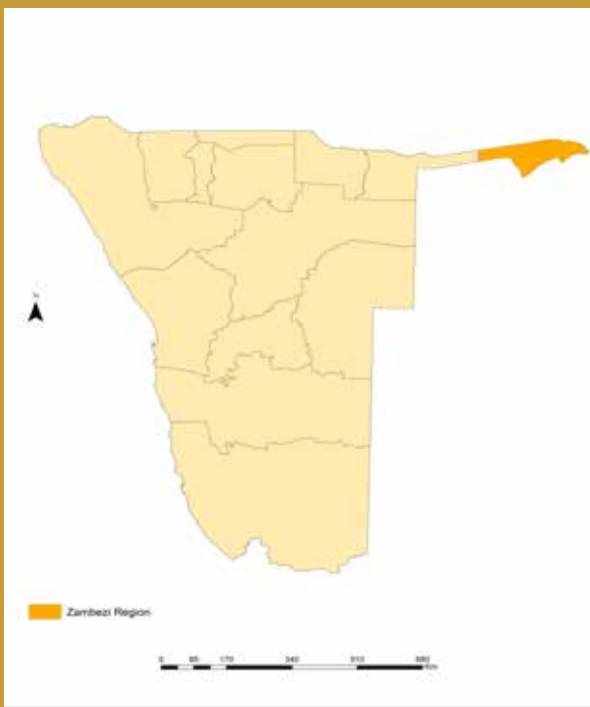


Namibia Statistics
Agency

Zambezi 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 Zambezi 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 Zambezi 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

