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PERUVIAN YOUTH PARTICIPATION AND CIVIC ENGAGEMENT ASSESSMENT

November 2021

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ABSTRACT

This assessment of the civic participation of Peruvian youth addresses USAID's concern regarding the presence and contribution of youth to its ongoing development activities. The assessment identifies the issues that most interest youth, the means of communication they use, and the opportunities they have to become involved, benefit from, and participate in USAID/Peru's activities. The assessment provides recommendations for the Agency and implementing partner organizations to make youth presence and participation in their components more visible. The assessment used secondary information produced from 2018 to 2021 and primary information from key informants. Results show that youth in the country continue to comprise a demographic dividend that benefits development. Their main concerns revolve around education, work, and health. They have lost confidence in the institutional framework due to excessive corruption. Likewise, political and citizen participation is limited mainly to urban youth, who have reoriented their means of organization and participation through online media and social networking. Most USAID activities involve youth, but they are not visible or explicitly part of the target population, so there is little or no information about them. However, they are indirect beneficiaries and are also recognized as invaluable resources. The results of this assessment will be used to update the USAID/Peru development strategy.

RESUMEN

El estudio sobre la participación cívica de la juventud peruana responde a la preocupación de USAID sobre la presencia y contribución de jóvenes en sus actividades de desarrollo vigentes. El estudio identifica los temas que más interesan a los jóvenes, los medios de comunicación que utilizan y las oportunidades que tienen de involucrarse, beneficiarse y participar en las actividades de USAID/Perú. El estudio aporta recomendaciones para USAID/Perú y las organizaciones socias implementadoras, que posibilitan visibilizar la presencia y participación de los/las jóvenes en sus componentes. El estudio utilizó información secundaria producida entre el 2018 al 2021 e información primaria a partir de informantes clave. Los resultados muestran que los jóvenes en el país representan aún un bono demográfico favorable al desarrollo. Sus principales preocupaciones se encuentran alrededor de la educación, el trabajo y la salud. Han perdido la confianza en la institucionalidad a causa de la desmedida corrupción. Asimismo, se advierte que la participación política y ciudadana está limitada principalmente a las juventudes urbanas, que han reorientado sus formas de organización y participación a través de medios digitales y de redes sociales. La mayoría de las actividades de USAID tienen presencia de jóvenes, pero no son visibles, no forman parte explícita de la población objetivo, por lo que hay poca o ninguna información sobre ellos. Sin embargo, son beneficiarios indirectos y también son reconocidos como recursos de ingente valor. Los resultados de este estudio serán utilizados para la actualización de la estrategia de desarrollo de USAID/Perú.

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

APIC	Afro-Peruvian and Indigenous Communities Internship Program
CDCS	Country Development Cooperation Strategy
CONAJU	National Youth Council
CPI	Peruvian Company of Market Research and Public Opinion
DNEF	National Civic Education and Citizen Training Department
DEVIDA	National Committee for Development and Freedom from Drugs
DRE	Regional Education Departments
EAP	Economically active population
ECE	Student Census Survey
EIP	Economically inactive population
ENAHO	National Household Survey
ENDES	Demographic and Family Health Survey
HGE	History, geography, and economics
INEI	National Institute of Statistics and Informatics
JNE	National Electoral Board
KAS	Konrad Adenauer Foundation
LGBTIQ+	Homosexual, Bisexual, Transsexual, Transgender and Intersex persons
MIMP	Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations
MINAM	Ministry of the Environment
MINEDU	Ministry of Education
MINCUL	Ministry of Culture
NEET	Neither studying nor working
ONG	Non-Governmental Organization
ONPE	National Office of Electoral Processes
OPS	Pan American Health Organization
PCM	Presidency of the Council of Ministers
PEPFAR	U.S President’s Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief
PRODUCE	Ministry of Production
RENIEC	National Registry of Identification and Civil Status
SENAJU	Peruvian National Youth Secretariat
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children’s Fund
USAID	United States Agency for International Development

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The purpose of this assessment is to identify the best ways to engage youth in ongoing USAID/Peru development activities so they can become active participants in the public dialogue in their civic spaces. This assessment will inform updates to the Mission Development Strategy in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic. The central question for this assessment is: **How can youth contribute to or benefit from ongoing USAID/Peru programs?**

PURPOSE AND ASSESSMENT QUESTIONS

The assessment seeks to characterize the socioeconomic situation of young Peruvians, understand the problems they face, identify the issues of greatest interest to them, how they communicate and engage in policy dialogue, and how they contribute to social and economic development. The assessment also seeks to identify opportunities to engage youth in public dialogue toward the achievement of the USAID/Peru Development Goals.

The results of this assessment will allow the USAID/Peru Strategy to be updated and provide information for designing and updating of activities and projects, as appropriate, so that more Peruvian youth become beneficiaries and participants of USAID projects and key actors in identifying and prioritizing challenges and proposing innovative solutions.

The questions for this assessment were:

1. What are the demographic and socioeconomic indicators of youth in Peru, disaggregated by region?
2. What are the interests and concerns of youth related to democratic development, human rights, environmental preservation, economic growth, and drug trafficking?
3. What are the positive or negative incentives influencing the political participation of youth?
4. How do youth organize themselves when engaging in advocacy for change? What are their preferred platforms for public engagement?
5. What are youth's expectations of, and attitudes toward, the government? What are their attitudes and knowledge on the paths of civic participation?
6. Who is doing what in the field of policies and programs related to youth political participation and civic engagement in the public and private sectors?
7. How can youth contribute to or benefit from ongoing USAID/Peru programs?

METHODOLOGY

The assessment included a literature review of studies prepared by public, academic, and international cooperation institutions over the past three years, as well as the collection of secondary data, government statistics and public opinion polls. In addition, qualitative primary information was collected through the administration of online surveys with 26 young participants of the Afro-Peruvian and Indigenous Communities Internship Program (APIC) and individual and group interviews with key informants from USAID Peru, its partner institutions, international cooperation agencies, the government, academia, civil society, and youth organizations. In total, 33 individual and group interviews were conducted with 50 people. Finally, an analysis of social networks was carried out to identify the social networks preferred by young people.

The study faced several challenges. Primary information was obtained through online interviews, but a lack of Internet connectivity was a recurring issue, especially in the farthest locations and in the Amazonian departments. Participant invitations took much longer to go out than anticipated. Those invited were not always able to connect because they had other activities, especially work, to attend to.

FINDINGS

Socio-demographic situation of youth

1. Peru is in a phase of demographic transition, which involves a gradual process of population aging. However, in some departments the child and youth population are higher than the national average of 48.4 percent.
2. Poverty is greater in rural areas and inequalities exist between urban and rural youth, as well as between men and women, in terms of access to education, formal employment, and Internet connectivity.
3. Youth who are not in employment, education, or training (NEET) increased eight percentage points between 2019 and 2020 (from 21 percent to 29 percent), a likely effect of the pandemic.

Youth interests and concerns

4. Most of the youth interviewed are not concerned about the issues that are the subject of USAID's development objectives. Education, employment, and health are the priority issues of concern.
5. Democracy and human rights are not a priority in the personal lives of youth. Corruption is seen as one of the country's main problems.

Political participation

6. Youth do not find incentives for ongoing political participation. However, they sporadically participate in specific mobilizations and mobilizations around specific objectives.
7. Political participation is of greater interest in urban areas and among groups with higher education. In rural areas political participation of youth in large national mobilizations, has been scarce.

Citizen participation

8. Youth minimally participate in organizations and/or associations (5 percent in 2020), but volunteering is a form of civic participation that urban youth generally engage.
9. For urban youth, online interest groups have become a significant form of organization, especially for those who are more educated and concerned about the country. Social media has become an important channel of communication and mobilization.

Government and cooperation considerations

10. Youth are unaware of government services and have a negative view of the state.
11. SENAJU does not have the institutional hierarchy, budget, or competencies to implement the National Youth Policy.
12. International cooperation agencies working on youth issues only partially address the different issues faced by this population group.

Youth and USAID interventions

13. Most USAID activities target the general population or the family. Youth are beneficiaries, but are not the target population.
14. Youth show greater engagement, involvement, and receptivity to new knowledge and innovation, as well as a greater use of the activities carried out by USAID's interventions.

CONCLUSIONS

Socio-demographic situation of youth

1. Despite the relative decrease of youth in the total population, as of 2021 they are still a significant 23.9 percent of the total national population—a “demographic bonus” that can and should be engaged for national development.
2. There are multiple types of youth in the country with different cultural expressions, hailing from the coast, the highlands, the jungle, and both urban and rural areas.
3. National averages conceal large gaps among youth in aspects that are key to their development—education, health, and work—and, therefore, gaps in their needs, expectations, and concerns.
4. The country's cultural heterogeneity assigns differential values to the concept of “youth”, which requires a better understanding of the different realities of this population.
5. Internet connectivity is a key element for educational and labor inclusion. Urban youth living in poverty and with limited access to electricity and connectivity services are constrained in their access to education, training, and information.

Youth interests and concerns

6. The main concerns of the country's youth, both urban and rural, are education, work, and health. Concerns regarding democracy and human rights are the privilege of urban youth, those with higher education and unburdened by the urgency of the struggle for survival.
7. Youth from minorities such as Afro-descendants and LGBTIQ+ communities have additional challenges specific to their status as vulnerable and marginalized groups, which make it more difficult for them to access work.

Political participation

8. In the country, a context of precariousness affecting civil society and the political system is evident. Youth also experience this process of organizational institutional weakening of the state.
9. Recent political mobilization, despite its effectiveness, did not have continued momentum due to the absence of organizations that could ensure sustainable platforms for youth and citizen demands. Mobilized youth were usually urban with higher education.
10. The demands that turn rural youth into political actors are more closely linked to their relationship with economic activities.

Citizen participation

11. The crisis of political parties and functional organizations at the local level, as well as the perception of corruption in politics, are generating new forms of citizen organization and participation around

specific demands or claims, facilitated by the widespread availability of technological tools in urban areas.

12. Volunteer work promoted by youth, mainly urban youth, is an expression of solidarity and commitment to specific problems faced by vulnerable population groups. It is an important form of citizen participation by youth.

Government and cooperation considerations

13. Despite the existence of the Peruvian National Youth Secretariat (SENAJU), the State has not been able to position itself as a driving force for policies aimed at the development, well-being, and exercise of civic rights of youth and is not a representative body for the interests and concerns of this population group.
14. International cooperation efforts to support youth lack optimization due to the absence of joint perspectives and efforts aimed at this population group.

Youth and USAID interventions

15. The different problems faced by youth in Peru have not been considered in the definition of USAID's intervention priorities, nor in most of USAID's partners' priorities.
16. Most USAID partner institutions identify youth as key elements in development because they have greater potential than other age groups to become agents of change.
17. The lack of a thorough knowledge of the youth population limits the development of effective intervention strategies for the engagement of young people as agents of change.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations were prepared based on the information gathered at the Workshop for the Co-Creation of Recommendations held online in Lima on Friday, October 15. Some other recommendations derived from this assessment have been added.

FOR USAID

1. Update USAID'S mission strategy to include a focus on youth, taking advantage of the review process to be carried out in the coming months.
2. In the USAID's mission strategy update, include a life-cycle approach to addressing the different stages of youth in a comprehensive manner.
3. Design long-term, gender-sensitive interventions for youth focused on capacity building and income generation.
4. Disseminate the results of the assessment with partner organizations to raise awareness of youth issues.
5. Design activities specifically targeting NEET youth in current USAID intervention areas.

FOR USAID'S PARTNER ORGANIZATIONS

6. Prepare and/or complete databases with the information of youth who participate in partners activities, considering not only age and gender, but also other indicators related to their socioeconomic situation, interests, and expectations.

7. Use diagnoses to improve knowledge about youth in the areas where partners carry out activities. These diagnoses will make it possible to redirect some of the activities already underway, or to include youth as a target population in activities to be designed.
8. Identify and learn about community practices led by youth to include these experiences in ongoing activities or in those to be designed.
9. In activities containing a communication component, include a differentiation of the target audience based on—at a minimum—gender and age, within the framework of the specific characteristics of the area of intervention.

FOR BOTH

10. Promote the inclusion of youth as a target population of the interventions to be designed. In the case of activities already underway, make youth visible by designing monitoring indicators that include this population group.
11. Adapt current activities, including components aimed at meeting the health, education, and employment requirements of youth. These activities should also include topics related to the exercise of citizenship and the promotion of the common good.
12. Take advantage of the technological potential of youth and reinforce it through capacity-building programs aimed at meeting the objectives of USAID/Peru's cooperation program, considering young people as agents of change with the potential to provide sustainability to interventions, in particular in activities related to technological innovation.
13. Consider, in the design of interventions, including incentives to encourage youth participation and retention.
14. Promote the exchange of lessons learned and best practices in working with youth among USAID partners, so that they can be adapted and/or replicated in other interventions.
15. Promote closer work with local and regional governments aimed at including youth as agents of development.
16. Use social networks as a powerful tool to work and interact with youth.

PURPOSE AND ASSESSMENT QUESTIONS

PURPOSE

The purpose of this assessment is to identify the ways in which youth can become involved in, contribute to, and benefit from the activities developed by USAID/Peru's cooperation strategy within the framework of USAID/Peru's development objectives. This involves characterizing the socioeconomic situation of Peruvian youth, understanding the problems they face, and identifying their main areas of interest and aspirations, how they communicate and engage in policy dialogue, and how they contribute to social and economic development. The assessment also seeks to identify opportunities to engage youth in public dialogue toward the achievement of the USAID/Peru Development Goals.

The results of this assessment will allow the USAID/Peru country program to be updated and will provide information for the designing and updating of activities and projects, as appropriate, so that Peruvian youth become (1) beneficiaries and participants of the projects and activities, and (2) key actors in: identifying and prioritizing livelihood challenges as well as proposing innovative solutions.

ASSESSMENT QUESTIONS

The questions guiding this assessment were as follows:

1. What are the demographic and socioeconomic indicators of youth in Peru, disaggregated by region?
2. What are the interests and concerns of youth related to democratic development, human rights, environmental preservation, economic growth, and drug trafficking?
3. What are the positive and negative incentives influencing the political participation of youth?
4. How do youth organize themselves when engaging in advocacy for change? What are their preferred platforms for public engagement?
5. What are youth's expectations of, and attitudes toward, the government? What are their attitudes and knowledge on the paths of civic participation?
6. Who is doing what in the field of policies and programs related to youth political participation and civic engagement in the public and private sectors?
7. How can youth contribute to or benefit from ongoing USAID/Peru programs?

BACKGROUND

For the period 2020–2025, USAID/Peru and its Development Cooperation Strategy (CDCS) aim to help Peru lead and effectively finance its strategic priorities, with the ability to fight illicit activities, corruption, and overexploitation of natural resources. With this goal, it defines three development goals: (1) foster economic and social growth in post-eradication regions, (2) increase public integrity to support the reduction of corruption, and (3) strengthen sustainable management of the environment and natural resources. The activities of the three development goals are inclusive in terms of population, so they work with all groups within their geographic areas of action.

Through its Youth in Development Policy (2012), USAID acknowledges the enormous value youth contribute to society and believes that youth are not merely beneficiaries of the program, but valuable assets in society who are central to achieving social, political, and economic change in their countries. Under the renewed vision offered by this youth policy, the USAID Mission to Peru decided to explore its own activities to learn how and to what extent youth represent assets for their own development and that of their communities.

Youth in Development Policy, 2012

Involving youth in development activities means

- Youth achieve better access to economic and social opportunities, participate in economic growth, lead healthy lives, and can contribute to the welfare of their family, community, and country.
- Youth fully participate in democratic and development processes, play an active role in civil society and peace building, and are less involved in youth gangs, criminal networks, and rebel organizations.
- Youth have a stronger voice in, and are better served by, local and national institutions, with stronger and more youth-focused policies.

PERU CONTEXT

Peru is still undergoing a period of demographic change with marked differences among departments. The child population has reduced, and the growth of the older population is still not very fast, which is why the largest proportion of the population is in the economically active age group, constituting an important opportunity for economic development. Not only are more and more youth joining the labor market, they are also playing roles in civic and political spheres. The youth population in Peru, aged 15 to 29, accounts for about 25 percent of the country’s total population, that is, one out of every four Peruvians. Fifty-one percent are female, and 49 percent are male. Eighty-one percent reside in urban areas. (National Youth Policy, 2019).

The COVID-19 pandemic led to an increase of 10 percentage points in poverty, which rose to over 30 percent in 2020 (ENAHQ, 2020), with greater impact on rural areas, significantly reducing economic and educational opportunities and affecting the mental health of the population in general and youth in particular. As a result of the pandemic, Internet use increased in all areas, to the detriment of the most remote areas without network coverage, which prevented the communications and training processes that were implemented during the health crisis.

A recent UNFPA Peru survey indicates that at least half of the 15–29 years old who completed an online survey felt that gender-based violence had increased, but that services to address it did not exist in their communities. The same source notes that COVID-19 affected all aspects of the lives of adolescents and youth and their paths to adulthood, including their lifestyles and future aspirations. (UNFPA, 2021).

The growing political crisis in the country came to a head in November 2020, bringing to light the unwavering ability of youth to mobilize and influence the country’s political agenda. These events underscored the importance of youth to the work of the USAID Mission in Peru. There is no doubt that Peru’s situation, together with the health crisis caused by the pandemic, has altered the profile of Peruvian men and women, but this seems to have had a particular impact on the youth population, who in a few years’ time will have to take the reins of the country.

METHODS USED IN THE ASSESSMENT AND LIMITATIONS

In order to answer the assessment questions, a combined methods approach was employed using qualitative and quantitative strategies, which allowed for a more balanced and richer analysis of the issues to be addressed, collecting and systematizing data from different sources and seeking complementarity between them.

To answer question 1, besides reviewing relevant documents, specific tables and statistical analyses were prepared for the 15–29 age group, divided into three five-year subgroups: 15–19, 20–24 and 25–29, differentiated by sex, area of residence, and educational level. In most of the tables, information can be found for the thirteen departments that were selected by the USAID technical team (Loreto, Ucayali, Madre de Dios, Huánuco, San Martín, Junín, Cuzco, Piura, Lambayeque, Moquegua, Lima region and Metropolitan Lima).

To answer questions 2 to 5, the team used secondary information developed in the last three years by public, academic, and international cooperation institutions, including public opinion polls. The opinions and testimonials of different key informants (USAID/Peru, partner institutions, international cooperation, government, academia, civil society) and various groups of youth, whether or not they were related to USAID’s work, were taken into account. The team also carried out a social networks analysis.

Answers to the central question of the assessment, regarding the possibilities of promoting greater involvement of youth in the activities carried out within the framework of USAID/Peru cooperation, were based on qualitative interviews with USAID officials, representatives of USAID partner institutions in the country, and youth who participate as beneficiaries of these activities.

The team collected qualitative primary information through online surveys distributed to young APIC participants and carried out an analysis of social networks to identify those preferably used by youth.

DATA COLLECTION TECHNIQUES AND TOOLS

Secondary data reviews: official documents and other specialized literature, prepared by public institutions, academia, civil society, and international cooperation, including national survey reports, diagnoses, evaluations, assessments, policies, public opinion polls, etc. The review includes documents produced in the last three years and the first half of 2021.

Statistical analyses—disaggregated data. Special processing concerning the population in the 15–29 age group, divided by subgroups and sex, was carried out with specific databases from the National

Household Survey (ENAHO), at the national level and for USAID/Peru's regions of interest. See [Appendix D](#).

Online surveys. This instrument was designed especially for the group of 37 former interns of the USAID/Peru Afro-Peruvian and Indigenous Communities Program (APIC). See [Appendix E](#).

Focus group discussions. Group interviews were conducted with selected youth in USAID intervention areas, and youth belonging to volunteer organizations. See interview guide in [Appendix F](#).

Individual interviews. Given its exploratory nature, this qualitative tool was applied to a few key informants who provided more detailed information and opinions on the topics covered by the assessment: USAID/Peru officials, officials from USAID partner institutions, officials from other international organizations, experts from academia, and government officials. See interview guide in [Appendix F](#).

Social networks analyses. Social networks are regarded as new forms of socialization, particularly among youth. For this assessment, an analysis of social network activity over the last 90 days prior to the beginning of the assessment (May to July 2021) was carried out, identifying those that are most frequently used by the general population in Peru: Facebook, Instagram, WhatsApp, and TikTok. The analysis was aimed at better understanding how youth use these networks for their social and political participation ([Appendix H](#)).

Design meetings and work plan adjustment meetings. On July 26, a week after initiating the study activities, the research team held a meeting with the technical teams of USAID/Peru and Encompass LLC, in which the scope of the study was confirmed. Twelve departments plus the province of Callao were defined as being of interest to the Mission and subjected to socio-demographic analysis. The necessary support was pledged to ensure the participation of USAID officials in charge of the different activities of the three development objectives of the USAID Country Development Cooperation Strategy (CDCS). After that meeting with USAID team, the work plan was redirected and the focus of the assessment shifted to the activities of each of the development objectives, and even to those projects that receive other sources of funding that are not part of the country's development strategy. The purpose of this shift was to gain a better understanding of the youth population currently involved in ongoing USAID activities. This change affected the time allotted for the delivery of the requested products.

Validation and shared work with USAID and its partners. For validation purposes, these results were shared and analyzed with USAID technical teams. The first validation was carried out with USAID senior management and the second with USAID officials. In a third presentation, in the form of a workshop, the final results (including conclusions) were disseminated and recommendations for the assessment were developed jointly with USAID officials, representatives of USAID partner organizations, and former USAID APIC youth interns. This co-creation workshop was organized and conducted by MELS on October 15.

SAMPLE

For this assessment we used **convenience sampling**, a qualitative sampling technique used to create samples according to ease of access, the availability of people to be a part of the sample, the given time interval, and any other practical specifications. This type of sample is the most convenient to properly

supplement and triangulate answers to the assessment questions, requiring qualitative information from a group of key informants knowledgeable about the topic and experienced in fieldwork with youth. A total of 23 individual interviews and 10 group interviews were conducted, with a total of 50 people, in addition to the 26 responses to the survey.

Exhibit 1: Sample reached

SECTOR	INSTITUTION	INTERVIEWS		ONLINE SURVEY
		INDIVIDUAL INFORMANTS	GROUP INFORMANTS	
International Cooperation	UNFPA	1		
	UNDP	1		
	KAS	1		
	USAID Peru	9		
USAID Partners	CEDRO	8		
	IDEA INTERNATIONAL			
	FOREST AIDER			
Academia	PUCP	1		
Civil Society	ASHANTI	1		
Government	SENAJU	1		
Youth	CRECE PROJECT ARTIVISM AIDSESP PRESENTE (LGTBQI+) VOLUNTEERS (MIMP) VIVA LA INDEPENDENCIA		8 groups (22 individuals)	
	APIC	--	2 groups (5 individuals)	26 surveys answered
Total		23 individuals	10 groups 27 individuals	26 surveys

STRENGTHS AND LIMITATIONS

The availability of a significant amount of recent secondary information has undoubtedly been a significant strength that contributed greatly to the objectives of the assessment, allowing for a unique triangulation that supports the findings of this diagnostic assessment. This is evidenced by the literature accompanying this document; many documents are cited in the body of the report while others were only referenced to add strength to the findings.

One of the main limitations noted was that, in the context of the pandemic, the primary information collected through in-depth interviews and group interviews was provided virtually, thus foregoing any possibility of greater interaction among the participants in group interviews. Another limitation related to online interviews was that, in several cases, the people interviewed encountered difficulties with their Internet connection. Particularly in the case of youth, there was often poor signal quality and time available for interviews was limited.

It was not possible to interview more groups of youth beneficiaries of USAID-supported activities. This was due both to the inability to travel to the areas where the interventions were implemented and to the difficulties of USAID's implementing partners in issuing calls for interviews within the timeframe established for complying with the assessment's schedule.

The social network analysis provided only a reference input because it had limitations in terms of segmenting the analysis by age groups and for a period longer than 90 days, given the high costs of the platform analysis tools.

FINDINGS

SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC SITUATION OF YOUTH

Assessment Question

What are the demographic and socioeconomic indicators of youth in Peru?

Summary of Findings:

- *Peru is in a phase of demographic transition, which involves a gradual process of population aging. However, in some departments the child and youth population are higher than the national average of 48.4 percent.*
- *Poverty is greater in rural areas and inequalities exist between urban and rural youth, as well as between men and women, in terms of access to education, formal employment, and Internet connectivity.*
- *Youth who are not in employment, education, or training (NEET) increased eight percentage points between 2019 and 2020 (from 21 percent to 29 percent), a likely effect of the pandemic.*

FINDING 1: Peru is in a phase of demographic transition, which involves a gradual process of population aging. However, in some departments the child and youth population are higher than the national average of 48.4 percent.

Population Size and Structure: Peru's population has increased significantly in recent decades, from 14.2 million in 1972¹ to 33 million in 2021, even though the rate of population growth is lower (2.8 percent in 1972 and 1.3 percent in 2021). In 2021, the female population is estimated at 50.4 percent, slightly higher than the male population, 49.6 percent (INEI, 2019). Not only did the overall population change, but also its age distribution, due to decreases in infant mortality and fertility. Thus, the relative prevalence of younger age groups has given way to a greater prevalence of intermediate ages and a growing presence of older age groups. This stage of demographic transition is a period in which the share of the population at potentially productive ages is growing steadily in respect to the share of the population at potentially inactive ages.

During this period, the so-called demographic dividend took shape, insofar as the population under 14 and over 65 years of age became relatively smaller than the working-age population, i.e., that between 14 and 64 years of age. However, this demographic dividend requires countries to implement sustainable

¹ The year 1972 is used as a reference because the population growth rate began its downward trend in the first five years of that decade.

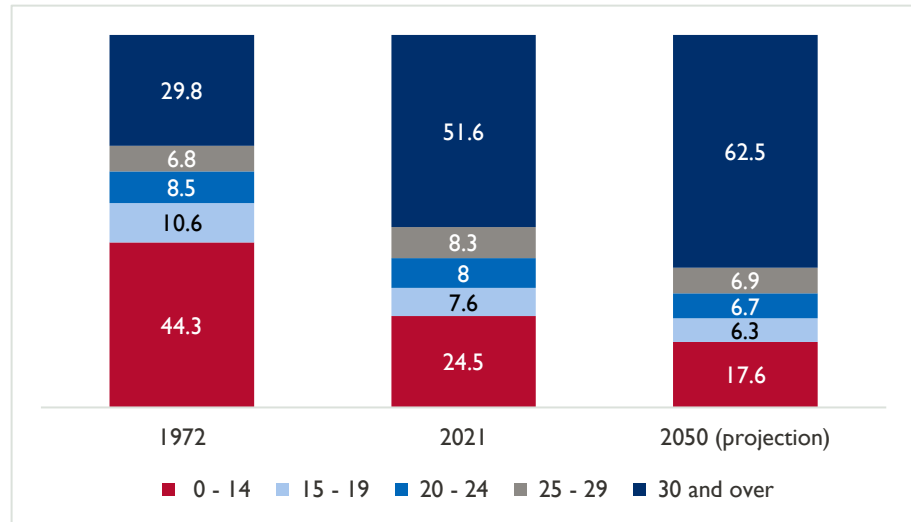
and effective social policies in the areas of productive employment, quality education, and social protection systems.

Otherwise, the dividend could turn into a huge social burden for the countries, generating a large adult and elderly population lacking employment and social protection.

In 2021, the country's young population will account for a significant 23.9 percent of the national total (approximately 8 million people), a slightly lower share than that recorded in 1972 (25.9 percent) and four percentage points higher than in 2050, when the population over 30 years of age is projected to account

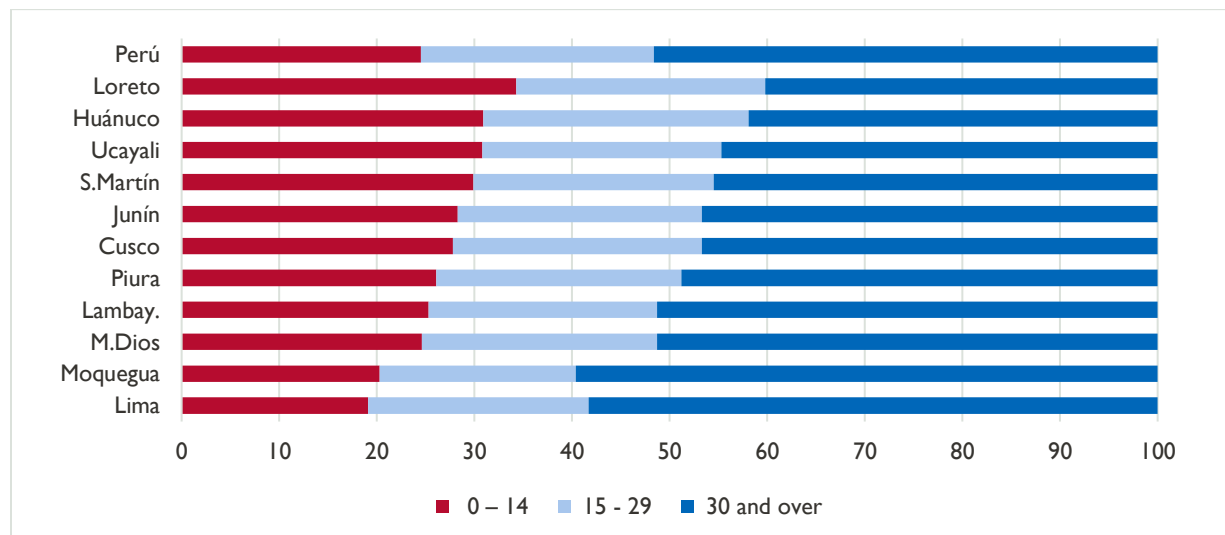
for 62.5 percent of the total population (more than 8 million people). However, the demographic transition process did not occur homogeneously throughout the country, with some departments having higher fertility and mortality rates than the national average, resulting in an age structure with a greater share of children and young people. Thus, with the exception of Lima, in all the departments in which USAID has a presence, the child and youth population are higher than the national average. In the departments of La Selva particularly, the share of children under 14 years of age is 30 percent or more of the total population (Exhibit 3).

Exhibit 2: Peruvian Population Structure by major age groups. 1972, 2021, 2050 (percent)



Source: INEI. Peru: Population Estimates and Projections 1950-2050. Lima, 2019. Own preparation.

Exhibit 3: Population by major age groups in departments in which USAID Works, 2021 (percent)



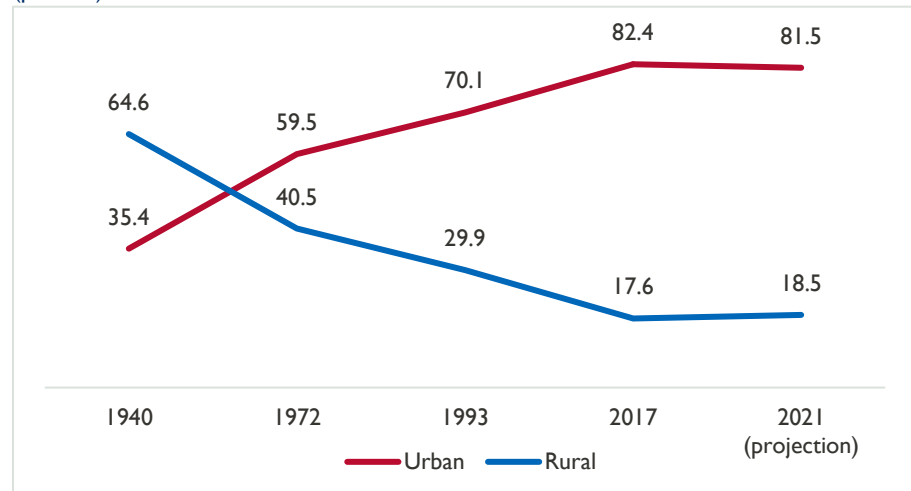
Source: INEI, Peru: Departmental population estimates and projections by calendar years and simple age, 1995–2030. Special Bulletin N ° 25. Lima, January 2020

Population distribution: Another change in the Peruvian population in recent decades is evident in its spatial distribution, with high population concentration in urban areas, to the detriment of rural areas (Graph No. 3). The internal migration that underlies this phenomenon reflects the search for better living conditions and accounts for the high centralization of services and job opportunities in the cities. In the year 2021, eight out of every ten Peruvians is projected to live in urban areas as a result of the accelerated relative depopulation of the countryside.

In 2021, the population of the city of Lima will reach 9,786,000 people (29.6 percent of the country's population). In addition to Metropolitan Lima, the most populated cities are: Trujillo, Chiclayo, and Piura (Coast) and Arequipa, Huancayo, and Cusco (Highlands); all these cities had more than half a million inhabitants. In the jungle, Iquitos and Pucallpa stood out with a population of more than 400 thousand inhabitants.

As of 2021, 58.8 percent of the national population lived on the coast, 27 percent in the highlands, and 13.2 percent in the jungle (INEI, 2021).

Exhibit 4: Evolution of the population, by area and natural region of residence, 1940–2021 (percent)



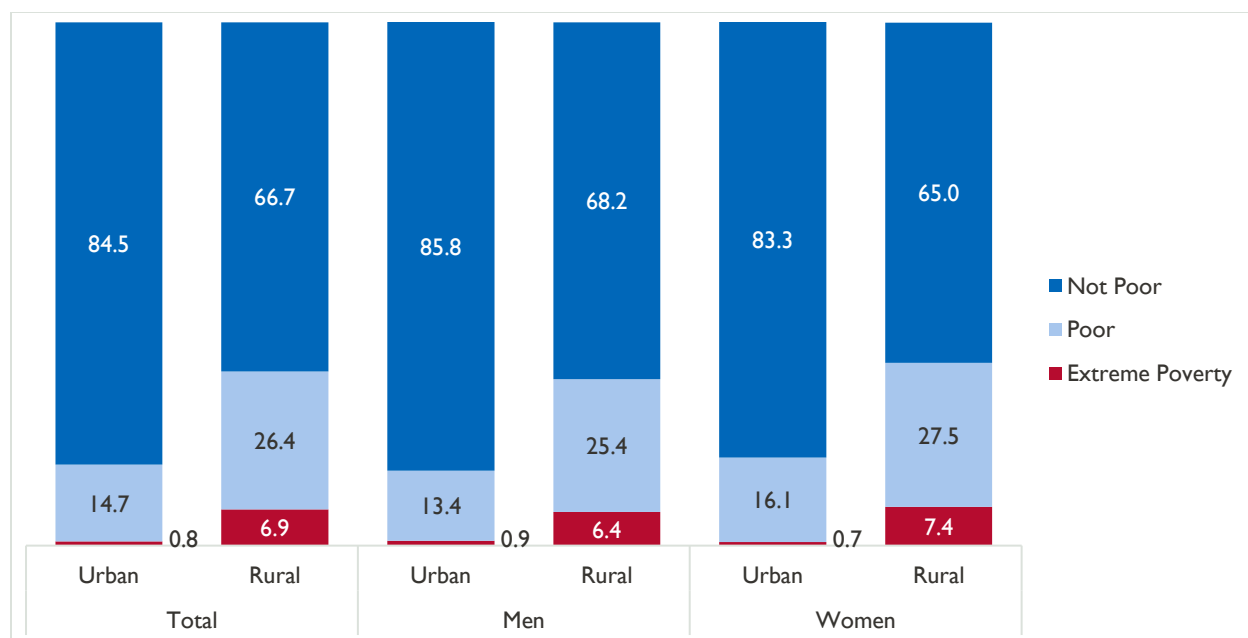
Source: INEI. Peru: Population Estimates and Projections 1950-2050. Lima, 2019. Own preparation.

FINDING 2: Poverty is greater in rural areas and inequalities exist between urban and rural youth, as well as between men and women, in terms of access to education, formal employment, and Internet connectivity.

Poverty. Following the pattern of the total population, in 2020 a higher share of the population was living in poverty and extreme poverty in rural areas than in urban areas. Thirty-three percent of rural youth were in this situation, more than twice as many as urban youth in poverty and extreme poverty (15.5 percent), with extreme poverty affecting only 0.8 percent of urban youth, while it affects 6.9 percent of rural youth.

Poverty, however, does not affect men and women equally. As shown in Exhibit 5, in both urban and rural areas, the share people in poverty and extreme poverty is higher among women than among men: 16.8 percent compared to 14.3 percent among urban youth and 34.9 percent compared to 31.8 percent among rural youth.

Exhibit 5: Urban and rural poverty, population aged 15 to 29, 2020 (percent)

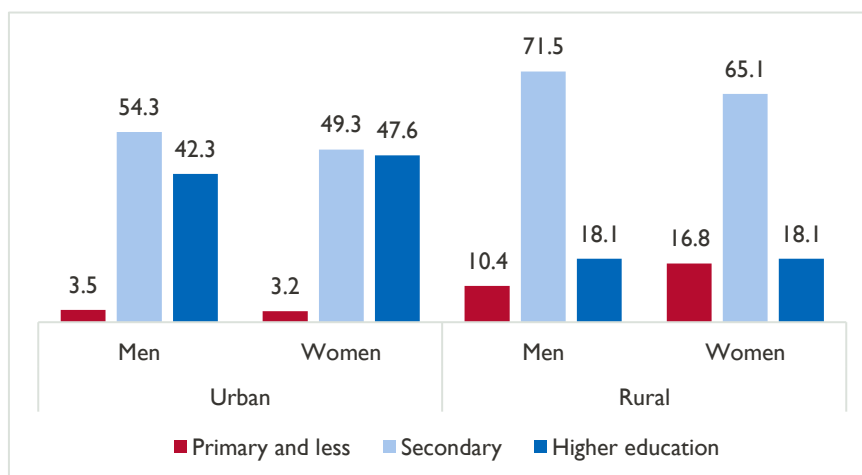


Source: INEI, ENAHO 2020.

Education. The more unfavorable situation of rural youth compared to urban youth is also reflected in education levels. As shown in Exhibit 6, urban youth have a higher level of education, complete or incomplete (technical or university level), than their rural peers. Thus, while 42.3 percent of urban men had higher education, in rural areas only 18.1 percent reached this educational level. In the case of urban women, the share of those with higher education (47.6 percent) is even higher than the average for men and very far from the average of rural women (18.1 percent).

Among rural youth, most have secondary education (complete or incomplete): 71.5 percent of men and 65.1 percent of women. A high share of rural women (16.8 percent) has only one year of primary education, compared to the also significant proportion of young men with this level of education (10.4 percent). These figures are considerably higher than those recorded in urban areas for both sexes (around 3 percent).

Exhibit 6: Educational level of the population aged 15–29 years, urban and rural, by sex, 2020 (percent)



Source: INEI, ENAHO 2020

While these differences may reflect, to some extent, rural conditions of lower accessibility to post-secondary higher education opportunities, rural youth also take on family responsibilities much earlier

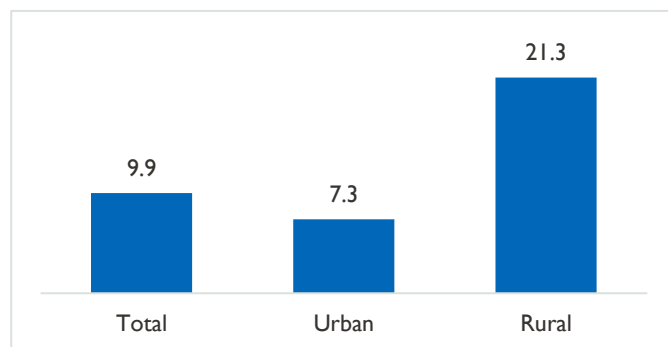
than their urban counterparts. The 2017 National Census reports that in urban areas almost a quarter of youth aged 20 to 24 years old headed a household, and in rural areas this share was twice as high. In the 25–29 age group, while in rural areas 70 percent of youth already run a household, in urban areas this group does not reach 50 percent.

Both coverage and quality are key to educational opportunity. SENAJU, in its National Report on Youth in Peru Report 2018–2019, gives an account of the results of the Student Census Evaluation (ECE) conducted in 2018. While this survey yielded discouraging results at the national level, the results for students from rural areas were particularly concerning. The test was given to high school students in three fields: (1) history, geography, and economics (HGE), (2) mathematics, and (3) reading, with four levels of achievement: (1) pre-beginning, (2) beginning, (3) in process, and (4) satisfactory. Results show that, at the national level, the proportion of students with a satisfactory level is only 11.6 percent in HGE, 14.1 percent in mathematics, and 16.2 percent in reading. However, for students in rural areas, these figures drop to 3.1 percent in HGE and mathematics and 2.9 percent in reading.

Health. Youth health involves a wide range of aspects that include health insurance, the provision of differentiated services for adolescents and youth, care during pregnancy and childbirth, chronic diseases, mental health, and sexual and reproductive health, among others. For the purposes of this assessment, two central aspects for the physical, social, and emotional development of the youth population, especially women, were prioritized: teenage pregnancy and family violence.

As with education, the existing gaps between urban and rural adolescents and youth are reflected in teenage pregnancy rates. For 2019, INEI estimated that 9.9 percent of teenagers between 15 and 19 years of age had been pregnant at some point. However, when disaggregating the data according to the area of residence of the teenager, it was found that in rural areas teenage pregnancy was three times more prevalent than in urban areas, as shown in Exhibit 7.

Exhibit 7: Teenage Pregnancy in Peru, in Urban and Rural Areas. 2019 (percent)



Source: INEI, ENDES 2019

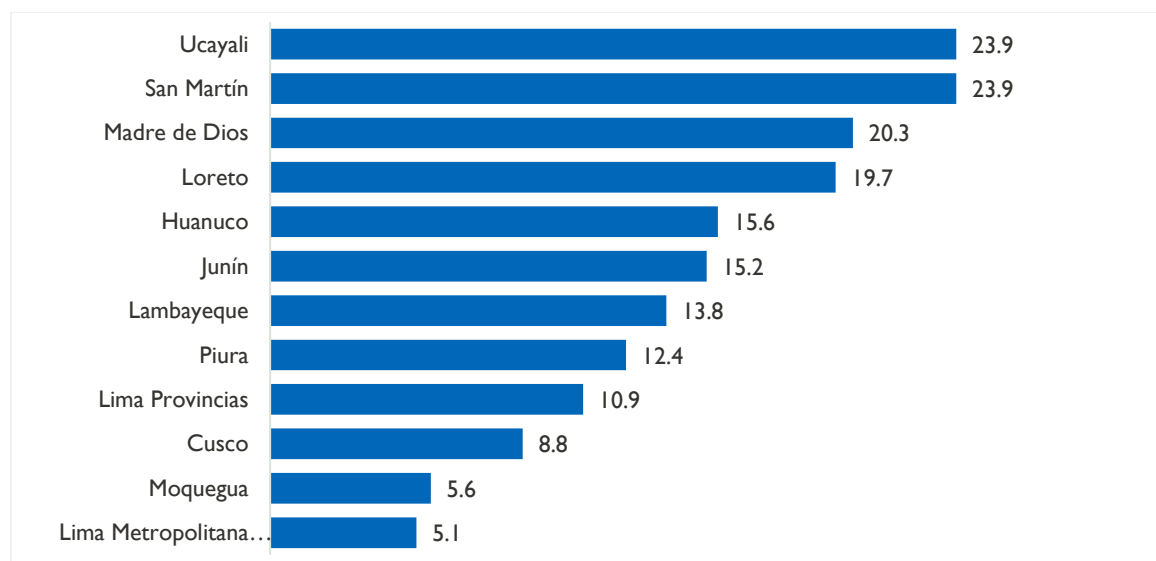
The causes of pregnancy during adolescence are diverse and include early sexual initiation, unprotected sex, lack of access to health services, and exposure to gender-based violence. According to SENAJU (National Youth Report, 2018–2019) teenage pregnancy decreases access to development opportunities for thousands of women and is related to poverty and low educational levels of teenage mothers.

The departments with the highest teenage pregnancy rates in 2019 are located in the country's jungle, in some of which one in four

adolescents is already or has been a mother. In 9 of the 12 regions in which USAID has a presence, the teenage pregnancy rate is higher than the national average.²

² For an analysis of information on teenage pregnancy and violence, we used data from the ENDES 2019, because the 2020 information was collected through a telephone line, which is a different methodology and could have unanticipated biases.

Exhibit 8: 15–19 years old women who have ever been pregnant, in departments in which USAID is present. 2019 (percent)



Source: INEI, ENDES, 2019.

On the other hand, according to the ENDES 2019, almost four out of ten women of all ages reported having suffered some type of violence within their families. In the 15–19 age group, one out of every two adolescents was a victim of some type of family violence. The occurrence of this type of violence decreases as the age range increases (Exhibit 9).

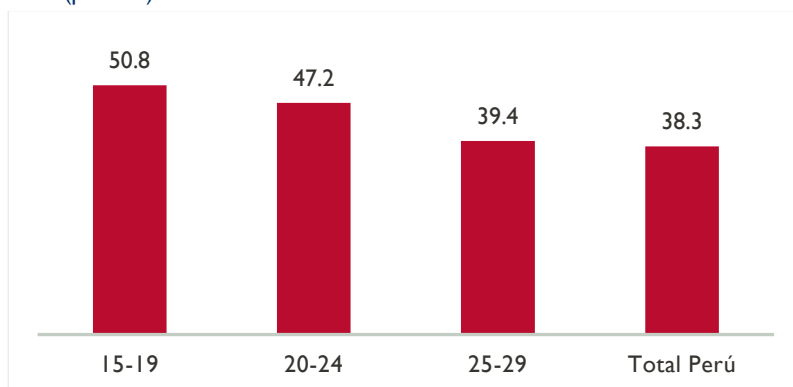
The main form of violence reported by adolescent girls and young women is psychological and verbal violence, with prevalence higher than the national average. The youngest girls are the most vulnerable to suffer this type of violence and are also the most likely to report experiencing physical violence.

Prevalence of violence of a sexual nature, while relatively low, is similar in adolescent girls 15–19 and young women 20–24 years of

age. According to an assessment conducted in 2019 by UNICEF in eight districts of the country, mothers are the main perpetrators of physical punishment inflicted on their daughters in 63 percent of cases, and fathers in 32 percent of cases. Violence against adolescents and young people, whether psychological, physical, or sexual, has serious consequences on the comprehensive development of these victims and is a violation of their right to a full life.

Employment. In 2020 according to ENAHO, 61 percent of the approximately 8 million youth formed part of the economically active population (EAP), either working or looking for work, and 39 percent belonged to the economically inactive population (EIP). Of total EAP youth, 55.5 percent were male, and 44.5 percent were female. Conversely, in the EIP, women (58.1 percent) prevailed over men (41.9

Exhibit 9: Peru: Female Victims of Domestic Violence, National Total and Youths. 2019 (percent)

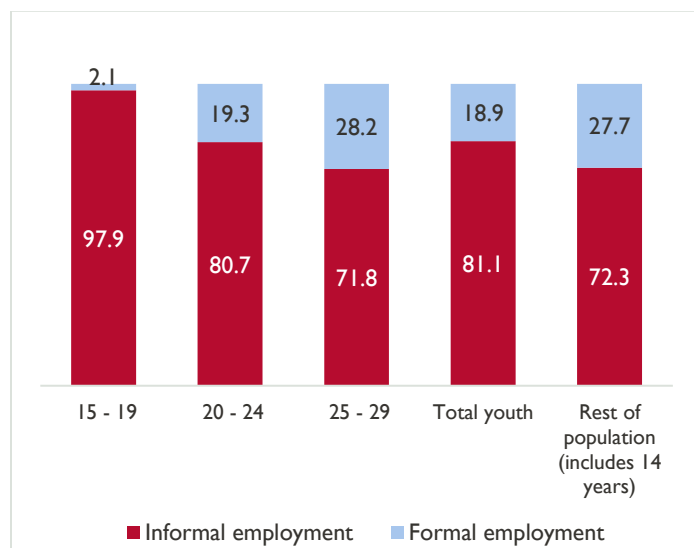


Source: INEI, ENDES, 2019

percent). In accordance with the national population distribution in urban and rural areas, the youth EAP is concentrated in the cities: 80 percent compared to the 20 percent located in rural areas. Participation in the EAP is not homogeneous in the different youth age groups considered; thus, in the 15 to 19 age group 39 percent belong to the EAP, in the 20 to 24 age group 68 percent, and in the 25 to 29 age group 81 percent.

Being employed does not mean being suitably employed and, therefore, open unemployment (the active search for a job) is relatively low in Peru. Even so, it is much higher among youth than in the rest of the population. It should be noted that open unemployment is fundamentally urban: unemployment in rural areas is only 0.7 percent at the national level and reaches 1.8 percent in the population between 15 and 29 years of age, while in urban areas it is only 0.7 percent in rural areas and 1.8 percent in the population between 15 and 29 years of age.

Exhibit 10: Peru, formal and informal employment of 15–29 years-old. 2020



Source: INEI, ENAHO 2020.

Between 2019 and 2020, there was an increase in open unemployment in the 15–29 age group. The highest open unemployment rates during 2020 are recorded in females aged 15 to 19, a group in which unemployment increased by 6 percentage points, while there was a slight decrease in males in this group. In the 20 to 24 age group, there was a decrease in open unemployment in both men and women, which could be an indication of a tendency of this sector of the population to start small independent businesses in response to the need to earn an income in a context of declining labor demand. Youth in the upper age bracket (25–29 years), as one of the effects of the pandemic, also showed an increase in their open unemployment rates between 2019 and 2020, which was more pronounced in the case of women.

