

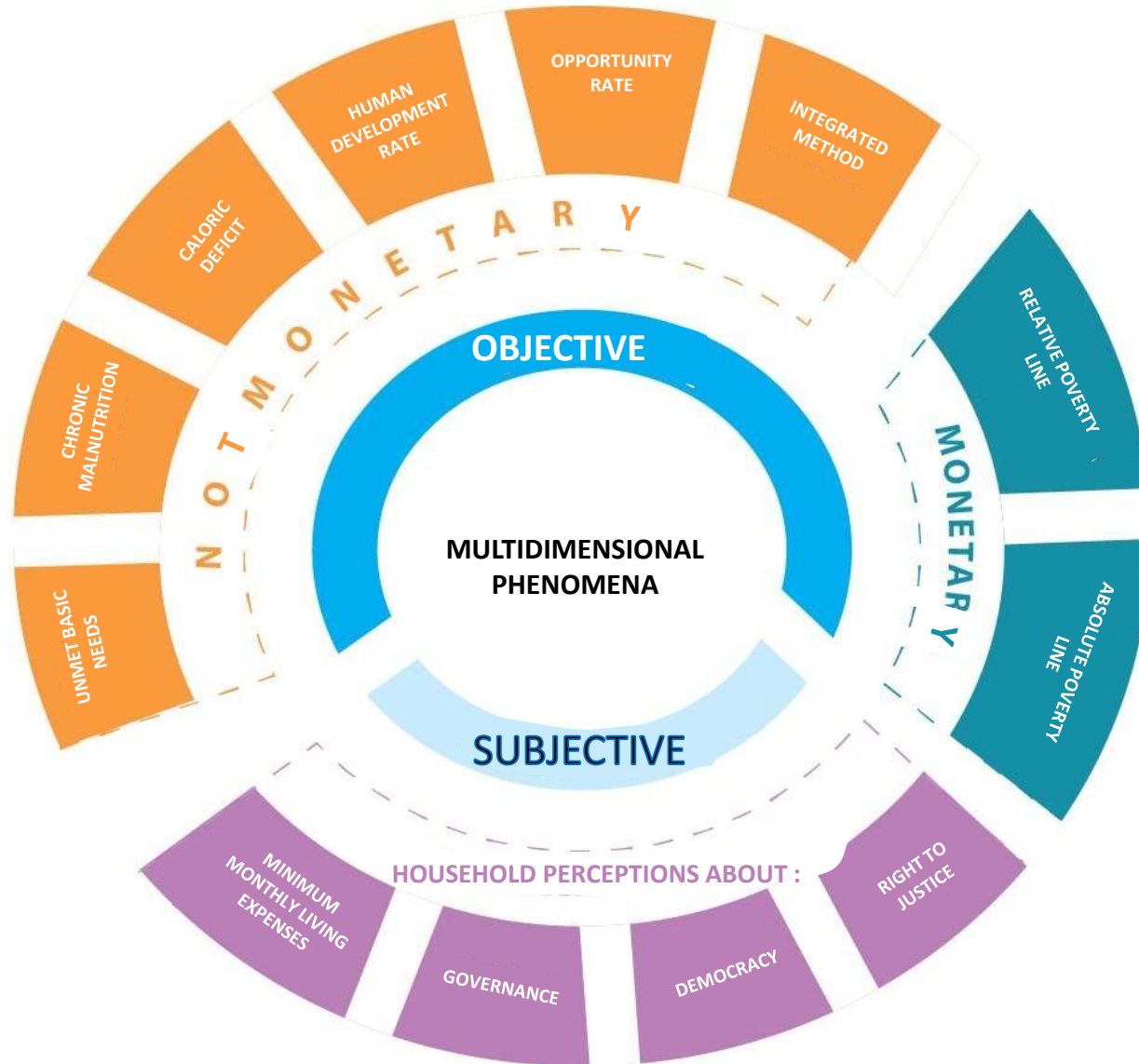


EVOLUTION OF MONETARY POVERTY IN PERU AS OF 2013

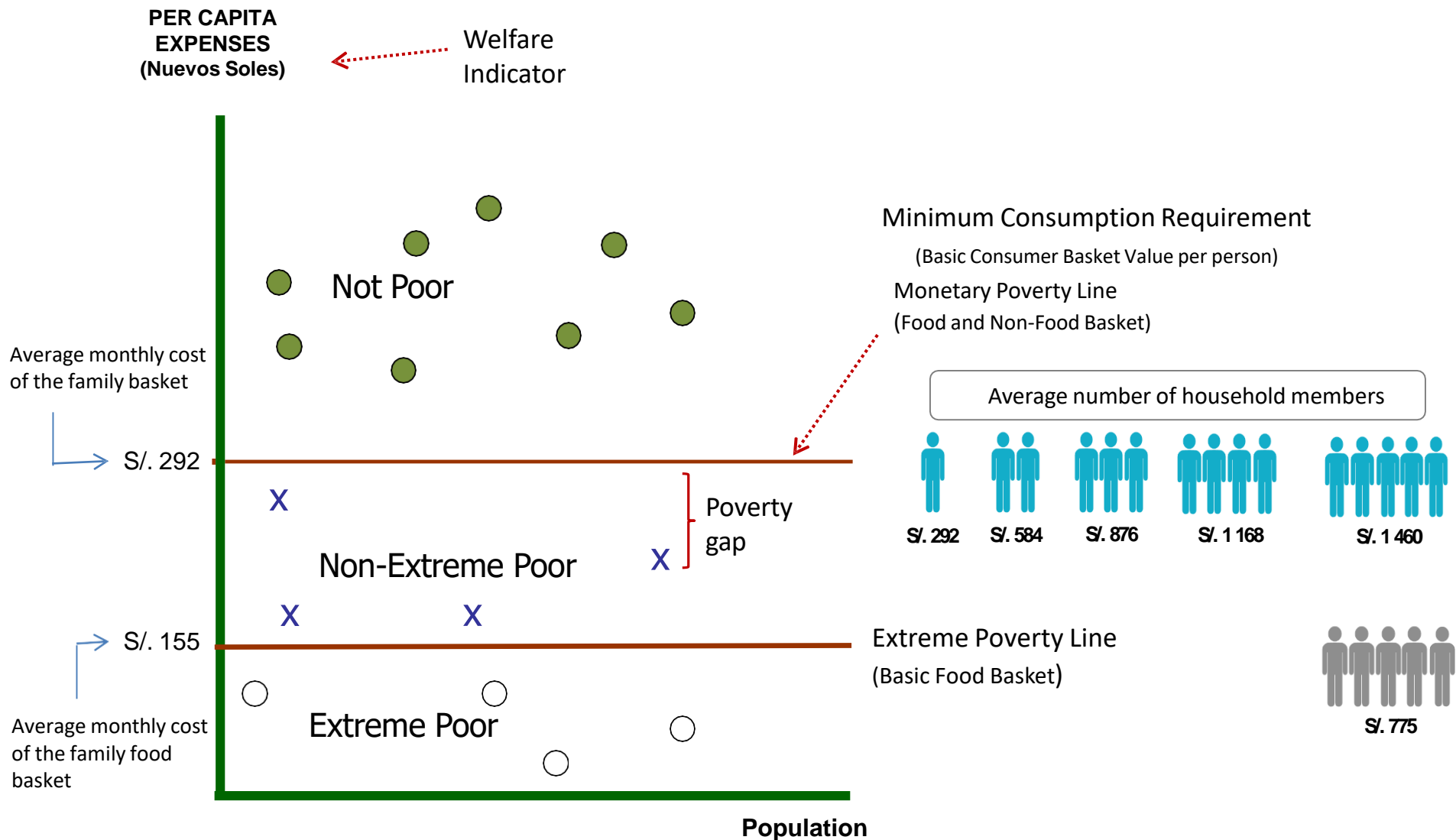
May - 2014

POVERTY APPROACHES

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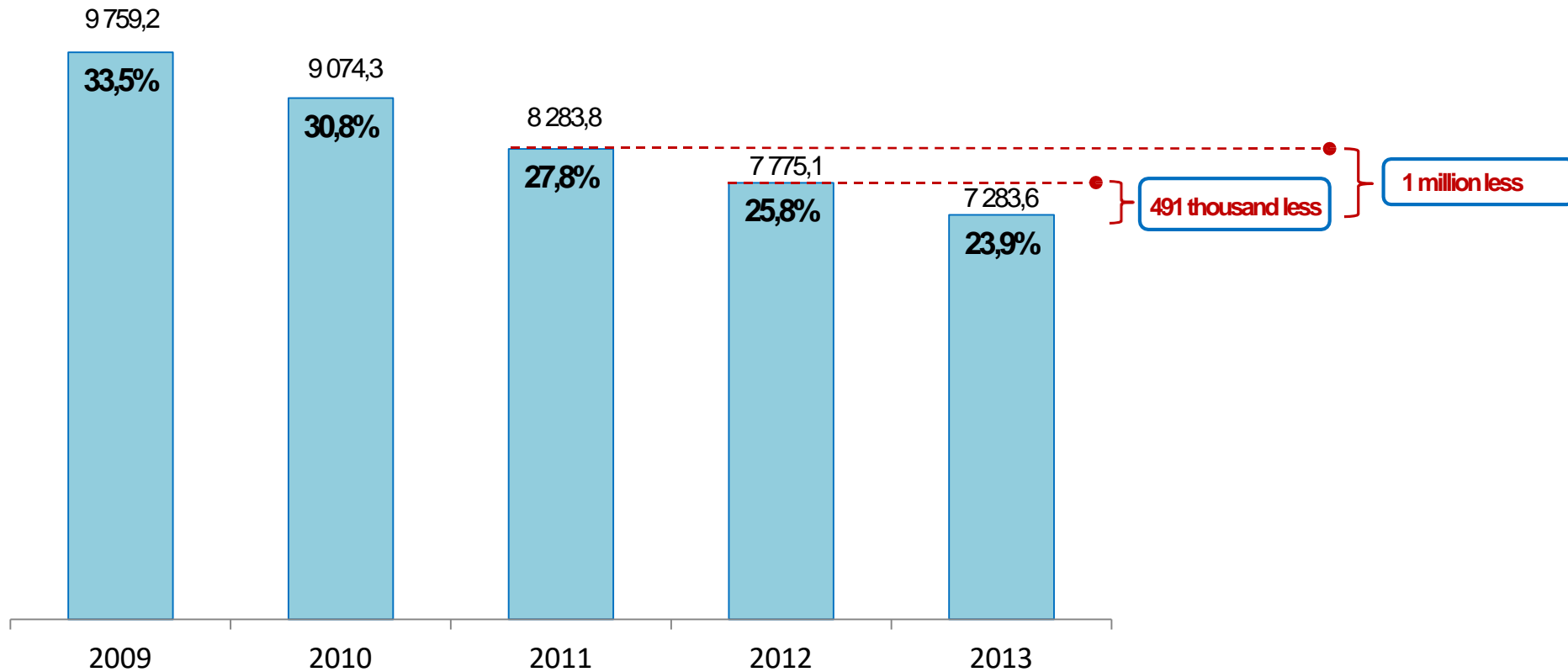
Monetary Poverty Measurement



In order to carry out daily activities, a person needs to ingest 2,119 calories per day.