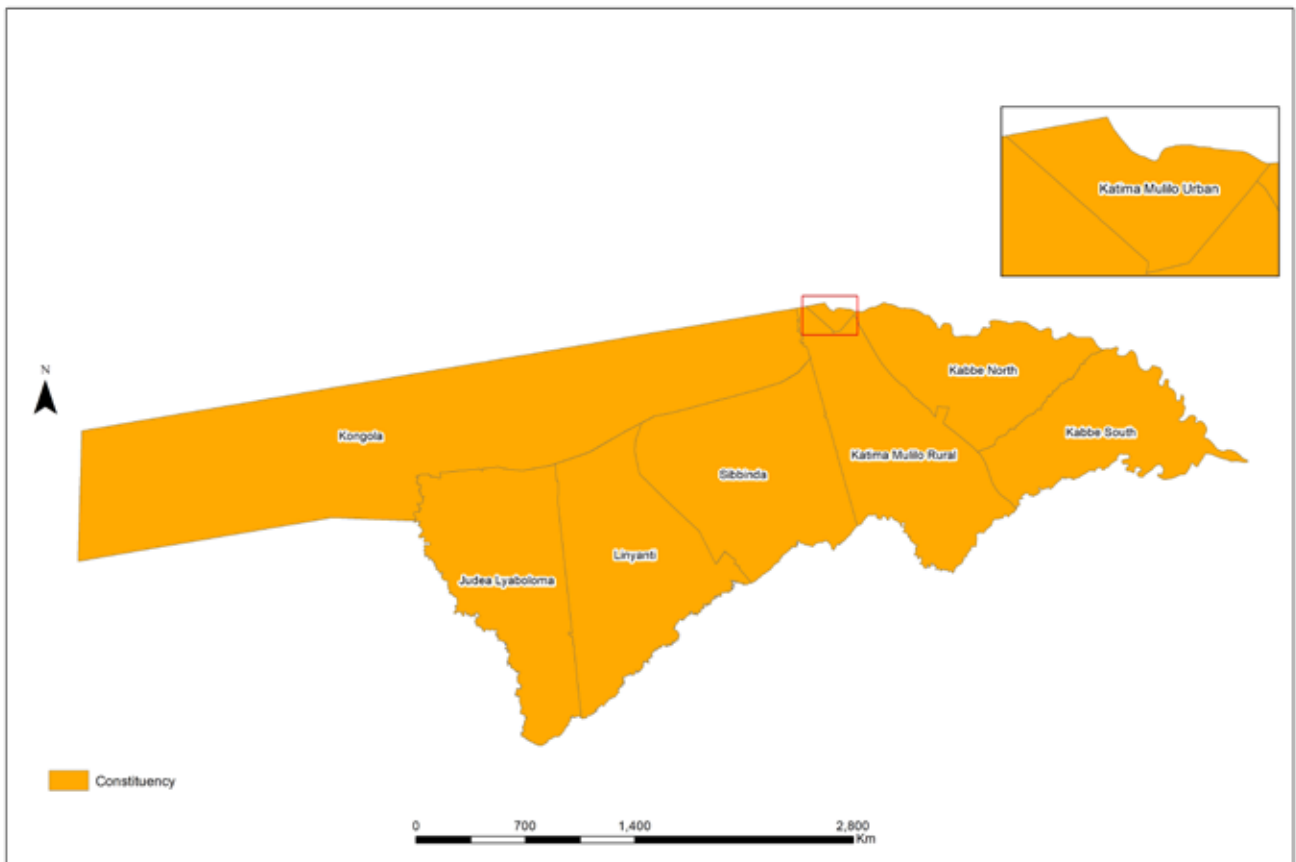
Statistician-General & CEO

July 2022

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ZAMBEZI 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 1,555. Katima Mulilo Urban constituency had the highest responding establishments accounting for 43.6 percent of the total, followed by Katima Mulilo Rural constituency (13.2%), and Sibbinda constituency (11.1%). While Linyanti constituency recorded the least number of establishments of 5.1 percent.

Size of establishments: The census revealed that majority of establishments (1,328) were categorized as micro establishment, followed by small establishments (166) and medium establishments (48). Only 13 establishments were classified as large establishments.

Ownership: The census revealed that, 54.0 percent of establishments (839) were classified as Sole proprietors while 15.2 percent (236) were classified as Government, with only 0.1 percent of establishments (1) operating as Cooperative in the region.

Employment: During the census period, establishments in the region reported to have 10,481 employees. 'Wholesale and retail trade' sector accounted for the highest number of 1,976 employees. In terms of employees by nationality, Namibian employees stood at 10,215 while non-Namibian were 266 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 caused by challenges resulting from COVID-19 pandemic measures that were put in place to curb the spread of the virus.

The results in this report 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. For the census undertaking, grouping of establishments were conducted using the ISIC rev.4.

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 Zambezi 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 Zambezi region was 73.5 percent. Katima Mulilo Urban (81.2%), Kabbe North (77.4%) and Kabbe South (77.3%) constituencies recorded the highest response rates. While Kongola constituency registered the lowest response rate of 55.5 percent (Table 1).

Table 1: Response rate by constituency

Constituency	Total Number of Establishments	Non-response		Response	
		Number	%	Number	%
Judea Lyaboloma	152	55	36.2	97	63.8
Kabbe North	124	28	22.6	96	77.4
Kabbe South	128	29	22.7	99	77.3
Katima Mulilo Rural	281	73	26.0	208	74.0
Katima Mulilo Urban	852	160	18.8	692	81.2
Kongola	220	98	44.5	122	55.5
Linyanti	111	35	31.5	76	68.5
Sibbinda	247	82	33.2	165	66.8
Zambezi region	2,115	560	26.5	1,555	73.5

CHAPTER 2: MAIN FINDINGS

2.1 Demographic characteristics

2.1.1 Establishments by constituency

Zambezi region is in the extreme north-east part of Namibia with a surface area covering 14,663 km² and comprising of 8 constituencies. A total of 1,555 responding establishments were listed in the entire region as displayed in Table 2. According to the Census of Business Establishments 2019/21 report, Zambezi region ranked 10th in terms of responding establishments in Namibia with a contribution of 2.5 percent.

