



The Republic of Rwanda



ESTABLISHMENTS CENSUS

-2017-





The Establishment Census 2017

June 2018



The Republic of Rwanda

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Additional information about the Establishment Census, 2017 may be obtained from the NISR:

P.O. Box 6139, Kigali, Rwanda;
Telephone: (250) 252 571 035
E-mail: info@statistics.gov.rw;
Website: <http://www.statistics.gov.rw>

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Abbreviation and acronyms

| | |
|----------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| CIF: | Cost Insurance Freight |
| ICLS: | International Conference of Labour Statisticians |
| ICPCs | Integrated Craft Production Centers |
| ILO: | International Labour Organization |
| ISIC: | International Standards for Industry Classification |
| LNGO: | Local Non-Governmental Organization |
| Mifotra: | Ministry of Public Service and Labour |
| MINICOM: | Ministry of Trade and Industry |
| NGO: | Non- Governmental Organization |
| NISR: | National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda |
| PSF: | Private Sector Federation |
| RCA: | Rwanda Cooperative Agency |
| RDB: | Rwanda Development Board |
| RGB: | Rwanda Government Board |
| RRA: | Rwanda Revenue Authority |
| RSSB: | Rwanda Social Security Board |
| SNA: | System of National Account |
| SPSS: | Statistical Package for the Social Sciences |
| TPR: | Professional Tax |
| VAT: | Value Added Tax |

Executive Summary

The Establishment Census provides information on all economic activities by size of establishments in Rwanda. This information is used to classify establishments according to their size (micro, small, medium, and large) but also formal and informal establishments. The methodology used for data collection and data analysis is quite similar and this help in comparative analysis with the previous establishments.

Number and characteristics of establishments

The total number of establishments in 2017 Establishment Census amounts to 190,288 and among them 186,822 are enterprises (head offices or single unit establishments). Nearly 80 percent of the establishments belong to two economics activities: wholesale and retail trade (50.5 percent) and accommodation and food services (27.3 percent).

Expectedly, the three districts of Kigali City have the highest concentration of establishments: 8.5 percent for Gasabo, 8.3 percent for Nyarugenge and 6 percent for Kicukiro. Out of Kigali City, Rubavu (4.7 percent), Musanze (4.7 percent) and Muhanga (3.9 percent) are the ones with the highest concentration.

Almost all private establishments (98 percent) exclusively belong to Rwandans and 95 percent of them are owned by individuals (sole proprietorship) and the large majority of enterprises employ less than 4 workers (92 percent being of micro-enterprises).

Employment

The total number of in-establishment workers reaches 616,737 persons for which 38 percent are females. The four major economic activities employed 65 percent of the total number of in-establishment workers: wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycle (23 percent), education (16 percent), accommodation and food service activities (15 percent), manufacturing (11 percent).

Economic activities with more than 80 percent are classified as male-dominated. Mining and quarrying (86 percent), construction (81 percent) and, electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (80 percent).

Establishments' trends since 2014

A comparison of 2014 and 2017 Establishment Censuses shows that there was a growth of 23.4 percent in term of number of all establishments and 23.9 percent in term of private business oriented establishments since 2014. It has been noticed that more change overtime occurred in urban areas (29 percent) than rural areas (20 percent) for all establishments and 30 percent (urban areas) versus 20 percent (rural areas) for business oriented establishments respectively.

The highest increase was observed for business oriented establishments involved in the following economic activities: electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply, water supply, sewage, waste management and remediation activities, arts, entertainment and

recreation, education, real estate activities, information and communication. Moderate increase is observed in administration and support services (53 percent), human health and social work activities (35 percent), financial and insurance activities (34 percent), manufacturing (32 percent), transportation and storage (30 percent), financial and insurance activities (34 percent), manufacturing (32 percent), wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor and vehicles (22 percent), accommodation and food services (16 percent).

With regard to the enterprise's size, there is an increase in all size categories. However, the high increase is for medium-large and micro enterprises and less increase in small enterprises.

As the change in employment level is concerned in business oriented establishments, there has been an increase of 31 percent in employment size between 2014 and 2017.

The increase in employment size has been extremely high in real estate activities, transport and storage, water supply, sewage, waste management and remediation activities, information and communication, administration and support activities, construction and manufacturing.

Formal and Informal sector

As adopted in the 2014 establishment Census, the formal or informal establishment was defined according to the criteria of maintaining operational accounts and Rwanda Revenue Authority (RRA) registration in addition to production of goods/services for sale or barter in non-agricultural activities. On the basis of the above definition criteria, the size of formal enterprises amounts to 13,566 enterprises equivalent to 7.5 percent at national level. The formal enterprises tend to be larger than informal enterprises. In fact, the mean and median size of formal enterprises in terms of workers (14 and 2) exceeds those of informal enterprises (1.5 and 1).

The formal enterprises are concentrated in urban (76 percent). The reverse pattern manifests for informal enterprises where their distribution is 37 percent and 63 percent in urban and rural respectively.

The employment size in all enterprises amounts to 434,336 persons of whom 185,113 (about 42.6 percent) belong to formal enterprises. This means that although the prevalence of formal enterprises in the country is as low as nearly 7.5 percent, it absorbs a high proportion of employed persons.

The comparison of 2014 and 2017 formal and informal sectors reveals that during the three years period, the formal sector accomplished higher growth (55.5 percent) as compared with informal sector (21.4 percent).

CHAPTER ONE: OVERVIEW AND KEY CONCEPTS OF THE 2017 ESTABLISHMENT CENSUS

1.1. Overview

The Establishment Census is a valuable source of information on all economic activities by size, formal and informal status of establishments in Rwanda. It provides information that are used to classify establishments according to their size (micro, small, medium, and large) but also formal and informal establishments.

This section presents the objectives of the 2017 Establishment Census and the methodology used to collect data, to conduct the trainings and to organize the field work.

1.2. Objectives of the Establishment Census

The main objectives of the 2017 Establishment are:

- To provide detailed information on the establishments' characteristics and their spatial distribution;
- To provide detailed information about the economic activity of all establishments operating in Rwanda;
- To update data of the enterprise database, the general sample frame of economic, administrative and public-service establishments for use in sample surveys.

The 2017 Establishment Census is designed to achieve the following specific objectives:

- To produce a comprehensive and updated data profile of all economic activities by establishments operating in Rwanda;
- To provide detailed tabulations about the establishments' characteristics, e.g, geographical location, number of employees, registration status, legal status, ownership, sector of activity, manager or owner sex;
- To produce data necessary to classify establishments according to their size (micro, small, medium, and large);
- To lay out the data foundation needed to identify formal and informal economic sectors in Rwanda.

1.3. Key Concepts

The concepts used in 2017 Establishment Census are following the international standards but to avoid confusion, we provide hereafter the definition considered in data collection and data analysis.

(a) **Enterprise:** According to the International Standards of Industrial classification of all Economic Activities, an enterprise is an economic transactor 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 productive activities.

An enterprise may be a corporation (or quasi-corporation), a non-profit institution or an unincorporated enterprise. The enterprise is the level of statistical unit at which all information relating to its transactions, including financial and balance-sheet accounts, are maintained, and from which international transactions, an international investment position (when applicable), consolidated financial position and net worth can be derived (United Nations, 2008, p.16).

(b) **Establishment:** The System of National Account (SNA) describes the statistical unit to be defined and delineated for industrial or production statistics as the establishment. In this Census the establishment is defined as an enterprise or part of an enterprise that is situated in a single location and in which only a single (non-ancillary) productive activity is carried out or in which the principal productive activity accounts for most of the value added (United Nations, 2008, p.16).

Establishments considered in the 2017 Establishment Census are:

- **Private establishment:** all private establishments belonging to private individual or organization rather than state or public body.
- **Public establishment:** All public institutions and business owned by government,
- **Religious establishment:** The institutions that have the objective of proclaiming the gospel and the good news according to their belief,
- **NGO:** Non-profit, citizen-based group that functions independently of Government. These organizations include National (Local) as well as International Non-Governmental Organisations.

(C) Formal and informal sector

According to ILO (2000), the informal sector enterprises is defined on the basis of the following criteria¹:

They are private unincorporated enterprises (excluding quasi-corporations), i.e. enterprises owned by individuals or households that are not constituted as separate legal entities independently of their owners, and for which no complete accounts are available that would permit a financial separation of the production activities of the enterprise from the other activities of its owner(s). Private unincorporated enterprises include unincorporated enterprises owned and operated by individual household members or by several members of the same household, as well as unincorporated partnerships and co-

¹ <http://www.ilo.org/public/english/bureau/stat/download/papers/meas.pdf> consulted on the 22nd March 2018

operatives formed by members of different households, if they lack complete sets of accounts.

- All or at least some of the goods or services produced are meant for sale or barter, with the possible inclusion in the informal sector of households which produce domestic or personal services in employing paid domestic employees.
- Their size in terms of employment opportunities is below a certain threshold to be determined according to national circumstances, and/or they are not registered under specific forms of national legislation (such as factories’ or commercial acts, tax or social security laws, professional groups’ regulatory acts, or similar acts, laws or regulations established by national legislative bodies as distinct from local regulations for issuing trade licenses or business permits), and/or their employees (if any) are not registered.
- They are engaged in non-agricultural activities, including secondary non-agricultural activities of enterprises in the agricultural sector.

The term “enterprise” is used here in a broad sense, referring to any unit engaged in the production of goods or services for sale or barter. It covers not only production units, which employ hired labour, but also production units that are owned and operated by single individuals working on own account as self-employed persons, either alone or with the help of unpaid family members.

The activities may be undertaken inside or outside the enterprise owner’s home, and they may be carried out in identifiable premises, unidentifiable premises or without fixed location.

In the light of the above, Formal sector enterprise comprises corporations, non-profit institutions, unincorporated enterprises owned by government units, and those private unincorporated enterprises producing goods or services for sale or barter which are not part of the informal sector (ILO, 2000).

Table 1.1: The ILO distinction between Formal and Informal sectors

| Criterion | Formal Sector | Informal Sector |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| Complete accounts | Yes | No |
| Employment size | 5+ | 1-4 |
| Registration | Yes | No |
| Production of goods/services for sale or barter in non-agricultural activities | Yes | Yes |

1.4. Methodology

The methodology used in the 2017 establishment census consists of a complete counting of every operating establishment that has a fixed location and that is involved in specific economic activity. Reference to the previous establishment censuses, the 2017 establishment Census has covered all 30 districts in Rwanda. The only difference with the previous Establishment Censuses, the 2017 Establishment census has used the

Smartphone devices during the data collection instead of paper questionnaires.

1.4.1. Data collection tools

The content of the questionnaire was broadly similar to that of the 2014 Establishment Census with slight modifications and adjustments. This allows to compare to the situation of 2014 and the trends analysis. The instruction manual was developed based on the updated questionnaire. Both questionnaire and instruction manual were in English and translated in Kinyarwanda to facilitate the interview.

1.4.2. Field staff recruitment

In October 2017, enumerators were selected among teachers who were team leaders during the 4th Population and Housing Census conducted in 2012. As their number was higher than needed, 1013 enumerators were selected at district level on basis of a written, an oral interview and a telephone usage tests. The selection was organized by the Administration and Human resource department in collaboration with the Census Department.

1.4.3. Trainings

In 2017 establishment census, NISR has organized a training of trainers (mainly NISR staff: Team leaders, Zonal and Regional Supervisors) and a training for enumerators.

A. Training of trainers

A five-day training session was organised to train all field supervisors: Team leaders, Zonal and Regional Supervisors. The training of trainers took place at NOBLEZA Hotel during the period of 20th to 24th November, 2017.

The purpose of this training was to train senior field personnel who were trainers of enumerators involved in the establishment Census data collection. The training of trainers was followed by a two days field practice in KAMONYI district to test materials that were to be used for the training of enumerators and main field data collection. In this case, the electronic application used for the data collection of the establishment census was tested to ensure the flow of the questionnaire, skips instructions and modalities of responses. Furthermore, the data transmission was tested from field to NISR's server as the data collection was supposed to use electronic devices (smartphones).

After the pre-test, a debriefing session was held with the pre-test field staff, and improvement to the questionnaire, manual and application was made based on lessons drawn from the field test exercise.

B. Training of enumerators

In two rounds of 6 days each, about 1006 enumerators and 67 team leaders were trained for the main data collection countrywide. The trainings were conducted by trainers trained during the training of trainers in November 2017. During the trainings, class presentations were followed by mock interviews, group practice and role playing among participants. After the coverage of the questionnaire content, the focus was made on how

to use electronic devices in data collection (data capture) by using smart phones device, GPS coordinates taking and data transmission. More practices were given to the enumerators to ensure the data quality and completeness of data collected regarding establishments census. Also field procedures were covered so that people follow same procedures during data collection.

The training of enumerators was organized into two rounds:

- From the 3rd to the 9th December 2017, 420 enumerators from Nyarugenge, Gasabo, Kicukiro, Huye, Musanze, Muhanga, Rubavu, and Burera Districts were trained at the Ecole des Sciences de Musanze.
- From the 11th to the 16th December 2017, 304 enumerators from Rwamagana, Nyagatare, Gatsibo, Kayonza, Kirehe, Ngoma, Bugesera, Gicumbi, Gakenke and Rulindo Districts were trained at ASPEJ Rwamagana, while at the same period 349 enumerators from Nyanza, Gisagara, Nyaruguru, Nyamagabe, Ruhango, Kamonyi, Nyamasheke, Karongi, Rusizi, Ngororero, Nyabihu and Rutsiro districts were trained at Ecole Secondaire Sainte Marie Reine de Kabgayi.

At the end of the main training, a field deployment was made for all enumerators and related logistics was organised accordingly so that enumerators can start immediately the data collection in their respective working areas.

1.4.4. Field organization and data collection

The data collection was carried out by 946 enumerators dispatched countrywide. One, two or more than two enumerators were assigned to do the enumeration within a sector according to the expected number of establishments. Two or more than two team leaders by district were assigned to supervise the data collection at district level and ensure smooth data collection activities and data quality.

The field data collection started on 18th December, 2017 and ended on 21st January, 2018. For a daily monitoring of the progress of the data collection, 67 team leaders, 11 supervisors, 5 regional coordinators and 2 field national coordinators were dispatched countrywide.

Since electronic devices were used for the data collection, data were directly sent to the NISR's server, a drop box was created to receive daily data from the field and concatenate data into SPSS and STATA files. A daily progress report was sent back to team leaders and supervisors to ensure that progress is going well as planned and take appropriate measures if necessary. Data quality was assessed at daily basis and feedback sent back to the field so that they take appropriate measures wherever is necessary.

Table 1. 1: The field work organization

| No | Level | Description |
|----|----------------|----------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 | National level | This level was organized in 5 regions of coordination |
| 2 | Regional level | This level was composed by 5 to 6 districts according to |

| No | Level | Description |
|----|------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | | geographical and neighbouring situation. |
| 3 | Zone level | This level was composed by 2 to 4 districts that were grouped according to geographical and neighbouring situation. |
| 4 | District | The district was covered by two team leaders in most area except in districts of Kigali city whereby 3 to 5 team leaders were deployed into each district. |
| 5 | Sector | The administrative sector was covered by one and two enumerators in most cases or more than two enumerators especially in urban sectors where the number of enumerators was far greater than two depending on the concentration of establishments. |

1.4.5. Data processing

Since the data collection was done using electronic devices (smartphones) assisted interview, data collected were transferred directly to NISR's server. The coding of economic activity was done twofold: ISIC level 1 was done at the field and enumerators recorded the description of establishment's main economic activity. This description of the main economic activity allowed the coding of ISIC level 6 made at NISR's office. The office coding was made after data collection exercise by 30 office coders selected from staff who are experienced with ISIC's codification.

1.4.6. Data validation and tables generation

Data editing has been performed continuously throughout data collection for the purpose of detecting out-of-range and/or inconsistent data values. Appropriate actions have been taken to cope with any doubtful data and to introduce necessary corrections.

Upon producing the clean data file, statistical tabulations have been generated. The subsequent chapters present the census tabulations which have been previously planned for.

CHAPTER TWO: MAIN RESULTS OF THE 2017 ESTABLISHMENT CENSUS

This chapter depicts the main 2017 Establishment Census results with regard to three dimensions: Establishment characteristics, Employment and Changes in the private sector since 2014.

For the trend analysis of business environment in Rwanda and the use of the results of the 2017 Establishment Census, a comparison with the 2014 Establishment Census has been incorporated.

2. 1. Characteristics of establishments and trend between 2014 and 2017

2.1.1. Institutional Sector

The total number of establishments at the time of the data collection amounts to 190,288 establishments. The overwhelming majority of which (95.1 percent) are of the private sector (Table 2.1.1). The remaining proportion of the number of establishments, 2 percent are for public sector and Public Private Partnership (PPP), 1.5 percent are for cooperatives, and 1.4 percent are for the NGO (local and international) in 2017.

Table 2.1.1: Distribution (Number and %) and change of establishments by institutional sector

| Institutional sector | 2014 | | 2017 | | % change by institutional sector |
|----------------------------------|----------------|------------|----------------|--------------|----------------------------------|
| | Count | Percentage | Count | Percentage | |
| Private sector | 146,227 | 94.8 | 180,880 | 95.1 | 23.7 |
| Cooperative | 2,071 | 1.3 | 2,838 | 1.5 | 37.0 |
| Public sector | 1,499 | 1.0 | 1,780 | 0.9 | 18.7 |
| Public Private Partnership (PPP) | 1,891 | 1.2 | 2,049 | 1.1 | 8.4 |
| NGO (Rwanda) | 2,406 | 1.6 | 2,326 | 1.2 | -3.3 |
| NGO(International) | 142 | 0.1 | 415 | 0.2 | 192.3 |
| Total | 154,236 | 100 | 190,288 | 100.0 | 23.4 |

Source : NISR, Rwanda Establishment Census 2017

The number of establishments has increased from 154,236 establishments in 2014 to 190,288 establishments in 2017 representing an increase of 23.4 percent in three years.

By institutional sector, the change in establishments' distribution is not showing up significantly and the share of private sector establishments remained the same between 2014 and 2017 (95 percent). The same trend is observed in all other institutional sector categories.

On the other hand, the change in establishment number by institutional sector significantly increased in all institutional sector categories with exception of local NGO (-3.3 percent). The increase is highly noted in international NGO (192.3 percent), head

offices and branches but also in private sector (23.7 percent), cooperatives (37 percent) and Public Private Partnership (8 percent).

2.1.2. Change in Establishments and Enterprises between 2014 and 2017 by Establishment type

The total number of enterprises increased from 152,211 Enterprises in 2014 to 186,822 Enterprises in 2017 (23 percent). The majority of the enterprises is single unit establishments (99.7% in 2014 versus 99.6% in 2017). In 2017, head offices accounted for about 839 units, about 2,751 branches and 715 sub branches (see - Table 2.1.2).

Overall, establishments and enterprises have increased in the same proportion between 2014 to 2017. Establishments and enterprises increased by 23 percent between 2014 and 2017. By type of establishments, the high increase was observed for sub-branches (doubling from 334 to 715 establishments), head offices more than doubling from 407 to 839 establishments (106 percent), and branches (63 percent).

Table 2.1.2: Change in Establishments and Enterprises between 2014 and 2017 by Establishment type

| Establishment type | 2014 | 2017 | Percent change by establishment type |
|----------------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------------------------|
| Head office | 407 | 839 | 106.1 |
| Singe unit | 151,804 | 185,983 | 22.5 |
| Total Enterprises | 152,211 | 186,822 | 22.7 |
| Branch | 1,691 | 2,751 | 62.7 |
| Sub-branch | 334 | 715 | 114.1 |
| Total Establishment | 154,236 | 190,288 | 23.4 |

Source : NISR, Rwanda Establishment Census 2014 & 2017

2.1.3. Economic Activity

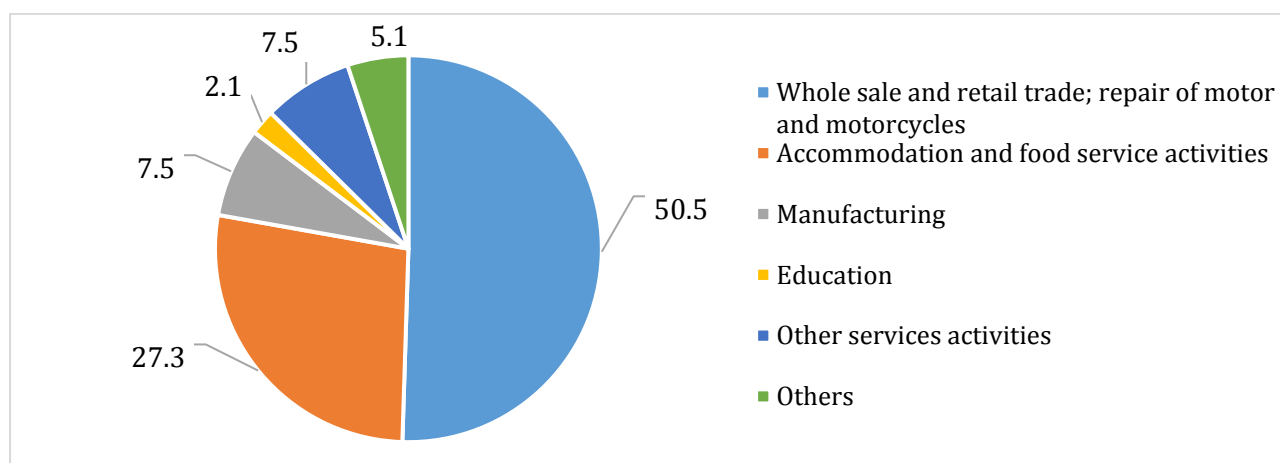
The table 2.1.3 shows that wholesale and retail trade (50.5 percent) and accommodation and food services (27.3 percent) are the most predominant economic activities in Rwanda because the two economic activities represent nearly 80 percent of all establishments. The remaining economic activities share about 20 percent of the total establishments and are scattered over the rest of economic activities.

Table 2.1.3: Distribution of establishments (Number and %) by economic activity

| ECONOMIC ACTIVITY (ISIC level I) | COUNT | PERCENT |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|------------|
| Agriculture, forestry and fishing | 563 | 0.3 |
| Mining and quarrying | 307 | 0.2 |
| Manufacturing | 14,195 | 7.5 |
| Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply | 138 | 0.1 |
| Water supply, sewage, waste management and remediation activities | 645 | 0.3 |
| Construction | 159 | 0.1 |
| Whole sale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles | 96,081 | 50.5 |
| Transportation and storage | 382 | 0.2 |
| Accommodation and food service activities | 51,868 | 27.3 |
| Information and communication | 1,150 | 0.6 |
| Financial and insurance activities | 1,574 | 0.8 |
| Real estate activities | 105 | 0.1 |
| Professional, scientific and technical activities | 1,243 | 0.7 |
| Administrative and support services activities | 1,408 | 0.7 |
| Public administration and defense compulsory social security | 126 | 0.1 |
| Education | 4,046 | 2.1 |
| Human health and social work activities | 1,497 | 0.8 |
| Arts, entertainment and recreation | 453 | 0.2 |
| Other services activities | 14,345 | 7.5 |
| Not stated | 3 | 0 |
| Total | 190,288 | 100 |

Source : NISR, Rwanda Establishment Census 2017

Figure 1: Percentage of establishments by predominant economic activities



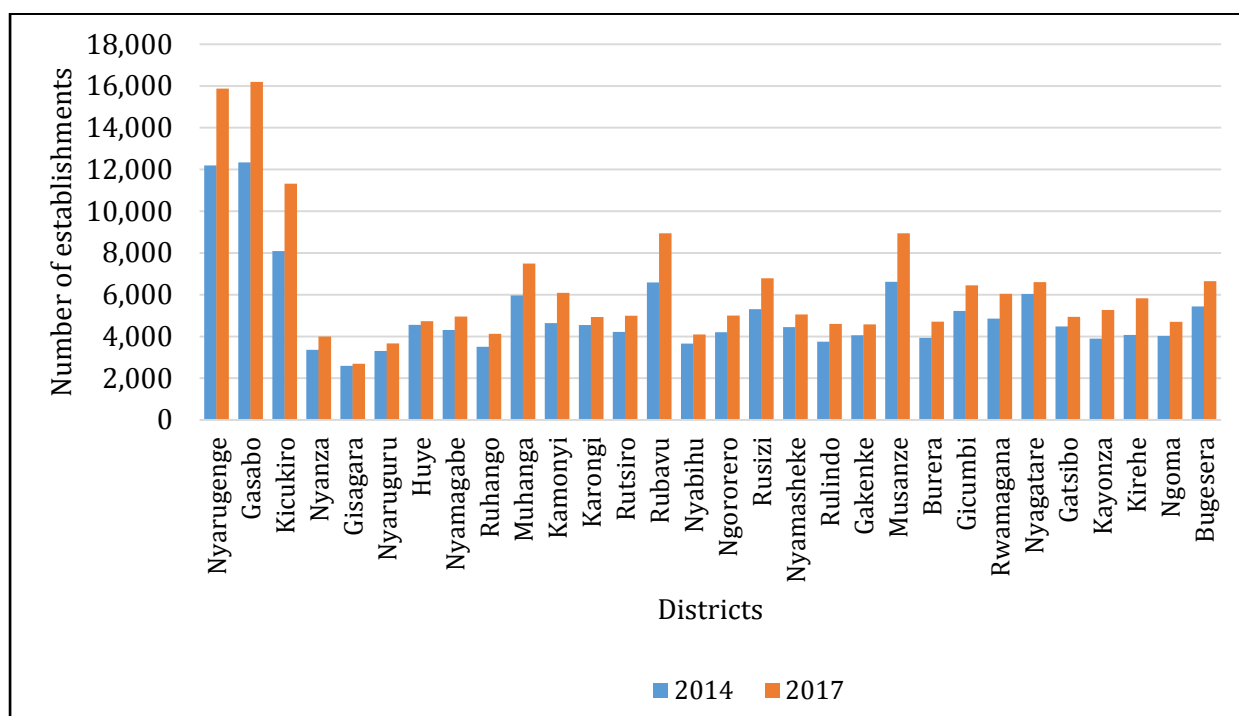
Source : NISR, Rwanda Establishment Census 2017

2.1.4. Spatial distribution of Establishments and change between 2014-2017

Regarding the establishment distribution over various districts and the evolution between 2014 and 2017, Figure 1 and Table 2.1.4 indicates that the number of establishments has increased between 2014 and 2017 in all districts and more increase is observed in Kigali

City's Districts (Nyarugenge, Gasabo and Kicukiro) but also in Rubavu, Rusizi, Musanze and Muhanga Districts.

Figure 2: Number of Establishments by district between 2014 and 2017



Source : NISR, Rwanda Establishment Census 2017

For the establishment spatial distribution, districts can be grouped into three categories:

- Districts with highest percentage: As expected the three districts of Kigali City have the highest percentage of establishments (8.5 percent for Gasabo, 8.3 percent for Nyarugenge and 6.0 percent for Kicukiro).
- Out of Kigali Districts with medium percentage (above the average 3.3 percent): Rubavu and Musanze (4.7 percent each), Muhanga (3.9 percent), Rusizi (3.6 percent), Nyagatare (3.5 percent) and Gicumbi (3.4 percent).
- Districts with lower percentage (below the average): this group comprises the remaining twenty-one districts, in which the percentage of establishments ranges from 3.2 percent in Kamonyi and Rwamagana each to 1.4 percent in Gisagara.

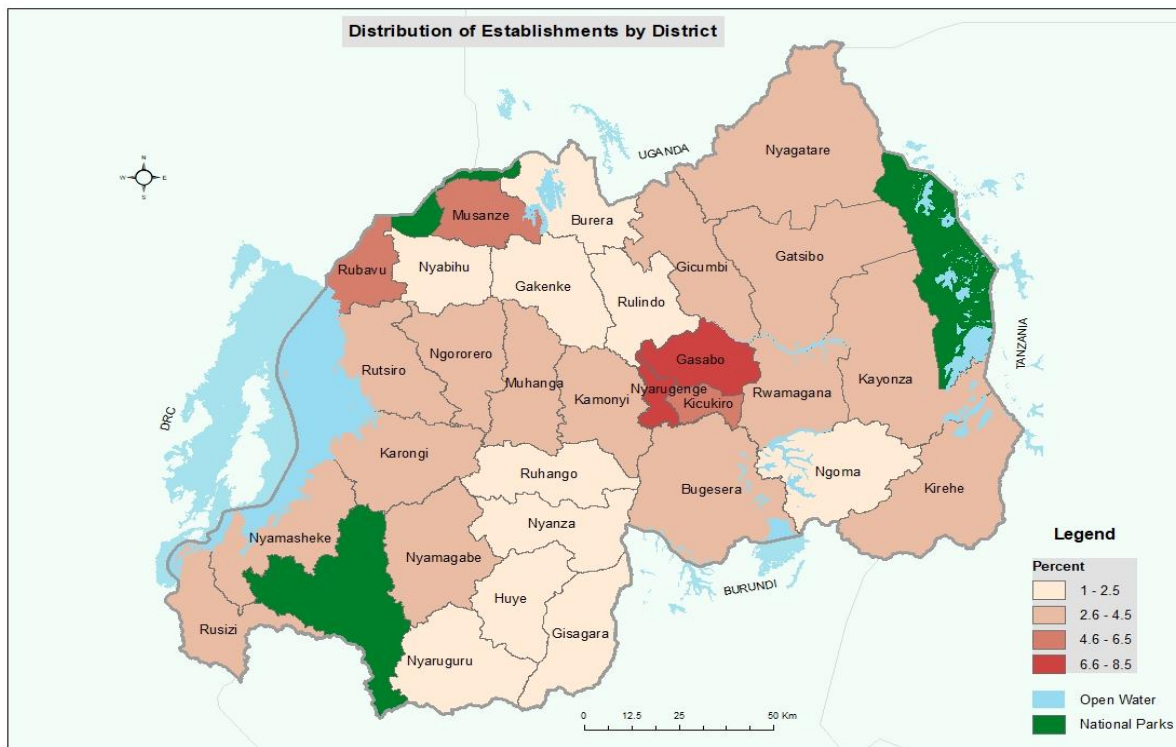
By province, Kigali City has the highest proportion of establishments with 22.8 percent of all establishments. It is followed by the East Province with 21.0 percent, the West Province (20.9 percent), the South Province (19.8 percent) and the North Province (15.4 percent).

Table 2.1.4: Variation and distribution of establishments (Number and %) by district/ Province between 2014 and 2017

| District/ Province | Counts | | Percentage | |
|-----------------------|----------------|----------------|-------------|-------------|
| | 2014 | 2017 | 2014 | 2017 |
| Nyarugenge | 12,191 | 15,874 | 7.9 | 8.3 |
| Gasabo | 12,337 | 16,195 | 8.0 | 8.5 |
| Kicukiro | 8,091 | 11,323 | 5.2 | 6.0 |
| Kigali City | 32,619 | 43,392 | 21.1 | 22.8 |
| Nyanza | 3,359 | 3,997 | 2.2 | 2.1 |
| Gisagara | 2,590 | 2,693 | 1.7 | 1.4 |
| Nyaruguru | 3,303 | 3,669 | 2.1 | 1.9 |
| Huye | 4,560 | 4,732 | 3.0 | 2.5 |
| Nyamagabe | 4,314 | 4,955 | 2.8 | 2.6 |
| Ruhango | 3,505 | 4,128 | 2.3 | 2.2 |
| Muhanga | 5,969 | 7,493 | 3.9 | 3.9 |
| Kamonyi | 4,644 | 6,093 | 3.0 | 3.2 |
| South Province | 32,244 | 37,760 | 21.0 | 19.8 |
| Karongi | 4,547 | 4,931 | 2.9 | 2.6 |
| Rutsiro | 4,216 | 4,990 | 2.7 | 2.6 |
| Rubavu | 6,587 | 8,940 | 4.3 | 4.7 |
| Nyabihu | 3,661 | 4,095 | 2.4 | 2.2 |
| Ngororero | 4,202 | 5,003 | 2.7 | 2.6 |
| Rusizi | 5,307 | 6,787 | 3.4 | 3.6 |
| Nyamasheke | 4,450 | 5,057 | 2.9 | 2.7 |
| West Province | 32,970 | 39,803 | 21.3 | 20.9 |
| Rulindo | 3,755 | 4,606 | 2.4 | 2.4 |
| Gakenke | 4,059 | 4,580 | 2.6 | 2.4 |
| Musanze | 6,616 | 8,939 | 4.3 | 4.7 |
| Burera | 3,938 | 4,709 | 2.6 | 2.5 |
| Gicumbi | 5,227 | 6,452 | 3.4 | 3.4 |
| North Province | 23,595 | 29,286 | 15.3 | 15.4 |
| Rwamagana | 4,853 | 6,045 | 3.1 | 3.2 |
| Nyagatare | 6,038 | 6,606 | 3.9 | 3.5 |
| Gatsibo | 4,479 | 4,941 | 2.9 | 2.6 |
| Kayonza | 3,896 | 5,267 | 2.5 | 2.8 |
| Kirehe | 4,075 | 5,832 | 2.6 | 3.1 |
| Ngoma | 4,027 | 4,706 | 2.6 | 2.5 |
| Bugesera | 5,440 | 6,650 | 3.5 | 3.5 |
| East Province | 32,808 | 40,047 | 21.1 | 21.0 |
| Rwanda | 154,236 | 190,288 | 100 | 100 |

Source : NISR, Rwanda Establishment Census 2014 & 2017

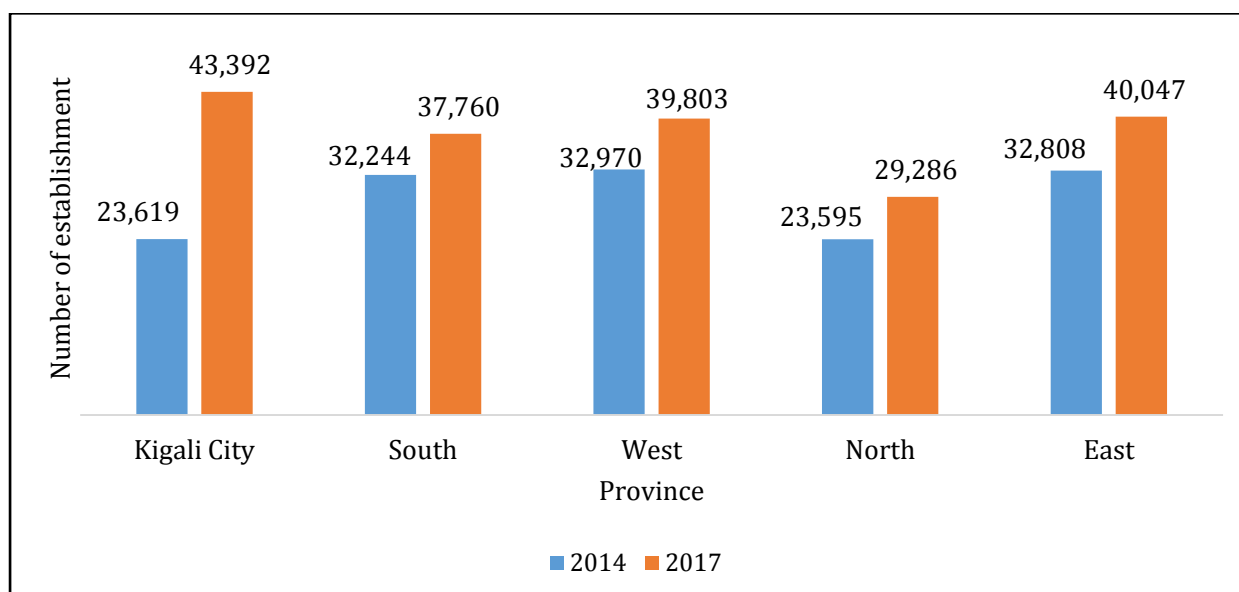
Figure 3: Distribution of establishments by District



Source : NISR, Rwanda Establishment Census 2017

By Province the number of establishments has increased in all provinces between 2014 and 2017. More increase is observed in Kigali City where the number increased from 32,619 to 43,392 establishments (33.0 percent), North from 23,595 to 29,286 (24.1 percent), East Province from 32,808 to 40,047(22.1 percent), West province from 32,970 to 39,803 (20.7 percent) and South Province from 32,244 to 37,760 (17.1 percent) - (see Figure 4).