The average monthly cost of these calories (food basket) was S/. 155 per month in 2013 .

Incidence of Monetary Poverty, 2009 – 2013

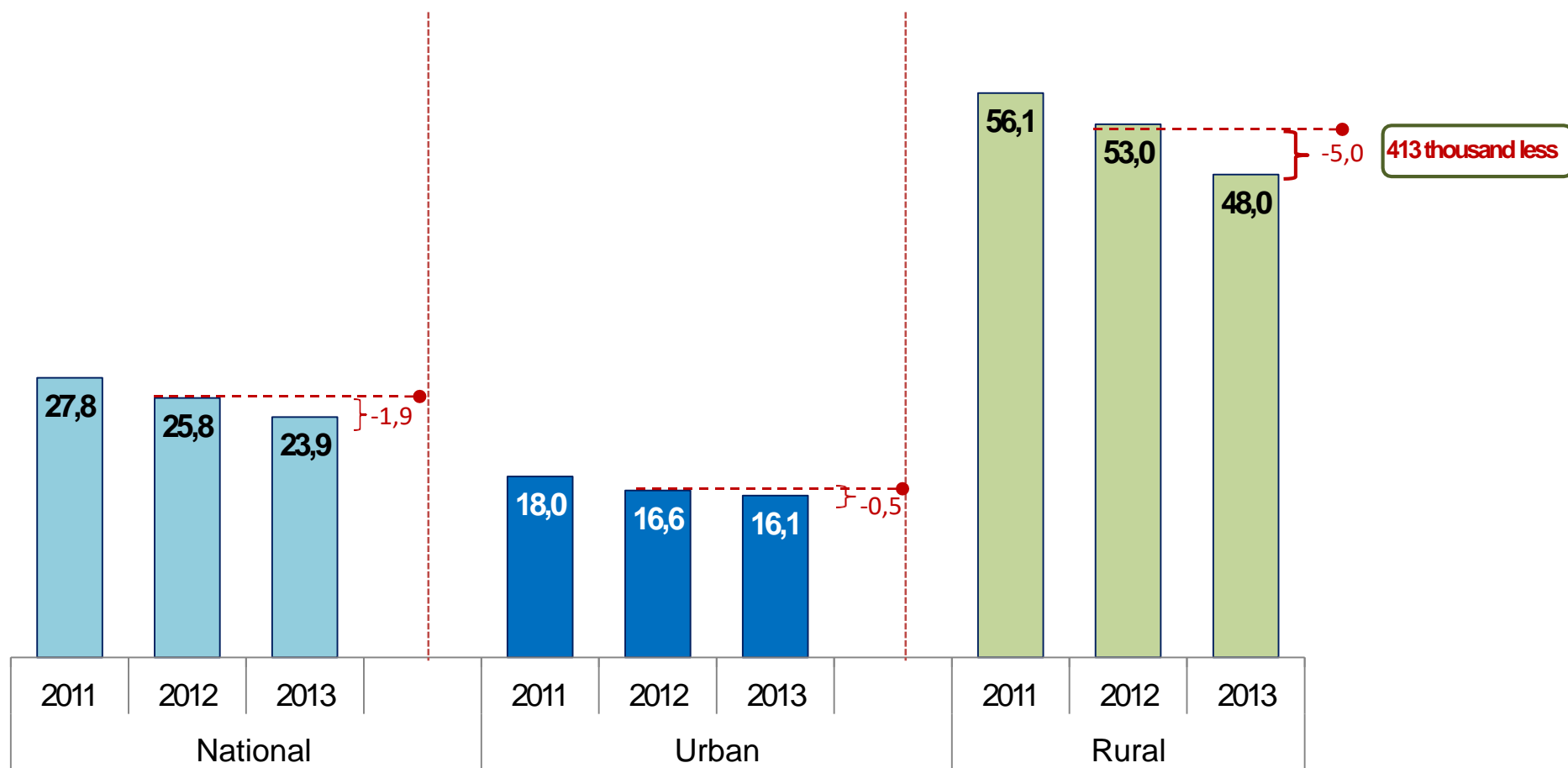
(Thousands)



Source: National Institute of Statistics and Informatics (INEI)- National Household Survey, 2009 - 2013

