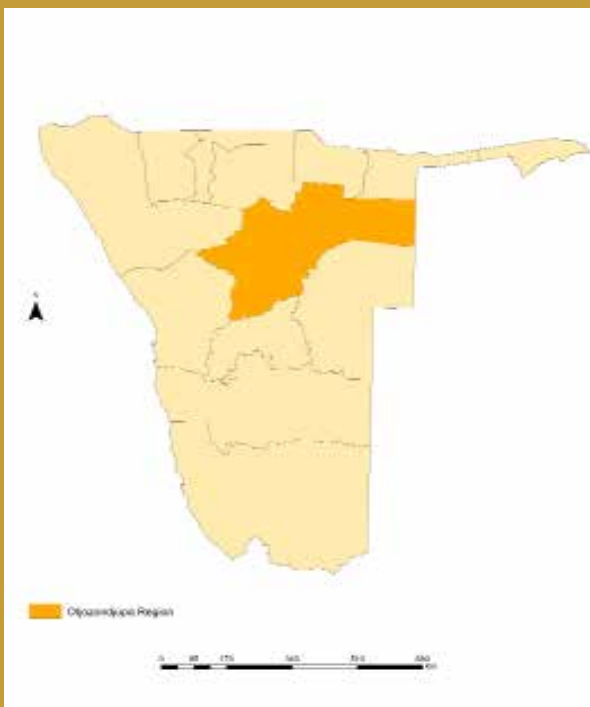


Namibia Statistics
Agency

Otjozondjupa 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 Otjozondjupa 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 Otjozondjupa 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

