INEI INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE ESTADISTICA E INFORMATICA

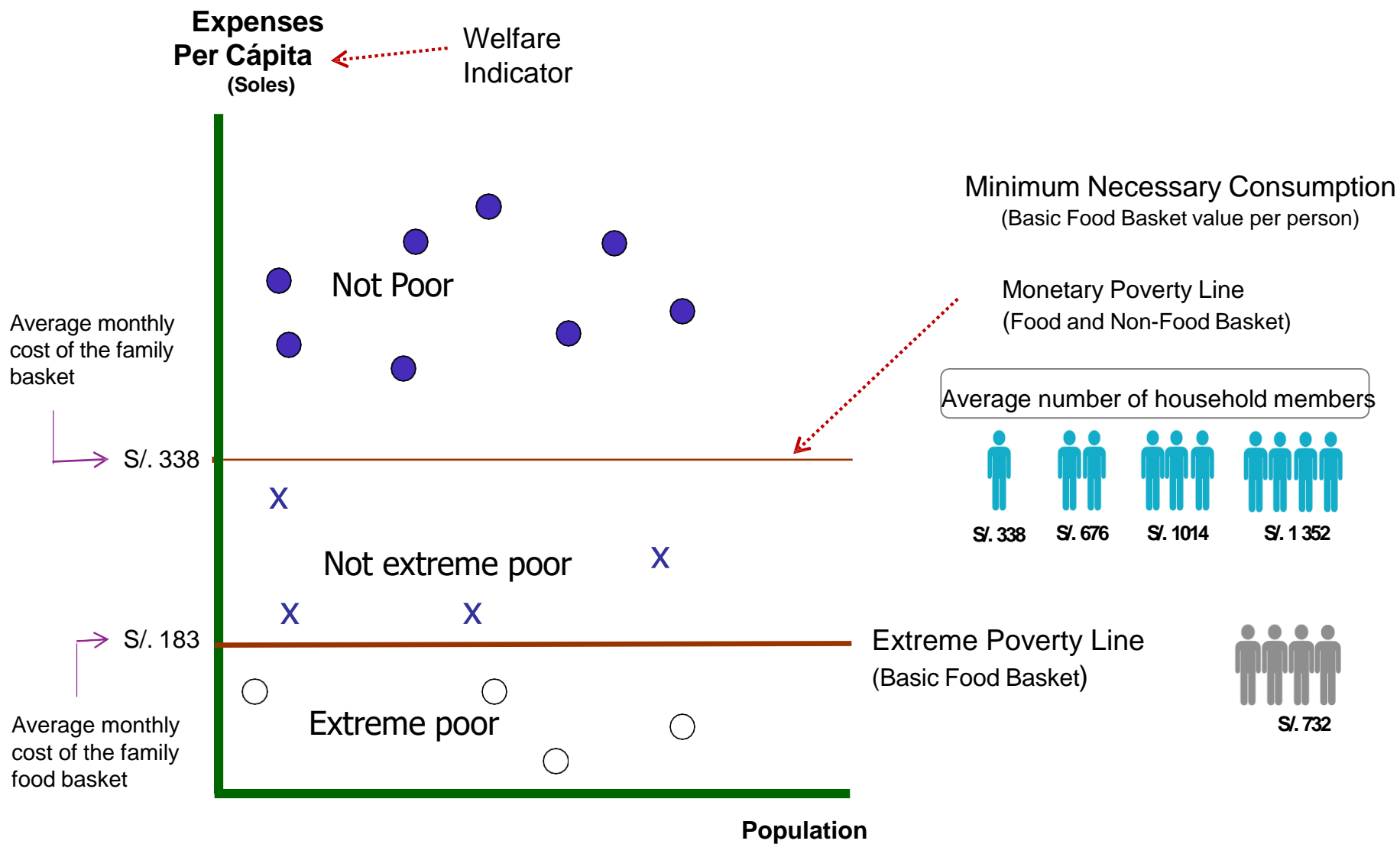# **Monetary Poverty Results 2017**

Lima, April 2018

CONTENTS

MEASUREMENT OF MONETARY POVERTY

Peru: Monetary Poverty Measurement Methodology

Expenses Per Cápita (Soles) ← Welfare Indicator

Minimum Necessary Consumption
(Basic Food Basket value per person)

Not Poor

Monetary Poverty Line
(Food and Non-Food Basket)

Average number of household members

Average monthly cost of the family basket

→ S/. 338

X

Not extreme poor

X

X   X

→ S/. 183

Extreme Poverty Line
(Basic Food Basket)

Extreme poor

Average monthly cost of the family food basket

Population

S/. 338   S/. 676   S/. 1014   S/. 1 352

S/. 732

EVOLUTION OF ACTUAL EXPENSES

Peru: Evolution of Average Monthly Actual Expenses Per Capita: 2007 – 2017
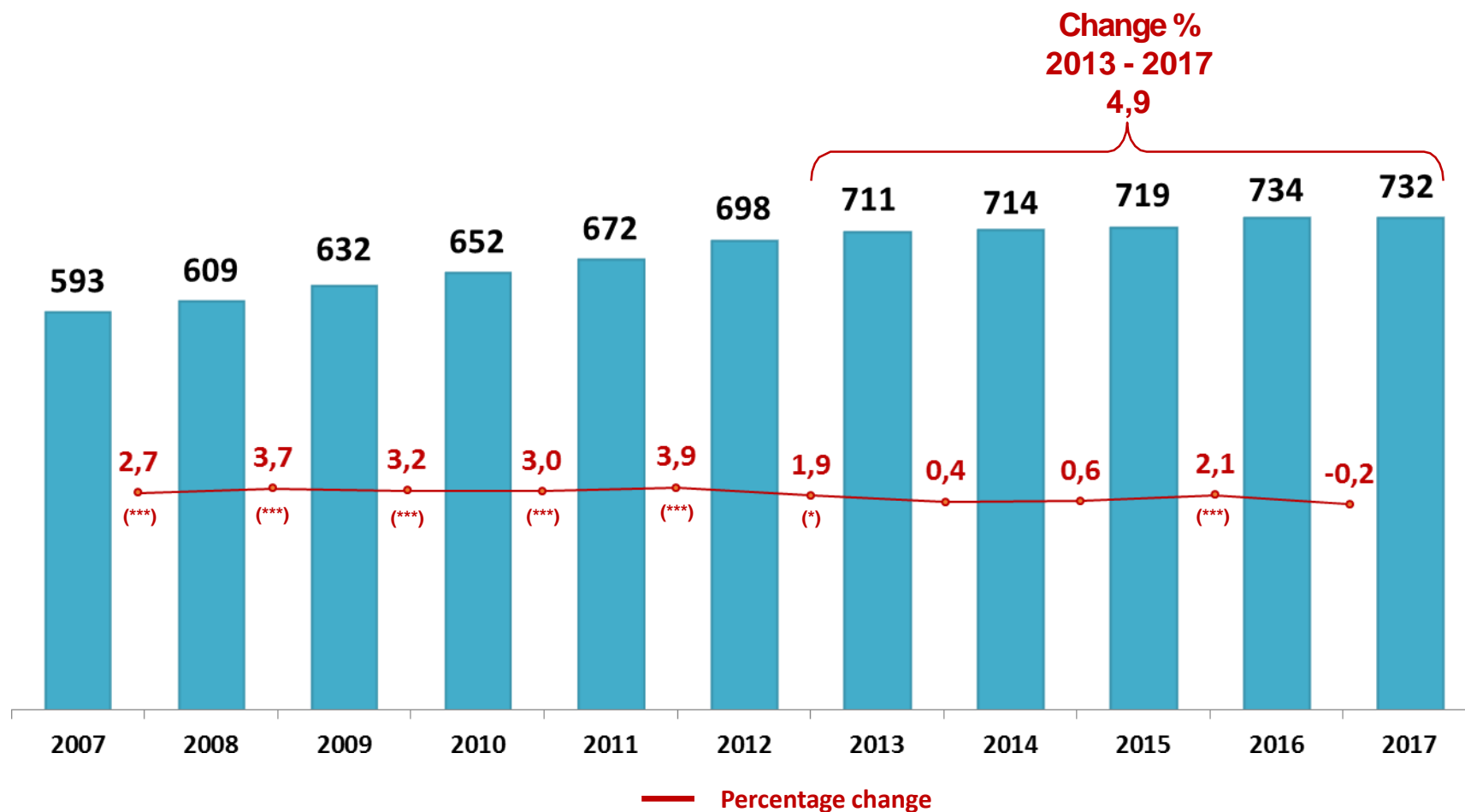
(Constant base soles = 2017 at prices of Metropolitan Lima)

Change %
2013 - 2017
4,9

Year	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Value	593	609	632	652	672	698	711	714	719	734	732
Percentage change	2,7 (***)	3,7 (***)	3,2 (***)	3,0 (***)	3,9 (***)	1,9 (*)	0,4	0,6	2,1 (***)	-0,2	

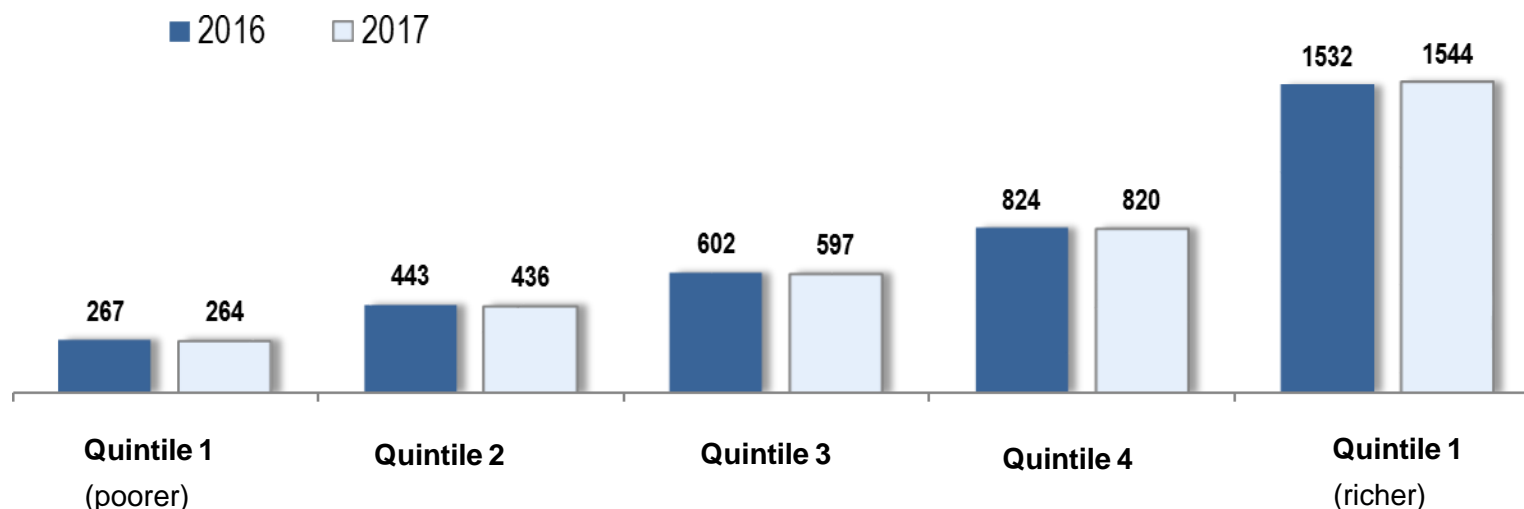— **Percentage change**

* Significant difference (p < 0,10).
** Highly significant difference (p < 0,0 5).
*** Very highly significant difference (p < 0,01).
Source: INEI - National Household Survey, 2007-2017.

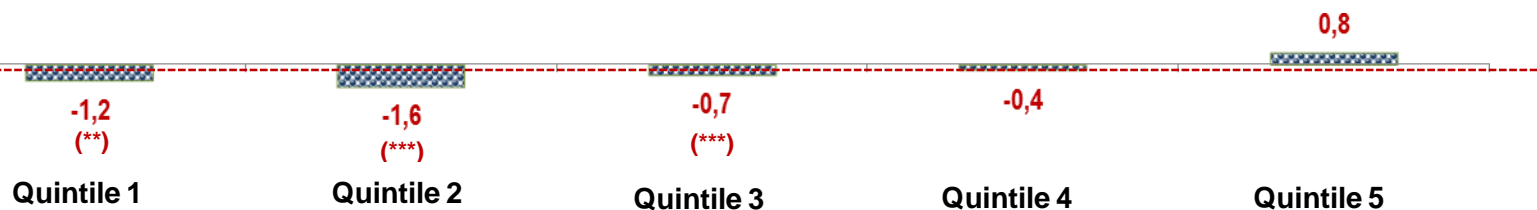# Peru: Average Monthly Actual Expenses Per Capita, by quintiles, in 2016 – 2017

(Constant base soles = 2017 at prices of Metropolitan Lima)

■ 2016   □ 2017

	Quintile 1 (poorer)	Quintile 2	Quintile 3	Quintile 4	Quintile 1 (richer)
2016	267	443	602	824	1532
2017	264	436	597	820	1544

Percentage change

National - 0,2

	Quintile 1	Quintile 2	Quintile 3	Quintile 4	Quintile 5
	-1,2 (**)	-1,6 (***)	-0,7 (***)	-0,4	0,8

* Significant difference (p < 0,10).
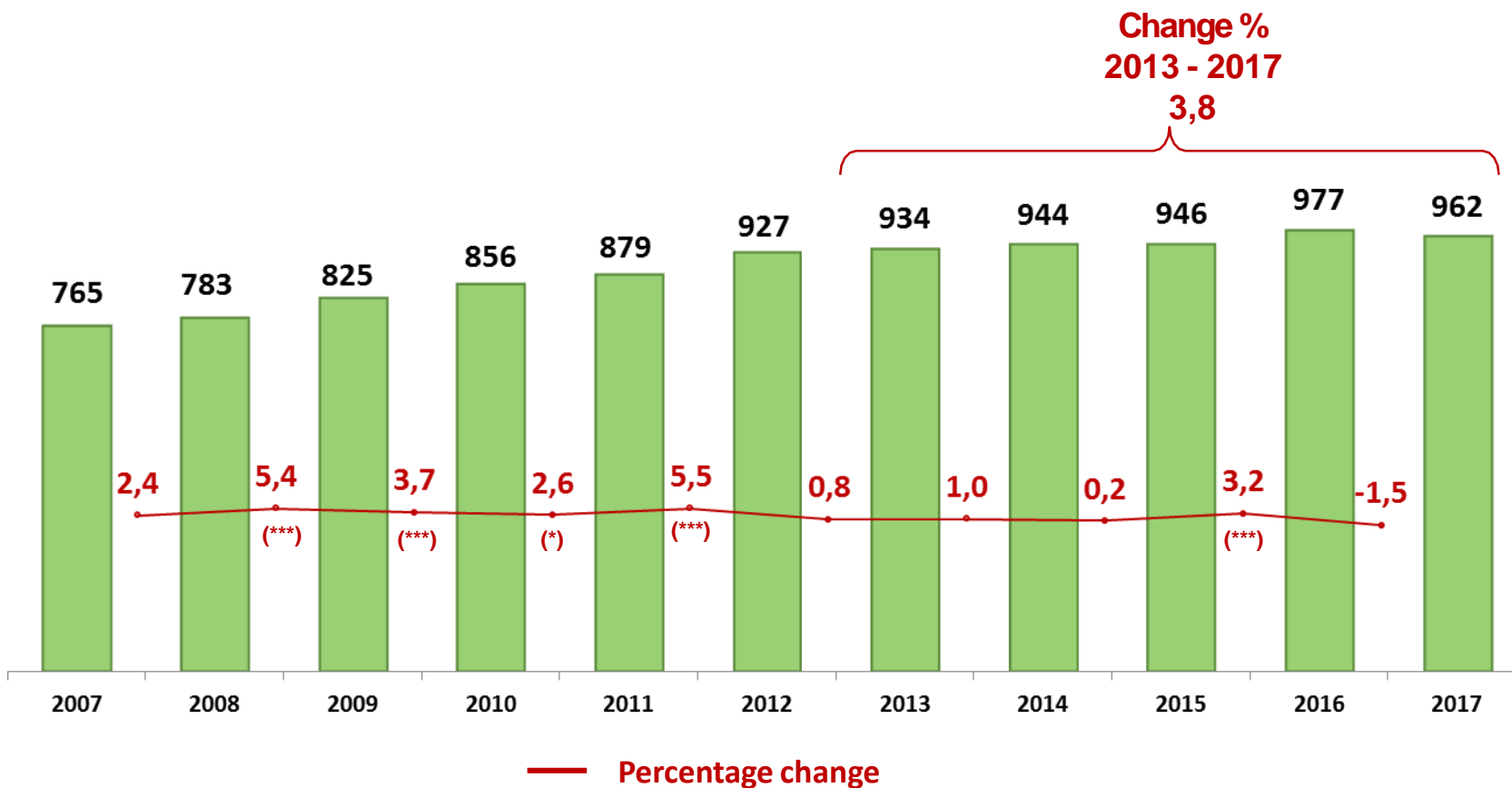** Highly significant difference (p < 0,0 5).
*** Very highly significant difference (p < 0,01).
Source: INEI - National Household Survey, 2016-2017.

