



CENSUS OF BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENTS

2019/2021
MARCH 2022



Namibia Statistics
Agency



Mission Statement

"Leveraging on partnerships and innovative technologies, to produce and disseminate relevant, quality, timely statistics and spatial data that are fit-for-purpose in accordance with international standards and best practice"



Vision Statement

"Be a high performance institution in quality statistics delivery"



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Integrity
Excellent Performance
Accuracy
Team Work
Accountability
Transparency

Preface

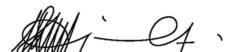
The Namibia Statistics Agency (NSA) conducted the 2019/2021 Census of Business Establishments between October 2019 and April 2021. The Census of Business Establishment was conducted together with the Population and Housing Census Mapping exercise that visited all physical structures in the country. This was the first Census of Business Establishments to be carried out by the NSA.

The main objectives of the Census of Business Establishment is to provide data necessary for understanding the current structure of businesses in the Namibian economy and to provide inputs in the development of a Statistical Business Register.

In total, 61,502 establishments were contacted during the enumeration period of the census and reported to have 348,822 employees. The census further revealed that more than half of the establishments are situated in rural areas (56.9%). Establishments were mostly concentrated in Omusati region (18.0%) followed by Ohangwena region (15.6%) while Omaheke region recorded the least number accounting for 2.0 percent of the total establishments. In terms of regional distribution, the results show that Kavango West (89.9%) and Omusati (89.4%) regions have the highest number of establishments operating in rural areas. While Erongo (92.9%) and Khomas (91.1%) regions constitute the largest number of establishments operating in urban areas.

Let me express my gratitude to all stakeholders for participation during the census, amidst the COVID-19 pandemic without which this report would have not been possible. More specifically, I want to thank the business community as well as households that responded to the NSA by providing the required information.

Finally let me inform our users that the NSA will be releasing regional profiles of the Census of Business Establishment by May 2022.



Alex Shimuafeni

Statistician-General & CEO
March 2022

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List of Acronyms

CAPI	Computer Aided Personal Interview
EA	Enumeration Area
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GIS	Geographic Information Systems
ISIC	International Standard Industry Classification of all economic activities
MSME	Micro, small, medium enterprises
NSA	Namibia Statistics Agency
SBR	Statistical Business Register
SNA	System of National Accounts

Executive Summary

The Census of Business Establishments was conducted from October 2019 to April 2021. It covered all business establishments countrywide with a fixed location, irrespective of the number of employees except for open market and communal farming activities. In addition, establishments that were attached to household structures were excluded. The Census covered all the economic sectors as spelt out in the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) Revision 4 ISIC.

Number and characteristics of establishments: A total of 61,502 establishments were contacted during the enumeration period of the census. Establishments were mostly concentrated in Omusati region (18.0%), Ohangwena region (15.6%) and Khomas region (15.0%). Omaheke region recorded the least number accounting for 2.0 percent of the total establishments. More than half of the establishment are situated in rural areas (56.9%).

Size of establishments: Based on the MSME classification of the size of a business which is based on the number of employees, the census revealed that the majority of establishments are categorized as micro establishments of about 55,804, followed by small establishments at 3,918 and medium establishments at 1,435. Only 345 establishments accounting for 0.6 percent are considered to be large.

Ownership: The census revealed that, 63.0 percent of establishments (38,725) were sole proprietors while 20.2 percent (12,396) were close cooperation. Establishments with ownership status of sole proprietors were mainly owned by male with a share of 53 percent. Nearly 50 percent of establishment were in 'Accommodation and food service activities' sector while 'Wholesale and retail trade sector accounted 25.2 percent of total establishments.

Employment: During the census period, establishments reported to have 348,822 employees. Most of employees were recruited in 'Wholesale and retail trade' (66,770 employees) and 'Accommodation and food service activities' (54,840 employees) sectors. In relation to nationality, the census revealed that 98.0 percent of the employees were Namibians while 2.0 percent were Non-Namibians. Non-Namibians employees were prominent in Education and 'Wholesale and retail trade' sectors.

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 describe precisely 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 of Business Establishments. The Census was carried out together with the 2020/21 Population and Housing Census Mapping, which commenced in October 2019 and ended April 2021. The extended period of enumeration was mainly caused by challenges as a result 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.

1.2 Objectives

The main objectives of the Census of Business Establishments is:

- To provide detailed structural and demographic characteristics of establishments;
- To provide statistical information towards enriching the Statistical Business Register (SBR);
- To provide a frozen frame of establishments at a specific time;
- To display geographic distribution of economic activities

1.3 Limitations

Due to the prevalence of the COVID-19 pandemic, a prolonged data collection was observed which had an impact on the response rate of the census.

CHAPTER 2: METHODOLOGY

2.1 Coverage and Scope

The Census of Business Establishments was conducted country-wide within the economic territory of Namibia, across all 14 regions; 121 constituencies. 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. A total of 96,660 establishments were visited, however only 61,502 establishments responded to the census and were listed, and demographic as well as structural information collected.

2.2 Response Rate

A total of 96,960 establishments were mapped of which 61,502 were successfully enumerated, representing 63.6 percent overall response rate. The Kavango East, Khomas and Kavango West regions recorded the highest response rates of 83.9 percent, 83.2 percent and 82.4 percent, respectively. While the Oshikoto region recorded the lowest response rate of 50.7 percent (Table 1).

Table 1: Response rate by region

Region	Total Number of Establishments	Non-response		Response	
		Number	%	Number	%
//Karas	2,936	1,079	36.8	1,857	63.2
Erongo	5,772	1,791	31.0	3,981	69.0
Hardap	1,963	533	27.2	1,430	72.8
Kavango East	2,601	419	16.1	2,182	83.9
Kavango West	1,763	311	17.6	1,452	82.4
Khomas	11,094	1,860	16.8	9,234	83.2
Kunene	2,281	874	38.3	1,407	61.7
Ohangwena	15,308	5,728	37.4	9,580	62.6
Omaheke	1,548	323	20.9	1,225	79.1
Omusati	19,818	8,763	44.2	11,055	55.8
Oshana	11,071	4,367	39.4	6,704	60.6
Oshikoto	14,741	7,265	49.3	7,476	50.7
Otjozondjupa	3,649	1,285	35.2	2,364	64.8
Zambezi	2,115	560	26.5	1,555	73.5
Namibia	96,660	35,158	36.4	61,502	63.6

2.3 Data collection procedures and data processing

The data collection was administered using ArcGIS survey123 which was used to design the questionnaire as well as the data entry application for capturing and storage. The enumeration for the census was a mixed approach of face to face using Computer Assisted Personal Interview (CAPI) and self-administered online questionnaire.

The processing of the data can be summarized in the following phases:

- i) Data editing and data cleaning application used Desktop application designed through CPro.
- ii) Tabulation (summary tables) using MS excel.