Figure 4: Variation of Establishments between 2014- 2017 by province



Source : NISR, Rwanda Establishment Census 2017

2.1.5. Enterprise's size

The 2017 establishment Census has grouped establishments according to the number of workers in four categories: Micro (1-3 workers), small (4-30 workers), Medium (31-100 workers) and Large (100 and plus workers).

Results reveals that the majority of enterprises in Rwanda is characterized as either Micro (91.6 percent) or small (7.2 percent) – (see Table 2.1.5).

Table 2.1.5: Distribution of enterprises (Number and %) by size based on the number of workers

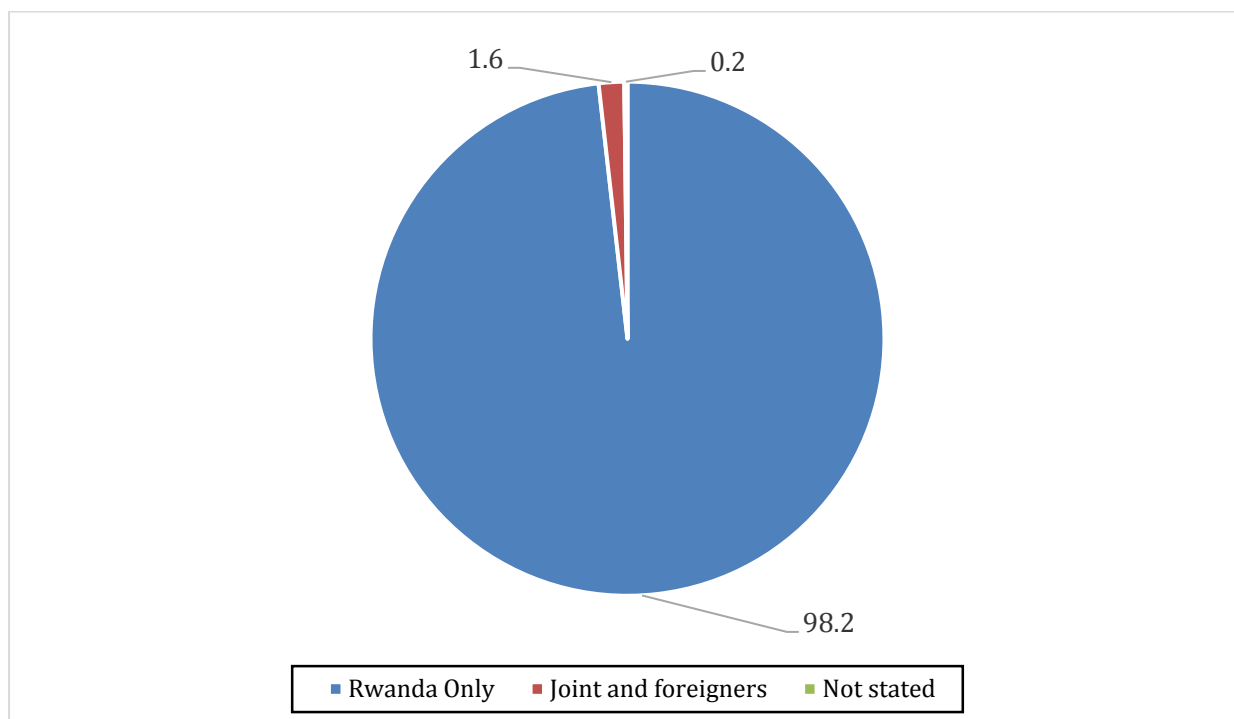
| Size | Counts | Percentage |
|----------------|----------------|--------------|
| Micro(1-3) | 171,108 | 91.6 |
| Small (4-30) | 13,504 | 7.2 |
| Medium(31-100) | 1,784 | 1.0 |
| Large(100+) | 426 | 0.2 |
| Total | 186,822 | 100.0 |

Source : NISR, Rwanda Establishment Census 2017

2.1.6. Ownership of establishments

Expectedly, the overwhelming majority of private sector and business-oriented mixed sector establishments is exclusively owned by Rwandans (98.2 percent), others are owned by foreigners or jointly by Rwandans and foreigners (see Figure 5).

Figure 5: Distribution of establishment in Private and mixed sector by Nationality of owner



Source : NISR, Rwanda Establishment Census 2017

2.1.7. Legal Status

The prevalence of sole proprietorship is expectedly the highest (95 percent), distantly followed by 'limited by shares' mode of legal status (1.9 percent). Limited by guarantee or both shares and guarantee are almost inexistent (see Table 2.1.6).

Table 2.1.6: Distribution of establishment in Private and mixed sector by Legal status

| Legal status | Count | Percentage |
|------------------------------------|----------------|------------|
| Sole proprietorship | 175,291 | 95.3 |
| Limited by shares | 3,402 | 1.9 |
| Limited by guarantee | 69 | 0.0 |
| Limited by shares and by guarantee | 58 | 0.0 |
| Unlimited | 424 | 0.2 |
| None | 4,561 | 2.5 |
| Not stated | 62 | 0.0 |
| Total | 183,867 | 100 |

Source : NISR, Rwanda Establishment Census 2017

2.1.8. Registration

All enterprises in Rwanda are supposed to register with concerned administrative entities such as Sector, District, Social Security Board, Rwanda Cooperative Agency, Private Sector Federation, Rwanda Governance Board, Rwanda Development Board and Rwanda Revenue Authority.

The table 2.1.7 shows that the level of registration at 70.1 percent at the administrative Sector. The registration of Private enterprises at Rwanda Development Board is 9.1 percent, Private Sector Federation is 7.9 percent and substantially low at Rwanda Social Security Board (4.4 percent),

In contrary, the registration of cooperatives at Rwanda Cooperative Agency (RCA) is remarkably high (54.7 percent). In addition, more than a half of the NGO's (54.9 percent) are registered at Rwanda Governance Board (RGB) and 64.5 percent of enterprises are registered at Rwanda Revenue Authority (see Table 2.1.7).

Table 2.1.7: Level of registration of Enterprises registered at different administrative and public/private authorities

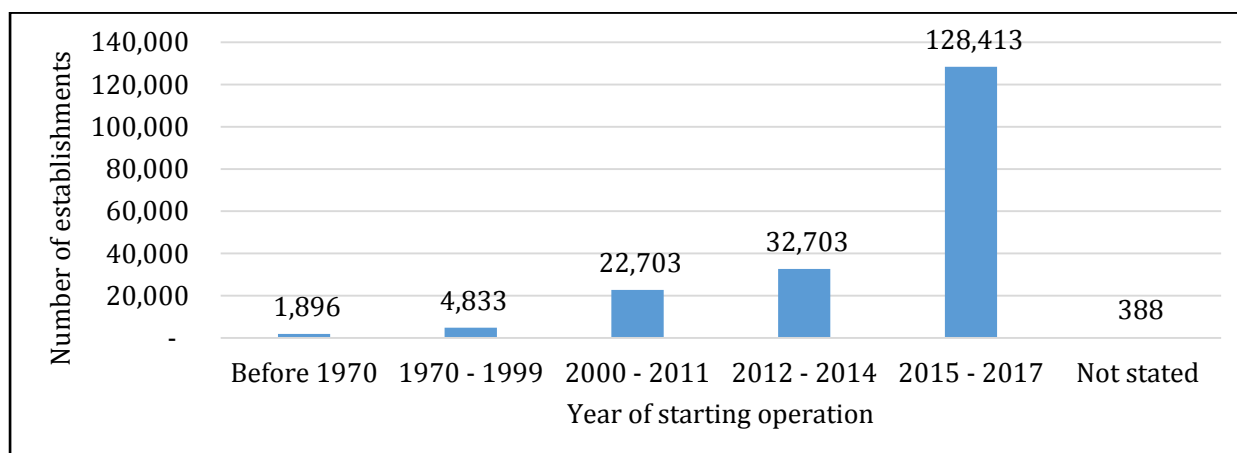
| REGISTRATION LEVEL | Total | Registered | Percent |
|---------------------------------|---------|------------|---------|
| Sector | 186,822 | 130,887 | 70.1 |
| District | 186,822 | 116,100 | 62.1 |
| Rwanda cooperative Agency (RCA) | 2,632 | 1,440 | 54.7 |
| Private sector Federation (PSF) | 178,576 | 14,119 | 7.9 |
| Rwanda Governance Board (RGB) | 2,009 | 1,102 | 54.9 |
| Social Security Board (RSSB) | 186,822 | 8,236 | 4.4 |
| Rwanda Development Board (RDB) | 186,822 | 17,018 | 9.1 |
| Rwanda Revenue Authority (RRA) | 186,822 | 120,555 | 64.5 |

Source : NISR, Rwanda Establishment Census 2017

2.1.9. Establishments by year of starting operations in Rwanda

Information on the year of starting operations in Rwanda has enabled to trace the trend of the number of establishments over time. It is important to point out that the present trend analysis is enable to capture the establishments which entered and exit the market before the 2017 Establishment Census; rather it is only based on the surviving establishments at data collection period.

Figure 6: Establishments by starting year operations in Rwanda



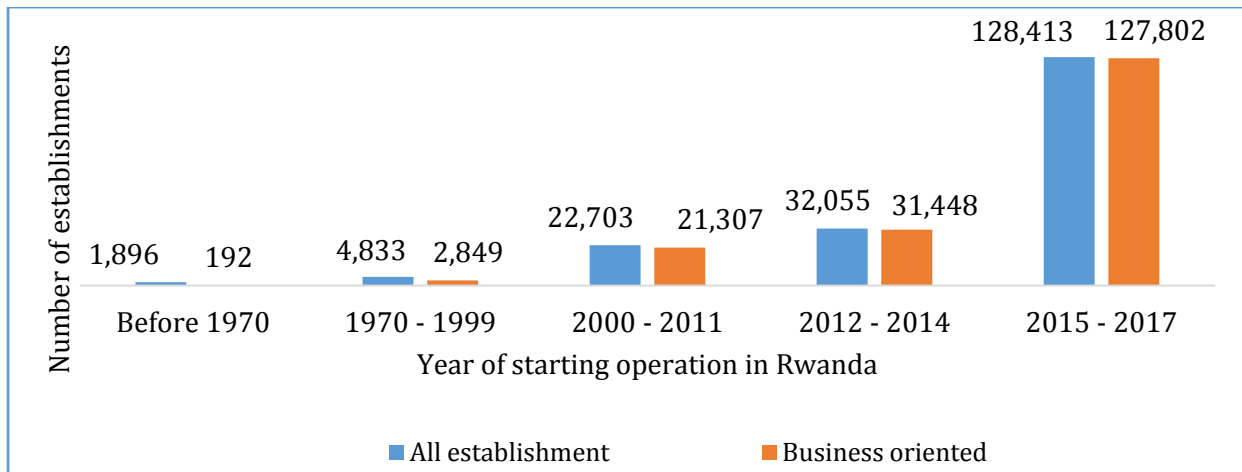
Source : NISR, Rwanda Establishment Census 2017

Concerning all establishments, it is noticed that most of surviving establishments have entered the market since 2000 onward, here it is likely that the trend of all establishments

is confounded by upward shift in the reported year of starting operations. The same trend of survival status of all establishments is observed for business oriented establishments with comparison to all establishment (see Figure 8).

From the figure 7, the survival status of business oriented establishment has followed the same tendency of all establishments and their numbers are almost similar.

Figure 7: Establishments by starting year of operations in Rwanda

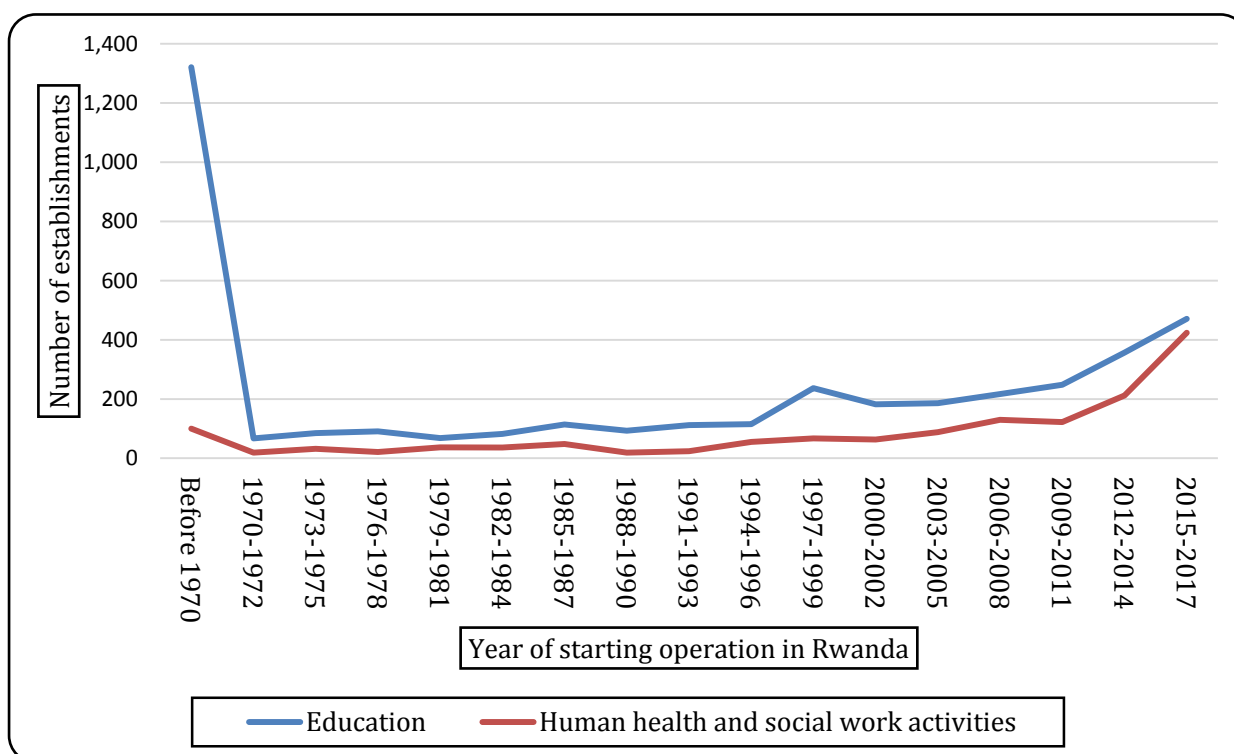


Source : NISR, Rwanda Establishment Census 2017

Starting from 1970 until 1990 the annual increase of educational and health institutions are almost stable.

From Figure 8, there exists significant annual increase of both educational and health institutions. The focus on health and educational institutions in this trend analysis is their profound relevance to human capital development in Rwanda.

Figure 8: Health and educational establishments by year of starting operations in Rwanda



Source : NISR, Rwanda Establishment Census 2017

2.2. Employment

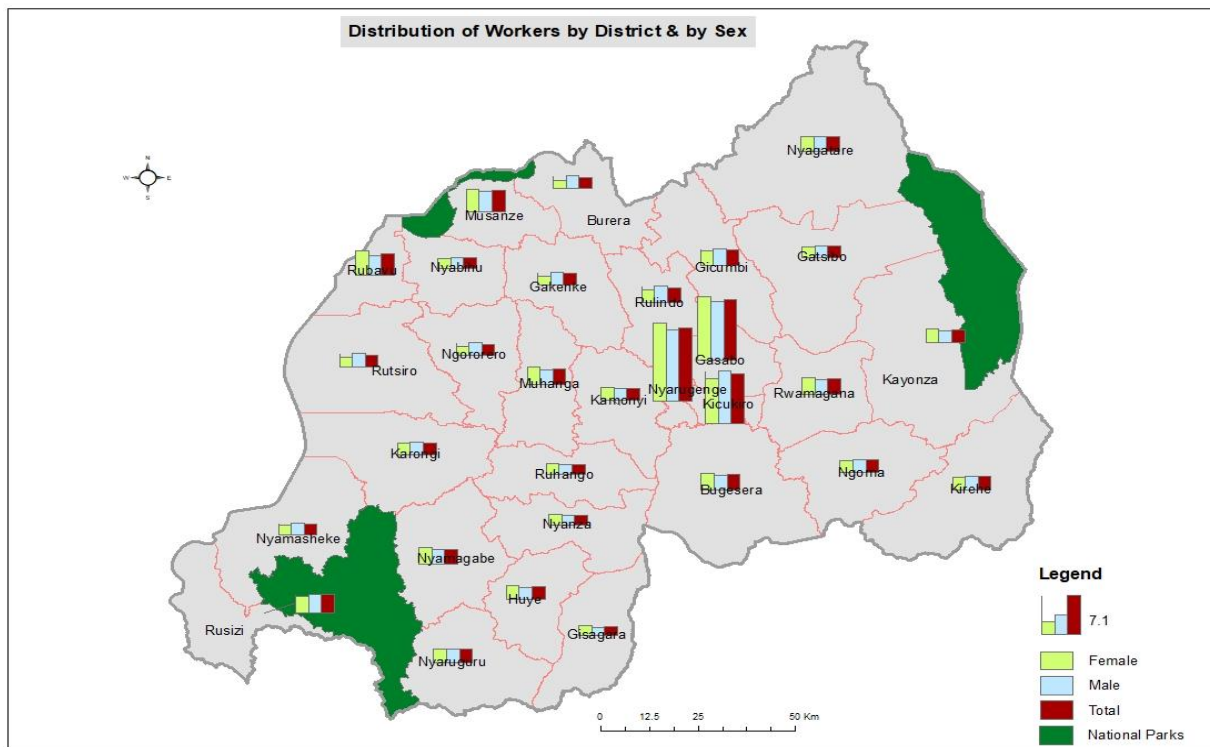
The total number of in-establishment workers reaches 616,737 persons (see Table 2.2.1 and Figure 9). In General, the distribution of workers by district is largely consistent with the distribution of the establishments by district. By District, the percentage of employed personnel shows relative high percentage of workers in districts of Kigali City where the percentage ranges from 9.0 percent (Kicukiro) to 13.6 percent (Nyarugenge). In the rest of the country the percentage of workers is as low as 1.5% in Gisagara and as high as 3.8 % in Rubavu and Musanze each. By province, Kigali City has the highest proportion of workers (34.5 percent). The other provinces range from 13.5 percent (North province) to 17.4 percent in South and western provinces.

Table 2.2.1: Distribution of workers by district and by sex

| District/ Province | Count | | | Percentage | | |
|-----------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| Nyarugenge | 83,892 | 50,520 | 33,372 | 13.6 | 13.2 | 14.3 |
| Gasabo | 73,327 | 45,232 | 28,095 | 11.9 | 11.8 | 12.0 |
| Kicukiro | 55,392 | 36,363 | 19,029 | 9.0 | 9.5 | 8.2 |
| Kigali City | 212,611 | 132,115 | 80,496 | 34.5 | 34.5 | 34.5 |
| Nyanza | 10,643 | 6,372 | 4,271 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.8 |
| Gisagara | 9,019 | 5,234 | 3,785 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.6 |
| Nyaruguru | 14,677 | 8,957 | 5,720 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.5 |
| Huye | 14,247 | 8,124 | 6,123 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 2.6 |
| Nyamagabe | 16,478 | 9,690 | 6,788 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 2.9 |
| Ruhango | 11,075 | 6,548 | 4,527 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.9 |
| Muhanga | 17,623 | 10,110 | 7,513 | 2.9 | 2.6 | 3.2 |
| Kamonyi | 13,423 | 8,186 | 5,237 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.2 |
| South Province | 107,185 | 63,221 | 43,964 | 17.4 | 16.5 | 18.8 |
| Karongi | 15,249 | 9,511 | 5,738 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 |
| Rutsiro | 12,926 | 9,019 | 3,907 | 2.1 | 2.4 | 1.7 |
| Rubavu | 23,135 | 13,199 | 9,936 | 3.8 | 3.4 | 4.3 |
| Nyabihu | 11,246 | 7,270 | 3,976 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.7 |
| Ngororero | 12,100 | 8,479 | 3,621 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 1.6 |
| Rusizi | 19,840 | 12,777 | 7,063 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 3.0 |
| Nyamasheke | 12,743 | 8,314 | 4,429 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 1.9 |
| West Province | 107,239 | 68,569 | 38,670 | 17.4 | 17.9 | 16.6 |
| Rulindo | 16,827 | 11,339 | 5,488 | 2.7 | 3.0 | 2.4 |
| Gakenke | 12,555 | 8,669 | 3,886 | 2.0 | 2.3 | 1.7 |
| Musanze | 23,510 | 13,883 | 9,627 | 3.8 | 3.6 | 4.1 |
| Burera | 12,313 | 8,880 | 3,433 | 2.0 | 2.3 | 1.5 |
| Gicumbi | 18,233 | 11,956 | 6,277 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 2.7 |
| North Province | 83,438 | 54,727 | 28,711 | 13.5 | 14.3 | 12.3 |
| Rwamagana | 16,894 | 9,928 | 6,966 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 3.0 |
| Nyagatare | 16,037 | 9,706 | 6,331 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.7 |
| Gatsibo | 12,272 | 7,750 | 4,522 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 1.9 |
| Kayonza | 14,339 | 8,517 | 5,822 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.5 |
| Kirehe | 14,714 | 9,247 | 5,467 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.3 |
| Ngoma | 14,276 | 9,056 | 5,220 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.2 |
| Bugesera | 17,732 | 10,498 | 7,234 | 2.9 | 2.7 | 3.1 |
| East Province | 106,264 | 64,702 | 41,562 | 17.2 | 16.9 | 17.8 |
| Total | 616,737 | 383,334 | 233,403 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

Source : NISR, Rwanda Establishment Census 2017

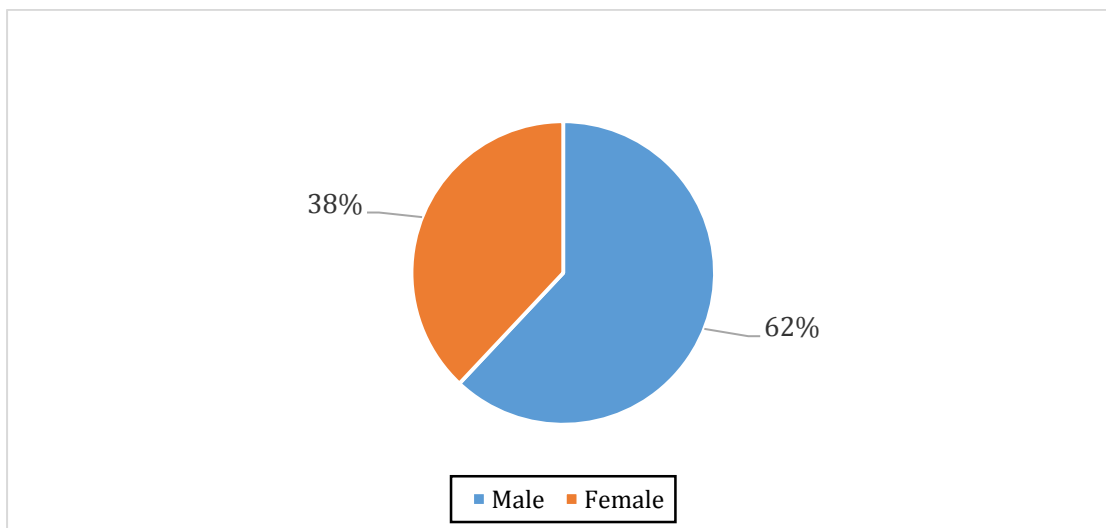
Figure 9: Distribution of workers by District and by sex



Source : NISR, Rwanda Establishment Census 2017

The distribution of workers by sex at national level indicates that 62 percent of workers are male (see Figure 10). This is not excluding that some sectors are or female dominated in term of sex of workers.

Figure 10: Employment in businesses by sex



Source : NISR, Rwanda Establishment Census 2017

The prevalence of female workers varies to some extent over districts; it ranges from 27.9 percent in Burera to 43 percent in Rubavu and Huye. On the other hand, the prevalence of male workers varies between 72% in Burera and 57% in Rubavu and Huye Districts.

By province, the highest prevalence of female is observed in South Province with 41 percent. On the other hand, male workers are more represented in North province with 66 percent- (see Table 2.2.2).

Table 2.2.2: Distribution of workers by district and sex

| District/ Province | Count | | | Percentage | | |
|-----------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| Nyarugenge | 83,892 | 50,520 | 33,372 | 100.0 | 60.2 | 39.8 |
| Gasabo | 73,327 | 45,232 | 28,095 | 100.0 | 61.7 | 38.3 |
| Kicukiro | 55,392 | 36,363 | 19,029 | 100.0 | 65.6 | 34.4 |
| Kigali City | 212,611 | 132,115 | 80,496 | 100.0 | 62.1 | 37.9 |
| Nyanza | 10,643 | 6,372 | 4,271 | 100.0 | 59.9 | 40.1 |
| Gisagara | 9,019 | 5,234 | 3,785 | 100.0 | 58.0 | 42.0 |
| Nyaruguru | 14,677 | 8,957 | 5,720 | 100.0 | 61.0 | 39.0 |
| Huye | 14,247 | 8,124 | 6,123 | 100.0 | 57.0 | 43.0 |
| Nyamagabe | 16,478 | 9,690 | 6,788 | 100.0 | 58.8 | 41.2 |
| Ruhango | 11,075 | 6,548 | 4,527 | 100.0 | 59.1 | 40.9 |
| Muhanga | 17,623 | 10,110 | 7,513 | 100.0 | 57.4 | 42.6 |
| Kamonyi | 13,423 | 8,186 | 5,237 | 100.0 | 61.0 | 39.0 |
| South Province | 107,185 | 63,221 | 43,964 | 100.0 | 59.0 | 41.0 |
| Karongi | 15,249 | 9,511 | 5,738 | 100.0 | 62.4 | 37.6 |
| Rutsiro | 12,926 | 9,019 | 3,907 | 100.0 | 69.8 | 30.2 |
| Rubavu | 23,135 | 13,199 | 9,936 | 100.0 | 57.1 | 42.9 |
| Nyabihu | 11,246 | 7,270 | 3,976 | 100.0 | 64.6 | 35.4 |
| Ngororero | 12,100 | 8,479 | 3,621 | 100.0 | 70.1 | 29.9 |
| Rusizi | 19,840 | 12,777 | 7,063 | 100.0 | 64.4 | 35.6 |
| Nyamasheke | 12,743 | 8,314 | 4,429 | 100.0 | 65.2 | 34.8 |
| West Province | 107,239 | 68,569 | 38,670 | 100.0 | 63.9 | 36.1 |
| Rulindo | 16,827 | 11,339 | 5,488 | 100.0 | 67.4 | 32.6 |
| Gakenke | 12,555 | 8,669 | 3,886 | 100.0 | 69.0 | 31.0 |
| Musanze | 23,510 | 13,883 | 9,627 | 100.0 | 59.1 | 40.9 |
| Burera | 12,313 | 8,880 | 3,433 | 100.0 | 72.1 | 27.9 |
| Gicumbi | 18,233 | 11,956 | 6,277 | 100.0 | 65.6 | 34.4 |
| North Province | 83,438 | 54,727 | 28,711 | 100.0 | 65.6 | 34.4 |
| Rwamagana | 16,894 | 9,928 | 6,966 | 100.0 | 58.8 | 41.2 |
| Nyagatare | 16,037 | 9,706 | 6,331 | 100.0 | 60.5 | 39.5 |
| Gatsibo | 12,272 | 7,750 | 4,522 | 100.0 | 63.2 | 36.8 |
| Kayonza | 14,339 | 8,517 | 5,822 | 100.0 | 59.4 | 40.6 |
| Kirehe | 14,714 | 9,247 | 5,467 | 100.0 | 62.8 | 37.2 |
| Ngoma | 14,276 | 9,056 | 5,220 | 100.0 | 63.4 | 36.6 |
| Bugesera | 17,732 | 10,498 | 7,234 | 100.0 | 59.2 | 40.8 |
| East Province | 106,264 | 64,702 | 41,562 | 100.0 | 60.9 | 39.1 |
| Rwanda | 616,737 | 383,334 | 233,403 | 100.0 | 62.2 | 37.8 |

Source : NISR, Rwanda Establishment Census 2017

2.3. Distribution of workers by economic activities and by sex

As far as the Economic activity distribution of workers is concerned (see Table 2.2.3), it is found that about 65 percent of the workers are engaged in four economic activities: where 23.0 percent of workers belong to wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles; 10.9 percent of workers in manufacturing, 15.2 percent of workers are engaged in accommodation and food service activities and 15.5 percent of workers are engaged in educational activities. Furthermore, it is found that about 20 percent of

working persons are involved in other four economic activities: other services activities (7.3 percent), health and social work (4.8 percent); Public administration and defense; compulsory social security (4.2 percent), and administrative and support services activities (3.6 percent).

Table 2.3.1: Distribution of workers by economic activities and by sex

| Economic Activities (ISIC level I) | Count | | | Percentage | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| Agriculture, forestry and fishing | 31,999 | 19,333 | 12,666 | 5.2 | 5.0 | 5.4 |
| Mining and quarrying | 14,772 | 12,669 | 2,103 | 2.4 | 3.3 | 0.9 |
| Manufacturing | 66,931 | 41,453 | 25,478 | 10.9 | 10.8 | 10.9 |
| Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply | 1,934 | 1,549 | 385 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.2 |
| Water supply, sewage, waste management and remediation activities | 2,857 | 1,803 | 1,054 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Construction | 8,546 | 6,896 | 1,650 | 1.4 | 1.8 | 0.7 |
| Whole sale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles | 142,126 | 80,499 | 61,627 | 23.0 | 21.0 | 26.4 |
| Transportation and storage | 11,774 | 8,088 | 3,686 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 1.6 |
| Accommodation and food service activities | 93,568 | 59,168 | 34,400 | 15.2 | 15.4 | 14.7 |
| Information and communication | 3,137 | 2,325 | 812 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.3 |
| Financial and insurance activities | 12,356 | 7,039 | 5,317 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 2.3 |
| Real estate activities | 683 | 482 | 201 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Professional, scientific and technical activities | 4,688 | 3,166 | 1,522 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.7 |
| Administrative and support services activities | 22,347 | 17,257 | 5,090 | 3.6 | 4.5 | 2.2 |
| Public administration and defense; compulsory social security | 26,210 | 17,707 | 8,503 | 4.2 | 4.6 | 3.6 |
| Education | 95,867 | 55,469 | 40,398 | 15.5 | 14.5 | 17.3 |
| Human health and social work activities | 29,831 | 13,280 | 16,551 | 4.8 | 3.5 | 7.1 |
| Arts, entertainment and recreation | 1,753 | 980 | 773 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Other services activities | 45,320 | 34,149 | 11,171 | 7.3 | 8.9 | 4.8 |
| Not stated | 38 | 22 | 16 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Total | 616,737 | 383,334 | 233,403 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Source : NISR, Rwanda Establishment Census 2017

With reference to the nature of certain economic activities which are mostly male dominated; the percentage of female workers is as low as 14.2 percent in mining and quarrying; 19.9 percent in electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply; 19.3 percent in construction. On the other extreme, the percentage of female workers attains its highest score in Human health and social work activities (55.5 percent), Arts (44.1 percent), whole sale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles, entertainment and recreation (43.4 percent), Financial and insurance activities (43 percent). Agriculture, forestry and fishing (39.6 percent); remains also predominant economic activities for women.

On the other hand, male workers are more predominant in mining and quarrying (85.8 percent), electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (80.1 percent), and construction (80.7 percent).

Table 2.3.2: Distribution of workers (counts and percentages) by sex and by economic activities

| Economic Activities | Count | | | Percentage | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female |
| Agriculture, forestry and fishing | 31,999 | 19,333 | 12,666 | 100 | 60.4 | 39.6 |
| Mining and quarrying | 14,772 | 12,669 | 2,103 | 100 | 85.8 | 14.2 |
| Manufacturing | 66,931 | 41,453 | 25,478 | 100 | 61.9 | 38.1 |
| Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply | 1,934 | 1,549 | 385 | 100 | 80.1 | 19.9 |
| Water supply, sewage, waste management and remediation activities | 2,857 | 1,803 | 1,054 | 100 | 63.1 | 36.9 |
| Construction | 8,546 | 6,896 | 1,650 | 100 | 80.7 | 19.3 |
| Whole sale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles | 142,126 | 80,499 | 61,627 | 100 | 56.6 | 43.4 |
| Transportation and storage | 11,774 | 8,088 | 3,686 | 100 | 68.7 | 31.3 |
| Accommodation and food service activities | 93,568 | 59,168 | 34,400 | 100 | 63.2 | 36.8 |
| Information and communication | 3,137 | 2,325 | 812 | 100 | 74.1 | 25.9 |
| Financial and insurance activities | 12,356 | 7,039 | 5,317 | 100 | 57.0 | 43.0 |
| Real estate activities | 683 | 482 | 201 | 100 | 70.6 | 29.4 |
| Professional, scientific and technical activities | 4,688 | 3,166 | 1,522 | 100 | 67.5 | 32.5 |
| Administrative and support services activities | 22,347 | 17,257 | 5,090 | 100 | 77.2 | 22.8 |
| Public administration and defense; compulsory social security | 26,210 | 17,707 | 8,503 | 100 | 67.6 | 32.4 |
| Education | 95,867 | 55,469 | 40,398 | 100 | 57.9 | 42.1 |
| Human health and social work activities | 29,831 | 13,280 | 16,551 | 100 | 44.5 | 55.5 |
| Arts, entertainment and recreation | 1,753 | 980 | 773 | 100 | 55.9 | 44.1 |
| Other services activities | 45,320 | 34,149 | 11,171 | 100 | 75.4 | 24.6 |
| Not stated | 38 | 22 | 16 | 100 | 57.9 | 42.1 |
| Total | 616,737 | 383,334 | 233,403 | 100 | 62.2 | 37.8 |

Source : NISR, Rwanda Establishment Census 2017

2.4. Changes in establishments' characteristics since 2014

A comparison of 2014 Establishment Census with 2017 establishment census shows that there was an increase of number of establishments from 154,236 establishments in 2014 to 190,288 establishments in 2017 (an increase of 23.4 percent). The increase of the number of establishments is much greater in urban than in rural areas. The number of establishments increased from 58,438 to 75,449 establishments in urban areas (29 percent) and 95,798 to 114,839 establishments in rural areas (20 percent), between 2014 and 2017 respectively.

As far as private and business oriented mixed establishments are concerned, the number of establishments increases by 24 percent in total business oriented establishments. Similarly, to all establishments, the number of business oriented establishments has increased more in urban areas (30 percent) than in rural areas (20.3 percent) – (see Table 2.4.1).

Table 2.4.1: Change of all establishments and business oriented establishments from 2014 to 2017 by residence (rural/urban)

| Year | All establishments | | | Business oriented establishments | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|--------------|--------------|----------------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Total | Urban | Rural | Total | Urban | Rural |
| 2014 | 154,236 | 58,438 | 95,798 | 148,376 | 56,795 | 91,581 |
| 2017 | 190,288 | 75,449 | 114,839 | 183,867 | 73,720 | 110,147 |
| % increase | 23.4% | 29.1% | 19.9% | 23.9% | 29.8% | 20.3% |

Source : NISR, Rwanda Establishment Census 2017

2.4.1. Changes of the number of establishments from 2014 to 2017 according to economic activity

The distribution of businesses by economic activity shows that in term of numbers, the majority of economic activities achieved a positive growth (see Table 2.4.2). The number of real estate activities increased from 4 to 103 establishments, followed by water supply, sewage, waste management and remediation activities with an increase from 49 establishments to 574 from 2014 to 2017 respectively. There is a set of economic activities that has shown an increase of less than 30 percent. Those are the transportation and storage (29.8 percent), whole sale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (22.4 percent) and mining and quarrying (8.9 percent). However, there is a decrease between 2014 and 2017 for agriculture, forestry and fishing (-24.7 Percent).