EVOLUTION OF ACTUAL INCOME

Peru: Evolution of Average Monthly Actual Income Per Capita: 2007 – 2017

(Constant base soles = 2017 at prices of Metropolitan Lima)

Change %
2013 - 2017
3,8

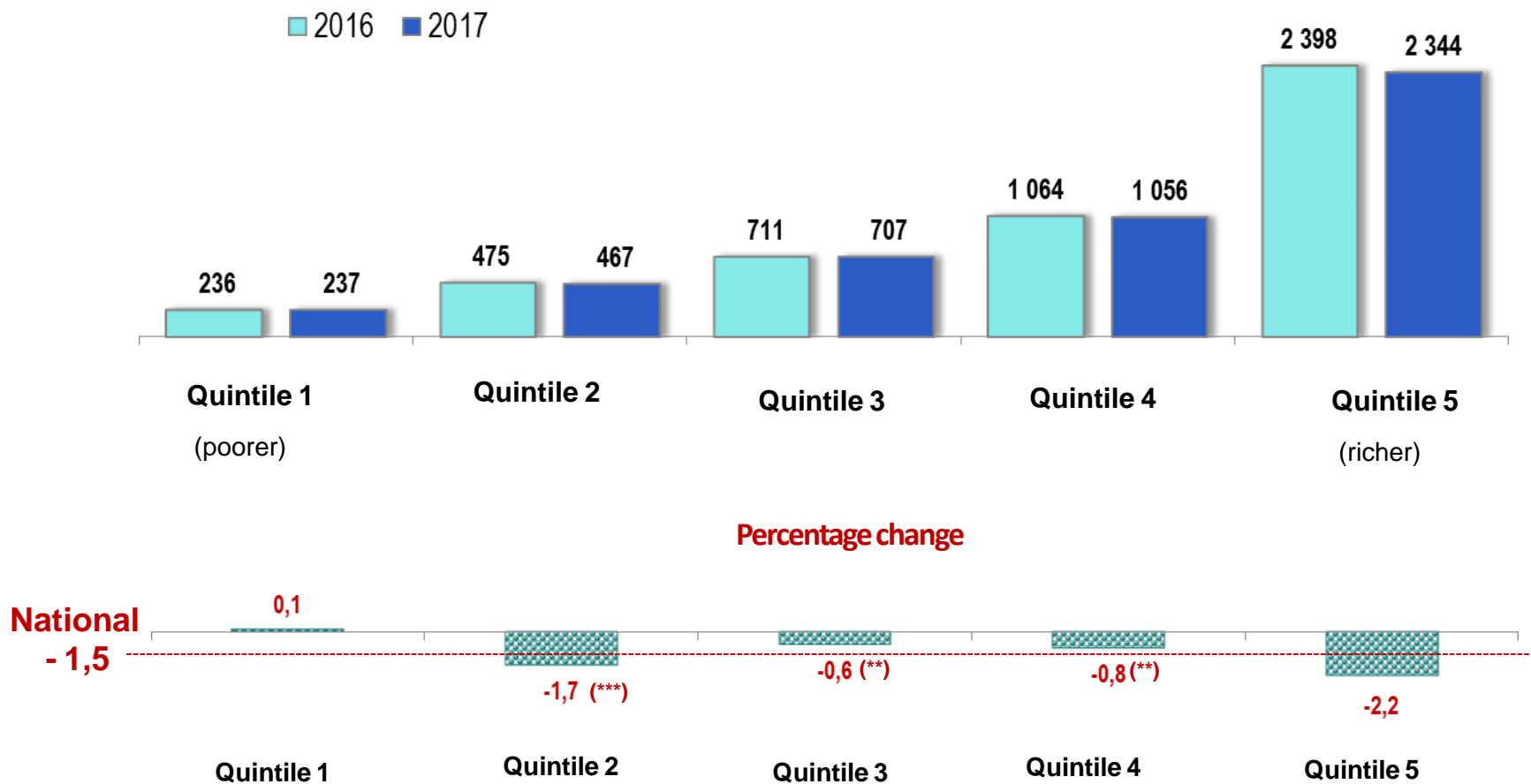| Year	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Income	765	783	825	856	879	927	934	944	946	977	962
Percentage change		2,4	5,4 (***)	3,7 (***)	2,6 (*)	5,5 (***)	0,8	1,0	0,2	3,2 (***)	-1,5

—— Percentage change

* Significant difference (p < 0,10).
** Highly significant difference (p < 0,0 5).
*** Very highly significant difference (p < 0,01).
Source: INEI - National Household Survey, 2007-2017.

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Peru: Average Monthly Actual Income Per Capita, by quintiles: 2016 – 2017

(Constant base soles = 2017 at prices of Metropolitan Lima)

■ 2016 ■ 2017

	Quintile 1 (poorer)	Quintile 2	Quintile 3	Quintile 4	Quintile 5 (richer)
2016	236	475	711	1 064	2 398
2017	237	467	707	1 056	2 344

Percentage change

National - 1,5

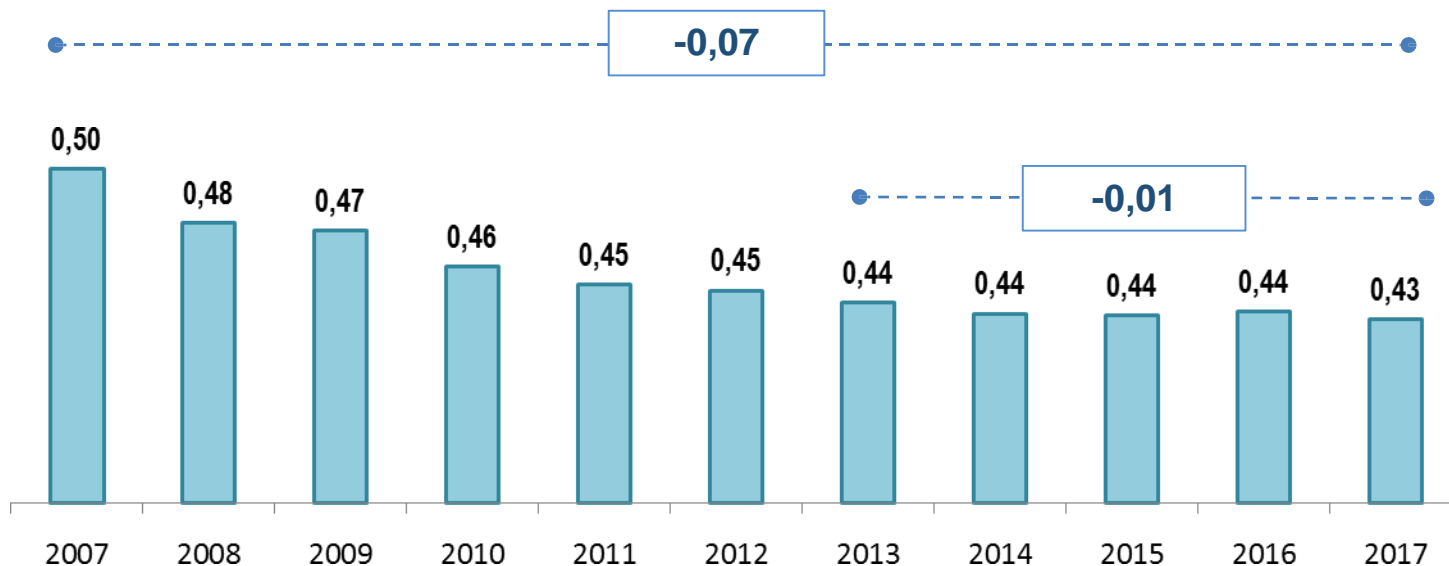| Quintile 1	Quintile 2	Quintile 3	Quintile 4	Quintile 5
0,1	-1,7 (***)	-0,6 (**)	-0,8 (**)	-2,2

* Significant difference (p < 0,10).
** Highly significant difference (p < 0,0 5).
*** Very highly significant difference (p < 0,01).
Source: INEI - National Household Survey, 2016-2017.

Peru: Evolution of the Gini Coefficient of Income: 2007-2017

-0,07

-0,01

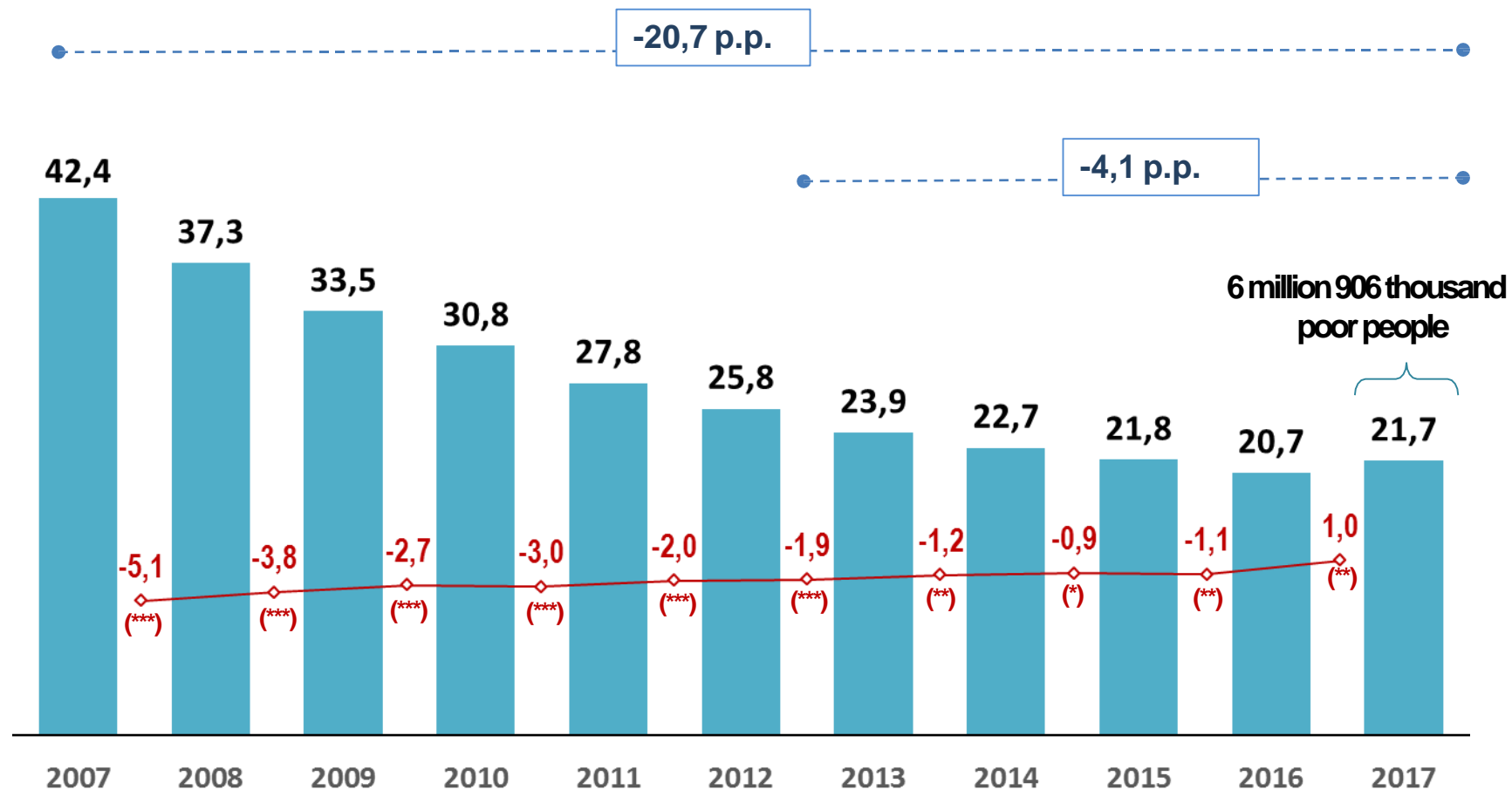| 0,50 | 0,48 | 0,47 | 0,46 | 0,45 | 0,45 | 0,44 | 0,44 | 0,44 | 0,44 | 0,43 |
| 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 |

Source: INEI - National Household Survey, 2007 – 2017.

The GINI coefficient is an indicator normally used to measure inequality in a country. This measurement varies on a scale from "0 to 1", where "0" (zero) expresses total equality and "1" (one) the maximum inequality.

MONETARY POVERTY

Peru: Evolution of Monetary Poverty Incidence: 2007-2017

(Percentage)

-20,7 p.p.

-4,1 p.p.

42,4   37,3   33,5   30,8   27,8   25,8   23,9   22,7   21,8   20,7   21,7

6 million 906 thousand poor people

-5,1 (***)   -3,8 (***)   -2,7 (***)   -3,0 (***)   -2,0 (***)   -1,9 (***)   -1,2 (**)   -0,9 (*)   -1,1 (**)   1,0 (**)

2007   2008   2009   2010   2011   2012   2013   2014   2015   2016   2017

■ Incidence of Poverty   ◇— Annual percentage difference

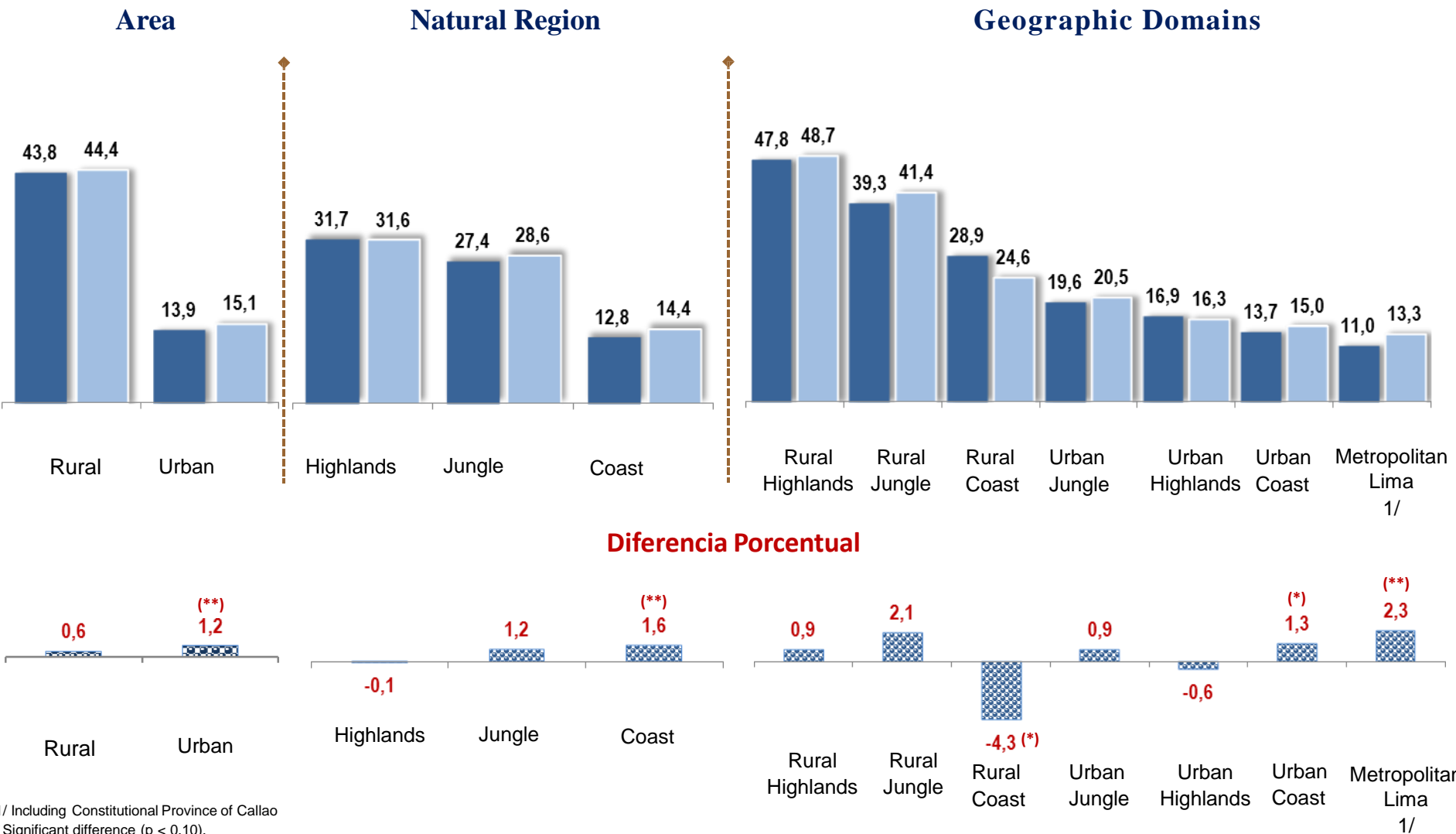|	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Lower Limit	41,1	36,0	32,2	29,5	26,7	24,7	23,0	21,8	20,9	19,9	20,9
Upper Limit	43,8	38,6	34,8	32,0	28,9	26,9	24,8	23,6	22,7	21,6	22,5

*Significant difference (p < 0,10).
** Highly significant difference (p < 0,0 5).
*** Very highly significant difference (p < 0,01).
Source: INEI - National Household Survey, 2007-2017.

