



**EICV7 | 2023-24**

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# INTRODUCTION



The objective of EICV is to measure **poverty**, and **socio-economic indicators**.



Sample size was **15,066 Households**, and data collection conducted in **12-month** to capture seasonal variations in consumption.



EICV is a national survey conducted **every three years**.



It aligns with **regional and international standards** for data collection and analysis.

## EICV Background

EICV1

EICV2

EICV3

EICV4

EICV5

EICV6

EICV7



Conducted every Five years

Conducted every Three years



2001



2006



2011



2014



2017



2020



**Not completed due to COVID-19**

**EICV7 features methodological improvements for a more comprehensive assessment of poverty in Rwanda. Main reasons for change are:**

➤ **Evolutions in economic welfare of individuals.**

- More usage of restaurants
- School feeding program
- Shift from agricultural to non-agriculture jobs

➤ **Recent Methodological improvements in concepts and measurements.**

- Approved at regional and international level



**The six previous rounds used the same methodology developed in EICV1 (2001).**

# EICV7 Key Findings

## ➤ Poverty Indicators

- » Poverty line
- » Poverty trend
- » Inequality

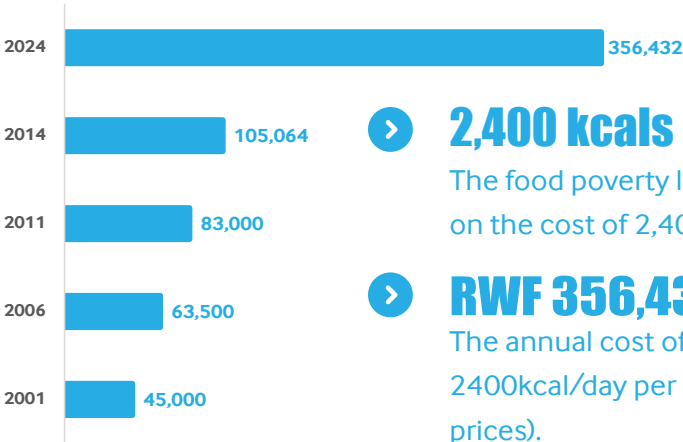
## ➤ Socio - Economic Indicators

- » Access to Electricity
- » Access to Drinking Water
- » Ownership of Mobile Phone
- » Access to Internet
- » Education

# POVERTY INDICATORS

## TRENDS IN POVERTY LINE IN RWF

### EXTREME POVERTY LINE (RWF)



**2,400 kcals**

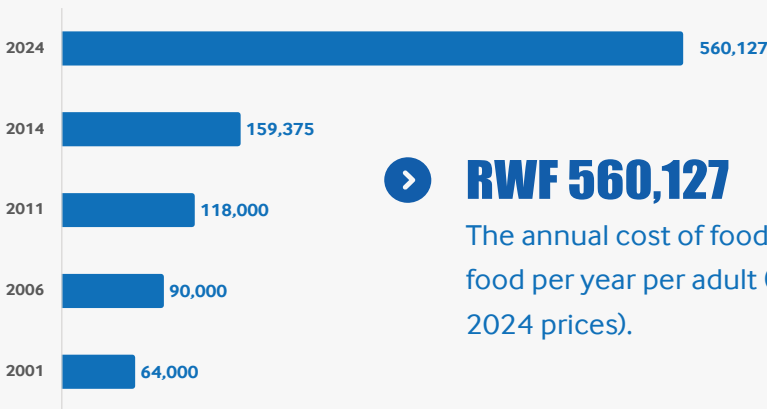
The food poverty line is based on the cost of 2,400 kcal/day



**RWF 356,432**

The annual cost of food equivalent to 2400kcal/day per adult (January 2024 prices).

### POVERTY LINE (RWF)



**RWF 560,127**

The annual cost of food and non food per year per adult (January 2024 prices).



The large increase between the 2014 and 2024 poverty lines reflects two things: **Inflation** and **improvements** in poverty **measurement** in EICV7.

## POVERTY RATE



**27.4%**

Poverty rate in 2024



Urban

**16.7%**



Rural

**31.6%**



Changes in methodology prevented direct comparison of poverty indicators. Therefore, we used modeling techniques to analyze trends.