2.4 Recruitment and training of Staff

The data collection was carried out by 354 field staff that were dispatched countrywide. All field staff involved in the mapping exercise went through an intensive training before being deployed in the regions. The trainings were carried out in three phases:

- i) Phase one: The master training which is the first stage of training conducted for a period of one week and it involved all NSA permanent staff members including staff members from key participating stakeholders.
- ii) Phase two: training of trainer's session to train a large number of staff from the NSA head office and regional statisticians.
- ii) Phase three: comprised of all field staff who were involved in the data collection exercise.

2.5 Monitoring and Quality Assurance

Data quality was of outmost importance in the census and to achieve this, validation rules where possible were incorporated in the development of the application to reduce data inconsistencies. Further, regular field visits by the monitoring teams were routinely carried out by technical experts' as well as the senior monitoring team. The senior monitoring team consisted of Executives and Management cadre of the NSA. Finally, daily monitoring from the head office on the dashboard together with weekly data monitoring reports from the field were observed and outcome discussed as weekly meetings.

CHAPTER THREE: MAIN FINDINGS

3.1 Demographic characteristics

3.1.1 Establishments by region

The total number of establishment's who responded to the census country wide were 61,502. The distribution of establishments by region are displayed in Table 2.

Table 2: Distribution of establishments by region

Region	Number	%
//Karas	1,857	3.0
Erongo	3,981	6.5
Hardap	1,430	2.3
Kavango East	2,182	3.5
Kavango West	1,452	2.4
Khomas	9,234	15.0
Kunene	1,407	2.3
Ohangwena	9,580	15.6
Omaheke	1,225	2.0
Omusati	11,055	18.0
Oshana	6,704	10.9
Oshikoto	7,476	12.2
Otjozondjupa	2,364	3.8
Zambezi	1,555	2.5
Namibia	61,502	100.0

It is observed from the table that Omusati region had the highest operating establishments accounting for 18.0 percent of the total responding establishments, followed by Ohangwena (15.6%), and Khomas (15.0%), whilst Omaheke region recorded the least number of establishments at 2.0 percent (see also Figure 3.1). It is also important to note that the top five regions (Omusati, Ohangwena, Khomas, Oshikoto and Oshana) accounted for 71.6 percent of the total establishments.

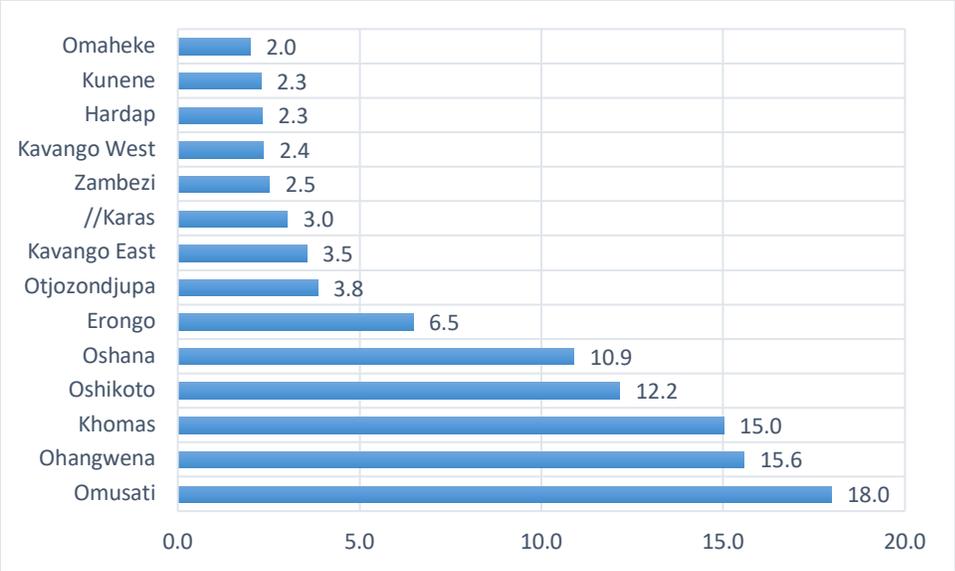


Figure 3.1: Percentage distribution of establishments

3.1.2 Establishments by areas

Figure 3.2 depicts information on establishments by areas. The majority (56.9%) of the establishments were operating in rural areas while 43.1 percent of the establishments were found to be operating in the urban areas.

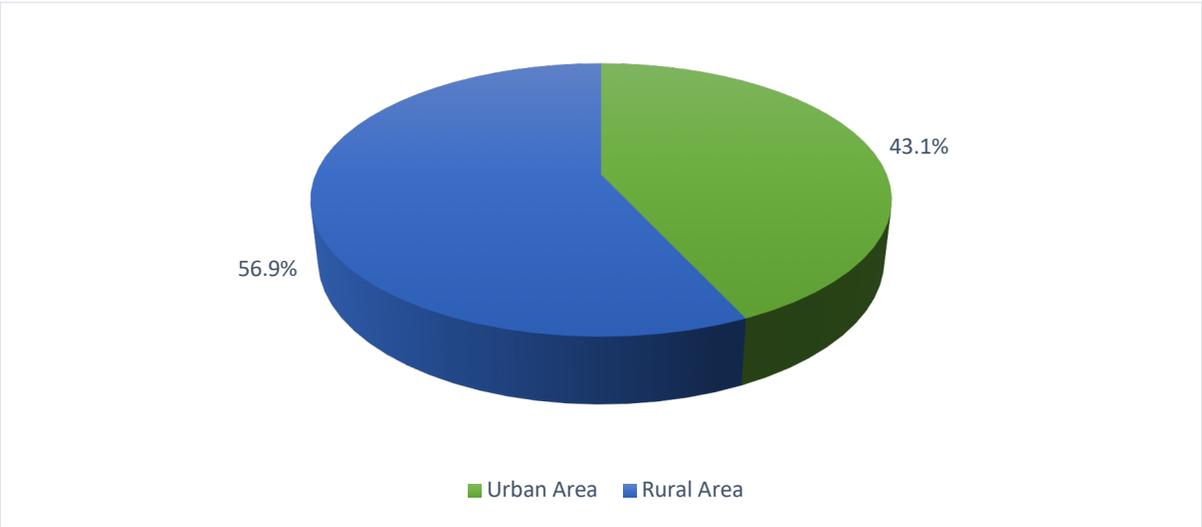


Figure 3.2: Share of establishments by areas

In terms of regional distribution, the results show that Kavango West (89.9%) and Omusati (89.4%) regions have the highest number of establishments operating in rural areas. While Erongo (92.9%) and Khomas (91.1%) regions constitute the largest number of establishments operating in urban areas (Table 3).

