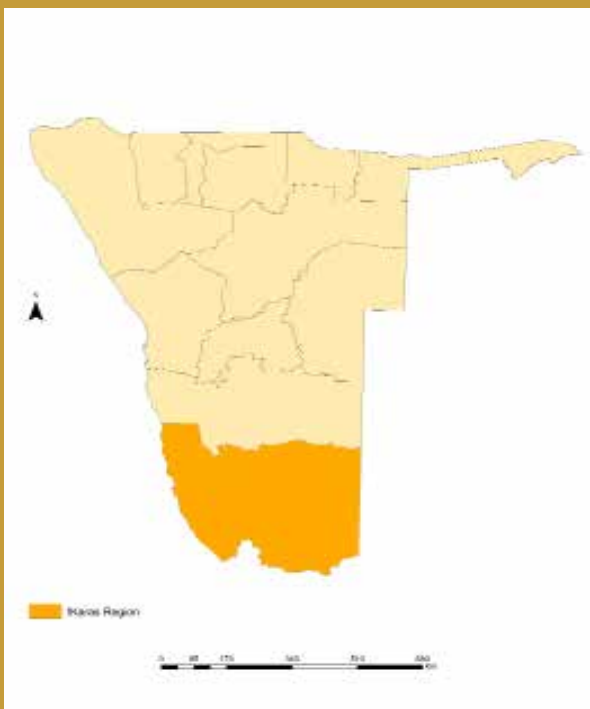


Namibia Statistics
Agency

|| Kharas Regional Profile

Census of Business Establishments 2019 - 21





MISSION STATEMENT

In a coordinated manner we produce and disseminate relevant, quality, and timely statistics that are fit-for-purpose in accordance with international standards and best practice



VISION STATEMENT

Be a high-performance institution in statistics delivery



CORE VALUES

- ✓ Integrity
- ✓ Excellent Performance
- ✓ Accuracy
- ✓ Teamwork
- ✓ Accountability
- ✓ Transparency





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 ||Kharas 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 ||Kharas 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