Table 2: Distribution of responding establishments by constituency

Constituency	Number	%
Judea Lyaboloma	99	6.4
Kabbe North	95	6.1
Kabbe South	97	6.2
Katima Mulilo Rural	206	13.2
Katima Mulilo Urban	678	43.6
Kongola	128	8.2
Linyanti	79	5.1
Sibbinda	173	11.1
Zambezi region	1,555	100.0

The percentage distribution of responding establishments is presented in Figure 1. It is observed that Katima Mulilo Urban constituency by far registered the highest number of responding establishments (43.6%), followed by Katima Mulilo Rural (13.2%), and Sibbinda constituency (11.1%), whilst Linyanti constituency recorded the least number of responding establishments at 5.1 percent.

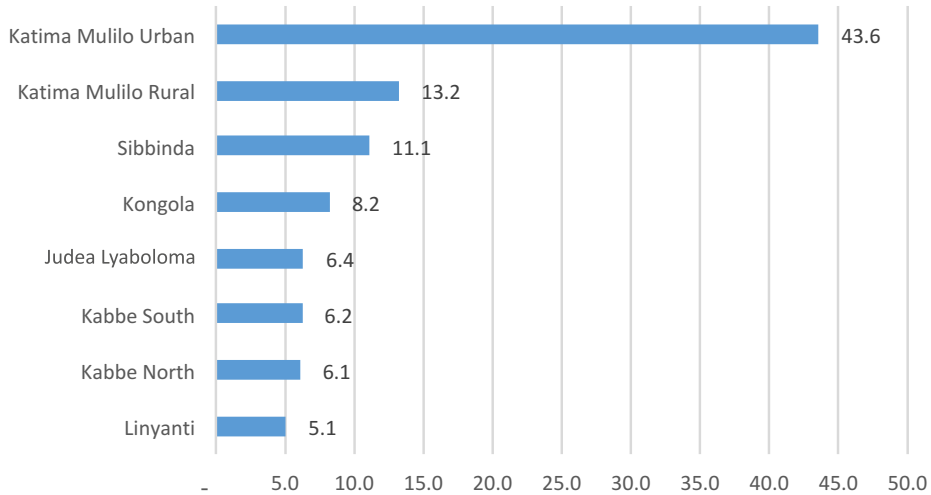


Figure 1: Percentage distribution of responding establishments

2.1.2 Responding establishments by urban and rural areas

Figure 2 depicts information on responding establishments by urban and rural areas. The majority of establishments (54.6%) were operating in rural area while 45.4 percent of responding establishments were found to be operating in the urban area.

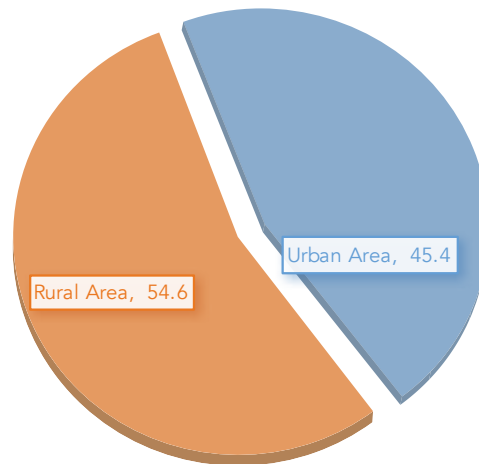


Figure 2: Share of responding establishments by urban and rural areas

2.2 Working status

2.2.1 Closed establishments

The census sought information on business establishments that were temporarily and permanently closed. The results presented in Table 3 reveals that a total of 31 establishments were non-operational, of which 26 establishments were temporarily closed while 5 establishments reported to have closed permanently. The permanently closed establishments were only recorded in two constituencies.

Closed establishments were mainly dominant in Katima Mulilo Urban and Sibbinda constituencies with 38.7 percent and 16.1 percent, respectively. Whereas the least number of closed establishments (3.2%) were registered in Kabbe North constituency.