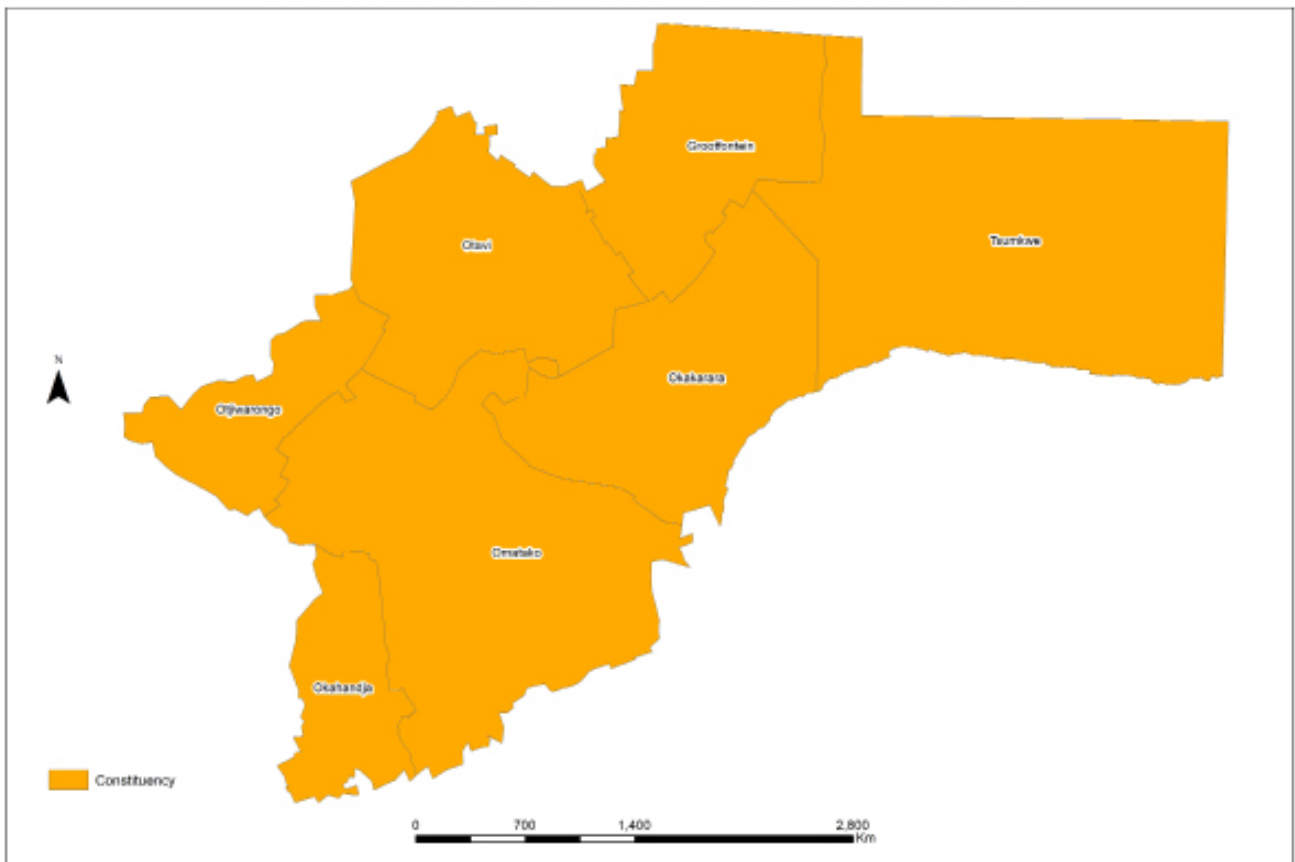
Statistician-General & CEO

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

OTJOZONDJUPA REGION DEMARCATION BY CONSTITUENCY





List of Acronyms

CAPI	Computer Aided Personal Interview
EA	Enumeration Area
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GIS	Geographic Information Systems
HPP	Harambee Prosperity Plan II
ISIC	International Standard Industry Classification of all economic activities
MSME	Micro, small, medium enterprises
NSA	Namibia Statistics Agency
SBR	Statistical Business Register
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
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 2,364. Otjivarongo constituency had the highest responding establishments accounting for 31.9 percent of the total, followed by Okahandja constituency (23.1%), and Grootfontein constituency (17.1%), whilst the Omatoko constituency recorded the least number of establishments of 3.7 percent.

Size of establishments: The census revealed that majority of establishments (1,967) were categorized as micro establishment, followed by small establishments (266) and medium establishments (104). Only 27 establishments were classified as large establishments.

Ownership: The census revealed that 53.8 percent of establishments (1,272) were classified as Sole proprietors, while 18.1 percent (428) were classified as Close Cooperation, with only 0.04 percent of establishments (1) registered as a Co-operative in the region.

Employment: During the census period, establishments reported to have 19,969 employees. Looking at the employment by sector, the census revealed that the 'Wholesale and retail trade' sector accounted for the highest number of the employees with 4,507 employees. In terms of nationality, Namibian employees were 19,651 while non-Namibian stood at 318 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 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 Otjozondjupa 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 Otjozondjupa region was 64.8 percent. Okahandja (77.1%) and Otjiwarongo (76.3%) constituencies recorded the highest response rates. While Grootfontein constituency registered the lowest response rate of 45.6 percent (Table 1).

Table 1: Response rate by constituency

Constituency	Total Number of Establishments	Non-response		Response	
		Number	%	Number	%
Grootfontein	895	487	54.4	408	45.6
Okahandja	713	163	22.9	550	77.1
Okakarara	427	166	38.9	261	61.1
Omatako	158	70	44.3	88	55.7
Otavi	248	90	36.3	158	63.7
Otjiwarongo	997	236	23.7	761	76.3
Tsumkwe	211	73	34.6	138	65.4
Otjozondjupa region	3,649	1,285	35.2	2,364	64.8

CHAPTER 2: MAIN FINDINGS

2.1 Demographic characteristics

2.1.1 Establishments by constituency

Otjozondjupa region is in the Eastern Central part of Namibia with a geographical area, covering a size of 105,295 km², comprising of 7 constituencies. The responding establishments in Otjozondjupa region were 2,364 (Table 2). According to the Census of Business Establishments 2019/2021 report, Otjozondjupa region ranked 7th in terms of regions with the highest number of responding establishments in Namibia with a contribution of 3.8 percent.

