

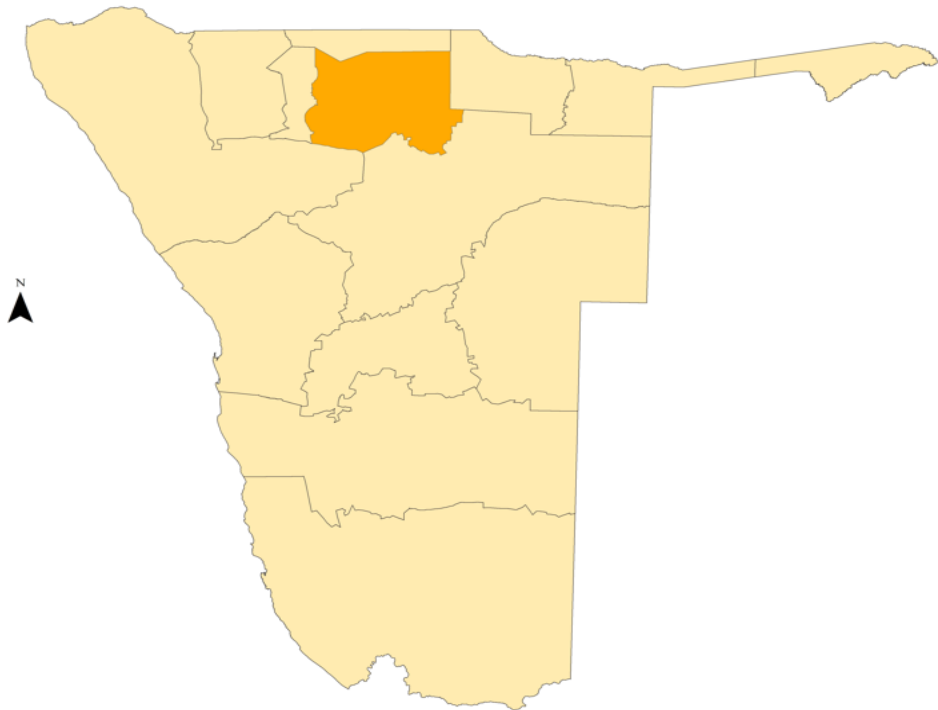


Census of Business Establishments

Oshikoto Regional Profile

2019/21

July 2022



 Oshikoto Region



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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 Oshikoto 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 Oshikoto region between October 2019 and April 2021.

NSA extend its gratitude to all stakeholders for participation 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.



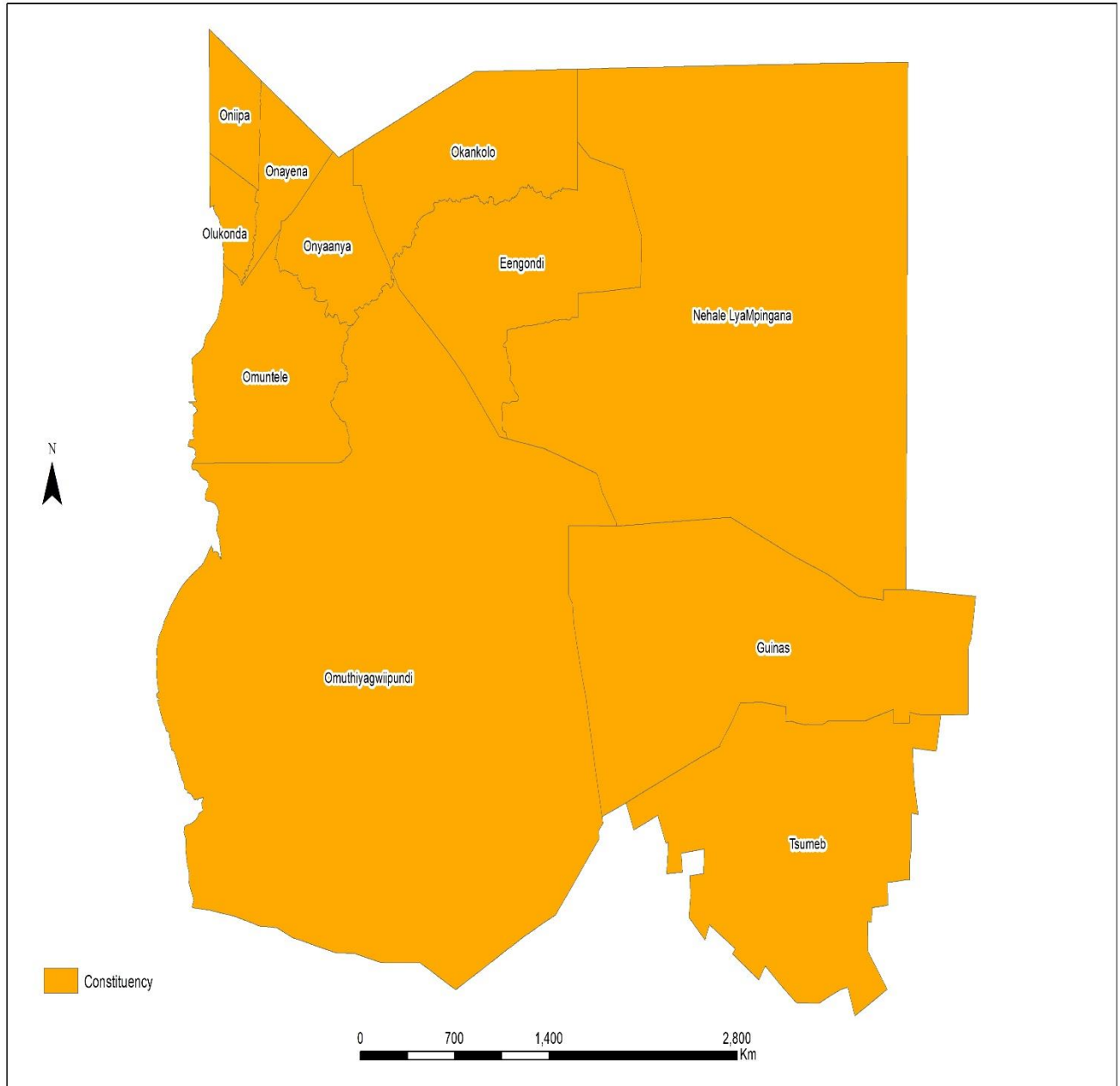
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July 2022