Table 2.4.2: Change of private establishments and business oriented mixed establishments from 2014 to 2017 by economic activity

| Economic Activity (ISIC level I) | 2014 | 2017 | % change |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|-------------|
| Agriculture, forestry and fishing | 724 | 545 | (24.7) |
| Mining and quarrying | 281 | 306 | 8.9 |
| Manufacturing | 10,730 | 14,171 | 32.1 |
| Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply | 20 | 127 | 535.0 |
| Water supply, sewage, waste management and remediation activities | 49 | 574 | 1,071.4 |
| Construction | 156 | 156 | 0.0 |
| Whole sale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles | 78,453 | 96,002 | 22.4 |
| Transportation and storage | 282 | 366 | 29.8 |
| Accommodation and food service activities | 44,621 | 51,830 | 16.2 |
| Information and communication | 397 | 1,130 | 184.6 |
| Financial and insurance activities | 1,146 | 1,530 | 33.5 |
| Real estate activities | 4 | 103 | 2,475.0 |
| Professional, scientific and technical activities | 932 | 1,207 | 29.5 |
| Administrative and support services activities | 917 | 1,401 | 52.8 |
| Education | 499 | 1,014 | 103.2 |
| Human health and social work activities | 458 | 617 | 34.7 |
| Arts, entertainment and recreation | 131 | 430 | 228.2 |
| Other services activities | 8495 | 12,355 | 45.4 |
| Not stated | 0 | 3 | - |
| Total | 148,376 | 183,867 | 23.9 |

Source : NISR, Rwanda Establishment Census 2014 & 2017

Table 2.4.3 shows the change (in percentage) of private establishments and business oriented public and private partnership by economic activity according to urban/rural areas between 2014 to 2017.

In rural areas, the highest increase in the number of establishments between the two censuses was observed in water supply, sewage, waste management and remediation activities the number of establishments increased from 21 to 323 establishments, followed by electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply where the number of establishments has increased from 5 to 29 establishments, real estate activities , where the number of establishments increased from one to 5 establishments; while in arts, entertainment and recreation, the number of establishments increased from 20 to 99 establishments and information and communication from 158 to 373 establishments.

For the remaining economic activities which experienced growth during the period, the increase range from 11 percent for mining and quarrying to 77.4 percent for education. Some economic activities in rural areas decreased: for agriculture: (- 25 percent), forestry and fishing, construction (- 50 percent).

In the same vein, in urban area, there were some economic activities for which the number of establishments increased from 2014 to 2017, and for others the number has decreased. The economic activity which has shown significant increase in urban areas are real estate activities where the number of establishments has increased from 3 to 98; water supply, sewage, waste management and remediation activities has increased from 28 to 251 and electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply from 15 to 98 establishments.

For the remaining economic activities, which experienced growth, percentage increase varies from 20.5 percent for manufacturing to 213.8 percent for information and communication (increase from 239 to 757 establishments).

Regarding the declining of economic activities in urban areas, the highest decrease in urban areas was reported for agriculture, forestry and fishing (24.5 percent) and mining and quarrying (5.7 percent).

Table 2.4.3: Change of private establishments and business oriented public and private partnership by economic activity according to location areas from 2014 to 2017.

| Economic Activity (ISIC level I) | Urban | | | Rural | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|----------------|-------------|
| | 2014 | 2017 | % changes | 2014 | 2017 | % changes |
| Agriculture, forestry and fishing | 102 | 77 | -24.5 | 622 | 468 | -24.8 |
| Mining and quarrying | 35 | 33 | -5.7 | 246 | 273 | 11.0 |
| Manufacturing | 5,421 | 6,530 | 20.5 | 5,309 | 7,641 | 43.9 |
| Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply | 15 | 98 | 553.3 | 5 | 29 | 480.0 |
| Water supply, sewage, waste management and remediation activities | 28 | 251 | 796.4 | 21 | 323 | 1438.1 |
| Construction | 142 | 149 | 4.9 | 14 | 7 | -50.0 |
| Whole sale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles | 36,352 | 46,047 | 26.7 | 42,101 | 49,955 | 18.7 |
| Transportation and storage | 216 | 281 | 30.1 | 66 | 85 | 28.8 |
| Accommodation and food service activities | 8,076 | 10,142 | 25.6 | 36,545 | 41,688 | 14.1 |
| Information and communication | 239 | 757 | 216.7 | 158 | 373 | 136.1 |
| Financial and insurance activities | 631 | 877 | 39.0 | 515 | 653 | 26.8 |
| Real estate activities | 3 | 98 | 3166.7 | 1 | 5 | 400.0 |
| Professional, scientific and technical activities | 750 | 987 | 31.6 | 182 | 220 | 20.9 |
| Administrative and support services activities | 639 | 942 | 47.4 | 278 | 459 | 65.1 |
| Education | 304 | 668 | 119.7 | 195 | 346 | 77.4 |
| Human health and social work activities | 291 | 386 | 32.6 | 167 | 231 | 38.3 |
| Arts, entertainment and recreation | 111 | 331 | 198.2 | 20 | 99 | 395.0 |
| Other services activities | 3,374 | 5,063 | 50.1 | 5,121 | 7,292 | 42.4 |
| Not stated | 0 | 3 | - | - | - | - |
| Total | 56,795 | 73,720 | 29.8 | 91,581 | 110,147 | 20.3 |

Source : NISR, Rwanda Establishment Census 2014 & 2017

2.4.2. Changes of the number of establishments from 2014 to 2017 by District

Table 2.3.4 shows that all districts have experienced an increase in number of establishments between 2014 and 2017. The change varies substantially over districts, where it is at its lowest levels: 2.4 percent for Huye, 2.5 percent for Gisagara and 8.3 for Karongi districts. The uppermost increase (43.0 percent) has been observed in Kirehe district. For the remaining districts, the increase fluctuates from 9.4 percent in Nyagatare and Gatsibo to 41.8 percent in Kicukiro district.

By province, Kigali City has the highest increase in establishments (34.0 percent) followed by North Province (25.0 percent), East province (22.5 percent), West province (21.3 percent) and South (17.0 percent).

Table 2.4.4: Change of private establishments and business oriented public and private partnership by district and province from 2014 to 2017

| District/Province | 2014 | 2017 | % change |
|-----------------------|----------------|----------------|-------------|
| Nyarugenge | 11,971 | 15,665 | 30.9 |
| Gasabo | 11,966 | 15,793 | 32.0 |
| Kicukiro | 7,831 | 11,103 | 41.8 |
| Kigali City | 31,768 | 42,561 | 34.0 |
| Nyanza | 3,197 | 3,833 | 19.9 |
| Gisagara | 2,453 | 2,515 | 2.5 |
| Nyaruguru | 3,132 | 3,470 | 10.8 |
| Huye | 4,357 | 4,463 | 2.4 |
| Nyamagabe | 4,103 | 4,683 | 14.1 |
| Ruhango | 3,355 | 3,968 | 18.3 |
| Muhanga | 5,789 | 7,267 | 25.5 |
| Kamonyi | 4,473 | 5,893 | 31.7 |
| South Province | 30,859 | 36,092 | 17.0 |
| Karongi | 4,308 | 4,664 | 8.3 |
| Rutsiro | 4,037 | 4,803 | 19.0 |
| Rubavu | 6,426 | 8,744 | 36.1 |
| Nyabihu | 3,493 | 3,920 | 12.2 |
| Ngororero | 4,018 | 4,820 | 20.0 |
| Rusizi | 5,090 | 6,534 | 28.4 |
| Nyamasheke | 4,178 | 4,774 | 14.3 |
| West Province | 31,550 | 38,259 | 21.3 |
| Rulindo | 3,593 | 4,424 | 23.1 |
| Gakenke | 3,881 | 4,377 | 12.8 |
| Musanze | 6,447 | 8,775 | 36.1 |
| Burera | 3,756 | 4,512 | 20.1 |
| Gicumbi | 4,995 | 6,250 | 25.1 |
| North Province | 22,672 | 28,338 | 25.0 |
| Rwamagana | 4,702 | 5,892 | 25.3 |
| Nyagatare | 5,855 | 6,404 | 9.4 |
| Gatsibo | 4,283 | 4,686 | 9.4 |
| Kayonza | 3,735 | 5,082 | 36.1 |
| Kirehe | 3,940 | 5,634 | 43.0 |
| Ngoma | 3,858 | 4,503 | 16.7 |
| Bugesera | 5,154 | 6,416 | 24.5 |
| East Province | 31,527 | 38,617 | 22.5 |
| Total | 148,376 | 183,867 | 23.9 |

Source : NISR, Rwanda Establishment Census 2014 & 2017

2.4.3. Change of the number of enterprises by size from 2014 to 2017

In 2017, Establishment Census, the enterprise's size is estimated basing on the number of workers per establishment. The following four categories were defined: Micro (1 to 3 workers), Small (4-30 workers), Medium (31-100 workers) and Large 100 workers and above).

With regard to the enterprise's size, there is an increase in all size categories. The highest increase is observed for medium enterprises (26.5 percent), followed by micro enterprises (24.5 percent), large (23.0 percent) while small size enterprises have achieved the lowest increase (12.8 percent).

Table 2.4.5: Change of private enterprises and public business oriented enterprises by size categories from 2014 to 2017.

| Size | Count | | % increase |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|-------------|
| | 2014 | 2017 | |
| Micro(1-3) | 138,039 | 171,849 | 24.5 |
| Small(4-30) | 9,585 | 10,815 | 12.8 |
| Medium(31-100) | 539 | 682 | 26.5 |
| Large(100+) | 213 | 262 | 23.0 |
| Total | 148,376 | 183,608 | 23.7 |

Source : NISR, Rwanda Establishment Census 2014 & 2017

2.4.4. Change in employment opportunities from 2014 to 2017 by economic activities.

Table 2.4.6 displays employment opportunities changes by economic activities. In total, the increase in employment opportunities (31.0 percent) exceeds the increase in the number of establishments between 2014 and 2017 (23.7 percent).

The increase in employment opportunities is profound for real estate activities where the number of employees increased from 9 to 679 employed persons, and other services activities from 857 to 30,691 employed persons in 2014 and 2017 respectively. For the remaining economic activities' employment opportunities, the level ranges from 5.6 percent for financial and insurance activities, 704 to 2,650 employed persons for Water supply, sewage, waste management and remediation activities and from 4,532 to 11,442 employed persons for transportation and storage activities from 2014 to 2017 respectively.

On the other hand, some economic activities have declined in employment opportunities size during the indicated period. The highest decrease observed is 59 percent for Arts, entertainment and recreation, followed by Human health and social work activities (- 47.3 percent) between 2014 and 2017.

Table 2.4.6: Employment opportunities change in private establishments and business oriented public and private partnership by economic activity from 2014 to 2017.

| Economic Activity (ISIC level I) | 2014 | 2017 | % change |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| Agriculture, forestry and fishing | 26,273 | 31,870 | 21.3 |
| Mining and quarrying | 16,182 | 14,765 | -8.8 |
| Manufacturing | 39,581 | 66,650 | 68.4 |
| Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply | 1,747 | 1,740 | -0.4 |
| Water supply, sewage, waste management and remediation activities | 704 | 2,650 | 276.4 |
| Construction | 5,087 | 8,523 | 67.5 |
| Whole sale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles | 120,419 | 141,054 | 17.1 |
| Transportation and storage | 4,532 | 11,442 | 152.5 |
| Accommodation and food service activities | 82,040 | 93,208 | 13.6 |
| Information and communication | 1,824 | 3,060 | 67.8 |
| Financial and insurance activities | 11,195 | 11,827 | 5.6 |
| Real estate activities | 9 | 679 | 7444.4 |
| Professional, scientific and technical activities | 2,861 | 4,046 | 41.4 |
| Administrative and support services activities | 11,045 | 22,199 | 101.0 |
| Education | 17,636 | 15,170 | -14.0 |
| Human health and social work activities | 9,323 | 4,910 | -47.3 |
| Arts, entertainment and recreation | 4,109 | 1,684 | -59.0 |
| Other services activities | 857 | 30,691 | 3481.2 |
| Not stated | 459 | 38 | -91.7 |
| Total | 355,883 | 466,206 | 31.0 |

Source : NISR, Rwanda Establishment Census 2014 & 2017

Table 2.4.7 reveals changes in employment opportunities by size category of establishment. There is increase in employment opportunities in all categories of establishments. The employment opportunities increase from 10.6 percent for small establishments to 89.8 percent for large establishments.

Table 2.4.7: Employment opportunities change in private enterprises and public business oriented enterprise by size categories from 2014 to 2017

| Size | Count | | % change |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| | 2014 | 2017 | |
| Micro(1-3) | 186,357 | 219,723 | 17.9 |
| Small(4-30) | 72,153 | 79,789 | 10.6 |
| Medium(31-100) | 27,624 | 34,286 | 24.1 |
| Large(100+) | 69,749 | 132,408 | 89.8 |
| Total | 355,883 | 466,206 | 31.0 |

Source : NISR, Rwanda Establishment Census 2014 & 2017

The table 2.4.8 below depicts the employment change by location area (urban/rural), the employment opportunities increased in both location areas and the highest increase is in urban areas with 35.2 percent while in rural areas, the increase is about 26.4 percent.

Table 2.4.8: Employment opportunities change in private establishments and business oriented public and private partnership by establishments' location areas from 2014 to 2017.

| Location | Counts | | % change |
|--------------|----------------|----------------|-------------|
| | 2014 | 2017 | |
| Urban | 185,636 | 251,045 | 35.2 |
| Rural | 170,247 | 215,161 | 26.4 |
| Total | 355,883 | 466,206 | 31.0 |

Source : NISR, Rwanda Establishment Census 2014 & 2017

CHAPTER THREE: FORMAL AND INFORMAL SECTOR

3.1. Criteria for classification of enterprises into formal/informal sectors on the basis of the 2017 Establishment Census

The 2017 Establishment Census has enumerated all establishments in Rwanda. The establishment is defined as an enterprise or a part of enterprise with a constant site, performing one or more economic activity under one administration.

An enterprise, on the other hand, is either a standalone establishment or a multi-branch entity; each of its branches is considered as an establishment.

An enterprise, rather than establishment, is the unit which has been used for the definition of formal/informal sector in Rwanda.

The 2017 Establishment Census comprises some information that can be used in creating an objective and evidence based definition of formal/informal economic sectors in Rwanda.

This information includes:

- Registration at Rwanda Revenue Authority (RRA): registration is verified if the enterprise pays any of VAT, TPR or income taxes.
- Whether the enterprise maintains regular operational accounts: the regular operational accounts are indispensable in compiling all other accounts such as profit/loss account, balance sheet, income statement, etc.
- Total number of employed workers: employment includes self-employed, employers, unpaid family workers and hired employees.
- Production of goods/services for sale or barter: this information item has not specifically been included in the establishment census questionnaire. Nonetheless the Industry classification (ISIC-R 6) of the enterprise main economic activity has been used as a proxy to determine whether the enterprise produces good/services for sale or barter.

Since the size criterion (in terms of number of employed persons) can misclassify many small enterprises into formal sector, it was decided to relax the size criterion and limit the definition to Maintaining operational accounts and RRA registration, in addition to production of goods/services for sale or barter in non-agricultural activities.

In view of the above considerations, the criteria of defining formal/informal sectors in Rwanda are presented in Table 3.1.

Table 3.1: The classification characteristics of enterprises into Formal and Informal sectors in Rwanda

| Criterion | Formal Sector | Informal Sector |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| Regular Operational Accounts | Yes | No |
| RRA registration | Yes | No |
| Production of goods/services for sale or barter in non-agricultural activities | Yes | Yes |

3.2. Prevalence of formal and informal enterprises in Rwanda

On the basis of the above criterion of formal and informal enterprises, informal enterprises are predominant in Rwanda. Overall, 93% of business oriented enterprises are in informal sector (167,180 enterprises).

Formal enterprises amount to 13,566 enterprises equivalent to 8 percent of all eligible enterprises operating in Rwanda at the time of data collection (Table 3.2). While public and public private partnership (PPP) enterprises are all classified as formal, 54 percent of cooperatives and only 7 percent of private enterprises classified as formal.

On the other hand, informal enterprises are predominant among the private sector (93 percent) and cooperatives (46 percent).

Table 3.2: Prevalence of Formal/informal enterprises according to formality status

| Institutional sector | Count | | | Percentage | | |
|----------------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| | Total | Formal | Informal | Total | Formal | Informal |
| Private sector | 178,411 | 12,281 | 166,130 | 100 | 6.9 | 93.1 |
| Cooperative | 2,281 | 1,231 | 1,050 | 100 | 54.0 | 46.0 |
| Public sector | 18 | 18 | 0 | 100 | 100 | 0 |
| Public Private Partnership | 36 | 36 | 0 | 100 | 100 | 0 |
| Total | 180,746 | 13,566 | 167,180 | 100 | 7.5 | 92.5 |

Source : NISR, Rwanda Establishment Census 2017

3.3. Characteristics of Formal and Informal Enterprises in Rwanda

3.3.1. Prevalence of Formal/Informal enterprises according to Institutional Sector

According to the table 3.3, among all enterprises, 99 percent operate as private while about one percent of all enterprises is operate as cooperatives, public sector or Public and private partnership.

In addition, table 3.3 shows that the majority of formal enterprises (90 percent) are in private sector. Cooperatives, public private partnership (PPP) and public sector have respectively 9, 0.3 and 0.1 percent of formal categories respectively.

Table 3.3: Prevalence of Formal/informal enterprises according to institutional sector

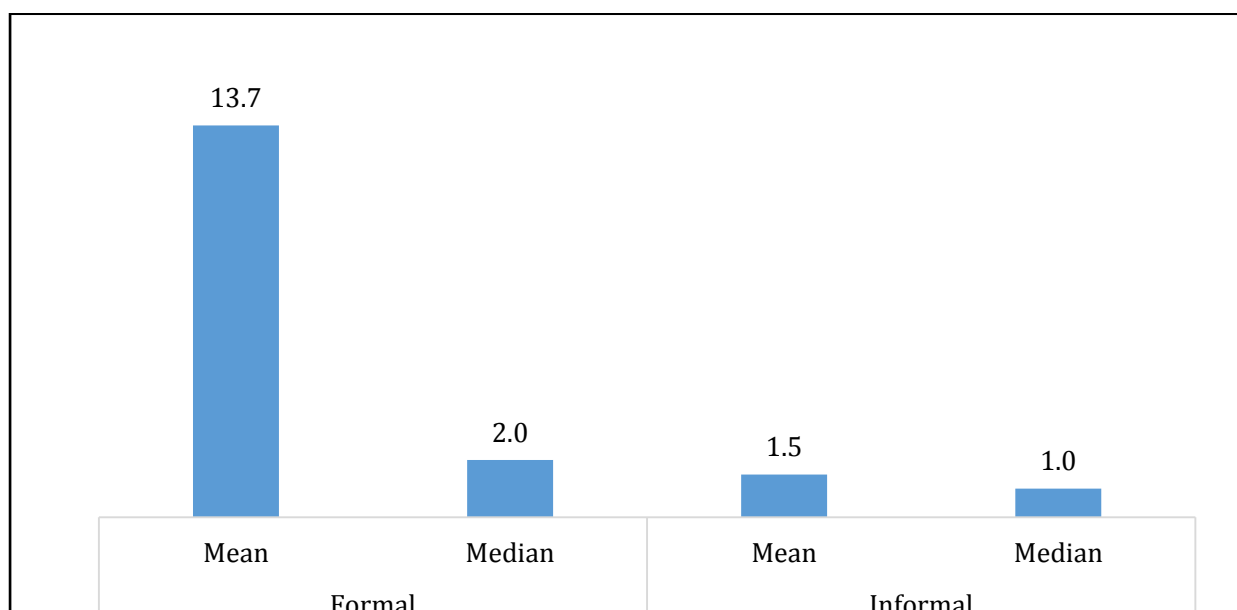
| Institutional sector | Count | | | Percentage | | |
|----------------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | Total | Formal | Informal | Total | Formal | Informal |
| Private sector | 178,411 | 12,281 | 166,130 | 98.7 | 90.5 | 99.4 |
| Cooperative | 2,281 | 1,231 | 1,050 | 1.3 | 9.1 | 0.6 |
| Public sector | 18 | 18 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0 |
| Public Private Partnership | 36 | 36 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0 |
| Total | 180,746 | 13,566 | 167,180 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

Source : NISR, Rwanda Establishment Census 2017

3.3.2. Distribution of formal/informal enterprises by size

The Figure 11 shows the distribution of enterprises into formal and informal category by size. Clearly the formal enterprises tend to be larger than informal enterprises. Moreover, the mean and median size of formal enterprises (13.7 and 2) substantially exceed those of informal enterprises (1.5 and 1).

Figure 11: Mean and Median size of formal and informal enterprises



Source : NISR, Rwanda Establishment Census 2017

Table 3.4 shows that 94 percent of enterprises are of micro size meaning that they have between one and three employees. About 6 percent of these enterprises have four and more employees.

Comparing the formal and informal sector, 97 percent of informal enterprises and 60 percent of formal enterprises are micro enterprises (1 to 3 employees).

On the other hand, 3 percent of informal and 34 percent of formal sector are small enterprises. Overall, 5 percent of formal sector have more than 30 employees, while only 0.1 percent of informal sector have more than 30 employees.

Table 3.4: Distribution of enterprises into formal and informal by size

| Size | Count | | | Percentage | | |
|----------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | Total | Formal | Informal | Total | Formal | Informal |
| Micro(1-3) | 170,161 | 8,173 | 161,988 | 94.1 | 60.2 | 96.9 |
| Small(4-30) | 9,712 | 4,660 | 5,052 | 5.4 | 34.4 | 3.0 |
| Medium(31-100) | 609 | 493 | 116 | 0.3 | 3.6 | 0.1 |
| Large(100+) | 264 | 240 | 24 | 0.1 | 1.8 | 0.0 |
| Total | 180,746 | 13,566 | 167,180 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

Source : NISR, Rwanda Establishment Census 2017

Table 3.5 reveals that about 5 percent of micro-enterprises are formal, 91 percent of large enterprises are formal. On the other hand, 95 percent of micro-enterprises are informal, while 9 percent of large enterprises are of informal.

Table 3. 5: Prevalence of Formal/informal enterprises by size

| Size | Count | | | Percentage | | |
|----------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| | Total | Formal | Informal | Total | Formal | Informal |
| Micro(1-3) | 170,161 | 8,173 | 161,988 | 100 | 4.8 | 95.2 |
| Small(4-30) | 9,712 | 4,660 | 5,052 | 100 | 48.0 | 52.0 |
| Medium(31-100) | 609 | 493 | 116 | 100 | 81.0 | 19.0 |
| Large(100+) | 264 | 240 | 24 | 100 | 90.9 | 9.1 |
| Total | 180,746 | 13,566 | 167,180 | 100 | 7.5 | 92.5 |

Source : NISR, Rwanda Establishment Census 2017

3.3.3. Distribution of formal and informal enterprises according to Economic Activity

Table 3.6 displays the economic activity distribution within formal and informal enterprises. Overall, 53 percent of the whole sale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles economic activity are classified as informal enterprises, 29 percent of accommodation and food service activities are classified as informal enterprises. At middle level, the manufacturing and other services activities represent 8 percent and 7 percent of informal activities respectively.

The percentage of formal enterprises by economic activity exceeds or is in the same magnitude as informal sector enterprises for the majority of economic activities. In most of economic activities the formal sector is predominant except for the whole sale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (53% for informal and 50% for the formal), and other economic activities not stated (7% for the informal and 5% for the formal sector). On the other hand, accommodation and food service activities represent 15 percent and 30 percent for formal and informal activities respectively.

Table 3.6: Distribution of Formal/informal enterprises by economic activity

| Economic Activity | Count | | | Percentage | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | Total | Formal | Informal | Total | Formal | Informal |
| Mining and quarrying | 270 | 122 | 148 | 0.1 | 0.9 | 0.1 |
| Manufacturing | 14,038 | 1,057 | 12,981 | 7.8 | 7.8 | 7.8 |
| Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply | 60 | 37 | 23 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 |
| Water supply, sewage, waste management and remediation activities | 445 | 41 | 404 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| Construction | 152 | 119 | 33 | 0.1 | 0.9 | 0.0 |
| Whole sale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles | 95,136 | 6,719 | 88,417 | 52.6 | 49.5 | 52.9 |
| Transportation and storage | 289 | 118 | 171 | 0.2 | 0.9 | 0.1 |
| Accommodation and food service activities | 51,678 | 1,982 | 49,696 | 28.6 | 14.6 | 29.7 |
| Information and communication | 1,080 | 151 | 929 | 0.6 | 1.1 | 0.6 |
| Financial and insurance activities | 1,006 | 705 | 301 | 0.6 | 5.2 | 0.2 |
| Real estate activities | 100 | 70 | 30 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.0 |
| Professional, scientific and technical activities | 1,190 | 459 | 731 | 0.7 | 3.4 | 0.4 |
| Administrative and support services activities | 1,381 | 349 | 1,032 | 0.8 | 2.6 | 0.6 |
| Private formal Education | 948 | 619 | 329 | 0.5 | 4.6 | 0.2 |
| Human health and social work activities | 591 | 332 | 259 | 0.3 | 2.4 | 0.2 |
| Arts, entertainment and recreation | 250 | 47 | 203 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.1 |
| Other services activities | 12,129 | 636 | 11,493 | 6.7 | 4.7 | 6.9 |
| Not stated | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Total | 180,746 | 13,566 | 167,180 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

Source : NISR, Rwanda Establishment Census 2017

The table 3.7 shows the prevalence of formal and informal enterprises by economic activities. Formal enterprises are more predominant in the following economic activities: construction (78 percent), financial and insurance activities and real estate activities (70 percent each), electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (62 percent), and private formal education (65 percent), Human health and social work activities (56 percent). On the other hand, Formal enterprises are less represented in Water supply, sewage, waste management and remediation activities (9 percent), manufacturing (7.5 percent), Whole sale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (7 percent), Accommodation and food service activities (4 percent).

As far as informal enterprises are concerned, informal enterprises are more represented in the following activities: accommodation and food service activities (96 percent), manufacturing (93 percent), whole sale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (93 percent), Water supply, sewage, waste management and remediation activities (91 percent), Information and communication (86 percent) and Arts, entertainment and recreation (81 percent). On the other hand, Informal enterprises are less represented in Human health and social work activities (44 percent), electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (38 percent), private formal education (35 percent),

Financial and insurance activities and real estate activities (30 percent each) and construction (22 percent).

Table 3.7: Prevalence of formal/informal enterprises by economic activity

| Economic Activity | Count | | | Percentage | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| | Total | Formal | Informal | Total | Formal | Informal |
| Mining and quarrying | 270 | 122 | 148 | 100 | 45.2 | 54.8 |
| Manufacturing | 14,038 | 1,057 | 12,981 | 100 | 7.5 | 92.5 |
| Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply | 60 | 37 | 23 | 100 | 61.7 | 38.3 |
| Water supply, sewage, waste management and remediation activities | 445 | 41 | 404 | 100 | 9.2 | 90.8 |
| Construction | 152 | 119 | 33 | 100 | 78.3 | 21.7 |
| Whole sale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles | 95,136 | 6,719 | 88,417 | 100 | 7.1 | 92.9 |
| Transportation and storage | 289 | 118 | 171 | 100 | 40.8 | 59.2 |
| Accommodation and food service activities | 51,678 | 1,982 | 49,696 | 100 | 3.8 | 96.2 |
| Information and communication | 1,080 | 151 | 929 | 100 | 14.0 | 86.0 |
| Financial and insurance activities | 1,006 | 705 | 301 | 100 | 70.1 | 29.9 |
| Real estate activities | 100 | 70 | 30 | 100 | 70.0 | 30.0 |
| Professional, scientific and technical activities | 1,190 | 459 | 731 | 100 | 38.6 | 61.4 |
| Administrative and support services activities | 1,381 | 349 | 1,032 | 100 | 25.3 | 74.7 |
| Private formal Education | 948 | 619 | 329 | 100 | 65.3 | 34.7 |
| Human health and social work activities | 591 | 332 | 259 | 100 | 56.2 | 43.8 |
| Arts, entertainment and recreation | 250 | 47 | 203 | 100 | 18.8 | 81.2 |
| Other services activities | 12,129 | 636 | 11,493 | 100 | 5.2 | 94.8 |
| Not stated | 3 | 3 | 0 | 100 | 100.0 | 0.0 |
| Total | 180,746 | 13,566 | 167,180 | 100 | 7.5 | 92.5 |

Source : NISR, Rwanda Establishment Census 2017

3.3.4. Distribution of Formal/Informal enterprises according to urban/rural residence

Expectedly, the formal enterprises are concentrated in urban (76 percent) rather than rural (24 percent). The reverse pattern appears for informal enterprises where 63 percent of informal establishments are located in rural areas while 37 percent are located in urban – (see Table 3.8).

Table 3.8: Distribution of Formal/Informal enterprises by location (urban/Rural)

| Residence type | Count | | | Percentage | | |
|----------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | Total | Formal | Informal | Total | Formal | Informal |
| Urban | 71,890 | 10,258 | 61,632 | 39.8 | 75.6 | 36.9 |
| Rural | 108,856 | 3,308 | 105,548 | 60.2 | 24.4 | 63.1 |
| Total | 180,746 | 13,566 | 167,180 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

Source : NISR, Rwanda Establishment Census 2017

Overall, informal sector is predominant in both rural and urban areas. The table 3.8 below shows that the informal sector is predominant in urban as well as in rural area with 86 percent and 97 percent of enterprises are located in urban and rural areas respectively. On

the other hand, 14 percent and 3 percent of formal enterprises are located in urban and rural area respectively (see Table 3.9).

Table 3. 9: Prevalence of Formal/informal enterprises by urban/Rural residence

| Residence type | Count | | | Percentage | | |
|----------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| | Total | Formal | Informal | Total | Formal | Informal |
| Urban | 71,890 | 10,258 | 61,632 | 100 | 14.3 | 85.7 |
| Rural | 108,856 | 3,308 | 105,548 | 100 | 3.0 | 97.0 |
| Total | 180,746 | 13,566 | 167,180 | 100 | 7.5 | 92.5 |

Source : NISR, Rwanda Establishment Census 2017

3.3.5. Distribution of formal and informal enterprises by District and by province

The highest concentration of formal enterprises is in City of Kigali, with 49 percent. In the other provinces it varies from 10.6 percent in North province, 14.7 percent in East province (see Table 3.10 and Figure 12) while the informal enterprises are more concentrated in East and West province with 21.5 percent each. By districts, the Kigali City's districts have the high concentration of formal enterprises: Nyarugenge (21 percent), Gasabo (19.2 percent) and Kicukiro with 9 percent. The lowest concentration of formal enterprises is found in Gisagara, Nyamagabe, Rutsiro, Nyabihu, Ngororero and Burera Districts with less than one percent of the formal enterprises.

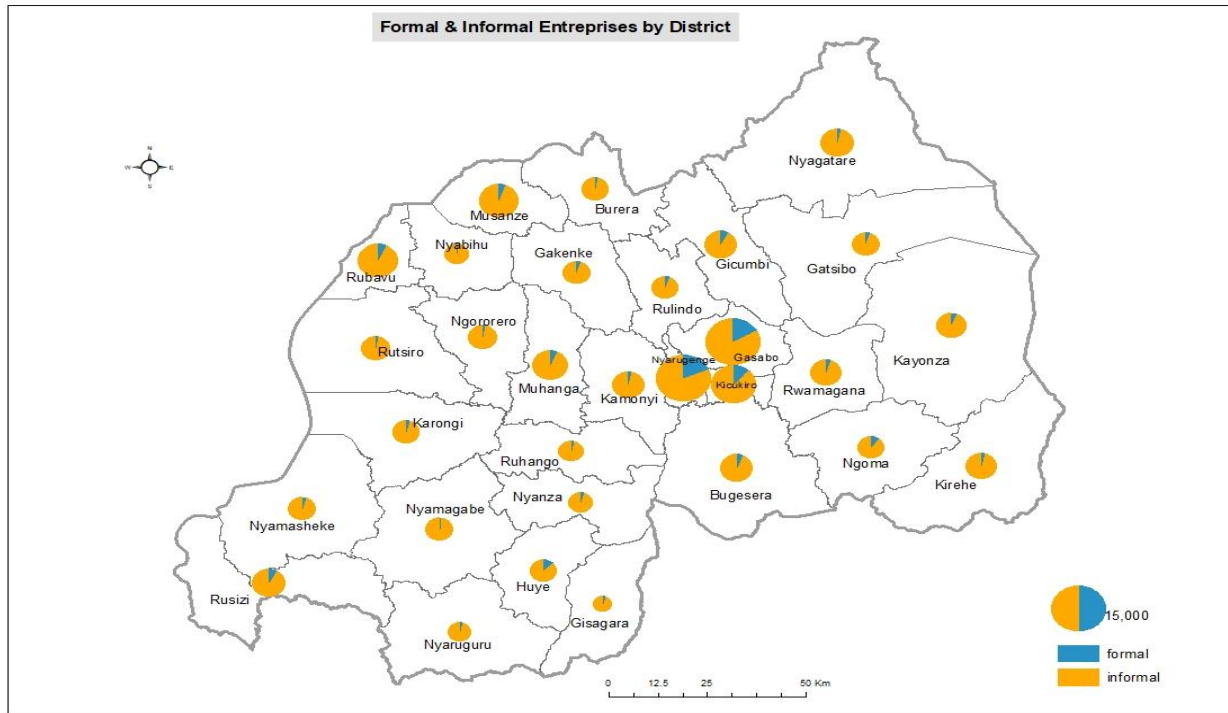
Similarly, the informal sector is more concentrated in Districts of Kigali City where Nyarugenge, Gasabo and Kicukiro Districts have 7.5 percent, 7.7 percent and 5.8 percent of the informal enterprises respectively. In the other Districts, the distribution of the informal enterprise varies from 1.4 percent in Gisagara District to 4.9 percent in Musanze District.