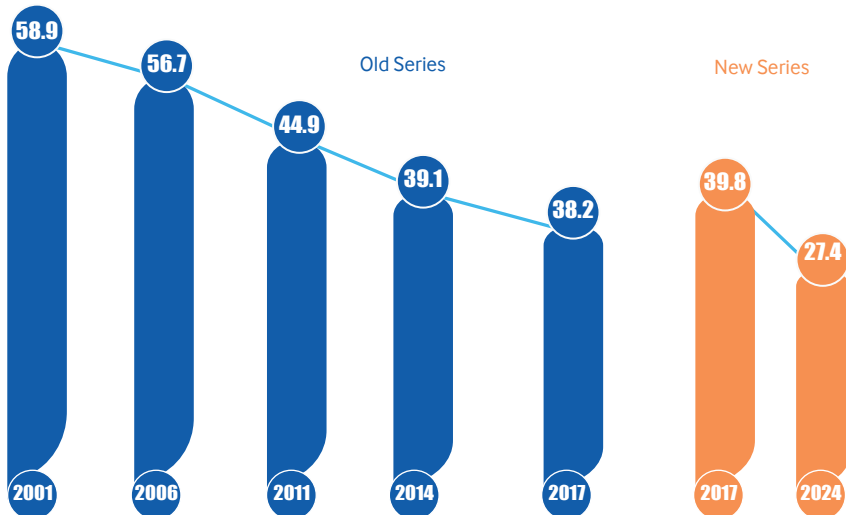
As result, the poverty rate decreased by **12.4 percentage points** in 2024 compared to 2017.



**1.5M**

People graduated from poverty in last 7 years

## TREND OF POVERTY RATE (%)



## EXTREME POVERTY RATE



**5.4%**

Extreme Poverty  
rate in 2024



Urban

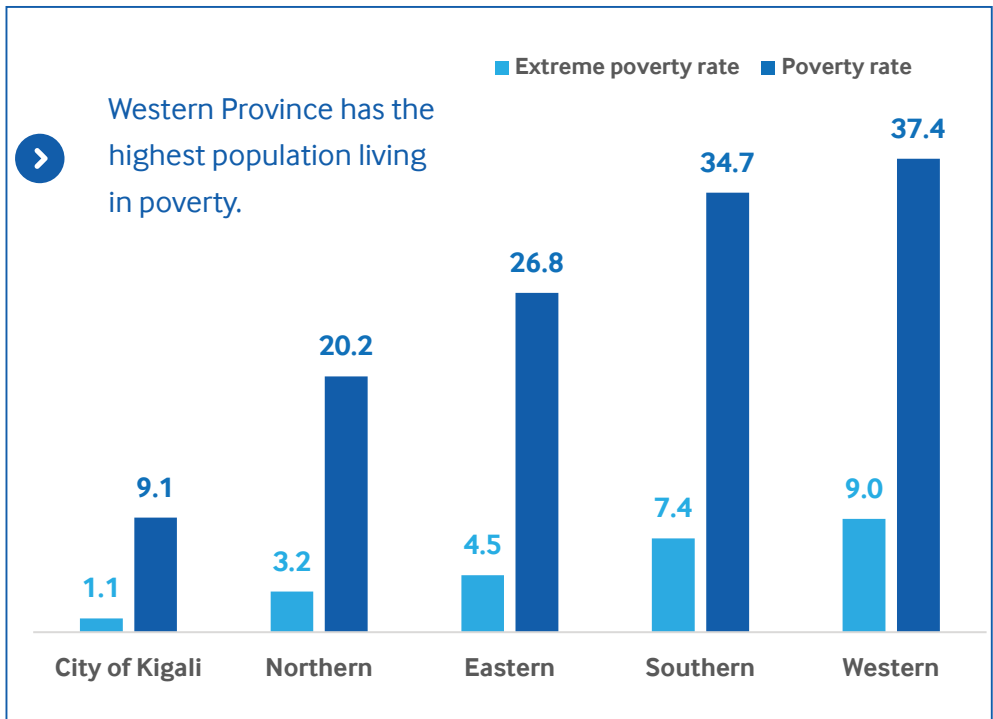


Rural



- Extreme poverty rate decreased by **5.9 percentage points** in 2024 compared to 2017.