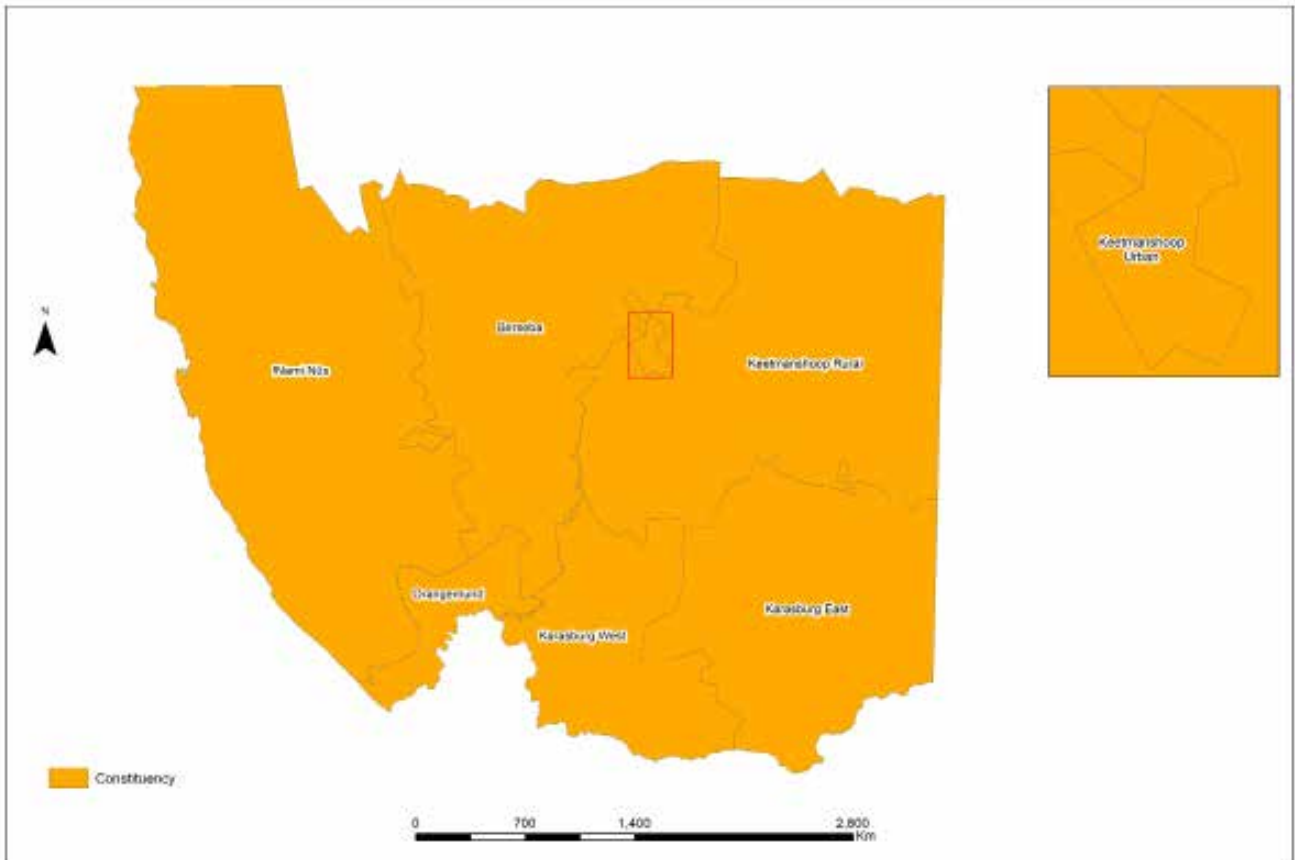
Statistician-General & CEO

July 2022

Table of Contents

Preface	3
List of Acronyms	6
Executive Summary	7
CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION AND OVERVIEW	8
CHAPTER 2: MAIN FINDINGS	10
2.1 Demographic characteristics	10
2.2 Working status	11
2.3 Establishment size	12
2.4 Period of operational commencement	13
2.5 Establishments ownership	15
2.6 Employment	18
2.7 Economic activities	20
Annexure I List of Terms and Definitions	21

||KHARAS 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



Executive Summary

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 1,857. Keetmanshoop Urban constituency had the highest responding establishments accounting for 31.7 percent of the total, followed by Karasburg West constituency (16.6%), and Oranjemund constituency (16.4%), whilst the Keetmanshoop rural constituency recorded the least number of establishments of 4.6 percent.

Size of establishments: The census revealed that most establishments (1,549) were characterized as micro establishments, followed by small establishments (205) and in the third-place medium establishments (82). Only 21 of establishments constituted as large establishments.

Ownership: The census revealed that 49.7 percent of establishments (923) were classified as Sole proprietors, followed by Government with 17.0 percent (316 establishments). The least type of ownerships were Partnerships and Limited liability companies (Public) that recorded 0.4 percent (7 establishments) and 0.5 percent (9 establishments) in the region.

Employment: During the census period, establishments in all constituencies of ||Kharas region reported to have a total of 18,689 employees. Most of these employees were recruited in 'Agriculture, forestry, and fishing' (3,537 employees) and 'Wholesale and retail trade' (2,577 employees) sectors. In relation to nationality, the census revealed that 18,510 employees were Namibians while 179 were non-Namibians 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 2019/21 Population and Housing Census Mapping, which commenced in October 2019 and ended April 2021. The extended period of enumeration was mainly caused by 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 represents a value of zero and insignificant values, respectively.

This report provides detailed basic highlights from the Census mapping including detailed analysis on the structural and demographic characteristics of establishments in the ||Kharas 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 ||Kharas region was 63.2 percent. Keetmanshoop Urban (74.0%) and Karasburg East (73.2%) constituencies recorded the highest response rates. While Berseba constituency registered the lowest response rate of 41.2 percent (Table 1).