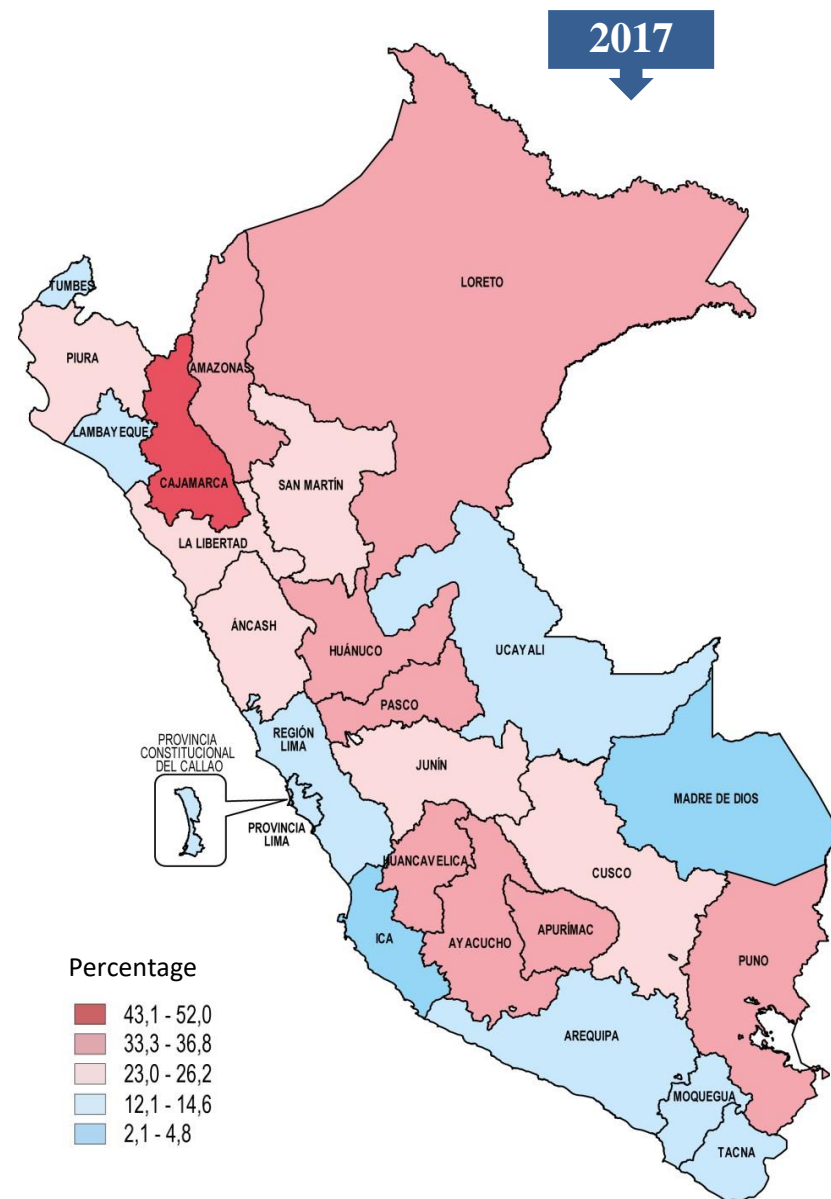# Peru: Incidence of monetary poverty, according to geographical areas: 2016 – 2017
(Percentage)

Area

	Rural	Urban
2016	43,8	13,9
2017	44,4	15,1

Natural Region

	Highlands	Jungle	Coast
2016	31,7	27,4	12,8
2017	31,6	28,6	14,4

Geographic Domains

	Rural Highlands	Rural Jungle	Rural Coast	Urban Jungle	Urban Highlands	Urban Coast	Metropolitan Lima 1/
2016	47,8	39,3	28,9	19,6	16,9	13,7	11,0
2017	48,7	41,4	24,6	20,5	16,3	15,0	13,3

Diferencia Porcentual

Area
Rural	Urban
0,6	1,2 (**)

Natural Region
Highlands	Jungle	Coast
-0,1	1,2	1,6 (**)

Geographic Domains
Rural Highlands	Rural Jungle	Rural Coast	Urban Jungle	Urban Highlands	Urban Coast	Metropolitan Lima 1/
0,9	2,1	-4,3 (*)	0,9	-0,6	1,3 (*)	2,3 (**)

1/ Including Constitutional Province of Callao
* Significant difference (p < 0,10).
** Highly significant difference (p < 0,0 5).
*** Very highly significant difference (p < 0,01).
Source: INEI - National Household Survey, 2016-2017.

Peru: Groups of regions with statistically similar Monetary Poverty levels, 2016 - 2017
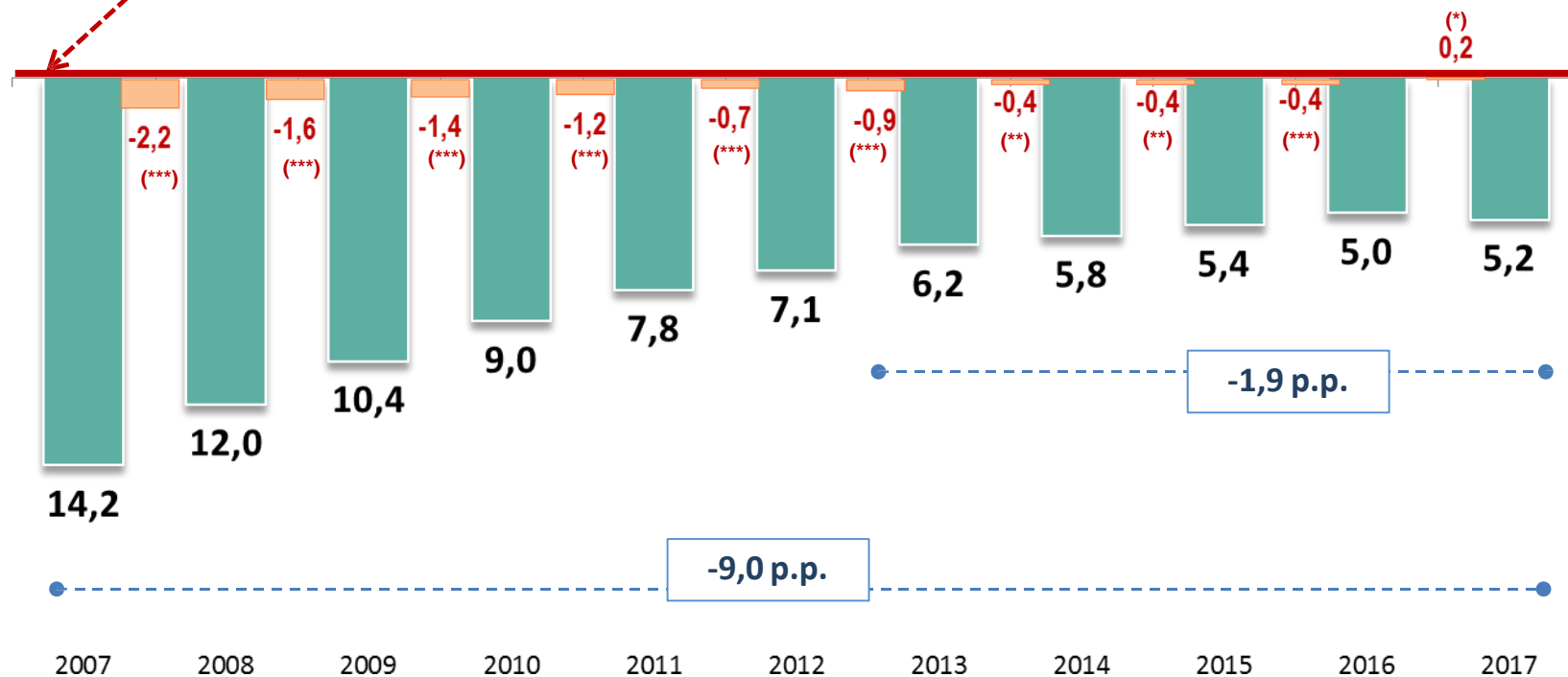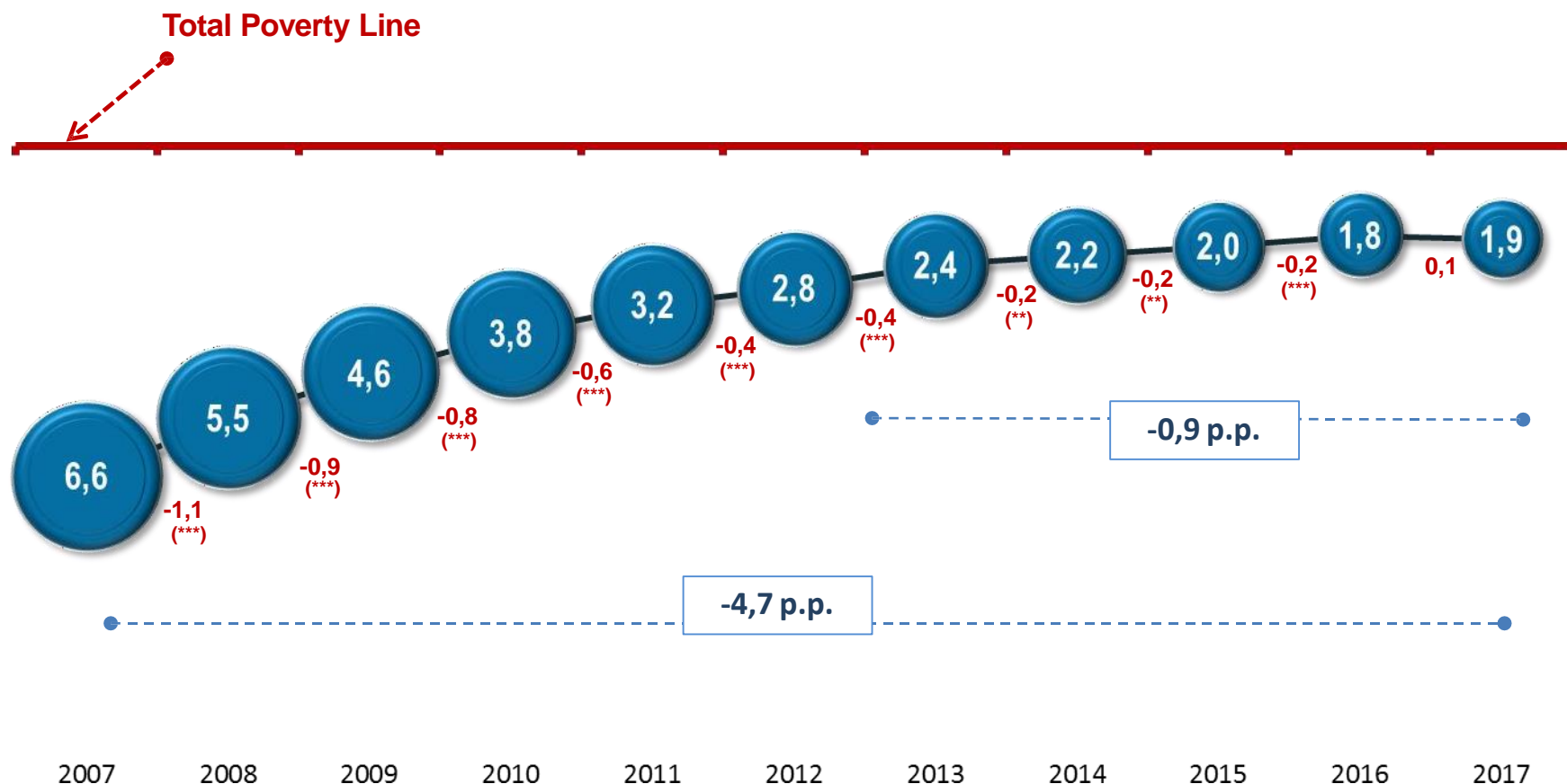
YEAR	GROUP	REGIONS	Low	High
2016	1	Cajamarca, Huancavelica	43,8%	50,9%
	2	Amazonas, Apurímac, Ayacucho, Huánuco, Loreto, Pasco, Piura, Puno	32,4%	36,1%
	3	Áncash, Cusco, La Libertad, San Martín	20,6%	24,7%
	4	Junín, Lambayeque, Tacna	14,0%	18,1%
	5	Arequipa, Madre de Dios, Moquegua, Const. Province of Callao, Lima Province, Lima Region, Tumbes, Ucayali	9,6%	12,0%
	6	Ica	1,8%	4,3%

YEAR	GROUP	REGIONS	Low	High
2017	1	Cajamarca	43,1%	52,0%
	2	Amazonas, Apurímac, Ayacucho, Huancavelica, Huánuco, Loreto, Pasco, Puno	33,3%	36,8%
	3	Ancash, Cusco, Junín, La Libertad, Piura, San Martín	23,0%	26,2%
	4	Arequipa, Lambayeque, Moquegua, Const. Province of Callao, Lima Province, Lima Region, Tacna, Tumbes, Ucayali	12,1%	14,6%
	5	Ica, Madre de Dios	2,1%	4,8%

2017

Percentage
- 43,1 - 52,0
- 33,3 - 36,8
- 23,0 - 26,2
- 12,1 - 14,6
- 2,1 - 4,8

Source: INEI - National Household Survey, 2016- 2017.

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Peru: Evolution of the Monetary Poverty Gap, 2007-2017
(Percentage)

Poverty line or
Basic Consumption Basket

(*)
0,2

-2,2 (***)   -1,6 (***)   -1,4 (***)   -1,2 (***)   -0,7 (***)   -0,9 (***)   -0,4 (**)   -0,4 (**)   -0,4 (***)

6,2   5,8   5,4   5,0   5,2

7,8   7,1

9,0

10,4

12,0

14,2

-1,9 p.p.

-9,0 p.p.

