



Republic
of Rwanda



nisr
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF
STATISTICS OF RWANDA

7Th INTEGRATED HOUSEHOLD LIVING CONDITIONS SURVEY



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



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

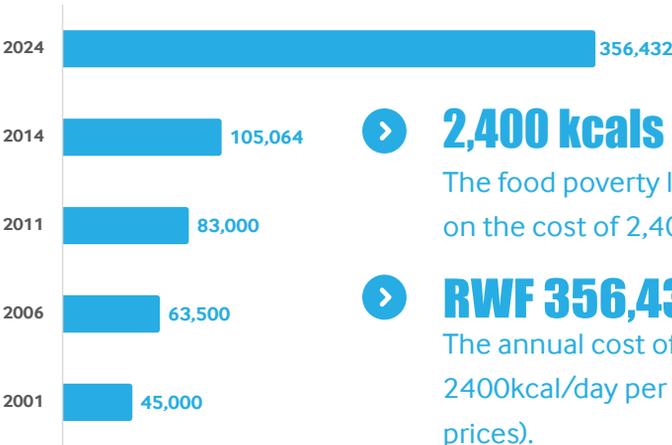
➤ Socio - Economic Indicators

- » 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)



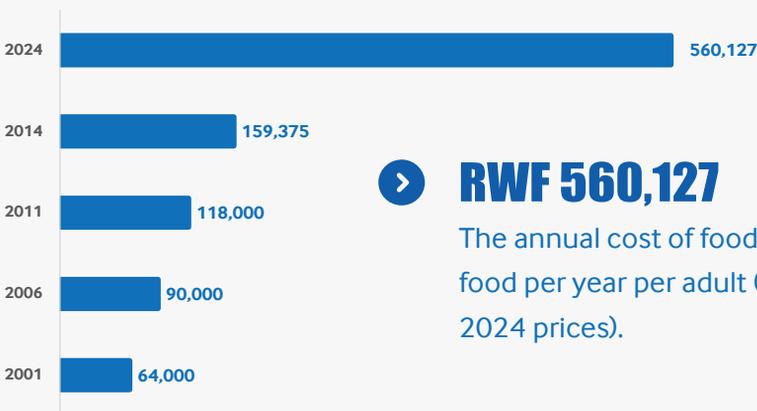
> **2,400 kcals**

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



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

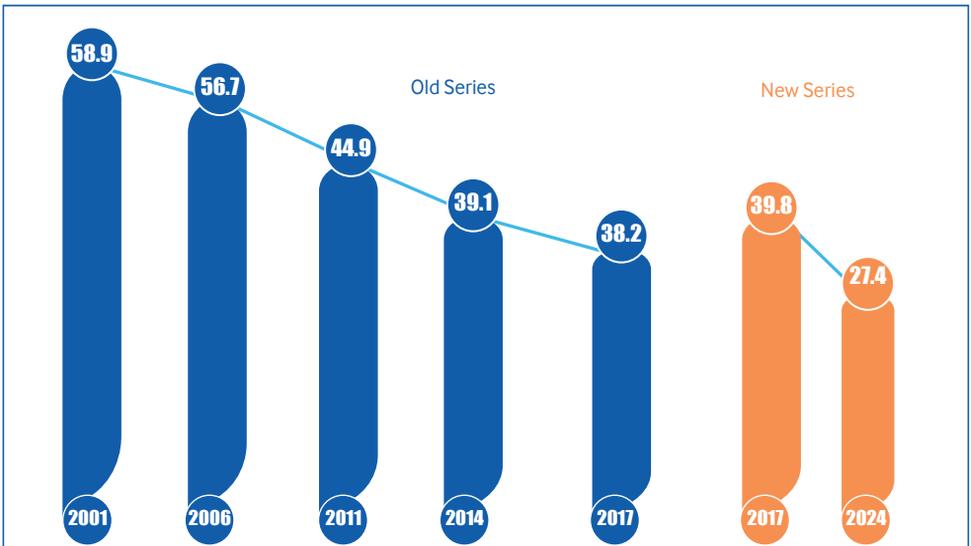
> As result, the poverty rate decreased by **12.4 percentage points** in 2024 compared to 2017.



