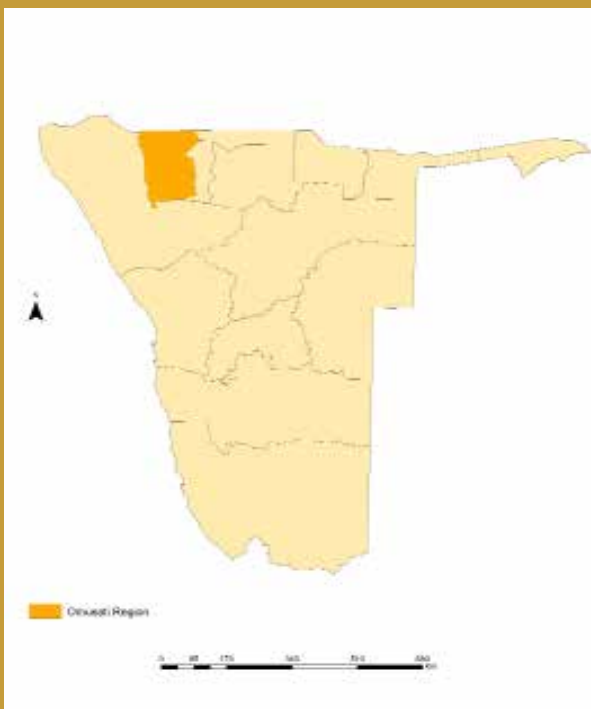


Namibia Statistics  
Agency

# Omusati 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 Omusati 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 Omusati 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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## List of Acronyms

<b>CAPI</b>	Computer Aided Personal Interview
<b>EA</b>	Enumeration Area
<b>GDP</b>	Gross Domestic Product
<b>GIS</b>	Geographic Information Systems
<b>ISIC</b>	International Standard Industry Classification of all economic activities
<b>MSME</b>	Micro, small, medium enterprises
<b>NSA</b>	Namibia Statistics Agency
<b>SBR</b>	Statistical Business Register
<b>SNA</b>	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 11, 055. Outapi constituency had the highest responding establishments accounting for 17.7 percent of the total, followed by Tsandi constituency (11.8 %), and Etayi constituency (10.6%), whilst Elim constituency recorded the least number of establishments of 4.9 percent.

**Size of establishments:** The census revealed that majority of establishments (10,707) were categorized as micro establishment, followed by small establishments (277) and medium establishments (58). Only 13 establishments were classified as large establishments.

**Ownership:** The census revealed that 63.9 percent of establishments (7,060) were classified as Sole proprietors, while 29.0 percent (3,201) were classified as Close Cooperation, with only 0.02 percent of establishments (2) Cooperatives in the region.

**Employment:** During the census period, establishments reported to have 25,135 employees. Looking at the employment by sector, the census revealed that the 'Accommodation and food service activities' sector accounted for the highest number of employees amounting to 9,039.



# 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 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 Omusati 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 Omusati region was 55.8 percent. Outapi (64.1%), Okalongo (59.7%) and Ruacana (57.7%) constituencies recorded the highest response rates. While Otamanzi constituency registered the lowest response rate of 47.9 percent (Table 1).



Table 1: Response rate by constituency

Constituency	Total Number of Establishments	Non-response		Response	
		Number	%	Number	%
Anamulenge	1,550	792	51.1	758	48.9
Elim	1,060	523	49.3	537	50.7
Etayi	2,042	866	42.4	1,176	57.6
Ogongo	1,087	514	47.3	573	52.7
Okahao	1,801	806	44.8	995	55.2
Okalongo	1,562	629	40.3	933	59.7
Onesi	1,315	580	44.1	735	55.9
Oshikuku	1,345	584	43.4	761	56.6
Otamanzi	1,191	620	52.1	571	47.9
Outapi	3,050	1,095	35.9	1,955	64.1
Ruacana	1,318	558	42.3	760	57.7
Tsandi	2,497	1,196	47.9	1,301	52.1
<b>Omusati region</b>	<b>19,818</b>	<b>8,763</b>	<b>44.2</b>	<b>11,055</b>	<b>55.8</b>

## CHAPTER 2: MAIN FINDINGS

### 2.1 Demographic characteristics

#### 2.1.1 Establishments by constituency

Omusati region is geographically located in the northern part of Namibia, covering 26,600 km<sup>2</sup> and comprising 12 constituencies. The responding establishments in Omusati region were 11,055 (Table 2). According to the Census of Business Establishments 2019/21 report, Omusati region ranked 1st in terms of responding establishments in Namibia with a contribution of 18.0 percent.