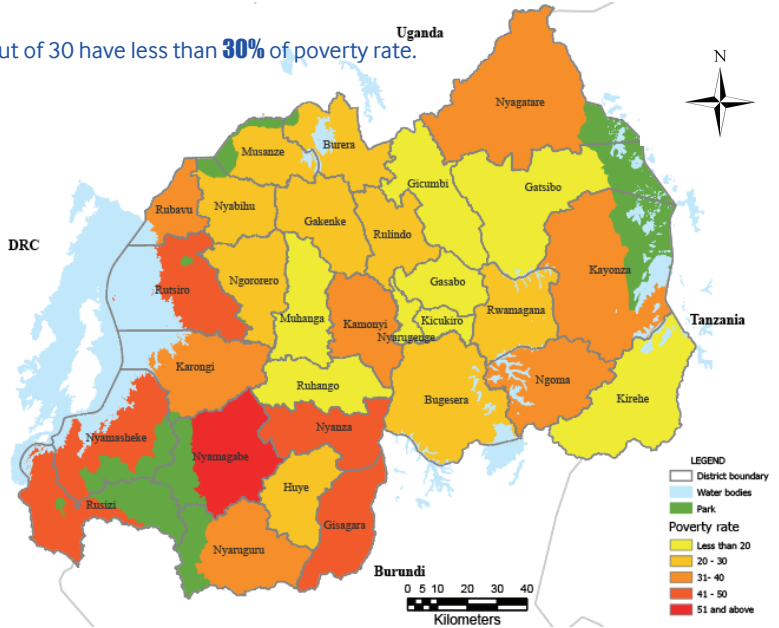
## POVERTY AND EXTREME POVERTY RATES BY PROVINCE (%)



## DISTRICT POVERTY MAP

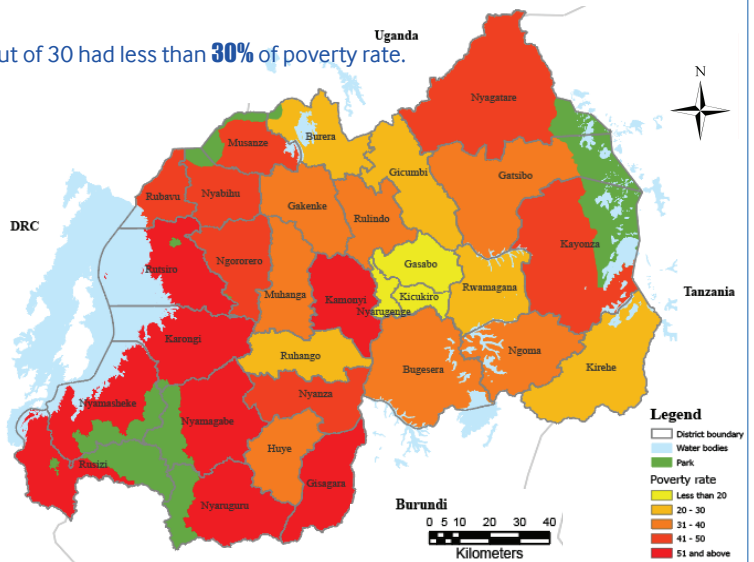
➤ 16 districts out of 30 have less than **30%** of poverty rate.