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

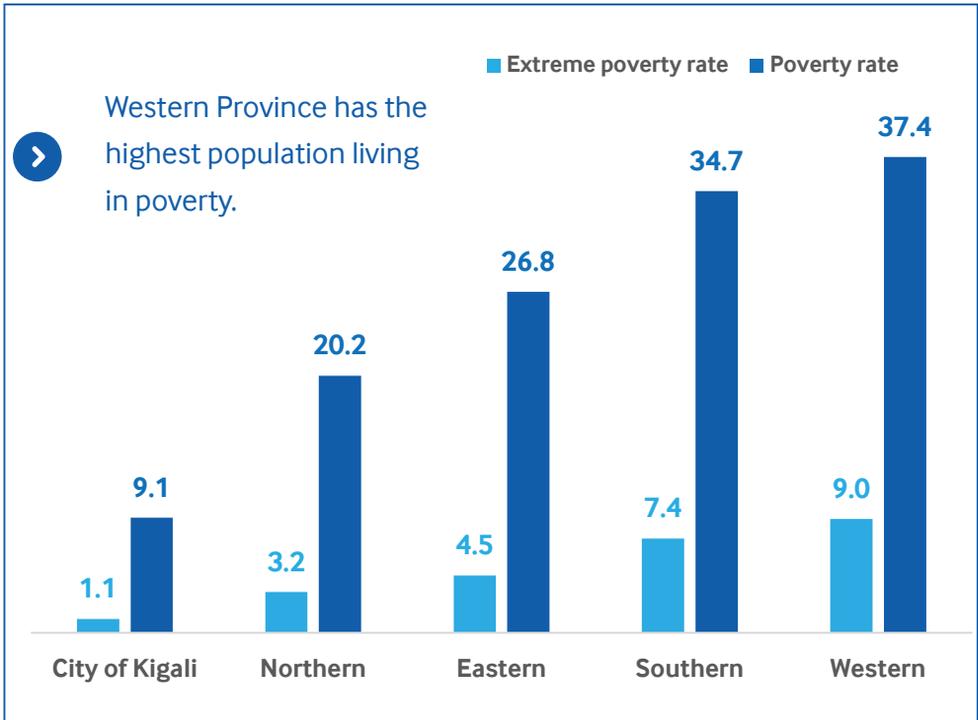


Rural



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

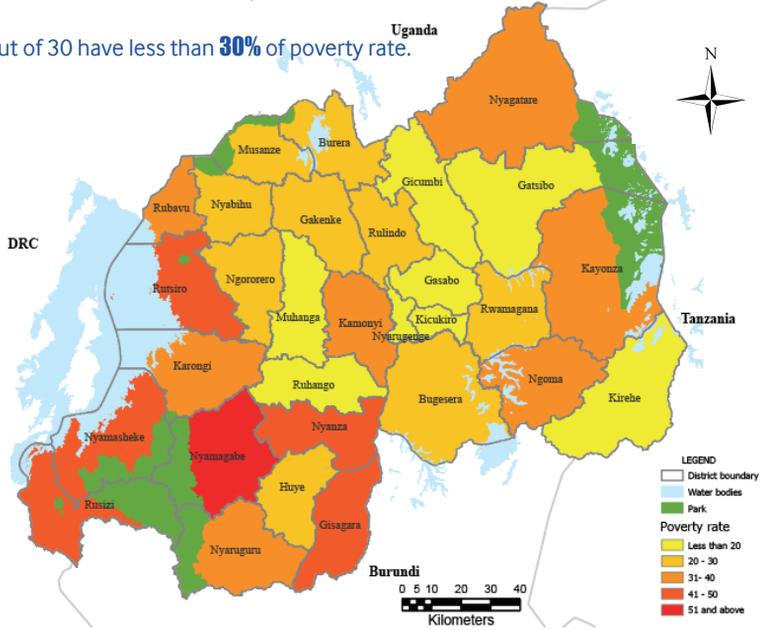
POVERTY AND EXTREME POVERTY RATES BY PROVINCE (%)