Incidence of Monetary Poverty by geographic area, 2011-2013

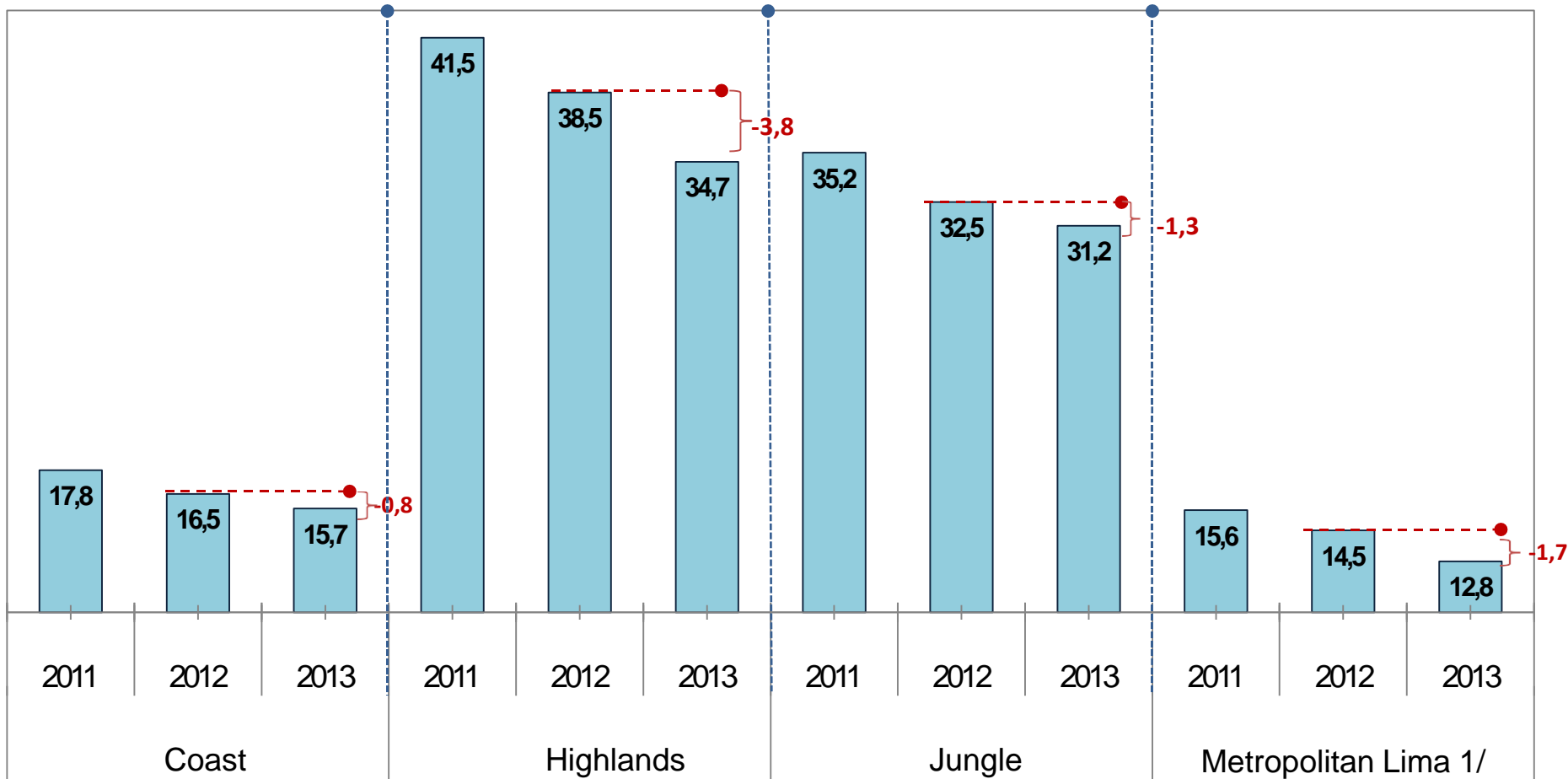
(Percentage)



Source: National Institute of Statistics and Informatics (INEI)- National Household Survey, 2011 - 2013

Incidence of Monetary Poverty by geographic domain, 2011-2013

(Percentage)

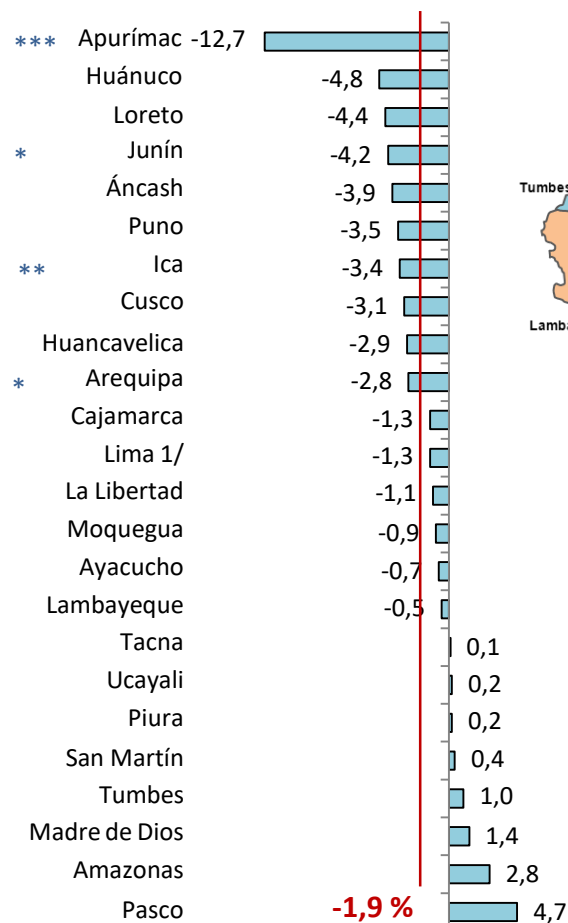


1/ Including Lima and Callao provinces.

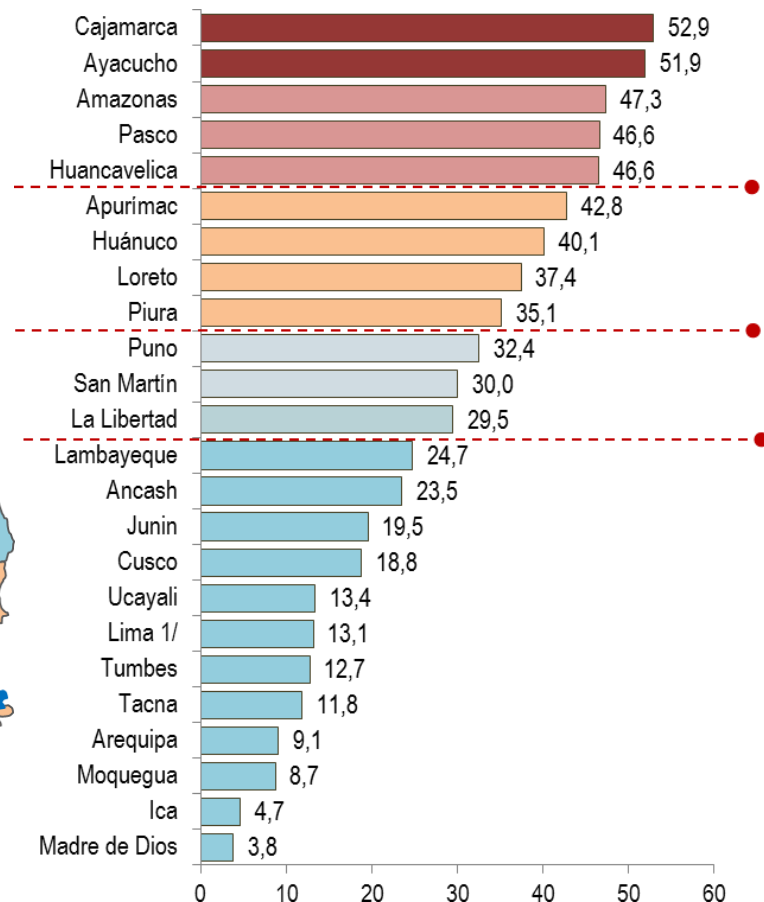
Source: National Institute of Statistics and Informatics (INEI)- National Household Survey, 2011 - 2013

Incidence of Monetary Poverty by region groups, 2012 - 2013

EVOLUCION OF MONETARY POVERTY BY REGION, 2012- 2013
(Percentage points)



GROUPS OF REGIONS WITH STATISTICALLY SIMILAR LEVELS OF MONETARY POVERTY



* Significant difference ($p < 0.10$).

