REPORT ON THE 2017 KENYA CENSUS OF ESTABLISHMENTS (COE)



Prepared by

Kenya National

Bureau of Statistics

(KNBS)

Foreword

Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS) conducted a Census of Establishments (COE) from January to May 2017. The 2017 Census was the second to be undertaken by KNBS in the recent past. A previous similar exercise had been undertaken in 2010 and mainly aimed at updating the Central Business Register.

KNBS is therefore pleased to publish the results of this census which aimed at investigating economic activities of establishments. This also involved identifying the structure of establishments in all industries both at the national and the county levels. The Census was designed to produce a comprehensive and updated data profile of establishments operating in Kenya which would be used to revamp the business register that would be utilized in carrying out future economic surveys.

The census covered firms /establishments in the formal sector of the economy. It involved individual proprietorships, privately owned establishments, national and county public entities as well as international agencies. These entities were all classified as per the International Standard of Industrial Classifications (ISIC) revision 4.

Chairman of the Board of Directors
Kenya National Bureau of Statistics

Acknowledgement

KNBS wishes to extend sincere appreciation to; the World Bank for the financial assistance under the Kenya Statistics Program for Results (KSPforR); and the Statistics Sweden for the technical assistance.

Special acknowledgment goes to the team from Kenya National Bureau of Statistics for their unreserved efforts throughout the planning and execution stages of the Census. The team comprised of Mr. Robert K. Nderitu, Mr. Patrick Mwaniki, Mr. Mutua Kakinyi, Mr. Isaac Ndegwa, Mr. Benjamin Avusevwa, Mr. Benjamin Muchiri, Mr. Paul Nderitu, Mr. Simon Gaitho, Mr. John Mburu, Mr. Pasquel Gichohi, Mr. William Etwasi, Mr. Josiah Kaara, Mr. Hiram Mbatia, Mr. Paul Waweru, Mr. Stephen Nyoike, Mr. Benson Karugu, Mr. Stephen Ngugi, Mr. Francis Mwandembo, Mr. Newton Amugune, Mr. Canabel Oganga, Ms. Penina Kamau, Ms. Leah Wambugu and Mr. Silvester Maingi. I further wish to recognize the effective guidance of Mr. J. T. Gatungu (Director Production Statistics and Mr. Collins Omondi (Director Macroeconomics Statistics). Their contribution in ensuring the census was conducted to completion and the report finalized and published is highly appreciated. Special thanks to Ms. Pamela Audi from IMF East AFRITAC who peer reviewed this report.

I would also like to thank proprietors and staff of Enterprises/Establishments who participated in the COE by providing valuable information to the field personnel. I assure them that the information they provided would be treated in strict confidence.

Finally, I hope that these results will provide the much sought out information to researchers, business community, umbrella bodies as well as policy makers.

Zachary Mwangi

Director General

Kenya National Bureau of Statistics

Table of Contents

Foreword i

Acknowledgement ii

List of Tables vi

List of Figures viii

Abbreviations and Acronyms ix

Chapter 1: Introduction 1

1.1 Background 1

1.2 Objectives of the 2017 Census of Establishments 1

1.3 Key Outputs 2

1.4 Justification for Conducting a Census of Establishments 2

1.5 Statistical Business Register (SBR) 3

Chapter 2: Methodology 5

2.1 Concepts and Definitions 5

2.2 Census Design 9

2.2.1 Coverage and Scope 9

2.3 Census of Establishments Instruments 10

2.3.1 International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) 10

2.3.2 Establishment Checklist 10

2.3.3 Layout of the COE questionnaires 10

2.4 Training 11

2.4.1 Training Objectives 11

2.4.2 The Training 11

2.4.3 Field practical and presentations 11

2.5 Data Collection 11

2.5.1 Framework 11

2.5.2 Organization of Field Work 12

2.6 Data processing 12

2.6.1 Data capture system 12

2.6.2 Data validation and analysis 12

Chapter 3: Findings **14**
3.1 General Findings 14
3.1.1 Global Positioning System (GPS) 14
3.1.2 Distribution of establishment by Employment size 15
3.1.3 Distribution of establishment by Economic Activity 18
3.1.4 Distribution of Establishments by Cohort Turnover 19
3.1.5 Distribution of establishment by Employment size by county 22
3.2 Sectoral Analysis: Agriculture 28
3.3 Sectoral Analysis- Secondary Industries 31
3.1.1 Distribution of establishments by counties 32
3.3.2 Distribution of establishments by Employment 34
3.3.3 Distribution of establishments by turnover 34
3.4 Mining and Quarrying 35
3.5 Manufacturing 36
3.5.1 Distribution of establishments by employment size 36
3.5.2 Distribution of establishments by turnover 37
3.6 Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply 39
3.6.1 Distribution of establishments by Employment 39
3.6.2 Distribution of Establishments by Turnover 39
3.7 Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities 40
3.7.1 Distribution of establishments by Employment 40
3.7.2 Distribution of Establishments by Turnover 41
3.8 Building and construction 41
3.8.1 Distribution of establishments by employment sizes and by ISIC 41
3.8.2 Distribution of establishments by Cohort turnover 42
3.9 Service Industry 42
3.9.1 Employment in the Service Industry 45
3.9.2 Financial and Insurance activities sector 47
3.10 Real estate activities 49
3.11 Professional, scientific and technical activities 49
3.12 Administrative and support service activities 50

3.13 Public Administration and Defence; Compulsory Social Security 50
3.14 Education 51
3.15 Human health and social activities 53
3.16 Creative Arts, Entertainment and Other Service Activities 55
3.17 Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies 56
3.17.1 Annual Turnover of Business Organizations 57
CHAPTER 4: RECOMMENDATIONS 58
4.1 Frequency of COE 58
4.2 Updating of SBR 58
4.4 Innovations/Improvements 58
Annexes 60
Annex 1: Census of Establishment Questionnaire 60

List of Tables

Table 3.1: Examples of GPS Coordinates for Selected Enterprises/Establishments in the SBR 15
Table 3.2: Distribution of Enterprises/Establishment by Size of Employment Sizes by ISIC, 2015 16
Table 3.3: Distribution of enterprises/establishment by Size of Employment sizes by ISIC, 2016 17
Table 3.4: Proportional Distribution of enterprises/establishment by Size of Employment sizes by ISIC 18
Table 3.5: Distribution of enterprises/establishment by cohort turnover by ISIC, 2015 21
Table 3.6: Distribution of enterprises/establishment by cohort turnover by ISIC, 2016 21
Table 3.7: Distribution of enterprises/establishment by Size of Employment and by County, 2016 23
Table 3.8: Proportional distribution of enterprises/establishment by Size of Employment and by County, 2015 24
Table 3.9: Distribution of establishment by type of Ownership and by Economic Activity 26
Table 3.10: Proportional distribution of establishments by type of institution and by economic activity 27
Table 3.11: Distribution of Enterprises / Establishment by Employment size and ISIC, 2015 28
Table 3.12: Distribution of Enterprises / Establishment by Employment size and ISIC, 2016 28
Table 3.13: Distribution of Enterprises/Establishment by Cohort Turnover and ISIC, 2015 29
Table 3.14: Distribution of enterprises/establishment by cohort turnover and ISIC, 2016 29
Table 3.15: Distribution of enterprises/establishment by Size of Employment sizes by County, 2015 30
Table 3.16: Distribution of enterprises/establishment by Size of Employment sizes by County, 2016 31
Table 3.17: Distribution of enterprises/establishment by Size of Employment sizes by County, 2016 33
Table 3.18: Distribution of employment by Employment size 34
Table 3.19: Distribution of establishments by turnover 34
Table 3.20: Distribution of enterprises/establishment by Size of Employment sizes by ISIC, 2016 35
Table 3.21: Distribution of establishments by Cohort turnover 36
Table 3.22: Distribution of Enterprises/Establishment by Employment Size and ISIC, 2016 37
Table 3.23: Distribution of enterprises/establishment by cohort turnover by ISIC, 2016 38
Table 3.24: Distribution of enterprises/establishment by Size of Employment and by ISIC, 2016 40
Table 3.25: Distribution of establishments in the water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities section, by turnover 41
Table 3.26: Distribution of enterprises/establishment by Size of Employment sizes by ISIC, 2016 41
Table 3.27: Distribution of construction enterprises/establishment by cohort turnover and by ISIC, 2016 42
Table 3.28: Distribution of enterprises/establishment by size and by County, 2016-Service Industries 44
Table 3.29: Distribution of enterprises/establishment by Size of Employment and by ISIC, 2016 45
Table 3.30: Distribution of enterprises/establishment by Turnover by ISIC, 2016 46
Table: 3.31: Proportion of employees in Finance and Insurance Sector 48
Table 3.32: Distribution of establishments in Finance and Insurance Sector by Turnover, 2016 48

Table 3.33: Distribution of Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities, by Turnover 51
Table 3.34: Distribution of Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities, by Employment 51
Table 3.35: Distribution of Administrative and Support Activities, by Turnover 51
Table 3.36: Distribution of Human Health and Social Activities Establishments by Turnover, 2016 54
Table 3.37: Distribution of establishment by Employment sizes by ISIC, 2016 54
Table 3.38: Distribution of establishment by employment size and by ISIC, 2015 55
Table 3.39: Distribution of establishments by employment size by ISIC, 2016 55
Table 3.40: Distribution of establishments by cohort turnover and by ISIC, 2015 56
Table 3.41: Distribution of enterprises/establishment by cohort turnover and by ISIC, 2016 56
Table 3.42: Percentage Distribution of Activities of Extraterritorial Organizations and Bodies by Employment Size 57
Table 3.43: Percentage distribution of Activities of Extraterritorial Organizations and Bodies by Turnover 57

List of Figures

Figure 3.1: Geographic coordinates for Kenya 14

Figure 3.2: Percentage Distribution of Establishments by Employment Size 15

Figure 3.3: Distribution of establishments by Economic Activities 19

Figure 3.4: Distribution of establishments by type of Institution 27

Figure 3.5: Distribution of electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply establishments, by employment size 39

Figure 3.6: Distribution of establishments in the electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply by turnover section, by turnover 40

Figure 3.7: Percentage Turnover in Professional, scientific and technical activities 50

Figure 3.8: Percentage of Number of Employees by cohorts 52

Figure: 3.9: Percentage Distribution of Annual Turnover in Education 52

Figure 3.10: Establishments by Employment Size 53

Abbreviations and Acronyms

KNBS	- Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
ISIC	- International Standard Industrial Classification for all economic activities
COE	- Census of Establishment
SBR	- Statistical Business Register
P4R	- Program for Results
SNA	- System of National Accounts
GIS	- Geographic Information System
GCS	- Government Computer Services
GPS	- Global Positioning System
QMS	- Quality Management System
CBOs	- Community Based Organizations
SACCOs	- Savings and Credit Cooperatives
NGO	- Non-Governmental Organization
LLC	- limited Liability Company
CAPI	- Computer Assisted Personal Interviews
FTP	- File Transfer Protocol
RAs	- Research Assistants

Chapter 1: Introduction

1.1 Background

The 2017 Census of Establishment sought to enumerate formal active business establishments within the confines of the republic of Kenya. Generally, a Census of Establishments is a statistical activity undertaken to collect comprehensive information on the profile and structure of business activities in an economy. Essentially, it contains structural information about each business, including (but not limited to) 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.

Statistical practice requires a Census of Establishment be conducted at least every five years. However, due to financial and logistical challenges this interval has not been achieved in Kenya. The last COE was conducted in 2010 with a view to establishing and to update or complement the Central Business Statistical Register of Establishments including those in the informal sector. The 2010 Census of Establishments was successfully carried out between December 2009 and January 2010 and was the first to be done country wide.

As early as in the 1940s a register of Establishments had already been compiled for the formal sector and existed in form of manual records. The Register was maintained by Central Bureau of Statistics which was later renamed as Kenya National Bureau of Statistics in 2008 after the enactment of Statistics Act, 2006. In the earlier period, it used to be hosted in a mainframe computer at the Government Computer Services (GCS). The register of establishments was updated through obtaining lists from various sources.

1.2 Objectives of the 2017 Census of Establishments

The 2017 Census of Establishments was designed to achieve the following objectives:

a) To identify and to classify all establishments and enterprises in the country by economic activity.
b) To classify the basic structure of establishments and enterprises according to their legal organization, industry, employment size and turnover.
c) To compile or update the Statistical Business Register of Establishments and Enterprises to be used as the master sampling frame for various statistical surveys on businesses.

d) To collect basic information on the current situation of enterprises such as mergers and acquisitions, restructuring of enterprises or enterprise groups.
e) To identify all establishments and enterprises in the country so as to reveal their geographical distribution that would help in creating a comprehensive database and Geographic Information System (GIS) of the business community in Kenya.

1.3 Key Outputs

The main purpose of the 2017 Census of Establishments was primarily to revamp the Statistics Business Register. It would be a valuable source of information on all economic activities, number of employees and size of establishments among others. Key outputs of the census were:

a) A report on the 2017 Census of Establishments.
b) A comprehensive and updated data profile of all economic activities practiced by establishments operating in Kenya;
c) Statistics Business Register (SBR), a master sampling frame for various statistical surveys on businesses.
d) A comprehensive database and Geographic Information System (GIS) of the business operating in the Country.

The 2017 COE report would be an immediate and basic output. Other outputs are analytical reports which require in-depth analysis.

1.4 Justification for Conducting a Census of Establishments

The main purpose of carrying out the 2017 Census of Establishments was to collect basic information on the current situation of establishments and enterprises such as legal organization, industry, employment, turnover, mergers and acquisitions. The enumeration units for the Census were establishments having one physical location and being operated under a single management. The enumeration set to identify establishments and enterprises in the whole country, and to reveal their geographical distribution.

Over time, the Statistical Business Register faces challenges that include weighting of establishments, becoming obsolete due to the entry and exit of businesses and dynamism of the economy. A census of establishments would therefore be a very important tool from which a Statistical Business Register (SBR) would be established and updated.

Demand for geospatial presentation of information has been growing in recent times especially in this era where data is collected using devices with Global Positioning System (GPS) taking capability. A Census of Establishment is normally limited to only basic items. However, to collect basic information on the current situation of establishments and in view of recent trends and innovations in business operations, new topics were added such as Global Positioning System (GPS). The GPS allows collection of data on physical location and position of an establishment. Geographic Information System (GIS), therefore can integrate such data from GPS and make it available for analysis and interpretation to reveal patterns, distribution of establishments and enterprises as spatial information.

The International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities (ISIC) is the international reference classification of productive activities. Its main purpose is to provide a set of activity categories that can be utilized for the collection and reporting of statistics by such activities. Given that the Establishments are centres for productive activities they may be classified using ISIC to reflect their economic undertakings. The ISIC ensures the concepts; definitions and classifications are coherent in COEs and related surveys. Revisions on the ISIC are usually done periodically to respond to new upcoming industries and structural changes of its architecture. The current SBR was based fundamentally on the domesticated version of ISIC revision 4. It was therefore imperative for coherence and comparability that all establishments be aligned to ISIC revision 4.

Information of COE was used to develop the basic structure of the economy by classifying establishments and enterprises using variables such as industry, employment size and turnover. This information will be used in revision and rebasing of national accounts for the country scheduled to be completed in 2019 and will largely use data collected in the 2017 COE among other data sets.

1.5 Statistical Business Register (SBR)

The primary objective of the SBR is to underpin an integrated economic survey program by providing good quality sampling frames for economic surveys, and to do so efficiently and in accordance with agreed standards for statistical units and classifications. The SBR is primarily a service function providing sampling frames for surveys and, as such, is part of the infrastructure for production of economic statistics.

The main objective of the 2017 COE was to provide data to be used in revamping the SBR commonly referred to as the Master File within KNBS. The SBR plays a central part in the production of official economic statistics. The Register contains a record of business establishments/enterprises in the country from which sample surveys are designed for collection of business information

The characteristics of individual establishment/enterprise include name, economic activity, employment and physical location details. This information is important in establishing the

size, locating and classifying of business to facilitate economic analysis. The classification may be by size, economic activity, employment or turnover. This update of the SBR will be focusing on formal businesses operating in the county.

Coordination and harmonization of individual establishment/enterprise surveys and data collection from administrative sources for production of economic statistics is vital. This Coordination depends on a common conceptual framework the System of National Accounts (SNA) which is the internationally agreed standard set of recommendations on how to compile measures of economic activity. A crucial requirement in making this framework operational is to ensure that individual survey frames are properly harmonized. A Survey frame in this context refers to the list of units to be surveyed together with the characteristics of the units required to conduct the survey. Statistically, it is necessary and sufficient to maintain a sampling frame that supports the sequence of repetitions of a survey than to create the frame afresh with each repetition.

The Statistical Business Register (SBR) at KNBS contains structural information about individual businesses establishments/enterprises, operating in the country. The number of active establishments is expected to rise from the current 72,000 units to about 140,000 units. A record of each establishment /enterprise include basic information that enable the identification of businesses, selection of statistical sample upon which surveys/ studies may be carried out. Geo-spatial information of the establishments would also be in place.

Survey frame maintenance is best achieved through the development of a single Statistical Business Register (SBR). Construction, maintenance and use of the SBR is desirable, first to guarantee individual survey frames are properly harmonised drawing their frames from a single source. Second, to enable practical application of standard statistical units and their classifications, this is a crucial requirement for integration of survey outputs. For most of economic surveys, the target unit type is either an establishment or an enterprise.

Chapter 2: Methodology

The 2017 COE was a complete count of all public and private establishments and included those which sold or produced in open markets, in fixed locations as well as mobile businesses in all economic sectors. These sectors include; Agriculture, Fishing, Mining and Quarrying, Construction, Electricity, Gas and Water supply, Wholesale and Retail trade, Hotels, Restaurants and Bars, Transport, Storage and Communication, Financial intermediaries, among others.

2.1 Concepts and Definitions

Acquisition: This is the purchase of one business entity by another in which no new entity is formed. That means a corporate action in which say a company buys most, if not all, of another firm's ownership stakes to assume control of it. An acquisition occurs when say a buying company obtains more than 50 per cent ownership in a target company.

Branch: This is a part of something larger. It is a division or a sub division of an establishment.

Casual Worker: Any person the terms whose engagement provide for his/her payment at the end of each day and who is not engaged for a period longer than 30 days.

Change of activity: This is a case where the firm, establishment or business changes the principal activity of production or service. For example, an establishment that was selling books at wholesale may change activity and begin printing books.

Community Based Organizations (CBOs): Community based organizations are administered in Kenya by the Department of Social Services under the Ministry of Culture and Social Services. Most of such organizations are self-help groups that are involved in commercial or developmental activities for the benefit of a community in a geographical area.

Co-operative: A cooperative society is a group of individuals who have specific common needs. It is an economic enterprise, the purpose of which is to improve the economic status of owners or members. Most cooperative societies offer their products to their members. Cooperative societies have varied classifications depending on what their members are concerned with. Some of the common classifications include, Agricultural marketing societies, Savings and Credit Cooperatives (SACCOs), Transport cooperatives etc.

Earnings: This covers gross cash remuneration paid in June, that is wages and salaries (before deduction) including overtime and all regular allowances such as housing allowance, medical allowance, transport allowance, transport allowance, cost of living and overseas allowances etc.

Economic Activity: This is defined as the type of production in which a unit is engaged. The kind-of-activity of a firm/establishment unit is determined by the kind of its principal economic activity in terms of International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC), Rev.4.

Enumeration Units: Any establishment having one location and being operated under a single management is defined as an enumeration unit. In case a business is carried out at several locations or under more than one proprietorship, each establishment is defined individually. A group of two or more units located in the same compound are considered as a single establishment, if those units share the same accounting documents such as sales records, purchase books and payrolls.

Equity Investments abroad: This is ownership of shares or stocks in a non – resident entity.

Establishment: The establishment is defined as an enterprise or part of an enterprise that is situated in a single geographic location and in which only a single economic activity is carried out or in which the principal productive activity accounts for most of the value added.

In other words, an establishment can be defined, ideally, as an economic unit that engages, under a single ownership or control - that is, under a single legal entity – in one, or predominantly one, kind of economic activity at a single physical location - for example, a mine, factory or workshop.

In the case of most small and medium-sized businesses, the enterprise and the establishment will be identical. The establishment is particularly useful as a statistical unit for compilation and dissemination of information related to its production activities which include; Production of goods and services, revenues from sales of goods and services, all associated costs including employee remuneration, employment information such as numbers of employees, types of employees and hours worked. Examples of establishments are shops, factories, offices, sales offices, banks, schools, shrines, temples, hospitals, inns, private teaching places etc.

Faith Based Organization: A faith-based organization may be defined as a group of individuals united based on religious or spiritual beliefs. Traditionally, faith-based organizations direct their efforts toward meeting the spiritual, social, and cultural needs of their members.

Firm/Enterprise: An institutional unit in its capacity as a producer of goods and services is known as an enterprise. An enterprise is an economic entity with autonomy in respect of financial and investment decision-making, as well as authority and responsibility for allocating resources for the production of goods and services. It may be engaged in one or more economic activities at one or more geographic locations.

The enterprise is the basic statistical unit at which all information relating to its production activities and transactions including financial and balance sheet accounts are maintained and from which international transactions, an international investment position (when applicable), consolidated financial position and the net worth can be derived. It is also used for institutional sector classification of the System of National Accounts.