DISTRICT POVERTY MAP

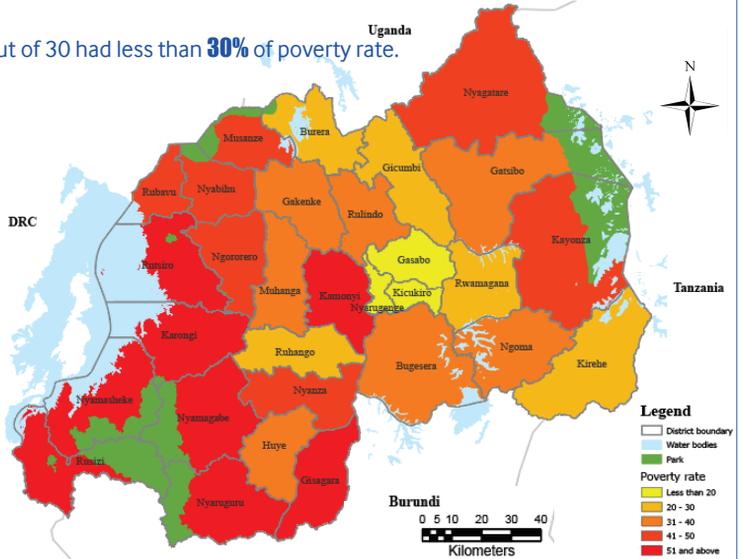
➤ 16 districts out of 30 have less than **30%** of poverty rate.

