

DIGITALES ARCHIV

ZBW – Leibniz-Informationszentrum Wirtschaft
ZBW – Leibniz Information Centre for Economics

Periodical Part

The establishment census / Republic of Rwanda,
National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda ; 2nd (2014)

Provided in Cooperation with:

National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR) , Kigali City

Reference: The establishment census / Republic of Rwanda, National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda ; 2nd (2014) (2015).

This Version is available at:
<http://hdl.handle.net/11159/3630>

Kontakt/Contact

ZBW – Leibniz-Informationszentrum Wirtschaft/Leibniz Information Centre for Economics
Düsternbrooker Weg 120
24105 Kiel (Germany)
E-Mail: [rights\[at\]zbw.eu](mailto:rights[at]zbw.eu)
<https://www.zbw.eu/econis-archiv/>

Standard-Nutzungsbedingungen:

Dieses Dokument darf zu eigenen wissenschaftlichen Zwecken und zum Privatgebrauch gespeichert und kopiert werden. Sie dürfen dieses Dokument nicht für öffentliche oder kommerzielle Zwecke vervielfältigen, öffentlich ausstellen, aufführen, vertreiben oder anderweitig nutzen. Sofern für das Dokument eine Open-Content-Lizenz verwendet wurde, so gelten abweichend von diesen Nutzungsbedingungen die in der Lizenz gewährten Nutzungsrechte.

<https://zbw.eu/econis-archiv/termsfuse>

Terms of use:

This document may be saved and copied for your personal and scholarly purposes. You are not to copy it for public or commercial purposes, to exhibit the document in public, to perform, distribute or otherwise use the document in public. If the document is made available under a Creative Commons Licence you may exercise further usage rights as specified in the licence.



THE REPUBLIC OF RWANDA



nisr
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF
STATISTICS OF RWANDA

Establishment Census 2014



NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STATISTICS OF RWANDA



The Republic of Rwanda



Establishment Census

2014

June 2015



The Establishment Census, 2014 was conducted by the National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR) under the support provided by the Government of Rwanda and the World Bank (WB).

Additional information about the Establishment Census, 2014 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>.

Recommended citation:

National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), The Establishment Census, 2014, June 2015

Foreword

While celebrating its ten years supporting policy making in Rwanda, the National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR) is pleased to publish herewith the results of the 2014 Establishment Census.

Although this is the second Census in the series, it is superior to the first one, carried out in 2011, as it covers all establishments irrespective of the institutional sector they follow, whereas the 2011 Census was confined to private and mixed institutional sectors.

For the sake of enhancing the usability of this publication, a comparison of 2014 with 2011 censuses has been incorporated. In addition, modified criteria of defining Formal/Informal sectors have been employed.

For the success of this census, the business community in Rwanda deserves utmost gratitude for their cooperation with the Census field personnel. The effective collaboration of the Private Sector Federation (PSF), Ministry of trade and Industry (MINICOM), Ministry of Public Service and Labour (MIFOTRA) and Local Government with NISR is highly appreciated.

I would like also to thank the Census management team for their efforts throughout the planning and implementation stages of the Census.

Finally, the National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda hopes that the results of this Establishment Census would provide invaluable information, concerning the business evolution in Rwanda, to policy makers; researchers; media, as well as the business community, from them the data were secured and to them the results are also targeted.



Yusuf MURANGWA
Director General
National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda



Table of Content

Foreword	i
Table of Content	iii
List of table	v
List of figures	xi
Executive summary	1
Characteristics of establishments	1
Employment	1
Changes in establishment characteristics since 2011	1
Formal and Informal Sectors	2
Chapter One: Overview of the second Establishment Census	3
1.1 Objectives of establishment census	3
1.2 Questionnaire Design	3
1.3 Training	3
1.4 Data Collection	4
1.6 Data Processing	4
1.7 Data validation and Table generation	5
Chapter Two: Main Census Results	7
2. 1 Characteristics of establishments	7
2.1.1 Institutional Sector	7
2.1.2 Economic Activity	7
2.1.3 District distribution	8
2.1.4 Establishment size	10
2.1.5 Ownership	10
2.1.6 Legal Status	11
2.1.7 Registration	11
2.1.8 Evolution of health and Educational establishments	11
2.2: Employment	13
2.3: Changes in establishment characteristics since 2011	16
2.3.1 Changes according to economic activity	16
2.3.2 Changes according to District	18
2.3.3 Change according to establishment size	20
2.3.4 Change in employment size	20

Chapter Three: Formal and Informal Sectors	23
3.1-Introduction	23
3.2 Criteria for defining formal/informal sectors in Rwanda on the basis of the 2014 Establishment Census.....	24
3.3 Distinction between Formal and Informal enterprises in Rwanda.....	25
3.3.1: Distribution of Formal/Informal enterprises according to Institutional Sector	25
3.3.2: Distribution of Formal/Informal enterprises according to Size	26
3.3.3: Distribution of Formal/Informal enterprises according to Economic Activity	27
3.3.4: Distribution of Formal/Informal enterprises according to Urban/Rural residence	28
3.3.5: Distribution of Formal/Informal enterprises according to district.....	28
3.3.6: Distribution of Formal/Informal enterprises according to year of starting operation	30
3.3.7: Distribution of Formal/Informal enterprises in private and mixed institutional sectors according to employed capital category.....	30
3.3.8 Distribution of Formal/Informal enterprises in private and mixed sectors which started operation in or before 2013 according to the category of reported turnover in 2013	31
3.3.9 Employment	31
3.3.10 Change in formal/informal enterprises	33
Annex	37
Annex A : Concepts and Definitions	37
Annex B: Detailed tables.....	43
Annex C: Person who contributed to the implementation of the second establishment census	69

List of table

Table 2. 1 Distribution (Number and Percent) of establishments by institutional sector	7
Table 2. 2: Distribution of establishments (Number and Percent) by economic activity..	8
Table 2. 3: Distribution of establishments (Number and Percent) by district.....	9
Table 2. 4: Distribution of establishments (Number and Percent) by size based on the number of workers.....	10
Table 2. 5: Distribution of establishment in Private and mixed sector by Legal status ...	11
Table 2. 6: Number and Percent of establishments registered at different organizations	11
Table 2. 7: District distribution of Number of workers and gender structure by district	14
Table 2. 8: Economic Activity distribution of Number of workers and gender structure by Economic activity.....	15
Table 2. 9: Percent change from 2011 to 2014 of private establishments and business oriented mixed sector establishments by economic activity.....	17
Table 2. 10: Percent change from 2011 to 2014 of private establishments and business oriented mixed establishments by economic activity according to urban/rural areas. ..	18
Table 2. 11: Percent change from 2011 to 2014 of private establishments and business oriented mixed establishments by district.	19
Table 2. 12: Percent change from 2011 to 2014 of private establishments and business oriented mixed establishments by establishment size category.....	20
Table 2. 13: Employment change from 2011 to 2014 in private establishments and business oriented mixed establishments by economic activity.....	21
Table 2. 14: Employment change from 2011 to 2014 in private establishments and business oriented mixed establishment by establishment size category.....	21
Table 2. 15: Employment change from 2011 to 2014 in private establishments and business oriented mixed establishment by urban and rural	22
Table 3. 1: The ILO distinction between Formal and Informal sectors.....	24
Table 3. 2: The distinction between Formal and Informal sectors in Rwanda	25
Table 3. 3: Prevalence of Formal/Informal enterprises according to Institutional sector	25

Table 3. 4: Distribution of Formal/Informal enterprises according to Institutional Sector	26
Table 3. 5: Distribution of Formal/Informal enterprises according to Size.....	26
Table 3. 6: Distribution of Formal/Informal enterprises according to Economic Activity	27
Table 3. 7: Distribution of Formal/Informal enterprises according to Urban/Rural residence	28
Table 3. 8: Distribution of Formal/Informal enterprises according to district	29
Table 3. 9: Distribution of Formal/Informal enterprises according to year of starting operation.....	30
Table 3. 10: Distribution of Formal/Informal enterprises in private and mixed sectors according to Employed Capital category	31
Table 3. 11: Distribution of Formal/Informal enterprises in private and mixed sectors which started operation in or before 2013 according to Turnover category in 2013.....	31
Table 3. 12: Distribution of Formal/Informal Employment according to Economic Activity	32
Table 3. 13: Distribution of Formal/Informal Employment according to District	33
Table 3. 14: Change in formal/informal from 2011 to 2014 of private enterprises and business oriented mixed enterprises by economic activity.....	35
Table 4. 1: Distribution of establishments by institutional sector and urban/rural areas	43
Table 4. 2: Distribution of establishments by economic activity and institutional sector	43
Table 4. 3: Distribution of establishments by institutional sector and district	44
Table 4. 4: Distribution of establishments by institutional sector and establishment size category	45
Table 4. 5: Distribution of business- oriented establishments which started operation in or before 2013 by institution sector and annual turnover in 2013	45
Table 4. 6: Distribution of business-oriented establishments by institutional sector and employed capital.....	45
Table 4. 7: Distribution of non-business oriented establishments which started before 2013 by institutional sector and income received in 2013.....	45

Table 4. 8: Distribution of non-business oriented establishments by institutional sector and contribution prior to starting operations.....	46
Table 4. 9: Distribution of establishments by institutional sector and registration status	47
Table 4. 10: Distribution of establishments by institutional sector and whether they buy or sell good/service abroad or not.....	48
Table 4. 11: Distribution of establishments by institutional sector and gender of manager.....	48
Table 4. 12: Distribution of establishments by institutional sector and age group of manager.....	48
Table 4. 13: Distribution of establishments by institutional sector and whether the establishment maintain regular account or not.....	49
Table 4. 14: Distribution of establishments by institutional sector and year of starting operations.....	49
Table 4. 15: Distribution of establishments by institutional sector and establishment type.....	50
Table 4. 16: Distribution of private business-oriented establishments by legal status and owners' nationality.....	50
Table 4. 17: Distribution of business –oriented establishments which started operation in or before 2013 by legal status and annual turnover.....	50
Table 4. 18: Distribution of establishments by size and urban/rural areas	51
Table 4. 19: Distribution of establishments by District and size.....	51
Table 4. 20: Distribution of establishments by economic activity and size	52
Table 4. 21: Distribution of private business - oriented establishment by ownership nationality and size	52
Table 4. 22: Distribution of business-oriented establishments by legal status and size	53
Table 4. 23: Distribution of business oriented establishments which started before 2014 by size and annual turnover category.....	53
Table 4. 24: Distribution of business-oriented establishments by size and employed capital	53
Table 4. 25: Distribution of non-business-oriented establishments which started before 2014 by size and income received in 2013.....	53

Table 4. 26: Distribution of non-business-oriented establishments by size and amount of contribution prior to starting operations.....	54
Table 4. 27: Distribution of establishments by registration status at different levels and size	54
Table 4. 28: Distribution of establishments by size and whether they buy or sell good/services abroad.....	54
Table 4. 29: Distribution of establishments by size and gender of manager.....	55
Table 4. 30: Distribution of establishments by size and age of manager	55
Table 4. 31: Distribution of sole proprietor establishments by sex of owner and size	55
Table 4. 32: Distribution of sole proprietor establishments by age of owner and size	55
Table 4. 33: Distribution of establishments by year of starting operations and size	56
Table 4. 34: Distribution of establishments by size and maintaining regular account status.....	56
Table 4. 35: Distribution of establishments by size and establishment type	56
Table 4. 36: Distribution of establishments by economic activity and sex of manager....	57
Table 4. 37: Distribution of establishments by economic activity and age of manager ...	57
Table 4. 38: Distribution of sole proprietor establishments by economic activity and sex of owner.....	58
Table 4. 39: Distribution of sole proprietor establishments by economic activity and age of owner.....	58
Table 4. 40: Distribution of private business – oriented establishments by economic activity or and owners’ nationality.	59
Table 4. 41: Distribution of business-oriented establishments by economic activity and legal status.....	60
Table 4. 42: Distribution of business-oriented establishments which started before 2014 by economic activity and annual turnover category.....	61
Table 4. 43: Distribution of business oriented establishments by economic activity and employed capital	61
Table 4. 44: Employment by Nationality and institutional sector	62
Table 4. 45: Employment by gender and institutional sector	62
Table 4. 46: Employment by Nationality and economic activity	63
Table 4. 47: Employment by economic activity and gender	63
Table 4. 48: Employment by district and nationality.....	64

Table 4. 49: Employment by district and gender65
Table 4. 50: Employment by year of starting operation and gender66
Table 4. 51: Employment by institutional sector, payment status and gender66
Table 4. 52: Employment by economic activity, payment status and gender66
Table 4. 53: Employment by district, payment status and gender67

List of figures

Figure 2.1: Distribution of establishments by District9

Figure 2.2: Distribution of establishment in Private and mixed sector by Nationality of owner (review).....10

Figure 2.3: Evolution of all establishments in Rwanda.....12

Figure 2. 4: Evolution of health and education establishments in Rwanda (change below in before) and check the trend13

Figure 3. 1: Mean and Median size of formal and informal enterprises26

Executive summary

Characteristics of establishments

The total number of establishments amount to 154,236 and nearly 80 percent of them belong to only two major economic activities: Wholesale and retail trade (50.9 percent) and accommodation and food services (28.9 percent).

The three districts of Kigali City have the highest percentage of establishments (7.9 percent for Nyarugenge, 8 percent for Gasabo, and 5.2 percent for Kicukiro). Those districts are followed by Rubavu and Musanze (4.3 percent each) and districts of Muhanga and Nyagatare (3.9 percent each).

Almost all private establishments (99Percent) exclusively belong to Rwandans and 96Percent of them are owned by individuals (sole proprietorship status). Moreover, the overwhelming majority of all establishments employ less than 4 workers; therefore 90Percent of them are classified as micro establishments.

Employment

The total number of in-establishment workers reaches 493,302 persons for which 36 are females.

Around 60Percent of all workers are employed in only the following three economic activities: Trade (24.4 percent), Accommodation and food service activities (17 percent) and education (17 percent).

Some economic activities are male-dominated with the proportion of males higher than 80 percent: mining and quarrying, Construction, Transport and Storage and Administrative and Support service activities.

Changes in establishment characteristics since 2011

A comparison of 2011 and 2014 establishment censuses shows that there was a growth of 24.4 percent in the total number of private and business oriented mixed establishments in this three-year period.

The remarkable increase was observed for establishment involved in the following economic activities: Mining and quarrying scored the highest growth (473.5 percent), construction (42 percent), Accommodation and food service activities (34.1Percent), Human health and social work activities (33.1Percent) and Arts, entertainment and recreation (31.0 percent).

With regard to the establishment size, there is increase in all size categories; however, the increase is profound for large establishments (103.8 percent).

As the change in employment level is concerned, there has been an increase of 35Percent in employment size between 2011 and 2014.

The increase in employment size has been extremely high in Mining and quarrying (572.3 percent), administrative and support services activities (268.3 percent) and Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (160.4 percent).

Formal and Informal Sectors

The criteria of defining formal/informal sectors based on 2014 establishment census are slightly different from that adopted in 2011. The definition criteria in 2011 were: Enterprise size of at least five workers and registration at Rwanda Revenue Authority (RRA), as well as enterprises below five workers under the condition that they maintain regular accounts in addition to being registered at RRA. As for the criteria adopted in 2014 definition, RRA registration and maintaining regular accounts were jointly used.

On the basis of the above definition criteria, the size of formal enterprises amounts to 10,018 enterprises equivalent to 6.8 percent in Rwanda. The formal enterprises tend to be larger than informal enterprises. In fact, the mean and median size of formal enterprises in terms of workers (15.8 and 4.0) substantially exceeds those of Informal enterprises (1.5 and 1).

The formal enterprises are concentrated in urban (70.8 percent). The reverse pattern manifests for informal enterprises where their urban/rural distribution is 35.5 percent in urban and 64.5 percent in rural.

The Employment size in all enterprises, eligible for formal/informal sector definition, amounts to 370,477 persons of whom 157,827 (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 percent it absorbs a high proportion of working persons.

The comparison of 2011 and 2014 formal and informal sectors reveals that during the three-year period the formal sector accomplished higher growth (43.7 percent) as compared with informal sector (24.8 percent).

Chapter One: Overview of the second Establishment Census

Establishment Census is a valuable source of information on all economic activities, number of employed and size of establishments in Rwanda.

The methodology of complete counting of every operating establishment that has a fixed location and is practicing a specific economic activity within the boundaries of the city included in the enumeration areas was used.