Holding company: These are those units that hold the assets (owning controlling-levels of equity) of a group of subsidiary corporations.

International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC): The International Standard of Industrial Classification of economic activities (ISIC) code was developed by the UN as a standard way of classifying economic activities. The system is a coherent and consistent classification structure of economic activities based on a set of internationally agreed concepts, definitions, principles and classification rules. Its main purpose is to provide a set of activity categories that can be utilized for the collection and reporting of statistics according to such activities.

Local Private Limited Company: This is a non-foreign privately held business entity which limits owner liability to their shares, limits the number of shareholders to 50, and restricts shareholders from publicly trading shares. A private company does not offer stock to the general public and is usually referred to as "closely-held" because stockholders are typically the founders, family members, and/or employees and has no duty to disclose finances to the public.

Local Public Limited Company: It is a non-foreign limited (liability) company whose shares may be freely sold and traded to the public. Such companies must have a share capital. A company is limited by shares where the liability of a member to contribute to the company's assets is limited to the amount, if any, unpaid on his shares. A public company can generate a great deal of financing by selling stock to the general public, which is traded on an exchange, must abide by numerous reporting requirements and has separation between ownership and control of the company.

Merchanting: Refers to the purchase of goods by a resident of a country from a foreign country with the subsequent resale of the same goods to another foreign country without the goods being physically present in the resident country.

Merger: This refers to the consolidation of companies or businesses. It is a combination of two companies or businesses.

Non-Governmental Organization (NGO): A non-governmental organization (NGO) is a not-for-profit organization that is independent from states and international governmental

organizations. They are usually funded by donations but some avoid formal funding altogether and are run primarily by volunteers.

Non-profit Corporations: A non-profit corporation is one formed to carry out a chariTable, educational, religious, literary, or scientific purpose. A non-profit organization can raise much-needed funds by soliciting public and private grant money and donations from individuals and companies.

Ownership structure of the establishment: This is the percentage shareholding for Government, Foreign and Local Shareholding respectively in the establishment.

Partnership: A partnership is simply a business owned by two or more people that haven't filed papers to become a corporation or a limited liability company (LLC). You don't have to file any paperwork to form a partnership -- the arrangement begins as soon as you start a business with another person. As in a sole proprietorship, the partnership's owners pay taxes on their shares of the business income on their personal tax returns and they are each personally liable for the entire amount of any business debts and claims.

Re-branding: This is a marketing strategy in which a new name, term, symbol, design, or combination thereof is created for an established brand with the intention of developing a new, differentiated identity in the minds of consumers, investors, competitors, and other stakeholders.

Regular Worker: A salaried person employed on monthly, weekly or ticket contract terms of service on a verbal or written contract, i.e. anybody outside the definition of a casual worker.

Representative offices of foreign companies: These are utilized by foreign companies or groups of foreign companies for purposes of managing interests of the company or affiliated companies, preparation, establishment and development of foreign investment companies in the host country.

Respondent: In the 2017 COE, respondents were those persons who could provide as much information as possible on the target entity. Depending on circumstances at hand, these could be managers, owners, accountants or other persons who are best suited in providing the required information.

Sole Proprietorship: A sole proprietorship is a one-person business that is not registered with the state like a limited liability company (LLC) or corporation. Legally, a sole proprietorship is inseparable from its owner -- the business and the owner are one and the same. This means the owner of the business reports business income and losses on his or her personal tax return and is personally liable for any business-related obligations, such as debts or court judgments.

Subsidiary company: These are companies that are associated with the holding company

Trade Unions: This is an organization whose membership consists of workers and union leaders, united to protect and to promote their common interests. They help workers in issues like fairness of pay, good working environment, hours of work and benefits. They represent a cluster of workers and provide a link between the management and workers. Trade Unions in Kenya are regulated under the Trade Unions Act Cap 233 of the Laws of Kenya.

Trusts: A trust is a legal obligation that comes into existence when an individual or other legal entity (known as the settlor) transfers the legal ownership of assets - which may be of almost any type, to another person or persons (known as the trustees) to hold not for their own benefit but for the benefit of the beneficiaries who can be individuals or otherwise. A trust therefore binds the trustees to hold and deal with the trust assets for the benefit of the beneficiaries in accordance with the terms of the trust.

Turnover: This is the annual sales in Kenya Shillings for the Group, firm or establishment for a given period. For the COE, data collected referred to the years 2015 and 2016.

2.2 Census Design

Ideally, a census of establishments is an enumeration of all economic units belonging to a given population or universe at a point in time with respect to well defined characteristics. This would therefore imply collecting data on pre-determined variables from all resident economic units (both formal and informal establishments) within Kenya's geographical boundaries. The 2017 COE was, however, designed to cover all the formal establishments operating in Kenya. The informal establishments' census excluded mainly due to complexity and practical challenges associated with their enumeration against a background of constrained resources.

The 2017 COE was planned to provide information on formal establishments operating in the country that includes; identification details (name and location); establishment type (enterprise, holding company, branch); type of economic activity(ies) engaged in; employment size; and turnover.

Besides collecting basic data for revamping of the Statistical Business Register (SBR), the 2017 COE was also designed to cater for special cases. Consequently, the census collected information on cross border transactions for use in Foreign Investment Surveys (FIS) and data on size of agricultural businesses for use in agriculture surveys.

2.2.1 Coverage and Scope

The census investigated entities engaging in economic activities (resident establishments, representative branches/offices of foreign enterprises, Government organizations, unions, associations, public-service units and religious establishments in the geographical territory of

Kenya. However, National government and county governments departments were excluded in the census eg. public health facilities, training institutions, ministries among others.

2.3 Census of Establishments Instruments

Data collection during the 2017 COE was done using a Computer Assisted Personal Interviews (CAPI) technique. However, during the training of research assistants both Paper Assisted Personal Interview (PAPI) and CAPI methods were used. During field work, all the research assistants were provided with CAPI Tablets and power banks to facilitate them with ability to collect data from businesses without interruptions. In order to ensure uniform understanding of the census questionnaire, an enumerator's manual was also prepared to be used for training and as a reference guide to the research assistants while in the field.

2.3.1 International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC)

Central to the data collection of the COE was the International Standard Industrial Classification of all economic activities (ISIC) revision 4. The ISIC was used to code all the economic activities to which the businesses belonged. In addition to the ISIC, a check list of all economic activities was provided. The ISIC was provided in soft copy and was inbuilt in the CAPI system for ease of capturing codes for the economic activities in form of a drop down menu.

2.3.2 Establishment Checklist

The objective of having a checklist was to ensure that data collection was conducted in a systematic manner without omission of the establishments/enterprises in a given county. This checklist was provided in hard as well as soft copy for use in data collection. In cases where establishments were found on the ground and not in the checklist, then details of the same were communicated to the system administrators for inclusion in the checklist.

2.3.3 Layout of the COE questionnaires

As can be seen in Annex1, the 2017 COE questionnaire had the following sections:

1. Cover page: Included information on the county, names of supervisor and research assistant,
2. Background
3. Research Assistant introduction
4. Section A: General Information such as the name, location and contact details of the establishment among others
5. Section B: Information at the Enterprise /Single Unit/ Holding Company Level including the turnover, ownership, employment among other variables.
6. Section C: Information at the Establishment level which was similar to that in Section B.

7. Section D: Information at the branch level including location, turnover, ownership, employment among others.

2.4 Training

The COE training was undertaken from 15th to 21st January 2017 at Hotel Waterbuck in Nakuru. It included presentations, classwork, mock interviews and field practical.

2.4.1 Training Objectives

The training aimed at equipping the Research Assistants with skills to enable them to understand the census. The training was based on Computer Assisted Personal Interview (CAPI) system. The main objectives of the training were to:

- Impart knowledge on interviewing techniques,
- Clarification and discussions on concepts,
- Train on the data collection CAPI system to be used,
- Train about the International Standards of Industrial Classification (ISIC) Rev 4,
- Discussion of the interviewer's manual, and
- Discussion on the general terms of engagement for the exercise.

2.4.2 The Training

The training was for both supervisors and interviewers combined. Supervisors were drawn from within the various directorates of the Bureau while the interviewers were recruited from the counties. A total of fifty supervisors and three hundred (300) interviewers from all the counties were invited for the training. The trainees were divided into six streams for ease of training.

2.4.3 Field practical and presentations

The trainees were paired and subjected to mock interviews as well as field practical on establishments/firms within Nakuru town. This was to test their understanding of the questionnaire as well as use of the Tablet for the CAPI system. After field work, the groups made presentations and all observations and issues were discussed in the plenary in the respective classes.

2.5 Data Collection

2.5.1 Framework

The data collection exercise for the 2017 Census of Establishment (COE) was undertaken for a period of four months from 30th January 2017 to 31st May 2017 in all the Counties. The field data collection framework comprised of logistical arrangements, identification and training of field personnel, preparation of the data collection instruments, conducting pilot study to test the data capture system. In addition, the framework included how data quality aspects were to be implemented by supervisors before relaying the data to the KNBS server.

2.5.2 Organization of Field Work

The field personnel were divided into 50 teams comprising of 50 supervisors and 300 Research Assistants (RAs). Each team consisted of a supervisor, RAs, a driver and was assisted by trackers. The teams were distributed across the counties depending on the number of establishments. Each interviewer was provided with a comprehensive list of establishments from; KRA tax returns list, county licensed businesses registers, list of public entities, list of line ministries etc. This was vital in expediting the eventual coverage of the targeted 200 thousand establishments in the country. Further, 'trackers' identified through the help of County Statistics Officers (CSO) were also enlisted to assist the interviewers in locating the establishments.

During the fieldwork, team supervisors, were expected to retrieve data sent by RAs from the KNBS server and review for quality checks before resending the reviewed data to the server. The overall fieldwork was supervised by coordinators each of whom was assigned two or three counties. The coordinators were tasked to respond to both administrative matters affecting the teams and to also address issues on data quality.

2.6 Data processing

2.6.1 Data capture system

Data for the 2017 COE was collected using Tablets. Programming was done using a CAPI technology application developed from CSEntry tool of CSPro software. This software was chosen due to its simplified user interface. SIM cards from various mobile subscribers were mounted into the Tablets to enable them access internet when transmitting collected data to a File Transfer Protocol (FTP) server in Nairobi. FTP is server configuration to transfer files between clients such as computer or Tablets and server over internet.

The application system was designed with interfaces for Supervisors and Research Assistants (RA). To access the system, each user was given login and password credentials. The RA menu was designed to allow them to conduct interviews, view their work-outputs and to send data to the server. Supervisors' menu allowed them to download data sent by the RAs from respective teams, view data at entity level, view RA or team report and re-upload the data. The two datasets; supervisor's and RA's were in different server folders. Updates were uploaded to the server from where the two users could download. The CAPI application incorporated embedded quality control logics to validate entries during data collection.

Data collection started in February and ended in May 2017.

2.6.2 Data validation and analysis

The process of validation involved merging data files collected by the RAs into one file from which data cleaning and validation was performed. The process involved taking stock of all firms selected for the census against the firms that responded with a view to resolving cases of duplicates. A team comprising subject-matter experts and data processing team validated

each International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) code alongside descriptions provided by the RAs. These experts developed data tabulation plans to generate outputs for the COE report. Both Stata and SPSS software were used for data analysis.

Chapter 3: Findings

3.1 General Findings

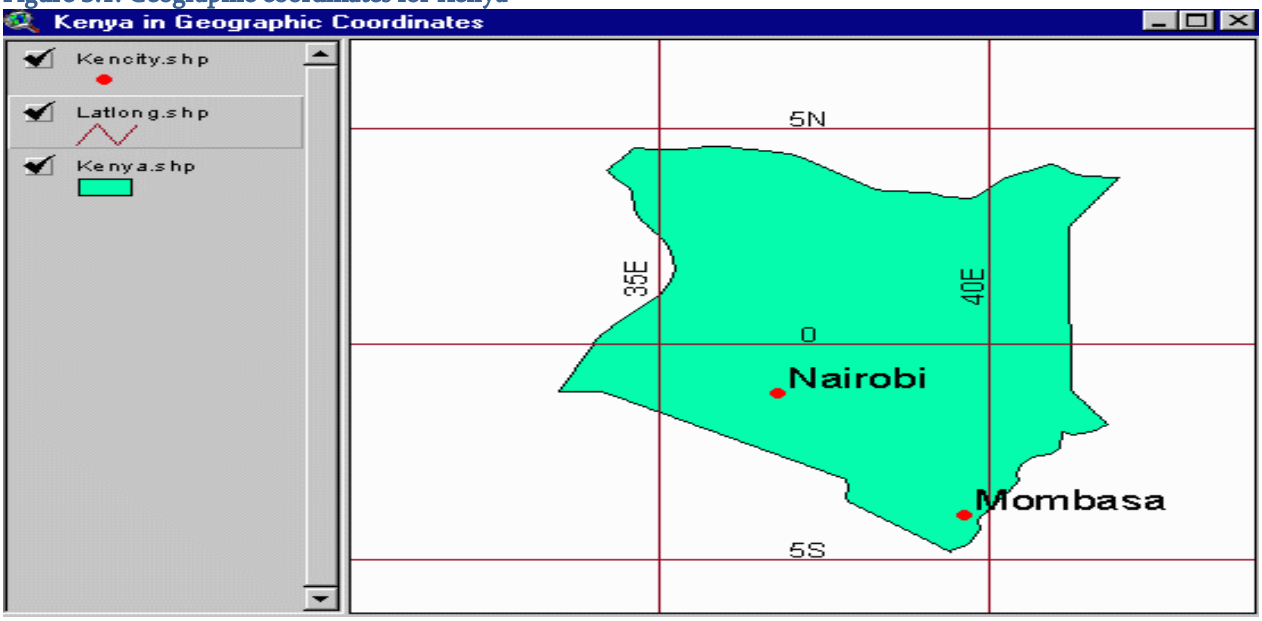
3.1.1 Global Positioning System (GPS)

The 2017 Census of Establishments was done using Tablets. This enabled capturing of GPS coordinates (Latitude, Longitude, and Elevation (Altitude)) that aim to complement other locational description variables in uniquely identifying the physical location of the firm or establishment.

- Latitude lines measure how far north or south of the equator a place is located.
- Longitude lines show/measure how far a location is east or west of a universal vertical line called the Prime Meridian which runs vertically, north to south.
- The elevation of a geographic location is its height above or below the sea level.

Considering that Kenya lies in the latitudes and longitudes as in Figure 3.1 below, every enterprise was assigned GPS coordinates as shown in Table 3.1.

Figure 3.1: Geographic coordinates for Kenya



With these GPS coordinates, one can easily locate where the establishment is located. This can be much easier if the GPS coordinates are used to plot a map. These GPS can be very useful considering that an accuracy of plus or minus 20 metres was taken during the COE.

Table 3.1: Examples of GPS Coordinates for Selected Enterprises/Establishments in the SBR

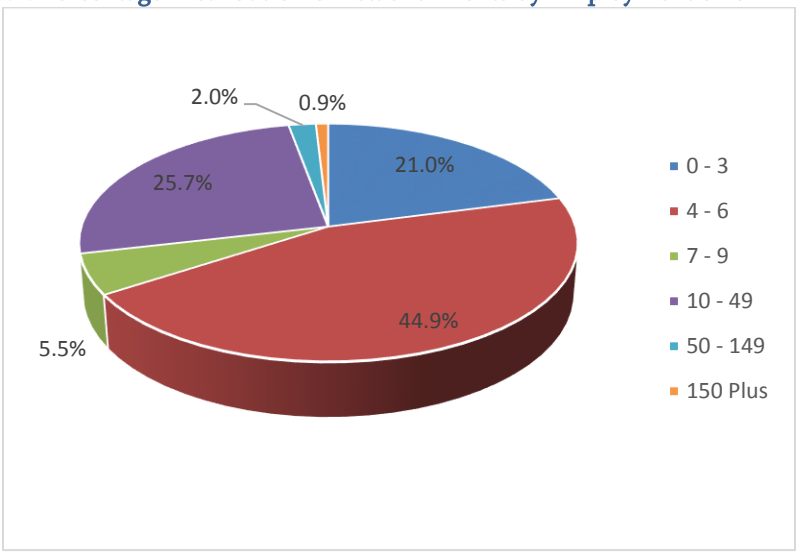
Enterprise Serial No	Activity	County	Latitude	Longitude	Elevation	Readtime	Accuracy (in Metres)
50100293	Maize Millers	Garissa	-0.43031	39.66971	159	09:25:31	15
30103430	Technical Training Institute	Mombasa	-4.05185	39.66870	-11	16:31:12	20
50100640	Lab And School Supplies	Garissa	-0.45645	39.63897	120	11:19:50	20
40601166	Lodging	Mombasa	-1.35783	38.00883	1034	11:30:22	20
71000157	Transport Services	Nakuru	-0.28297	36.07413	1860	14:32:58	10
71000248	Supermarket	Nakuru	-0.28341	36.07328	1864	16:32:41	15
71000790	Teachers Training College	Nakuru	-0.28798	36.06742	2435	11:44:14	10
70604265	Bus Company	Nairobi	0.51818	35.27327	2077	16:43:34	20
60204906	Steel Company	Kisumu	-0.07732	34.79546	711	14:49:40	10
60200380	Industrial Park	Kisumu	-0.08275	34.75674	1143	11:33:03	20
60203143	Aviation College	Nairobi	-0.10031	34.75387	1150	10:14:30	25
60202628	Medical Laboratories	Kisumu	-0.10527	34.75294	1185	08:41:03	10
80400282	Agrovet	Busia	0.37361	34.15802	1172	10:20:55	10
80400070	Bottlers	Busia	0.46607	34.10464	1279	10:55:15	20

3.1.2 Distribution of establishment by Employment size

A Census of Establishments is a periodic process, in which indicators depicting the features of the establishments from all over country are collected, processed, classified and analyzed.

Figure 3.2 shows percentage distribution of establishments by employment size for 2016. Overall, the establishments within 4 to 6 employees comprised of 44.9 per cent of the total establishments. This was followed by establishments employing 10 to 49 persons accounting for 25.7 per cent of the total establishments in the country.

Figure 3.2: Percentage Distribution of Establishments by Employment Size



Distributions of enterprises/establishments by Size of Employment and by economic activities for 2015 and 2016 are presented in Tables 3.2 and 3.3 respectively. Across all economic activities majority of the establishments were found to employ between 4 and 6 persons. However, majority of establishments involved in Agriculture, forestry and fishing; Public administration and defense; compulsory social security and education sectors were found to have employed 10 to 49 persons.

Table 3.2: Distribution of Enterprises/Establishment by Size of Employment Sizes by ISIC, 2015

Economic Activity	Count	0 - 3	4 - 6	7 - 9	10 - 49	50 - 149	150 Plus
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	4,189	1.9	24.8	1.5	48.0	17.6	6.3
Mining and quarrying	297	16.2	45.5	6.7	18.9	7.4	5.4
Manufacturing	6,038	31.6	26.3	6.5	19.0	9.6	7.0
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	84	4.8	52.4	0.0	25.0	9.5	8.3
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	598	9.9	56.2	4.5	17.6	9.0	2.8
Construction	11,846	6.9	70.0	8.6	12.1	1.5	0.9
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	44,023	35.2	54.2	4.8	5.1	0.5	0.2
Transportation and storage	2,241	17.2	62.1	6.6	11.3	1.7	1.2
Accommodation and food service activities	8,364	37.4	34.1	10.1	15.9	2.0	0.5
Information and communication	3,480	9.2	82.3	3.2	4.4	0.5	0.3
Financial and insurance activities	4,682	35.6	45.7	7.2	9.4	1.2	0.8
Real estate activities	3,680	14.0	77.3	3.8	4.6	0.3	0.0
Professional, scientific and technical activities	3,669	17.0	70.2	4.7	6.8	0.9	0.4
Administrative and support service activities	3,622	20.8	65.4	4.1	6.5	2.1	1.0
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	307	7.8	19.9	24.8	35.2	7.8	4.6
Education	29,582	3.9	7.1	8.3	79.4	1.1	0.2
Human health and social work activities	2,427	25.8	39.4	8.7	19.1	4.0	2.9
Arts, entertainment and recreation	575	35.0	51.1	2.6	9.2	1.6	0.5
Other service activities	8,440	13.3	75.4	4.6	5.6	0.8	0.3
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own	46	10.9	52.2	4.3	21.7	4.3	6.5
Total	**138,190**	**21.0**	**44.9**	**6.3**	**24.9**	**2.0**	**0.9**

Table 3.3: Distribution of enterprises/establishment by Size of Employment sizes by ISIC, 2016

Economic Activity	Count	0 - 3	4 - 6	7 - 9	10 - 49	50 - 149	150 Plus
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	4,189	1.9	24.8	1.5	48.0	17.6	6.2
Mining and quarrying	297	16.2	45.5	6.7	18.9	7.4	5.4
Manufacturing	6,038	31.6	26.3	6.5	19.0	9.5	7.0
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	84	4.8	52.4	0.0	25.0	9.5	8.3
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	598	9.9	56.2	4.5	17.4	9.0	3.0
Construction	11,846	6.9	70.0	8.6	12.1	1.5	0.9
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	44,023	35.2	54.2	4.8	5.1	0.5	0.2
Transportation and storage	2,241	17.2	62.1	6.6	11.2	1.8	1.2
Accommodation and food service activities	8,364	37.4	34.1	10.1	15.9	2.0	0.5
Information and communication	3,480	9.2	82.3	3.2	4.4	0.5	0.3
Financial and insurance activities	4,682	35.6	45.7	7.1	9.5	1.2	0.9
Real estate activities	3,680	14.0	77.3	3.8	4.6	0.3	0.0
Professional, scientific and technical activities	3,669	17.0	70.2	4.7	6.9	0.9	0.4
Administrative and support service activities	3,622	20.8	65.4	4.1	6.5	2.1	1.0
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	307	7.8	19.9	25.1	34.9	7.8	4.6
Education	29,582	3.9	7.1	4.7	82.9	1.2	0.2
Human health and social work activities	2,427	25.8	39.4	8.7	19.2	4.1	2.9
Arts, entertainment and recreation	575	35.0	51.1	2.6	9.2	1.6	0.5
Other service activities	8,440	13.3	75.4	4.6	5.6	0.8	0.3
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own	46	10.9	52.2	4.3	21.7	4.3	6.5
Total	**138,190**	**21.0**	**44.9**	**5.5**	**25.7**	**2.0**	**0.9**

Proportional Distribution of enterprises/establishment by Size of Employment sizes and by ISIC is presented in Table 3.4. Within the large establishments (150 plus) high proportions of enterprises were recorded in manufacturing (33.9 per cent), Agriculture, forestry and fishing (20.9 per cent), construction (8.6 per cent) and Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (5.8 per cent) . The census also revealed that within the categories employing below 3 persons and those with 4 to 6 persons majority of establishments are involved in Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles.