2024



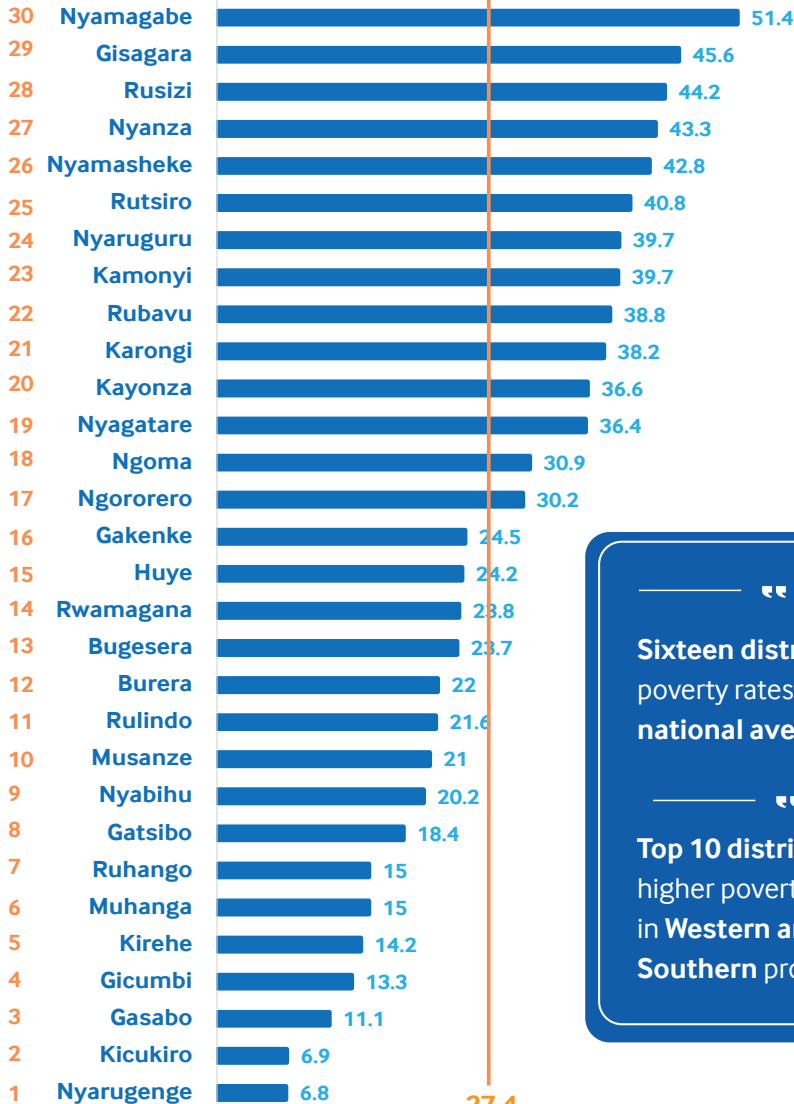
➤ Only 8 districts out of 30 had less than **30%** of poverty rate.

2017





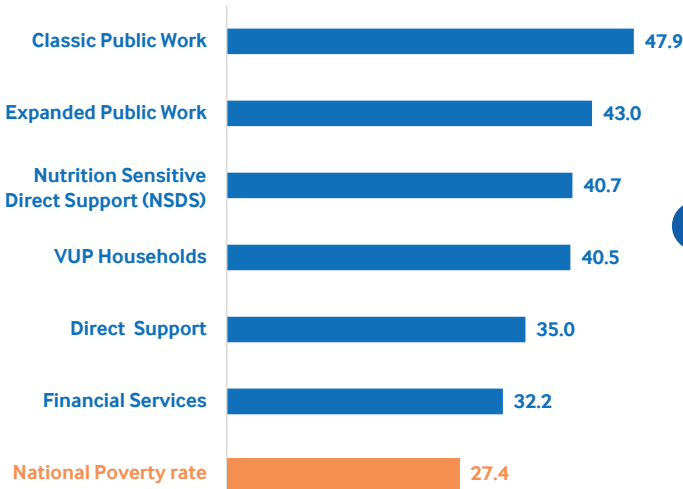
## POVERTY RANKING BY DISTRICT (%)



Sixteen districts have poverty rates below national average.

Top 10 districts with higher poverty rates are in Western and Southern provinces.

## POVERTY RATE AMONG VUP BENEFICIARIES (%)



➤ The poverty rate for VUP households is **13 percentage points** higher than the national rate.

## INEQUALITY (GINI COEFFICIENT)

➤ Gini coefficient is a widely-used measure of inequality, it varies from 0 (perfect equality) to 1 (complete inequality). Values below 0.3 would indicate a relatively equal society, while values above 0.4 represent substantial inequality.

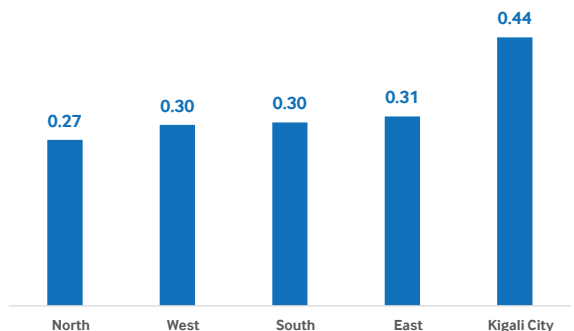


**0.37**

In 2024, the inequality was moderate



➤ Inequality is wider in urban areas. Kigali City has the highest inequality and the Northern Province has the lowest.