2024

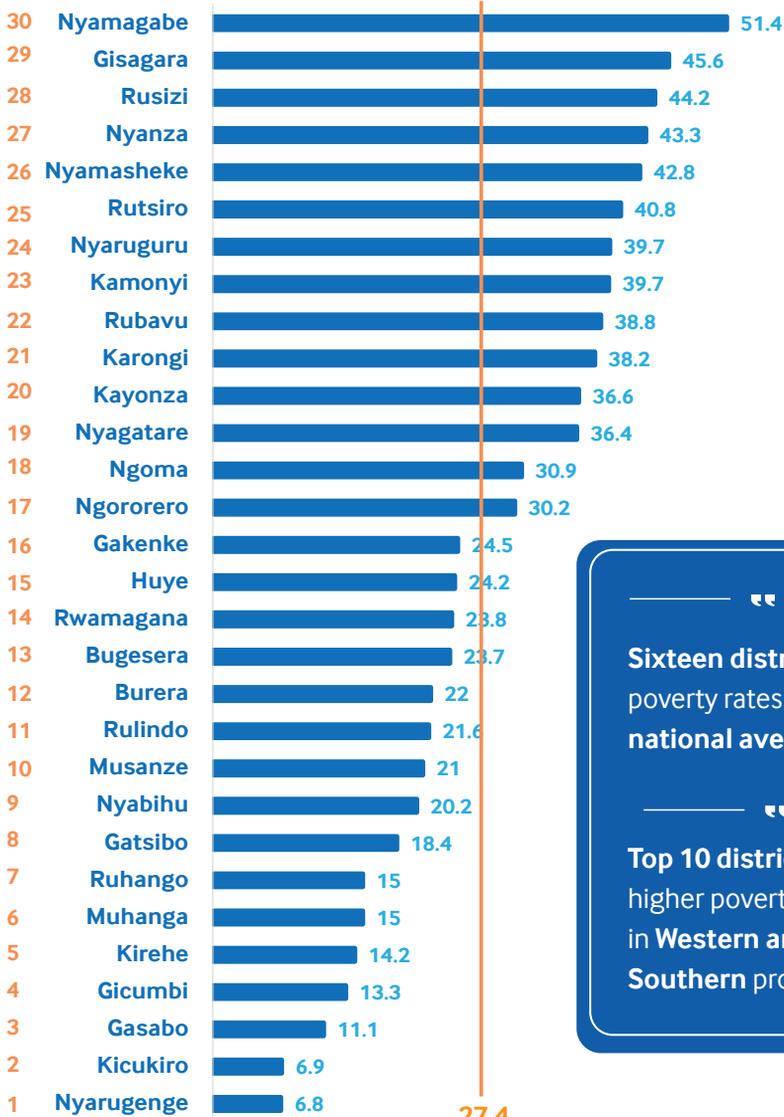


➤ Only 8 districts out of 30 had less than **30%** of poverty rate.

2017



POVERTY RANKING BY DISTRICT (%)

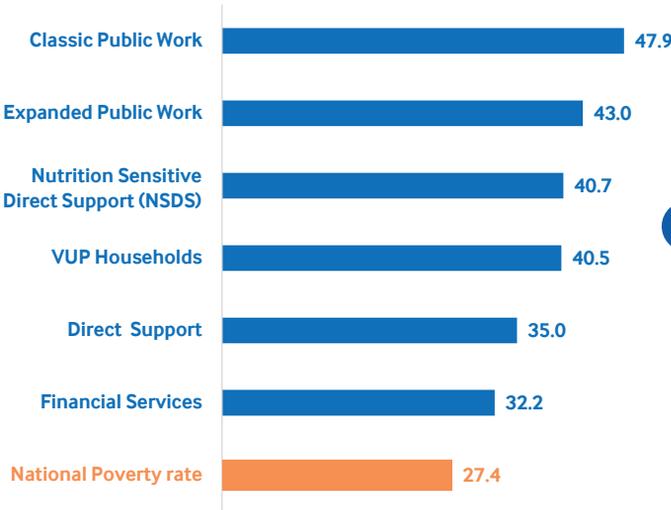


27.4
National Average

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.

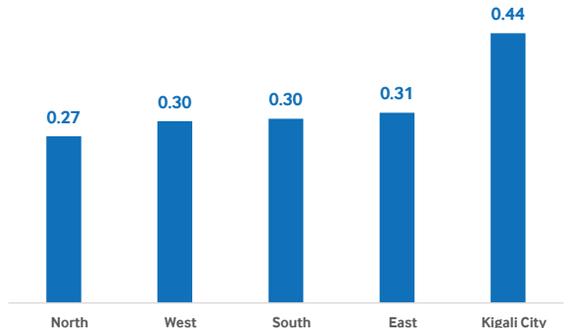


0.37

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.

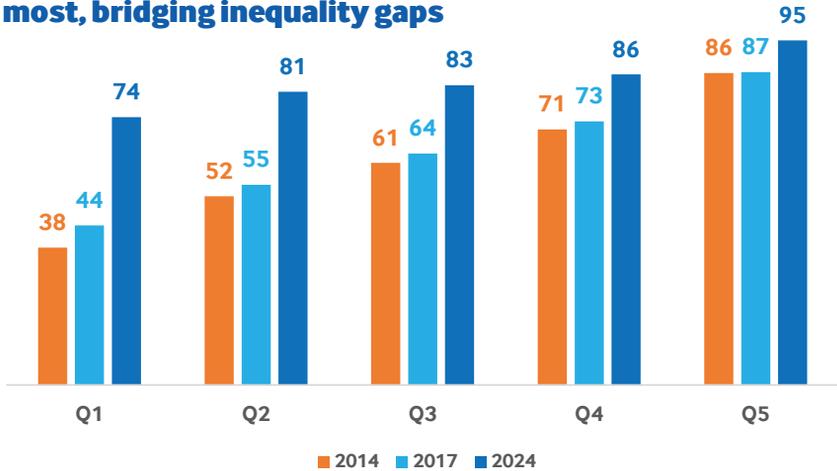


SOCIO - ECONOMIC INDICATORS

OWNERSHIP OF MOBILE PHONE (% OF HOUSEHOLDS)

