

The Multidimensional child poverty analysis for Rwanda encompasses five dimensions namely: Health, Education, Water, Sanitation and Housing. These dimensions are further disaggregated by key backgrounds including, province, sex, household head's education level and family composition.

In 2023/24, the highest deprivations rates among children aged 5-14 years were observed in the following indicators: rubbish/garbage disposal, distance to water source, and lighting source.

TABLE A: Age 5-14

Year	Multidimensional poverty headcount rate (H)	Intensity (A)	Adjusted multidimensional deprivation headcount (MO)
2024	11.9%	63.5%	0.08
2017	25.3%	64.3%	0.16

Notably, 38.4% of children in this age live in a household that inadequately disposes of their rubbish/garbage.

TABLE B: Age 15-17

Year	Multidimensional poverty headcount rate (H)	Intensity (A)	Adjusted multidimensional deprivation headcount (MO)
2024	26.8%	66.3%	0.18
2017	40.1%	68.2%	0.27

For children aged 15 to 17 years, the highest deprivation rate is found for the indicator School attendance (48.0%), distance to water source (35.2%), and garbage disposal (34.8%). Whereas the lowest deprivations relate to toilet type (5.1%) in the sanitation dimension, distance to a health facility (8.3%) in the health dimension, and improved water source (10.8%) in the water dimension.

Reference document (PDF)

- [EICV7 MODA Thematic Report.pdf \(pdf, 5.09 MB\)](#)

LAST UPDATED: 8 Jul 2025

- [EICV7 Tables MODA.xlsx \(xlsx, 111.08 KB\)](#)

LAST UPDATED: 9 Jul 2025

Data source

[**Integrated Household Living Conditions Survey 7 \(EICV 7\)**](#)

[Save as PDF](#) 