Table 3: Distribution of establishments by rural/urban areas and region

Region	Urban Area		Rural Area		Total Number of Establishments
	Number	%	Number	%	
//Karas	1,197	64.5	660	35.5	1,857
Erongo	3,700	92.9	281	7.1	3,981
Hardap	1,097	76.7	333	23.3	1,430
Kavango East	1,293	59.3	889	40.7	2,182
Kavango West	146	10.1	1,306	89.9	1,452
Khomas	8,411	91.1	823	8.9	9,234
Kunene	697	49.5	710	50.5	1,407
Ohangwena	1,581	16.5	7,999	83.5	9,580
Omaheke	777	63.4	448	36.6	1,225
Omusati	1,172	10.6	9,883	89.4	11,055
Oshana	2,586	38.6	4,118	61.4	6,704
Oshikoto	1,371	18.3	6,105	81.7	7,476
Otjozondjupa	1,761	74.5	603	25.5	2,364
Zambezi	706	45.4	849	54.6	1,555
Namibia	26,495	43.1	35,007	56.9	61,502

3.2 Working status

During the time of the enumeration about 98 percent (60,137 establishments) were operational, whereas 2 percent (1,365 establishments) indicated that they were closed. Those establishment that were closed consisted of those that were temporary closed or permanently closed (Figure 3.3).

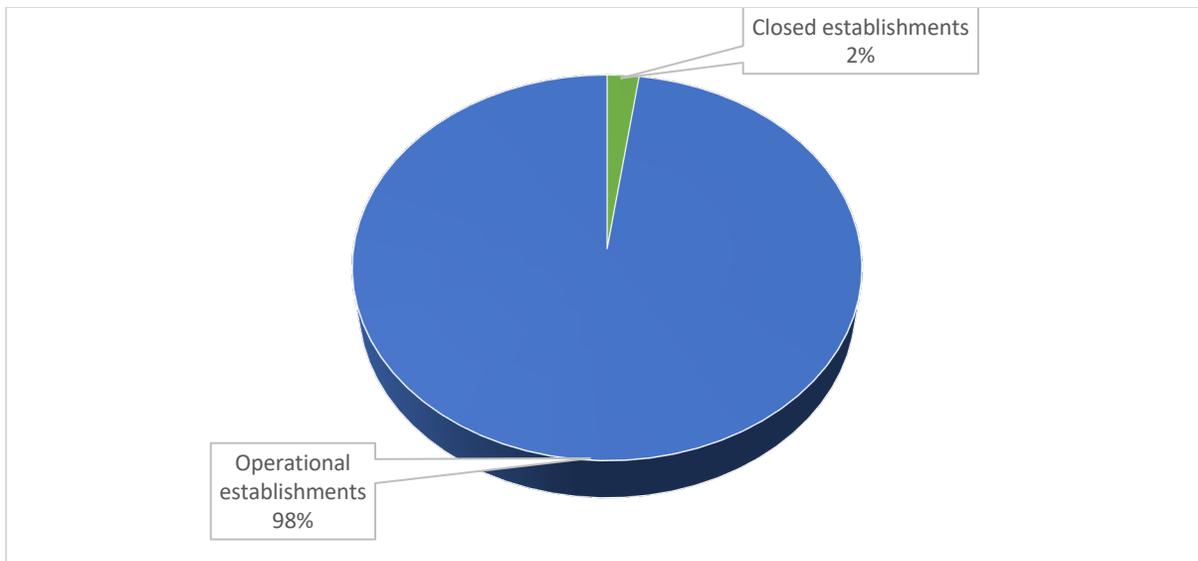


Figure 3.3: Percentage distribution of establishment by working status

3.2.1 Closed establishments

The total number of non-operational establishments amounted to 1,365 of which 1,270 establishments were temporarily closed while 95 establishments reported to have closed permanently. The closures were mainly due to the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic. Ohangwena region (21.9%) registered the highest percentage of closed establishments whereas Zambezi registered the least at 2.3 percent.

For establishments that closed permanently, this were mainly found in the Oshikoto region (27.4%) followed by Khomas region (18.9%) and Ohangwena region (17.9%) (Table 4).

Table 4: Distribution of closed establishments by region

Region	Permanently closed		Temporarily closed		Total number closed	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
//Karas	4	4.2	56	4.4	60	4.4
Erongo	2	2.1	34	2.7	36	2.6
Hardap	2	2.1	47	3.7	49	3.6
Kavango East	5	5.3	54	4.3	59	4.3
Kavango West	1	1.1	38	3.0	39	2.9
Khomas	18	18.9	133	10.5	151	11.1
Kunene	1	1.1	26	2.0	27	2.0
Ohangwena	17	17.9	282	22.2	299	21.9
Omaheke	1	1.1	72	5.7	73	5.3
Omusati	3	3.2	167	13.1	170	12.5

Oshana	6	6.3	76	6.0	82	6.0
Oshikoto	26	27.4	203	16.0	229	16.8
Otjozondjupa	4	4.2	56	4.4	60	4.4
Zambezi	5	5.3	26	2.0	31	2.3
Namibia	95	100.0	1,270	100.0	1,365	100.0

3.2.2 Operational establishments

Table 5 depicts the distribution of establishments that were operating by region. Omusati, Ohangwena and Khomas regions accounted for most operating establishments with 18.1 percent, 15.4 percent and 15.1 percent respectively. In contrast, Omaheke region (1.9%), Hardap, Kavango West and Kunene region (all 2.3% each) ranked the least regions with operational establishments.

Table 5: Distribution of operational establishments by region

Region	Total operational establishments	
	Number	%
//Karas	1,797	3.0
Erongo	3,945	6.6
Hardap	1,381	2.3
Kavango East	2,123	3.5
Kavango West	1,413	2.3
Khomas	9,083	15.1
Kunene	1,380	2.3
Ohangwena	9,281	15.4
Omaheke	1,152	1.9
Omusati	10,885	18.1
Oshana	6,622	11.0
Oshikoto	7,247	12.1
Otjozondjupa	2,304	3.8
Zambezi	1,524	2.5
Namibia	60,137	100.0

3.3 Establishment size

3.3.1 Establishment by establishment size and region

Looking at the size¹ of establishments (Table 6), the majority of 55,804 establishments are characterized as micro establishments, followed by 3,918 small establishments and in the third place 1,435 medium establishments accounting for. While only 345 of establishments were large establishment

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

Micro establishments are mostly prevalent in Omusati and Ohangwena regions with 19.2 percent and 16.5 percent, respectively, whereas, the least micro establishments were recorded in Omaheke region (1.8%). Similarly, 40.0 percent of large establishments were recorded in Khomas region, followed by Erongo region with 13.6 percent.

Table 6: Distribution of establishment of employee size and region

Region	Establishment size				Total number of establishments (%)
	Micro (1-10)	Small (11-30)	Medium (31-100)	Large (>100)	
//Karas	2.8	5.2	5.7	6.1	3.0
Erongo	5.9	11.6	13.6	13.6	6.5
Hardap	2.1	4.2	4.3	2.0	2.3
Kavango East	3.5	4.3	4.5	3.5	3.5
Kavango West	2.3	3.3	2.6	0.9	2.4
Khomas	13.9	23.5	30.7	40.0	15.0
Kunene	2.1	4.3	3.5	1.4	2.3
Ohangwena	16.5	7.1	4.6	3.8	15.6
Omaheke	1.8	3.6	3.7	1.2	2.0
Omusati	19.2	7.1	4.0	3.8	18.0
Oshana	11.1	9.6	7.1	8.1	10.9
Oshikoto	12.9	5.1	5.0	4.1	12.2
Otjozondjupa	3.5	6.8	7.2	7.8	3.8
Zambezi	2.4	4.2	3.3	3.8	2.5
Namibia	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total number of establishments	55,804	3,918	1,435	345	61,502

3.4 Period of operational commencement

3.4.1 Age Analysis

Table 7 depicts the age-range of establishments based on their inception dates. At the point of the census, the majority (41.8%) of establishments were aged between 2 to 5 years old. This was followed by the establishments who were 16 years and above which accounts for 20.2 percent of the total operational establishments.