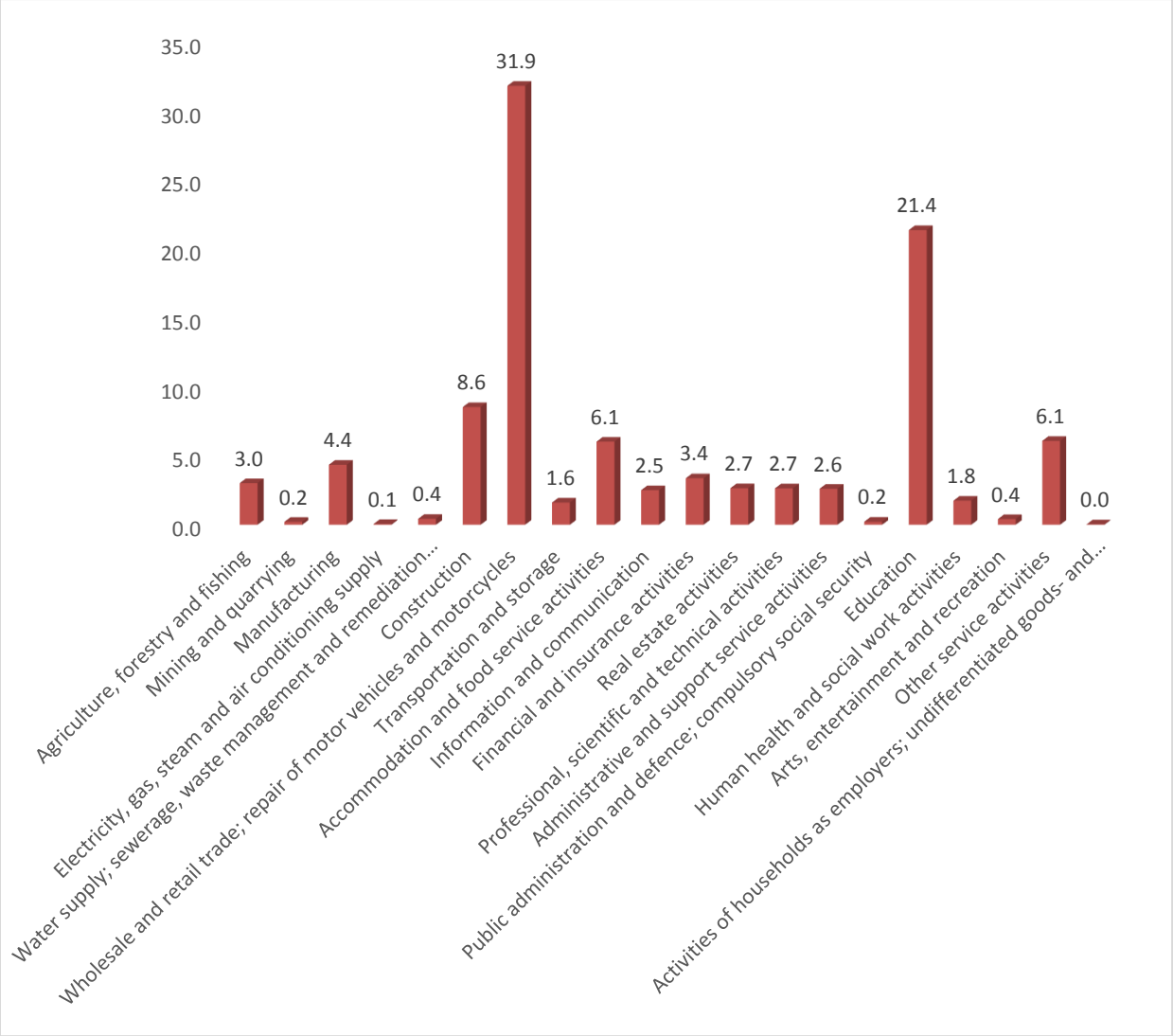
Table 3.4: Proportional Distribution of enterprises/establishment by Size of Employment sizes by ISIC

Economic Activity	0 - 3	4 - 6	7 - 9	10 - 49	50 - 149	150 Plus
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0.3	1.7	0.8	5.7	26.7	20.9
Mining and quarrying	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.8	1.3
Manufacturing	6.6	2.6	5.2	3.2	20.8	33.9
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.6
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.3	1.9	1.4
Construction	2.8	13.3	13.5	4.0	6.5	8.6
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	53.6	38.4	27.7	6.4	8.5	5.8
Transportation and storage	1.3	2.2	1.9	0.7	1.4	2.1
Accommodation and food service activities	10.8	4.6	11.2	3.8	6.1	3.0
Information and communication	1.1	4.6	1.5	0.4	0.7	0.9
Financial and insurance activities	5.8	3.4	4.4	1.3	2.0	3.2
Real estate activities	1.8	4.6	1.8	0.5	0.4	0.1
Professional, scientific and technical activities	2.1	4.1	2.3	0.7	1.2	1.2
Administrative and support service activities	2.6	3.8	2.0	0.7	2.8	3.0
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	0.1	0.1	1.0	0.3	0.9	1.1
Education	4.0	3.4	18.1	69.1	12.7	5.1
Human health and social work activities	2.2	1.5	2.8	1.3	3.6	5.6
Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2
Other service activities	3.9	10.2	5.1	1.3	2.4	1.8
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

3.1.3 Distribution of establishment by Economic Activity

The 2016 Census of establishments sought to identify sizes of establishments absorbed by each economic sector. Analysis of distribution of establishments by economic activity is as shown in fig 3.3. Wholesale and retail trade and; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles and Education accounted for more than half of the total establishments. During the same period, Construction and manufacturing sectors accounted for 8.6 per cent and 4.4 per cent ,respectively, while other service activities and; Accommodation and food service activities sectors accounting for 6.1 per cent each of the total establishments .

Figure 3.3: Distribution of establishments by Economic Activities



3.1.4 Distribution of Establishments by Cohort Turnover

The census also sought information on the annual turnover for the establishments in 2015 and 2016. As a result, the distribution of establishments by cohort turnover and by ISIC at section level for 2015 and 2016 are analysed in Table 3.5 and Table 3.6, respectively. Overall, the cohort turnover of KSh 2.5 million and below accounted for the largest share of total establishments at 39.9 per cent, followed by the KSh (5.0 to 7.5) million cohorts at 33.1 per cent, in 2015. Similarly KSh 2.5 million and below accounted for the largest share of total establishments at 39.1 per cent, followed by KSh (5.0 to 7.5) million cohort at 33.2 per cent, in 2015, in 2016.

In 2015, establishments in the wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles sector with an annual turnover of KSh (0 to 2.5) million accounted for 37.3 per

cent while those with KSh (5.0 to 7.5) million annual turnover accounted for 38.8 per cent. Establishments in the public administration and defence; compulsory social security sector with an annual turnover of KSh (5.0 to 7.5) million accounted for 30.0 per cent of the total establishments in the sector, in the same period. Similarly, in 2016, wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles sector with an annual turnover of KSh (0 to 2.5) million accounted for 36.2 per cent while those with an annual turnover of KSh (5.0 to 7.5) million accounted for 39.0 per cent of the total establishments in the sector, whereas, establishments in the public administration and defence; compulsory social security sector with an annual turnover of KSh (5.0 to 7.5) million accounted for 30.3 per cent, in the same period.

The proportion of establishments with annual turnover of KSh 100 million and above in the electricity, steam, and air conditioning supply sector was constant at 26.2 per cent in both 2015 and 2016. Similarly, the proportions of establishments with annual turnover of KSh 100 million and above in the public administration and defence; compulsory social security sector, in 2015 and 2016 were stable at 11.1 per cent and 13.7 per cent, respectively.

Table 3.5: Distribution of enterprises/establishment by cohort turnover by ISIC, 2015

Economic Activity	Count	0 - 2,500,000	2,500,001 - 5,000,000	5,000,001 - 7,500,000	7,500,001 - 10,000,000	10,000,001 - 50,000,000	50,000,001 - 100,000,000	100,000,000 Plus
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	4,189	20.5	28.9	13.9	3.7	30.8	0.2	2.0
Mining and quarrying	297	24.9	15.8	34.3	2.4	12.1	3.7	6.7
Manufacturing	6,038	43.5	8.9	16.8	2.4	11.5	3.6	13.3
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	84	13.1	8.3	50.0	1.2	0.0	1.2	26.2
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	598	17.1	17.9	43.5	2.5	9.7	3.3	6.0
Construction	11,846	23.3	17.0	48.2	4.0	5.0	0.8	1.8
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	44,023	37.3	15.3	38.8	2.0	4.6	0.8	1.2
Transportation and storage	2,241	25.5	25.0	38.5	2.1	6.0	1.2	1.7
Accommodation and food service activities	8,364	60.0	17.6	13.4	2.0	5.6	0.7	0.8
Information and communication	3,480	13.5	11.4	71.7	0.5	1.6	0.6	0.6
Financial and insurance activities	4,682	41.3	11.6	32.4	2.3	6.7	2.3	3.3
Real estate activities	3,680	19.3	17.8	57.8	1.0	2.9	0.4	0.8
Professional, scientific and technical activities	3,669	27.1	12.0	55.0	1.8	2.8	0.6	0.8
Administrative and support service activities	3,622	28.6	12.9	53.1	1.2	2.9	0.7	0.6
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	307	18.9	16.6	30.0	4.6	7.2	11.7	11.1
Education	29,582	61.8	16.5	9.9	2.6	7.7	0.4	1.1
Human health and social work activities	2,427	41.8	13.9	30.5	3.4	5.7	2.5	2.1
Arts, entertainment and recreation	575	49.7	13.2	33.7	0.9	1.7	0.2	0.5
Other service activities	8,440	21.9	16.8	57.7	0.8	2.1	0.3	0.3
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own	46	6.5	8.7	67.4	4.3	13.0	0.0	0.0
Total	**138,190**	**39.9**	**15.9**	**33.1**	**2.2**	**6.2**	**0.9**	**1.8**

Table 3.6: Distribution of enterprises/establishment by cohort turnover by ISIC, 2016

Economic Activity	**Total**	**0 - 2,500,000**	**2,500,001 - 5,000,000**	**5,000,001 - 7,500,000**	**7,500,001 - 10,000,000**	**10,000,001 - 50,000,000**	**50,000,001 - 100,000,000**	**100,000,000 Plus**
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	4,189	20.3	28.9	14.0	3.7	30.8	0.2	2.1
Mining and quarrying	297	24.9	15.8	34.3	2.0	12.1	4.0	6.7
Manufacturing	6,038	42.9	9.0	16.8	2.4	11.7	3.7	13.5
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	84	13.1	7.1	48.8	2.4	1.2	1.2	26.2
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	598	16.4	18.2	43.3	2.5	9.9	2.8	6.9
Construction	11,846	23.0	17.0	48.2	3.9	5.2	0.8	1.8
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	44,023	36.2	15.7	39.0	2.0	4.9	0.9	1.3
Transportation and storage	2,241	25.0	24.9	38.8	1.7	6.4	1.2	2.0
Accommodation and food service activities	8,364	57.9	18.4	13.6	2.2	6.2	0.8	0.9
Information and communication	3,480	13.2	11.5	71.9	0.6	1.5	0.6	0.7
Financial and insurance activities	4,682	40.4	11.7	32.8	2.1	6.9	2.3	3.8
Real estate activities	3,680	19.0	17.9	57.9	1.0	3.0	0.4	0.8
Professional, scientific and technical activities	3,669	26.7	12.0	55.2	1.7	3.0	0.7	0.9
Administrative and support service activities	3,622	28.3	12.9	53.2	1.2	3.1	0.7	0.6
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	307	18.6	16.0	30.3	4.6	7.5	9.4	13.7
Education	29,582	61.5	16.6	10.0	2.6	7.8	0.4	1.1
Human health and social work activities	2,427	40.5	13.7	31.0	3.5	6.3	2.6	2.3
Arts, entertainment and recreation	575	49.6	13.0	34.1	0.3	2.3	0.0	0.7
Other service activities	8,440	21.8	16.8	57.7	0.8	2.1	0.3	0.4
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own	46	6.5	8.7	67.4	4.3	10.9	2.2	0.0
Total	**138,190**	**39.1**	**16.1**	**33.2**	**2.2**	**6.5**	**0.9**	**1.9**

3.1.5 Distribution of establishment by Employment size by county

Distribution of enterprises/establishment by Size of Employment and by County is shown in Table 3.7. Government policies have encouraged business growth and a stable economy. From the census it was established that Nairobi city and Mombasa counties accounted for almost half (40.3 per cent) of the total establishments in the country. This could be attributed to the fact that they are more industrious than other counties. Most companies that have operations in this region include international organizations and multi-national companies. Nairobi City County alone accounted for 36.1 per cent of the total establishments in Kenya. Thus most investors establish businesses in Nairobi City County probably because of its infrastructure and liberal markets. Its companies are both public and private entities, including service based, agricultural and manufacturing industries.

The proportional distribution of the establishments for the counties by size of employment is presented in Table 3.7. The census revealed that across all the employment sizes Nairobi City County had majority of establishments. Other counties that have a relatively higher concentration of establishments across all employment categories include Mombasa, Uasin Gishu, Kiambu and Nakuru. The census revealed that Nairobi accounts for 39.4 per cent of the total establishment that employ 150 and above persons. This could be attributed to its modernity, state-of-the-art skyline, improved technology, highly educated and trained manpower, and diverse and vibrant market that have elevated it to become the business hub of the country. Other counties that had a higher concentration of large establishments include Kiambu (7.6 per cent), Mombasa (6.1 per cent) and Nakuru (16.3 per cent).

Table 3.7: Distribution of enterprises/establishment by Size of Employment and by County, 2016

County	Count	0 - 3	4 - 6	7 - 9	10 - 49	50 - 149	150 Plus
NAIROBI	49,901	6.2	78.7	2.3	9.9	1.8	1.0
MOMBASA	5,855	9.9	59.0	3.9	23.1	2.8	1.3
KIAMBU	4,708	9.3	46.9	4.6	34.5	2.8	2.0
NAKURU	4,484	7.4	45.7	3.9	32.4	6.1	4.5
UASIN GISHU	4,399	25.0	39.0	4.3	22.5	8.1	1.1
KISII	3,726	24.1	29.9	3.1	42.4	0.4	0.2
KISUMU	3,543	12.3	29.8	13.7	41.1	2.3	0.9
MERU	3,352	35.1	22.1	5.1	36.2	1.1	0.4
MACHAKOS	2,928	39.0	9.6	21.3	27.4	1.5	1.2
KITUI	2,508	51.7	7.8	15.4	24.6	0.5	0.0
KAKAMEGA	2,391	20.4	44.3	3.4	30.7	1.0	0.2
NYERI	2,298	21.8	21.7	25.2	28.8	1.7	0.8
NYANDARUA	2,094	64.1	6.8	4.8	23.8	0.2	0.2
HOMA BAY	2,056	10.8	5.9	3.8	78.6	0.6	0.2
KIRINYAGA	2,027	50.3	7.8	3.8	36.3	1.1	0.6
MIGORI	1,984	17.2	11.9	11.8	58.4	0.5	0.2
KAJIADO	1,942	18.3	38.2	7.3	32.8	2.7	0.7
BUNGOMA	1,919	12.1	36.5	4.8	39.0	7.1	0.4
TRANS NZOIA	1,817	32.8	19.7	4.3	42.0	0.7	0.5
KILIFI	1,812	27.3	32.2	5.2	33.1	1.5	0.8
MURANG'A	1,796	24.0	20.9	5.9	46.0	2.3	0.9
LAIKIPIA	1,781	57.8	6.2	3.4	30.7	1.4	0.6
MAKUENI	1,740	51.1	7.8	7.4	32.8	0.7	0.2
NYAMIRA	1,733	35.8	11.9	3.1	48.5	0.4	0.3
BARINGO	1,696	32.7	4.1	5.5	57.1	0.2	0.3
KERICHO	1,627	11.6	44.3	3.6	35.3	3.3	1.9
NANDI	1,547	43.8	7.0	20.9	26.2	1.0	1.1
EMBU	1,542	13.0	38.2	5.9	38.1	4.0	0.8
BUSIA	1,419	40.4	5.7	2.5	50.5	0.8	0.1
BOMET	1,415	36.0	9.3	5.9	46.3	1.3	1.1
KWALE	1,293	23.1	26.3	16.0	29.9	3.4	1.2
TURKANA	1,274	20.3	9.6	33.0	35.5	1.3	0.3
GARISSA	1,187	13.4	54.9	4.2	25.0	2.4	0.1
ELGEYO-MARAKWET	1,181	19.0	25.7	5.2	49.4	0.4	0.3
VIHIGA	1,166	60.0	9.9	2.6	26.8	0.6	0.1
NAROK	1,151	59.3	9.4	4.5	25.8	0.6	0.3
THARAKA-NITHI	1,069	45.0	25.8	4.8	23.1	1.1	0.2
LAMU	1,057	79.4	5.2	2.2	12.7	0.5	0.1
SIAYA	1,016	21.7	18.7	12.8	45.5	1.2	0.2
SAMBURU	963	61.1	10.8	3.5	23.8	0.8	0.0
WEST POKOT	926	38.3	8.6	2.5	49.5	0.9	0.2
TAITA TAVETA	837	46.7	21.7	3.8	26.9	0.6	0.2
ISIOLO	806	67.0	7.2	6.9	18.0	0.7	0.1
MANDERA	594	56.6	16.3	6.6	20.2	0.3	0.0
WAJIR	586	77.8	10.9	2.0	9.2	0.0	0.0
TANA RIVER	523	74.0	11.9	2.7	11.5	0.0	0.0
MARSABIT	521	48.8	14.6	5.8	29.6	1.2	0.2
Total	**138,190**	**21.0**	**44.9**	**5.5**	**25.7**	**2.0**	**0.9**

Table 3.8: Proportional distribution of enterprises/establishment by Size of Employment and by County, 2015

County	0 - 3	4 - 6	7 - 9	10 - 49	50 - 149	150 Plus
NAIROBI	10.8	63.2	15.3	14.0	32.1	39.4
NAKURU	1.1	3.3	2.3	4.1	9.9	16.3
KIAMBU	1.5	3.6	2.9	4.6	4.7	7.6
MOMBASA	2.0	5.6	3.0	3.8	6.0	6.1
UASIN GISHU	3.8	2.8	2.5	2.8	12.9	3.8
MACHAKOS	3.9	0.5	8.2	2.3	1.6	2.8
KISUMU	1.5	1.7	6.4	4.1	2.9	2.6
KERICHO	0.6	1.2	0.8	1.6	1.9	2.5
NYERI	1.7	0.8	7.6	1.9	1.4	1.4
NANDI	2.3	0.2	4.2	1.1	0.5	1.4
MURANG'A	1.5	0.6	1.4	2.3	1.5	1.3
KWALE	1.0	0.5	2.7	1.1	1.6	1.3
BOMET	1.8	0.2	1.1	1.8	0.7	1.2
KILIFI	1.7	0.9	1.2	1.7	1.0	1.1
KAJIADO	1.2	1.2	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.1
KIRINYAGA	3.5	0.3	1.0	2.1	0.8	1.0
EMBU	0.7	0.9	1.2	1.7	2.2	1.0
MERU	4.1	1.2	2.3	3.4	1.3	1.0
LAIKIPIA	3.6	0.2	0.8	1.5	0.9	0.8
TRANS NZOIA	2.1	0.6	1.0	2.1	0.4	0.7
BUNGOMA	0.8	1.1	1.2	2.1	4.9	0.6
KISII	3.1	1.8	1.5	4.5	0.6	0.5
BARINGO	1.9	0.1	1.2	2.7	0.1	0.4
NYAMIRA	2.1	0.3	0.7	2.4	0.3	0.4
HOMA BAY	0.8	0.2	1.0	4.6	0.5	0.3
ELGEYO-MARAKWET	0.8	0.5	0.8	1.6	0.2	0.3
TURKANA	0.9	0.2	5.5	1.3	0.6	0.3
MAKUENI	3.1	0.2	1.7	1.6	0.5	0.3
KAKAMEGA	1.7	1.7	1.1	2.1	0.8	0.3
NAROK	2.4	0.2	0.7	0.8	0.3	0.3
NYANDARUA	4.6	0.2	1.3	1.4	0.2	0.3
MIGORI	1.2	0.4	3.1	3.3	0.4	0.2
WEST POKOT	1.2	0.1	0.3	1.3	0.3	0.2
BUSIA	2.0	0.1	0.5	2.0	0.4	0.2
TAITA TAVETA	1.4	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.2
THARAKA-NITHI	1.7	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.2
SIAYA	0.8	0.3	1.7	1.3	0.4	0.2
MARSABIT	0.9	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.1
VIHIGA	2.4	0.2	0.4	0.9	0.3	0.1
GARISSA	0.5	1.0	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.1
KITUI	4.5	0.3	5.1	1.7	0.5	0.1
ISIOLO	1.9	0.1	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.1
LAMU	2.9	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.1
SAMBURU	2.0	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.0
MANDERA	1.2	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.0
TANA RIVER	1.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
WAJIR	1.6	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Distribution of establishment by type of ownership and by economic activity is presented as shown in Table 3.9 below. Overall, establishments operating under Private business took the largest share in all the sectors of the economy except in Agriculture, forestry and fishing sector.