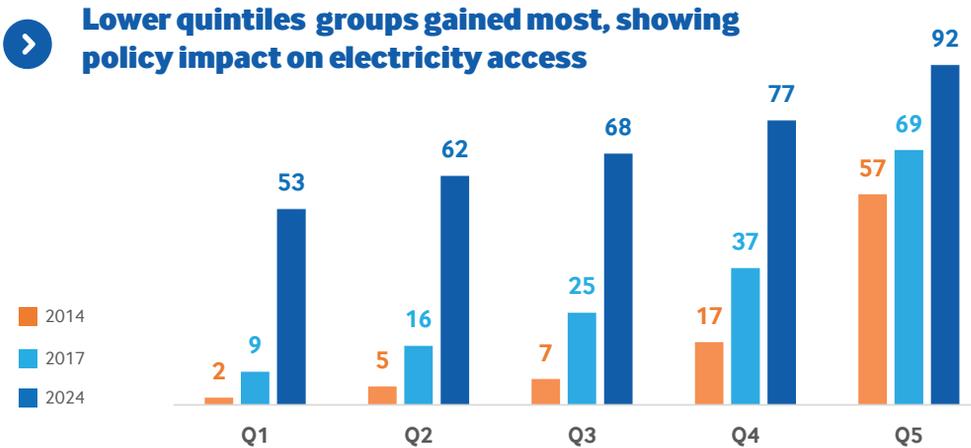
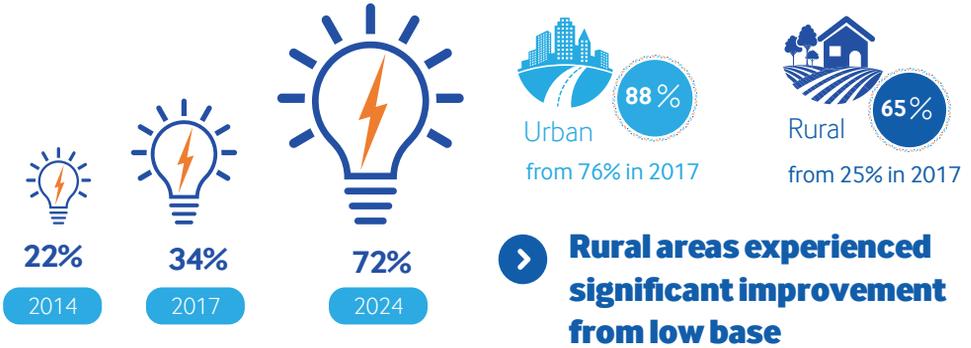