And since the Establishment Census usually covers all regions in Rwanda, the "2014 Establishment Census" covered all 30 districts.

1.1 Objectives of establishment census

The 2014 Establishment Census is designed to achieve the following objectives:

- To produce a comprehensive and updated data profile of all economic activities practiced 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, manager/owner gender;
- To produce data necessary to classify establishments according to size into micro, small, middle, large and very large;
- To lay out the data foundation needed to identify formal and informal economic sectors in Rwanda;
- To help create a comprehensive database with GIS of the business community in Rwanda and enrich the business register that can be used as sampling frame for future economic sample surveys.

1.2 Questionnaire Design

In view of the above mentioned objectives of the 2014 Establishment Census, the Census questionnaire has been designed. The questionnaire of 2011 Establishment Census was slightly modified so as to produce the questionnaire of the present census. Annex II presents the Census Questionnaire.

1.3 Training

Training of trainers: A three-day training session was organised to train field supervisors who were responsible for the field work in provinces and districts. The training took place at Le Printemps Hotel (Kigali) in the period 28th to 30th October, 2014. The purpose of this training was to train senior field personnel. In addition, they bore the responsibility of conducting local training sessions to train enumerators working in their respective areas. Immediately after this training a pre-test was conducted.

Training of enumerators: Five local training centers were set up in one high school at each province and Kigali City. Trainers in each center were those who had attended the training of trainers (ToT). The training took place in the period 16th to 20th November 2014. 502 enumerators and 40 team leaders most of which were provided by the Private sector Federation of Rwanda (PSF) attended the training.

Training of coders: Like almost all censuses, most of census questions are either self-coded or pre-coded. Only two data items needed coding after data collection. The first item is the administrative identification information and the second is the economic activity. In view of the tremendous importance of economic activity coding, NISR decided that the coding be carried out centrally in Kigali by a specially recruited team, after giving this team an intensive training on the coding procedures of the International Standard Industry Classification (ISIC-Ver. 4) and administrative geographical entities. The training which took place on 21st November 2014 was attended by nearly 50 people including 20 coders and 30 data entry clerks. Several examples and exercises were given to trainees. In addition, as a part of the practical training, trainees were requested to perform economic activity coding to the completed pre-test questionnaires. The results were then discussed with trainees and everyone was made aware of the correct coding if he/she has done otherwise.

1.4 Data Collection

The data collection was conducted during a period of 26 days from 24th November to 24th December 2014. Sunday were considered as holidays.

The table below shows the field work organization.

Table 1.1: The field work organization.

	Level	Description
1	National level	This level was organised in 5 regions
2	Regional level	This level was composed by 4 to 10 districts according to geographical and neighboring situation
3	Zone level	This level was composed by 2 to 3 districts that were grouped according to geographical and neighboring situation
4	District	The administrative District (was covered by one Team leader in most area except in districts of Kigali city whereby each district was covered by more than 4 Team Leader)
5	Sector	The administrative sector (was covered by one enumerator in most area except in some urban sectors where the number of enumerator was greater than 2 or more depending on the concentration of establishments)

1.6 Data Processing

The coding of Economic Activity information has been carried out during the period of 01st December 2014 to 02nd January 2015. Some 20 coders were recruited and trained to do coding. Almost in parallel with coding, data entry has taken place in the period of 08th December 2014 to 15th January 2015 by 30 experienced data entry clerks.

1.7 Data validation and Table generation

Data editing has been performed continuously during and after data entry phase 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. In many cases follow up contacts with the establishments were made in order to verify previously reported data. Upon producing the clean data file, statistical tabulations have been generated. The subsequent chapters present the census tabulations which have previously been planned for.



Chapter Two: Main Census Results

Chapter Two depicts the main Census results with regard to three dimensions:

- 2.1 Establishment characteristics
- 2.2 Employment
- 2.3 Changes in the private sector since 2011

2.1 Characteristics of establishments

2.1.1 Institutional Sector

The total number of establishments amount to 154,236, the overwhelming majority of which (94.8 percent) are in the private sector category (Table 2.1).

Table 2.1 Distribution (Number and Percent) of establishments by institutional sector

INSTITUTIONAL SECTOR	No.	Percent
Total	154,236	100.0
Private	146,227	94.8
Mixed Private and Public	81	.1
Public	1,499	1.0
Cooperative	2,071	1.3
Local NGO	2,406	1.6
International NGO	142	.1
Joint Civil society (CS) and Government	1,810	1.2

2.1.2 Economic Activity

Table 2.2 shows that nearly 80 percent of establishments belong to only two major economic activities: Wholesale and retail trade (50.9 percent) and accommodation and food services (28.9 percent)

Table 2.2: Distribution of establishments (Number and Percent) by economic activity

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY	No.	Percent
Total	154,236	100.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	751	.5
Mining and quarrying	282	.2
Manufacturing	10742	7.0
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	25	.0
Water supply, sewage, waste management and remediation activities	64	.0
Construction	157	.1
Whole sale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	78464	50.9
Transportation and storage	288	.2
Accommodation and food service activities	44626	28.9
Information and communication	404	.3
Financial and insurance activities	1150	.7
Real estate activities	4	.0
Professional, scientific and technical activities	962	.6
Administrative and support services activities	929	.6
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	104	.1
Education	3483	2.3
Human health and social work activities	1245	.8
Arts, entertainment and recreation	156	.1
Other services activities	10400	6.7

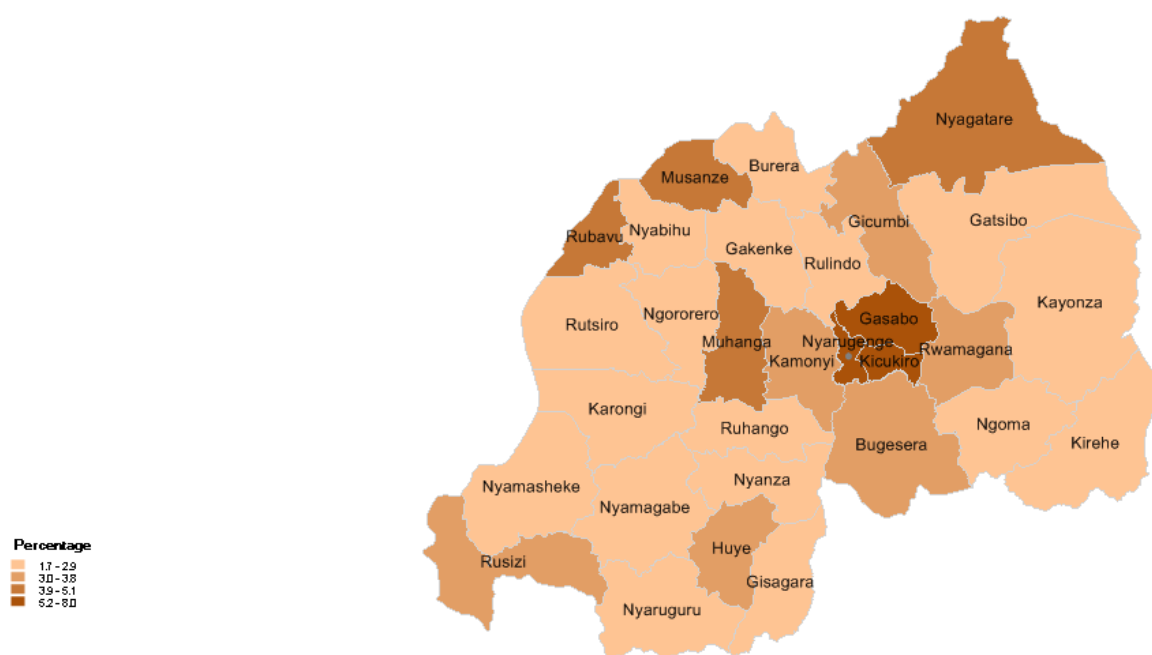
2.1.3 District distribution

As far as the establishment concentration in various districts is concerned, Table 2.3 indicates that districts can be grouped into four categories:

- Districts with highest concentration: As expected the three districts of Kigali City have the highest percentage of establishments (7.9 percent for Nyarugenge, 8 percent for Gasabo, and 5.2 percent for Kicukiro)
- Districts with second highest concentration: These are the districts of Rubavu and Musanze (4.3 percent each) and districts of Muhanga and Nyagatare (3.9 percent each)
- Districts with medium concentration: These are the districts of Huye (3.0 percent), Kamonyi (3.0 percent), Rusizi (3.4 percent), Gicumbi (3.4 percent), Rwamagana (3.1 percent), and Bugesera (3.5 percent)
- Districts with low concentration: This group comprises the remaining seventeen districts, in which the percentage of establishments ranges from 1.7 percent in Gisagara to 2.9 percent in Karongi and Gatsibo each.

Table 2.3: Distribution of establishments (Number and Percent) by district

DISTRICT	No.	Percent
Total	154,236	100.0
Nyarugenge	12,191	7.9
Gasabo	12,337	8.0
Kicukiro	8,091	5.2
Nyanza	3,359	2.2
Gisagara	2,590	1.7
Nyaruguru	3,303	2.1
Huye	4,560	3.0
Nyamagabe	4,314	2.8
Ruhango	3,505	2.3
Muhanga	5,969	3.9
Kamonyi	4,644	3.0
Karongi	4,547	2.9
Rutsiro	4,216	2.7
Rubavu	6,587	4.3
Nyabihu	3,661	2.4
Ngororero	4,202	2.7
Rusizi	5,307	3.4
Nyamasheke	4,450	2.9
Rulindo	3,755	2.4
Gakenke	4,059	2.6
Musanze	6,616	4.3
Burera	3,938	2.6
Gicumbi	5,227	3.4
Rwamagana	4,853	3.1
Nyagatare	6,038	3.9
Gatsibo	4,479	2.9
Kayonza	3,896	2.5
Kirehe	4,075	2.6
Ngoma	4,027	2.6
Bugesera	5,440	3.5

Figure 2.1: Distribution of establishments by District

2.1.4 Establishment size

Similar to all developing countries, the vast majority of establishments in Rwanda is characterized as either Micro (90.1 percent) or small (8.7 percent)- Table 2.4

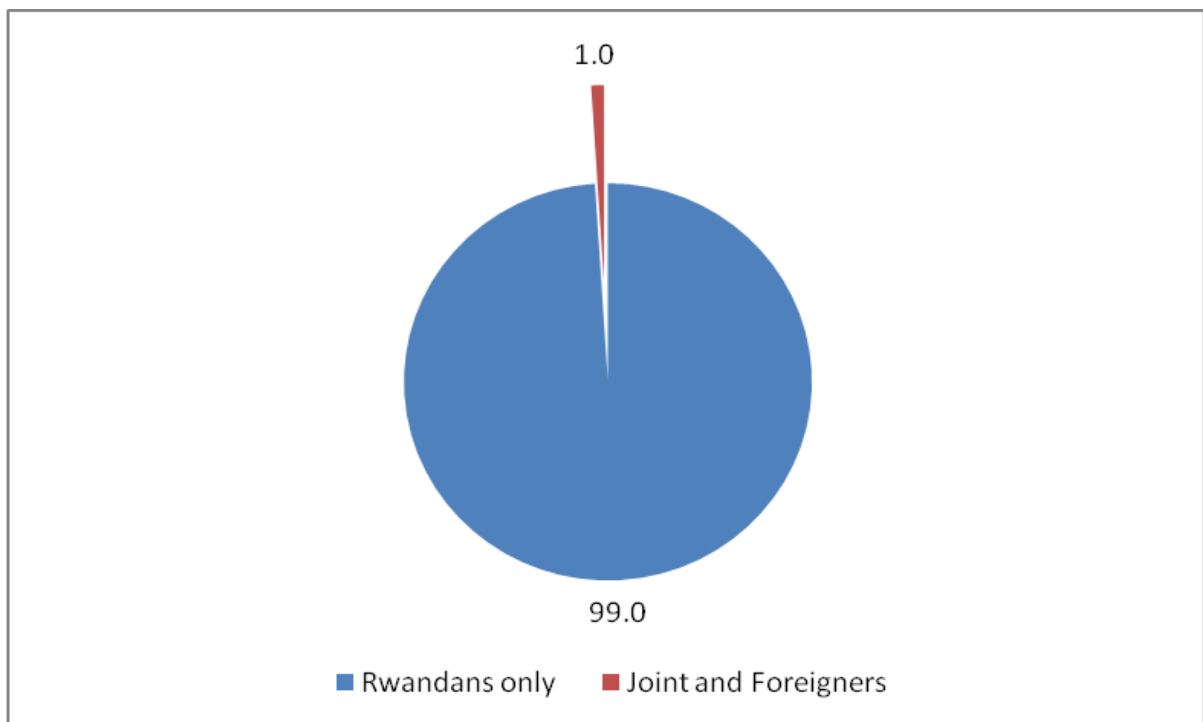
Table 2.4: Distribution of establishments (Number and Percent) by size based on the number of workers

SIZE	No	Percent
Total	154,236	100.0
Micro(1-3)	138,894	90.1
Small(4-30)	13,385	8.7
Medium(31-100)	1,628	1.1
Large(100+)	329	0.2

2.1.5 Ownership

Expectedly, the overwhelming majority of private sector and business- oriented mixed sector establishments is exclusively owned by Rwandans (99.0 percent)- Figure 2.1.

Figure 2.2: Distribution of establishment in Private and mixed sector by Nationality of owner (review)



2.1.6 Legal Status

The prevalence of sole proprietorship is expectedly the highest (95.7 percent), distantly followed by 'limited by shares' mode of legal status (3.2 percent).

Table 2.5: Distribution of establishment in Private and mixed sector by Legal status

LEGAL STATUS	COUNT	Percent
Total	148,376	100.0
Sole proprietorship	142,029	95.7
Limited by shares	4,688	3.2
Limited by guarantee	156	0.1
Limited by shares and by guarantee	94	0.1
Unlimited	150	0.1
None	1,107	0.7
NS	152	0.1

2.1.7 Registration

Establishments are supposed to register in mandated governmental organizations (see section 8 of annex B). While all functional establishments in Rwanda are supposed to register at concerned administrative Sector and District, Social Security Fund, Rwanda Development Board and Rwanda Revenue Authority It is found that the level of registration is as low as 5.9 percent at Social Security Fund and as high as 79.2 percent at the administrative Sectors. The registration of Private establishments in PSF is substantially low (6.4 percent). In contrary, the registration of cooperatives in Rwanda Cooperative Agency (RCA) is remarkably high (72.7 percent). In addition, less than a half of the NGO's (45.1 percent) are registered in Rwanda Governance Board (RGB).

Table 2.6: Number and Percent of establishments registered at different organizations

REGISTRATION LEVEL	Total	Registered	
		No.	Percent
Sector	154,236	122,202	79.2
District	154,236	85,105	55.2
Rwanda Cooperative Agency (RCA)	2,071	1,505	72.7
Private Sector Federation (PSF)	148,298	9,497	6.4
Rwanda Governance Board (RGB)	1,924	868	45.1
Social Security Fund (RSSB)	154,236	9,153	5.9
Rwanda Development Board (RDB)	154,236	11,137	7.2
Rwanda Revenue Authority (RRA)	154,236	36,538	23.7

2.1.8 Evolution of health and Educational establishments

Information on the year of starting operation has enabled us to trace the trend of the number of establishments over time. It is important to point out that the present trend analysis excludes establishments which entered and exit the market in past years; rather it is only based on the surviving establishments.

Concerning all establishments, it is noticed that (Figure 2.2) most establishments have entered the market since 1995 onward, here it is likely that the trend of all establishments is confounded by upward shift in the reported year of starting operation. Nonetheless, the trend of education and 'health and social' institutions over time is most likely real as data is obtained from organized institutions maintaining records. Starting from 1970 until 1990 the annual increase in the percentages of educational and health institutions are almost stable. Apart from the War and Genocide period (1990-1994) there exists remarkable surge in the annual increase of both educational and health institutions. The reason behind emphasizing health and educational institutions in this trend analysis is their profound relevance to human development in Rwanda.