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OSHIKOTO 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 |

Executive Summary

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

Number of establishments: The total number of establishments contacted in the region were 7,476. Omuthiyagwiipundi constituency had the highest responding establishments accounting for 16.6 percent of the total, followed by Oniipa constituency (13.7%), and Omuntele constituency (11.0 %). The Guinas constituency recorded the least share of 1.2 percent.

Size of establishments: The census revealed that majority of establishments (7,192) were categorized as micro establishment, followed by small establishments (198) and medium establishments (72). Only 14 establishments were classified as large establishments.

Ownership: The census revealed that 78.8 percent of establishments (5,894) were classified as Sole proprietors, while 12.9 percent (966) were classified as Close Cooperation, with only 0.1 percent of establishments (7) registered as Limited liability companies (public) in the region.

Employment: During the census period, establishments in the region reported to have 20,861 employees. 'Accommodation and food service activities' sector accounted for the highest number of 6,576 employees. In terms of employees by nationality, Namibian employees stood at 20,662 while non-Namibian were 199 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 - 2021 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 Oshikoto region.

1.3 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

1.4 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 Oshikoto region was 50.7 percent. Tsumeb (72.3%), Olukonda (63.8%) and Guinas (59.1%) constituencies recorded the highest response rates. While Okankolo constituency registered the lowest response rate of 39.1 percent (Table 1).

Table 1: Response rate by constituency

| Constituency | Total Number of Establishments | Non-response | | Response | |
|------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| | | Number | % | Number | % |
| Eengondi | 1,746 | 938 | 53.7 | 808 | 46.3 |
| Guinas | 154 | 63 | 40.9 | 91 | 59.1 |
| Nehale lyaMpingana | 1,013 | 574 | 56.7 | 439 | 43.3 |
| Okankolo | 1,198 | 729 | 60.9 | 469 | 39.1 |
| Olukonda | 721 | 261 | 36.2 | 460 | 63.8 |
| Omuntele | 1,521 | 695 | 45.7 | 826 | 54.3 |
| Omuthiyagwiipundi | 2,535 | 1,298 | 51.2 | 1,237 | 48.8 |
| Onayena | 1,233 | 616 | 50.0 | 617 | 50.0 |
| Oniipa | 1,753 | 733 | 41.8 | 1,020 | 58.2 |
| Onyaanya | 1,905 | 1,092 | 57.3 | 813 | 42.7 |
| Tsumeb | 962 | 266 | 27.7 | 696 | 72.3 |
| Oshikoto region | 14,741 | 7,265 | 49.3 | 7,476 | 50.7 |

CHAPTER 2: MAIN FINDINGS

2.1 Demographic characteristics

2.1.1 Establishments by constituency

Oshikoto region is situated North central part of Namibia with a geographical area of 38,673 km² that comprises of 11 constituencies. The responding establishments in Oshikoto region were 7,476 (Table 2). According to the Census of Business Establishments 2019/21 report, the region ranked 4th in terms of number of responding establishments in Namibia with a contribution of 12.2 percent.

Table 2: Distribution of responding establishments by constituency

| Constituency | Number | % |
|------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Eengondi | 808 | 10.8 |
| Guinas | 91 | 1.2 |
| Nehale lyaMpingana | 440 | 5.9 |
| Okankolo | 470 | 6.3 |
| Olukonda | 462 | 6.2 |
| Omuntele | 824 | 11.0 |
| Omuthiyagwiipundi | 1,240 | 16.6 |
| Onayena | 616 | 8.2 |
| Oniipa | 1,022 | 13.7 |
| Onyaanya | 807 | 10.8 |
| Tsumeb | 696 | 9.3 |
| Oshikoto region | 7,476 | 100.0 |

The percentage distribution of responding establishments by constituency is presented in Figure 1. It is observed that Omuthiyagwiipundi constituency recorded the highest number of establishments accounting for 16.6 percent. This was followed by Oniipa constituency (13.7%), and Omuntele (11.0%), whilst Guinas constituency recorded the least number of responding establishments with a total share of 1.2 percent.