Rural and low-income groups improved most, bridging inequality gaps



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



74%

Urban
from 72% in 2017



25%

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

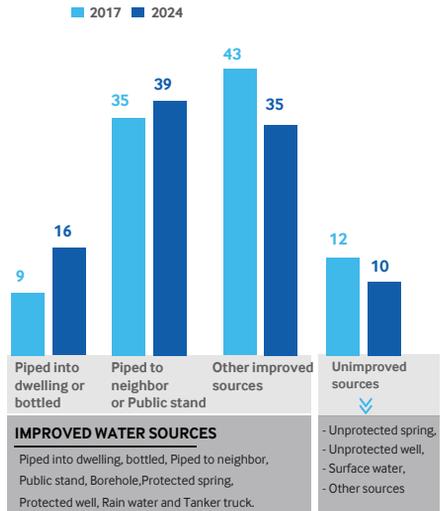
68%

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



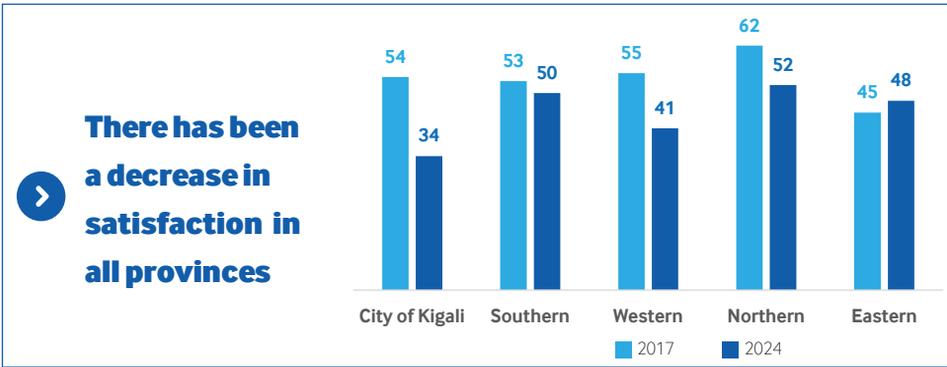
40%

Urban
from 53% in 2017



48%

Rural
from 53% in 2017



USE OF CLEAN COOKING FUELS



5%

Households use clean cooking fuels from 1% in 2017



17%

Urban
from 5% in 2017