Table 1: Response rate by constituency

Constituency	Total Number of Establishments	Non-response		Response	
		Number	%	Number	%
!Nami Nus	467	188	40.3	279	59.7
Berseba	250	147	58.8	103	41.2
Karasburg East	308	120	39.0	188	61.0
Karasburg West	421	113	26.8	308	73.2
Keetmanshoop Rural	142	57	40.1	85	59.9
Keetmanshoop Urban	796	207	26.0	589	74.0
Oranjemund	552	247	44.7	305	55.3
 Kharas region	2,936	1,079	36.8	1,857	63.2

CHAPTER 2: MAIN FINDINGS

2.1 Demographic characteristics

2.1.1 Establishments by constituency

||Kharas region is the southernmost and largest region in Namibia in terms of geographical area, covering a size of 161,395 km², comprising of 7 constituencies. The responding establishments in ||Kharas region were 1,857 (Table 2). According to the Census of Business Establishments 2019/21 report, the region ranked 9th in terms of responding establishments in Namibia with a contribution of 3.0 percent.

Table 2: Distribution of responding establishments by constituency

Constituency	Number	%
!Nami Nus	279	15.0
Berseba	103	5.5
Karasburg East	188	10.1
Karasburg West	308	16.6
Keetmanshoop Rural	85	4.6
Keetmanshoop Urban	589	31.7
Oranjemund	305	16.4
 Kharas region	1,857	100.0

The percentage distribution of responding establishments by constituency is presented in Figure 1. It is observed that Keetmanshoop Urban constituency had the highest number of responding establishments (31.7%), followed by Karasburg West (16.6%), and Oranjemund constituency (16.4%), whilst Keetmanshoop Rural constituency recorded the least number of responding establishments at 4.6 percent.

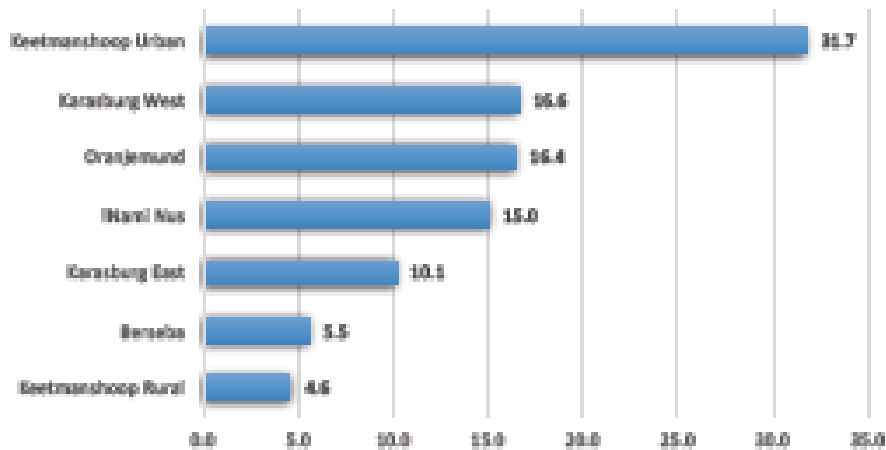


Figure 1: Percentage distribution of responding establishments

2.1.2 Responding establishments by urban and rural areas

Figure 2 depicts information on responding establishments by urban and rural areas. Most of the establishments (64.5%) were operating in urban area while 35.5 percent of the responding establishments were found to be operating in the rural area.

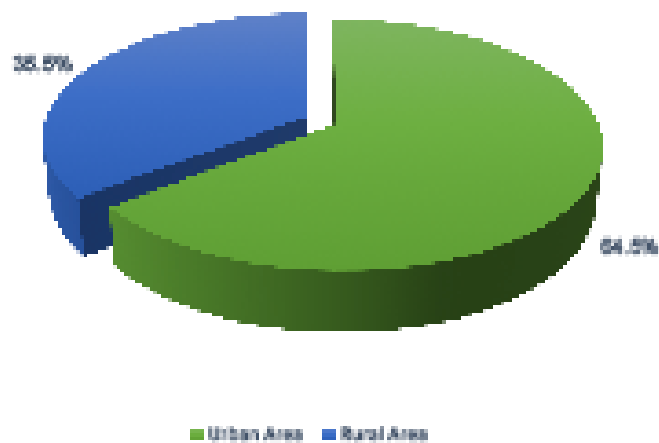


Figure 2: Share of responding establishments by urban and rural areas

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 60 establishments were non-operational, of which 56 establishments were temporarily closed while 4 establishments reported to have closed permanently.

