, most establishments (5,894) were trading as sole proprietors (Table 9). These establishments were mainly situated in Omuthiyagwiipundi constituency with 986 establishments, followed by Oniipa constituency with 780 establishments and Omuntele constituency with 762 establishments. Whereas Guinas constituency, registered the least Sole proprietors (47 establishments).

In relation to the Close cooperation as the type of ownership, Tsumeb constituency topped the list by registering 223 establishments, followed by Oniipa constituency (186 establishments) and Omuthiyagwiipundi constituency (157 establishments). While Guinas constituency was the least with only 13 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 organisations	Sole proprietorship
Eengondi	40	25	-	-	7	736
Guinas	13	16	10	-	5	47
Nehale lyaMpingana	35	35	1	-	3	366
Okankolo	36	37	-	-	2	395
Olukonda	103	14	1	-	8	336
Omuntele	35	20	1	-	6	762
Omuthiyagwiipundi	157	65	15	1	16	986
Onayena	64	12	-	-	4	536
Oniipa	186	33	6	1	16	780
Onyaanya	74	36	3	-	7	687
Tsumeb	223	70	98	5	37	263
Oshikoto region	966	363	135	7	111	5,894

2.5.3 Establishments by type of ownership and economic activity

In terms of distribution of economic activities by ownership status, most Sole proprietors amounting to 4,888 establishments were operating in 'Accommodation and food service activities' sector (Table 10). The least Sole proprietors were operating within the 'Transportation and storage'; 'Information and Communication'; 'Financial and insurance activities'; and 'Human health and social work activities' sectors with only 1 establishment recorded per sector.

Furthermore, the highest number of establishments operating as Close cooperation were involved in the 'Wholesale and retail trade' sector, which accounted for 344 establishments, followed by 'Accommodation and food service activities' sector with 340 establishments.

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

Sectors	Ownership Status						Total Number of establishments
	Close cooperation	Government	Limited liability companies (private)	Limited liability companies (public)	Non-government organizations	Sole proprietorship	
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	23	2	4	-	-	-	29
Mining and quarrying	1	-	2	-	-	-	3
Manufacturing	89	-	8	-	1	173	271
Electricity supply	4	-	1	-	-	-	5
Water supply	1	1	-	-	-	-	2
Construction	10	-	4	-	-	-	14
Wholesale and retail trade	344	13	64	1	-	730	1,152
Transportation and storage	10	2	8	-	-	1	21
Accommodation and food service activities	340	23	17	-	4	4,888	5,272
Information and communication	5	1	2	1	-	1	10
Financial and insurance activities	8	-	8	5	-	1	22
Real estate activities	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Professional, scientific, and technical activities	8	13	2	-	-	4	27
Administrative and support service activities	23	8	4	-	-	3	38
Public administration and defence	-	67	1	-	1	-	69
Education	27	196	2	-	7	11	243
Human health and social work activities	15	31	5	-	5	1	57
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	7	4	-	-	1	2	14
Other service activities	50	2	3	-	92	79	226
Activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oshikoto region	966	363	135	7	111	5,894	7,476

2.5.4 Sole proprietors by sex and constituency

In terms of Sole proprietor's ownership by sex, the census reveals that there was no significant difference in male and female owned establishments as presented in Figure 5.

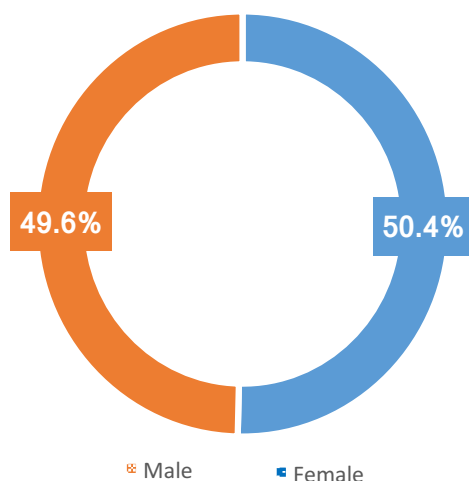


Figure 5: Share of Sole proprietors by sex

Table 11 presents the distribution of ownership of Sole proprietorship establishments by sex and constituency. Notably, the results shows that 2,925 establishments were owned by males as compared to 2,969 establishments that were owned by females.