Table 2: Distribution of responding establishment by constituency

Constituency	Number	%
Grootfontein	405	17.1
Okahandja	547	23.1
Okakarara	258	10.9
Omatako	88	3.7
Otavi	173	7.3
Otjiwarongo	755	31.9
Tsumkwe	138	5.8
Otjozondjupa region	2,364	100.0

The percentage distribution of responding establishments is presented in Figure 1. It is observed that Otjiwarongo constituency recorded the highest number of establishments accounting for 31.9 percent. This was followed by Okahandja constituency (23.1%), and Grootfontein (17.1%), whilst Omatako constituency recorded the least number of establishments with a total share of 3.7 percent.

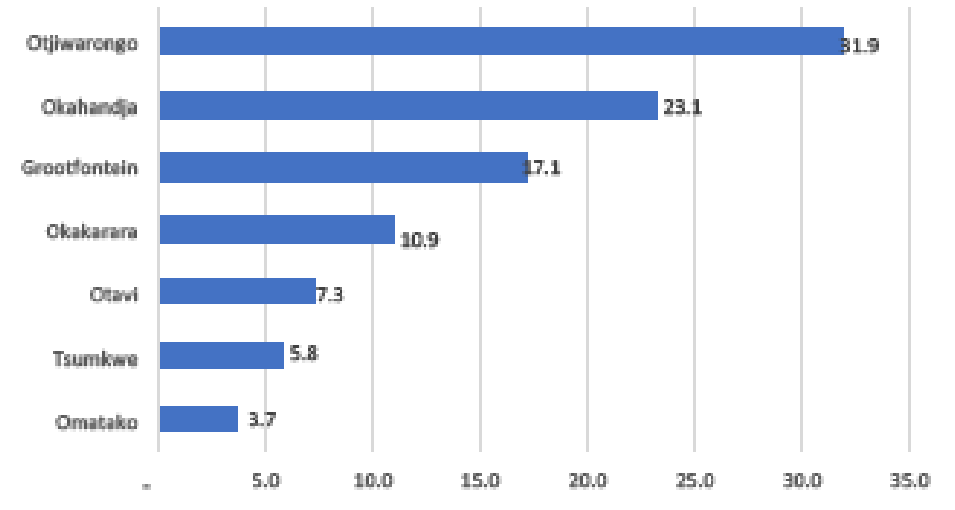


Figure 1: Percentage distribution of responding establishments

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 (74.5%) were operating in urban area while 25.5 percent of the establishments were found to be operating in the rural area.

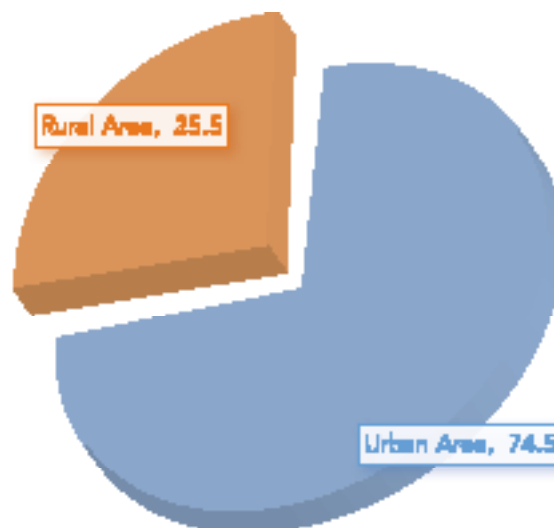


Figure 2: Share of responding establishments by urban and rural areas

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 Otjiwarongo constituency (40.0%) that recorded the highest percentage, whereas the least number of establishments (3.3%) were recorded in both Okakarara and Tsumkwe constituencies.