Figure 2.3: Evolution of all establishments in Rwanda

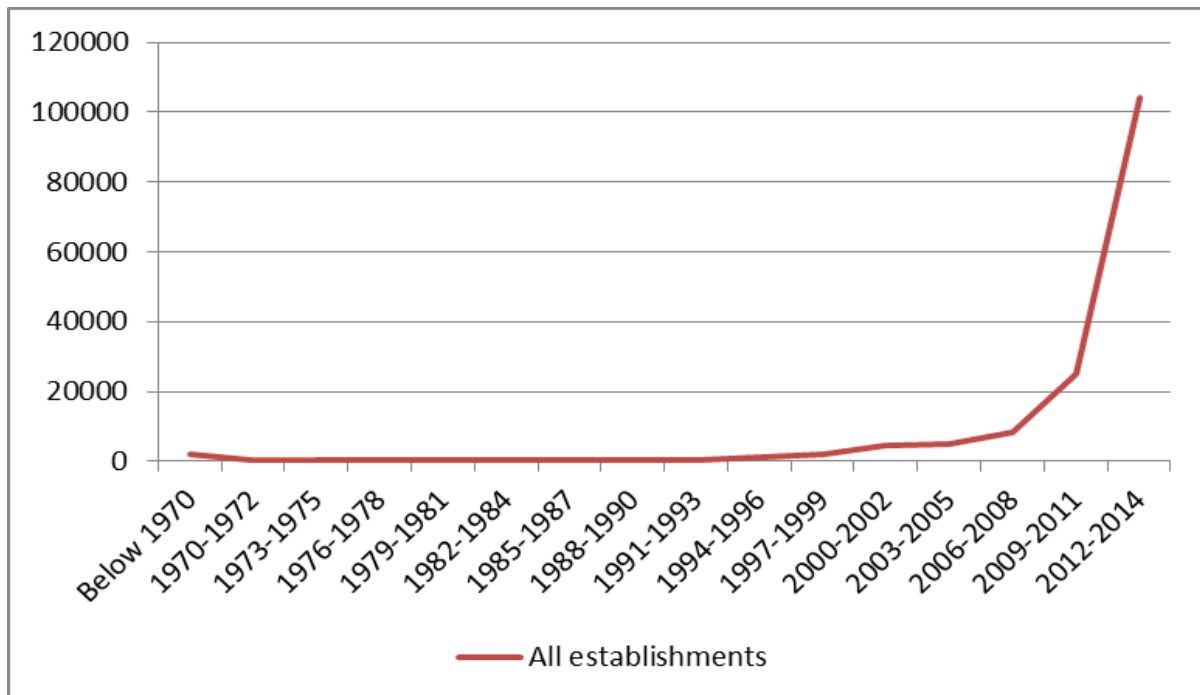
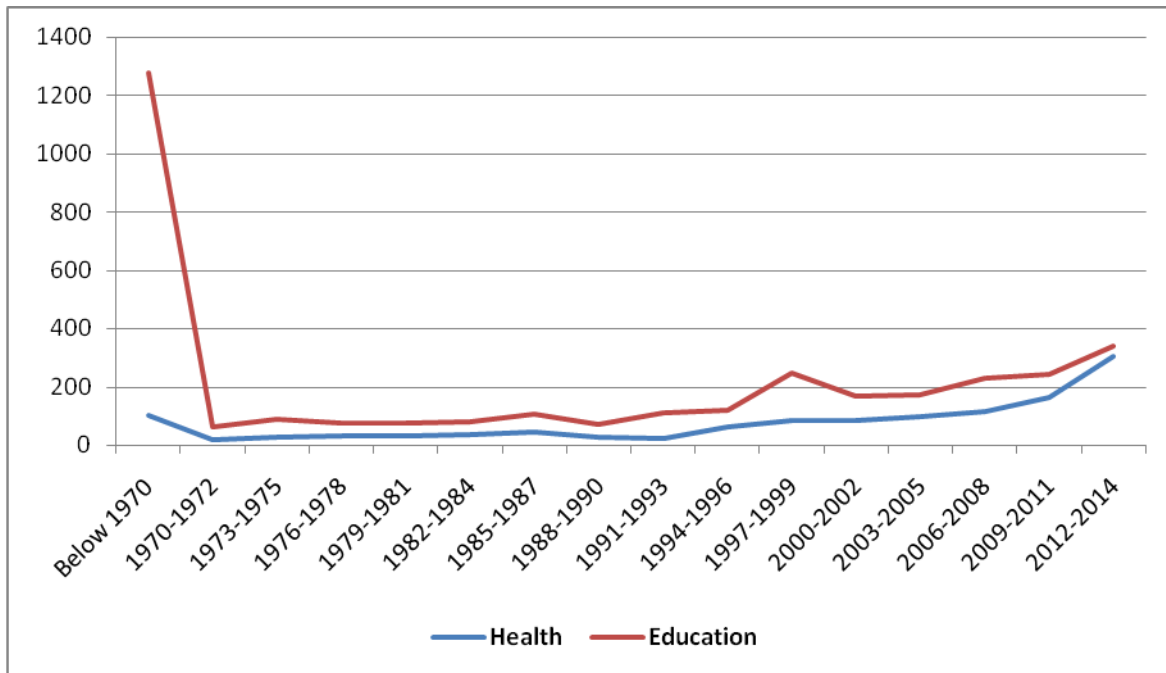


Figure 2. 4: Evolution of health and education establishments in Rwanda (change below in before) and check the trend



2.2: Employment

The total number of in-establishment workers reaches 493,302 persons (Table 2.7). They are not evenly distributed over districts. Rather, the percentage of employed personnel shows relative high concentration in the three districts of Kigali City where the percentage ranges from 6.2 to 11.6. In the rest of the country, the percentage of workers is as low as 1.8 in Ruhango and as high as 3.8 in Musanze. In General, the distribution of workers in districts is largely consistent with the distribution of the establishments in districts.

The gender structure indicates that 36.3 percent of workers are females in the whole country. The prevalence of female workers varies to some extent over districts; it ranges from 26.7 percent in Rulindo to 40 percent in Huye.

Table 2.7: District distribution of Number of workers and gender structure by district

District	TOTAL WORKERS		MALE		FEMALE	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Numbers	Percent
Total	493,302	100	314,154	63.7	179,148	36.3
Nyarugenge	52,701	10.7	31,928	60.6	20,773	39.4
Gasabo	57,173	11.6	36,748	64.3	20,425	35.7
Kicukiro	30,478	6.2	18,565	60.9	11,913	39.1
Nyanza	9,611	1.9	5,888	61.3	3,723	38.7
Gisagara	9,268	1.9	5,689	61.4	3,579	38.6
Nyaruguru	10,554	2.1	6,753	64	3,801	36
Huye	14,479	2.9	8,686	60	5,793	40
Nyamagabe	13,222	2.7	8,356	63.2	4,866	36.8
Ruhango	8,875	1.8	5,663	63.8	3,212	36.2
Muhanga	13,550	2.7	8,520	62.9	5,030	37.1
Kamonyi	12,253	2.5	7,871	64.2	4,382	35.8
Karongi	13,622	2.8	8,421	61.8	5,201	38.2
Rutsiro	10,508	2.1	7,673	73	2,835	27
Rubavu	16,095	3.3	9,927	61.7	6,168	38.3
Nyabihu	10,575	2.1	6,654	62.9	3,921	37.1
Ngororero	11,062	2.2	7,591	68.6	3,471	31.4
Rusizi	16,305	3.3	10,393	63.7	5,912	36.3
Nyamasheke	15,189	3.1	10,040	66.1	5,149	33.9
Rulindo	18,177	3.7	13,328	73.3	4,849	26.7
Gakenke	13,286	2.7	9,183	69.1	4,103	30.9
Musanze	18,531	3.8	11,247	60.7	7,284	39.3
Burera	13,243	2.7	8,660	65.4	4,583	34.6
Gicumbi	16,041	3.3	10,047	62.6	5,994	37.4
Rwamagana	12,724	2.6	7,993	62.8	4,731	37.2
Nyagatare	15,018	3	9,637	64.2	5,381	35.8
Gatsibo	11,220	2.3	7,373	65.7	3,847	34.3
Kayanza	10,736	2.2	6,899	64.3	3,837	35.7
Kirehe	11,392	2.3	7,533	66.1	3,859	33.9
Ngoma	11,933	2.4	7,543	63.2	4,390	36.8
Bugesera	15,481	3.1	9,345	60.4	6,136	39.6

As far as the Economic activity distribution of workers is concerned (Table 2.8), It is found that slightly below 60 percent of workers concentrate on only three economic activities: where 24.4 percent of workers belong to 'Wholesale and retail trade repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles'; 16.7 percent of workers are engaged in 'Accommodation and food service activities' and 16.9 percent of workers belong to educational institutions. Furthermore, it is found that more than a quarter of working persons are involved in other four economic activities namely; Manufacturing (8.0 percent); Agriculture, forestry and fishing (5.6 percent); 'Human health and social work activities' (5.4 percent) and other service activities (6.7 percent).

Unlike the gender structure of workers over districts, gender structure associated with economic activities shows substantial variation. With reference to the nature of certain economic activities which are mostly male dominated; the percentage of female workers is as low as 12.7 percent in mining and quarrying; 15.5 percent in Construction; 13.1 percent in transport and storage and 18.2 percent in administrative and support service activities.

On the other extreme, the percentage of female workers attains its highest score in Agriculture, forestry and fishing (45.8 percent); Financial and insurance activities (43.0 percent); Education (41.0 percent) and Human health and social work activities (52.3 percent). As for the remaining economic activities, the percentage of female workers fluctuates from 21.2 percent in other service activities to 39.3 percent in Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles.

Table 2.8: Economic Activity distribution of Number of workers and gender structure by Economic activity

Economic Activity	TOTAL WORKERS		Gender		Percentage	
	Count	Percent	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total	493,302	100	314,154	179,148	63.7	36.3
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	27,830	5.6	15,070	12,760	54.2	45.8
Mining and quarrying	16,282	3.3	14,219	2,063	87.3	12.7
Manufacturing	39,708	8	25,020	14,688	63	37.0
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	1,845	0.4	1,415	430	76.7	23.3
Water supply, sewage, waste management and remediation activities	1,139	0.2	722	417	63.4	36.6
Construction	5,325	1.1	4,502	823	84.5	15.5
Whole sale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	120,482	24.4	73,111	47,371	60.7	39.3
Transportation and storage	4,694	1	4,079	615	86.9	13.1
Accommodation and food service activities	82,213	16.7	53,986	28,227	65.7	34.3
Information and communication	1,925	0.4	1,506	419	78.2	21.8
Financial and insurance activities	11,216	2.3	6,397	4,819	57	43
Real estate activities	9	0	6	3	66.7	33.3
Professional, scientific and technical activities	3,151	0.6	1,928	1,223	61.2	38.8
Administrative and support services activities	11,283	2.3	9,230	2,053	81.8	18.2
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	21,443	4.3	13,789	7,654	64.3	35.7
Education	83,569	16.9	49,303	34,266	59	41.0
Human health and social work activities	26,477	5.4	12,620	13,857	47.7	52.3
Arts, entertainment and recreation	1,470	0.3	1,057	413	71.9	28.1
Other services activities	33,241	6.7	26,194	7,047	78.8	21.2

2.3: Changes in establishment characteristics since 2011

A comparison of 2011 and 2014 establishment censuses shows that there was a growth of 24.4 percent in the total number of private and business oriented mixed establishments in this three-year period (Table 2.9). The percentage increase in urban (7.3 percent) is much less than that of rural (38 percent), Table 2.10.

2.3.1 Changes according to economic activity

The distribution of businesses by economic activity shows that the majority of economic activities achieved a positive growth. Mining and quarrying scored the highest growth (473.5 percent), followed by construction with a percentage increase of 41.8 percent. Other economic activities that have shown increase of more than 30 percent are Accommodation and food service activities (34.1percent), Human health and social work activities (33.1percent); Arts, entertainment and recreation (31.0 percent).

However there was a decrease between 2011 and 2014 for some economic activities namely:

- Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (85.2 percent), the decrease of establishments in this economic activity has occurred since a big number of electricity sell points has been closed due to introduction of new method of buying electricity (electronic methods like use of mobile phone).
- Information and communication (28.3 percent), the decrease between the two censuses is explained by closing of a number of cyber café that were present in 2011 due to wider access of internet services at work, schools and by mobile phones).

Table 2.9: Percent change from 2011 to 2014 of private establishments and business oriented mixed sector establishments by economic activity

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY	2011	2014	Percentage change
Total	119,270	148,376	24.4
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	667	724	8.5
Mining and quarrying	49	281	473.5
Manufacturing	9,118	10,730	17.7
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	135	20	-85.2
Water supply, sewage, waste management and remediation activities	221	49	-77.8
Construction	110	156	41.8
Whole sale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	64,676	78,453	21.3
Transportation and storage	263	282	7.2
Accommodation and food service activities	33,285	44,621	34.1
Information and communication	554	397	-28.3
Financial and insurance activities	968	1,146	18.4
Real estate activities	17	4	-76.5
Professional, scientific and technical activities	897	932	3.9
Administrative and support services activities	745	917	23.1
Private formal Education	496	499	0.6
Human health and social work activities	344	458	33.1
Arts, entertainment and recreation	100	131	31.0
Other services activities	6,437	8495	32.0
Not stated	188	81	-56.9

Table 2.10 shows percent change from 2011 to 2014 of private establishments and business oriented mixed establishments by economic activity according to urban/rural areas. In rural area, the highest increase in the number of establishments between the two censuses was observed in mining and quarrying (603 percent), followed by construction (600 percent), administrative and support work activities (190 percent), and human health and social work activities (101 percent). As for the remaining economic activities which experienced growth during the period, the percentage increase range from 9 percent for information and communication to 42 percent for other services activities.

The highest decrease in the number of establishments in rural areas reaches 87 percent for electricity, gas steam and air conditioning supply. The reason of a such decrease is the same as previously mentioned commenting on table 2.9. The second highest decrease in rural areas is observed in water supply, sewage, waste management and remediation activities (77 percent), distantly followed by Arts, entertainment and recreation (17 percent); transportation and storage (6 percent) and professional, scientific and technical activities (2 Percent).

In the same vein, in urban area, there were some economic activities for which the number of establishments increased from 2011 to 2014, and for others it decreased. The economic activity which has shown remarkable increase in urban areas are Mining

and quarrying (150 percent); Arts, entertainment and recreation (46 percent) and construction (31.5 percent). For the remaining economic activities which experienced growth, percentage increase varies from 5.4 percent for manufacturing to 13.8 percent for Accommodation and food service activities.

Regarding the declining activities, the highest decrease in urban areas was reported for Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (84.5Percent percent), Real estate activities (82.4 percent) and Water supply, sewage, waste management and remediation activities (78.1Percent percent). As for the remaining declining economic activities; the percentage decrease varies from 1.5 percent for Administrative and support services activities to 48.5 percent for Agriculture, forestry and fishing.

Table 2.10: Percent change from 2011 to 2014 of private establishments and business oriented mixed establishments by economic activity according to urban/rural areas

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY	Rural			Urban		
	2011	2014	Percent changes	2011	2014	Percent changes
Total	66,314	91,581	38	52,938	56,795	7.3
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	469	622	33	198	102	-48.5
Mining and quarrying	35	246	603	14	35	150.0
Manufacturing	3,973	5,309	34	5,145	5,421	5.4
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	38	5	-87	97	15	-84.5
Water supply, sewage, waste management and remediation activities	93	21	-77	128	28	-78.1
Construction	2	14	600	108	142	31.5
Whole sale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	30,708	42,101	37	33,968	36,352	7.0
Transportation and storage	70	66	-6	193	216	11.9
Accommodation and food service activities	26,190	36,545	40	7,095	8,076	13.8
Information and communication	145	158	9	409	239	-41.6
Financial and insurance activities	397	515	30	571	631	10.7
Real estate activities	0	1	0	17	3	-82.4
Professional, scientific and technical activities	186	182	-2	711	750	5.5
Administrative and support services activities	96	278	190	649	639	-1.5
Education	152	195	28	344	304	-11.6
Human health and social work activities	83	167	101	261	291	11.5
Arts, entertainment and recreation	24	20	-17	76	111	46.1
Other services activities	3,601	5,121	42	2,836	3,374	19.0
Not stated	52	15	-71	118	66	-44.1

2.3.2 Changes according to District

Table 2.11 shows that 28 districts have experienced increase in the number of establishments. The percentage increase varies substantially over districts, where it is at its lowest levels 1.3 percent for Musanze, 6.1 percent for Burera and 6.5 for Rusizi. The highest increase (132.5 percent) has been achieved in Gatsibo district. As for the

remaining growing districts, the percentage increase fluctuates from 9.7 percent for Ngoma to 63.4 percent for Nyamasheke district.

The two districts which experienced a decline are Nyarugenge (1.8 percent) and Gicumbi (3.1 percent).