Figure 3.4 shows the distribution of establishments by type of institution. The census revealed that 86.4 per cent of all establishments were involved in private business. The commercial farms establishments which took 72.3 per cent of establishments within the sector comprised only of 2.6 per cent of total establishments in the country.

Further analysis of the proportional distribution of establishments by type of institution and by economic activity is presented in Table 3.10. In Private business, 36.6 per cent of the establishments were involved in Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles activities followed by education at 13.5 per cent.

Table 3.9: Distribution of establishment by type of Ownership and by Economic Activity

Ecomic Activity	Count	Type of Institution													
		National Government	County Government	State Corporation/ Parastatal	Private Business	Cooperative	Faith Based Institution	NGO	Non Profit Institution	Community Based Organisation	Public school	Trust	Trade Union	Other	Commercial Farm
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	4,189	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.9	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	72.3
Mining and quarrying	297	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Manufacturing	6,038	0.0	0.0	0.1	98.5	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	84	0.0	0.0	9.5	89.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	598	0.0	0.0	5.0	84.4	0.5	0.2	1.8	1.7	3.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	1.8	0.0
Construction	11,846	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	44,023	0.0	0.0	0.1	99.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Transportation and storage	2,241	0.0	0.0	1.7	97.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0
Accommodation and food service activities	8,364	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
Information and communication	3,480	0.0	0.0	0.2	99.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Financial and insurance activities	4,682	0.0	0.0	1.1	88.6	7.0	0.2	0.3	0.6	1.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0
Real estate activities	3,680	0.0	0.0	0.0	98.6	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Professional, scientific and technical activities	3,669	0.0	0.1	0.1	98.7	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Administrative and support service activities	3,622	0.0	0.0	0.2	98.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	307	0.0	0.0	22.5	58.3	0.0	0.3	1.6	7.5	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.3	8.1	0.0
Education	29,582	0.0	0.2	1.0	54.6	0.1	1.2	0.3	1.1	0.3	39.7	0.1	0.0	1.5	0.0
Human health and social work activities	2,427	0.1	0.0	0.6	80.1	0.1	4.4	5.7	3.8	3.7	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.9	0.0
Arts, entertainment and recreation	575	0.0	0.0	0.3	94.3	0.0	0.2	0.3	1.7	1.7	0.2	0.2	0.0	1.0	0.0
Other service activities	8,440	0.0	0.0	0.1	96.4	0.2	1.4	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own	46	0.0	0.0	0.0	89.1	0.0	0.0	6.5	2.2	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	**138,190**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**0.4**	**86.4**	**0.4**	**0.5**	**0.2**	**0.5**	**0.3**	**8.5**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**0.4**	**2.2**

Figure 3.4: Distribution of establishments by type of Institution

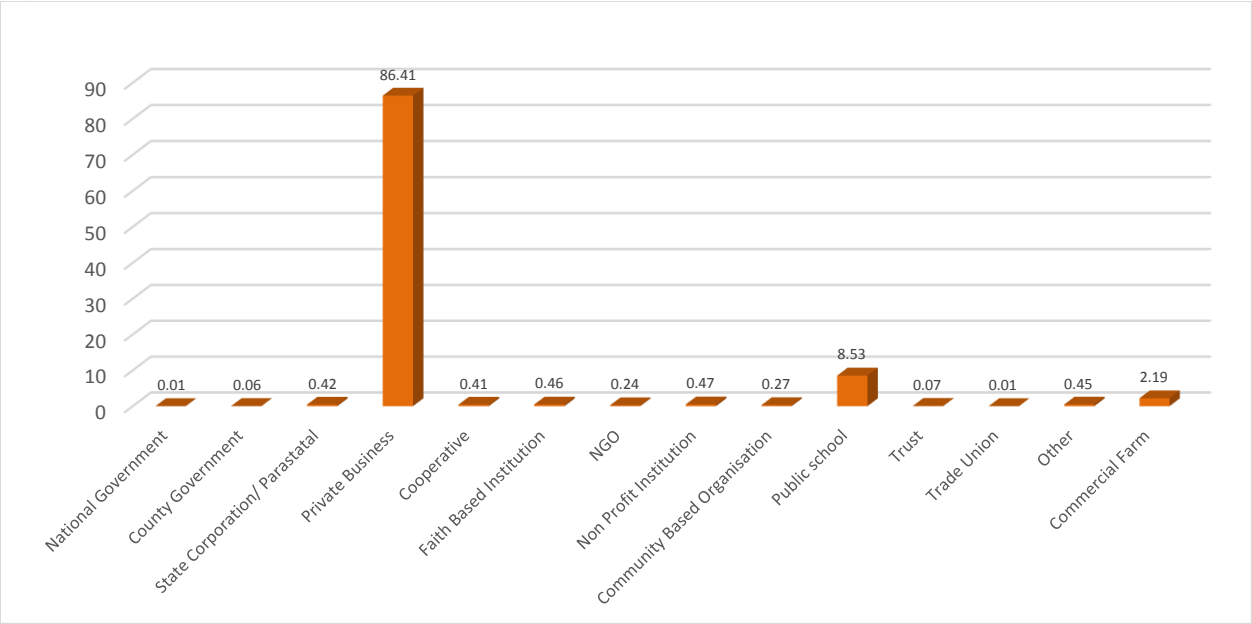


Table 3.10: Proportional distribution of establishments by type of institution and by economic activity

Ecomic Activity	National Government	County Government	State Corporation / Parastatal	Private Business	Cooperative	Faith Based Institution	NGO	Non Profit Institution	Community Based Organisation	Public school	Trust	Trade Union	Other	Commercial Farm
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.9	0.9	0.3	1.2	0.3	3.4	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.3	100.0
Mining and quarrying	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Manufacturing	0.0	0.0	1.5	5.0	9.4	0.3	1.2	0.3	2.4	0.0	1.1	0.0	1.1	0.0
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	0.0	0.0	5.1	0.4	0.5	0.2	3.4	1.5	4.7	0.0	9.6	0.0	1.8	0.0
Construction	0.0	1.3	0.5	9.9	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	27.3	9.0	6.9	36.6	16.4	1.9	3.7	6.8	8.7	0.2	1.1	7.1	4.2	0.0
Transportation and storage	0.0	0.0	6.5	1.8	2.4	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0
Accommodation and food service activities	0.0	1.3	0.5	6.9	1.9	2.2	0.6	3.2	2.4	0.0	2.1	0.0	2.6	0.0
Information and communication	0.0	0.0	1.0	2.9	0.0	0.5	0.9	1.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0
Financial and insurance activities	18.2	0.0	8.9	3.5	57.7	1.6	4.3	4.2	13.4	0.0	24.5	7.1	3.7	0.0
Real estate activities	0.0	0.0	0.2	3.0	4.4	0.5	0.0	0.9	2.9	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.8	0.0
Professional, scientific and technical activities	9.1	2.6	0.7	3.0	0.2	0.2	4.6	1.5	1.1	0.0	3.2	14.3	0.5	0.0
Administrative and support service activities	9.1	0.0	1.0	3.0	0.0	0.2	1.2	1.5	2.1	0.0	2.1	14.3	0.8	0.0
Public administration and defence; compulsory social	0.0	0.0	11.8	0.1	0.0	0.2	1.5	3.5	0.5	0.0	1.1	7.1	4.0	0.0
Education	18.2	79.5	49.1	13.5	2.8	56.4	24.3	49.3	20.3	99.7	27.7	0.0	70.4	0.0
Human health and social work activities	18.2	1.3	2.4	1.6	0.5	16.9	42.5	14.3	23.7	0.0	12.8	0.0	3.5	0.0
Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.6	1.5	2.6	0.0	1.1	0.0	1.0	0.0
Other service activities	0.0	5.1	1.9	6.8	2.4	18.6	8.3	8.8	10.5	0.0	8.5	50.0	2.6	0.0
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0

3.2 Sectoral Analysis: Agriculture

Table 3.11 and 3.12, show the distribution of enterprises/establishment by Size of Employment and ISIC in 2015 and 2016 respectively. The COE collected data from 1,097 establishments in the agricultural sector during the period 2015 and 2016. The proportion of employees in both 4-6 and 10-49 cohorts was more than 60 per cent in both years. Over 95 per cent of the establishments were engaged in crop and animal production, hunting and related service activities. This was also the dominant employment sector accounting for 98.3 per cent of all employees in the Agricultural sector.

Table 3.11: Distribution of Enterprises / Establishment by Employment size and ISIC, 2015

	Total Count		0 - 3	4 - 6	7 - 9	10 - 49	50 - 149	150 Plus	No of employees
01 = Crop and animal production, hunting and related service activities	3,998	100.0	1.9	24.7	1.4	47.3	18.4	6.3	308,565
02 = Forestry and logging	52	100.0	0.0	26.9	1.9	50.0	1.9	19.2	3,174
03 = Fishing and aquaculture	89	100.0	0.0	11.2	4.5	84.3	0.0	0.0	1,620
999 = n.e.c	50	100.0	8.0	52.0	6.0	32.0	0.0	2.0	547
Total	4,189	100.0	1.9	24.8	1.5	48.0	17.6	6.3	313,906

Sectoral Analysis: Primary Industries

Table 3.12: Distribution of Enterprises / Establishment by Employment size and ISIC, 2016

	Total Count		0 - 3	4 - 6	7 - 9	10 - 49	50 - 149	150 Plus	No of employee
01 = Crop and animal production, hunting and related service activities	3,998	100.0	1.9	24.7	1.4	47.3	18.5	6.3	308,550
02 = Forestry and logging	52	100.0	0.0	26.9	1.9	50.0	1.9	19.2	3,174
03 = Fishing and aquaculture	89	100.0	0.0	11.2	4.5	84.3	0.0	0.0	1,620
999 = n.e.c	50	100.0	8.0	52.0	6.0	32.0	0.0	2.0	547
Total	4,189	100.0	1.9	24.8	1.5	48.0	17.6	6.2	313,891

Sectoral Analysis: Primary

Table 3.13 and 3.14, show the distribution of enterprises/establishment by turnover Cohorts and ISIC for 2015 and 2016 respectively. In both years, the 5.0-7.5 million and 10.0-50.0 million cohorts contributed over 50 per cent of the turnover for the establishments engaged in crop and animal production, hunting and related service activities. These establishments also accounted for the bulk of the total turnover, underlining the importance of this sub-sector to the economy. This is also the sub-sector where most of the enterprises/establishments in the agricultural sector were domiciled.

Table 3.13: Distribution of Enterprises/Establishment by Cohort Turnover and ISIC, 2015

	Total		0 - 2,500,000	2,500,001-5,000,000	5,000,001-7,500,000	7,500,001-50,000,000	10,000,001-50,000,000	50,000,001-100,000,000	100,000,000 +	Turnover
	Count									
01= Crop and animal production, hunting and related service activities	3,998	100.0	19.8	28.8	13.9	3.9	31.3	0.2	2.1	90,074,622,063
02 = Forestry and logging	52	100.0	9.6	50.0	19.2	1.9	19.2	0.0	0.0	427,101,520
03 = Fishing and aquaculture	89	100.0	61.8	6.7	6.7	0.0	24.7	0.0	0.0	1,014,764,120
999 = n.e.c	50	100.0	10.0	50.0	18.0	0.0	18.0	0.0	4.0	609,125,592
Total	4,189	100.0	20.5	28.9	13.9	3.7	30.8	0.2	2.0	92,125,613,295

Sectoral Analysis: Primary Industries

Table 3.14: Distribution of enterprises/establishment by cohort turnover and ISIC, 2016

	Total		0 - 2,500,000	2,500,001-5,000,000	5,000,001-7,500,000	7,500,001-50,000,000	10,000,001-50,000,000	50,000,001-100,000,000	100,000 ,000+	Turnover
	Count									
01= Crop and animal production, hunting and related service activities	3,998	100.0	19.7	28.9	14.0	3.9	31.3	0.2	2.1	91,849,201,143
02 = Forestry and logging	52	100.0	9.6	48.1	21.2	1.9	19.2	0.0	0.0	428,251,520
03 = Fishing and aquaculture	89	100.0	61.8	6.7	6.7	0.0	24.7	0.0	0.0	1,019,964,120
999 = n.e.c	50	100.0	10.0	48.0	18.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	4.0	658,898,983
Total	4,189	100.0	20.3	28.9	14.0	3.7	30.8	0.2	2.1	93,956,315,766

Sectoral Analysis: Primary Industries

Table 3.15 and 3.16, show the distribution of enterprises/establishment by employment categories and County for 2015 and 2016 respectively. Most of the enterprises/establishments were reported to be domiciled in Nakuru, Uasin Gishu, Nairobi and Kiambu Counties. This was seen to be in tandem with the main agriculturally productive counties in the country.

Table 3.15: Distribution of enterprises/establishment by Size of Employment sizes by County, 2015

	Total Count		0 - 3	4 - 6	7 - 9	10 - 49	50 - 149	150 Plus	No of employees
BARINGO	35	100.0	22.9	2.9	0.0	74.3	0.0	0.0	386
BOMET	132	100.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	93.2	5.3	0.8	5,610
BUNGOMA	148	100.0	1.4	6.8	1.4	11.5	79.1	0.0	8,984
BUSIA	254	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	97.6	2.4	0.0	6,112
ELGEYO-	60	100.0	1.7	3.3	1.7	88.3	3.3	1.7	2,357
EMBU	79	100.0	3.8	20.3	1.3	36.7	32.9	5.1	5,516
GARISSA	32	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	128
HOMA BAY	101	100.0	1.0	3.0	0.0	96.0	0.0	0.0	1,748
ISIOLO	10	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	200
KAJIADO	34	100.0	0.0	70.6	0.0	5.9	14.7	8.8	2,690
KAKAMEGA	209	100.0	0.5	97.1	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	1,153
KERICHO	96	100.0	0.0	13.5	0.0	51.0	26.0	9.4	5,492
KIAMBU	398	100.0	1.5	15.6	0.3	71.4	5.3	6.0	20,857
KILIFI	14	100.0	14.3	71.4	0.0	7.1	7.1	0.0	214
KIRINYAGA	11	100.0	0.0	9.1	0.0	90.9	0.0	0.0	167
KISII	6	100.0	16.7	66.7	0.0	16.7	0.0	0.0	27
KISUMU	13	100.0	15.4	53.8	7.7	15.4	7.7	0.0	187
KITUI	21	100.0	0.0	4.8	14.3	76.2	4.8	0.0	567
KWALE	36	100.0	2.8	0.0	8.3	77.8	8.3	2.8	16,924
LAIKIPIA	27	100.0	7.4	3.7	3.7	70.4	7.4	7.4	1,800
LAMU	27	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	92.6	3.7	3.7	1,573
MACHAKOS	17	100.0	11.8	0.0	70.6	5.9	0.0	11.8	1,222
MAKUENI	109	100.0	0.9	0.0	4.6	87.2	4.6	2.8	3,130
MERU	219	100.0	0.5	6.4	0.0	91.8	1.4	0.0	2,883
MIGORI	2	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14
MOMBASA	50	100.0	0.0	42.0	0.0	56.0	0.0	2.0	737
MURANGA	43	100.0	0.0	14.0	0.0	72.1	4.7	9.3	7,344
NAIROBI	594	100.0	4.2	88.9	1.9	3.4	0.5	1.2	5,278
NAKURU	703	100.0	0.7	5.8	0.6	43.4	26.2	23.3	153,470
NANDI	10	100.0	0.0	0.0	30.0	30.0	20.0	20.0	1,367
NAROK	4	100.0	75.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	372
NYANDARUA	8	100.0	37.5	0.0	0.0	37.5	0.0	25.0	1,069
NYERI	18	100.0	0.0	11.1	33.3	22.2	16.7	16.7	1,826
SIAYA	38	100.0	0.0	2.6	7.9	89.5	0.0	0.0	560
TAITA TAVETA	6	100.0	16.7	50.0	16.7	16.7	0.0	0.0	41
TANA RIVER	1	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	43
THARAKA-NITHI	4	100.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	33
TRANS NZOIA	16	100.0	12.5	75.0	0.0	6.3	0.0	6.3	1,972
TURKANA	2	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16
UASIN GISHU	599	100.0	0.2	3.2	0.2	39.1	53.1	4.3	49,826
VIHIGA	3	100.0	66.7	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	11
Total	4,189	100.0	1.9	24.8	1.5	48.0	17.6	6.3	313,906

Sectoral Analysis: Primary Industries

Table 3.16: Distribution of enterprises/establishment by Size of Employment sizes by County, 2016

	Total Count		0 - 3	4 - 6	7 - 9	10 - 49	50 - 149	150 Plus	No of employees
BARINGO	35	100.0	22.9	2.9	0.0	74.3	0.0	0.0	386
BOMET	132	100.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	93.2	5.3	0.8	5,610
BUNGOMA	148	100.0	1.4	6.8	1.4	11.5	79.1	0.0	8,984
BUSIA	254	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	97.6	2.4	0.0	6,112
ELGEYO-MARAKWET	60	100.0	1.7	3.3	1.7	88.3	3.3	1.7	2,357
EMBU	79	100.0	3.8	20.3	1.3	36.7	32.9	5.1	5,509
GARISSA	32	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	128
HOMA BAY	101	100.0	1.0	3.0	0.0	96.0	0.0	0.0	1,748
ISIOLO	10	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	200
KAJIADO	34	100.0	0.0	70.6	0.0	5.9	14.7	8.8	2,631
KAKAMEGA	209	100.0	0.5	97.1	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	1,153
KERICHO	96	100.0	0.0	13.5	0.0	51.0	26.0	9.4	5,492
KIAMBU	398	100.0	1.5	15.6	0.3	71.4	5.5	5.8	20,822
KILIFI	14	100.0	14.3	71.4	0.0	7.1	7.1	0.0	214
KIRINYAGA	11	100.0	0.0	9.1	0.0	90.9	0.0	0.0	167
KISII	6	100.0	16.7	66.7	0.0	16.7	0.0	0.0	27
KISUMU	13	100.0	15.4	53.8	7.7	15.4	7.7	0.0	187
KITUI	21	100.0	0.0	4.8	14.3	76.2	4.8	0.0	567
KWALE	36	100.0	2.8	0.0	8.3	77.8	8.3	2.8	16,929
LAIKIPIA	27	100.0	7.4	3.7	3.7	70.4	7.4	7.4	1,803
LAMU	27	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	92.6	3.7	3.7	1,573
MACHAKOS	17	100.0	11.8	0.0	70.6	5.9	0.0	11.8	1,257
MAKUENI	109	100.0	0.9	0.0	4.6	87.2	4.6	2.8	3,130
MERU	219	100.0	0.5	6.4	0.0	91.8	1.4	0.0	2,883
MIGORI	2	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14
MOMBASA	50	100.0	0.0	42.0	0.0	56.0	0.0	2.0	737
MURANGA	43	100.0	0.0	14.0	0.0	72.1	4.7	9.3	7,330
NAIROBI	594	100.0	4.2	88.9	1.9	3.4	0.5	1.2	5,278
NAKURU	703	100.0	0.7	5.8	0.6	43.4	26.2	23.3	153,513
NANDI	10	100.0	0.0	0.0	30.0	30.0	20.0	20.0	1,367
NAROK	4	100.0	75.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	372
NYANDARUA	8	100.0	37.5	0.0	0.0	37.5	0.0	25.0	1,081
NYERI	18	100.0	0.0	11.1	33.3	22.2	16.7	16.7	1,828
SIAYA	38	100.0	0.0	2.6	7.9	89.5	0.0	0.0	560
TAITA TAVETA	6	100.0	16.7	50.0	16.7	16.7	0.0	0.0	41
TANA RIVER	1	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	43
THARAKA-NITHI	4	100.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	33
TRANS NZOIA	16	100.0	12.5	75.0	0.0	6.3	0.0	6.3	1,972
TURKANA	2	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16
UASIN GISHU	599	100.0	0.2	3.2	0.2	39.1	53.1	4.3	49,826
VIHIGA	3	100.0	66.7	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	11
Total	4,189	100.0	1.9	24.8	1.5	48.0	17.6	6.2	313,891

Sectoral Analysis: Primary Industries

3.3 Sectoral Analysis- Secondary Industries

This section gives results of the following industries: Mining and quarrying; Manufacturing; Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply; Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities; and Construction.