Table 3: Distribution of closed establishments by constituency

Constituency	Permanently closed		Temporarily closed		Total Number Closed	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Grootfontein	1	25.0	10	17.9	11	18.3
Okahandja	-	-	10	17.9	10	16.7
Okakarara	-	-	2	3.6	2	3.3
Omatako	-	-	-	-	-	-
Otavi	-	-	11	19.6	11	18.3
Otjiwarongo	3	75.0	21	37.5	24	40.0
Tsumkwe	-	-	2	3.6	2	3.3
Otjozondjupa 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 2,304. As expected, Otjiwarongo constituency ranked the highest with 731 establishments.

On the contrary, the lowest number of operational establishments were found in Omatako and Tsumkwe constituencies with 88 establishments (3.8%) and 136 establishments (5.9%), respectively.

Table 4: Distribution of operational establishments by constituency

Constituency	Total operational establishments	
	Number	%
Grootfontein	394	17.1
Okahandja	537	23.3
Okakarara	256	11.1
Omatako	88	3.8
Otavi	162	7.0
Otjiwarongo	731	31.7
Tsumkwe	136	5.9
Otjozondjupa region	2,304	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 (1,967), followed by small establishments (266) and medium establishments (104). Furthermore, the information showed that large establishments registered a meagre number of 27 establishments.

At constituency level, micro establishments were largely observed in Otjiwarongo and Okahandja constituencies accounting for 31.8 percent and 23.4 percent, respectively. On the other hand, Omatako constituency (3.1%) registered the least number of micro establishments.

For large establishments, Otavi and Okahandja constituencies recorded the highest share of establishments, accounting for 33.3 percent each.

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

Table 5: Percentage distribution of establishments by size and constituency

Constituency	Establishment size				Total Number of Establishments (%)
	Micro (1 - 10)	Small (11 - 30)	Medium (31 - 100)	Large (> 100)	
Grootfontein	16.9	20.7	15.4	3.7	17.1
Okahandja	23.4	19.2	25.0	33.3	23.1
Okakarara	11.7	8.3	2.9	7.4	10.9
Omatako	3.1	6.0	10.6	3.7	3.7
Otavi	6.9	8.3	6.7	33.3	7.3
Otjiwarongo	31.8	32.0	38.5	18.5	31.9
Tsumkwe	6.2	5.6	1.0	-	5.8
Otjozondjupa region	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Number of Establishments	1,967	266	104	27	2,364

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 (41.9%) were aged between 2 to 5 years old. This was followed by 19.0 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	279	11.8
2 years to 5 years	990	41.9
6 years to 10 years	424	17.9
11 years to 15 years	222	9.4
>15 years	449	19.0
Otjozondjupa region	2,364	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 2,364 establishments that responded, most establishments (947) started operating during the period of '2013 and before' (Figure 3). In addition, a surge of 572 establishments started operating during the period of 2018 - 2019 while the lowest influx of 272 establishments started operating during the period of 2014 - 2015.