Table 2: Distribution of responding establishment by constituency

Constituency	Number	%
Anamulenge	757	6.8
Elim	537	4.9
Etayi	1,176	10.6
Ogongo	573	5.2
Okahao	995	9.0
Okalongo	932	8.4
Onesi	735	6.6
Oshikuku	761	6.9
Otamanzi	571	5.2
Outapi	1,957	17.7
Ruacana	760	6.9
Tsandi	1,301	11.8
<b>Omusati region</b>	<b>11,055</b>	<b>100.0</b>

The proportion distribution of responding establishments by constituency is presented in Figure 1. It is observed that Outapi constituency recorded the highest number of responding establishments accounting for 17.7 percent followed by Tsandi constituency (11.8%), and Etayi (10.6%), whilst Elim constituency recorded the least number of responding establishments with 4.9 percent.

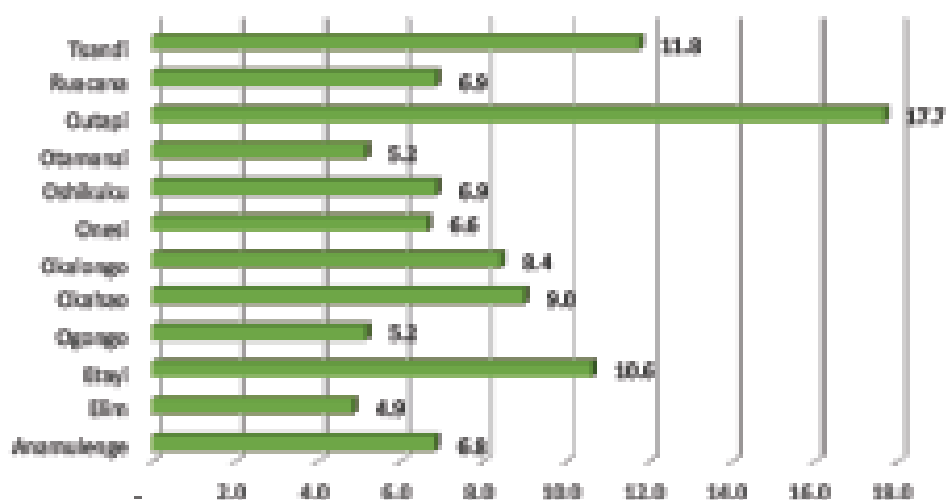


Figure 1: Percentage distribution of responding establishments

### 2.1.2 Responding establishments by urban and rural areas

Figure 2 depicts the distribution of responding establishments by urban and rural areas. Majority of the establishments (89.4%) were operating in rural area while 10.6 percent of the establishments were found to be operating in the urban area.

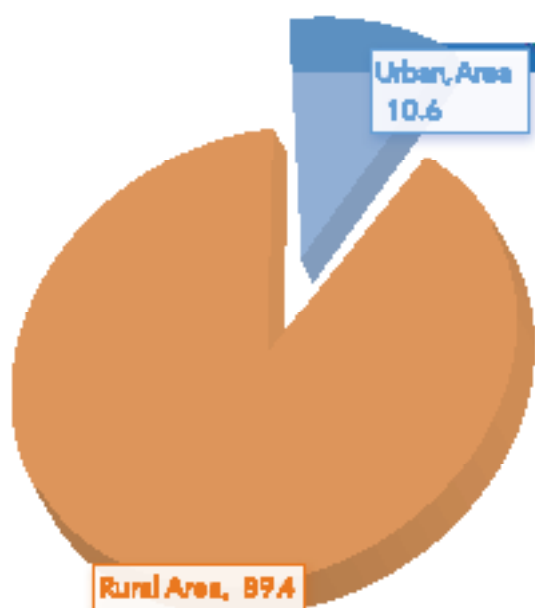


Figure 2: Share of responding establishments by urban and rural areas

## 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 170 establishments were non-operational, of which 167 establishments were temporarily closed while 3 establishments reported to have closed permanently.

