

Peru

Country profile

2017

January



www.devinit.org/p20i

This country profile is produced by Development Initiatives to support the National Dialogue on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. As one of the founding partners of the Leave No One Behind partnership, established in July 2015, our role is to provide data at a national level to help track progress against the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) so we can make sure that no one is left behind.

Poverty profile

- The national poverty line in Peru is Peruvian Sol (S/) 315 a month. According to the most recently available data (2015), 21.8% of the population live below this line, of which 56% live in urban areas.
- In Peru, extreme poverty – defined as those living on less than purchasing power parity (PPP)\$1.90 a day – has been sporadically decreasing since 1999, falling from 17.63% in 1999 to 3.1% in 2014.
- As of 2014, the richest 20% in Peru owned 49.2% of national income, compared with 4.6% shared by the poorest 20%.

National poverty line
(S/ per month)

315

Note: 2015 data. Source: Instituto Nacional de Estadística e Informática del Perú.

% of population living below the national poverty line

21.8%

Note: 2015 data. Source: Instituto Nacional de Estadística e Informática del Perú.

% of population living below the national poverty line in rural areas

44%

Note: 2015 data. Source: Instituto Nacional de Estadística e Informática del Perú.

Mean per capita income per month (2011 PPP\$)

424.12

Note: 2014 data. Source: World Bank's PovcalNet.

% of population living below the international extreme poverty line

3.1%

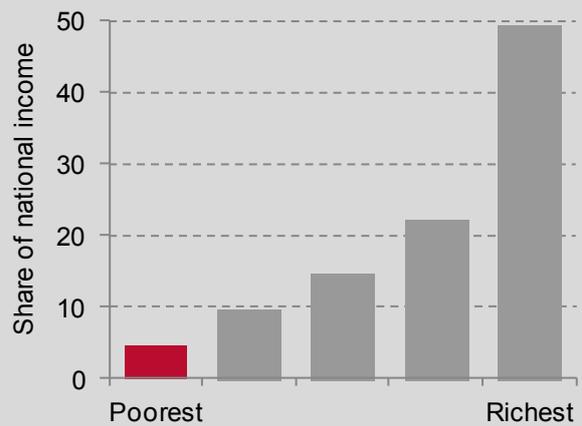
Note: 2014 data. International extreme poverty line is 2011 PPP\$1.90/day. Source: World Bank's PovcalNet.

Is poverty reducing over time?



Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank's PovcalNet.

How is income distributed?



Note: 2014 data. Source: World Development Indicators.

Economic profile

- In 2015, Peru's gross domestic product (GDP) per capita was PPP\$11,672.14, compared with a regional average of PPP\$14,651.21 for Latin America.
- The Gini index measures the income distribution of a country's residents, where 0 means everyone earns the same and 100 means one person earns everything. In Peru, the Gini index was 44.1 in 2014, down from 50.8 in 2000, reflecting an increasingly even distribution of income in Peru.
- Out of 188 countries, Peru is ranked 84 on the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)'s Human Development Index (2015), with a score of 0.734.

GDP per capita (2011 PPP\$)

11,672.14

Note: 2015 data. Source: World Development Indicators.

Human Development Index Ranking

84/188

Note: 2015 data. Source: UNDP.

Gini index

44.1

Note: 2014 data. Source: World Bank's PovcalNet.

Education outcomes

- In 2014, the Peru government spent PPP\$419.41 per capita on education, compared with a regional average for Latin America of PPP\$630.62.
- In 2015, Peru's adult literacy rate stood at 94.4%, up from 87.7% in 2004.

Adult literacy rate (%)

94.4

Note: 2015 data. Source: World Development Indicators.

Per capita public expenditure on education (2011 PPP\$)

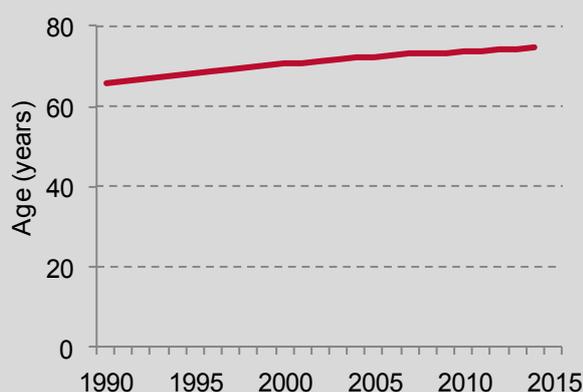
419.41

Note: 2014 data. Source: Development Initiatives based on World Development Indicators.