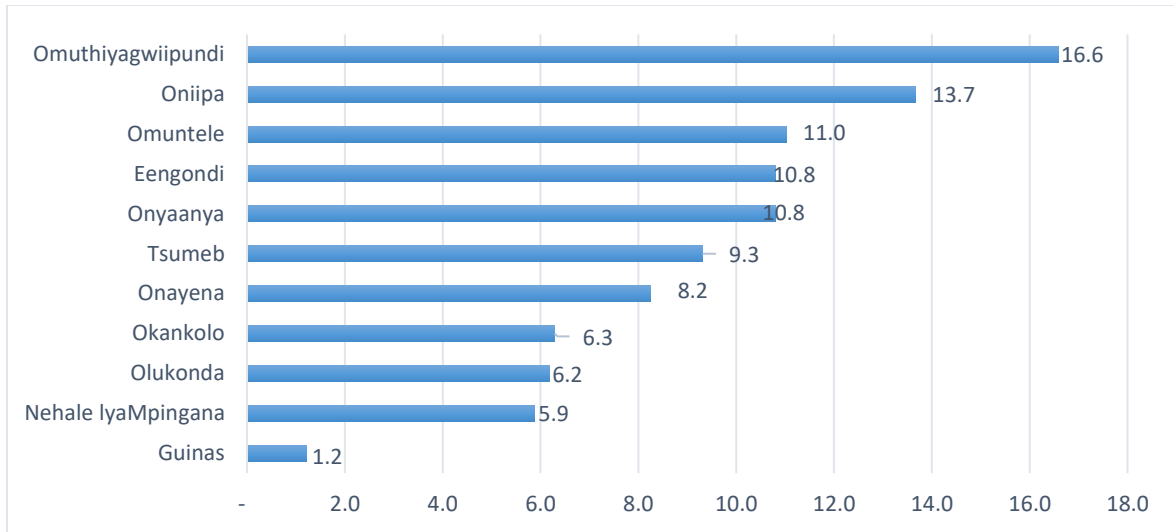


Figure 1: Percentage distribution of responding establishments

2.1.2 Responding establishments by urban and rural areas

Figure 2 depicts information on responding establishments by urban and rural areas. Majority of the establishments (81.7%) were operating in rural area while 18.3 percent of the responding establishments were found to be operating in the urban area.

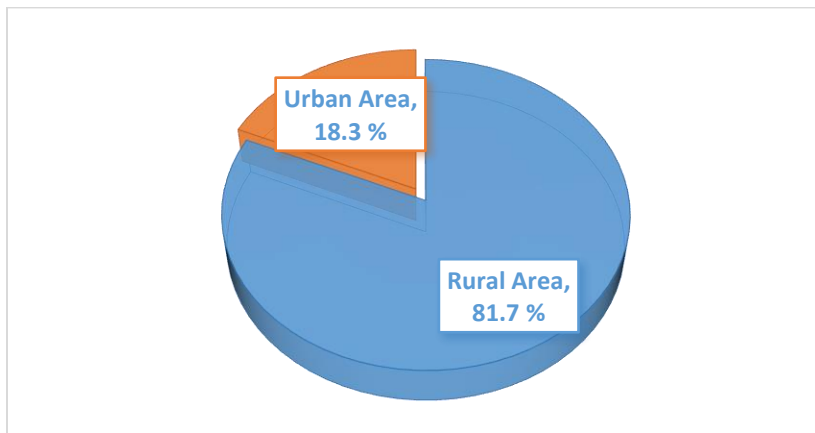


Figure 2: Share of responding establishments by urban and rural areas

2.2 Working status

2.2.1 Closed establishments

The census sought information on business establishments that were temporarily and permanently closed. 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 229 establishments were non-operational, of which 203 establishments were temporarily closed while 26 establishments reported to have closed permanently.

Closed establishments were mainly prominent in Omuthiyagwiipundi constituency (21.4%), whereas Guinas constituency (1.3%) recorded the least proportion of establishments.

Table 3: Distribution of closed establishments by constituency

| Constituency | Permanently closed | | Temporarily closed | | Total Number Closed | |
|------------------------|--------------------|--------------|--------------------|--------------|---------------------|--------------|
| | Number | % | Number | % | Number | % |
| Eengondi | 5 | 19.2 | 37 | 18.2 | 42 | 18.3 |
| Guinas | - | - | 3 | 1.5 | 3 | 1.3 |
| Nehale lyaMpingana | 2 | 7.7 | 9 | 4.4 | 11 | 4.8 |
| Okankolo | - | - | 18 | 8.9 | 18 | 7.9 |
| Olukonda | 1 | 3.8 | 13 | 6.4 | 14 | 6.1 |
| Omuntele | 4 | 15.4 | 16 | 7.9 | 20 | 8.7 |
| Omuthiyagwiipundi | 6 | 23.1 | 43 | 21.2 | 49 | 21.4 |
| Onayena | 2 | 7.7 | 9 | 4.4 | 11 | 4.8 |
| Oniipa | 2 | 7.7 | 25 | 12.3 | 27 | 11.8 |
| Onyaanya | 3 | 11.5 | 16 | 7.9 | 19 | 8.3 |
| Tsumeb | 1 | 3.8 | 14 | 6.9 | 15 | 6.6 |
| Oshikoto region | 26 | 100.0 | 203 | 100.0 | 229 | 100.0 |

2.2.2 Operational establishments

Table 4 depicts the distribution of establishments that were operating by constituency. The number of establishments that were operational in the region amounted to 7,247. Omuthiyagwiipundi constituency recorded the highest number of 1,191 establishments.