Closed establishments were mainly prominent in Outapi constituency with 20.6 percent, while Otamanzi constituency recorded the least number of closed establishments (0.6%).

Table 3: Distribution of closed establishments by constituency

Constituency	Permanently closed		Temporarily closed		Total Number Closed	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Anamulenge	1	33.3	33	19.8	34	20.0
Elim	-	-	10	6.0	10	5.9
Etayi	1	33.3	28	16.8	29	17.1
Ogongo	-	-	5	3.0	5	2.9
Okahao	-	-	10	6.0	10	5.9
Okalongo	1	33.3	12	7.2	13	7.6
Onesi	-	-	9	5.4	9	5.3
Oshikuku	-	-	7	4.2	7	4.1
Otamanzi	-	-	1	0.6	1	0.6
Outapi	-	-	35	21.0	35	20.6
Ruacana	-	-	6	3.6	6	3.5
Tsandi	-	-	11	6.6	11	6.5
<b>Omusati region</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>100</b>

## 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 10,885. As expected, Outapi constituency ranked the highest with 1,922 establishments.

The lowest number of operational establishments were found in Elim constituency with 527 establishments, followed by Ogongo constituency with 568 establishments and Otamanzi constituency that recorded 570 establishments.

Table 4: Distribution of operational establishments by constituency

Constituency	Total operational establishments	
	Number	%
Anamulenge	723	6.6
Elim	527	4.8
Etayi	1,147	10.5
Ogongo	568	5.2
Okahao	985	9.0
Okalongo	919	8.4
Onesi	726	6.7
Oshikuku	754	6.9
Otamanzi	570	5.2
Outapi	1,922	17.7
Ruacana	754	6.9
Tsandi	1,290	11.9
<b>Omusati region</b>	<b>10,885</b>	<b>100.0</b>

## 2.3 Establishment size<sup>1</sup>

### 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 (10,707), followed by small establishments (277) and medium establishments (58). Furthermore, the information

<sup>1</sup>The size measures are based on the national MSME policy 2016 - 2021.

showed that only 13 large establishments were registered in the region.

At constituency level, micro establishments were largely observed in Outapi and Tsandi constituencies accounting for 17.3 percent and 11.8 percent, respectively. On the contrary, Otamanzi constituency (5.2%) registered the least number of micro establishments. Additionally, Outapi and Ruacana constituencies recorded the highest share of medium establishments, accounting for 19.0 percent each.

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)	
Anamulenge	7.0	2.2	5.2	-	6.8
Elim	4.9	2.9	3.4	-	4.9
Etayi	10.7	7.9	10.3	-	10.6
Ogongo	5.3	2.2	-	7.7	5.2
Okahao	9.0	8.7	10.3	7.7	9.0
Okalongo	8.4	9.4	8.6	-	8.4
Onesi	6.7	6.5	6.9	-	6.6
Oshikuku	6.8	9.0	12.1	7.7	6.9
Otamanzi	5.2	3.6	-	-	5.2
Outapi	17.3	30.3	19.0	53.8	17.7
Ruacana	6.8	6.1	19.0	15.4	6.9
Tsandi	11.8	11.2	5.2	7.7	11.8
<b>Omusati region</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total Number of Establishments</b>	<b>10,707</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>11,055</b>

## 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 (42.3%) were aged between 2 to 5 years old. This was followed by 21.1 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	1,126	10.2
2 years to 5 years	4,671	42.3
6 years to 10 years	1,813	16.4
11 years to 15 years	1,116	10.1
> 15 years	2,329	21.1
<b>Omusati region</b>	<b>11,055</b>	<b>100.0</b>

### 2.4.2 Distribution of establishments by period of starting operation

The census also sought information on the year the establishment started with operations and using '2013 and before' as the base year. Out of 11,055 establishments that responded, most establishments (4,712 establishments) started operating during the period of '2013 and before' (Figure 3). In addition, a surge of 2,712 establishments started operating during the period of 2018 - 2019 while the lowest influx of 1,046 establishments started operating during the period of 2014 - 2015.