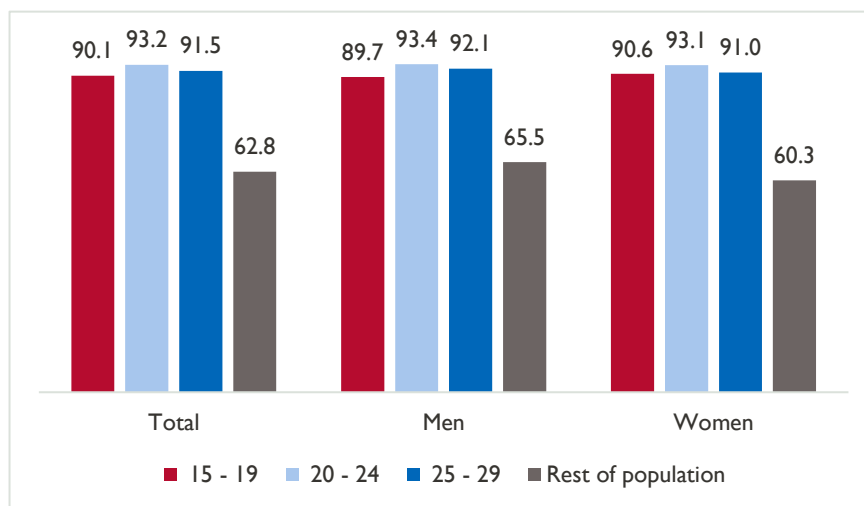
As noted above, being employed does not mean that work is suitable and complies with decent work standards. In fact, while informal employment is predominant in Peru, it is noteworthy that youths have higher rates of informality than the remaining employed population: 81.1 percent, compared to 72.3 percent. As shown in Graph No. 9, even though work informality decreases with age, it is very high in the three groups considered: 97.9 percent in the 15 to 19 age group, 19.3 percent in the 20 to 24 age group and 28.2 percent among youths between 25 and 29 years of age. For youth, working informally means not having labor contracts, not contributing to a pension fund and, often, not building up human capital or strengthening their skills and experiences for a more satisfactory future working life. It should be noted that in rural areas, 97 percent of youth employment is informal.

Internet access. Connectivity has become a key element for educational and labor inclusion, even more so in the new context generated by the COVID-19 pandemic. Despite increasing Internet use, there is an important population contingent that does not have access to this service. At the end of 2020, 66.6 percent of households in Metropolitan Lima had this service, 47.4 percent in the rest of urban areas and only 9.9 percent in rural areas (INEI, 2020). The same source reports that 49.1 percent

of households in Metropolitan Lima have at least one computer, while in the remaining urban areas the share drops to 36.9 percent and, in rural households, to only 8 percent.

In 2020, in urban areas, over 90 percent of youth in the three age groups had access to the Internet, with the 20–24 age group having a higher proportion of access among both men and women (Exhibit 11). Meanwhile, access to this service by the remaining population reaches only 62.8 percent (in this group, Internet use in the population over 60 years of age decreases to 26.9 percent). It should be noted that in the fourth quarter of 2020, 64.8 percent of the population that accessed the Internet did so exclusively by cell phone, which means an increase of 16.7 percentage points compared to that recorded in the same quarter in 2019.

Exhibit 11: Internet access in urban areas, by age group and gender, 2020 (percent)

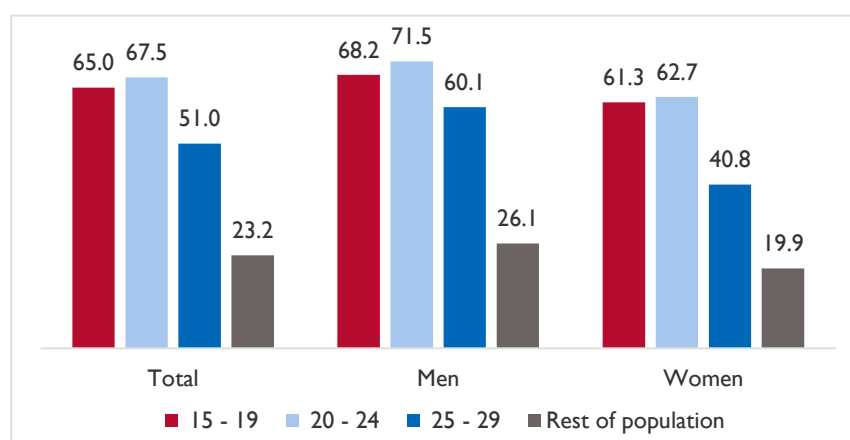


Source: INEI, ENAHO 2020

In rural areas, Internet access among youth is over 30 percentage points lower than that of their urban peers, and 40 percentage points lower in the rest of the population. One aspect that stands out in the rural area data is that the population aged 25 to 29 accesses the Internet much less than the population aged 15 to 19 and 20 to 24. Another aspect that stands out is that young rural men have greater access than women; in the 25–29 age group, only four out of every ten women had access to the Internet (Exhibit 12).

The lack of this service restricts possibilities of accessing information, education, and training. According to some testimonies collected, for rural youth, the lack of Internet connection is one of the main factors that drives their migration (temporary or permanent) to larger towns with access to this service.

Exhibit 12: Internet access in rural areas, by age group and gender, 2020 (percent)



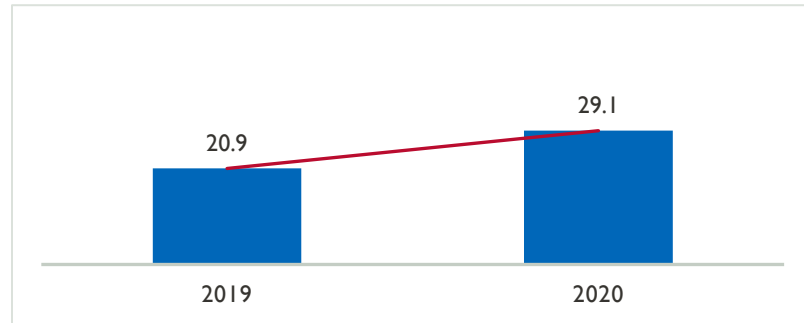
Source: INEI, ENAHO 2020

FINDING 3: Youth who are not in employment, education, or training (NEET) increased eight percentage points between 2019 and 2020 (from 21 percent to 29 percent), a likely effect of the pandemic.

The so-called NEET youth are classified as youth who do not work, do not study, and do not receive training. In its 2018–2019 National Youth Report, SENAJU notes that this significant group of youth, by neither working nor studying, do not build up human capital (by not capitalizing on educational credentials, nor labor skills), which may have consequences for their entry into the labor market in the long term.

Exhibit 13: Peru, Youth who neither study nor work, 2019–2020 (percent)

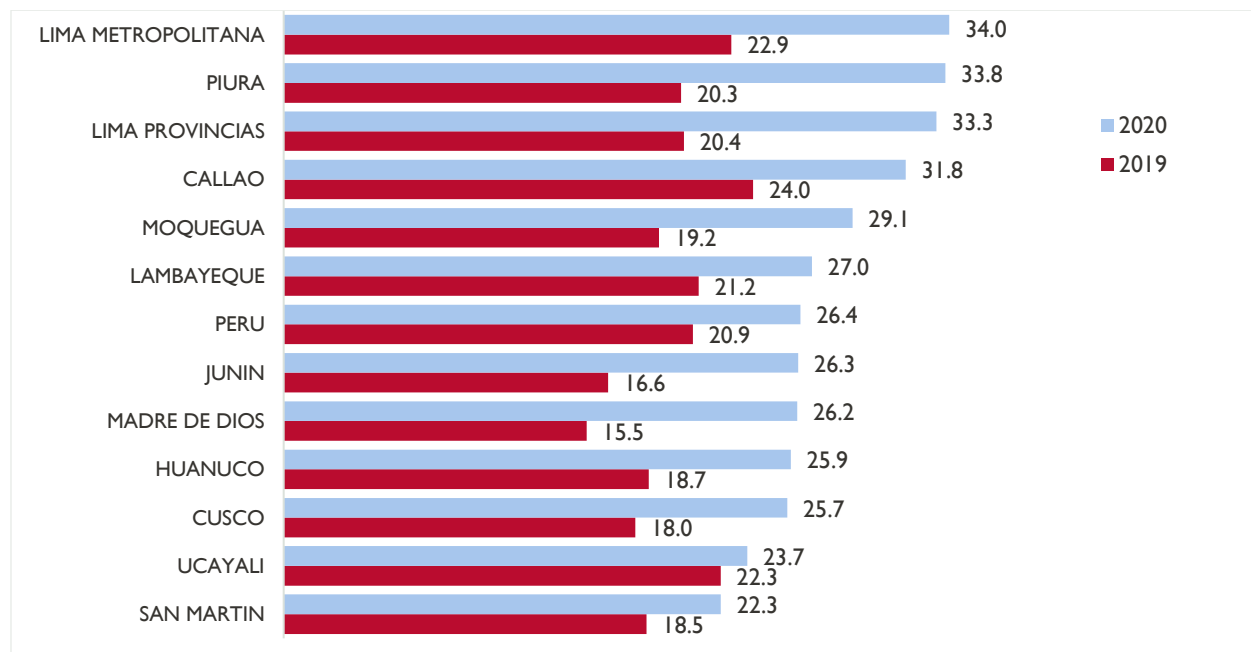
Exhibit 13 shows the share of youth in this situation, showing an increase of 9 percentage points between 2019 and 2020, in the context of the pandemic. In absolute terms, 2.4 million young people were considered NEETs at the national level in 2020.



Source: INEI, ENAHO 2020

The same source reports that the share of NEETs is 31.2 percent in urban areas and 19.7 percent in rural areas. Likewise, at the national level, the share of female NEETs is higher than that of males in this condition (35.9 percent and 22.6 percent, respectively). In this regard, it should be noted that the data on youth who do not work or study may be masking the work that women perform in the home, in the context of the gender roles assigned by society.

Exhibit 14: Youth who are neither studying nor working in regions where USAID has a presence. 2019–2020 (percent)



Source: INEI, ENAHO 2019, 2020.

In some regions of the country, the increase in NEETs between 2019 and 2020 exceeded 10 percentage points, in some cases reaching a third of the youth population, such as in Callao, Piura, Metropolitan Lima and Lima provinces. Exhibit 13 shows this evolution for all the regions in which the USAID Cooperation Program is implemented in Peru, showing that, in all of them, youth who are not in employment, education, or training have increased significantly.

YOUTH INTERESTS AND CONCERNS

Assessment Question

What are your interests and concerns regarding USAID's development goals?

Summary of Findings:

- *Most of the youth interviewed are not concerned about the issues that are the subject of USAID's development objectives. Education, employment, and health are the priority issues of concern.*
- *Democracy and human rights are not a priority in the personal lives of youth. Corruption is seen as one of the country's main problems.*

FINDING 4: Most of the youth interviewed are not concerned about the issues that are the subject of USAID's development objectives. Education, employment, and health are the priority issues of concern.

Issues of concern. The youth interviewed in this assessment expressed different interests and concerns, most of them related to their personal futures and life plans put at risk in the context of the pandemic. For urban youth and those involved in volunteer or arts organizations, there was a greater interest in the generic theme of democracy, but they pointed out that keeping democracy-related issues in mind is a privilege that not everyone can

“...I would like to have a place of my own...a coffee shop, because in San Martín we are the main coffee growers.”
Young entrepreneur from CRECER

access: *“if we want to generate an active and watchful citizenship; that it is not only active during election periods, that is the advantage of a few...there is no time.”*

Almost all of the youth interviewed indicated that their main concerns are to complete their studies and prepare themselves for employment or, in the case of young entrepreneurs, to strengthen their businesses and ensure a better future or to have their own business.

“...I long to have a store in Tingo Maria because tourism there is much bigger than here.”
Young entrepreneur from CRECER

From the various testimonies gathered, it is clear that there are differences in the concerns of youth depending on their socioeconomic and cultural context. Thus, those who work in areas of illegal coca production point out that limited labor opportunities make illicit activities an income alternative for some young people.

“...young people turn to drugs because the profits are quick, although the risk is great...young people get excited...but it doesn't always go well, and it generates problems for the family.”

“...young people who are involved in that, it's because they don't see any other options to be able to do something.”

Young entrepreneurs from San Martín y Huánuco

Youth from Amazonian indigenous communities emphasize the need to take into account the differences that exist in the country when designing policies.

This is corroborated in the results of a qualitative study conducted by IPSOS

(2021) for SENAJU in Metropolitan Lima, Piura, La Libertad, Cusco, Arequipa, Junín, Loreto, and rural and indigenous youth in Cajamarca, Huancavelica, Junín, and San Martín. It was found that the main concerns of young people, both in urban and rural areas, are education, work, and health. The study also concludes that young people—urban and rural—perceive a clear relationship between access to education and employability; not only does limited access to education generate scarce opportunities to get jobs, but low quality education also implies unemployment or access to jobs that do not meet the minimum labor conditions.

“...the Amazon regions have almost the same issues, but with different forms; we all have problems of health, education, employment, etc.”

Indigenous youth

Likewise, for rural and indigenous youth living in remote locations, gaining access to quality technical or higher education requires migrating to urban centers in the absence of adequate educational services and connectivity, which has

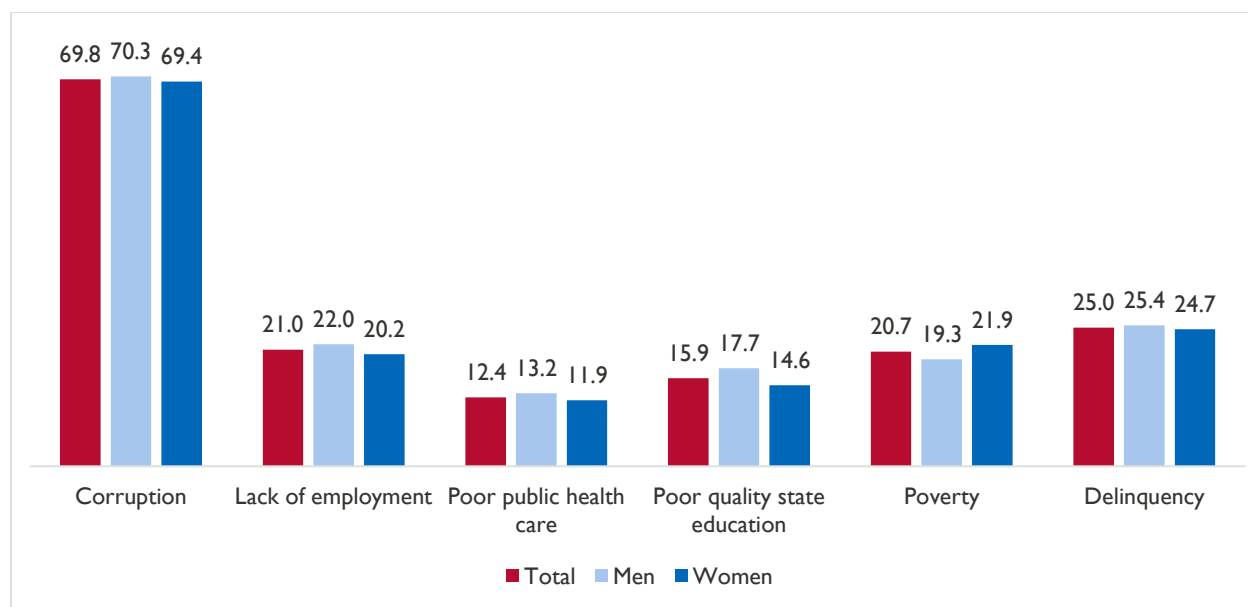
become a key element for educational and labor inclusion. Another conclusion of this study is that sexual education is perceived by the young participants as a need met by the State and parents, and they consider that promoting it is urgent as a strategy to reduce rates of teenage pregnancy and sexual violence.

FINDING 5: Democracy and human rights are not a priority in the personal lives of youth. Corruption is seen as one of the country's main problems.

Corruption as the country's main problem. The ENAHO presents information on the main problems of the country in the opinion of the population interviewed; in 2020, for both young people in urban and rural areas, corruption is identified as the country's priority problem.

In urban areas, as shown in Exhibit 15, seven out of ten young women and men identified corruption as Peru's main problem; quite far behind were problems such as crime (25 percent), lack of employment (21 percent), poverty (20.7 percent), poor quality of state education (15.9 percent), and poor public health care (12.4 percent). Among the latter, albeit with minimal differences, men prioritize the lack of employment, poor quality of education, and health care. Women, on the other hand, prioritize poverty more than men.

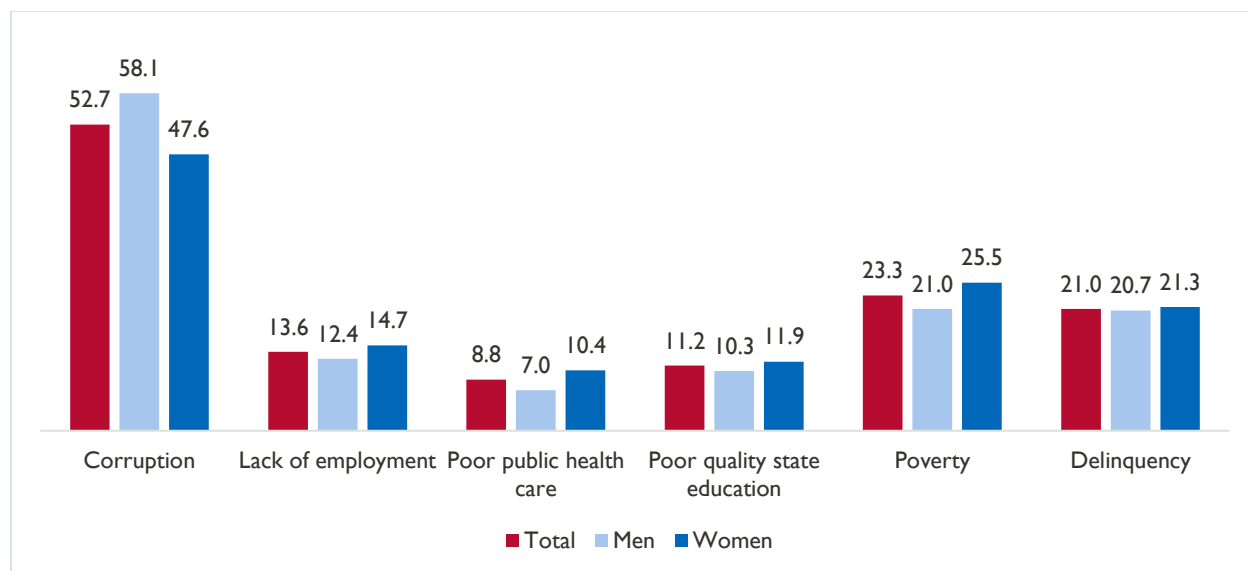
Exhibit 15: Main problems of the country in the opinion of urban youth, by sex, 2020 (percent)



Source: INEI, ENAHO 2020

In rural areas, corruption is considered by young people as the country's main problem, albeit in smaller proportions than those observed among urban youth (as shown in Exhibit 16) and, in this case, the differences between men and women are also more significant (58.1 percent and 47.6 percent, respectively). In contrast to what was observed among urban youth, poverty is the second problem identified, in greater proportion by women (25.5 percent) than by men (21 percent). Other problems prioritized are crime, lack of employment, poor quality of education, and health; in all cases in lower rates than those reported by urban youth. It is noteworthy that women prioritize poverty as a national problem more than men.

Exhibit 16: Main problems of the country in the opinion of rural youth, by sex, 2020



Source: INEI, ENAHO 2020

The rejection of “corruption” by young people is also expressed in the results of a survey conducted by the Observatory “Lima, cómo vamos,” which conducted an online survey of 1851 people (non-representative and non-probabilistic sample), of which 93.5 percent had participated in the demonstrations of November 2020. The people interviewed were asked about their main motivations for participating in the November demonstrations; for the vast majority, the main motivator was outrage at the corruption of politicians in general (88.3 percent).

POLITICAL PARTICIPATION

Assessment Question

What are positive and negative incentives for political participation?

Summary of Findings:

- *Youth do not find incentives for ongoing political participation. However, they sporadically participate in specific mobilizations and mobilizations around specific objectives.*
- *Political participation is of greater interest in urban areas and in groups with higher education. In rural areas, the political participation of youth in large national mobilizations has been scarce.*

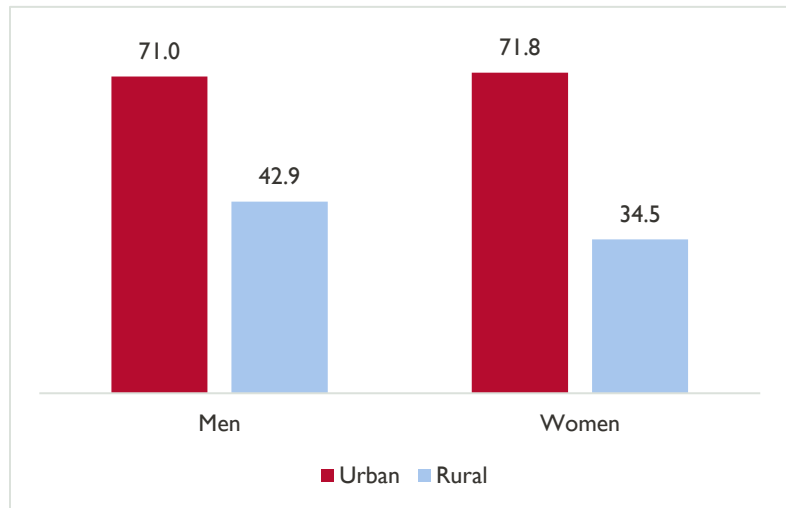
FINDING 6: Youth do not find incentives for ongoing political participation. However, they sporadically participate in specific mobilizations and mobilizations around specific objectives.

In Latin America, the crisis of political parties is widespread and their future is uncertain. Their survival is wavering due to a lack of political participation, especially among young people, who distrust politicians. It should be noted that the analysis of the political participation of young people is carried out in broad terms, not only referring to participation in political parties or electoral processes, but also to involvement in issues of public interest (e.g., the environment, gender equality, protection of rights, corruption, etc.).

Peru is living in a context of precariousness of civil society and the political and economic system. Since 2000, the installed democracy has become fragile and unstable, gradually generating the collapse of political parties and the distancing of society from the State (ONPE, 2017). The same happened with labor union organizations and with the university student movement, which began a process of organizational weakening. While the political activity of young people is necessary, it has also been undermined by factors such as discrimination, violence, corruption, and distrust. (PÁSARA, 2017, page 113).

According to ENAHO 2020, 68 percent of youth know the meaning of “democracy”, but there are wide differences between urban and rural areas (Exhibit 17). However, neither ENAHO nor the AmericasBarometer clearly explores what the interviewees understand by democracy, a concept that not only refers to the right to freely elect their rulers, but also to the recognition of people's rights, respect for differences, plurality, diversity, the freedoms of each person, and the search for consensus for good governance, as recognized by some of the youths interviewed in their statements:

Exhibit 17: Youth aged 15 to 19 who say they know the meaning of “democracy,” by gender and residence, 2020 (percent)



Source: INEI, ENAHO 2020

“There is a polarization problem in Peru, and it seems that consensus can no longer be reached; social causes have become politicized.”

According to the AmericasBarometer, for the year 2019, the lowest value of satisfaction of the entire population with democracy since measurements began in Peru was recorded: 28 percent, a figure

in decline since 2014. The same source points out that only 29 percent have some interest in politics, but also states that it is people “who are older, more educated, have more family wealth, and reside in larger cities (including metropolitan Lima) who have a greater interest in politics than those who are younger, have fewer years of education, less family wealth, and reside in rural areas.” (AmericasBarometer, 2020, page 134)

Political parties considered as traditional have lost the confidence of the population and do not show motivation to attract young people, as pointed out by the men and women who were interviewed, who stated that the political system does not represent them and does not take their interests into account³. This is a situation of public disenchantment that implies distancing, accompanied by a loss of confidence in political institutions.

“The political participation of young people in these times of the 21st century is passive, because there is an absence of civic-mindedness and involvement in political parties with transcendence, as they are all involved in corruption and influence trafficking”.
Young former USAID intern

Meaningful youth participation would involve recognizing and fostering the strengths, interests, and abilities of young people through the provision of real opportunities for young people to be involved in

³ The crisis of the parties generated since the fall of the Berlin Wall has caused them to become increasingly disconnected from their bases and turn into shells where party leaders, deserting internal democracy and representing only the interests of one group, tend to use their party to obtain a share of power in society. For this reason, the parties also give up formative and organizational work by youth, and block their access to party leadership.

decisions that affect them on an individual and systemic level, such as environmental preservation, gender equality, human rights, the integrity of public and private actions, etc.

Finally, and in order to cite theoretical frameworks that give greater value to the argument, we will point out that the decrease in the political participation of young people is a global fact. There are two theories that explain this situation: modernist and post-modernist. The former focuses its argument on citizen disaffection, while the latter speaks of a cultural displacement and a change in the modes of participation. Disaffection occurs because the political system and its institutions are designed from an adult-centric logic that does not generate spaces for youth to participate and influence decisions. Political disaffection is evidence of a rupture in the traditional forms of participation of youth. The postmodern theoretical current, on the other hand, explains that young people are not in a situation of apathy toward political issues and that participation has not diminished, but has changed: youth have found other modalities of participation different from the traditional ones; social networks, for example, accompanied by multiple forms of technology, have been used by young people to participate in the political process. (DIÁLOGO POLÍTICO, 2017. Page 28)

FINDING 7: Political participation is of greater interest in urban areas and among groups with higher education. In rural areas political participation of youth in large national mobilizations, has been scarce.

According to the latest publication of the National Electoral Board on the electoral profile, young people between 18 and 29 represent 27 percent of the people registered in the electoral roll. However, their participation as activists in political groups is only 9 percent, while 8 percent participate as

"It seems that political participation rather takes place at macro levels, such as taking out a government, while it is not seen at the district, community, or rural levels; such participation is not considered important by young people, despite the fact that it affects their lives."

Young person during a USAID activity

candidates to the Congress of the Republic. This reaffirms the existing disconnection between young people and political parties that do not take into account their demands (JNE-DNEF, 2021). In this report no distinction by area of residence has been made, so no data are available on how many of the people surveyed live in rural areas. On the other hand, qualitative information

collected within youth groups showed that voting seems to be a unique mobilizer of political participation, because if people do not cast their vote, they have to "pay a fine." Rural youth "stay on the sidelines, they do not get involved" in political processes of any kind, also because if they wanted to participate in a mobilization, they would have to move to urban areas and that involves costs, not only in terms of money, but also in terms of time. The inhabitants of rural areas, young people as well as adults, due to their economic shortages have as a priority their struggle for survival. For the same reason, they drop out of school to look for a job, which is why most of them end up not taking part in political parties or unions.

At this point, it is worthwhile to return to the significance of some figures related to trust in institutions. Exhibit 18 illustrates important figures for the level of trust in institutions that require participation through citizens' votes. In all of them, 7 to 9 out of 10 young people declared having little or no confidence in the institution for which they had probably voted. This situation is not desirable in the current situation, which has been marked by the COVID-19 pandemic, and which requires legitimate institutions that people trust.

In spite of this, rural youth are making their demands known through protests and mobilizations that turn them into political actors, but these actions are usually linked to their economic activities. The protests in favor of the repealing of the Agrarian Promotion Law that took place last December 2020 in Ica and La Libertad are proof of this. In those protests, three young people, under 30, lost their lives. However, they were not identified as such, but as agricultural workers or farmers.

Exhibit 18: Level of distrust in institutions, population aged 18–29 by sex and area of residence–2020

INSTITUTION	SEX			URBAN			RURAL		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Provincial Municipality	78.1	78.4	77.9	77.2	76.7	77.5	83.2	86.5	80.0
Regional Government	75.4	72.9	77.5	75.0	71.4	77.8	77.9	80.2	75.6
Congress of the Republic	87.1	85.0	88.9	87.8	85.4	89.6	83.8	82.9	84.7
Political Parties	92.9	92.9	93.0	93.1	92.9	93.4	91.9	93.4	90.6

Source: INEI. ENAHO 2020

Meanwhile, urban youth with higher levels of education, although without apparent organizational political leadership, have managed to express their protests in the last decade through marches and demonstrations that have had positive results regarding their demands. Examples include the repeal of the "Pulpín" Law, the "No to Keiko," "Ni una menos" (Not one less) in the wake of the shameful sentences handed down to aggressors of women, the march against the so-called "distribution" of posts in Congress during the elections by the Constitutional Court, the Ombudsman's Office and the Central Reserve Bank, and finally, the march that took place in November 2020 against the short-lived Merino government. Nevertheless, everything suggests that these are milestones of participation achieved by the accumulation of indignation and anger, which are channeled in this way, and which called on young people who are not affiliated to any party to get involved in this process of change by exercising their civic right to protest.

As noted above, poverty is also a constraint to political participation in both urban and rural areas. In the group interviews, young people stated the following:

“Taking to the streets, having the time to go to the marches, without thinking about immediate needs, are privileges”.

In urban areas, due to the political changes that have taken place globally since the beginning of the 1990s, the political participation of young people no longer has the effervescence it had in the 60s, 70s

“Young members of the LGBTIQ+ community are not visible in political parties, they do not share their identity, they are still in the closet; they are missed opportunities for the community to become visible”

and 80s. The crisis of the political parties and the progressive deactivation of student and labor unions have closed the natural path for the political formation of young people. Nevertheless, the current organized groups of Afro-descendants and members of the LGTBIQ+ community

have their own agenda that seeks to defend their rights and democracy, and to place themselves on the political agenda. However, these groups find it very difficult to be part of political parties or to have leadership roles, and these conditions make them fail in their attempt to join parties if they were to find that possibility.

Organized and non-organized groups of Afro-descendants in turn claim that apart from the lack of work and therefore income, the existing structural racism keeps young members of this group out of educational and political spaces.

As a result, political participation of young people in the second and third decades of the 21st century is sporadic and punctual, comes from the most educated sectors and lacks stable organization. The fact that social networks play a convening and agglutinating role for these sporadic activities shows that this type of participation only responds to individual decisions and does not seek to advance to more organizational levels.

“public and social policies lack an intergenerational and intercultural approach”.

However, more unconventional activism also takes place, which translates into participation not only in demonstrations, protests, and political marches, but also in signing petitions, writing articles or posts on political blogs and "liking" or sharing them on social media. Other forms of participation may focus more directly on helping people in need, solving community problems or raising money for charitable causes. These forms of participation are more 'civic' than 'political', as they operate outside the political arena (MARTYN BARRET. 2019), and are dealt with below.

CITIZEN PARTICIPATION

Assessment Question:

How do youth organize themselves when engaging in advocacy for change? What are their preferred platforms for public engagement?

Summary of Findings:

- *Youth minimally participate in organizations and/or associations (5 percent in 2020), but volunteering is a form of civic participation that urban youth generally engage.*
- *For urban youth, online interest groups have become a significant form of organization, especially for those who are more educated and concerned about the country. Social media has become an important channel of communication and mobilization.*

FINDING 8: Youth minimally participate in organizations and/or associations (5 percent in 2020), but volunteering is a form of civic participation that urban youth generally engage.

Civic engagement includes both political and non-political processes, i.e., individual and collective actions to identify and consider social issues. It also refers to all members of a society or of a community being able to participate in civic life, whether or not they have the right to vote.

An article published in the Colombian journal *Universitas Psychologica* (2015) points out that civic behavior or engagement "refers to values, beliefs, attitudes, feelings, knowledge, skills, and behaviors associated with situations outside the circle of family and friends, which can be expressed in the public, market, civil, personal, or political sphere" (p. 732). In order to speak of civic engagement, it is necessary to have some kind of motivation or collaboration with certain groups in the community or in the best interests of society.

In Peru, however, the minimal or non-existent participation of young people in civic activities and organizations is notorious, reflecting their lack of civic education and the fact that they do not know their rights and duties. In societies that do not encourage citizen participation and that do not educate young people with regard to their responsibilities in a democracy, it is very difficult for their citizens to assume and defend values such as solidarity, justice, and equality in an organized manner.

"Citizen participation is passive, there is little civic-mindedness and involvement. There is a lack of education and information. There is a loss of credibility in political parties, as well as a lack of commitment".

On the other hand, the increase in violence and crime, as well as citizen insecurity, has justified that, for their own safety, children and young people stop participating in civic activities. As a result, this type of activity, as well as the institutions promoting them, are progressively disappearing.

In 2018, the participation of young people in some organization or association was 7 percent, in 2019 it registered 6 percent, while in 2020, which was the year in which the pandemic was installed in the country, it was barely 5.4 percent (ENAHO). Exhibit 19 shows the distribution of this low participation reported by young people by sex and area of residence. It should be noted that the older the women are, the higher their participation, and that participation increases considerably among rural women aged 25 to 29. The reason for this is probably that they are the ones who are enrolled in organizations such as canteens, social programs of the Ministry of Social Inclusion or in Parents Associations (APAFAS, by its Spanish initials).

Exhibit 19: Peru: Total No. of people aged 15 and over that participate in some type of organization, by sex and area of residence, 2020 (in percentage)

AGE	TOTAL			AREA OF RESIDENCE					
				Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
15 - 19	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.1	1.0	1.3	2.3	2.6	2.0
20 - 24	4.9	3.8	6	3.2	2.5	3.9	14.8	11.4	18.7
25 - 29	10.9	7.1	14.7	7	4.4	9.4	35.8	24.7	45.3
Total 15 - 29	5.4	3.8	7.0	3.6	2.5	4.8	13.8	9.9	17.8
Rest of the population	21.1	23.4	19.1	14.2	14.0	14.4	47.7	58.0	38.0
TOTAL	16.3	17.1	15.7	10.9	10.2	11.6	38.6	44.7	32.9

Source: ENAHO 2020

Volunteering is an expression that many young people take on and which is widespread throughout the country, mostly in urban areas. Although it appears somewhat contradictory to the ENAHO data, virtual

volunteering seems to have increased significantly when the pandemic began. This could be explained by the fact that the ENAHO questionnaire does not specifically ask about volunteer organizations.

This type of alternative civic engagement is characterized by the fact that it is more horizontal and flexible, and by its more informal structures. The reasons for this participation are more oriented toward everyday life, in which the boundary between public and private life is blurred, the forms of outreach are less collective, and manifestations tend to be spontaneous and irregular. They tend to incorporate and use new means of communication and information.

“...there has been more involvement of volunteers at the digital level; in my organization, there used to be 5 people participating in face-to-face activities, while there are now 35 people participating using the Internet”

“In rural areas, young people are more concerned about their own problems and the shortages they suffer. In urban areas, the level of citizen participation is higher, as well as the access to information and training, and people are more concerned about their own problems.”

Young member of a volunteer group

The Peruvian National Youth Secretariat (SENAJU, by its Spanish initials) has made available a list of 592 youth organizations distributed in almost all departments of the country, which organize a wide variety of activities in areas such as sports, art, politics, environmental issues, etc. There is no information on these organizations, like whether they are active or not, or the

number of young people they serve, but it does show some level of youth organization. On the other hand, the Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations (MIMP) through the Directorate of Volunteering conducted a census in 2019 targeting 216 volunteer organizations in six departments of the country, through which around 22,000 volunteers were found, both men and women, with 80 percent of them younger than 30.

It is also worth noting that most of the young people who participated in the group interviews had previous experience with volunteering, and others reported being part of a volunteer group or project.

As acknowledged by informants, the pandemic increased the use of social platforms and digital media, as it ended up being the only way for people to communicate. This has been and is still a success in urban areas where connectivity is efficient in most cases, but it is not the case in peri-urban areas of cities and even less so in rural areas where it is very difficult to access stable Internet. This also means that participation is limited to urban, and more educated, young people.

The use of social networks for youth organization and mobilization is not new. Various articles point out that most of the marches of the past ten years have been organized through such networks. This is confirmed in the words of the young people interviewed, who state that *"online activism is now in fashion"* and that there are many groups that identify themselves with this type of activity. With the emergence and spread of these new forms of organization, young people find a safe niche for political participation through which they communicate, call for, and disseminate invitations to protest events and discuss and demonstrate within their individual accounts on Facebook, Instagram, TikTok, and others. Social networks fulfil this function and do so more effectively to the extent that they allow communication to be more immediate, reach a greater number of people, as well as a higher level of interactivity. Some authors even consider that the networks have changed the meaning of participation, as they are

encouraging engagement and getting young people who did not mobilize outside of them to take action (García, Del Hoyo y Fernández, 2014).

FINDING 9: For urban youth, online interest groups have become a significant form of organization, especially for those who are more educated and concerned about the country. Social media has become an important channel of communication and mobilization.

While social networks have become important channels of information and convening, their reach, as expressed above, is limited to young people from social and educational sectors who have access to such networks. Young people from rural areas and those belonging to the poorest sectors in urban areas usually do not participate in them.

Likewise, the lack of a more solid civic and political education of many of the young people who participate in these networks is one of the barriers for these joint activities to have a greater projection or to imply a higher level of organization.

“...many of us knew nothing about politics, nor democracy, nor right or left; we had been living our lives and out of the blue we said stop, we have to do something”.

In order to better understand the role that social networks played in the mobilizations that have taken place in recent years, especially the one held in November 2020, a specific study was conducted which was mainly aimed at

identifying the social networks most used by the study population for political and social participation and the motivations that actively mobilized them between 2018 and 2021. Unfortunately, it was not possible to conduct the desired requirements as using analytical tools to search for data was extremely costly. Therefore, we only searched for data for the months of May to July 2021 and were not able to disaggregate data by age (see the results of the social network analysis in [Appendix H](#) for the results of the social network analysis).

In 2019, 92 percent of Peruvians with Internet access used Facebook, 23 percent used Twitter and 14 percent used Instagram. This pattern is also seen in the use of social platforms by millennials⁴, with 99 percent of them using Facebook, 42 percent using Instagram, and 25 percent using Twitter (Datum, 2019). By 2020 there had been an increase in the use of Facebook, Twitter and Instagram in the Peruvian population; 94 percent of Peruvians used Facebook, 60 percent used Instagram and 29 percent used Twitter. YouTube is used by 62 percent of Peruvians, while only 18 percent use TikTok (IPSOS, 2020). According to the Ministry of Transport and Communications, it is estimated that the use of TikTok increased by 266 percent during the pandemic in Peru (Redacción Gestión, 2020). It is worth mentioning that the audience that consumes TikTok the most in Peru is between 18 and 24 years old (IPSOS, 2020). It is clear, then, that the use of the networks increased considerably with the start of the pandemic.

Although it was not possible to analyze the use of social networks by age, using other sources it was possible to establish that ages 18 and 34 years old comprise 55 percent of the population using FB and

⁴ Millennials refers to people who were born between 1980 and 2000.

66 percent using Instagram. These figures are from the first quarter of 2021 and are presented in Exhibit 20.

Exhibit 20: Use of Facebook and Instagram by age and gender (in percentages)

PLATFORM	AGE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
Facebook	18-24	25.2	13.1	12.1
	25-34	30.0	16.1	13.9
Instagram	18-24	33.5	14.9	18.6
	25-34	33.0	16.0	17.0

Source: We are social and Hootsuite, 2021

The network analysis for this study looked at the four most popular networks in the country: Facebook, YouTube, Instagram, Twitter, and also TikTok, due to its extraordinary increase in 2020.

A total of 41 keywords (*hashtags*) were selected to be analyzed, the selection criteria being events of public relevance that detonated on social networks, some of which generated a high volume of mentions (trending topics) between 2018 and 2021. The hashtags were grouped into five

categories: corruption, political crisis, human rights, violence, world politics, and the environment. The topics most mentioned were the political crisis in the country and human rights, although the largest reach, i.e., the number of accounts reached, were topics related to the political crisis, followed by corruption. In general, across all topics, Peruvians mainly used Twitter to express their political positions. The second most used social network was Facebook.

Among the most interesting conclusions reached by this analysis is the recognition that since social networks have become part of the daily lives of most Peruvians, social and cultural processes have accelerated, as information and opinions reach people more quickly. Not only does it speed up transmission, but it also diversifies the content in different networks and different formats.

In the digital world, people can express their opinions with complete independence and autonomy, as well as support the influencers of their choice. Twitter appears to be the best way to communicate and share political and social positions. Regarding the political crisis, the most interesting publications and videos are related to "democracy" (marches) and the alleged "fraud" in the presidential elections. While on human rights, comments are made in general and on the LGBTIQ+ community and the discrimination they are exposed to.

Usually in all groups, minimum consensus on certain topics tends to prevail, but this does not necessarily mean that there are not some issues that are quite polarized. This could be seen in specific cases such as women's rights (access to abortion), LGBTIQ+ rights, left-wing participation in politics, etc. The explanation for this polarization could be generational gaps, stigma, and ignorance.

"It is important to highlight the role of technology and social networks, which allow people who may have a similar position to meet; although these are not long-lasting links. Digitality has become a very powerful tool that allows for the promotion of spaces for participation. This does not necessarily imply getting involved in groups, or making political participation stronger".
 Representative of a Government Institution

One explanation of how social networks are able to mobilize their members is that viral movements become social movements when they are anchored to concrete demands that are born from specific events, even if they lack conventional leadership, if they share the direction, motivation and the will to

act, a "mobilized agglomeration" is created, which would be the reason for the movement of last November 2020 (Villanueva, 2021).

Although social networks make it possible to channel protests and carry out what can be called "cyber activism," it is not clear to what extent this cyber activism translates into greater involvement in real political life or only facilitates a series of processes that are indispensable for collective action: the emergence of indignation, emotional activation, deliberation, coordination, organization, and dissemination of information, but which can be ephemeral and without continuity.

GOVERNMENT AND COOPERATION CONSIDERATIONS

Assessment Question:

What are the youth's expectations of, and attitudes toward, the government? What are their attitudes toward and awareness of avenues for civic participation?

Summary of Findings:

- *Youth are unaware of government services and have a negative view of the state.*

FINDING 10: Youth are unaware of government services and have a negative view of the state.

In 2021, two studies were carried out with the aim of investigating the level of knowledge and perceptions of young people and citizens regarding the work of the state in the area of youth (CPI, 2021 and IPSOS, 2021). The first study, a national urban-rural survey conducted by CPI (2021), showed that only 4 percent of respondents consider the performance of the state on youth issues to be very favorable; 49 percent consider it to be unfavorable, while 20 percent have no opinion. In addition, the only state services that are known to citizens in terms of youth are mainly related to scholarships and educational credits; less than 10 percent of respondents reported knowing about other services related to health, work, volunteering, or citizen participation, with 12 percent of respondents claiming not to know about any services at all. When asked about the Peruvian National Youth Secretariat (SENAJU), it was found that 88 percent of respondents did not know that there is a youth organization and, correspondingly, 91 percent did not know about any of the services offered by the Secretariat.

The second study, which was a qualitative study, was conducted by IPSOS (2021) in seven regions of the country (Metropolitan Lima, Piura, La Libertad, Cusco, Arequipa, Junín, and Loreto) among young people in vulnerable situations, with the aim of finding out their perceptions of the work of the state in the area of youth. The study concludes that young people have a negative evaluation of the performance of the state in resolving the problems that affect young people, that it is disconnected from their needs and demands, that it is inefficient and absent at all levels of government, that it has forgotten young people, and that politicians only seek out young people during election periods to attract votes. In general, focus group participants and interviewees were not aware of the existence of SENAJU and its functions.

On the other hand, the young people involved in USAID activities interviewed for this study are unaware of the activities of SENAJU; some of them consider that at the regional level young people have very few spaces for participation because local governments prioritize other sectors, rather than young people.

Interviewees belonging to especially vulnerable groups, such as the LGTBQ+ community, pointed out that the State still does not recognize the LGTBQ+ community as a vulnerable group and that there are draft laws that have not yet been approved in Congress, such as the law on same-sex marriage.

“The system does not consider young people to change paradigms; it does not allow young people to participate or to contribute. In addition, some young people feel ashamed to participate”; “...the model of youth participation was not built with them, but for them, and this limits their participation...”;
Young former intern of USAID/Peru.

Assessment Question:

Who is doing what in the field of policies and programs related to youth political participation and civic engagement in the public and private sectors?

Summary of Findings:

- *SENAJU does not have the institutional hierarchy, budget, or competencies to implement the National Youth Policy.*
- *International cooperation agencies working on youth issues have only partial approaches to the different problems faced by this population group.*

FINDING 11: **SENAJU does not have the institutional hierarchy, budget, or competencies to implement the National Youth Policy.**

In 2007, the Peruvian National Youth Secretariat (SENAJU) was created, which was initially attached to the Presidency of the Cabinet (PCM) and later to the MINEDU. The previous entity was the National Youth Council (CONAJU) created in 2002. In 2019, the National Youth Policies were approved as the highest instrument of public management and policy of the Peruvian State in the field of youth (approved by Supreme Decree 013-2019-MINEDU) with SENAJU as the body in charge of conducting the policy. It also establishes that for the implementation of the policy, a Multisectoral Strategic Plan must be formulated, which has been in charge of a Multisectoral Working Group since July 2020. The National Youth Policies (PNJ, by its Spanish initials) have the following objectives: to develop competencies in the educational process of the young population, increase the access of the young population to decent work, increase comprehensive health care for the young population, reduce victimization of the young population, reduce discrimination against the young population in vulnerable situations, and increase citizen participation of the youth.

The policy has a multisectoral approach and empowers SENAJU in its management, but the emphasis is on the provision of services, particularly educational services, to the detriment of the articulation and recognition of youth as a political actor. For this reason, although the policy proposes actions directly related to youth civic participation, it views young people as recipients of benefits who also require services that "enable" them to organize themselves, and by the bodies articulated by and through SENAJU. It also points out that, although the PNJ are a step forward, National Youth Policies (plural) should be developed taking into account the differences that exist in each space and considering their

specific characteristics, demands and initiatives. It was also pointed out that the YNP leaves out essential issues such as health (both sexual and reproductive), employment, entrepreneurship and Medium and Small Enterprises (PYMEs, by its Spanish initials), labor migration, as well as social and political participation.

As a strategy to address the weaknesses of the SENAJU, in July 2021, the MINEDU presented the Proposal of Guidelines for the Institutional Reform of the National Youth Secretariat, in order to place the Secretariat and thus the youth issue on the public agenda. This document points out that SENAJU does not currently have sufficient capacity to become the articulating node of the work of the state in this area, to attend to the needs of young people and to work in coordination with them.

In the proposed Guidelines for Reforming SENAJU, the following is stated:

"...in order to take advantage of Peru's demographic dividend and effectively reduce the inequalities of the young population - deepened by the pandemic – in order to promote their development and participation, an institutional reform of the public entity in charge of leading the youth work performed by the State is required. A strong institutional framework is doubly necessary in this case, given the multidimensional and cross-cutting nature of the problem, which requires the coordinated work of the state apparatus as a whole and a continuous link with the country's youth" (SENAJU, 2021, p. 12).

"...the underlying problem is that there is no budget for youth-oriented policies or programs; there is no budget by results aimed at this population; they all assume that each sector has resources. Without a budget (budget by results), everything remains in rhetoric or in the construction of "soccer fields".

Finally, a key issue is the budget to implement the policy, as pointed out by one of the interviewees.

FINDING 12: International cooperation agencies working on youth issues only partially address the different issues faced by this population group.

In the activities of international cooperation agencies related to young people, partial approaches to youth issues prevail according to the agendas of each institution. Thus, UNFPA deals with issues related to sexual and reproductive health and the Ebert Foundation, the Konrad Adenauer Foundation, and UNDP deal with issues of citizen participation.

In this regard, the Youth Secretariat points out that the relationship between international cooperation agencies is very weak and that their actions are very focused and punctual. It considers that it would be very important for cooperation to seek to contribute to the authorities at different levels of the state in order to enhance the effectiveness of its interventions. It highlighted, for example, the important support received from UNFPA and Plan International to carry out the studies that underpinned the need for SENAJU reform and pointed out how valuable it would be to have the support of cooperation in promoting the importance of the reform.

Another aspect highlighted by the SENAJU National Secretariat is the need for specific studies on youth, which would help to provide more evidence to support public interventions; she noted that it has been 10 years since youth surveys with national coverage have been carried out.

YOUTH AND USAID INTERVENTIONS

Assessment Question:

How can youth contribute to or benefit from ongoing USAID/Peru programs?

Summary of Findings:

- *Most USAID activities are aimed at the general population or family. Youth are beneficiaries, but are not the target population.*
- *Youth show greater engagement, involvement, and receptivity to new knowledge and innovation, as well as a greater use of the activities carried out by USAID's interventions.*

FINDING 13: Most USAID activities target the general population or the family. Youth are beneficiaries, but are not the target population.

Young people are valuable assets and are central resources for achieving social, political, and economic change in the country. The USAID youth development program "Jóvenes por el Desarrollo", a youth policy issued in 2012 recognizes youth participation as vital to development: "The full participation of youth in development efforts can contribute to more sustainable investments to break cycles of poverty; to the development of democratic and resilient societies..." (USAID, 2012)

Working with and for young people, for their development, should not only involve them, it should be a shared responsibility of those who are involved in human development and who are convinced that young people can improve their living conditions, contribute to the common good, and take charge of the generational handover.

Most of the activities explored include a gender approach, and in some cases, partner institutions incorporate additional approaches such as intercultural and intergenerational approaches, but young people are not considered as a target of the interventions. However, it can be stated that in all activities in which youth are present, as long as they are addressed to the general population or to families, the presence of young people is not visible.

The activities considered measuring the effects of interventions with an economic focus, but focused on measuring changes in human development rather than individual-level changes. Indicators such as improved production, crop substitution, the number of people trained, the number of enterprises, the amount of financing granted, etc., make the development of the individual or families and the benefits they achieve invisible, beyond any productive or economic effect.

This also seems to have happened with the Afro-Peruvian and Indigenous Communities Internship (APIC) Program. Former interns commented that after the internship they were not engaged and that opportunities to continue working for the well-being of their communities were missed.

USAID officials, for their part, consider that it is necessary to define whether one wants to work for young people or rather **with** them. In the latter case, it is necessary to think of strategies to work more with young people, actively taking advantage of their priorities and ideas so that development objectives can have a greater chance of being achieved. This implies, first of all, making them visible, knowing where they are and characterizing them, in order to really turn them into "active beneficiaries".

“The question would be: what role can young people play in the USAID Development Program”, followed by “we would have to see in which programs there would be possibilities of incorporating youth as beneficiaries and leverage for development...?”
USAID staff member/Peru

Each activity that forms part of the Mission's strategy refers to an investment in development, however, it is necessary to think about the "generational replacement" which, not explicitly existing, the investment made would not fully achieve its objectives and would probably be lost in time.

