

## ***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%).

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%).

The incidence (H) reflects the proportion of people who are multidimensionally poor. In Rwanda, the national incidence stands at 30.5%, with significantly higher levels in rural areas (36.7%) compared to urban areas (14.8%). At the provincial level, the City of Kigali has the lowest incidence (12.4%), while the Southern (35.2%) and Eastern (34.4%) provinces record the highest, followed by Western (33.5%) and Northern (28.7%).

***TABLE: Table A: Incidence(H), Intensity(A) and Multidimensional Poverty Index, EICV7 (2023-24)***

	<b>Incidence (%)</b>	<b>Intensity (%)</b>	<b>MPI</b>
<b>Rwanda</b>	30.5	44.6	0.136
Residence area			
<b>Urban</b>	14.8	43.9	0.065
<b>Rural</b>	36.7	44.8	0.164
Province			

<b>City of Kigali</b>	12.4	43	0.053
<b>Southern</b>	35.2	45	0.158
<b>Western</b>	33.5	44.6	0.149
<b>Northern</b>	28.7	42.9	0.123
<b>Eastern</b>	34.4	45.5	0.157

### Reference document (PDF)

- [EICV7 Multidimensional Poverty Thematic Report.pdf \(pdf, 2.76 MB\)](#)

LAST UPDATED: 11 Jul 2025

## Data source

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

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