GINI INDEX / COEFFICIENT

Measure of economic / income inequality / disparity
Measures the distribution of wealth   0 = an equal society
                                            100 = maximum inequality

> 50   = very poor, great inequality
40-50 = poor, much inequality
30-40 = satisfactory, some inequality
< 30   = good, little inequality

PERU 45% POOR   UK 32% SATISFACTORY   SWEDEN 25% GOOD
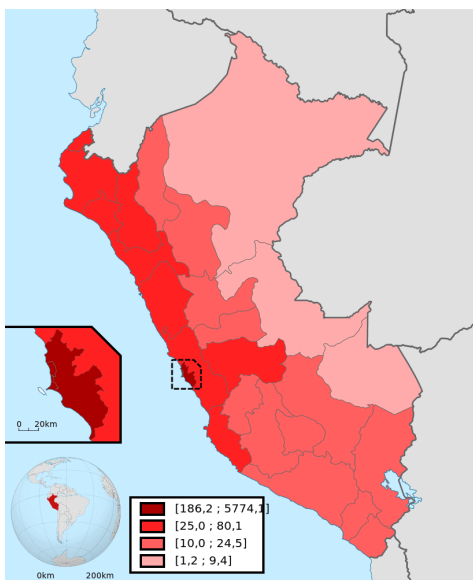
S. AFRICA, LESOTHO, CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC ALL OVER 60%
BRAZIL 49%

PERU was over 50% until 2007 so has improved but more improvement needed.
PERU still has distinct regional inequalities
More development is still needed in the rural areas particularly the jungle of Amazonia in the east
NEW ROADS will help to bring this economic development and cut inequalities

- Peru consists of 3 regions.
- The coastal strip which includes most of the major cities including the capital LIMA with over 8 million people.
- The rugged Andes with some cities.
- The interior jungle of Amazonian rainforest with very few centres of population, only really IQUITOS.

- Coastal Peru is the most densely populated with over 25 persons per square kilometre, and the city of Lima with over 5000. This is the most developed and economically successful area.
- Andean Peru has a population density of 10-25 persons per square kilometre
- The jungle area of Amazonia to the east has the lowest population density averaging < 10 persons per square kilometre. This is the least developed and least economically successful area.