Table 7: Distribution of establishment by age

Age in years	Total number of establishments	%
< 2 years	5,814	9.5
2 years to 5 years	25,710	41.8
6 years to 10 years	11,123	18.1
11 years to 15 years	6,462	10.5
> 16 years	12,393	20.2
Namibia	61,502	100.0

3.4.2 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. Out of 61,502 establishments that were operational, the majority (26,679) of establishments started operating in 2013 and before (Figure 3.4). In addition, 14,788 establishments started operating from 2018 – 2019 while 7,751 establishments started operating from 2016 – 2017. In general, this is a significant increase of 130.5 percent (34,823) of the establishments that started operating from the base period of 2013.

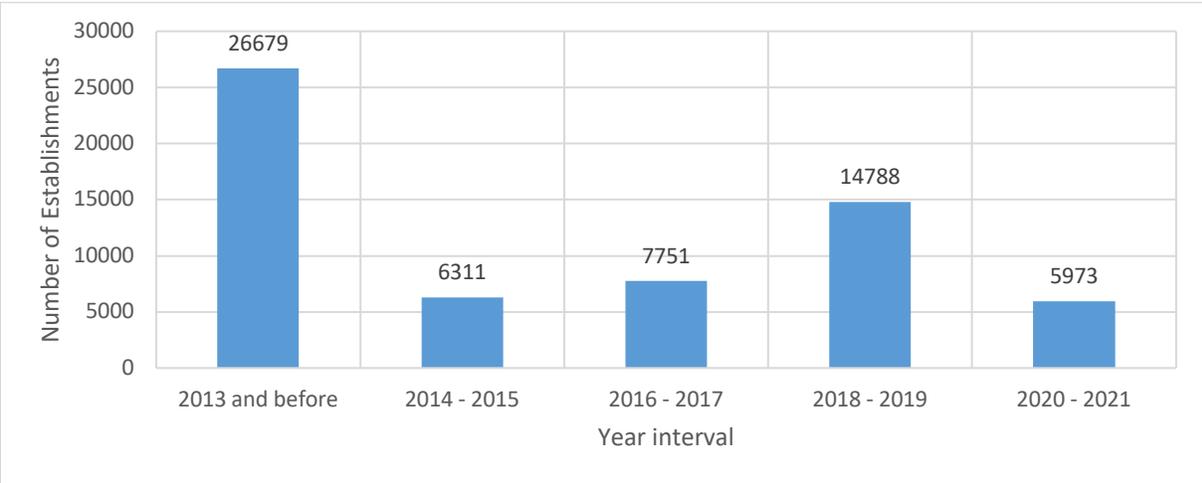


Figure 3.4: Number of establishments by year of starting operation

Interestingly, despite the domestic economic recession experienced in 2018, an influx of 14,788 establishments were reported to have commenced operation between 2018 and 2019 across the country (Table 8). During this period, Omusati region (2,712), Ohangwena region (2,407) and Khomas region (2,371) recorded the highest number of emerging establishments, an indication of favorable business climate in those regions.

Table 8: Number of establishments by year of starting operation and region

Regions	Year Intervals					Total Number of establishments
	before 2013	2014 - 2015	2016 - 2017	2018 - 2019	2020 - 2021	

//Karas	850	155	193	467	192	1,857
Erongo	1,458	394	557	1,125	447	3,981
Hardap	636	152	155	347	140	1,430
Kavango East	995	209	276	474	228	2,182
Kavango West	794	175	161	267	55	1,452
Khomas	3,970	911	1,176	2,371	806	9,234
Kunene	652	142	155	321	137	1,407
Ohangwena	3,923	1,026	1,231	2,407	993	9,580
Omaheke	578	134	151	250	112	1,225
Omusati	4,712	1,046	1,419	2,712	1,166	11,055
Oshana	2,993	687	797	1,510	717	6,704
Oshikoto	3,383	826	906	1,672	689	7,476
Otjozondjupa	947	272	289	572	284	2,364
Zambezi	788	182	285	293	7	1,555
Namibia	26,679	6,311	7,751	14,788	5,973	61,502

3.4.3 Economic activity distribution of establishments by year of starting operation

The census revealed consistent surge of emerging establishments recorded in ‘Accommodation and food service’ (30,217) and ‘Wholesale and retail trade’ sectors (15,495) (Table 9). While, the least of number of new establishments were reported in the “Mining and quarrying’ (60) and Water supply sectors (84). This elucidates market behavior of oligopolies within the market.

Using the year 2013 as a base, ‘Accommodation and food service’ sector (17,463) accounted for 50.1 percent of all new entrance in the market whereas ‘Wholesale and retail trade sector (10,260) accounted for 29.5 percent of new entrants.

Table 9: 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	212	40	43	78	23	396
Mining and quarrying	29	8	6	15	2	60
Manufacturing	1,174	338	360	721	262	2,855
Electricity supply	51	8	16	23	2	100
Water supply	61	4	4	11	4	84
Construction	211	38	35	46	10	340
Wholesale and retail trade	5,235	1,604	2,245	4,378	2,033	15,495
Transportation and storage	262	39	35	88	10	434
Accommodation and food service activities	12,754	3,253	3,932	7,248	3,030	30,217
Information and communication	130	23	28	31	6	218
Financial and insurance activities	327	70	74	146	37	654
Real estate activities	47	10	9	22	2	90
Professional, scientific and technical activities	391	66	58	145	22	682
Administrative and support service activities	362	68	62	113	36	641
Public administration and defence	788	105	60	163	18	1,134
Education	2,036	189	218	439	114	2,996
Human health and social work activities	573	100	115	222	38	1,048
Arts, entertainment and recreation	160	22	25	100	59	366
Other service activities	1,872	326	424	797	265	3,684
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	4	-	2	2	-	8

Namibia	26,679	6,311	7,751	14,788	5,973	61,502
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3.5 Establishments ownership

3.5.1 Establishments by type of ownership

Most of the establishments (63.0%) were found to be operating as sole proprietorship followed by close cooperation (20.2%) (Figure 3.5). The least type of ownership were cooperatives (0.01%), partnerships (0.2%) and public limited liability companies (0.3%).