Table 11: Distribution of sole proprietorship by sex and constituency

Constituency	Sole Proprietorship				Total Number
	Female	%	Male	%	
Eengondi	361	49.0	375	51.0	736
Guinas	22	46.8	25	53.2	47
Nehale lyaMpingana	177	48.4	189	51.6	366
Okankolo	184	46.6	211	53.4	395
Olukonda	174	51.8	162	48.2	336
Omuntele	397	52.1	365	47.9	762
Omuthiyagwiipundi	469	47.6	517	52.4	986
Onayena	307	57.3	229	42.7	536
Oniipa	414	53.1	366	46.9	780
Onyaanya	356	51.8	331	48.2	687
Tsumeb	108	41.1	155	58.9	263
Oshikoto region	2,969	50.4	2,925	49.6	5,894

2.6 Employment

2.6.1 Employment by nationality and constituency

The total number of employed persons in establishments for Oshikoto region stood at 20,861 employees. In terms of nationality, Namibian employees amounted to 20,662 compared to 199 non-Namibian employees.

Namibian employees were mainly found in Tsumeb constituency recording the highest proportion of 98.9 percent, whereas most non-Namibians were employed in Oniipa constituency with 2.2 percent (Table 12).

Table 12: Distribution of employees by nationality and constituency

Constituency	Namibian Employees		Non-Namibian employees		Total employment
	Number	%	Number	%	
Eengondi	1,142	99.6	5	0.4	1,147
Guinas	1,191	99.9	1	0.1	1,192
Nehale lyaMpingana	1,032	99.7	3	0.3	1,035
Okankolo	930	99.9	1	0.1	931
Olukonda	1,553	98.8	19	1.2	1,572
Omuntele	1,076	99.6	4	0.4	1,080
Omuthiyagwiipundi	3,175	99.2	26	0.8	3,201
Onayena	921	99.1	8	0.9	929
Oniipa	3,086	97.8	70	2.2	3,156
Onyaanya	1,503	99.5	7	0.5	1,510
Tsumeb	5,053	98.9	55	1.1	5,108
Oshikoto region	20,662	99.0	199	1.0	20,861

2.6.2 Employment by nationality and economic activity

The census further revealed that in Oshikoto region 'Accommodation and food service activities' sector employed the highest number of employees amounting to 6,576 followed by 3,623 employees in 'Wholesale and retail trade' sector. On the contrary, Real estate activities sector employed the least number with 4 employees.

The non-Namibian workforce were prominent in 'Education' sector (45 employees), followed by 'Human health and social work activities' sector with 41 employees.

Table 13: Distribution of employees by nationality and sector

Sector	Namibian Employees	Non-Namibian employees	Total Employment
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	446	-	446
Mining and quarrying	84	3	87
Manufacturing	1,022	15	1,037
Electricity supply	33	-	33
Water supply	91	-	91
Construction	236	2	238
Wholesale and retail trade	3,592	31	3,623
Transportation and storage	179	-	179
Accommodation and food service activities	6,539	37	6,576
Information and communication	59	-	59
Financial and insurance activities	127	-	127
Real estate activities	4	-	4
Professional, scientific, and technical activities	383	-	383
Administrative and support service activities	1,077	2	1,079
Public administration and defence	1,947	8	1,955
Education	3,011	45	3,056
Human health and social work activities	1,143	41	1,184
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	57	-	57
Other service activities	632	15	647
Activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies	-	-	-
Oshikoto region	20,662	199	20,861

2.7 Economic activities

2.7.1 Establishments by economic activities

The results in Table 14 indicates that most establishments (70.5%) were operating in 'Accommodation and food service activities' followed by 'Wholesale and retail trade' sector (15.4%). On the other hand, the proportion of establishments operating in the Real estate activities sector was the least, accounting for 0.01 percent of the responding establishments.

Table14: Distribution of establishments by economic activities

Sector	Number of establishments	%
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	29	0.4
Mining and quarrying	3	0.04
Manufacturing	271	3.6
Electricity supply	5	0.07
Water supply	2	0.03
Construction	14	0.2
Wholesale and retail trade	1,152	15.4
Transportation and storage	21	0.3
Accommodation and food service activities	5,272	70.5
Information and communication	10	0.1
Financial and insurance activities	22	0.3
Real estate activities	1	0.01
Professional, scientific, and technical activities	27	0.4
Administrative and support service activities	38	0.5
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	69	0.9
Education	243	3.3
Human health and social work activities	57	0.8
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	14	0.2
Other service activities	226	3.0
Activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies	-	-
Oshikoto region	7,476	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.¹
- 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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