Closed establishments were mainly prominent in Keetmanshoop Urban and Karasburg West constituencies with 33.3 percent and 18.3 percent respectively. Whereas Berseba constituency (3.3%) recorded the least number of closed establishments.

Table 3: Distribution of closed establishments by constituency

Constituency	Permanently closed		Temporarily closed		Total number closed	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
!Nami Nus	1	25.0	7	12.5	8	13.3
Berseba	-	-	2	3.6	2	3.3
Karasburg East	-	-	8	14.3	8	13.3
Karasburg West	-	-	11	19.6	11	18.3
Keetmanshoop Rural	-	-	5	8.9	5	8.3
Keetmanshoop Urban	3	75.0	17	30.4	20	33.3
Oranjemund	-	-	6	10.7	6	10.0
 Kharas region	4	100.0	56	100.0	60	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 1,797. As expected, Keetmanshoop Urban constituency ranked the highest with 569 establishments.

On the other hand, the lowest number of operational establishments were found in Keetmanshoop Rural and Berseba constituencies with 80 establishments (4.5%) and 101 establishments (5.6%).

Table 4: Distribution of operational establishments by constituency

Constituency	Operational establishments	
	Number	%
!Nami Nus	271	15.1
Berseba	101	5.6
Karasburg East	180	10.0
Karasburg West	297	16.5
Keetmanshoop Rural	80	4.5
Keetmanshoop Urban	569	31.7
Oranjemund	299	16.6
 Kharas region	1,797	100.0

2.3 Establishment size¹

2.3.1 Establishments by size and constituency

In terms of the distribution of establishments by size as presented in Table 5, the region is immersed with micro establishments (1,549), followed by small establishments (205) and medium establishments (82). Furthermore, the results shows that only 21 large establishments were registered in the region.

At constituency level, micro establishments were largely observed in Keetmanshoop Urban and Karasburg West constituencies with 31.4 percent and 17.4 percent of establishments respectively. On the other hand, Keetmanshoop Rural constituency (4.4%) registered the least number of micro establishments. In contrast, the highest proportion of large establishments were recorded in !Nami Nus (28.6%) and Oranjemund (19.0%) constituencies.

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)	
!Nami Nus	15.6	10.7	12.2	28.6	15.0
Berseba	5.6	7.3	1.2	-	5.5
Karasburg East	9.9	12.7	7.3	14.3	10.1
Karasburg West	17.4	9.3	20.7	14.3	16.6
Keetmanshoop Rural	4.4	5.9	3.7	9.5	4.6
Keetmanshoop Urban	31.4	34.6	34.1	14.3	31.7
Oranjemund	15.8	19.5	20.7	19.0	16.4
 Kharas region	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Number of Establishments	1,549	205	82	21	1,857

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, the bulk of establishments (39.5%) in the region were aged between 2 to 5 years old. This was followed by 23.8 percent of establishments that were aged more than 15 years.

Table 6: Distribution of establishments by age

Age in years	Number of establishments	%
< 2 years	186	10.0
2 years to 5 years	733	39.5
6 years to 10 years	284	15.3
11 years to 15 years	212	11.4
> 15 years	442	23.8
 Kharas region	1,857	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 1,857 establishments that responded, most establishments (850) started operating during the period of '2013 and before' (Figure 3). In addition, a surge of 467 establishments started operating during the period of 2018 - 2019 while the lowest influx of 155 establishments started operating during the period of 2014 - 2015.