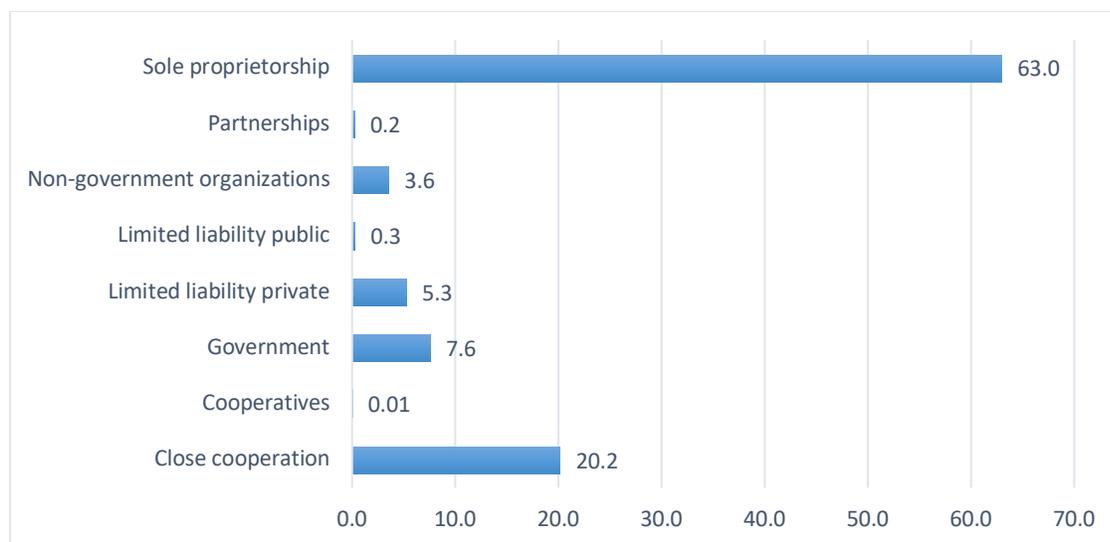


Figure 3.4: Percentage distribution of establishments by type of ownership

3.5.2 Establishments by type of ownership and region

The census revealed that most establishments trading as sole proprietors are situated in Ohangwena (8,194), followed by Omusati (7,060) and Oshikoto (5,894) regions (Table 10). While the Omaheke region recorded the least sole proprietors of 395 establishments.

In relation to the close cooperation type of ownership, Omusati region (3,201) followed by Khomas (2,584) and Oshana (1,622) regions recorded the highest close cooperation establishments. On the other hand, Kavango West region (73) has least close cooperation establishments.

For establishments registered as limited liability companies (private), the Khomas region tops the list with 1,071 establishments followed by Erongo (597) and Oshana (326). The region with the least of establishments listed as limited liability companies (private) was the Kavango West region with a total of 18 establishments.

Table 10: Distribution of establishment by type of ownership and region

Region	Sole proprietorship	Partnerships	Close cooperation	Cooperatives	Government	Limited liability companies private	Limited liability companies public	Non-government organizations
//Karas	923	7	297	-	316	216	9	89
Erongo	1,779	58	1,131	-	271	597	10	135
Hardap	766	2	210	1	210	121	10	110
Kavango East	1,246	2	314	-	299	77	6	238
Kavango West	800	-	73	-	308	18	3	250
Khomas	4,656	34	2,584	-	474	1,071	42	373
Kunene	660	1	309	-	290	74	8	65
Ohangwena	8,194	-	659	-	470	129	10	118
Omaheke	395	9	404	-	226	86	6	99
Omusati	7,060	-	3,201	2	548	90	15	139
Oshana	4,241	-	1,622	1	352	326	15	147
Oshikoto	5,894	-	966	-	363	135	7	111
Otjozondjupa	1,272	18	428	1	286	206	19	134
Zambezi	839	6	198	1	236	86	8	181
Namibia	38,725	137	12,396	6	4,649	3,232	168	2,189

3.5.3 Establishments by type of ownership and economic activity

In terms of distribution of economic activities by ownership status, most sole proprietors operate in “Accommodation and food services” sector (25,627), while the least sole proprietors operate within the “mining and quarrying” sector (1).

Furthermore, the highest proportion of establishments operating as close cooperation, were involved in the “Wholesale and retail trade” sector (4,139), followed by “Accommodation and food services” (3,833).

For establishments operating as private limited liability companies, it was found that the “Wholesale and retail” sector has the majority number of establishments (1,438) as shown in Table 11.

Table 11: Distribution of establishments by type of ownership and economic activities

Sector	Ownership status								Total Number of establishments
	Close cooperation	Cooperatives	Government	Limited liability companies	Limited liability companies	Non government organizations	Partnerships	Sole proprietorship	
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	229	2	68	80	-	7	8	2	396
Mining and quarrying	15	1	-	43	-	-	-	1	60
Manufacturing	1,379	1	12	235	-	6	15	1,207	2,855
Electricity supply	33	-	5	51	-	-	-	11	100
Water supply	12	-	35	26	-	-	-	11	84
Construction	219	-	20	77	-	-	3	21	340
Wholesale and retail trade	4,139	2	77	1,438	39	8	11	9,781	15,495
Transportation and storage	168	-	50	189	2	1	4	20	434
Accommodation and food service activities	3,835	-	415	250	1	87	-	25,629	30,217
Information and communication	71	-	25	79	18	9	-	16	218
Financial and insurance activities	228	-	33	231	105	3	5	49	654

Real estate activities	47	-	10	20	1	-	3	9	90
Professional, scientific and technical activities	272	-	168	114	-	7	51	70	682
Administrative and support service activities	307	-	131	107	1	23	-	72	641
Public administration and defence	26	-	1,035	21	-	47	-	5	1,134
Education	288	-	2,051	89	-	174	-	394	2,996
Human health and social work activities	310	-	379	107	1	105	37	109	1,048
Arts, entertainment and recreation	142	-	81	18	-	31	-	94	366
Other service activities	675	-	50	57	-	1,678	-	1,224	3,684
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	1	-	4	-	-	3	-	-	8
Namibia	12,396	6	4,649	3,232	168	2,189	137	38,725	61,502

3.5.4 Sole proprietors by sex and region

Looking at sole proprietor’s ownership by sex, the census revealed that male ownership marginally dominates accounting for 53 percent whereas females accounted for 47 percent (Figure 3.5). The distribution follows the same pattern for all regions with the exception for Omusati and Oshikoto regions were the females dominated their male counterparts.