Table 3: Distribution of closed establishments by constituency

Constituency	Permanently closed		Temporarily closed		Total Number Closed	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Judea Lyaboloma	-	-	3	11.5	3	9.7
Kabbe North	-	-	1	3.8	1	3.2
Katima Mulilo Rural	-	-	3	11.5	3	9.7
Katima Mulilo Urban	3	60.0	9	34.6	12	38.7
Kongola	-	-	4	15.4	4	12.9
Linyanti	-	-	3	11.5	3	9.7
Sibbinda	2	40.0	3	11.5	5	16.1
Zambezi region	5	100.0	26	100.0	31	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 1,524. As expected, Katima Mulilo Urban constituency ranked the highest recording 666 establishments.

On the other hand, the lowest number of operational establishments were found in Linyanti and Kabbe North constituencies with 76 establishments (5.0%) and 94 establishments (6.2%), respectively.

Table 4: Distribution of operational establishments by constituency

Constituency	Operational establishments	
	Number	%
Judea Lyaboloma	96	6.3
Kabbe North	94	6.2
Kabbe South	97	6.4
Katima Mulilo Rural	203	13.3
Katima Mulilo Urban	666	43.7
Kongola	124	8.1
Linyanti	76	5.0
Sibbinda	168	11.0
Zambezi region	1,524	100.0

2.3 Establishment size¹

2.3.1 Establishments by size and constituency

In terms of the distribution of establishments by size, as summarised in Table 5, the region is inhabited by micro establishments (1,328), followed by small establishments (166) and medium establishments (48). Furthermore, the results shows that only 13 large establishments were registered in the region.

At constituency level, micro establishments were largely observed in Katima Mulilo Urban and Katima Mulilo Rural constituencies accounting for 42.7 percent and 13.6 percent, respectively. While Linyanti constituency (5.4%) registered the least number of micro establishments. In addition, large establishments were solely found in Katima Mulilo Urban (92.3%) and Kabbe North (7.7%) constituencies.

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)	
Judea Lyaboloma	5.9	9.0	10.4	-	6.4
Kabbe North	5.9	7.2	8.3	7.7	6.1
Kabbe South	5.6	10.8	8.3	-	6.2
Katima Mulilo Rural	13.6	13.9	4.2	-	13.2
Katima Mulilo Urban	42.7	41.6	62.5	92.3	43.6
Kongola	8.8	6.0	2.1	-	8.2
Linyanti	5.4	4.2	-	-	5.1
Sibbinda	12.0	7.2	4.2	-	11.1
Zambezi region	100	100	100	100	100
Total Number of Establishments	1,328	166	48	13	1,555

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, a bulk of establishments (43.0%) were aged between 2 to 5 years old. This was followed by 24.8 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	7	0.5
2 years to 5 years	669	43.0
6 years to 10 years	326	21.0
11 years to 15 years	168	10.8
> 15 years	385	24.8
Zambezi region	1,555	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 1,555 establishments that responded, most establishments (788) started operating in '2013 and before' (Figure 3). In addition, a surge of 293 establishments started operating during the period of 2018 - 2019 while a small influx of 7 establishments started operating from 2020 - 2021.

