

MONETARY POVERTY REACHED 30.1% OF THE COUNTRY'S POPULATION DURING THE YEAR 2020

In 2020, monetary poverty affected 30.1% of the country's population, increasing by 9.9 percentage points compared to 2019; This was reported by the National Institute of Statistics and Informatics (INEI). In the last five years, the population living in poverty increased by 8.3 percentage points and in the last decade it decreased by 0.7 percentage points.

It is important to note that the increase in poverty would be associated with the paralysis of most economic activities, before the State of National Emergency and the mandatory social isolation due to the presence of COVID-19 in the country, established by the Supreme Decree N ° 044-2020-PCM, published on March 16, 2020 in the official newspaper El Peruano and which was expanded through various Supreme Decrees.

The INEI specified that the Poverty Line is the monetary equivalent to the cost of a basic food and non-food consumption basket, which by 2020 amounts to S / 360 per month per inhabitant, the person whose monthly expenditure is less than S / 360 is considered poor; for a family of four the cost of a basic consumption basket is S /. 1,440 monthly. Likewise, the Extreme Poverty Line considers the population whose per capita expenditure does not cover the cost of the basic food consumption basket, which for the year 2020 is calculated at S / 191 per month per person, considering extremely poor people whose monthly expenditure does not cover the value of the basic food consumption basket; for a family of four it amounts to S /. 764 monthly.

The measurement of poverty in Peru is carried out through spending, since this variable approximates a quantification of the living standards of what people and households consume, buy and acquire.

Monetary poverty affected 45.7% of the population in rural areas and 26.0% of the population in urban areas. According to geographical areas, poverty affected 45.7% of the population in rural areas and 26.0% in urban areas; increasing by 4.9 percentage points and 11.4 percentage points, respectively; when comparing it with the year 2019.

Higher levels of poverty in the rural area of the Sierra, Selva and Costa

By geographic domains, the highest levels of poverty were recorded mainly in the rural Sierra (50.4%), followed by the rural Selva (39.2%) and the rural Coast (30.4%). However, the greatest increases occurred in Metropolitan Lima (from 14.2% to 27.5%), followed by the urban Sierra (from 16.1% to 27.0%) and the urban coast (from 12.3% to 22.9%).

Groups of departments with statistically similar levels of monetary poverty

In 2020, five groups of departments were formed with statistically similar poverty levels. In the first group with the highest levels of poverty are Ayacucho, Cajamarca, Huancavelica, Huánuco, Pasco, Puno, whose monetary poverty ranges from 41.4% to 45.9%. The second group includes Amazonas, Ancash, Apurímac, Cusco, Junín, La Libertad, Loreto, Piura, the Constitutional Province of Callao and Tumbes in a range from 31.3% to 34.6%.

The third group is made up of Metropolitan Lima, Lima Provinces, San Martín, Tacna and Ucayali, whose monetary poverty ranges from 23.9% to 28.6%. In the fourth group are Arequipa, Lambayeque and Moquegua in a range from 15.1% to 19.5% and in the fifth group with a lower incidence of poverty from 6.6% to 11.3%. are the departments of Ica and Madre de Dios.

Incidence of extreme poverty affected 5.1% of the country's population

During 2020, extreme poverty affected 5.1% of the country's population, increasing by 2.2 percentage points compared to 2019. In the last five years, extreme poverty increased by 1.0 percentage points and in the last 10 years it fell by 2.5 percentage points.

Likewise, extreme poverty affected the population in rural areas (13.7%) more than in urban areas (2.9%). Between the years 2019 to 2020, extreme poverty increased in the Sierra by 3.4 percentage points (from 6.5% to 9.9%), Selva by 2.1 percentage points (from 3.9% to 6.0 %) and on the coast by 1.7 percentage points (from 0.6% to 2.3%).

Behavior of real monthly income and expenditure between the years 2019 and 2020

In 2020, the real average monthly expenditure per person was S / 673, decreasing by 16.0%, when compared with the level of expenditure of the previous year. Average monthly real spending per inhabitant decreased in all geographic domains and spending quintiles; when compared with the year 2019.