On the other hand, the lowest number of establishments were found in Guinas constituency accounting for 88 establishments (1.2%).

Table 4: Distribution of operational establishments by constituency

| Constituency | Total operational establishments | |
|------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------|
| | Number | % |
| Eengondi | 766 | 10.6 |
| Guinas | 88 | 1.2 |
| Nehale lyaMpingana | 429 | 5.9 |
| Okankolo | 452 | 6.2 |
| Olukonda | 448 | 6.2 |
| Omuntele | 804 | 11.1 |
| Omuthiyagwiipundi | 1,191 | 16.4 |
| Onayena | 605 | 8.3 |
| Oniipa | 995 | 13.7 |
| Onyaanya | 788 | 10.9 |
| Tsumeb | 681 | 9.4 |
| Oshikoto region | 7,247 | 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 (7,192), followed by small establishments (198) and medium establishments (72). Furthermore, the information showed that large establishments registered a meagre number of 14 establishments.

At constituency level, micro establishments were largely observed in Omuthiyagwiipundi and Oniipa constituencies accounting for 16.6 percent and 13.7 percent, respectively. On the other hand, Guinas constituency (1.0%) registered the least number of micro establishments. For medium establishments, Tsumeb and Omuthiyagwiipundi constituencies recorded the highest share of establishments, accounting for 38.9 percent and 18.1 percent, respectively.

Table 5: Percentage distribution of establishments by employee size and constituency

| Constituency | Establishment size | | | | Total Number of Establishments (%) |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|-------------------|---------------|------------------------------------|
| | Micro (1 - 10) | Small (11 - 30) | Medium (31 - 100) | Large (> 100) | |
| Eengondi | 11.1 | 4.0 | 2.8 | - | 10.8 |
| Guinas | 1.0 | 5.6 | 6.9 | 21.4 | 1.2 |
| Nehale lyaMpingana | 6.0 | 3.5 | 1.4 | 7.1 | 5.9 |
| Okankolo | 6.3 | 5.1 | 5.6 | - | 6.3 |
| Olukonda | 6.2 | 5.6 | 1.4 | 7.1 | 6.2 |
| Omuntele | 11.4 | 3.0 | 1.4 | - | 11.0 |
| Omuthiyagwiipundi | 16.7 | 12.6 | 18.1 | 14.3 | 16.6 |
| Onayena | 8.5 | 3.0 | 2.8 | - | 8.2 |
| Oniipa | 13.6 | 14.6 | 15.3 | 7.1 | 13.7 |
| Onyaanya | 11.0 | 6.6 | 5.6 | - | 10.8 |
| Tsumeb | 8.2 | 36.4 | 38.9 | 42.9 | 9.3 |
| Oshikoto region | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Total Number of Establishments | 7,192 | 198 | 72 | 14 | 7,476 |

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 (39.8%) were aged between 2 to 5 years old. This was followed by 20.1 percent of establishments that were aged more 15 years.

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

Table 2: Distribution of establishments by age

| Age in years | Total number of establishments | % |
|------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------|
| < 2 years | 668 | 8.9 |
| 2 years to 5 years | 2,977 | 39.8 |
| 6 years to 10 years | 1,500 | 20.1 |
| 11 years to 15 years | 826 | 11.0 |
| > 15 years | 1,505 | 20.1 |
| Oshikoto region | 7,476 | 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 7,476 establishments that responded, most establishments (3,383) started operating during the period of '2013 and before' (Figure 3). In addition, a surge of 1,672 establishments started operating during the period of 2018 – 2019, while a small influx of 689 establishments started operating between the period 2020 - 2021.