Table 3.10: Distribution of formal and informal enterprises by District and by Province

| DISTRICT/Province | Count | | | Percentage | | |
|-----------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Total | Formal | Informal | Total | Formal | Informal |
| Nyarugenge | 15,375 | 2,869 | 12,506 | 8.5 | 21.1 | 7.5 |
| Gasabo | 15,488 | 2,603 | 12,885 | 8.6 | 19.2 | 7.7 |
| Kicukiro | 10,873 | 1,215 | 9,658 | 6.0 | 9.0 | 5.8 |
| Kigali City | 41,736 | 6,687 | 35,049 | 23.1 | 49.3 | 21.0 |
| Nyanza | 3,736 | 143 | 3,593 | 2.1 | 1.1 | 2.1 |
| Gisagara | 2,478 | 93 | 2,385 | 1.4 | 0.7 | 1.4 |
| Nyaruguru | 3,416 | 135 | 3,281 | 1.9 | 1.0 | 2.0 |
| Huye | 4,344 | 530 | 3,814 | 2.4 | 3.9 | 2.3 |
| Nyamagabe | 4,619 | 111 | 4,508 | 2.6 | 0.8 | 2.7 |
| Ruhango | 3,884 | 154 | 3,730 | 2.1 | 1.1 | 2.2 |
| Muhanga | 7,130 | 464 | 6,666 | 3.9 | 3.4 | 4.0 |
| Kamonyi | 5,801 | 164 | 5,637 | 3.2 | 1.2 | 3.4 |
| South Province | 35,408 | 1,794 | 33,614 | 19.6 | 13.2 | 20.1 |
| Karongi | 4,573 | 173 | 4,400 | 2.5 | 1.3 | 2.6 |
| Rutsiro | 4,763 | 97 | 4,666 | 2.6 | 0.7 | 2.8 |
| Rubavu | 8,559 | 531 | 8,028 | 4.7 | 3.9 | 4.8 |
| Nyabihu | 3,844 | 60 | 3,784 | 2.1 | 0.4 | 2.3 |
| Ngororero | 4,755 | 88 | 4,667 | 2.6 | 0.6 | 2.8 |
| Rusizi | 6,384 | 505 | 5,879 | 3.5 | 3.7 | 3.5 |
| Nyamasheke | 4,696 | 195 | 4,501 | 2.6 | 1.4 | 2.7 |
| West Province | 37,574 | 1,649 | 35,925 | 20.8 | 12.2 | 21.5 |
| Rulindo | 4,358 | 230 | 4,128 | 2.4 | 1.7 | 2.5 |
| Gakenke | 4,355 | 205 | 4,150 | 2.4 | 1.5 | 2.5 |
| Musanze | 8,652 | 470 | 8,182 | 4.8 | 3.5 | 4.9 |
| Burera | 4,474 | 98 | 4,376 | 2.5 | 0.7 | 2.6 |
| Gicumbi | 6,187 | 436 | 5,751 | 3.4 | 3.2 | 3.4 |
| North Province | 28,026 | 1,439 | 26,587 | 15.5 | 10.6 | 15.9 |
| Rwamagana | 5,788 | 249 | 5,539 | 3.2 | 1.8 | 3.3 |
| Nyagatare | 6,315 | 212 | 6,103 | 3.5 | 1.6 | 3.7 |
| Gatsibo | 4,623 | 237 | 4,386 | 2.6 | 1.7 | 2.6 |
| Kayonza | 5,005 | 265 | 4,740 | 2.8 | 2.0 | 2.8 |
| Kirehe | 5,573 | 183 | 5,390 | 3.1 | 1.3 | 3.2 |
| Ngoma | 4,420 | 441 | 3,979 | 2.4 | 3.3 | 2.4 |
| Bugesera | 6,278 | 410 | 5,868 | 3.5 | 3.0 | 3.5 |
| East Province | 38,002 | 1,997 | 36,005 | 21.0 | 14.7 | 21.5 |
| Total | 180,746 | 13,566 | 167,180 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Source : NISR, Rwanda Establishment Census 2017

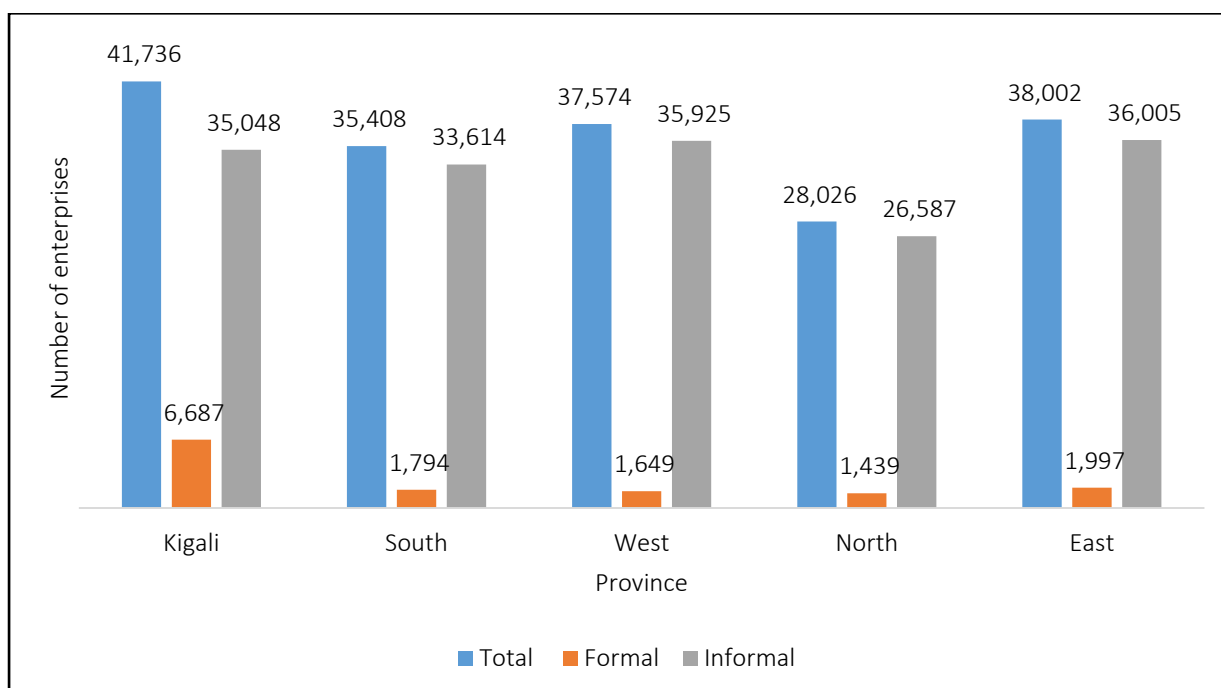
Figure 12: Distribution of formal/Informal establishments by District



Source : NISR, Rwanda Establishment Census 2017

Overall by province, formal and informal enterprises are predominant in all provinces. Kigali has the highest number of formal enterprises (6,687) the lowest number of formal enterprises is in North (1,439). On the other hand, the highest number of informal is found in Eastern province (36,005), the lowest number of informal enterprises is in North (26,587) (see Figure 13).

Figure 13: Distribution of formal/Informal enterprises by province



Source : NISR, Rwanda Establishment Census 2017

3.3.6. Distribution of formal and informal enterprises by year of starting operations

The table 3.11 shows the time trend of the year of starting operations for formal and informal enterprises. The table below reveals that over than 87 percent of enumerated enterprises have started operations in Rwanda between 2012 and 2017. Comparing the informal and formal enterprises, 69 percent of formal enterprises have started operating in Rwanda between 2012 and 2017 while 88 percent of the informal enterprises have started during the same period.

Table 3. 11: Distribution of formal/Informal enterprises according to year of starting operations in Rwanda

| Year of starting | Count | | | Percentage | | |
|------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | Total | Formal | Informal | Total | Formal | Informal |
| Before 1970 | 133 | 68 | 65 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.0 |
| 1970 -1999 | 2,580 | 543 | 2,037 | 1.4 | 4.0 | 1.2 |
| 2000 - 2011 | 20,444 | 3,364 | 17,080 | 11.3 | 24.8 | 10.2 |
| 2012 - 2014 | 30,775 | 3,218 | 27,557 | 17.0 | 23.7 | 16.5 |
| 2015 - 2017 | 126,550 | 6,122 | 120,428 | 70.0 | 45.1 | 72.0 |
| Not stated | 264 | 251 | 13 | 0.1 | 1.9 | 0.0 |
| Total | 180,746 | 13,566 | 167,180 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

Source : NISR, Rwanda Establishment Census 2017

3.3.7 Prevalence of formal and informal enterprises by year of starting operations

For the prevalence the table 3.12 shows the prevalence of informal and formal enterprises vary inversely with the time. The prevalence of formal enterprises decreases with the time decreasing from 51 percent for enterprises that started the operations before 1970 to 5 percent of those started operations between 2015 and 2017. On the other hand, the

prevalence of informal enterprises increases with the time from 49 percent for enterprises that started the operations before 1970 to 95 percent of those started operations between 2015 and 2017. The tendency here below confirms with the fact that informal sector is predominant all the time.

Table 3.12: Prevalence of formal/Informal enterprises according to year of starting operations in Rwanda

| Year of starting | Count | | | Percentage | | |
|------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| | Total | Formal | Informal | Total | Formal | Informal |
| Before 1970 | 133 | 68 | 65 | 100 | 51.1 | 48.9 |
| 1970 -1999 | 2,580 | 543 | 2,037 | 100 | 21.0 | 79.0 |
| 2000 - 2011 | 20,444 | 3,364 | 17,080 | 100 | 16.5 | 83.5 |
| 2012 - 2014 | 30,775 | 3,218 | 27,557 | 100 | 10.5 | 89.5 |
| 2015 - 2017 | 126,550 | 6,122 | 120,428 | 100 | 4.8 | 95.2 |
| Not stated | 264 | 251 | 13 | 100 | 95.1 | 4.9 |
| Total | 180,746 | 13,566 | 167,180 | 100 | 7.5 | 92.5 |

Source : NISR, Rwanda Establishment Census 2017

3.3.8. Distribution of formal and informal enterprises in private and public partnership by level capital employed

In general, 76 percent of enterprises reported to use lower capital (less than Frw 500,000) while 22 percent of enterprises use a capital estimated to be between Frw 500,000 and 15,000,000 (see Table 3.13). As expected, the capital employed of formal enterprises is expected to be greater than the one of informal enterprises. Lower capital employed (less than 500,000 Frw) is reported by 19 percent for formal enterprise compared with 81 percent for informal enterprises.

Table 3.13: Distribution of formal and informal enterprises in private and public partnership by employed capital

| Employed capital | Count | | | Percentage | | |
|----------------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | Total | Formal | Informal | Total | Formal | Informal |
| Less than 500,000 | 137,390 | 2,584 | 134,806 | 76 | 19 | 80.6 |
| 500,000 – 15,000,000 | 39,000 | 7,460 | 31,540 | 21.6 | 55 | 18.9 |
| More than 15 to 75 million | 2,374 | 1,784 | 590 | 1.3 | 13.2 | 0.4 |
| More than 75 million | 1517 | 1424 | 93 | 0.8 | 10.5 | 0.1 |
| Not stated | 465 | 314 | 151 | 0.3 | 2.3 | 0.1 |
| Total | 180,746 | 13,566 | 167,180 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

Source : NISR, Rwanda Establishment Census 2017

The table 3.14 represents the proportion of Formal/informal enterprises in private and public private partnership by the level of capital employed. It shows that the number of formal enterprises increase when the level of capital employed increases. By level of capital 2 percent of enterprises are classified in formal category if they use a capital of less than Frw 500,000 and 94 percent of enterprises are formal when they use a capital which is more than Frw 75 million.

Table 3.14: Prevalence of formal/informal enterprises in private and public private partnership by employed capital

| Employed capital | Count | | | Percentage | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| | Total | Formal | Informal | Total | Formal | Informal |
| Less than 500,000 | 137,390 | 2,584 | 134,806 | 100 | 1.9 | 98.1 |
| 500,000 – 15,000,000 | 39,000 | 7,460 | 31,540 | 100 | 19.1 | 80.9 |
| More than 15 to 75 millions | 2,374 | 1,784 | 590 | 100 | 75.1 | 24.9 |
| More than 75 million | 1517 | 1424 | 93 | 100 | 93.9 | 6.1 |
| Not stated | 465 | 314 | 151 | 100 | 67.5 | 32.5 |
| Total | 180,746 | 13,566 | 167,180 | 100 | 7.5 | 92.5 |

Source : NISR, Rwanda Establishment Census 2017

3.3.8 Distribution of formal/Informal enterprises in private and public private partnership which started operations in or before 2016 by the category of reported turnover in 2016.

Enquiry about annual turnover is very sensitive. In most of cases respondent are reluctant to respond and even if they give response they under estimate the reality. Although the relevant questions in the census questionnaire in the 2017 establishment Census was designed, intelligently in categorical format, as appear in the table 3.15. It seems that the data is not free from downward bias. Overall 94 percent of enterprises reported that during 2016 their turnover was less than 12 million. The same table shows that 98 percent of informal enterprises reported a turnover of less than 12 million during 2016 while 61 percent of formal enterprises reported a turnover of less than 12 million in 2016. About 3 percent of the total enterprises declared a turnover of more than 20 million during 2016 fiscal year (see Table 3.15).

Table 3.15: Distribution of Formal/Informal enterprises in private and public private partnership which started operation in or before 2016 according to Turnover category in 2016

| Turnover | Count | | | Percentage | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | Total | Formal | Informal | Total | Formal | Informal |
| Less than 300,000 | 57,265 | 1,202 | 56,063 | 52.5 | 10.9 | 57.2 |
| 300,000 – 12 millions | 45,634 | 5,582 | 40,052 | 41.8 | 50.4 | 40.8 |
| 12 - 20 millions | 2,768 | 1411 | 1357 | 2.5 | 12.7 | 1.4 |
| More than 20 to 50 millions | 1,234 | 927 | 307 | 1.1 | 8.4 | 0.3 |
| More than 50 millions | 1734 | 1633 | 101 | 1.6 | 14.8 | 0.1 |
| Not stated | 498 | 316 | 182 | 0.5 | 2.9 | 0.2 |
| Total | 109,133 | 11,071 | 98,062 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

Source : NISR, Rwanda Establishment Census 2017

The prevalence of informal/formal enterprises varies with their annual total turnover. The number of formal enterprises increased by annual turnover. Regarding formal enterprises only 2 percent declared an annual turnover of less than Frw 300,000 while 94 percent declared an annual turnover of more than Frw 50 million (see Table 3.16).

Table 3.16: Prevalence of Formal/Informal enterprises in private and public private partnership which started operation in or before 2016 by level of turnover in 2016.

| Turnover | Count | | | Percentage | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Total | Formal | Informal | Total | Formal | Informal |
| Less than 300,000 | 57,265 | 1,202 | 56,063 | 100 | 2.1 | 97.9 |
| 300,000 – 12 millions | 45,634 | 5,582 | 40,052 | 100 | 12.2 | 87.8 |
| 12 - 20 millions | 2,768 | 1411 | 1357 | 100 | 51.0 | 49.0 |
| More than 20 to 50 millions | 1,234 | 927 | 307 | 100 | 75.1 | 24.9 |
| More than 50 millions | 1734 | 1633 | 101 | 100 | 94.2 | 5.8 |
| Not stated | 498 | 316 | 182 | 100 | 63.5 | 36.5 |
| Total | 109,133 | 11,071 | 98,062 | 100 | 10.1 | 89.9 |

Source : NISR, Rwanda Establishment Census 2017

3.3.9. Employment

The number of workers for both formal and informal enterprises equals to 434,336 of which 185,113 (43 percent) employed in formal sector while 249,223 (57 percent) are employed in informal enterprises. This means that although the prevalence of formal enterprises in the country is as low as nearly 7 percent it absorbs a high proportion of employed persons.

The results reveals that, while the majority of employed persons in both formal and informal enterprises is concentrated in only three economic activities for formal sector: wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles economic activity (53 percent), accommodation and food services activities (29 percent) and manufacturing (7 percent).

In informal sector, three economic activities are predominant: the wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles economic activity (53 percent), accommodation and food services activities (30 percent) and manufacturing (8 percent) of the total employees of informal enterprises. On the other hand, the employment among the formal sector according to the economic activity is relatively predominant in wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (49 percent), accommodation and food service activities (15 percent), manufacturing with 8 percent of the formal's sector workers. Some economic activities sectors employ less than 1 percent of the workers (electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply, water supply; construction, transport and storage, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities, information and communication, real estate activities, and arts and entertainment and recreation activities)- (see Table 3.17).

Table 3.17: Distribution of formal and informal employment by economic activity

| Economic activity (ISIC level I) | Count | | | Percentage | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | Total | Formal | Informal | Total | Formal | Informal |
| Mining and quarrying | 14,765 | 11,800 | 2,965 | 0.1 | 0.9 | 0.1 |
| Manufacturing | 66,650 | 40,819 | 25,831 | 7.8 | 7.8 | 7.8 |
| Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply | 1,740 | 1,699 | 41 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 |
| Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities | 2,650 | 2,007 | 643 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| Construction | 8,523 | 8,073 | 450 | 0.1 | 0.9 | 0.0 |
| Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles | 141,054 | 25,564 | 115,490 | 52.6 | 49.5 | 52.9 |
| Transportation and storage | 11,442 | 10,342 | 1,100 | 0.2 | 0.9 | 0.1 |
| Accommodation and food service activities | 93,208 | 21,650 | 71,558 | 28.6 | 14.6 | 29.7 |
| Information and communication | 3,060 | 1,753 | 1,307 | 0.6 | 1.1 | 0.6 |
| Financial and insurance activities | 11,827 | 11,206 | 621 | 0.6 | 5.2 | 0.2 |
| Real estate activities | 679 | 542 | 137 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.0 |
| Professional, scientific and technical activities | 4,046 | 2,800 | 1,246 | 0.7 | 3.4 | 0.4 |
| Administrative and support service activities | 22,199 | 19,810 | 2,389 | 0.8 | 2.6 | 0.6 |
| Education | 15,170 | 13,561 | 1,609 | 0.5 | 4.6 | 0.2 |
| Human health and social work activities | 4,910 | 3,979 | 931 | 0.3 | 2.4 | 0.2 |
| Arts, entertainment and recreation | 1,684 | 1,046 | 638 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.1 |
| Other service activities | 30,691 | 8,424 | 22,267 | 6.7 | 4.7 | 6.9 |
| Not Stated | 38 | 38 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Total | 434,336 | 185,113 | 249,223 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

Source : NISR, Rwanda Establishment Census 2017

3.3.10. Distribution of workers by District and by formal and informal status

The table 3.18 shows the distribution of employment in formal and informal enterprises by district. The table reveals that 56.3 percent of formal employments in formal are located within Kigali City's Districts, Nyarugenge (20.5 percent), Gasabo (20.9 percent) Kicukiro (14.9 percent). In the other districts out of Kigali, the percentage of formal employments range from 0.3 percent in Nyabihu District to 3.6 percent in Rubavu District. Regarding informal Sector, 23.1 percent of the informal employments are located in Kigali City's District Nyarugenge (8 percent), Gasabo (8 percent) and Kicukiro (6.8 percent). The level of informal employments within other districts range from 1.5 percent in Gisagara district to 5.1 percent in Rubavu District.

Table 3.18: Distribution of formal/Informal employment by district/province

| District/Province | Count | | | Percentage | | |
|-----------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Total | Formal | Informal | Total | Formal | Informal |
| Nyarugenge | 57,937 | 37,974 | 19,963 | 13.3 | 20.5 | 8.0 |
| Gasabo | 59,211 | 38,670 | 20,541 | 13.6 | 20.9 | 8.2 |
| Kicukiro | 44,508 | 27,555 | 16,953 | 10.2 | 14.9 | 6.8 |
| Kigali City | 161,656 | 104,199 | 57,457 | 37.2 | 56.3 | 23.1 |
| Nyanza | 5,764 | 1,012 | 4,752 | 1.3 | 0.5 | 1.9 |
| Gisagara | 4,383 | 716 | 3,667 | 1.0 | 0.4 | 1.5 |
| Nyaruguru | 9,073 | 3,820 | 5,253 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.1 |
| Huye | 8,908 | 2,920 | 5,988 | 2.1 | 1.6 | 2.4 |
| Nyamagabe | 11,337 | 4,874 | 6,463 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.6 |
| Ruhango | 6,890 | 1,624 | 5,266 | 1.6 | 0.9 | 2.1 |
| Muhanga | 13,044 | 3,746 | 9,298 | 3.0 | 2.0 | 3.7 |
| Kamonyi | 9,378 | 1,724 | 7,654 | 2.2 | 0.9 | 3.1 |
| South Province | 68,777 | 20,436 | 48,341 | 15.8 | 11.0 | 19.4 |
| Karongi | 10,272 | 4,589 | 5,683 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.3 |
| Rutsiro | 8,011 | 1,993 | 6,018 | 1.8 | 1.1 | 2.4 |
| Rubavu | 19,241 | 6,643 | 12,598 | 4.4 | 3.6 | 5.1 |
| Nyabihu | 6,171 | 621 | 5,550 | 1.4 | 0.3 | 2.2 |
| Ngororero | 8,143 | 1,934 | 6,209 | 1.9 | 1.0 | 2.5 |
| Rusizi | 13,377 | 4,336 | 9,041 | 3.1 | 2.3 | 3.6 |
| Nyamasheke | 6,914 | 1,129 | 5,785 | 1.6 | 0.6 | 2.3 |
| West Province | 72,129 | 21,245 | 50,884 | 16.6 | 11.5 | 20.4 |
| Rulindo | 11,466 | 5,873 | 5,593 | 2.6 | 3.2 | 2.2 |
| Gakenke | 8,155 | 2,345 | 5,810 | 1.9 | 1.3 | 2.3 |
| Musanze | 18,064 | 6,192 | 11,872 | 4.2 | 3.3 | 4.8 |
| Burera | 8,063 | 1,866 | 6,197 | 1.9 | 1.0 | 2.5 |
| Gicumbi | 13,683 | 5,497 | 8,186 | 3.2 | 3.0 | 3.3 |
| North Province | 59,431 | 21,773 | 37,658 | 13.7 | 11.8 | 15.1 |
| Rwamagana | 12,819 | 3,828 | 8,991 | 3.0 | 2.1 | 3.6 |
| Nyagatare | 11,782 | 2,004 | 9,778 | 2.7 | 1.1 | 3.9 |
| Gatsibo | 7,191 | 1,412 | 5,779 | 1.7 | 0.8 | 2.3 |
| Kayonza | 9,446 | 2,207 | 7,239 | 2.2 | 1.2 | 2.9 |
| Kirehe | 9,995 | 1,854 | 8,141 | 2.3 | 1.0 | 3.3 |
| Ngoma | 8,464 | 2,696 | 5,768 | 1.9 | 1.5 | 2.3 |
| Bugesera | 12,646 | 3,459 | 9,187 | 2.9 | 1.9 | 3.7 |
| East Province | 72,343 | 17,460 | 54,883 | 16.7 | 9.4 | 22.0 |
| Rwanda | 434,336 | 185,113 | 249,223 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

Source : NISR, Rwanda Establishment Census 2017

3.3.11. Change in formal and informal enterprises

It is worth noting that for the purpose of comparison, 2017 establishment Census is limited to private enterprises as well as to business oriented mixed sector enterprises which have been exclusively considered in 2014 establishment census.

The table 3.19 shows that during the period between 2014 and 2017 the formal sector has achieved a growth of 55 percent, while the informal sector had an increase of 21 percent during the same period. During the same period (2014-2017) some economic activities within the formal sector have decreased and others have increased significantly.

Within the formal sector, the increase in the number manufacturing unities increased from 680 to 1,057 enterprises (55 percent), the increase in real estate varies from 3 to 70 enterprises. At the same time some economic activities have decreased: the construction decreased at 5 percent, the transportation and storage (21 percent), the mining and

quarrying (4 percent), the financial and insurance economic activity have decreased for about 10 percent.

Regarding the informal sector, the highest increase is observed in the real estate from 1 to 30 enterprises; water supply; sewerage; waste management and remediation activities increased from 18 to 404 enterprises, while the lowest increase is 11 percent within human health and social work activities. The accommodation and food service activities decreased by 15 percent between 2014 and 2017 (see Table 3.19).

Table 3.19: Change of private enterprises and business oriented public and private partnership in formal and informal between 2014-2017

| Economic Activity (ISIC level I) | Total | | | Formal | | | Informal | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|-------------|--------------|---------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|-------------|
| | 2014 | 2017 | %change | 2014 | 2017 | %change | 2014 | 2017 | %change |
| Mining and quarrying | 252 | 270 | 7.1 | 127 | 122 | -3.9 | 125 | 148 | 18.4 |
| Manufacturing | 10,683 | 14,038 | 31.4 | 680 | 1057 | 55.4 | 10,003 | 12,981 | 29.8 |
| Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply | 13 | 60 | 361.5 | 13 | 37 | 184.6 | 0 | 23 | 0.0 |
| Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities | 34 | 445 | 1208.8 | 16 | 41 | 156.3 | 18 | 404 | 2144.4 |
| Construction | 148 | 152 | 2.7 | 125 | 119 | -4.8 | 23 | 33 | 43.5 |
| Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles | 78031 | 95136 | 21.9 | 4197 | 6,719 | 60.1 | 73834 | 88417 | 19.8 |
| Transportation and storage | 246 | 289 | 17.5 | 150 | 118 | -21.3 | 96 | 171 | 78.1 |
| Accommodation and food service activities | 44498 | 51,678 | 16.1 | 1222 | 1,982 | 62.2 | 43,276 | 49,696 | 14.8 |
| Information and communication | 385 | 1080 | 180.5 | 61 | 151 | 147.5 | 324 | 929 | 186.7 |
| Financial and insurance activities | 783 | 1006 | 28.5 | 783 | 705 | -10.0 | 0 | 301 | 0.0 |
| Real estate activities | 4 | 100 | 2400.0 | 3 | 70 | 2233.3 | 1 | 30 | 2900.0 |
| Professional, scientific and technical activities | 917 | 1,190 | 29.8 | 316 | 459 | 45.3 | 601 | 731 | 21.6 |
| Administrative and support service activities | 893 | 1,381 | 54.6 | 210 | 349 | 66.2 | 683 | 1,032 | 51.1 |
| Education | 479 | 948 | 97.9 | 303 | 619 | 104.3 | 176 | 329 | 86.9 |
| Human health and social work activities | 431 | 591 | 37.1 | 199 | 332 | 66.8 | 232 | 259 | 11.6 |
| Arts, entertainment and recreation | 86 | 250 | 190.7 | 24 | 47 | 95.8 | 62 | 203 | 227.4 |
| Other service activities | 8,467 | 12,129 | 43.3 | 262 | 636 | 142.7 | 8,205 | 11,493 | 40.1 |
| Not stated | 75 | 3 | -96.0 | 35 | 3 | -91.4 | 40 | 0 | -100.0 |
| Total | 146,425 | 180,746 | 23.4 | 8,726 | 13,566 | 55.5 | 137,699 | 167,180 | 21.4 |

Source : NISR, Rwanda Establishment Census 2017

3.3.12. Prevalence of formal/informal by economic activity

Regarding the prevalence of the formal/informal sector among different economic activities, the informal sector is predominant in most of economic activities except in human health and social work activities (44 percent), electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply (38 percent), education (35 percent) and financial and insurance activities, real estate activities (30 percent).

The formal sector is most predominant in construction (78 percent), financial and insurance activities, real estate activities (70 percent), education (65 percent), electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply (62 percent); and human health and social work activities (56 percent) -(see Table 3.20).

Table 3.20: Prevalence of formal/informal by economic activity

| Economic Activity (ISIC level I) | Count | | | Percentage | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| | Total | Formal | Informal | Total | Formal | Informal |
| Mining and quarrying | 270 | 122 | 148 | 100 | 45.2 | 54.8 |
| Manufacturing | 14,038 | 1,057 | 12,981 | 100 | 7.5 | 92.5 |
| Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply | 60 | 37 | 23 | 100 | 61.7 | 38.3 |
| Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities | 445 | 41 | 404 | 100 | 9.2 | 90.8 |
| Construction | 152 | 119 | 33 | 100 | 78.3 | 21.7 |
| Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles | 95,136 | 6,719 | 88,417 | 100 | 7.1 | 92.9 |
| Transportation and storage | 289 | 118 | 171 | 100 | 40.8 | 59.2 |
| Accommodation and food service activities | 51,678 | 1,982 | 49,696 | 100 | 3.8 | 96.2 |
| Information and communication | 1,080 | 151 | 929 | 100 | 14.0 | 86.0 |
| Financial and insurance activities | 1,006 | 705 | 301 | 100 | 70.1 | 29.9 |
| Real estate activities | 100 | 70 | 30 | 100 | 70.0 | 30.0 |
| Professional, scientific and technical activities | 1,190 | 459 | 731 | 100 | 38.6 | 61.4 |
| Administrative and support service activities | 1,381 | 349 | 1,032 | 100 | 25.3 | 74.7 |
| Education | 948 | 619 | 329 | 100 | 65.3 | 34.7 |
| Human health and social work activities | 591 | 332 | 259 | 100 | 56.2 | 43.8 |
| Arts, entertainment and recreation | 250 | 47 | 203 | 100 | 18.8 | 81.2 |
| Other service activities | 12,129 | 636 | 11,493 | 100 | 5.2 | 94.8 |
| Total | 180,746 | 13,566 | 167,180 | 100 | 7.5 | 92.5 |

Source : NISR, Rwanda Establishment Census 2017

3.3.13. Prevalence of formal/Informal status by size of the enterprises

As the large majority of enterprises is dominated by micro enterprises (92 percent) (see Table 2.1.5), informal establishment is most represented in micro enterprises (95 percent). Formal sector is most represented in medium and large enterprises with 82 percent and 90 percent respectively.

Within the enterprises of small size, the informal sector represents 52 percent while the formal sector represents 48 percent (see Table 3.21).

Table 3.21: Distribution of formal/Informal by size of enterprises

| Enterprise size | Count | | | Percentage | | |
|-----------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| | Total | Formal | Informal | Total | Formal | Informal |
| Micro (1-3) | 170,225 | 8,208 | 162,017 | 100 | 4.8 | 95.2 |
| Small (4-30) | 9,684 | 4,654 | 5,030 | 100 | 48.1 | 51.9 |
| Medium (31-100) | 603 | 494 | 109 | 100 | 81.9 | 18.1 |
| Large (100+) | 234 | 210 | 24 | 100 | 89.7 | 10.3 |
| Total | 180,746 | 13,566 | 167,180 | 100 | 7.5 | 92.5 |

Source : NISR, Rwanda Establishment Census 2017

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ANNEX

Annex A: Concepts and Definitions

1. Establishment

Establishment is an enterprise or part of an enterprise with constant site, performing one or more economic activity under one administration. The owner of the establishment could be one or more person(s) or governmental body. (e.g.: Industry, commerce building, hotel, restaurant, pub, church, school, stand in market building etc).

Accordingly, basic elements of the establishments are: a. Constant site, b. Practice of economic activity, c. owner (physical or nominal person).

Establishment definition does not include:

- Street Vendors ,
- Taxis and motor drivers,
- Roads and buildings construction sites,
- Temporary booths
- Closed stores of establishments without workers.

According to the System of National Account (SNA), the establishment is defined as an enterprise or part of an enterprise that is situated in a single location and in which only a single (non-ancillary) productive activity is carried out or in which the principal productive activity accounts for most of the value added (United Nations, 2008).

If the establishment:

- Practices its activity in more than one place, whether it was identical, integrated or similar activity, and no separate data are available, all places are treated as one establishment, so long as the holder is the same.
Eg. One establishment selling goods in different stores under one administration.
- Practices more than one activity in one or several places, each activity will be treated as separate establishment, as long as there is separate account for each activity.
Eg. One company selling goods or service in different places and each one having its own manager.
- In case data could not be separated for each activity, then it will be treated as one establishment and the predominant activity will be considered as the main activity of the establishment.
- If there were many holders practicing their activities in one place, each holder's establishment is considered separate establishment, even if the activity was the same.
Eg. Persons selling clothes in market's stands.

2. Enterprise:

According to the International Standards of Industrial classification of all economic activities, an enterprise is an economic transact or 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 productive activities (United Nations, 2008).

3. Establishment Type

The Establishment type is related to the level of establishment. An establishment may be a head office, single unit entity, branch or sub branch.

- **Head office:** When an establishment has several branches located in different parts in the country, the head office includes the managerial staff for this establishment. In addition to management, the head office may practice other economic activities such as sale and advertisement. The head office is generally located in a different place from that of the branches; however, it can be located within the same premises as of one of its affiliated branches. In the latter case, it will be considered separate establishment so long as it maintains separate records than that of the branches and has a working place which can be distinguished from that of the branch.
- **Single unit establishment:** This is a stand-alone establishment which does not belong to any bigger enterprise whether located in Rwanda.
- **Branch:** It is an establishment which belongs to a bigger enterprise (i.e. having several branches). The head office of such enterprise must be located inside Rwanda.
- **Sub branch:** Sometimes a branch includes several sub-branches as it exists for some banks.

4. Working status

Working status refers to the status of an establishment during the data collection period. Four categories are identified:

- **Working establishment:** The establishment in which workers practice one or more economic activity.
- **Closed temporarily:** The establishment that practices economic activity, the prerequisites of this activity are available and employs workers, but it is temporarily closed during the data collection period for any reason (maintenance, decoration, travel of holder ... etc.). All temporarily closed establishments were captured during subsequent visits of interviewers.
- **Closed permanently:** The establishment that stopped practicing its works for any reason (bankruptcy, desire of holder to leave work or to get out of the market... etc.), and obviously it does not have any workers practicing any economic activity but probably some materials used before the closing may still be present on the site indicating that some kind of economic activities may have been practiced in this place.
- **Non-response:** Some establishments refused to provide with enumerators with responses or no people to respond to enumerators during the data collection period.

5. Working Place

The working place of an establishment refers to the place where the establishment operations were carried out during the establishment census data collection period. Four categories of working place were identified: within market, outside market, industrial zone, Integrated Craft Production Centers (ICPCs- Udukiriro).

Generally local market is a place surrounded by a wall and has one or more entrance, in which several establishments exist. Example of local market in KIMIRONKO market.

6. Major Economic Activity

This is the type of actual work practiced by the establishment, whether it is pertinent to goods production or service providing, regardless of the establishment sector or ownership. The 2008 International Standards Industrial Classification version (United Nations, 2008) adapted to Rwanda context, was used to classify the economic activity of all establishments. The key economic activity practiced by the establishment was written by the enumerator in details during the data collection and codification of the ISIC first level recorded. Details on the economic activity was used by office coders, very experienced with ISIC so as to get ISIC 6th level and crosscheck with the ISIC level one made by enumerators. This has helped in the data processing and quality insurance regarding economic activity.

In case when the establishment practices several economic activities, only the activity which is practiced most of the time is reported as the major economic activity.

7. Institutional Sector

To get information on establishment's institutional sector, the following categories are identified:

- **Private sector:** It is a business establishment owned and run by one or a group of people. The private sector is categorized into following components: Companies, Associations, Individual businesses
- **Public sector:** It is an establishment whose capital is totally owned by any governmental organization.
- **Mixed sector** (Public and private partnership): It is an establishment for which the Government contributes to its capital with another body, whether national or foreign.
- **Cooperative:** A cooperative is an autonomous association of persons united voluntarily to meet their common, economic, social, and cultural needs and aspirations through a jointly- owned and democratically-controlled enterprise, according to internationally recognized co-operative values and principles.
- **Local Non-Governmental Organization-LNGO:** A local NGO is an organization that is neither a part of a government nor a conventional for profit business for which the organization of its operations doesn't go beyond Rwanda. It is an establishment that does not seek profits against the activities it performs. Examples of such establishments are: political parties; Sports and social clubs; and unions and syndicates.

- **International Non-Governmental Organization-NGO (International):** It includes non-profit establishments which are organised at the international level and operating in Rwanda.
(e.g. World vision, World relief, Compassion international...etc.)

Diplomatic offices of foreign countries such as embassies as well as offices affiliated to regional and international organizations such as UN agencies: UNDP, UNICEF, AfDB were not covered during the establishment Census.

8. Ownership nationality

The ownership nationality refers to the nationality of the persons who have control of an establishment, i.e whether the capital is totally owned by Rwandan citizens or Rwandan organization; joint ownership with other countries businessmen, organizations, or governments; or entirely owned by foreign investors or organisations. It is important to point out, in this context, that ownership refers to capital (fixed assets and operating capital) not to the premises ownership which may be rented from Rwandan citizens or organisations.

9. Legal Status

The legal status of business establishments takes the following forms:

- **Sole Proprietorship:** It is a Private establishment/enterprise in which the owner is a single person.
- **Limited by shares:** It is an establishment/enterprise in which the liability of shareholders is limited to the total value of subscribed shares, whether paid or not.
- **Limited by guarantee:** It is an establishment/enterprise formed on the principle of having the liability of its members limited by its constitution to such amount as the members may respectively undertake to contribute to the assets of the company in the event of its being wound up.
- **Limited by shares and guarantee:** It is an establishment/enterprise formed on the principle of having the following liability of its members limited to:
 - The amount paid by shareholders or the amount agreed to pay on the shares held by them.
 - The security issued by shareholders equivalent to the amount agreed as surety in case of going out of business.
- **Unlimited:** It is a private establishment/enterprise formed on the principle of having no limit placed on the liability of its shareholders (owners).
- **None:** This category includes all private establishments having legal status different from the above.