Activities under the environment objective and which include the issue of social inclusion, consider the young as a "vulnerable group" but *"as it is not compulsory as gender is, this group is not seen as a priority"*. They state that this is an objective that technical assistance has not considered very well.

In other cases, although it was not intended to work with young people, those who responded to the call for the activity were mostly under 30 years of age. *"They were young people who wanted to do something for society and at the same time get a job"* and the activity provided them with this space.

USAID partners and staff recognize a significant presence of youth in ongoing development activities. However, youth are not identified as a population to work with or target for specific support or preparation to develop their competencies and engagement so that they can contribute to themselves and their communities (USAID, 2012).

In that sense, partner institutions that have acquired a routine of collecting information on the population they work with or, if they need to report the number of people who have accessed some type of service offered, have records on some data such as gender and age. Generally, there is no monitoring by age range, but there is some monitoring by sex because it is a required condition for the fulfilment of gender targets. It should be noted that existing databases may contain valuable information that would help to better understand the populations they work with.

Mission officials point out that *"...we need to know the dimension of the youth issue; if we know the factors that lead young people to the decisions they make, we can better design the interventions we make. We need to know the characteristics of the different types of young people"*. This recognition is a common denominator in the testimonies collected from USAID staff and partner organizations.

Indeed, knowing more about the population with which one works means that the actions, tasks, and strategies to be used are likely to be more successful. For example, if communication tasks are carried out without first making a distinction between the different "target audiences" or audiences, assuming that the population of the place of intervention is a unit, there is a greater risk of not obtaining effective and sustainable changes than if different age and gender groups are approached with appropriate communication strategies.

Without the knowledge that in native communities in the Peruvian Amazon the concept of "youth" applies to all women and men who are single and childless, and that young people who already have a family make a person an "adult", regardless of their age, it will not be possible to address positive and inclusive strategies to this type of group.

Activities aimed at strengthening capacities and providing skills for employability require a better understanding of the differences in the population. It is mainly necessary to know the aspirations,

strengths, needs, and sources of income of young people within the scope of the USAID cooperation program.

In this sense, working with young people makes it essential to get to know them much better, especially if so far they have been "invisible" in all of the activities performed by USAID/Peru. An additional example are the young former interns of the APIC program, who were selected after a competition with the objective of improving opportunities for Afro-Peruvian and indigenous people, but for whom no plan of activities was designed to make the most of their resources as assets and, probably, it has not been possible to achieve the objectives for which it was implemented.

"How to make it attractive for young people to participate in the projects? How to compete with other non-legal options? We must get to know them; we need to have positive incentives for young people to participate in the development of the rural area."
USAID staff member/Peru

FINDING 14: Youth show greater engagement, involvement, and receptivity to new knowledge and innovation, as well as a greater use of the activities carried out by USAID's interventions.

The central concern of the data collection for this study is to better understand the situation of the youth population in the departments where the activities performed by USAID/Peru are mainly located, as well as to find out how they contribute to and benefit from the activities that are currently being developed. All of the results of this research come from partner organizations, USAID officials and the young people themselves, who are not a "target population", but who do find benefits, and who, apart from that, also actively contribute to the development objectives of the strategy of the Mission.

These findings are aligned with the USAID Global Youth in Development Policy, which considers young people to be "valuable assets of society" and that their full participation in development efforts will contribute more sustainably to poverty alleviation, and to a more democratic and resilient society (USAID. 2012).

"...young people are at the center of today's great strategic opportunities and challenges, from rebuilding the global economy to countering violent extremism and building sustainable democracies. "
Hillary Clinton, 2012

The multiple interviews conducted made it possible to recognize the active presence of young people who "are not the target but are beneficiaries" and who also contribute on a daily basis, not only with their participation, but also with their ideas, their capacity, their leadership, and

their drive for positive change.

How do young people benefit from ongoing USAID activities?

The following is a brief account of the presence and involvement of young people in the activities performed by USAID/Peru that may allow for them to acquire greater benefits even if they have not been considered to be a "target population". It is noted that some of the actions that are being developed have not been planned, but have been requested by the populations we are working with. The following list has no conventional order.

- a) In the Institutional Strengthening Activity organized by DEVIDA, a significant number of young people are present, with whom they are working on leadership, entrepreneurship, and access to financing. These actions are aimed at rural areas. Workshops on **youth leadership** are being held for young *Ashaninka* people, which include a component of recognition of their culture, as young people, and especially men, no longer want to wear the community clothing or *cushma*, and are abandoning the customs of the ethnic group they are part of and prefer not to take on leadership responsibilities in their communities.
- b) The Peru Cacao Alliance (ACP, by its Spanish initials) project has four components, all of which include young people, but not enough of them; the target population is mostly over 40. However, although young people are not involved in the production phase, they are involved in the other phases of the post-harvest chain, such as selling, promoting, marketing, and business administration, all of which take place in urban areas. They act as **leverage in the production chain**.
- c) Digital and financial inclusion with the creation of telecentres, now promoted by Alianza Crece⁵, have been and are undoubtedly much more successful among people under 30 years of age. At least half of the beneficiaries belong to this age group. This is a strategy that has contributed a lot to the **capacity building** of young people. More than 12,000 people have gone through the telecentres and more than 15,000 credits have been given to young entrepreneurs.
- d) A strategy used by Alianza Crece to raise awareness and sensitize coca farmers to promote new crops and move away from illicit alternatives, avoiding the danger and overcoming the resistance that existed, especially when "narco-terrorism" was rampant in their work areas, was through working with families; in this way, young people became **allies in promoting** new crops and moving away from illicit activities.
- e) In Pro-Bosques the use of technology is much closer to the young people. They are **handling the drones**, transferring data; they have not needed to "professionalize", they do it in the field with practice. The strategy is to connect them with public institutions so that the skills they demonstrate are not limited to project participation, but can be applied to the control and surveillance work of the communities. The young people respond very successfully to this type of training.
- f) IDEA implemented a strategy with "*kids who were making more political art*", which they did through the networks and in artist collectives. The result has been very important, as they have managed not only to **improve their technical tools** but also to increase **their public visibility**. They have also developed content related to violence against women, indigenous peoples' rights, land rights, discrimination, and diversity. The partner organization introduced the themes of democracy and participation, which all themes that they have taken to different audiences and which have been successful with young audiences in particular.
- g) The name RIO stands for: Innovation and Opportunities Network for Youth in the Forestry Sector, it is an initiative designed for young people between 18 and 32 who are just starting their career in this sector. The objective is to **strengthen the capacities of young people**, teaching them to analyze problems, design prototype solutions and carry out dissemination strategies. Participants present their project proposal and participate in a competition that rewards and recognizes their effort and dedication. It generates a "network of leaders" who, by strengthening their own capacities, also strengthen the institutions they work for. This activity is also aimed at young people

⁵ This is a strategy that was implemented through USAID projects ten years ago. This success was very important, because it not only represented access to a computer and training in its use and some useful software for Internet research, but it also provided social and exchange spaces, especially for women. The pandemic blocked this facility.

without higher education but who have years of experience, as well as young people from indigenous communities.

- h) One of the strategies implemented by Forest is to **strengthen the Academy**, a strategy that has led to direct contact with a group of twelve young forestry professionals. With the support of the U.S. Forest Service Mission, it seeks to strengthen, help improve curricula, improve research skills, both in teachers and students. Forestry studies are only offered at national universities and usually in the regions, the curricula are already obsolete for the current climate change framework. In this process, young people are important actors in forest management; they need better training and incentives for research and the generation of evidence for decision-making.
- i) The Alliance for the Amazon seeks to contribute to mitigating the health, social and economic impacts of COVID-19 on vulnerable populations in the Amazon. Along these lines, young women, mostly single mothers, are the ones who most demand **training** on how to finance digital financial services and entrepreneurship. The men, on the other hand, are more interested in food production and processing. In the **mental health** component, work is carried out in urban areas with **young university students** and students in their final years of high school through the Regional Education Departments (DRE, by its Spanish initials) and the Education Management Units (UGEL, by its Spanish initial).
- j) In the project "Better Livelihoods for Venezuelans in Peru", better known as CHANCE, most of the beneficiaries are immigrants, young men and women who benefit from **training in digital technology and entrepreneurship**. Most importantly, however, they receive a certificate that brings them closer to employability.
- k) The APIC youth have been privileged to have had a space of eight or nine months **to get to know** the Mission from the inside. They have travelled, they have been involved in the activities, and they have developed social skills, which has allowed them, among other things, to achieve a different professional status. The internship allowed them to **learn tools** to articulate social projects, to dialogue, to link with leaders of various organizations and to meet people from the Mission with a lot of professionalism and commitment.

These are some of the experiences culled from the activities contacted in data collection in which young people, though not been visible as a target population, have stood out or been benefitted directly or indirectly. Therefore, it can be seen that young people, both urban and rural, professional and non-professional, improve their competences at all levels; they are active in labor markets, obtain support for new ventures and improve their soft skills, and with the latter they manage to relate and communicate effectively with others. In fact, researchers at Udemy, the leading global teaching and learning online shop, point out that if investment in training for these skills could be doubled, then the number of jobs at risk of automation would fall from 10 percent to 4 percent (Gestión, 2020).

These examples show that, despite the fact that they are not being seen as such, many young people are participating in activities and are developing skills, assets and competencies, as well as fostering healthier relationships in their communities, which will enable them to make more and better use of the opportunities that may be available to them, and are on the way to strengthening commitments to their social and political environment through their fuller participation. Likewise, overcoming inequality requires an informed, educated and empowered population.

How do young people contribute to the ongoing activities performed by USAID?

The USAID youth policy recognizes that historically young people have been central to achieving social, political and economic change in their countries (USAID, 2012). This is also echoed by the informants interviewed for this study. There is explicit recognition of the role that young people play in the Mission's current activities; they are key resources for the development of their communities. Agents of change, they contribute to the sustainability of achievements because they constitute the generational change; they recognize that in some communities they play a leadership role and that they are definitely drivers of change.

"We cannot stop working on the youth issue; young people are the ones who can make the country sustainable in the future."
USAID Staff Member

The interviewees mention the ease with which young people organize themselves to carry out a task. Climate change and care for the environment are issues that concern them and it would be with them *"with whom we can work best"*. It is also common to find young people in indigenous communities who are willing to cooperate; *"they are the most willing to participate."* They help paint murals and serve as "community speakers." They act as provocateurs of transformative processes by bringing new knowledge to their communities.

However, there are still important gaps to be filled by field evidence and more specific diagnoses, in which young people are placed at the center and are the ones with whom priorities and interests are established in terms of ongoing development activities.

CONCLUSIONS

Youth still make up a significant percentage of the country's population and have a heterogeneous composition that reflects the existence of "several types of youth." It is therefore necessary to deepen the knowledge of these particularities, which conceal many diverse nationwide gaps and prevent youth from being agents for national development. Issues such as employment, education and health are part of their daily concerns, while issues involving the exercise of democracy and human rights become relevant once youth manage to meet their basic needs.

Although most youth are passive spectators of the civil society deterioration process and the political party crisis, new forms of organization and citizen participation are beginning to take shape among them, spurred by the use of technological tools and multiple social networks.

Due to lack of knowledge of the characteristics and particularities of this population sector and despite considering it a key element for development, both the State and USAID/Peru and its partner organizations have not yet included youth as one of their target populations in their plans.

<p>Conclusion 1</p> <p>Despite the relative decrease of youth in the total population, as of 2021 they are still a significant percentage: 23.9 percent of the total national population; a “demographic bonus” that can and should be exploited for national development.</p>	<p>Related findings</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Finding 1 • Finding 2 • Finding 3
<p>Conclusion 2</p> <p>There are multiple “types of youth” coexisting in the country, from the coast, highlands, and jungle, urban and rural, with different cultural expressions.</p>	<p>Related findings</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Finding 1 • Finding 2 • Finding 3
<p>Conclusion 3</p> <p>National averages conceal large gaps among youth in aspects that are key to their development: education, health, and work; and, therefore, in their needs, expectations, and concerns.</p>	<p>Related findings</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Finding 1 • Finding 2 • Finding 3
<p>Conclusion 4</p> <p>The country’s cultural heterogeneity assigns differential values to the concept of “youth,” which requires a better understanding of the different realities of this population.</p>	<p>Related findings</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Finding 1 • Finding 2 • Finding 3
<p>Conclusion 5</p> <p>Connectivity is a key element for educational and labor inclusion. Urban youth living in poverty and with limited access to electricity and connectivity services are constrained in their access to education and training, as well as to information.</p>	<p>Related findings</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Finding 1 • Finding 2 • Finding 3

<p>Conclusion 6</p> <p>The main concerns of the country’s youth, both urban and rural, are education, work, and health. Concerns regarding democracy and human rights are the privilege of urban youth, those with higher education and unburdened by the urgency of the struggle for survival.</p>	<p>Related findings</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Finding 4 • Finding 5
<p>Conclusion 7</p> <p>Youth from minorities such as Afro-descendants and LGBTIQ+ communities have additional claims specific to their status as vulnerable and marginalized groups, which make it more difficult for them to access work.</p>	<p>Related findings</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Finding 4 • Finding 5
<p>Conclusion 8</p> <p>In the country, a context of precariousness affecting civil society and the political system is evident. Youth also experience a this process of organizational institutional weakening of the state.</p>	<p>Related findings</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Finding 6 • Finding 7
<p>Conclusion 9</p> <p>Recent political mobilizations, despite their effectiveness, did not have continued momentum due to the absence of organizations that could ensure sustainable platforms for youth and citizen demands. Youth mobilized were basically urban with higher education.</p>	<p>Related findings</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Finding 6 • Finding 7
<p>Conclusion 10</p> <p>The demands of rural youth, which turn them into political actors, are more closely linked to their relationship with economic activities.</p>	<p>Related findings</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Finding 6 • Finding 7
<p>Conclusion 11</p> <p>The crisis of political parties and functional organizations at the local level, as well as the almost generalized perception of corruption in politics, are generating new forms of citizen organization and participation around specific demands or claims, facilitated by the widespread availability of technological tools in urban areas.</p>	<p>Related findings</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Finding 8 • Finding 9
<p>Conclusion 12</p> <p>Volunteer work promoted by youth, mainly urban youth, is an expression of solidarity and commitment to specific problems faced by vulnerable population groups. It is an important form of citizen participation by youth.</p>	<p>Related findings</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Finding 8 • Finding 9

<p>Conclusion 13</p> <p>Despite the existence of the Peruvian National Youth Secretariat (SENAJU), the State has not been able to position itself as a driving force for policies aimed at the development, well-being and exercise of civic rights of youth and is not a representative body for the interests and concerns of this population group.</p>	<p>Related findings</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Finding 10
<p>Conclusion 14</p> <p>International cooperation efforts to support youth lack optimization due to the absence of joint perspectives and efforts aimed at this population group.</p>	<p>Related findings</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Finding 11 • Finding 12
<p>Conclusion 15</p> <p>The different problems faced by youth in Peru have not been considered in the definition of USAID’s intervention priorities, nor in most of USAID’s partners’ priorities.</p>	<p>Related findings</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Finding 13 • Finding 14
<p>Conclusion 16</p> <p>Most USAID partner institutions identify youth as key elements in development because they have greater potential than other age groups to become agents of change.</p>	<p>Related findings</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Finding 13 • Finding 14
<p>Conclusion 17</p> <p>The lack of a thorough knowledge of the population being targeted limits the development of effective intervention strategies for the engagement of young people as agents of change.</p>	<p>Related findings</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Finding 13 • Finding 14

RECOMMENDATIONS

The formulation of these recommendations is intended to focus on positive youth development, i.e., to privilege the competencies, skills and capacities necessary to empower youth to reach their full potential, establish healthy relationships, strengthen their environment, and enable them to be system transformers (USAID, PEPFAR, YOUTHPOWER, 2016).

On October 15, a workshop was held to co-create the recommendations for this study. Thus, with the participation of USAID/Peru officials, representatives of partner organizations, young former APIC interns, USAID's technical teams, Encompass LLC, and the research team, three working groups were formed, which prepared proposals for recommendations based on the findings and conclusions that were shared. The results are listed below:

FOR USAID

1. Update USAID'S mission strategy to include a focus on youth, taking advantage of the review process to be carried out in the coming months.
2. In the USAID'S mission strategy update, include a life-cycle approach to addressing the different stages of youth in a comprehensive manner.
3. Design long-term, gender-sensitive interventions for youth focused on capacity building and income generation.
4. Disseminate the results of the assessment with partner organizations to raise awareness of youth issues.
5. Design activities specifically targeting NEET youth in current USAID intervention areas.

FOR USAID'S PARTNER ORGANIZATIONS

6. Prepare and/or complete databases with the information of youth who participate in partners activities, considering not only age and gender, but also other indicators related to their socioeconomic situation, interests, and expectations.
7. Use diagnoses to improve knowledge about youth in the areas where partners carry out activities. These diagnoses will make it possible to redirect some of the activities already underway, or to include youth as a target population in activities to be designed.
8. Identify and learn about community practices led by youth to include these experiences in ongoing activities or in those to be designed.
9. In activities containing a communication component, include a differentiation of the target audience based on—at a minimum—gender and age, within the framework of the specific characteristics of the area of intervention.

FOR BOTH

10. Promote the inclusion of youth as a target population of the interventions to be designed. In the case of activities already underway, make youth visible by designing monitoring indicators that include this population group.
11. Adapt current activities, including components aimed at meeting the health, education, and employment requirements of youth. These activities should also include topics related to the exercise of citizenship and the promotion of the common good.
12. Take advantage of the technological potential of youth and reinforce it through capacity-building programs aimed at meeting the objectives of USAID/Peru's cooperation program, considering young people as agents of change with the potential to provide sustainability to interventions, in particular in activities related to technological innovation.
13. Consider, in the design of interventions, including incentives to encourage youth participation and retention.
14. Promote the exchange of lessons learned and best practices in working with youth among USAID partners, so that they can be adapted and/or replicated in other interventions.
15. Promote closer work with local and regional governments aimed at including youth as agents of development.
16. Use social networks as a powerful tool to work and interact with youth.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX A: RESUMEN EJECUTIVO

El propósito de este estudio es identificar las mejores formas de involucrar a los y las jóvenes en las actividades de desarrollo en curso de USAID/Perú, para que éstos puedan ser participantes activos en el diálogo público en sus entornos. Esta información será un insumo para actualizar la Estrategia de Desarrollo de la Misión en el contexto de la pandemia COVID 19. La pregunta central para este estudio diagnóstico es: **¿Cómo pueden los jóvenes contribuir o beneficiarse de los programas en curso de USAID/Perú?**

PROPÓSITO Y PREGUNTAS DE EVALUACIÓN

El estudio busca caracterizar la situación socioeconómica de los jóvenes peruanos, comprender los problemas que enfrentan, identificar cuáles son los temas de mayor interés para este grupo, cómo se comunican e involucran en el diálogo de políticas y cómo contribuyen al desarrollo social y económico. El estudio también busca identificar oportunidades para involucrar a los jóvenes en el diálogo público en contextos sociopolíticos hacia el logro de los Objetivos de Desarrollo de USAID/Perú.

Los resultados de este estudio permitirán la actualización de la Estrategia de USAID/Perú, proporcionará información para el diseño y actualizaciones de actividades y proyectos, según corresponda, para que más jóvenes peruanos se integren y conviertan en beneficiarios y participantes de los proyectos de USAID y actores clave en la identificación y priorización del desafío que implica la carencia de recursos y el cómo proponer soluciones innovadoras.

Las preguntas planteadas para este estudio fueron las siguientes:

1. ¿Cuáles son los indicadores demográficos y socioeconómicos de la juventud en Perú, desagregados por región?
2. ¿Cuáles son los intereses y preocupaciones de los jóvenes relacionados con el desarrollo democrático, los derechos humanos, la conservación del medio ambiente, el crecimiento económico y el narcotráfico?
3. ¿Cuáles son los incentivos, positivos o negativos, que influyen en la participación política de los jóvenes?
4. ¿Cómo se organizan los jóvenes cuando participan en la promoción del cambio? ¿Cuáles son sus plataformas preferidas para participar públicamente?
5. ¿Cuáles son las expectativas y actitudes de los jóvenes hacia el gobierno? ¿Cuáles son sus actitudes y su conocimiento de las rutas de participación cívica?
6. ¿Quién está haciendo qué en el campo de las políticas y programas relacionados con la participación política y el compromiso cívico de los jóvenes en los sectores público y privado?
7. ¿Cómo pueden los jóvenes contribuir o beneficiarse de los programas en curso de USAID/Perú?

METODOLOGÍA

El estudio consideró una revisión bibliográfica de los estudios de los últimos tres años elaborados por instituciones públicas, académicas y de cooperación internacional, incluyendo la recopilación de datos secundarios, estadísticas gubernamentales y encuestas de opinión pública. Asimismo, se recogió información primaria, de carácter cualitativo, a través de la aplicación de encuestas en línea a 26 jóvenes participantes del Programa de Pasantía de Comunidades Afroperuanas e Indígenas (APIC) y de entrevistas individuales y grupales a informantes clave de USAID Perú, a sus instituciones socias, de la cooperación internacional, del gobierno, de la academia, de la sociedad civil y de organizaciones de jóvenes. En total, se realizaron 33 entrevistas individuales y grupales abarcando a 50 personas. Por último, se efectuó un análisis de redes sociales, a fin de identificar aquellas empleadas preferentemente por los jóvenes.

La información primaria se obtuvo a través de entrevistas virtuales, pero la falta de conectividad fue una limitación recurrente sobre todo en aquellas localidades más lejanas y que se encontraban en departamentos de la Amazonía.

HALLAZGOS

Situación sociodemográfica de la juventud

1. El Perú se encuentra en una fase de la transición demográfica lo que implica un proceso paulatino de envejecimiento poblacional, pero en algunos departamentos la población infantil y juvenil es mayor que el promedio nacional: 48.4%.
2. La pobreza es mayor en las zonas rurales y las juventudes presentan desigualdades en el acceso a la educación, empleo formal, acceso a internet entre los/las jóvenes urbanos y rurales, así como entre hombres y mujeres.
3. Los jóvenes que no estudian ni trabajan (NINI) aumentaron ocho puntos entre 2019 y 2020 (de 21% a 29%), efecto probable de la pandemia.

Intereses y preocupaciones de las/los jóvenes

4. La mayoría de los jóvenes entrevistados no están preocupados por los temas materia de los objetivos de desarrollo de USAID. Los temas prioritarios de preocupación son la educación, empleo y salud.
5. La democracia y los derechos humanos no son prioritarios para la vida personal de los jóvenes. La corrupción es percibida como uno de los principales problemas del país.

Participación política

6. Los y las jóvenes no encuentran incentivos para su participación política de carácter permanente. No obstante, participan de manera esporádica en movilizaciones de carácter puntual y alrededor de objetivos específicos.
7. La participación política es de mayor interés en las zonas urbanas y en grupos de nivel educativo superior. En áreas rurales la participación política de los jóvenes en las grandes movilizaciones nacionales ha sido minoritaria.

Participación ciudadana

8. Los y las jóvenes tienen una mínima participación en organizaciones y/o asociaciones (5% en el 2020), pero el voluntariado es una forma de participación ciudadana que encuentran los jóvenes generalmente urbanos.
9. Para los jóvenes urbanos, los grupos de interés virtuales se han convertido en una significativa forma de organización, especialmente en aquellos de mayor educación y preocupación por el país. Las redes sociales se han convertido en importantes canales de comunicación y convocatoria.

Consideraciones sobre el Gobierno y la Cooperación

10. Jóvenes desconocen los servicios del Gobierno y tienen una evaluación negativa del Estado.
11. La SENAJU no cuenta con la jerarquía institucional, el presupuesto ni las competencias para implementar la Política Nacional de Juventud.
12. Los organismos de cooperación internacional que trabajan en temas de juventud tienen acercamientos parciales a las diferentes problemáticas de este grupo poblacional.

Los y las jóvenes y las intervenciones de USAID

13. La mayoría de las actividades de USAID se dirigen a la población en general o a la familia y los jóvenes son beneficiarios, pero no son la población objetivo.
14. Los y las jóvenes muestran mayor participación, involucramiento y apertura a nuevos conocimientos e innovación, así como un mayor aprovechamiento de las actividades que desarrollan las intervenciones de USAID.

CONCLUSIONES

Situación sociodemográfica de la juventud

1. A pesar de la disminución relativa de los jóvenes en la población total, para el 2021 aún su volumen es significativo: 23.9% del total de la población nacional; un “bono demográfico” que puede y debería ser aprovechado para el desarrollo nacional
2. Existen múltiples “juventudes” que coexisten en el país; de la costa, sierra y selva, urbanas y rurales, con diferentes expresiones culturales, unas distintas a las otras.
3. Los promedios nacionales encubren grandes brechas existentes entre la población juvenil en aspectos centrales para su desarrollo: educación, salud, trabajo; y, por lo tanto, en sus necesidades, expectativas y preocupaciones.
4. La heterogeneidad cultural del país asigna valoraciones diferenciales al concepto “juventud”, lo que exige un mayor conocimiento de las diferentes realidades de esta población.
5. La conectividad es un elemento clave para la inclusión educativa y laboral. Los jóvenes urbanos en condición de pobreza y con acceso restringido a servicios de electricidad y conectividad, están limitados a acceder a la educación y capacitación, así como a la información.

Intereses y preocupaciones de los/las jóvenes

6. Las principales preocupaciones de las y los jóvenes del país, urbanos y rurales, son la educación, el trabajo y la salud. La preocupación por la democracia y los derechos humanos es privilegio de jóvenes urbanos, con educación superior, y sin la urgencia de la lucha por la sobrevivencia.
7. Los jóvenes de minorías tales como los afrodescendientes y los de las comunidades LGBTIQ+ tienen reivindicaciones adicionales propias a su condición de grupo vulnerable y marginado, que hacen más difícil su acceso al trabajo.

Participación política

8. En el país se evidencia un contexto de precariedad de la sociedad civil y del sistema político. Los jóvenes también experimentan este proceso de debilitamiento organizacional.
9. Movilizaciones políticas recientes pese a su efectividad no tuvieron continuidad por ausencia de organizaciones que aseguren plataformas sostenibles de reivindicaciones juveniles y ciudadanas. Los jóvenes movilizados fueron básicamente urbanos con educación superior.
10. Las reivindicaciones de las juventudes rurales, que los convierte en actores políticos, están más ligadas a su relación con las actividades productivas.

Participación ciudadana

11. La crisis de los partidos políticos y de las organizaciones funcionales a nivel local, así como la percepción casi generalizada de la corrupción en la política, están generando formas novedosas de organización y participación ciudadana alrededor de demandas o reclamos puntuales, facilitadas por la generalización en áreas urbanas de herramientas tecnológicas.
12. El voluntariado impulsado por los y las jóvenes, principalmente urbanos, constituyen una expresión de solidaridad y compromiso con problemáticas específicas de grupos poblacionales en vulnerabilidad. Es una forma importante de participación ciudadana de los y las jóvenes.

Consideraciones sobre el Gobierno y la Cooperación

13. Pese a la existencia de la Secretaría Nacional de la Juventud (SENAJU) el Estado no ha logrado posicionarse como ente promotor de políticas orientadas al desarrollo, bienestar y ejercicio ciudadano de las juventudes y no constituye una instancia representativa de los intereses y preocupaciones de este grupo poblacional.
14. Los esfuerzos de la cooperación internacional en beneficio de las juventudes, no se optimizan por la ausencia de miradas y esfuerzos conjuntos hacia este grupo poblacional.

Los y las jóvenes y las intervenciones de USAID

15. Las diferentes problemáticas de las juventudes en el Perú no han sido consideradas en la definición de las prioridades de intervención de USAID y tampoco en las prioridades de la mayoría de los socios de USAID.
16. La mayoría de las instituciones socias de USAID identifican a los jóvenes como elementos clave en el desarrollo por su mayor potencialidad que la de otros grupos etarios para convertirse en agentes de cambio.
17. La carencia de un conocimiento cabal de la población con la que se trabaja limita el desarrollo de estrategias de intervención eficaces para la incorporación de los jóvenes como agentes de cambio.

RECOMENDACIONES

Las siguientes recomendaciones fueron elaboradas con los insumos producidos en el Taller de Co creación de Recomendaciones realizado virtualmente en Lima, el viernes 15 de octubre. Se añaden algunas otras derivadas que surgen del estudio efectuado.

PARA USAID

1. Actualizar la estrategia de USAID/Perú, incorporando el enfoque de juventudes, aprovechando el espacio de revisión a realizarse en los próximos meses.
2. Incluir, en la actualización de la estrategia, un enfoque de ciclo de vida que permita abordar las diferentes etapas de las juventudes de manera integral.
3. Diseñar intervenciones para jóvenes -con enfoque de género- a largo plazo, enfocadas al desarrollo de capacidades y generación de ingresos.
4. Socializar los resultados del estudio con organizaciones aliadas, a fin de sensibilizar sobre el tema de las juventudes.
5. Diseñar actividades especialmente dirigidas a los jóvenes que no estudian ni trabajan (NINI) en las actuales zonas de intervención de USAID.

PARA ORGANIZACIONES SOCIAS DE USAID

6. Elaborar y/o completar sus bases de datos con la información de los jóvenes que participan en las actividades que desarrollan; considerando no sólo edad y sexo sino también algunos otros indicadores relativos a su situación socio económica y a sus intereses y expectativas.
7. Profundizar el nivel de conocimiento sobre los jóvenes de los ámbitos en los cuales desarrollan sus actividades, a través de diagnósticos. Estos diagnósticos permitirán reorientar algunas de las actividades ya en curso, o incorporar a los jóvenes como población objetivo en las actividades a diseñar.
8. Identificar y conocer prácticas comunitarias lideradas por jóvenes con la finalidad de incorporar estas experiencias a las actividades en curso o por diseñar.
9. Incluir en las actividades que contengan un componente comunicacional, la diferenciación del público objetivo por -al menos- sexo y edad, en el marco de las características específicas de la localidad de intervención.

PARA AMBAS

10. Promover la incorporación de jóvenes como población objetivo de las intervenciones a diseñar; en el caso de actividades ya en curso, visibilizarlos diseñando indicadores de seguimiento de la población beneficiaria, incluyendo a este grupo poblacional.
11. Adecuar actividades vigentes, incorporando componentes orientados a atender las demandas de salud, educación, empleo de los jóvenes. También estas actividades deberían incorporar temas relativos al ejercicio ciudadano y a la promoción del bien común.
12. Aprovechar el potencial tecnológico de los jóvenes y reforzarlo mediante programas de fortalecimiento de capacidades, orientados al cumplimiento de los objetivos de la Estrategia de

Cooperación de USAID/Perú, considerando a los jóvenes como agentes de cambio, con potencialidad para dar sostenibilidad a las intervenciones; de manera particular, en actividades de innovación tecnológica.

13. Considerar en el diseño de las intervenciones, el otorgamiento de incentivos para impulsar la participación y permanencia de los jóvenes.
14. Promover el intercambio de lecciones aprendidas y buenas prácticas en el trabajo con jóvenes, entre los socios de USAID, a fin de que éstas sean adaptadas y/o replicadas en otras intervenciones.
15. Promover un trabajo más cercano con los gobiernos locales y regionales, orientados a incorporar a los jóvenes como sujetos de desarrollo.
16. Utilizar las redes sociales como herramienta potente en el trabajo y relación con los jóvenes.

APPENDIX B: ASSESSMENT TEAM

ASSESSMENT TEAM

María Rosa Gárate, team leader, head researcher

Elena Ramos, youth specialist, technical support

Carlos Pure, statistics specialist

Daniella Adriazola, specialist in social network analysis

Susana Guevara, specialist in assessment and inclusion, USAID MELS Project, technical supervision

Nathaniel Russell, specialist in monitoring, assessment and learning, EnCompass, Project Manager

TEAM QUALIFICATIONS AND EXPERIENCE

María Rosa Gárate, team leader, head researcher

Anthropologist with a master's degree in Social Anthropology. She holds degrees in Population and Development Policies and Gender Studies. She has more than 35 years of professional experience in research and project assessment. She has led projects at international and local level in the area of sexual and reproductive health, HIV, violence, gender, and adolescents. For USAID, she has led the gender assessments of 2013 and 2016. She is familiar with the public sector thanks to her tenure at INEI and as Director of MIMP's (Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations) Program to fight Violence against Women. She has post-graduate teaching experience and has authored and co-authored several publications on operational research in the area of reproductive health. She has been working as a consultant for the last six years.

Elena Ramos, youth specialist, technical support

Sociologist specializing in population and development, employment and gender; with a master's degree in social management, governance and political management. Specialist in design, management, systematization and assessment of development policies, programs and projects. She has held leading positions in the State and international cooperation agencies. She has extensive experience as a teacher and is the author of numerous articles and publications on employment and social policy issues. She is currently an independent consultant.

Carlos Pure, statistics specialist

Electronic engineer with specialization in applied statistics, quantitative methods, sampling, specialization degree in applied statistics at the Pontifical Catholic University. Experience in the construction of indicators for the databases of the Household (ENAHO), and Demographics and Health (ENDES) surveys. Currently, he is the coordinator of the processing and consistency area of the ENDES 2008-2021 survey at the National Institute of Statistics and Informatics (INEI).

Daniella Adriazola, specialist in social network analysis

Bachelor in Social Communication from the University of Lima, specializing in Communication for Development and Journalism. Experience in information management and content creation on issues related to human rights and public policies. She adapts easily to new environments and has a great capacity to work in a team. She has worked as a communications assistant in information management on issues related to human sexuality at Cayetano Heredia University's Center for Interdisciplinary Research on Sexuality, AIDS and Society.

Susana Guevara, technical supervision

Sociologist, master's degree in public policy assessment and social management. She has more than 25 years' experience in program and project design, development of monitoring and assessment systems, design and implementation of baselines, process and impact assessments, applying quantitative and qualitative methods. She has experience in issues related to health, human rights, children, gender and vulnerable populations.

Nathaniel Russell, administrative management of assessment (Project Manager) and technical support

Specialist in international development and Monitoring and Assessment, with an MA in International Relations and Economics. He has seven years' experience in monitoring and assessment, applying quantitative and qualitative analytical skills in a wide variety of country programs and sector and corporate assessments.

APPENDIX C: TECHNICAL PROPOSAL



Peruvian Youth Participation and Civic Engagement Assessment

Client: USAID/Peru

Solicitation No.: SOL-72052721R00003

Technical Proposal

Submitted by: EnCompass LLC

Date submitted: May 24, 2021 (4:00 pm. Lima time)

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Acronyms

ADS	Automated Directives System
APIC	USAID / Peru Afro-Peruvian and Indigenous Communities program
CDCS	Country Development Cooperation Strategy
COR	Contracting officer's representative
DEC	Development Experience Clearinghouse
IRB	Institutional Review Board
MINCUL	Peruvian Ministry of Culture
MELS	Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning for Sustainability
SENAJU	Peruvian National Youth Secretariat
USAID	United States Agency for International Development

1. Technical Approach

1.1 Introduction

While youth make up part of the traditionally marginalized groups included as a cross-cutting approach in the Peru Country Development Cooperation Strategy (CDCS), since its approval in May 2020, key events have further underscored the importance of youth to the work of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID)'s mission in Peru. The COVID-19 pandemic not only significantly reduced the legal economic opportunities for youth, it forced Peruvians and USAID to shift to the use of more digital tools – an area where youth excel. Furthermore, the political crisis in November 2020 revealed not only the burgeoning capacity of the country's youth in mobilizing and effecting change, it also showed their desire to shape their country's future.

USAID's goal in Peru through 2025 is that Peru more effectively leads and finances shared strategic priorities through increased capacity to combat illicit activities, corruption, and over-exploitation of natural resources. The Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning for Sustainability (MELS) activity, under its Component 1, supports evaluations and studies that seek to improve the use of evidence and learning for decision-making by USAID/Peru. This assessment will identify opportunities to strategically engage and support Peruvian youth to be: a) beneficiaries and participants of USAID's activities, and b) key actors in identifying and prioritizing challenges to the lack of livelihoods and proposing innovative solutions.

1.2 Purpose

The purpose of this Task Order is to better understand the issues facing youth in Peru and identify opportunities to engage them in public dialogue in socio-political contexts toward the achievement of USAID/Peru's Development Objectives under its current CDCS. The results of this assessment will inform USAID/Peru's CDCS update that will take into account the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic as well as the changing political landscape. The assessment may also inform activity and project design/updates as appropriate.

The primary users of the study will be USAID/Peru, and secondary users will be its partners. Results will also be disseminated to stakeholders within the Government of Peru (GOP) and the broader development community, including other donors, academia, and public and private institutions.

1.3 Methodology

This study will take into account not only the conceptual framework included in the 2012 USAID Youth in Development Policy and the key assessment questions (Annex A). This conceptual framework contains four intertwined elements: support, protection, preparation and engagement, which will inform data collection and analysis. The team will conduct a qualitative methodology that includes a literature review, secondary data collection, in-depth interviews, focus groups, online survey as well as social media analysis. The team will carry out a comprehensive literature review the past three years studies prepared by public and academic institutions and international cooperation (evaluations, assessment, studies, and policies). It will also secondary data collection and governmental statistics and public opinion polls. It will be complemented with in-depth interviews, focus group discussions, with key stakeholders (e.g., key government actors, international organizations, youth leaders and leaders of youth-related organizations, and others) that have participated in youth engagement activities. There will also be online surveys administered with participants of the USAID / Peru Afro-Peruvian and Indigenous Communities program (APIC), as well as social media analysis. This assessment will focus on the 15–29 age cohort, with data collection disaggregated by age group (15-17, 18-23, 24-29), rural / urban, gender, geographic area (region or Amazon, Andean, Coast, Metropolitan Lima) and by special groups (LGBTIQ, youth with disabilities, migrant, indigenous, Afro-Peruvians etc.), when it is possible. It should be noted that there are limitations in the data and information available such as disaggregation by vulnerable groups and grouping by different age groups (see the methodology matrix in Annex B).

The team will use a participatory approach to incorporate the voices of young people, for which it will carry out a validation workshop of the findings with APIC and a workshop on co-creation of recommendations with the USAID team.

The assessment will follow the phases detailed below.

1.3.1 Phase 1: Design

Study design will be informed by the literature and secondary information available which Will help complete the initial identified list (Annex C). The evaluation team will also identify key actors to provide relevant information on study themes and youth perspectives, among those actors government authorities, representatives of international organizations, thematic specialists and youth-focused groups registered with the National Youth Secretariat (SENAJU) or Ministry of Culture (MINCUL). An on-line survey will be designed to administer to youth in APIC. The work plan will include a complete set of data collection instruments. The design stage will also kick off a social media analysis to identify the social networks most used by young people for social and political participation and the issues that mobilized youth to be politically and socially active between 2018-2021, among other things.

EnCompass has an Institutional Review Board (IRB) to review evaluation activities for compliance with standards pertaining to the protection of human subjects (USAID Automated Directives System (ADS) 200mbe). The IRB will review the work plan and tools to ensure that the assessment aligns with established ethical research standards. IRB review should not delay the data collection schedule.

1.3.2 Phase 2: Data collection, processing, and analysis

Upon approval of the work plan by USAID and the EnCompass IRB, the team will commence gathering data. The lead evaluator will verify data collection integrity and quality and ensure quality analysis of the data. The assessment team will systematically process and analyze the primary and secondary data using adequate data analysis tools. The team will use matrices to code and analyze the data collected. These matrices will enable data synthesis, triangulation, and analysis taking into account the conceptual framework and analysis questions.

1.3.3 Phase 3: Report development and communication

The last phase will begin with the validation of the preliminary findings to the interns from USAID / Peru and former APIC. This phase includes the development of the draft and final report, a validation workshop with USAID for the joint creation of recommendations, the development of a two-page summary, and a technical summary. The final evaluation report and communication products will be sent to USAID in Spanish and then translated into English when approved. See Annex D for a detailed description of the deliverables.

2. Staffing and Management Plan

Exhibit I presents proposed personnel for this contract. See *Annex F* in the Cost Proposal for the CVs of the team.

Exhibit 21: Proposed personnel for the assessment

Name	Position	Role
Susana Guevara	MELS Evaluation and Inclusion Specialist	Ensure alignment to USAID/Peru Learning Plan, PMP, and evaluation strategy. Secondary reviewer of deliverables. Participates in dissemination events. Coordinates communication products.
Nathaniel Russell	Project Manager (Key Personnel)	Provides overall quality control and evaluation team oversight. Primary reviewer of deliverables. Manages budget and TO contract compliance and oversees work plan compliance.
Jared Ginsburg	Administrative Assistant	Supports onboarding of consultants. Processes consultant invoices. Supports coordination with the evaluation team, as needed.
	Team Leader/Evaluation Expert	Leads assessment team, responsible for assuring quality and implementing work plan. Responsible for organizing and conducting the design meeting and producing the work plan. Oversees data collection and conducts analysis. Main report author, including outlining the report. Main facilitator in the dissemination events with USAID and external audiences.
	Youth Specialist	Offers expertise in addressing youth. Supports the team leader in developing the work plan. Supports the logistics and coordination of data collection. Organizes information for literature review. Organizes and maintains data collected. Conducts data collection and analysis. Supports report writing. Supports the dissemination events with USAID and external audiences.
	Statistical Specialist	Supports methodology design, performs database processing, and provides inputs for the reports.
	Social Media Specialist	Supports methodology design, performs social media analysis, and provides inputs for the report. .

3. Work Plan

The period of performance is for 14 weeks from the day the task order is assigned. *Annex E* describes the work plan in detail.

Exhibit 22: List of deliverables

	Deliverable	Week
1	Work plan	2
2	Presentation of preliminary findings to USAID/Peru and Program offices	5
3	Validation of findings with former USAID APIC interns	6
4	Validation of recommendations with USAID/Peru	7
5	Draft Final Report in Spanish	10
6	Final Report in Spanish	12
7	Two-page summary in Spanish & Presentation for USAID and external stakeholders, as well as for internal audiences	13
8	Final Report in English and Communication Products	14

Annex A: Key Guiding Research Questions

The assessment design seeks to respond to the following assessment questions.

Key Assessment Questions

1. What are the demographics and socio-economic indicators of youth in Peru, disaggregated by region?
2. How can youth contribute to or benefit from ongoing USAID/Peru programs?
3. What are youth interests and concerns related to democratic development, human rights, environmental conservation, economic growth, and narco-trafficking?
4. What are positive or negative incentives influencing the political participation of youth?
5. How do youth organize themselves when they engage in advocacy for change? What are their preferred platforms for public engagement?
6. What are youth expectations of and attitudes toward government? What are their attitudes toward and awareness of avenues for civic engagement?
7. Who is doing what in the field of policies and programs related to youth political participation and civic engagement in the public and private sectors?

The assessment questions may be adjusted, if required by the approach to the study, subject to USAID's concurrence.

Annex B: Assessment Methodology Matrix

This assessment matrix represents a more detailed breakdown of how key assessment questions will be answered. The methods described below are illustrative and will be refined during the design phase.

Key Assessment Questions	Source	Methods of Data Collection
1. What are the demographics and socio-economic indicators of youth in Peru, disaggregated by region?	Secondary Information (See preliminary list in Annex C)	Document Review
	Key Actors: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government: SENAJU International Organizations: UNESCO, UNFPA. PNUD Youth Specialists 	In-Depth Interviews
2. How can youth contribute to or benefit from ongoing USAID/Peru programs?	Youth Organizations: APIC	Online Survey
3. What are youth interests and concerns related to democratic development, human rights, environmental conservation, economic growth, and narco-trafficking?	Secondary Information (See preliminary list in Annex C)	Document Review
	Youth Organizations: APIC	Online Survey
	Youth Organizations registered with SENAJU, MINCUL – General Directorate of Intercultural Citizenship or others identified	Focus Groups
	Social Networks	Social Media Analysis
4. What are positive or negative incentives influencing the political participation of youth?	Youth Organizations: APIC	Online Survey
	Youth Organizations registered with SENAJU, MINCUL – General Directorate of Intercultural Citizenship or others identified	Focus Groups
	Social Networks	Social Media Analysis
	Key Actors: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government: SENAJU International Organizations: UNESCO, UNFPA. PNUD Youth Specialists 	In-Depth Interviews
5. How do youth organize themselves when they engage in advocacy for change? What are their preferred platforms for public engagement?	Youth Organizations: APIC	Online Survey
	Youth Organizations registered with SENAJU, MINCUL – General Directorate of Intercultural Citizenship or others identified	Focus Groups
	Social Networks	Social Media Analysis
6. What are youth expectations of and attitudes toward government? What are their attitudes toward and awareness of avenues for civic engagement?	Secondary Information (See preliminary list in Annex C)	Document Review
	Youth Organizations: APIC	Online Survey
	Organizations promoted by SENAJU, MINCUL and others identified	Focus Groups
	Key Actors: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government: SENAJU International Organizations: UNESCO, UNFPA. PNUD Youth Specialists 	In-Depth Interviews
7. Who is doing what in the field of policies and programs related to youth political participation and civic engagement in the public and private sectors?	Secondary Information (See preliminary list in Annex C)	Document Review
	Key Actors: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government: SENAJU International Organizations: UNESCO, UNFPA. PNUD Youth Specialists 	In-Depth Interviews

Annex C: Literature and Secondary Information

The following secondary information is organized according to the conceptual framework proposed by 2012 USAID Youth in Development Policy:

Area	Theme	Year	Document
Context			
Policy	Youth Policies	2019	Política Nacional de la Juventud
Demographics	Yearly Population disaggregated by sex and age	2020	INEI. Peru: Estimates and Projections of the National Population, by Calendar Years and Simple Ages, 1950-2050. Lima, 2019
	Yearly Population, by District, disaggregated by sex and age	2020	INEI. Perú: Estimaciones y Proyecciones de Población Departamental, por Años Calendario y Edad Simple, 1995-2030. Lima, 2020
Support: Meeting basic youth developmental needs and valuing their contributions			
Health	Access to health insurance by sex, age groups, type of insurance, urban and rural area	2018	Encuesta Nacional de Hogares (ENAHO) SENAJU. Brechas de género y generación. Lima, 2020
	Total impact of adolescent motherhood on productive activity national, expressed in dollars	2019	Various Sources UNFPA. PLAN INTERNACIONAL. Consecuencias socioeconómicas del embarazo y la maternidad adolescente en Perú. Lima, 2020
	Chronic Diseases	2020	ENAHO INEI. Informe Técnico Estado de la Niñez y Adolescencia. Lima 2021
	Access to health insurance	2020	ENAHO INEI. Informe Técnico Estado de la Niñez y Adolescencia. Lima 2021
	Venezuelan migrant population access	2019	BANCO MUNDIAL. Una Oportunidad para todos los migrantes y refugiados venezolanos y el desarrollo del Perú
	Availability of services, access, adolescent motherhood	2019	DEFENSORÍA DEL PUEBLO. Situación de los derechos de las mujeres indígenas en el Perú
	Adolescent pregnancy	2019	UNICEF. Normas sociales en relación con la violencia y el embarazo adolescente
	Adolescent pregnancy, family planning, maternal health, knowledge of HIV, STIs	2020	INEI. Encuesta Demográfica y de Salud Familiar
Protect: Preventing and responding to violence, exploitation, abuse, and neglect; and ensuring young people are safe and receive care.			
Violence	Citizen Security	2019	Encuesta Nacional de Programas Presupuestales 2019-2020 INEI. Estadísticas de Seguridad Ciudadana julio-diciembre 2020. Informe Técnico N° 1. Febrero 2021
	Femicide and violence against women		INEI. Femicidio y Violencia contra la Mujer en el Perú, 2015 - 2019. Lima 2021
	Availability of services, situation, strategies	2019	DEFENSORÍA DEL PUEBLO. Situación de los derechos de las mujeres indígenas en el Perú
	Violence on adolescents	2019	UNICEF. Normas sociales en relación con la violencia y el embarazo adolescente

Area	Theme	Year	Document
	Prevalence and incidence of violence against women	2019/2020	INEI. Encuesta Demográfica y de Salud Familiar
Prepare: Building youth competencies and skills to become informed, healthy and productive citizens.			
Education	Enrollment in secondary and higher education, average years of study by sex, age groups, socioeconomic level, urban and rural area	2018	ENAHO SENAJU. Brechas de género y generación. Lima, 2020
	Enrollment, school attendance, educational attainment, university professions or careers, illiteracy, educational quality	2019	ENAHO INEI. Perú: Indicadores de Educación por Departamentos, 2009-2019
	Parity index at different educational levels, infrastructure, skills	2015-2019	UNESCO. Evaluación a nivel de sistema nacional: cumplimiento de la ODS 4
	Availability of educational centers, educational level, enrollment, attendance and completion	2019	DEFENSORÍA DEL PUEBLO. Situación de los derechos de las mujeres indígenas en el Perú
	Continued enrollment	2019	PROMSEX. El tránsito por la escuela. Elementos para garantizar la permanencia de la niñez y la adolescencia trans en el sistema educativo.
	Education level of the Venezuelan migrant population	2019	BANCO MUNDIAL. Una Oportunidad para todos los migrantes y refugiados venezolanos y el desarrollo del Perú
	Estimated drop in income due to pandemic and effects on education	2020	UNICEF. COVID-19: Impacto de la caída de los ingresos de los hogares en indicadores de salud y educación de las niñas, niños y adolescentes en el Perú. Lima, 2021
	Education	2020	ENAHO INEI. Informe Técnico Estado de la Niñez y Adolescencia. Lima 2021
Employment	Activity rate, income, formal and informal employment by age groups, sex, areas	2018	ENAHO SENAJU. Brechas de género y generación. Lima, 2020
	Young people who neither study nor work by age groups, sex	2018	ENAHO
	Economic activity, occupation, formal and informal employment	2020	ENAHO INEI. Perú: Comportamiento de los indicadores de mercado laboral a nivel nacional
	PEA active, employment	2020	Encuesta Permanente de Empleo. Informe anual: enero - diciembre INEI. Situación del Mercado Laboral en Lima Metropolitana. Informe Técnico N° 1, enero 2021
	Paid work, occupation	2019	DEFENSORÍA DEL PUEBLO. Situación de los derechos de las mujeres indígenas en el Perú
	Venezuelan migrant population occupation	2019	BANCO MUNDIAL. Una Oportunidad para todos los migrantes y refugiados venezolanos y el desarrollo del Perú
IT use	Internet access, computer, telephone	2020	ENAHO INEI. Estadísticas de las Tecnologías de Información y Comunicación en los Hogares. Informe Técnico. Nro 1. Marzo 2021
	Internet Access	2020	INEI. Informe Técnico Estado de la Niñez y Adolescencia. Lima 2021

Area	Theme	Year	Document
	Use of Social Media	2018-2019	LAPOP. Cultura política de la democracia en Perú y en las Américas, 2018/19
Engage: Creating channels for dialogue and participation that enable youth to contribute to their own and their communities' development.			
Interests and Concerns	Democratic development	ENAHO 2019 / 2020 Encuesta 2018/2019	ENAHO 2020 - Módulo de Opinión: Gobernabilidad, Democracia y Transparencia. USAID. Cultura política de la democracia en Perú y en las Américas, 2018/19: Tomándole el pulso a la democracia
	Democracy, Tolerance	2018	LAPOP. Cultura política de la democracia en Perú y en las Américas, 2018/19
	Main Issues	2020	ENAHO 2020 - Módulo de Opinión: Gobernabilidad, Democracia y Transparencia.
	Values	2019	PROGRAMA BICENTENARIO. Estudio de valores entre jóvenes peruanos 2019
	Concerns	2019 2021	PROGRAMA BICENTENARIO. Estudio de valores entre jóvenes peruanos 2019 EL PERUANO. Los desafíos de la juventud
Political Participation	Candidates and elected authorities 2019-2022 (by sex and regions) Platforms for public participation	2019	SENAJU. Brechas de género y generación. Lima, 2020 Actúa.pe es una plataforma de comunicación y activismo online y offline que vigila, conecta y amplifica la acción ciudadana frente a la desigualdad desde una perspectiva de justicia económica, ambiental y de género. https://actua.pe/ Red Nacional de Juventudes https://rednacionaldejuventudesdelperu.wordpress.com/tag/organizaciones-juveniles/ Ágora: Formación Política Juvenil https://www.facebook.com/agora.formacionpolitica
	Participation	2019 / 2020 2016 2017 2021	ENAHO 2020 - Módulo de Opinión: Gobernabilidad, Democracia y Transparencia. EVANS. Jóvenes, participación y espacios de poder en organizaciones de Lima Metropolitana. Aproximaciones rumbo al Bicentenario ONPE. Participación política de la juventud en las Elecciones Generales 2016. Lima: ONPE, 2017. NUREÑA_ Juventud y cultura política en el Perú: El caso de los estudiantes de la Universidad Nacional Mayor de San Marcos de Lima Escuela de Formación Política "Millennials para el cambio" de la Fundación Konrad Adenauer en el

Area	Theme	Year	Document
			Perú https://dialogopolitico.org/debates/formacion-politica-en-tiempos-de-pandemia-una-experiencia-desde-el-peru/
		2016	SOTO. ¿Jóvenes en partidos?: La participación de los jóvenes en partidos políticos durante las elecciones generales de Perú de 2016. Tesis para bachiller PUCP
	Expectations and attitudes toward the government	2019 / 2020	ENAHO INEI. Perú: Percepción ciudadana sobre gobernabilidad, democracia y confianza en las instituciones, Semestre: octubre 2019 - marzo 2020
		2018 / 2019	USAID. Cultura política de la democracia en Perú y en las Américas, 2018/19: Tomándole el pulso a la democracia

Annex D: Deliverables

The assessment will include the deliverables described below. All products will be submitted in Spanish. The final report and communications products approved will be translated to English.