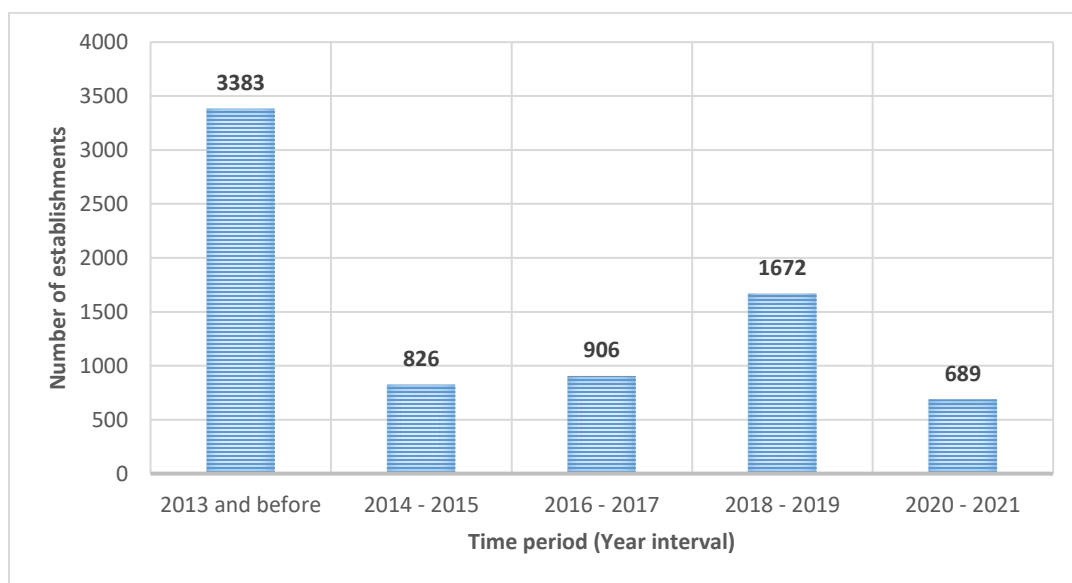


Figure 3: Number of establishments by period of starting operation

During the period 2018 - 2019, Oniipa constituency (260 establishments), Omuthiyagwiindu (254 establishments) and Onyaanya constituency (191 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 | |
| Eengondi | 362 | 99 | 104 | 161 | 82 | 808 |
| Guinas | 43 | 9 | 11 | 23 | 5 | 91 |
| Nehale lyaMpingana | 184 | 54 | 61 | 93 | 48 | 440 |
| Okankolo | 215 | 55 | 61 | 97 | 42 | 470 |
| Olukonda | 204 | 43 | 52 | 134 | 29 | 462 |
| Omuntele | 448 | 87 | 78 | 146 | 65 | 824 |
| Omuthiyagwiipundi | 556 | 147 | 157 | 254 | 126 | 1,240 |
| Onayena | 311 | 60 | 69 | 148 | 28 | 616 |
| Oniipa | 442 | 100 | 129 | 260 | 91 | 1,022 |
| Onyaanya | 341 | 87 | 86 | 191 | 102 | 807 |
| Tsumeb | 277 | 85 | 98 | 165 | 71 | 696 |
| Oshikoto region | 3,383 | 826 | 906 | 1,672 | 689 | 7,476 |

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 'Accommodation and food service' and 'Wholesale and retail trade' sectors as in displayed in Table 8. While for the same period, the number of emerging establishments in Real estate activities sector were low

Table 8: Distribution of establishments by starting period of 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 | 14 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 29 |
| Mining and quarrying | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | - | 3 |
| Primary Industries | 15 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 3 | 32 |
| Manufacturing | 129 | 28 | 29 | 52 | 33 | 271 |
| Electricity supply | 2 | - | 2 | 1 | - | 5 |
| Water supply | 2 | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| Construction | 9 | - | 1 | 3 | 1 | 14 |
| Secondary Industries | 142 | 28 | 32 | 56 | 34 | 292 |
| Wholesale and retail trade | 461 | 124 | 149 | 309 | 109 | 1,152 |
| Transportation and storage | 7 | 4 | 2 | 8 | - | 21 |

| | | | | | | |
|--|--------------|------------|------------|--------------|------------|--------------|
| Accommodation and food service activities | 2,369 | 597 | 641 | 1,166 | 499 | 5,272 |
| Information and communication | 6 | - | 2 | 2 | - | 10 |
| Financial and insurance activities | 12 | 3 | 2 | 5 | - | 22 |
| Real estate activities | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 |
| Professional, scientific, and technical activities | 17 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 27 |
| Administrative and support service activities | 14 | 8 | 4 | 9 | 3 | 38 |
| Public administration and defence | 41 | 10 | 6 | 10 | 2 | 69 |
| Education | 171 | 14 | 23 | 26 | 9 | 243 |
| Human health and social work activities | 32 | 6 | 8 | 9 | 2 | 57 |
| Arts, entertainment, and recreation | 6 | - | - | 4 | 4 | 14 |
| Other service activities | 90 | 25 | 31 | 57 | 23 | 226 |
| Tertiary Industries | 3,226 | 795 | 870 | 1,609 | 652 | 7,152 |
| Oshikoto region | 3,383 | 826 | 906 | 1,672 | 689 | 7,476 |

2.5 Establishments ownership

2.5.1 Establishments by type of ownership

In Oshikoto region, more than half of the establishments (78.8%) were found to be operating as Sole proprietors followed by Close cooperation (12.9%) as displayed in Figure 4. The least type of ownerships were Limited liability companies (public) (0.1%), followed by non-government organization (1.5%).