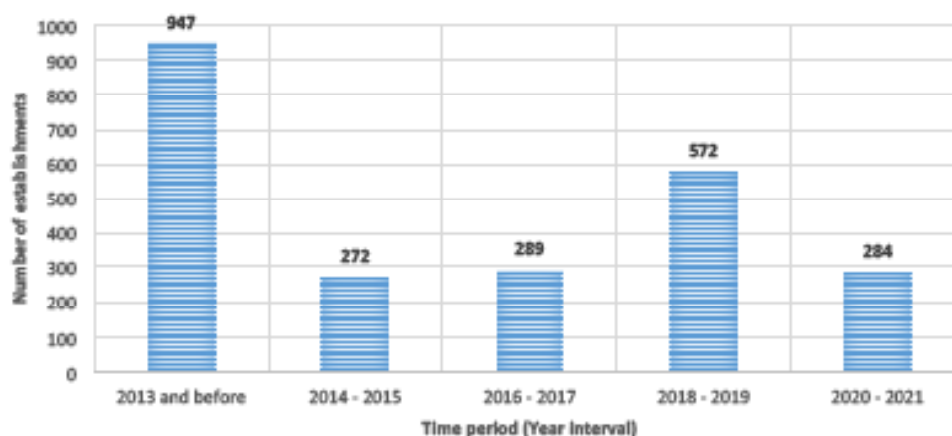


Figure 3: Number of establishments by period of starting operation

During the period 2018 to 2019, Otjiwarongo constituency (215 establishments), Okahandja (114 establishments) and Grootfontein constituency (101 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	
Grootfontein	154	64	54	101	32	405
Okahandja	197	63	66	114	107	547
Okakarara	111	28	33	58	28	258
Omatako	37	6	11	20	14	88
Otavi	77	26	26	34	10	173
Otjiwarongo	310	74	82	215	74	755
Tsumkwe	61	11	17	30	19	138
Otjozondjupa region	947	272	289	572	284	2,364

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 shown in Table 8. While for the same period, the number of emerging establishments in Real Estates 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	26	4	3	5	2	40
Mining and quarrying	3	2	-	2	-	7
Manufacturing	57	11	11	24	7	110
Electricity supply	6	1	3	-	-	10
Water supply	8	1	-	1	-	10
Construction	10	2	2	4	-	18
Wholesale and retail trade	232	100	143	287	176	938
Transportation and storage	15	1	1	1	1	19
Accommodation and food service activities	235	86	80	137	52	590
Information and communication	8	1	-	-	2	11
Financial and insurance activities	25	4	2	10	3	44
Real estate activities	-	-	-	1	-	1
Professional, scientific, and technical activities	17	3	2	5	1	28
Administrative and support service activities	19	1	1	3	-	24
Public administration and defence	61	12	1	9	1	84
Education	89	15	16	24	3	147
Human health and social work activities	34	11	6	15	7	73
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	22	5	1	4	5	37
Other service activities	80	12	17	40	24	173
Activities of extraterritorial organisation and bodies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Otjozondjupa region	947	272	289	572	284	2,364

2.5 Establishments ownership

2.5.1 Establishments by type of ownership

In Otjozondjupa region, more than half of the responding establishments (53.8%) were found to be operating as Sole proprietorship, followed by Close cooperation (18.1%) as displayed in Figure 4. The least type of ownerships were Cooperatives (0.04%), followed by Partnerships and Limited liability companies (public) with 0.8 percent each.

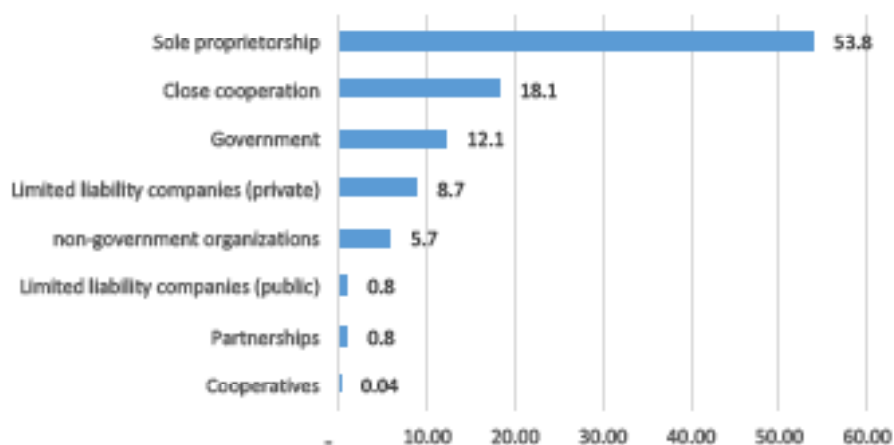


Figure 4: Percentage distribution of responding establishments by type of ownership

2.5.2 Establishments by type of ownership and constituency

The census reveals that out of 2,364 responding establishments in Otjozondjupa region, most establishments (1,272) were trading as sole proprietors (Table 9). These establishments were mainly situated in Otjiwarongo constituency with 392 establishments, followed by Okahandja constituency with 331 establishments and Grootfontein constituency with 185 establishments. Omatako constituency on the other hand, recorded the least sole proprietors with 32 establishments only.