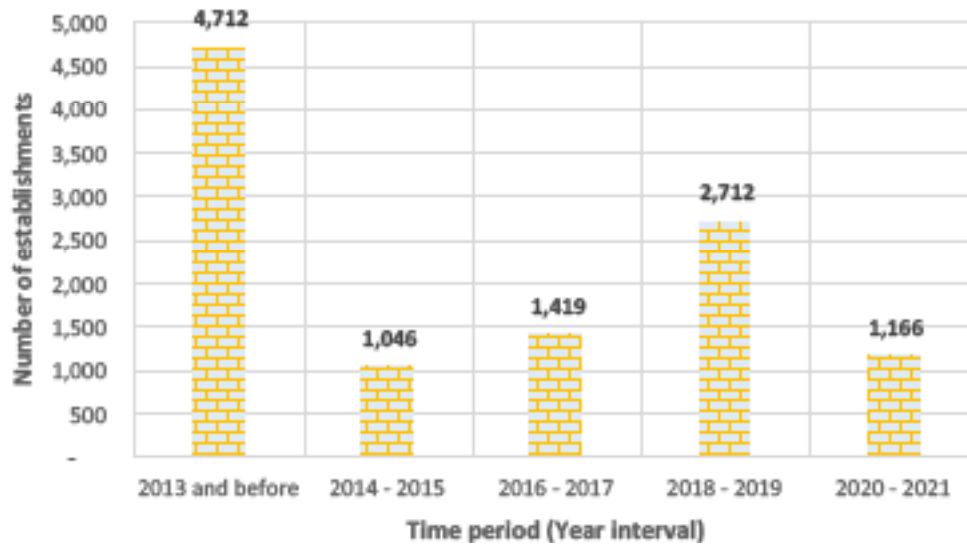


Figure 3: Number of establishments by period of starting operation

During the period 2018 - 2019, Outapi constituency (433 establishments), Etayi (390 establishments) and Tsandi constituency (338 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	
Anamulenge	350	59	96	188	64	757
Elim	246	49	65	126	51	537
Etayi	440	90	147	390	109	1,176
Ogongo	268	49	82	119	55	573
Okahao	464	114	97	231	89	995
Okalongo	411	81	111	238	91	932
Onesi	311	60	89	188	87	735
Oshikuku	358	73	76	147	107	761
Otamanzi	232	51	72	146	70	571
Outapi	834	218	275	433	197	1,957
Ruacana	278	82	135	168	97	760
Tsandi	520	120	174	338	149	1,301
<b>Omusati region</b>	<b>4,712</b>	<b>1,046</b>	<b>1,419</b>	<b>2,712</b>	<b>1,166</b>	<b>11,055</b>

### 2.4.3 Economic activity distribution of establishments by year of starting operation

The census reveals an upward trend of establishments over the years in 'Accommodation and food service' and 'Wholesale and retail trade' sectors as presented in Table 8. While for the same period, the number of emerging establishments in 'Mining and quarrying' and Real estate activities sectors were low.

Table 8: Number 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	22	5	10	15	7	59
Mining and quarrying	-	1	-	-	-	1
Manufacturing	159	67	58	117	43	444
Electricity supply	3	1	2	1	-	7
Water supply	2	-	-	-	-	2
Construction	5	2	3	-	-	10
Wholesale and retail trade	611	148	234	427	199	1,619
Transportation and storage	7	-	-	2	-	9
Accommodation and food service activities	3,253	745	1,015	1,959	853	7,825
Information and communication	1	1	1	-	-	3
Financial and insurance activities	26	3	5	8	2	44
Real estate activities	-	-	-	1	-	1
Professional, scientific, and technical activities	16	1	2	6	4	29
Administrative and support service activities	21	2	6	4	1	34
Public administration and defence	89	13	2	13	2	119
Education	289	18	15	57	15	394
Human health and social work activities	39	4	10	17	-	70
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	4	-	3	6	6	19
Other service activities	165	35	53	79	34	366
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Omusati region</b>	<b>4,712</b>	<b>1,046</b>	<b>1,419</b>	<b>2,712</b>	<b>1,166</b>	<b>11,055</b>

## 2.5 Establishments ownership

### 2.5.1 Establishments by type of ownership

In Omusati region more than half of the responding establishments (63.9%) were found to be operating as Sole proprietors followed by Close cooperation (29.0%) as displayed in Figure 4 below. The least type of ownership were Cooperatives (0.02%), followed by Limited liability companies (public) with 0.1 percent.