1. *Work plan*

The work plan will be prepared based on the document review and the design meeting. This work plan will include at a minimum:

- a. A description of the methodology and sources of information, sample and informant selection strategy, and data collection, processing and analysis plans. The evaluator will include the complete set of data collection instruments as annexes to this work plan.
- b. A summary of how the evaluation team plans to address all the assessment questions using different data collection techniques.
- c. A detailed schedule, roles, and responsibilities, and level of effort for each team member, including the roles for communication products, presentations, and draft and final report.
- d. The proposed report outline structure.

MELS will share it with USAID for feedback. USAID will have five business days to provide comments. One round of review is accounted for to maintain the proposed schedule. The work plan will be approved before starting the data collection phase.

2. *Preliminary Findings Presentation and Validation Workshops*

In coordination with MELS, the assessment team will conduct an initial presentation in English of preliminary findings with USAID/Peru and Program offices. Subsequently, the assessment team and MELS will conduct a workshop with former USAID APIC interns to validate findings and facilitate the identification of opportunities to engage youth as agents of change in the achievement of USAID/Peru's Development Objectives and inform the CDCS update to allow it to reflect the COVID-19 pandemic and the new political landscape in the country. A second workshop to validate recommendations will be held with USAID/Peru. The assessment team will design these workshops using a virtual platform (e.g., Google Meets, Zoom). A PowerPoint presentation (PPT) will be submitted in advance of these meetings.

3. *Draft report in Spanish*

In line with USAID's Evaluation Policy, the draft report will include:

- a. An Executive Summary with the methodology, key findings/best practices, recommendations and conclusions.
- b. Purpose and methodology of the assessment, including limitations.
- c. Findings/best practices and conclusions that are grounded on strong qualitative evidence.
- d. Recommendations for engagement with youth for each USAID/Peru Development Objective (DO) that are actionable and linked to specific findings.
- e. All the assessment questions should be addressed in the report.

The total length of the report will not exceed 50 pages, excluding annexes. The MELS team will conduct an initial review of the draft (excluding recommendations) and forward a consolidated set of comments to the evaluation team prior to the validation and co-creation workshop. After the workshop, the evaluation team will submit an updated and complete draft, including recommendations, for MELS review and quality control (peer review) before submitting for USAID review. As a quality control measure, the report will be peer reviewed. A maximum of two rounds of reviews from USAID are accounted for to maintain the proposed schedule.

4. *Final Report in Spanish*

The final report will address all comments or provide explanations why comments were not taken into consideration.

5. *Communication Products*

After the final report in Spanish is submitted and in consultation with USAID, the MELS team will develop a two-page summary and a technical brief in Spanish.

The two-page summary will summarize key information from the final report. The technical brief will provide a succinct analysis of youth engagement and suggest recommendations for USAID/Peru.

6. *Presentations to External and Internal Audiences*

The evaluation team will conduct a presentation in Spanish to external audiences identified by USAID (i.e., IPs, GoP, and donors), and one presentation with internal audiences in Spanish/ English. The team will develop one PPT presentation for all events in Spanish and translate it to English.

7. *Final Report and Communication Products in English*

After the Spanish versions of the final report and communication products are approved, MELS will commission the translation of these products. MELS will conduct a final quality control and editing and submit an electronic version of the final products to the Contracting officer's representative (COR), and upload a 508 compliant version to the Development Experience Clearinghouse (DEC).

Annex D: Detailed Work Plan

In the work plan below, orange (D=deliverable) shading indicates a deliverable and blue shading indicates an activity or task.

Activities / Days	USAID	MELS	Evaluators	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6	Week 7	Week 8	Week 9	Week 10	Week 11	Week 12	Week 13	Week 14
Evaluation Design																	
Hire/ Onboard consultants		x	x														
Coordination with stakeholders (coordination with USAID)	x	x															
Kick-off and design meeting	x	x	x														
Share first literature and secondary information list for desk review and list of key stakeholders		x															
Elaborate second literature and secondary information list and social media list			x														
Selection of methods and sample			x														
Development of data collection instruments			x														
Draft assessment design and tools			x														
Review of design document by MELS and provide feedback to consultants		x															
Consultants incorporate feedback			x														
Send draft documents to IRB and follow up		x															
Send draft documents to USAID		x															
Review of design document by USAID and provide feedback to consultants	x																
Finalize assessment design and tools document		x	x														
Design document approved																	
Data Collection																	
Schedule interviews			x														
Data collection with youth organizations and other relevant stakeholders identified by the evaluation team			x														
Literature Review and Secondary Data Collection			x														
Social media analysis			x														
Supervision and quality control of data collection		x	x														
Data analysis, synthesis and reporting																	
Data processing, analysis, and synthesis																	
Processing national survey database			x														
Coding, analysis, and preparation of findings template			x														

Activities / Days	USAID	MELS	Evaluators	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6	Week 7	Week 8	Week 9	Week 10	Week 11	Week 12	Week 13	Week 14
Prepare for internal validation of initial findings		x	x														
Internal validation of initial findings		x	x														
Reporting																	
Development of preliminary findings (including developing the PPT)			x														
Schedule presentation of preliminary findings with USAID DRG		x															
Schedule validation and co-creation meeting and logistics (including sending agenda and PPT)		x															
Review PPT		x															
Submit PPT to USAID	x	x															
Present preliminary findings with USAID/Peru DRG	x	x	x														
Validation preliminary findings with APIC			x														
Prepare for validation and co-creation meeting with USAID - (includes updating PPT)	x	x	x														
Conduct validation and co-creation workshop with USAID and IPs	x	x	x														
Draft assessment report (includes recommendations) in Spanish			x														
MELS reviews assessment report and provide feedback		x															
Conduct quality control (review by external consultant)																	
Submit first draft of assessment report to USAID in Spanish	x	x															
Revise and finalize assessment report based on feedback		x	x														
Submit final report in Spanish to USAID	x	x															
Two-page summary in Spanish		x															
Presentations in Spanish for USAID and external stakeholders	x	x	x														
Final report in English		x															
Communication Products		x															
Two-page summary in English		x															
Technical Brief in English and Spanish		x															

APPENDIX D: DISAGGREGATED STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

POBLACION QUE NO ESTUDIA NI TRABAJA - 2019

GRUPOS DE EDAD	Total No trabaja no estudia	Urbana	Rural	Primaria	Secundaria	Superior	Hombre	Mujer
De 15 a 19	23.0	25.0	16.6	31.5	23.4	17.5	21.2	24.8
De 20 a 24	19.9	19.9	20.2	32.8	24.1	15.2	13.1	26.9
De 25 a 29	19.3	19.9	15.8	27.7	19.8	16.9	8.9	30.3
Total jóvenes de 15 a 29	20.9	21.7	17.4	30.1	22.8	16.2	14.8	27.1
Resto de población incluye 14 años	20.9	23.3	11.0	26.4	19.1	17.0	11.7	29.8
Total	20.9	22.8	13.1	26.7	20.6	16.7	12.7	29.0
N	5122681	4500234	622447	1533451	2282593	1276175	1554745	3567936

Fuente: INEI. Encuesta Nacional de Hogares. ENAHO 2019.

POBLACION QUE NO ESTUDIA NI TRABAJA POR DEPARTAMENTOS SELECCIONADOS

DEPARTAMENTO	GRUPO DE EDAD	Total no trabaja ni estudia	Urbana	Rural	Primaria	Secundaria	Superior	Total	Hombre	Mujer
AREQUIPA	De 15 a 19	25.3	25.8	20.2	39.2	23.4	32.8	25.3	27.8	22.6
	De 20 a 24	19.0	18.7	23.3	63.4	21.4	16.3	19.0	14.9	22.7
	De 25 a 29	13.2	12.6	22.0	34.0	16.1	10.8	13.2	7.0	20.2
	Total de jóvenes de 15 a 29	19.6	19.4	21.6	42.1	21.8	16.1	19.6	17.4	21.9
	Resto de población	23.3	24.0	16.4	38.8	20.8	16.5	23.3	13.8	32.3
	Total	22.1	22.5	17.9	39.0	21.2	16.3	22.1	15.0	29.0
AYACUCHO	De 15 a 19	25.1	28.4	21.6	25.7	24.4	32.6	25.1	18.5	32.5
	De 20 a 24	19.5	19.5	19.3	10.7	22.0	18.3	19.5	15.0	23.9
	De 25 a 29	19.6	20.5	17.6	25.9	15.4	21.5	19.6	12.6	28.1
	Total de jóvenes de 15 a 29	21.8	22.7	20.2	21.8	22.1	21.0	21.8	15.7	28.4
	Resto de población	12.8	15.8	8.5	15.3	10.5	10.0	12.8	6.7	19.0
	Total	16.0	18.4	12.3	15.8	16.3	15.5	16.0	10.0	22.3
CALLAO	De 15 a 19	30.9	30.9	0.0	0.0	33.7	17.4	30.9	32.1	29.7
	De 20 a 24	19.3	19.3	0.0	59.2	20.2	17.7	19.3	12.4	26.4
	De 25 a 29	21.7	21.7	0.0	47.6	24.8	17.4	21.7	8.3	37.4
	Total de jóvenes de 15 a 29	24.0	24.0	0.0	39.1	28.0	17.5	24.0	17.4	30.9
	Resto de población	28.6	28.6	0.0	50.6	25.0	23.6	28.6	14.8	41.6
	Total	27.2	27.2	0.0	50.3	25.9	21.4	27.2	15.6	38.5
CUSCO	De 15 a 19	20.1	20.0	20.3	6.8	21.1	16.0	20.1	18.9	21.3
	De 20 a 24	15.5	14.1	18.2	12.5	24.5	11.2	15.5	16.0	14.9
	De 25 a 29	17.4	19.8	10.5	25.9	9.8	20.3	17.4	4.9	32.8
	Total de jóvenes de 15 a 29	18.0	18.2	17.5	19.4	19.4	15.7	18.0	13.4	22.8
	Resto de población	11.3	15.5	5.0	12.0	10.2	11.7	11.3	8.0	14.7
	Total	13.4	16.4	8.5	12.4	13.9	13.6	13.4	9.7	17.1
HUANUCO	De 15 a 19	17.1	18.4	16.2	11.5	17.8	13.8	17.1	10.6	23.5
	De 20 a 24	20.5	19.2	21.6	36.3	21.4	16.1	20.5	13.0	29.4
	De 25 a 29	19.2	16.1	22.6	22.8	21.5	15.2	19.2	8.9	31.2
	Total de jóvenes de 15 a 29	18.7	17.8	19.3	23.8	19.2	15.4	18.7	10.8	27.3
	Resto de población	16.8	21.8	12.9	18.5	15.5	13.4	16.8	8.3	25.2
	Total	17.4	20.5	15.0	19.0	17.3	14.3	17.4	9.1	25.9

DEPARTAMENTO	GRUPO DE EDAD	Total no trabaja ni estudia	Urbana	Rural	Primaria	Secundaria	Superior	Total	Hombre	Mujer
JUNIN	De 15 a 19	19.7	23.1	13.6	33.0	18.0	22.3	19.7	19.4	20.1
	De 20 a 24	14.2	9.7	24.9	27.2	15.7	11.9	14.2	10.3	18.4
	De 25 a 29	16.6	19.0	10.3	17.5	13.5	18.7	16.6	6.5	28.3
	Total de jóvenes de 15 a 29	17.2	17.8	16.0	24.1	16.7	16.3	17.2	13.0	21.8
	Resto de población	15.3	17.1	11.0	19.6	12.3	13.3	15.3	6.8	23.6
	Total	16.0	17.4	12.8	20.0	14.2	14.6	16.0	9.0	23.0
LAMBAYEQUE	De 15 a 19	22.4	23.5	17.9	27.9	23.1	14.5	22.4	16.1	28.9
	De 20 a 24	24.5	25.8	17.4	44.1	24.3	20.8	24.5	9.6	39.8
	De 25 a 29	16.1	16.9	11.8	29.8	16.7	12.9	16.1	4.0	28.0
	Total de jóvenes de 15 a 29	21.2	22.2	16.1	35.1	22.1	16.7	21.2	10.2	32.3
	Resto de población	24.9	27.0	12.5	35.0	21.7	16.9	24.9	13.3	35.0
	Total	23.7	25.5	13.8	35.0	21.9	16.8	23.7	12.3	34.2
LIMA DEPARTAMENTO	De 15 a 19	27.2	27.3	19.4	48.1	29.0	15.2	27.2	27.0	27.4
	De 20 a 24	20.5	20.4	23.5	33.5	28.2	14.2	20.5	12.4	28.6
	De 25 a 29	20.6	20.6	15.6	45.9	20.3	18.5	20.6	8.9	32.5
	Total de jóvenes de 15 a 29	22.7	22.7	19.6	42.1	26.8	16.2	22.7	15.9	29.5
	Resto de población	26.6	26.7	19.5	44.0	24.4	20.6	26.6	15.8	36.1
	Total	25.3	25.4	19.5	43.9	25.2	19.0	25.3	15.8	34.0
LORETO	De 15 a 19	26.3	24.5	30.2	31.2	25.9	17.9	26.3	19.6	33.4
	De 20 a 24	28.1	24.7	38.2	45.0	32.2	15.1	28.1	18.4	37.4
	De 25 a 29	27.3	25.4	34.0	36.3	30.1	17.7	27.3	10.4	43.6
	Total de jóvenes de 15 a 29	27.1	24.8	33.1	35.9	28.2	16.6	27.1	16.7	37.5
	Resto de población	21.2	21.0	21.6	29.6	17.5	9.9	21.2	11.4	32.7
	Total	23.2	22.3	25.6	30.8	22.3	12.4	23.2	13.2	34.5
MADRE DE DIOS	De 15 a 19	19.1	20.4	12.2	0.0	20.7	14.6	19.1	17.6	20.7
	De 20 a 24	15.5	15.9	13.2	53.2	18.7	10.6	15.5	12.7	18.4
	De 25 a 29	10.6	10.7	9.9	11.0	12.1	8.2	10.6	2.4	20.9
	Total de jóvenes de 15 a 29	15.5	16.1	11.7	20.1	17.9	10.6	15.5	11.3	20.1
	Resto de población	15.5	16.4	11.2	26.0	13.9	8.2	15.5	9.7	25.1
	Total	15.5	16.3	11.4	25.6	15.4	9.2	15.5	10.2	23.2
MOQUEGUA	De 15 a 19	16.8	19.5	9.4	44.7	15.6	20.7	16.8	15.5	18.3
	De 20 a 24	20.0	20.5	17.3	0.0	20.7	19.9	20.0	12.0	28.5

DEPARTAMENTO	GRUPO DE EDAD	Total no trabaja ni estudia	Urbana	Rural	Primaria	Secundaria	Superior	Total	Hombre	Mujer
	De 25 a 29	20.9	22.8	10.4	52.8	19.2	19.6	20.9	11.1	33.7
	Total de jóvenes de 15 a 29	19.2	21.0	11.6	51.2	16.9	19.9	19.2	12.9	26.5
	Resto de población	20.8	23.8	8.6	31.6	19.3	14.6	20.8	13.5	29.5
	Total	20.4	23.0	9.5	32.1	18.6	16.6	20.4	13.3	28.6
PIURA	De 15 a 19	22.3	24.2	16.2	41.0	21.4	21.6	22.3	19.8	24.6
	De 20 a 24	20.3	19.4	24.9	29.0	25.0	14.0	20.3	12.4	29.7
	De 25 a 29	17.8	16.7	24.5	29.8	21.3	10.7	17.8	8.7	27.1
	Total de jóvenes de 15 a 29	20.3	20.3	20.4	31.4	22.2	13.9	20.3	14.0	26.8
	Resto de población	19.6	19.9	17.9	25.9	16.9	10.7	19.6	10.1	28.8
	Total	19.8	20.1	18.8	26.4	19.2	12.2	19.8	11.4	28.2
SAN MARTIN	De 15 a 19	20.4	18.0	25.0	32.1	20.5	12.7	20.4	15.2	26.2
	De 20 a 24	16.8	14.2	23.2	31.4	16.1	13.0	16.8	7.6	28.3
	De 25 a 29	17.9	15.9	23.1	25.9	18.0	13.3	17.9	9.4	27.1
	Total de jóvenes de 15 a 29	18.5	16.1	24.0	29.0	18.9	13.0	18.5	11.1	27.1
	Resto de población	15.8	17.0	12.9	20.1	12.1	10.4	15.8	5.6	29.0
	Total	16.6	16.7	16.5	21.2	15.0	11.6	16.6	7.2	28.4
UCAYALI	De 15 a 19	24.5	24.8	23.4	26.2	24.5	22.7	24.5	17.7	33.3
	De 20 a 24	21.5	20.6	26.2	37.0	19.0	20.2	21.5	11.1	33.1
	De 25 a 29	20.4	20.9	17.8	31.7	19.1	17.5	20.4	5.4	40.1
	Total de jóvenes de 15 a 29	22.3	22.3	22.4	30.8	21.7	19.4	22.3	11.7	35.6
	Resto de población	17.3	18.3	11.5	24.6	15.0	10.4	17.3	8.4	27.4
	Total	19.0	19.7	15.4	25.7	17.8	13.8	19.0	9.6	30.1
LIMA METROPOLITANA	De 15 a 19	27.8	27.8	0.0	51.6	29.9	14.7	27.8	28.1	27.6
	De 20 a 24	20.4	20.4	0.0	34.6	28.2	14.1	20.4	12.9	27.9
	De 25 a 29	20.7	20.7	0.0	47.3	20.3	18.7	20.7	9.0	32.7
	Total de jóvenes de 15 a 29	22.9	22.9	0.0	43.7	27.2	16.2	22.9	16.3	29.4
	Resto de población	27.0	27.0	0.0	45.6	25.1	20.9	27.0	16.1	36.5
	Total	25.6	25.6	0.0	45.5	25.9	19.2	25.6	16.2	34.2
LIMA PROVINCIAS	De 15 a 19	20.8	21.2	19.4	28.6	20.5	19.8	20.8	17.2	25.2
	De 20 a 24	21.5	21.1	23.5	23.2	27.8	15.3	21.5	7.4	36.9
	De 25 a 29	18.7	19.3	15.6	34.5	19.4	15.9	18.7	8.3	29.8
	Total de jóvenes de 15 a 29	20.4	20.6	19.6	29.4	22.2	16.2	20.4	11.4	30.6

DEPARTAMENTO	GRUPO DE EDAD	Total no trabaja ni estudia	Urbana	Rural	Primaria	Secundaria	Superior	Total	Hombre	Mujer
	Resto de población	22.9	23.7	19.5	35.9	17.2	15.1	22.9	13.1	32.1
	Total	22.1	22.8	19.5	35.6	19.0	15.6	22.1	12.5	31.6

Fuente: INEI. Encuesta Nacional de Hogares, ENAHO, 2019

Población que no estudia ni trabaja por grupos de edad, residencia, nivel educativo y sexo - 2020

GRUPOS DE EDAD	Total no trabaja ni estudia	Urbana	Rural	Primaria	Secundaria	Superior	Hombre	Mujer	N
De 15 a 19	36.8	41.6	22.1	40.6	36.3	38.6	33.1	40.7	1104183
De 20 a 24	26.9	28.0	21.5	32.1	29.0	24.9	19.7	34.4	694941
De 25 a 29	22.5	24.0	13.4	29.5	21.3	21.8	13.6	31.8	593724
Total jóvenes de 15 a 29	29.1	31.2	19.7	32.6	31.3	25.2	22.6	35.9	2392848
Resto de población	25.1	28.2	11.6	29.4	24.0	21.2	15.1	34.6	4172498
Total	26.4	29.2	14.2	29.7	26.9	22.9	17.7	35.0	6565346

Fuente: INEI. Encuesta Nacional de Hogares, ENAHO 2020

Población que no estudia ni trabaja, por departamentos, lugar de residencia, nivel educativo alcanzado y sexo - 2020

DEPARTAMENTO	GRUPOS DE EDAD	Total no estudia ni trabaja	Urbana	Rural	Primaria	Secundaria	Superior	Total	Hombre	Mujer
AREQUIPA	De 15 a 19	40.8	42.0	27.9	100.0	40.6	40.9	40.8	35.8	46.7
	De 20 a 24	27.2	28.0	18.3	100.0	28.9	25.9	27.2	16.3	38.3
	De 25 a 29	26.0	25.9	27.6	88.3	37.9	19.1	26.0	12.0	38.9
	Total jóvenes de 15 a 29	31.3	31.8	24.3	92.0	37.7	24.4	31.3	21.7	41.0
	Resto de población	31.0	32.5	14.7	37.0	29.7	28.1	31.0	16.7	44.3
	Total	31.1	32.3	17.6	38.1	32.4	26.6	31.1	18.3	43.3
AYACUCHO	De 15 a 19	25.7	30.0	18.7	4.2	26.9	21.5	25.7	25.9	25.4
	De 20 a 24	20.5	19.5	22.0	0.0	25.8	17.3	20.5	18.3	22.6
	De 25 a 29	15.2	18.5	6.4	38.1	7.8	22.5	15.2	13.2	18.2
	Total jóvenes de 15 a 29	21.3	23.6	17.1	13.3	22.4	19.8	21.3	20.0	22.7
	Resto de población	15.4	18.4	11.1	21.4	9.4	13.7	15.4	5.9	25.1
	Total	17.5	20.4	13.1	21.0	15.8	16.6	17.5	11.1	24.3
CALLAO	De 15 a 19	41.4	41.4	0.0	74.5	41.0	29.8	41.4	41.0	41.7
	De 20 a 24	27.8	27.8	0.0	79.8	27.4	24.2	27.8	24.4	31.0
	De 25 a 29	28.2	28.2	0.0	23.5	28.8	26.7	28.2	14.8	41.5
	Total jóvenes de 15 a 29	31.8	31.8	0.0	61.3	33.9	25.7	31.8	25.7	37.8
	Resto de población	35.5	35.5	0.0	48.3	35.8	29.0	35.5	21.8	48.6
	Total	34.3	34.3	0.0	49.4	35.1	27.8	34.3	23.1	45.2
CUSCO	De 15 a 19	35.0	43.7	23.5	55.6	37.0	21.7	35.0	40.3	28.6
	De 20 a 24	24.2	22.3	28.1	46.9	11.8	27.3	24.2	22.5	25.9
	De 25 a 29	14.9	16.8	10.1	16.0	13.5	15.7	14.9	4.7	24.3
	Total jóvenes de 15 a 29	25.7	28.1	21.4	31.2	28.3	21.8	25.7	25.1	26.4
	Resto de población	12.7	17.2	5.5	10.5	12.4	17.6	12.7	10.4	15.0
	Total	16.7	20.7	10.2	11.3	18.5	19.6	16.7	15.0	18.5
HUANUCO	De 15 a 19	29.7	39.9	24.4	12.9	27.5	49.2	29.7	18.7	42.4
	De 20 a 24	29.0	32.5	25.1	31.0	24.0	32.3	29.0	17.6	39.3
	De 25 a 29	18.5	18.7	18.4	30.3	20.7	4.5	18.5	0.8	38.0
	Total jóvenes de 15 a 29	25.9	29.7	22.9	28.4	25.5	25.5	25.9	12.6	40.1
	Resto de población	18.4	27.5	11.4	19.5	14.6	20.9	18.4	10.2	26.8
	Total	21.0	28.3	15.4	20.5	20.4	23.1	21.0	11.1	31.3
JUNIN	De 15 a 19	31.2	36.4	21.2	59.5	26.7	45.9	31.2	30.6	31.8
	De 20 a 24	26.5	28.5	21.5	79.3	14.1	29.2	26.5	16.2	38.3
	De 25 a 29	19.0	22.3	9.1	18.2	21.7	16.4	19.0	10.2	26.9
	Total jóvenes de 15 a 29	26.3	29.6	18.6	47.4	22.8	27.8	26.3	20.1	32.4
	Resto de población	18.6	21.9	10.8	23.1	16.1	15.5	18.6	11.4	25.9

DEPARTAMENTO	GRUPOS DE EDAD	Total no estudia ni trabaja	Urbana	Rural	Primaria	Secundaria	Superior	Total	Hombre	Mujer
	Total	21.2	24.5	13.4	24.5	18.9	21.3	21.2	14.4	28.1
LAMBAYEQUE	De 15 a 19	32.0	33.0	28.2	49.8	30.5	36.9	32.0	26.1	38.1
	De 20 a 24	27.7	29.3	17.2	32.5	30.0	25.6	27.7	16.6	38.4
	De 25 a 29	20.2	22.4	7.0	25.3	25.1	15.6	20.2	9.5	31.8
	Total jóvenes de 15 a 29	27.0	28.5	19.4	32.8	29.1	23.2	27.0	17.7	36.4
	Resto de población	26.4	28.4	14.1	35.4	24.1	18.5	26.4	12.6	38.3
	Total	26.6	28.4	16.0	35.2	26.2	20.5	26.6	14.4	37.7
LIMA DEPARTAMENTO	De 15 a 19	48.7	49.1	27.2	17.6	48.1	51.8	48.7	46.9	50.4
	De 20 a 24	29.9	29.9	29.5	40.4	35.4	25.8	29.9	22.7	36.9
	De 25 a 29	24.4	24.6	11.0	53.0	24.7	23.3	24.4	16.4	33.2
	Total jóvenes de 15 a 29	34.0	34.1	22.9	38.7	39.3	27.6	34.0	28.1	40.0
	Resto de población	33.5	33.7	21.8	54.6	31.5	25.1	33.5	22.1	43.4
	Total	33.6	33.8	22.1	54.1	34.2	26.1	33.6	24.2	42.4
LORETO	De 15 a 19	38.1	38.8	36.4	57.5	33.6	47.6	38.1	37.2	38.9
	De 20 a 24	35.0	33.6	38.7	38.4	42.9	20.9	35.0	22.4	47.7
	De 25 a 29	27.9	26.1	32.9	51.6	23.9	20.5	27.9	17.3	37.5
	Total jóvenes de 15 a 29	34.2	33.5	36.0	50.6	33.6	24.9	34.2	27.3	40.9
	Resto de población	22.3	23.0	20.1	31.3	19.6	10.9	22.3	13.4	33.0
	Total	26.4	26.6	26.0	34.5	26.0	15.8	26.4	17.8	36.0
MADRE DE DIOS	De 15 a 19	32.3	33.6	25.6	0.0	28.0	58.6	32.3	22.6	47.6
	De 20 a 24	20.0	19.8	21.6	0.0	19.1	20.7	20.0	17.9	20.9
	De 25 a 29	21.7	21.6	22.0	11.7	16.9	31.1	21.7	18.1	24.7
	Total jóvenes de 15 a 29	26.2	26.6	23.8	11.4	23.9	32.1	26.2	20.7	31.7
	Resto de población	18.6	20.6	9.3	25.2	14.1	19.5	18.6	11.8	30.7
	Total	21.0	22.6	13.2	24.7	17.8	24.3	21.0	14.1	31.0
MOQUEGUA	De 15 a 19	29.7	34.2	16.3	100.0	28.7	25.7	29.7	25.1	34.2
	De 20 a 24	26.3	29.5	9.0	0.0	45.4	21.5	26.3	22.8	29.8
	De 25 a 29	31.0	29.5	44.6	100.0	16.5	34.9	31.0	16.8	43.7
	Total jóvenes de 15 a 29	29.1	30.9	20.1	100.0	28.3	27.7	29.1	21.5	36.3
	Resto de población	21.7	24.3	11.7	28.8	22.7	16.5	21.7	12.3	33.7
	Total	23.9	26.3	13.8	30.3	24.3	20.9	23.9	14.8	34.5
SAN MARTIN	De 15 a 19	29.7	33.2	22.8	47.0	28.8	29.5	29.7	17.3	44.2
	De 20 a 24	17.1	13.2	25.6	13.7	18.7	15.9	17.1	5.0	30.9
	De 25 a 29	15.9	17.8	10.5	19.9	15.5	14.5	15.9	1.8	31.0
	Total jóvenes de 15 a 29	22.3	23.0	20.9	22.5	23.8	18.5	22.3	9.7	36.7
	Resto de población	15.4	16.4	12.9	17.8	13.0	10.8	15.4	4.8	29.0

DEPARTAMENTO	GRUPOS DE EDAD	Total no estudia ni trabaja	Urbana	Rural	Primaria	Secundaria	Superior	Total	Hombre	Mujer
	Total	17.5	18.3	15.5	18.1	17.9	14.1	17.5	6.2	31.4
UCAYALI	De 15 a 19	31.6	32.1	29.1	24.6	34.2	17.0	31.6	21.4	43.5
	De 20 a 24	20.3	19.4	25.2	19.2	23.1	17.2	20.3	7.3	35.6
	De 25 a 29	18.5	18.0	22.2	33.3	17.5	15.8	18.5	4.6	34.8
	Total jóvenes de 15 a 29	23.7	23.3	26.1	25.8	26.8	16.5	23.7	11.4	38.1
	Resto de población	19.5	20.4	14.3	31.0	15.7	10.0	19.5	11.6	28.7
	Total	20.9	21.4	18.2	30.4	20.3	12.7	20.9	11.6	32.0
LIMA METROPOLITANA	De 15 a 19	49.8	49.8	0.0	13.3	49.2	53.0	49.8	48.5	51.1
	De 20 a 24	29.3	29.3	0.0	42.0	35.6	24.9	29.3	21.6	36.8
	De 25 a 29	24.5	24.5	0.0	58.6	24.7	23.3	24.5	16.6	33.2
	Total jóvenes de 15 a 29	34.0	34.0	0.0	41.3	39.8	27.2	34.0	28.0	40.2
	Resto de población	34.1	34.1	0.0	57.4	32.4	25.6	34.1	22.7	44.0
	Total	34.1	34.1	0.0	56.9	35.0	26.2	34.1	24.6	42.8
LIMA PROVINCIAS	De 15 a 19	37.8	40.8	27.2	29.9	37.7	39.5	37.8	33.2	42.9
	De 20 a 24	36.5	37.5	29.5	35.7	33.4	37.4	36.5	35.4	37.5
	De 25 a 29	24.1	26.9	11.0	0.0	24.2	24.6	24.1	13.1	33.6
	Total jóvenes de 15 a 29	33.3	35.6	22.9	28.7	33.5	32.7	33.3	28.3	38.2
	Resto de población	27.0	28.3	21.8	40.6	21.9	16.7	27.0	16.1	37.1
	Total	29.0	30.6	22.1	40.1	26.1	24.0	29.0	19.9	37.4

Fuente: INEI. Encuesta Nacional de Hogares, ENAHO 2020

CONFIANZA EN INSTITUCIONES EN POBLACION DE 18 A MÁS AÑOS, POR SEXO Y AREA DE RESIDENCIA - 2019

INSTITUCIÓN		SEXO			URBANA			RURAL			PRIMARIA			SECUNDARIA			SUPERIOR		
		Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer
Total de jóvenes de 18 a 29																			
El Jurado Nacional de Elecciones - JNE	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Poco o nada	76.0	76.9	75.1	75.0	76.3	73.8	81.2	80.5	81.8	71.3	78.2	68.0	81.7	82.8	80.3	71.5	70.2	72.6
	Suficiente o bastante	18.1	20.4	15.9	19.8	21.6	18.0	9.6	14.0	5.7	3.1	5.0	2.2	11.5	14.2	8.0	26.0	28.9	23.7
	No sabe	5.8	2.6	9.0	5.2	2.1	8.3	9.2	5.5	12.5	25.6	16.8	29.8	6.8	3.0	11.8	2.5	0.9	3.7
Municipalidad Provincial	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Poco o nada	83.1	84.1	82.1	82.7	83.7	81.7	85.0	85.9	84.1	79.8	86.4	76.6	84.8	85.3	84.1	82.0	82.5	81.6
	Suficiente o bastante	14.6	14.4	14.8	15.2	15.0	15.4	11.2	10.7	11.6	13.8	12.7	14.4	13.1	13.5	12.7	16.0	15.6	16.3
	No sabe	2.3	1.6	3.1	2.1	1.2	2.9	3.9	3.5	4.2	6.4	0.9	9.1	2.1	1.3	3.2	2.0	1.9	2.1
Policía Nacional del Perú	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Poco o nada	77.9	78.4	77.5	77.5	78.2	76.9	80.0	79.4	80.5	76.5	68.7	80.3	81.4	81.2	81.5	75.0	76.0	74.2
	Suficiente o bastante	21.3	21.6	21.1	21.8	21.8	21.8	18.7	20.3	17.2	18.6	30.4	12.9	18.5	18.7	18.1	24.2	24.0	24.4
	No sabe	0.8	0.1	1.4	0.6	0.0	1.2	1.4	0.2	2.4	4.9	0.9	6.8	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.8	0.0	1.4
Fuerzas Armadas	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Poco o nada	55.5	51.5	59.5	53.3	49.9	56.7	67.4	60.8	73.2	59.2	51.5	62.9	60.2	57.1	64.4	50.9	45.3	55.5
	Suficiente o bastante	40.3	45.8	34.9	42.7	47.3	38.0	28.1	37.4	19.9	27.3	42.0	20.2	36.3	40.8	30.3	45.6	51.7	40.5
	No sabe	4.2	2.7	5.6	4.1	2.8	5.3	4.5	1.8	6.9	13.5	6.5	16.9	3.5	2.1	5.4	3.5	3.0	4.0
Gobierno Regional	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Poco o nada	80.1	80.7	79.6	79.7	80.6	78.8	82.3	80.9	83.6	79.9	88.6	75.6	81.8	81.7	81.9	78.6	78.7	78.6
	Suficiente o bastante	13.5	14.7	12.4	14.0	14.6	13.5	10.9	15.2	7.1	7.9	9.3	7.2	11.4	12.8	9.5	16.2	17.3	15.3
	No sabe	6.3	4.6	8.0	6.3	4.8	7.7	6.8	3.9	9.3	12.2	2.0	17.2	6.8	5.5	8.5	5.2	4.0	6.2
Poder Judicial (Juzgados, Juez de Paz, etc.)	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Poco o nada	82.2	84.4	80.0	82.5	84.7	80.2	80.6	82.8	78.6	71.1	75.9	68.8	81.2	82.3	79.7	84.5	87.5	81.9
	Suficiente o bastante	15.1	13.4	16.8	15.2	12.8	17.6	14.5	16.5	12.7	17.9	22.2	15.9	16.0	14.8	17.6	13.9	10.9	16.3
	No sabe	2.7	2.2	3.3	2.3	2.5	2.2	4.9	0.7	8.7	10.9	1.9	15.3	2.8	2.8	2.7	1.7	1.6	1.8
Defensoría del Pueblo	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Poco o nada	66.8	64.6	69.1	66.0	64.0	68.0	71.2	67.6	74.4	62.8	72.4	58.2	63.9	63.8	64.1	70.0	64.7	74.4

INSTITUCIÓN		SEXO			URBANA			RURAL			PRIMARIA			SECUNDARIA			SUPERIOR		
		Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer
	Suficiente o bastante	26.1	29.7	22.6	27.5	30.8	24.2	19.0	23.7	14.9	21.7	26.7	19.3	26.4	28.0	24.2	26.5	31.9	22.0
	No sabe	7.0	5.7	8.3	6.5	5.2	7.8	9.8	8.7	10.7	15.4	0.9	22.5	9.7	8.2	11.8	3.5	3.4	3.6
Congreso de la República	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Poco o nada	94.0	95.2	92.7	94.7	95.8	93.5	90.3	91.7	89.1	86.3	90.8	84.1	94.5	95.0	93.9	94.4	95.8	93.3
	Suficiente o bastante	4.2	3.3	5.0	3.9	2.8	5.1	5.4	6.0	4.9	4.4	4.8	4.3	4.2	3.5	5.1	4.1	2.9	5.1
	No sabe	1.9	1.5	2.3	1.4	1.3	1.5	4.3	2.3	6.0	9.3	4.4	11.6	1.3	1.4	1.0	1.5	1.3	1.7
Partidos Políticos	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Poco o nada	95.7	96.7	94.7	96.4	97.1	95.7	91.9	94.5	89.6	87.8	88.9	87.2	94.8	95.9	93.4	97.4	98.3	96.8
	Suficiente o bastante	2.4	2.6	2.1	2.1	2.4	1.9	3.5	4.0	3.1	4.2	6.7	3.0	2.9	3.3	2.5	1.6	1.5	1.7
	No sabe	2.0	0.7	3.2	1.5	0.6	2.4	4.5	1.4	7.3	8.0	4.4	9.7	2.3	0.8	4.1	0.9	0.2	1.5
Radio o Televisión	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Poco o nada	71.4	73.5	69.3	71.2	74.3	68.1	72.2	69.0	75.0	66.1	63.9	67.2	68.9	70.1	67.3	74.4	78.3	71.1
	Suficiente o bastante	27.6	26.0	29.2	28.0	25.2	30.8	25.6	30.0	21.7	28.3	32.5	26.2	30.8	29.6	32.5	24.6	21.3	27.4
	No sabe	1.0	0.5	1.5	0.8	0.4	1.1	2.2	1.0	3.3	5.6	3.6	6.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.0	0.4	1.5
Iglesia Católica	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Poco o nada	53.7	57.6	49.8	52.6	56.9	48.2	59.5	61.6	57.5	59.8	67.7	56.0	57.5	61.6	52.1	49.4	52.1	47.2
	Suficiente o bastante	45.4	42.0	48.7	46.4	42.7	50.1	40.0	38.1	41.6	39.4	31.4	43.3	41.8	38.0	46.8	49.4	47.5	50.9
	No sabe	1.0	0.4	1.5	1.0	0.4	1.7	0.5	0.2	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.3	1.2	1.2	0.4	1.9
Resto de población																			
El Jurado Nacional de Elecciones - JNE	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Poco o nada	75.2	77.8	73.2	77.3	78.3	76.6	66.8	75.9	59.3	64.6	74.3	59.2	83.6	83.7	83.4	76.5	72.8	79.6
	Suficiente o bastante	12.5	14.9	10.6	13.5	15.9	11.7	8.5	11.2	6.3	8.0	11.1	6.2	10.4	11.8	9.1	20.5	22.6	18.6
	No sabe	12.3	7.3	16.1	9.2	5.8	11.7	24.6	13.0	34.4	27.4	14.6	34.6	6.0	4.6	7.4	3.1	4.5	1.8
Municipalidad Provincial	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Poco o nada	80.9	81.6	80.3	81.5	81.4	81.5	78.6	82.7	75.1	77.0	81.4	74.6	84.4	84.6	84.3	80.7	77.8	83.2
	Suficiente o bastante	13.1	14.9	11.7	13.8	15.9	12.2	10.4	11.2	9.8	11.2	12.1	10.7	11.1	12.7	9.6	18.0	20.4	15.8
	No sabe	6.0	3.5	8.0	4.8	2.8	6.3	11.0	6.1	15.0	11.8	6.5	14.7	4.5	2.7	6.2	1.3	1.8	1.0
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

INSTITUCIÓN		SEXO			URBANA			RURAL			PRIMARIA			SECUNDARIA			SUPERIOR		
		Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer
Policía Nacional del Perú	Poco o nada	79.6	78.2	80.7	80.1	78.3	81.4	78.0	78.0	78.0	77.6	78.8	77.0	82.1	80.4	83.7	78.8	74.8	82.2
	Suficiente o bastante	17.5	20.6	15.1	18.0	21.1	15.7	15.6	18.9	12.8	16.1	18.9	14.6	15.9	18.4	13.6	21.1	25.2	17.6
	No sabe	2.9	1.2	4.2	2.0	0.7	2.9	6.4	3.0	9.3	6.3	2.3	8.5	2.0	1.2	2.7	0.1	0.0	0.2
Fuerzas Armadas	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Poco o nada	64.7	60.5	67.9	64.1	58.7	68.3	66.9	67.2	66.7	65.0	64.0	65.5	68.1	61.8	73.9	59.9	55.5	63.8
	Suficiente o bastante	28.2	35.5	22.6	30.4	37.9	24.7	19.6	26.4	13.9	21.8	29.3	17.6	26.8	34.2	19.9	37.3	42.7	32.7
	No sabe	7.1	4.1	9.5	5.5	3.5	7.1	13.5	6.4	19.4	13.2	6.7	16.9	5.1	3.9	6.2	2.8	1.9	3.5
Gobierno Regional	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Poco o nada	79.3	81.3	77.7	80.9	81.9	80.1	72.9	79.1	67.8	70.8	76.6	67.6	84.2	85.2	83.3	82.5	80.1	84.5
	Suficiente o bastante	8.7	10.5	7.2	8.6	10.4	7.3	8.7	11.0	6.9	8.2	10.2	7.0	7.3	8.5	6.2	11.0	13.6	8.7
	No sabe	12.1	8.2	15.1	10.5	7.7	12.6	18.3	9.9	25.3	21.0	13.2	25.4	8.4	6.3	10.4	6.6	6.3	6.8
Poder Judicial (Juzgados, Juez de Paz, etc.)	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Poco o nada	83.6	87.0	81.0	86.0	88.7	83.9	74.1	80.3	68.8	74.4	81.8	70.3	87.8	88.6	87.0	88.7	89.3	88.2
	Suficiente o bastante	9.2	9.9	8.6	8.7	9.1	8.3	11.1	12.6	9.8	9.4	11.2	8.4	8.5	9.0	8.0	9.8	9.9	9.7
Defensoría del Pueblo	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Poco o nada	67.9	70.1	66.1	69.7	71.2	68.6	60.4	65.9	55.8	61.6	67.8	58.1	72.4	70.5	74.1	69.2	71.5	67.2
	Suficiente o bastante	18.0	20.4	16.1	18.6	20.9	16.9	15.5	18.6	12.9	14.7	17.3	13.3	16.4	20.0	12.9	23.9	23.8	24.0
	No sabe	14.1	9.5	17.8	11.6	7.9	14.5	24.1	15.5	31.2	23.7	14.9	28.6	11.3	9.5	13.0	6.9	4.7	8.8
Congreso de la República	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Poco o nada	90.9	94.5	88.2	93.3	95.9	91.4	81.4	89.3	74.9	82.6	90.8	78.0	95.3	95.6	95.0	94.8	96.2	93.6
	Suficiente o bastante	3.2	3.5	2.9	3.0	3.2	2.9	3.9	4.8	3.1	3.9	4.4	3.7	2.3	3.4	1.3	3.4	3.0	3.7
	No sabe	5.9	2.0	8.9	3.7	0.9	5.7	14.7	5.9	22.0	13.5	4.8	18.3	2.3	1.0	3.6	1.8	0.8	2.6
Partidos Políticos	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Poco o nada	92.8	95.1	91.0	94.8	96.4	93.5	85.0	90.5	80.5	86.3	91.9	83.1	96.3	96.0	96.5	95.7	96.8	94.8
	Suficiente o bastante	2.5	3.3	2.0	2.4	3.0	1.9	3.1	4.3	2.2	3.4	4.4	2.8	1.9	2.8	0.9	2.5	2.8	2.2
	No sabe	4.7	1.6	7.0	2.8	0.6	4.5	11.8	5.2	17.3	10.4	3.7	14.1	1.8	1.1	2.5	1.8	0.4	3.0

INSTITUCIÓN		SEXO			URBANA			RURAL			PRIMARIA			SECUNDARIA			SUPERIOR		
		Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer
Radio o Televisión	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Poco o nada	77.1	77.2	77.1	78.3	77.8	78.6	72.7	74.9	70.8	73.6	76.4	72.1	78.3	77.7	78.8	79.7	77.3	81.8
	Suficiente o bastante	19.5	21.7	17.8	19.5	21.8	17.8	19.6	21.4	18.2	18.5	20.4	17.4	20.6	22.0	19.2	19.3	22.3	16.7
	No sabe	3.3	1.1	5.1	2.2	0.4	3.6	7.7	3.7	11.1	7.9	3.2	10.5	1.2	0.3	2.0	1.0	0.4	1.5
Iglesia Católica	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Poco o nada	51.3	54.6	48.8	50.2	53.9	47.4	55.6	57.1	54.4	52.0	56.1	49.7	53.9	56.8	51.0	47.1	50.1	44.4
	Suficiente o bastante	46.3	44.3	47.9	47.7	45.2	49.6	40.8	40.8	40.7	42.5	41.6	43.0	45.0	42.3	47.5	52.5	49.3	55.2
	No sabe	2.4	1.2	3.4	2.1	0.9	3.0	3.6	2.1	4.9	5.5	2.2	7.3	1.2	0.9	1.4	0.5	0.6	0.4