3.1.1 Distribution of establishments by counties

A total of 18,864 establishments responded in the secondary industries, out of which 8,509 (45.1 per cent) were from Nairobi City county. Mombasa County followed with 734, Nakuru with 701 and Kiambu with 638 establishments. Most of the establishments were small and employed below 10 persons, with almost all establishments in Lamu County employing 0 to 3 employees. Detailed breakdown of establishments by County and the number of employees are presented in Table 3.17.

Table 3.17: Distribution of enterprises/establishment by Size of Employment sizes by County, 2016

	Number of establishments	0 - 3	4 - 6	7 - 9	10 - 49	50 - 149	150 Plus
BARINGO	197	60.4	8.1	7.6	21.3	1.0	1.5
BOMET	102	66.7	7.8	3.9	7.8	2.9	10.8
BUNGOMA	187	2.1	88.8	0.5	4.8	2.1	1.6
BUSIA	167	46.7	5.4	3.0	44.3	0.6	0.0
ELGEYO-MARAKWET	143	18.9	63.6	10.5	5.6	0.7	0.7
EMBU	182	3.8	49.5	4.4	35.7	5.5	1.1
GARISSA	368	1.6	92.9	1.4	3.5	0.5	0.0
HOMA BAY	85	22.4	12.9	3.5	50.6	7.1	3.5
ISIOLO	115	73.9	1.7	11.3	12.2	0.9	0.0
KAJIADO	191	7.3	66.5	5.8	10.5	5.8	4.2
KAKAMEGA	271	21.4	63.8	1.5	10.0	2.6	0.7
KERICHO	192	3.1	72.4	1.6	7.8	6.3	8.9
KIAMBU	638	3.0	54.7	4.1	20.5	7.8	9.9
KILIFI	227	26.0	47.6	4.4	11.9	4.8	5.3
KIRINYAGA	235	19.6	7.2	8.9	55.3	6.4	2.6
KISII	468	21.2	61.3	1.3	11.8	1.1	3.4
KISUMU	356	6.5	58.4	9.3	11.2	10.7	3.9
KITUI	236	31.4	3.4	57.2	6.4	1.7	0.0
KWALE	111	16.2	28.8	23.4	11.7	12.6	7.2
LAIKIPIA	153	26.8	3.9	7.2	55.6	5.2	1.3
LAMU	103	92.2	1.9	0.0	5.8	0.0	0.0
MACHAKOS	292	24.3	6.2	42.1	11.0	8.2	8.2
MAKUENI	112	69.6	8.9	9.8	8.0	3.6	0.0
MANDERA	68	54.4	27.9	5.9	8.8	2.9	0.0
MARSABIT	82	40.2	30.5	2.4	25.6	0.0	1.2
MERU	270	8.5	67.0	3.7	12.6	5.2	3.0
MIGORI	138	14.5	10.9	69.6	4.3	0.7	0.0
MOMBASA	734	8.4	51.5	4.5	21.4	8.0	6.1
MURANGA	275	23.6	19.6	12.0	36.4	5.5	2.9
NAIROBI	8,509	4.8	72.9	2.3	11.7	5.2	3.1
NAKURU	701	5.8	69.6	3.4	14.4	3.0	3.7
NANDI	224	11.2	5.4	68.8	7.1	2.2	5.4
NAROK	98	91.8	5.1	0.0	3.1	0.0	0.0
NYAMIRA	163	62.6	27.6	1.8	3.1	1.8	3.1
NYANDARUA	141	55.3	9.9	2.8	30.5	1.4	0.0
NYERI	329	5.8	13.4	57.1	19.1	3.6	0.9
SAMBURU	143	83.9	9.1	2.1	4.9	0.0	0.0
SIAYA	89	13.5	24.7	42.7	15.7	3.4	0.0
TAITA TAVETA	148	56.1	28.4	2.0	12.2	1.4	0.0
TANA RIVER	49	63.3	28.6	4.1	4.1	0.0	0.0
THARAKA-NITHI	123	58.5	17.9	5.7	13.8	4.1	0.0
TRANS NZOIA	144	13.2	66.0	4.9	11.8	2.1	2.1
TURKANA	293	18.1	5.5	43.0	32.1	0.7	0.7
UASIN GISHU	622	13.8	68.3	5.1	9.3	1.8	1.6
VIHIGA	106	84.9	8.5	2.8	1.9	1.9	0.0
WAJIR	72	68.1	18.1	4.2	9.7	0.0	0.0
WEST POKOT	212	47.6	7.1	1.9	40.1	2.8	0.5

3.3.2 Distribution of establishments by Employment

Distribution of establishments by employment size is as shown in Table 3.18. A total of 18,864 establishments were covered in this section, most of which were in the construction and manufacturing sectors. Most of the establishments covered engaged less than 10 employees. However, a substantial number of establishments engaged more than 10 employees. Higher proportions of establishments which employed more than 150 persons were observed in the manufacturing and electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply sectors at sector at 7.0 and 8.3 per cent, respectively

Table 3.18: Distribution of employment by Employment size

	Number of establishments	0 - 3	4 - 6	7 - 9	10 - 49	50 - 149	150 Plus
Mining and quarrying	298	16.1	45.3	7.0	18.8	7.4	5.4
Manufacturing	6,038	31.6	26.3	6.5	19.0	9.5	7.0
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	84	4.8	52.4	0.0	25.0	9.5	8.3
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	598	9.9	56.2	4.5	17.4	9.0	3.0
Construction	11,846	6.9	70.0	8.6	12.0	1.5	1.0

3.3.3 Distribution of establishments by turnover

Categorisation of establishments by turnover is as shown in Table 3.19. The census revealed that most of the establishments had turnover below KSh 7.5 million. A substantial number of establishments reported turnovers above KSh 100 million.

Table 3.19: Distribution of establishments by turnover

Table 2b: Distribution of enterprises/establishment by cohort turnover by ISIC,2016

	Total	0 - 2,500,000	2,500,001 - 5,000,000	5,000,001 - 7,500,000	7,500,001 - 10,000,000	10,000,001 - 50,000,000	50,000,001 - 100,000,000	100,000,000 Plus
Mining and quarrying	298	25.2	15.8	34.6	2.0	11.7	4.0	6.7
Manufacturing	6,038	43.4	8.8	16.7	2.5	11.6	3.6	13.4
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	84	13.1	7.1	48.8	2.4	1.2	1.2	26.2
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	598	17.4	17.6	43.5	2.3	9.7	2.8	6.7
Construction	11,846	23.4	16.9	48.2	3.9	5.0	0.8	1.8

3.4 Mining and Quarrying

The following divisions had establishments reporting on;

- 05-Extraction of solid mineral fuels,
- 06- Production of crude petroleum and natural gas,
- 07- Mining of metallic minerals,
- 08-Extraction from mine or quarry, rock crushing and the use of salt marshes where most of the products are notably used in construction, and
- 09- Specialized support services incidental to mining provided on a fee or contract basis.

As shown in Table 3.20 the distribution of establishment by size of employment between 0-3 and 4-6 indicated that in 2016 Mining of coal and lignite constituted (80.0 per cent), Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas (83.3 per cent), Mining for metal ores (53.3 per cent), other mining and quarrying (61.5 per cent) and mining support services activities (66.7 per cent). Mining of metal ores and Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas establishments recorded 26.7 per cent and 16.7 per cent respectively of the establishments which had over 150 employees. The category Other mining and quarrying indicated the highest number of establishments (234) due to the fact that quarrying of stone, sand and clay is a key class in the current thriving real estate construction industry in the Kenyan economy. Only 4.7 per cent of establishments within the Other mining and quarrying class reported engaging over 150 employees.

Table 3.20: Distribution of enterprises/establishment by Size of Employment sizes by ISIC, 2016

	Total							
	Count		0 - 3	4 - 6	7 - 9	10 - 49	50 - 149	150 Plus
05 = Mining of coal and lignite	10	100.0	10.0	70.0	10.0	10.0	0.0	0.0
06 = Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas	6	100.0	16.7	66.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.7
07 = Mining of metal ores	14	100.0	28.6	28.6	0.0	14.3	0.0	28.6
08 = Other mining and quarrying	234	100.0	15.0	46.6	5.1	19.7	9.0	4.7
09 = Mining support service activities	3	100.0	0.0	66.7	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0

Table 3.21: Distribution of establishments by Cohort turnover

	Total		0 - 2,500,000	2,500,001 - 5,000,000	5,000,001 - 7,500,000	7,500,001 - 10,000,000	10,000,001 - 50,000,000	50,000,001 - 100,000,000	100,000,000 Plus
	Count								
05 = Mining of coal and lignite	10	100.0	0.0	90.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	0.0
06 = Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas	6	100.0	33.3	0.0	66.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
07 = Mining of metal ores	14	100.0	35.7	21.4	14.3	0.0	7.1	0.0	21.4
08 = Other mining and quarrying	234	100.0	22.6	12.0	38.9	2.1	12.4	4.7	7.3
09 = Mining support service activities	3	100.0	0.0	33.3	33.3	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0

The census findings for 2016 indicate that, 90 per cent of establishments in mining of coal and lignite had turnover of between KSh 2.5-5.0 million. Majority of establishments in "extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas", "other mining and quarrying" and mining support services activities were in the turnover range of KSh 5.0 -7.5 million.

Mining of metal ores which include precious metals e.g. gold in western Kenya had 20 per cent of the establishments with turnover above KSh 100 million. This was followed by 7.3 per cent of establishments in other mining and quarrying.

3.5 Manufacturing

Food products division had the highest number of establishments followed by manufacture of wearing apparel. Only a few establishments were classified in the manufacture of tobacco and computer, electronic and optical products divisions.

3.5.1 Distribution of establishments by employment size

Distribution of establishments by employment sizes in the manufacturing sector is as shown in Table 3.22. A high proportion of establishments in manufacture of apparel, furniture and metal fabrication engaged 0-3 persons. Beverages sub-sector, 10-49 had 36.7 per cent of the establishments. Notable proportions of establishments were medium sized employing 10-49 persons while only a few establishments had more than 150 employees.

Table 3.22: Distribution of Enterprises/Establishment by Employment Size and ISIC, 2016

Table3.22: Distribution of enterprises/establishment by Size of Employment sizes by ISIC,2016

Division	Number of establishments	0 - 3	4 - 6	7 - 9	10 - 49	50 - 149	150 Plus
Manufacture of food products	2,688	25.6	35.3	6.0	19.0	7.3	6.8
Manufacture of beverages	166	10.8	34.3	4.8	36.7	6.0	7.2
Manufacture of tobacco products	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Manufacture of textiles	139	15.8	15.8	2.2	21.6	20.1	24.5
Manufacture of wearing apparel	600	72.2	6.5	10.0	4.0	4.5	2.8
Manufacture of leather and related products	38	13.2	2.6	7.9	31.6	26.3	18.4
Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plait	210	24.8	25.7	3.8	35.2	6.2	4.3
Manufacture of paper and paper products	59	1.7	8.5	6.8	23.7	33.9	25.4
Printing and reproduction of recorded media	274	17.2	30.7	8.0	26.3	13.1	4.7
Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products	7	14.3	14.3	0.0	71.4	0.0	0.0
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	173	4.6	11.0	10.4	38.7	23.1	12.1
Manufacture of basic pharmaceutical products and pharmaceutical preparations	31	3.2	0.0	3.2	29.0	35.5	29.0
Manufacture of rubber and plastics products	210	8.6	31.4	4.3	20.5	21.4	13.8
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	78	12.8	15.4	14.1	24.4	21.8	11.5
Manufacture of basic metals	43	7.0	7.0	4.7	20.9	14.0	46.5
Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	422	55.5	17.8	3.8	13.0	6.6	3.3
Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	4	25.0	50.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	0.0
Manufacture of electrical equipment	23	0.0	17.4	4.3	39.1	30.4	8.7
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	33	6.1	21.2	9.1	33.3	21.2	9.1
Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	64	6.3	10.9	4.7	39.1	29.7	9.4
Manufacture of other transport equipment	5	0.0	20.0	0.0	80.0	0.0	0.0
Manufacture of furniture	496	58.9	23.0	5.2	6.3	5.0	1.6
Other manufacturing	94	7.4	33.0	20.2	17.0	11.7	10.6
Repair and installation of machinery and equipment	160	38.1	19.4	5.0	25.6	10.6	1.3

3.5.2 Distribution of establishments by turnover

Details of the distribution of establishments in the manufacturing sector by turnover, is as presented in Table 3.23. The analysis shows that on average manufacturing establishments had an annual turnover of less than KSh 10 million. Most of the establishments in the manufacture of tobacco, paper and paper products, basic pharmaceutical products and electrical equipment sub-sectors reported turnovers above KSh 100 million.

Table 3.23: Distribution of enterprises/establishment by cohort turnover by ISIC, 2016

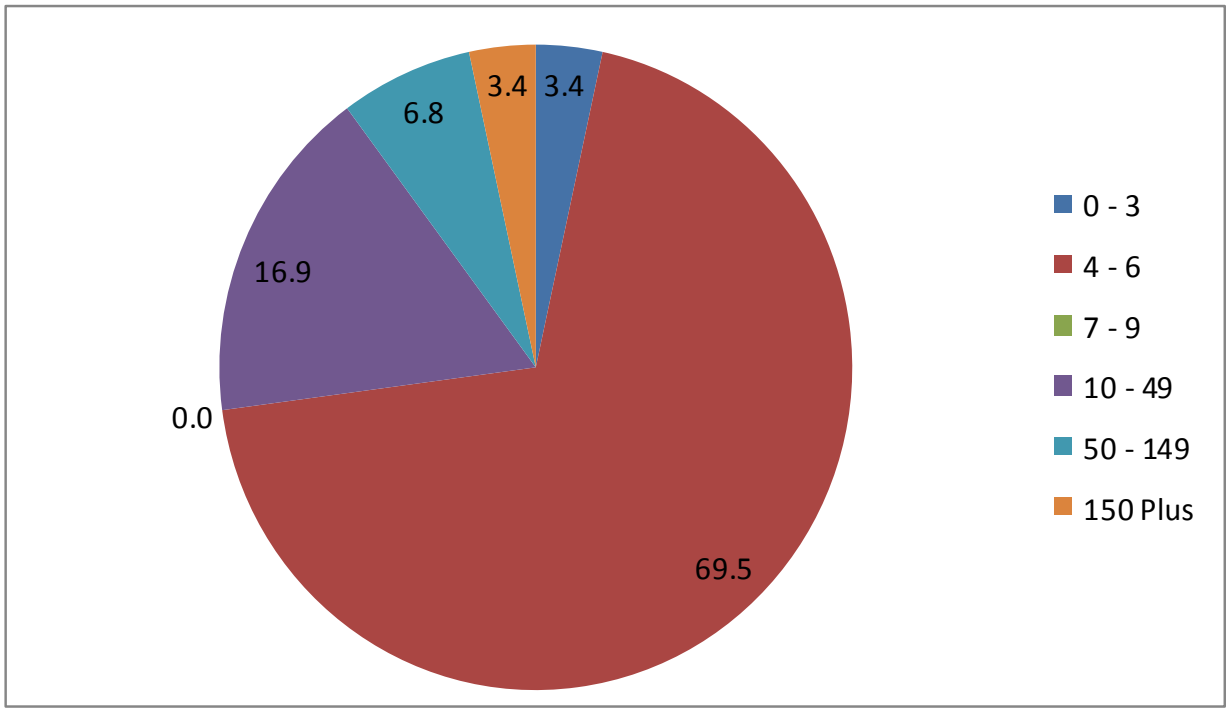
	Number of establishments	0 - 2,500,000	2,500,001 - 5,000,000	5,000,001 - 7,500,000	7,500,001 - 10,000,000	10,000,001 - 50,000,000	50,000,001 - 100,000,000	100,000,000 Plus
Manufacture of food products	2,688	35.3	6.3	31.2	2.5	11.7	2.5	10.6
Manufacture of beverages	166	33.7	23.5	6.0	1.2	21.7	1.8	12.0
Manufacture of tobacco products	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Manufacture of textiles	139	35.3	2.2	4.3	0.7	17.3	6.5	33.8
Manufacture of wearing apparel	600	85.0	4.3	1.0	1.0	2.7	1.3	4.7
Manufacture of leather and related products	38	21.1	2.6	10.5	5.3	21.1	7.9	31.6
Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plait	210	41.4	15.2	12.9	4.3	15.7	4.8	5.7
Manufacture of paper and paper products	59	6.8	3.4	8.5	1.7	15.3	11.9	52.5
Printing and reproduction of recorded media	274	30.3	18.6	6.9	3.6	20.1	4.4	16.1
Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products	7	0.0	0.0	14.3	0.0	0.0	42.9	42.9
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	173	11.6	5.2	11.6	2.3	23.1	6.9	39.3
Manufacture of basic pharmaceutical products and pharmaceutical preparations	31	12.9	3.2	3.2	3.2	6.5	19.4	51.6
Manufacture of rubber and plastics products	210	5.2	38.6	4.8	1.0	11.4	10.5	28.6
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	78	33.3	6.4	5.1	5.1	19.2	10.3	20.5
Manufacture of basic metals	43	16.3	11.6	0.0	2.3	18.6	4.7	46.5
Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	422	70.4	5.0	2.4	2.4	8.1	3.6	8.3
Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products	4	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0
Manufacture of electrical equipment	23	8.7	0.0	17.4	4.3	17.4	0.0	52.2
Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	33	15.2	6.1	9.1	24.2	18.2	12.1	15.2
Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	64	10.9	6.3	6.3	7.8	25.0	14.1	29.7
Manufacture of other transport equipment	5	0.0	0.0	20.0	40.0	20.0	0.0	20.0
Manufacture of furniture	496	79.0	5.8	2.8	1.0	5.2	1.2	4.8
Other manufacturing	94	8.5	43.6	12.8	1.1	13.8	6.4	13.8
Repair and installation of machinery and equipment	160	53.8	7.5	4.4	3.1	8.8	3.8	18.8

3.6 Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply

3.6.1 Distribution of establishments by Employment

In the electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply section, a big proportion (69.5 per cent) of the establishments engaged 4-6 employees. In addition, 16.9 per cent of the establishments were medium sized and engaged 10-49 employees. Only 3.4 per cent of the establishments engaged more than 150 employees.

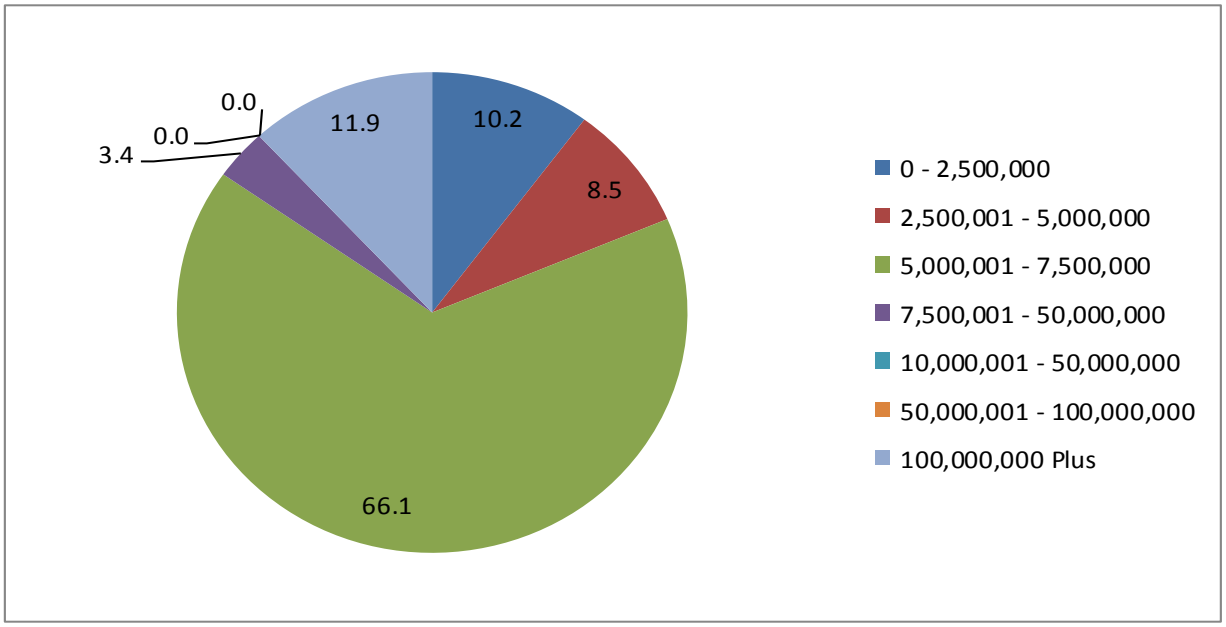
Figure 3.5: Distribution of electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply establishments, by employment size



3.6.2 Distribution of Establishments by Turnover

Most of the establishments (66.1 per cent) in this section had turnover between KSh 5 million and KSh 7.5 million in 2016. No establishments in this sector had turnover above KSh 10 million.