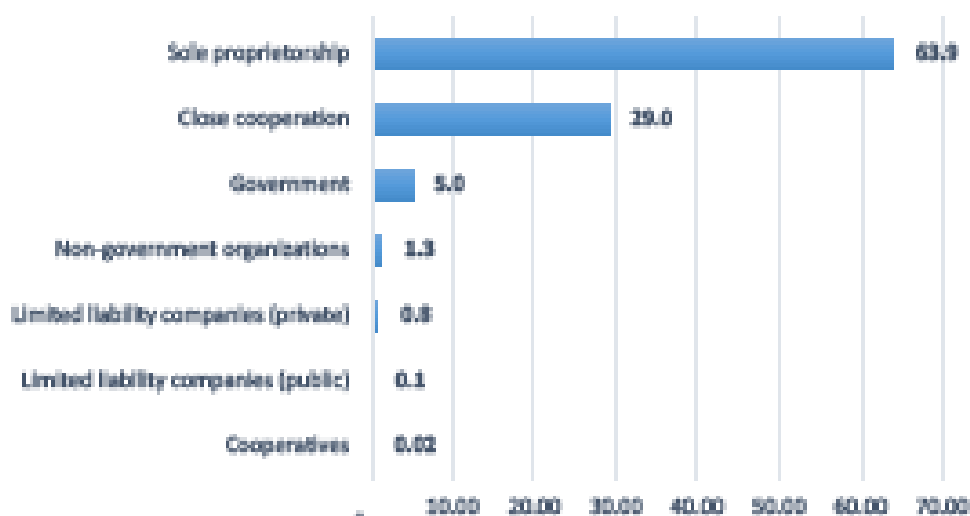


Figure 4: Percentage distribution of responding establishments by type of ownership

## 2.5.2 Establishments by type of ownership and constituency

The census reveals that out of 11,055 establishments in Omusati region, most establishments (7,060) were trading as Sole proprietors (Table 9). These establishments were mainly situated in the constituencies of Outapi with 1,010 establishments, followed by Etayi with 902 establishments and Tsandi with 834 establishments. Elim constituency on the other hand, recorded the least Sole proprietors with 348 establishments only.

Further analysis indicates that Close cooperation were prominent in Outapi constituency with 755 establishments, followed by Tsandi constituency with 378 establishments and Okahao constituency (289 establishments). Whereas Otamanzi constituency recorded the least number of Sole proprietors (126 establishments).

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

Constituency	Close cooperation	Cooperatives	Government	Limited liability companies (private)	Limited liability companies (public)	Non - government organizations	Sole proprietorship
Anamulenge	169	-	14	-	-	7	567
Elim	165	1	17	1	-	5	348
Etayi	207	-	50	-	-	17	902
Ogongo	143	-	21	-	-	5	404
Okahao	289	-	51	20	2	8	625
Okalongo	260	-	39	6	2	12	613
Onesi	177	-	49	2	-	10	497
Oshikuku	278	-	44	8	1	11	419
Otamanzi	126	-	27	-	-	5	413
Outapi	755	1	108	39	8	36	1,010
Ruacana	254	-	56	12	1	9	428
Tsandi	378	-	72	2	1	14	834
<b>Omusati region</b>	<b>3,201</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>548</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>7,060</b>

## 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 6,121 establishments were operating in 'Accommodation and food services' sector (Table 10). The least Sole proprietors were operating within the 'Agriculture, forestry and fishing' sector.

Furthermore, the highest number of establishments operating as Close cooperation, were involved in the 'Accommodation and food services activities' sector, which accounted for 1,664 establishments, followed by 'Wholesale and retail trade' sector with 887 establishments.