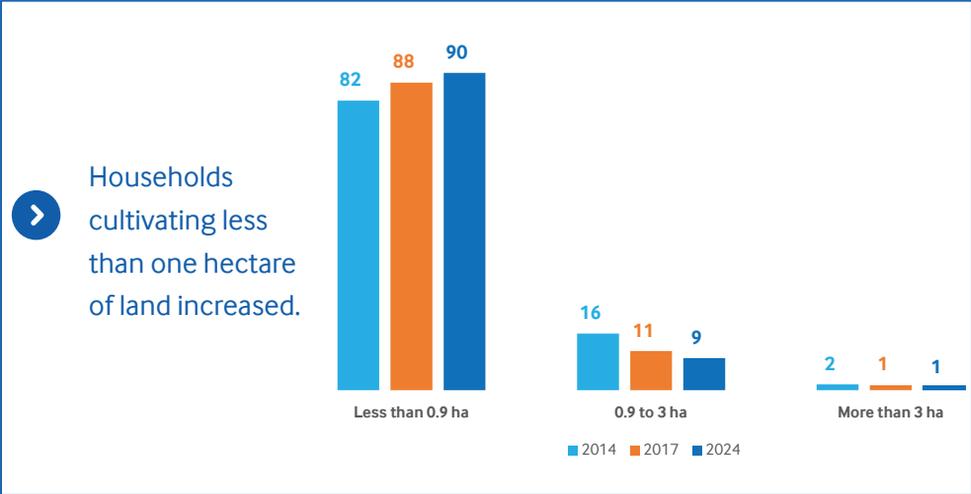


1%

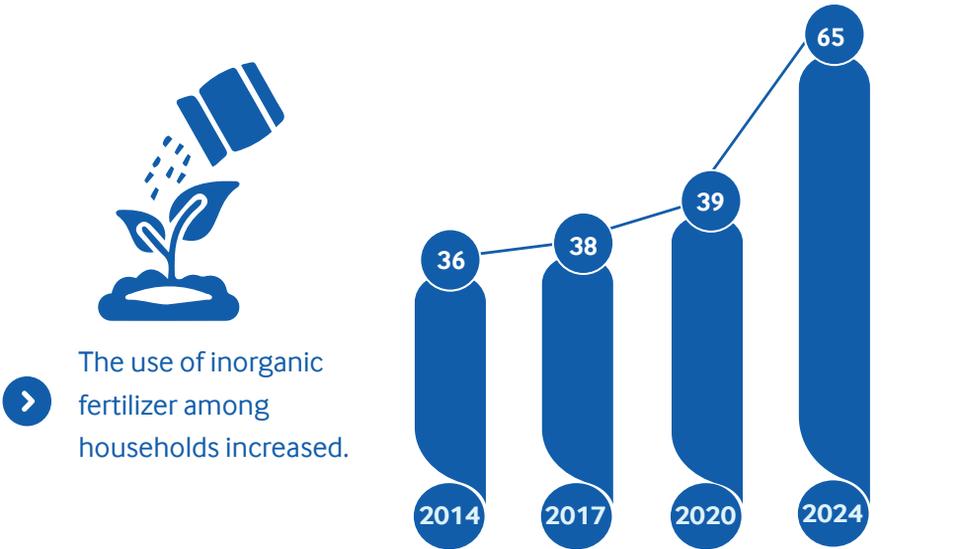
Rural
from 0.2% in 2017

➤ The use of clean cooking fuels is very low

HOUSEHOLD (%) BY CULTIVATED AREA (IN Ha)



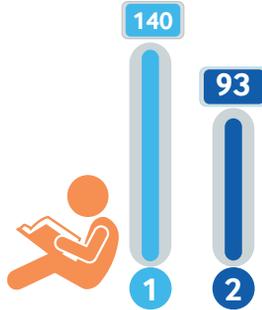
AGRICULTURE HOUSEHOLDS (%) USING INORGANIC FERTILIZER



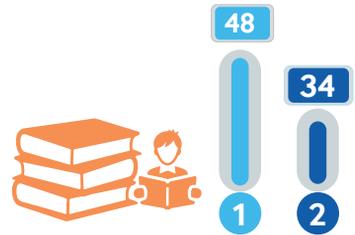
GROSS AND NET ATTENDANCE RATE (%)

Gross and net attendance rate (%)

Primary schools (6-11 years)



Secondary schools (12-17 years)



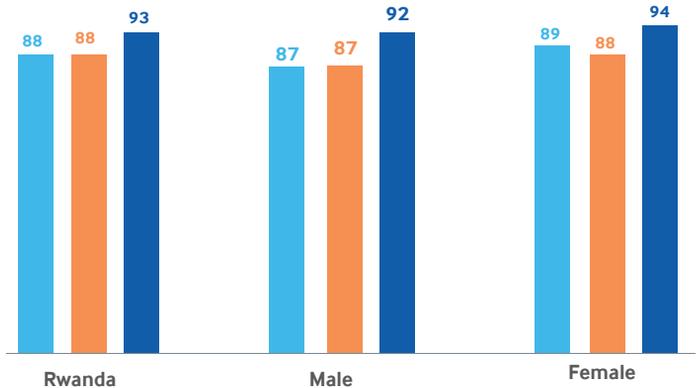
1 — Gross Attendance Rate — 2 — Net Attendance Rate