Fuente: INEI. Encuesta Nacional de Hogares. ENAHO, 2019

CONFIANZA EN INSTITUCIONES EN POBLACION DE 18 A MÁS AÑOS, POR SEXO Y AREA DE RESIDENCIA - 2020

INSTITUCION		SEXO			URBANA			RURAL			PRIMARIA			SECUNDARIA			SUPERIOR		
		Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer
Total de jóvenes de 18 a 29																			
El Jurado Nacional de Elecciones - JNE	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Poco o nada	68.6	69.0	68.3	67.6	67.2	67.9	74.0	77.4	70.8	55.9	61.0	52.6	69.2	68.6	69.8	69.2	70.1	68.6
	Suficiente/bastante	24.2	25.4	23.2	26.5	28.1	25.1	12.1	12.4	11.8	10.6	15.9	7.2	20.4	24.0	17.0	29.3	28.0	30.3
	No sabe	7.2	5.6	8.5	6.0	4.7	7.0	13.9	10.2	17.4	33.4	23.1	40.2	10.4	7.4	13.2	1.4	1.9	1.1
La Municipalidad Provincial	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Poco o nada	78.1	78.4	77.9	77.2	76.7	77.5	83.2	86.5	80.0	74.2	64.1	80.8	77.8	77.3	78.2	78.9	81.1	77.3
	Suficiente/bastante	15.9	17.9	14.2	16.7	19.3	14.6	11.5	11.2	11.9	15.7	22.1	11.5	14.9	17.9	12.1	16.8	17.4	16.4
	No sabe	6.0	3.7	7.9	6.1	4.0	7.8	5.3	2.4	8.1	10.1	13.8	7.7	7.3	4.8	9.7	4.3	1.5	6.3
La Policía Nacional del Perú	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Poco o nada	74.0	70.2	77.1	73.1	68.4	76.9	78.9	79.2	78.6	77.4	69.2	82.7	74.6	70.8	78.1	73.2	69.7	75.7
	Suficiente/bastante	24.1	27.3	21.5	24.8	28.9	21.6	19.9	19.4	20.5	17.0	22.7	13.3	22.6	26.3	19.2	26.2	28.8	24.3
	No sabe	1.9	2.5	1.4	2.0	2.7	1.5	1.1	1.4	0.9	5.6	8.1	4.0	2.8	2.9	2.7	0.6	1.5	0.0
Las Fuerzas Armadas	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Poco o nada	44.5	40.5	47.7	41.7	36.7	45.7	59.4	58.9	59.9	61.8	56.3	65.4	44.8	41.0	48.4	42.5	38.5	45.4
	Suficiente/bastante	51.1	55.3	47.8	54.1	58.8	50.5	35.3	38.7	32.0	25.6	40.9	15.5	49.2	54.0	44.8	55.6	58.2	53.7
	No sabe	4.3	4.2	4.5	4.2	4.5	3.9	5.3	2.4	8.1	12.6	2.8	19.1	5.9	5.0	6.9	1.9	3.3	0.9
El Gobierno Regional	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Poco o nada	75.4	72.9	77.5	75.0	71.4	77.8	77.9	80.2	75.6	57.2	48.1	63.2	74.1	72.6	75.4	78.6	75.5	80.8
	Suficiente/bastante	17.2	21.0	14.1	18.3	23.0	14.6	11.5	11.7	11.3	21.9	31.5	15.6	16.3	21.5	11.5	17.6	19.6	16.3
	No sabe	7.4	6.1	8.4	6.7	5.6	7.6	10.6	8.1	13.1	20.9	20.4	21.2	9.6	5.9	13.1	3.7	4.9	2.9
El Poder Judicial (Juzgados, Juez de Paz, etc.)	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Poco o nada	77.4	77.4	77.4	77.1	76.1	77.8	79.4	83.6	75.4	70.7	62.4	76.2	73.9	75.5	72.4	81.6	81.0	82.0
	Suficiente/bastante	18.4	20.0	17.1	19.0	21.2	17.2	15.1	14.0	16.2	17.0	27.1	10.4	20.5	21.9	19.2	16.4	17.1	15.9
	No sabe	4.2	2.6	5.5	4.0	2.7	5.0	5.5	2.4	8.4	12.3	10.5	13.4	5.6	2.6	8.4	2.0	1.9	2.1
La Defensoría del Pueblo	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Poco o nada	60.3	59.5	60.9	60.4	59.1	61.4	59.8	61.8	58.0	52.0	51.4	52.4	59.7	57.6	61.7	61.7	62.6	61.0
	Suficiente/bastante	31.0	33.7	28.9	31.7	34.7	29.3	27.6	29.1	26.1	23.2	35.1	15.5	29.3	32.8	26.1	33.5	34.7	32.7
	No sabe	8.7	6.7	10.2	7.9	6.2	9.3	12.6	9.2	15.9	24.8	13.5	32.1	10.9	9.6	12.2	4.8	2.7	6.3
El Congreso de la República	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Poco o nada	87.1	85.0	88.9	87.8	85.4	89.6	83.8	82.9	84.7	71.0	65.3	74.8	84.6	82.8	86.3	91.3	89.5	92.6
	Suficiente/bastante	9.9	12.7	7.6	9.6	12.6	7.3	11.3	12.8	9.9	15.6	29.1	6.8	11.1	14.5	8.0	8.1	9.0	7.4
	No sabe	3.0	2.3	3.5	2.6	1.9	3.2	4.9	4.2	5.4	13.3	5.6	18.4	4.3	2.8	5.8	0.6	1.5	0.0
Los Partidos Políticos	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Poco o nada	92.9	92.9	93.0	93.1	92.9	93.4	91.9	93.4	90.6	81.9	84.5	80.2	90.2	91.5	89.0	96.8	95.4	97.8

INSTITUCION		SEXO			URBANA			RURAL			PRIMARIA			SECUNDARIA			SUPERIOR		
		Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer
	Suficiente/bastante	4.1	4.9	3.5	4.0	5.2	3.1	4.6	3.3	5.8	7.4	12.7	3.9	5.3	5.8	4.8	2.6	3.1	2.2
	No sabe	2.9	2.2	3.6	2.8	1.9	3.6	3.5	3.3	3.6	10.7	2.8	15.9	4.5	2.7	6.2	0.6	1.5	0.0
La Radio o Televisión	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Poco o nada	73.3	72.2	74.1	73.6	72.0	74.9	71.3	73.1	69.6	60.8	61.4	60.3	70.8	70.0	71.5	77.0	75.9	77.7
	Suficiente/bastante	24.3	25.8	23.1	23.9	26.0	22.2	26.7	24.5	28.7	34.7	34.3	34.9	25.3	27.8	23.0	22.3	22.7	22.1
	No sabe	2.4	2.0	2.8	2.5	1.9	2.9	2.0	2.3	1.7	4.5	4.3	4.7	3.9	2.3	5.5	0.7	1.5	0.2
La Iglesia Católica	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Poco o nada	54.1	53.7	54.5	54.2	53.6	54.6	53.8	54.0	53.6	62.4	63.4	61.8	53.1	54.4	51.9	54.4	52.0	56.0
	Suficiente/bastante	42.8	44.2	41.7	42.6	44.0	41.5	44.0	45.3	42.9	31.5	33.5	30.2	43.1	44.4	41.8	43.7	45.0	42.8
	No sabe	3.1	2.1	3.9	3.2	2.4	3.9	2.2	0.7	3.6	6.1	3.1	8.0	3.9	1.2	6.4	1.9	3.0	1.2
Resto de población																			
El Jurado Nacional de Elecciones - JNE	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Poco o nada	70.6	73.8	68.3	73.5	75.8	71.9	58.8	66.7	52.4	60.4	67.5	56.7	76.5	78.7	74.8	74.3	73.0	75.4
	Suficiente/bastante	15.3	16.7	14.4	16.5	17.6	15.7	10.8	13.4	8.7	10.1	11.8	9.2	14.0	14.4	13.8	23.2	23.9	22.5
	No sabe	14.1	9.5	17.3	10.0	6.6	12.4	30.4	19.9	38.9	29.5	20.7	34.1	9.5	6.9	11.4	2.6	3.1	2.1
La Municipalidad Provincial	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Poco o nada	80.8	83.8	78.8	82.4	84.8	80.8	74.4	80.1	69.8	74.0	79.3	71.2	86.0	87.6	84.8	81.8	82.8	80.9
	Suficiente/bastante	12.2	11.5	12.7	12.5	11.7	13.0	11.1	10.7	11.4	12.3	11.1	13.0	10.1	9.9	10.2	14.9	13.8	15.9
	No sabe	7.0	4.7	8.5	5.1	3.5	6.1	14.5	9.1	18.8	13.7	9.6	15.8	3.9	2.5	5.0	3.3	3.4	3.2
La Policía Nacional del Perú	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Poco o nada	75.9	76.3	75.6	76.2	76.1	76.2	74.6	76.9	72.8	73.9	75.6	73.0	77.2	74.5	79.2	76.4	79.1	74.0
	Suficiente/bastante	21.2	22.2	20.4	22.2	23.2	21.6	16.9	18.8	15.3	18.9	20.2	18.3	21.9	25.1	19.4	22.9	20.4	25.1
	No sabe	2.9	1.5	4.0	1.6	0.7	2.2	8.5	4.3	11.9	7.2	4.3	8.7	1.0	0.4	1.5	0.7	0.4	0.9
Las Fuerzas Armadas	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Poco o nada	56.3	52.0	59.3	55.0	49.7	58.7	61.3	60.3	62.1	59.8	58.7	60.4	56.9	48.5	63.4	51.6	50.9	52.2
	Suficiente/bastante	37.8	44.2	33.4	41.2	48.0	36.7	24.2	30.5	19.0	28.0	34.0	24.9	40.2	49.0	33.3	45.8	46.5	45.1
	No sabe	5.9	3.8	7.3	3.7	2.4	4.7	14.5	9.1	18.8	12.2	7.3	14.7	2.9	2.5	3.3	2.7	2.6	2.7
El Gobierno Regional	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Poco o nada	79.3	82.3	77.3	81.1	83.0	79.9	72.1	79.9	65.7	70.5	75.2	68.1	82.1	82.8	81.5	85.7	87.7	84.1
	Suficiente/bastante	10.3	9.6	10.8	10.8	9.9	11.5	8.2	8.4	8.1	10.2	11.4	9.6	10.4	9.8	10.9	10.4	7.8	12.6
	No sabe	10.3	8.1	11.9	8.0	7.1	8.7	19.7	11.7	26.1	19.3	13.4	22.3	7.5	7.4	7.7	3.9	4.5	3.4
El Poder Judicial (Juzgados, Juez de Paz, etc.)	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Poco o nada	80.5	83.4	78.4	82.8	85.2	81.2	70.9	76.9	66.1	70.8	73.9	69.2	83.9	86.2	82.1	86.8	87.8	85.9
	Suficiente/bastante	11.7	11.6	11.8	12.0	11.7	12.3	10.5	11.0	10.0	11.7	13.1	11.0	12.2	11.0	13.2	11.1	11.0	11.2
	No sabe	7.8	5.0	9.8	5.1	3.1	6.5	18.6	12.1	23.9	17.5	12.9	19.8	3.9	2.8	4.7	2.1	1.2	2.9
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

INSTITUCION		SEXO			URBANA			RURAL			PRIMARIA			SECUNDARIA			SUPERIOR		
		Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer
La Defensoría del Pueblo	Poco o nada	67.1	69.8	65.2	69.8	72.3	68.1	56.2	60.8	52.5	60.7	65.5	58.2	68.5	69.6	67.7	72.5	74.1	71.2
	Suficiente/bastante	17.7	19.3	16.6	18.7	19.8	17.8	14.0	17.5	11.2	13.0	14.7	12.0	18.7	21.3	16.6	21.8	20.5	23.0
	No sabe	15.2	10.8	18.2	11.6	7.8	14.1	29.7	21.6	36.3	26.4	19.7	29.8	12.8	9.2	15.6	5.6	5.4	5.8
El Congreso de la República	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Poco o nada	89.1	92.2	87.0	91.9	94.0	90.5	77.9	85.4	71.8	79.2	83.8	76.8	93.5	95.4	92.0	94.6	95.1	94.3
	Suficiente/bastante	5.1	4.3	5.7	5.0	3.9	5.7	5.9	5.8	5.9	7.1	7.2	7.0	4.2	2.9	5.2	4.2	3.7	4.6
	No sabe	5.7	3.5	7.3	3.1	2.1	3.9	16.2	8.8	22.2	13.8	9.1	16.2	2.3	1.7	2.8	1.2	1.2	1.2
Los Partidos Políticos	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Poco o nada	91.7	93.3	90.6	94.5	95.1	94.0	80.5	86.7	75.6	83.2	86.3	81.7	95.2	95.3	95.0	96.7	96.5	96.8
	Suficiente/bastante	3.0	3.2	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.7	3.8	4.4	3.2	3.8	4.9	3.2	2.6	2.4	2.7	2.7	2.9	2.5
	No sabe	5.3	3.5	6.6	2.7	2.0	3.2	15.7	8.9	21.2	13.0	8.9	15.2	2.2	2.3	2.2	0.6	0.5	0.7
La Radio o Televisión	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Poco o nada	78.2	80.1	76.8	80.1	81.3	79.2	70.5	75.5	66.4	70.9	73.9	69.3	82.0	83.8	80.7	81.2	80.6	81.8
	Suficiente/bastante	18.1	18.1	18.1	18.0	18.1	18.0	18.5	18.2	18.7	19.8	20.7	19.4	16.5	15.6	17.1	18.5	19.1	17.9
	No sabe	3.7	1.8	5.0	1.9	0.6	2.8	11.1	6.3	14.9	9.3	5.4	11.3	1.5	0.6	2.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
La Iglesia Católica	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Poco o nada	49.5	50.6	48.6	48.9	49.6	48.3	51.9	54.3	50.0	49.5	51.6	48.3	50.9	51.1	50.8	47.5	49.3	45.9
	Suficiente/bastante	47.6	47.1	48.0	49.0	48.5	49.4	42.0	42.1	41.9	45.2	44.9	45.3	46.6	46.6	46.6	51.8	49.5	53.8
	No sabe	2.9	2.3	3.4	2.1	1.9	2.3	6.1	3.6	8.1	5.4	3.5	6.4	2.4	2.3	2.6	0.7	1.2	0.3

Fuente: INEI. Encuesta Nacional de Hogares. ENAHO, 4to trimestre 2020

PERCEPCION DEL RESPETO POR LAS LIBERTADES DEMOCRATICAS Y DE DERECHOS POR GRUPOS DE EDAD, SEXO, LUGAR DE RESIDENCIA Y NIVEL EDUCATIVO ALCANZADO - 2019

HAY RESPETO POR		SEXO			URBANA			RURAL			PRIMARIA			SECUNDARIA			SUPERIOR		
		Respeto	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer
De 18 -24																			
La libertad de expresión	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	Nada	18.4	19.2	17.5	19.5	21.3	17.7	12.5	8.9	16.3	13.2	15.1	11.8	20.8	22.0	19.1	16.5	16.2	16.8
	Poco	56.5	57.1	55.8	55.1	55.7	54.5	63.8	64.4	63.2	65.2	63.4	66.5	57.1	52.5	63.0	55.0	62.2	48.9
	Suficiente	19.2	17.8	20.6	19.1	16.8	21.5	19.5	23.3	15.4	13.5	9.0	16.8	16.1	20.2	10.9	22.9	15.7	28.9
	Bastante	3.8	3.3	4.2	4.0	3.6	4.5	2.4	1.9	3.0	2.0	1.2	2.6	3.2	3.3	3.0	4.5	3.5	5.4
	No sabe	2.2	2.5	1.8	2.2	2.7	1.8	1.9	1.6	2.1	6.1	11.3	2.3	2.9	2.0	4.0	1.1	2.3	0.0
La igualdad frente a la ley	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	Nada	31.5	32.4	30.7	31.9	32.7	31.2	29.6	31.3	27.8	32.0	51.5	18.0	32.6	32.2	33.2	30.4	31.0	29.9
	Poco	56.0	54.2	57.8	56.0	54.4	57.6	55.9	52.9	59.1	62.9	40.5	79.1	53.3	51.5	55.4	58.0	58.6	57.4
	Suficiente	11.1	12.0	10.1	11.0	11.8	10.2	11.4	13.2	9.4	2.6	6.3	0.0	11.9	13.9	9.3	11.1	10.3	11.8
	Bastante	0.8	0.4	1.2	0.6	0.3	0.9	2.0	1.2	2.9	0.3	0.0	0.6	1.2	0.8	1.7	0.5	0.0	0.9
	No sabe	0.6	0.9	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.2	1.1	1.4	0.8	2.1	1.7	2.3	1.1	1.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
La libertad política	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	Nada	16.6	19.0	14.2	16.1	18.9	13.2	19.5	19.3	19.7	18.8	14.0	22.3	18.1	22.8	12.1	14.9	14.7	15.1
	Poco	39.2	30.7	47.8	38.4	29.2	47.7	43.0	38.3	48.1	62.4	48.1	72.8	40.4	26.7	57.7	35.7	34.0	37.1
	Suficiente	34.7	40.4	28.9	35.7	41.6	29.8	29.3	34.4	23.7	11.6	24.9	2.0	33.2	41.6	22.6	38.5	40.4	36.8
	Bastante	7.4	7.5	7.3	7.5	7.7	7.3	6.8	6.6	7.1	1.7	3.2	0.6	5.5	7.0	3.6	9.9	8.5	11.0
	No sabe	2.1	2.4	1.8	2.2	2.6	1.9	1.4	1.4	1.4	5.5	9.8	2.3	2.8	1.9	4.0	1.1	2.3	0.0
Las elecciones transparentes	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	Nada	28.8	29.7	27.9	28.4	29.4	27.4	31.1	31.1	31.1	32.7	52.4	18.5	29.4	29.2	29.5	27.9	28.2	27.6
	Poco	48.4	47.1	49.8	49.6	48.5	50.7	42.2	40.0	44.6	49.3	30.0	63.2	48.6	44.2	54.1	48.2	52.2	44.8
	Suficiente	19.3	19.3	19.4	18.6	18.1	19.1	23.1	25.3	20.8	11.4	6.3	15.1	17.6	21.7	12.3	21.9	17.5	25.5
	Bastante	1.6	2.2	0.9	1.4	2.2	0.7	2.4	2.4	2.4	1.1	0.0	1.9	2.0	3.0	0.6	1.2	1.4	1.1
	No sabe	1.9	1.7	2.0	2.0	1.8	2.2	1.1	1.2	1.0	5.5	11.3	1.3	2.5	1.8	3.5	0.8	0.7	0.9
De 25 - 29																			
La libertad de expresión	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	Nada	21.2	23.0	19.4	21.0	24.1	17.9	21.8	16.5	25.4	15.4	13.9	15.9	30.5	34.4	24.9	15.1	12.7	17.0
	Poco	52.5	50.5	54.3	52.7	48.9	56.6	51.2	60.4	45.2	47.0	68.5	39.8	54.9	53.0	57.7	51.5	46.3	55.8
	Suficiente	20.7	21.4	20.0	22.2	22.9	21.5	12.8	11.5	13.7	15.3	1.0	20.0	12.1	10.5	14.3	28.1	33.9	23.3
	Bastante	3.7	4.1	3.3	3.5	3.9	3.2	4.3	5.3	3.7	7.9	3.3	9.5	1.1	1.5	0.6	4.9	6.7	3.4
	No sabe	2.1	1.1	3.0	0.5	0.2	0.8	9.8	6.4	12.0	14.4	13.3	14.7	1.4	0.7	2.4	0.5	0.3	0.6
La igualdad frente a la ley	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	Nada	37.6	42.8	32.6	39.2	45.7	32.6	29.7	24.7	33.0	24.6	16.0	27.5	44.7	51.6	35.0	34.4	36.7	32.5

HAY RESPETO POR		SEXO			URBANA			RURAL			PRIMARIA			SECUNDARIA			SUPERIOR		
		Respeto	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer
	Poco	50.6	47.0	54.1	50.0	44.9	55.2	53.8	60.2	49.6	53.9	66.4	49.7	45.9	40.7	53.2	53.7	51.3	55.6
	Suficiente	8.6	9.0	8.3	9.0	9.2	8.8	6.7	7.8	6.0	5.1	0.0	6.9	7.6	6.8	8.9	10.0	12.1	8.3
	Bastante	1.2	0.3	2.1	0.7	0.0	1.4	4.0	2.2	5.2	5.3	4.3	5.6	0.8	0.2	1.6	0.9	0.0	1.6
	No sabe	1.9	0.9	2.8	1.1	0.2	2.0	5.8	5.1	6.3	11.1	13.3	10.4	1.0	0.7	1.4	1.1	0.0	1.9
La libertad política	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	Nada	20.6	27.3	14.2	20.6	29.2	11.8	20.6	15.8	23.9	21.8	10.6	25.5	32.7	39.3	23.4	11.2	17.2	6.3
	Poco	44.1	43.6	44.5	43.2	42.2	44.3	48.1	52.3	45.3	52.9	71.8	46.6	40.6	39.7	41.7	45.2	44.6	45.6
	Suficiente	26.0	22.7	29.1	27.9	22.9	33.0	16.5	21.6	13.1	5.7	4.3	6.2	22.4	18.8	27.5	32.2	28.3	35.4
	Bastante	6.0	4.7	7.3	6.0	4.6	7.4	6.2	5.2	6.8	3.4	0.0	4.6	3.1	1.5	5.5	8.6	8.3	8.9
	No sabe	3.3	1.7	4.9	2.3	1.1	3.4	8.6	5.1	10.9	16.2	13.3	17.1	1.2	0.7	1.9	2.8	1.6	3.8
Las elecciones transparentes	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	Nada	33.7	31.3	36.0	35.0	32.9	37.1	27.5	21.5	31.5	20.3	28.0	17.8	43.9	44.8	42.6	28.3	18.3	36.5
	Poco	45.0	48.6	41.7	44.5	47.4	41.7	47.5	56.2	41.7	46.4	52.1	44.5	39.9	39.1	41.0	48.7	57.7	41.3
	Suficiente	15.8	17.2	14.5	17.3	18.5	16.0	8.6	9.4	8.1	10.8	3.3	13.4	12.9	13.1	12.7	18.9	22.7	15.8
	Bastante	1.8	1.5	2.1	1.1	0.7	1.6	5.1	6.4	4.3	4.5	3.3	4.9	2.0	2.4	1.3	1.2	0.5	1.9
	No sabe	3.6	1.3	5.8	2.1	0.5	3.7	11.3	6.5	14.4	17.9	13.3	19.4	1.4	0.7	2.4	2.9	0.9	4.5
Total jóvenes de 18 a 29																			
La libertad de expresión	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	Nada	19.5	20.7	18.3	20.1	22.3	17.8	16.2	11.4	20.4	14.4	14.6	14.3	24.1	26.4	21.0	15.9	14.8	16.9
	Poco	54.9	54.6	55.2	54.2	53.1	55.3	58.8	63.1	55.0	55.3	65.5	50.4	56.4	52.6	61.2	53.6	55.8	51.7
	Suficiente	19.8	19.2	20.4	20.3	19.1	21.5	16.8	19.3	14.7	14.5	5.7	18.7	14.7	16.8	12.0	25.0	23.1	26.6
	Bastante	3.7	3.6	3.9	3.9	3.7	4.0	3.2	3.0	3.3	5.2	2.1	6.8	2.5	2.7	2.3	4.7	4.8	4.6
	No sabe	2.1	2.0	2.3	1.6	1.7	1.4	5.0	3.2	6.6	10.6	12.1	9.8	2.4	1.5	3.5	0.8	1.5	0.2
La igualdad frente a la ley	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	Nada	33.9	36.4	31.4	34.7	37.7	31.7	29.6	29.0	30.1	28.0	36.9	23.7	36.8	39.0	33.8	32.0	33.3	31.0
	Poco	53.9	51.4	56.3	53.7	50.7	56.7	55.0	55.4	54.8	58.0	51.2	61.3	50.7	47.7	54.7	56.2	55.7	56.7
	Suficiente	10.1	10.9	9.4	10.2	10.8	9.7	9.5	11.4	7.9	4.0	3.7	4.1	10.4	11.4	9.2	10.7	11.0	10.4
	Bastante	1.0	0.4	1.6	0.6	0.2	1.1	2.8	1.6	3.9	3.0	1.8	3.6	1.1	0.6	1.6	0.6	0.0	1.2
	No sabe	1.1	0.9	1.3	0.7	0.6	0.9	3.0	2.7	3.3	7.0	6.5	7.2	1.0	1.3	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.8
La libertad política	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	Nada	18.1	22.1	14.2	17.8	22.9	12.7	20.0	18.1	21.6	20.4	12.6	24.3	23.1	28.6	15.8	13.4	15.7	11.5
	Poco	41.1	35.5	46.5	40.3	34.2	46.4	45.1	43.0	46.9	57.3	57.9	57.0	40.4	31.3	52.5	39.5	38.3	40.6
	Suficiente	31.3	33.7	29.0	32.7	34.4	31.0	24.2	30.1	18.9	8.4	16.4	4.5	29.5	33.6	24.2	35.9	35.5	36.2
	Bastante	6.9	6.5	7.3	6.9	6.5	7.3	6.6	6.1	6.9	2.6	1.9	3.0	4.7	5.1	4.2	9.4	8.4	10.1
	No sabe	2.6	2.1	3.0	2.2	2.0	2.5	4.3	2.7	5.7	11.3	11.3	11.3	2.3	1.4	3.3	1.8	2.0	1.5
	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

HAY RESPETO POR		SEXO			URBANA			RURAL			PRIMARIA			SECUNDARIA			SUPERIOR		
		Respeto	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer
Las elecciones transparentes	Nada	30.7	30.3	31.1	30.9	30.7	31.1	29.7	27.9	31.3	26.0	42.3	18.1	34.3	34.7	33.8	28.1	24.2	31.3
	Poco	47.1	47.7	46.6	47.6	48.1	47.2	44.3	45.5	43.3	47.7	39.1	51.9	45.6	42.4	49.8	48.4	54.4	43.4
	Suficiente	18.0	18.5	17.4	18.1	18.3	17.9	17.4	19.9	15.1	11.1	5.0	14.0	16.0	18.7	12.4	20.6	19.6	21.5
	Bastante	1.7	2.0	1.4	1.3	1.6	1.0	3.5	3.8	3.2	3.0	1.4	3.7	2.0	2.8	0.9	1.2	1.0	1.4
	No sabe	2.5	1.6	3.5	2.0	1.3	2.8	5.2	3.0	7.1	12.2	12.2	12.2	2.1	1.4	3.1	1.7	0.8	2.4
Resto de población																			
La libertad de expresión	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	Nada	23.9	21.1	26.0	24.0	20.3	26.9	23.2	24.4	22.3	23.5	21.8	24.4	26.6	24.9	28.2	20.8	15.4	25.4
	Poco	46.1	50.0	43.2	46.5	49.9	43.9	44.9	50.5	40.2	43.9	54.3	38.0	47.8	48.2	47.4	46.5	48.7	44.7
	Suficiente	19.2	21.6	17.3	20.9	23.7	18.8	12.3	13.6	11.3	12.0	12.3	11.8	18.9	20.1	17.7	27.9	31.9	24.5
	Bastante	4.6	4.7	4.5	4.3	4.6	4.2	5.5	5.4	5.6	5.2	4.8	5.4	4.0	5.2	2.8	4.7	4.0	5.3
	No sabe	6.2	2.6	9.1	4.3	1.6	6.3	14.0	6.2	20.5	15.5	6.9	20.3	2.8	1.7	3.9	0.1	0.0	0.1
La igualdad frente a la ley	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	Nada	39.1	37.6	40.2	40.5	38.4	42.1	33.4	34.7	32.3	34.8	34.6	35.0	42.7	40.9	44.3	39.2	35.7	42.3
	Poco	44.6	48.0	41.9	45.2	48.3	42.8	42.2	46.7	38.3	39.2	46.7	35.0	45.9	45.8	46.0	49.0	52.1	46.4
	Suficiente	8.8	10.1	7.8	9.1	10.5	7.9	7.9	8.6	7.4	8.8	8.9	8.7	7.7	9.7	5.9	10.3	11.8	9.1
	Bastante	2.3	2.3	2.2	1.8	1.7	1.9	3.9	4.4	3.5	3.7	4.1	3.5	1.7	2.5	0.9	1.3	0.4	2.1
	No sabe	5.3	2.0	7.8	3.4	1.1	5.2	12.6	5.6	18.5	13.5	5.7	17.8	2.0	1.1	2.9	0.1	0.0	0.1
La libertad política	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	Nada	23.1	21.5	24.4	23.2	20.9	24.8	23.1	23.8	22.5	23.1	24.1	22.5	24.1	19.6	28.4	22.0	22.0	22.0
	Poco	38.6	40.6	37.1	38.5	39.5	37.7	39.1	44.6	34.5	37.2	42.1	34.5	40.6	41.7	39.5	37.7	37.6	37.8
	Suficiente	26.3	29.3	24.1	28.8	32.2	26.2	16.6	18.2	15.3	18.5	20.9	17.1	27.6	30.7	24.6	33.7	34.8	32.8
	Bastante	5.0	5.8	4.4	4.9	5.7	4.3	5.4	6.4	4.6	5.1	6.5	4.3	4.6	5.9	3.4	5.4	5.1	5.7
	No sabe	6.9	2.8	10.1	4.7	1.7	6.9	15.8	7.0	23.1	16.2	6.4	21.7	3.1	2.2	4.0	1.2	0.5	1.7
Las elecciones transparentes	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	Nada	32.5	29.3	34.9	33.8	29.8	36.9	27.1	27.3	27.0	28.3	28.5	28.2	37.4	31.9	42.6	30.8	26.5	34.5
	Poco	42.9	45.5	40.8	43.1	45.0	41.7	41.8	47.7	36.8	38.7	43.2	36.2	44.9	48.1	41.8	45.0	44.1	45.7
	Suficiente	14.0	17.0	11.7	15.0	18.4	12.5	9.9	11.6	8.5	11.7	14.3	10.3	12.3	13.9	10.8	18.8	23.5	14.7
	Bastante	3.4	4.3	2.7	3.1	4.0	2.4	4.6	5.4	3.9	4.2	4.6	4.0	2.4	3.5	1.3	3.7	5.0	2.6
	No sabe	7.3	3.9	9.9	5.0	2.8	6.6	16.6	8.0	23.8	17.0	9.4	21.3	3.0	2.5	3.5	1.7	1.0	2.4
Total																			
La libertad de expresión	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	Nada	22.7	21.0	24.1	22.9	20.9	24.6	21.6	21.4	21.9	22.9	21.3	23.8	25.8	25.4	26.3	18.9	15.2	22.1
	Poco	48.5	51.3	46.1	48.6	50.8	46.7	48.1	53.4	43.5	44.6	55.0	38.9	50.4	49.7	51.1	49.2	51.4	47.4
	Suficiente	19.3	20.9	18.1	20.8	22.3	19.5	13.4	14.9	12.1	12.2	11.9	12.3	17.6	19.0	16.2	26.8	28.5	25.3
	Bastante	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.1	5.0	4.9	5.1	5.2	4.6	5.5	3.5	4.4	2.6	4.7	4.3	5.0

HAY RESPETO POR		SEXO			URBANA			RURAL			PRIMARIA			SECUNDARIA			SUPERIOR		
		Respeto	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer
	No sabe	5.1	2.4	7.4	3.5	1.7	5.0	11.9	5.5	17.4	15.2	7.2	19.5	2.7	1.6	3.8	0.4	0.6	0.2
La igualdad frente a la ley	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	Nada	37.7	37.2	38.1	38.9	38.2	39.5	32.5	33.4	31.8	34.4	34.7	34.2	40.9	40.3	41.5	36.5	34.8	37.9
	Poco	47.1	49.0	45.5	47.5	49.1	46.3	45.1	48.7	42.0	40.4	47.0	36.8	47.4	46.4	48.3	51.8	53.5	50.4
	Suficiente	9.2	10.3	8.2	9.4	10.6	8.4	8.3	9.2	7.5	8.5	8.6	8.4	8.5	10.3	6.8	10.5	11.5	9.6
	Bastante	1.9	1.7	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.7	3.7	3.8	3.6	3.7	4.0	3.5	1.5	1.9	1.1	1.1	0.2	1.8
	No sabe	4.2	1.7	6.2	2.7	0.9	4.1	10.4	4.9	15.1	13.0	5.7	17.1	1.7	1.1	2.3	0.2	0.0	0.4
La libertad política	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	Nada	21.8	21.7	21.9	21.7	21.5	21.8	22.4	22.5	22.3	22.9	23.4	22.6	23.8	22.6	25.1	18.7	19.6	17.9
	Poco	39.3	39.1	39.4	39.0	37.9	39.9	40.4	44.2	37.3	38.5	43.0	36.0	40.5	38.2	43.0	38.4	37.9	38.9
	Suficiente	27.7	30.6	25.3	29.9	32.9	27.4	18.3	21.0	16.1	17.8	20.6	16.3	28.2	31.6	24.5	34.6	35.1	34.1
	Bastante	5.5	6.0	5.1	5.5	5.9	5.1	5.7	6.3	5.1	4.9	6.2	4.2	4.6	5.6	3.7	6.9	6.4	7.4
	No sabe	5.7	2.6	8.3	4.0	1.8	5.8	13.2	6.0	19.2	15.9	6.7	21.0	2.9	1.9	3.8	1.4	1.1	1.6
Las elecciones transparentes	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	Nada	32.0	29.6	34.0	33.0	30.1	35.4	27.7	27.5	27.9	28.2	29.3	27.5	36.5	32.8	40.3	29.7	25.6	33.3
	Poco	44.0	46.2	42.2	44.4	45.9	43.1	42.3	47.2	38.2	39.3	43.0	37.2	45.1	46.2	43.9	46.3	48.0	44.8
	Suficiente	15.1	17.4	13.1	15.9	18.4	13.8	11.6	13.5	10.0	11.7	13.7	10.5	13.4	15.5	11.2	19.5	22.0	17.4
	Bastante	2.9	3.6	2.4	2.6	3.2	2.0	4.4	5.0	3.8	4.1	4.4	4.0	2.3	3.3	1.2	2.8	3.5	2.2
	No sabe	6.0	3.2	8.3	4.1	2.4	5.6	14.0	6.8	20.1	16.7	9.5	20.7	2.8	2.2	3.4	1.7	0.9	2.4

Fuente: INEI. Encuesta Nacional de Hogares. ENAHO, 4to trimestre 2019

POBLACION DE 18 A MAS AÑOS POR GRUPOS DE EDAD, POR SEXO, RESIDENCIA, Y NIVEL EDUCATIVO ALCANZADO, QUE DECLARA CONOCER QUÉ ES DEMOCRACIA - 2019

GRUPOS DE EDAD	TOTAL	SEXO			URBANA			RURAL			PRIMARIA			SECUNDARIA			SUPERIOR		
		Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer
De 18-24	100% 3609189	67.0	64.7	69.4	71.7	69.0	74.4	42.5	42.9	42.2	10.2	21.6	2.0	53.1	55.5	50.1	86.7	80.0	92.3
De 25-29	100% 2278261	64.4	69.8	59.3	70.8	74.1	67.5	32.2	42.8	25.2	17.0	29.3	13.0	48.6	56.4	37.7	84.3	86.8	82.3
Total de jóvenes de 18 a 29	100% 5887450	66.0	66.6	65.4	71.4	71.0	71.8	38.4	42.9	34.5	13.9	24.8	8.6	51.6	55.8	46.0	85.7	82.7	88.2
Resto de población	100% 16082788	47.7	58.7	39.2	54.7	66.2	45.9	20.2	30.6	11.6	17.1	28.2	10.9	48.9	58.9	39.4	81.6	85.5	78.2
Total	100% 21970239	52.6	61.0	45.7	59.3	67.6	52.4	24.4	33.4	16.7	16.9	28.0	10.7	49.7	57.8	41.2	83.2	84.5	82.1

Fuente: INEI. Encuesta Nacional de Hogares. ENAHO, 4to trimestre 2019.

PERCEPCION DEL RESPETO POR LAS LIBERTADES DEMOCRATICAS Y DE DERECHOS POR GRUPOS DE EDAD, SEXO, LUGAR DE RESIDENCIA Y NIVEL EDUCATIVO ALCANZADO - 2020

GRUPOS DE EDAD	HAY RESPETO POR:	SEXO			URBANA			RURAL			PRIMARIA			SECUNDARIA			SUPERIOR			
		Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	
De 18-24	La libertad de expresión	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
		Nada	19.5	18.0	20.8	20.0	18.6	21.1	16.9	15.2	18.8	21.4	11.9	29.6	20.7	19.7	21.6	18.2	16.5	19.6
		Poco	54.7	59.6	50.5	54.0	58.9	50.0	58.2	62.7	53.2	55.2	64.6	47.2	53.9	59.0	49.2	55.4	60.1	51.9
		Suficiente	21.3	18.3	23.9	22.2	19.1	24.8	16.4	14.6	18.5	9.6	6.0	12.6	19.9	17.1	22.5	23.6	20.5	25.9
		Bastante	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.3	2.3	2.3	4.1	4.1	4.1	5.0	3.4	6.4	2.8	3.0	2.6	2.3	2.3	2.3
		No sabe	1.9	1.4	2.2	1.4	1.0	1.7	4.3	3.4	5.4	8.8	14.1	4.3	2.7	1.3	4.1	0.5	0.7	0.3
	La igualdad frente a la ley	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
		Nada	31.4	31.5	31.3	31.6	31.3	31.9	30.3	32.6	27.8	32.8	21.8	42.2	30.3	30.1	30.5	32.5	33.9	31.4
		Poco	53.2	58.8	48.5	53.5	60.0	48.2	51.9	53.2	50.4	46.0	46.9	45.2	52.6	60.8	44.8	54.4	57.2	52.3
		Suficiente	10.5	7.8	12.7	10.3	7.5	12.5	11.3	9.1	13.8	14.4	23.3	6.7	9.8	6.6	12.9	10.8	8.2	12.8
		Bastante	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.6	2.6	2.7	2.5	1.5	0.0	2.8	1.6	2.0	1.3	0.2	0.0	0.4
		No sabe	4.0	0.9	6.6	4.0	0.5	6.8	3.8	2.3	5.4	5.4	8.0	3.1	5.7	0.6	10.4	2.1	0.7	3.1
	La libertad política (poder elegir partidos y candidatos que uno quiera)	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
		Nada	12.4	13.8	11.2	11.2	11.9	10.6	19.0	22.7	14.8	15.7	6.0	24.1	14.1	14.6	13.6	10.4	13.5	8.1
		Poco	42.7	49.9	36.6	42.2	50.3	35.7	45.5	48.3	42.4	51.5	68.7	36.7	40.9	45.4	36.6	44.1	53.9	36.6
		Suficiente	32.2	27.6	36.2	33.7	29.2	37.3	24.6	20.0	29.6	18.4	5.3	29.7	30.1	28.3	31.9	35.3	28.2	40.7
		Bastante	8.6	5.9	11.0	9.3	6.3	11.8	5.0	4.3	5.7	3.4	0.0	6.4	9.5	8.2	10.7	8.1	3.6	11.5
		No sabe	4.0	2.8	5.1	3.6	2.4	4.7	6.0	4.6	7.5	10.9	20.0	3.1	5.4	3.5	7.2	2.1	0.7	3.1
	Las elecciones transparentes	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
		Nada	21.6	23.1	20.4	21.2	21.9	20.7	23.8	28.3	18.8	19.6	6.0	31.4	22.4	25.2	19.7	21.0	21.7	20.5
		Poco	47.7	49.0	46.6	47.2	48.8	45.9	50.4	49.7	51.1	41.4	49.3	34.6	45.9	43.7	48.1	49.9	55.3	45.9
		Suficiente	22.0	22.5	21.5	23.4	24.8	22.3	14.2	12.2	16.3	12.8	5.3	19.2	20.2	23.8	16.7	24.4	22.1	26.2
		Bastante	3.3	1.8	4.6	3.0	1.5	4.3	4.7	3.0	6.6	10.9	19.5	3.6	4.3	2.0	6.5	1.7	0.2	2.9
		No sabe	5.4	3.7	6.9	5.1	3.0	6.8	7.0	6.8	7.1	15.3	20.0	11.2	7.2	5.3	9.0	2.9	0.7	4.6
De 25-29	La libertad de expresión	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
		Nada	18.7	14.4	21.9	18.1	12.2	22.6	21.8	26.3	18.6	13.9	21.4	9.7	22.3	17.0	27.3	16.2	10.5	19.8
		Poco	50.0	46.9	52.3	49.1	46.3	51.1	54.8	50.1	58.4	46.3	52.4	42.9	51.7	57.8	46.0	49.0	33.9	58.6
		Suficiente	23.3	27.0	20.5	25.0	29.1	22.0	13.9	16.2	12.1	22.2	20.3	23.2	17.6	14.3	20.7	28.6	42.4	19.8
		Bastante	5.8	9.5	3.0	6.2	10.5	3.0	3.4	4.2	2.8	3.0	1.1	4.0	6.2	8.2	4.4	5.8	12.2	1.7
		No sabe	2.3	2.1	2.4	1.6	1.9	1.3	6.0	3.2	8.1	14.7	4.8	20.2	2.2	2.8	1.6	0.4	1.0	0.0
	La igualdad frente a la ley	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
		Nada	36.0	31.5	39.3	35.3	29.1	39.9	39.8	44.3	36.5	43.9	45.0	43.2	31.5	29.3	33.5	38.8	32.0	43.2
		Poco	48.0	48.0	48.0	48.0	48.0	48.0	48.1	47.9	48.3	32.8	35.1	31.6	52.3	52.2	52.4	46.4	45.1	47.3

GRUPOS DE EDAD	HAY RESPETO POR:	SEXO			URBANA			RURAL			PRIMARIA			SECUNDARIA			SUPERIOR			
		Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	
		Suficiente	Bastante	No sabe	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	
Total jóvenes de 18 a 29	La libertad política (poder elegir partidos y candidatos que uno quiera)	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
		Nada	14.5	11.2	17.0	13.0	8.3	16.5	22.7	26.8	19.6	18.1	9.7	22.8	16.9	16.6	17.2	11.8	5.3	15.8
		Poco	35.4	27.8	41.1	34.4	25.8	40.8	40.9	38.5	42.6	37.1	35.8	37.8	39.2	34.0	44.0	31.7	19.6	39.3
		Suficiente	41.1	53.9	31.6	43.9	58.6	33.1	25.9	28.9	23.6	22.3	37.7	13.8	34.1	41.9	26.8	50.4	69.7	38.2
		Bastante	5.9	4.9	6.7	6.1	5.0	6.9	5.2	4.5	5.7	8.2	6.9	9.0	6.5	5.8	7.1	5.1	3.6	6.0
		No sabe	3.1	2.2	3.7	2.6	2.4	2.8	5.4	1.3	8.4	14.3	9.9	16.7	3.4	1.6	5.0	1.1	1.8	0.6
	Las elecciones transparentes	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
		Nada	26.2	17.3	32.8	25.1	14.9	32.7	31.9	30.1	33.3	18.0	18.0	17.9	28.1	23.3	32.5	25.8	10.4	35.5
		Poco	44.8	45.2	44.6	44.7	46.1	43.7	45.4	40.6	48.9	46.2	33.8	53.0	50.2	52.3	48.3	39.7	38.9	40.3
		Suficiente	23.1	29.5	18.4	25.0	31.2	20.4	12.9	20.6	7.3	16.8	35.9	6.3	14.9	14.8	14.9	31.6	45.1	23.0
		Bastante	3.7	5.5	2.3	3.2	5.2	1.7	6.4	7.4	5.7	9.4	12.3	7.7	4.1	5.6	2.7	2.5	4.5	1.2
		No sabe	2.1	2.4	1.9	1.9	2.6	1.4	3.3	1.3	4.8	9.7	0.0	15.0	2.7	4.0	1.6	0.4	1.0	0.0
	La libertad de expresión	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
		Nada	19.2	16.7	21.3	19.3	16.3	21.7	18.8	18.8	18.7	16.9	17.0	16.8	21.2	18.7	23.6	17.5	14.3	19.7
		Poco	52.9	55.1	51.2	52.2	54.3	50.4	56.9	58.6	55.3	49.8	58.0	44.4	53.1	58.6	48.1	53.0	50.8	54.6
		Suficiente	22.0	21.4	22.6	23.3	22.7	23.7	15.5	15.1	15.8	17.1	13.7	19.4	19.1	16.2	21.9	25.5	28.3	23.5
		Bastante	3.8	5.1	2.7	3.8	5.3	2.6	3.9	4.2	3.6	3.8	2.2	4.8	4.0	4.8	3.2	3.6	5.8	2.1
		No sabe	2.0	1.7	2.3	1.5	1.3	1.6	5.0	3.3	6.6	12.4	9.1	14.5	2.5	1.8	3.3	0.5	0.8	0.2
	La igualdad frente a la ley	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
		Nada	33.1	31.5	34.4	33.0	30.5	34.9	33.9	36.4	31.4	39.4	34.2	42.9	30.7	29.8	31.6	34.9	33.2	36.1
Poco		51.3	54.9	48.3	51.4	55.6	48.1	50.5	51.5	49.5	38.1	40.6	36.5	52.5	57.9	47.4	51.4	52.9	50.3	
Suficiente		11.6	11.8	11.4	12.0	12.6	11.4	9.5	7.5	11.4	13.1	20.9	7.9	11.0	9.9	12.1	12.0	13.1	11.2	
Bastante		0.8	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.5	2.4	2.3	2.5	1.9	0.6	2.8	1.1	1.4	0.9	0.3	0.0	0.5	
No sabe		3.3	1.1	5.1	3.2	0.8	5.0	3.7	2.3	5.1	7.5	3.7	10.0	4.6	1.0	8.0	1.5	0.8	2.0	
La libertad política (poder elegir partidos y candidatos que uno quiera)	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100		
	Nada	13.2	12.9	13.4	11.8	10.6	12.8	20.3	24.0	16.8	17.2	8.0	23.3	15.0	15.3	14.8	10.9	10.6	11.2	
	Poco	40.0	42.0	38.3	39.3	41.4	37.6	43.8	45.1	42.5	42.8	51.0	37.4	40.3	41.5	39.2	39.4	41.8	37.7	
	Suficiente	35.5	37.0	34.4	37.5	39.9	35.7	25.1	22.9	27.1	20.8	22.7	19.5	31.5	33.0	30.1	41.1	42.9	39.7	
	Bastante	7.6	5.6	9.3	8.1	5.8	9.9	5.1	4.4	5.7	6.3	3.7	8.0	8.4	7.4	9.4	6.9	3.6	9.3	
	No sabe	3.7	2.6	4.5	3.3	2.4	4.0	5.8	3.5	7.9	12.9	14.6	11.8	4.7	2.8	6.4	1.7	1.1	2.1	
	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100		
	Nada	23.3	21.0	25.2	22.7	19.3	25.3	26.8	28.9	24.9	18.6	12.4	22.8	24.3	24.6	24.1	22.8	17.7	26.5	

GRUPOS DE EDAD	HAY RESPETO POR:	SEXO			URBANA			RURAL			PRIMARIA			SECUNDARIA			SUPERIOR			
		Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	
Resto de población	Las elecciones transparentes	Poco	46.6	47.7	45.8	46.3	47.8	45.1	48.5	46.7	50.2	44.3	41.0	46.4	47.4	46.6	48.2	46.1	49.5	43.6
		Suficiente	22.4	25.0	20.3	24.0	27.1	21.6	13.7	14.9	12.5	15.2	21.7	10.9	18.3	20.7	16.1	27.1	30.2	24.9
		Bastante	3.5	3.1	3.7	3.1	2.8	3.3	5.3	4.4	6.2	10.0	15.6	6.2	4.2	3.3	5.2	2.0	1.8	2.2
		No sabe	4.2	3.3	5.0	3.9	2.9	4.8	5.6	5.0	6.1	11.9	9.3	13.7	5.7	4.8	6.4	2.0	0.8	2.8
		Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	La libertad de expresión	Nada	24.2	22.4	25.5	24.9	22.4	26.5	21.6	22.1	21.3	23.2	22.5	23.5	26.1	22.7	28.7	22.9	21.6	23.9
		Poco	47.2	49.4	45.8	48.4	50.4	47.1	42.5	45.5	40.1	42.9	47.5	40.5	49.3	51.6	47.6	49.4	48.2	50.4
		Suficiente	17.9	18.9	17.2	19.7	20.6	19.0	10.9	12.8	9.4	12.5	12.4	12.6	18.8	19.8	18.1	22.9	23.5	22.4
		Bastante	4.0	5.0	3.3	3.5	4.6	2.7	6.0	6.4	5.6	5.1	5.9	4.6	2.8	3.7	2.1	4.4	6.0	2.9
		No sabe	6.6	4.3	8.2	3.5	1.8	4.7	18.9	13.1	23.6	16.3	11.7	18.7	2.9	2.2	3.4	0.5	0.6	0.3
	La igualdad frente a la ley	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
		Nada	39.6	37.6	41.0	41.8	38.7	43.9	30.5	33.4	28.2	36.3	35.4	36.8	43.9	39.4	47.4	37.4	36.9	37.9
		Poco	44.1	47.7	41.6	44.6	48.7	41.9	42.1	44.4	40.3	38.7	44.2	35.9	42.9	46.6	40.0	52.0	52.3	51.7
		Suficiente	9.1	9.4	8.9	9.5	9.6	9.4	7.4	8.6	6.4	7.8	8.3	7.5	9.7	9.9	9.5	9.9	9.7	10.0
		Bastante	1.8	2.2	1.5	1.3	1.7	1.0	4.1	4.4	3.8	3.6	3.7	3.5	1.4	2.6	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.2
	La libertad política (poder elegir partidos y candidatos que uno quiera)	No sabe	5.4	3.1	7.0	2.7	1.4	3.7	15.9	9.3	21.3	13.6	8.3	16.3	2.1	1.5	2.5	0.4	0.5	0.2
		Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
		Nada	20.8	20.3	21.2	20.7	19.4	21.6	21.1	23.5	19.2	21.5	22.1	21.3	22.9	20.0	25.1	17.2	19.2	15.5
		Poco	38.5	40.2	37.4	39.1	40.6	38.1	36.1	38.5	34.2	37.4	41.5	35.2	39.8	42.9	37.5	38.1	35.5	40.2
		Suficiente	27.8	28.9	27.1	30.6	31.6	30.0	16.5	19.1	14.4	17.8	18.8	17.3	29.6	29.0	30.1	37.0	37.4	36.6
Las elecciones transparentes	Bastante	5.4	5.8	5.2	5.2	5.4	5.0	6.6	7.2	6.0	5.7	6.5	5.3	4.0	4.0	4.1	6.9	7.4	6.6	
	No sabe	7.4	4.9	9.2	4.4	3.0	5.2	19.7	11.7	26.2	17.6	11.1	20.9	3.7	4.2	3.2	0.8	0.6	1.1	
	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
	Nada	30.3	28.3	31.6	31.1	28.0	33.2	26.8	29.5	24.7	27.6	27.9	27.5	33.8	31.0	35.9	28.4	24.9	31.4	
	Poco	42.4	44.0	41.3	43.6	45.2	42.5	37.7	39.9	35.9	38.1	40.2	37.0	45.4	47.4	43.8	43.5	43.2	43.7	
Total	La libertad de expresión	Suficiente	16.5	18.4	15.2	17.7	19.7	16.4	11.6	13.9	9.7	12.3	15.0	11.0	15.2	15.6	14.9	22.9	25.0	21.2
		Bastante	2.8	3.2	2.5	2.3	2.7	2.0	4.9	4.8	4.9	4.2	4.5	4.0	1.6	2.1	1.2	2.9	3.5	2.3
		No sabe	8.0	6.0	9.4	5.3	4.4	5.9	19.1	11.9	24.9	17.8	12.4	20.6	4.0	3.9	4.1	2.3	3.4	1.4
		Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
		Nada	22.9	20.8	24.5	23.4	20.7	25.3	21.0	21.3	20.7	22.9	22.2	23.2	24.6	21.4	27.2	20.9	19.1	22.3
Total	La libertad de expresión	Poco	48.7	51.0	47.1	49.4	51.6	47.9	45.7	48.6	43.2	43.2	48.1	40.7	50.5	53.8	47.8	50.7	49.1	52.0
		Suficiente	19.0	19.6	18.6	20.6	21.2	20.2	11.9	13.3	10.7	12.8	12.4	12.9	18.9	18.6	19.2	23.9	25.2	22.8
		Bastante	3.9	5.0	3.1	3.6	4.8	2.7	5.5	5.9	5.2	5.0	5.7	4.7	3.2	4.0	2.5	4.1	5.9	2.6
		No sabe	5.4	3.6	6.7	3.0	1.7	3.9	15.9	10.8	20.1	16.1	11.5	18.5	2.8	2.1	3.3	0.5	0.7	0.3
		Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

GRUPOS DE EDAD	HAY RESPETO POR:	SEXO			URBANA			RURAL			PRIMARIA			SECUNDARIA			SUPERIOR			
		Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	
La igualdad frente a la ley	Nada	37.9	35.9	39.4	39.4	36.3	41.6	31.3	34.1	28.9	36.5	35.3	37.1	39.9	36.2	42.9	36.5	35.6	37.2	
	Poco	46.0	49.7	43.3	46.5	50.7	43.5	43.9	46.0	42.2	38.7	44.0	35.9	45.8	50.3	42.1	51.8	52.5	51.2	
	Suficiente	9.7	10.1	9.5	10.2	10.5	9.9	7.9	8.3	7.5	8.0	9.1	7.5	10.1	9.9	10.3	10.6	10.9	10.4	
	Bastante	1.6	1.8	1.4	1.1	1.3	0.9	3.7	3.9	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.5	1.3	2.2	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	
	No sabe	4.8	2.5	6.5	2.9	1.2	4.0	13.3	7.6	18.0	13.3	8.1	16.0	2.8	1.4	4.0	0.8	0.6	0.9	
	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	Nada	18.8	18.3	19.2	18.3	16.9	19.4	20.9	23.6	18.7	21.3	21.3	21.4	20.5	18.4	22.2	14.9	16.2	13.8	
	Poco	38.9	40.7	37.6	39.1	40.8	38.0	37.8	40.1	35.9	37.6	42.1	35.3	40.0	42.4	38.0	38.5	37.7	39.2	
	Suficiente	29.8	31.1	28.9	32.5	33.9	31.5	18.4	20.0	17.0	17.9	19.0	17.4	30.2	30.3	30.1	38.5	39.3	37.8	
	Bastante	6.0	5.7	6.2	6.0	5.5	6.3	6.2	6.6	6.0	5.8	6.4	5.5	5.4	5.1	5.6	6.9	6.1	7.6	
No sabe	6.4	4.3	8.0	4.1	2.8	4.9	16.7	9.8	22.5	17.4	11.3	20.5	4.0	3.8	4.1	1.2	0.8	1.5		
Las elecciones transparentes	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
	Nada	28.5	26.3	30.0	28.8	25.5	31.2	26.8	29.3	24.8	27.2	27.1	27.3	30.9	28.9	32.6	26.3	22.4	29.5	
	Poco	43.5	45.0	42.4	44.3	45.9	43.2	40.1	41.5	38.8	38.4	40.2	37.4	46.0	47.1	45.1	44.4	45.4	43.7	
	Suficiente	18.0	20.2	16.4	19.4	21.8	17.8	12.0	14.1	10.3	12.5	15.4	11.0	16.2	17.3	15.3	24.5	26.8	22.6	
	Bastante	3.0	3.2	2.8	2.5	2.8	2.3	5.0	4.7	5.1	4.4	5.1	4.1	2.4	2.5	2.3	2.5	2.9	2.3	
	No sabe	7.0	5.3	8.3	4.9	4.0	5.6	16.1	10.3	21.0	17.5	12.3	20.3	4.5	4.2	4.7	2.2	2.5	1.9	

Fuente: INEI. Encuesta Nacional de Hogares. ENAHO, 4to trimestre 2020.