Likewise, the average monthly real income per inhabitant was S / 837, a figure that compared to 2019 decreased by 20.8%.

70.2% of the country's homes have water, sanitation and electricity service

In 2020, 70.2% of the country's homes have water, sanitation and electricity service. In the 2010-2020 period, this coverage grew by 10.1 percentage points and in the 2015-2020 five-year period by 3.8 percentage points.

PROFILE OF THE POPULATION IN A POVERTY SITUATION

84.2% of poor households in the country access water service through the public network and pylon

During the year 2020, 84.2% of poor households in the country access water service through the public network and basin, 54.9% of poor households access sanitation (sewage) through the public network and 10.9% of households poor live in overcrowded housing.

On the other hand, of all households in extreme poverty, 81.6% access water through public network and basin, 35.5% of households access sanitation (drainage) through the public network and 18.8% of households in extreme poverty live in overcrowded homes.

91.9% of the poor population aged 14 and over have a job

Of the total population aged 14 and over living in poverty, 91.9% have a job. In urban areas it reaches 87.4% and in rural areas 98.9%.

At the national level, of the total population aged 14 and over living in extreme poverty, 94.1% have a job. In urban areas it reaches 85.0% and in rural areas 98.9%.

58.2% of poor households headed by women are of nuclear typology

During 2020, 58.2% of poor households headed by women are nuclear-type households (made up of a female head, spouse, with or without children), with respect to the previous year they have increased by 16.2 percentage points.

Decomposing nuclear households, it is observed that 37.0% are single-parent (female head without a spouse, but with children), 19.2% are two-parent with children (female head, spouse, with children), and 2.1% are biparental without children (boss, spouse, without children). When compared to the previous year, single-parent households registered the highest growth, increasing 8.4 percentage points.

More than a third of households living in poverty have a refrigerator

In 2020, 35.1% of households living in poverty and 15.0% of households living in extreme poverty have this device.

14.3% of poor households have a computer or laptop

According to the National Household Survey, 14.3% of poor households and 4.5% of households in extreme poverty have a computer or laptop.

13.8% of poor households have a bicycle

During 2020, 13.8% of poor households have a bicycle and in the case of extremely poor households, the possession of this transport vehicle is 7.4%.

More than 90% of households living in poverty or extreme poverty have a cell phone

In 2020, 94.5% of households living in poverty and 92.4% of extremely poor households have a cell phone.

18.0% of households in poverty have access to an internet connection

The INEI reported that 18.0% of households in poverty have an Internet connection and 7.4% of households in extreme poverty have access to this service.

64.5% of the households in extreme poverty in the country accessed a food program.

INEI reported that 64.5% of extremely poor households in the country accessed a food program, followed by 52.5% of poor households. In addition, 41.6% of households in extreme poverty accessed the Qali Warma Program, followed by 34.8% of poor households.

Transparency in poverty measurement

In the measurement of poverty, the National Institute of Statistics and Informatics is accompanied by an Advisory 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 Advisory Commission is made up of representatives of the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF), Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion (MIDIS), National Center for Food and Nutrition (CENAN), Central Reserve Bank of Peru (BCRP), Coordination Board for the Fight Against Poverty, Economic and Social Research Consortium (CIES), Development Analysis Group (GRADE), Peruvian Studies Institute (IEP), Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú (PUCP) and Universidad del Pacífico (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 recognized technical experience.

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 2009-2020, Database of free access, Methodological Documents, Presentation of Monetary Poverty 2020 and the Declaration of the Consultative Commission for the Measurement of Monetary Poverty by entering the INEI Website: <https://www.inei.gob.pe/cifras-de-pobreza/>

Likewise, a virtual Conversation on Monetary Poverty Figures 2020 is scheduled for next Wednesday, May 19, jointly between the National Institute of Statistics and Informatics, the Economic and Social Research Consortium (CIES) and the Roundtable for the Fight Against Poverty (MCLCP), the details of which will be made known in due course, through the INEI's Facebook and Twitter social networks.

Its publication will be appreciated

Media Technical Bureau