** Highly significant difference ($p < 0.05$).

*** Very highly significant difference ($p < 0.01$).

Source: National Institute of Statistics and Informatics (INEI)- National Household Survey, 2012 - 2013.

Incidence of Monetary Poverty by regions, 2010, 2011, 2012 and 2013

Year 2010



Year 2011



Year 2012



Year 2013



Percentage

- 50,0 and over
- 30,0 to less than 50,0
- Less than 30,0

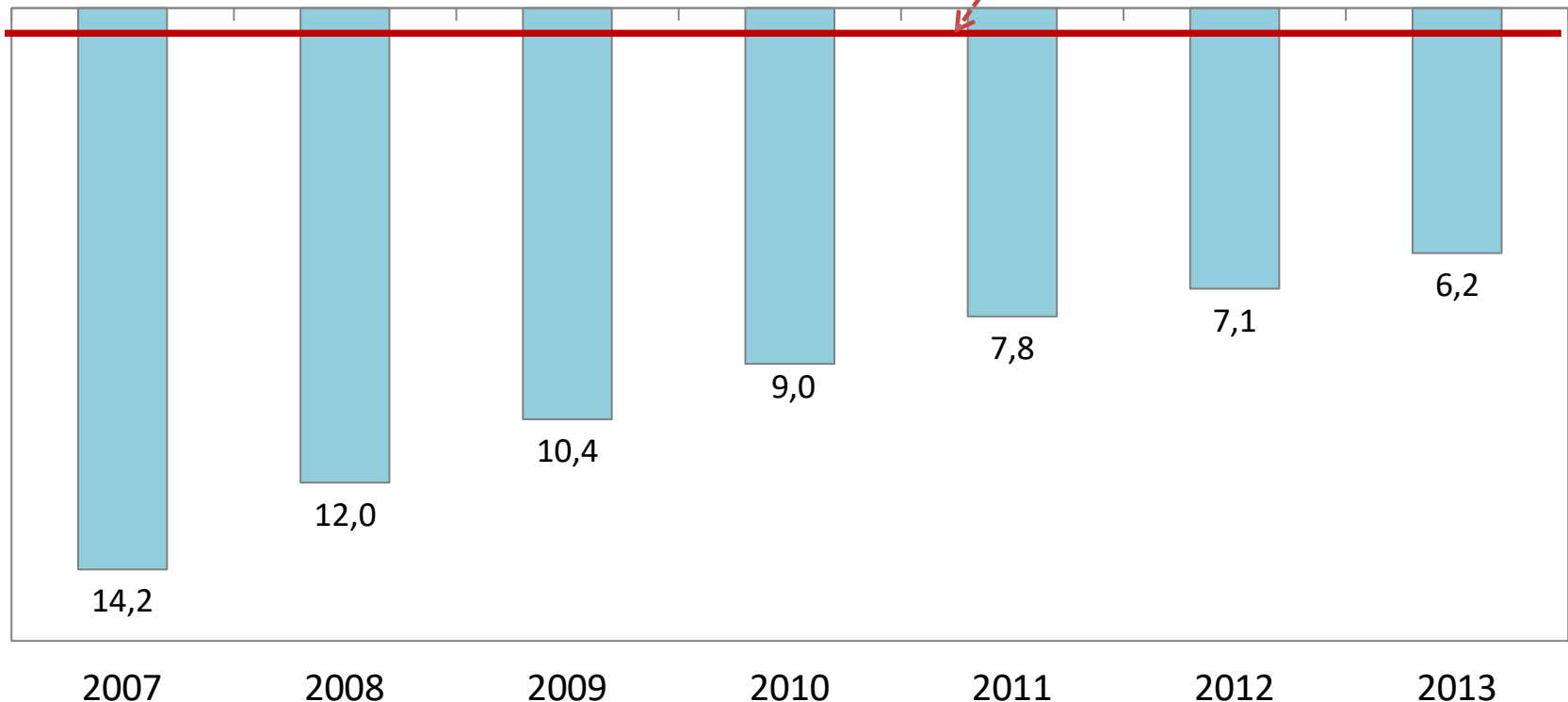
1/ Including the Constitutional Province of Callao

Source: National Institute of Statistics and Informatics (INEI)- National Household Survey, 2010-2013

Monetary Poverty Gap, 2007 – 2013

(Percentage)