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

Sectors	Ownership Status							Total Number of establishments
	Close cooperation	Cooperatives	Government	Limited liability companies (private)	Limited liability companies (public)	Non-government organizations	Sole proprietorship	
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	50	1	6	1	-	-	1	59
Mining and quarrying	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Manufacturing	305	1	-	3	-	1	134	444
Electricity supply	2	-	1	4	-	-	-	7
Water supply	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2
Construction	9	-	1	-	-	-	-	10
Wholesale and retail trade	887	-	7	50	4	3	668	1,619
Transportation and storage	-	-	2	7	-	-	-	9
Accommodation and food service activities	1,664	-	31	3	-	6	6,121	7,825
Information and communication	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	3
Financial and insurance activities	20	-	1	10	11	-	2	44
Real estate activities	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Professional, scientific, and technical activities	12	-	11	-	-	-	6	29
Administrative and support service activities	20	-	11	1	-	-	2	34
Public administration and defence	3	-	107	1	-	5	3	119
Education	49	-	319	-	-	6	20	394
Human health and social work activities	20	-	43	2	-	2	3	70
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	10	-	5	-	-	2	2	19
Other service activities	147	-	1	6	-	114	98	366
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Omusati region</b>	<b>3,201</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>548</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>7,060</b>	<b>11,055</b>

#### 2.5.4 Sole proprietors by sex and constituency

In terms of sole proprietor's ownership by sex, the census reveals that female ownership dominates, accounting for 54.5 percent of establishments as opposed to 45.5 percent of establishments owned by males. It is worth noting that Omusati region is the only region where the share of female owned establishments surpasses male owned establishments.



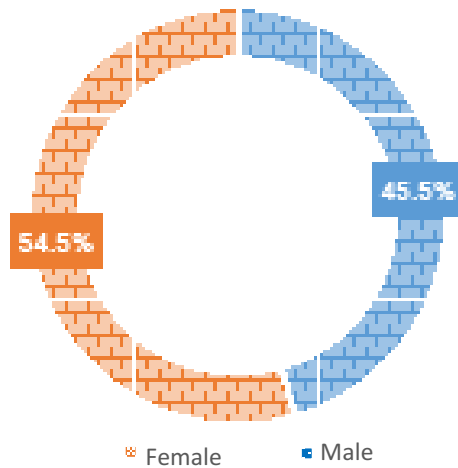


Figure 5: Share of Sole proprietors by sex

Table 11 presents the distribution of ownership of Sole proprietors' establishments by sex and constituency. Notably, the results shows that 3,845 establishments were owned by female while 3,215 establishments were owned by males. The distribution by sex at constituency level remains the same as at regional level, except for Anamulenge constituency.

Table 11: Distribution of sole proprietorship by sex and constituency

Constituency	Sex				Total Number
	Female		Male		
	Number	%	Number	%	
Anamulenge	267	47.1	300	52.9	567
Elim	179	51.4	169	48.6	348
Etayi	497	55.2	404	44.8	901
Ogongo	230	57.1	173	42.9	403
Okahao	348	55.7	277	44.3	625
Okalongo	328	53.4	286	46.6	614
Onesi	266	53.4	232	46.6	498
Oshikuku	239	56.9	181	43.1	420
Otamanzi	223	54.1	189	45.9	412
Outapi	551	54.6	459	45.4	1,010
Ruacana	244	57.0	184	43.0	428
Tsandi	473	56.7	361	43.3	834
<b>Omusati region</b>	<b>3,845</b>	<b>54.5</b>	<b>3,215</b>	<b>45.5</b>	<b>7,060</b>

## 2.6 Employment

### 2.6.1 Employment by nationality and constituency

The total number of employed persons in establishments for Omusati region stood at 25,135 employees. In terms of nationality, Namibian employees amounted to 24,883 compared to 252 non-Namibian employees. The regional proportion of non-Namibian employees to the total employment was 1.0 percent. At constituency level, the highest share of 1.9 percent was recorded in Outapi constituency (Table 12).