2007   2008   2009   2010   2011   2012   2013   2014   2015   2016   2017

Percentage difference, 2007-2017

* Significant difference (p < 0,10).
** Highly significant difference (p < 0,0 5).
*** Very highly significant difference (p < 0,01).
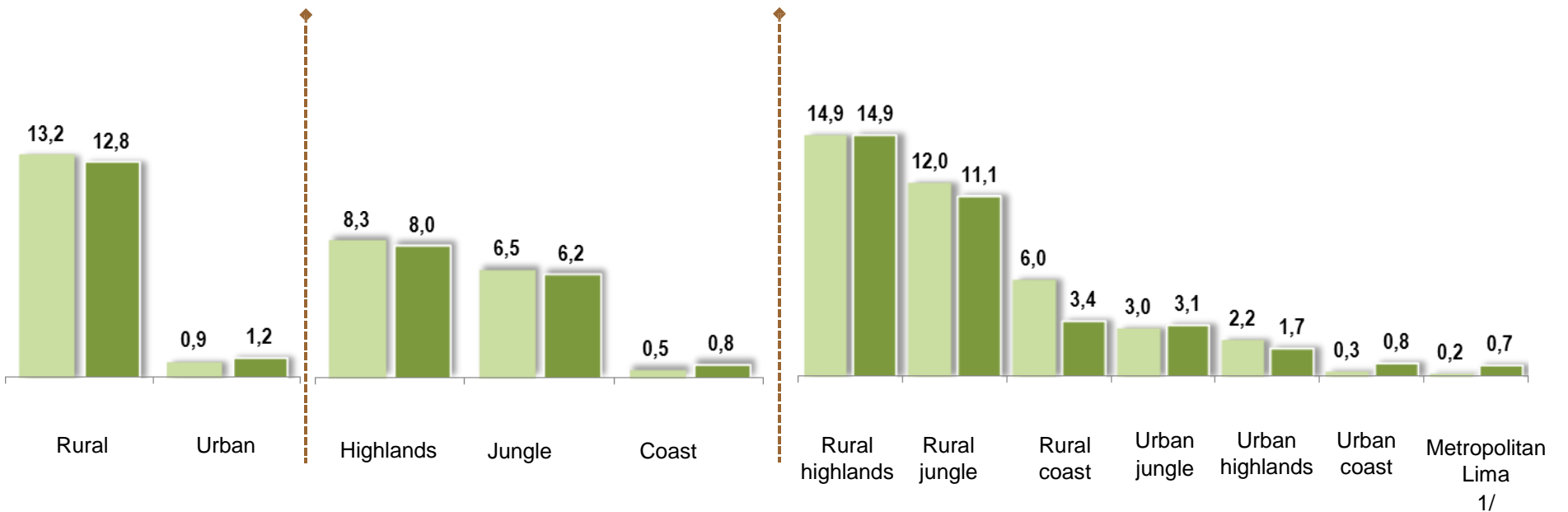**Source: INEI - National Household Survey, 2007-2017.**

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Peru:Evolution of Monetary Poverty Severity, 2007- 2017
(Percentage)

Total Poverty Line

2007: 6,6
2008: 5,5 (-1,1 ***)
2009: 4,6 (-0,9 ***)
2010: 3,8 (-0,8 ***)
2011: 3,2 (-0,6 ***)
2012: 2,8 (-0,4 ***)
2013: 2,4 (-0,4 ***)
2014: 2,2 (-0,2 ***)
2015: 2,0 (-0,2 **)
2016: 1,8 (-0,2 **)
2017: 1,9 (0,1)

-0,2 (***)

-0,9 p.p.

-4,7 p.p.

2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017

*Significant difference (p < 0,10).
** Highly significant difference (p < 0,0 5).
*** Very highly significant difference (p < 0,01).
Source: INEI - National Household Survey, 2007-2017.

EXTREME POVERTY

Peru: Evolution of Extreme Poverty Incidence, 2007-2017
(Percentage)
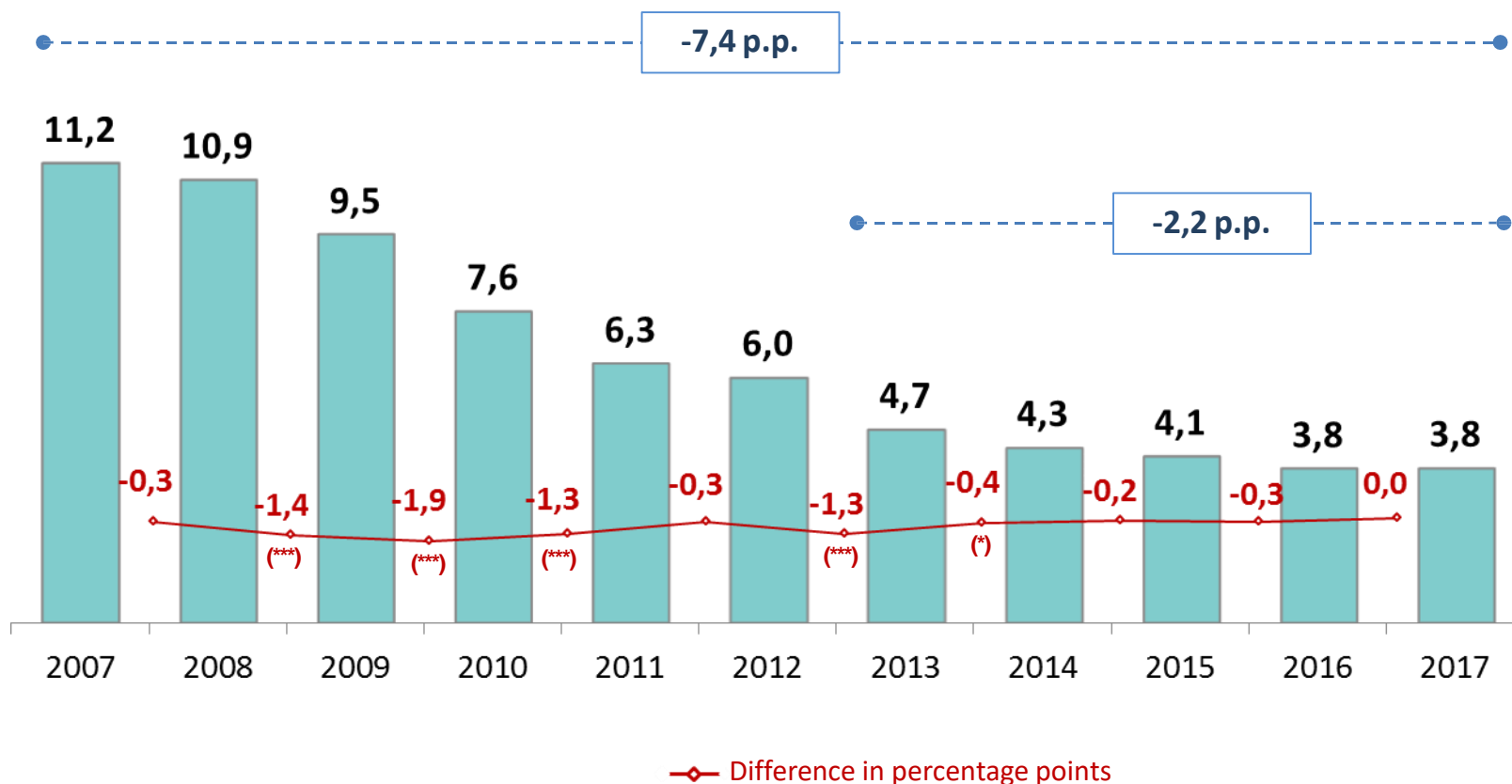
-7,4 p.p.

-2,2 p.p.

2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
11,2	10,9	9,5	7,6	6,3	6,0	4,7	4,3	4,1	3,8	3,8

-0,3   -1,4 (***)   -1,9 (***)   -1,3 (***)   -0,3   -1,3 (***)   -0,4 (*)   -0,2   -0,3   0,0

◆ Difference in percentage points

* Significant difference (p < 0,10).
** Highly significant difference (p < 0,0 5).
*** Very highly significant difference (p < 0,01).
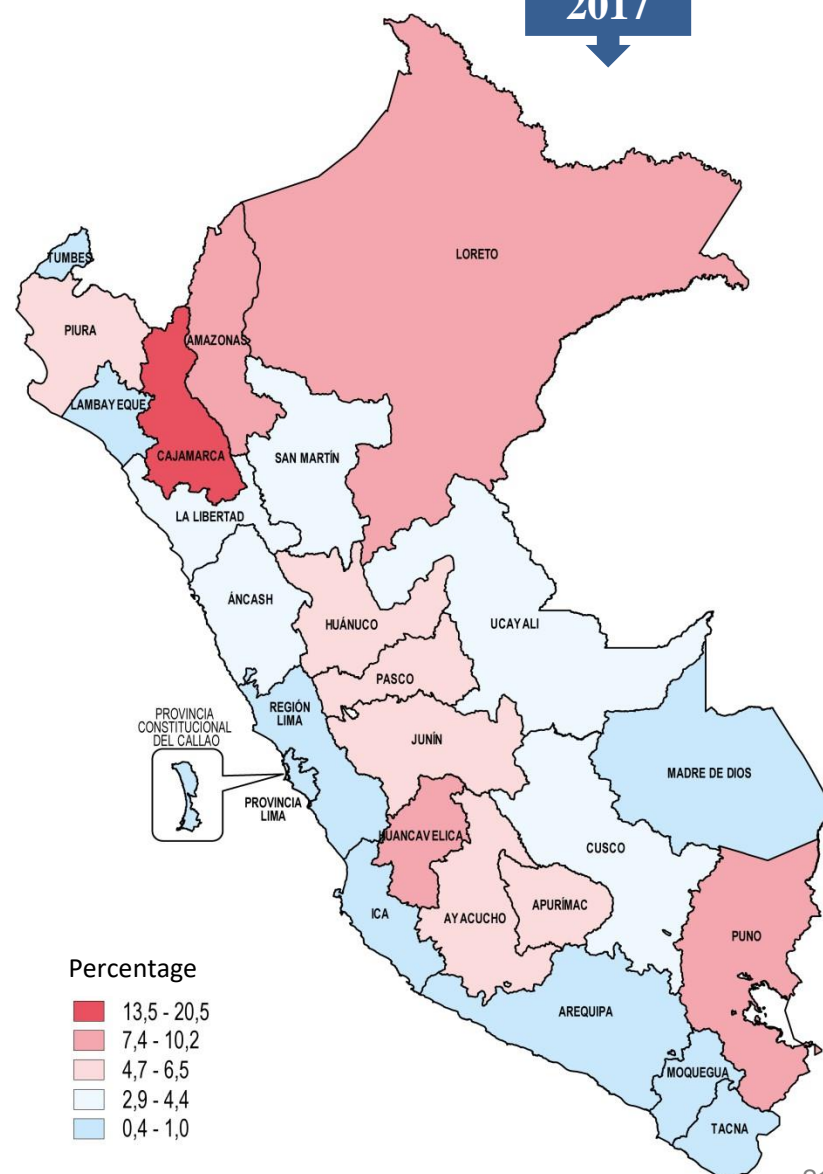**Source: INEI - National Household Survey, 2007-2017.**

Peru: Incidence of extreme poverty, according to geographic areas, 2016 – 2017
(Percentage)

Area

Rural	13,2	12,8
Urban	0,9	1,2

Natural Region

Highlands	8,3	8,0
Jungle	6,5	6,2
Coast	0,5	0,8

Geographic Domains

Rural highlands	14,9	14,9
Rural jungle	12,0	11,1
Rural coast	6,0	3,4
Urban jungle	3,0	3,1
Urban highlands	2,2	1,7
Urban coast	0,3	0,8
Metropolitan Lima 1/	0,2	0,7

Percentage difference

Area
- Rural: -0,4
- Urban: 0,3

Natural Region
- Highlands: -0,3
- Jungle: -0,3
- Coast: 0,3 (*)

Geographic Domains
- Rural highlands: 0,0
- Rural jungle: -0,9
- Rural coast: -2,6 (**)
- Urban jungle: 0,1
- Urban highlands: -0,5
- Urban coast: 0,5 (**)
- Metropolitan Lima 1/: 0,5 (**)
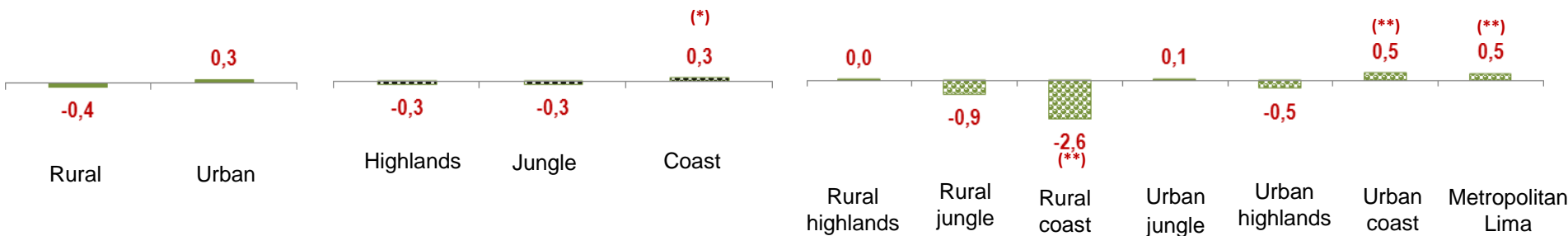
1/ Including Constitutional Province of Callao
* Significant difference (p < 0,10).
** Highly significant difference (p < 0,0 5).
*** Very highly significant difference (p < 0,01).
Source: INEI - National Household Survey, 2016-2017.

Peru: Incidence of Extreme Poverty by groups of statistically similar regions, 2016 - 2017

YEAR	GROUP	REGIONS	Low	High
2016	1	Cajamarca	16,6%	23,3%
	2	Amazonas, Ayacucho, Huancavelica, Huánuco, Loreto, Pasco, Puno	7,7%	9,8%
	3	Ancash, Apurímac, La Libertad, Piura, San Martín	3.9%	5,7%
	4	Cusco, Junín, Lambayeque, Ucayali	1,3%	2,5%
	5	Arequipa, Ica, Madre de Dios, Moquegua, Const. Province of Callao, Lima Province, Lima Region, Tacna, Tumbes	0,1%	0,4%

YEAR	GROUP	REGIONS	Low	High
2017	1	Cajamarca	13,5%	20,5%
	2	Amazonas, Huancavelica, Loreto, Puno	7,4%	10,2%
	3	Apurímac, Ayacucho, Huánuco, Junín, Pasco, Piura	4,7%	6,5%
	4	Ancash, Cusco, La Libertad, San Martín, Ucayali	2,9%	4,4%
	5	Arequipa, Ica, Lambayeque, Madre de Dios, Moquegua, Const. Province of Callao, Lima Province, Lima Region, Tacna, Tumbes	0,4%	1,0%

2017

Percentage
- 13,5 - 20,5
- 7,4 - 10,2
- 4,7 - 6,5
- 2,9 - 4,4
- 0,4 - 1,0

Source: INEI - National Household Survey, 2016 - 2017.