Poverty Line or
Basic Consumption Basket

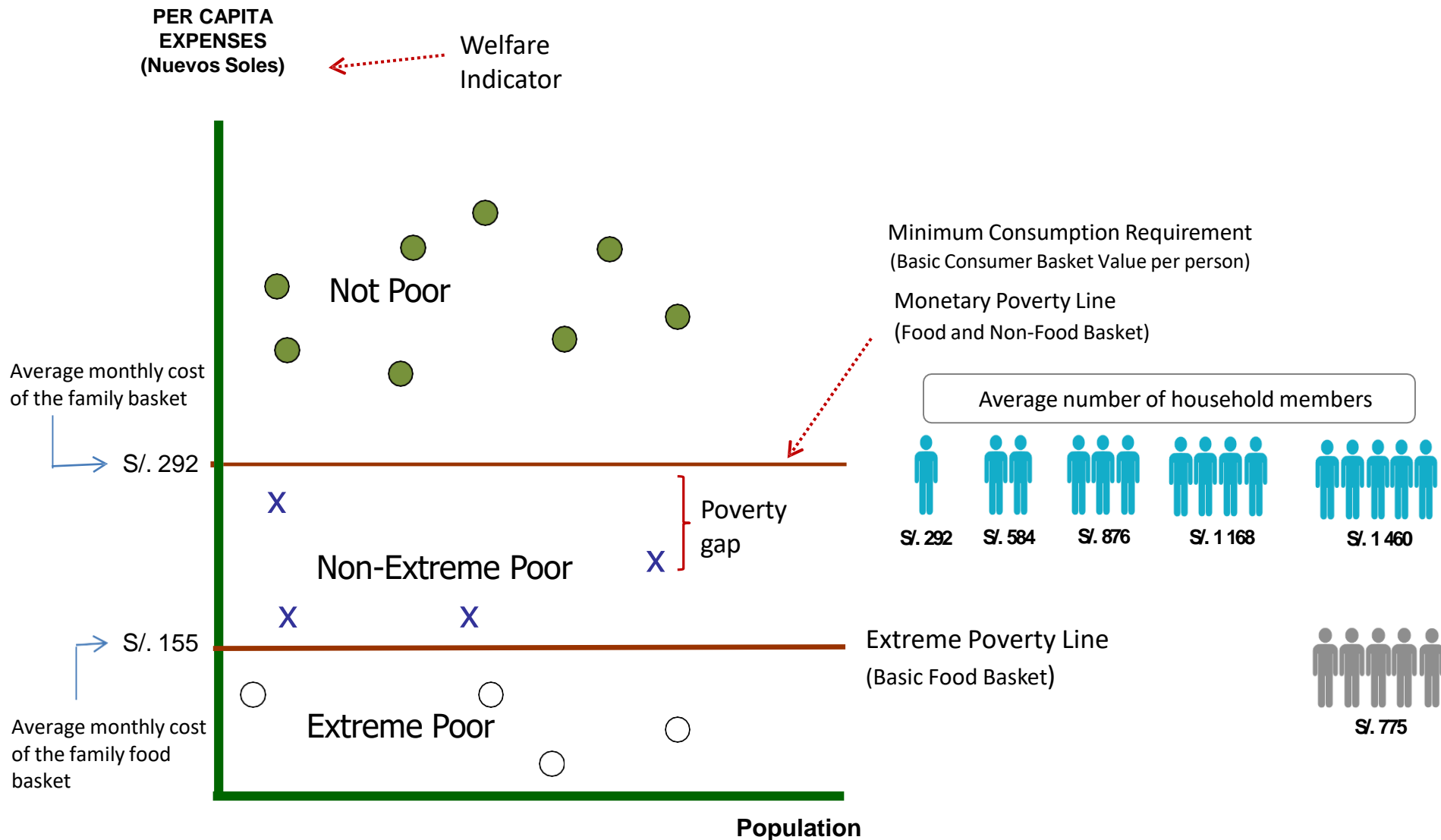


The poverty gap is defined as the amount of spending that a poor person lacks to cover the cost of the basic consumption basket or to reach the poverty line. This figure has been decreasing steadily in recent years. Even though they have not been brought out of poverty, there has been an improvement in the living conditions of the poor.

A decorative graphic on the left side of the slide. It features a large, light blue rectangular area. Overlapping the right edge of this area is a smaller, solid blue square. A thin horizontal line extends from the left side of this blue square, passing through it and ending at a small teal square on the right. Below the teal square, a small orange square is visible.

Extreme monetary poverty

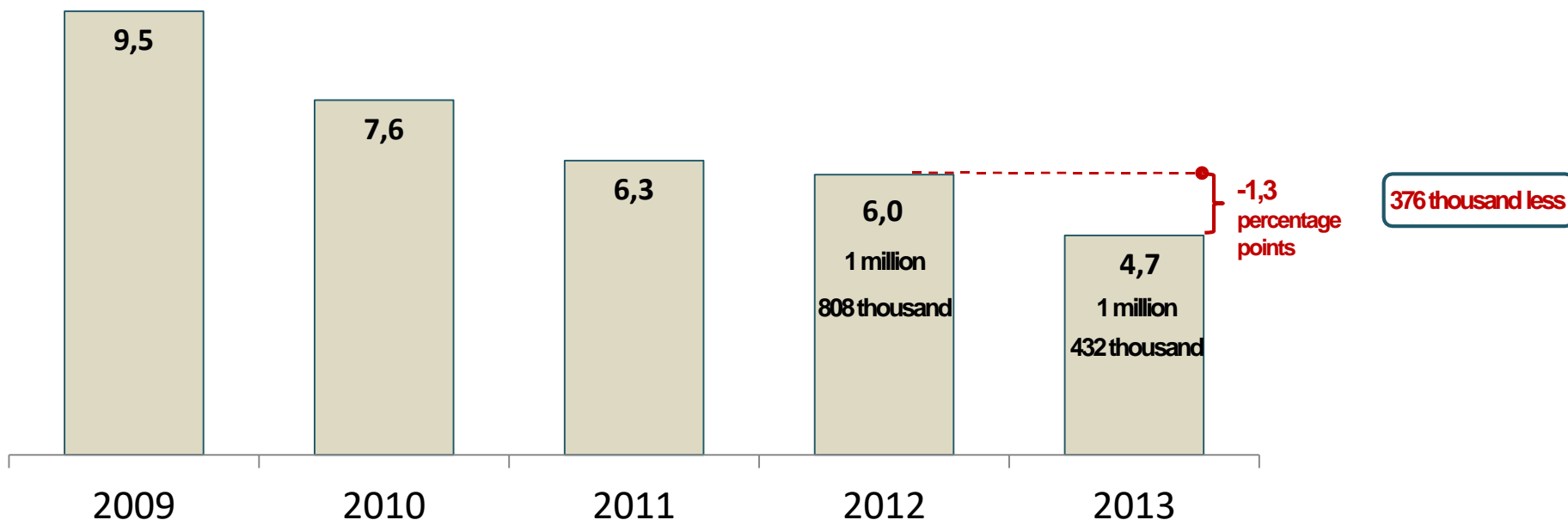
Monetary Poverty Measurement



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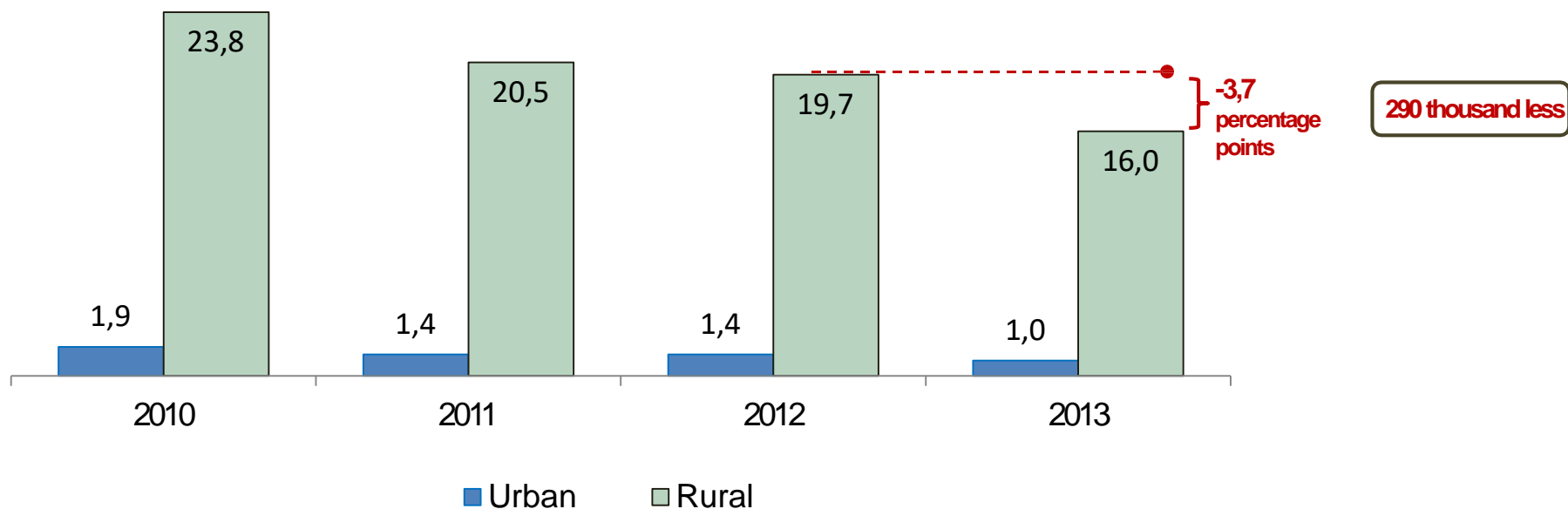
Incidence of Extreme Monetary Poverty, 2009 - 2013