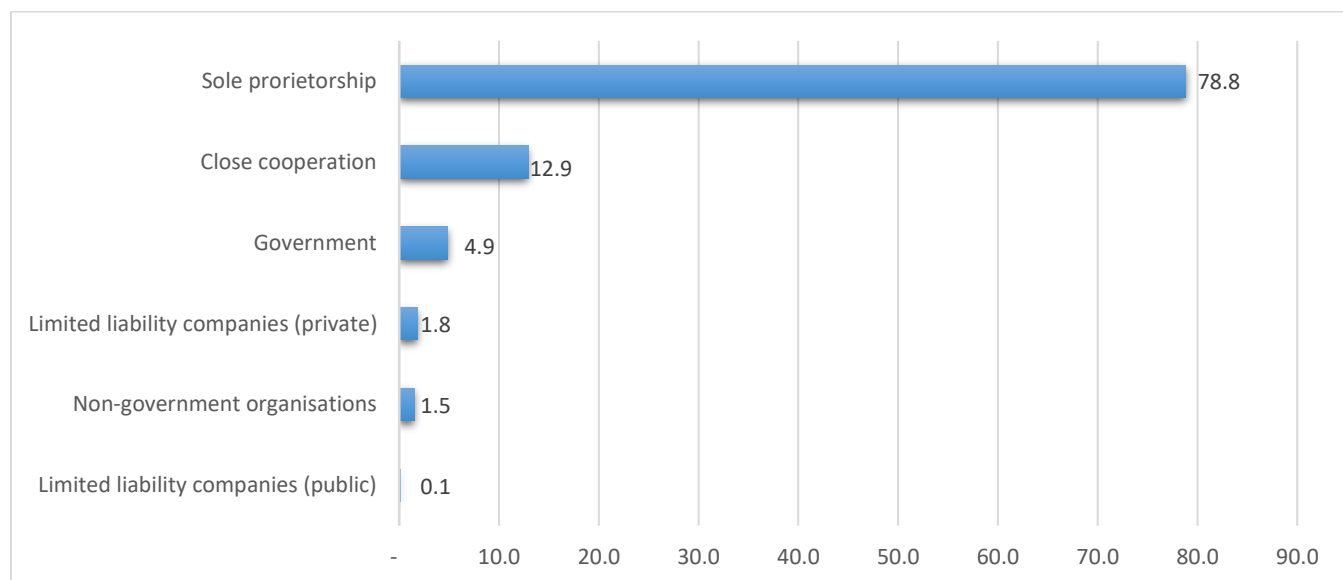


Figure 4: Percentage distribution of responding establishments by type of ownership

2.5.2 Establishments by type of ownership and constituency

The census reveals that out of 7,476 establishments in Oshikoto region, most establishments (5,894) were trading as sole proprietors (Table 9). These establishments were mainly situated in Omuthiyagwiipundi constituency with 986 establishments, followed by Oniipa constituency with 780 establishments and Omuntele constituency with 762 establishments. Whereas Guinas constituency, registered the least Sole proprietors (47 establishments).

In relation to the Close cooperation as the type of ownership, Tsumeb constituency topped the list by registering 223 establishments, followed by Oniipa constituency (186 establishments) and Omuthiyagwiipundi constituency (157 establishments). While Guinas constituency was the least with only 13 establishments.

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

| Constituency | Close cooperation | Government | Limited liability companies (private) | Limited liability companies (public) | Non-government organizations | Sole proprietorship |
|------------------------|-------------------|------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------|
| Eengondi | 40 | 25 | - | - | 7 | 736 |
| Guinas | 13 | 16 | 10 | - | 5 | 47 |
| Nehale lyaMpingana | 35 | 35 | 1 | - | 3 | 366 |
| Okankolo | 36 | 37 | - | - | 2 | 395 |
| Olukonda | 103 | 14 | 1 | - | 8 | 336 |
| Omuntele | 35 | 20 | 1 | - | 6 | 762 |
| Omuthiyagwiipundi | 157 | 65 | 15 | 1 | 16 | 986 |
| Onayena | 64 | 12 | - | - | 4 | 536 |
| Oniipa | 186 | 33 | 6 | 1 | 16 | 780 |
| Onyaanya | 74 | 36 | 3 | - | 7 | 687 |
| Tsumeb | 223 | 70 | 98 | 5 | 37 | 263 |
| Oshikoto region | 966 | 363 | 135 | 7 | 111 | 5,894 |

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 4,888 establishments were operating in 'Accommodation and food service activities' sector (Table 10). The least Sole proprietors were operating within the 'Transportation and storage'; 'Information and Communication'; 'Financial and insurance activities'; and 'Human health and social work activities' sectors with only 1 establishment recorded per sector.

Furthermore, the highest number of establishments operating as Close cooperation were involved in the 'Wholesale and retail trade' sector, which accounted for 344 establishments, followed by 'Accommodation and food service activities' sector with 340 establishments.