PROFILE OF POOR PEOPLE

Peru: Profile of poor people, 2017

Incidence of Monetary Poverty
(Percentage)

National	Urban	Rural
21,7	15,1	44,4

6 million 906 thousand poor people | **3 million 752 thousand poor people** | **3 million 154 thousand poor people**
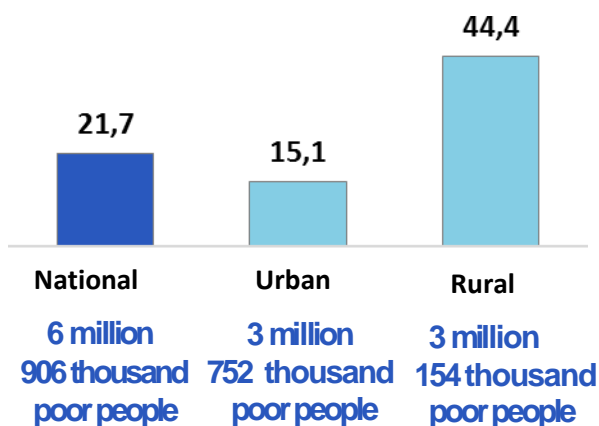
Poor population by gender
(Percentage)

Woman 51,4 | Man 48,6
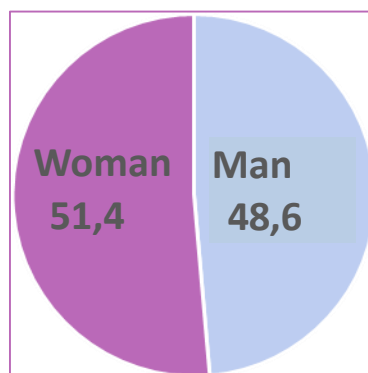
Poor population by mother tongue
(Percentage)

Native language 1/	Spanish
33,0	67,0

1/ **Including: Quechua, Aymara and other native languages.**
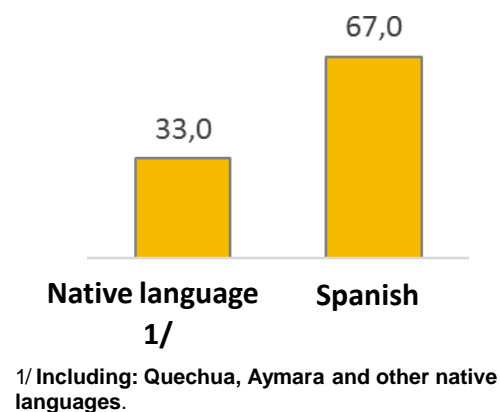
Poor population per age group
(Percentage)

From 0 to 14 years	From 15 to 24 years	From 25 to 44 years	From 45 to 64 years	From 65 and older
40,3	16,3	25,7	14,9	2,8
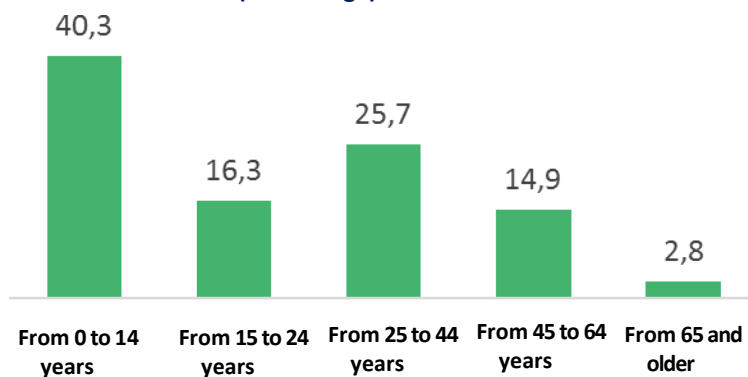
Average number of members of poor households

Total	Urban	Rural
4,6	4,9	4,2

Source: INEI - National Household Survey, 2017.
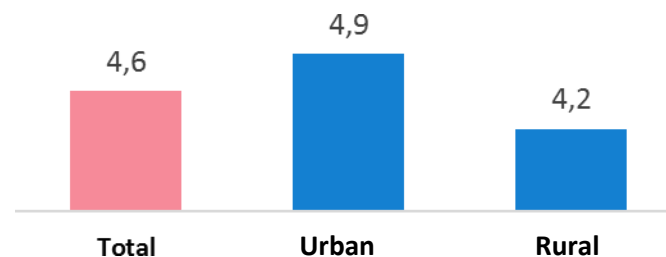
Peru: Profile of poor people, 2017

Main materials used in the outer walls of poor people's houses
(Percentage)

42,4 — Adobe/ Quincha
22,8 — Brick or Cinder block
14,9 — Rammed earth
12,9 — Wood
7,0 — Other material 1/
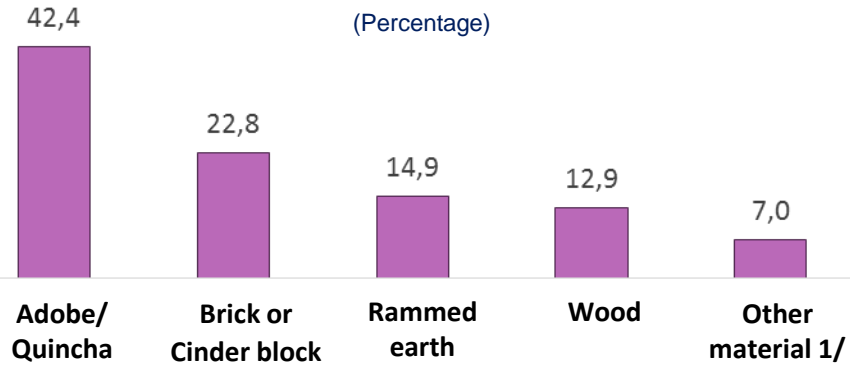
1/ Including estera, pona, split cane, reed, Wood with mud, caña brava, etc.

## Main materials used in floors of poor people's houses
(Percentage)

58,8 — Soil
32,0 — Concrete
6,8 — Wood (wooden platform)
1,7 — Parquet or polished Wood or asphalt sheets, floor tiles
0,7 — Other material 1/
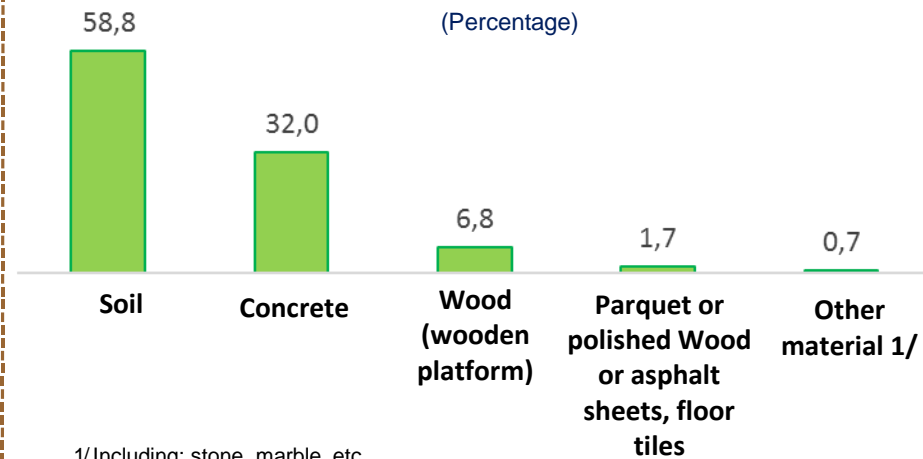
1/ Including: stone, marble, etc.

Main materials used in roofs of poor people's houses
(Percentage)

61,6 — Corrugated iron or similar
15,0 — Tile
12,7 — Reinforced concrete
10,6 — Other 1/
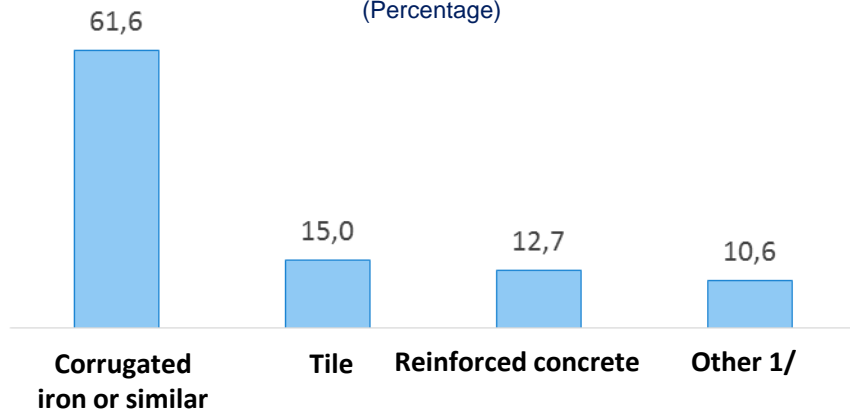
1/ Including: estera, cardboard, cans, wood, plastic, etc.

Ownership of title deed in poor people's houses
(Percentage)

With title deed 1/ 30,2

No title deed 69,8
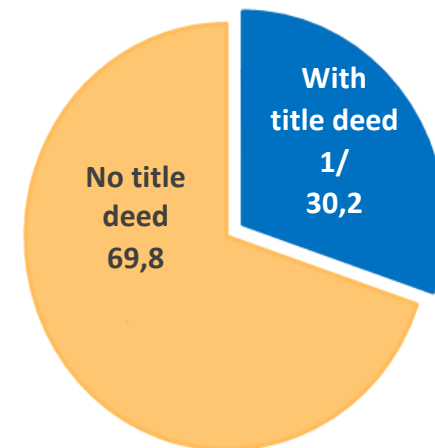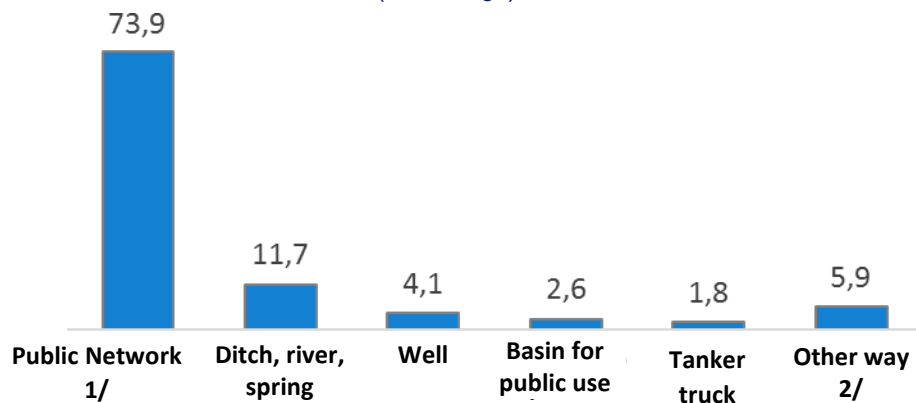
1/ Including pending title deeds.

Peru: Profile of poor people, 2017

Poor households by type of water supply
(Percentage)

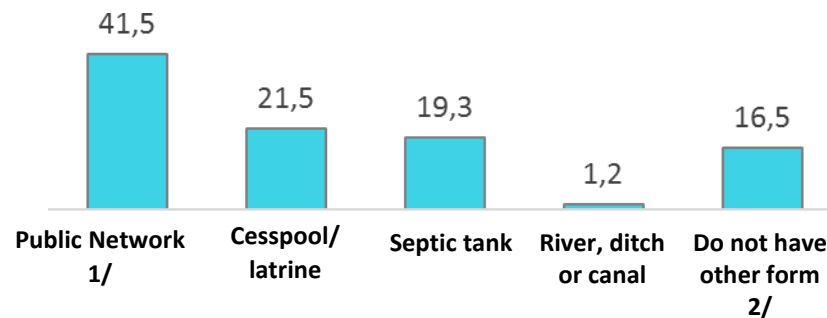| Category	Percentage
Public Network 1/	73,9
Ditch, river, spring	11,7
Well	4,1
Basin for public use	2,6
Tanker truck	1,8
Other way 2/	5,9

1/ Including inside and outside the house, but inside the building.
2/ Including drinking water public supply from neighbor's house, non-drinking water public supply from neighbor's house, piped water from neighbor's well, piped water from public well, etc.

Poor households by methods of excreta disposal
(Percentage)

| Category	Percentage
Public Network 1/	41,5
Cesspool/ latrine	21,5
Septic tank	19,3
River, ditch or canal	1,2
Do not have other form 2/	16,5

1/ Including inside and outside the house, but inside the building.
2/ Including abandoned house, neighbor's house, public toilet, composting latrine, among others.

Poor households by type of fuel used to cook food
(Percentage)

Category	Percentage
Gas and other fuel 1/	41,6
Firewood 2/	23,6
Gas only 3/	22,3
Other 4/	11,6
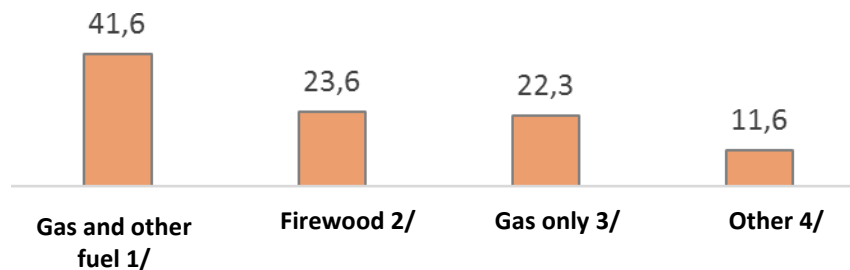
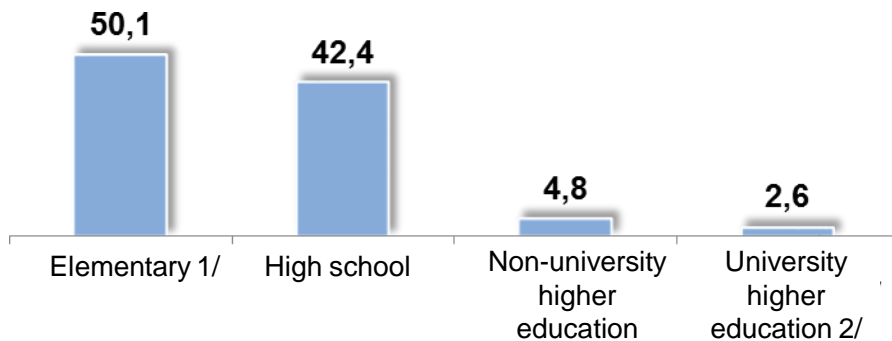1/ In addition to gas (LPG and Natural) they use firewood, charcoal and electricity.
2/ Including also dry branches, corn stover, etc.
3/ Including LPG and natural gas.
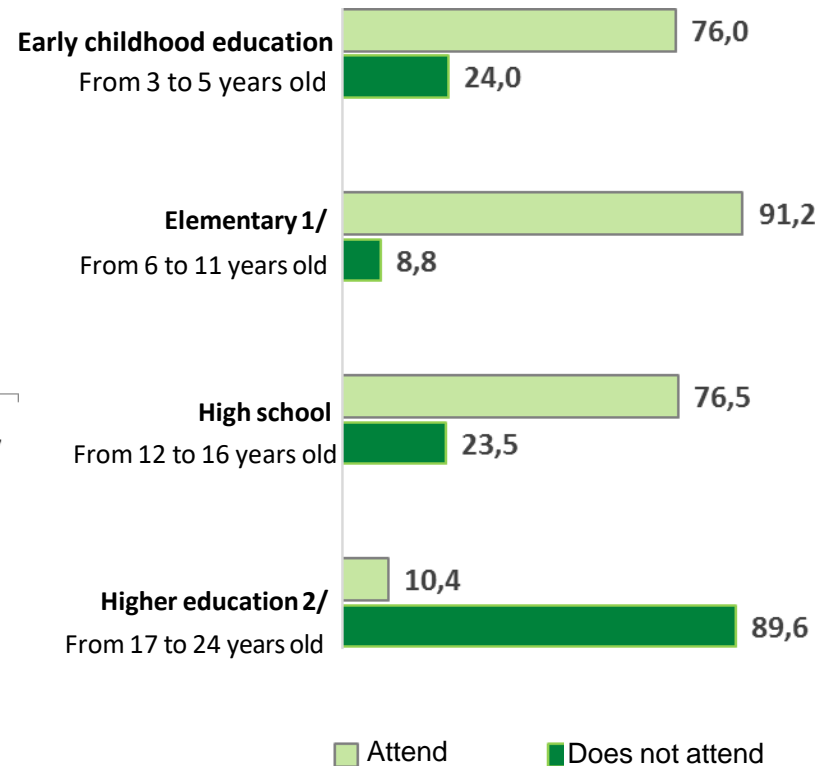4/ Households using charcoal or kerosene or more than one polluting fuel to cook food.

Source: INEI – National Household Survey, 2017.

Peru: Profile of poor people, 2017

Level of education attained by poor population aged 15 years and older
(Percentage)

Level	Percentage
Elementary 1/	50,1
High school	42,4
Non-university higher education	4,8
University higher education 2/	2,6

1/ Including early childhood education, special basic education and those with no education level.
2/ Including postgraduate studies.

