

POVERTY AFFECTED 25.9% OF THE COUNTRY'S POPULATION IN 2021

In 2021, monetary poverty affected 25.9% of the country's population, a level 4.2 percentage points lower when compared to 2020 (30.1%), a period in which a partial paralysis was registered of most economic activities associated with COVID-19; the poverty figure in 2021 still does not reach what was recorded in 2019 (20.2%), being higher by 5.7 percentage points compared to 2019. This was reported by the National Institute of Statistics and Informatics (INEI), in the document Evolution of Monetary Poverty 2010-2021, prepared with the results of the National Household Survey (ENAHU).

The INEI specified that the poverty line is the monetary equivalent of the cost of a basic basket of food and non-food consumption, which for the year 2021 amounts to S/ 378 per month Per inhabitant, namely, that the person whose monthly expense is less than this amount is considered poor; For a family of four members, the cost of a basic consumption basket is S/ 1,512 per month.

Likewise, the extreme poverty line, which considers only the cost of a basic food basket, for the year 2021 it amounted to S/ 201 per month per person, considering extremely poor people whose monthly expenditure does not cover the value of the basic basket of food consumption, for a family of four it amounts to S/ 804 per month.

The official measurement of poverty in Peru is carried out through the expenditure indicator, because this variable approximates a quantification of the living standards of what people and households buy, acquire and consume. In the year 2021, the real average monthly expenditure per person was S/ 753, increasing by 6.1%, when compared to the level of expenditure in the year 2020, however, it decreased by 10.7% compared to the year 2019.

Monetary poverty affected 39.7% of the population in rural areas and 22.3% of the population in urban areas

According to geographical areas, monetary poverty affected 39.7% of the population in rural areas and 22.3% in urban areas; registering the greatest reduction in the rural area with 6.0 percentage points when compared to the year 2020 and in the urban area, the reduction was 3.7 percentage points. When comparing with the year 2019, in the urban area the incidence of poverty grew 7.7 percentage points.

Monetary poverty in the year 2021 at the level of geographic domains

By geographic domain, during the year 2021, the highest levels of poverty were registered in the rural highlands (44.3%) and rural jungle (35.0%), which compared to the results of the year 2020 presented decreases of 6.1 percentage points and 4.2 percentage points, respectively. Followed by urban mountains (23.3%), urban jungle (21.6%), rural coast (21.5%), urban coast (17.9%) with reductions of 3.7 percentage points; 4.7 percentage points; 8.9 percentage points and 5.0 percentage points, respectively. In the case of Metropolitan Lima and the Constitutional Province of Callao (24.9%) there are no statistically significant differences.

Groups of departments with statistically similar levels of monetary poverty

In 2021, five groups of departments with statistically similar poverty levels were formed. In the first group, with the highest levels of poverty are found Ayacucho, Cajamarca, Huancavelica, Huánuco, Loreto, Pasco and Puno with incidences in the range of 36.7% to 40.9%. In the second group, Amazonas, Apurímac, Junín, La Libertad, Lima Region, Metropolitan Lima, Piura and the Constitutional Province of Callao in a range of 24.0% to 27.1%.

The third group is made up of Áncash, Cusco, San Martín, Tacna, Tumbes and Ucayali with a range of 19.0% to 22.8%. In the fourth group are Arequipa, Lambayeque and Moquegua in a range of 11.0% to 14.6%. And in the fifth group, with the lowest incidence of poverty, Ica and Madre de Dios in a range of 4.5% to 9.0%.

Extreme poverty affected 4.1% of the country's population

The National Household Survey (ENAHU) revealed that, in 2021, extreme poverty reached 4.1% of the country's population and fell by 1.0 percentage point compared to 2020; while, when compared to the year 2019, it is higher by 1.2 percentage points.

In rural areas, 12.1% of the population lives in extreme poverty

The INEI reported that, in 2021, extreme poverty affected 12.1% of the population in rural areas and fell by 1.6 percentage points when compared to 2020; in relation to the year 2019 it grew by 2.3 percentage points. In the urban area, this condition affected 2.1% of the population and decreased by 0.8 percentage point compared to 2020; however, it is still higher by 1.1 percentage points, compared to the year 2019.

Monetary vulnerability affected 34.6% of the population nationwide

During the year 2021, monetary vulnerability, which includes the non-poor population that is at risk of falling into monetary poverty, in the face of any change in their economic conditions, affected 34.6% of the population, registering a decrease of 0.9 percentage point compared to the year 2020 (35.5%) and a growth of 0.6 percentage point when compared to the year 2019 (34.0%). By area of residence, monetary vulnerability affected 45.9% of the rural population and 31.8% of the urban area. Compared to 2019, monetary vulnerability in rural areas fell 0.3 percentage points and in urban areas it rose 1.1 percentage points.