Table 2.11: Percent change from 2011 to 2014 of private establishments and business oriented mixed establishments by district

DISTRICT	2011	2014	Percentchange
Total	119,270	148,376	24.4
Nyarugenge	12,191	11,971	-1.8
Gasabo	9,520	11,966	25.7
Kicukiro	6,978	7,831	12.2
Nyanza	2,566	3,197	24.6
Gisagara	1,801	2,453	36.2
Nyaruguru	2,260	3,132	38.6
Huye	2,977	4,357	46.4
Nyamagabe	2,892	4,103	41.9
Ruhango	2,899	3,355	15.7
Muhanga	4,534	5,789	27.7
Kamonyi	3,273	4,473	36.7
Karongi	3,400	4,308	26.7
Rutsiro	2,898	4,037	39.3
Rubavu	5,319	6,426	20.8
Nyabihu	2,416	3,493	44.6
Ngororero	3,134	4,018	28.2
Rusizi	4,781	5,090	6.5
Nyamasheke	2,557	4,178	63.4
Rulindo	2,676	3,593	34.3
Gakenke	3,310	3,881	17.3
Musanze	6,367	6,447	1.3
Burera	3,540	3,756	6.1
Gicumbi	5,154	4,995	-3.1
Rwamagana	3,327	4,702	41.3
Nyagatare	4,151	5,855	41.1
Gatsibo	1,842	4,283	132.5
Kayonza	2,611	3,735	43.0
Kirehe	3,206	3,940	22.9
Ngoma	3,518	3,858	9.7
Bugesera	3,172	5,154	62.5

2.3.3 Change according to establishment size

Establishment size is determined basing on the number of workers. The following four categories were define: Micro (1 to 3 workers), Small (4-30 workers), Medium (4-30 workers) and Large (100 workers and above).

With regard to the establishment size, there is increase in all size categories. The increase is profound for large establishments (103.8 percent), followed by small establishments (28.2 percent), micro (24.1 percent). The medium size establishments have achieved the lowest increase (19 percent).

Table 2.12: Percent change from 2011 to 2014 of private establishments and business oriented mixed establishments by establishment size category

Size	Count		Percent increase
	2011	2014	
Total	119,270	148,376	24.4
Micro(1-3)	111,204	138,039	24.1
Small(4-30)	7,479	9,585	28.2
Medium(31-100)	453	539	19.0
Large(100+)	105	213	102.9

2.3.4 Change in employment size

Table 2.13 displays employment changes according to economic activities. In total, the increase in employment size (34.9 percent) exceeds the increase in the number of establishment during the period under study (24.4 percent).

The increase in employment size has been extremely high in Mining and quarrying (572.3 percent), administrative and support services activities (268.3 percent) and Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (160.4 percent). As for the remaining economic activities indicating employment growth, the level ranges from 2.6 percent for Professional, scientific and technical activities to 81.2 percent for Financial and insurance activities.

On the other side there exist three economic activities experienced decline in employment size during the indicated period. Those activities are in order of magnitude: Real estate activities (94.5 percent), Water supply, sewage, waste management and remediation activities (24.5 percent) and construction (9.8 percent).

Table 2.13: Employment change from 2011 to 2014 in private establishments and business oriented mixed establishments by economic activity

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY	2011	2014	Percentage change
Total	264,648	355,883	34.5
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	22,653	26,273	16
Mining and quarrying	2,407	16,182	572.3
Manufacturing	34,504	39,581	14.7
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	671	1,747	160.4
Water supply, sewage, waste management and remediation activities	944	704	-25.4
Construction	5,639	5,087	-9.8
Whole sale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	93,551	120,419	28.7
Transportation and storage	2,926	4,532	54.9
Accommodation and food service activities	59,581	82,040	37.7
Information and communication	1,621	1,824	12.5
Financial and insurance activities	6,343	11,195	81.2
Real estate activities	163	9	-94.5
Professional, scientific and technical activities	2,789	2,861	2.6
Administrative and support services activities	2,999	11,045	268.3
Private formal Education	9,261	9,323	0.7
Human health and social work activities	2,736	4,109	50.2
Arts, entertainment and recreation	511	857	67.7
Other services activities	14,385	17,636	22.6
Not stated	964	459	-52.4

Table 2.14 reveals changes in employment according to the size category of establishment. Evidently, there is employment increase in all size categories. The percentage increase ranges from 24.6 percent for small establishments to 55.3 percent for large establishments.

Table 2.14: Employment change from 2011 to 2014 in private establishments and business oriented mixed establishment by establishment size category.

Size	Count		Percent CHANGE
	2011	2014	
Total	264,648	355,883	34.5
Micro(1-3)	140,295	186,357	32.8
Small(4-30)	57,909	72,153	24.6
Medium(31-100)	21,539	27,624	28.3
Large(100+)	44,905	69,749	55.3

Concerning employment change according to urban /rural, the employment increased in both areas with a higher increase in rural areas as compared to urban. Table 2.15

shows that the increase in rural areas is twice as higher as the one in urban areas (respectively 48 percent and 22 percent).

Table 2.15: Employment change from 2011 to 2014 in private establishments and business oriented mixed establishment by urban and rural

Urban/rural	2011	2014	PercentChange
Total	264,648	355,883	34.5
Rural	125,538	185,636	47.9
Urban	139,110	170,247	22.4

Chapter Three: Formal and Informal Sectors

3.1-Introduction

The 15th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS) of ILO, 2000 has defined the **Informal Sector enterprises** on the basis of the following criteria¹

- They are private unincorporated enterprises, 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 owned and operated by individual household members or by several members of the same households, as well as unincorporated partnerships and co-operatives formed by members of different households, if they lack complete set of accounts,
- All or at least some of the goods and 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 is below a certain threshold to be determined according to national circumstances (below 5 employed persons is recommended) , and/or they are not registered under specific forms of national legislation (such as factories' or commercial acts, tax or social security laws, professional group's regulatory acts, or similar acts, laws or regulations established by national legislative bodies,
- They are engaged in non-agricultural activities.

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. Accordingly, self-employed street vendors, taxi drivers, home-based workers, etc. are all considered enterprises.(to put this paragraph at the)

In the light of the above, Formal sector enterprise comprise 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.

¹ http://www.ilo.org/public/libdoc/ilo/1992/92B09_385_engl.pdf

Table 3.1 summarizes the ILO distinction between formal and informal enterprises on the basis of above mentioned criteria

Table 3. 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

3.2 Criteria for defining formal/informal sectors in Rwanda on the basis of the 2014 Establishment Census

The 2014 Establishment Census has enumerated all functional establishments in Rwanda. The establishment is defined as an enterprise or part of an enterprise with 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 an establishment. An enterprise, rather than establishment, is the unit which has been used for the definition of Formal/Informal sector in Rwanda.

The 2014 establishment Census comprises some information that can be utilized 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, 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 4) of the enterprise main economic activity has been used as a proxy to determine whether the enterprise produces goods/services for sale or barter.

Since the size criterion (in terms of number of employed persons) is of low importance in characterising many small enterprises as belonging to formal sector, it is 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 above considerations, the criteria of defining formal/Informal sectors in Rwanda are presented in Table 3. 2.

Table 3. 2: The distinction between 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

3.2.1: Level of Formal/Informal sector in Rwanda:

On the basis of the above definition criteria of formal and informal enterprises, the size of formal enterprises amounts to 10,018 enterprises equivalent to 6.8 percent of all eligible enterprises in Rwanda (Table 3.3). While all mixed and public enterprises are found formal, 62.2 percent of cooperatives and only 5.3 percent of private enterprises are formal.

Table 3. 3: Prevalence of Formal/Informal enterprises according to Institutional sector

Institutional sector	Formal/Informal for private & public					
	Total		Formal		Informal	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
Total	147,717	100.0	10,018	6.8	137,699	93.2
Private	144,808	100.0	7,707	5.3	137,101	94.7
Mixed Private and Public	33	100.0	33	100.0	0	0.0
Public	1,292	100.0	1,292	100.0	0	0.0
Cooperative	1,584	100.0	986	62.2	598	37.8

3.3 Distinction between Formal and Informal enterprises in Rwanda

3.3.1: Distribution of Formal/Informal enterprises according to Institutional Sector

Table 3.4 shows that the overwhelming majority of formal enterprises (76.9 percent) belong to private sector, mixed and public sector contains only 0.3 and 12.9 percent respectively and cooperatives represent 9.8 percent. The informal enterprises exclusively belong to the private sector.

Table 3. 4: Distribution of Formal/Informal enterprises according to Institutional Sector

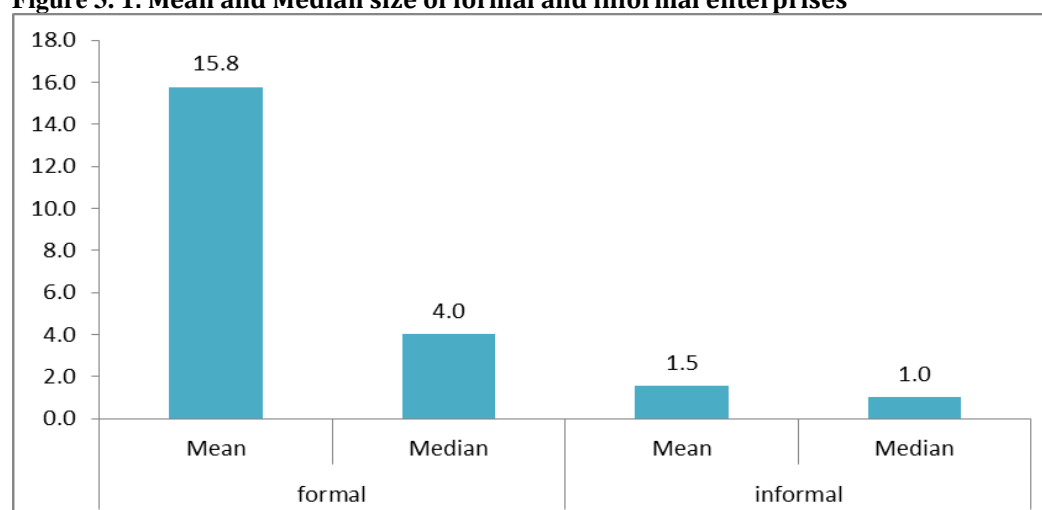
Institutional sector	Formal/Informal for Private & Public					
	Total		Formal		Informal	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
Total	147,717	100.0	10,018	100.0	137,699	100.0
Private	144,808	98.0	7,707	76.9	137,101	99.6
Mixed Private and Public	33	.0	33	.3	0	0.0
Public	1,292	.9	1,292	12.9	0	0.0
Cooperative	1,584	1.1	986	9.8	598	.4

3.3.2: Distribution of Formal/Informal enterprises according to Size

Table 3.5 shows the size distribution of Formal and Informal enterprises. Clearly the formal enterprises tend to be larger than informal enterprises. Moreover, the mean and median size of formal enterprises (15.8 and 4.0) substantially exceed those of Informal enterprises (1.5 and 1) as illustrated by the figure 3.1. This is strong evidence that although the size criterion has not been explicitly considered in defining formal/informal sectors, the adopted two criteria have successfully detected size differential between formal and informal sectors.

Table 3. 5: Distribution of Formal/Informal enterprises according to Size

Size	Formal/Informal for Private & Public					
	Total		Formal		Informal	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
Total	147,717	100.0	10,018	100.0	137,699	100.0
Micro(1-3)	137,147	92.8	4,414	44.1	132,733	96.4
Small(4-30)	9,554	6.5	4,680	46.7	4,874	3.5
Medium(31-100)	834	.6	754	7.5	80	.1
Large(100+)	182	.1	170	1.7	12	.0

Figure 3. 1: Mean and Median size of formal and informal enterprises

3.3.3: Distribution of Formal/Informal enterprises according to Economic Activity

Table 3.6 displays the economic activity distribution of formal and informal enterprises. In general, the percentage of formal enterprises according to economic activity exceeds or is in the same vicinity as informal sector enterprises for the majority of economic activities. The major economic activities for which the reverse pattern exists are wholesale and retail trade (42.0 percent for formal and 52.8 percent for informal) and Accommodation and food service activities (12.2 percent for formal and 30.1 percent for informal).

Table 3. 6: Distribution of Formal/Informal enterprises according to Economic Activity

Economic activity	Formal/Informal for Private & Public					
	Total		Formal		Informal	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
Total	147,717	100.0	10,018	100.0	137,699	100.0
Mining and quarrying	252	.2	127	1.3	125	.1
Manufacturing	10,684	7.2	681	6.8	10,003	7.3
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	13	.0	13	.1	0	0.0
Water supply, sewage, waste management and remediation activities	36	.0	18	.2	18	.0
Construction	149	.1	126	1.3	23	.0
Whole sale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles	78,038	52.8	4,204	42.0	73,834	53.6
Transportation and storage	248	.2	152	1.5	96	.1
Accommodation and food service activities	44,500	30.1	1,224	12.2	43,276	31.4
Information and communication	388	.3	64	.6	324	.2
Financial and insurance activities	784	.5	784	7.8	0	0.0
Real estate activities	4	.0	3	.0	1	.0
Professional, scientific and technical activities	919	.6	318	3.2	601	.4
Administrative and support services activities	895	.6	212	2.1	683	.5
Education	1,511	1.0	1,295	12.9	216	.2
Human health and social work activities	739	.5	507	5.1	232	.2
Arts, entertainment and recreation	89	.1	27	.3	62	.0
Other services activities	8,468	5.7	263	2.6	8,205	6.0

3.3.4: Distribution of Formal/Informal enterprises according to Urban/Rural residence

Expectedly, the formal enterprises concentrate in urban (70.8 percent) rather than rural (29.2 percent). The reverse pattern manifests for informal enterprises where their urban/rural distribution nearly matches the urban/rural distribution of the whole population (35.5 percent in urban and 64.5 percent in rural) - Table 3.7

Table 3. 7: Distribution of Formal/Informal enterprises according to Urban/Rural residence

Rural/Urban	Formal/Informal for Private & Public					
	Total		Formal		Informal	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
Total	147,717	100.0	10,018	100.0	137,699	100.0
Rural	91,671	62.1	2,921	29.2	88,750	64.5
Urban	56,046	37.9	7,097	70.8	48,949	35.5

3.3.5: Distribution of Formal/Informal enterprises according to district

The concentration of formal sector enterprises in urban areas is consistent with the notable relative concentration of such enterprises in the Capital city of Kigali, where more than 47 percent of the formal enterprises exist in the three districts of Kigali altogether (Table 3.8). Distantly lower than Kigali level, the percent of formal enterprises is at the level of three or four percent in the districts of Huye (3.8 percent), Muhanga (3.0 percent), Rubavu (4.0 percent), Rusizi (3.3 percent), Musanze (3.4 percent), and Nyagatare (3.2 percent). The percent of formal enterprises in other districts ranges from one and less than three.

Analogues to the district distribution of formal sector enterprises, the informal sector enterprises score the highest percentages in Kigali where it reaches 6.8 percent in Nyarugenge, 7.6 percent in Gasabo and 5.0 percent in Kicukiro. The percentage in other districts of the country fluctuates from 1.7 percent in Gisagara to 4.4 percent in Musanze.