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

| Sectors | Ownership Status | | | | | | Total Number of establishments |
|---|-------------------|------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|
| | Close cooperation | Government | Limited liability companies (private) | Limited liability companies (public) | Non-government organizations | Sole proprietorship | |
| Agriculture, forestry, and fishing | 23 | 2 | 4 | - | - | - | 29 |
| Mining and quarrying | 1 | - | 2 | - | - | - | 3 |
| Manufacturing | 89 | - | 8 | - | 1 | 173 | 271 |
| Electricity supply | 4 | - | 1 | - | - | - | 5 |
| Water supply | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| Construction | 10 | - | 4 | - | - | - | 14 |
| Wholesale and retail trade | 344 | 13 | 64 | 1 | - | 730 | 1,152 |
| Transportation and storage | 10 | 2 | 8 | - | - | 1 | 21 |
| Accommodation and food service activities | 340 | 23 | 17 | - | 4 | 4,888 | 5,272 |
| Information and communication | 5 | 1 | 2 | 1 | - | 1 | 10 |
| Financial and insurance activities | 8 | - | 8 | 5 | - | 1 | 22 |
| Real estate activities | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| Professional, scientific, and technical activities | 8 | 13 | 2 | - | - | 4 | 27 |
| Administrative and support service activities | 23 | 8 | 4 | - | - | 3 | 38 |
| Public administration and defence | - | 67 | 1 | - | 1 | - | 69 |
| Education | 27 | 196 | 2 | - | 7 | 11 | 243 |
| Human health and social work activities | 15 | 31 | 5 | - | 5 | 1 | 57 |
| Arts, entertainment, and recreation | 7 | 4 | - | - | 1 | 2 | 14 |
| Other service activities | 50 | 2 | 3 | - | 92 | 79 | 226 |
| Activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Oshikoto region | 966 | 363 | 135 | 7 | 111 | 5,894 | 7,476 |

2.5.4 Sole proprietors by sex and constituency

In terms of Sole proprietor's ownership by sex, the census reveals that there was no significant difference in male and female owned establishments as presented in Figure 5.

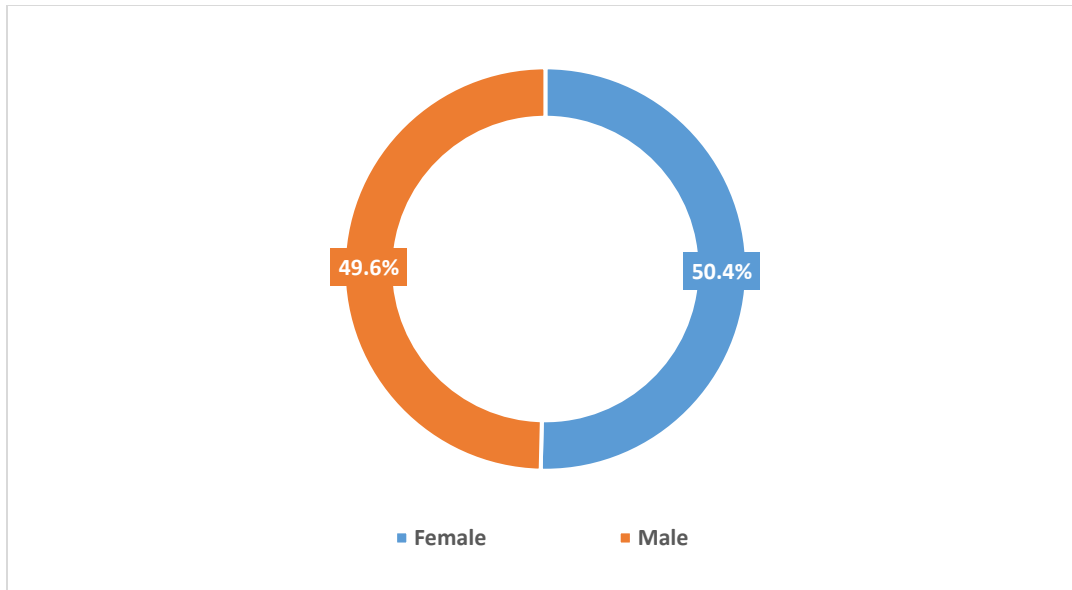


Figure 5: Share of Sole proprietors by sex

Table 11 presents the distribution of ownership of Sole proprietorship establishments by sex and constituency. Notably, the results shows that 2,925 establishments were owned by males as compared to 2,969 establishments that were owned by females.

Table 11: Distribution of sole proprietorship by sex and constituency

| Constituency | Sole Proprietorship | | | | Total Number |
|------------------------|---------------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| | Female | % | Male | % | |
| Eengondi | 361 | 49.0 | 375 | 51.0 | 736 |
| Guinas | 22 | 46.8 | 25 | 53.2 | 47 |
| Nehale lyaMpingana | 177 | 48.4 | 189 | 51.6 | 366 |
| Okankolo | 184 | 46.6 | 211 | 53.4 | 395 |
| Olukonda | 174 | 51.8 | 162 | 48.2 | 336 |
| Omuntele | 397 | 52.1 | 365 | 47.9 | 762 |
| Omuthiyagwiipundi | 469 | 47.6 | 517 | 52.4 | 986 |
| Onayena | 307 | 57.3 | 229 | 42.7 | 536 |
| Oniipa | 414 | 53.1 | 366 | 46.9 | 780 |
| Onyaanya | 356 | 51.8 | 331 | 48.2 | 687 |
| Tsumeb | 108 | 41.1 | 155 | 58.9 | 263 |
| Oshikoto region | 2,969 | 50.4 | 2,925 | 49.6 | 5,894 |

2.6 Employment

2.6.1 Employment by nationality and constituency

The total number of employed persons in establishments for Oshikoto region stood at 20,861 employees. In terms of nationality, Namibian employees amounted to 20,662 compared to 199 non-Namibian employees.