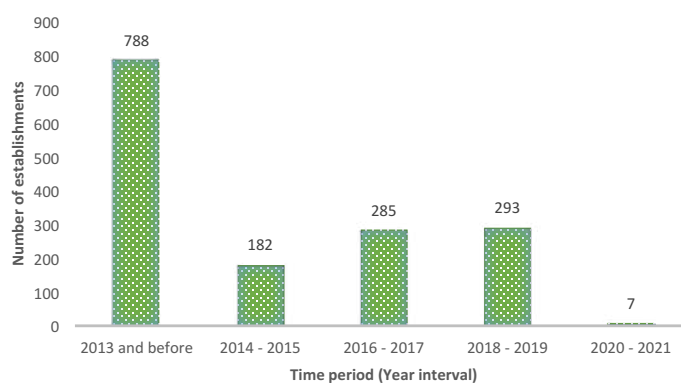


Figure 3: Number of establishments by period of starting operation

During the period 2018 - 2019, Katima Mulilo Urban constituency (159 establishments), Kongola constituency (33 establishments) and Sibbinda constituency (30 establishments) recorded the highest number of new establishments (Table 7), an indication of favourable business climate in those constituencies. On the other hand, the period of 2020 – 2021 experienced an exceptionally minimal number of establishments starting operations.

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	
Judea Lyaboloma	51	9	24	13	2	99
Kabbe North	62	9	14	10	-	95
Kabbe South	64	13	12	8	-	97
Katima Mulilo Rural	121	17	44	24	-	206
Katima Mulilo Urban	309	96	114	159	-	678
Kongola	53	12	30	33	-	128
Linyanti	44	9	10	16	-	79
Sibbinda	84	17	37	30	5	173
Zambezi region	788	182	285	293	7	1,555

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 Water supply and ‘Information and communication’ 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	12	1	1	3	-	17
Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	24	15	8	15	-	62
Electricity supply	1	-	-	-	-	1
Water supply	4	-	-	1	-	5
Construction	8	1	2	-	-	11
Wholesale and retail trade	176	75	115	120	4	490
Transportation and storage	8	1	2	1	-	12
Accommodation and food service activities	163	59	115	104	1	442
Information and communication	8	1	1	1	-	11
Financial and insurance activities	13	1	4	2	-	20
Real estate activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Professional, scientific, and technical activities	19	2	2	2	-	25
Administrative and support service activities	20	4	2	2	-	28
Public administration and defence	47	6	3	2	-	58
Education	99	3	6	5	1	114
Human health and social work activities	27	2	4	10	-	43
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	6	-	-	5	-	11
Other service activities	153	11	20	20	1	205
Activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zambezi region	788	182	285	293	7	1,555

2.5 Establishments ownership

2.5.1 Establishments by type of ownership

In Zambezi region, more than half of responding establishments (54.0%) were found to be operating as Sole proprietors, followed by Government (15.2%) as presented in Figure 4. The least type of ownership were Cooperatives with 0.1 percent and Partnerships with 0.4 percent.

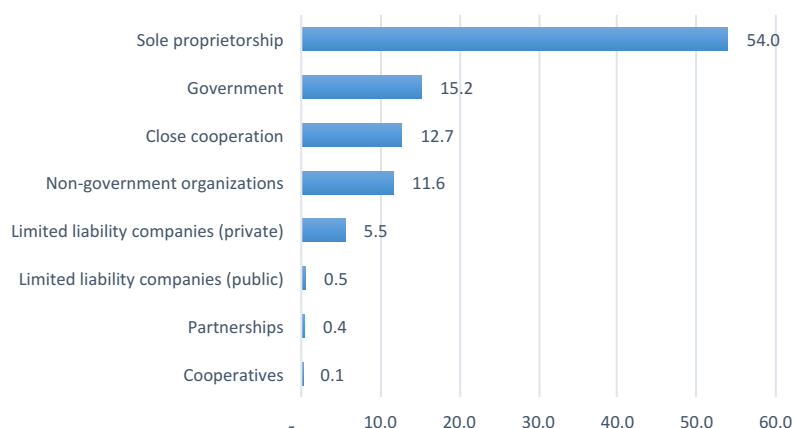


Figure 4: Percentage distribution of responding establishments by type of ownership

2.5.2 Establishments by type of ownership and constituency

The census reveals that out of 1,555 establishments in Zambezi region, most establishments (839) were trading as Sole proprietors (Table 9). These establishments were mainly situated in Katima Mulilo Urban constituency with 360 establishments, followed by Sibbinda constituency with 101 establishments and Katima Mulilo Rural with 99 establishments. Whereas Kabbe South constituency, recorded the least number of Sole proprietors (39 establishments).