PROFILE OF THE POPULATION IN CONDITION OF POVERTY

27.3% of the population in households headed by a man are in a situation of poverty

The INEI reported that 27.3% of the population whose household is headed by a man is in a condition of monetary poverty; while, in the population with female heads of household, 22.9% have this same condition.

35.4% of the population from 0 to 17 years of age lives in poverty

The population segment most affected by poverty are children and adolescents (from 0 to 17 years old) where the incidence of poverty is 35.4%, followed by the population from 18 to 59 years of age (22.6%), and of the population aged 60 and over (18.1%).

91.2% of the population between 6 and 11 years of age living in poverty received distance learning

In 2021, attendance at non-face-to-face classes by girls and boys living in poverty at some grade of primary education reached 91.2%. Among the population between 12 and 16 years of age, it was 78.2%.

84.3% of the poor population accessed some type of health insurance and 74.7% joined the Comprehensive Health Insurance

During the year 2021, the access of the poor population to some type of health insurance was 84.3%. By type of insurance, the highest affiliation of the Comprehensive Health Insurance (SIS) stood out, going from 69.7% to 74.7%, between the years 2020-2021.

In the year 2021, 68.4% of the poor population participates in the economic activity of the country

Participation in the economic activity of the country reached 68.4% of the poor population, by occupation category, 44.5% of the poor participated in the labor market as independent workers, 33.2% as workers and employees, 19.4% as unpaid family workers, 1.5% as domestic workers and 1.3% as employers.

Access to public electricity service reached 91.2% of poor households in the country

In 2021, 91.2% of poor households had access to public electricity service, 82.9% to water service through the public network and pylon; as well as 53.8% to drainage through the public network. On the other hand, 10.1% of poor households were affected by overcrowding.

Internet access in poor households went from 18.0% to 28.0% between the years 2020-2021

Ownership of equipment and access to information technology in poor households in the case of the Internet went from 18.0% to 28.0% between 2020 and 2021. Mobile phone coverage reached 91.9%, followed by refrigerator (33.1%), Cable TV (15.8%), computer/laptop (14.1%) and bicycle (13.9%).

56.5% of poor households have access to some food program

In 2021, 56.5% of poor households have access to some food program. Likewise, 47.1% to Qali Warma, 22.0% to Vaso de Leche and 3.0% to a soup kitchen.

38.0% of poor households access a non-food program

During the year 2021, 38.0% of poor households accessed a non-food program. According to the program, 22.9% to the Together Program, 15.4% to the Energy Social Inclusion Fund (FISE) and 10.4% to Pension 65.

84.1% of poor households nationwide accessed a COVID-19 Bonus

According to the National Household Survey (ENAHU) executed by the INEI, 84.1% of the country's poor households accessed some COVID-19 Bonus. By type of bonus, 77.9% of households received Bono Yanapay and 43.7% Bono 600.

Evolution of poverty due to Unsatisfied Basic Needs

In 2021, the poverty index for Unsatisfied Needs (NBI) affected 16.1% of the country's population and presented a decrease of 0.5 percentage point, compared to 2020 (16.6%). Compared to 2019, it presented an increase of 0.1 percentage point.

Transparency in poverty measurement

In the measurement of poverty, the National Institute of Statistics and Informatics is accompanied by a Consultative Commission, created by Supreme Resolution No. 097-2010-PCM, is made up of National Organizations, International Organizations and Experts of recognized prestige. The Commission's functions include: evaluating, supervising and validating the quality of the National Household Survey (ENAHU), referring to the methodology for measuring poverty indicators, ensuring comparability and proposing modifications and/or new measurements of poverty.

The Consultative Commission is made up of representatives from the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF), Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion (MIDIS), National Food and Nutrition Center (CENAN), Central Reserve Bank of Peru (BCRP), Concertation Table for the Fight Against Poverty, Economic and Social Research Consortium (CIES), Analysis Group for Development (GRADE), Institute of Peruvian Studies (IEP), Pontifical Catholic University of Peru (PUCP) and University of the Pacific (UP); International Organizations such as the World Bank (WB), the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), the Research Institute for Development (IRD) of the French Government, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA); as well as independent experts with a recognized technical background.

The INEI, within the framework of its policy of dissemination and transparency of the statistical information it produces, makes the following information available to the general public: Press Release, Technical Report on the Evolution of Monetary Poverty 2010-2021, Database of free access, Methodological Documents, Presentation of Monetary Poverty 2010-2021 and the Declaration of the Consultative Commission for the Measurement of Monetary Poverty by accessing the INEI Web Page: <https://www.inei.gob.pe/cifras-de-pobreza/>

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