Health outcomes

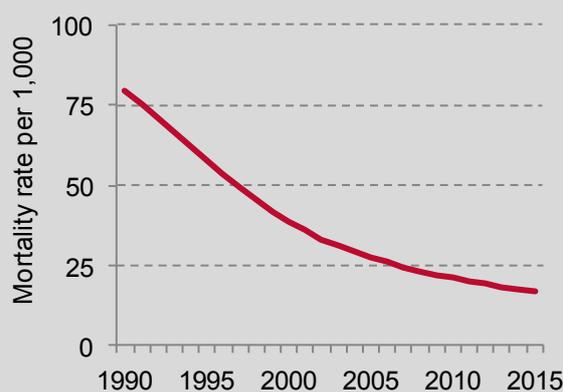
- Life expectancy in Peru has steadily increased from 65.5 in 1990 to 74.5 in 2014.
- Since 1990, the mortality rate of children under 5 years old has fallen from 79.7 per 1,000 down to 16.9 per 1,000 in 2015.
- In 2014, public spending on healthcare in Peru was PPP\$380.04 per capita, compared with a regional average for Latin America of PPP\$554.58.

Life expectancy at birth



Source: Development Initiatives based on World Development Indicators.

Under five mortality rate per 1,000



Source: Development Initiatives based on World Development Indicators.

Per capita public expenditure on healthcare (2011 PPP\$)

380.04

Note: 2014 data. Source: Development Initiatives based on World Development Indicators.

Note: Economic, health and education data in this profile are Development Initiatives' calculations based on the World Bank's World Development Indicators and the UNDP's HDI; please refer to these sources for full definition of public spending. Poverty data are Development Initiatives' calculations based on the World Bank's PovcalNet.

Achieving SDGs

If global efforts to end poverty and achieve the SDGs are to be reached, it is essential that no one is left behind; the SDGs will not be considered met unless they are met for everyone.

Peru has shown significant progress in reducing poverty, particularly extreme poverty, and is counted among the best performers in Latin America. However, rural poverty remains stubbornly high, affecting indigenous populations more than any other social group. These indigenous populations also show higher vulnerabilities, lower access to social services and are significantly exposed to non-registration. This means that they have less access to basic social services despite harbouring the highest child/infant mortality rates.

Still, current data is not good enough to tell us exactly who is being left behind, where they live and why. To better target resources and track their progress we need to better understand who they are. To achieve this we need more and better data disaggregated by, at least, geography, gender, age and disability.

A new project by Development Initiatives, the P20 Initiative, will be doing just this. The P20 Initiative will provide data on whether things are improving for the poorest 20% of people globally. It will do this by gathering and using existing data and promoting better disaggregation of data on people to ensure that those furthest behind are reached first and included in progress, so the SDGs can be achieved for all.

Contact

If you would like more information on any of the data provided in this summary or on the P20 Initiative please contact Cat Langdon on cat.langdon@devinit.org

Data use survey

Do you use data in your work? How would you rate your use of data? What data sources do you use? We are interested to hear about the ways in which you use data in your work. Please complete our [short survey](#)

Link - goo.gl/iEJdZb

The Leave No One Behind partnership seeks to drive global momentum to make sure that no one is left behind. Made up of three international non-profit organisations (CIVICUS, Development Initiatives, and Project Everyone), with the support of the United Kingdom's Department for International Development, we have come together as founding partners to catalyse a global movement to ensure that the pledge to Leave No One Behind turns from words into reality.

For more information on the Leave No One Behind partnership please email info@leavenoonebehind.global or visit www.leavenoonebehind.global



Development Initiatives (DI) is an independent international development organisation working on the use of data to drive poverty eradication and sustainable development.