

Peru in Figures: Main Social Indicators

INEI

Between 2013 and 2021, the percentage of people living in poverty (defined as less than US\$3.65 per day) and extreme poverty (defined as less than US\$2.15 per day) fluctuated between 23.2% and 25.9% and 4.1% and 4.7%, respectively.

Access to basic services has significantly improved over the last decade in terms of both availability and quality.

Levels of anemia and chronic malnutrition among children under 59 months remain a significant challenge.

Child mortality rates, which are now measured every two years, have not shown improvement over the past decade, despite being low overall.

School attendance remained high even during the pandemic.

Employment rates have returned to pre-pandemic levels, but unemployment has almost doubled.



Peru in Figures: Gender Inequality

Gender Inequality Index (2021)

Although younger women (under 25 years old) have achieved parity with men in terms of access to education, literacy rates among women over 25 years old remain high. Political participation levels have also improved significantly, but men are still overrepresented. Economically, women are also underrepresented in the Population Economically Active.

Teenage pregnancy rates (15-19 years old) have decreased due to improved access to birth control methods. Additionally, the majority of women between 15 and 49 years old have access to qualified pregnancy and delivery healthcare. To effectively tackle gender inequality in Peru, it is important to continue promoting access to education, particularly for women over 25 years old, and to increase female representation in political and economic spheres. Ensuring access to comprehensive reproductive health services, including birth control methods, is essential to further reducing teenage pregnancy rates and improving maternal health outcomes.

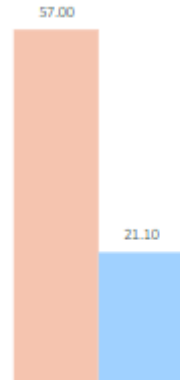
Reproductive Healthcare (%)

● % Access to Qualified Birth Care ● % Access to Qualified Pregnancy Care



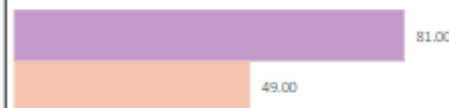
Use of Birth Control Methods (%)

● % Modern Birth Control Methods ● % Traditional Birth Control Methods



Political Participation - Term 2021 - 2025 (%)

● Congressmen (#) ● Congresswomen (#)



Population >25 years old - Completed Secondary Education (%)

● Men ● Women



Population >25 years old - Completed Secondary Education (%)

● Men ● Women



Reproductive Healthcare (%)

● % Teenage Pregnancy



Filters

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Microsoft Power BI

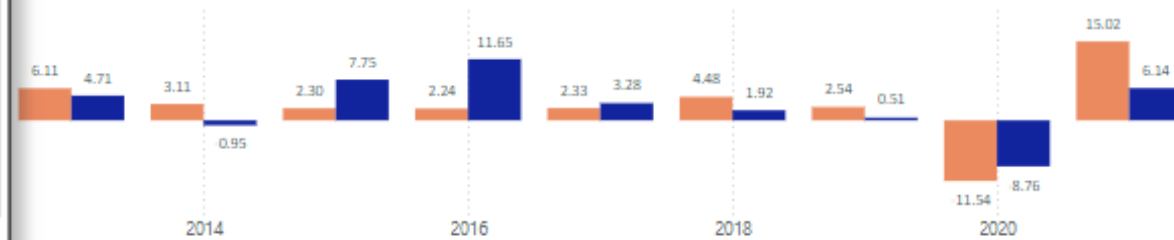
Peru in Figures: Main Macroeconomic Indicators

Consistent to the global trend, mostly due to external factors, especially due to the price of food, inflation has reached 8.32%, a rate that Peru has not seen since more than a decade. However, Peru economy not only shows resiliency, but continue growing despite the pandemics. Global GDP and GDP per sector has improved, same as production -both Primary and NonPrimary. Reserves reached US\$ 78.49 Billion, and external debt had a controlled growth in 2021.