## SOCIO - ECONOMIC INDICATORS

### OWNERSHIP OF MOBILE PHONE (% OF HOUSEHOLDS)



2024



85%

2017



67%

2014



64%



94%

Urban

from 89% in 2017



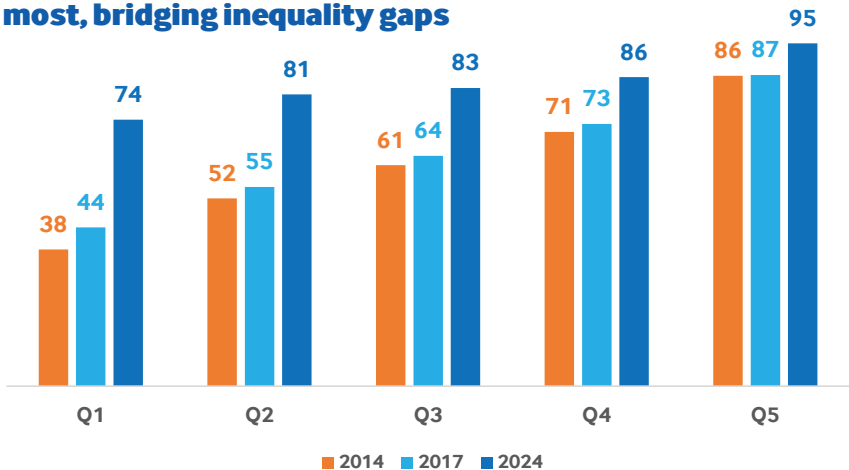
81%

Rural

from 62% in 2017

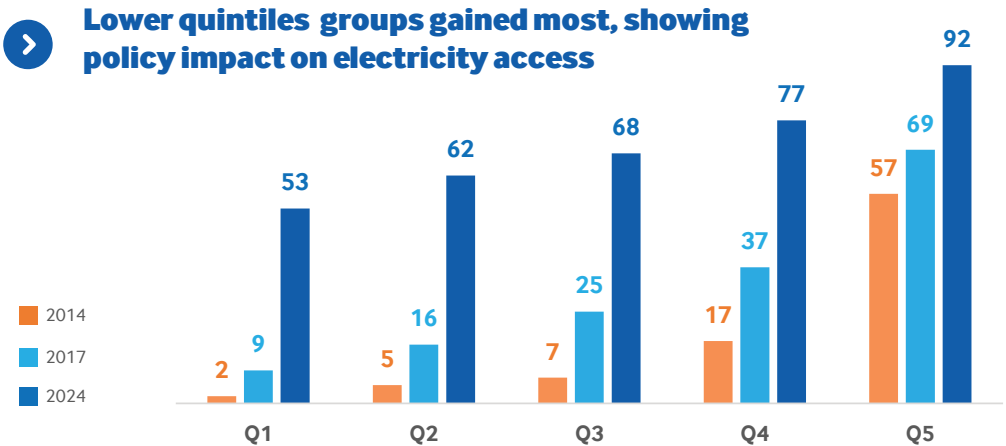
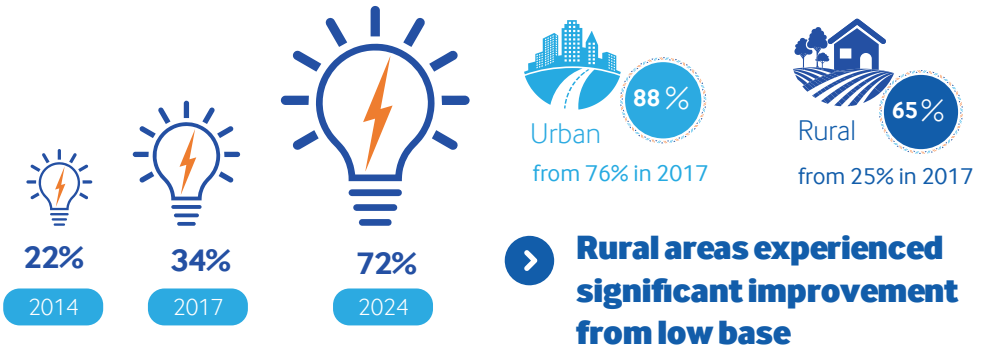


**Rural and low-income groups improved most, bridging inequality gaps**



Quintiles split the population into five equal groups based on how much each adult spends in a year, from the lowest spending group (Q1) to the highest (Q5).