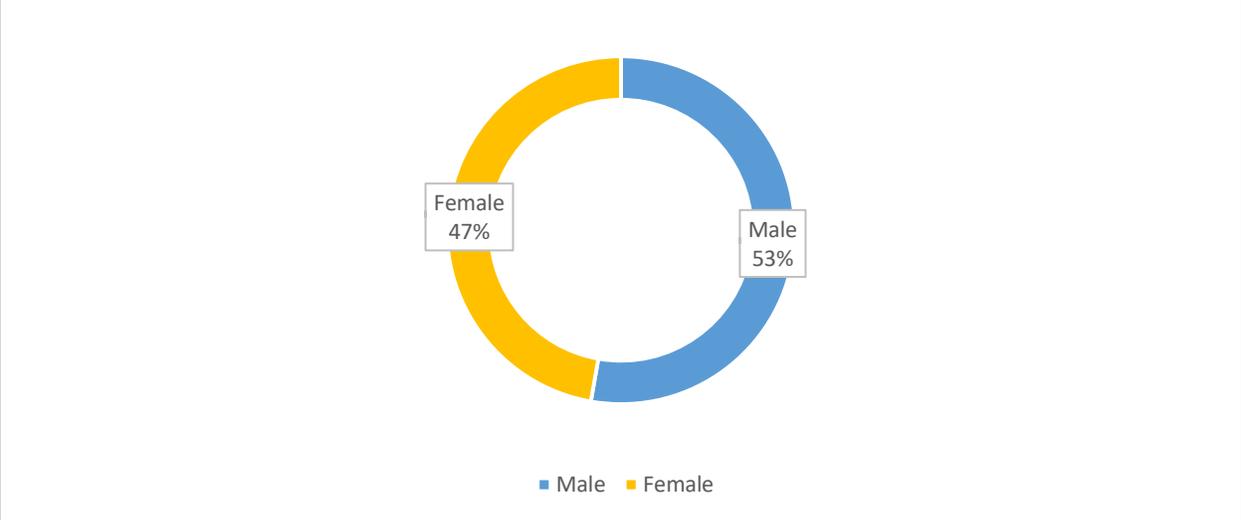


Figure 3.5: Share of sole proprietors by sex

The sole proprietor owned establishments amounted to 38,725, with male owners leading with a marginal number of 20,437 establishments as compared to the 18,288 female sole owned establishments as displayed in Table 12.

Table 12: Distribution of sole proprietorship by sex and region

Region	Sole proprietorship				Namibia
	Female Numbers	%	Male Numbers	%	
//Karas	375	40.6	548	59.4	923
Erongo	749	42.1	1,030	57.9	1,779
Hardap	296	38.6	470	61.4	766
Kavango East	545	43.7	701	56.3	1,246
Kavango West	372	46.5	428	53.5	800
Khomas	1,787	38.4	2,869	61.6	4,656
Kunene	288	43.6	372	56.4	660
Ohangwena	3,990	48.7	4,204	51.3	8,194
Omaheke	165	41.8	230	58.2	395
Omusati	3,845	54.5	3,215	45.5	7,060
Oshana	2,032	47.9	2,209	52.1	4,241
Oshikoto	2,969	50.4	2,925	49.6	5,894
Otjozondjupa	556	43.7	716	56.3	1,272
Zambezi	319	38.0	520	62.0	839
Namibia	18,288	47.2	20,437	52.8	38,725

3.6 Employment

3.6.1 Employment by nationality and region

Total employment stood at 349,036 employees with the Khomas region recording the highest number of employees (108,366) whilst Kunene and Kavango West regions registered the least number of employees of 9,209 and 7,728, respectively (Table 13). In terms of nationality, the Namibian employees (342,096) accounted for the majority when compared to 6,940 foreign employees.

Table 13: Distribution of employees by nationality and region

Region	Namibian Employees		Non-Namibian employees		Total employment
	Number	%	Number	%	
//Karas	18,510	5.3	179	0.1	18,689
Erongo	41,726	12.0	746	0.2	42,472
Hardap	9,962	2.9	71	0.0	10,033
Kavango East	12,643	3.6	251	0.1	12,894
Kavango West	7,598	2.2	130	0.0	7,728
Khomas	104,891	30.1	3,475	1.0	108,366
Kunene	9,063	2.6	146	0.0	9,209
Ohangwena	23,343	6.7	495	0.1	23,838
Omaheke	9,904	2.8	102	0.0	10,006
Omusati	24,883	7.1	252	0.1	25,135
Oshana	29,045	8.3	310	0.1	29,355
Oshikoto	20,662	5.9	199	0.1	20,861
Otjozondjupa	19,651	5.6	318	0.1	19,969
Zambezi	10,215	2.9	266	0.1	10,481
Namibia	342,096	98.0	6,940	2.0	349,036

3.6.2 Employment by nationality and economic activity

Looking at the employment by sector, the census revealed that the ‘Wholesale and retail trade’ sector accounted for the highest share of the employees with 66,781 followed by, ‘Accommodation and food service activities’ sector with 55,809 employees.

The Non-Namibian workforce were mainly engaged in Education (1,297), ‘Wholesale and retail trade’ (1,192) and ‘Human health and social work activities’ sectors (934).

Table 14: Distribution of employees by nationality and sector

Sector	Namibian Employees	Non-Namibian employees	Total Employment
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	14,006	336	14,342
Mining and quarrying	2,943	68	3,011
Manufacturing	25,729	446	26,175
Electricity supply	1,958	32	1,990
Water supply	4,740	6	4,746
Construction	6,270	209	6,479
Wholesale and retail trade	66,781	1,192	67,973
Transportation and storage	8,974	148	9,122
Accommodation and food service activities	54,809	670	55,479
Information and communication	3,708	68	3,776
Financial and insurance activities	8,151	239	8,390
Real estate activities	551	9	560
Professional, scientific and technical activities	7,909	328	8,237
Administrative and support service activities	20,890	148	21,038
Public administration and defence	39,306	342	39,648
Education	41,957	1,296	43,253

Human health and social work activities	16,920	934	17,854
Arts, entertainment and recreation	1,834	39	1,873
Other service activities	14,478	383	14,861
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	182	47	229
Total	342,096	6,940	349,036

3.7 Economic activities

3.7.1 Establishments by economic activities

For the census undertaking, grouping of establishments were carried out in compliance with the ISIC rev.4. The results in Table 15 indicates that most establishments are in 'Accommodation and food services' accounting for 49.1 percent of the total establishments. This was followed by 'Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles' with a share of 25.2 percent; 'Education' (4.7%) and 'Manufacturing' (4.6%).

On the other hand, number of establishment operating in activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies which comprised of international organizations, diplomatic and consular and etc. have ranked the least with a meagre contribution of 0.01 percent.

Table 15: Distribution of establishment by sector

	Number of establishments	%
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	396	0.6
Mining and quarrying	60	0.1
Manufacturing	2,855	4.6
Electricity supply	100	0.2
Water supply	84	0.1
Construction	340	0.6
Wholesale and retail trade	15,495	25.2
Transportation and storage	434	0.7
Accommodation and food service activities	30,217	49.1
Information and communication	218	0.4
Financial and insurance activities	654	1.1
Real estate activities	90	0.1
Professional, scientific and technical activities	682	1.1
Administrative and support service activities	641	1.0
Public administration and defence	1,134	1.8
Education	2,996	4.9

Human health and social work activities	1,048	1.7
Arts, entertainment and recreation	366	0.6
Other service activities	3,684	6.0
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	8	0.01
Namibia	61,502	100.0

3.8 Revenue

3.8.1 Establishments annual revenue²

The census revealed that most establishments generate an average annual revenue within the range of N\$0 – N\$10 000 (Table 16). In this revenue category, Omusati, Ohangwena and Oshikoto regions ranked the highest, recording 8,024; 6,935 and 5,532 of establishments, respectively.