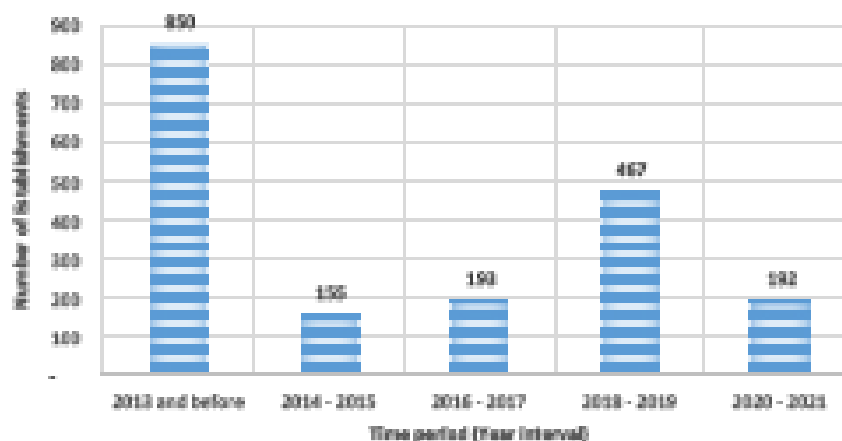


Figure 3: Number of establishments by period of starting operation

During the period 2018 - 2019, Keetmanshoop Urban constituency (146 establishments), !Nami Nus (83 establishments) and Karasburg West constituency (76 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	
!Nami Nus	120	21	25	83	30	279
Berseba	59	9	11	18	6	103
Karasburg East	79	17	18	52	22	188
Karasburg West	111	27	41	76	53	308
Keetmanshoop Rural	54	5	3	17	6	85
Keetmanshoop Urban	277	48	63	146	55	589
Oranjemund	150	28	32	75	20	305
 Kharas region	850	155	193	467	192	1,857

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. 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 operations 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	28	4	5	6	-	43
Mining and quarrying	9	-	-	1	-	10
Manufacturing	22	15	4	20	7	68
Electricity Supply	3	-	-	3	-	6
Water supply	4	-	1	1	1	7
Construction	26	2	1	3	1	33
Wholesale and retail trade	191	58	100	221	120	690
Transportation and storage	22	2	6	6	-	36
Accommodation and food service activities	198	36	38	96	34	402
Information and communication	10	2	1	2	-	15
Financial and insurance activities	22	6	5	7	5	45
Real estate activities	2	-	-	1	-	3
Professional, scientific, and technical activities	16	1	-	2	1	20
Administrative and support service activities	23	5	5	6	2	41
Public administration and defence	91	5	4	28	2	130
Education	60	10	9	11	6	96
Human health and social work activities	28	4	3	10	3	48
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	16	-	-	5	-	21
Other service activities	79	5	11	38	10	143
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-	-	-	-
 Kharas region	850	155	193	467	192	1,857

2.5 Establishments ownership

2.5.1 Establishments by type of ownership

Most of the responding establishments (49.7%) were found to be operating as Sole proprietors followed by Government (17.0%) and close cooperation (16.0%) as displayed in Figure 4 below. The least type of ownerships were Limited liability companies (public) with 0.5 percent and partnerships with 0.4 percent.

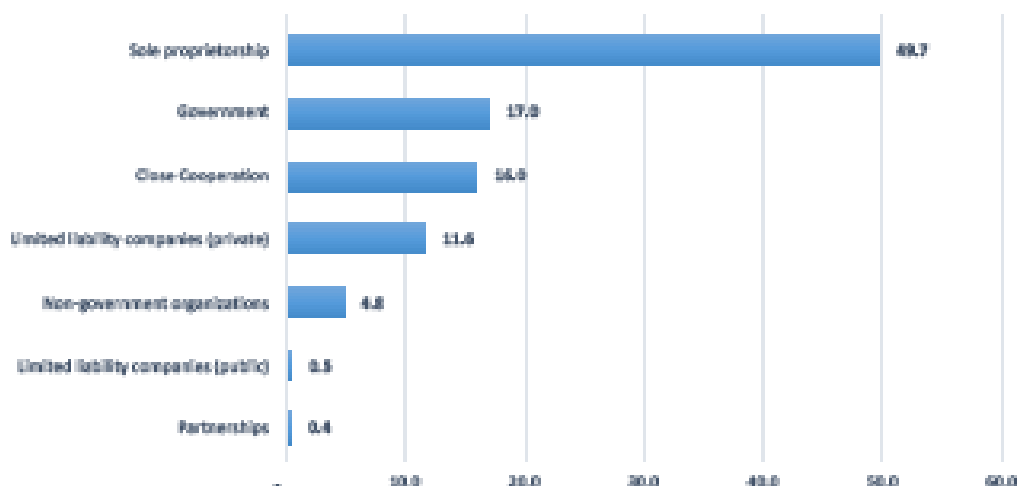


Figure 4: Percentage distribution of responding establishments by type of ownership

2.5.2 Establishments by type of ownership and constituency

The census reveals that out of 1,857 establishments in ||Kharas region, most establishments (923) were trading as Sole proprietors (Table 9). These establishments were mainly situated in Keetmanshoop Urban constituency with 282 establishments, followed by Karasburg West constituency with 213 establishments and !Nami Nus constituency with 158 establishments. Whereas Keetmanshoop Rural constituency recorded the least number of Sole proprietors (25 establishments).