The legal status question was limited to private sector as well as business-oriented mixed sector establishments.

10. Registration

Establishments can be registered in one or more of the following registration types:

- **Rwanda Social Security Fund (RSSB):** Within eight days after the date in which the establishment hires one or more workers, the employer must submit a registration application to the Social Security Fund. If one enterprise has several establishments, each with separate accounts, the employer establishes a separate registration application for each establishment.
- **Rwanda Revenue Authority (RRA):**
According to the law number 25/2005 of 04/12/2005 on tax procedures, any person who sets up a business or other activities that may be taxable is obliged to register with the Tax Administration within a period of seven (7) days from the beginning of the business or activity or the establishment of the company (Government of Rwanda, 2005).
- **Rwanda Development Board (RDB):** The Rwanda Development Board is the principal Government Agency responsible for helping investors to realize their investment projects in Rwanda. The Registrar's office at RDB acts as a one-stop shop which takes care of all formalities relating to the start-up of the business in Rwanda.
- **Private Sector Federation (PSF):** Private establishments may also be registered in PSF.
- **Rwanda Cooperative Agency (RCA):** Rwanda Cooperative Agency registers cooperatives that are operating in Rwanda.
- **Rwanda Governance Boards (RGB):** NGO's may seek registration at RGB.
- **General Directorate of Immigration and Emigration:** registers some international organizations operating in Rwanda.
- **Districts:** According to their size, some establishments may be registered at the district authority.
- **Sector:** A small establishment can be registered at sector authority.

11. Type of taxes

The definitions of major types of taxes are given in the following:

- **VAT:** Any establishment which carries out taxable activities exceeding twenty million Rwanda Francs (20,000,000 RWF) in the previous fiscal year, or five million Rwanda Francs (5,000,000 RWF) in the preceding calendar quarter is required to register for VAT with the tax administration within a period of seven (7) days from the end of the year or from the end of the quarter mentioned above. Any establishment which is not required to register for VAT according to the provisions of above paragraph may voluntarily register with the tax administration for VAT(Government of Rwanda, 2013)².

² Official Gazette No. special of 05/02/2013: law no 37/2012 of 09/11/2012 establishing the value added tax.

- **Employment income tax (TPR):** Employment income includes all payments paid to employees in cash or in kind by employers. The employment income tax must be withheld by an individual or the establishment that pays its employees in cash or in kind, and all entities that pays out pensions other than Rwanda Social Security Fund (Government of Rwanda, 2005)³.
- **Income tax:** Here the income includes business profit, investment income for both individuals and establishments. Business profit is determined as the income from all business activities excluding all business expenses. Business profit also includes proceeds of sale of any business asset and liquidation proceeds received during the tax period. All such income sources are subject to income tax (law n°73/2008 of 31/12/2008 modifying and complementing law n° 16/2005 of 18/08/2005 on direct taxes on income). Income derived from investment includes any payments in cash or in kind received by the establishment in the form of interest, dividend, royalty, or rent which has not been taxed as business.
- **Excise duties tax:** Excise tax or excise duty is a tax imposed on goods or services considered to be luxuries rather than necessities and luxury taxes may be levied with the aim of taxing the rich or in a deliberate effort to regulate consumption of some goods or services, either for moral reasons, national emergency or revenue productivity. Excise tax is levied on locally produced beers, lemonades, mineral water, juices, liquors, wines, fuel, vehicles, powdered milk as well as on cigarettes and their imported counterparts and on telephone communication (law n° 26/2006 of 27/05/2006 determining and establishing consumption tax on some imported and locally manufactured products).
- **Import duties tax:** The amount of tax withheld is treated as a tax prepayment of the payee to be offset later against his final liability. This is 5 % to be imposed on all imports, calculated on the CIF value (Law n° 24/2010 of 28/05/2010 modifying and complementing law n° 16/2005 of 18/08/2005 on direct taxes on income, article 9: withholding tax on imports and public tenders)
- **Trading license tax:** Trading license Tax is a tax paid every year by the individuals who has decided to undertake any profit-oriented activity in Rwanda. Legally registered organizations or companies which are liable to the corporate tax should also pay the trading license tax annually⁴.
- **Rental income tax:** Rental or Royalties Income Tax is a tax for individual persons, who earn income from rented immovable properties located in Rwanda. Currently, this type of tax is a potential source of revenue for urban authorities where the demand for accommodation and commercial activities will always be higher than supply⁵.

³ Law No. 25/ 2005 of 4 December 2005 on Law on Tax Procedures

⁴ Law no. 59/2011 of 31/12/2011 establishing the sources of revenue and property of decentralized entities and governing their management

⁵ Law no. 59/2011 of 31/12/2011 establishing the sources of revenue and property of decentralized entities and governing their management

- **Flat Tax:** The flat tax regime rates are as follows: Taxpayers with a turnover between 2m-4m they pay 60,000Rwf, those from 4,000,001 to 7,000,000 have to pay 120,000Rwf, Taxpayers with 7,000,001 to 10,000,000 have to pay 210,000 and those with 10,000,001 to 12,000,000 have to pay 300,000Rwf. Small enterprises With 12,000,001-50,000,000 must pay a lump sum tax of three percent (3%) on annual turnover.

12. Regular Operational account.

Some tax payers are requested by the law to keep books of accounts according to the national account plan for taxes purpose. Books of accounts may be done manually or by computer and must show the annual loss and profit account. The book operational account are following: Ledgers-Grands livre, journals Double Entry, balance sheet, Profit and loss accounts, Invoice.

13. Capital Employed

The capital employed is the value of the assets that contributes to the establishment ability to generate revenue. In other words, it is the value of fixed assets plus current assets minus current liabilities. When the establishment maintains regular accounts/records the capital employed is valued as of the beginning of the present fiscal year. In case of absence of regular accounts/records, the capital employed is estimate, at the market price, at the time of the interview.

14. Annual total turnover

In general, an entity's annual turnover means the value of all supplies that are made within a twelve-month period. Turnover is meant to adjust for the inflows and outflows of cash and report on the level of trading activity.

15. Employment

The number of working persons has been ascertained in three different ways:

- Number of employees sorted out by nationality (Rwandans, Foreigners) and gender,
- Number of unpaid workers sorted out by reason of being unpaid and gender
- Number of paid workers sorted out by the duration of contract and gender. The contract duration has been specified as:
 - **Indeterminate:** It is an unspecified period of employment contract (e.g. Civil servant contract).
 - **Above 6 Months:** It is the employment contract of over 6 months,
 - **1-6 Months:** Is the employment contract which is in the interval of 1 to 6 months,
 - **Below 1 Month:** That is the employment contract must not exceed one month,
- **The Paid worker:** refers to a worker who receives salary, whether in cash or in kind.
- **The Unpaid worker:** refers to a worker who does not receive a salary for work performed.

Annex B: Detailed tables

Table 4. 1: Distribution of establishments by institutional sector and urban/rural areas

| Institutional sector | Urban/Rural | | |
|----------------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| | Total | Urban | Rural |
| Private sector | 180,880 | 72,513 | 108,367 |
| Cooperative | 2,838 | 1,108 | 1,730 |
| Public sector | 1,780 | 475 | 1,305 |
| Public Private Partnership | 2,049 | 318 | 1,731 |
| NGO (Rwanda) | 2,326 | 852 | 1,474 |
| NGO(International) | 415 | 183 | 232 |
| Total | 190,288 | 75,449 | 114,839 |

Source : NISR, Rwanda Establishment Census 2017

Table 4. 2: Distribution of establishments by economic activity and institutional sector

| Economic Activity | Total | Private sector | Cooperative | Public sector | Public Private Partnership | NGO (Rwanda) | NGO (International) |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|---------------|----------------------------|--------------|---------------------|
| Agriculture forestry and fishing | 563 | 181 | 364 | 4 | 2 | 11 | 1 |
| Mining and quarrying | 307 | 237 | 67 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Manufacturing | 14,195 | 13,616 | 543 | 4 | 13 | 14 | 5 |
| Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply | 138 | 99 | 2 | 27 | 6 | 0 | 4 |
| Water supply, gas and remediation services | 645 | 510 | 45 | 57 | 10 | 23 | 0 |
| Construction | 159 | 151 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| Whole sale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles | 96,081 | 95,281 | 708 | 20 | 16 | 39 | 17 |
| Transportation and storage | 382 | 251 | 108 | 11 | 6 | 5 | 1 |
| Accommodation and food services activities | 51,868 | 51,727 | 101 | 6 | 3 | 26 | 5 |
| Information and communication | 1,150 | 1,116 | 8 | 15 | 5 | 6 | 0 |
| Financial and insurance activities | 1,574 | 1,006 | 485 | 26 | 32 | 16 | 9 |
| Real estate activities | 105 | 96 | 7 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Professional, scientific and technical activities | 1,243 | 1,183 | 24 | 7 | 1 | 20 | 8 |
| Administrative and support activities | 1,408 | 1,362 | 38 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| Public administration and defence; compulsory social security | 126 | 0 | 0 | 125 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Education | 4,046 | 961 | 50 | 1,076 | 1,738 | 182 | 39 |
| Human health and social work activities | 1,497 | 590 | 14 | 377 | 186 | 191 | 139 |
| Arts, entertainment and recreation | 453 | 403 | 25 | 3 | 2 | 9 | 11 |
| Other services | 14,345 | 12,107 | 246 | 16 | 25 | 1,779 | 172 |
| Not stated | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 190,288 | 180,880 | 2,838 | 1,780 | 2,049 | 2,326 | 415 |

Source : NISR, Rwanda Establishment Census 2017

Table 4. 3: Distribution of establishments by institutional sector and district/province

| District/ Province | Total | Private sector | Cooperative | Public sector | Public Private Partnership | NGO (Rwanda) | NGO (International) |
|-----------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|---------------|----------------------------|--------------|---------------------|
| Nyarugenge | 15,874 | 15,450 | 204 | 70 | 28 | 98 | 24 |
| Gasabo | 16,195 | 15,574 | 205 | 116 | 43 | 200 | 57 |
| Kicukiro | 11,323 | 10,998 | 94 | 55 | 24 | 130 | 22 |
| Kigali City | 43,392 | 42,022 | 503 | 241 | 95 | 428 | 103 |
| Nyanza | 3,997 | 3,756 | 73 | 54 | 68 | 38 | 8 |
| Gisagara | 2,693 | 2,450 | 63 | 46 | 58 | 70 | 6 |
| Nyaruguru | 3,669 | 3,404 | 60 | 41 | 84 | 73 | 7 |
| Huye | 4,732 | 4,372 | 88 | 61 | 78 | 107 | 26 |
| Nyamagabe | 4,955 | 4,603 | 77 | 52 | 105 | 99 | 19 |
| Ruhango | 4,128 | 3,903 | 55 | 44 | 75 | 40 | 11 |
| Muhanga | 7,493 | 7,155 | 106 | 42 | 109 | 70 | 11 |
| Kamonyi | 6,093 | 5,822 | 68 | 33 | 85 | 75 | 10 |
| South Province | 37,760 | 35,465 | 590 | 373 | 662 | 572 | 98 |
| Karongi | 4,931 | 4,597 | 62 | 42 | 128 | 91 | 11 |
| Rutsiro | 4,990 | 4,736 | 66 | 40 | 85 | 53 | 10 |
| Rubavu | 8,940 | 8,625 | 117 | 73 | 53 | 67 | 5 |
| Nyabihu | 4,095 | 3,845 | 73 | 35 | 85 | 50 | 7 |
| Ngororero | 5,003 | 4,766 | 52 | 56 | 77 | 47 | 5 |
| Rusizi | 6,787 | 6,332 | 194 | 36 | 111 | 97 | 17 |
| Nyamasheke | 5,057 | 4,686 | 85 | 26 | 151 | 85 | 24 |
| West Province | 39,803 | 37,587 | 649 | 308 | 690 | 490 | 79 |
| Rulindo | 4,606 | 4,342 | 80 | 87 | 44 | 49 | 4 |
| Gakenke | 4,580 | 4,289 | 87 | 68 | 86 | 42 | 8 |
| Musanze | 8,939 | 8,681 | 89 | 61 | 60 | 43 | 5 |
| Burera | 4,709 | 4,414 | 96 | 52 | 68 | 70 | 9 |
| Gicumbi | 6,452 | 6,172 | 74 | 78 | 74 | 45 | 9 |
| North Province | 29,286 | 27,898 | 426 | 346 | 332 | 249 | 35 |
| Rwamagana | 6,045 | 5,754 | 126 | 69 | 33 | 50 | 13 |
| Nyagatare | 6,606 | 6,308 | 88 | 97 | 18 | 87 | 8 |
| Gatsibo | 4,941 | 4,609 | 73 | 86 | 44 | 111 | 18 |
| Kayonza | 5,267 | 5,004 | 76 | 69 | 46 | 64 | 8 |
| Kirehe | 5,832 | 5,524 | 104 | 57 | 33 | 86 | 28 |
| Ngoma | 4,706 | 4,426 | 75 | 56 | 47 | 98 | 4 |
| Bugesera | 6,650 | 6,283 | 128 | 78 | 49 | 91 | 21 |
| East Province | 40,047 | 37,908 | 670 | 512 | 270 | 587 | 100 |
| Rwanda | 190,288 | 180,880 | 2,838 | 1,780 | 2,049 | 2,326 | 415 |

Source : NISR, Rwanda Establishment Census 2017

Table 4. 4: Distribution of enterprises by institutional sector and by size

| Institutional sector | Size based on workers | | | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|-------------|
| | Total | Micro(1-3) | Small(4-30) | Medium(31-100) | Large(100+) |
| Private sector | 178,576 | 169,356 | 8,542 | 474 | 204 |
| Cooperative | 2,632 | 1,009 | 1,364 | 180 | 79 |
| Public sector | 1,644 | 75 | 998 | 470 | 101 |
| Public Private Partnership | 1,961 | 38 | 1,356 | 543 | 24 |
| NGO (Rwanda) | 1,742 | 576 | 1,058 | 94 | 14 |
| NGO(International) | 267 | 54 | 186 | 23 | 4 |
| Total | 186,822 | 171,108 | 13,504 | 1,784 | 426 |

Source : NISR, Rwanda Establishment Census 2017

Table 4. 5: Distribution of business-oriented establishments which started operations in Rwanda before 2017 by institution sector and level of annual turnover in 2016

| Institution sector | Annual turnover in 2016 | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|----------------------|------------|
| | Total | Less than 300.000 | 300.000 - 12.000.000 | 12 - 20 million | More than 20 to 50 million | More than 50 million | Not stated |
| Private sector | 106,989 | 56,838 | 44,770 | 2,610 | 1,103 | 1,211 | 457 |
| Cooperative | 2,208 | 461 | 1,080 | 184 | 156 | 287 | 40 |
| Public sector | 17 | 0 | 3 | 6 | 1 | 7 | 0 |
| Public Private Partnership | 34 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 18 | 6 |
| Total | 109,248 | 57,300 | 45,859 | 2,802 | 1,261 | 1,523 | 503 |

Source : NISR, Rwanda Establishment Census 2017

Table 4. 6: Distribution of business-oriented enterprises by institutional sector and employed capital

| Institutional sector | Employed capital | | | | | |
|----------------------------|------------------|-------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|------------|
| | Total | Less than 500.000 | 500.000 - 15.000.000 | More than 15 to 75 million | More than 75 million | Not stated |
| Private sector | 179,019 | 136,877 | 38,284 | 2,128 | 1,306 | 424 |
| Cooperative | 2,658 | 792 | 1,225 | 341 | 260 | 40 |
| Public sector | 19 | 2 | 6 | 3 | 8 | 0 |
| Public Private Partnership | 41 | 2 | 10 | 5 | 18 | 6 |
| Total | 181,737 | 137,673 | 39,525 | 2,477 | 1,592 | 470 |

Source : NISR, Rwanda Establishment Census 2017

Table 4.7: Distribution of enterprises by institutional sector and registration status

| Institutional sector | | Total | Private sector | Cooperative | Public sector | Public Private Partnership | NGO (Rwanda) | NGO (International) |
|--------------------------------------------------|-------|----------------|----------------|-------------|---------------|----------------------------|--------------|---------------------|
| Sector | Total | 186,822 | 178,576 | 2,632 | 1,644 | 1,961 | 1,742 | 267 |
| | Yes | 130,887 | 123,570 | 2,318 | 1,508 | 1,856 | 1,428 | 207 |
| District | Total | 186,822 | 178,576 | 2,632 | 1,644 | 1,961 | 1,742 | 267 |
| | Yes | 116,100 | 108,728 | 2,231 | 1,576 | 1,906 | 1,448 | 211 |
| Rwanda cooperative Agency (RCA) only Cooperative | Total | 2,632 | 0 | 2,632 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Yes | 1,440 | 0 | 1,440 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Private sector Federation (PSF) | Total | 178,576 | 178,576 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Yes | 14,119 | 14,119 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Rwanda Governance Board (RGB) only NGO | Total | 2,009 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,742 | 267 |
| | Yes | 1,102 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 960 | 142 |
| Social Security Board (RSSB) | Total | 186,822 | 178,576 | 2,632 | 1,644 | 1,961 | 1,742 | 267 |
| | Yes | 8,236 | 3,671 | 698 | 1,304 | 1,587 | 818 | 158 |
| Rwanda Development Board (RDB) | Total | 186,822 | 178,576 | 2,632 | 1,644 | 1,961 | 1,742 | 267 |
| | Yes | 17,018 | 15,357 | 698 | 276 | 331 | 286 | 70 |
| Rwanda Revenue Authority (RRA) | Total | 186,822 | 178,576 | 2,632 | 1,644 | 1,961 | 1,742 | 267 |
| | Yes | 120,555 | 114,007 | 1,987 | 1,540 | 1,819 | 1,013 | 189 |

Source : NISR, Rwanda Establishment Census 2017

Table 4. 8A: Distribution of establishments by institutional sector and whether they buy or sell goods abroad or not

| Institutional sector | Did you have any transaction of goods with a foreign country during the past 12 months | | | | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|--------------|------------------------|----------------|------------|
| | Total | Yes, Export | Yes, Import | Yes, Export and Import | No | Not stated |
| Private sector | 180,880 | 441 | 2,382 | 322 | 177,480 | 255 |
| Cooperative | 2,838 | 44 | 63 | 17 | 2,713 | 1 |
| Public sector | 1,780 | 1 | 21 | 10 | 1,629 | 119 |
| Public Private Partnership | 2,049 | 4 | 15 | 10 | 2,020 | 0 |
| NGO (Rwanda) | 2,326 | 5 | 13 | 3 | 2,305 | 0 |
| NGO(International) | 415 | 1 | 22 | 2 | 390 | 0 |
| Total | 190,288 | 496 | 2,516 | 364 | 186,537 | 375 |

Source : NISR, Rwanda Establishment Census 2017

Table 4. 8B: Distribution of establishments by institutional sector and whether they buy or sell service abroad or not.

| Institutional sector | Did you have any transaction of services with a foreign country during the past 12 months | | | | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|--------------|------------------------|----------------|------------|
| | Total | Yes, Export | Yes, Import | Yes, Export and Import | No | Not stated |
| Private sector | 180,880 | 404 | 1,382 | 337 | 178,503 | 254 |
| Cooperative | 2,838 | 30 | 41 | 17 | 2,749 | 1 |
| Public sector | 1,662 | 5 | 19 | 8 | 1,629 | 1 |
| Public Private Partnership | 2,167 | 3 | 12 | 12 | 2,022 | 118 |
| NGO (Rwanda) | 2,326 | 8 | 15 | 12 | 2,291 | 0 |
| NGO(International) | 415 | 0 | 19 | 5 | 391 | 0 |
| Total | 190,288 | 450 | 1,488 | 391 | 187,585 | 374 |

Source : NISR, Rwanda Establishment Census 2017

Table 4. 9: Distribution of establishments by institutional sector and sex of manager

| Institutional sector | Sex of manager | | | |
|----------------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|------------|
| | Total | Male | Female | Not stated |
| Private sector | 180,880 | 121,198 | 59,428 | 254 |
| Cooperative | 2,838 | 2,055 | 782 | 1 |
| Public sector | 1,780 | 1,252 | 409 | 119 |
| Public Private Partnership | 2,049 | 1,451 | 598 | 0 |
| NGO (Rwanda) | 2,326 | 2,055 | 271 | 0 |
| NGO(International) | 415 | 336 | 79 | 0 |
| Total | 190,288 | 128,347 | 61,567 | 374 |

Source : NISR, Rwanda Establishment Census 2017

Table 4. 10A: Distribution of establishments by institutional sector and age of manager

| Age group of manager | Institutional sector | | | | | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|----------------|--------------|---------------|----------------------------|--------------|---------------------|
| | Total | Private sector | Cooperative | Public sector | Public Private Partnership | NGO (Rwanda) | NGO (International) |
| 15-24 | 21,530 | 21,383 | 85 | 11 | 6 | 38 | 7 |
| 25-29 | 33,689 | 33,268 | 212 | 49 | 28 | 99 | 33 |
| 30-34 | 37,535 | 36,455 | 409 | 175 | 230 | 202 | 64 |
| 35-39 | 34,985 | 32,986 | 638 | 445 | 496 | 346 | 74 |
| 40-44 | 22,518 | 20,692 | 492 | 416 | 469 | 381 | 68 |
| 45-49 | 15,999 | 14,545 | 402 | 236 | 349 | 409 | 58 |
| 50-54 | 10,794 | 9,626 | 296 | 167 | 256 | 397 | 52 |
| 55-59 | 6,684 | 6,060 | 155 | 85 | 131 | 227 | 26 |
| 60-64 | 3,769 | 3,380 | 92 | 59 | 73 | 143 | 22 |
| 65 + | 2,411 | 2,231 | 56 | 18 | 11 | 84 | 11 |
| Not stated | 374 | 254 | 1 | 119 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 190,288 | 180,880 | 2,838 | 1,780 | 2,049 | 2,326 | 415 |

Source : NISR, Rwanda Establishment Census 2017

Table 4. 10B: Distribution of establishments by institutional sector and age of manager

| Age group of manager | Institutional sector | | | | | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|----------------|--------------|---------------|----------------------------|--------------|---------------------|
| | Total | Private sector | Cooperative | Public sector | Public Private Partnership | NGO (Rwanda) | NGO (International) |
| Below 15 | 55 | 54 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 16-30 | 65,174 | 64,395 | 384 | 90 | 69 | 180 | 56 |
| 31 + | 124,685 | 116,177 | 2453 | 1571 | 1980 | 2145 | 359 |
| Not stated | 374 | 254 | 1 | 119 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 190,288 | 180,880 | 2,838 | 1,780 | 2,049 | 2,326 | 415 |

Source : NISR, Rwanda Establishment Census 2017

Table 4. 11: Distribution of establishments by institutional sector and maintaining regular account status

| Institutional sector | Does the establishment maintain regular account | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|---------------|----------------|
| | Total | Yes | No |
| Private sector | 180,880 | 14,609 | 166,271 |
| Cooperative | 2,838 | 1,732 | 1,106 |
| Public sector | 1,780 | 1,518 | 262 |
| Public Private Partnership | 2,049 | 1,822 | 227 |
| NGO (Rwanda) | 2,326 | 1,253 | 1,073 |
| NGO(International) | 415 | 260 | 155 |
| Total | 190,288 | 21,194 | 169,094 |

Source : NISR, Rwanda Establishment Census 2017

Table 4. 12: Distribution of establishments by institutional sector and year of starting operations

| Year of starting operations | Institutional sector | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|----------------|--------------|---------------|----------------------------|--------------|---------------------|
| | Total | Private sector | Cooperative | Public sector | Public Private Partnership | NGO (Rwanda) | NGO (International) |
| Below 1970 | 1,896 | 173 | 8 | 349 | 1,052 | 285 | 29 |
| 1970-1972 | 166 | 43 | 2 | 49 | 33 | 35 | 4 |
| 1973-1975 | 234 | 70 | 4 | 58 | 57 | 41 | 4 |
| 1976-1978 | 245 | 95 | 4 | 56 | 53 | 32 | 5 |
| 1979-1981 | 234 | 89 | 1 | 41 | 57 | 44 | 2 |
| 1982-1984 | 265 | 99 | 1 | 48 | 50 | 61 | 6 |
| 1985-1987 | 422 | 191 | 3 | 79 | 56 | 84 | 9 |
| 1988-1990 | 398 | 236 | 8 | 41 | 51 | 55 | 7 |
| 1991-1993 | 419 | 202 | 8 | 42 | 64 | 94 | 9 |
| 1994-1996 | 923 | 646 | 16 | 62 | 43 | 129 | 27 |
| 1997-1999 | 1,527 | 1,064 | 36 | 134 | 72 | 191 | 30 |
| 2000-2002 | 2,596 | 2,225 | 54 | 96 | 68 | 137 | 16 |
| 2003-2005 | 3,057 | 2,654 | 69 | 98 | 67 | 137 | 32 |
| 2006-2008 | 5,367 | 4,746 | 230 | 118 | 84 | 152 | 37 |
| 2009-2011 | 11,683 | 10,508 | 778 | 121 | 78 | 167 | 31 |
| 2012-2014 | 32,055 | 30,817 | 606 | 158 | 81 | 324 | 69 |
| 2015-2017 | 128,413 | 126,754 | 1,009 | 111 | 83 | 358 | 98 |
| Not stated | 388 | 268 | 1 | 119 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 190,288 | 180,880 | 2,838 | 1,780 | 2,049 | 2,326 | 415 |

Source : NISR, Rwanda Establishment Census 2017

Table 4. 13: Distribution of establishments by institutional sector and establishment type

| Institutional sector | Establishment type | | | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------|-------------|---------------------------|--------------|------------|
| | Total | Head office | Single unit establishment | Branch | Sub branch |
| Private sector | 180,880 | 558 | 178,018 | 1,837 | 467 |
| Cooperative | 2,838 | 48 | 2,584 | 155 | 51 |
| Public sector | 1,780 | 17 | 1,627 | 113 | 23 |
| Public Private Partnership | 2,049 | 10 | 1,951 | 71 | 17 |
| NGO (Rwanda) | 2,326 | 188 | 1,554 | 476 | 108 |
| NGO(International) | 415 | 18 | 249 | 99 | 49 |
| Total | 190,288 | 839 | 185,983 | 2,751 | 715 |

Source : NISR, Rwanda Establishment Census 2017

Table 4. 14: Distribution of private business-oriented establishments by legal status and owners' nationality

| Legal status | Owners' nationality | | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------|----------------|----------------------|------------|
| | Total | Rwandan Only | Joint and Foreigners | Not stated |
| Sole proprietorship | 175,291 | 173,187 | 2,066 | 38 |
| Limited by shares | 3,402 | 2,451 | 656 | 295 |
| Limited by guarantee | 69 | 57 | 8 | 4 |
| Limited by shares and by guarantee | 58 | 41 | 13 | 4 |
| Unlimited | 424 | 324 | 55 | 45 |
| None | 4,561 | 4,428 | 127 | 6 |
| Not stated | 62 | 0 | 0 | 62 |
| Total | 183,867 | 180,488 | 2,925 | 454 |

Source : NISR, Rwanda Establishment Census 2017

Table 4. 15: Distribution of business -oriented establishments which started operation in or before 2016 by legal status and annual turnover

| Legal status | Annual total turnover in 2016 | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|----------------------|------------|
| | Total | Less than 300.000 | 300.000 - 12.000.000 | 12 - 20 million | More than 20 to 50 million | More than 50 million | Not stated |
| Sole proprietorship | 103,737 | 56,140 | 43,600 | 2,278 | 831 | 614 | 274 |
| Limited by shares | 1,953 | 149 | 687 | 247 | 201 | 543 | 126 |
| Limited by guarantee | 43 | 5 | 20 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 4 |
| Limited by shares and by guarantee | 32 | 6 | 7 | 3 | 3 | 11 | 2 |
| Unlimited | 243 | 40 | 91 | 33 | 23 | 29 | 27 |
| None | 3,223 | 960 | 1,451 | 230 | 197 | 315 | 70 |
| Not stated | 17 | 0 | 3 | 6 | 1 | 7 | 0 |
| Total | 109,248 | 57,300 | 45,859 | 2,802 | 1,261 | 1,523 | 503 |

Source : NISR, Rwanda Establishment Census 2017

Table 4. 16: Distribution of enterprises by size and location areas

| Establishment size | Urban/rural areas | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|---------------|----------------|
| | Total | Urban | Rural |
| Micro(1-3) | 171,108 | 64,885 | 106,223 |
| Small(4-30) | 13,504 | 7,392 | 6,112 |
| Medium(31-100) | 1,784 | 750 | 1,034 |
| Large(100+) | 426 | 295 | 131 |
| Total | 186,822 | 73,322 | 113,500 |

Source : NISR, Rwanda Establishment Census 2017

Table 4. 17: Distribution of enterprise by District and size

| District/Province | Size based on workers | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|-------------|
| | Total | Micro(1-3) | Small(4-30) | Medium(31-100) | Large(100+) |
| Nyarugenge | 15,552 | 13,649 | 1,691 | 139 | 73 |
| Gasabo | 15,842 | 13,810 | 1,752 | 193 | 87 |
| Kicukiro | 11,052 | 9,647 | 1,251 | 107 | 47 |
| Kigali City | 42,446 | 37,106 | 4,694 | 439 | 207 |
| Nyanza | 3,911 | 3,617 | 246 | 43 | 5 |
| Gisagara | 2,656 | 2,359 | 252 | 41 | 4 |
| Nyaruguru | 3,614 | 3,306 | 261 | 41 | 6 |
| Huye | 4,575 | 4,045 | 473 | 49 | 8 |
| Nyamagabe | 4,867 | 4,487 | 333 | 40 | 7 |
| Ruhango | 4,042 | 3,771 | 210 | 51 | 10 |
| Muhanga | 7,346 | 6,860 | 412 | 68 | 6 |
| Kamonyi | 6,012 | 5,691 | 271 | 45 | 5 |
| South Province | 37,023 | 34,136 | 2,458 | 378 | 51 |
| Karongi | 4,814 | 4,464 | 301 | 40 | 9 |
| Rutsiro | 4,942 | 4,680 | 212 | 43 | 7 |
| Rubavu | 8,716 | 8,102 | 539 | 67 | 8 |
| Nyabihu | 4,037 | 3,761 | 224 | 45 | 7 |
| Ngororero | 4,945 | 4,642 | 255 | 40 | 8 |
| Rusizi | 6,626 | 6,042 | 515 | 56 | 13 |
| Nyamasheke | 4,962 | 4,577 | 333 | 46 | 6 |
| West Province | 39,042 | 36,268 | 2,379 | 337 | 58 |
| Rulindo | 4,560 | 4,236 | 267 | 46 | 11 |
| Gakenke | 4,558 | 4,224 | 282 | 43 | 9 |
| Musanze | 8,806 | 8,200 | 519 | 75 | 12 |
| Burera | 4,665 | 4,335 | 279 | 46 | 5 |
| Gicumbi | 6,384 | 6,013 | 329 | 37 | 5 |
| North Province | 28,973 | 27,008 | 1,676 | 247 | 42 |
| Rwamagana | 5,920 | 5,537 | 311 | 57 | 15 |
| Nyagatare | 6,498 | 6,054 | 386 | 53 | 5 |
| Gatsibo | 4,847 | 4,493 | 283 | 68 | 3 |
| Kayonza | 5,192 | 4,855 | 275 | 52 | 10 |
| Kirehe | 5,759 | 5,389 | 302 | 56 | 12 |
| Ngoma | 4,595 | 4,258 | 282 | 42 | 13 |
| Bugesera | 6,527 | 6,004 | 458 | 55 | 10 |
| East Province | 39,338 | 36,590 | 2,297 | 383 | 68 |
| Rwanda | 186,822 | 171,108 | 13,504 | 1,784 | 426 |

Source : NISR, Rwanda Establishment Census 2017

Table 4. 18: Distribution of enterprises by economic activity and size

| Economic activity | Size based on workers | | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|-------------|
| | Total | Micro(1-3) | Small(4-30) | Medium(31-100) | Large(100+) |
| Agriculture forestry and fishing | 527 | 215 | 228 | 53 | 31 |
| Mining and quarrying | 271 | 58 | 128 | 53 | 32 |
| Manufacturing | 14,054 | 12,204 | 1,657 | 126 | 67 |
| Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply | 64 | 34 | 21 | 6 | 3 |
| Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities | 493 | 445 | 34 | 9 | 5 |
| Construction | 154 | 61 | 60 | 14 | 19 |
| Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles | 95,196 | 93,187 | 1,879 | 100 | 30 |
| Transportation and storage | 296 | 162 | 97 | 22 | 15 |
| Accommodation and food service activities | 51,711 | 48,996 | 2,623 | 71 | 21 |
| Information and communication | 1,092 | 998 | 79 | 12 | 3 |
| Financial and insurance activities | 1,022 | 424 | 564 | 13 | 21 |
| Real estate activities | 102 | 60 | 36 | 6 | 0 |
| Professional, scientific and technical activities | 1,219 | 929 | 273 | 14 | 3 |
| Administrative and support service activities | 1,386 | 1,254 | 89 | 24 | 19 |
| Public administration and defense; compulsory social security | 120 | 2 | 22 | 39 | 57 |
| Education | 3,932 | 270 | 2,644 | 994 | 24 |
| Human health and social work activities | 1,365 | 307 | 878 | 131 | 49 |
| Arts, entertainment and recreation | 260 | 202 | 49 | 8 | 1 |
| Other service activities | 13,555 | 11,299 | 2,141 | 89 | 26 |
| Not stated | 3 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 186,822 | 171,108 | 13,504 | 1,784 | 426 |

Source : NISR, Rwanda Establishment Census 2017

Table 4. 19: Distribution of private business - oriented enterprises by owners' nationality and size

| Size | Ownership nationality | | | |
|----------------|-----------------------|----------------|----------------------|------------|
| | Total | Rwandan Only | Joint and Foreigners | Not stated |
| Micro(1-3) | 170,373 | 168,525 | 1,753 | 95 |
| Small(4-30) | 9,933 | 9,244 | 538 | 151 |
| Medium(31-100) | 661 | 516 | 91 | 54 |
| Large(100+) | 295 | 200 | 59 | 36 |
| Total | 181,262 | 178,485 | 2,441 | 336 |

Source : NISR, Rwanda Establishment Census 2017

Table 4. 20: Distribution of business-oriented enterprises by legal status and size

| Size based on workers | Legal status | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------|---------------------|-------------------|----------------------|------------------------------------|------------|--------------|------------|
| | Total | Sole proprietorship | Limited by shares | Limited by guarantee | Limited by shares and by guarantee | Unlimited | None | Not stated |
| Micro(1-3) | 170,373 | 167,055 | 951 | 18 | 15 | 99 | 2,232 | 3 |
| Small(4-30) | 9,933 | 6,829 | 1,243 | 26 | 13 | 154 | 1,659 | 9 |
| Medium(31-100) | 661 | 166 | 239 | 5 | 2 | 17 | 230 | 2 |
| Large(100+) | 295 | 63 | 138 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 82 | 4 |
| Total | 181,262 | 174,113 | 2,571 | 50 | 35 | 272 | 4,203 | 18 |