Figure 3.6: Distribution of establishments in the electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply by turnover section, by turnover



3.7 Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities

3.7.1 Distribution of establishments by Employment

The four divisions in this section had almost similar trends in the distribution of establishments by employment size. Most establishments in this section employed less than 10 persons in 2016. On average 69.0 per cent of the establishments in the remediation activities and other waste management services division employed less than 3 persons. However, 37.1 and 48.3 per cent of establishments in sewerage and; water collection, treatment and supply divisions employed more than 10 persons, respectively in 2016.

Table 3.24: Distribution of enterprises/establishment by Size of Employment and by ISIC, 2016

Division	Number of establishments	0 - 3	4 - 6	7 - 9	10 - 49	50 - 149	150 Plus
36 = Water collection, treatment and supply	59	69.5	0.0	16.9	6.8	3.4	1,430
37 = Sewerage	205	35.6	2.4	27.8	16.6	3.9	9,724
38 = Waste collection, treatment and disposal activities; materials recovery	8	50.0	12.5	25.0	12.5	0.0	145
39 = Remediation activities and other waste management services	29	69.0	3.4	17.2	0.0	0.0	220

3.7.2 Distribution of Establishments by Turnover

Distribution of establishments by turnover in the water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities section, is as shown in Table 3.25. Most of the establishments in this section had a turnover above KSh 2.5 million, except in the remediation activities and other waste management services. High turnover of above KSh 100 million was reported by 15.1 per cent of the establishments in water collection, treatment and supply.

Table 3.25: Distribution of establishments in the water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities section, by turnover

	Establishments	0 - 2,500,000	2,500,001 - 5,000,000	5,000,001 - 7,500,000	7,500,001 - 50,000,000	10,000,001 - 50,000,000	50,000,001 - 100,000,000	100,000,000 Plus
36 = Water collection, treatment and supply	205	24.4	27.3	12.2	2.0	12.7	6.3	15.1
37 = Sewerage	8	37.5	25.0	12.5	12.5	0.0	12.5	0.0
38 = Waste collection, treatment and disposal activities; materials recovery	29	27.6	27.6	41.4	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
39 = Remediation activities and other waste management services	18	55.6	16.7	27.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

3.8 Building and construction

3.8.1 Distribution of establishments by employment sizes and by ISIC

The final results of the Census of Establishments (COE) showed that there were 11,843 establishments engaged in construction in the formal sector. Construction of buildings constituted the highest number with 8,602 of the establishments.

Table 3.26: Distribution of enterprises/establishment by Size of Employment sizes by ISIC, 2016

	Total		0 - 3	4 - 6	7 - 9	10 - 49	50 - 149	150 Plus	No of employee
	Count								
41 = Construction of buildings	8,602	100.0	7.4	72.1	8.3	10.7	0.9	0.7	85,386
42 = Civil engineering	2,121	100.0	4.0	64.2	11.7	15.3	2.3	2.5	43,563
43 = Specialized construction activities	1,120	100.0	8.3	64.4	5.4	15.7	5.3	0.9	18,037
Total	11,843	100.0							146,986

The percentage distribution in terms of the number of employees at the ISIC division (two digit) level was as follows for establishments engaging between 4-6 employees; construction of buildings (72.1 per cent), civil engineering (64.2 per cent), and specialized construction

activities (64.4 per cent). The highest proportion for establishment with over 150 employees was in the construction of buildings.

3.8.2 Distribution of establishments by Cohort turnover

Data was collected by cohort turnover for all the establishments involved in the construction activities. The turnover was categorised as less than 2.5 million Kenya shillings, between 2.5 to 5.0 million, 5.0 to 7.5 million, 7.5 to 10 million 10.0 to 50.0 million, 50 to 100.0 million and greater than 100 million.

The analysis shows that on average 90 per cent of establishments in the construction of buildings, civil engineering and specialised construction activities had annual turnover of less than 10 million shillings. Highest turnover of over 100 million Kenya shilling was distributed as construction of buildings 1.2 per cent, civil engineering 3.0 per cent and specialised construction activities at 4.3 per cent as indicated in Table 3.27.

Table 3.27: Distribution of construction enterprises/establishment by cohort turnover and by ISIC, 2016

	Total		0 - 2,500,000	2,500,001 - 5,000,000	5,000,001 - 7,500,000	7,500,001 - 10,000,000	10,000,001 - 50,000,000	50,000,001 - 100,000,000	100,000,000 Plus
	Count								
41 = Construction of buildings	8,602	100.0	18.5	18.2	53.4	3.5	4.5	0.6	1.2
42 = Civil engineering	2,121	100.0	35.7	14.6	33.5	6.6	5.8	0.8	3.0
43 = Specialized construction activities	1,120	100.0	37.6	11.2	35.7	1.4	7.6	2.2	4.3

3.9 Service Industry

The economy can broadly be divided into three industries; *primary industries*; *secondary industries* and *service industries*. Whereas production in primary and secondary industries result in output of tangible goods, outputs of the service industry are intangible. The 2008 SNA states that "services are the result of a production activity that changes the conditions of the consuming units, or facilitates the exchange of products or financial assets. It is also possible for a unit to produce a service for its own consumption provided that the type of activity is such that it could have been carried out by another unit". This section discusses the Census findings from establishments in service industry.

Service industries include; wholesale and retail trade; repairs, transport and storage; accommodation and food services; information and communication; financial and insurance activities; real estate; professional, scientific and technical activities; administrative and support service activities; public administration and defence; education; human health and social work activities; arts, entertainment and recreation; and other service activities.

Contribution of the service industry to Kenya's economy has risen steadily over the years similar to many countries around the world. The main reason for this is that production of goods has increasingly been mechanized and therefore cut down on labour inputs.

Table 3.28 presents the proportion of establishments/enterprises by size of the establishment and by County. Overall, most establishments had between 0 and 9 employees (87.8 per cent) while the proportion of those employing between 10 and 49 was 10.5 per cent. Across all counties, most establishments had at most nine (9) employees at the time of the census. Nairobi City County accounted for a considerable proportion of establishments (42.3 per cent) in the services sector followed by Mombasa that had about 5.0 per cent of the total establishments.

Some of the counties with fairly high proportions of establishments employing nine employees and below were Baringo (94.3 per cent), Lamu (95.1 per cent), Wajir (96.4 per cent) and Tana River (98.1 per cent). The results further showed that the proportion of enterprises with more than 50 employees was 1.5 per cent, an indication that most of the firms belong to the micro and small enterprises category. The proportions of small enterprises (those employing 10-49 employees) varied significantly across counties from a low of 1.9 per cent in Tana River County to a high of 33.3 per cent in Homabay County. Generally, the proportions medium-sized establishments were relatively lower than those of Micro and Small Enterprises.

Table 3.28: Distribution of enterprises/establishment by size and by County, 2016-Service Industries

	Total							
	Count		0 - 3	4 - 6	7 - 9	10 - 49	50 - 149	150 Plus
BARINGO	1,464	100.0	29.2	3.6	5.4	61.4	0.2	0.1
BOMET	1,181	100.0	37.3	10.5	6.8	44.4	0.8	0.3
BUNGOMA	1,584	100.0	14.3	33.1	5.7	45.6	0.9	0.3
BUSIA	998	100.0	49.6	7.2	3.0	39.6	0.4	0.2
ELGEYO-MARAKWET	978	100.0	20.0	21.6	4.6	53.4	0.2	0.2
EMBU	1,281	100.0	14.8	37.7	6.4	38.5	2.0	0.5
GARISSA	787	100.0	19.4	35.3	5.7	36.1	3.3	0.1
HOMA BAY	1,870	100.0	10.9	5.7	4.1	78.9	0.4	0.1
ISIOLO	681	100.0	66.8	8.2	6.3	17.8	0.7	0.1
KAJIADO	1,717	100.0	19.9	34.4	7.6	35.8	2.2	0.2
KAKAMEGA	1,911	100.0	22.4	35.8	4.1	36.8	0.8	0.1
KERICHO	1,339	100.0	13.6	42.5	4.2	38.1	1.3	0.4
KIAMBU	3,672	100.0	11.2	48.9	5.2	32.9	1.6	0.2
KILIFI	1,571	100.0	27.6	29.7	5.3	36.3	1.0	0.1
KIRINYAGA	1,781	100.0	54.7	7.9	3.1	33.5	0.4	0.4
KISII	3,252	100.0	24.5	25.3	3.3	46.5	0.3	0.1
KISUMU	3,174	100.0	13.0	26.5	14.2	44.5	1.3	0.6
KITUI	2,251	100.0	54.3	8.3	11.0	26.0	0.4	0.0
KWALE	1,147	100.0	24.4	26.9	15.6	30.2	2.4	0.6
LAIKIPIA	1,601	100.0	61.6	6.5	3.0	27.6	0.9	0.4
LAMU	927	100.0	80.3	5.7	2.5	11.1	0.4	0.0
MACHAKOS	2,619	100.0	40.8	10.0	18.6	29.4	0.8	0.3
MAKUENI	1,519	100.0	53.3	8.2	7.4	30.7	0.3	0.1
MANDERA	526	100.0	56.8	14.8	6.7	21.7	0.0	0.0
MARSABIT	439	100.0	50.3	11.6	6.4	30.3	1.4	0.0
MERU	2,863	100.0	40.3	19.0	5.7	34.2	0.7	0.1
MIGORI	1,844	100.0	17.5	12.0	7.4	62.5	0.5	0.2
MOMBASA	5,071	100.0	10.2	60.3	3.8	23.0	2.1	0.6
MURANG'A	1,478	100.0	24.8	21.4	4.9	47.0	1.6	0.3
NAIROBI	40,798	100.0	6.6	79.8	2.3	9.7	1.1	0.5
NAKURU	3,080	100.0	9.3	49.3	4.7	34.0	2.2	0.4
NANDI	1,313	100.0	49.7	7.3	12.6	29.5	0.6	0.2
NAROK	1,049	100.0	56.2	9.8	5.0	28.0	0.7	0.3
NYAMIRA	1,570	100.0	33.0	10.3	3.2	53.2	0.3	0.0
NYANDARUA	1,945	100.0	64.9	6.6	5.0	23.2	0.2	0.1
NYERI	1,951	100.0	24.8	23.2	19.8	30.4	1.2	0.6
SAMBURU	820	100.0	57.1	11.1	3.8	27.1	1.0	0.0
SIAYA	889	100.0	23.4	18.8	10.0	46.6	1.0	0.2
TAITA TAVETA	683	100.0	44.9	20.1	4.1	30.2	0.4	0.3
TANA RIVER	473	100.0	75.3	10.1	2.5	12.1	0.0	0.0
THARAKA-NITHI	942	100.0	43.2	27.0	4.7	24.2	0.7	0.2
TRANS NZOIA	1,657	100.0	34.7	15.1	4.3	45.0	0.5	0.3
TURKANA	979	100.0	21.0	10.8	29.8	36.6	1.5	0.2
UASIN GISHU	3,178	100.0	31.9	40.0	4.9	21.9	0.9	0.4
VIHIGA	1,057	100.0	57.5	10.1	2.5	29.3	0.5	0.1
WAJIR	514	100.0	79.2	9.9	1.8	9.1	0.0	0.0
WEST POKOT	714	100.0	35.6	9.1	2.7	52.2	0.3	0.1
Total	115,138	100.0	22.6	44.0	5.3	26.7	1.0	0.4

3.9.1 Employment in the Service Industry

Table 3.29 shows distribution of establishment by size of employment and by ISIC in 2016. The establishment size was based on the number of workers. The size was categorized as follows: 0 to 9 workers –Micro, 10 to 49 workers - Small, 50 to 149 workers- Medium and 150 plus workers – Large. The Micro category was further subdivided into 0-3 workers, 4-6 workers and 7-9 workers.

The Table depicts that retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles had the highest number of establishments at 36,917 followed by food and beverage service activities at 6,600. Water transport had the lowest number of establishments at 13.

Most of the establishments in service industries employed 0 to 9 workers which are under Micro categorization. Computer programming, consultancy and related activities industry was leading at 96 per cent in this category. Most of the establishments in the above ISIC division employed 4-6 workers.

The Table shows that water transport had the highest number of establishments at 15.4 per cent in the large category. Publishing activities, information service activities, motion picture, video and television programme production, sound recording and music publishing activities and programming and broadcasting activities did not have large firms.

Table 3.29: Distribution of enterprises/establishment by Size of Employment and by ISIC, 2016

	Total		0-9						
	Count		0 - 3	4 - 6	7 - 9	Total	10 - 49	50 - 149	150 Plus
45 = Wholesale and retail trade and repair	2,411	100.0	35.2	49.8	6.9	91.9	7.5	0.5	0.1
46 = Wholesale trade, except of motor	4,393	100.0	29.6	49.0	9.7	88.3	10.4	0.9	0.4
47 = Retail trade, except of motor vehicles	36,917	100.0	36.1	55.3	3.7	95.1	4.3	0.5	0.1
49 = Land transport and transport via	585	100.0	28.7	44.8	10.6	84.1	12.1	2.7	1.0
50 = Water transport	13	100.0	7.7	53.8	15.4	76.9	7.7	0.0	15.4
51 = Air transport	61	100.0	9.8	47.5	4.9	62.3	31.1	3.3	3.3
52 = Warehousing and support activities for	1,472	100.0	11.8	71.5	4.2	87.5	10.2	1.3	1.0
53 = Postal and courier activities	92	100.0	38.0	32.6	17.4	88.0	8.7	2.2	1.1
55 = Accommodation	1,728	100.0	36.1	27.4	10.0	73.5	21.0	4.8	0.7
56 = Food and beverage service activities	6,600	100.0	37.8	35.8	10.1	83.8	14.5	1.3	0.4
58 = Publishing activities	80	100.0	11.3	70.0	7.5	88.8	8.8	2.5	0.0
59 = Motion picture, video and television	70	100.0	25.7	45.7	17.1	88.6	10.0	1.4	0.0
60 = Programming and broadcasting	64	100.0	20.3	50.0	3.1	73.4	21.9	4.7	0.0
61 = Telecommunications	275	100.0	13.1	74.5	7.6	95.3	2.9	0.7	1.1
62 = Computer programming, consultancy	2,793	100.0	7.6	86.3	2.1	96.0	3.3	0.4	0.3
63 = Information service activities	167	100.0	14.4	73.1	3.0	90.4	9.6	0.0	0.0

3.30 present the distribution of services industries by the turnover in 2016. On average, 80 per cent of the establishments across the various service industries reported annual turnovers

of less than KSh 10 million. Notable exceptions were observed in the water and air transport. In the water transport, half of the establishments reported turnover of between KSh 10 million and KSh 50 million while 47.4 per cent of establishments in air transport activities reported turnovers of over KSh 100 million. A significant proportion of establishments in publishing; programming and broadcasting; telecommunications; information; and food and beverages services also reported turnovers of over KSh 10 million.

3.30 present the distribution of services industries by the turnover in 2016. Most establishments reported annual turnovers of less than KSh 10 million in 2016. This was generally observable across the various service industries save for accommodation services where 68 per cent of the establishments reported a turnover of between KSh 10 million and KSh 50 million in 2016. Half of establishments in air transport activities reported turnover of between KSh 50 million and KSh 100. A notable exception was observed in the water and air transport. In the water transport, half of the establishments reported turnover of between KSh 10 million and KSh 50 million while 25.8 per cent of establishments in air transport activities reported turnovers of over KSh 100 million. Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles reported the highest proportion of establishments with turnover of over KSh 100 million in 2016. Telecommunications was second in terms of proportion of 9.0 per cent of establishments with over KSh 100 million in 2016.

Table 3.30: Distribution of enterprises/establishment by Turnover by ISIC, 2016

	Total		0 - 2,500,000	2,500,001 - 5,000,000	5,000,001 - 7,500,000	7,500,001 - 10,000,000	10,000,001 - 50,000,000	50,000,001 - 100,000,000	100,000,000 Plus
	Count								
45 = Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	2,411	100.0	44.5	27.8	5.8	10.3	7.3	2.0	2.2
46 = Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	4,393	100.0	31.6	46.6	6.3	1.8	8.6	2.0	3.1
47 = Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	36,917	100.0	36.4	11.3	45.2	1.2	4.0	0.7	1.1
49 = Land transport and transport via pipelines	585	100.0	42.2	28.7	14.2	2.6	9.1	1.2	2.1
50 = Water transport	13	100.0	30.8	30.8	23.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.4
51 = Air transport	61	100.0	26.2	11.5	24.6	0.0	24.6	1.6	11.5
52 = Warehousing and support activities for transportation	1,472	100.0	15.7	25.4	50.8	1.4	4.1	1.1	1.5
53 = Postal and courier activities	92	100.0	58.7	2.2	21.7	2.2	12.0	2.2	1.1
55 = Accommodation	1,728	100.0	63.8	16.1	4.9	3.0	8.6	1.6	2.1
56 = Food and beverage service activities	6,600	100.0	56.5	19.0	15.8	2.0	5.6	0.5	0.6
58 = Publishing activities	80	100.0	22.5	12.5	51.3	1.3	1.3	7.5	3.8
59 = Motion picture, video and television programme production, sound recording and music publishing activities	70	100.0	47.1	10.0	32.9	1.4	4.3	0.0	4.3
60 = Programming and broadcasting activities	64	100.0	31.3	37.5	17.2	0.0	10.9	1.6	1.6
61 = Telecommunications	275	100.0	31.3	15.3	46.2	0.4	4.0	1.8	1.1
62 = Computer programming, consultancy and related activities	2,793	100.0	8.9	10.3	78.8	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.4
63 = Information service activities	167	100.0	24.0	12.6	56.3	0.6	4.2	0.6	1.8

3.9.2 Financial and Insurance activities sector

Financial and Insurance activities sector covers business related to financial intermediation activities including Central Banking & Commercial Banking, credit Institutions, and Forex Bureaus; Insurance, reinsurance and pension funding; and Activities auxiliary to financial service and insurance activities. The Sector contributes about 8.3 perc cent of the total GDP taking an average of the last five years.

The COE 2017 reveals that, there were a total of 4,644 businesses in this sector accounting for 4.0 per cent of the total service sector businesses. Highest proportion of businesses were those engaged in Financial Intermediation Activities followed by establishments in auxiliary support activities while insurance accounted for the least proportion.

Grouping of businesses in the Financial and Insurance activities sector by employment size showed that the highest proportion of businesses were employing 4-9 persons accounting for 52.9 per cent followed by those employing 1 to 3 persons with 35.8 per cent. The number of businesses employing 50 and above persons accounted for 2.0 per cent of the establishments in the financial and insurance related activities.

The distribution of Financial and Insurance activities Sector businesses by annual turnover showed that of 41.5 per cent Establishments had a turnover of less than KSh 2.5 million while a proportion of 3.3 per cent were those realizing over KSh 100 million in annual turnover. The other concentration of businesses were those realizing annual turnover of between 5 million and 7.5 million; and annual turnover between 2.5 million and 5.0 million with a proportion of 32.5 per cent and 11.4 per cent, respectively.

Table: 3.31: Proportion of employees in Finance and Insurance Sector

ISIC	Activity Description	No. of Est.	%	0 - 3	4 - 6	7 - 9	10 - 49	50 - 149	150 Plus	Turnover
64	Financial service activities, except insurance and pension funding	2,586	100.0	53.3	25.4	8.7	10.8	1.1	0.7	33,150
65	Insurance, reinsurance and pension funding, except compulsory social security	165	100.0	29.7	33.3	3.0	24.2	6.1	3.6	5,912
66	Activities auxiliary to financial service and insurance activities	1,893	100.0	12.5	75.1	4.9	5.9	0.9	0.8	22,127
Total		4,644	100.0	35.8	45.9	6.9	9.3	1.2	0.8	61,189

Table 3.32: Distribution of establishments in Finance and Insurance Sector by Turnover, 2016

ISIC	Activity Description	Total Count		0 - 2,500,000	2,500,001 - 5,000,000	5,000,001 - 7,500,000	7,500,001 - 10,000,000	10,000,001 - 50,000,000	50,000,001 - 100,000,000	100,000,000 Plus	Turnover
64	Financial service activities, except insurance and pension funding	2,586	100.0	60.1	13.8	5.8	2.3	10.4	3.2	4.4	694,076,665,484
65	Insurance, reinsurance and pension funding, except compulsory social security	165	100.0	37.0	8.5	9.1	2.4	6.1	6.7	30.3	71,871,456,105
66	Activities auxiliary to financial service and insurance activities	1,893	100.0	14.1	8.6	72.0	1.9	1.8	0.7	0.8	27,893,087,019

3.10 Real estate activities

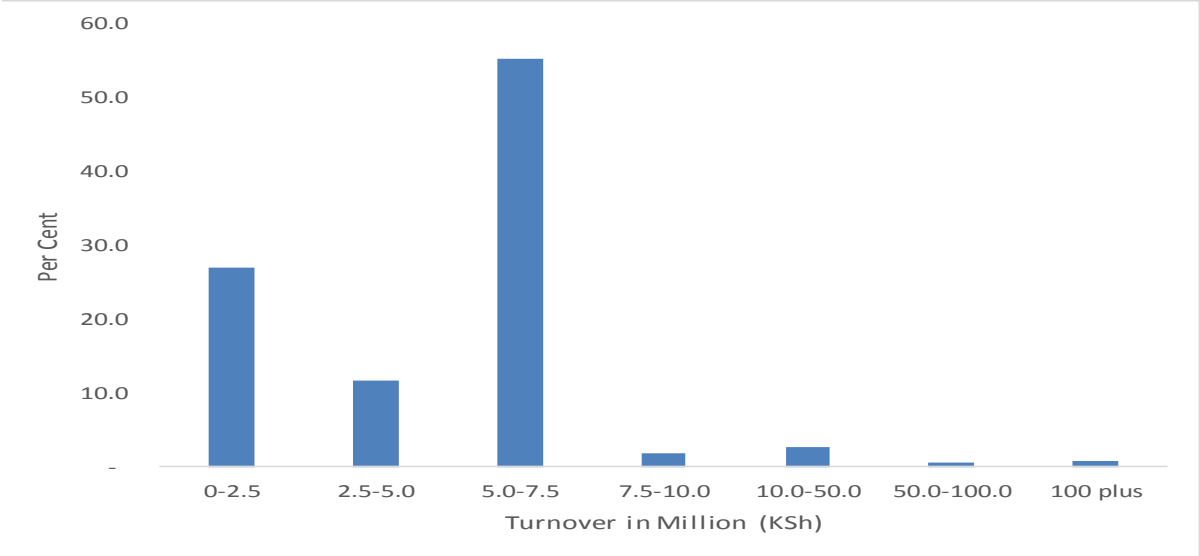
The Real estate services sector covers buying, selling, renting and operating leased real estate such as land, buildings and dwellings. A total of 3,651 Establishments were covered in the Real Estate accounting for 3.17 per cent to the total Establishments in the service industry. Grouping by employment size showed that the highest proportion of Establishments were employing 4 to 6 persons accounting for 77.7 cent followed by those employing 1-3 persons with 14.0 per cent. Majority of the Establishments in the sector were in the category of KSh 5 million to 7.5 million in annual turnover, representing 58.3 per cent.