In terms of the regional distribution by annual average revenue, establishments generating within the highest range of N\$10 million – N\$25 million, were found to reside in Khomas with a record of 215, followed by Erongo (95) and Oshana (80) number of establishments.

Table 16: Distribution of establishments by average revenue range ('000) and region

Region	0.0 - 10.0	10.1 - 50.0	50.1 - 250.0	250.1 - 1,000.0	1,000.1 - 5,000.0	5,000.1 - 10,000.0	10,000.1 - 25,000.0
//Karas	822	364	230	227	116	69	29
Erongo	1,256	680	758	631	374	187	95
Hardap	572	346	211	175	83	29	14
Kavango East	1,236	483	237	102	62	36	26
Kavango West	1,024	283	90	32	11	9	3
Khomas	3,745	1,906	1,203	981	680	504	215
Kunene	595	376	242	108	45	40	1
Ohangwena	6,935	1,738	559	226	85	36	1
Omaheke	636	235	169	109	65	10	1
Omusati	8,024	1,994	689	215	74	38	21
Oshana	3,354	1,526	864	498	235	147	80

² In thousands of Namibian dollars

Oshikoto	5,532	1,288	375	177	68	32	4
Otjozondjupa	1,015	560	384	169	125	89	22
Zambezi	903	351	139	89	47	19	7
Namibia	35,649	12,130	6,150	3,739	2,070	1,245	519

3.8.2 Establishments average revenue range by economic activities

Table 17 shows that establishments in the 'Wholesale and retail trade' sector recorded the highest average revenue in comparison to all other economic sectors across the revenue categories.

Furthermore, establishments in 'Financial and insurance sector' (55 establishments) and those in the 'Manufacturing' sector (47 establishments) were amongst the largest establishments that generates revenue in the top range. While, most establishments generating the lowest annual average revenue were found to operate within the 'Accommodation and food service sector' with 21,375 establishments (60%).

Table 17: Distribution of establishments economic sectors by annual revenue ('000 N\$)

Sector	0.0 - 10.0	10.1 - 50.0	50.1 - 250.0	250.1 - 1,000.0	1,000.1 - 5,000.0	5,000.1 - 10,000.0	10,000.1 - 25,000.0	Total Number of establishments
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	100	59	78	73	50	23	13	396
Mining and quarrying	-	2	3	16	20	14	5	60
Manufacturing	880	792	473	353	178	132	47	2,855
Electricity supply	8	12	11	18	23	18	10	100
Water supply	23	5	11	14	13	8	10	84
Construction	24	21	59	92	78	39	27	340
Wholesale and retail trade	7,380	3,412	1,909	1,294	797	522	181	15,495
Transportation and storage	59	31	67	110	77	57	33	434
Accommodation and food service activities	21,376	5,992	1,955	612	188	79	15	30,217

Information and communication	35	23	37	48	35	26	14	218
Financial and insurance activities	82	73	118	133	102	91	55	654
Real estate activities	16	10	11	26	16	6	5	90
Professional, scientific and technical activities	174	59	120	143	114	56	16	682
Administrative and support service activities	173	73	114	122	90	48	21	641
Public administration and defence	762	83	94	87	46	31	31	1,134
Education	1,847	476	381	175	69	32	16	2,996
Human health and social work activities	411	121	185	177	103	34	17	1,048
Arts, entertainment and recreation	120	77	82	60	17	7	3	366
Other service activities	2,175	809	441	184	54	21	-	3,684
Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	4	-	1	2	-	1	-	8
Namibia	35,649	12,130	6,150	3,739	2,070	1,245	519	61,502

3.9 Geographic distribution of economic activities

3.9.1. Manufacturing activities by region

As displayed in Figure 3.6, manufacturing of food products which includes manufacturing of dairy products, grain mills and etc. is highly saturated in Omusati, Oshana, and Oshikoto regions, which lies between 14 and 23 percentage range. Similarly, beverages are predominant in Erongo and Khomas region falling between the 13 to 36 percentage range. In addition, Omusati and Oshana region lead in the manufacturing of wearing apparel registering percentages between 17 and 23 percent range, with the manufacturing of basic metals only prominent in Khomas region, falling in the range of 19 to 46 percentage point.

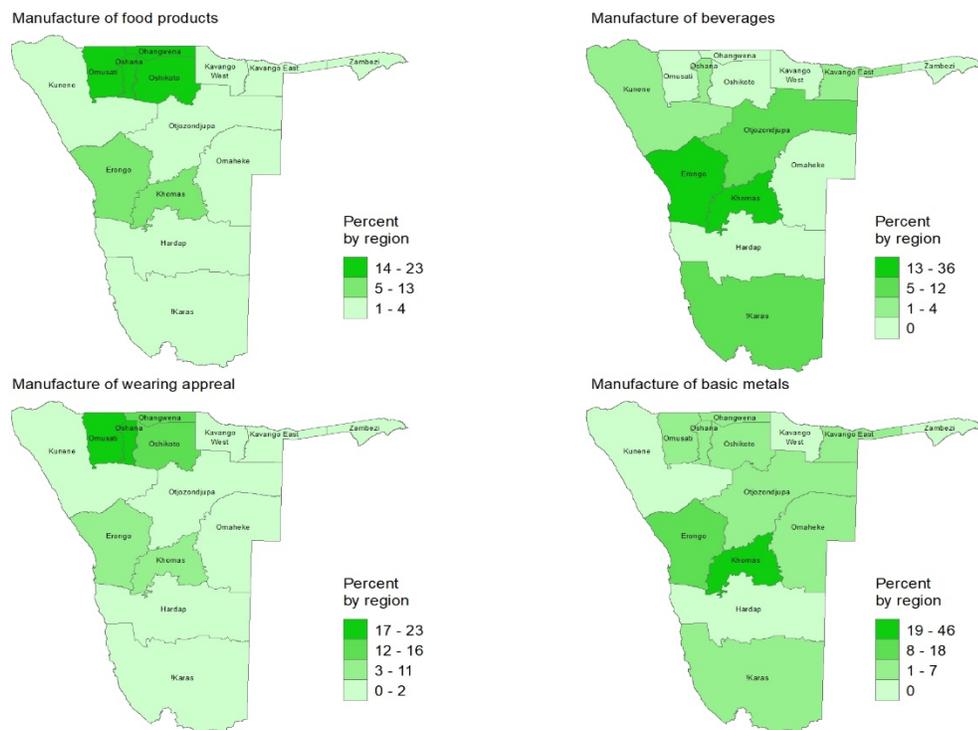


Figure 3.6: Manufacturing activities by region

3.9.2. Mining and quarrying activities by region

The mining and quarrying sector is one of the key drivers of the economy. The sector is comprised of activities such as metal ores; other mining and quarrying; and mining support service activities. As portrayed in Figure 3.7, //Karas, Erongo and Kunene region houses a high portion of the establishments in this sector within a 14 to 25 percentage range.

As expected, other mining and quarrying activities that includes mining of diamonds and extraction of salt are highly concentrated in Erongo region, followed by //Karas region and Otjozondjupa region. Similarly, mining support services which are activities of head offices are mainly situated in Erongo and Khomas regions.