Source : NISR, Rwanda Establishment Census 2017

Table 4. 21: Distribution of business oriented enterprises, which started before 2016 by size and annual turnover category

| Size | Annual turnover | | | | | | |
|----------------|-----------------|-------------------|----------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|----------------------|-------------|
| | Total | Less than 300.000 | 300.000 - 12.000.000 | 12 - 20 million | More than 20 to 50 million | More than 50 million | Non started |
| Micro(1-3) | 100,839 | 56,192 | 41,645 | 1,827 | 605 | 309 | 261 |
| Small(4-30) | 7,595 | 1,056 | 4,019 | 893 | 584 | 835 | 208 |
| Medium(31-100) | 555 | 35 | 149 | 67 | 58 | 220 | 26 |
| Large(100+) | 251 | 15 | 43 | 15 | 14 | 156 | 8 |
| Total | 109,240 | 57,298 | 45,856 | 2,802 | 1,261 | 1,520 | 503 |

Source : NISR, Rwanda Establishment Census 2017

Table 4. 22: Distribution of business-oriented enterprises by size and employed capital

| Employed capital | Size based on number of workers | | | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|-------------|
| | Total | Micro(1-3) | Small(4-30) | Medium(31-100) | Large(100+) |
| Less than 500.000 | 137,490 | 134,782 | 2,631 | 60 | 17 |
| 500.000 - 15.000.000 | 39,308 | 33,965 | 5,072 | 210 | 61 |
| More than 15 to 75 million | 2,435 | 1,118 | 1,170 | 112 | 35 |
| More than 75 million | 1,559 | 276 | 854 | 255 | 174 |
| Not stated | 470 | 232 | 206 | 24 | 8 |
| Total | 181,262 | 170,373 | 9,933 | 661 | 295 |

Source : NISR, Rwanda Establishment Census 2017

Table 4. 23: Distribution of establishments by registration status at different levels and size

| Level of registration | | Total | Size based on number of workers | | | |
|--------------------------------------------------|-------|----------------|---------------------------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|
| | | | Micro(1-3) | Small(4-30) | Medium (31-100) | Large(100+) |
| Sector | Total | 186,822 | 171,108 | 13,504 | 1,784 | 426 |
| | Yes | 130,887 | 117,077 | 11,847 | 1,613 | 350 |
| District | Total | 186,822 | 171,108 | 13,504 | 1,784 | 426 |
| | Yes | 116,100 | 102,516 | 11,567 | 1,652 | 365 |
| Rwanda cooperative Agency (RCA) only Cooperative | Total | 2,632 | 1,009 | 1,364 | 180 | 79 |
| | Yes | 1,440 | 395 | 878 | 111 | 56 |
| Private sector Federation (PSF) | Total | 178,576 | 169,356 | 8,542 | 474 | 204 |
| | Yes | 14,119 | 11,673 | 2,092 | 236 | 118 |
| Rwanda Governance Board (RGB) only NGO | Total | 2,009 | 630 | 1,244 | 117 | 18 |
| | Yes | 1,102 | 318 | 702 | 74 | 8 |
| Social Security Board (RSSB) | Total | 186,822 | 171,108 | 13,504 | 1,784 | 426 |
| | Yes | 8,236 | 1,335 | 5,216 | 1,346 | 339 |
| Rwanda Development Board (RDB) | Total | 186,822 | 171,108 | 13,504 | 1,784 | 426 |
| | Yes | 17,018 | 11,934 | 4,218 | 615 | 251 |
| Rwanda Revenue Authority (RRA) | Total | 186,822 | 171,108 | 13,504 | 1,784 | 426 |
| | Yes | 120,555 | 106,777 | 11,703 | 1,672 | 403 |

Source : NISR, Rwanda Establishment Census 2017

Table 4. 24A: Distribution of enterprises by size and whether they buy or sell good abroad

| Size | Total | Did you have any transaction of goods with a foreign country | | | | |
|----------------|----------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|------------------------|----------------|------------|
| | | Yes, Export | Yes, Import | Yes, Export and Import | No | Not stated |
| Micro(1-3) | 171,108 | 315 | 1,508 | 107 | 169,115 | 63 |
| Small(4-30) | 13,504 | 96 | 589 | 110 | 12,562 | 147 |
| Medium(31-100) | 1,784 | 19 | 94 | 38 | 1,547 | 86 |
| Large(100+) | 426 | 15 | 61 | 41 | 230 | 79 |
| Total | 186,822 | 445 | 2,252 | 296 | 183,454 | 375 |

Source : NISR, Rwanda Establishment Census 2017

Table 4. 24B: Distribution of enterprises by size and whether they buy or sell services abroad

| Size | Total | Did you have any transaction of goods with a foreign country | | | | |
|----------------|----------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|------------------------|----------------|------------|
| | | Yes, Export | Yes, Import | Yes, Export and Import | No | Not stated |
| Micro(1-3) | 171,108 | 251 | 797 | 127 | 169,871 | 62 |
| Small(4-30) | 13,504 | 95 | 389 | 110 | 12,763 | 147 |
| Medium(31-100) | 1,784 | 21 | 70 | 28 | 1,579 | 86 |
| Large(100+) | 426 | 11 | 47 | 36 | 253 | 79 |
| Total | 186,822 | 378 | 1,303 | 301 | 184,466 | 374 |

Source : NISR, Rwanda Establishment Census 2017

Table 4. 25: Distribution of enterprises by size and by sex of manager

| Size | Sex of manager | | | |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|------------|
| | Total | Male | Female | Not stated |
| Micro(1-3) | 171,108 | 114,306 | 56,740 | 62 |
| Small(4-30) | 13,504 | 9,719 | 3,638 | 147 |
| Medium(31-100) | 1,784 | 1,332 | 366 | 86 |
| Large(100+) | 426 | 305 | 42 | 79 |
| Total | 186,822 | 125,662 | 60,786 | 374 |

Source : NISR, Rwanda Establishment Census 2017

Table 4. 26A: Distribution of enterprises by size and age of manager

| Age of manager | Size based on number of workers | | | | |
|----------------|---------------------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|-------------|
| | Total | Micro(1-3) | Small(4-30) | Medium(31-100) | Large(100+) |
| 15-24 | 21,353 | 20,885 | 460 | 7 | 1 |
| 25-29 | 33,242 | 31,958 | 1,247 | 26 | 11 |
| 30-34 | 36,930 | 34,707 | 2,062 | 141 | 20 |
| 35-39 | 34,290 | 31,100 | 2,728 | 402 | 60 |
| 40-44 | 22,037 | 19,297 | 2,272 | 408 | 60 |
| 45-49 | 15,590 | 13,481 | 1,762 | 275 | 72 |
| 50-54 | 10,489 | 8,910 | 1,310 | 208 | 61 |
| 55-59 | 6,519 | 5,606 | 774 | 108 | 31 |
| 60-64 | 3,651 | 3,071 | 476 | 81 | 23 |
| 65 + | 2,347 | 2,031 | 266 | 42 | 8 |
| Not stated | 374 | 62 | 147 | 86 | 79 |
| Total | 186,822 | 171,108 | 13,504 | 1,784 | 426 |

Source : NISR, Rwanda Establishment Census 2017

Table 4. 26B: Distribution of enterprises by size and age of manager

| Age of manager | Size based on number of workers | | | | |
|----------------|---------------------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|-------------|
| | Total | Micro(1-3) | Small(4-30) | Medium(31-100) | Large(100+) |
| 15 and below | 55 | 52 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| 16-30 | 64,352 | 62,085 | 2,196 | 53 | 18 |
| 31 + | 122,041 | 108,909 | 11,158 | 1,645 | 329 |
| Not stated | 374 | 62 | 147 | 86 | 79 |
| Total | 186,822 | 171,108 | 13,504 | 1,784 | 426 |

Source : NISR, Rwanda Establishment Census 2017

Table 4. 27: Distribution of sole proprietor enterprises by sex of owner and size

| Size | Sex of owner | | |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| | Total | Male | Female |
| Micro(1-3) | 167,055 | 112,242 | 54,813 |
| Small(4-30) | 6,829 | 4,824 | 2,005 |
| Medium(31-100) | 166 | 141 | 25 |
| Large(100+) | 63 | 47 | 16 |
| Total | 174,113 | 117,254 | 56,859 |

Source : NISR, Rwanda Establishment Census 2017

Table 4. 28A: Distribution of sole proprietor enterprises by age of owner and size

| Age of owner | Size based on number of workers | | | | |
|--------------|---------------------------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|-------------|
| | Total | Micro(1-3) | Small(4-30) | Medium(31-100) | Large(100+) |
| 15 and below | 39 | 38 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 15-24 | 19,418 | 19,195 | 222 | 1 | 0 |
| 25-29 | 31,590 | 30,841 | 745 | 4 | 0 |
| 30-34 | 35,364 | 34,178 | 1,174 | 9 | 3 |
| 35-39 | 32,295 | 30,888 | 1,382 | 22 | 3 |
| 40-44 | 20,203 | 19,089 | 1,083 | 24 | 7 |
| 45-49 | 14,272 | 13,395 | 843 | 20 | 14 |
| 50-54 | 9,423 | 8,780 | 593 | 38 | 12 |
| 55-59 | 5,955 | 5,544 | 380 | 25 | 6 |
| 60-64 | 3,302 | 3,057 | 226 | 11 | 8 |
| 65 + | 2,214 | 2,039 | 160 | 10 | 5 |
| Not stated | 38 | 11 | 20 | 2 | 5 |
| Total | 174,113 | 167,055 | 6,829 | 166 | 63 |

Source : NISR, Rwanda Establishment Census 2017

Table 4. 28B: Distribution of sole proprietor enterprises by age of owner and size

| Age of owner | Size based on number of workers | | | | |
|--------------|---------------------------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|-------------|
| | Total | Micro(1-3) | Small(4-30) | Medium(31-100) | Large(100+) |
| 15 and below | 39 | 38 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 16-30 | 60,485 | 59,214 | 1,264 | 7 | 0 |
| 31 + | 113,551 | 107,792 | 5,544 | 157 | 58 |
| Not stated | 38 | 11 | 20 | 2 | 5 |
| Total | 174,113 | 167,055 | 6,829 | 166 | 63 |

Source : NISR, Rwanda Establishment Census 2017

Table 4. 29: Distribution of enterprises by year of starting operations and by size

| Year of starting operations | Total | Micro(1-3) | Small(4-30) | Medium(31-100) | Large(100+) |
|-----------------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|-------------|
| Before 1970 | 1,750 | 104 | 1,055 | 550 | 41 |
| 1970-1972 | 151 | 41 | 73 | 32 | 5 |
| 1973-1975 | 189 | 31 | 95 | 55 | 8 |
| 1976-1978 | 202 | 58 | 92 | 48 | 4 |
| 1979-1981 | 214 | 81 | 100 | 32 | 1 |
| 1982-1984 | 233 | 72 | 114 | 39 | 8 |
| 1985-1987 | 370 | 146 | 162 | 58 | 4 |
| 1988-1990 | 360 | 214 | 116 | 29 | 1 |
| 1991-1993 | 377 | 173 | 159 | 40 | 5 |
| 1994-1996 | 837 | 530 | 247 | 48 | 12 |
| 1997-1999 | 1,386 | 858 | 417 | 88 | 23 |
| 2000-2002 | 2,470 | 2,007 | 396 | 53 | 14 |
| 2003-2005 | 2,883 | 2,305 | 481 | 81 | 16 |
| 2006-2008 | 5,141 | 4,142 | 858 | 99 | 42 |
| 2009-2011 | 11,323 | 9,466 | 1,686 | 124 | 47 |
| 2012-2014 | 31,372 | 28,770 | 2,375 | 162 | 65 |
| 2015-2017 | 127,176 | 122,034 | 4,931 | 160 | 51 |
| Not stated | 388 | 76 | 147 | 86 | 79 |
| Total | 186,822 | 171,108 | 13,504 | 1,784 | 426 |

Source : NISR, Rwanda Establishment Census 2017

Table 4. 30: Distribution of enterprises by size and maintaining regular account status

| Size | Does the establishment maintain regular accounts? | | |
|----------------|---------------------------------------------------|---------------|----------------|
| | Total | Yes | No |
| Micro(1-3) | 171,108 | 9,342 | 161,766 |
| Small(4-30) | 13,504 | 7,874 | 5,630 |
| Medium(31-100) | 1,784 | 1,576 | 208 |
| Large(100+) | 426 | 394 | 32 |
| Total | 186,822 | 19,186 | 167,636 |

Source : NISR, Rwanda Establishment Census 2017

Table 4. 31: Distribution of enterprises by size and establishment type

| Size | Establishment type | | |
|----------------|--------------------|-------------|---------------------------|
| | Total | Head office | Single unit establishment |
| Micro(1-3) | 171,108 | 174 | 170,934 |
| Small(4-30) | 13,504 | 455 | 13,049 |
| Medium(31-100) | 1,784 | 115 | 1,669 |
| Large(100+) | 426 | 95 | 331 |
| Total | 186,822 | 839 | 185,983 |

Source : NISR, Rwanda Establishment Census 2017

Table 4. 32: Distribution of establishments by economic activity and by sex of manager

| Economic activity | Manager sex | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|------------|
| | Total | Male | Female | Not stated |
| Agriculture forestry and fishing | 563 | 464 | 94 | 5 |
| Mining and quarrying | 307 | 265 | 32 | 10 |
| Manufacturing | 14,195 | 8,705 | 5,476 | 14 |
| Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply | 138 | 109 | 23 | 6 |
| Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities | 645 | 423 | 221 | 1 |
| Construction | 159 | 115 | 9 | 35 |
| Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles | 96,081 | 59,772 | 36,181 | 128 |
| Transportation and storage | 382 | 342 | 33 | 7 |
| Accommodation and food service activities | 51,868 | 37,941 | 13,924 | 3 |
| Information and communication | 1,150 | 1,030 | 113 | 7 |
| Financial and insurance activities | 1,574 | 1,108 | 450 | 16 |
| Real estate activities | 105 | 81 | 23 | 1 |
| Professional, scientific and technical activities | 1,243 | 914 | 316 | 13 |
| Administrative and support service activities | 1,408 | 786 | 616 | 6 |
| Public administration and defense; compulsory social security | 126 | 9 | 3 | 114 |
| Education | 4,046 | 2,974 | 1,072 | 0 |
| Human health and social work activities | 1,497 | 987 | 510 | 0 |
| Arts, entertainment and recreation | 453 | 381 | 72 | 0 |
| Other service activities | 14,345 | 11,941 | 2,399 | 5 |
| Not stated | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Total | 190,288 | 128,347 | 61,567 | 374 |

Source : NISR, Rwanda Establishment Census 2017

Table 4. 33: Distribution of establishments by economic activity and age of manager

| Economic activity | Age group of manager | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------|
| | Total | 15-24 | 25-29 | 30-34 | 35-39 | 40-44 | 45-49 | 50-54 | 55-59 | 60-64 | 65 + | Not stated |
| Agriculture forestry and fishing | 563 | 7 | 35 | 53 | 114 | 110 | 103 | 63 | 45 | 18 | 10 | 5 |
| Mining and quarrying | 307 | 6 | 15 | 27 | 53 | 52 | 44 | 37 | 31 | 22 | 10 | 10 |
| Manufacturing | 14,195 | 1,388 | 2,016 | 2,771 | 2,631 | 1,772 | 1,408 | 940 | 632 | 373 | 250 | 14 |
| Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply | 138 | 10 | 26 | 38 | 21 | 12 | 11 | 9 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 6 |
| Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities | 645 | 45 | 69 | 76 | 100 | 85 | 88 | 79 | 48 | 24 | 30 | 1 |
| Construction | 159 | 0 | 8 | 14 | 25 | 17 | 23 | 15 | 10 | 4 | 8 | 35 |
| Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles | 96,081 | 11,526 | 18,859 | 20,324 | 17,756 | 10,714 | 7,057 | 4,554 | 2,675 | 1,511 | 977 | 128 |
| Transportation and storage | 382 | 3 | 30 | 68 | 86 | 66 | 55 | 31 | 16 | 11 | 9 | 7 |
| Accommodation and food service activities | 51,868 | 5,468 | 8,105 | 9,375 | 9,525 | 6,452 | 5,010 | 3,479 | 2,396 | 1,245 | 810 | 3 |
| Information and communication | 1,150 | 298 | 362 | 220 | 110 | 65 | 37 | 25 | 13 | 11 | 2 | 7 |
| Financial and insurance activities | 1,574 | 55 | 196 | 368 | 414 | 260 | 149 | 62 | 30 | 13 | 11 | 16 |
| Real estate activities | 105 | 3 | 10 | 12 | 23 | 13 | 8 | 10 | 9 | 6 | 10 | 1 |
| Professional, scientific and technical activities | 1,243 | 63 | 211 | 239 | 232 | 158 | 144 | 98 | 51 | 24 | 10 | 13 |
| Administrative and support service activities | 1,408 | 106 | 317 | 334 | 265 | 168 | 103 | 62 | 18 | 15 | 14 | 6 |
| Public administration and defense; compulsory social security | 126 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 114 |
| Education | 4,046 | 15 | 144 | 443 | 978 | 901 | 627 | 477 | 249 | 157 | 55 | 0 |
| Human health and social work activities | 1,497 | 10 | 78 | 211 | 346 | 315 | 215 | 143 | 70 | 59 | 50 | 0 |
| Arts, entertainment and recreation | 453 | 76 | 144 | 84 | 61 | 43 | 17 | 12 | 11 | 3 | 2 | 0 |
| Other service activities | 14,345 | 2,451 | 3,064 | 2,877 | 2,240 | 1,314 | 897 | 697 | 375 | 272 | 153 | 5 |
| Not stated | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Total | 190,288 | 21,530 | 33,689 | 37,535 | 34,985 | 22,518 | 15,999 | 10,794 | 6,684 | 3,769 | 2,411 | 374 |

Source : NISR, Rwanda Establishment Census 2017

Table 4. 33B: Distribution of establishments by economic activity and age of manager

| Economic activity | Age group of manager | | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|------------|
| | Total | 15 and below | 16-30 | 31 + | Not stated |
| Agriculture forestry and fishing | 563 | 0 | 51 | 507 | 5 |
| Mining and quarrying | 307 | 0 | 24 | 273 | 10 |
| Manufacturing | 14,195 | 4 | 4,133 | 10,044 | 14 |
| Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply | 138 | 0 | 55 | 77 | 6 |
| Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities | 645 | 3 | 129 | 512 | 1 |
| Construction | 159 | 0 | 10 | 114 | 35 |
| Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles | 96,081 | 30 | 35,837 | 60,086 | 128 |
| Transportation and storage | 382 | 0 | 56 | 319 | 7 |
| Accommodation and food service activities | 51,868 | 11 | 15,934 | 35,920 | 3 |
| Information and communication | 1,150 | 1 | 734 | 408 | 7 |
| Financial and insurance activities | 1,574 | 0 | 328 | 1,230 | 16 |
| Real estate activities | 105 | 0 | 18 | 86 | 1 |
| Professional, scientific and technical activities | 1,243 | 0 | 336 | 894 | 13 |
| Administrative and support service activities | 1,408 | 0 | 530 | 872 | 6 |
| Public administration and defense; compulsory social security | 126 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 114 |
| Education | 4,046 | 1 | 230 | 3,815 | 0 |
| Human health and social work activities | 1,497 | 0 | 136 | 1,361 | 0 |
| Arts, entertainment and recreation | 453 | 0 | 259 | 194 | 0 |
| Other service activities | 14,345 | 5 | 6,374 | 7,961 | 5 |
| Not stated | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Total | 190,288 | 55 | 65,174 | 124,685 | 374 |

Source : NISR, Rwanda Establishment Census 2017

Table 4. 34: Distribution of sole proprietor establishments by economic activity and sex of owner

| Economic activity | Sex of owner | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| | Total | Male | Female |
| Agriculture forestry and fishing | 136 | 111 | 25 |
| Mining and quarrying | 176 | 155 | 21 |
| Manufacturing | 13,142 | 7,970 | 5,172 |
| Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply | 50 | 39 | 11 |
| Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities | 368 | 248 | 120 |
| Construction | 73 | 63 | 10 |
| Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles | 93,593 | 58,705 | 34,888 |
| Transportation and storage | 148 | 138 | 10 |
| Accommodation and food service activities | 51,154 | 37,864 | 13,290 |
| Information and communication | 1004 | 922 | 82 |
| Financial and insurance activities | 418 | 296 | 122 |
| Real estate activities | 68 | 50 | 18 |
| Professional, scientific and technical activities | 916 | 667 | 249 |
| Administrative and support service activities | 1,294 | 722 | 572 |
| Education | 471 | 339 | 132 |
| Human health and social work activities | 481 | 318 | 163 |
| Arts, entertainment and recreation | 281 | 254 | 27 |
| Other service activities | 11518 | 9288 | 2230 |
| Total | 175,291 | 118,149 | 57,142 |

Source : NISR, Rwanda Establishment Census 2017

Table 4. 35A: Distribution of sole proprietor establishments by economic activity and age of owner

| Economic activity | Age group of owner | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------|
| | Total | 15 and below | 15-24 | 25-29 | 30-34 | 35-39 | 40-44 | 45-49 | 50-54 | 55-59 | 60-64 | 65+ | Not stated |
| Agriculture forestry and fishing | 136 | 0 | 1 | 11 | 15 | 19 | 18 | 25 | 18 | 12 | 9 | 8 | 0 |
| Mining and quarrying | 176 | 0 | 2 | 7 | 19 | 32 | 27 | 25 | 22 | 23 | 13 | 6 | 0 |
| Manufacturing | 13142 | 2 | 1201 | 1846 | 2616 | 2457 | 1666 | 1314 | 865 | 587 | 338 | 247 | 3 |
| Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply | 50 | 0 | 5 | 6 | 15 | 5 | 5 | 7 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities | 368 | 0 | 13 | 26 | 51 | 66 | 58 | 58 | 42 | 27 | 12 | 15 | 0 |
| Construction | 73 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 10 | 16 | 8 | 8 | 7 | 7 | 2 | 6 | 4 |
| Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles | 93593 | 24 | 10708 | 18146 | 19908 | 17585 | 10558 | 7005 | 4496 | 2665 | 1488 | 981 | 29 |
| Transportation and storage | 148 | 0 | 3 | 14 | 25 | 29 | 27 | 23 | 12 | 9 | 5 | 1 | 0 |
| Accommodation and food service activities | 51154 | 8 | 4869 | 7758 | 9249 | 9580 | 6515 | 5083 | 3534 | 2442 | 1269 | 847 | 0 |
| Information and communication | 1004 | 1 | 258 | 313 | 205 | 101 | 56 | 28 | 19 | 11 | 9 | 3 | 0 |
| Financial and insurance activities | 418 | 1 | 47 | 113 | 88 | 61 | 39 | 34 | 15 | 11 | 3 | 5 | 1 |
| Real estate activities | 68 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 3 | 7 | 9 | 9 | 6 | 8 | 0 |
| Professional, scientific and technical activities | 916 | 0 | 49 | 187 | 184 | 169 | 112 | 97 | 68 | 26 | 16 | 7 | 1 |
| Administrative and support service activities | 1294 | 0 | 81 | 289 | 320 | 255 | 154 | 93 | 55 | 18 | 15 | 14 | 0 |
| Education | 471 | 1 | 4 | 26 | 58 | 91 | 81 | 77 | 63 | 35 | 19 | 16 | 0 |
| Human health and social work activities | 481 | 0 | 2 | 33 | 60 | 90 | 100 | 66 | 45 | 29 | 31 | 25 | 0 |
| Arts, entertainment and recreation | 281 | 1 | 30 | 60 | 45 | 59 | 30 | 23 | 14 | 12 | 3 | 4 | 0 |
| Other service activities | 11518 | 3 | 2175 | 2852 | 2638 | 1882 | 926 | 473 | 270 | 122 | 108 | 69 | 0 |
| Total | 175,291 | 41 | 19,449 | 31,699 | 35,515 | 32,506 | 20,383 | 14,446 | 9,558 | 6,046 | 3,348 | 2,262 | 38 |

Source : NISR, Rwanda Establishment Census 2017

Table 4. 35B: Distribution of sole proprietor establishments by economic activity and age of owner

| Economic activity | Age of owner | | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|------------|
| | Total | 15 and below | 16-30 | 31 + | Not stated |
| Agriculture forestry and fishing | 136 | 0 | 16 | 120 | 0 |
| Mining and quarrying | 176 | 0 | 12 | 164 | 0 |
| Manufacturing | 13,142 | 2 | 3742 | 9395 | 3 |
| Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply | 50 | 0 | 16 | 34 | 0 |
| Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities | 368 | 0 | 54 | 314 | 0 |
| Construction | 73 | 0 | 7 | 62 | 4 |
| Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles | 93,593 | 24 | 34,213 | 59,327 | 29 |
| Transportation and storage | 148 | 0 | 23 | 125 | 0 |
| Accommodation and food service activities | 51,154 | 8 | 14,949 | 36,197 | 0 |
| Information and communication | 1,004 | 1 | 645 | 358 | 0 |
| Financial and insurance activities | 418 | 1 | 189 | 227 | 1 |
| Real estate activities | 68 | 0 | 12 | 56 | 0 |
| Professional, scientific and technical activities | 916 | 0 | 289 | 626 | 1 |
| Administrative and support service activities | 1,294 | 0 | 473 | 821 | 0 |
| Education | 471 | 1 | 43 | 427 | 0 |
| Human health and social work activities | 481 | 0 | 50 | 431 | 0 |
| Arts, entertainment and recreation | 281 | 1 | 108 | 172 | 0 |
| Other service activities | 1,1518 | 3 | 5,841 | 5,674 | 0 |
| Total | 175,291 | 41 | 60,682 | 114,530 | 38 |

Source : NISR, Rwanda Establishment Census 2017

Table 4. 36: Distribution of private business - oriented establishments by economic activity or and owners' nationality

| Economic activity | Nationality of owners recorded | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------|----------------------|------------|
| | Total | Rwandan Only | Joint and Foreigners | Not stated |
| Agriculture forestry and fishing | 545 | 524 | 16 | 5 |
| Mining and quarrying | 306 | 280 | 14 | 12 |
| Manufacturing | 14,171 | 13,874 | 271 | 26 |
| Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply | 127 | 65 | 31 | 31 |
| Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities | 574 | 519 | 3 | 52 |
| Construction | 156 | 100 | 19 | 37 |
| Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles | 96,002 | 94,552 | 1,304 | 146 |
| Transportation and storage | 366 | 319 | 34 | 13 |
| Accommodation and food service activities | 51,830 | 51,323 | 500 | 7 |
| Information and communication | 1,130 | 1061 | 54 | 15 |
| Financial and insurance activities | 1,530 | 1265 | 208 | 57 |
| Real estate activities | 103 | 91 | 11 | 1 |
| Professional, scientific and technical activities | 1,207 | 1,142 | 51 | 14 |
| Administrative and support service activities | 1,401 | 1,364 | 29 | 8 |
| Education | 1014 | 959 | 52 | 3 |
| Human health and social work activities | 617 | 574 | 29 | 14 |
| Arts, entertainment and recreation | 430 | 284 | 144 | 2 |
| Other service activities | 12,355 | 12,192 | 155 | 8 |
| Not stated | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Total | 183,867 | 180,488 | 2,925 | 454 |

Source : NISR, Rwanda Establishment Census 2017

Table 4. 37: Distribution of private business - oriented establishments by economic activity or and by legal status

| Economic activity | Legal status | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|---------------------|-------------------|----------------------|------------------------------------|------------|--------------|------------|
| | Total | Sole proprietorship | Limited by shares | Limited by guarantee | Limited by shares and by guarantee | Unlimited | None | Not stated |
| Agriculture forestry and fishing | 545 | 136 | 44 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 362 | 0 |
| Mining and quarrying | 306 | 176 | 55 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 69 | 1 |
| Manufacturing | 14,171 | 13,142 | 312 | 5 | 4 | 21 | 686 | 1 |
| Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply | 127 | 50 | 43 | 0 | 1 | 7 | 6 | 20 |
| Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities | 574 | 368 | 61 | 2 | 1 | 33 | 98 | 11 |
| Construction | 156 | 73 | 78 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles | 96,002 | 93,593 | 1031 | 8 | 18 | 64 | 1,284 | 4 |
| Transportation and storage | 366 | 148 | 109 | 1 | 0 | 6 | 100 | 2 |
| Accommodation and food service activities | 51,830 | 51,154 | 185 | 6 | 5 | 20 | 460 | 0 |
| Information and communication | 1,130 | 1004 | 88 | 0 | 1 | 11 | 24 | 2 |
| Financial and insurance activities | 1,530 | 418 | 550 | 14 | 16 | 25 | 497 | 10 |
| Real estate activities | 103 | 68 | 24 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 9 | 0 |
| Professional, scientific and technical activities | 1,207 | 916 | 230 | 0 | 0 | 25 | 36 | 0 |
| Administrative and support service activities | 1,401 | 1,294 | 64 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 39 | 1 |
| Education | 1014 | 471 | 226 | 18 | 4 | 59 | 233 | 3 |
| Human health and social work activities | 617 | 481 | 79 | 1 | 0 | 11 | 42 | 3 |
| Arts, entertainment and recreation | 430 | 281 | 87 | 3 | 5 | 20 | 34 | 0 |
| Other service activities | 12,355 | 11,518 | 133 | 7 | 2 | 112 | 581 | 2 |
| Total | 183,867 | 175,291 | 3,402 | 69 | 58 | 424 | 4,561 | 62 |

Source : NISR, Rwanda Establishment Census 2017

Table 4. 38: Distribution of business-oriented establishments, which started before 2016 by economic activity and by annual turnover category

| Economic activity | Annual total turnover in 2016 | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|----------------------|------------|
| | Total | Less than 300,000 | 300,000 - 12,000,000 | 12 - 20 million | More than 20 to 50 million | More than 50 million | Not stated |
| Agriculture forestry and fishing | 427 | 76 | 248 | 34 | 28 | 36 | 5 |
| Mining and quarrying | 203 | 13 | 104 | 22 | 17 | 29 | 18 |
| Manufacturing | 9,756 | 4,850 | 4,384 | 218 | 102 | 177 | 25 |
| Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply | 42 | 5 | 18 | 4 | 2 | 10 | 3 |
| Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities | 354 | 195 | 139 | 5 | 2 | 8 | 5 |
| Construction | 99 | 6 | 27 | 13 | 13 | 37 | 3 |
| Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles | 59,495 | 28,905 | 27,605 | 1,645 | 633 | 521 | 186 |
| Transportation and storage | 258 | 101 | 74 | 21 | 15 | 34 | 13 |
| Accommodation and food service activities | 27,159 | 17,626 | 8,869 | 375 | 112 | 121 | 56 |
| Information and communication | 600 | 252 | 285 | 17 | 15 | 18 | 13 |
| Financial and insurance activities | 865 | 91 | 233 | 90 | 114 | 278 | 59 |
| Real estate activities | 81 | 7 | 27 | 14 | 8 | 24 | 1 |
| Professional, scientific and technical activities | 921 | 127 | 600 | 95 | 49 | 35 | 15 |
| Administrative and support service activities | 967 | 275 | 590 | 40 | 21 | 34 | 7 |
| Education | 821 | 124 | 382 | 105 | 80 | 103 | 27 |
| Human health and social work activities | 412 | 35 | 264 | 39 | 22 | 34 | 18 |
| Arts, entertainment and recreation | 126 | 43 | 64 | 6 | 3 | 6 | 4 |
| Other service activities | 6,662 | 4,569 | 1,946 | 59 | 25 | 18 | 45 |
| Total | 109,248 | 57,300 | 45,859 | 2,802 | 1,261 | 1,523 | 503 |

Source : NISR, Rwanda Establishment Census 2017

Table 4.39: Distribution of business oriented establishments by economic activity and employed capital

| Economic activity | Current employed capital | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|--------------|
| | Total | Less than 500,000 | 500,000 - 15,000,000 | More than 15 to 75 million | More than 75 million | Not stated |
| Agriculture forestry and fishing | 545 | 101 | 311 | 61 | 43 | 29 |
| Mining and quarrying | 306 | 49 | 136 | 34 | 36 | 51 |
| Manufacturing | 14,171 | 9,471 | 4,187 | 198 | 190 | 125 |
| Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply | 127 | 24 | 21 | 7 | 16 | 59 |
| Water supply, gas and remediation services | 574 | 393 | 57 | 6 | 5 | 113 |
| Construction | 156 | 12 | 40 | 35 | 63 | 6 |
| Whole sale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles | 96,002 | 68,865 | 24,607 | 1,196 | 520 | 814 |
| Transportation and storage | 366 | 113 | 94 | 39 | 39 | 81 |
| Accommodation and food services activities | 51,830 | 45,827 | 5,498 | 222 | 139 | 144 |
| Information and communication | 1,130 | 702 | 329 | 21 | 24 | 54 |
| Financial and insurance activities | 1,530 | 220 | 235 | 260 | 262 | 553 |
| Real estate activities | 103 | 10 | 48 | 11 | 31 | 3 |
| Professional, scientific and technical activities | 1,207 | 363 | 723 | 62 | 31 | 28 |
| Administrative and support activities | 1,401 | 493 | 814 | 51 | 22 | 21 |
| Public administration and defence; compulsory social security | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Education | 1,014 | 184 | 487 | 156 | 105 | 82 |
| Human health and social work activities | 617 | 130 | 370 | 48 | 29 | 40 |
| Arts, entertainment and recreation | 430 | 146 | 112 | 16 | 11 | 145 |
| Other services | 12,355 | 10,570 | 1,456 | 54 | 23 | 252 |
| Not stated | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Total | 18,3867 | 13,7673 | 39,525 | 2,477 | 1,592 | 2,600 |

Source : NISR, Rwanda Establishment Census 2017

Table 4. 40: Employment by Nationality and institutional sector

| Institutional sector | Nationality | | |
|----------------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| | Total | Rwandan | Foreigners |
| Private sector | 409,503 | 401,808 | 7,695 |
| Cooperative | 48,047 | 47,706 | 341 |
| Public sector | 78,168 | 77,226 | 942 |
| Public Private Partnership | 56,716 | 56,332 | 384 |
| NGO (Rwanda) | 20,369 | 19,786 | 583 |
| NGO(International) | 3,934 | 3,505 | 429 |
| Total | 616,737 | 606,363 | 10,374 |

Source : NISR, Rwanda Establishment Census 2017

Table 4. 41: Number of Employees by sex and by institutional sector

| Institutional sector | Sex | | |
|----------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | Both sexes | Male | Female |
| Private sector | 409,503 | 259,748 | 149,755 |
| Cooperative | 48,047 | 29,311 | 18,736 |
| Public sector | 78,168 | 46,860 | 31,308 |
| Public Private Partnership | 56,716 | 31,440 | 25,276 |
| NGO (Rwanda) | 20,369 | 13,570 | 6,799 |
| NGO(International) | 3,934 | 2,405 | 1,529 |
| Total | 616,737 | 383,334 | 233,403 |

Source : NISR, Rwanda Establishment Census 2017

Table 4. 42: Employment by Nationality and economic activity

| Economic activity | Nationality | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| | Total | Rwandan | Foreigner |
| Agriculture forestry and fishing | 31,999 | 31,498 | 501 |
| Mining and quarrying | 14,772 | 14,706 | 66 |
| Manufacturing | 66,931 | 65,827 | 1,104 |
| Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply | 1,934 | 1,912 | 22 |
| Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities | 2,857 | 2,827 | 30 |
| Construction | 8,546 | 8,175 | 371 |
| Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles | 142,126 | 140,271 | 1,855 |
| Transportation and storage | 11,774 | 11,458 | 316 |
| Accommodation and food service activities | 93,568 | 92,423 | 1,145 |
| Information and communication | 3,137 | 3,020 | 117 |
| Financial and insurance activities | 12,356 | 12,132 | 224 |
| Real estate activities | 683 | 659 | 24 |
| Professional, scientific and technical activities | 4,688 | 4,503 | 185 |
| Administrative and support service activities | 22,347 | 22,193 | 154 |
| Public administration and defense; compulsory social security | 26,210 | 26,141 | 69 |
| Education | 95,867 | 93,378 | 2,489 |
| Human health and social work activities | 29,831 | 29,151 | 680 |
| Arts, entertainment and recreation | 1,753 | 1,731 | 22 |
| Other service activities | 45,320 | 44,322 | 998 |
| Not stated | 38 | 36 | 2 |
| Total | 616,737 | 606,363 | 10,374 |