3.11 Professional, scientific and technical activities

This sector includes; legal and accounting activities; activities of head offices; management consultancy activities; architectural and engineering activities; technical testing and analysis; scientific research and development; advertising and market research; other professional, scientific and technical activities and veterinary activities. In 2016, the total number of establishments covered in this sector was 3,646. Other professional, scientific and technical activities accounted for 3.16 per cent of the establishments in the services sector. Head offices and management consultancy and legal and accounting activities accounted for 0.4 per cent and 0.2 per cent respectively, of the establishments in the services sector. In this sub-sector, 71.3 per cent of the establishments had employed between four and six employees while 20.5 per cent had below three employees.

Overall, across all the sectors in the service industry, the highest proportion (54.4 per cent) of the annual turnover reported in 2016 was between KSh 5.0 million to KSh 7.5 million. The establishments operating in legal and accounting activities who reported a turnover of below KSh 2.5 million were 40.4 per cent. The same category is replicated for establishments in the industry that operates architectural and engineering activities; technical testing and analysis (41.8 per cent). The establishments who operated with a turnover of below 2.5 million were high in veterinary activities (86.7 per cent) and scientific research and development at (71.4 per cent). Similarly, establishment with turnover of between 5.0 million and 7.5 million were 70.1 per cent) in professional, scientific and technical activities; and (52.9 per cent) in advertising and market research.

Figure 3.7: Percentage Turnover in Professional, scientific and technical activities



3.12 Administrative and support service activities

The sector include rental and leasing activities Employment activities; travel agency, tour operator, reservation service and related activities; security and investigation activities; services to buildings and landscape activities; office administrative, office support and other business support activities. According to the Census, there were 3,564 establishments in 2016 across the country. Out of these, 24 per cent had three employees and below while most of the establishments had four to six employees (47.7.0 per cent). A negligible number of establishments had employed more than 150 employees. The office administrative, office support and other business support activities accounted for the highest number of establishments at 2.4 per cent of the services sector. Overall, 54.0 per cent of the establishments reported an annual turnover of between KSh 5.0 million to KSh 7.5 million.

3.13 Public Administration and Defence; Compulsory Social Security

The groups in this sector are administration of the State and the economic and social policy of the community; provision of services to the community as a whole and compulsory social security activities. Provision of services to the community includes foreign affairs, defence activities and public order and safety activities. In the census of establishments, 187 firms were covered and 38.0 per cent of them had 10-49 employees. The sector constituted 33.2 per cent of those establishments that reported an annual turnover of between KSh 5.0 million and KSh 7.5 million. Similarly, 21.4 per cent of the establishments had a turnover of over 100 million.

Table 3.33: Distribution of Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities, by Turnover

Activity Description	Total Count		0 - 2,500,000	2,500,001 -	5,000,001 -	7,500,001 - 10,000,000	10,000,001 - 50,000,000	50,000,001 - 100,000,000	100,000,000 Plus	Turnover
Legal and accounting activities	267	100.0	43.4	20.6	20.6	6.4	4.5	1.9	2.6	6,416,058,452
Activities of head offices; management consultancy activities	451	100.0	26.2	31.7	29.5	4.0	5.8	1.6	1.3	6,129,307,719
Architectural and engineering activities; technical testing and analysis	189	100.0	42.3	15.9	29.6	4.8	5.3	0.5	1.6	2,730,277,725
Scientific research and development	161	100.0	72.0	3.1	14.3	0.0	6.8	0.6	3.1	1,093,978,752
Advertising and market research	85	100.0	22.4	9.4	52.9	4.7	5.9	2.4	2.4	1,513,749,664
Other professional, scientific and technical activities	2,433	100.0	20.0	7.5	70.0	0.7	1.3	0.2	0.3	14,869,285,236

Table 3.34: Distribution of Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities, by Employment

M: Professional, scientific and technical activities

ISIC	Activity Description	Total Count		0 - 3	4 - 6	7 - 9	10 - 49	50 - 149	150 Plus	No of employees
69	Legal and accounting activities	267	100.0	25.5	44.9	16.5	10.9	1.1	1.1	2,489
70	Activities of head offices; management consultancy activities	451	100.0	16.0	72.3	4.2	6.9	0.7	0.0	2,718
71	Architectural and engineering activities; technical testing and analysis	189	100.0	24.3	53.4	11.6	9.5	0.5	0.5	1,691
72	Scientific research and development	161	100.0	26.1	61.5	1.9	9.3	1.2	0.0	1,121
73	Advertising and market research	85	100.0	10.6	71.8	7.1	9.4	1.2	0.0	689
74	Other professional, scientific and technical activities	2,433	100.0	13.5	76.3	3.1	5.8	0.8	0.5	21,094
75	Veterinary activities	60	100.0	85.0	5.0	1.7	5.0	3.3	0.0	363

Table 3.35: Distribution of Administrative and Support Activities, by Turnover

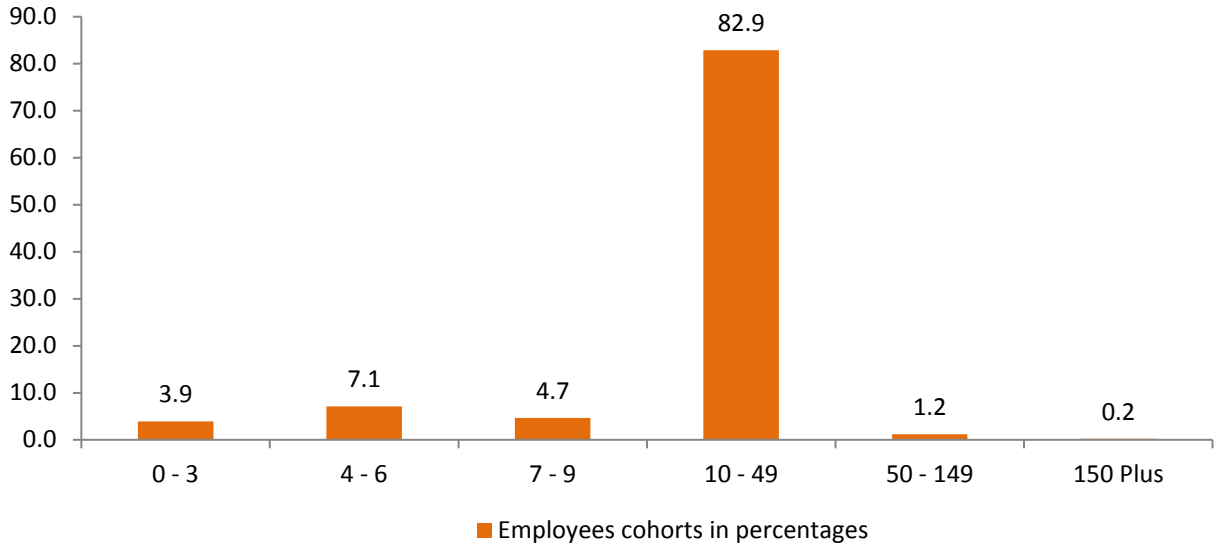
N: Administrative and support service activities

ISIC	Activity Description	Total Count		0 - 2,500,000	2,500,001 - 5,000,000	5,000,001 - 7,500,000	7,500,001 - 10,000,000	10,000,001 - 50,000,000	50,000,001 - 100,000,000	100,000,000 Plus	Turnover
77	Rental and leasing activities	68	100.0	52.9	4.4	22.1	1.5	16.2	0.0	2.9	1,204,211,995
78	Employment activities	85	100.0	58.8	10.6	17.6	2.4	4.7	3.5	2.4	749,800,741
79	Travel agency, tour operator, reservation service and related activities	274	100.0	31.0	36.5	13.1	3.6	11.3	1.8	2.6	4,002,293,763
80	Security and investigation activities	166	100.0	47.6	13.3	18.1	5.4	11.4	1.8	2.4	2,298,441,534
81	Services to buildings and landscape activities	113	100.0	24.8	9.7	58.4	2.7	2.7	0.9	0.9	742,926,764
82	Office administrative, office support and other business support activities	2,858	100.0	25.8	10.9	61.5	0.3	0.9	0.4	0.2	14,098,653,780
Total		**3,564**	**100.0**	**28.5**	**12.8**	**53.8**	**0.9**	**2.6**	**0.7**	**0.6**	**23,096,328,577**

3.14 Education

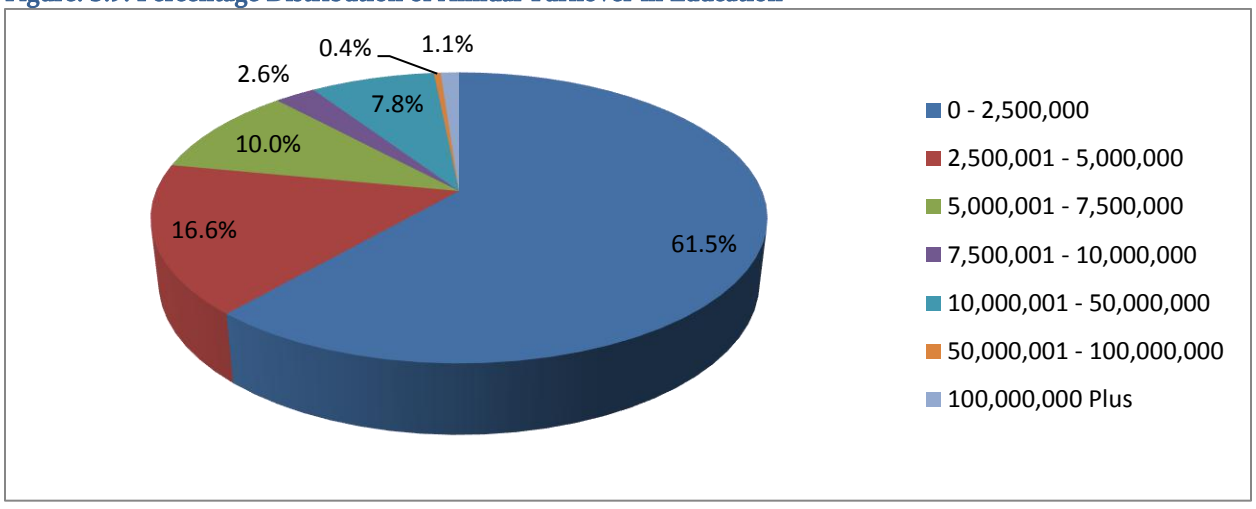
This section includes education at any level or for any profession, oral or written as well as by radio and television or other means of communication. It includes education by the different institutions in the regular school system at its different levels as well as adult education, literacy programmes etc.

Figure 3.8: Percentage of Number of Employees by cohorts



The survey results identified a total of 29,582 establishments. It further revealed that majority of the establishments, comprising of 83 per cent had engaged between 10 to 49 employees. Establishments that engaged 4 to 6 employees were slightly over 7 per cent and only 0.2 per cent had over 150 employees.

Figure: 3.9: Percentage Distribution of Annual Turnover in Education



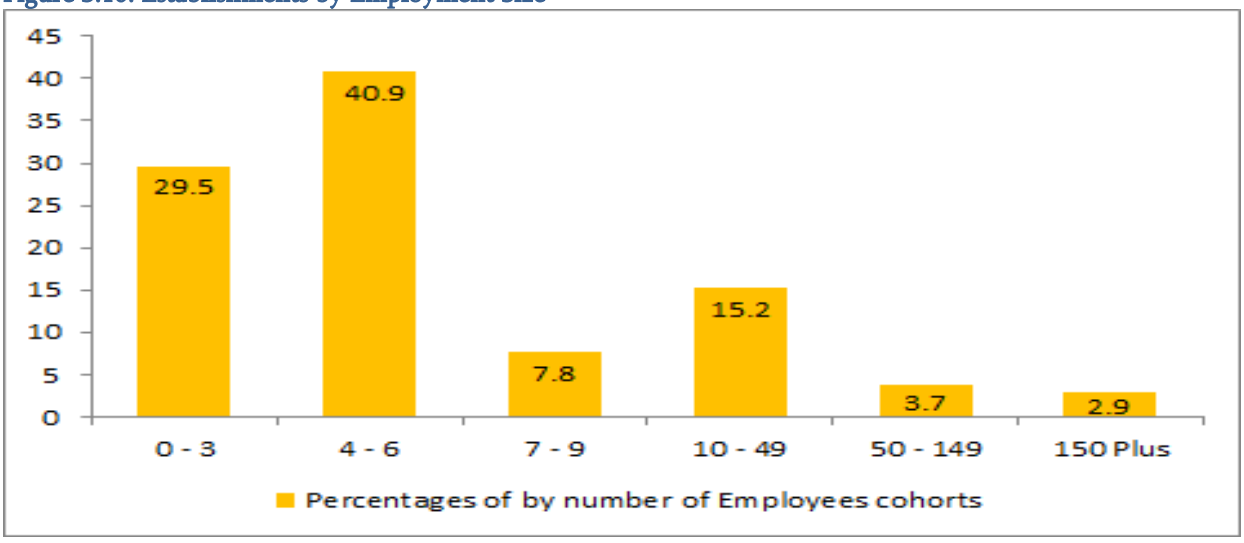
More than half of the school based establishments (almost 62 per cent) registered an annual turnover of less than 2.5 million Kenya shillings in 2016. The establishments that had a turnover of between 2.5 and 5 million were 16.5 per cent while a paltry 1.1 per cent recorded over KSh100 million.

The analysis was based on 54.6 per cent of private school based businesses and 39.7 per cent public school establishments.

3.15 Human health and social activities

The Health sector enterprises include private and public Hospitals and Clinics. The Hospitals and Clinics may be general or specialized with Private Consultants, General Physicians, Doctors and Nurses. On the other hand, Social Work includes residential and non-residential activities that are directed towards providing social assistance to children, the elderly and special categories of persons with some limits on ability for self-care but where medical treatment and education are not important elements.

Figure 3.10: Establishments by Employment Size



In the Human Health and Social Work sector, the survey registered a total of 2,427 establishments. The analyses of these establishments show that over 73 per cent had employed 9 or less persons in the Micro enterprise (0 – 9 employees) category in 2016 while 19.2 per cent of the establishments were in Small enterprises category with between 10 and 49 employees. Medium establishments comprising of 4.1 per cent had between 50 and 149 employees while the large establishments with 150 or more employees were 2.9 per cent as per the findings.

Table 3.36: Distribution of Human Health and Social Activities Establishments by Turnover, 2016

Sector	Count	0 - 2,500,000	2,500,001 - 5,000,000	5,000,001 - 7,500,000	7,500,001 - 10,000,000	10,000,001 - 50,000,000	50,000,001 - 100,000,000	100,000,000 Plus
Education	29,582	61.5	16.6	10.0	2.6	7.8	0.4	1.1
Human health and social work activities	2,427	40.5	13.7	31.0	3.5	6.3	2.6	2.3
Arts, entertainment and recreation	575	49.6	13.0	34.1	0.3	2.3	0.0	0.7
Other service activities	8,440	21.8	16.8	57.7	0.8	2.1	0.3	0.4
Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own	46	6.5	8.7	67.4	4.3	10.9	2.2	0.0

An analysis of the distribution of businesses, in this sector, by annual turnover revealed that slightly over 41 per cent of the businesses had a turnover of less than 2.5 million shillings. Businesses with annual turnover of 2.5 to 5 million accounted for 13.7 per cent while 30.8 per cent of the businesses had a turnover of between 5 and 7.5 million shillings. It is worthy to note that 2.1 per cent of the businesses had more than 100 million shillings as their annual turnover.

Table 3.37: Distribution of establishment by Employment sizes by ISIC, 2016

	Count	0 - 3	4 - 6	7 - 9	10 - 49	50 - 149	150 Plus
85 = Education	5,965	10.5	19.8	11.6	53.6	3.5	1.0
86 = Human health activities	1,924	29.5	40.9	7.8	15.2	3.7	2.9
87 = Residential care activities	95	11.6	22.1	13.7	45.3	7.4	0.0
88 = Social work activities without accommodation	385	11.2	37.1	11.7	31.4	4.7	3.9
90 = Creative, arts and entertainment activities	297	25.3	64.3	1.0	7.1	1.7	0.7

In this sector, slightly over 79 per cent businesses engage in Human health activities while Social work activities without accommodation comprise of almost 16 per cent. Only 5 per cent of businesses in this sector are engaged in residential care activities.

Businesses involved in Human health activities, comprising of almost 41 per cent, employ between 4 and 6 persons while those that employ less than four persons constitute 29.5 per cent. There are also close to 3 per cent of businesses in these activities that employ 150 and more persons.

The survey results show that most businesses in this sector, (slightly over 80 per cent) are private owned, those owned by NGOs were 5.7 per cent and those owned by Faith Based Institutions are 4.4 per cent.

3.16 Creative Arts, Entertainment and Other Service Activities

Majority (78.2 per cent) of the establishments employing (4 to 6 employees) engaged in other personal service activities. The proportion of establishments employing a similar number of employees accounted for 64.3 per cent of the total establishments engaged in creative, arts and entertainment activities. Similarly, 64.3 per cent of the total establishments employing (0 to 3 employees) were engaged in repair of computer and personal and household goods activities. The proportions of establishments employing (4-6 employees) and (10-49 employees) engaged in activities of membership organizations were 37.1 per cent and 30.0 per cent, respectively.

Table 3.38: Distribution of establishment by employment size and by ISIC, 2015

	Total		0 - 3	4 - 6	7 - 9	10 - 49	50 - 149	150 Plus
	Count							
90 = Creative, arts and entertainment activities	297	100.0	25.3	64.3	1.0	7.1	1.7	0.7
91 = Libraries, archives, museums and other cultural activities	23	100.0	52.2	8.7	0.0	30.4	4.3	4.3
92 = Gambling and betting activities	45	100.0	88.9	0.0	0.0	4.4	4.4	2.2
93 = Sports activities and amusement and recreation activities	188	100.0	35.1	47.3	5.3	11.7	0.5	0.0
94 = Activities of membership organizations	420	100.0	17.1	37.1	8.8	30.0	5.5	1.4
95 = Repair of computers and personal and household goods	154	100.0	64.3	29.2	2.6	3.2	0.0	0.6
96 = Other personal service activities	7,881	100.0	11.9	78.2	4.4	4.7	0.6	0.2

Table 3.39: Distribution of establishments by employment size by ISIC, 2016

	Total		0 - 3	4 - 6	7 - 9	10 - 49	50 - 149	150 Plus
	Count							
90 = Creative, arts and entertainment activities	297	100.0	25.3	64.3	1.0	7.1	1.7	0.7
91 = Libraries, archives, museums and other cultural activities	23	100.0	52.2	8.7	0.0	30.4	4.3	4.3
92 = Gambling and betting activities	45	100.0	88.9	0.0	0.0	4.4	4.4	2.2
93 = Sports activities and amusement and recreation activities	188	100.0	35.1	47.3	5.3	11.7	0.5	0.0
94 = Activities of membership organizations	420	100.0	17.1	37.1	8.6	30.2	5.5	1.4
95 = Repair of computers and personal and household goods	154	100.0	64.3	29.2	2.6	3.2	0.0	0.6
96 = Other personal service activities	7,881	100.0	11.9	78.2	4.4	4.7	0.6	0.2

Establishments with annual turnover of KSh (5.0 to 7.5) million accounted for 59.7 per cent of the total establishments engaged in other personal service activities in 2016 compared to 59.6 per cent in 2015. Likewise, majority (76.6 per cent) of the enterprises engaged in repair of computers and personal and household goods had annual turnover of KSh (0 to 2.5) million in 2015 while 76.0 per cent had a similar annual turnover in 2016. The proportion of establishments engaged in sports activities and amusement and recreation activities with annual turnover of KSh (0 to 2.5) million was constant at 68.1 per cent, in 2015 and 2016.