Furthermore, the findings indicate that Close cooperation were prominent in Katima Mulilo Urban constituency with 131 establishments, followed by Katima Mulilo Rural constituency with 23 establishments and Sibbinda constituency (14 establishments). While Kabbe North constituency recorded the least number of establishments with 2 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
Judea Lyaboloma	5	1	16	5	-	11	1	60
Kabbe North	2	-	19	3	-	23	-	48
Kabbe South	9	-	26	3	-	19	1	39
Katima Mulilo Rural	23	-	45	4	-	35	-	99
Katima Mulilo Urban	131	-	72	67	8	36	4	360
Kongola	10	-	16	2	-	16	-	84
Linyanti	4	-	12	1	-	14	-	48
Sibbinda	14	-	30	1	-	27	-	101
Zambezi region	198	1	236	86	8	181	6	839

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 384 establishments were operating in 'Wholesale and retail trade' sector (Table 10). The least Sole proprietors were operating within Water supply, 'Transportation and storage', 'Information and communication' and 'Administrative and support service activities' sectors with only 1 establishment recorded per sector.

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	2	-	10	3	-	-	2	-	17
Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	26	-	1	3	-	1	1	30	62
Electricity supply	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Water supply	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	1	5
Construction	7	-	2	1	-	-	1	-	11
Wholesale and retail trade	64	1	-	39	2	-	-	384	490
Transportation and storage	3	-	4	4	-	-	-	1	12
Accommodation and food service activities	52	-	10	12	-	3	-	365	442
Information and communication	4	-	1	4	1	-	-	1	11
Financial and insurance activities	3	-	2	7	5	-	-	3	20
Professional, scientific, and technical activities	2	-	21	-	-	-	-	2	25
Administrative and support service activities	15	-	10	2	-	-	-	1	28
Public administration and defence	1	-	51	-	-	6	-	-	58
Education	-	-	88	2	-	8	-	16	114
Human health and social work activities	5	-	25	4	-	5	2	2	43
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	2	-	1	-	-	4	-	4	11
Other service activities	12	-	7	3	-	154	-	29	205
Activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zambezi region	198	1	236	86	8	181	6	839	1,555

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 61.9 percent whereas females accounted for 38.1 percent.

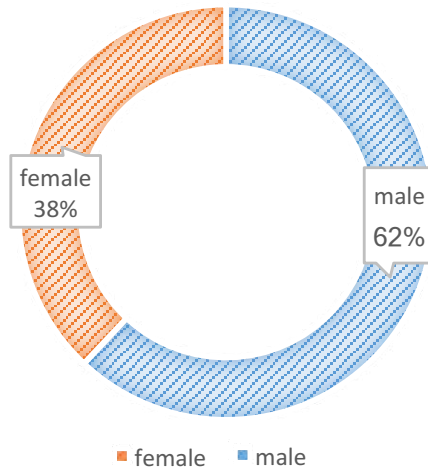


Figure 4: Share of Sole proprietors by sex

Table 11 presents the distribution of ownership of Sole proprietorship establishments by sex and constituency. Notably, the results show that 529 establishments were owned by males as compared to 325 establishments that were owned by females. This distribution is further reflected in all constituencies where male-owned establishments dominated their female counterparts, with Katima Mulilo Urban constituency recording the lowest male dominance of 58.0 percent.