Table 3. 8: Distribution of Formal/Informal enterprises according to district

District	Formal/Informal for Private & Public					
	Total		Formal		Informal	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
Total	147,717	100.0	10,018	100.0	137,699	100.0
Nyarugenge	11,840	8.0	2,415	24.1	9,425	6.8
Gasabo	11,862	8.0	1,408	14.1	10,454	7.6
Kicukiro	7,759	5.3	926	9.2	6,833	5.0
Nyanza	3,180	2.2	139	1.4	3,041	2.2
Gisagara	2,426	1.6	140	1.4	2,286	1.7
Nyaruguru	3,125	2.1	105	1.0	3,020	2.2
Huye	4,324	2.9	381	3.8	3,943	2.9
Nyamagabe	4,074	2.8	136	1.4	3,938	2.9
Ruhango	3,328	2.3	144	1.4	3,184	2.3
Muhanga	5,761	3.9	302	3.0	5,459	4.0
Kamonyi	4,437	3.0	121	1.2	4,316	3.1
Karongi	4,307	2.9	131	1.3	4,176	3.0
Rutsiro	4,051	2.7	96	1.0	3,955	2.9
Rubavu	6,383	4.3	403	4.0	5,980	4.3
Nyabihu	3,498	2.4	90	.9	3,408	2.5
Ngororero	4,023	2.7	106	1.1	3,917	2.8
Rusizi	5,029	3.4	334	3.3	4,695	3.4
Nyamasheke	4,150	2.8	175	1.7	3,975	2.9
Rulindo	3,605	2.4	146	1.5	3,459	2.5
Gakenke	3,906	2.6	116	1.2	3,790	2.8
Musanze	6,406	4.3	340	3.4	6,066	4.4
Burera	3,763	2.5	114	1.1	3,649	2.6
Gicumbi	5,028	3.4	200	2.0	4,828	3.5
Rwamagana	4,692	3.2	233	2.3	4,459	3.2
Nyagatare	5,832	3.9	316	3.2	5,516	4.0
Gatsibo	4,292	2.9	197	2.0	4,095	3.0
Kayonza	3,746	2.5	236	2.4	3,510	2.5
Kirehe	3,946	2.7	145	1.4	3,801	2.8
Ngoma	3,866	2.6	171	1.7	3,695	2.7
Bugesera	5,078	3.4	252	2.5	4,826	3.5

3.3.6: Distribution of Formal/Informal enterprises according to year of starting operation

Table 3.9 shows the time trend of the year of starting operation for Formal and Informal enterprises. With the beginning of 1970, the increase in the three-year period of the number of Formal enterprises was lower than a 100. Yet, the increase has become tangible starting from 1994-1996, and accelerated substantially since 2006. The Informal enterprises show similar increasing trend over time with likely over reporting of the year of starting operation in 2012-2014 period.

Table 3. 9: Distribution of Formal/Informal enterprises according to year of starting operation

Period in 3 year Interval	Formal/Informal for Private & Public					
	Total		Formal		Informal	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
Total	147,717	100.0	10,018	100.0	137,699	100.0
Below 1970	429	.3	350	3.5	79	.1
1970-1972	91	.1	50	.5	41	.0
1973-1975	105	.1	63	.6	42	.0
1976-1978	119	.1	67	.7	52	.0
1979-1981	166	.1	53	.5	113	.1
1982-1984	187	.1	71	.7	116	.1
1985-1987	266	.2	97	1.0	169	.1
1988-1990	346	.2	66	.7	280	.2
1991-1993	269	.2	63	.6	206	.1
1994-1996	1,009	.7	187	1.9	822	.6
1997-1999	1,689	1.1	313	3.1	1,376	1.0
2000-2002	4,051	2.7	355	3.5	3,696	2.7
2003-2005	4,373	3.0	505	5.0	3,868	2.8
2006-2008	7,631	5.2	979	9.8	6,652	4.8
2009-2011	24,128	16.3	2,461	24.6	21,667	15.7
2012-2014	102,759	69.6	4,312	43.0	98,447	71.5
Not stated	99	.1	26	.3	73	.1

3.3.7: Distribution of Formal/Informal enterprises in private and mixed institutional sectors according to employed capital category

As expected, the employed capital of Formal enterprises must be greater than that of informal ones. Table 3.10 confirms this reality. Lower capital employed (less than 500, 000 Frw) is reported only by 16.2 for formal compared with 80.2 percent for informal enterprises.

Table 3. 10: Distribution of Formal/Informal enterprises in private and mixed sectors according to Employed Capital category

Employed Capital	Formal/Informal for Private & Public					
	Total		Formal		Informal	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
Total	146,425	100.0	8,726	100.0	137,699	100.0
Less than 500.000	111,840	76.4	1,417	16.2	110,423	80.2
500.000 - 15 million	32,105	21.9	5,154	59.1	26,951	19.6
More 15 to 75 million	1,334	.9	1,182	13.5	152	.1
More than 75 million	1,146	.8	973	11.2	173	.1

3.3.8 Distribution of Formal/Informal enterprises in private and mixed sectors which started operation in or before 2013 according to the category of reported turnover in 2013

Enquiry about turnover is known to be sensitive, to which respondent may be reluctant to respond and if they do most likely they under estimate the reality. Although the relevant question in the Census questionnaire was designed, intelligently, in categorical format, as appear in Table 3.11, it seems that the data is not free from downward bias especially for informal sector where 99.3 percent of enterprises reported turnover of no more than 12 million in 2013. In addition, only about 24.5 percent of formal enterprises reported turnover greater than 20 million FRW in 2013 (Table 3.11)

Table 3. 11: Distribution of Formal/Informal enterprises in private and mixed sectors which started operation in or before 2013 according to Turnover category in 2013

Turnover	Formal/Informal for Private & Public					
	Total		Formal		Informal	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
Total	84,877	100.0	6,879	100.0	77,998	100.0
Less than 300.000	47,815	56.3	656	9.5	47,159	60.5
300.000 - 12 million	34,019	40.1	3,754	54.6	30,265	38.8
12-20 million	1,170	1.4	771	11.2	399	.5
More than 20 to 50 million	665	.8	599	8.7	66	.1
More than 50 million	1,124	1.3	1,084	15.8	40	.1
NS	84	.1	15	.2	69	.1

3.3.9 Employment

The Employment size in all enterprises, eligible for formal/informal sector definition, amounts to 370,477 persons of whom 157,827 (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 percent it absorbs a high proportion of working persons.

The results reveal that, while the vast majority of working persons in informal enterprises concentrate in only two Economic activities (46.7 percent in Whole sale and

retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles and 31.7 percent in Accommodation and food service activities), the distribution of formal enterprises' employment over economic activity does not suffer from similar acute inclination, rather employment is distributed over a wider range of economic activities (Table 3.12).

Table 3. 12: Distribution of Formal/Informal Employment according to Economic Activity

Economic activity	Formal/Informal for Private & Public					
	Total		Formal		Informal	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
Total	370,477	100.0	157,827	100.0	212,650	100.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing		0.0		0.0		0.0
Mining and quarrying	14,933	.2	12,704	1.3	2,229	.1
Manufacturing	38,787	7.2	17,850	6.8	20,937	7.3
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	1,524	.0	1,524	.1		0.0
Water supply, sewage, waste management and remediation activities	695	.0	611	.2	84	.0
Construction	4,906	.1	4,643	1.3	263	.0
Whole sale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles	118,797	52.8	19,567	42.0	99,230	53.6
Transportation and storage	4,652	.2	3,800	1.5	852	.1
Accommodation and food service activities	81,285	30.1	13,903	12.2	67,382	31.4
Information and communication	1,836	.3	1,338	.6	498	.2
Financial and insurance activities	17,749	.5	17,749	7.8		0.0
Real estate activities	9	.0	8	.0	1	.0
Professional, scientific and technical activities	2,896	.6	1,844	3.2	1,052	.4
Administrative and support services activities	11,247	.6	9,764	2.1	1,483	.5
Education	36,132	1.0	34,045	12.9	2,087	.2
Human health and social work activities	16,575	.5	15,875	5.1	700	.2
Arts, entertainment and recreation	919	.1	709	.3	210	.0
Other services activities	17,535	5.7	1,893	2.6	15,642	6.0

Table 3.13 shows the district distributions of employment in formal and informal enterprises. Concerning formal enterprises, the three districts of Kigali City contain altogether about 47.4 percent of the employment in formal enterprises. The level in other districts ranges from 1.0 percent in Nyabihu to 4.8 percent in Rulindo. Regarding informal sector, the employment concentration in Kigali is notably less (21.6 percent), the level in other districts range from 1.7 percent in Gisagara to 4.4 percent in Musanze.

Table 3. 13: Distribution of Formal/Informal Employment according to District

District	Formal/Informal for Private & Public					
	Total		Formal		Informal	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
Total	370,477	100.0	157,827	100.0	212,650	100.0
Nyarugenge	50,859	8.0	34,818	24.1	16,041	6.8
Gasabo	43,915	8.0	26,355	14.1	17,560	7.6
Kicukiro	25,863	5.3	13,609	9.2	12,254	5.0
Nyanza	6,982	2.2	2,192	1.4	4,790	2.2
Gisagara	5,762	1.6	2,090	1.4	3,672	1.7
Nyaruguru	6,045	2.1	1,702	1.0	4,343	2.2
Huye	10,908	2.9	4,775	3.8	6,133	2.9
Nyamagabe	8,384	2.8	2,347	1.4	6,037	2.9
Ruhango	5,912	2.3	1,866	1.4	4,046	2.3
Muhanga	10,181	3.9	2,753	3.0	7,428	4.0
Kamonyi	9,112	3.0	2,596	1.2	6,516	3.1
Karongi	8,186	2.9	2,259	1.3	5,927	3.0
Rutsiro	6,855	2.7	1,826	1.0	5,029	2.9
Rubavu	13,001	4.3	4,416	4.0	8,585	4.3
Nyabihu	6,602	2.4	1,560	.9	5,042	2.5
Ngororero	7,894	2.7	2,451	1.1	5,443	2.8
Rusizi	10,610	3.4	3,009	3.3	7,601	3.4
Nyamasheke	7,704	2.8	2,454	1.7	5,250	2.9
Rulindo	12,784	2.4	7,564	1.5	5,220	2.5
Gakenke	9,323	2.6	2,879	1.2	6,444	2.8
Musanze	14,104	4.3	4,693	3.4	9,411	4.4
Burera	8,764	2.5	2,506	1.1	6,258	2.6
Gicumbi	12,671	3.4	4,843	2.0	7,828	3.5
Rwamagana	10,223	3.2	3,667	2.3	6,556	3.2
Nyagatare	12,768	3.9	4,004	3.2	8,764	4.0
Gatsibo	8,388	2.9	2,469	2.0	5,919	3.0
Kayonza	7,967	2.5	3,200	2.4	4,767	2.5
Kirehe	8,556	2.7	2,706	1.4	5,850	2.8
Ngoma	8,662	2.6	2,777	1.7	5,885	2.7
Bugesera	11,492	3.4	3,441	2.5	8,051	3.5

3.3.10 Change in formal/informal enterprises

It is worth noting that, for the purpose of comparison, 2014 establishment censuses is limited to private enterprises as well as business oriented mixed sector enterprises which have been exclusively considered in the 2011 establishment census.

Table 3.14 presents changes in formal/informal enterprises from 2011 to 2014. During the three-year period the formal sector accomplished higher growth (43.7 percent) as compared with informal sector (24.8 percent). Looking at the economic activities

differentials in the growth level, it is found that the highest growth was achieved by mining and quarrying for both formal and informal sector; 452.2 percent and 594.4 percent respectively. Other economic activities which achieved a high growth in formal sector are transportation and storage (76.5 percent), Financial and insurance activities (68.8 percent) and manufacturing (65.9 percent). As for the remaining economic activities which experienced growth in formal sector, the growth rate ranges from 9.1 percent for Art, entertainment and recreation to 52.3 percent for other services activities.

As for the declining formal enterprises, the highest decrease is noted for Real estate activities (57.1 percent) followed by Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (45.8 percent), Information and Communication (40.2 percent) and Human health and social work activities (8.7 percent).

In the informal sector, in addition to Mining and quarrying for which the highest increase rate was found, the enterprises in the following economic activity have achieved a remarkable growth: Other service activities (51.7 percent), Construction (35.3 percent) and Accommodation and food services activities (34.2 percent). The growth level of the remaining growing economic activities fluctuates between 16.1 percent for manufacturing and 22.4 percent for Administrative and support services activities.

Among the economic activities of the informal sector which have experienced decline between 2011 and 2014, the following economic activities have been remarkably decreased: Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (100 percent), Finance and Insurance activities (100 percent), Real estate activities (90 percent) and Water supply, sewage, waste management and remediation activities (89.7 percent). The decrease rate of the remaining declining economic activities in the informal sector, range from 2.9 percent for Human health and social work activities to 23 percent for Information and communication activities.

Table 3. 14: Change in formal/informal from 2011 to 2014 of private enterprises and business oriented mixed enterprises by economic activity.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY	Total			Formal			Informal		
	2014	2011	Percent change	2014	2011	Percent change	2014	2011	Percent change
Total	146,425	116,415	25.8	8,726	6,074	43.7	137,699	110,341	24.8
Mining and quarrying	252	41	514.6	127	23	452.2	125	18	594.4
Manufacturing	10,683	9,029	18.3	680	410	65.9	10,003	8,619	16.1
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	13	119	-89.1	13	24	-45.8	0	95	-100.0
Water supply, sewage, waste management and remediation activities	34	195	-82.6	16	20	-20.0	18	175	-89.7
Construction	148	108	37	125	91	37.4	23	17	35.3
Whole sale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	78,031	64,202	21.5	4,197	2,816	49.0	73,834	61,386	20.3
Transportation and storage	246	202	21.8	150	85	76.5	96	117	-17.9
Accommodation and food service activities	44,498	33,078	34.5	1,222	831	47.1	43,276	32,247	34.2
Information and communication	385	523	-26.4	61	102	-40.2	324	421	-23.0
Financial and insurance activities	783	565	38.8	783	464	68.8	0	101	-100.0
Real estate activities	4	17	-76.5	3	7	-57.1	1	10	-90.0
Professional, scientific and technical activities	917	788	16.4	316	281	12.5	601	507	18.5
Administrative and support services activities	893	710	25.8	210	152	38.2	683	558	22.4
Education	479	471	1.7	303	274	10.6	176	197	-10.7
Human health and social work activities	431	457	-5.7	199	218	-8.7	232	239	-2.9
Arts, entertainment and recreation	86	94	-8.5	24	22	9.1	62	72	-13.9
Other services activities	8,467	5,581	51.7	262	172	52.3	8,205	5,409	51.7
Not stated	75	235	-68.1	35	82	-57.3	40	153	-73.9

Annex

Annex A : Concepts and Definitions

1. Establishment

It is an enterprise or part of an enterprise with constant site, performing one or more economic activity under one administration. Holder of the establishment could be natural or nominal person or governmental body. Accordingly, elements of the establishments are: a. Constant site; b. Practice of economic activity; c. Holder (natural or nominal).

Establishment definition does not include:
 Street Vendors
 Taxis and Motor drivers
 Roads and buildings construction sites
 Temporary booths
 Closed stores of establishments without workers.

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.
- 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.
- 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.

2- Working status

Working status refers to the status of an establishment during the data correction period. Three categories were identified:

- **Working establishment:** The establishment in which workers practice one or more economic activity.
- **Closed temporarily :**The establishment that practices an economic activity, the prerequisites of carrying out this activity are available and employs workers, but it is temporarily closed for the duration of the census for any reason (maintenance, decoration, travel of holder ... etc.). All temporarily closed establishments were captured during subsequent visits of the interviewers.

- **Closed Permanently:** The establishment that stopped practicing its works for any reason (bankruptcy, desire of holder to leave work ... 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.

3- 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. Three categories of working place were identified: Within markets, outside market and industrial zone.

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 is NYAMIRAMBO market.

4- Institutional Sector

To get information on establishments' institutional sector, the following categories were identified:

- **Private sector:** It is a business establishment owned and run by one or more household members for their own benefit, or owned and run by one or several persons outside the household.
- **Mixed sector:** It is an establishment for which the State contributes to its capital with another body, whether national or foreign.
- **Public sector:** It is an establishment whose capital is totally owned by any governmental organization.
- **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 non-governmental organization (NGO) is an organization that is neither a part of a government nor a conventional for-profit business for which the organisation of its operations does not go beyond Rwanda. Examples of such establishments are: political parties; Sports and social clubs; and unions and syndicates.
- **International Non-Governmental Organization-INGO** 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 other countries such as embassies as well as offices affiliated to regional and international organizations such as UNDP, UNICEF, AfDB were not covered in this census

5- 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 organizations. 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 organizations.

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 Standard Industry Classification version (ISIC-2008) was used to classify the economic activity of all establishments.

Not only the main economic activity was asked about, information was collected on the second important economic activity in case if the establishment practices multiple economic activities.

7- 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).

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

8- Registration:

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

- **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:** The Rwanda Revenue Authority was established under law N° 15/97 of 8 November 1997 as a quasi-autonomous body charged with the task of assessing, collecting, and accounting for tax, customs and other specified revenues.

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.

- **Rwanda Development Board:** The Rwanda Development Board (RDB) 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.
- **Districts:** According to their size, some establishments may be registered at the district authority.
- **Sector:** A small establishment can be registered at sector authority.
- **Rwanda Cooperative Agency:** Rwanda Cooperative Agency registers cooperatives that are operating in Rwanda.
- **Rwanda Governance Board(RGB):** NGO's may seek registration at RGB

9. 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 VAT²
- **Income tax:** Here the income includes business profit, investment income for both individuals and establishments. Business profit is determined as the income

² Official Gazette No. special of 5/02/2013: law n°37/2012 of 09/11/2012 establishing the value added tax.