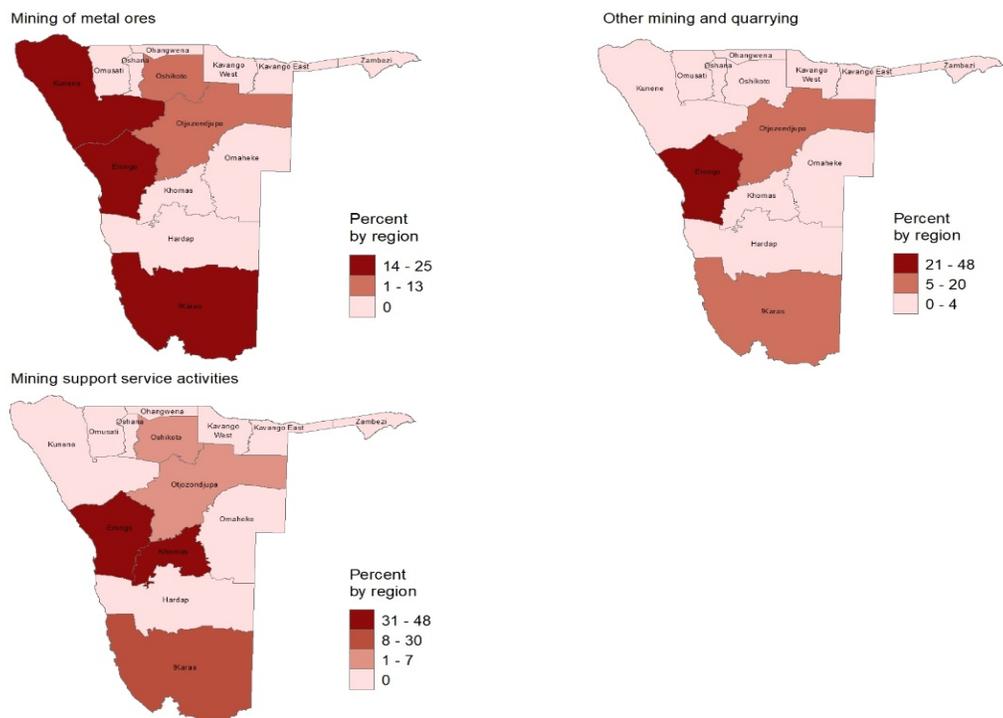


Figure 3.7: Mining and quarrying activities by region

3.9.3. Transport and storage activities by region

Transport and storage activities includes the provision of passenger or freight transportation by land, water and air, as well as warehousing and storage. In relation to land and air transportation, the census revealed that Khomas and Erongo regions accommodates most of the establishments in the land and air transport sector, within a range of 10 to 39 percent as well as 8 to 47 respectively (Figure 3.8). Similarly, Erongo region as well as Erongo and Khomas region remain host to the largest number of establishments to water transportation as well as warehousing and storage respectively.

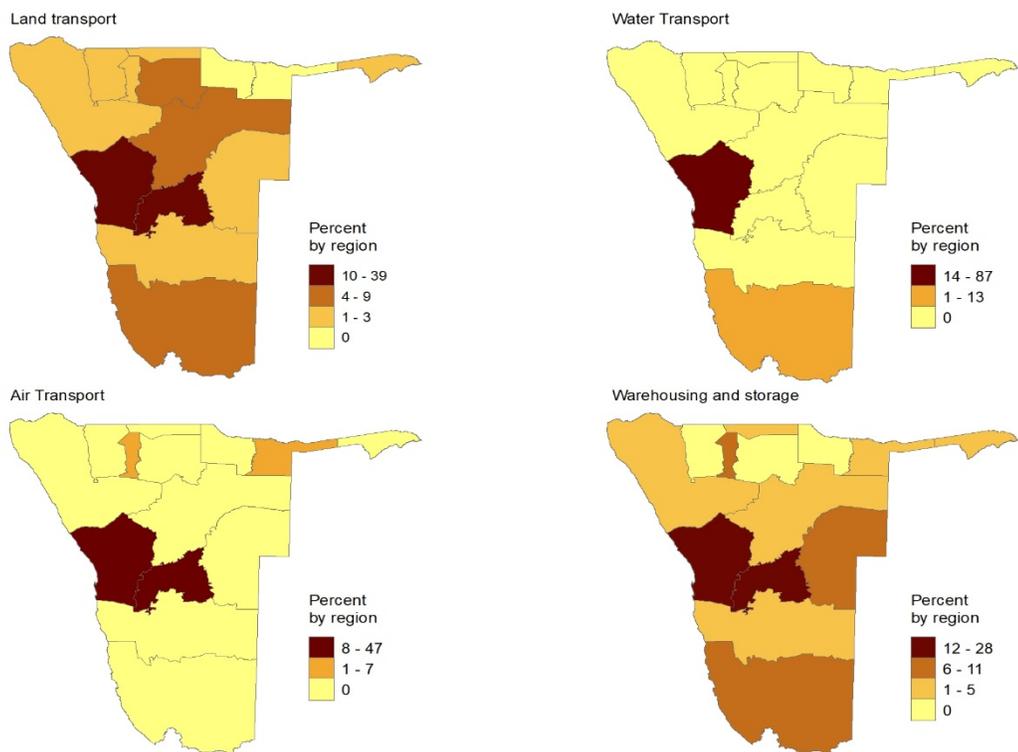


Figure 3.8: Transport and storage by region

Annexure I List of Terms and Definitions

Concepts and definitions of the 2021 establishment census were 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 activities of the establishment is conducted.
- Census Mapping:** The process of dividing the country into smaller units of about equal population size, each of which will be assigned to at least one enumerator to enumerate its 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'.
- Establishment Age:** is calculated using the exact date when an establishment resumed 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.
- 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.
- Employment:** As per the Labour Act 11 of 2007 “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 principle activity accounts for most of the value added.³
- 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 general 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 general public is invited to buy shares in a public company and these shares are publicly traded on the stock exchange.
- 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 actually 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 is a reflection of the amounts brought into the company by the sales process during a specified period of time.

³ System of National Accounts

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 it 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.

Annexure II Questionnaire

ESTABLISHMENT SECTION								
C2	C3		C4	C5	C6		C7	C8
What is the position of the respondent in this establishment?	What is the working status of the establishment?		What are the names of the respondent?	What is the name of this establishment?	Is this establishment a.....?		What is the name of the head office?	What is the location of the head office?
			<i>Write the name and surname of the respondent</i>				<i>Only applicable if C6 is "Branch"</i>	<i>Only applicable if C6 is "Branch"</i>
Financial Manager	01							
Shop Attendant	02				Head office	01		
Owner	03	Operational	01		Branch	02		
Receptionist	04	Closed temporarily	02		Single unit establishment	03		
Other, Specify	99	Closed permanently	03		Other (Specify)	99		
CODE	CODE		NAME	NAME	CODE		NAME	NAME



CENSUS OF
BUSINESS
ESTABLISHMENTS

2019/2021
MARCH 2022

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