POBLACION DE 18 A MAS AÑOS POR GRUPOS DE EDAD, POR SEXO, RESIDENCIA, Y NIVEL EDUCATIVO ALCANZADO, QUE DECLARA CONOCER QUÉ ES DEMOCRACIA - 2020

GRUPOS DE EDAD	TOTAL	SEXO			URBANA			RURAL			PRIMARIA			SECUNDARIA			SUPERIOR		
		Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer
De 18 -24	100% 3623538	66.2	67.7	65.0	70.8	73.5	68.6	42.2	41.7	42.8	19.7	19.2	20.2	55.0	57.2	53.0	81.0	83.4	79.2
De 25 -29	100% 2166786	58.3	63.7	54.3	64.0	68.8	60.4	28.1	36.7	21.7	5.5	7.8	4.2	42.4	41.9	42.8	81.1	96.4	71.5
Total jóvenes de 18 a 29	100% 5790324	63.3	66.3	60.9	68.2	71.8	65.5	36.9	40.1	33.9	11.1	13.1	9.8	50.7	52.0	49.4	81.1	88.0	76.2
Resto de población	100% 16431391	47.1	56.6	40.5	53.6	63.5	47.0	20.9	31.7	12.1	11.6	19.1	7.6	49.7	56.9	44.2	84.2	88.3	80.8
Total	100% 22221715	51.3	59.3	45.6	57.6	65.9	51.8	24.4	33.7	16.6	11.5	18.8	7.7	50.0	55.3	45.7	83.1	88.2	79.0

Fuente: INEI. Encuesta Nacional de Hogares. ENAHO, 4to trimestre 2020

NIVEL EDUCATIVO ALCANZADO EN POBLACIÓN DE 15 A MÁS AÑOS POR SEXO Y AREA DE RESIDENCIA - 2020

GRUPOS DE EDAD	NIVEL EDUCATIVO	SEXO			URBANA			RURAL		
		Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer
Total jóvenes de 15 a 29	Total (Números enteros)	8331314	4261621	4069693	6743528	3413474	3330053	1587787	848147	739640
	Inicial-sin educación	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.1	0.8	1.5
	Primaria incompleta	1.7	1.5	1.9	1.1	1.1	1.1	4.3	3.2	5.6
	Primaria	3.1	3.0	3.3	2.0	2.2	1.9	7.9	6.3	9.6
	Secundaria incompleta	23.7	24.3	23.0	20.4	21.1	19.8	37.4	37.1	37.8
	Secundaria completa	31.3	33.4	29.1	31.4	33.1	29.5	31.1	34.5	27.3
	Sup no universitaria incompleta	7.9	7.4	8.3	8.4	8.0	8.9	5.4	5.2	5.6
	Sup no universitaria completa	7.6	7.3	7.9	8.4	8.0	8.7	4.3	4.4	4.2
	Sup universitaria incompleta	16.5	15.7	17.3	18.8	17.9	19.7	6.7	7.0	6.3
	Superior universitaria completa	7.6	6.8	8.4	9.0	8.2	9.8	1.6	1.3	1.9
	Maestría / doctorado	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0
Resto de población	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Inicial-sin educación	5.4	2.3	8.4	3.6	1.6	5.6	13.0	5.2	22.0
	Primaria incompleta	14.6	12.2	17.0	11.0	8.5	13.4	30.1	26.7	34.0
	Primaria	12.8	12.8	12.8	10.6	9.8	11.4	22.3	24.5	19.6
	Secundaria incompleta	11.4	11.7	11.1	11.4	11.3	11.6	11.1	13.2	8.7
	Secundaria completa	28.2	32.3	24.2	30.8	34.9	26.9	17.0	22.3	10.9
	Sup no universitaria incompleta	3.8	3.8	3.8	4.3	4.4	4.3	1.3	1.4	1.2
	Sup no universitaria completa	10.2	10.2	10.2	11.9	11.8	11.9	3.0	3.8	2.2
	Sup universitaria incompleta	3.2	4.0	2.4	3.7	4.8	2.8	0.7	1.0	0.4
	Superior universitaria completa	8.5	8.8	8.1	10.1	10.6	9.6	1.3	1.7	0.9
	Maestría / doctorado	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.4	2.4	2.4	0.2	0.3	0.1
Total Perú	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Inicial-sin educación	3.7	1.6	5.7	2.5	1.1	3.8	8.9	3.7	14.9
	Primaria incompleta	10.2	8.5	11.9	7.6	5.9	9.3	21.2	18.6	24.2
	Primaria	9.5	9.3	9.6	7.7	7.1	8.2	17.3	18.2	16.2
	Secundaria incompleta	15.6	16.1	15.1	14.5	14.8	14.3	20.2	21.5	18.8
	Secundaria completa	29.3	32.7	25.8	31.0	34.3	27.8	21.9	26.5	16.6
	Sup no universitaria incompleta	5.2	5.0	5.3	5.7	5.6	5.8	2.7	2.7	2.7
	Sup no universitaria completa	9.3	9.2	9.5	10.7	10.5	10.8	3.5	4.0	2.9
	Sup universitaria incompleta	7.7	8.1	7.3	8.9	9.4	8.4	2.8	3.1	2.4
	Superior universitaria completa	8.2	8.1	8.2	9.7	9.8	9.7	1.4	1.6	1.2
	Maestría / doctorado	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.8	0.1	0.2	0.0

Fuente: INEI. Encuesta Nacional de Hogares. ENAHO, 4to trimestre 2020.

POBREZA DE LA POBLACIÓN EN EDAD DE TRABAJAR - 14 A MAS POR DEPARTAMENTO

DEPARTAMENTO	GRUPOS DE EDAD	NIVEL DE POBREZA	SEXO			URBANA			RURAL			PRIMARIA			SECUNDARIA			SUPERIOR		
			Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer
Callao	De 15 a 19	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
		Pobre Extremo	2.0	4.0	0.0	2.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	51.1	100.0	0.0	0.6	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Pobre No Extremo	30.3	26.7	33.9	30.3	26.7	33.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	32.5	28.3	37.1	9.5	0.0	12.7
		No Pobre	67.7	69.3	66.1	67.7	69.3	66.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	48.9	0.0	100.0	66.9	70.5	62.9	90.5	100.0	87.3
	De 20 a 24	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
		Pobre Extremo	3.5	4.3	2.9	3.5	4.3	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.8	8.3	2.8	1.8	0.0	3.0
		Pobre No Extremo	26.5	29.0	24.1	26.5	29.0	24.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	38.3	36.4	40.6	17.8	24.6	13.1
		No Pobre	69.9	66.7	73.0	69.9	66.7	73.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	55.9	55.3	56.7	80.4	75.4	83.9
	De 25 a 29	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
		Pobre Extremo	0.9	0.0	1.8	0.9	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Pobre No Extremo	22.8	20.3	25.3	22.8	20.3	25.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	76.5	100.0	43.0	34.6	28.4	43.4	9.3	2.0	14.4
		No Pobre	76.3	79.7	72.9	76.3	79.7	72.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.5	0.0	57.0	63.3	71.6	51.5	90.7	98.0	85.6
	Total jóvenes de 15 a 29	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
		Pobre Extremo	2.2	2.6	1.7	2.2	2.6	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.5	20.0	0.0	2.5	2.8	2.1	0.8	0.0	1.3
		Pobre No Extremo	26.2	25.2	27.2	26.2	25.2	27.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.2	26.4	16.5	34.7	30.6	39.7	13.2	12.4	13.7
		No Pobre	71.6	72.2	71.1	71.6	72.2	71.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	63.4	53.7	83.5	62.9	66.6	58.3	86.0	87.6	84.9
	Resto de población incluye 14 años	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
		Pobre Extremo	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.4	7.3	2.7	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Pobre No Extremo	20.2	20.3	20.2	20.2	20.3	20.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.1	25.1	21.9	22.6	23.8	21.3	15.4	13.9	17.2
		No Pobre	78.7	78.6	78.9	78.7	78.6	78.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	72.6	67.6	75.4	77.0	75.7	78.3	84.6	86.1	82.8
	Total	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
		Pobre Extremo	1.4	1.6	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.1	9.1	2.6	1.2	1.4	0.9	0.3	0.0	0.6
		Pobre No Extremo	22.1	21.9	22.4	22.1	21.9	22.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.1	25.3	21.7	26.8	26.4	27.2	14.6	13.4	15.7
		No Pobre	76.5	76.5	76.4	76.5	76.5	76.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	71.8	65.6	75.8	72.1	72.3	71.8	85.1	86.6	83.7

DEPARTAMENTO	GRUPOS DE EDAD	NIVEL DE POBREZA	SEXO			URBANA			RURAL			PRIMARIA			SECUNDARIA			SUPERIOR			
			Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	
Cusco	De 15 a 19	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
		Pobre Extremo	2.1	1.9	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.8	4.6	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	2.2	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	
		Pobre No Extremo	21.2	18.4	24.7	19.7	15.4	25.4	23.3	22.7	23.9	100.0	100.0	0.0	19.8	12.1	29.4	25.3	53.0	0.0	
		No Pobre	76.7	79.8	73.0	80.3	84.6	74.6	71.9	72.7	71.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	77.7	85.8	67.8	74.7	47.0	100.0	
	De 20 a 24	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
		Pobre Extremo	1.5	3.1	0.0	2.2	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	4.7	0.0
		Pobre No Extremo	12.8	12.4	13.2	12.5	9.2	15.1	13.4	17.3	7.7	13.6	0.0	26.6	16.9	3.3	32.3	10.6	16.3	5.4	
		No Pobre	85.7	84.5	86.8	85.3	85.7	84.9	86.6	82.7	92.3	86.4	100.0	73.4	83.1	96.7	67.7	87.2	79.0	94.6	
	De 25 a 29	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
		Pobre Extremo	1.8	0.0	3.4	2.5	0.0	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.0	7.4
		Pobre No Extremo	12.3	14.1	10.6	2.7	5.8	0.0	36.5	32.2	41.4	68.8	68.0	69.2	13.4	17.5	11.2	5.3	9.2	0.0	
		No Pobre	86.0	85.9	86.0	94.9	94.2	95.4	63.5	67.8	58.6	31.2	32.0	30.8	86.6	82.5	88.8	91.6	90.8	92.6	
	Total jóvenes de 15 a 29	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
		Pobre Extremo	1.8	1.7	2.0	1.5	1.3	1.7	2.4	2.2	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	1.5	1.6	2.3	2.0	2.7	
		Pobre No Extremo	16.1	15.5	16.7	11.7	10.7	12.7	23.9	23.4	24.6	51.0	47.2	54.2	18.0	11.5	24.7	10.4	17.6	2.7	
		No Pobre	82.1	82.8	81.3	86.8	87.9	85.6	73.7	74.4	72.8	49.0	52.8	45.8	80.4	86.9	73.6	87.3	80.5	94.7	
	Resto de población incluye 14 años	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
		Pobre Extremo	2.1	2.4	1.9	1.7	2.1	1.3	2.9	2.8	3.0	3.6	4.0	3.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.6	2.8	0.0	
		Pobre No Extremo	18.1	18.9	17.4	16.7	17.2	16.1	20.5	21.4	19.4	24.8	25.8	24.2	20.0	22.8	16.0	1.2	0.8	1.6	
		No Pobre	79.7	78.7	80.7	81.6	80.7	82.6	76.7	75.8	77.6	71.6	70.2	72.6	79.0	76.2	82.9	97.2	96.3	98.4	
	Total	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
		Pobre Extremo	2.0	2.1	1.9	1.6	1.9	1.4	2.7	2.6	2.9	3.4	3.9	3.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.9	2.4	1.3	
		Pobre No Extremo	17.5	17.8	17.1	15.1	15.1	15.0	21.5	22.0	20.9	25.8	26.7	25.2	19.3	18.9	19.7	5.6	8.7	2.1	
		No Pobre	80.5	80.0	80.9	83.3	83.0	83.6	75.8	75.4	76.2	70.7	69.4	71.6	79.5	80.0	79.0	92.4	88.9	96.5	

DEPARTAMENTO	GRUPOS DE EDAD	NIVEL DE POBREZA	SEXO			URBANA			RURAL			PRIMARIA			SECUNDARIA			SUPERIOR		
			Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer
Huánuco	De 15 a 19	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
		Pobre Extremo	1.4	0.9	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	1.4	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	1.1	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Pobre No Extremo	26.2	25.3	27.2	19.3	17.0	22.1	29.7	29.8	29.7	50.6	43.3	100.0	28.4	26.1	31.0	3.9	8.7	0.0
		No Pobre	72.4	73.9	70.8	80.7	83.0	77.9	68.2	68.8	67.4	49.4	56.7	0.0	69.9	72.9	66.6	96.1	91.3	100.0
	De 20 a 24	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
		Pobre Extremo	1.6	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	0.0	6.8	18.3	0.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Pobre No Extremo	16.6	19.7	13.8	4.9	11.1	0.1	29.4	27.7	31.2	42.0	100.0	36.7	24.8	27.2	19.0	6.4	6.0	6.6
		No Pobre	81.8	80.3	83.2	95.1	88.9	99.9	67.3	72.3	62.1	39.7	0.0	43.3	75.2	72.8	81.0	93.6	94.0	93.4
	De 25 a 29	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
		Pobre Extremo	2.4	1.9	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.1	3.9	6.4	7.7	9.0	7.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Pobre No Extremo	18.5	17.8	19.2	7.5	6.0	9.1	30.4	30.4	30.4	21.7	12.5	26.6	31.6	37.7	23.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
		No Pobre	79.1	80.4	77.7	92.5	94.0	90.9	64.5	65.8	63.2	70.5	78.5	66.3	68.4	62.3	76.6	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Total jóvenes de 15 a 29	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
		Pobre Extremo	1.8	1.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	1.8	4.8	8.5	6.2	9.9	1.0	0.6	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Pobre No Extremo	21.2	21.5	20.9	10.5	11.2	9.8	29.8	29.5	30.2	28.2	24.1	30.6	28.4	28.7	28.0	3.7	3.6	3.8
		No Pobre	77.0	77.5	76.5	89.5	88.8	90.2	67.0	68.7	65.0	63.2	69.7	59.6	70.5	70.7	70.4	96.3	96.4	96.2
	Resto de población incluye 14 años	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
		Pobre Extremo	2.9	3.5	2.2	0.9	0.7	1.2	4.4	5.4	3.2	3.4	4.3	2.6	3.0	3.3	2.6	0.9	1.7	0.0
		Pobre No Extremo	18.1	18.4	17.7	4.6	3.7	5.4	28.5	28.1	28.8	25.4	25.9	25.0	12.2	13.9	10.0	3.2	4.6	1.4
		No Pobre	79.1	78.1	80.1	94.4	95.7	93.4	67.2	66.5	68.0	71.2	69.9	72.4	84.9	82.8	87.4	95.9	93.6	98.6
	Total	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
		Pobre Extremo	2.5	2.6	2.3	0.6	0.4	0.8	4.0	4.2	3.7	4.0	4.5	3.6	1.9	1.8	2.1	0.5	1.0	0.0
		Pobre No Extremo	19.2	19.5	18.8	6.7	6.5	6.9	28.9	28.6	29.3	25.7	25.7	25.7	20.9	21.9	19.5	3.4	4.2	2.6
		No Pobre	78.4	77.9	78.8	92.7	93.1	92.3	67.1	67.2	67.0	70.3	69.9	70.7	77.2	76.3	78.5	96.1	94.9	97.4

DEPARTAMENTO	GRUPOS DE EDAD	NIVEL DE POBREZA	SEXO			URBANA			RURAL			PRIMARIA			SECUNDARIA			SUPERIOR			
			Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	
Junín	De 15 a 19	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
		Pobre Extremo	2.0	1.8	2.2	0.6	0.0	1.1	4.7	5.1	4.4	7.1	11.8	0.0	2.2	1.5	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Pobre No Extremo	15.0	11.1	18.8	12.1	8.0	15.9	20.6	16.6	24.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.1	13.4	22.3	4.0	3.5	4.6	4.6
		No Pobre	82.9	87.1	79.0	87.3	92.0	83.0	74.7	78.3	71.0	92.9	88.2	100.0	79.8	85.1	74.9	96.0	96.5	95.4	95.4
	De 20 a 24	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
		Pobre Extremo	1.0	1.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	3.8	2.8	11.8	100.0	0.0	1.7	1.3	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Pobre No Extremo	18.1	21.8	13.8	17.3	24.9	9.1	20.1	15.2	27.0	20.7	0.0	23.5	17.6	18.3	16.5	18.9	24.9	12.5	12.5
		No Pobre	80.9	77.0	85.5	82.7	75.1	90.9	76.5	81.0	70.2	67.5	0.0	76.5	80.7	80.4	81.1	81.1	75.1	87.5	87.5
	De 25 a 29	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
		Pobre Extremo	2.2	1.4	2.9	2.0	0.0	3.3	2.7	3.9	0.0	10.4	35.8	0.0	3.2	0.0	6.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Pobre No Extremo	13.1	7.6	18.0	9.1	0.0	15.1	25.4	21.0	35.0	68.3	33.7	82.4	18.4	11.6	26.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		No Pobre	84.7	91.0	79.1	88.9	100.0	81.5	71.9	75.0	65.0	21.4	30.5	17.6	78.4	88.4	67.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Total jóvenes de 15 a 29	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
		Pobre Extremo	1.7	1.5	1.9	0.8	0.0	1.5	3.8	4.3	3.2	9.5	25.8	0.0	2.3	1.1	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Pobre No Extremo	15.6	14.1	17.0	13.0	12.4	13.5	21.5	17.4	27.1	32.1	10.7	44.5	18.0	14.3	22.2	10.3	14.0	6.7	6.7
		No Pobre	82.7	84.4	81.0	86.2	87.6	84.9	74.6	78.3	69.8	58.4	63.6	55.5	79.7	84.6	74.2	89.7	86.0	93.3	93.3
	Resto de población incluye 14 años	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
		Pobre Extremo	1.8	1.9	1.8	0.9	1.2	0.7	3.9	3.2	4.7	3.4	2.9	3.7	1.4	2.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Pobre No Extremo	15.1	15.1	15.1	12.8	12.4	13.1	20.6	20.7	20.4	17.8	19.1	17.0	18.4	16.8	21.0	4.6	5.6	3.6	3.6
		No Pobre	83.1	83.1	83.1	86.3	86.3	86.2	75.6	76.1	74.9	78.8	78.1	79.3	80.2	81.2	78.7	95.4	94.4	96.4	96.4
	Total	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
		Pobre Extremo	1.8	1.7	1.8	0.9	0.8	1.0	3.9	3.6	4.2	3.7	4.1	3.5	1.8	1.7	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Pobre No Extremo	15.3	14.7	15.8	12.9	12.4	13.3	20.9	19.5	22.6	18.6	18.6	18.6	18.3	15.8	21.5	7.2	9.6	5.1	5.1
		No Pobre	83.0	83.5	82.4	86.3	86.8	85.8	75.3	76.9	73.2	77.6	77.3	77.9	80.0	82.5	76.6	92.8	90.4	94.9	94.9

DEPARTAMENTO	GRUPOS DE EDAD	NIVEL DE POBREZA	SEXO			URBANA			RURAL			PRIMARIA			SECUNDARIA			SUPERIOR			
			Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	
Lambayeque	De 15 a 19	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
		Pobre Extremo	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	3.3	1.8	5.3	0.0	7.5	0.4	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Pobre No Extremo	8.3	7.5	9.1	7.6	7.5	7.6	11.2	7.5	15.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.8	9.3	10.4	1.7	0.0	4.1	
		No Pobre	91.2	91.8	90.5	92.4	92.5	92.4	86.3	89.2	83.2	94.7	100.0	92.5	89.8	89.9	89.6	98.3	100.0	95.9	
	De 20 a 24	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
		Pobre Extremo	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Pobre No Extremo	7.2	5.9	8.4	7.3	6.8	7.7	6.8	0.0	13.7	33.3	16.6	46.3	8.3	5.6	11.3	3.2	4.9	1.8	
		No Pobre	92.8	94.1	91.6	92.7	93.2	92.3	93.2	100.0	86.3	66.7	83.4	53.7	91.7	94.4	88.7	96.8	95.1	98.2	
	De 25 a 29	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
		Pobre Extremo	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
		Pobre No Extremo	6.9	3.8	10.4	7.5	4.0	11.1	3.2	2.7	4.2	21.9	0.0	33.4	9.4	5.1	15.1	2.4	3.0	1.7	
		No Pobre	93.1	96.2	89.6	92.5	96.0	88.9	96.8	97.3	95.8	78.1	100.0	66.6	90.6	94.9	84.9	97.6	97.0	98.3	
	Total jóvenes de 15 a 29	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
		Pobre Extremo	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.4	0.9	1.0	0.0	1.6	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
		Pobre No Extremo	7.5	5.8	9.2	7.5	6.2	8.7	7.8	4.0	12.4	22.0	7.5	30.5	9.3	7.3	11.5	2.7	3.4	2.0	
		No Pobre	92.3	94.0	90.6	92.5	93.8	91.3	91.1	94.7	86.8	77.0	92.5	67.8	90.4	92.2	88.5	97.3	96.6	98.0	
	Resto de población incluye 14 años	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
		Pobre Extremo	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.3	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
		Pobre No Extremo	8.4	8.9	8.1	8.4	8.9	7.9	8.9	8.6	9.1	10.6	11.9	9.8	8.9	8.9	8.8	5.0	5.8	4.3	
		No Pobre	91.4	91.0	91.8	91.6	91.1	92.1	90.1	90.1	90.2	89.1	87.8	89.9	91.0	90.8	91.2	95.0	94.2	95.7	
	Total	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
		Pobre Extremo	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.3	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
		Pobre No Extremo	8.1	7.8	8.4	8.1	8.0	8.2	8.5	6.8	10.2	11.6	11.5	11.6	9.1	8.3	9.9	4.0	4.7	3.3	
		No Pobre	91.7	92.0	91.4	91.9	92.0	91.8	90.5	91.9	89.0	88.1	88.2	88.0	90.8	91.4	90.1	96.0	95.3	96.7	

DEPARTAMENTO	GRUPOS DE EDAD	NIVEL DE POBREZA	SEXO			URBANA			RURAL			PRIMARIA			SECUNDARIA			SUPERIOR		
			Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer
Loreto	De 15 a 19	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
		Pobre Extremo	4.3	5.5	3.2	3.3	4.8	1.9	6.7	6.7	6.6	7.4	12.7	2.1	3.3	4.6	2.0	8.8	0.0	14.4
		Pobre No Extremo	25.3	25.3	25.4	22.6	23.3	21.9	31.5	29.1	34.4	39.1	33.5	44.7	23.0	23.9	22.1	23.6	23.5	23.7
		No Pobre	70.3	69.3	71.4	74.1	71.8	76.2	61.8	64.2	59.0	53.5	53.8	53.3	73.7	71.5	75.8	67.6	76.5	61.9
	De 20 a 24	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
		Pobre Extremo	2.6	1.3	4.0	1.7	0.0	3.4	5.2	4.9	5.5	9.5	4.3	13.4	2.2	0.7	3.8	0.6	1.2	0.0
		Pobre No Extremo	17.2	17.7	16.8	10.5	12.9	8.1	35.4	31.1	39.6	23.9	18.9	27.7	24.5	25.9	22.9	2.9	2.4	3.2
		No Pobre	80.2	81.1	79.3	87.8	87.1	88.6	59.4	64.0	54.9	66.7	76.7	58.9	73.3	73.3	73.3	96.6	96.4	96.8
	De 25 a 29	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
		Pobre Extremo	3.7	6.2	1.4	2.9	6.4	0.0	5.6	5.7	5.5	17.1	27.2	7.8	1.1	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Pobre No Extremo	17.7	17.3	18.1	8.7	5.4	11.5	41.6	46.4	36.8	36.5	32.5	40.1	20.2	22.0	18.7	3.4	3.1	3.8
		No Pobre	78.6	76.6	80.4	88.4	88.3	88.5	52.8	47.9	57.7	46.5	40.4	52.0	78.7	75.6	81.3	96.6	96.9	96.2
	Total jóvenes de 15 a 29	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
		Pobre Extremo	3.7	4.5	2.9	2.7	3.8	1.7	6.0	6.0	6.0	11.4	16.0	7.2	2.5	3.1	1.9	1.6	0.5	2.6
		Pobre No Extremo	20.8	20.8	20.8	14.9	14.9	15.0	35.4	34.3	36.5	34.3	29.8	38.5	22.7	24.1	21.4	6.3	5.4	7.2
		No Pobre	75.5	74.8	76.3	82.3	81.3	83.3	58.6	59.7	57.5	54.3	54.2	54.3	74.7	72.8	76.7	92.1	94.1	90.2
	Resto de población incluye 14 años	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
		Pobre Extremo	3.0	2.8	3.2	2.1	1.8	2.5	5.6	5.4	5.8	6.2	5.9	6.4	1.3	1.7	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.0
		Pobre No Extremo	16.9	18.0	15.5	11.6	11.9	11.2	32.3	33.8	30.1	25.8	27.8	24.1	15.5	18.0	11.7	3.1	4.3	1.3
		No Pobre	80.1	79.2	81.3	86.3	86.2	86.4	62.2	60.9	64.1	68.0	66.3	69.5	83.2	80.3	87.7	96.6	95.1	98.7
	Total	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
		Pobre Extremo	3.2	3.3	3.1	2.3	2.5	2.2	5.7	5.6	5.9	7.0	7.6	6.5	1.9	2.3	1.3	0.8	0.6	1.1
		Pobre No Extremo	18.2	18.9	17.5	12.7	12.9	12.5	33.4	33.9	32.8	27.3	28.2	26.5	18.8	20.5	16.8	4.2	4.6	3.7
		No Pobre	78.5	77.8	79.4	85.0	84.7	85.3	60.9	60.5	61.3	65.7	64.2	67.0	79.3	77.2	81.9	95.0	94.8	95.2

DEPARTAMENTO	GRUPOS DE EDAD	NIVEL DE POBREZA	SEXO			URBANA			RURAL			PRIMARIA			SECUNDARIA			SUPERIOR			
			Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	
Madre de Dios	De 15 a 19	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
		Pobre Extremo	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Pobre No Extremo	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		No Pobre	99.9	99.8	100.0	99.9	99.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.9	99.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	De 20 a 24	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
		Pobre Extremo	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Pobre No Extremo	8.4	0.0	12.2	8.3	0.0	11.9	9.1	0.0	15.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.1	0.0	26.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		No Pobre	91.6	100.0	87.8	91.7	100.0	88.1	90.9	100.0	84.5	100.0	100.0	0.0	79.9	100.0	73.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	De 25 a 29	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
		Pobre Extremo	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Pobre No Extremo	0.4	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	0.0	4.5	5.8	0.0	5.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		No Pobre	99.6	100.0	99.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.3	100.0	95.5	94.2	0.0	94.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Total jóvenes de 15 a 29	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
		Pobre Extremo	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Pobre No Extremo	2.3	0.1	4.4	2.2	0.1	4.3	2.4	0.0	5.0	5.7	0.0	5.8	3.2	0.2	6.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		No Pobre	97.7	99.9	95.6	97.8	99.9	95.7	97.6	100.0	95.0	94.3	100.0	94.2	96.8	99.8	93.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Resto de población incluye 14 años	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
		Pobre Extremo	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Pobre No Extremo	5.0	5.1	4.7	5.1	5.4	4.5	4.5	3.9	5.9	2.9	0.8	5.1	7.3	7.5	6.6	2.3	3.5	0.0	0.0
		No Pobre	95.0	94.9	95.3	94.9	94.6	95.5	95.5	96.1	94.1	97.1	99.2	94.9	92.7	92.5	93.4	97.7	96.5	100.0	100.0
	Total	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
		Pobre Extremo	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Pobre No Extremo	4.1	3.8	4.6	4.2	4.0	4.4	3.9	3.1	5.6	3.0	0.8	5.1	5.8	5.3	6.6	1.4	2.4	0.0	0.0
		No Pobre	95.9	96.2	95.4	95.8	96.0	95.6	96.1	96.9	94.4	97.0	99.2	94.9	94.2	94.7	93.4	98.6	97.6	100.0	100.0

DEPARTAMENTO	GRUPOS DE EDAD	NIVEL DE POBREZA	SEXO			URBANA			RURAL			PRIMARIA			SECUNDARIA			SUPERIOR				
			Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer		
Moquegua	De 15 a 19	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
		Pobre Extremo	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Pobre No Extremo	10.9	13.7	8.1	10.1	14.0	6.7	13.0	13.0	13.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.3	16.7	6.7	7.7	0.0	11.2		
		No Pobre	89.1	86.3	91.9	89.9	86.0	93.3	87.0	87.0	86.9	100.0	0.0	100.0	87.7	83.3	93.3	92.3	100.0	88.8		
	De 20 a 24	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
		Pobre Extremo	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Pobre No Extremo	11.7	13.7	9.7	8.1	11.4	4.8	30.7	27.6	33.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.7	26.0	36.0	6.9	10.4	3.5		
		No Pobre	88.3	86.3	90.3	91.9	88.6	95.2	69.3	72.4	66.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	69.3	74.0	64.0	93.1	89.6	96.5		
	De 25 a 29	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
		Pobre Extremo	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Pobre No Extremo	5.5	0.0	10.4	3.6	0.0	7.1	22.4	0.0	32.9	100.0	0.0	100.0	3.9	0.0	12.4	3.1	0.0	5.0		
		No Pobre	94.5	100.0	89.6	96.4	100.0	92.9	77.6	100.0	67.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	96.1	100.0	87.6	96.9	100.0	95.0		
	Total jóvenes de 15 a 29	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
		Pobre Extremo	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Pobre No Extremo	9.2	9.0	9.4	7.0	7.8	6.3	20.2	15.2	25.0	67.6	0.0	67.6	13.1	13.1	13.1	5.4	5.3	5.5		
		No Pobre	90.8	91.0	90.6	93.0	92.2	93.7	79.8	84.8	75.0	32.4	0.0	32.4	86.9	86.9	86.9	94.6	94.7	94.5		
	Resto de población incluye 14 años	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
		Pobre Extremo	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.3	0.8	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
		Pobre No Extremo	8.2	8.0	8.4	7.1	6.5	7.9	12.2	12.9	11.0	10.9	7.1	13.2	9.5	11.0	7.1	5.1	5.2	5.0		
		No Pobre	91.0	91.2	90.8	92.4	93.1	91.6	85.5	84.8	86.6	86.9	90.8	84.5	89.8	87.7	92.9	94.9	94.8	95.0		
	Total	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
		Pobre Extremo	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.7	1.8	1.5	2.2	2.1	2.2	0.5	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
		Pobre No Extremo	8.5	8.3	8.7	7.1	6.8	7.4	14.3	13.4	15.7	12.1	7.1	15.0	10.5	11.6	8.9	5.2	5.2	5.2		
		No Pobre	90.9	91.1	90.8	92.6	92.9	92.3	84.0	84.8	82.7	85.7	90.8	82.8	88.9	87.5	91.1	94.8	94.8	94.8		

DEPARTAMENTO	GRUPOS DE EDAD	NIVEL DE POBREZA	SEXO			URBANA			RURAL			PRIMARIA			SECUNDARIA			SUPERIOR		
			Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer
Piura	De 15 a 19	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
		Pobre Extremo	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Pobre No Extremo	23.5	23.5	23.6	22.2	23.9	20.6	28.7	22.0	34.6	57.5	65.7	34.7	24.4	22.8	25.9	7.9	3.7	10.3
		No Pobre	76.3	76.5	76.1	77.8	76.1	79.4	70.5	78.0	63.9	42.5	34.3	65.3	75.4	77.2	73.7	92.1	96.3	89.7
	De 20 a 24	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
		Pobre Extremo	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Pobre No Extremo	14.8	16.9	11.7	13.4	13.6	13.3	20.4	28.5	3.6	57.8	55.1	61.1	14.7	19.8	2.8	8.7	7.8	9.8
		No Pobre	85.2	83.1	88.3	86.6	86.4	86.7	79.6	71.5	96.4	42.2	44.9	38.9	85.3	80.2	97.2	91.3	92.2	90.2
	De 25 a 29	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
		Pobre Extremo	0.5	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.0	5.5	2.4	0.0	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Pobre No Extremo	19.8	20.3	19.3	20.6	21.5	19.6	16.7	15.5	18.0	35.6	29.8	39.9	21.9	24.0	19.1	7.6	9.7	5.7
		No Pobre	79.6	79.7	79.6	79.4	78.5	80.4	80.5	84.5	76.5	61.9	70.2	56.0	78.1	76.0	80.9	92.4	90.3	94.3
	Total jóvenes de 15 a 29	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
		Pobre Extremo	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	2.5	1.6	0.0	3.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Pobre No Extremo	19.9	20.4	19.3	19.1	19.9	18.4	22.8	22.6	23.1	43.4	43.5	43.3	21.8	22.3	21.3	8.2	7.9	8.4
		No Pobre	79.9	79.6	80.2	80.9	80.1	81.6	76.0	77.4	74.4	55.0	56.5	53.6	78.1	77.7	78.5	91.8	92.1	91.6
	Resto de población incluye 14 años	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
		Pobre Extremo	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.0	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.0	1.4	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Pobre No Extremo	17.5	17.2	17.7	15.6	15.1	16.0	26.4	26.4	26.4	25.9	27.1	25.0	14.0	14.5	13.4	4.7	3.8	5.7
		No Pobre	82.1	82.2	81.9	84.3	84.7	84.0	71.5	71.4	71.6	73.1	71.5	74.3	86.0	85.5	86.6	95.3	96.2	94.3
	Total	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
		Pobre Extremo	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.7	1.3	2.2	1.1	1.2	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Pobre No Extremo	18.3	18.4	18.2	16.8	16.8	16.7	25.1	25.0	25.3	27.8	29.0	26.8	17.5	18.1	16.8	6.3	5.6	7.0
		No Pobre	81.3	81.3	81.4	83.2	83.1	83.3	73.1	73.7	72.6	71.1	69.7	72.2	82.5	81.9	83.1	93.7	94.4	93.0

DEPARTAMENTO	GRUPOS DE EDAD	NIVEL DE POBREZA	SEXO			URBANA			RURAL			PRIMARIA			SECUNDARIA			SUPERIOR		
			Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer
San Martín	De 15 a 19	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
		Pobre Extremo	1.3	1.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	4.4	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	1.9	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Pobre No Extremo	18.0	17.4	18.7	20.4	18.1	23.0	13.1	16.1	9.1	59.6	66.9	28.1	17.8	14.2	22.0	6.3	13.7	0.0
		No Pobre	80.7	81.1	80.4	79.6	81.9	77.0	83.1	79.4	87.9	40.4	33.1	71.9	80.7	84.0	76.9	93.7	86.3	100.0
	De 20 a 24	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
		Pobre Extremo	1.8	1.5	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.6	5.1	6.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	2.6	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Pobre No Extremo	16.5	15.4	17.8	17.5	17.6	17.4	14.5	10.3	18.7	27.3	22.2	35.6	18.6	21.2	15.0	9.6	0.0	16.7
		No Pobre	81.7	83.0	80.1	82.5	82.4	82.6	79.9	84.6	75.2	72.7	77.8	64.4	78.0	76.2	80.6	90.4	100.0	83.3
	De 25 a 29	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
		Pobre Extremo	1.7	0.0	3.5	2.3	0.0	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	0.0	7.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Pobre No Extremo	13.9	16.8	10.8	11.7	14.6	8.7	20.2	23.2	17.0	17.4	15.6	18.6	18.4	23.8	12.4	6.1	8.5	3.0
		No Pobre	84.4	83.2	85.7	86.0	85.4	86.7	79.8	76.8	83.0	82.6	84.4	81.4	78.2	76.2	80.3	93.9	91.5	97.0
	Total jóvenes de 15 a 29	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
		Pobre Extremo	1.5	1.1	2.0	0.6	0.0	1.3	3.5	3.7	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	1.7	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Pobre No Extremo	16.5	16.7	16.3	17.1	17.0	17.3	15.1	16.0	14.1	28.8	32.0	24.8	18.1	17.8	18.5	7.6	6.5	8.6
		No Pobre	82.0	82.2	81.7	82.2	83.0	81.4	81.4	80.3	82.6	71.2	68.0	75.2	79.5	80.5	78.4	92.4	93.5	91.4
	Resto de población incluye 14 años	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
		Pobre Extremo	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.2	2.1	2.5	1.7	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Pobre No Extremo	14.9	14.5	15.5	15.6	14.8	16.5	13.3	14.0	12.2	20.3	21.2	19.3	12.0	11.9	12.2	0.6	0.0	1.7
		No Pobre	83.9	84.2	83.4	83.3	84.0	82.4	85.5	84.9	86.5	77.6	76.3	79.0	87.8	88.1	87.3	99.4	100.0	98.3
	Total	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
		Pobre Extremo	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.9	2.3	1.5	1.2	0.8	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Pobre No Extremo	15.4	15.1	15.7	16.0	15.4	16.8	13.9	14.5	12.9	20.9	22.0	19.7	14.8	14.5	15.2	3.6	2.4	5.3
		No Pobre	83.3	83.7	82.9	83.0	83.7	82.1	84.2	83.6	85.1	77.1	75.7	78.8	84.0	84.8	83.0	96.4	97.6	94.7

DEPARTAMENTO	GRUPOS DE EDAD	NIVEL DE POBREZA	SEXO			URBANA			RURAL			PRIMARIA			SECUNDARIA			SUPERIOR		
			Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer
Ucayali	De 15 a 19	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
		Pobre Extremo	1.3	0.3	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.4	1.7	14.7	3.1	6.9	0.0	1.4	0.0	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Pobre No Extremo	9.8	6.9	13.3	8.7	4.6	13.5	14.7	16.7	12.3	3.2	7.1	0.0	11.7	8.0	16.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
		No Pobre	88.9	92.8	84.2	91.3	95.4	86.5	77.8	81.6	73.1	93.8	86.0	100.0	86.8	92.0	80.7	100.0	100.0	100.0
	De 20 a 24	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
		Pobre Extremo	1.5	1.1	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.4	6.0	15.0	6.4	6.8	6.0	1.1	0.0	3.2	0.5	1.2	0.0
		Pobre No Extremo	6.4	2.9	10.5	5.6	0.2	11.6	10.4	14.9	3.0	30.4	4.4	55.4	3.1	3.4	2.6	3.2	1.5	4.4
		No Pobre	92.1	96.0	87.6	94.4	99.8	88.4	80.3	79.1	82.1	63.2	88.8	38.6	95.7	96.6	94.2	96.3	97.3	95.6
	De 25 a 29	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
		Pobre Extremo	0.4	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	5.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Pobre No Extremo	10.7	12.7	8.3	9.5	10.7	8.2	19.8	25.1	9.8	33.8	34.8	32.9	9.3	12.4	5.1	6.7	8.3	5.1
		No Pobre	88.9	86.5	91.7	90.5	89.3	91.8	76.4	69.1	90.2	66.2	65.2	67.1	89.9	86.2	94.9	93.3	91.7	94.9
	Total jóvenes de 15 a 29	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
		Pobre Extremo	1.1	0.7	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.1	4.2	11.5	3.2	4.3	2.3	1.2	0.4	2.2	0.2	0.4	0.0
		Pobre No Extremo	9.1	7.7	10.7	8.1	5.5	11.0	14.6	18.4	8.9	25.8	16.3	34.1	9.0	8.0	10.3	4.3	4.4	4.2
		No Pobre	89.9	91.6	87.8	91.9	94.5	89.0	78.2	77.3	79.7	71.0	79.4	63.6	89.8	91.6	87.5	95.5	95.1	95.8
	Resto de población incluye 14 años	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
		Pobre Extremo	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	1.1	0.6	1.4	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Pobre No Extremo	10.2	10.4	9.8	9.5	9.9	9.1	13.6	12.9	14.6	15.9	14.5	16.9	10.0	12.5	6.2	1.7	1.4	2.1
		No Pobre	89.3	89.1	89.5	90.3	90.1	90.5	84.1	84.7	83.1	83.0	84.9	81.7	89.5	87.0	93.6	98.3	98.6	97.9
	Total	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
		Pobre Extremo	0.7	0.5	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	4.0	3.0	5.4	1.4	1.2	1.5	0.7	0.5	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
		Pobre No Extremo	9.8	9.5	10.1	9.0	8.4	9.7	13.9	14.7	12.6	17.2	14.8	18.9	9.6	10.7	8.0	2.7	2.5	3.1
		No Pobre	89.5	90.0	88.9	90.8	91.6	90.0	82.1	82.2	81.9	81.4	84.1	79.6	89.7	88.8	90.9	97.2	97.4	96.9

DEPARTAMENTO	GRUPOS DE EDAD	NIVEL DE POBREZA	SEXO			URBANA			RURAL			PRIMARIA			SECUNDARIA			SUPERIOR			
			Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	
Lima Metropolitana	De 15 a 19	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
		Pobre Extremo	0.4	0.9	0.0	0.4	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Pobre No Extremo	19.8	22.5	17.1	19.8	22.5	17.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	55.0	62.0	0.0	21.6	23.3	19.8	9.5	13.5	7.4	
		No Pobre	79.8	76.6	82.9	79.8	76.6	82.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	45.0	38.0	100.0	77.8	75.7	80.2	90.5	86.5	92.6	
	De 20 a 24	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
		Pobre Extremo	0.8	0.4	1.2	0.8	0.4	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	1.1	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	
		Pobre No Extremo	12.4	9.9	14.8	12.4	9.9	14.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	37.1	0.0	69.3	18.6	16.5	20.6	7.9	5.9	9.8	
		No Pobre	86.8	89.6	84.0	86.8	89.6	84.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	62.9	100.0	30.7	79.3	82.4	76.3	92.1	94.1	90.2	
	De 25 a 29	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
		Pobre Extremo	1.2	1.5	0.9	1.2	1.5	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	3.9	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	
		Pobre No Extremo	14.3	11.3	17.7	14.3	11.3	17.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	72.3	24.5	100.0	25.7	20.8	32.3	7.2	5.4	9.1	
		No Pobre	84.5	87.2	81.4	84.5	87.2	81.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.7	75.5	0.0	70.8	75.3	64.8	92.8	94.6	90.9	
	Total jóvenes de 15 a 29	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
		Pobre Extremo	0.8	1.0	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	1.8	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	
		Pobre No Extremo	15.4	14.3	16.5	15.4	14.3	16.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	54.1	30.5	80.3	21.9	21.1	22.8	7.7	6.3	9.1	
		No Pobre	83.8	84.7	82.8	83.8	84.7	82.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	45.9	69.5	19.7	76.5	77.2	75.7	92.3	93.7	90.9	
	Resto de población incluye 14 años	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
		Pobre Extremo	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	
		Pobre No Extremo	12.6	12.2	13.0	12.6	12.2	13.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.7	19.3	13.9	16.9	16.4	17.5	5.5	3.9	7.0	
		No Pobre	87.1	87.5	86.7	87.1	87.5	86.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	83.9	80.4	85.6	82.6	83.1	82.1	94.5	96.1	93.0	
	Total	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
		Pobre Extremo	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	
		Pobre No Extremo	13.6	13.0	14.1	13.6	13.0	14.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.8	19.8	15.3	18.7	18.1	19.3	6.4	4.9	7.8	
		No Pobre	86.0	86.5	85.5	86.0	86.5	85.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	82.8	79.9	84.3	80.5	81.0	80.0	93.6	95.1	92.2	

DEPARTAMENTO	GRUPOS DE EDAD	NIVEL DE POBREZA	SEXO			URBANA			RURAL			PRIMARIA			SECUNDARIA			SUPERIOR		
			Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer
Lima provincias	De 15 a 19	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
		Pobre Extremo	1.3	1.8	0.7	0.7	1.4	0.0	3.2	2.7	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	2.1	0.0	2.2	0.0	3.8
		Pobre No Extremo	28.3	19.0	38.6	32.9	21.3	44.3	12.1	12.2	11.9	72.6	61.0	100.0	27.8	19.2	37.9	24.0	5.6	36.8
		No Pobre	70.4	79.3	60.7	66.4	77.2	55.7	84.7	85.1	84.0	27.4	39.0	0.0	71.1	78.7	62.1	73.8	94.4	59.4
	De 20 a 24	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
		Pobre Extremo	0.3	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.0	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Pobre No Extremo	16.5	13.7	19.0	17.6	13.8	20.9	8.6	12.4	5.2	22.2	10.2	55.0	22.1	19.7	24.8	11.9	9.0	13.9
		No Pobre	83.2	86.3	80.4	82.4	86.2	79.1	88.5	87.6	89.4	77.8	89.8	45.0	77.0	80.3	73.5	88.1	91.0	86.1
	De 25 a 29	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
		Pobre Extremo	1.1	1.4	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.2	5.7	7.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	2.2	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Pobre No Extremo	19.8	20.2	19.4	21.0	23.3	19.3	14.1	10.8	20.1	70.0	0.0	70.0	27.1	23.4	32.8	11.4	15.0	9.4
		No Pobre	79.1	78.4	79.7	79.0	76.7	80.7	79.7	83.6	72.8	30.0	0.0	30.0	70.6	74.4	64.8	88.6	85.0	90.6
	Total jóvenes de 15 a 29	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
		Pobre Extremo	0.9	1.1	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.0	4.0	3.2	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	1.7	0.9	0.3	0.0	0.5
		Pobre No Extremo	21.9	17.6	26.0	24.0	19.2	28.2	11.9	11.8	12.1	44.9	28.2	71.6	26.3	20.4	33.5	13.5	10.6	15.3
		No Pobre	77.2	81.3	73.3	75.8	80.3	71.8	84.1	85.1	82.6	55.1	71.8	28.4	72.4	77.9	65.5	86.1	89.4	84.1
	Resto de población incluye 14 años	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
		Pobre Extremo	1.2	1.0	1.3	0.2	0.0	0.4	5.1	4.8	5.5	1.7	1.3	2.0	1.2	1.4	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.3
		Pobre No Extremo	17.4	15.9	18.8	18.4	16.8	19.8	13.1	12.6	13.6	23.2	21.8	24.0	17.4	16.6	18.4	8.3	6.8	9.8
		No Pobre	81.4	83.0	79.9	81.4	83.2	79.8	81.8	82.5	80.9	75.1	76.9	73.9	81.4	82.1	80.6	91.5	93.2	89.9
	Total	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
		Pobre Extremo	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	4.8	4.3	5.4	1.7	1.2	2.0	1.3	1.5	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.4
		Pobre No Extremo	18.8	16.4	21.0	20.2	17.6	22.5	12.7	12.4	13.2	24.0	22.2	25.2	20.6	18.0	23.8	10.7	8.3	12.6
		No Pobre	80.1	82.5	77.9	79.6	82.3	77.3	82.4	83.3	81.3	74.3	76.6	72.8	78.1	80.5	75.2	89.1	91.7	87.0

Fuente: INEI. Encuesta Nacional de Hogares. ENAHO, 4to trimestre 2020.