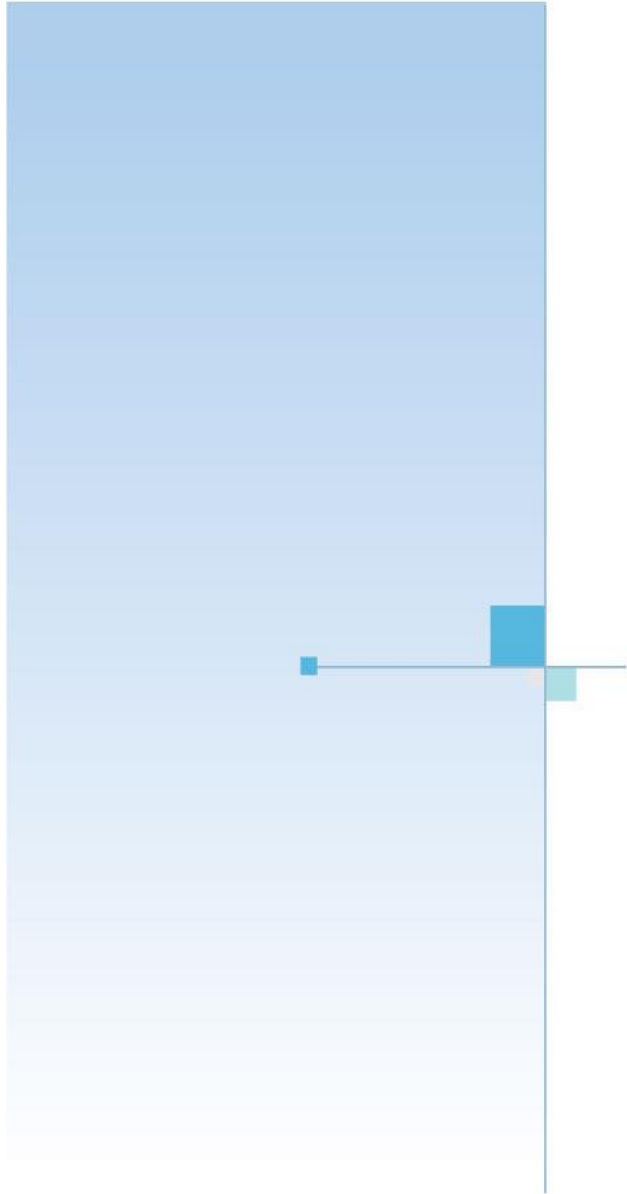
(Percentage)



Incidence of Extreme Monetary Poverty by Area of Residence, 2010 - 2013

(Percentage)

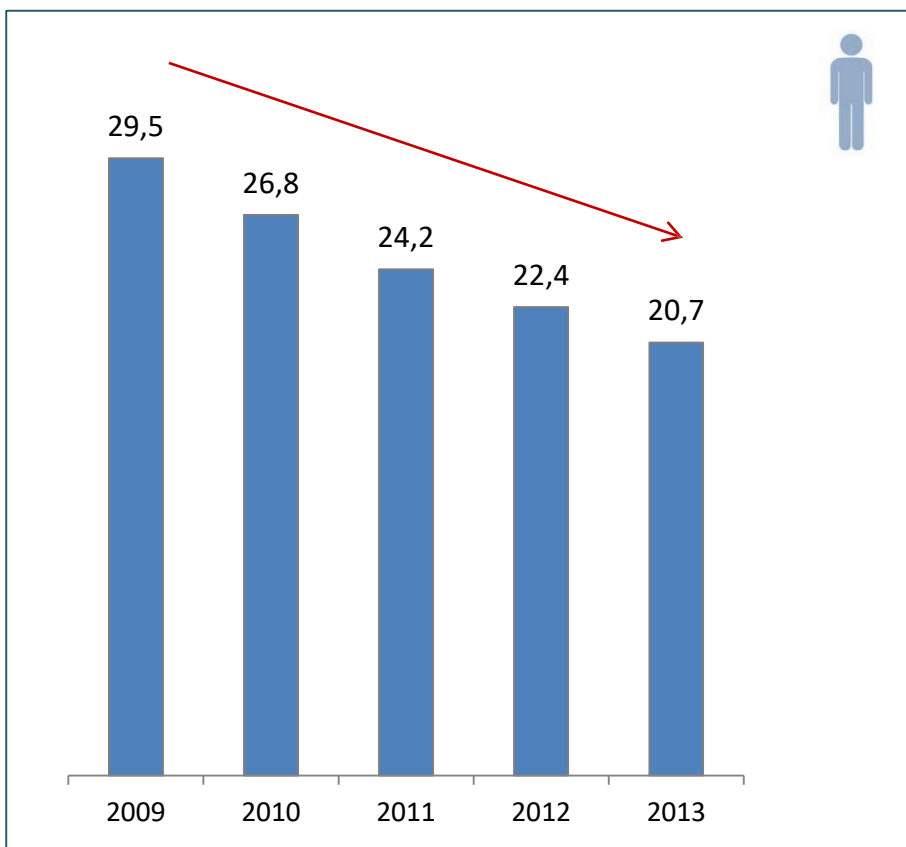




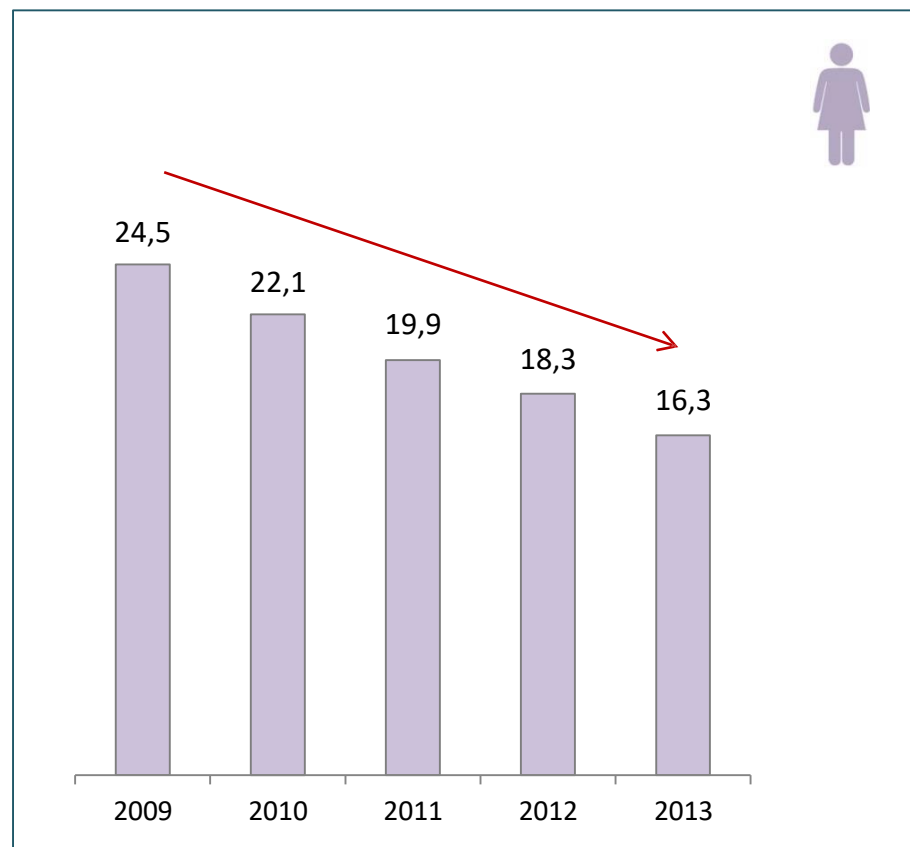
Profile of Poor People

Poor Population by sex of the Household Head, 2009-2013

(Percentage)