## ACCESS TO ELECTRICITY (% OF HOUSEHOLDS)



## ACCESS TO INTERNET (% OF HOUSEHOLDS)



## HOUSES WITH CEMENT/TILES AS FLOORING MATERIAL



**39%**

At national level  
from 27% in 2017



Urban

from 72% in 2017



Rural

from 17% in 2017



> **Flooring quality has improved, especially in rural areas**

## ACCESS TO DRINKING WATER



**90%**

of households have access  
to improved drinking  
water source from 87%  
in 2017

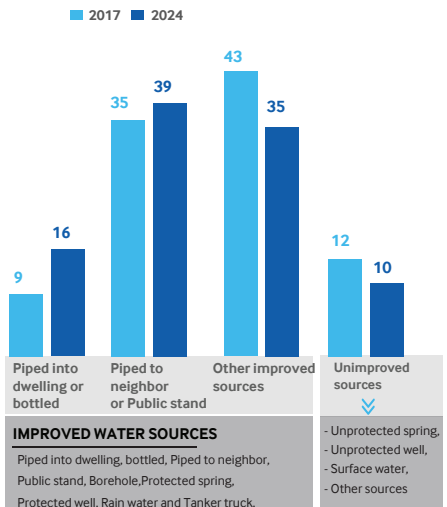
**68%**

Households with basic  
drinking water source.  
(Take less than 30 min to access)

**21%**

Households with  
limited drinking  
water source.  
(Take more than 30 min to  
access)

HHs (%) by main source of drinking water



## HHs SATISFACTION WITH DRINKING WATER SOURCE



**45%**

of households are satisfied by reliability of drinking water sources from 53% in 2017