Furthermore, the findings indicate that Close cooperation were prominent in Keetmanshoop Urban constituency with 117 establishments, followed by Oranjemund constituency 57 establishments and !Nami Nus (42 establishments). While Berseba and Keetmanshoop rural constituencies both recorded the least number of establishments, each with 13 establishments.

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

Constituency	Sole proprietorship	Partnerships	Close cooperation	Government	Limited liability companies (private)	Limited liability companies (public)	Non-government organizations
!Nami Nus	158	2	42	41	25	2	9
Berseba	34	-	13	40	7	-	9
Karasburg East	72	-	26	60	21	-	9
Karasburg West	213	-	29	22	33	1	10
Keetmanshoop Rural	25	-	13	29	10	-	8
Keetmanshoop Urban	282	4	117	91	61	4	30
Oranjemund	139	1	57	33	59	2	14
 Kharas region	923	7	297	316	216	9	89

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 510 establishments were operating in 'Wholesale and retail trade' sector (Table 10). The least sole proprietors were operating within the 'Agriculture, forestry and fishing'; Water supply and 'Information and Communication' 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 99 establishments, followed by 'Accommodation and food service activities' sector with 62 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	5	26	-	-	1	1	43
Mining and quarrying	3	-	7	-	-	-	-	10
Manufacturing	28	2	6	-	-	1	31	68
Electricity supply	1	1	2	-	-	-	2	6
Water supply	-	4	2	-	-	-	1	7
Construction	19	4	5	-	-	-	5	33
Wholesale and retail trade	99	3	75	2	-	1	510	690
Transportation and storage	8	5	17	-	-	-	6	36
Accommodation and food service activities	62	38	21	-	8	-	273	402
Information and communication	4	1	6	1	2	-	1	15
Financial and insurance activities	17	2	15	6	-	1	4	45
Real estate activities	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	3
Professional, scientific, and technical activities	3	9	3	-	-	2	3	20
Administrative and support service activities	22	9	8	-	-	-	2	41
Public administration and defence	-	122	5	-	3	-	-	130
Education	6	67	8	-	4	-	11	96
Human health and social work activities	4	22	6	-	6	1	9	48
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	1	13	-	-	-	-	7	21
Other service activities	9	7	4	-	66	-	57	143
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
 Kharas region	297	316	216	9	89	7	923	1,857

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 59.4 percent of establishments as opposed to 40.6 percent of establishments owned by females.

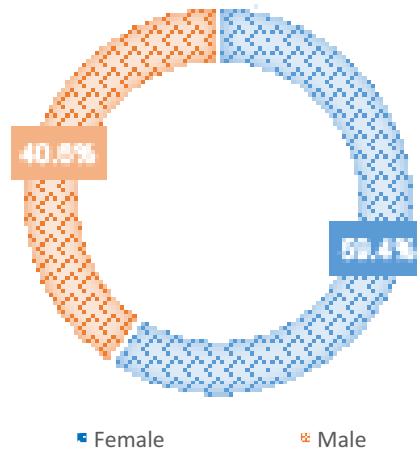


Figure 5: Share of Sole proprietors by sex

Table 11 presents the distribution of ownership of Sole proprietorship establishments by sex and constituency. Notably, the results show that 548 establishments were owned by males as compared to 375 establishments that were owned by females. This distribution is further reflected in all constituencies where male-owned establishments dominated their female counterparts, with Keetmanshoop Urban constituency recording the lowest male dominance of 52.5 percent.