TREND IN NET ATTENDANCE RATE (%) - PRIMARY



Progress in primary school attendance

Net Attendance Rate in Primary school



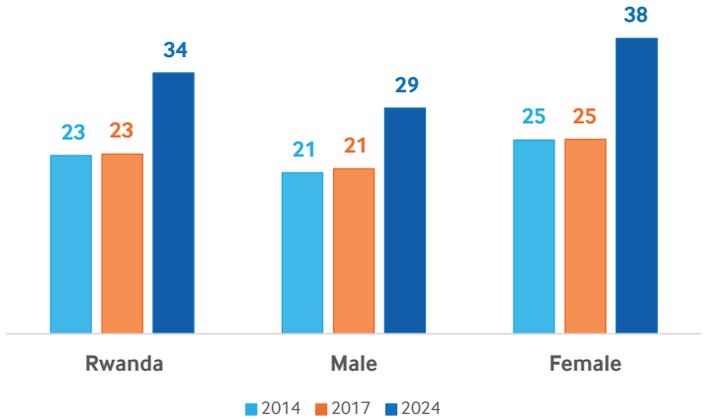
■ 2014 ■ 2017 ■ 2024

TREND IN NET ATTENDANCE RATE (%) - SECONDARY

Net attendance rate in secondary school



Progress in Secondary school attendance

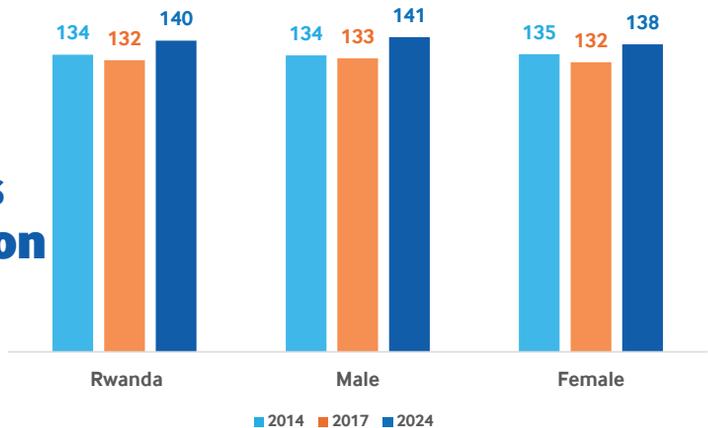


TREND IN GROSS ATTENDANCE RATE (%) - PRIMARY



Rise suggests more repetition or late entry

Gross attendance rate in Primary schools

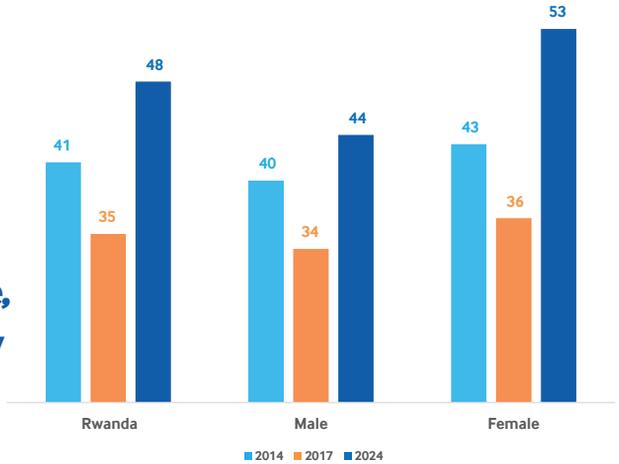


TREND IN GROSS ATTENDANCE RATE (%) - SECONDARY



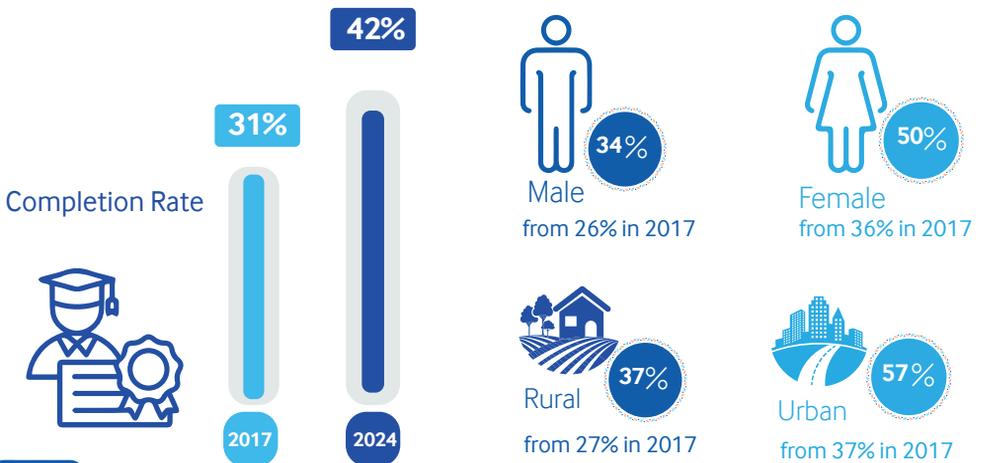
Rise suggests more secondary attendance, repetition or late entry

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





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"If You Don't Count You Don't Count"