- ☐ (Blank)
- ☐ 2013
- ☐ 2014
- ☐ 2015
- ☐ 2016
- ☐ 2017
- ☐ 2018
- ☐ 2019
- ☐ 2020
- ☐ 2021

Production (2013 - 2021)

Primary Non Primary



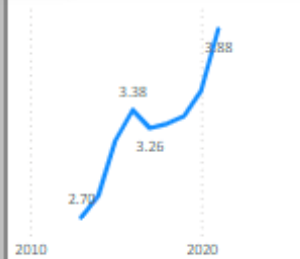
Inflation (2013 - 2022)



TAMEX (2013 - 2021)

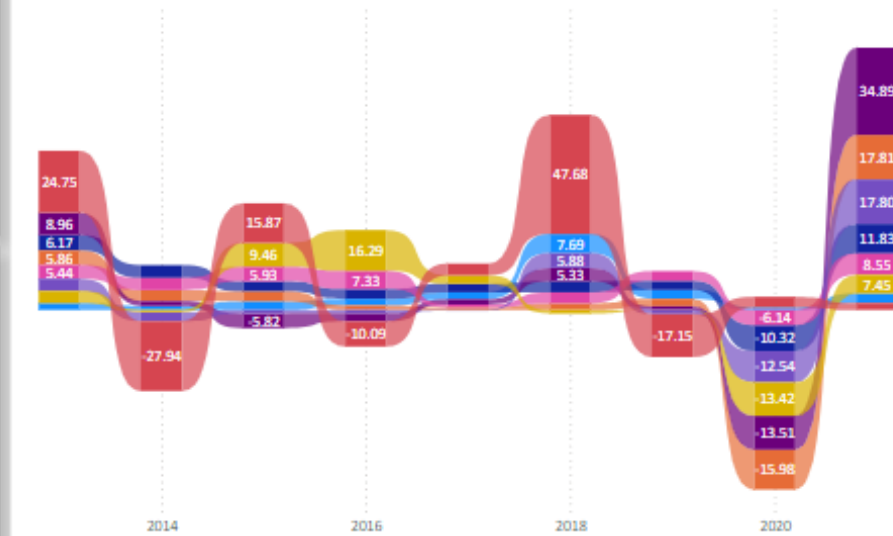


Exchange Rate - PEN to US\$ (2013 - 2021)



GDP Sectors

Agriculture Other Services Commerce Construction Electricity & Water Manufacturing Mining & Hydrocarb... Fishing



GDP (2013 - 2021)

Year	Mill US\$
2021	225,856.40
2020	205,564.02
2019	232,446.72
2018	226,856.48
2017	215,885.16
2016	195,740.36
2015	192,035.99
2014	202,916.90
2013	202,607.73

Reserves (2013 - 2021)

Year	Mill US\$
2021	78,495.49
2020	74,706.91
2019	68,315.89
2018	60,121.27
2017	63,621.05
2016	61,685.54
2015	61,484.89
2014	62,308.10
2013	65,663.10

External Debt (2013 - 2022)

Year	Mill US\$
2022	46194
2021	45533
2020	32455
2019	22554
2018	22977
2017	22710
2016	23762
2015	23630
2014	19764
2013	18778

Filters



Peru Socio-Economic Analysis, P3 Peru: Macroeconomics

Live data



Peru in Figures: Trade Balance

Peruvian exports totaled a record US\$61.14 billions in 2022, with mining remaining the flagship of traditional exports and the driving force behind the Peruvian economy with US\$ 33.04 billions (more than half) the total Peruvian exports.

Non traditional farming has shown a remarkable growth, increasing from US\$4.7 billion to US\$8.42 billion in exports over the last six years despite the two years of pandemics (2020-2021) and the political crisis in 2022. In 2022 non traditional farming became the second exporting sector after mining, having exported more than the traditional hydrocarbon (US\$ 5.90 billions) and fishing (US\$ 2.38 billions) sectors together. Grapes (US\$ 1.36 billions) and berries (US\$ 1.35 billions) occupied the 8th and 9th position between the top 10 Peruvian exports, followed by coffee.

The growth of the agricultural sector highlights the potential for diversification of the Peruvian economy. To further promote this sector, investments should be directed to strengthening the capacity of small and medium farmers to respond to the demands of production escalation and the permeability of the market to incorporate new players at the base of the value chains, as well as to improving infrastructure, securing land tenure, incorporating technology for agriculture, and accessing international markets.