Furthermore, the findings indicate that Close cooperation as a type of ownership, Otjiwarongo constituency topped the list by registering 157 establishments, followed by Grootfontein constituency (91 establishments) and Okahandja constituency (88 establishments). While Tsumkwe constituency was the least with only 9 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	Partnerships	Sole proprietorship
Grootfontein	91	-	49	49	4	25	2	185
Okahandja	88	1	44	42	3	33	5	331
Okakarara	38	-	40	13	2	8	-	157
Omatako	18	-	22	7	-	7	2	32
Otavi	27	-	28	16	1	8	1	92
Otjiwarongo	157	-	70	78	9	41	8	392
Tsumkwe	9	-	33	1	-	12	-	83
Otjozondjupa region	428	1	286	206	19	134	18	1,272

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 661 establishments were operating in 'Wholesale and retail trade' sector (Table 10). Furthermore, the highest number of establishments operating as Close cooperation were involved in the 'Wholesale and retail trade' sector, which accounted for 148 establishments, followed by 'Accommodation and food service activities' sector with 88 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	Partnerships	Sole proprietorship	
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	29	-	7	-	-	2	2	-	40
Mining and quarrying	-	1	-	6	-	-	-	-	7
Manufacturing	53	-	-	20	-	1	3	33	110
Electricity supply	1	-	-	8	-	-	-	1	10
Water supply	-	-	6	3	-	-	-	1	10
Construction	8	-	4	5	-	-	-	1	18
Wholesale and retail trade	148	-	5	118	5	-	1	661	938
Transportation and storage	7	-	4	5	-	-	2	1	19
Accommodation and food service activities	88	-	25	14	-	6	-	457	590
Information and communication	2	-	2	3	2	1	-	1	11
Financial and insurance activities	16	-	4	9	12	-	1	2	44
Real estate activities	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Professional, scientific, and technical activities	9	-	16	2	-	-	-	1	28
Administrative and support service activities	13	-	7	1	-	2	-	1	24
Public administration and defence	1	-	80	1	-	2	-	-	84
Education	7	-	88	4	-	17	-	31	147
Human health and social work activities	22	-	22	5	-	9	9	6	73
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	11	-	9	-	-	3	-	14	37
Other service activities	12	-	7	2	-	91	-	61	173
Activities of extraterritorial organisation and bodies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Otjzondjupa region	428	1	286	206	19	134	18	1,272	2,364

2.5.4 Sole proprietors by sex and constituency

In terms of Sole proprietor's ownership by sex, the census reveals that male ownership dominates, accounting for 56.6 percent of establishments as opposed to 43.4 percent of establishments owned by females.

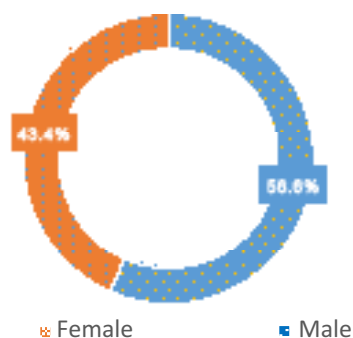


Figure 5: Share of Sole proprietors by sex

Table 11 presents the distribution of ownership of sole proprietorship establishments by sex and constituency. Notably, the results show that 747 establishments were owned by male as compared to 573 establishments that were owned by females. This distribution is further reflected in all constituencies where male ownership dominated their female counterparts with Otavi constituency recording the lowest male dominance of 54.2 percent.

