

Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI)

Rwanda's MPI complements traditional monetary poverty measures by capturing multiple, overlapping deprivations using the Alkire-Foster method. The index is based on four dimensions: Education, Health, Basic Services, and Living Standards.

Censored Headcount Ratios

Censored headcounts show the proportion of MPI-poor individuals deprived in each indicator, helping identify key drivers of poverty. The highest deprivations are in cooking fuel (29.2%) and housing materials (28.1%), indicating persistent gaps in basic living conditions.

Other notable deprivations include drinking water (17.4%) and health insurance (15.1%). In contrast, lower deprivation levels are observed in school attendance (2.5%), sanitation (4.1%), and access to healthcare (8.5%).

Reference document (PDF)

- [Multi_Dementional_Poverty_Thematic_Report.pdf \(pdf, 2.76 MB\)](#)

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Data source

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

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