Poor population aged 3 to 24 years old by net attendance to the education system
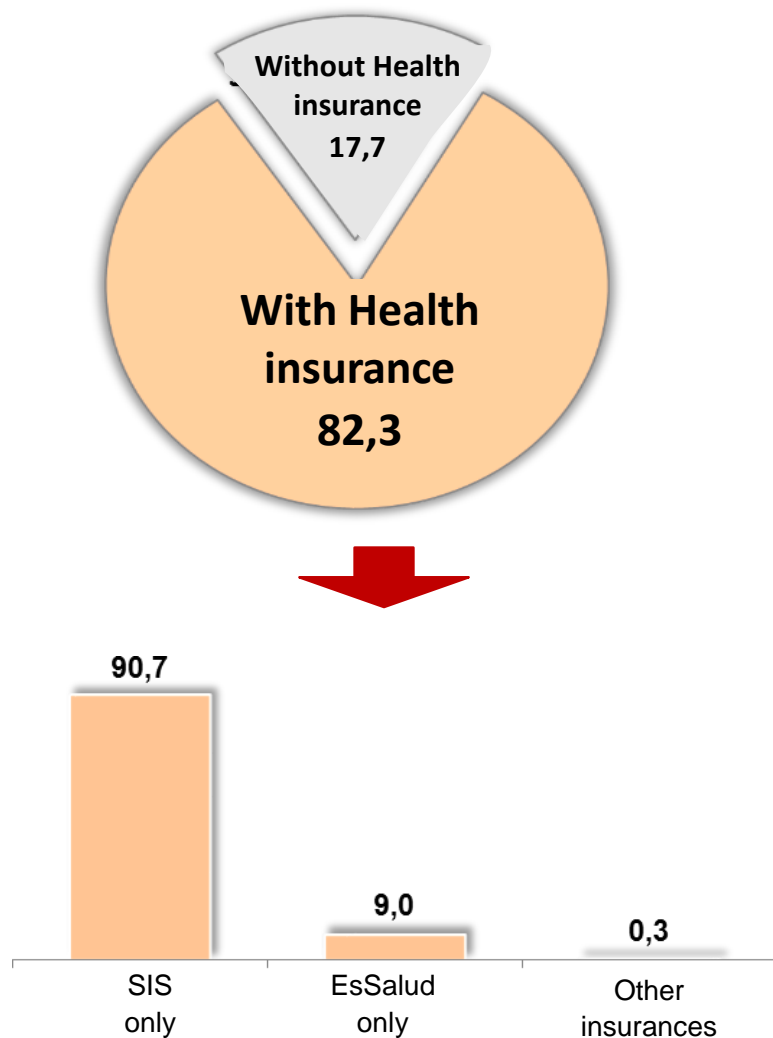(Percentage)

Early childhood education From 3 to 5 years old — Attend: 76,0 — Does not attend: 24,0

Elementary 1/ From 6 to 11 years old — Attend: 91,2 — Does not attend: 8,8

High school From 12 to 16 years old — Attend: 76,5 — Does not attend: 23,5

Higher education 2/ From 17 to 24 years old — Attend: 10,4 — Does not attend: 89,6

☐ Attend   ■ Does not attend
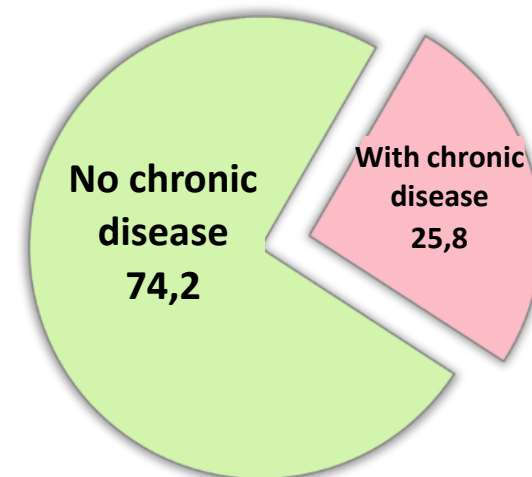
1/ Including special basic education.
2/ Including University and non-university higher education.

Peru: Profile of poor people, 2017

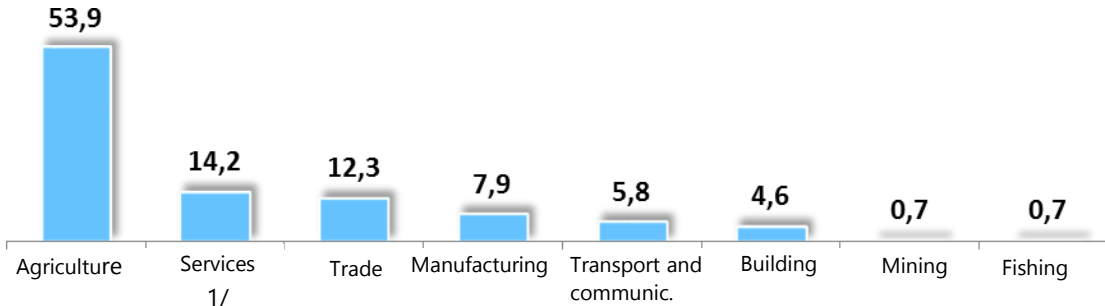**Poor population with health insurance, by type of insurance**
(Percentage)

Without Health insurance
17,7

With Health insurance
82,3

90,7

9,0

0,3

SIS only

EsSalud only

Other insurances

Poor population with chronic disease
(Percentage)

No chronic disease
74,2

With chronic disease
25,8

1/ Including arthritis, high blood pressure, asthma, rheumatism, diabetes, among others.

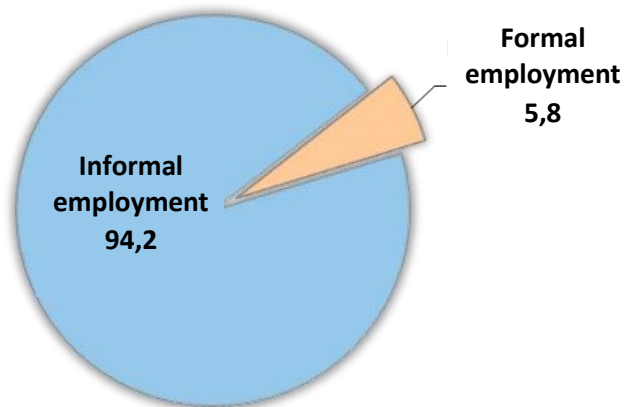# Peru: Profile of poor people, 2017

Employed poor population aged 14 years and older by field of work
(Percentage)

| Agriculture	Services 1/	Trade	Manufacturing	Transport and communic.	Building	Mining	Fishing
53,9	14,2	12,3	7,9	5,8	4,6	0,7	0,7

1/ Including activities such as: Gas and Electricity Services, Restaurants and Hotels, Financial Intermediation, Public Sector, Health, Education etc.

Employed poor population aged 14 years and older according to formality condition in employment
(Percentage)

Informal employment 94,2

Formal employment 5,8

Employed poor population aged 14 years and older affiliated to a pension system
(Percentage)

Non affiliated to a pension system 88, 0

Affiliated to a pension system 12,0

AFP	Act No. 19990	Act No. 20530	Other system
69,0	27,0	1,5	2,5
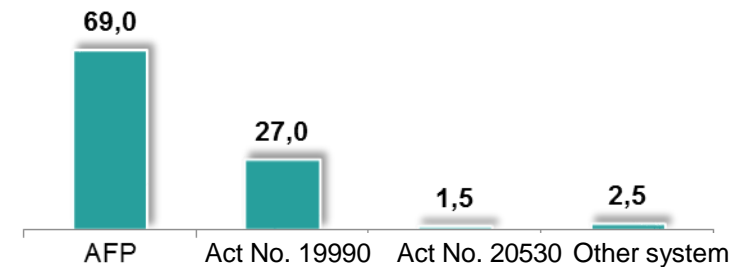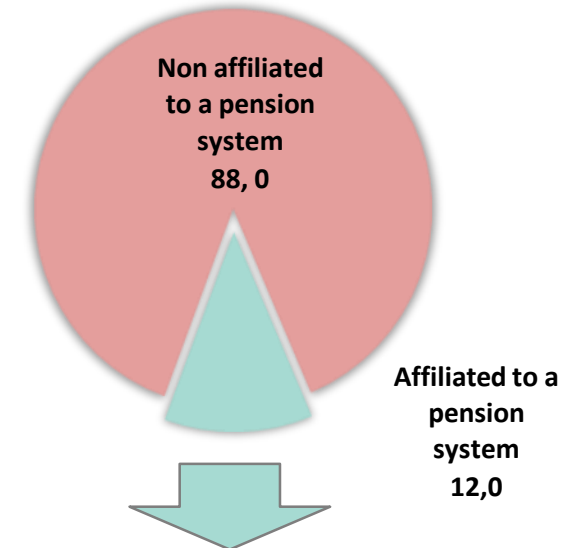
Peru: Profile of poor people, 2017

Employed poor population by employment category
(Percentage)

Self-employed

Dependent employees

61,9	38,1

Self-employed worker: 97,2
Employer: 2,8

Worker: 72,6
Employee: 21,9
Domestic worker: 5,6

Peru: Profile of poor people, 2017

Poor households with vulnerable population
(Percentage)

	Children and teenagers under 18 years old	At least one member of the household is elderly	At least one member of the household has a disability
Have	75,8	27,5	17,5
Do not have	24,2	72,5	82,5
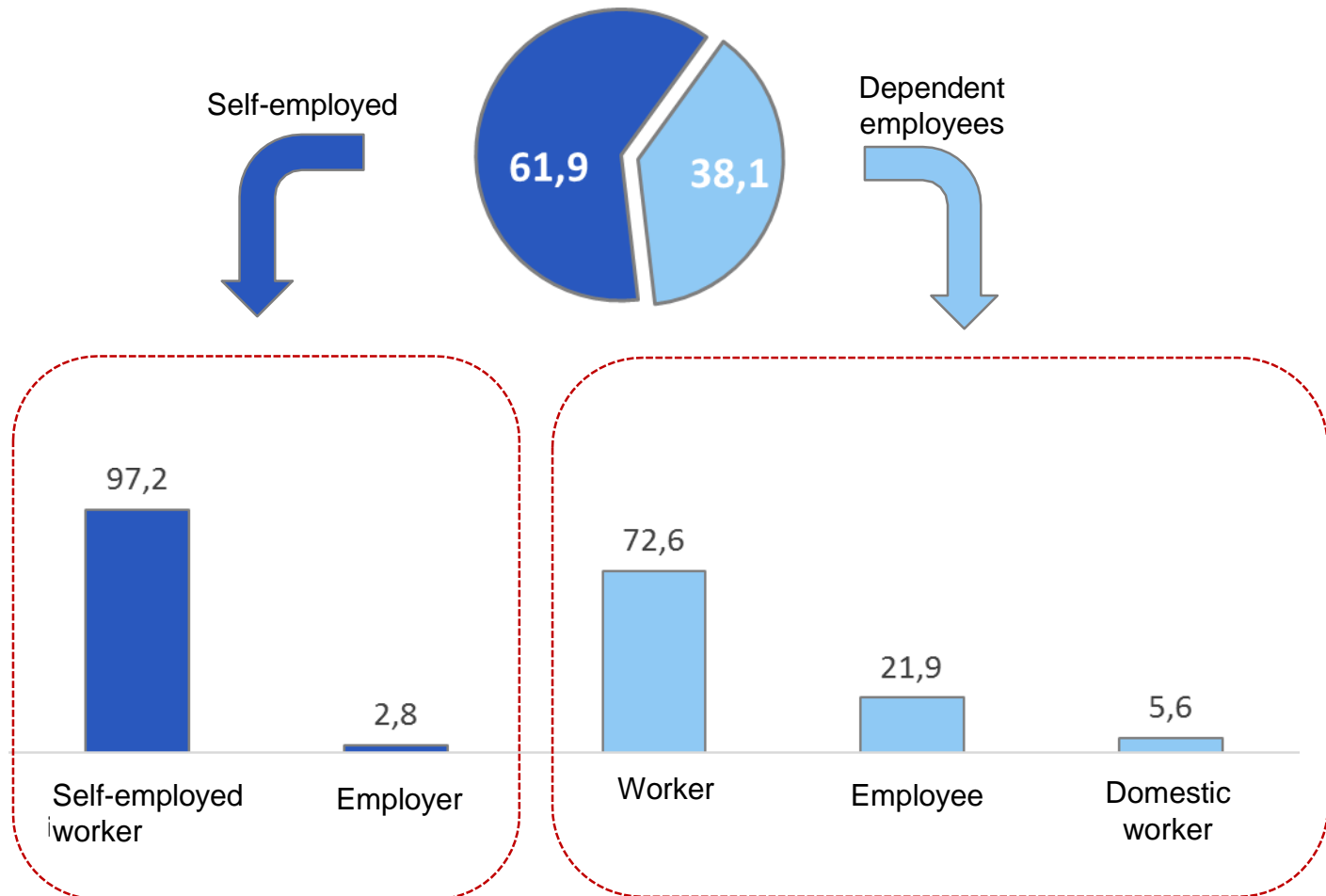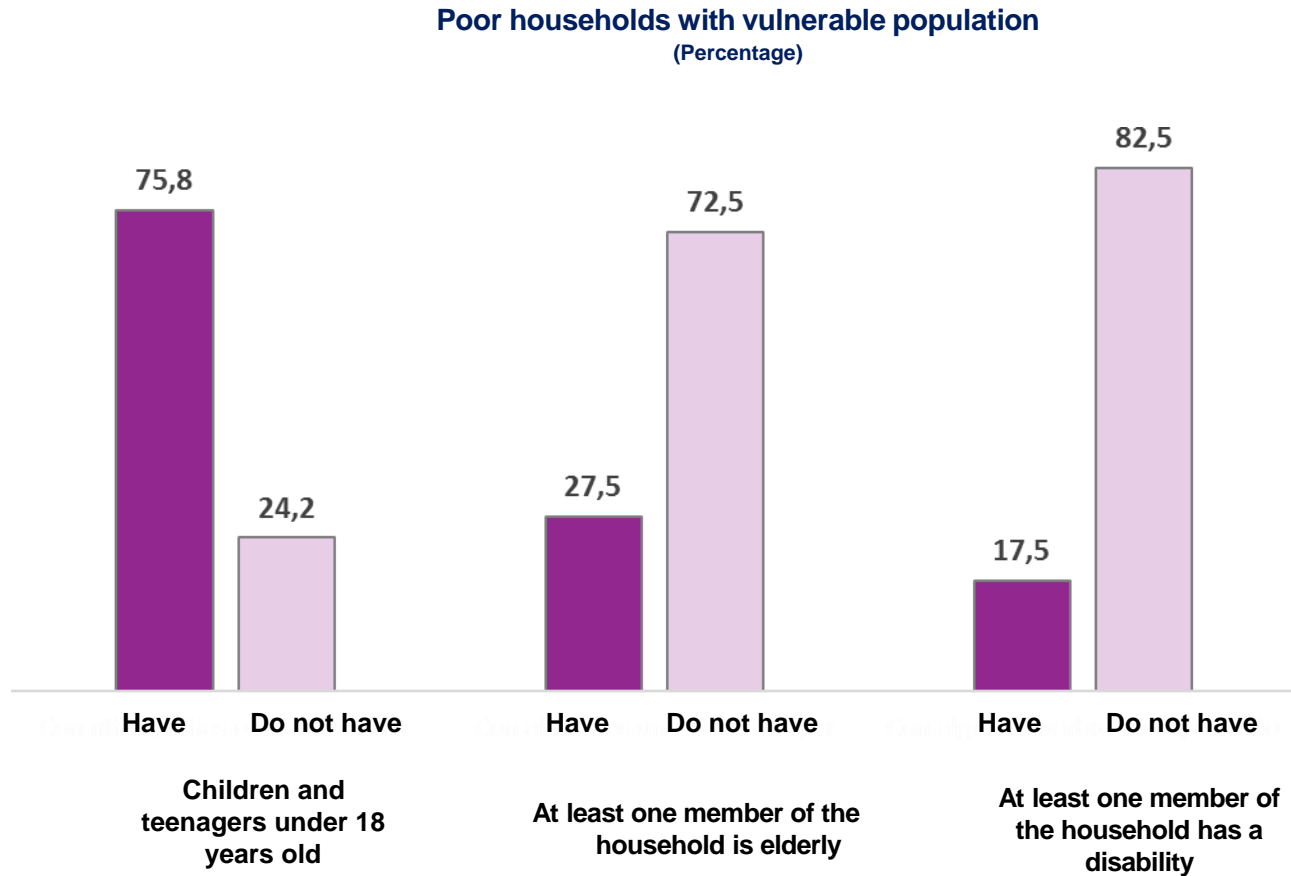
OTHER DIMENSIONS OF POVERTY