Source : NISR, Rwanda Establishment Census 2017

Table 4. 43: Number of employees by economic activity and by sex

| Economic activity | Sex | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | Both sexes | Male | Female |
| Agriculture forestry and fishing | 31,999 | 19,333 | 12,666 |
| Mining and quarrying | 14,772 | 12,669 | 2,103 |
| Manufacturing | 66,931 | 41,453 | 25,478 |
| Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply | 1,934 | 1,549 | 385 |
| Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities | 2,857 | 1,803 | 1,054 |
| Construction | 8,546 | 6,896 | 1,650 |
| Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles | 142,126 | 80,499 | 61,627 |
| Transportation and storage | 11,774 | 8,088 | 3,686 |
| Accommodation and food service activities | 93,568 | 59,168 | 34,400 |
| Information and communication | 3,137 | 2,325 | 812 |
| Financial and insurance activities | 12,356 | 7,039 | 5,317 |
| Real estate activities | 683 | 482 | 201 |
| Professional, scientific and technical activities | 4,688 | 3,166 | 1,522 |
| Administrative and support service activities | 22,347 | 17,257 | 5,090 |
| Public administration and defense; compulsory social security | 26,210 | 17,707 | 8,503 |
| Education | 95,867 | 55,469 | 40,398 |
| Human health and social work activities | 29,831 | 13,280 | 16,551 |
| Arts, entertainment and recreation | 1,753 | 980 | 773 |
| Other service activities | 45,320 | 34,149 | 11,171 |
| Not stated | 38 | 22 | 16 |
| Total | 616,737 | 383,334 | 233,403 |

Source : NISR, Rwanda Establishment Census 2017

Table 4. 44: Employment by district and nationality

| District/Province | Nationality | | |
|-----------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| | Total | Rwandan | Foreigner |
| Nyarugenge | 83,892 | 81,687 | 2205 |
| Gasabo | 73,327 | 71,358 | 1,969 |
| Kicukiro | 55,392 | 54,190 | 1202 |
| Kigali City | 212,611 | 207,235 | 5,376 |
| Nyanza | 10,643 | 10,579 | 64 |
| Gisagara | 9,019 | 8,857 | 162 |
| Nyaruguru | 14,677 | 14,635 | 42 |
| Huye | 14,247 | 14,137 | 110 |
| Nyamagabe | 16,478 | 16,264 | 214 |
| Ruhango | 11,075 | 11,032 | 43 |
| Muhanga | 17,623 | 17,548 | 75 |
| Kamonyi | 13,423 | 13,366 | 57 |
| South Province | 107,185 | 106,418 | 767 |
| Karongi | 15,249 | 14,815 | 434 |
| Rutsiro | 12,926 | 12,902 | 24 |
| Rubavu | 23,135 | 22,968 | 167 |
| Nyabihu | 11,246 | 11,195 | 51 |
| Ngororero | 12,100 | 12,070 | 30 |
| Rusizi | 19,840 | 19,717 | 123 |
| Nyamasheke | 12,743 | 12,691 | 52 |
| West Province | 107,239 | 106,358 | 881 |
| Rulindo | 16,827 | 16,737 | 90 |
| Gakenke | 12,555 | 12,541 | 14 |
| Musanze | 23,510 | 23,331 | 179 |
| Burera | 12,313 | 12,276 | 37 |
| Gicumbi | 18,233 | 18,033 | 200 |
| North Province | 83,438 | 82,918 | 520 |
| Rwamagana | 16,894 | 16,793 | 101 |
| Nyagatare | 16,037 | 15,739 | 298 |
| Gatsibo | 12,272 | 11,867 | 405 |
| Kayonza | 14,339 | 14,212 | 127 |
| Kirehe | 14,714 | 13,092 | 1,622 |
| Ngoma | 14,276 | 14,225 | 51 |
| Bugesera | 17,732 | 17,506 | 226 |
| East Province | 106,264 | 103,434 | 2,830 |
| Rwanda | 616,737 | 606,363 | 10,374 |

Source : NISR, Rwanda Establishment Census 2017

Table 4. 45: Number of employees by District and by sex

| District/Province | Sex | | |
|-----------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | Both sexes | Male | Female |
| Nyarugenge | 83,892 | 50,520 | 33,372 |
| Gasabo | 73,327 | 45,232 | 28,095 |
| Kicukiro | 55,392 | 36,363 | 19,029 |
| Kigali City | 212,611 | 132,115 | 80,496 |
| Nyanza | 10,643 | 6,372 | 4,271 |
| Gisagara | 9,019 | 5,234 | 3,785 |
| Nyaruguru | 14,677 | 8,957 | 5,720 |
| Huye | 14,247 | 8,124 | 6,123 |
| Nyamagabe | 16,478 | 9,690 | 6,788 |
| Ruhango | 11,075 | 6,548 | 4,527 |
| Muhanga | 17,623 | 10,110 | 7,513 |
| Kamonyi | 13,423 | 8,186 | 5,237 |
| South Province | 107,185 | 63,221 | 43,964 |
| Karongi | 15,249 | 9,511 | 5,738 |
| Rutsiro | 12,926 | 9,019 | 3,907 |
| Rubavu | 23,135 | 13,199 | 9,936 |
| Nyabihu | 11,246 | 7,270 | 3,976 |
| Ngororero | 12,100 | 8,479 | 3,621 |
| Rusizi | 19,840 | 12,777 | 7,063 |
| Nyamasheke | 12,743 | 8,314 | 4,429 |
| West Province | 107,239 | 68,569 | 38,670 |
| Rulindo | 16,827 | 11,339 | 5,488 |
| Gakenke | 12,555 | 8,669 | 3,886 |
| Musanze | 23,510 | 13,883 | 9,627 |
| Burera | 12,313 | 8,880 | 3,433 |
| Gicumbi | 18,233 | 11,956 | 6,277 |
| North Province | 83,438 | 54,727 | 28,711 |
| Rwamagana | 16,894 | 9,928 | 6,966 |
| Nyagatare | 16,037 | 9,706 | 6,331 |
| Gatsibo | 12,272 | 7,750 | 4,522 |
| Kayonza | 14,339 | 8,517 | 5,822 |
| Kirehe | 14,714 | 9,247 | 5,467 |
| Ngoma | 14,276 | 9,056 | 5,220 |
| Bugesera | 17,732 | 10,498 | 7,234 |
| East Province | 106,264 | 64,702 | 41,562 |
| Rwanda | 616,737 | 383,334 | 233,403 |



Source : NISR, Rwanda Establishment Census 2017

Table 4. 46: Number of Employees by Establishment's year of starting operation and by sex

| Year of starting operations | Sex | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | Both sexes | Male | Female |
| Below 1970 | 59,323 | 33,167 | 26,156 |
| 1970-1972 | 3,603 | 1,861 | 1,742 |
| 1973-1975 | 8,591 | 5,464 | 3,127 |
| 1976-1978 | 7,103 | 3,870 | 3,233 |
| 1979-1981 | 3,977 | 2,253 | 1,724 |
| 1982-1984 | 7,531 | 4,738 | 2,793 |
| 1985-1987 | 6,151 | 3,996 | 2,155 |
| 1988-1990 | 3,852 | 2,469 | 1,383 |
| 1991-1993 | 5,098 | 3,303 | 1,795 |
| 1994-1996 | 20,182 | 15,343 | 4,839 |
| 1997-1999 | 16,724 | 10,143 | 6,581 |
| 2000-2002 | 15,579 | 9,616 | 5,963 |
| 2003-2005 | 19,689 | 11,299 | 8,390 |
| 2006-2008 | 51,849 | 33,511 | 18,338 |
| 2009-2011 | 54,451 | 33,879 | 20,572 |
| 2012-2014 | 84,226 | 52,829 | 31,397 |
| 2015-2017 | 212,067 | 129,780 | 82,287 |
| Not stated | 36,741 | 25,813 | 10,928 |
| Total | 616,737 | 383,334 | 233,403 |

Source : NISR, Rwanda Establishment Census 2017

Annex C : Questionnaire

| | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|  | <p>REPUBLIC OF RWANDA NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STATISTICS OF RWANDA</p> |  |
| <h3>ESTABLISHMENT CENSUS, 2017</h3> | | |
| <p>Confidentiality Note The Information you give in this questionnaire will only be used for statistical purposes. According to the Statistical law n° 05/2013 of 16/06/2013, individual data are kept confidential and will not be disclosed for any reason what so ever.</p> | | |
| <p>Q1. ADDRESS/ LOCATION</p> <p>1.1. PROVINCE / KIGALI CITY: <input style="width: 30px;" type="text"/></p> <p>1.2. DISTRICT: <input style="width: 30px;" type="text"/></p> <p>1.3. SECTOR: <input style="width: 30px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 30px;" type="text"/></p> <p>1.4. CELL: <input style="width: 30px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 30px;" type="text"/></p> <p>1.5. VILLAGE: <input style="width: 30px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 30px;" type="text"/></p> <p>1.6. SERIAL NUMBER WITHIN THE VILLAGE: <input style="width: 30px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 30px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 30px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 30px;" type="text"/></p> <p>1.7. ESTABLISHMENT NAME:</p> <p>1.8. ESTABLISHMENT NAME IN ABBREVIATION (If any):</p> <p>1.9. ESTABLISHMENT PHONE NUMBER:</p> <p>1.10. EMAIL OF ESTABLISHMENT (If any):</p> | | |
| <p>Q2. WORKING PLACE <input style="width: 20px;" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>1. Within market place</p> <p>2. Outside market place</p> <p>3. Industrial zone</p> | <p>Q3. WORKING STATUS <input style="width: 20px;" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>1. Working</p> <p>2. Closed Temporarily</p> <p>3. Closed permanently (<i>End the interview</i>)</p> | |
| <p>Q4. MANAGER:</p> <p>4.1 NAME:</p> <p>4.2 SEX: 1.Male 2.Female <input style="width: 20px;" type="checkbox"/> 4.4 PHONE NUMBER:</p> <p>4.3 AGE: <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/> 4.5 EMAIL ADDRESS(If any):</p> | | |
| <p>Q5. YEAR OF STARTING OPERATION IN RWANDA</p> <p style="text-align: right;">MONTH YEAR</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><input style="width: 30px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 30px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 30px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 30px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 30px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 30px;" type="text"/></p> | | |
| <p>Q6. MAJOR ECONOMIC ACTIVITY OF THE ESTABLISHMENT</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p style="text-align: right;">ISIC CODE</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><input style="width: 30px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 30px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 30px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 30px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 30px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 30px;" type="text"/></p> | | |
| <p>Q7. INSTITUTIONAL SECTOR <input style="width: 20px;" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>1. Private sector] → Go to Q9</p> <p>2. Cooperative] → Go to Q9</p> <p>3. Public sector] → Go to Q15.1</p> <p>4. Mixed sector] → Go to Q15.1</p> <p>5. NGO (Rwanda)] → Go to Q15.1</p> <p>6. NGO(International)] → Go to Q15.1</p> | <p>Q8. CATEGORIES OF MIXED SECTOR <input style="width: 20px;" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>1. Profit seeking → Q10</p> <p>2. Nonprofit seeking → Q15.1</p> | |

Q9. NATIONALITY OF OWNERS

1. Rwandan
2. Foreign (East African Community)
3. Foreign (Other African countries)
4. Foreign (Other rest of world)
5. Joint (Rwandan + EAC)
6. Joint (Rwandan + Other African countries)
7. Joint (Rwandan + Other rest of world)
8. Joint (more than one non Rwandan)

Q10. LEGAL STATUS (In the following categories which corresponds to your establishment, Choose one)

1. Sole proprietorship
2. Limited by shares
3. Limited by guarantee
4. Limited by shares and by guarantee **→ Go to Q15.1**
5. Unlimited
6. None

Q11. IS THE MANAGEMENT OF ESTABLISHMENT COMPLETELY SEPARATED FROM THE HOUSEHOLD MANAGEMENT? 1. YES 2. NO

Q12. IS THE OWNER OF THE ESTABLISHMENT ITS MANAGER? 1. YES 2. NO
If "YES" → Q15.1

Q13. THE SEX OF OWNER 1. MALE 2. FEMALE **Q14. AGE OF OWNER:**

Q15.1. DOES THE ESTABLISHMENT MAINTAIN REGULAR ACCOUNTS? 1. YES 2. NO

Q15.2. IF "YES" WHICH OF THE FOLOWING BOOKS IS USED? 1. YES 2. NO

1. Ledgers.....→
2. Journals.....→
3. Balance sheet→
4. Income statement (Profit and loss account).....→
5. Invoice→
6. Other.....→
If the answer to 15.2.6 is YES then specify.....

Q16. ESTABLISHMENT TYPE

1. Head office
2. Single unit establishment
3. Branch
4. Sub branch **→ Go to Q18**

Q17. HEAD OFFICE

Q17.1 MAJOR ECONOMIC ACTIVITY OF THE ENTIRE ENTERPRISE ISIC CODE
.....

Q17.2. TOTAL NUMBER OF BRANCHES IN RWANDA INCLUDING THE HEAD OFFICE

Q17.3. TOTAL NUMBER OF WORKING PERSONS IN ALL BRANCHES IN RWANDA INCLUDING THE HEAD OFFICE

Q18. NUMBER OF WORKING PERSON ACCORDING TO SEX AND NATIONALITY

| Total | | | Rwandan | | | Foreigner | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| TOTAL | MALE | FEMALE | TOTAL | MALE | FEMALE | TOTAL | MALE | FEMALE |
| <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |

For the head office, record only persons working at the head office

Q19. NUMBER OF WORKING PERSON ACCORDING TO LENGTH OF CONTRACT/ PAYMENT STATUS AND SEX

| LENGTH OF CONTRACT/ PAYMENT STATUS | | TOTAL | MALE | FEMALE |
|---------------------------------------|----------------|-------|------|--------|
| Unpaid workers | Working owners | | | |
| | Unpaid | | | |
| | Apprentice | | | |
| Paid workers | < 1 Month | | | |
| | 1-6 Months | | | |
| | Above 6 Months | | | |
| | Open contract | | | |
| Total | | | | |

For the head office, record only persons working at the head office

N.B: Ask the following questions (Q20, Q21) if the answer to the Q7 is either 1, 2 or 4 or Q8 is 1

Q20. ANNUAL TOTAL TURNOVER IN 2016

1. Less than 300.000
2. 300.000-12.000.000
3. 12-20 million
4. More than 20 to 50 million
5. More than 50 million

Q21. CURRENT EMPLOYED CAPITAL

1. Less than 500.000
2. 500.000-15.000.000
3. More than 15 to 75 million
4. More than 75 million

**Q22. IS THE ESTABLISHMENT REGISTERED IN ANY OF THE FOLLOWING INSTITUTIONS?
(ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS) 1. YES 2. No**

1. Sector.....▶
2. District.....▶
3. Rwanda cooperative Agency (RCA) only Cooperative▶
4. Private sector Federation (PSF)▶
5. Rwanda Governance Board (RGB) only NGO.....▶
6. Social Security Board (RSSB).....▶
7. Rwanda Development Board (RDB)▶
8. Rwanda Revenue Authority (RRA).....▶
9. Other.....▶

If the answer to 22.9 is YES then specify.....

Q23. DID YOU HAVE ANY TRANSACTION WITH A FOREIGN COUNTRY DURING THE LAST 12 MONTHS (Buy or sell the goods and/or services)?

1. Yes, Export
2. Yes, Import
3. Yes, Export and Import
4. No

Q24. WHAT TYPE OF TAXES DO YOU PAY? (Answer all questions) 1. YES 2.NO

1. Value Added Tax (VAT)▶
2. TPR/PAYE▶
3. Income tax.....▶
4. Excise duties tax.....▶
5. Import duties tax.....▶
6. Trading license tax.....▶
7. Rental Income tax.....▶
8. Flat tax.....▶

Q25. DO YOU HAVE A TIN NUMBER? 1. YES 2.NO (If "NO" End the interview)

Q26. WHAT IS THE TIN NUMBER OF YOUR ESTABLISHMENT (If is the branch or sub branch give the tin number of the Head office)?

| | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|

Enumerator name Tel:.....Date : ___/___/___ Signature _____

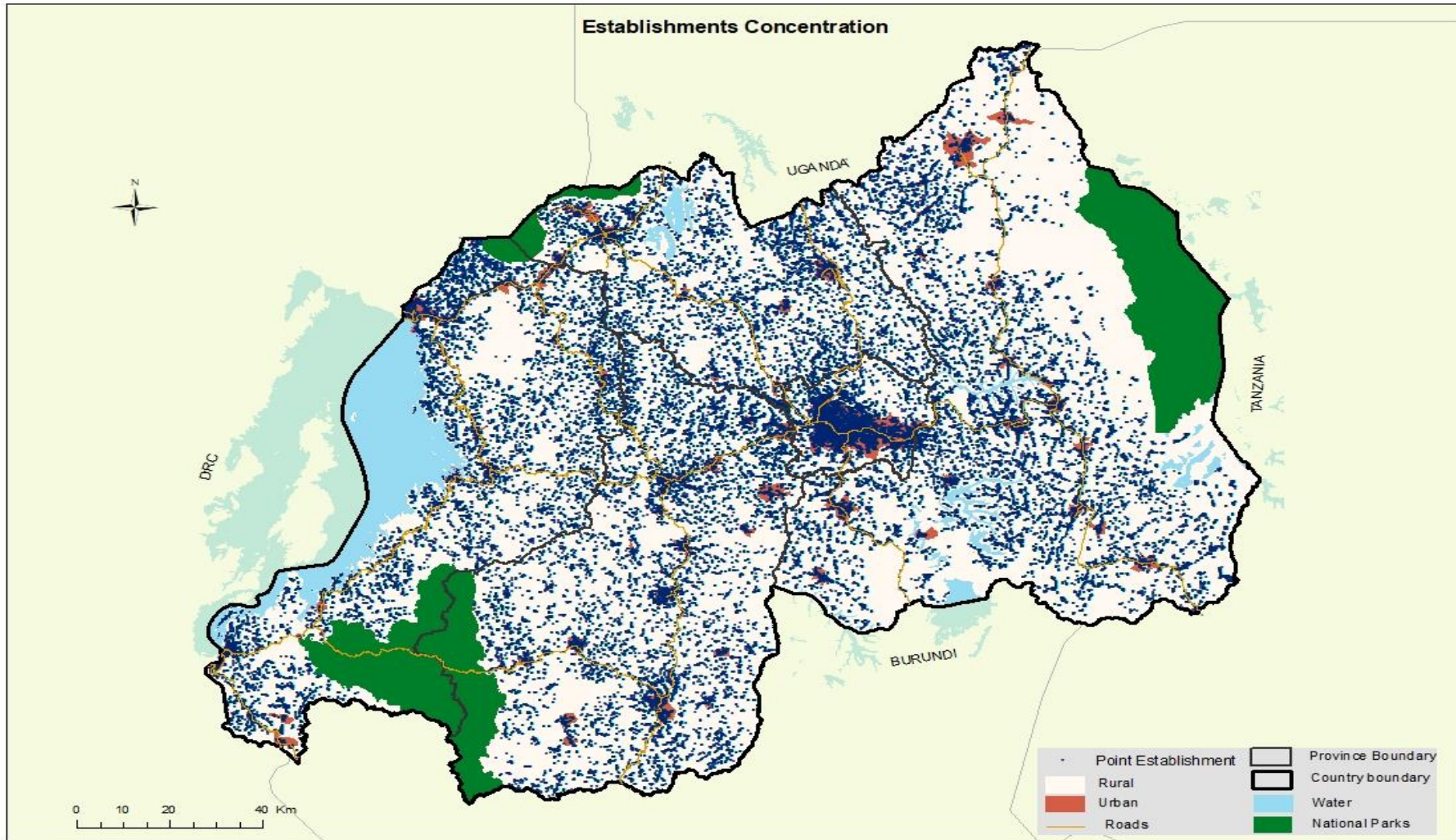
Team leader name..... Tel: Date : ___/___/___ Signature _____

The National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda thanks you for your cooperation

National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda
P.O.Box 6139 Kigali – Rwanda
Muhima – Nyarugenge
KN 2 Ave, Kigali
Website: www.statistics.gov.rw

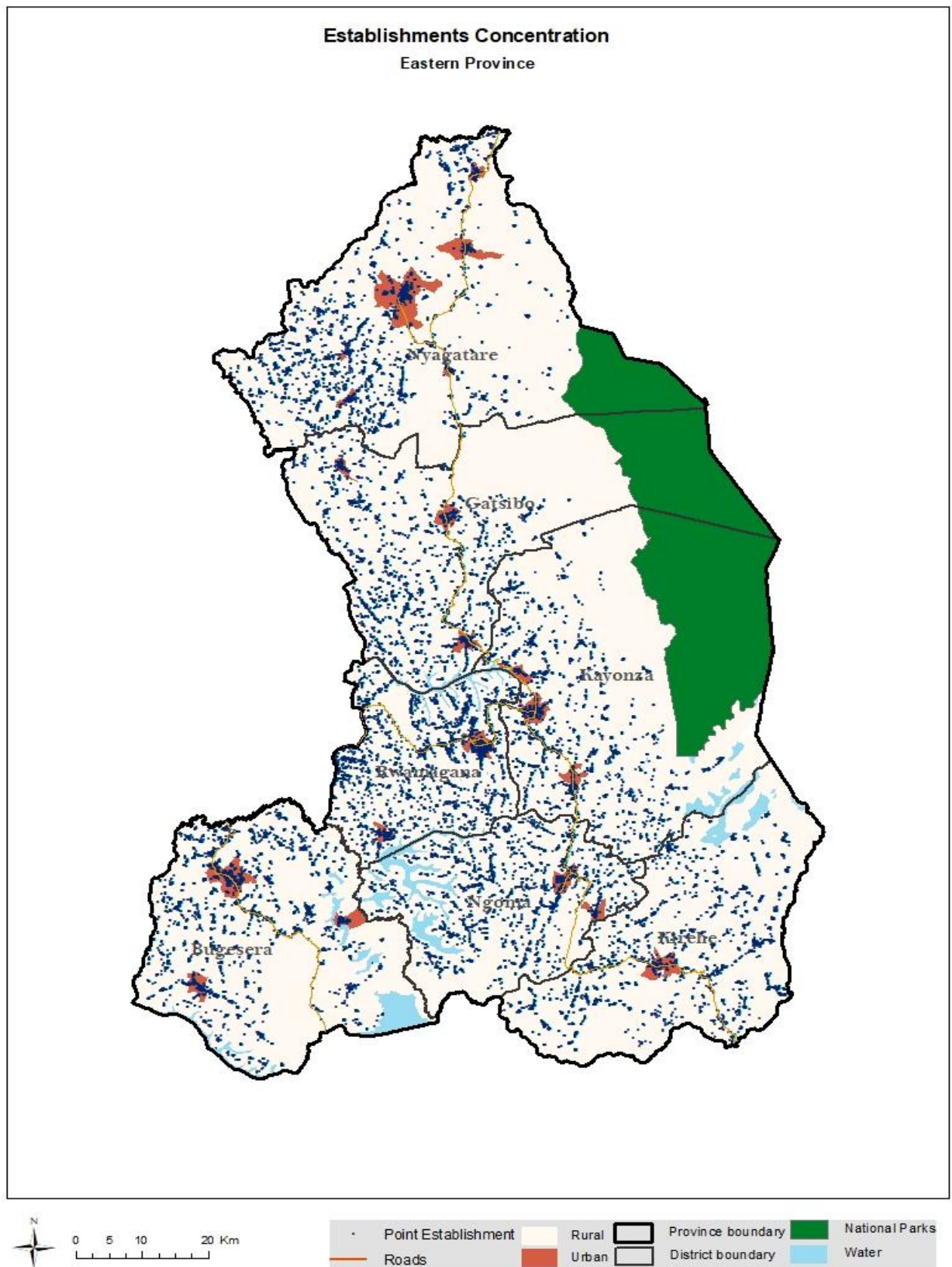
Annex D: Maps

Map 1: Establishment Concentration at country level

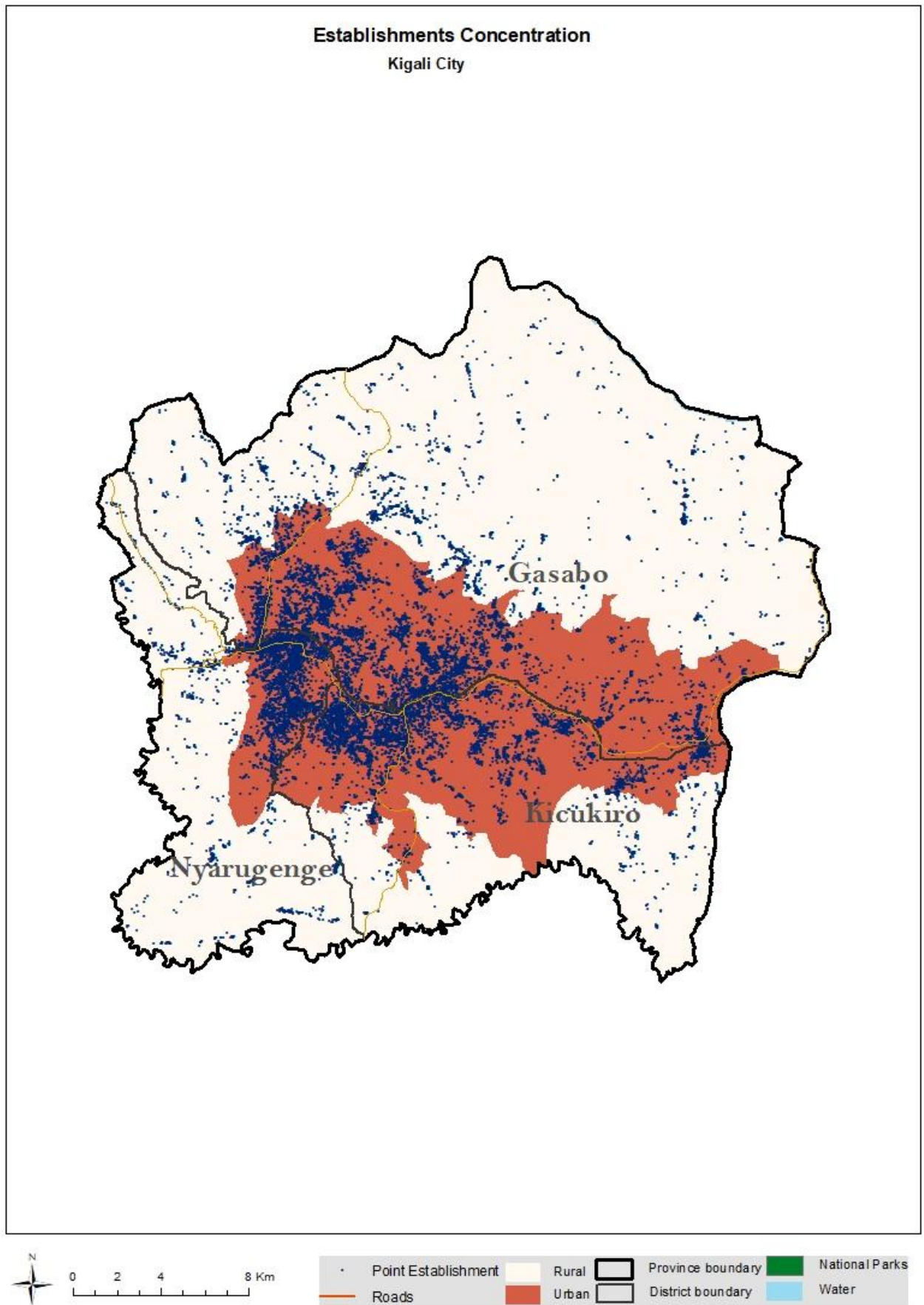


Map 2. Provincial Concentration of establishments

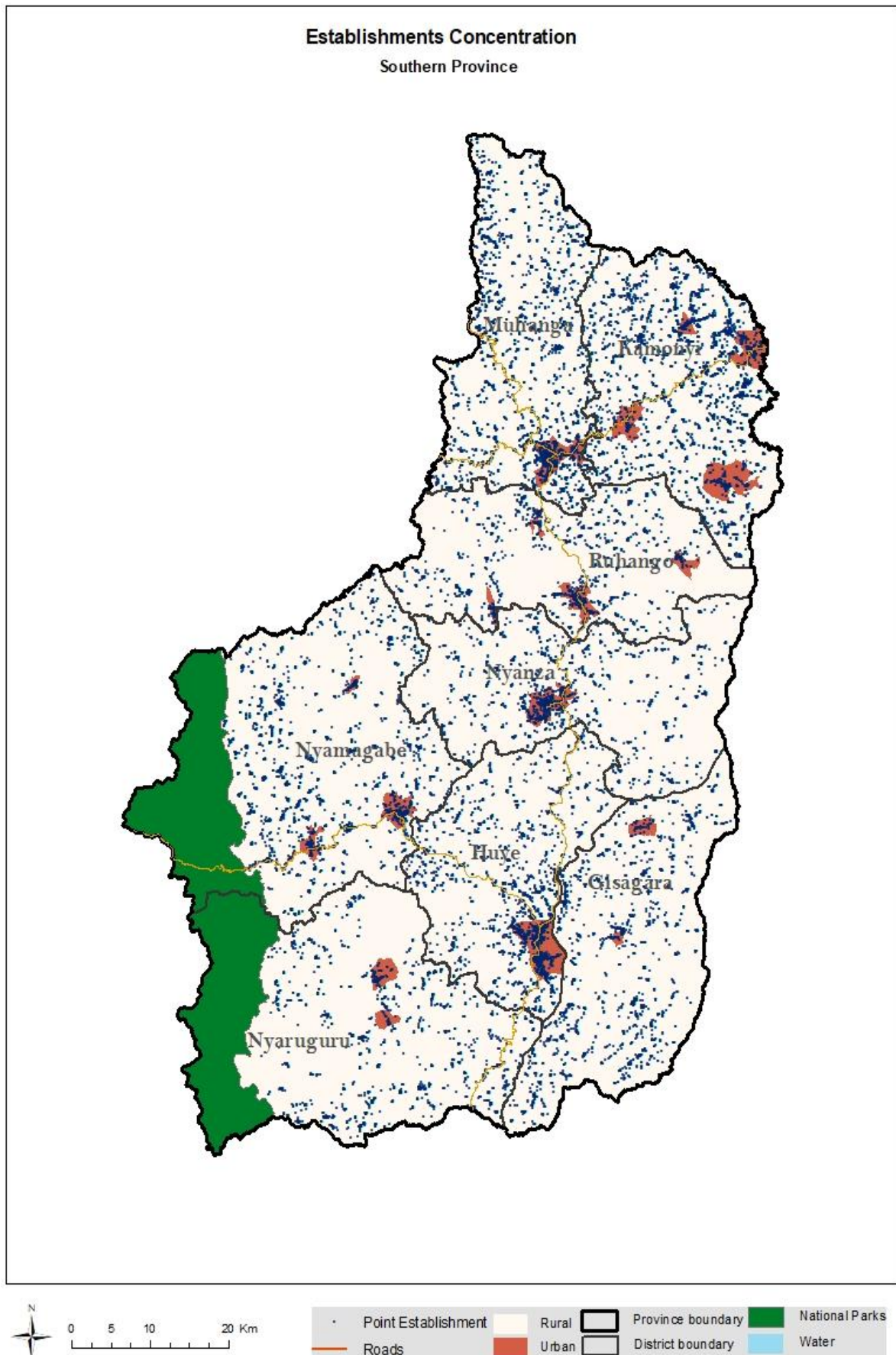
2A. EAST PROVINCE



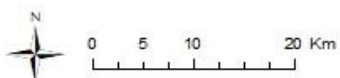
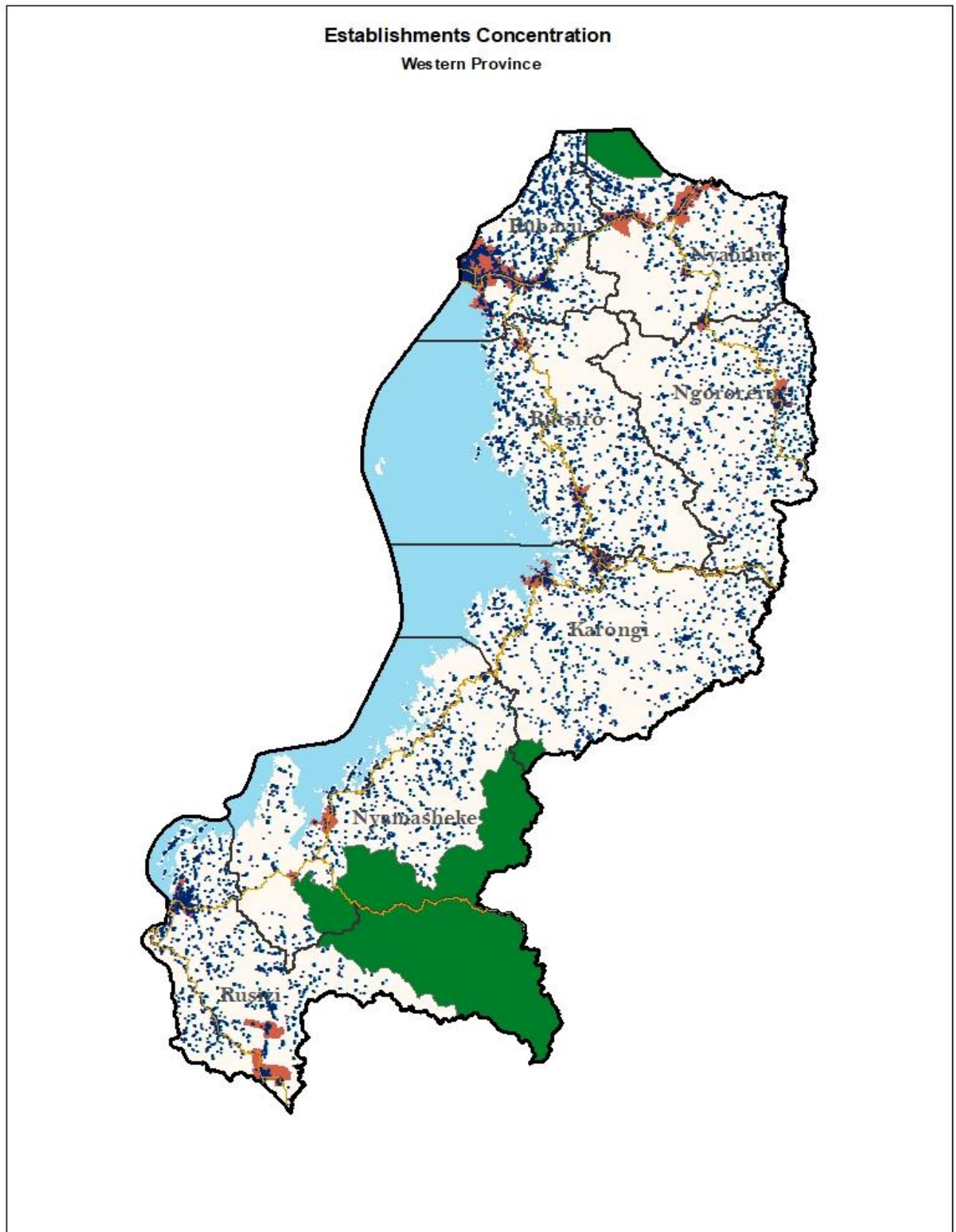
2B. KIGALI CITY