Man

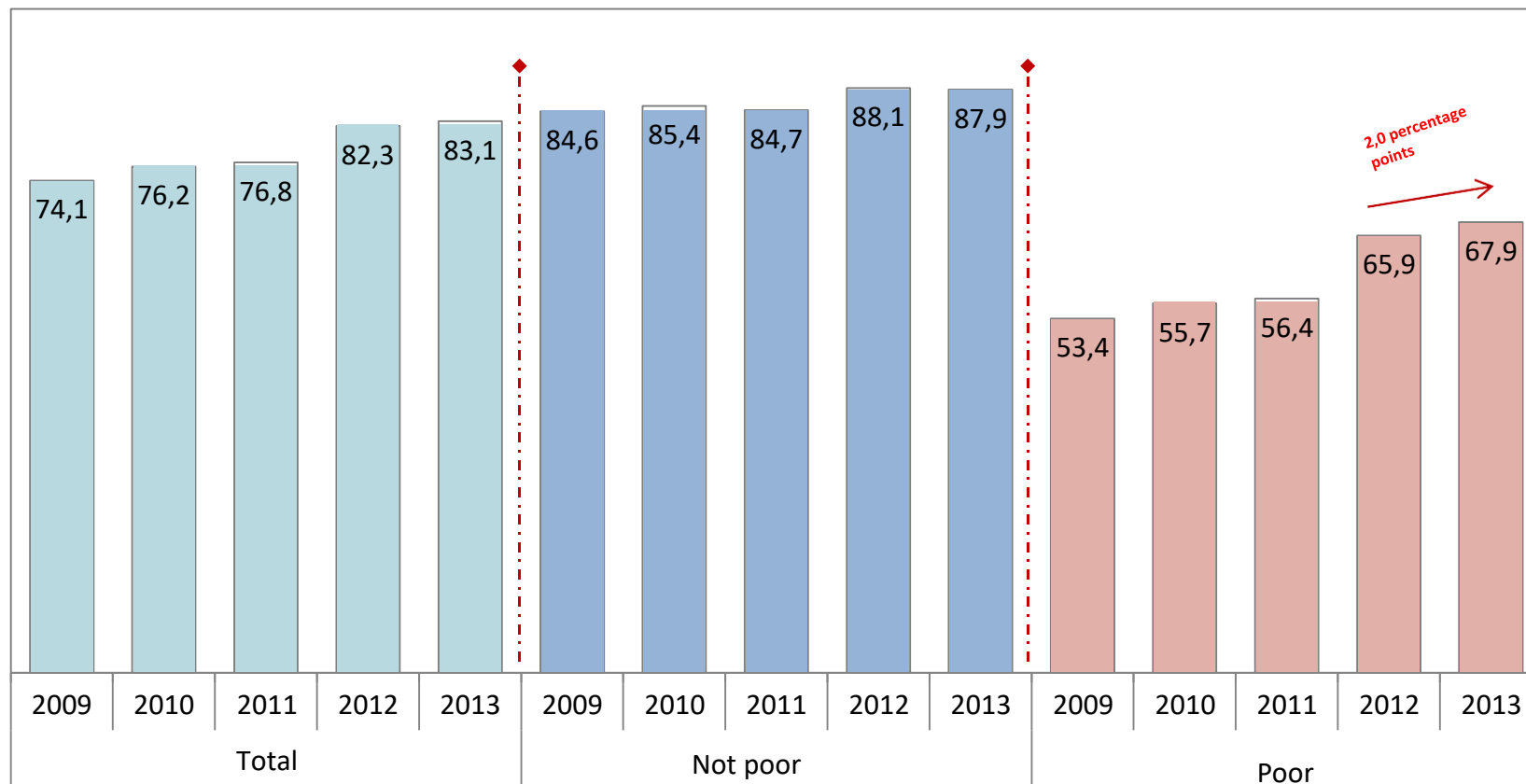


Woman

Source: National Institute of Statistics and Informatics (INEI)- National Household Survey, 2009-2013

Population with access to Public Water Supply, by Monetary Poverty Status, 2009 - 2013

(Percentage)

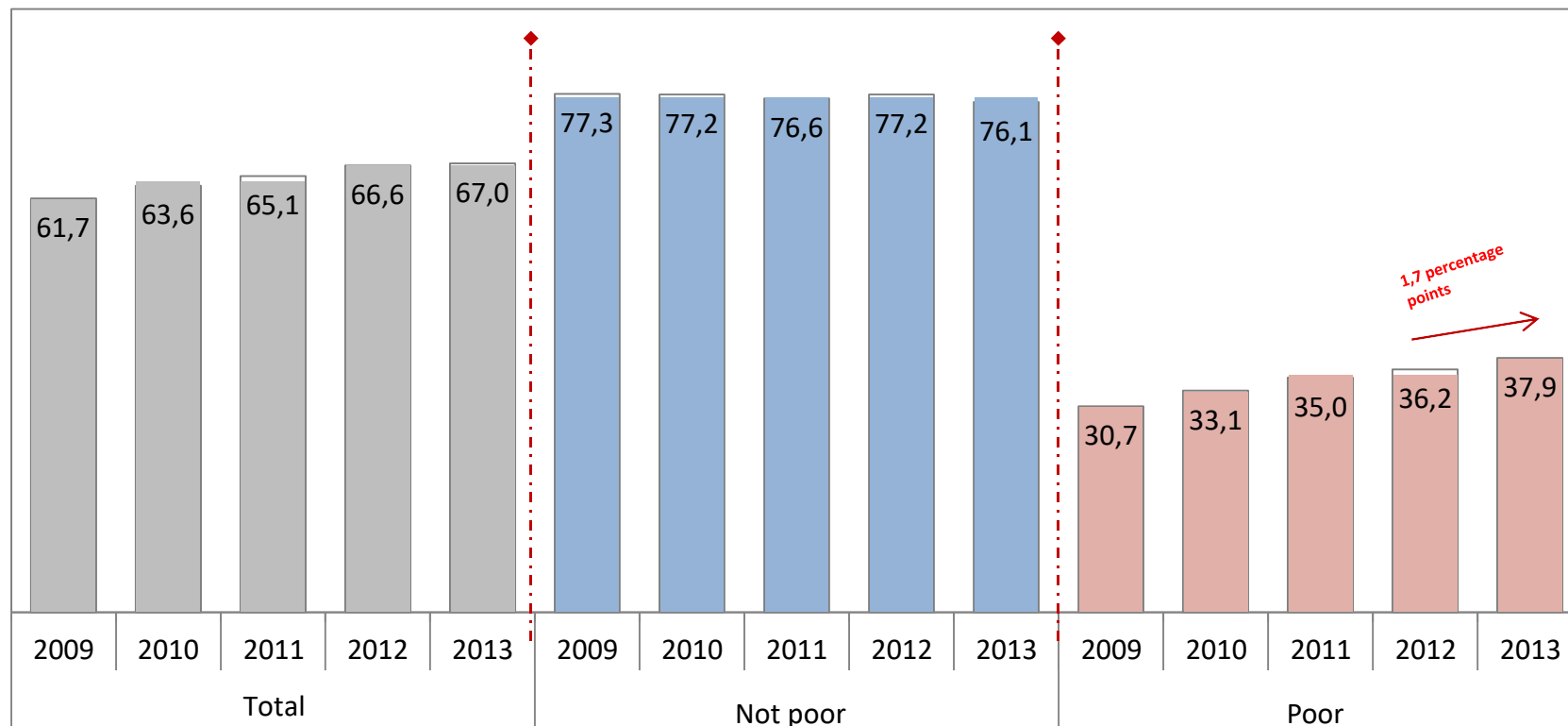


Note: Water supply: Including public water supply inside and outside the house but inside the building, and public use sink.

Source: National Institute of Statistics and Informatics (INEI)- National Household Survey, 2009 - 2013

Population with access to a bathroom connected to the sewage system, by Monetary Poverty Status, 2009 - 2013

(Percentage)



Note: Bathroom: Including public sewerage inside and outside the house but inside the building.