Similarly, proportion of establishments engaged in creative, arts and entertainment activities with annual turnover of KSh (5.0 to 7.5) million was constant at 59.3 per cent over the same period.

Table 3.40: Distribution of establishments by cohort turnover and by ISIC, 2015

	Total		0 - 2,500,000	2,500,001 - 5,000,000	5,000,001 - 7,500,000	7,500,001 - 10,000,000	10,000,001 - 50,000,000	50,000,001 - 100,000,000	100,000,000 Plus
	Count								
90 = Creative, arts and entertainment activities	297	100.0	27.6	11.1	59.3	0.3	1.3	0.3	0.0
91 = Libraries, archives, museums and other cultural activities	23	100.0	82.6	13.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.3
92 = Gambling and betting activities	45	100.0	91.1	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.4
93 = Sports activities and amusement and recreation activities	188	100.0	68.1	17.6	8.5	2.1	3.2	0.0	0.5
94 = Activities of membership organizations	420	100.0	39.8	21.4	16.4	2.1	14.5	2.6	3.1
95 = Repair of computers and personal and household goods	154	100.0	76.6	7.1	13.0	0.6	0.6	1.3	0.6
96 = Other personal service activities	7,881	100.0	19.3	17.9	59.6	0.7	2.1	0.2	0.2

Table 3.41: Distribution of enterprises/establishment by cohort turnover and by ISIC, 2016

	Total		0 - 2,500,000	2,500,001 - 5,000,000	5,000,001 - 7,500,000	7,500,001 - 10,000,000	10,000,001 - 50,000,000	50,000,001 - 100,000,000	100,000,000 Plus
	Count								
90 = Creative, arts and entertainment activities	297	100.0	27.3	11.4	59.3	0.3	1.3	0.0	0.3
91 = Libraries, archives, museums and other cultural activities	23	100.0	87.0	8.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.3
92 = Gambling and betting activities	45	100.0	91.1	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.4
93 = Sports activities and amusement and recreation activities	188	100.0	68.1	16.5	9.6	0.5	4.8	0.0	0.5
94 = Activities of membership organizations	420	100.0	39.5	21.0	16.9	2.1	14.0	2.9	3.6
95 = Repair of computers and personal and household goods	154	100.0	76.0	6.5	13.6	1.3	0.6	1.3	0.6
96 = Other personal service activities	7,881	100.0	19.4	17.8	59.7	0.7	2.1	0.2	0.2

3.17 Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies

This section presents information on business organizations engaged in activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies. These business organizations include the United Nations and the specialized agencies of the United Nations system, regional bodies etc. the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, the World Customs Organization, the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, the European Communities, the European Free Trade Association etc.

The findings show that registered organizations operating in the country remained at 52 in 2015 and 2016. However, the data shows a change in the employment structure for these organizations between 2015 and 2016. The organizations with less than nine employees increased by 25 percentage points from 63.5 per cent (33 organizations) in 2015 to 88.5 per cent (46 organizations) in 2016. On the other hand, business organizations with number of employee between 10 and 49, 50 and 149 and greater than 150 employees showed a decline.

Those organizations with number of employees between 10 and 49 declined by 19.2 percentage points from 26.9 per cent in 2015 to 7.7 per cent in 2016. Organisations with number of employees between 50 and 149 declined by 1.9 percentage points from 3.8 per cent in 2015 to 1.9 per cent in 2016. Likewise, those organizations with number of employees greater than 150 declined by 3.9 percentages points from 5.8 per cent in 2015 to 1.9 per cent in 2016.

Table 3.42: Percentage Distribution of Activities of Extraterritorial Organizations and Bodies by Employment Size

Year	Count	0-9	10-49	50-149	150 plus
2015	52	63.5	26.9	3.8	5.8
2016	52	88.5	7.7	1.9	1.9

3.17.1 Annual Turnover of Business Organizations

Data was collected on the turnover for each business organization. The Turnover was categorized as less than 10 million, between 10 & 50 million, between 50 million & 100 million and greater than 100 million.

The analysis showed that all of establishments carrying out activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies had an annual turnover of less than 10 million shillings in 2015 and 2016. This is because these organisations hardly sell goods and services.

Table 3.43: Percentage distribution of Activities of Extraterritorial Organizations and Bodies by Turnover

Year	No.	<10,000,000	10,000,001 - 50,000,000	50,000,001 - 100,000,000	100,000,000 Plus
2015	52	100	0	0	0
2016	52	100	0	0	0

CHAPTER 4: RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1 Frequency of COE

As stipulated in the KNBS ISO 2001:2015 Quality Management System (QMS), one key Quality Objective in KNBS is to carry out a Census of Establishments once in every 3 years. Strict adherence to this periodicity is hereby recommended as it would be very instrumental in comprehensively refreshing the Statistical Business Register (SBR) in terms of completely phasing out closed down establishments as well as bringing in upcoming ones.

4.2 Updating of SBR

A Statistical Business Register (SBR) should essentially contain structural information about each business including; name, economic activity, geographical location, number of employees, registration status, ownership status, institutional sector, economic activity, turnover/sales volumes and physical/postal/email address among other variables. The SBR therefore facilitates collection of business statistics because 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. Updating of the SBR should therefore be a key regular activity that aims at updating the variables as soon as fresh information becomes available. In this regard, it is recommended that administrative records, other sample surveys and censuses be used as key informant sources to continously update details of establishments in the Masterfile.

4.4 Innovations/Improvements

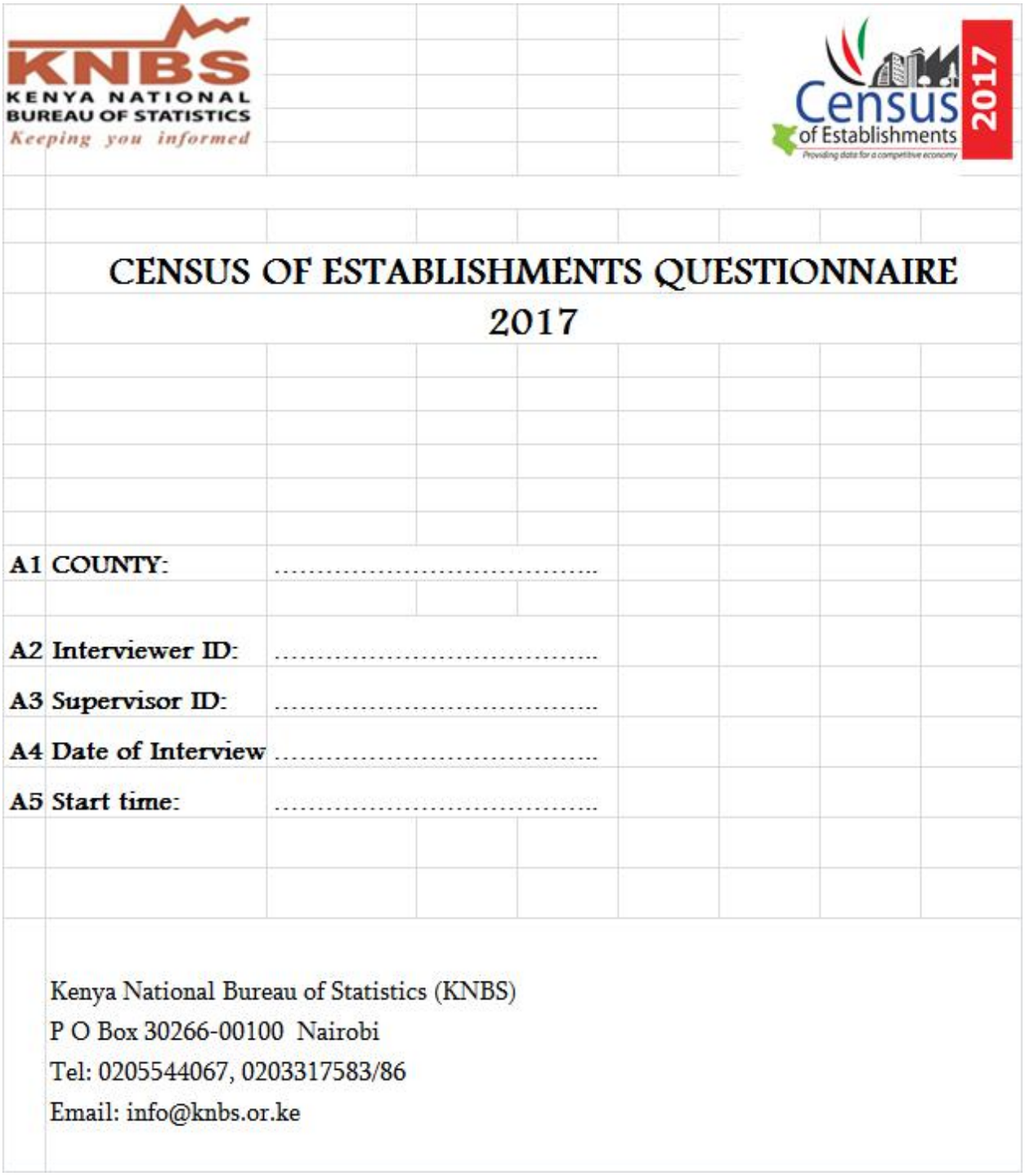
1. **Collaboration with County Governments:** In Kenya, every trader is by law required to obtain a trading licence from the respective county government. If the Bureau enters into a working arrangement with the county governments, the details captured in respect of every business can be provided on a regular basis. This then can form an important source of admnistrative data that can be used in regular updating of the SBR.
2. **Stakeholders meetings:** Various stakeholders especially the entrepreneuer umbrella bodies and regulatory institutions hold important details that can be used in updating the SBR. It would be beneficial to hold periodic meetings with their representatives as a way of building rapport to the extent that they voluntarily and regularly avail information pertaining to their members.
3. **Use of mobile technology:** CAPI data collection methods using Tablets and/or other mobile devices, if used in surveys and census can pick GPS cordinates which can be very crucial in description of physical locations of the establishments.
4. **Further ISIC Classification to Class, 4 digit level:** The more the SBR can get disagregated from the ISIC Sections to Divisions and then to Classes, the more useful it would be as a

sampling frame for future economic surveys. All efforts should be applied to obtain as many details as possible to facilitate the disaggregation to 4 digit level.

5. **Automation of Sampling Procedures:** Where possible, scientific sampling methods should always be prefered to the purposive or judgemental ones. However, in order to facilitate use of the same, all establishments in the SBR should be given pre-assigned weights as well as other sampling variables. Further, recomended sample design procedures should be automated in form of appropriate algorithms and codes for ease and uniformity of application.
6. **Compilation of Periodical Masterfile Analytical Reports:** A regularly updated SBR can be a source of crutial summarised information which cannot be obtained elsewhere. Variables like for instance modal, median or average cohort turnover presented by ISIC categories can be very useful in tax forecasting and/or estimation. Similarly other regular reports like those on businesses start-ups and closures could be compiled on a regular basis.

Annexes

Annex 1: Census of Establishment Questionnaire



KNBS
KENYA NATIONAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS
Keeping you informed

Census of Establishments 2017
Providing data for a competitive economy

CENSUS OF ESTABLISHMENTS QUESTIONNAIRE
2017

A1 COUNTY: .....

A2 Interviewer ID: .....

A3 Supervisor ID: .....

A4 Date of Interview .....

A5 Start time: .....

Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS)
P O Box 30266-00100 Nairobi
Tel: 0205544067, 0203317583/86
Email: info@knbs.or.ke

BACKGROUND

1. Purpose of the Census of Establishments

The purpose of Census of Establishments is to collect comprehensive data to profile all enterprises/establishments operating in Kenya. The COE is an important activity carried out by KNBS with the aim of improving availability and quality of existing basic economic statistics and enhancing the comprehensiveness of the statistical Business Register.

2. Scope

The COE will cover all formal enterprises including their establishment operating in Kenya. However, in some instances a threshold may be applied based on the employment, turnover or economic activity.

3. Confidentiality

Information provided in the questionnaire by individual enterprises / establishments will be treated as confidential and used strictly for statistical purposes. The data/ information collected will only be published in aggregate form. The staff involved are under oath not to disclose any information to a third party. Confidentiality is guaranteed under the Statistics Act, 2006 which may be accessed on the KNBS Website (www.knbs.or.ke).

4. Legal Mandate

These statistics are collected under the Statistics Act 2006 which empowers KNBS to collect economic statistics from enterprises/establishments among other information/data. Failure to comply the Act constitutes an offence and may result in legal and administrative action.

5. Enquiry

Any enquiries or assistance regarding the completion of this questionnaire should be addressed by the interviewer. For more information contact the following office;

Director, Production Statistics
Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
P. O. Box 30266-00100, Nairobi
Tel. No.: 020- 3317588/86/83
Email: dps@knbs.or.ke

Section A: General Information

		Code
Q1	Name of Entity: ……..……..…….. ……..……..	
Q1b	If the name of entity is different give correct name	
	……..	

Q2 What is the operation status of the entity?

1. Operational
2. Temporarily Closed
3. Permanently Closed
4. Not Located **(If "4", Skip to Q25)**

Q3 Enter the GPS coordinates

If unable to capture, the supervisor should provide a description of the location and a report

Q3.1	Latitude	
Q3.2	Longitude	
Q3.3	Altitude	
Q3.4	Accuracy	
Q3.5	Read time	

Q4 Indicate where the entity is situated

1. Commercial Area
2. Industrial Area
3. Residential Area

Q5 Record the Name and codes of the listed variables of the entity

		Name	Code
Q5.1	County		|__|__|__|
Q5.2	Constituency		|__|__|__|
Q5.3	Ward		|__|__|__|
Q5.4	Town		|__|__|__|
Q5.5	Zone		|__|__|__|
Q5.6	Name Of Street		
Q5.7.1	Building Name		
Q5.7.2	Building No.		
Q5.7.3	Floor No.		
Q5.8.1	Postal Address		
Q5.8.2	Postal Code		
Q5.8.3	Town		
Q5.9	Telephone Number		
Q5.10	Mobile Phone Number		
Q5.11	Email		
Q5.12	Website		
Q5.13	NSSF Number		
Q5.14	PIN Number		
Q5.15	Business Number		

Page 1

Check if Q2=2 or Q2=3, Skip to Q25

Q6 Is "your business entity" a firm/ establishment (branch)/ holding company?

1. Holding company
2. Firm / Enterprise/ Single Unit **Skip to Q6.2.1**
3. Branch **Skip to Q6.3**

Q6.1:	What are the names and identification particulars of the companies associated with your holding company									
	Record the details of the Firms / Enterprises									
S/No:	**KRA PIN Number**	**Name of Enterprise**	**County**	**Town**	**Name of Street**	**Building Name**	**Building No.**	**Floor No.**	**Telephone**	**Mobile Phone**
	Q6a	**Q6b**	**Q6c**	**Q6d**	**Q6e.1**	**Q6e.2**	**Q6e.3**	**Q6e.4**	**Q6f**	**Q6g**
1										
2										
3										
4										
5										
6										
7										
8										
9										
10										
11										
Skip to Q7										
	What is the PIN number of the company	What is the name of the company	In which county is it located							

Page 1

Q6.2.1 Is this the head office? 1. Yes 2. No ☐ **If no, Skip to Q6.3**

Q6.2.2 If a head office, list all the names of the branches and fill the questionnaire for each of the branches

1. None, **Skip to Q7**
2 Branch 1.....
3 Branch 2.....
4 Branch 3.....

Q6.2.3 Indicate the total number of branches |__|__|__|

Skip to Q7

Q6.3 Give the details of the head office

Name:	Postal address			
Physical Town	Telephone			
Name of Street				
Building Name	Building No.		Floor No.	
Email				

Skip to 17a

Section B: Enterprise /Single Unit/ Holding Company Level Information

Q7 Describe the economic activities of the Firm / Enterprise / Holding Company by order of importance

	(%) Contribution to turnover	**ISIC Rev 4 Code**
1)		|__|__|__|__|
2)		|__|__|__|__|
3)		|__|__|__|__|
4)		|__|__|__|__|

Q9a When did the Firm / Enterprise / Holding Company start operations in Kenya?

If month is not known, code "00" Year |__|__|__|__|

Month |__|__|

Q8 What was the estimated annual turnover/sales of the Firm / Enterprise / Holding Company in 2015 and 2016 ?

Provide amount in absolute numbers

Annual Turnover, 2015	**KSh**	
Annual Turnover, 2016	**KSh**	

Page 1

Q9b What was the number of persons engaged in the Firm / Enterprise / Holding Company and their earnings as at 30th June 2015 and 30th June 2016, **If Operations started after 30th June 2016, give current employment levels.**

(Regular include full-time and part-time paid employees)

		No. of Employees			Earnings[1]			Modal Hours
		Male	Female	**Total**	Male	Female	**Total**	
i) Regular Employees	June 2015							
	June 2016							
ii) Casual Employees	June 2015							
	June 2016							
iii) Working Proprietors/Partners, Working Directors	June 2015							
	June 2016							
iv) Total	**June 2015**							
	June 2016							
v) Unpaid Directors, Proprietors and Family workers not employed elsewhere	June 2015							
	June 2016							

[1] **Gross cash remuneration paid in June 2015 and June 2016 i.e wages and salaries (before deduction) including overtime and all regular allowances such as housing allowance, medical allowance, transport allowance, cost of living and overseas allowances etc.**

Q10 What is the ownership structure of this entity?

	% Share
1. Government Shareholding	
2. Foreign Shareholding	
3. Local Private Shareholding	
Total	**100%**

Q11 Has your Entity had any of the following cross border transactions in the last 3 years?

1=Yes, 2=No

1. Exports or imports of goods ☐
2. Exports or imports of services ☐
3. Merchanting ☐
4. Equity Investments abroad ☐
5. Non -Equity (External borrowing or lending) ☐
6. External Remittances ☐

Q12a What Institution are you registered with?

1= Registrar of Companies ☐

Section D: Branch Questionnaire

As provided by the parent enterprise/firm

D1 What is the operation status of the entity?

1. Operational
2. Temporarily Closed ☐
3. Permanently Closed

D2 Enter the GPS coordinates

If unable to capture the GPS, the supervisor should provide a description of the location and a report.

D2.1	Latitude	
D2.2	Longitude	
D2.3	Altitude	
D2.4	Accuracy	
D2.5	Read time	

D3 Indicate where the establishment is situated.

1. Commercial Area
2. Industrial Area ☐
3. Residential Area

D4 Record the Name and codes of the listed variables of the establishment?

		Name	Code
D4.1	County		
D4.2	Constituency		
D4.3	Ward		
D4.4	Town		
D4.5	Zone		
D4.6	Name Of Street		
D4.7.1	Building Name		
D4.7.2	Building No.		
D4.7.3	Floor No.		
D4.8.1	Postal Address		
D4.8.2	Postal Code		
D4.8.3	Town		
D4.9	Telephone Number		
D4.1	Mobile Phone Number		
D4.11	Email		
D4.12	Website		
D4.13	NSSF Number		
D4.14	PIN Number		
D4.15	Business Number		

D5a Do you know when the entity started operations in Kenya ?

1. Yes 2. No ☐ **if no skip to D6**

D5b When did the establishment start operations?

If month is not known, code "00" Year |__|__|__|__|

Month |__|__|

D6 Describe the economic activities of the establishment by order of importance

		(%) Contribution to turnover	**ISIC Rev 4 Code**
1)	……	……	|__|__|__|__|
2)	……	……	|__|__|__|__|
3)	……	……	|__|__|__|__|
4)	……	……	|__|__|__|__|

D7 In the last 12 months has the establishment undergone change of Activity (1=Yes, 2=No) |__|

If yes, describe the previous activity **ISIC Rev 4 Code**

…… …… |__|__|__|__|

D8 If in Agriculture what is the size of your holding ? …

1. Land size (In Acres)
2. Area under crops
3. Number of green/screen houses

D9	What was the estimated annual turnover/sales in 2015 and 2016 ?		
	Provide amount in absolute numbers		
	Annual Turnover, 2015	**KSh**	
	Annual Turnover, 2016	**KSh**	
D10	If in manufacturing, what was the estimated production value in 2015 and 2016 ?		
	Provide amount in absolute numbers		
	Production, 2015	**KSh**	
	Production, 2016	**KSh**	

D11 What was the number of persons engaged and their earnings as at 30th June 2015 and 30th June 2016.

If operations started after 30th June 2016, give current employment levels.

(Regular include full-time and part-time paid employees)

		No. of Employees			Earnings[1]		
		Male	Female	**Total**	Male	Female	**Total**
i) Regular Employees	June 2015						
	June 2016						
ii) Casual Employees	June 2015						
	June 2016						
iii) Working Proprietors/Partners,	June 2015						
	June 2016						
iv) Total	**June 2015**						
	June 2016						
v) Unpaid Directors, Proprietors and Family	June 2015						
	June 2016						

[1] **Gross cash remuneration paid in June 2015 and June 2016 i.e wages and salaries (before deduction) including overtime and all regular allowances such as housing allowance, medical allowance, transport allowance, cost of living and overseas allowances etc.**

D12	**Contact Person**		
1	Name		
2	Designation		
3	Phone Number		
4	E-mail address		
D13	**Interview Status**		
1	Partially saved		
3	Completed	**Next Branch if last branch end interview**	
4	Terminated		
D14	**Reasons for incomplete / terminated interview**		
1	No Knowledgeable Person		
2	Interview Postponed		
3	Temporary closed		
4	Permanently closed		
5	Refusal		