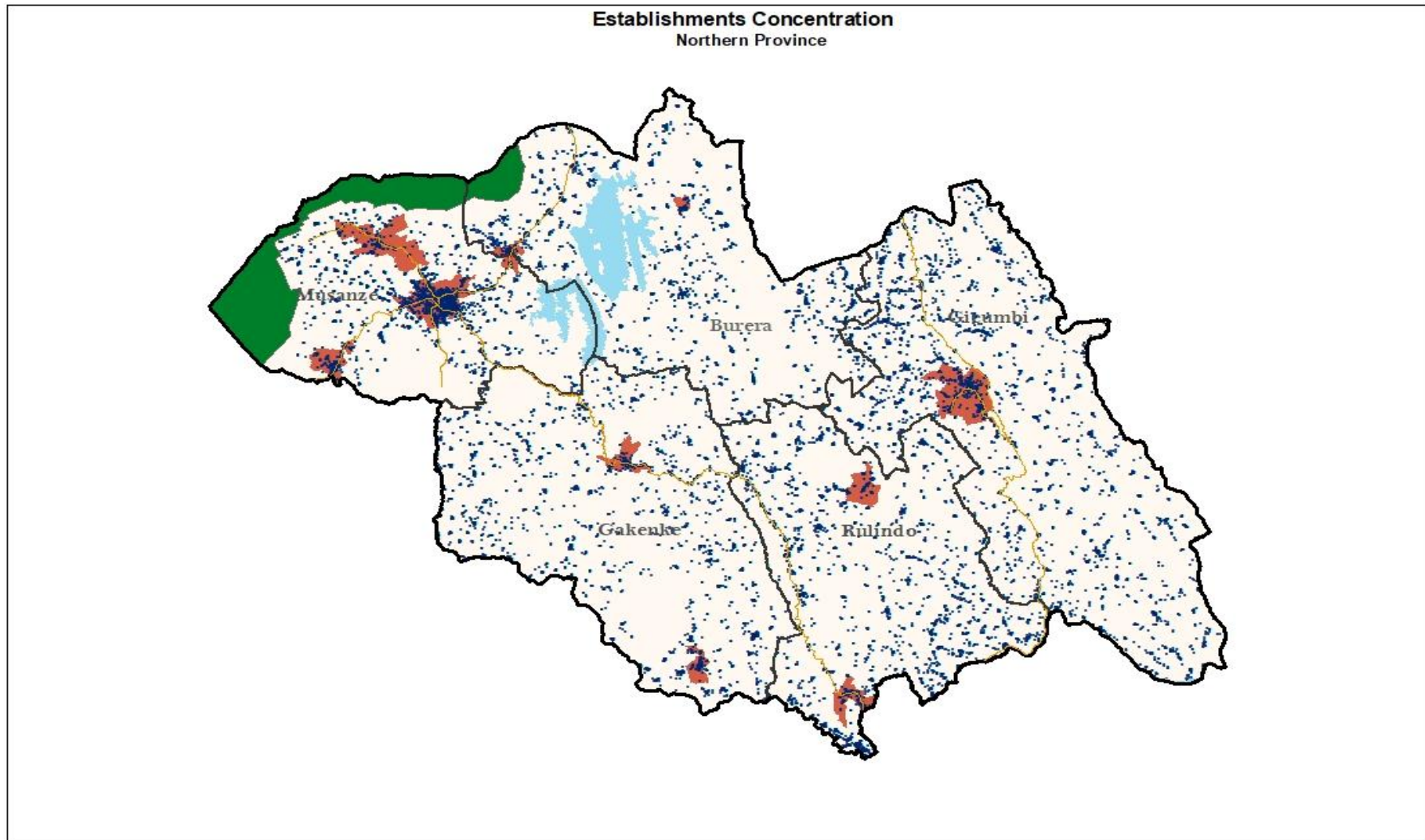
2C. SOUTH PROVINCE



2D. WEST PROVINCE



2E. NORTH PROVINCE

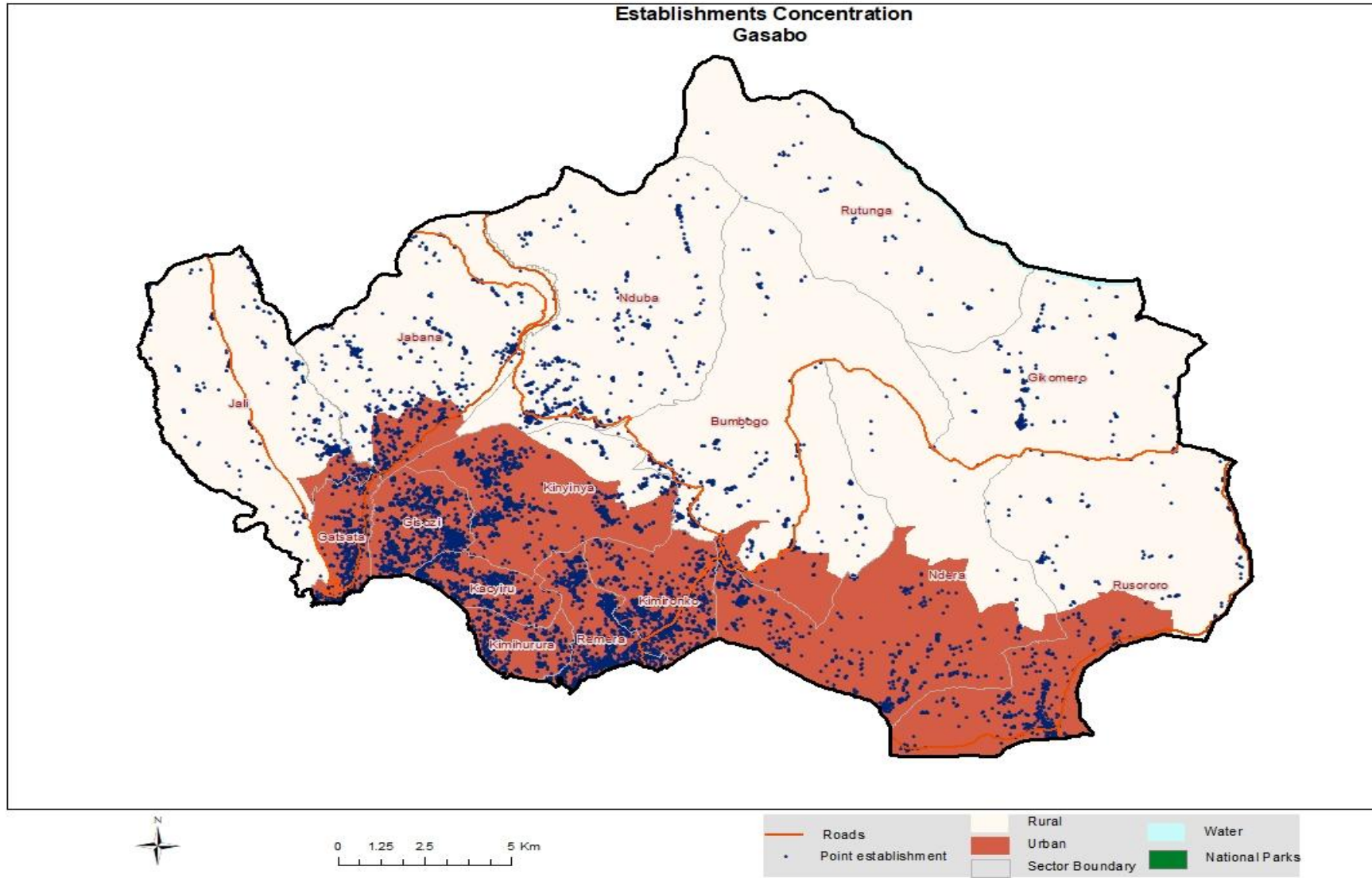


0 4.5 9 18 Km



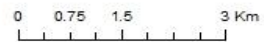
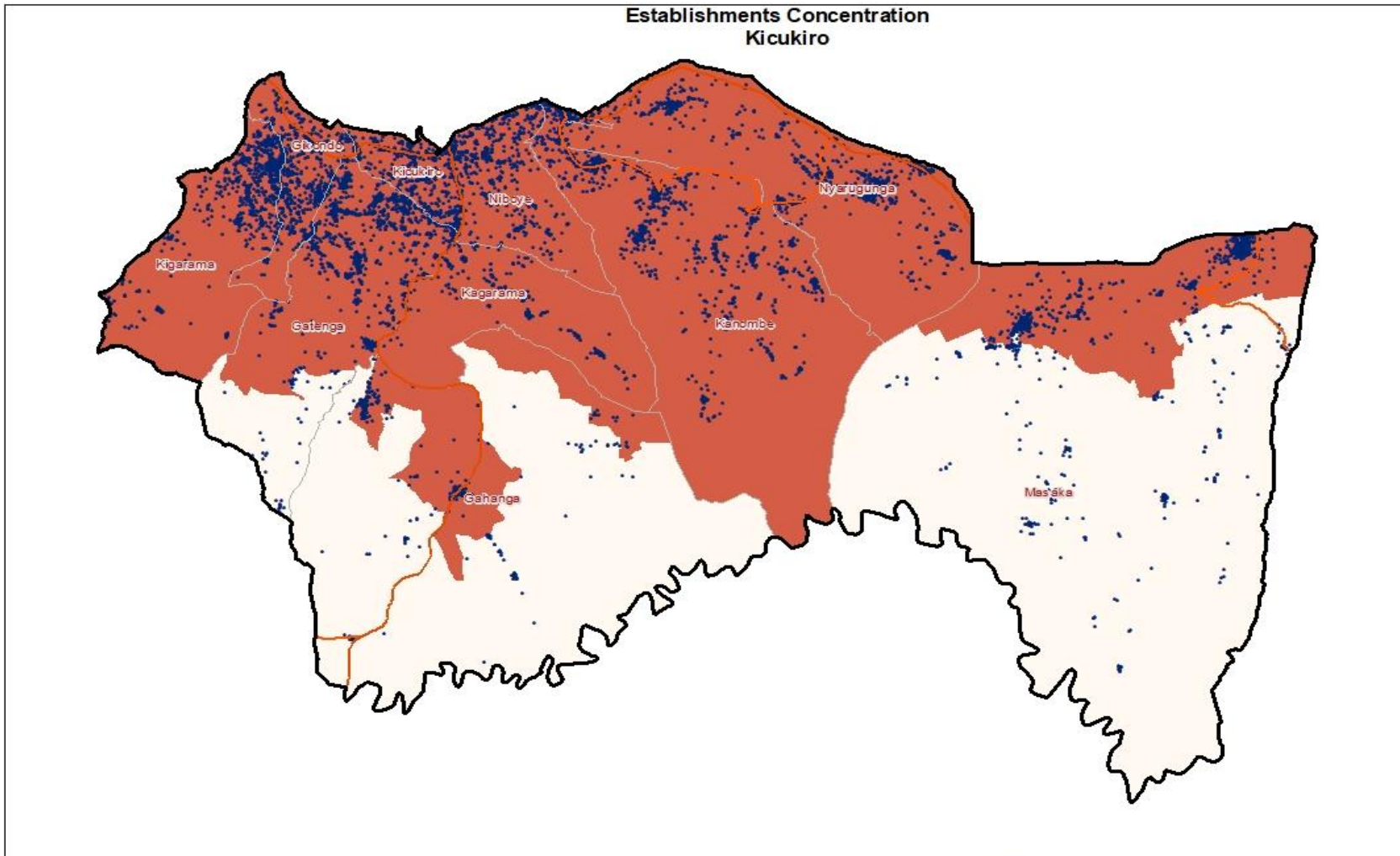
3. MAPS OF KIGALI CITY DISTRICTS AND SECONDARY CITIES DISTRICTS

3A. GASABO DISTRICT

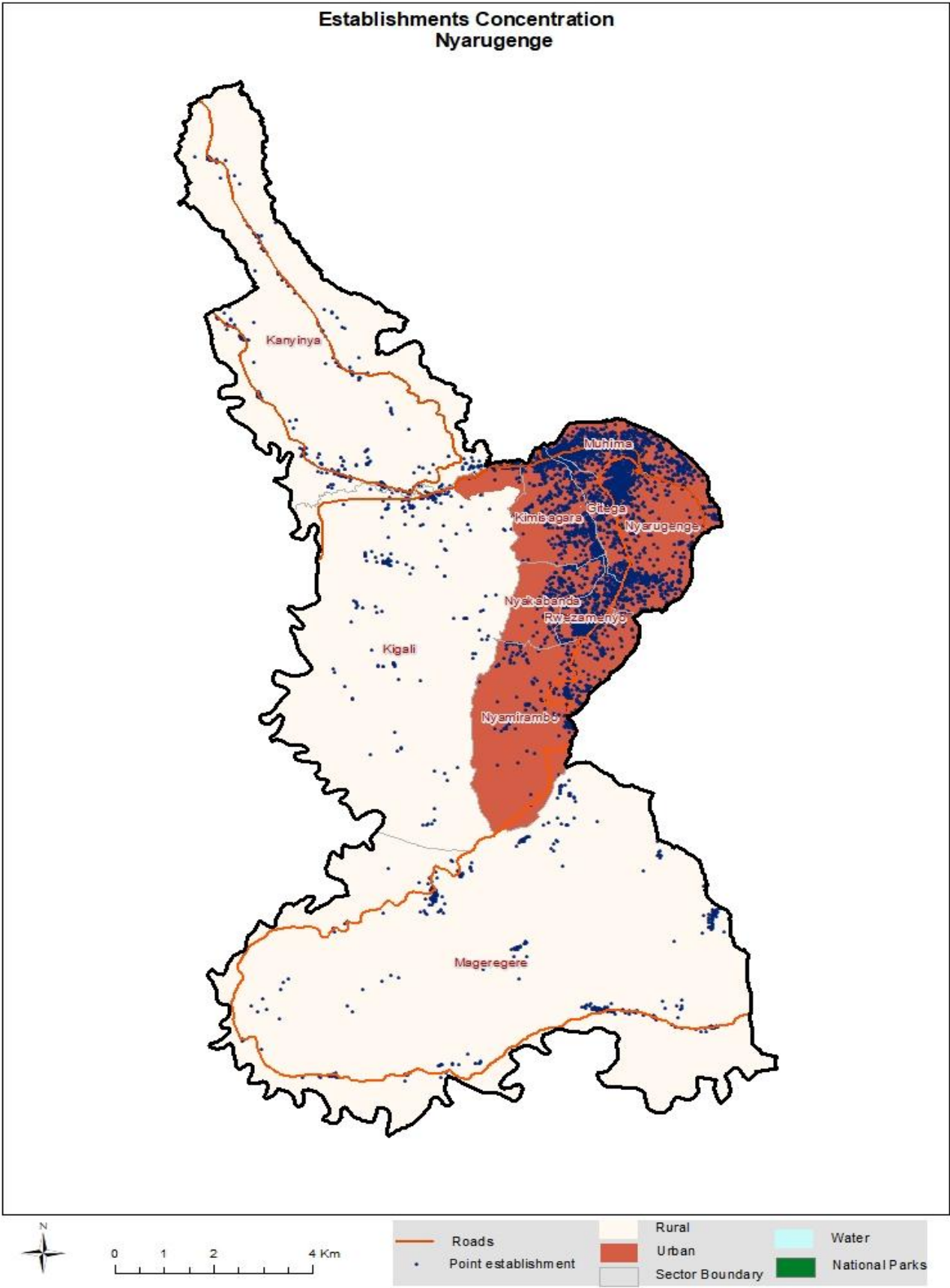


3B. KICUKIRO DISTRICT

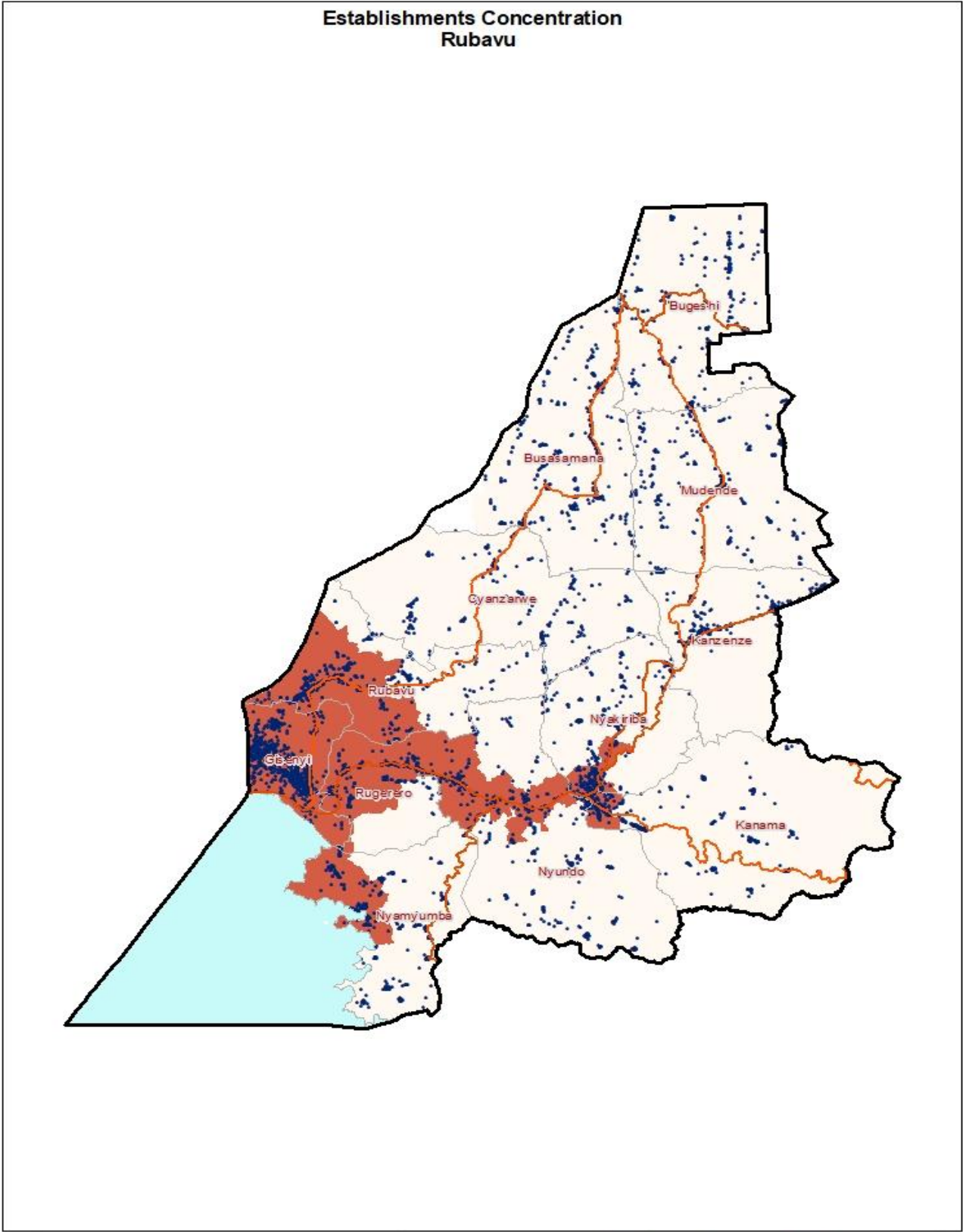
Establishments Concentration Kicukiro



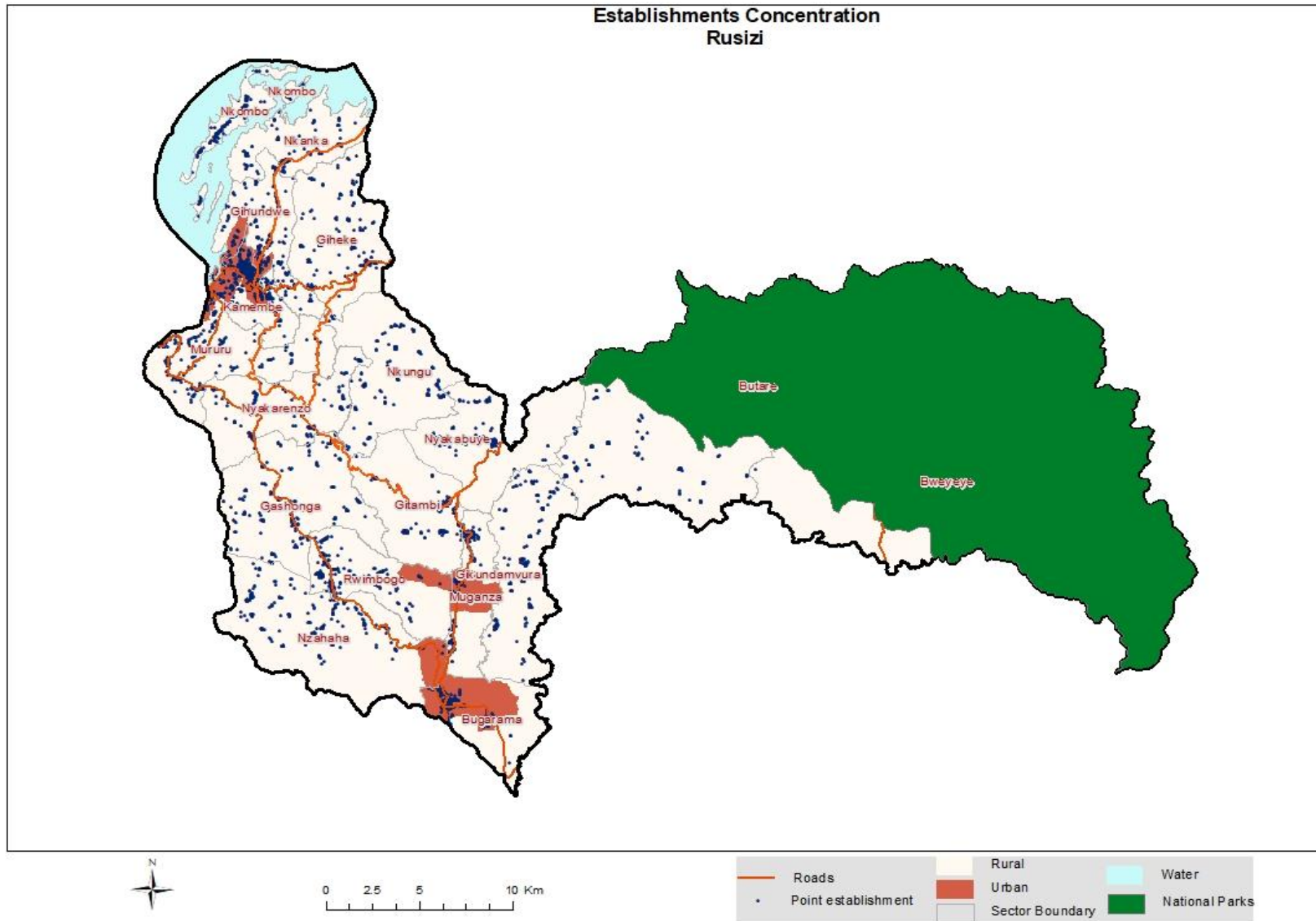
3C. NYARUGENGE DISTRICT



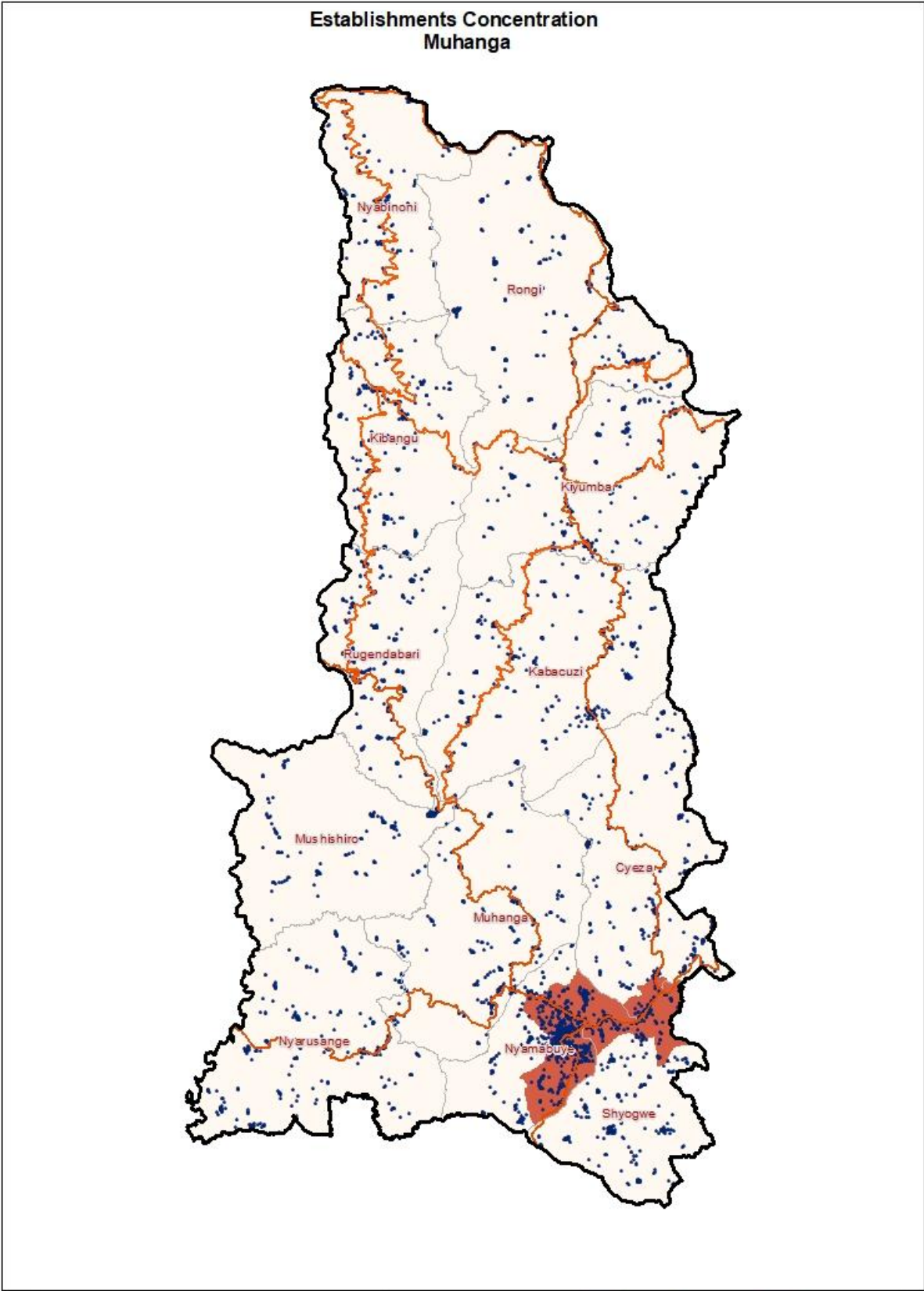
3D. RUBAVU DISTRICT



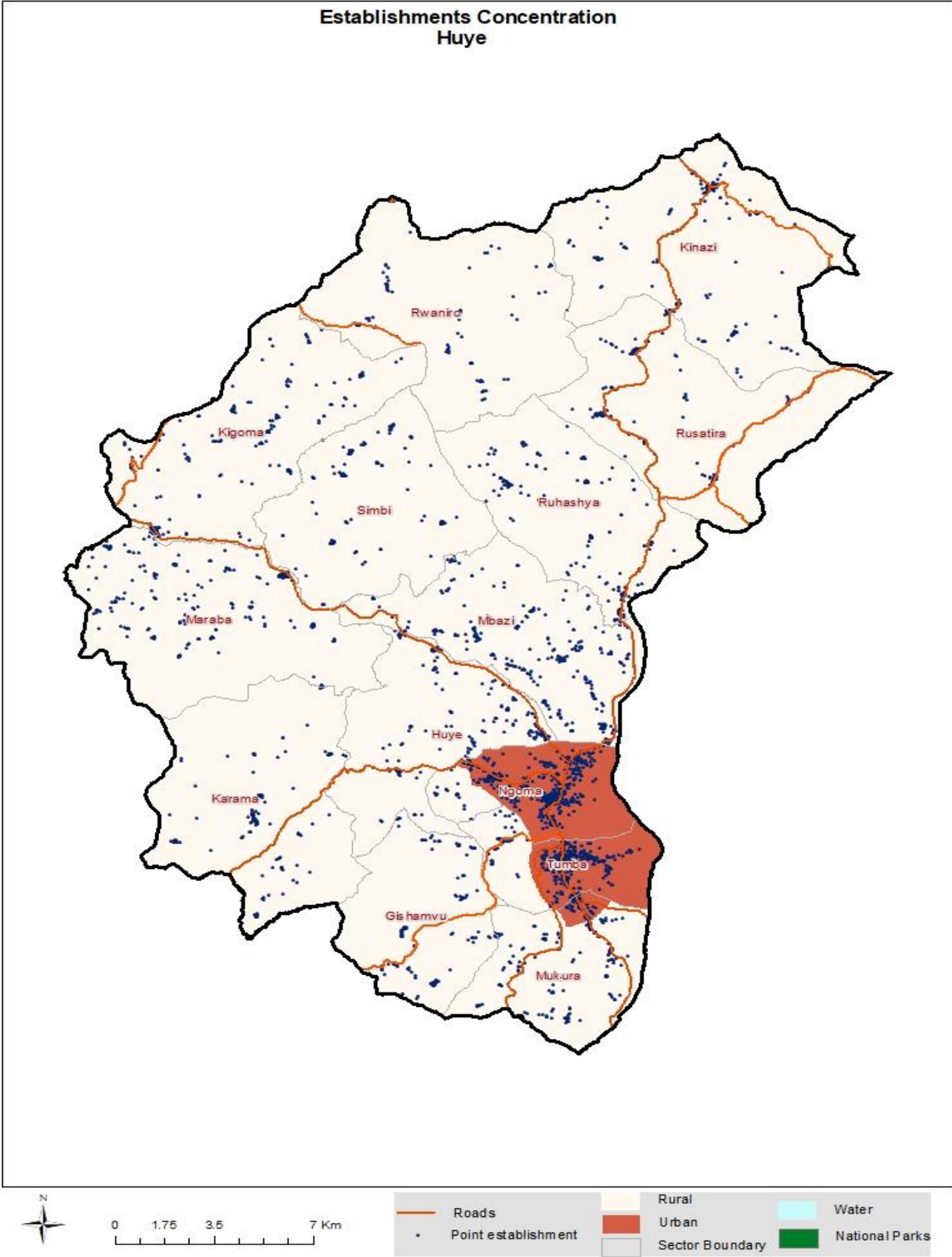
3E. RUSIZI DISTRICT



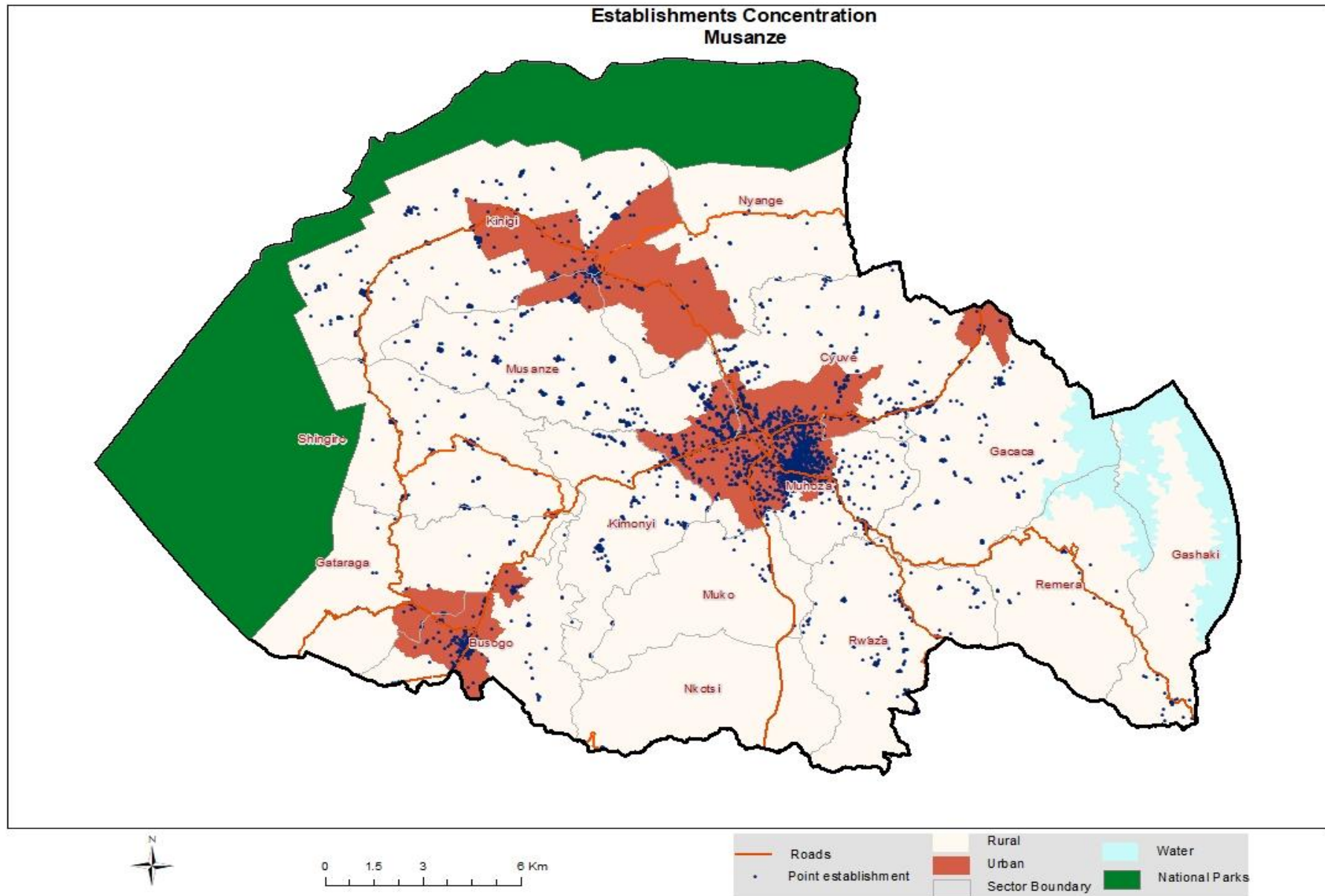
3F. MUHANGA DISTRICT



3G. HUYE DISTRICT



3H. MUSANZE DISTRICT



Annex E: Persons who contributed to the implementation of the third establishment census

National Directors

Yusuf MURANGWA, Director General of NISR

Ivan MURENZI, Deputy Director General of NISR

National technical Coordinator

Venant HABARUGIRA, Director of Census

National data collection Coordinators

Venant HABARUGIRA

Juvenal MUNYARUGERERO

Regional data collection Coordinators

James BYIRINGIRO

Beatrice UWAYEZU

Venuste BIZIMANA

Astrid SEGAWEGE

Ephrem RUKUNDO

Field work supervisors

Olivier MBANGUTSE

Modeste MUDENGE

Theophile MUNDERERE

Nicolas MWIZERWA

Madeleine MUKAZITONI

Gilbert MUGENZI

Jean Baptiste SERUGENDO

Valentine IMANISHIMWE

Francois KAMBOGO

Job NDIZEYE

Schadrack HABIMANA

Data collection IT supervisors

Bosco NDAYISHIMIYE

Massud HARERIMANA

Peruth MUKANDAYISHIMIYE

Jean Marie Vianney NKURUNZIZA

Coding supervisors

Bonus NTAGENGERWA

Fabien MPAYIMANA

Data Analysis and report writing

Dr. Mohamed ABULATA

Venant HABARUGIRA

Beatrice UWAYEZU

James BYIRINGIRO

Ephrem RUKUNDO

Proof reading Team

Dr. Ismael Aboui Buchanan

Dr. Joseph Nkurunziza

Jean Claude Nyirimanzi

Ruben Muhayiteto