Urban

from 53% in 2017

**40%**



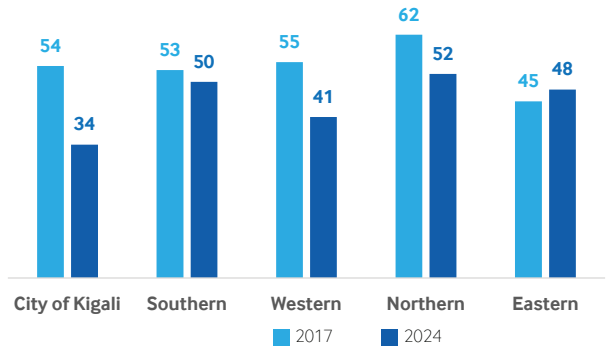
Rural

from 53% in 2017

**48%**



**There has been a decrease in satisfaction in all provinces**



## USE OF CLEAN COOKING FUELS



**5%**

Households use clean cooking fuels from 1% in 2017



Urban

from 5% in 2017

**17%**



Rural

from 0.2% in 2017

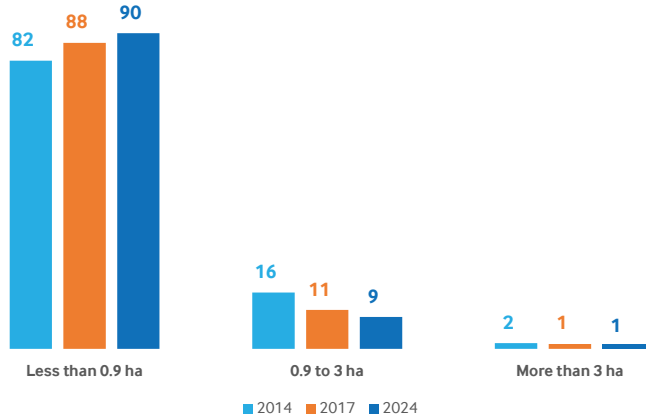
**1%**



The use of clean cooking fuels is very low

## HOUSEHOLD (%) BY CULTIVATED AREA (IN Ha)

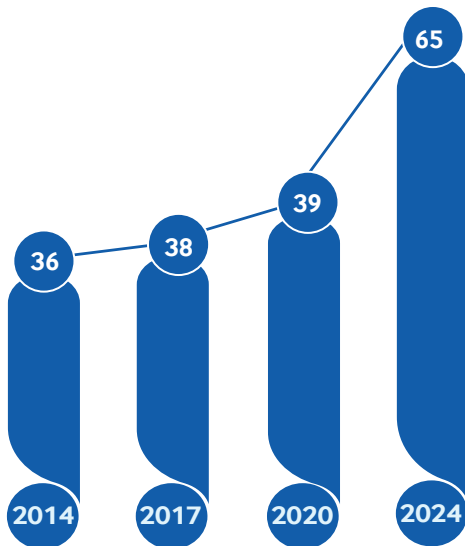
> Households cultivating less than one hectare of land increased.



## AGRICULTURE HOUSEHOLDS (%) USING INORGANIC FERTILIZER



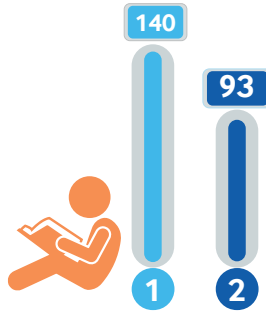
> The use of inorganic fertilizer among households increased.



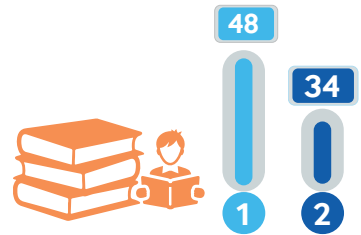
## GROSS AND NET ATTENDANCE RATE (%)

### Gross and net attendance rate (%)

#### Primary schools (6-11 years)



#### Secondary schools (12-17 years)



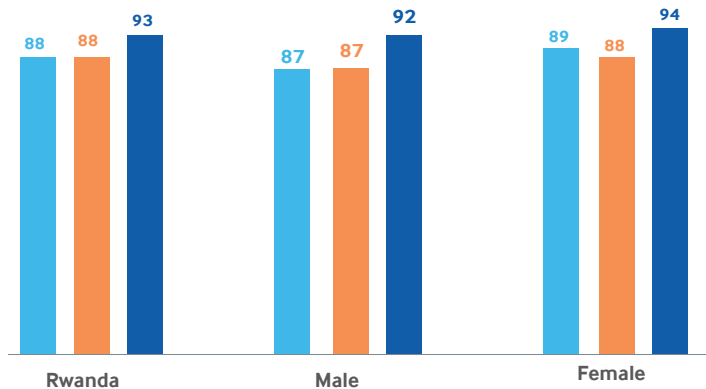
1 — Gross Attendance Rate — 2 — Net Attendance Rate