Table 12: Distribution of employees by nationality and constituency

Constituency	Namibian Employees		Non-Namibian employees		Total employment
	Number	%	Number	%	
Anamulenge	1,118	99.5	6	0.5	1,124
Elim	875	99.3	6	0.7	881
Etayi	1,957	99.3	14	0.7	1,971
Ogongo	875	99.2	7	0.8	882
Okahao	2,281	99.4	13	0.6	2,294
Okalongo	1,910	99.3	14	0.7	1,924
Onesi	1,508	99.5	8	0.5	1,516
Oshikuku	2,128	98.6	30	1.4	2,158
Otamanzi	855	99.8	2	0.2	857
Outapi	6,329	98.1	121	1.9	6,450
Ruacana	2,572	99.6	11	0.4	2,583
Tsandi	2,475	99.2	20	0.8	2,495
<b>Omusati region</b>	<b>24,883</b>	<b>99.0</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>25,135</b>

### 2.6.2 Employment by nationality and economic activities

The census further reveals that in Omusati region 'Accommodation and food service activities' sector employed the highest number of employees amounting to 9,039 followed by 4,661 employees in 'Education' sector. The Non-Namibian workforce were prominent in 'Wholesale and retail trade' sector (102 employees), followed by 'Accommodation and food service activities' sector with 36 employees.

Table 13: Distribution of employees by nationality and economic activities

Sector	Namibian Employees	Non-Namibian employees	Total Employment
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	809	9	818
Mining and quarrying	10	-	10
Manufacturing	879	17	896
Electricity supply	101	-	101
Water supply	109	-	109
Construction	57	1	58
Wholesale and retail trade	4,247	102	4,349
Transportation and storage	24	-	24
Accommodation and food service activities	9,003	36	9,039
Information and communication	3	-	3
Financial and insurance activities	218	-	218
Real estate activities	1	-	1
Professional, scientific, and technical activities	144	-	144
Administrative and support service activities	175	1	176
Public administration and defence	2,340	13	2,353
Education	4,626	35	4,661
Human health and social work activities	1,058	21	1,079
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	37	-	37
Other service activities	1,042	17	1,059
Activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies	-	-	-
<b>Omusati region</b>	<b>24,883</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>25,135</b>

## 2.7 Economic activities

### 2.7.1 Establishments by economic activities

The results in Table 14 indicates that most establishments (70.8%) were operating in 'Accommodation and food services Activities' followed by Wholesale and retail trade' sector (14.6%). On the other hand, the proportion of establishments operating in 'Mining and quarrying' and 'Real estate activities' sectors were the lowest, accounting for 0.01 percent each.

Table 14: Distribution of establishments by economic activities

Sector	Number of establishments	%
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	59	0.5
Mining and quarrying	1	0.01
Manufacturing	444	4.0
Electricity supply	7	0.06
Water supply	2	0.02
Construction	10	0.09
Wholesale and retail trade	1,619	14.6
Transportation and storage	9	0.08
Accommodation and food service activities	7,825	70.8
Information and communication	3	0.03
Financial and insurance activities	44	0.4
Real estate activities	1	0.01
Professional, scientific, and technical activities	29	0.3
Administrative and support service activities	34	0.31
Public administration and defence	119	1.1
Education	394	3.56
Human health and social work activities	70	0.6
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	19	0.17
Other service activities	366	3.3
Activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies	-	-
<b>Omusati region</b>	<b>11,055</b>	<b>100.0</b>



# 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:

<b>Branch:</b>	A smaller establishment located away from the main office, generally referred to as subsidiaries, where a single production activity of the establishment is conducted.
<b>Census Mapping:</b>	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.
<b>Close Corporation Cc:</b>	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'.
<b>Economic production:</b>	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.
<b>Economic territory:</b>	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.
<b>Establishment Age:</b>	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.
<b>Establishment census:</b>	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.
<b>Establishment size:</b>	the establishments size are based on the number of full time employees grouped in different categories.
<b>Employment:</b>	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.
<b>Establishment:</b>	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. <sup>2</sup>
<b>Government:</b>	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.
<b>Household:</b>	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.
<b>Limited Liability</b>	
<b>Companies (Private):</b>	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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