Table 11: Distribution of sole proprietorship by sex and constituency

Constituency	Sole Proprietorship				Total number of establishments
	Female		Male		
	Number	%	Number	%	
Judea Lyaboloma	24	38.7	38	61.3	62
Kabbe North	17	35.4	31	64.6	48
Kabbe South	13	32.5	27	67.5	40
Katima Mulilo Rural	38	37.3	64	62.7	102
Katima Mulilo Urban	154	42.0	213	58.0	367
Kongola	33	39.3	51	60.7	84
Linyanti	14	29.2	34	70.8	48
Sibbinda	32	31.1	71	68.9	103
Zambezi region	325	38.1	529	61.9	854

2.6 Employment

2.6.1 Employment by nationality and constituency

The total number of employed persons in establishments for the Zambezi region stood at 10,481 employees. In terms of nationality, Namibian employees amounted to 10,215 compared to 266 non-Namibian employees. The regional proportion of non-Namibian employees to the total employment was 2.5 percent. At the constituency level, the highest share of 5.0 percent was recorded in Linyanti constituency (Table 12).

Table 12: Distribution of employees by nationality and constituency

Constituency	Namibian employees		Non-Namibian employees		Total employment
	Number	%	Number	%	
Judea Lyaboloma	633	98.1	12	1.9	645
Kabbe North	804	98.8	10	1.2	814
Kabbe South	716	97.2	21	2.8	737
Katima Mulilo Rural	846	97.4	23	2.6	869
Katima Mulilo Urban	5,958	97.2	171	2.8	6,129
Kongola	426	97.3	12	2.7	438
Linyanti	227	95.0	12	5.0	239
Sibbinda	605	99.2	5	0.8	610
Zambezi region	10,215	97.5	266	2.5	10,481

2.6.2 Employment by nationality and economic activities

The census further reveals that in Zambezi region the 'Wholesale and retail trade' sector employed the highest number of employees amounting to 1,976 followed by 1,795 employees in Education sector. On the contrary, Electricity supply sector employed the least number with 21 employees.

The Non-Namibian workforce were prominent in 'Wholesale and retail trade' sector with 59 employees), followed by Education sector with 52 employees and 'Accommodation and food service activities' sector recording employment of 31 employees (Table 13).

Table 13: Distribution of employees by nationality and economic activities

Sector	Namibian Employees	Non-Namibian employees	Total Employment
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	137	5	142
Mining and quarrying	-	-	-
Manufacturing	213	11	224
Electricity supply	21	-	21
Water supply	176	-	176
Construction	302	2	304
Wholesale and retail trade	1,917	59	1,976
Transportation and storage	82	1	83
Accommodation and food service activities	1,374	31	1,405
Information and communication	63	1	64
Financial and insurance activities	147	-	147
Real Estate activities	-	-	-
Professional, scientific, and technical activities	272	2	274
Administrative and support service activities	769	18	787
Public administration and defence	1,628	27	1,655
Education	1,743	52	1,795
Human health and social work activities	444	26	470
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	123	1	124
Other service activities	804	30	834
Activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies	-	-	-
Zambezi region	10,215	266	10,481

2.7 Economic activities

2.7.1 Establishments by economic activities

The results in Table 14 indicates that most establishments (31.5%) were operating in 'Wholesale and retail trade' followed by 'Accommodation and food service activities' sector (28.4%). On the other hand, the proportion of establishments operating in the 'Electricity supply' sector was the least, accounting for 0.1 percent of the responding establishments.

Table 14: Distribution of establishments by sector

Sector	Number of establishments	%
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	17	1.1
Mining and quarrying	-	-
Manufacturing	62	4.0
Electricity supply	1	0.1
Water supply	5	0.3
Construction	11	0.7
Wholesale and retail trade	490	31.5
Transportation and storage	12	0.8
Accommodation and food service activities	442	28.4
Information and communication	11	0.7
Financial and insurance activities	20	1.3
Real estate activities	-	-
Professional, scientific, and technical activities	25	1.6
Administrative and support service activities	28	1.8
Public administration and defence	58	3.7
Education	114	7.3
Human health and social work activities	43	2.8
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	11	0.7
Other service activities	205	13.2
Activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies	1,459	93.8
Zambezi region	1,555	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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