Source: National Institute of Statistics and Informatics (INEI)- National Household Survey, 2009 - 2013

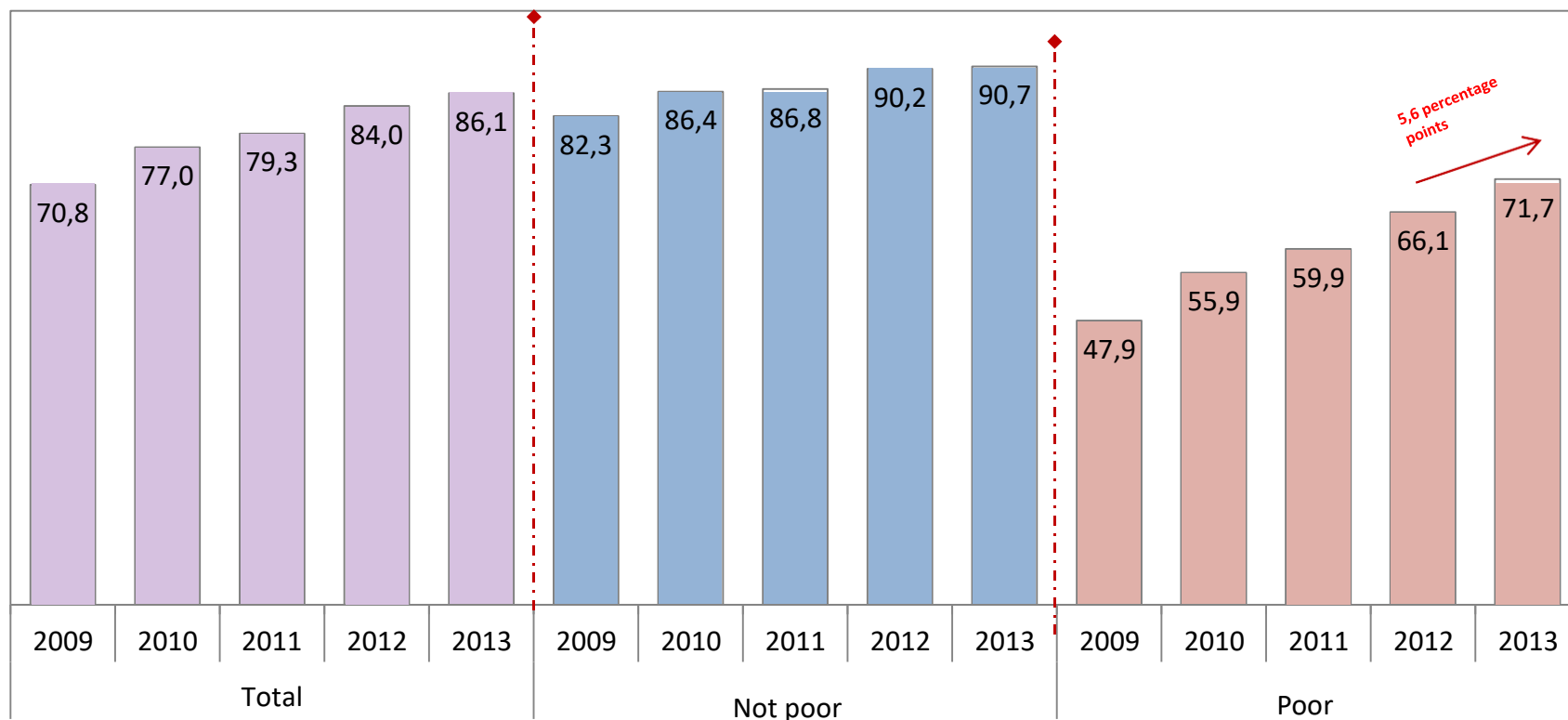
Population with access to Electricity, by Monetary Poverty Status, 2009 - 2013

(Percentage)



Population with access to Mobile Phones, by Monetary Poverty Status, 2009 – 2013

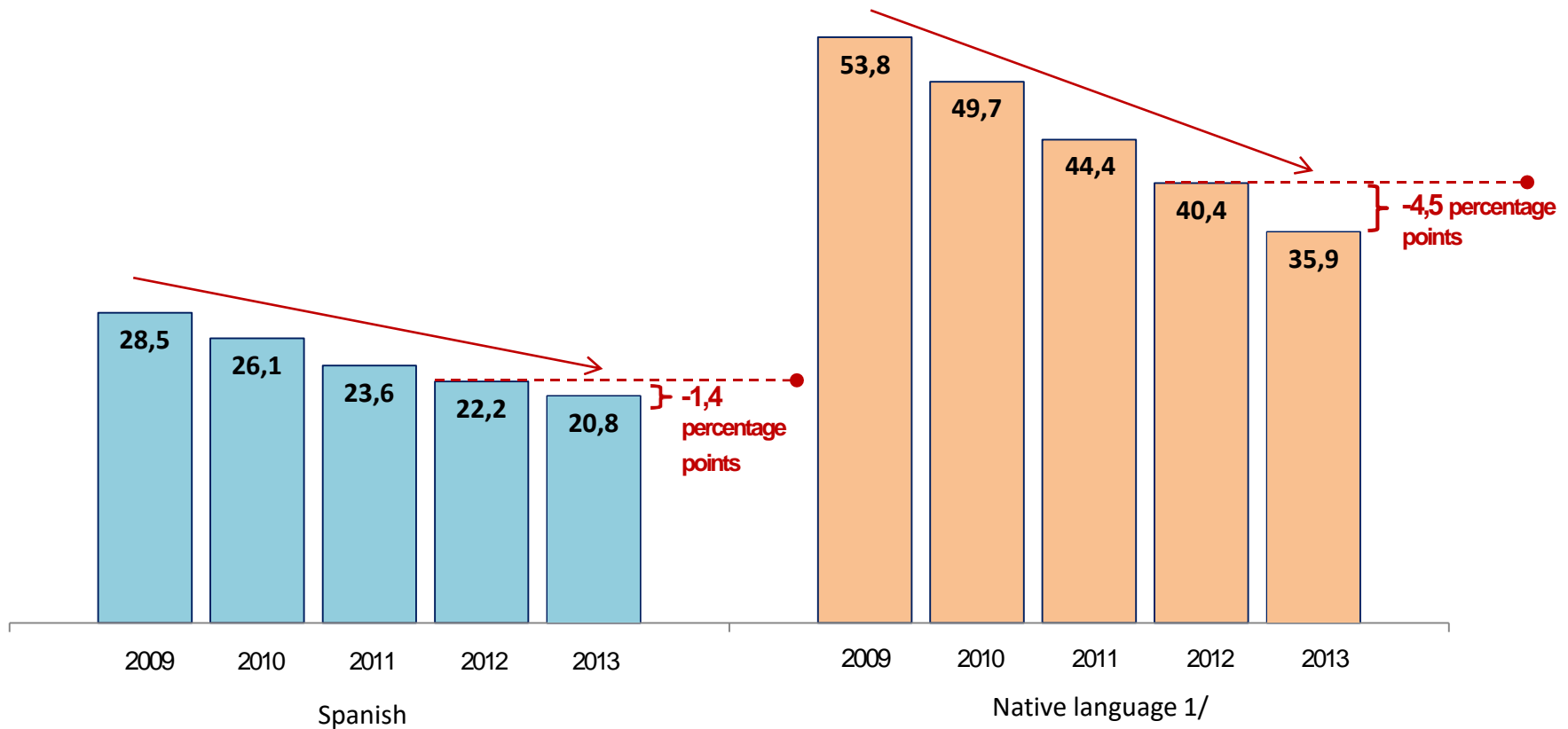
(Percentage)



Source: National Institute of Statistics and Informatics (INEI)- National Household Survey, 2009 - 2013

Incidence of Poverty by Native Language, 2009 - 2013

(Percentage of total population for each native language)



1/ Including: Quechua, Aymara and Amazonian languages.

Source: National Institute of Statistics and Informatics (INEI)- National Household Survey, 2009 - 2013