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.³

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 tax:** Excise tax is a tax 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.⁴
- **Import duties tax:** It is withheld tax of five percent (5Percent) of the value of goods imported for commercial use which is paid at custom on the cost insurance and freight value (CIF) before the goods are released by customs.⁵
- **Trading license tax:** Trading license tax is a tax paid every year by the individuals who have decided to undertake any profit-oriented activity in Rwanda. Legally registered organizations or companies which are liable for the corporate tax should also pay the trading license tax annually.⁶

10- 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 books of operational account are following: Journal, ledger, trial balance, profit and loss account and balance sheet.

11- 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 estimated, at the market price, at the time of the interview.

12-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.

13-Establishment Type

³ Law n°73/2008 of 31/12/2008 modifying and complementing law n° 16/2005 of 18/08/2005 on direct taxes on income.

⁴ Law n° 26/2006 of 27/05/2006 determining and establishing consumption tax on some imported and locally manufactured products

⁵ Law n° 24/2010 of 28/05/2010 modifying and complementing law n° 16/2005 of 18/08/2005 on direct taxes on income

⁶ Law no. 59/2011 of 31/12/2011 establishing the sources of revenue and property of decentralized entities and governing their management.

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 of 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 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.

14-Employments

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

- Number of employees categorised by nationality (Rwandans, Foreigners) and gender,
- Number of unpaid workers categorised 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:
 - **Below 1 Month:** That is the employment contract must not exceed one month,
 - **1-6 Months:** Is the employment contract which is the interval of 1 to 6 months,
 - **Above 6 Months:** Is the employment contract of over 6 months,
 - **Indeterminate:** Is unspecified period of employment contract (e.g. Civil servant contract).

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	Rural	Urban
Total	154,236	95,798	58,438
Private	146,227	90,140	56,087
Mixed Private and Public	81	17	64
Public	1,499	1,118	381
Cooperative	2,071	1,424	647
Local NGO	2,406	1,462	944
International NGO	142	49	93
Joint CS and Government	1,810	1,588	222

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

	Total	Private	Mixed Private and Public	Public	Cooperative	Local NGO	International NGO	Joint CS and Government
Total	154,236	146,227	81	1,499	2,071	2,406	142	1,810
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	751	328	5	2	391	20	5	0
Mining and quarrying	282	236	5	0	40	1	0	0
Manufacturing	10,742	10,447	6	2	277	10	0	0
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	25	15	5	4	0	1	0	0
Water supply, sewage, waste management and remediation activities	64	39	4	10	6	2	3	0
Construction	157	144	3	1	9	0	0	0
Whole sale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles	78,464	78,022	1	8	430	3	0	0
Transportation and storage	288	132	5	6	145	0	0	0
Accommodation and food service activities	44,626	44,507	0	2	114	3	0	0
Information and communication	404	394	3	3	0	3	1	0
Financial and insurance activities	1,150	613	38	2	495	2	0	0
Real estate activities	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Professional, scientific and technical activities	962	923	1	2	9	17	10	0
Administrative and support services activities	929	868	0	2	49	8	2	0
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	104	0	0	104	0	0	0	0
Education	3,483	557	1	987	22	239	29	1,648
Human health and social work activities	1,245	434	0	358	24	180	87	162

	Total	Private	Mixed Private and Public	Public	Cooperative	Local NGO	International NGO	Joint CS and Government
Arts, entertainment and recreation	156	121	3	5	8	17	2	0
Other services activities	10,400	8,443	1	1	52	1,900	3	0

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

District	Institutional sector							
	Total	Private	Mixed Private and Public	Public	Cooperative	Local NGO	International NGO	Joint CS and Government
Total	154,236	146,227	81	1,499	2,071	2,406	142	1,810
Nyarugenge	12,191	11,852	11	62	108	133	10	15
Gasabo	12,337	11,859	10	90	97	211	41	29
Kicukiro	8,091	7,758	7	36	68	194	11	17
Nyanza	3,359	3,135	4	52	58	48	1	61
Gisagara	2,590	2,348	1	45	104	37	2	53
Nyaruguru	3,303	3,072	2	34	58	58	2	77
Huye	4,560	4,279	2	69	77	71	2	60
Nyamagabe	4,314	4,035	1	41	67	74	0	96
Ruhango	3,505	3,315	0	32	40	50	0	68
Muhanga	5,969	5,721	1	35	67	49	2	94
Kamonyi	4,644	4,410	1	33	62	63	1	74
Karongi	4,547	4,277	2	26	29	75	4	134
Rutsiro	4,216	3,986	0	37	51	54	2	86
Rubavu	6,587	6,347	2	39	77	78	1	43
Nyabihu	3,661	3,454	1	39	38	58	1	70
Ngororero	4,202	3,967	2	41	49	74	0	69
Rusizi	5,307	5,000	5	21	85	79	5	112
Nyamasheke	4,450	4,108	2	23	68	104	1	144
Rulindo	3,755	3,521	0	73	72	48	2	39
Gakenke	4,059	3,807	1	63	73	34	0	81
Musanze	6,616	6,384	3	45	60	61	2	61
Burera	3,938	3,682	0	46	74	75	0	61
Gicumbi	5,227	4,932	4	89	59	76	11	56
Rwamagana	4,853	4,634	2	40	66	81	2	28
Nyagatare	6,038	5,787	2	85	66	82	2	14
Gatsibo	4,479	4,215	4	53	64	89	9	45
Kayonza	3,896	3,679	6	63	50	60	6	32
Kirehe	4,075	3,842	2	60	96	52	7	16
Ngoma	4,027	3,782	1	56	75	72	4	37
Bugesera	5,440	5,039	2	71	113	166	11	38

Table 4. 4: Distribution of establishments by institutional sector and establishment size category

Institutional sector	Size based on workers				
	Total	Micro(1-3)	Small (4-30)	Medium (31-100)	Large (100+)
Total	154,236	138,894	13,385	1,628	329
Private	146,227	137,297	8,412	380	138
Mixed Private and Public	81	17	50	6	8
Public	1,499	34	919	460	86
Cooperative	2,071	727	1,124	153	67
Local NGO	2,406	774	1,512	107	13
International NGO	142	17	103	18	4
Joint CS and Government	1,810	28	1,265	504	13

Table 4. 5: Distribution of business- oriented establishments which started operation in or before 2013 by institution sector and annual turnover in 2013

Institutional sector	ANNUAL TURNOVER IN 2013						
	Total	Less than 300.000	300.000 - 12 million	12-20 million	More than 20 to 50 million	More than 50 million	NS
Total	86,436	48,023	34,713	1,318	788	1,501	93
Private	84,562	47,750	33,708	1,175	633	1,208	88
Mixed Private and Public	72	4	9	4	7	47	1
Cooperative	1,802	269	996	139	148	246	4

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

Institutional sector	EMPLOYED CAPITAL				
	Total	Less than 500.000	500.000 - 15 million	More 15 to 75 million	More than 75 million
Total	148,376	112,242	33,006	1,608	1,520
Private	146,227	111,707	31,981	1,298	1,241
Mixed Private and Public	78	5	12	9	52
Cooperative	2,071	530	1,013	301	227

Table 4. 7: Distribution of non-business oriented establishments which started before 2013 by institutional sector and income received in 2013

Institutional sector	REVENUE/INCOME IN 2013						
	Total	Less than 300.000	300.000 - 12 million	More than 12 to 20 million	More than 20 to 50 million	More than 50 million	NS
Total	5,539	523	3,531	372	359	559	195
Mixed Private and Public	3	0	2	0	0	0	1
Public	1,325	27	864	103	112	210	9
Local NGO	2,298	440	1,254	168	154	169	113
International NGO	129	10	24	13	29	50	3
Joint CS and Government	1,784	46	1,387	88	64	130	69

Table 4. 8: Distribution of non-business oriented establishments by institutional sector and contribution prior to starting operations

Institutional sector	CONTRIBUTIONS						
	Total	Less than 500.000	500.000 - 15 million	More than 15 to 75 million	More than 75 million	Unknown	NS
Total	5,860	700	1,769	352	252	2,485	302
Mixed Private and Public	3	1	1	0	0	0	1
Public	1,499	77	355	91	65	783	128
Local NGO	2,406	425	715	113	71	981	101
International NGO	142	9	32	9	18	71	3
Joint CS and Government	1,810	188	666	139	98	650	69

Table 4. 9: Distribution of establishments by institutional sector and registration status

Institutional sector	Sector		District		Rwanda Cooperative Agency (RCA)		Private Sector Federation (PSF)		Rwanda Governance Board (RGB)		Social Security Fund (RSSB)		Rwanda Development Board (RDB)		Rwanda Revenue Authority (RRA)	
	Total	Yes	Total	Yes	Total	Yes	Total	Yes	Total	Yes	Total	Yes	Total	Yes	Total	Yes
Total	154,236	122,202	154,236	85,105	2,071	1,505	148,298	9,497	1,924	868	154,236	9,153	154,236	11,137	154,236	36,538
Private	146,227	114,757	146,227	77,818	0	0	146,227	8,949	0	0	146,227	3,825	146,227	10,442	146,227	30,100
Mixed Private and Public	81	74	81	71	0	0	0	0	0	0	81	72	81	65	81	79
Public	1,499	1,294	1,499	1,294	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,499	1,337	1,499	0	1,499	1,489
Cooperative	2,071	1,996	2,071	1,896	2,071	1,505	2,071	548	0	0	2,071	753	2,071	598	2,071	1,449
Local NGO	2,406	2,207	2,406	2,166	0	0	0	0	1,835	837	2,406	1,432	2,406	0	2,406	1,567
International NGO	142	121	142	121	0	0	0	0	89	31	142	118	142	0	142	129
Joint CS and Government	1,810	1,753	1,810	1,739	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,810	1,616	1,810	32	1,810	1,725

Table 4. 10: Distribution of establishments by institutional sector and whether they buy or sell good/service abroad or not.

Institutional sector	DO YOU BUY OR SELL GOODS/SERVICES ABROAD			
	Total	Yes	No	NS
Total	154,236	3,028	151,051	157
Private	146,227	2,806	143,277	144
Mixed Private and Public	81	25	56	0
Public	1,499	41	1,455	3
Cooperative	2,071	68	2,001	2
Local NGO	2,406	43	2,358	5
International NGO	142	14	127	1
Joint CS and Government	1,810	31	1,777	2

Table 4. 11: Distribution of establishments by institutional sector and gender of manager

Institutional sector	GENDER OF MANAGER			
	Total	Male	Female	NS
Total	154,236	112,700	41,417	119
Private	146,227	106,448	39,779	0
Mixed Private and Public	81	65	16	0
Public	1,499	1,054	326	119
Cooperative	2,071	1,594	477	0
Local NGO	2,406	2,118	288	0
International NGO	142	102	40	0
Joint CS and Government	1,810	1,319	491	0

Table 4. 12: Distribution of establishments by institutional sector and age group of manager

Institutional sector	AGE GROUP			
	Total	14-35	36 and above	NS
Total	154,236	85,829	68,214	193
Private	146,227	83,673	62,482	72
Mixed Private and Public	81	28	53	0
Public	1,499	445	935	119
Cooperative	2,071	746	1,323	2
Local NGO	2,406	431	1,975	0
International NGO	142	41	101	0
Joint CS and Government	1,810	465	1,345	0

Table 4. 13: Distribution of establishments by institutional sector and whether the establishment maintain regular account or not

Institutional sector	DOES THE ESTABLISHMENT MAINTAIN REGULAR ACCOUNTING?		
	Total	Yes	No
Total	154,236	18,339	135,897
Private	146,227	11,931	134,296
Mixed Private and Public	81	77	4
Public	1,499	1,481	18
Cooperative	2,071	1,503	568
Local NGO	2,406	1,649	757
International NGO	142	127	15
Joint CS and Government	1,810	1,571	239

Table 4. 14: Distribution of establishments by institutional sector and year of starting operations

Year of starting operation	Institutional sector							
	Total	Private	Mixed Private and Public	Public	Cooperative	Local NGO	International NGO	Joint CS and Government
Total	154,236	146,227	81	1,499	2,071	2,406	142	1,810
Below 1970	1,829	121	8	327	3	388	4	978
1970-1972	177	47	0	43	3	51	0	33
1973-1975	244	70	2	55	5	60	1	51
1976-1978	243	83	2	57	3	56	0	42
1979-1981	285	134	0	40	4	49	1	57
1982-1984	300	146	0	48	5	47	0	54
1985-1987	423	210	1	63	8	82	3	56
1988-1990	477	326	1	29	10	74	3	34
1991-1993	471	241	0	29	8	123	2	68
1994-1996	1,258	952	3	65	11	166	8	53
1997-1999	2,068	1,595	3	128	32	221	19	70
2000-2002	4,382	3,990	4	78	59	177	7	67
2003-2005	4,755	4,310	4	98	91	180	12	60
2006-2008	8,208	7,527	7	96	281	207	25	65
2009-2011	24,888	23,589	20	103	873	211	24	68
2012-2014	104,020	102,803	26	117	675	313	33	53
Not stated	208	83	0	123	0	1	0	1

Table 4. 15: Distribution of establishments by institutional sector and establishment type

Institutional sector	ESTABLISHMENT TYPE				
	Total	Head office	Single unit establishment	Branch	Sub branch
Total	154,236	407	151,804	1,691	334
Private	146,227	207	144,910	899	211
Mixed Private and Public	81	3	37	34	7
Public	1,499	21	1,375	85	18
Cooperative	2,071	30	1,935	84	22
Local NGO	2,406	126	1,709	511	60
International NGO	142	12	77	50	3
Joint CS and Government	1,810	8	1,761	28	13

Table 4. 16: Distribution of private business-oriented establishments by legal status and owners' nationality

Legal status	ownership			
	Total	Rwandans only	Joint and Foreigners	NS
Total	148,298	146,777	1,510	11
Sole proprietorship	142,029	141,187	842	0
Limited by shares	4,640	4,039	595	6
Limited by guarantee	156	143	13	0
Limited by shares and by guarantee	90	84	6	0
Unlimited	148	129	19	0
None	1,105	1,073	32	0
NS	130	122	3	5

Table 4. 17: Distribution of business -oriented establishments which started operation in or before 2013 by legal status and annual turnover

Legal status	ANNUAL TOTAL TURNOVER IN 2013						
	Total	Less than 300.000	300.000 - 12 million	12-20 million	More than 20 to 50 million	More than 50 million	NS
Total	86,445	48,027	34,717	1,318	788	1,501	94
Sole proprietorship	81,457	47,307	32,466	839	350	420	75
Limited by shares	3,687	436	1,569	390	367	912	13
Limited by guarantee	125	11	71	15	8	20	0
Limited by shares and by guarantee	82	14	43	5	6	14	0
Unlimited	122	20	59	14	5	24	0
None	840	218	448	50	45	77	2
NS	123	17	57	5	7	34	3
NA	9	4	4	0	0	0	1

Table 4. 18: Distribution of establishments by size and urban/rural areas

Establishment size	Urban /Rural areas		
	Total	Rural	Urban
Total	154,236	95,798	58,438
Micro(1-3)	138,894	88,350	50,544
Small(4-30)	13,385	6,327	7,058
Medium(31-100)	1,628	992	636
Large(100+)	329	129	200

Table 4. 19: Distribution of establishments by District and size

District	Size based on workers				
	Total	Micro(1-3)	Small(4-30)	Medium(31-100)	Large(100+)
Total	154,236	138,894	13,385	1,628	329
Nyarugenge	12,191	10,331	1,695	116	49
Gasabo	12,337	10,751	1,401	128	57
Kicukiro	8,091	6,839	1,129	94	29
Nyanza	3,359	3,059	257	38	5
Gisagara	2,590	2,294	248	41	7
Nyaruguru	3,303	3,030	235	32	6
Huye	4,560	3,991	511	50	8
Nyamagabe	4,314	3,921	339	47	7
Ruhango	3,505	3,226	228	49	2
Muhanga	5,969	5,541	372	52	4
Kamonyi	4,644	4,265	327	46	6
Karongi	4,547	4,171	321	50	5
Rutsiro	4,216	3,940	235	33	8
Rubavu	6,587	6,054	459	67	7
Nyabihu	3,661	3,360	255	41	5
Ngororero	4,202	3,896	259	39	8
Rusizi	5,307	4,704	542	50	11
Nyamasheke	4,450	4,030	356	50	14
Rulindo	3,755	3,406	288	51	10
Gakenke	4,059	3,696	304	47	12
Musanze	6,616	6,000	538	68	10
Burera	3,938	3,535	344	51	8
Gicumbi	5,227	4,786	387	47	7
Rwamagana	4,853	4,482	322	42	7
Nyagatare	6,038	5,549	436	50	3
Gatsibo	4,479	4,099	330	46	4
Kayonza	3,896	3,607	237	45	7
Kirehe	4,075	3,765	254	48	8
Ngoma	4,027	3,698	275	43	11
Bugesera	5,440	4,868	501	67	4