## TREND IN NET ATTENDANCE RATE (%) - PRIMARY



### Progress in primary school attendance

#### Net Attendance Rate in Primary school



■ 2014 ■ 2017 ■ 2024

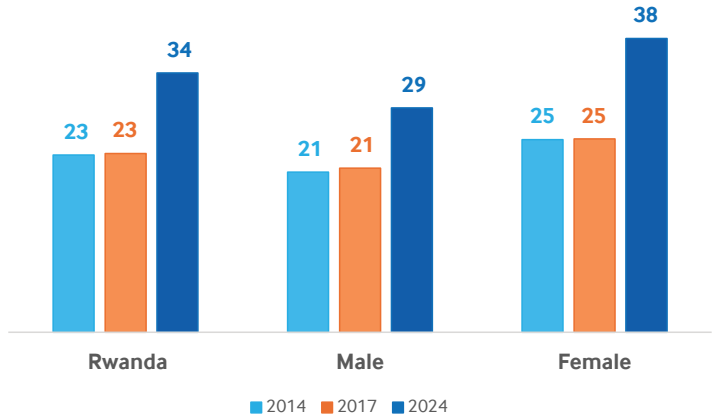


## TREND IN NET ATTENDANCE RATE (%) - SECONDARY

Net attendance rate in secondary school



**Progress in  
Secondary  
school  
attendance**

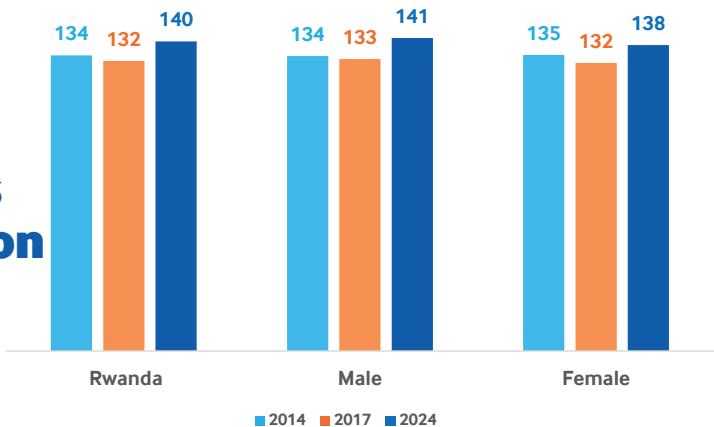


## TREND IN GROSS ATTENDANCE RATE (%) - PRIMARY



**Rise suggests  
more repetition  
or late entry**

Gross attendance rate in Primary schools

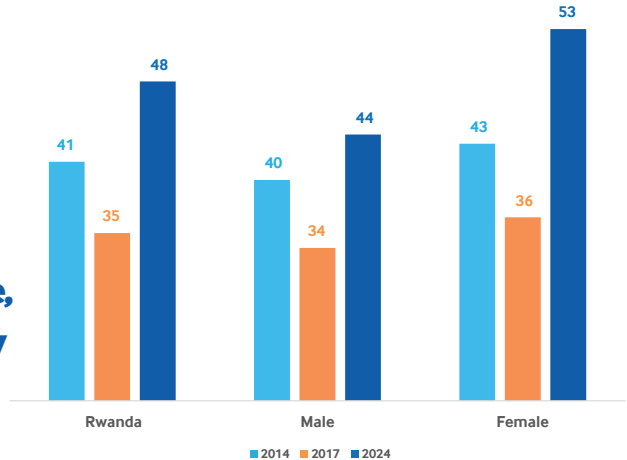


## TREND IN GROSS ATTENDANCE RATE (%) - SECONDARY



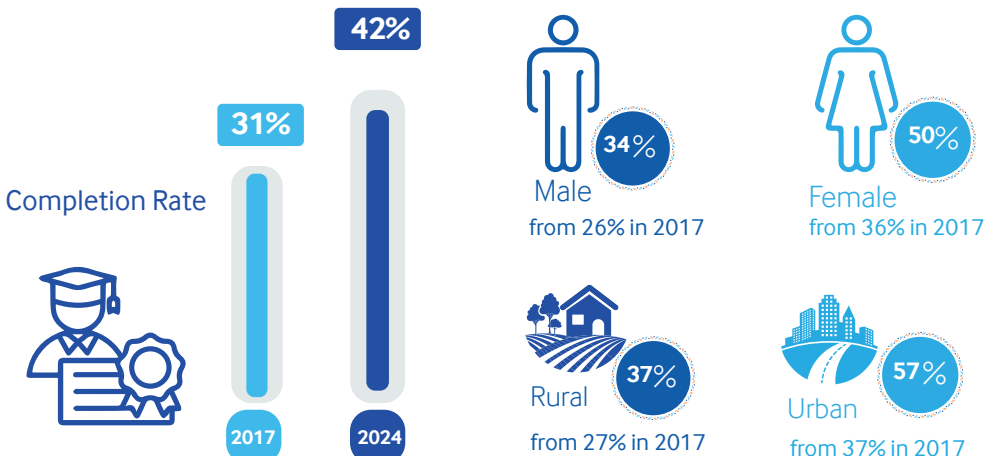
**Rise suggests more secondary attendance, repetition or late entry**

Gross Attendance Rate in secondary school



## PRIMARY SCHOOL COMPLETION RATE

Primary completion rate is the share of 14-16-year-old who completed primary education





Republic  
of Rwanda



THE WORLD BANK



EUROPEAN UNION



unicef  
for every child