POBLACIÓN EN EDAD DE TRABAJAR, SEGÚN NIVEL DE POBREZA, SEXO, ÁREA DE RESIDENCIA Y NIVEL EDUCATIVO - 2020

		SEXO			URBANA			RURAL			PRIMARIA			SECUNDARIA			SUPERIOR			N
		Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	
De 15 a 19	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	3000117
	Pobreza extrema	2.4	2.7	2.1	0.6	1.1	0.2	7.9	7.3	8.5	8.6	7.5	10.0	2.5	2.8	2.2	0.4	0.3	0.5	72312
	Pobre No Extremo	20.8	20.5	21.1	18.6	17.9	19.2	27.7	27.8	27.5	33.6	39.8	26.1	22.0	20.8	23.3	10.6	11.8	9.9	623496
	No Pobre	76.8	76.9	76.8	80.8	81.0	80.6	64.5	64.9	64.0	57.8	52.7	63.9	75.5	76.4	74.5	89.0	87.9	89.7	2304309
De 20 a 24	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	2580391
	Pobreza extrema	1.5	1.4	1.7	0.8	0.6	1.0	5.5	5.4	5.6	10.4	9.7	11.1	2.3	1.7	3.1	0.3	0.5	0.1	39672
	Pobre No Extremo	14.2	13.2	15.2	12.4	11.2	13.7	23.5	23.4	23.6	33.8	21.7	45.5	19.7	18.8	20.8	8.8	8.1	9.5	366214
	No Pobre	84.3	85.4	83.1	86.8	88.2	85.3	71.0	71.2	70.7	55.8	68.6	43.4	78.0	79.6	76.1	90.8	91.4	90.4	2174505
De 25 - 29	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	2644525
	Pobreza extrema	1.7	1.6	1.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	6.6	6.0	7.3	6.6	6.5	6.7	2.7	2.8	2.5	0.2	0.1	0.3	44405
	Pobre No Extremo	15.1	12.8	17.5	13.0	11.0	15.2	27.0	22.9	31.7	38.4	33.6	41.7	21.9	19.5	24.8	6.6	5.1	8.3	399152
	No Pobre	83.2	85.6	80.7	86.1	88.2	84.0	66.4	71.1	61.0	54.9	59.9	51.6	75.4	77.7	72.7	93.1	94.8	91.4	2200968
Total jóvenes de 15 a 29	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	8225034
	Pobreza extrema	1.9	1.9	1.9	0.8	0.9	0.7	6.9	6.4	7.4	8.1	7.7	8.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	0.3	0.3	0.2	156389
	Pobre No Extremo	16.9	15.7	18.1	14.7	13.4	16.1	26.4	25.4	27.5	36.1	31.6	39.9	21.4	20.0	23.1	8.1	7.1	9.1	1388862
	No Pobre	81.2	82.3	80.0	84.5	85.8	83.3	66.7	68.2	65.0	55.8	60.7	51.6	76.1	77.4	74.5	91.6	92.6	90.7	6679782
Resto de población incluye 14 años	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	16656597
	Pobreza extrema	1.8	1.9	1.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	6.9	6.8	6.9	3.6	3.9	3.3	1.4	1.7	1.0	0.2	0.3	0.1	293394
	Pobre No Extremo	15.7	15.9	15.4	13.3	13.3	13.3	25.6	25.6	25.6	22.7	24.3	21.6	16.8	17.5	16.0	5.4	5.0	5.8	2606976
	No Pobre	82.6	82.2	82.9	86.2	86.1	86.2	67.5	67.6	67.5	73.8	71.8	75.1	81.8	80.8	83.0	94.4	94.7	94.1	13756227
Total Perú	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	24881631
	Pobreza extrema	1.8	1.9	1.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	6.9	6.7	7.1	3.9	4.2	3.7	1.8	2.0	1.6	0.2	0.3	0.2	449783
	Pobre No Extremo	16.1	15.8	16.3	13.8	13.3	14.2	25.9	25.5	26.2	23.7	24.9	22.8	18.6	18.5	18.8	6.6	5.9	7.2	3995838
	No Pobre	82.1	82.3	82.0	85.6	86.0	85.3	67.3	67.8	66.7	72.4	70.9	73.5	79.5	79.5	79.6	93.2	93.8	92.6	20436010

Fuente: INEI. Encuesta Nacional de Hogares. ENAHO, 4to trimestre 2020.

PERÚ: ADOLESCENTES DE 15 A 19 AÑOS DE EDAD QUE YA SON MADRES O QUE ESTÁN EMBARAZADAS POR PRIMERA VEZ, SEGÚN ÁMBITO GEOGRÁFICO, 2020 (Porcentaje)

Ámbito geográfico	Adolescentes alguna vez embarazadas		Total alguna vez embarazadas	Número de mujeres	
	Ya son madres	Embarazadas con el primer hijo		Ponderado	Sin ponderar
Área de residencia					
Urbana	5.3	1.7	6.9	3,964	3,126
Rural	10.4	2.0	12.4	1,266	1,877
Región natural					
Costa	5.5	1.9	7.4	3,005	1,869
Sierra	5.9	1.1	7.1	1,488	1,881
Selva	12.0	2.3	14.3	736	1,253
Departamento					
Amazonas	6.4	2.3	8.7	70	209
Áncash	6.3	1.5	7.7	165	177
Apurímac	7.1	1.5	8.6	79	183
Arequipa	3.3	0.4	3.7	215	151
Ayacucho	8.3	1.5	9.8	102	242
Cajamarca	11.3	4.1	15.5	258	193
Prov. Const. del Callao	7.0	1.6	8.6	174	165
Cusco	3.0	1.4	4.4	220	167
Huancavelica	9.8	1.4	11.2	88	261
Huánuco	10.0	0.3	10.3	145	248
Ica	7.1	5.3	12.4	141	192
Junín	6.0	2.2	8.2	247	183
La Libertad	7.6	0.2	7.8	335	185
Lambayeque	6.7	3.0	9.7	194	160
Lima Metropolitana 1/	4.0	1.7	5.7	1,508	363
Departamento de Lima 2/	6.2	0.8	7.0	194	173
Loreto	16.2	0.3	16.5	163	216
Madre de Dios	8.1	0.5	8.6	24	172
Moquegua	4.4	0.0	4.4	30	149
Pasco	11.4	0.4	11.8	39	167
Piura	8.1	2.1	10.2	355	199
Puno	2.5	1.4	3.9	183	162
San Martín	10.9	3.5	14.4	119	166
Tacna	4.5	0.0	4.5	46	129
Tumbes	8.0	7.4	15.4	42	163
Ucayali	13.1	1.5	14.6	93	228
Total 2020	6.5	1.7	8.3	5,229	5,003
Total 2014-2015	10.6	2.9	13.6	10,294	9,768

Nota: Ponderado: Resultados que recomponen la estructura poblacional.

Sin ponderar: Número de mujeres y/o niños entrevistadas(os) en campo.

1/ Comprende los 43 distritos que conforman Lima Metropolitana. Según Ley 31140 que modifica la Ley 27783.

2/ Comprende las provincias: Barranca, Cajatambo, Canta, Cañete, Huaral, Huarochirí, Huaura, Oyón y Yauyos. Según Ley 31140 que modifica la Ley 27783.

Fuente: Instituto Nacional de Estadística e Informática - Encuesta Demográfica y de Salud Familiar.

PERÚ: ADOLESCENTES (15-19 AÑOS) QUE YA SON MADRES O QUE ESTÁN EMBARAZADAS POR PRIMERA VEZ, SEGÚN ÁMBITO GEOGRÁFICO, 2017-2018
(Porcentaje)

Ámbito geográfico	Adolescentes alguna vez embarazadas		Total alguna vez embarazadas	Número de mujeres	
	Ya son madres	Embarazadas con el primer hijo		Ponderado	Sin ponderar
Área de residencia					
Urbana	7.1	3.0	10.1	8,212	6,428
Rural	17.9	4.9	22.7	2,071	3,048
Región natural					
Lima Metropolitana 1/	5.7	3.2	8.9	3,627	1,099
Resto Costa	8.9	2.9	11.8	2,557	2,754
Sierra	9.5	3.1	12.6	2,631	3,189
Selva	18.7	4.9	23.5	1,468	2,434
Departamento					
Amazonas	16.4	4.8	21.2	124	367
Áncash	8.3	2.8	11.1	308	328
Apurímac	10.9	1.8	12.7	136	285
Arequipa	4.7	2.2	6.9	397	263
Ayacucho	13.4	1.8	15.2	216	476
Cajamarca	15.6	4.3	19.9	403	300
Prov. Const. del Callao	7.2	0.4	7.6	371	351
Cusco	6.7	2.5	9.2	368	294
Huancavelica	11.3	2.7	14.0	132	396
Huánuco	14.7	3.6	18.4	237	418
Ica	10.4	1.9	12.4	250	344
Junín	9.6	3.4	13.0	406	340
La Libertad	10.1	4.5	14.6	577	323
Lambayeque	6.6	2.7	9.3	466	435
Lima	5.9	3.5	9.4	3,573	1,080
Provincia de Lima 2/	5.5	3.6	9.1	3,257	748
Región Lima 3/	10.4	3.0	13.3	316	332
Loreto	25.8	6.2	32.0	433	530
Madre de Dios	14.4	1.9	16.3	35	255
Moquegua	5.9	3.3	9.2	53	249
Pasco	10.9	1.0	11.8	63	257
Piura	10.1	4.0	14.1	662	388
Puno	7.8	1.2	8.9	428	327
San Martín	16.0	6.9	23.0	272	366
Tacna	5.5	2.1	7.6	107	290
Tumbes	12.1	4.9	17.1	84	358
Ucayali	17.1	3.1	20.2	184	456
Total 2017-2018	9.3	3.3	12.6	10,283	9,476
Total 2013	10.5	3.5	13.9	4,092	4,104

5/ A partir del año 2014 se presenta el departamento de Lima independiente de la Provincia Constitucional del Callao.

Nota: Ponderado son resultados que recomponen la estructura poblacional.

Sin ponderar: Número de mujeres y/o niños entrevistadas en campo.

1/ Comprende la provincia de Lima y la Provincia Constitucional del Callao.

2/ Comprende los 43 distritos que conforman la provincia de Lima.

3/ Comprende las provincias: Barranca, Cajatambo, Canta, Cañete, Huaral, Huarochirí, Huaura, Oyón y Yauyos.

Fuente: Instituto Nacional de Estadística e Informática - Encuesta Demográfica y de Salud Familiar.

PEA TOTAL POR GRUPOS DE EDAD POR SEXO, AREA DE RESIDENCIA Y NIVEL EDUCATIVO - 2020

GRUPOS DE EDAD		SEXO			URBANA			RURAL			PRIMARIA			SECUNDARIA			SUPERIOR		
		Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer
De 15 a 19	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Empleo Informal	97.9	97.3	98.7	96.5	95.5	97.9	99.8	99.7	99.9	97.5	96.2	100.0	98.5	97.9	99.4	93.8	91.3	95.3
	Empleo formal	2.1	2.7	1.3	3.5	4.5	2.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	2.5	3.8	0.0	1.5	2.1	0.6	6.2	8.7	4.7
De 20 a 24	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Empleo Informal	80.7	80.5	81.0	77.1	76.5	78.0	96.3	97.1	95.2	96.7	98.0	94.9	86.6	85.7	88.3	74.4	73.5	75.4
	Empleo formal	19.3	19.5	19.0	22.9	23.5	22.0	3.7	2.9	4.8	3.3	2.0	5.1	13.4	14.3	11.7	25.6	26.5	24.6
De 25 a 29	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Empleo Informal	71.8	71.0	72.9	67.4	66.9	68.1	93.0	90.8	95.8	95.1	90.8	99.2	84.8	82.9	88.0	57.9	57.3	58.7
	Empleo formal	28.2	29.0	27.1	32.6	33.1	31.9	7.0	9.2	4.2	4.9	9.2	0.8	15.2	17.1	12.0	42.1	42.7	41.3
TOTAL JOVENES	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Empleo Informal	81.1	80.6	81.7	76.3	75.5	77.2	96.7	96.4	97.3	96.0	94.2	98.1	90.6	89.3	92.7	67.5	65.9	69.2
	Empleo formal	18.9	19.4	18.3	23.7	24.5	22.8	3.3	3.6	2.7	4.0	5.8	1.9	9.4	10.7	7.3	32.5	34.1	30.8
Resto de población incluye 14 años	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Empleo Informal	72.3	70.0	75.2	65.7	62.9	69.2	94.6	93.1	96.5	94.6	93.9	95.2	78.7	76.2	82.7	39.0	38.2	40.0
	Empleo formal	27.7	30.0	24.8	34.3	37.1	30.8	5.4	6.9	3.5	5.4	6.1	4.8	21.3	23.8	17.3	61.0	61.8	60.0
Total	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Empleo Informal	74.7	73.0	77.0	68.6	66.5	71.4	95.2	94.1	96.7	94.7	93.9	95.4	82.5	80.5	85.9	49.4	48.0	51.2
	Empleo formal	25.3	27.0	23.0	31.4	33.5	28.6	4.8	5.9	3.3	5.3	6.1	4.6	17.5	19.5	14.1	50.6	52.0	48.8

Fuente: INEI. Encuesta Nacional de Hogares. ENAHO 2020.

PEA OCUPADA Y DESEMPLEO- JOVENES - 2020

GRUPOS DE EDAD	SEXO			URBANA			RURAL			PRIMARIA			SECUNDARIA			SUPERIOR		
	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer
De 15-19																		
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
PEA Ocupada	85.1	86.4	83.3	78.0	79.4	76.3	97.6	97.8	97.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	85.5	86.8	83.5	78.6	76.9	79.8
PEA Desempleada	14.9	13.6	16.7	22.0	20.6	23.7	2.4	2.2	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.5	13.2	16.5	21.4	23.1	20.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
PEA Ocupada	85.1	86.4	83.3	78.0	79.4	76.3	97.6	97.8	97.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	85.5	86.8	83.5	78.6	76.9	79.8
PEA Desempleada	14.9	13.6	16.7	22.0	20.6	23.7	2.4	2.2	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.5	13.2	16.5	21.4	23.1	20.2
De 20-24																		
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
PEA Ocupada	88.1	90.1	85.5	86.1	88.3	83.3	97.7	97.9	97.5	97.7	97.0	98.7	89.5	91.7	85.9	86.1	87.9	84.4
PEA Desempleada	11.9	9.9	14.5	13.9	11.7	16.7	2.3	2.1	2.5	2.3	3.0	1.3	10.5	8.3	14.1	13.9	12.1	15.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
PEA Ocupada	88.1	90.1	85.5	86.1	88.3	83.3	97.7	97.9	97.5	97.7	97.0	98.7	89.5	91.7	85.9	86.1	87.9	84.4
PEA Desempleada	11.9	9.9	14.5	13.9	11.7	16.7	2.3	2.1	2.5	2.3	3.0	1.3	10.5	8.3	14.1	13.9	12.1	15.6
De 25-29																		
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
PEA Ocupada	91.4	91.7	90.9	89.9	90.4	89.3	99.1	99.0	99.3	99.5	98.9	100.0	96.8	97.3	95.9	86.7	86.8	86.6
PEA Desempleada	8.6	8.3	9.1	10.1	9.6	10.7	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.5	1.1	0.0	3.2	2.7	4.1	13.3	13.2	13.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
PEA Ocupada	91.4	91.7	90.9	89.9	90.4	89.3	99.1	99.0	99.3	99.5	98.9	100.0	96.8	97.3	95.9	86.7	86.8	86.6
PEA Desempleada	8.6	8.3	9.1	10.1	9.6	10.7	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.5	1.1	0.0	3.2	2.7	4.1	13.3	13.2	13.4
TOTAL JOVENES DE 15 a 29																		
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

GRUPOS DE EDAD	SEXO			URBANA			RURAL			PRIMARIA			SECUNDARIA			SUPERIOR		
	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer
PEA Ocupada	88.7	89.8	87.1	86.1	87.5	84.4	98.1	98.2	97.9	99.0	98.5	99.6	90.1	91.5	87.9	85.8	86.6	85.0
PEA Desempleada	11.3	10.2	12.9	13.9	12.5	15.6	1.9	1.8	2.1	1.0	1.5	0.4	9.9	8.5	12.1	14.2	13.4	15.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
PEA Ocupada	88.7	89.8	87.1	86.1	87.5	84.4	98.1	98.2	97.9	99.0	98.5	99.6	90.1	91.5	87.9	85.8	86.6	85.0
PEA Desempleada	11.3	10.2	12.9	13.9	12.5	15.6	1.9	1.8	2.1	1.0	1.5	0.4	9.9	8.5	12.1	14.2	13.4	15.0
Resto de población incluye 14 años																		
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
PEA Ocupada	96.3	96.9	95.6	95.4	96.1	94.6	99.7	99.8	99.7	98.2	99.0	97.5	96.0	96.4	95.4	94.8	95.8	93.6
PEA Desempleada	3.7	3.1	4.4	4.6	3.9	5.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	1.8	1.0	2.5	4.0	3.6	4.6	5.2	4.2	6.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
PEA Ocupada	96.3	96.9	95.6	95.4	96.1	94.6	99.7	99.8	99.7	98.2	99.0	97.5	96.0	96.4	95.4	94.8	95.8	93.6
PEA Desempleada	3.7	3.1	4.4	4.6	3.9	5.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	1.8	1.0	2.5	4.0	3.6	4.6	5.2	4.2	6.4
Total País																		
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
PEA Ocupada	94.1	94.8	93.2	92.6	93.5	91.6	99.3	99.3	99.2	98.3	99.0	97.7	94.0	94.8	92.9	91.3	92.3	90.1
PEA Desempleada	5.9	5.2	6.8	7.4	6.5	8.4	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.7	1.0	2.3	6.0	5.2	7.1	8.7	7.7	9.9
Total	17945871	10044537	7901334	14036145	7781228	6254916	3909727	2263309	1646418	4047838	1919564	2128273	7925491	4894237	3031253	5954807	3218295	2736513
PEA Ocupada	94.1	94.8	93.2	92.6	93.5	91.6	99.3	99.3	99.2	98.3	99.0	97.7	94.0	94.8	92.9	91.3	92.3	90.1
PEA Desempleada	5.9	5.2	6.8	7.4	6.5	8.4	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.7	1.0	2.3	6.0	5.2	7.1	8.7	7.7	9.9

Fuente: INEI. ENAHO 2020

POBLACION EN EDAD DE TRABAJAR - 2019

GRUPOS DE EDAD	SEXO			URBANA			RURAL			PRIMARIA			SECUNDARIA			SUPERIOR		
	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer
TOTAL																		
De 15 a 19	12.3	12.6	12.1	11.6	11.8	11.3	15.5	15.6	15.5	2.3	2.8	1.9	22.3	21.5	23.3	5.3	4.6	6.1
De 20 a 24	10.4	10.6	10.2	10.9	11.2	10.6	8.6	8.5	8.7	2.6	3.0	2.3	9.2	9.5	8.8	18.2	17.2	19.2
De 25 a 29	10.1	10.4	9.7	10.6	11.1	10.2	7.8	7.8	7.8	4.3	4.2	4.4	8.3	8.6	8.1	16.9	17.1	16.7
TOTAL JOVENES	32.9	33.6	32.1	33.1	34.1	32.1	31.9	31.9	31.9	9.2	10.0	8.5	39.9	39.6	40.2	40.4	38.9	41.9
Resto de población incluye 14 años	67.1	66.4	67.9	66.9	65.9	67.9	68.1	68.1	68.1	90.8	90.0	91.5	60.1	60.4	59.8	59.6	61.1	58.1
Total	24511468	12197656	12313812	19746753	9662072	10084681	4764715	2535584	2229131	5738651	2370814	3367837	11086344	5981540	5104803	7641650	3815719	3825931
PEA																		
De 15 a 19	6.9	7.0	6.8	5.9	5.9	6.0	10.6	11.1	9.9	1.6	2.1	1.1	12.9	12.2	14.0	3.1	2.6	3.6
De 20 a 24	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.7	10.7	10.6	7.7	7.8	7.6	2.4	2.9	1.9	10.0	10.3	9.6	15.4	14.1	17.0
De 25 a 29	11.3	11.6	10.8	12.1	12.6	11.5	8.2	8.4	8.0	4.4	4.4	4.5	10.0	10.4	9.4	17.5	17.7	17.4
TOTAL JOVENES	28.2	28.7	27.6	28.7	29.1	28.1	26.5	27.3	25.5	8.4	9.4	7.5	33.0	32.9	33.0	36.0	34.4	37.9
Resto de población incluye 14 años	71.8	71.3	72.4	71.3	70.9	71.9	73.5	72.7	74.5	91.6	90.6	92.5	67.0	67.1	67.0	64.0	65.6	62.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
NO PEA																		
De 15 a 19	26.7	36.3	21.7	25.3	34.9	20.3	35.0	44.9	29.7	4.2	6.5	3.4	43.1	53.9	36.3	13.7	16.0	12.4
De 20 a 24	11.5	13.2	10.7	11.5	13.2	10.6	11.8	12.8	11.3	3.1	3.3	3.0	7.3	6.9	7.6	28.3	34.9	24.8
De 25 a 29	6.9	5.2	7.8	7.1	5.4	8.0	6.2	4.3	7.2	4.0	3.5	4.1	4.6	2.0	6.3	14.4	13.6	14.9
TOTAL JOVENES	45.2	54.7	40.2	43.9	53.5	38.8	53.1	62.1	48.2	11.2	13.2	10.6	55.0	62.8	50.2	56.4	64.5	52.2
Resto de población incluye 14 años	54.8	45.3	59.8	56.1	46.5	61.2	46.9	37.9	51.8	88.8	86.8	89.4	45.0	37.2	49.8	43.6	35.5	47.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Fuente: INEI. ENAHO 2019

POBLACION EN EDAD DE TRABAJAR - 2020

GRUPOS DE EDAD	SEXO			URBANA			RURAL			PRIMARIA			SECUNDARIA			SUPERIOR		
	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer
TOTAL																		
De 15 a 19	12.1	12.3	11.8	11.2	11.5	11.0	15.5	15.5	15.6	1.6	2.1	1.2	21.9	21.4	22.4	5.2	4.0	6.3
De 20 a 24	10.4	10.6	10.2	10.8	11.0	10.5	8.7	8.8	8.6	2.1	2.5	1.8	8.7	8.9	8.4	19.1	18.3	19.8
De 25 a 29	10.6	11.0	10.3	11.2	11.7	10.7	8.3	8.2	8.3	3.7	3.6	3.8	8.9	9.0	8.8	18.3	18.7	17.9
TOTAL JOVENES	33.1	33.9	32.2	33.2	34.3	32.2	32.5	32.5	32.5	7.4	8.2	6.8	39.4	39.2	39.7	42.6	41.0	44.0
Resto de población incluye 14 años	66.9	66.1	67.8	66.8	65.7	67.8	67.5	67.5	67.5	92.6	91.8	93.2	60.6	60.8	60.3	57.4	59.0	56.0
Total	24881631	12380445	12501186	20153171	9860643	10292528	4728460	2519802	2208658	5696034	2350792	3345243	11477034	6189880	5287154	7658031	3810168	3847863
PEA																		
De 15 a 19	7.3	7.5	7.0	6.0	6.0	5.9	12.1	12.7	11.3	1.2	1.7	0.8	13.7	13.3	14.3	3.0	2.2	4.0
De 20 a 24	10.2	10.3	10.1	10.8	10.9	10.8	8.0	8.3	7.5	2.1	2.6	1.6	9.7	9.9	9.3	16.5	15.5	17.6
De 25 a 29	11.9	12.2	11.6	12.9	13.3	12.3	8.6	8.5	8.8	3.7	3.8	3.6	10.5	10.6	10.1	19.5	19.7	19.3
TOTAL JOVENES	29.5	30.1	28.7	29.7	30.2	29.0	28.8	29.6	27.6	6.9	8.0	6.0	33.8	33.9	33.7	39.0	37.4	40.8
Resto de población incluye 14 años	70.5	69.9	71.3	70.3	69.8	71.0	71.2	70.4	72.4	93.1	92.0	94.0	66.2	66.1	66.3	61.0	62.6	59.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
NO PEA																		
De 15 a 19	24.3	33.0	19.9	23.3	32.2	18.8	31.6	39.5	28.0	2.5	3.9	2.0	40.1	51.7	33.4	12.7	13.5	12.2
De 20 a 24	10.8	11.9	10.3	10.6	11.7	10.1	12.2	13.1	11.8	2.2	2.3	2.2	6.4	5.1	7.1	28.2	33.7	25.2
De 25 a 29	7.2	5.6	8.1	7.3	5.6	8.2	6.4	5.2	6.9	3.7	2.8	4.0	5.5	2.7	7.1	14.2	13.5	14.6
TOTAL JOVENES	42.4	50.4	38.3	41.3	49.5	37.1	50.2	57.9	46.8	8.5	9.1	8.3	52.0	59.4	47.7	55.0	60.7	52.0
Resto de población incluye 14 años	57.6	49.6	61.7	58.7	50.5	62.9	49.8	42.1	53.2	91.5	90.9	91.7	48.0	40.6	52.3	45.0	39.3	48.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Fuente: INEI, ENAHO 2020

PEA OCUPADA Y DESEMPLEO- JOVENES - 2019

GRUPOS DE EDAD		SEXO			URBANA			RURAL			PRIMARIA			SECUNDARIA			SUPERIOR		
		Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer
De 15-19	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	PEA Ocupada	86.1	85.5	86.9	80.2	78.4	82.3	98.5	98.7	98.2	95.6	94.1	98.4	85.4	85.4	85.4	86.5	82.1	90.3
	PEA desocupada	13.9	14.5	13.1	19.8	21.6	17.7	1.5	1.3	1.8	4.4	5.9	1.6	14.6	14.6	14.6	13.5	17.9	9.7
De 20-24	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	PEA Ocupada	92.4	93.9	90.6	91.5	93.1	89.4	97.2	97.4	97.1	98.8	98.9	98.6	95.9	96.9	94.1	88.9	90.0	87.7
	PEA desocupada	7.6	6.1	9.4	8.5	6.9	10.6	2.8	2.6	2.9	1.2	1.1	1.4	4.1	3.1	5.9	11.1	10.0	12.3
De 25-29	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	PEA Ocupada	94.2	95.6	92.4	93.4	95.0	91.2	98.8	98.9	98.8	96.2	99.7	93.2	96.1	97.5	93.6	92.7	93.8	91.4
	PEA desocupada	5.8	4.4	7.6	6.6	5.0	8.8	1.2	1.1	1.2	3.8	0.3	6.8	3.9	2.5	6.4	7.3	6.2	8.6
TOTAL JOVENES	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	PEA Ocupada	91.6	92.5	90.4	89.9	91.0	88.6	98.2	98.3	98.0	96.8	98.2	95.3	91.8	92.8	90.3	90.6	91.4	89.7
	PEA desocupada	8.4	7.5	9.6	10.1	9.0	11.4	1.8	1.7	2.0	3.2	1.8	4.7	8.2	7.2	9.7	9.4	8.6	10.3
Resto de población incluye 14 años	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	PEA Ocupada	97.9	98.2	97.5	97.3	97.7	96.9	99.7	99.7	99.7	98.7	98.7	98.8	97.4	97.9	96.6	97.5	98.1	96.9
	PEA desocupada	2.1	1.8	2.5	2.7	2.3	3.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	2.6	2.1	3.4	2.5	1.9	3.1
Total País	Total	17830481	9891535	7938946	14031541	7692426	6339115	3798940	2199110	1599831	4192308	1983225	2209083	7625605	4653143	2972462	6002269	3246859	2755410
	PEA Ocupada	96.1	96.5	95.5	95.2	95.7	94.6	99.3	99.4	99.3	98.6	98.6	98.5	95.6	96.2	94.5	95.0	95.8	94.2
	PEA desocupada	3.9	3.5	4.5	4.8	4.3	5.4	0.7	0.6	0.7	1.4	1.4	1.5	4.4	3.8	5.5	5.0	4.2	5.8

Fuente: INEI. ENAHO 2019

PERCEPCIÓN DE PRINCIPALES PROBLEMAS, DE POBLACIÓN MAYORES DE 18, POR GRUPOS DE EDAD, SEXO Y LUGAR DE RESIDENCIA - 2019

GRUPOS DE EDADES	PRINCIPALES PROBLEMAS PERCIBIDOS	TOTAL			URBANO			RURAL		
		Total %	Hombre %	Mujer %	Total %	Hombre %	Mujer %	Total %	Hombre %	Mujer %
De 18-24	Corrupción	70.6	73.7	67.5	72.8	75.2	70.4	59.2	66.3	51.5
	Falta de credibilidad y transparencia del gobierno	6.8	7.5	6.2	7.1	8.0	6.3	5.3	5.2	5.4
	La falta de empleo	9.6	6.6	12.6	9.9	6.7	13.1	7.9	5.8	10.2
	Falta de seguridad ciudadana	15.2	17.2	13.1	17.1	18.7	15.4	5.3	9.6	0.7
	Violencia en los hogares	6.5	4.1	8.9	6.3	4.3	8.4	7.3	3.3	11.5
	Falta de cobertura / Mala atención en salud pública	4.8	3.6	6.0	5.2	3.6	6.8	2.7	3.4	2.1
	Falta de cobertura del sistema de seguridad social	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Mala calidad de la educación estatal	17.0	19.5	14.4	18.3	20.2	16.3	10.2	15.9	4.2
	Violación de derechos humanos	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.5	0.9	0.9	0.0	1.8
	Bajos sueldos / aumento de precios	4.2	4.4	3.9	4.4	4.4	4.3	3.1	4.4	1.7
	Pobreza	21.2	22.1	20.4	20.5	21.9	19.2	24.9	22.9	27.0
	Falta de vivienda	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Falta de apoyo a la agricultura	1.8	2.0	1.6	0.7	0.0	1.3	7.7	11.9	3.1
	Mal funcionamiento de la democracia	0.8	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Delincuencia	42.3	33.8	51.0	43.0	33.4	52.7	38.7	35.8	41.9
	Otro	15.9	17.0	14.6	15.0	15.3	14.8	20.3	26.2	13.8
	Ninguno	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.0
De 25-29	Corrupción	67.3	75.0	60.1	71.7	78.0	65.4	45.4	56.4	38.1
	Falta de credibilidad y transparencia del gobierno	7.1	7.0	7.3	8.0	7.6	8.3	3.0	3.0	3.0
	La falta de empleo	10.3	12.4	8.4	9.9	12.7	7.0	12.7	10.7	14.1
	Falta de seguridad ciudadana	15.3	13.4	17.0	16.6	14.3	19.0	8.4	8.0	8.6
	Violencia en los hogares	8.8	6.0	11.4	9.5	6.1	13.0	5.1	5.4	4.9
	Falta de cobertura / Mala atención en salud pública	7.3	3.4	10.9	7.6	3.0	12.2	5.8	6.3	5.5
	Falta de cobertura del sistema de seguridad social	0.9	0.0	1.8	1.0	0.0	2.1	0.4	0.0	0.7
	Mala calidad de la educación estatal	14.5	18.4	10.9	15.9	19.6	12.0	7.9	10.3	6.3
	Violación de derechos humanos	1.9	0.0	3.7	2.0	0.0	4.1	1.1	0.0	1.9
	Bajos sueldos / aumento de precios	4.1	4.3	3.9	3.8	3.5	4.2	5.3	9.0	2.9
	Pobreza	13.8	10.2	17.1	11.4	8.1	14.8	25.6	23.6	26.9
	Falta de vivienda	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.0	1.0
	Falta de apoyo a la agricultura	1.6	1.8	1.3	0.3	0.5	0.0	8.0	10.1	6.6
	Mal funcionamiento de la democracia	1.9	0.8	3.0	2.2	0.7	3.7	0.6	1.4	0.0
	Delincuencia	39.9	42.9	37.0	41.8	44.0	39.5	30.3	36.0	26.5
	Otro	20.2	26.0	14.8	20.2	27.1	13.2	20.4	19.5	21.1
	Ninguno	1.8	0.1	3.3	1.5	0.0	3.0	3.0	0.8	4.5

GRUPOS DE EDADES	PRINCIPALES PROBLEMAS PERCIBIDOS	TOTAL			URBANO			RURAL		
		Total %	Hombre %	Mujer %	Total %	Hombre %	Mujer %	Total %	Hombre %	Mujer %
Jovenes de 18 a 29	Corrupción	69.4	74.2	64.6	72.4	76.3	68.5	53.7	63.0	45.4
	Falta de credibilidad y transparencia del gobierno	7.0	7.3	6.6	7.4	7.8	7.1	4.4	4.5	4.3
	La falta de empleo	9.9	8.8	11.0	9.9	9.0	10.7	9.9	7.5	12.0
	Falta de seguridad ciudadana	15.2	15.8	14.7	16.9	17.0	16.8	6.5	9.1	4.3
	Violencia en los hogares	7.4	4.8	9.9	7.6	5.0	10.2	6.4	4.0	8.5
	Falta de cobertura / Mala atención en salud pública	5.8	3.5	8.0	6.1	3.4	8.8	4.0	4.3	3.7
	Falta de cobertura del sistema de seguridad social	0.9	0.5	1.3	1.1	0.6	1.5	0.2	0.0	0.3
	Mala calidad de la educación estatal	16.0	19.1	13.0	17.3	20.0	14.6	9.3	14.0	5.1
	Violación de derechos humanos	1.4	0.8	2.1	1.5	0.9	2.1	1.0	0.0	1.8
	Bajos sueldos / aumento de precios	4.1	4.3	3.9	4.2	4.0	4.3	4.0	6.0	2.2
	Pobreza	18.3	17.6	19.1	17.0	16.6	17.5	25.2	23.1	27.0
	Falta de vivienda	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.4
	Falta de apoyo a la agricultura	1.7	1.9	1.5	0.5	0.2	0.8	7.8	11.3	4.7
	Mal funcionamiento de la democracia	1.2	0.9	1.6	1.4	0.9	2.0	0.2	0.5	0.0
	Delincuencia	41.4	37.3	45.4	42.5	37.5	47.6	35.4	35.8	34.9
	Otro	17.5	20.4	14.7	17.0	19.8	14.2	20.3	24.0	17.1
Ninguno	1.0	0.4	1.6	1.0	0.4	1.5	1.3	0.5	2.0	
Resto de población	Corrupción	58.9	66.6	53.0	63.1	70.2	57.7	42.6	53.0	33.8
	Falta de credibilidad y transparencia del gobierno	7.6	8.4	6.9	8.2	8.8	7.7	5.1	6.9	3.6
	La falta de empleo	13.4	13.4	13.4	14.0	13.7	14.2	10.9	12.0	10.1
	Falta de seguridad ciudadana	15.6	16.4	15.0	18.4	19.2	17.8	4.5	6.0	3.3
	Violencia en los hogares	5.0	3.0	6.5	4.7	2.5	6.3	6.2	4.7	7.4
	Falta de cobertura / Mala atención en salud pública	6.0	6.8	5.4	6.5	7.1	6.0	4.0	5.4	2.9
	Falta de cobertura del sistema de seguridad social	1.2	1.6	0.9	1.5	2.0	1.1	0.2	0.3	0.1
	Mala calidad de la educación estatal	8.0	10.6	6.0	8.8	11.8	6.5	4.9	6.0	4.0
	Violación de derechos humanos	1.1	0.9	1.3	1.2	0.9	1.5	0.7	0.9	0.5
	Bajos sueldos / aumento de precios	5.8	5.7	5.9	6.2	6.1	6.2	4.3	4.3	4.3
	Pobreza	20.1	18.9	21.0	18.1	17.1	18.8	28.3	25.8	30.5
	Falta de vivienda	1.1	1.5	0.7	1.3	1.9	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.3
	Falta de apoyo a la agricultura	4.2	5.1	3.5	2.2	2.5	2.0	12.1	14.9	9.7
	Mal funcionamiento de la democracia	1.5	2.0	1.0	1.7	2.4	1.2	0.6	0.7	0.5
	Delincuencia	40.2	35.1	44.0	43.3	37.0	48.1	27.6	28.2	27.1
	Otro	18.3	17.1	19.2	16.8	16.4	17.1	24.2	20.1	27.6
Ninguno	1.7	0.8	2.4	1.3	0.3	2.0	3.3	2.4	4.1	
Total	Corrupción	61.7	68.8	55.9	65.7	72.0	60.4	45.1	55.4	36.4
	Falta de credibilidad y transparencia del gobierno	7.4	8.1	6.8	8.0	8.5	7.5	5.0	6.3	3.8

GRUPOS DE EDADES	PRINCIPALES PROBLEMAS PERCIBIDOS	TOTAL			URBANO			RURAL		
		Total %	Hombre %	Mujer %	Total %	Hombre %	Mujer %	Total %	Hombre %	Mujer %
	La falta de empleo	12.4	12.0	12.8	12.8	12.3	13.3	10.7	10.9	10.5
	Falta de seguridad ciudadana	15.5	16.2	14.9	18.0	18.5	17.6	5.0	6.7	3.5
	Violencia en los hogares	5.6	3.5	7.3	5.5	3.3	7.3	6.2	4.5	7.7
	Falta de cobertura / Mala atención en salud pública	5.9	5.8	6.0	6.4	6.0	6.7	4.0	5.1	3.0
	Falta de cobertura del sistema de seguridad social	1.1	1.3	1.0	1.4	1.6	1.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
	Mala calidad de la educación estatal	10.2	13.1	7.7	11.2	14.3	8.6	5.9	7.8	4.2
	Violación de derechos humanos	1.2	0.9	1.5	1.3	0.9	1.6	0.8	0.7	0.8
	Bajos sueldos / aumento de precios	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.6	5.4	5.7	4.2	4.7	3.8
	Pobreza	19.6	18.5	20.6	17.8	17.0	18.4	27.6	25.1	29.7
	Falta de vivienda	0.8	1.1	0.6	0.9	1.3	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.3
	Falta de apoyo a la agricultura	3.5	4.1	3.0	1.7	1.8	1.7	11.1	14.1	8.6
	Mal funcionamiento de la democracia	1.4	1.7	1.2	1.6	1.9	1.4	0.5	0.7	0.4
	Delincuencia	40.5	35.8	44.4	43.1	37.2	48.0	29.3	29.9	28.8
	Otro	18.1	18.1	18.1	16.8	17.4	16.4	23.3	21.0	25.3
	Ninguno	1.5	0.7	2.2	1.2	0.4	1.9	2.9	2.0	3.6

Fuente: INEI. Encuesta Nacional de Hogares. ENAHO Cuarto Trimestre 2019

PERCEPCIÓN DE PRINCIPALES PROBLEMAS, EN POBLACIÓN MAYORES DE 18, POR SEXO Y NIVEL EDUCATIVO ALCANZADO - 2019

GRUPOS DE EDADES	PRINCIPALES PROBLEMAS PERCIBIDOS	PRIMARIA			SECUNDARIA			SUPERIOR		
		Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer
De 18-24	Corrupción	32.5	49.4	20.4	64.4	68.2	59.6	80.7	82.8	78.9
	Falta de credibilidad y transparencia del gobierno	1.1	2.7	0.0	6.7	7.4	5.9	7.5	8.1	7.0
	La falta de empleo	3.0	1.2	4.3	11.9	7.8	17.1	7.9	5.5	9.9
	Falta de seguridad ciudadana	3.1	7.4	0.0	11.7	16.1	6.1	19.9	19.5	20.2
	Violencia en los hogares	8.6	0.0	14.7	7.2	4.9	10.1	5.6	3.5	7.3
	Falta de cobertura / Mala atención en salud pública	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.2	4.4	3.9	5.9	2.9	8.4
	Falta de cobertura del sistema de seguridad social	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.5	1.7	2.0	1.3
	Mala calidad de la educación estatal	2.6	6.3	0.0	11.8	17.4	4.7	23.6	23.4	23.9
	Violación de derechos humanos	0.4	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.0	1.6	1.7	2.9	0.7
	Bajos sueldos / aumento de precios	6.9	12.3	3.1	2.8	3.3	2.1	5.3	5.0	5.5
	Pobreza	20.0	19.2	20.5	18.3	16.1	21.1	24.3	29.6	19.8
	Falta de vivienda	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Falta de apoyo a la agricultura	3.0	2.7	3.3	2.2	2.8	1.5	1.3	1.0	1.5
	Mal funcionamiento de la democracia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.6	1.4	1.8	1.0
	Delincuencia	55.2	53.5	56.4	41.6	34.1	51.2	41.8	31.6	50.3
	Otro	26.2	24.3	27.6	19.0	20.5	17.2	11.7	12.2	11.2
	Ninguno	2.6	0.0	4.5	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.3
De 25-29	Corrupción	32.4	39.5	30.0	65.8	70.6	59.0	74.5	82.7	67.7
	Falta de credibilidad y transparencia del gobierno	7.8	15.8	5.1	5.1	5.4	4.7	8.5	7.7	9.2
	La falta de empleo	6.3	3.9	7.2	10.2	10.7	9.5	11.1	14.9	8.0
	Falta de seguridad ciudadana	2.9	3.9	2.6	14.2	12.9	15.9	18.2	14.8	21.0
	Violencia en los hogares	5.9	0.0	7.8	12.6	8.1	19.1	6.3	4.5	7.8
	Falta de cobertura / Mala atención en salud pública	2.0	1.5	2.2	2.0	1.6	2.5	12.2	5.4	17.7
	Falta de cobertura del sistema de seguridad social	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	3.3
	Mala calidad de la educación estatal	1.9	1.5	2.0	7.2	11.6	0.9	22.3	26.6	18.7
	Violación de derechos humanos	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	5.4	1.9	0.0	3.5
	Bajos sueldos / aumento de precios	0.5	0.0	0.6	6.2	7.5	4.4	3.1	1.5	4.4
	Pobreza	22.2	23.5	21.7	11.6	6.6	18.7	14.0	12.6	15.2
	Falta de vivienda	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.5
	Falta de apoyo a la agricultura	8.3	13.3	6.6	1.0	1.5	0.3	0.8	1.1	0.6
	Mal funcionamiento de la democracia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.0	3.5	1.2	5.3
	Delincuencia	26.2	37.9	22.3	44.2	45.4	42.6	38.9	41.0	37.2
	Otro	20.2	18.1	21.0	19.9	25.2	12.3	20.5	27.6	14.7
	Ninguno	7.0	2.3	8.5	0.2	0.0	0.4	2.1	0.0	3.8
	Corrupción	32.4	45.3	26.2	64.9	69.0	59.4	78.1	82.8	74.3

GRUPOS DE EDADES	PRINCIPALES PROBLEMAS PERCIBIDOS	PRIMARIA			SECUNDARIA			SUPERIOR		
		Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer
Jovenes de 18 a 29	Falta de credibilidad y transparencia del gobierno	4.7	8.1	3.1	6.2	6.7	5.5	7.9	8.0	7.9
	La falta de empleo	4.8	2.3	6.0	11.3	8.9	14.6	9.2	9.3	9.1
	Falta de seguridad ciudadana	3.0	6.0	1.6	12.5	15.0	9.3	19.2	17.6	20.5
	Violencia en los hogares	7.1	0.0	10.6	9.1	6.0	13.1	5.9	3.9	7.5
	Falta de cobertura / Mala atención en salud pública	1.1	0.6	1.3	3.4	3.4	3.4	8.5	3.9	12.2
	Falta de cobertura del sistema de seguridad social	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	1.7	1.2	2.1
	Mala calidad de la educación estatal	2.2	4.3	1.2	10.2	15.3	3.4	23.1	24.7	21.7
	Violación de derechos humanos	0.2	0.0	0.3	1.2	0.0	2.8	1.8	1.7	1.9
	Bajos sueldos / aumento de precios	3.4	7.2	1.6	4.0	4.8	2.9	4.4	3.6	5.0
	Pobreza	21.2	21.0	21.3	16.0	12.8	20.3	20.1	22.7	17.9
	Falta de vivienda	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2
	Falta de apoyo a la agricultura	5.9	7.1	5.3	1.8	2.3	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1
	Mal funcionamiento de la democracia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.4	2.2	1.6	2.8
	Delincuencia	39.5	47.0	35.8	42.5	38.1	48.4	40.6	35.4	44.9
	Otro	23.0	21.7	23.6	19.3	22.2	15.6	15.3	18.4	12.7
	Ninguno	5.0	1.0	6.9	0.4	0.4	0.3	1.1	0.4	1.7
Resto de población	Corrupción	40.6	53.0	33.7	64.7	68.2	61.4	72.5	76.3	69.2
	Falta de credibilidad y transparencia del gobierno	5.8	8.4	4.4	8.8	9.4	8.1	8.1	7.1	8.9
	La falta de empleo	13.3	16.1	11.8	14.1	14.0	14.1	12.5	10.1	14.5
	Falta de seguridad ciudadana	8.5	7.5	9.0	15.6	16.6	14.6	23.8	24.1	23.5
	Violencia en los hogares	4.7	2.7	5.8	5.3	3.2	7.4	4.8	3.0	6.4
	Falta de cobertura / Mala atención en salud pública	2.2	3.7	1.4	7.2	7.1	7.3	8.6	8.9	8.3
	Falta de cobertura del sistema de seguridad social	0.9	2.1	0.2	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.3
	Mala calidad de la educación estatal	3.7	6.4	2.1	7.7	9.2	6.4	13.4	16.2	11.0
	Violación de derechos humanos	1.1	0.7	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.3	0.7	0.1	1.3
	Bajos sueldos / aumento de precios	4.7	6.4	3.7	6.6	6.2	6.9	6.0	4.4	7.4
	Pobreza	27.0	27.0	27.0	18.9	16.7	21.0	13.9	14.9	13.0
	Falta de vivienda	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.8	0.2	1.4	1.5	1.3
	Falta de apoyo a la agricultura	6.8	8.6	5.7	4.3	5.4	3.2	1.2	1.5	0.9
	Mal funcionamiento de la democracia	1.2	2.2	0.6	1.9	2.6	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.4
	Delincuencia	34.8	30.1	37.4	44.6	38.1	50.7	40.4	35.5	44.7
	Otro	20.6	16.2	23.1	16.4	17.8	15.0	18.1	17.1	19.0
Ninguno	4.1	1.9	5.3	0.9	0.5	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Total	Corrupción	40.1	52.6	33.2	64.8	68.5	60.9	74.7	78.8	71.2
	Falta de credibilidad y transparencia del gobierno	5.8	8.4	4.3	8.0	8.5	7.4	8.0	7.5	8.5
	La falta de empleo	12.8	15.2	11.4	13.3	12.3	14.3	11.2	9.8	12.4

GRUPOS DE EDADES	PRINCIPALES PROBLEMAS PERCIBIDOS	PRIMARIA			SECUNDARIA			SUPERIOR		
		Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer
	Falta de seguridad ciudadana	8.2	7.4	8.5	14.7	16.1	13.2	22.0	21.6	22.3
	Violencia en los hogares	4.8	2.5	6.1	6.5	4.1	8.9	5.2	3.3	6.8
	Falta de cobertura / Mala atención en salud pública	2.2	3.5	1.4	6.1	5.9	6.3	8.5	7.0	9.8
	Falta de cobertura del sistema de seguridad social	0.8	2.0	0.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.2	1.6
	Mala calidad de la educación estatal	3.6	6.3	2.1	8.5	11.2	5.6	17.1	19.4	15.1
	Violación de derechos humanos	1.0	0.7	1.2	1.4	1.1	1.7	1.1	0.7	1.5
	Bajos sueldos / aumento de precios	4.6	6.4	3.6	5.8	5.7	5.9	5.4	4.1	6.5
	Pobreza	26.6	26.6	26.6	18.0	15.3	20.8	16.2	17.9	14.9
	Falta de vivienda	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.7	1.2	0.2	0.9	0.9	0.8
	Falta de apoyo a la agricultura	6.7	8.5	5.7	3.5	4.4	2.6	1.1	1.3	1.0
	Mal funcionamiento de la democracia	1.1	2.1	0.6	1.4	1.8	1.0	1.6	1.3	1.9
	Delincuencia	35.1	31.1	37.3	44.0	38.1	50.1	40.5	35.5	44.8
	Otro	20.8	16.5	23.1	17.3	19.3	15.2	17.0	17.6	16.5
	Ninguno	4.1	1.9	5.4	0.8	0.5	1.0	0.4	0.2	0.7