Table 11: Distribution of Sole proprietorship by sex and constituency

Constituency	Sex				Otjozondjupa
	Female	%	Male	%	
Grootfontein	87	44.8	107	55.2	194
Okahandja	141	41.7	197	58.3	338
Okakarara	72	44.2	91	55.8	163
Omatako	11	32.4	23	67.6	34
Otavi	44	45.8	52	54.2	96
Otjiwarongo	186	45.3	225	54.7	411
Tsumkwe	32	38.1	52	61.9	84
Otjozondjupa region	573	43.4	747	56.6	1,320

2.6 Employment

2.6.1 Employment by nationality and constituency

The total number of employed persons in establishments for Otjozondjupa region stood at 19,969 employees with Otjiwarongo constituency recording the highest number of 5,970 employees, whilst in second place Okahandja constituency recorded 5,085 employees (Table 12). The least number of employees (573) were registered in Tsumkwe constituency.

In terms of nationality, a total of 19,651 Namibian employees (98.4 %) accounted for most of the employment compared to 318 non-Namibian employees (1.6%) recorded during the census period.

Table 12: Distribution of employees by nationality and constituency

Constituency	Namibian employees		Non-Namibian employees		Total employment
	Number	%	Number	%	
Grootfontein	2,735	13.7	38	0.2	2,773
Okahandja	5,023	25.2	62	0.3	5,085
Okakarara	1,352	6.8	12	0.1	1,364
Omatako	1,235	6.2	81	0.4	1,316
Otavi	2,840	14.2	48	0.2	2,888
Otjiwarongo	5,931	29.7	39	0.2	5,970
Tsumkwe	535	2.7	38	0.2	573
Otjozondjupa region	19,651	98.4	318	1.6	19,969

2.6.2 Employment by nationality and economic activity

The census further reveals that in Otjozondjupa region 'Wholesale and retail trade' sector employed the highest number of employees amounting to 4,507 followed by 2,677 employees in 'Education' sector.

The non-Namibian workforce were prominent in 'Other service activities' sector (65 employees), followed by 'Education' sector with 63 employees.

Table 13: Distribution of employees by nationality and economic activities

Sector	Namibian Employees	Non-Namibian employees	Total Employment
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	708	21	729
Mining and quarrying	1,011	9	1,020
Manufacturing	1,777	14	1,791
Electricity supply	246	3	249
Water supply	318	-	318
Construction	301	5	306
Wholesale and retail trade	4,467	40	4,507
Transportation and storage	258	1	259
Accommodation and food service activities	2,270	44	2,314
Information and communication	68	-	68
Financial and insurance activities	373	4	377
Real estate activities	6	-	6
Professional, scientific, and technical activities	324	-	324
Administrative and support service activities	794	4	798
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	2,382	6	2,388
Education	2,614	63	2,677
Human health and social work activities	788	34	822
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	170	5	175
Other service activities	776	65	841
Activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies	-	-	-
Otjozondjupa region	19,651	318	19,969

2.7 Economic activities

2.7.1 Establishments by economic activities

The results in Table 14 indicates that most establishments (39.7%) were operating in 'Wholesale and retail trade' sector followed by 'Accommodation and food service activities' sector (25.0%). On the other hand, the proportion of establishments operating in the 'Real estate activities' sector was the least, accounting for 0.04 percent of the operating establishments.

Table 14: Distribution of establishments by economic activities

Sector	Number of establishments	%
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	40	1.7
Mining and quarrying	7	0.3
Manufacturing	110	4.7
Electricity supply	10	0.4
Water supply	10	0.4
Construction	18	0.8
Wholesale and retail trade	938	39.7
Transportation and storage	19	0.8
Accommodation and food service activities	590	25.0
Information and communication	11	0.5
Financial and insurance activities	44	1.9
Real estate activities	1	0.04
Professional, scientific, and technical activities	28	1.2
Administrative and support service activities	24	1.0
Public administration and defence	84	3.6
Education	147	6.2
Human health and social work activities	73	3.1
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	37	1.6
Other service activities	173	7.3
Activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies	-	-
Otjozondjupa region	2,364	100.0



Annexure I List of Terms and Definitions

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

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

Limited Liability

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

Operational

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

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

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

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

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

Non-government

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

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



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