Table 4. 20: Distribution of establishments by economic activity and size

Economic activity	Size based on workers				
	Total	Micro(1-3)	Small(4-30)	Medium(31-100)	Large(100+)
Total	154,236	138,894	13,385	1,628	329
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	751	329	304	72	46
Mining and quarrying	282	50	136	60	36
Manufacturing	10,742	9,178	1,445	69	50
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	25	4	15	3	3
Water supply, sewage, waste management and remediation activities	64	29	30	2	3
Construction	157	72	70	7	8
Whole sale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles	78,464	76,465	1,905	78	16
Transportation and storage	288	133	118	28	9
Accommodation and food service activities	44,626	41,727	2,816	70	13
Information and communication	404	348	45	9	2
Financial and insurance activities	1,150	276	848	15	11
Real estate activities	4	3	1	0	0
Professional, scientific and technical activities	962	733	224	5	0
Administrative and support services activities	929	770	131	20	8
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	104	0	22	32	50
Education	3,483	180	2,358	923	22
Human health and social work activities	1,245	296	723	185	41
Arts, entertainment and recreation	156	85	61	7	3
Other services activities	10,400	8,216	2,133	43	8

Table 4. 21: Distribution of private business - oriented establishment by ownership nationality and size

Size	Short ownership			
	Total	Rwandans only	Joint and Foreigners	NS
Total	148,298	146,777	1,510	11
Micro(1-3)	138,024	137,154	868	2
Small(4-30)	9,536	8,997	532	7
Medium(31-100)	533	470	62	1
Large(100+)	205	156	48	1

Table 4. 22: Distribution of business-oriented establishments by legal status and size

size	LEGAL STATUS							
	Total	Sole proprietorship	Limited by shares	Limited by guarantee	Limited by shares and by guarantee	Unlimited	None	NS
Total	148,376	142,029	4,688	156	94	150	1,107	152
Micro(1-3)	138,039	135,386	1,952	56	40	49	488	68
Small(4-30)	9,585	6,469	2,330	88	47	86	494	71
Medium(31-100)	539	133	274	10	2	11	99	10
Large(100+)	213	41	132	2	5	4	26	3

Table 4. 23: Distribution of business oriented establishments which started before 2014 by size and annual turnover category

size	ANNUAL TOTAL TURNOVER IN 2013						
	Total	Less than 300.000	300.000 - 12 million	12-20 million	More than 20 to 50 million	More than 50 million	NS
Total	86,445	48,027	34,717	1,318	788	1,501	94
Micro(1-3)	78,586	46,624	30,693	701	264	230	74
Small(4-30)	7,174	1,353	3,810	565	468	959	19
Medium(31-100)	488	40	162	46	40	199	1
Large(100+)	197	10	52	6	16	113	0

Table 4. 24: Distribution of business-oriented establishments by size and employed capital

Size	Q24. EMPLOYED CAPITAL				
	Total	Less than 500.000	500.000 - 15 million	More 15 to 75 million	More than 75 million
Total	148,376	112,242	33,006	1,608	1,520
Micro(1-3)	138,039	109,091	28,060	555	333
Small(4-30)	9,585	3,062	4,691	929	903
Medium(31-100)	539	75	197	94	173
Large(100+)	213	14	58	30	111

Table 4. 25: Distribution of non-business-oriented establishments which started before 2014 by size and income received in 2013

Size	Q25. REVENUE/INCOME IN 2013						
	Total	Less than 300.000	300.000 - 12 million	More than 12 to 20 million	More than 20 to 50 million	More than 50 million	NS
Total	5,539	523	3,531	372	359	559	195
Micro(1-3)	784	263	416	22	23	19	41
Small(4-30)	3,658	243	2,532	239	243	277	124
Medium(31-100)	1,034	16	581	109	90	209	29
Large(100+)	63	1	2	2	3	54	1

Table 4. 26: Distribution of non-business-oriented establishments by size and amount of contribution prior to starting operations.

Size	CONTRIBUTIONS						
	Total	Less than 500.000	500.000 - 15 million	More than 15 to 75 million	More than 75 million	Unknown	NS
Total	5,860	700	1,769	352	252	2,485	302
Micro(1-3)	855	210	274	27	6	301	37
Small(4-30)	3,800	427	1,217	229	132	1,656	139
Medium(31-100)	1,089	62	274	93	95	493	72
Large(100+)	116	1	4	3	19	35	54

Table 4. 27: Distribution of establishments by registration status at different levels and size

Level of registration		Total	Size			
			Micro (1-3)	Small (4-30)	Medium (31-100)	Large (100+)
Sector	Total	154,236	138,894	13,385	1,628	329
	Yes	122,202	107,972	12,465	1,512	253
District	Total	154,236	138,894	13,385	1,628	329
	Yes	85,105	71,929	11,431	1,493	252
Rwanda Cooperative Agency (RCA)	Total	2,071	727	1,124	153	67
	Yes	1,505	476	859	114	56
Private Sector Federation (PSF)	Total	148,298	138,024	9,536	533	205
	Yes	9,497	6,636	2,488	249	124
Rwanda Governance Board (RGB)	Total	1,924	560	1,236	113	15
	Yes	868	224	574	60	10
Social Security Fund (RSSB)	Total	154,236	138,894	13,385	1,628	329
	Yes	9,153	1,674	5,892	1,328	259
Rwanda Development Board (RDB)	Total	154,236	138,894	13,385	1,628	329
	Yes	11,137	6,884	3,766	333	154
Rwanda Revenue Authority (RRA)	Total	154,236	138,894	13,385	1,628	329
	Yes	36,538	24,919	9,747	1,553	319

Table 4. 28: Distribution of establishments by size and whether they buy or sell good/services abroad

Size	DO YOU BUY OR SELL GOODS/SERVICES ABROAD			
	Total	Yes	No	NS
Total	154,236	3,028	151,051	157
Micro(1-3)	138,894	1,703	137,070	121
Small(4-30)	13,385	1,061	12,289	35
Medium(31-100)	1,628	152	1,475	1
Large(100+)	329	112	217	0

Table 4. 29: Distribution of establishments by size and gender of manager

Size	GENDER OF MANAGER			
	Total	Male	Female	NS
Total	154,236	112,700	41,417	119
Micro(1-3)	138,894	101,285	37,609	0
Small(4-30)	13,385	9,938	3,424	23
Medium(31-100)	1,628	1,234	351	43
Large(100+)	329	243	33	53

Table 4. 30: Distribution of establishments by size and age of manager

Size	AGE OF MANAGER			
	Total	14-35	36 and above	NS
Total	154,236	85,829	68,214	193
Micro(1-3)	138,894	80,455	58,376	63
Small(4-30)	13,385	4,918	8,438	29
Medium(31-100)	1,628	405	1,180	43
Large(100+)	329	51	220	58

Table 4. 31: Distribution of sole proprietor establishments by sex of owner and size

Size	Sex of owner			
	Total	Male	Female	NS
Total	142,029	101,665	38,017	2,347
Micro(1-3)	135,386	96,987	36,169	2,230
Small(4-30)	6,469	4,538	1,817	114
Medium(31-100)	133	104	27	2
Large(100+)	41	36	4	1

Table 4. 32: Distribution of sole proprietor establishments by age of owner and size

Size	Age of owner			
	Total	14-35	36 +	NS
Total	142,029	79,416	60,199	2,414
Micro(1-3)	135,386	76,719	56,373	2,294
Small(4-30)	6,469	2,657	3,695	117
Medium(31-100)	133	34	97	2
Large(100+)	41	6	34	1

Table 4. 33: Distribution of establishments by year of starting operations and size

Year of starting operations	Size based on workers				
	Total	Micro(1-3)	Small(4-30)	Medium(31-100)	Large(100+)
	154,236	138,894	13,385	1,628	329
Below 1970	1,829	187	1,120	490	32
1970-1972	177	56	86	33	2
1973-1975	244	59	121	60	4
1976-1978	243	69	137	34	3
1979-1981	285	136	113	35	1
1982-1984	300	135	117	45	3
1985-1987	423	191	169	61	2
1988-1990	477	297	147	31	2
1991-1993	471	231	197	41	2
1994-1996	1,258	874	326	53	5
1997-1999	2,068	1,412	542	102	12
2000-2002	4,382	3,702	600	65	15
2003-2005	4,755	3,930	728	78	19
2006-2008	8,208	6,845	1,195	121	47
2009-2011	24,888	22,016	2,649	150	73
2012-2014	104,020	98,686	5,097	184	53
Not stated	208	68	41	45	54

Table 4. 34: Distribution of establishments by size and maintaining regular account status

Size	DOES THE ESTABLISHMENT MAINTAIN REGULAR ACCOUNTING?		
	Total	Yes	No
Total	154,236	18,339	135,897
Micro(1-3)	138,894	8,613	130,281
Small(4-30)	13,385	7,963	5,422
Medium(31-100)	1,628	1,455	173
Large(100+)	329	308	21

Table 4. 35: Distribution of establishments by size and establishment type

Size	ESTABLISHMENT TYPE				
	Total	Head office	Single unit establishment	Branch	Sub branch
Total	154,236	407	151,804	1,691	334
Micro(1-3)	138,894	70	137,985	681	158
Small(4-30)	13,385	251	12,070	907	157
Medium(31-100)	1,628	51	1,484	78	15
Large(100+)	329	35	265	25	4

Table 4. 36: Distribution of establishments by economic activity and sex of manager

Economic activity	GENDER OF MANAGER			
	Total	Male	Female	NS
Total	154,236	112,700	41,417	119
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	751	601	150	0
Mining and quarrying	282	250	32	0
Manufacturing	10,742	6,630	4,112	0
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	25	23	2	0
Water supply, sewage, waste management and remediation activities	64	49	15	0
Construction	157	150	7	0
Whole sale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles	78,464	54,478	23,986	0
Transportation and storage	288	251	37	0
Accommodation and food service activities	44,626	34,966	9,660	0
Information and communication	404	375	28	1
Financial and insurance activities	1,150	842	307	1
Real estate activities	4	3	1	0
Professional, scientific and technical activities	962	654	308	0
Administrative and support services activities	929	601	328	0
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	104	0	0	104
Education	3,483	2,602	875	6
Human health and social work activities	1,245	833	406	6
Arts, entertainment and recreation	156	124	31	1
Other services activities	10,400	9,268	1,132	0

Table 4. 37: Distribution of establishments by economic activity and age of manager

Economic activity	AGE OF MANAGER			
	Total	14-35	36 and above	NS
Total	154,236	85,829	68,214	193
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	751	207	542	2
Mining and quarrying	282	89	193	0
Manufacturing	10,742	5,574	5,162	6
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	25	6	18	1
Water supply, sewage, waste management and remediation activities	64	21	43	0
Construction	157	33	123	1
Whole sale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycle	78,464	47,899	30,524	41
Transportation and storage	288	135	153	0
Accommodation and food service activities	44,626	21,645	22,964	17
Information and communication	404	308	95	1

Economic activity	AGE OF MANAGER			
	Total	14-35	36 and above	NS
Financial and insurance activities	1,150	539	610	1
Real estate activities	4	0	4	0
Professional, scientific and technical activities	962	501	459	2
Administrative and support services activities	929	532	397	0
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	104	0	0	104
Education	3,483	944	2,533	6
Human health and social work activities	1,245	378	861	6
Arts, entertainment and recreation	156	95	60	1
Other services activities	10,400	6,923	3,473	4

Table 4. 38: Distribution of sole proprietor establishments by economic activity and sex of owner

Economic activity	Sex of owner			
	Total	Male	Female	NS
Total	142,029	101,665	38,017	2,347
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	231	188	40	3
Mining and quarrying	156	135	19	2
Manufacturing	10,051	6,059	3,859	133
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	4	4	0	0
Water supply, sewage, waste management and remediation activity	17	13	4	0
Construction	63	58	4	1
Whole sale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycle	76,472	52,215	22,998	1,259
Transportation and storage	47	35	11	1
Accommodation and food service activities	43,996	33,980	9,299	717
Information and communication	347	310	27	10
Financial and insurance activities	172	118	48	6
Real estate activities	3	3	0	0
Professional, scientific and technical activities	755	478	266	11
Administrative and support services activities	776	477	277	22
Education	241	153	75	13
Human health and social work activities	342	236	100	6
Arts, entertainment and recreation	74	59	14	1
Other services activities	8,282	7,144	976	162

Table 4. 39: Distribution of sole proprietor establishments by economic activity and age of owner

Economic activity	Age of owner			
	Total	14-35	36 +	NS
Total	142,029	79,416	60,199	2,414
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	231	62	166	3
Mining and quarrying	156	50	104	2
Manufacturing	10,051	5,178	4,735	138
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	4	1	3	0
Water supply, sewage, waste management and remediation activity	17	6	11	0

Economic activity	Age of owner			
	Total	14-35	36 +	NS
Construction	63	14	48	1
Whole sale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycle	76,472	45,760	29,417	1,295
Transportation and storage	47	21	25	1
Accommodation and food service activities	43,996	20,690	22,570	736
Information and communication	347	265	72	10
Financial and insurance activities	172	99	67	6
Real estate activities	3	0	3	0
Professional, scientific and technical activities	755	415	328	12
Administrative and support services activities	776	456	298	22
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	0	0	0	0
Education	241	64	164	13
Human health and social work activities	342	91	245	6
Arts, entertainment and recreation	74	41	31	2
Other services activities	8,282	6,203	1,912	167

Table 4. 40: Distribution of private business - oriented establishments by economic activity or and owners' nationality.