Peru: Evolution of poverty by Unsatisfied Basic Needs, 2007-2017
(Percentage)
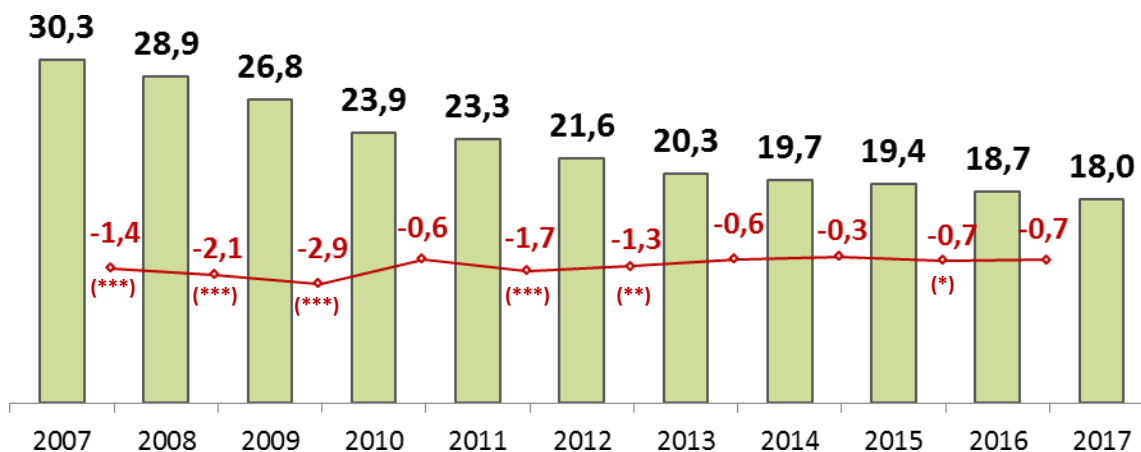
2017

Chart (Percentage):
- 2007: 30,3 — -1,4 (***)
- 2008: 28,9 — -2,1 (***)
- 2009: 26,8 — -2,9 (***)
- 2010: 23,9 — -0,6
- 2011: 23,3 — -1,7 (***)
- 2012: 21,6 — -1,3 (**)
- 2013: 20,3 — -0,6
- 2014: 19,7 — -0,3
- 2015: 19,4 — -0,7 (*)
- 2016: 18,7 — -0,7
- 2017: 18,0

Map legend — Percentage:
- 40,0 - 55,6
- 30,0 - 35,3
- 20,0 - 29,1
- 10,0 - 19,3
- 8,1 - 9,6

* Significant difference (p < 0,10).
** Highly significant difference (p < 0,0 5).
*** Very highly significant difference (p < 0,01).
Source: INEI - National Household Survey, 2007-2017.
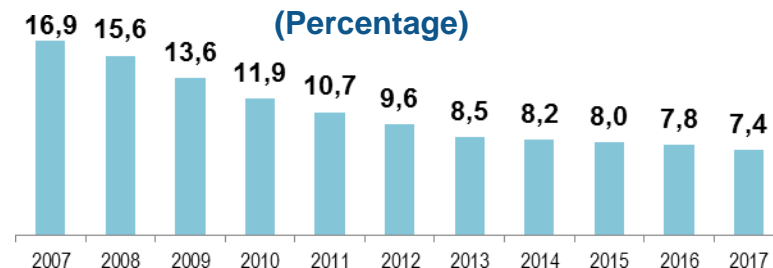
Peru: Evolution of Unsatisfied Basic Needs components: 2007-2017

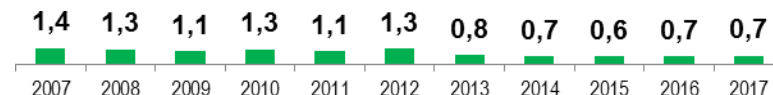### Population living in households with unsuitable physical characteristics (Percentage)

2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
9,1	9,0	8,1	7,2	7,4	6,8	6,9	6,7	6,5	6,3	6,0
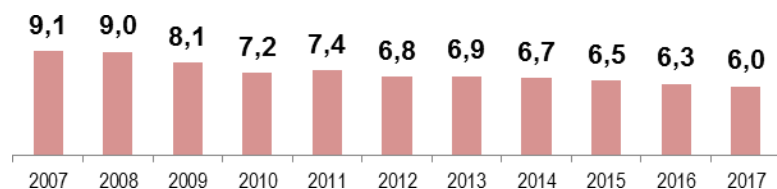
Population living in households without bathrooms (Percentage)

2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
16,9	15,6	13,6	11,9	10,7	9,6	8,5	8,2	8,0	7,8	7,4

Population living in overcrowded households (Percentage)

2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
12,3	11,6	11,0	9,6	9,6	8,9	8,3	7,6	7,4	7,3	7,0
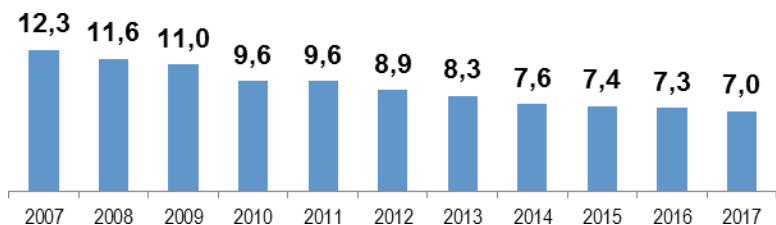
Population living in households with children not attending school (Percentage)

2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
1,4	1,3	1,1	1,3	1,1	1,3	0,8	0,7	0,6	0,7	0,7

Population living in households with a high level of financial dependency (Percentage)

2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
1,3	1,4	1,1	0,9	1,1	0,9	0,9	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,1
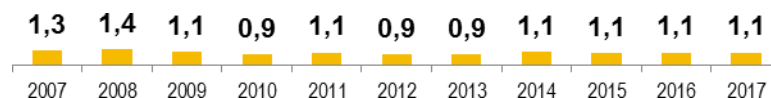
Peru: Population not having access to public water supply or a basin for public use, 2007-2017

(Percentage)
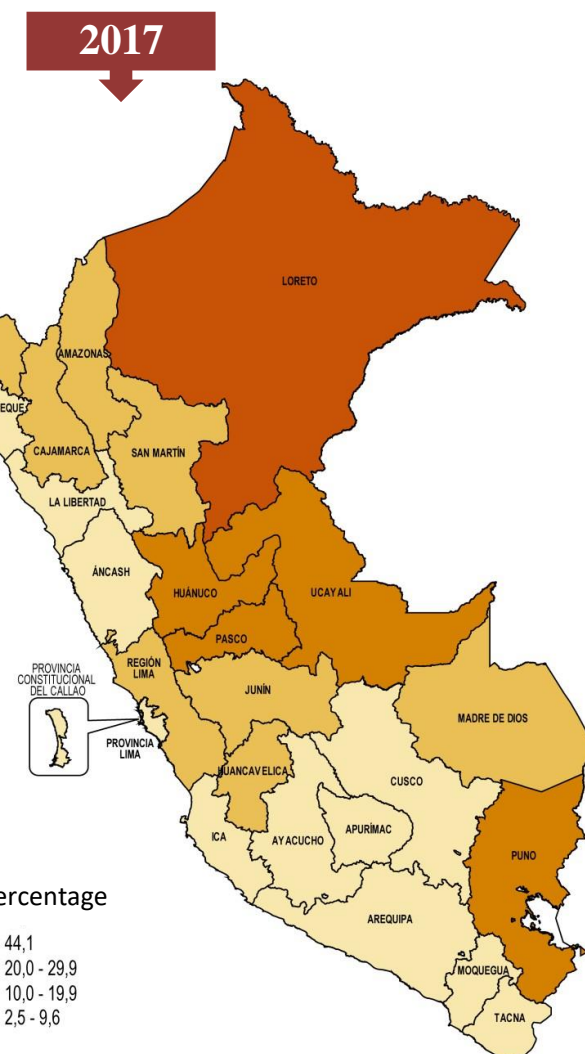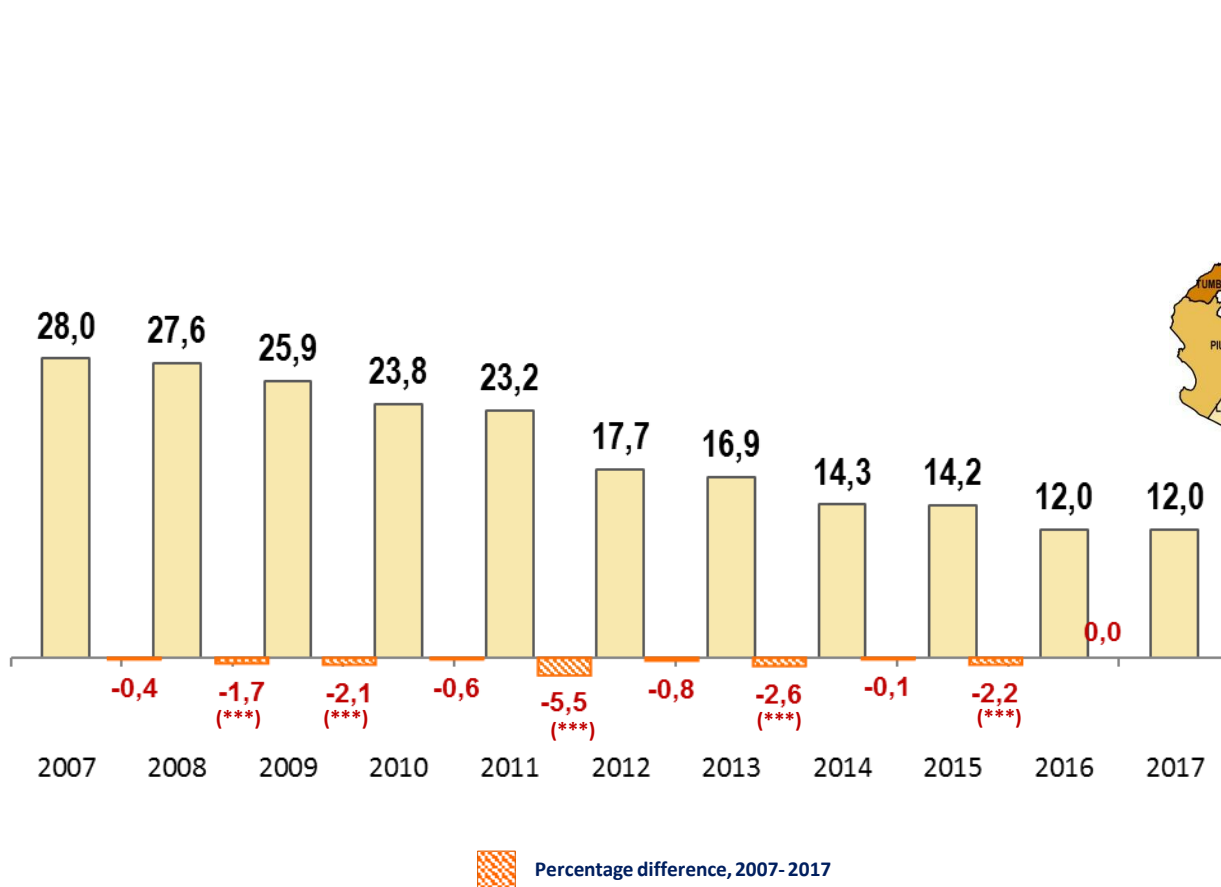
2017

2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
28,0	27,6	25,9	23,8	23,2	17,7	16,9	14,3	14,2	12,0	12,0

Percentage difference:
-0,4 | -1,7 (***) | -2,1 (***) | -0,6 | -5,5 (***) | -0,8 | -2,6 (***) | -0,1 | -2,2 (***) | 0,0

▨ Percentage difference, 2007- 2017

Percentage
- 🟧 44,1
- 🟧 20,0 - 29,9
- 🟨 10,0 - 19,9
- ⬜ 2,5 - 9,6

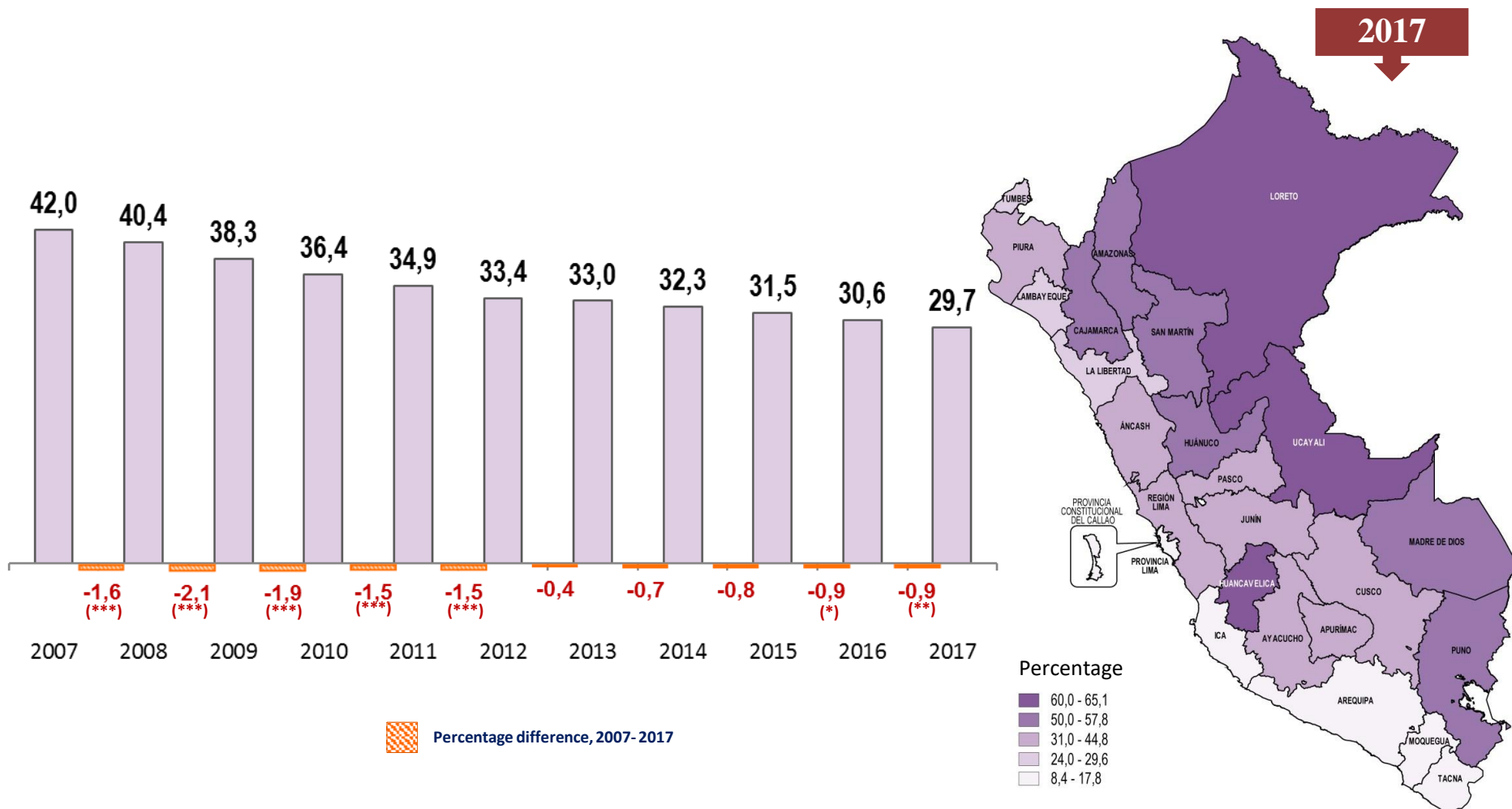* Significant difference (p < 0,10).
** Highly significant difference (p < 0,0 5).
*** Very highly significant difference (p < 0,01).
Source: INEI - National Household Survey, 2007-2017.