Table 11: Distribution of Sole proprietorship by sex and constituency

Constituency	Sex				Total Number
	Female		Male		
	Number	%	Number	%	
!Nami Nus	62	39.2	96	60.8	158
Berseba	16	47.1	18	52.9	34
Karasburg East	29	40.3	43	59.7	72
Karasburg West	74	34.7	139	65.3	213
Keetmanshoop Rural	11	44.0	14	56.0	25
Keetmanshoop Urban	134	47.5	148	52.5	282
Oranjemund	49	35.3	90	64.7	139
 Kharas region	375	40.6	548	59.4	923

2.6 Employment

2.6.1 Employment by nationality and constituency

The total number of employed persons in establishments for ||Kharas region stood at 18,689 employees, with !Nami Nus constituency recording the highest number of 4,840 employees, whilst in second place Keetmanshoop Urban recorded 4,425 employees (Table 12). The least number of employees (560) were registered in Berseba constituency.

In terms of nationality, a total of 18,510 Namibian employees (99.0%) accounted for most of the employment compared to 179 non-Namibian 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	%	
!Nami Nus	4,804	25.7	36	0.2	4,840
Berseba	554	3.0	6	0.0	560
Karasburg East	1,796	9.6	20	0.1	1,816
Karasburg West	2,449	13.1	18	0.1	2,467
Keetmanshoop Rural	1,174	6.3	9	0.0	1,183
Keetmanshoop Urban	4,387	23.5	38	0.2	4,425
Oranjemund	3,346	17.9	52	0.3	3,398
 Kharas region	18,510	99.0	179	1.0	18,689

2.6.2 Employment by nationality and economic activity

The census further reveals that in ||Kharas region, 'Agriculture, forestry, and fishing' sector employed the highest number of employees amounting to 3,537 followed by 2,577 employees in 'Wholesale and retail trade' sector.

The non-Namibian workforce were prominent in 'Mining and quarrying' sector (27 employees), followed by 'Wholesale and retail trade' and Manufacturing sectors, both with 26 employees.

Table 13: Distribution of employees by nationality and economic activities

Sector	Namibian Employees	Non-Namibian employees	Total Employment
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	3,520	17	3,537
Mining and quarrying	671	27	698
Manufacturing	2,296	26	2,322
Electricity supply	118	-	118
Water supply	358	-	358
Construction	432	4	436
Wholesale and retail trade	2,551	26	2,577
Transportation and storage	435	3	438
Accommodation and food service activities	1,720	12	1,732
Information and communication	98	1	99
Financial and insurance activities	226	-	226
Real estate activities	11	-	11
Professional, scientific, and technical activities	297	12	309
Administrative and support service activities	1,332	3	1,335
Public administration and defence	1,861	6	1,867
Education	1,385	7	1,392
Human health and social work activities	765	19	784
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	42	-	42
Other service activities	392	16	408
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-
 Kharas region	18,510	179	18,689

2.7 Economic activities

2.7.1 Establishments by economic activities

The results in Table 14 indicates that most establishments (37.2%) were operating in 'Wholesale and retail trade' followed by 'Accommodation and food service activities' sector (21.6%).

On the other hand, the proportion of establishments operating in the 'Real estate activities' sector was the least, accounting for 0.2 percent of the operating establishments.

Table 14: Distribution of establishment by economic activities

Sector	Number of establishments	%
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	43	2.3
Mining and quarrying	10	0.5
Manufacturing	68	3.7
Electricity supply	6	0.3
Water supply	7	0.4
Construction	33	1.8
Wholesale and retail trade	690	37.2
Transportation and storage	36	1.9
Accommodation and food service activities	402	21.6
Information and communication	15	0.8
Financial and insurance activities	45	2.4
Real estate activities	3	0.2
Professional, scientific, and technical activities	20	1.1
Administrative and support service activities	41	2.2
Public administration and defence	130	7.0
Education	96	5.2
Human health and social work activities	48	2.6
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	21	1.1
Other service activities	143	7.7
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	-	-
 Kharas region	1,857	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.



Namibia Statistics Agency
P.O. Box 2133
FGI House, Post Street Mall
Windhoek Namibia
Tel: +264 61 431 3200
Fax: +264 61 431 3253
Email: info@nsa.org.na
www.nsa.org.na