Namibian employees were mainly found in Tsumeb constituency recording the highest proportion of 98.9 percent, whereas most non-Namibians were employed in Oniipa constituency with 2.2 percent (Table 12).

Table 12: Distribution of employees by nationality and constituency

| Constituency | Namibian Employees | | Non-Namibian employees | | Total employment |
|------------------------|--------------------|-------------|------------------------|------------|------------------|
| | Number | % | Number | % | |
| Eengondi | 1,142 | 99.6 | 5 | 0.4 | 1,147 |
| Guinas | 1,191 | 99.9 | 1 | 0.1 | 1,192 |
| Nehale lyaMpingana | 1,032 | 99.7 | 3 | 0.3 | 1,035 |
| Okankolo | 930 | 99.9 | 1 | 0.1 | 931 |
| Olukonda | 1,553 | 98.8 | 19 | 1.2 | 1,572 |
| Omuntele | 1,076 | 99.6 | 4 | 0.4 | 1,080 |
| Omuthiyagwiipundi | 3,175 | 99.2 | 26 | 0.8 | 3,201 |
| Onayena | 921 | 99.1 | 8 | 0.9 | 929 |
| Oniipa | 3,086 | 97.8 | 70 | 2.2 | 3,156 |
| Onyaanya | 1,503 | 99.5 | 7 | 0.5 | 1,510 |
| Tsumeb | 5,053 | 98.9 | 55 | 1.1 | 5,108 |
| Oshikoto region | 20,662 | 99.0 | 199 | 1.0 | 20,861 |

2.6.2 Employment by nationality and economic activity

The census further revealed that in Oshikoto region 'Accommodation and food service activities' sector employed the highest number of employees amounting to 6,576 followed by 3,623 employees in 'Wholesale and retail trade' sector. On the contrary, Real estate activities sector employed the least number with 4 employees.

The non-Namibian workforce were prominent in 'Education' sector (45 employees), followed by 'Human health and social work activities' sector with 41 employees.

Table 13: Distribution of employees by nationality and sector

| Sector | Namibian Employees | Non-Namibian employees | Total Employment |
|------------------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|------------------|
| Agriculture, forestry, and fishing | 446 | - | 446 |
| Mining and quarrying | 84 | 3 | 87 |
| Manufacturing | 1,022 | 15 | 1,037 |
| Electricity supply | 33 | - | 33 |
| Water supply | 91 | - | 91 |

| | | | |
|---|---------------|------------|---------------|
| Construction | 236 | 2 | 238 |
| Wholesale and retail trade | 3,592 | 31 | 3,623 |
| Transportation and storage | 179 | - | 179 |
| Accommodation and food service activities | 6,539 | 37 | 6,576 |
| Information and communication | 59 | - | 59 |
| Financial and insurance activities | 127 | - | 127 |
| Real estate activities | 4 | - | 4 |
| Professional, scientific, and technical activities | 383 | - | 383 |
| Administrative and support service activities | 1,077 | 2 | 1,079 |
| Public administration and defence | 1,947 | 8 | 1,955 |
| Education | 3,011 | 45 | 3,056 |
| Human health and social work activities | 1,143 | 41 | 1,184 |
| Arts, entertainment, and recreation | 57 | - | 57 |
| Other service activities | 632 | 15 | 647 |
| Activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies | - | - | - |
| Oshikoto region | 20,662 | 199 | 20,861 |

2.7 Economic activities

2.7.1 Establishments by economic activities

The results in Table 14 indicates that most establishments (70.5%) were operating in 'Accommodation and food service activities' followed by 'Wholesale and retail trade' sector (15.4%). On the other hand, the proportion of establishments operating in the Real estate activities sector was the least, accounting for 0.01 percent of the responding establishments.

Table 3: Distribution of establishments by economic activities

| Sector | Number of establishments | % |
|---|--------------------------|------|
| Agriculture, forestry, and fishing | 29 | 0.4 |
| Mining and quarrying | 3 | 0.04 |
| Manufacturing | 271 | 3.6 |
| Electricity supply | 5 | 0.07 |
| Water supply | 2 | 0.03 |
| Construction | 14 | 0.2 |
| Wholesale and retail trade | 1,152 | 15.4 |
| Transportation and storage | 21 | 0.3 |
| Accommodation and food service activities | 5,272 | 70.5 |
| Information and communication | 10 | 0.1 |
| Financial and insurance activities | 22 | 0.3 |
| Real estate activities | 1 | 0.01 |

| | | |
|---|--------------|--------------|
| Professional, scientific, and technical activities | 27 | 0.4 |
| Administrative and support service activities | 38 | 0.5 |
| Public administration and defence; compulsory social security | 69 | 0.9 |
| Education | 243 | 3.3 |
| Human health and social work activities | 57 | 0.8 |
| Arts, entertainment, and recreation | 14 | 0.2 |
| Other service activities | 226 | 3.0 |
| Activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies | - | - |
| Oshikoto region | 7,476 | 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 is 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

² System of National Accounts

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 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.