Peru: Population without access to public sewage, 2007-2017

(Percentage)

Year	Value	Difference
2007	42,0	
2008	40,4	-1,6 (***)
2009	38,3	-2,1 (***)
2010	36,4	-1,9 (***)
2011	34,9	-1,5 (***)
2012	33,4	-1,5 (***)
2013	33,0	-0,4
2014	32,3	-0,7
2015	31,5	-0,8
2016	30,6	-0,9 (*)
2017	29,7	-0,9 (**)

Percentage difference, 2007- 2017

2017

Percentage
- 60,0 - 65,1
- 50,0 - 57,8
- 31,0 - 44,8
- 24,0 - 29,6
- 8,4 - 17,8

* Significant difference (p < 0,10).
** Highly significant difference (p < 0,0 5).
*** Very highly significant difference (p < 0,01).
Source: INEI - National Household Survey, 2007-2017.
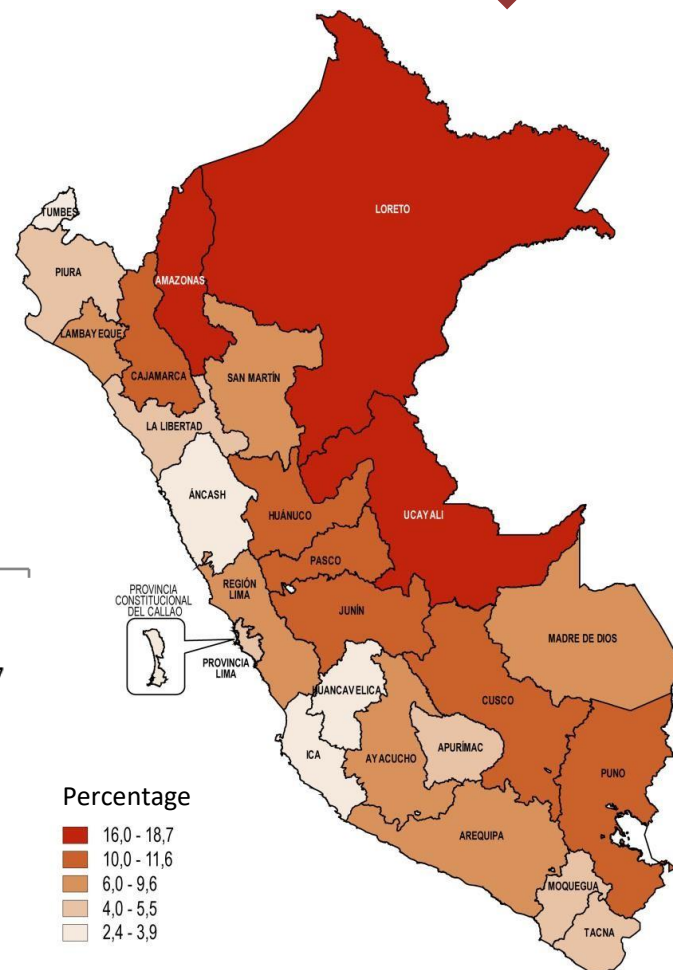
Peru: Population living in overcrowded households, 2007-2017

(Percentage)
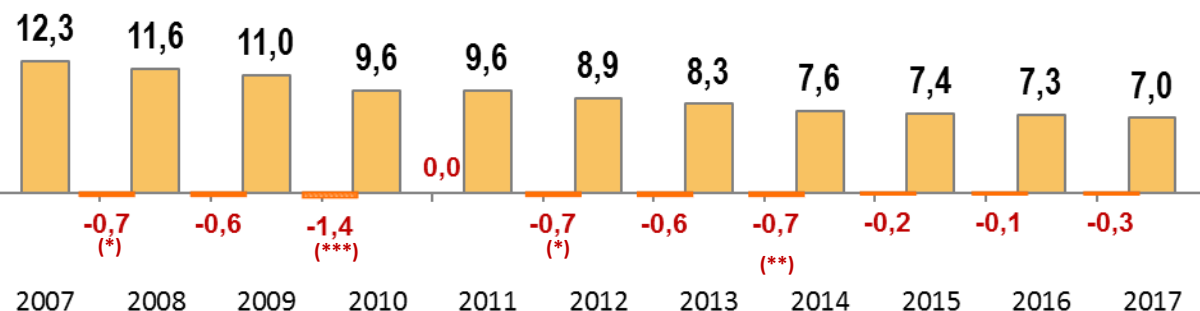
2017

2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
12,3	11,6	11,0	9,6	9,6	8,9	8,3	7,6	7,4	7,3	7,0
	-0,7 (*)	-0,6	-1,4 (***)	0,0	-0,7 (*)	-0,6	-0,7 (**)	-0,2	-0,1	-0,3

Percentage difference, 2007-2017

Percentage
- 16,0 - 18,7
- 10,0 - 11,6
- 6,0 - 9,6
- 4,0 - 5,5
- 2,4 - 3,9

* Significant difference (p < 0,10).
** Highly significant difference (p < 0,0 5).
*** Very highly significant difference (p < 0,01).
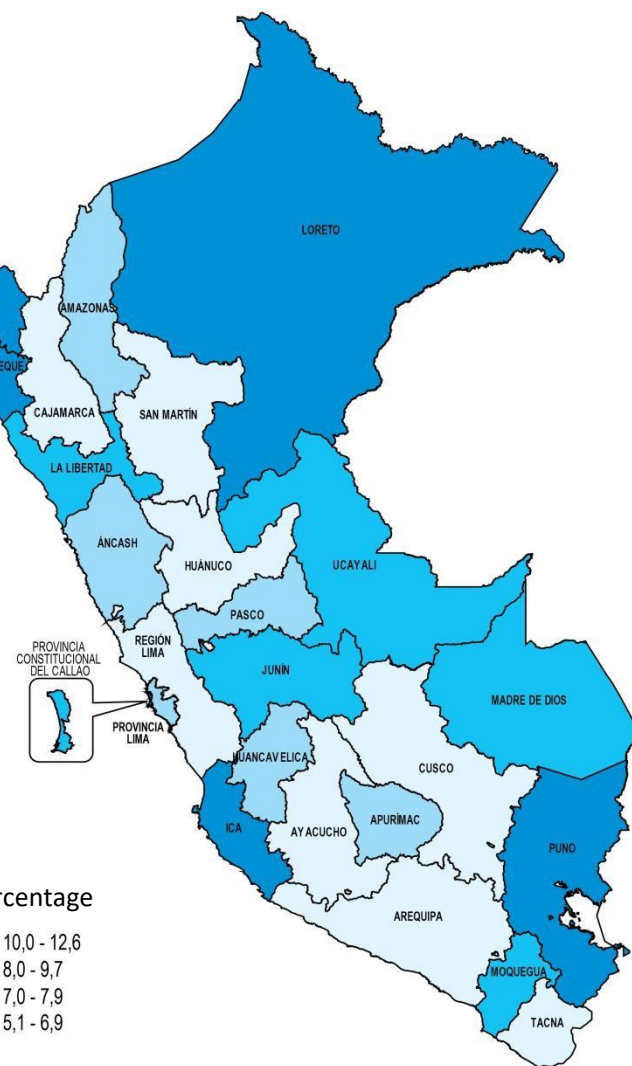**Source: INEI - National Household Survey, 2007-2017.**

Peru: Net non-attendance rate of elementary education for population aged 6 to 11 years old, 2007-2017
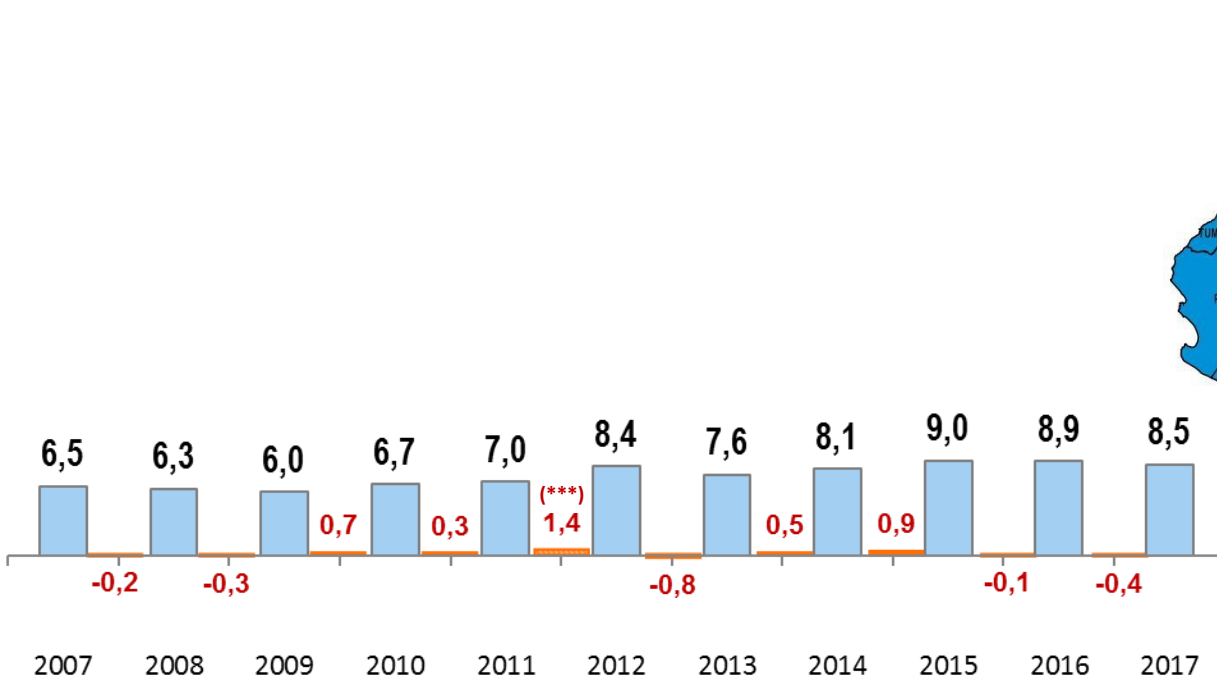
(Percentage)

2017

Chart values by year:

2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
6,5	6,3	6,0	6,7	7,0	8,4	7,6	8,1	9,0	8,9	8,5

Percentage differences: -0,2 -0,3 0,7 0,3 (***) 1,4 -0,8 0,5 0,9 -0,1 -0,4

Percentage difference, 2007-2017

Percentage
- 10,0 - 12,6
- 8,0 - 9,7
- 7,0 - 7,9
- 5,1 - 6,9

* Significant difference (p < 0,10).
** Highly significant difference (p < 0,0 5).
*** Very highly significant difference (p < 0,01).
Source: INEI - National Household Survey, 2007-2017.
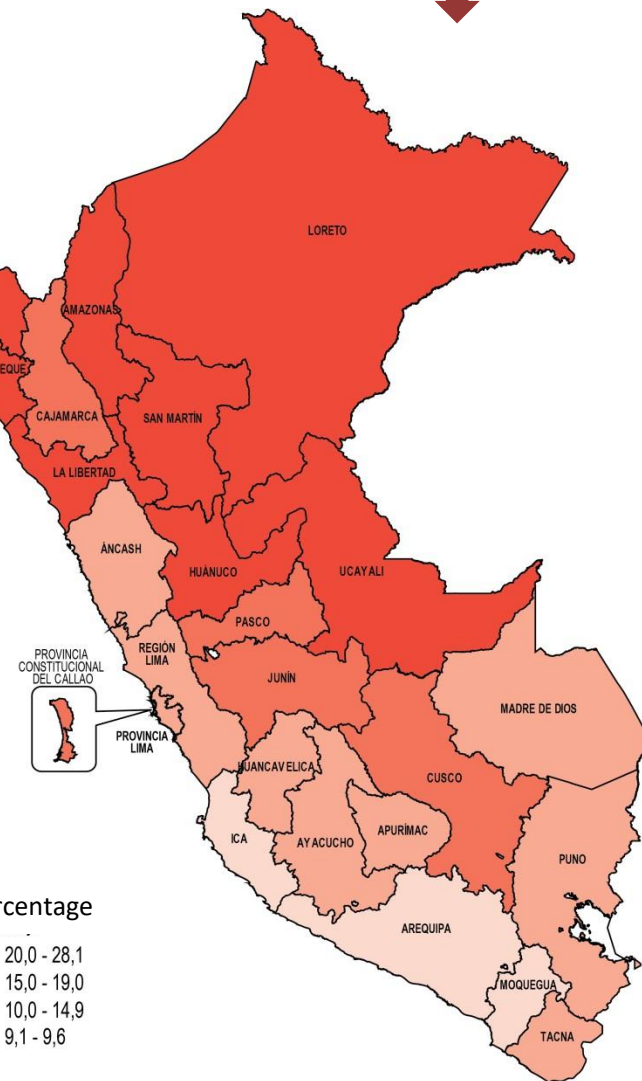
Peru: Net non-attendance rate of high school education for population aged 12 to 16 years old, 2007-2017
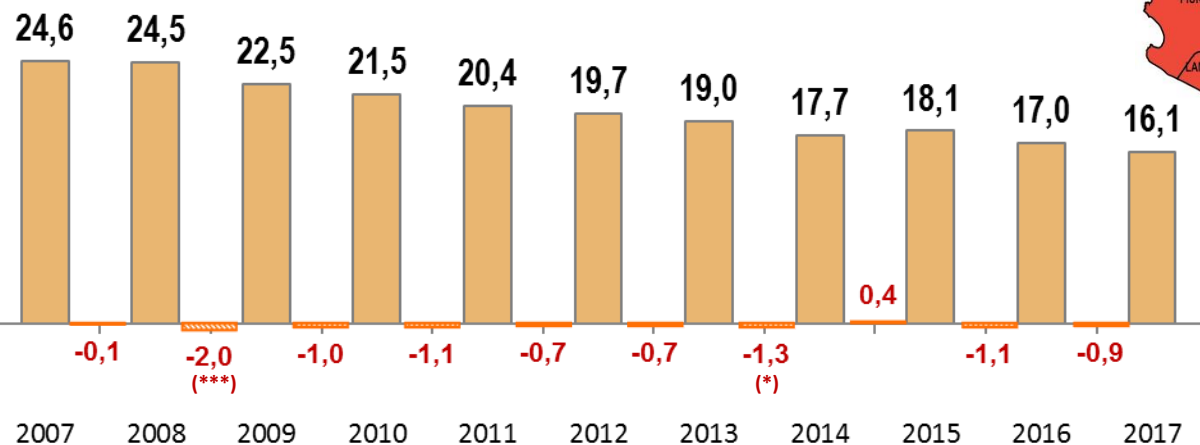
(Percentage)

2017

Year	Value	Difference
2007	24,6	-0,1
2008	24,5	-2,0 (***)
2009	22,5	-1,0
2010	21,5	-1,1
2011	20,4	-0,7
2012	19,7	-0,7
2013	19,0	-1,3 (*)
2014	17,7	0,4
2015	18,1	-1,1
2016	17,0	-0,9
2017	16,1	

Percentage difference, 2007- 2017

Percentage
- 20,0 - 28,1
- 15,0 - 19,0
- 10,0 - 14,9
- 9,1 - 9,6

* Significant difference (p < 0,10).
** Highly significant difference (p < 0,0 5).
*** Very highly significant difference (p < 0,01).
Source: INEI - National Household Survey, 2007-2017.

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