Economic activity	ownership			
	Total	Rwandans only	Joint and Foreigners	NS
Total	148,298	146,777	1,510	11
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	719	697	22	0
Mining and quarrying	276	260	16	0
Manufacturing	10,724	10,570	152	2
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	15	9	5	1
Water supply, sewage, waste management and remediation activities	45	42	3	0
Construction	153	130	22	1
Whole sale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles	78,452	77,805	647	0
Transportation and storage	277	261	15	1
Accommodation and food service activities	44,621	44,419	201	1
Information and communication	394	368	26	0
Financial and insurance activities	1,108	970	137	1
Real estate activities	4	4	0	0
Professional, scientific and technical activities	932	889	42	1
Administrative and support services activities	917	888	27	2
Education	579	547	32	0
Human health and social work activities	458	432	26	0
Arts, entertainment and recreation	129	87	42	0
Other services activities	8,495	8,399	95	1

Table 4. 41: Distribution of business-oriented establishments by economic activity and legal status

Economic activity	LEGAL STATUS							
	Total	Sole proprietorship	Limited by shares	Limited by guarantee	Limited by shares and by guarantee	Unlimited	None	NS
Total	148,376	142,029	4,688	156	94	150	1,107	152
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	724	231	313	20	20	15	115	10
Mining and quarrying	281	156	85	6	2	6	26	0
Manufacturing	10,730	10,051	419	14	12	14	207	13
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	20	4	13	0	1	0	0	2
Water supply, sewage, waste management and remediation activities	49	17	17	1	0	0	2	12
Construction	156	63	83	2	1	1	2	4
Whole sale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles	78,453	76,472	1,574	41	22	41	268	35
Transportation and storage	282	47	173	11	2	4	44	1
Accommodation and food service activities	44,621	43,996	439	16	8	8	124	30
Information and communication	397	347	44	0	0	0	3	3
Financial and insurance activities	1,146	172	836	18	18	19	48	35
Real estate activities	4	3	1	0	0	0	0	0
Professional, scientific and technical activities	932	755	157	5	0	1	13	1
Administrative and support services activities	917	776	111	2	2	4	20	2
Education	580	241	163	13	1	16	144	2
Human health and social work activities	458	342	83	1	0	9	22	1
Arts, entertainment and recreation	131	74	46	0	1	2	7	1
Other services activities	8,495	8,282	131	6	4	10	62	0

Table 4. 42: Distribution of business-oriented establishments which started before 2014 by economic activity and annual turnover category

Economic activity	ANNUAL TOTAL TURNOVER IN 2013						
	Total	Less than 300.000	300.000 - 12 million	12-20 million	More than 20 to 50 million	More than 50 million	NS
Total	86,445	48,027	34,717	1,318	788	1,501	94
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	622	136	352	38	26	68	2
Mining and quarrying	213	33	119	14	6	40	1
Manufacturing	7,192	4,053	2,941	60	44	83	11
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	15	1	6	0	1	7	0
Water supply, sewage, waste management and remediation activities	37	12	17	4	0	3	1
Construction	139	10	43	16	12	58	0
Whole sale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles	46,948	24,232	21,210	710	315	438	43
Transportation and storage	214	35	110	19	18	30	2
Accommodation and food service activities	23,340	15,960	7,002	162	73	120	23
Information and communication	204	90	84	6	4	20	0
Financial and insurance activities	1,040	41	252	117	166	459	5
Real estate activities	4	1	1	1	0	1	0
Professional, scientific and technical activities	649	137	399	53	27	33	0
Administrative and support services activities	596	162	365	19	22	28	0
Education	489	69	234	54	53	77	2
Human health and social work activities	348	76	218	19	10	25	0
Arts, entertainment and recreation	66	12	44	6	2	2	0
Other services activities	4,329	2,967	1,320	20	9	9	4

Table 4. 43: Distribution of business oriented establishments by economic activity and employed capital

Economic activity	EMPLOYED CAPITAL				
	Total	Less than 500.000	500.000 - 15 million	More 15 to 75 million	More than 75 million
Total	148,376	112,242	33,006	1,608	1,520
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	724	195	386	80	63
Mining and quarrying	281	73	140	29	39
Manufacturing	10,730	7,520	3,021	90	99
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	20	4	5	2	9
Water supply, sewage, waste management and remediation activities	49	15	28	4	2
Construction	156	20	63	31	42
Whole sale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and	78,453	57,036	20,322	663	432

Economic activity	EMPLOYED CAPITAL				
	Total	Less than 500.000	500.000 - 15 million	More 15 to 75 million	More than 75 million
motor cycles					
Transportation and storage	282	87	133	32	30
Accommodation and food service activities	44,621	38,665	5,656	139	161
Information and communication	397	252	119	11	15
Financial and insurance activities	1,146	119	278	294	455
Real estate activities	4	1	1	1	1
Professional, scientific and technical activities	932	325	552	34	21
Administrative and support services activities	917	321	533	30	33
Education	580	123	284	94	79
Human health and social work activities	458	153	242	41	22
Arts, entertainment and recreation	131	44	70	9	8
Other services activities	8,495	7,289	1,173	24	9

Table 4. 44: Employment by Nationality and institutional sector

Institutional sector	TOTAL	Nationality	
		Rwandan Total	Foreigner Total
Total	493,302	487,365	5,937
Private	315,138	311,954	3,184
Mixt Private and Public	4,606	4,549	57
Public	62,952	61,483	1,469
Cooperative	36,151	36,101	50
Local NGO	25,131	24,797	334
International NGO	3,772	3,342	430
Joint CS and Government	45,552	45,139	413

Table 4. 45: Employment by gender and institutional sector

Institutional sector	TOTAL	Sex	
		Male	Female
Total	493,302	314,154	179,148
Private	315,138	207,632	107,506
Mixed Private and Public	4,606	3,207	1,399
Public	62,952	37,167	25,785
Cooperative	36,151	21,575	14,576
Local NGO	25,131	17,472	7,659
International NGO	3,772	2,063	1,709
Joint CS and Government	45,552	25,038	20,514

Table 4. 46: Employment by Nationality and economic activity

Economic activity	TOTAL	Nationality	
		Rwandan	Foreigner
Total	493,302	487,365	5,937
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	27,830	27,766	64
Mining and quarrying	16,282	16,226	56
Manufacturing	39,708	39,254	454
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	1,845	1,785	60
Water supply, sewage, waste management and remediation activities	1,139	1,127	12
Construction	5,325	5,146	179
Whole sale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles	120,482	119,847	635
Transportation and storage	4,694	4,651	43
Accommodation and food service activities	82,213	81,898	315
Information and communication	1,963	1,862	101
Financial and insurance activities	11,266	11,158	108
Real estate activities	9	9	0
Professional, scientific and technical activities	3,151	3,054	97
Administrative and support services activities	11,283	11,242	41
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	19,342	18,726	616
Education	83,866	81,741	2,125
Human health and social work activities	28,193	27,598	595
Arts, entertainment and recreation	1,470	1,441	29
Other services activities	33,241	32,834	407

Table 4. 47: Employment by economic activity and gender

Economic activity	Total	Gender	
		Male	Female
Total	493,302	314,154	179,148
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	27,830	15,070	12,760
Mining and quarrying	16,282	14,219	2,063
Manufacturing	39,708	25,020	14,688
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	1,845	1,415	430
Water supply, sewage, waste management and remediation activities	1,139	722	417
Construction	5,325	4,502	823
Whole sale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor	120,482	73,111	47,371
Transportation and storage	4,694	4,079	615
Accommodation and food service activities	82,213	53,986	28,227
Information and communication	1,963	1,538	425

Economic activity	Total	Gender	
		Male	Female
Financial and insurance activities	11,266	6,442	4,824
Real estate activities	9	6	3
Professional, scientific and technical activities	3,151	1,928	1,223
Administrative and support services activities	11,283	9,230	2,053
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	19,342	13,001	6,341
Education	83,866	49,339	34,527
Human health and social work activities	28,193	13,295	14,898
Arts, entertainment and recreation	1,470	1,057	413
Other services activities	33,241	26,194	7,047

Table 4. 48: Employment by district and nationality

District	Total	Nationality	
		Rwandan	Foreigner
Total	493,302	487,365	5,937
Nyarugenge	52,701	51,562	1,139
Gasabo	57,173	55,629	1,544
Kicukiro	30,478	29,560	918
Nyanza	9,611	9,567	44
Gisagara	9,268	9,215	53
Nyaruguru	10,554	10,528	26
Huye	14,479	14,327	152
Nyamagabe	13,222	13,127	95
Ruhango	8,875	8,852	23
Muhanga	13,550	13,516	34
Kamonyi	12,253	12,230	23
Karongi	13,622	13,249	373
Rutsiro	10,508	10,488	20
Rubavu	16,095	15,984	111
Nyabihu	10,575	10,543	32
Ngororero	11,062	11,038	24
Rusizi	16,305	16,166	139
Nyamasheke	15,189	15,123	66
Rulindo	18,177	18,116	61
Gakenke	13,286	13,277	9
Musanze	18,531	18,419	112
Burera	13,243	13,212	31
Gicumbi	16,041	15,818	223
Rwamagana	12,724	12,634	90
Nyagatare	15,018	14,797	221
Gatsibo	11,220	11,144	76
Kayonza	10,736	10,642	94
Kirehe	11,392	11,365	27
Ngoma	11,933	11,881	52
Bugesera	15,481	15,356	125

Table 4. 49: Employment by district and gender

District	Total	Gender	
		Male	Female
Total	493,302	314,154	179,148
Nyarugenge	52,701	31,928	20,773
Gasabo	57,173	36,748	20,425
Kicukiro	30,478	18,565	11,913
Nyanza	9,611	5,888	3,723
Gisagara	9,268	5,689	3,579
Nyaruguru	10,554	6,753	3,801
Huye	14,479	8,686	5,793
Nyamagabe	13,222	8,356	4,866
Ruhango	8,875	5,663	3,212
Muhanga	13,550	8,520	5,030
Kamonyi	12,253	7,871	4,382
Karongi	13,622	8,421	5,201
Rutsiro	10,508	7,673	2,835
Rubavu	16,095	9,927	6,168
Nyabihu	10,575	6,654	3,921
Ngororero	11,062	7,591	3,471
Rusizi	16,305	10,393	5,912
Nyamasheke	15,189	10,040	5,149
Rulindo	18,177	13,328	4,849
Gakenke	13,286	9,183	4,103
Musanze	18,531	11,247	7,284
Burera	13,243	8,660	4,583
Gicumbi	16,041	10,047	5,994
Rwamagana	12,724	7,993	4,731
Nyagatare	15,018	9,637	5,381
Gatsibo	11,220	7,373	3,847
Kayonza	10,736	6,899	3,837
Kirehe	11,392	7,533	3,859
Ngoma	11,933	7,543	4,390
Bugesera	15,481	9,345	6,136

Table 4. 50: Employment by year of starting operation and gender

Period in 3 year Interval	Total	Gender	
		Male	Female
Total	493,302	314,154	179,148
Below 1970	47,532	27,064	20,468
1970-1972	3,299	1,847	1,452
1973-1975	7,762	5,086	2,676
1976-1978	4,262	2,565	1,697
1979-1981	3,509	2,072	1,437
1982-1984	4,533	2,686	1,847
1985-1987	5,926	3,846	2,080
1988-1990	3,953	2,616	1,337
1991-1993	4,972	3,356	1,616
1994-1996	13,084	9,802	3,282
1997-1999	18,866	13,157	5,709
2000-2002	17,894	11,690	6,204
2003-2005	23,091	14,894	8,197
2006-2008	41,769	24,653	17,116
2009-2011	80,682	52,452	28,230
2012-2014	190,075	122,207	67,868
Not stated	22,093	14,161	7,932

Table 4. 51: Employment by institutional sector, payment status and gender

Institutional sector	Paid workers			Unpaid worker		
	Total	male	female	Total	male	female
Total	295,527	192,848	102,679	197,511	121,115	76,396
Private	143,239	101,340	41,899	171,837	106,248	65,589
Mixed Private and Public	4,597	3,205	1,392	9	2	7
Public	62,596	37,003	25,593	314	137	177
Cooperative	16,967	11,153	5,814	19,172	10,411	8,761
Local NGO	19,049	13,171	5,878	5,944	4,195	1,749
International NGO	3,700	2,025	1,675	72	38	34
Joint CS and Government	45,379	24,951	20,428	163	84	79

Table 4. 52: Employment by economic activity, payment status and gender

Economic activity	Paid workers			Unpaid workers		
	Total	male	female	Total	male	female
Total	295,527	192,848	102,679	197,511	121,115	76,396
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	17,793	10,107	7,686	10,026	4,955	5,071
Mining and quarrying	15,781	13,788	1,993	499	429	70
Manufacturing	23,841	16,872	6,969	15,855	8,138	7,717
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	1,829	1,403	426	16	12	4
Water supply, sewage, waste management and remediation activities	1,080	678	402	59	44	15

Economic activity	Paid workers			Unpaid workers		
	Total	male	female	Total	male	female
Construction	5,169	4,376	793	156	126	30
Whole sale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motor cycles	24,868	17,427	7,441	95,602	55,675	39,927
Transportation and storage	2,456	1,979	477	2,238	2,100	138
Accommodation and food service activities	29,266	19,205	10,061	52,910	34,755	18,155
Information and communication	1,570	1,192	378	393	346	47
Financial and insurance activities	10,703	6,085	4,618	563	357	206
Real estate activities	8	5	3	1	1	0
Professional, scientific and technical activities	2,195	1,347	848	956	581	375
Administrative and support services activities	10,109	8,538	1,571	1,174	692	482
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	19,342	13,001	6,341	0	0	0
Education	82,726	48,598	34,128	1,031	671	360
Human health and social work activities	26,714	12,683	14,031	1,465	603	862
Arts, entertainment and recreation	1,216	957	259	254	100	154
Other services activities	18,861	14,607	4,254	14,313	11,530	2,783

Table 4. 53: Employment by district, payment status and gender

District	Paid workers			Unpaid workers		
	Total	male	female	Total	male	Unpaid
Total	295,527	192,848	102,679	197,511	121,115	76,396
Nyarugenge	38,117	24,475	13,642	14,570	7,442	7,128
Gasabo	42,763	29,557	13,206	14,403	7,187	7,216
Kicukiro	21,152	14,060	7,092	9,300	4,486	4,814
Nyanza	5,786	3,634	2,152	3,820	2,252	1,568
Gisagara	4,829	2,913	1,916	4,373	2,731	1,642
Nyaruguru	6,248	3,836	2,412	4,279	2,900	1,379
Huye	9,280	5,759	3,521	5,189	2,918	2,271
Nyamagabe	7,283	4,580	2,703	5,932	3,772	2,160
Ruhango	5,316	3,033	2,283	3,556	2,627	929
Muhanga	6,858	4,397	2,461	6,690	4,121	2,569
Kamonyi	6,976	4,420	2,556	5,277	3,451	1,826
Karongi	7,992	4,737	3,255	5,629	3,683	1,946
Rutsiro	5,787	4,004	1,783	4,720	3,669	1,051
Rubavu	8,525	5,797	2,728	7,561	4,122	3,439
Nyabihu	5,701	3,566	2,135	4,873	3,087	1,786
Ngororero	6,025	3,939	2,086	5,037	3,652	1,385
Rusizi	9,725	6,089	3,636	6,580	4,304	2,276
Nyamasheke	9,740	5,976	3,764	5,432	4,056	1,376

District	Paid workers			Unpaid workers		
	Total	male	female	Total	male	Unpaid
Rulindo	13,289	9,960	3,329	4,881	3,362	1,519
Gakenke	7,152	4,657	2,495	6,134	4,526	1,608
Musanze	10,172	6,294	3,878	8,353	4,948	3,405
Burera	5,802	4,042	1,760	7,433	4,611	2,822
Gicumbi	7,822	5,240	2,582	8,219	4,807	3,412
Rwamagana	6,450	4,057	2,393	6,271	3,933	2,338
Nyagatare	6,830	4,675	2,155	8,187	4,961	3,226
Gatsibo	5,861	3,769	2,092	5,358	3,603	1,755
Kayonza	6,021	3,700	2,321	4,708	3,193	1,515
Kirehe	5,013	3,243	1,770	6,359	4,275	2,084
Ngoma	5,585	3,563	2,022	6,348	3,980	2,368
Bugesera	7,427	4,876	2,551	8,039	4,456	3,583

Annex C: Person who contributed to the implementation of the second establishment census

National Director

Yusuf MURANGWA, Director General of NISR

National Census Coordinators:

Willy GASAFARI

Juvenal MUNYARUGERERO

Regional data correction Coordinators

Astrid SEGAHWEGE

James BYIRINGIRO

Ephrem RUKUNDO

Olivier MBANGUTSE

Albert KARERA

Field work supervisors

Francois KABAYIZA

Florence UWIMBABAZI

Bonus NTAGENGERWA

Andre KAJABIKA

Immaculée MUKANGENDO

Wellars MUDASHIMA

J. Nepomuscène RWABUKAMBA

Sophie MUHIMPUNDU

Didier GAGA RUKORERA

Venuste BIZIMANA

District Team Leaders

M.Rose MUJYAWAYEZU

Aulerie MUKABALISA

Agripine MUKANGEZI

Pacifique NDARUHUTSE

Xavier NDUNGUTSE F

Paul NIYONZIMA

Casimir NKURIKIYE

Donat NGABONZIMA

Emanuel NYANDWI

Laurence

NYIRAHABIMANA

Tharcienne

N.MAJYAMBERE

Charles NTIHINYURWA

Edward KAMALI

Alice TUYOGEZE

Elias TWAYIGIRA

Yves Costantin

Jolie UWINEZA

INYANGE

M.Claire UWINEZA

Sandra ZAINABU

Emmanuel NTAGANIRA

Donatha URINGANIYE

Anicet

RWAMURANGWA

Jean Damascène

MUSONI

George KAMALI

Delphine GATESI

Rose Marie Ange

Ugirumurera

Oscar MUNEZERO

Olivier ISHIMWE

Restuda

NYIRAHABIMANA

Josiane UMUTONI WASE

Aaron NAGIRAMUNGU

Emanuel AHIMANA

Emanuel AHIMANA

Lydie INGABIRE

Naasson

KOMEZUSENGE

Pascal MANIRAGABA

Doris MUHIRE

Data entry supervisors

Donat NKUNDIMANA

Jean Marie Vianney NKURUNZIZA

Coding supervisors

Jean MUGABO

Ester MAHUKU

Data Cleaning and report writing

Dr. Mohamed F. ABULATA

James BYIRINGIRO

Willy GASAFARI

Report Editing and designing

Jean Claude NYIRIMANZI

Ruben MUHAYITETO