Fuente: INEI. Encuesta Nacional de Hogares. ENAHO Cuarto Trimestre 2019

PERCEPCIÓN DE PRINCIPALES PROBLEMAS, DE POBLACIÓN MAYORES DE 18, POR GRUPOS DE EDAD, SEXO Y LUGAR DE RESIDENCIA - 2020

GRUPOS DE EDADES	PRINCIPALES PROBLEMAS PERCIBIDOS	TOTAL			URBANO			RURAL		
		%Total	Hombre%	Mujer%	%Total	Hombre %	Mujer %	% Total	Hombre %	Mujer %
De 18 a 24	Corrupción	67.1	69.2	65.3	69.4	71.6	67.7	54.5	58.3	50.3
	Falta de credibilidad y transparencia del gobierno	9.9	8	11.5	10.9	8.9	12.5	4.4	3.7	5.2
	La falta de empleo	20.0	20.6	19.4	20.9	22.4	19.7	15.1	12.5	17.9
	Falta de seguridad ciudadana	8.8	7.6	9.7	9.8	8.4	10.9	3.2	4	2.3
	Violencia en los hogares	4.9	2.4	7	5.3	2.8	7.4	2.6	0.6	4.8
	Falta de cobertura / Mala atención en salud pública	9.6	8.3	10.8	9.8	8.4	10.9	8.9	7.8	10.1
	Falta de cobertura del sistema de seguridad social	1.8	1.3	2.3	2.2	1.6	2.7	0	0	0
	Mala calidad de la educación estatal	15.3	15.9	14.9	15.6	16.4	14.9	14.1	13.7	14.5
	Violación de derechos humanos	2.0	1.2	2.6	2.2	1.4	2.9	0.6	0.4	0.8
	Bajos sueldos / aumento de precios	5.7	6.3	5.1	5.8	6.3	5.4	4.8	6.2	3.3
	Pobreza	22.9	19.8	25.5	22.9	20.1	25.2	22.6	18.5	27.1
	Falta de vivienda	0.7	1.1	0.4	0.8	1.3	0.5	0	0	0
	Falta de apoyo a la agricultura	2.8	1.7	3.8	2	0.5	3.2	7	6.8	7.3
	Mal funcionamiento de la democracia	2.0	1.9	2.1	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.5	1.7	3.3
	Delincuencia	23.7	22.7	24.5	24.1	23.3	24.8	21.1	20.1	22.4
	Otro	23.9	22.7	24.9	23.6	23	24	25.6	21.2	30.4
	Ninguno	0.9	0.3	1.4	0.6	0	1.0	2.6	1.6	3.7
De 25 a 29	La Corrupción	67.1	66.4	67.6	70.4	68	72.1	49.7	57.8	43.8
	La falta de credibilidad y transparencia del gobierno	7.9	10.5	6.0	8.1	11.6	5.6	6.5	4.7	7.9
	La falta de empleo	19.5	19.7	19.4	21.1	21.1	21.1	11.1	12.3	10.2
	Falta de seguridad ciudadana	5.2	5.5	4.9	5.4	5.1	5.7	3.6	7.9	0.5
	Violencia en los hogares	4.9	1.9	7.0	5.1	1.6	7.7	3.5	3.4	3.5
	Falta de cobertura / Mala atención en salud pública	15.6	19.0	13	16.9	21.6	13.4	8.6	5.5	10.8
	Falta de cobertura del sistema de seguridad social	1.6	2.7	0.8	1.9	3.1	1.0	0	0	0
	Mala calidad de la educación estatal	14.9	17.2	13.2	16.5	19.8	14.1	6.3	3.4	8.4
	Violación de derechos humanos	1.8	0.2	2.9	1.6	0.2	2.6	2.5	0	4.4
	Bajos sueldos / aumento de precios	5.8	7.5	4.5	6.3	8.3	4.9	3.0	3.4	2.7
	Pobreza	18.3	19.3	17.5	17.1	18.0	16.5	24.5	26.4	23.1
	Falta de vivienda	1.0	0	1.7	1.2	0	2	0	0	0
	Falta de apoyo a la agricultura	1.7	2.9	0.9	0.8	1.9	0	6.7	8.1	5.6
	Mal funcionamiento de la democracia	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.5	0.8	2.0	2.7	5.8	0.3
	Delincuencia	25.6	28.1	23.7	26.5	29.2	24.5	20.8	22.1	19.7
	Otro	21.4	23.4	19.9	21.3	24.2	19.2	21.9	19.4	23.7
	Ninguno	1.6	0.5	2.4	1.4	0	2.5	2.6	3.3	2.0

GRUPOS DE EDADES	PRINCIPALES PROBLEMAS PERCIBIDOS	TOTAL			URBANO			RURAL		
		%Total	Hombre%	Mujer%	%Total	Hombre %	Mujer %	% Total	Hombre %	Mujer %
Total Jóvenes de 18 a 29	La Corrupción	67.1	68.2	66.2	69.8	70.3	69.4	52.7	58.1	47.6
	La falta de credibilidad y transparencia del gobierno	9.1	8.9	9.4	9.9	9.9	9.9	5.2	4.0	6.3
	La falta de empleo	19.8	20.3	19.4	21.0	22.0	20.2	13.6	12.4	14.7
	Falta de seguridad ciudadana	7.4	6.9	7.8	8.2	7.2	8.9	3.4	5.2	1.5
	Violencia en los hogares	4.9	2.3	7	5.3	2.4	7.5	2.9	1.5	4.3
	Falta de cobertura / Mala atención en salud pública	11.9	12.1	11.7	12.4	13.2	11.9	8.8	7.0	10.4
	Falta de cobertura del sistema de seguridad social	1.8	1.8	1.7	2.1	2.2	2.0	0	0	0
	Mala calidad de la educación estatal	15.2	16.4	14.2	15.9	17.7	14.6	11.2	10.3	11.9
	Violación de derechos humanos	1.9	0.8	2.7	2.0	1.0	2.8	1.3	0.3	2.3
	Bajos sueldos / aumento de precios	5.7	6.7	4.9	6.0	7.1	5.2	4.1	5.3	3.0
	Pobreza	21.1	19.6	22.4	20.7	19.3	21.9	23.3	21.0	25.5
	Falta de vivienda	0.8	0.7	0.9	1.0	0.8	1.1	0	0	0
	Falta de apoyo a la agricultura	2.4	2.1	2.7	1.6	1.0	2.0	6.9	7.2	6.6
	Mal funcionamiento de la democracia	1.9	1.8	2	1.8	1.5	2.0	2.5	3	2.1
	Delincuencia	24.4	24.6	24.2	25.0	25.4	24.7	21.0	20.7	21.3
	Otro	22.9	23.0	22.9	22.7	23.5	22.1	24.2	20.6	27.6
	Ninguno	1.2	0.4	1.8	0.9	0	1.6	2.6	2.1	3.0
Resto de población	La Corrupción	55.5	60.6	51.9	59.6	63.9	56.8	38.5	48.5	30.5
	La falta de credibilidad y transparencia del gobierno	11	12.5	9.9	12.3	13.7	11.4	5.5	8.0	3.4
	La falta de empleo	21.3	22.5	20.4	23.2	24.7	22.1	13.7	14.8	12.8
	Falta de seguridad ciudadana	7.8	8.4	7.4	9.3	10.2	8.7	1.6	1.6	1.7
	Violencia en los hogares	3.5	1.6	4.8	3.4	1.4	4.7	3.7	2.3	4.9
	Falta de cobertura / Mala atención en salud pública	10.8	11.8	10	11.7	12.8	11	6.8	8.2	5.7
	Falta de cobertura del sistema de seguridad social	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.5	0.5	0.6	0.5
	Mala calidad de la educación estatal	10.5	12.7	9	11.7	14	10.2	5.7	7.8	4.1
	Violación de derechos humanos	1.3	0.8	1.6	1.5	1	1.8	0.4	0	0.6
	Bajos sueldos / aumento de precios	5.9	6.9	5.2	6.5	7.7	5.7	3.5	3.9	3.2
	Pobreza	22.5	19.2	24.9	21.5	17.6	24.2	26.5	25.1	27.7
	Falta de vivienda	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.4
	Falta de apoyo a la agricultura	4.8	6.1	3.9	2.2	3	1.7	15.3	17.2	13.9
	Mal funcionamiento de la democracia	1.8	1.6	1.9	1.9	1.7	2.1	1.2	0.9	1.4
	Delincuencia	25.0	21.9	27.2	27.8	24.6	29.9	13.8	11.9	15.3
	Otro	23.3	21.7	24.5	20.8	19.7	21.5	33.5	28.7	37.4
	Ninguno	1.5	1.2	1.7	1.1	0.9	1.2	3.1	2.2	3.8
Total	La Corrupción	58.5	62.7	55.4	62.4	65.7	60	41.7	50.7	34
	La falta de credibilidad y transparencia del gobierno	10.5	11.5	9.8	11.7	12.6	11	5.4	7.1	4.0

GRUPOS DE EDADES	PRINCIPALES PROBLEMAS PERCIBIDOS	TOTAL			URBANO			RURAL		
		%Total	Hombre%	Mujer%	%Total	Hombre %	Mujer %	% Total	Hombre %	Mujer %
	La falta de empleo	20.9	21.9	20.2	22.6	23.9	21.6	13.7	14.2	13.2
	Falta de seguridad ciudadana	7.7	8	7.5	9	9.4	8.8	2	2.4	1.6
	Violencia en los hogares	3.8	1.8	5.3	3.9	1.7	5.4	3.6	2.1	4.8
	Falta de cobertura / Mala atención en salud pública	11.0	11.9	10.4	11.9	12.9	11.2	7.3	7.9	6.7
	Falta de cobertura del sistema de seguridad social	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.6	0.4	0.5	0.4
	Mala calidad de la educación estatal	11.7	13.7	10.3	12.9	15.1	11.3	6.9	8.4	5.7
	Violación de derechos humanos	1.4	0.8	1.9	1.6	1	2.1	0.6	0.1	1.0
	Bajos sueldos / aumento de precios	5.9	6.9	5.1	6.4	7.5	5.6	3.7	4.2	3.2
	Pobreza	22.2	19.3	24.2	21.3	18.1	23.6	25.8	24.1	27.2
	Falta de vivienda	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.6	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.3
	Falta de apoyo a la agricultura	4.2	5	3.6	2	2.5	1.7	13.5	14.8	12.4
	Mal funcionamiento de la democracia	1.8	1.6	2	1.9	1.7	2.0	1.5	1.4	1.5
	Delincuencia	24.8	22.7	26.4	27	24.9	28.6	15.4	14.0	16.5
	Otro	23.2	22.0	24.1	21.3	20.8	21.7	31.5	26.8	35.4
	Ninguno	1.4	1.0	1.7	1.0	0.7	1.3	3.0	2.2	3.6

Fuente: INEI. Encuesta Nacional de Hogares. ENAHO, cuarto trimestre 2020

PERCEPCIÓN DE PRINCIPALES PROBLEMAS, EN POBLACIÓN MAYORES DE 18, POR SEXO Y NIVEL EDUCATIVO ALCANZADO - 2020

GRUPOS DE EDADES	PRINCIPALES PROBLEMAS PERCIBIDOS	PRIMARIA			SECUNDARIA			SUPERIOR		
		Total %	Hombre %	Mujer%	Total %	Hombre %	Mujer%	Total%	Hombre%	Mujer%
De 18 a 24	Corrupción	29.4	35.6	24.0	67.0	66.5	67.4	69.6	74.6	65.7
	Falta de credibilidad y transparencia del gobierno	1.3	0.0	2.4	12.2	9.7	14.5	8.1	6.5	9.3
	La falta de empleo	16.1	7.3	23.7	21.6	23.4	19.9	18.5	18.2	18.8
	Falta de seguridad ciudadana	6.0	0.0	11.1	5.5	5.8	5.2	12.4	10.2	14.0
	Violencia en los hogares	2.2	0.0	4.0	6.2	2.6	9.6	3.7	2.4	4.7
	Falta de cobertura / Mala atención en salud pública	9.1	0.0	16.9	6.9	6.9	7.0	12.5	10.4	14.1
	Falta de cobertura del sistema de seguridad social	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	1.3	3.2	2.9	3.4
	Mala calidad de la educación estatal	2.8	0.0	5.2	9.4	11.1	7.9	22.4	22.8	22.1
	Violación de derechos humanos	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	2.1	0.9	2.7	0.3	4.5
	Bajos sueldos / aumento de precios	9.7	2.2	16.1	4.9	6.4	3.5	6.2	6.5	6.0
	Pobreza	39.1	53.0	27.2	19.5	15.4	23.3	25.4	22.7	27.4
	Falta de vivienda	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	2.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Falta de apoyo a la agricultura	4.7	0.0	8.7	2.6	1.6	3.4	2.9	1.8	3.8
	Mal funcionamiento de la democracia	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	1.5	2.9	2.0	2.5	1.6
	Delincuencia	19.4	21.7	17.4	27.5	30.8	24.4	19.9	13.2	25.0
	Otro	15.4	14.6	16.1	22.3	24.1	20.6	26.1	21.7	29.4
	Ninguno	0.9	2.0	0.0	0.8	0.4	1.2	0.9	0.0	1.6
De 25 a 29	La Corrupción	28.9	41.2	22.2	67.5	63.3	71.4	72.8	73.6	72.4
	La falta de credibilidad y transparencia del gobierno	3.3	0.0	5.1	4.2	3.1	5.1	12.0	20.3	6.7
	La falta de empleo	9.4	3.6	12.6	19.0	22.3	16.0	21.6	19.2	23.2
	Falta de seguridad ciudadana	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	5.1	0.5	8.2	6.8	9.0
	Violencia en los hogares	2.5	0.0	3.9	6.3	1.4	10.9	3.9	2.8	4.6
	Falta de cobertura / Mala atención en salud pública	7.9	9.2	7.2	10.5	16.7	4.7	21.4	23.1	20.3
	Falta de cobertura del sistema de seguridad social	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	3.9	1.2	1.1	1.6	0.7
	Mala calidad de la educación estatal	5.8	0.0	8.9	8.0	12.4	3.9	22.6	25.1	21.0
	Violación de derechos humanos	0.6	0.0	0.9	2.3	0.4	4.2	1.4	0.0	2.3
	Bajos sueldos / aumento de precios	3.5	0.0	5.4	5.8	8.1	3.7	6.2	8.1	5.0
	Pobreza	27.0	39.4	20.3	18.3	16.8	19.6	16.9	19.2	15.4
	Falta de vivienda	2.3	0.0	3.5	1.3	0.0	2.6	0.4	0.0	0.7
	Falta de apoyo a la agricultura	1.7	2.1	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.7	4.3	0.0
	Mal funcionamiento de la democracia	2.1	4.8	0.6	0.7	0.2	1.1	2.5	2.7	2.4
	Delincuencia	11.8	15.5	9.8	35.6	35.1	36.1	18.6	22.0	16.5
	Otro	30.0	14.1	38.6	17.3	17.4	17.3	23.7	31.6	18.8
	Ninguno	3.6	6.5	2.0	1.4	0.2	2.4	1.5	0.0	2.5
	La Corrupción	29.1	38.6	22.8	67.2	65.4	68.8	70.8	74.2	68.4

GRUPOS DE EDADES	PRINCIPALES PROBLEMAS PERCIBIDOS	PRIMARIA			SECUNDARIA			SUPERIOR		
		Total %	Hombre %	Mujer%	Total %	Hombre %	Mujer%	Total%	Hombre%	Mujer%
Total Jóvenes de 18 a 29	La falta de credibilidad y transparencia del gobierno	2.5	0.0	4.1	9.4	7.5	11.2	9.5	11.4	8.3
	La falta de empleo	12.1	5.3	16.5	20.7	23.0	18.5	19.7	18.6	20.5
	Falta de seguridad ciudadana	2.4	0.0	3.9	4.5	5.6	3.6	10.8	9.0	12.0
	Violencia en los hogares	2.4	0.0	4.0	6.2	2.2	10.0	3.8	2.5	4.7
	Falta de cobertura / Mala atención en salud pública	8.4	4.9	10.6	8.2	10.3	6.2	15.9	14.9	16.6
	Falta de cobertura del sistema de seguridad social	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	1.4	1.2	2.4	2.4	2.3
	Mala calidad de la educación estatal	4.6	0.0	7.6	9.0	11.5	6.5	22.5	23.6	21.7
	Violación de derechos humanos	0.3	0.0	0.6	1.8	1.5	2.0	2.2	0.2	3.6
	Bajos sueldos / aumento de precios	6.0	1.0	9.2	5.2	7.0	3.6	6.2	7.0	5.6
	Pobreza	31.8	45.7	22.7	19.1	15.9	22.0	22.2	21.4	22.7
	Falta de vivienda	1.4	0.0	2.3	1.4	1.3	1.5	0.2	0.0	0.3
	Falta de apoyo a la agricultura	2.9	1.1	4.0	2.3	1.7	2.9	2.5	2.7	2.3
	Mal funcionamiento de la democracia	1.2	2.6	0.4	1.7	1.1	2.3	2.2	2.6	1.9
	Delincuencia	14.8	18.3	12.5	30.3	32.3	28.5	19.4	16.3	21.6
	Otro	24.3	14.4	30.7	20.6	21.8	19.5	25.2	25.2	25.2
	Ninguno	2.5	4.4	1.3	1.0	0.4	1.7	1.1	0.0	2.0
	Resto de población	La Corrupción	37.7	43.4	34.7	60.0	64.4	56.7	69.7	70.3
La falta de credibilidad y transparencia del gobierno		6.9	8.3	6.1	12.6	14.7	11.0	13.5	13.4	13.6
La falta de empleo		17.7	17.5	17.8	25.1	25.7	24.7	20.2	22.5	18.1
Falta de seguridad ciudadana		2.3	1.3	2.8	8.5	8.3	8.6	13.1	14.5	11.9
Violencia en los hogares		3.7	2.8	4.2	3.7	1.3	5.6	2.8	1.0	4.3
Falta de cobertura / Mala atención en salud pública		6.8	5.8	7.2	9.9	11.2	8.9	16.5	17.7	15.6
Falta de cobertura del sistema de seguridad social		1.0	0.6	1.2	1.0	0.4	1.4	1.9	2.5	1.4
Mala calidad de la educación estatal		3.6	4.6	3.1	11.3	14.2	9.1	17.5	17.7	17.3
Violación de derechos humanos		0.6	0.0	1.0	1.3	1.2	1.4	2.0	0.9	2.9
Bajos sueldos / aumento de precios		4.5	4.5	4.5	6.1	7.6	5.0	7.2	8.1	6.4
Pobreza		27.7	23.5	29.9	22.7	21.1	23.9	16.4	13.1	19.1
Falta de vivienda		0.8	0.3	1.1	0.5	0.9	0.2	0.9	0.3	1.4
Falta de apoyo a la agricultura		8.7	11.1	7.4	3.7	5.4	2.4	1.9	2.7	1.3
Mal funcionamiento de la democracia		1.5	1.3	1.6	2.2	1.8	2.5	1.6	1.4	1.7
Delincuencia		17.8	14.9	19.3	29.2	23.3	33.8	27.6	26.1	28.9
Otro		29.2	27.0	30.4	20.3	19.0	21.3	20.7	20.6	20.9
Ninguno		3.9	3.7	3.9	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	La Corrupción	37.3	43.2	34.2	62.2	64.7	60.1	70.1	71.6	68.9
	La falta de credibilidad y transparencia del gobierno	6.6	7.8	6.0	11.6	12.3	11.1	12.1	12.7	11.5
	La falta de empleo	17.4	16.9	17.7	23.8	24.8	22.9	20.0	21.2	19.1

GRUPOS DE EDADES	PRINCIPALES PROBLEMAS PERCIBIDOS	PRIMARIA			SECUNDARIA			SUPERIOR		
		Total %	Hombre %	Mujer%	Total %	Hombre %	Mujer%	Total%	Hombre%	Mujer%
	Falta de seguridad ciudadana	2.3	1.2	2.8	7.3	7.4	7.2	12.2	12.6	11.9
	Violencia en los hogares	3.7	2.6	4.2	4.5	1.6	6.9	3.1	1.5	4.4
	Falta de cobertura / Mala atención en salud pública	6.8	5.8	7.4	9.4	10.9	8.1	16.3	16.7	16.0
	Falta de cobertura del sistema de seguridad social	0.9	0.5	1.1	1.1	0.7	1.3	2.1	2.5	1.8
	Mala calidad de la educación estatal	3.6	4.3	3.3	10.6	13.3	8.3	19.3	19.7	19.0
	Violación de derechos humanos	0.6	0.0	0.9	1.4	1.3	1.5	2.0	0.6	3.2
	Bajos sueldos / aumento de precios	4.6	4.3	4.7	5.9	7.4	4.6	6.8	7.7	6.1
	Pobreza	27.9	24.8	29.6	21.6	19.4	23.3	18.5	16.0	20.5
	Falta de vivienda	0.8	0.3	1.2	0.8	1.0	0.5	0.6	0.2	1.0
	Falta de apoyo a la agricultura	8.4	10.5	7.3	3.3	4.2	2.5	2.1	2.7	1.7
	Mal funcionamiento de la democracia	1.5	1.4	1.5	2.0	1.6	2.4	1.8	1.8	1.8
	Delincuencia	17.7	15.1	19.0	29.6	26.2	32.3	24.6	22.7	26.1
	Otro	29.0	26.3	30.4	20.4	19.9	20.8	22.4	22.2	22.6
	Ninguno	3.8	3.8	3.8	0.7	0.4	0.9	0.4	0.0	0.8

Fuente: INEI. Encuesta Nacional de Hogares 4to trimestre 2020

NIVEL DE CONFIANZA EN INSTITUCIONES POR GRUPOS DE EDAD, SEXO, AREA DE RESIDENCIA Y NIVEL EDUCATIVO - 2020

GRUPO DE EDAD / NIVEL DE CONFIANZA EN INSTITUCIONES	TOTAL			AREA URBANA			AREA RURAL			PRIMARIA			SECUNDARIA			SUPERIOR			
	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	
De 18 a 24																			
Jurado Nacional de Elecciones - JNE	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
	Nada	24.0	26.7	21.7	24.1	27.0	21.7	23.5	25.3	21.6	22.8	21.0	24.4	25.4	29.3	21.7	22.5	24.0	21.4
	Poco	44.2	47.4	41.5	42.7	45.5	40.5	52.3	56.0	48.0	47.5	44.4	50.2	42.1	42.7	41.5	46.2	53.2	41.0
	Suficiente	21.7	17.8	25.1	24.3	20.1	27.6	8.4	7.4	9.6	1.5	0.0	2.8	17.0	18.6	15.4	28.1	18.0	35.7
	Bastante	2.2	1.4	3.0	2.2	1.6	2.8	2.2	0.6	4.0	1.9	0.0	3.6	3.0	1.0	4.9	1.5	1.9	1.1
	No sabe	7.8	6.7	8.8	6.7	5.8	7.5	13.6	10.7	16.8	26.3	34.6	19.0	12.5	8.3	16.5	1.7	2.9	0.7
Oficina Nacional de Procesos Electorales - ONPE	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
	Nada	19.2	19.9	18.6	18.5	18.2	18.8	22.6	27.4	17.3	21.2	17.6	24.4	20.5	21.4	19.6	17.7	18.1	17.3
	Poco	42.2	43.6	41.0	40.4	42.4	38.8	51.7	49.2	54.5	42.5	30.2	53.0	41.7	40.6	42.7	42.8	48.2	38.6
	Suficiente	27.3	27.0	27.7	30.0	30.1	29.9	13.3	13.1	13.6	12.1	18.0	7.0	23.0	28.6	17.8	32.8	25.6	38.3
	Bastante	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.5	3.4	3.6	1.4	1.8	0.9	1.0	0.0	1.8	3.0	1.6	4.3	3.5	5.2	2.3
	No sabe	8.0	6.4	9.5	7.5	5.9	8.8	11.0	8.4	13.8	23.3	34.2	13.8	11.7	7.7	15.6	3.2	2.9	3.4
Registro Nacional de Identificación y Estado Civil - RENIEC	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
	Nada	9.6	9.1	10.0	8.9	7.9	9.8	13.1	14.8	11.2	12.0	16.1	8.5	11.4	10.0	12.6	7.6	7.6	7.6
	Poco	24.5	27.1	22.4	23.3	25.3	21.8	31.0	35.3	26.2	31.2	18.9	41.8	22.9	25.7	20.3	25.9	29.3	23.3
	Suficiente	44.7	41.7	47.2	46.2	43.9	48.0	36.7	31.6	42.5	30.3	31.9	28.9	45.6	44.1	47.0	44.7	39.6	48.5
	Bastante	17.2	18.9	15.9	17.3	19.7	15.3	17.1	15.3	19.2	19.8	21.1	18.6	15.5	17.3	13.7	19.0	20.6	17.7
	No sabe	3.9	3.2	4.5	4.3	3.3	5.1	2.1	3.0	1.0	6.7	12.0	2.2	4.7	3.0	6.3	2.9	2.9	2.9
Municipalidad Provincial	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
	Nada	30.7	34.8	27.2	29.8	33.2	27.0	35.7	42.2	28.6	32.3	29.5	34.7	31.8	33.1	30.7	29.4	37.2	23.4
	Poco	46.4	44.0	48.5	46.5	44.2	48.3	46.1	43.2	49.4	42.1	34.2	48.8	43.4	41.3	45.3	49.9	47.9	51.5
	Suficiente	15.3	14.7	15.7	16.2	16.1	16.3	10.2	8.7	11.9	3.8	0.0	7.0	16.3	18.7	14.0	14.9	11.0	17.8
	Bastante	1.3	2.4	0.3	1.2	2.4	0.2	1.7	2.4	0.9	11.9	18.0	6.7	1.2	2.2	0.3	0.7	1.6	0.0
	No sabe	6.3	4.0	8.3	6.4	4.1	8.2	6.3	3.5	9.3	10.0	18.3	2.8	7.3	4.7	9.7	5.1	2.3	7.3
Municipalidad Distrital	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
	Nada	33.9	35.2	32.8	33.6	33.2	33.9	35.5	44.1	25.9	32.1	34.7	29.9	33.2	34.4	32.2	34.7	36.2	33.6
	Poco	43.4	43.9	42.9	43.1	45.3	41.3	44.8	37.6	52.8	49.4	35.3	61.6	43.1	43.0	43.2	43.3	45.5	41.6

GRUPO DE EDAD / NIVEL DE CONFIANZA EN INSTITUCIONES	TOTAL			AREA URBANA			AREA RURAL			PRIMARIA			SECUNDARIA			SUPERIOR			
	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	
	Suficiente	15.9	15.4	16.3	16.7	16.4	16.9	11.6	10.7	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.1	17.3	13.1	17.7	14.2	20.3
	Bastante	2.2	2.9	1.5	1.8	2.4	1.3	4.2	5.2	3.1	15.6	23.9	8.5	2.8	2.9	2.7	0.7	1.6	0.0
	No sabe	4.7	2.6	6.4	4.8	2.7	6.6	4.0	2.4	5.8	2.8	6.0	0.0	5.7	2.4	8.9	3.7	2.6	4.5
Policia Nacional del Perú	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Nada	24.7	27.5	22.3	24.7	27.4	22.5	24.9	28.1	21.3	25.6	34.4	18.1	27.6	29.2	26.0	21.7	25.0	19.1
	Poco	46.0	40.4	50.8	45.0	38.6	50.2	51.4	48.6	54.6	58.4	53.6	62.5	44.0	38.0	49.7	47.4	42.3	51.2
	Suficiente	23.2	24.9	21.7	24.5	27.1	22.5	15.9	15.3	16.6	4.9	0.0	9.1	21.3	26.0	16.8	26.3	25.4	27.0
	Bastante	4.0	4.6	3.5	3.5	4.2	2.9	6.7	6.3	7.2	7.3	5.9	8.5	4.2	4.2	4.1	3.7	5.0	2.7
	No sabe	2.1	2.6	1.6	2.3	2.8	1.9	1.0	1.6	0.4	3.8	6.0	1.8	3.0	2.7	3.4	1.0	2.3	0.0
Fuerzas Armadas	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Nada	11.9	11.4	12.4	10.9	10.5	11.3	17.2	15.5	19.2	18.5	18.0	19.0	12.8	13.0	12.7	10.6	9.1	11.7
	Poco	30.0	30.6	29.5	28.6	28.4	28.7	37.8	40.5	34.8	54.3	50.0	57.9	26.9	24.7	29.1	31.7	36.3	28.3
	Suficiente	41.2	36.4	45.3	43.5	38.7	47.5	28.8	26.1	31.8	20.3	25.2	16.1	41.4	37.0	45.6	42.3	36.4	46.8
	Bastante	12.4	17.1	8.3	12.3	17.5	8.1	12.7	15.4	9.6	4.1	0.7	7.0	11.8	19.7	4.4	13.5	15.1	12.2
	No sabe	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.7	4.9	4.5	3.5	2.6	4.5	2.8	6.0	0.0	7.1	5.7	8.3	1.9	3.0	1.1
Gobierno Regional	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Nada	33.8	35.3	32.6	34.3	35.5	33.3	31.5	34.1	28.7	23.7	26.3	21.4	36.6	34.9	38.3	31.5	36.3	27.9
	Poco	40.2	39.9	40.4	39.5	39.6	39.3	43.9	41.3	46.7	30.8	6.2	51.9	33.8	36.5	31.3	47.5	46.4	48.3
	Suficiente	15.8	15.7	15.9	17.1	17.4	16.8	9.2	8.1	10.4	19.9	34.9	7.0	14.7	17.3	12.3	16.7	12.5	19.8
	Bastante	1.7	2.2	1.2	1.1	1.5	0.8	4.8	5.5	3.9	1.8	3.8	0.0	2.6	4.0	1.2	0.7	0.0	1.3
	No sabe	8.5	6.8	9.9	8.1	5.9	9.9	10.6	11.0	10.3	23.9	28.8	19.7	12.2	7.3	16.8	3.6	4.8	2.8
Poder Judicial (Juzgados, Juez de Paz, etc.)	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Nada	30.4	33.7	27.6	29.5	32.7	26.9	35.1	38.4	31.3	33.6	31.6	35.3	30.1	32.7	27.6	30.5	35.2	27.0
	Poco	46.6	44.9	48.0	46.8	45.0	48.3	45.2	44.5	45.9	50.7	42.9	57.4	41.6	40.0	43.1	51.5	50.9	52.0
	Suficiente	15.9	15.6	16.1	16.7	16.6	16.8	11.5	10.9	12.3	8.3	18.0	0.0	19.1	20.8	17.5	12.9	9.1	15.8
	Bastante	2.4	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.1	3.4	3.2	3.5	1.1	0.0	2.1	2.8	3.2	2.4	2.1	1.8	2.3
	No sabe	4.8	3.3	6.0	4.7	3.4	5.8	4.9	2.9	7.0	6.2	7.5	5.1	6.4	3.3	9.4	2.9	3.0	2.8
Ministerio de Educación	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Nada	14.5	17.2	12.3	15.0	17.7	12.8	12.1	14.8	9.0	11.5	17.2	6.7	17.7	20.7	15.0	11.4	13.1	10.1

GRUPO DE EDAD / NIVEL DE CONFIANZA EN INSTITUCIONES	TOTAL			AREA URBANA			AREA RURAL			PRIMARIA			SECUNDARIA			SUPERIOR			
	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	
(centros educativos, etc.)	Poco	34.6	34.3	34.8	33.3	33.5	33.1	41.3	37.5	45.5	57.2	55.7	58.6	32.9	30.1	35.6	34.8	37.7	32.7
	Suficiente	37.0	33.7	39.8	37.8	33.9	41.0	32.4	32.7	32.1	18.2	9.2	25.9	31.4	31.7	31.1	44.0	37.7	48.9
	Bastante	9.6	12.2	7.3	8.8	11.6	6.6	13.4	15.0	11.6	11.9	18.0	6.7	11.7	14.4	9.2	7.1	9.3	5.5
	No sabe	4.4	2.6	5.9	5.1	3.2	6.5	0.8	0.0	1.7	1.2	0.0	2.2	6.3	3.1	9.2	2.6	2.3	2.9
Defensoría del Pueblo	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Nada	17.4	19.1	16.0	16.9	18.8	15.3	20.3	20.1	20.5	18.4	24.7	13.0	19.9	20.9	19.0	14.7	16.5	13.3
	Poco	41.5	41.9	41.2	42.1	41.7	42.3	38.6	42.5	34.2	53.0	45.3	59.6	36.9	33.7	39.9	45.7	51.4	41.4
	Suficiente	27.6	27.3	27.9	29.2	29.6	28.8	19.3	17.1	21.8	12.1	18.0	7.0	24.6	29.0	20.4	31.7	25.9	36.2
	Bastante	5.2	6.1	4.4	4.3	5.0	3.7	9.8	11.1	8.5	1.0	0.0	1.8	8.8	9.3	8.3	1.7	2.7	0.8
	No sabe	8.3	5.7	10.5	7.6	4.9	9.8	11.9	9.2	15.0	15.5	12.0	18.6	9.8	7.1	12.4	6.2	3.5	8.3
Congreso de la República	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Nada	51.3	52.3	50.4	51.4	52.8	50.2	50.6	49.9	51.5	52.1	61.2	44.3	48.9	48.1	49.8	53.7	56.7	51.4
	Poco	35.2	33.4	36.7	35.8	33.4	37.7	31.9	33.4	30.2	27.1	9.8	42.1	32.8	34.2	31.5	38.2	34.1	41.3
	Suficiente	9.0	9.8	8.4	8.7	9.7	7.9	10.8	10.4	11.3	1.0	0.0	1.8	11.6	13.0	10.2	6.9	6.6	7.1
	Bastante	0.9	1.3	0.5	0.7	1.3	0.3	1.5	1.6	1.3	12.4	16.9	8.5	0.7	1.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
	No sabe	3.6	3.2	4.0	3.4	2.8	3.8	5.2	4.7	5.7	7.4	12.1	3.4	6.0	3.4	8.3	1.0	2.3	0.0
Partidos Políticos	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Nada	59.7	62.3	57.5	59.9	62.7	57.6	58.9	60.7	56.9	51.9	49.6	53.9	55.9	58.9	53.2	64.2	67.3	61.8
	Poco	32.9	31.1	34.5	32.8	30.5	34.7	33.6	33.6	33.5	39.1	44.4	34.5	33.9	34.5	33.4	31.5	26.1	35.5
	Suficiente	3.5	3.7	3.3	3.6	4.0	3.2	3.0	2.1	4.1	3.7	0.0	6.8	3.6	3.4	3.8	3.3	4.2	2.6
	Bastante	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0
	No sabe	3.8	2.9	4.6	3.7	2.8	4.5	4.1	3.2	5.0	5.4	6.0	4.8	6.4	3.2	9.3	1.0	2.3	0.0
Prensa Escrita	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Nada	29.6	32.1	27.4	29.1	31.4	27.2	31.9	34.9	28.4	33.4	34.9	32.1	27.6	30.4	24.9	31.4	33.9	29.5
	Poco	47.3	43.9	50.2	46.9	43.0	50.0	49.5	47.7	51.4	48.6	35.0	60.3	47.0	42.4	51.3	47.6	46.2	48.6
	Suficiente	16.8	17.4	16.3	18.2	19.1	17.5	9.4	9.7	9.1	9.6	18.0	2.4	16.8	19.7	14.1	17.3	14.7	19.3
	Bastante	2.7	3.0	2.4	2.5	2.9	2.1	3.9	3.3	4.7	1.0	0.0	1.8	2.7	3.2	2.3	2.8	3.0	2.6
	No sabe	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.3	3.5	3.2	5.3	4.4	6.3	7.4	12.1	3.4	5.9	4.3	7.4	1.0	2.3	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

GRUPO DE EDAD / NIVEL DE CONFIANZA EN INSTITUCIONES	TOTAL			AREA URBANA			AREA RURAL			PRIMARIA			SECUNDARIA			SUPERIOR			
	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	
Radio o Televisión	Nada	20.5	23.4	18.0	19.7	22.1	17.9	24.5	29.6	18.8	30.4	36.7	24.9	19.3	22.9	16.0	21.1	23.2	19.5
	Poco	51.9	50.8	52.8	52.4	51.8	53.0	48.7	46.1	51.6	43.9	39.3	48.0	48.5	46.6	50.4	55.9	56.6	55.4
	Suficiente	19.5	18.3	20.4	19.3	18.0	20.3	20.5	19.9	21.1	17.2	18.0	16.5	19.3	20.6	18.2	19.7	15.7	22.8
	Bastante	4.9	4.8	5.0	5.1	5.5	4.8	3.9	1.5	6.5	4.6	0.0	8.5	7.4	7.2	7.6	2.3	2.3	2.3
	No sabe	3.3	2.7	3.8	3.4	2.6	4.1	2.5	2.9	2.0	4.0	6.0	2.2	5.4	2.8	7.9	1.0	2.3	0.0
Iglesia Católica	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Nada	18.1	19.5	16.9	17.8	19.0	16.8	19.7	21.8	17.3	24.4	24.7	24.2	18.8	21.4	16.3	16.9	17.0	16.9
	Poco	31.7	30.0	33.1	32.3	30.4	33.8	28.6	28.0	29.3	35.9	41.8	30.9	30.9	30.3	31.5	32.2	28.8	34.8
	Suficiente	29.2	28.0	30.1	29.5	28.4	30.4	27.2	26.4	28.1	22.6	19.5	25.3	27.8	26.5	29.0	31.0	30.5	31.5
	Bastante	17.1	19.2	15.3	16.0	18.4	14.1	22.8	22.8	22.8	13.1	8.0	17.5	17.8	19.9	15.7	16.6	19.2	14.7
	No sabe	4.0	3.2	4.6	4.4	3.7	4.9	1.7	1.0	2.5	4.0	6.0	2.2	4.7	1.9	7.5	3.1	4.6	2.0
Procuraduría Anticorrupción	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Nada	28.4	28.5	28.4	27.4	26.5	28.1	33.7	37.2	29.9	34.5	31.8	36.8	28.7	29.7	27.8	27.6	26.7	28.4
	Poco	40.9	40.2	41.5	42.3	41.4	43.1	33.1	34.4	31.6	28.5	28.2	28.8	37.8	37.0	38.7	44.9	44.8	44.9
	Suficiente	16.3	18.0	14.9	17.0	19.4	15.1	12.5	11.6	13.6	9.0	19.5	0.0	13.0	17.0	9.1	20.3	18.9	21.4
	Bastante	2.2	4.7	0.2	1.9	4.0	0.2	4.2	7.7	0.4	4.7	8.0	1.8	2.2	4.3	0.2	2.2	4.9	0.1
	No sabe	12.2	8.8	15.0	11.4	8.7	13.5	16.4	9.2	24.5	23.4	12.6	32.7	18.3	12.0	24.2	5.0	4.7	5.3
Ministerio Público - Fiscalía de la Nación	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Nada	23.8	25.7	22.2	23.5	25.3	22.1	25.3	27.7	22.7	30.6	27.3	33.4	25.2	28.9	21.6	22.0	21.8	22.1
	Poco	45.7	41.3	49.3	46.5	40.7	51.2	41.1	44.2	37.8	31.7	34.7	29.0	41.4	38.3	44.4	51.0	45.3	55.3
	Suficiente	17.5	21.1	14.5	17.8	22.2	14.3	16.2	16.5	15.9	13.2	18.0	9.1	17.0	20.0	14.2	18.4	22.7	15.1
	Bastante	3.2	4.8	1.9	3.5	5.4	2.0	1.8	2.2	1.3	1.0	0.0	1.8	2.4	4.6	0.4	4.2	5.4	3.3
	No sabe	9.7	7.0	12.1	8.7	6.4	10.4	15.5	9.5	22.3	23.6	20.0	26.6	14.0	8.2	19.5	4.4	4.7	4.1
Contraloría General de la República	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Nada	23.8	22.9	24.6	23.4	21.6	24.9	25.8	28.6	22.8	30.6	27.3	33.4	24.4	22.7	26.0	22.8	22.8	22.7
	Poco	43.4	44.8	42.3	44.2	45.5	43.2	39.5	41.7	36.9	27.9	34.7	22.0	39.4	42.4	36.5	48.7	48.3	49.0
	Suficiente	18.3	20.9	16.0	19.2	22.5	16.6	13.1	13.9	12.3	17.0	18.0	16.1	16.3	21.1	11.8	20.4	21.0	20.0
	Bastante	2.0	3.0	1.1	2.0	2.9	1.2	2.0	3.4	0.4	1.0	0.0	1.8	2.1	2.9	1.2	1.9	3.2	0.9
	No sabe	12.5	8.5	16.0	11.2	7.6	14.1	19.6	12.3	27.7	23.6	20.0	26.6	17.9	11.0	24.4	6.2	4.7	7.3

GRUPO DE EDAD / NIVEL DE CONFIANZA EN INSTITUCIONES		TOTAL			AREA URBANA			AREA RURAL			PRIMARIA			SECUNDARIA			SUPERIOR		
		Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer
Superintendencia Nacional de Aduanas y Administración Tributaria (ADUANAS-SUNAT)	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Nada	21.2	21.1	21.3	20.4	19.9	20.8	25.4	26.8	23.9	31.2	37.1	26.2	23.9	23.1	24.6	17.8	17.8	17.7
	Poco	35.5	38.5	33.0	35.8	38.5	33.7	33.8	38.5	28.7	36.9	30.9	42.1	30.9	35.1	27.0	40.3	43.1	38.2
	Suficiente	30.0	28.9	31.0	31.9	30.8	32.7	20.3	20.1	20.5	3.6	0.0	6.7	28.9	30.1	27.8	32.9	29.4	35.6
	Bastante	4.2	3.8	4.5	4.1	3.9	4.3	4.5	3.2	6.0	10.8	18.0	4.6	3.6	3.5	3.7	4.3	3.1	5.3
	No sabe	9.1	7.7	10.2	7.8	6.9	8.5	15.9	11.4	20.9	17.5	14.1	20.5	12.7	8.2	16.9	4.7	6.7	3.2
Comisión de Alto Nivel Anticorrupción	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Nada	25.7	26.7	24.9	25.4	26.2	24.7	27.7	28.8	26.6	29.6	31.2	28.3	26.2	25.1	27.3	25.0	28.2	22.5
	Poco	38.3	37.6	38.8	39.7	38.6	40.5	31.0	33.1	28.7	34.6	26.7	41.4	32.0	32.8	31.3	45.1	44.1	45.9
	Suficiente	19.9	22.2	17.9	20.1	22.8	17.9	18.6	19.4	17.6	8.3	18.0	0.0	19.7	25.1	14.7	20.7	19.1	21.9
	Bastante	2.2	3.3	1.2	2.0	3.0	1.2	3.3	4.7	1.9	1.0	0.0	1.8	2.7	4.9	0.6	1.7	1.5	1.8
	No sabe	13.9	10.2	17.1	12.9	9.4	15.8	19.4	14.0	25.3	26.5	24.2	28.6	19.3	12.0	26.1	7.5	7.1	7.9
De 25-29																			
Jurado Nacional de Elecciones - JNE	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Nada	25.3	19.5	29.6	24.9	18.7	29.6	27.2	24.2	29.5	20.8	20.7	20.9	29.7	22.6	36.3	22.0	16.0	25.8
	Poco	44.0	40.2	46.9	44.1	39.3	47.6	43.8	44.9	42.9	25.7	36.6	19.8	42.8	39.6	45.8	48.0	41.4	52.2
	Suficiente	20.9	31.0	13.5	22.4	33.3	14.4	13.0	18.3	9.0	13.0	23.1	7.6	15.0	22.3	8.3	27.6	41.9	18.5
	Bastante	3.6	5.6	2.0	3.9	6.1	2.3	1.6	3.3	0.4	2.3	6.5	0.0	6.2	9.9	2.7	1.4	0.7	1.8
	No sabe	6.2	3.7	8.0	4.6	2.6	6.2	14.4	9.3	18.1	38.2	13.1	51.7	6.3	5.7	6.8	1.0	0.0	1.7
Oficina Nacional de Procesos Electorales - ONPE	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Nada	19.3	16.9	21.0	17.9	15.0	20.0	26.6	27.1	26.2	20.6	11.5	25.6	27.3	26.5	28.1	11.7	6.9	14.7
	Poco	47.2	44.9	48.9	48.4	46.5	49.8	40.9	36.1	44.5	36.4	59.3	24.0	46.2	39.7	52.2	49.8	48.6	50.5
	Suficiente	24.0	29.6	19.9	25.6	31.8	20.9	15.8	17.6	14.4	8.3	4.8	10.1	16.6	21.4	12.1	33.3	42.4	27.5
	Bastante	3.5	3.8	3.2	3.1	2.3	3.7	5.4	12.3	0.3	4.0	11.3	0.0	2.8	4.5	1.2	4.0	2.1	5.2
	No sabe	6.1	4.7	7.0	5.1	4.4	5.6	11.3	6.8	14.5	30.7	13.1	40.2	7.0	7.9	6.3	1.3	0.0	2.1
Registro Nacional de Identificación y Estado Civil - RENIEC	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Nada	7.2	4.5	9.2	6.2	2.4	9.0	12.5	15.6	10.3	12.4	10.0	13.7	8.5	5.3	11.6	5.2	2.7	6.7
	Poco	30.6	26.4	33.7	29.6	25.6	32.6	36.0	30.9	39.8	27.0	26.9	27.1	37.1	35.8	38.3	25.3	15.9	31.3
	Suficiente	43.8	49.2	39.9	46.2	53.1	41.1	31.3	28.1	33.6	35.8	16.5	46.3	35.6	35.6	35.7	52.6	69.2	42.1

GRUPO DE EDAD / NIVEL DE CONFIANZA EN INSTITUCIONES	TOTAL			AREA URBANA			AREA RURAL			PRIMARIA			SECUNDARIA			SUPERIOR			
	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	
	Bastante	16.0	16.9	15.2	15.9	16.1	15.7	16.5	21.3	12.9	19.0	36.7	9.4	14.7	18.6	11.1	16.6	12.2	19.4
	No sabe	2.4	3.0	1.9	2.1	2.8	1.7	3.7	4.1	3.4	5.8	9.9	3.5	4.1	4.8	3.4	0.3	0.0	0.6
Municipalidad Provincial	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Nada	37.0	37.2	36.8	36.5	35.9	37.0	39.3	44.3	35.6	37.8	36.2	38.7	37.5	35.8	39.2	36.3	39.0	34.7
	Poco	42.8	40.5	44.6	42.2	39.7	44.1	46.0	44.4	47.2	36.3	28.2	40.6	45.1	47.1	43.3	41.8	34.8	46.3
	Suficiente	13.5	18.0	10.1	14.6	19.8	10.7	7.5	8.3	7.0	11.9	18.3	8.4	8.6	10.9	6.4	18.2	26.0	13.2
	Bastante	1.3	1.2	1.3	0.9	0.9	0.9	3.4	3.0	3.7	3.9	7.4	1.9	1.5	1.3	1.6	0.7	0.2	1.0
	No sabe	5.4	3.1	7.2	5.8	3.7	7.3	3.7	0.0	6.4	10.2	9.9	10.3	7.4	5.0	9.5	3.0	0.0	4.8
Municipalidad Distrital	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Nada	38.6	37.9	39.0	38.8	36.3	40.6	37.4	46.6	30.5	50.3	47.4	51.9	43.4	44.7	42.2	32.3	28.9	34.4
	Poco	44.5	41.0	47.0	43.8	40.9	46.0	47.8	41.3	52.6	29.7	18.2	35.8	43.4	40.5	46.0	47.8	44.8	49.7
	Suficiente	12.9	17.0	9.9	13.8	18.6	10.2	8.5	8.6	8.4	10.2	22.3	3.6	8.1	9.0	7.4	17.7	25.4	12.8
	Bastante	1.3	0.5	1.8	1.0	0.1	1.7	2.4	2.7	2.3	1.6	2.2	1.3	1.3	0.6	1.9	1.2	0.2	1.8
	No sabe	2.8	3.6	2.2	2.6	4.1	1.5	3.9	0.9	6.2	8.2	9.9	7.3	3.8	5.3	2.5	1.0	0.7	1.2
Policia Nacional del Perú	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Nada	28.1	29.0	27.5	26.6	27.3	26.1	36.3	38.5	34.6	26.0	23.8	27.3	30.4	32.9	28.0	26.4	25.4	27.0
	Poco	51.5	45.5	55.9	52.3	45.4	57.4	47.1	46.0	47.8	47.0	29.2	56.6	49.9	44.9	54.5	53.6	48.5	56.8
	Suficiente	13.7	15.9	12.1	14.0	17.1	11.7	12.1	9.4	14.0	13.2	22.8	8.1	11.7	11.0	12.4	15.6	20.4	12.5
	Bastante	5.2	7.3	3.6	5.5	7.7	3.9	3.3	5.2	2.0	6.9	14.4	2.8	5.6	7.9	3.6	4.5	5.7	3.7
	No sabe	1.5	2.2	1.0	1.6	2.5	0.9	1.2	0.9	1.5	6.8	9.9	5.2	2.3	3.2	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Fuerzas Armadas	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Nada	15.0	10.9	18.0	12.7	6.2	17.5	27.1	35.7	20.7	25.6	33.9	21.0	16.5	15.5	17.4	12.0	2.4	18.0
	Poco	33.8	27.0	38.9	32.7	26.6	37.3	39.6	29.3	47.3	29.1	12.2	38.2	38.0	32.1	43.5	30.8	23.4	35.5
	Suficiente	38.2	47.1	31.6	41.8	51.4	34.7	19.0	24.0	15.3	18.5	38.2	7.9	29.2	32.7	25.9	49.6	64.7	40.0
	Bastante	8.9	11.5	6.9	9.4	12.0	7.5	5.9	8.9	3.7	7.8	15.7	3.5	12.5	16.1	9.2	5.7	5.7	5.8
	No sabe	4.1	3.5	4.5	3.3	3.8	2.9	8.4	2.1	13.0	19.1	0.0	29.4	3.9	3.6	4.1	1.9	3.8	0.7
Gobierno Regional	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Nada	37.3	29.6	43.0	35.9	25.1	43.9	44.8	53.7	38.2	36.7	35.5	37.3	39.1	38.6	39.5	35.8	18.5	46.7
	Poco	40.5	39.1	41.5	41.1	39.6	42.3	37.2	36.5	37.8	22.4	26.1	20.4	41.8	36.5	46.8	42.2	44.0	41.1

GRUPO DE EDAD / NIVEL DE CONFIANZA EN INSTITUCIONES	TOTAL			AREA URBANA			AREA RURAL			PRIMARIA			SECUNDARIA			SUPERIOR			
	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	
	Suficiente	15.5	24.3	9.0	17.2	27.5	9.5	6.7	7.4	6.3	19.2	18.3	19.6	12.6	18.3	7.4	17.6	32.1	8.5
	Bastante	1.2	2.3	0.4	1.3	2.6	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.8	2.8	6.9	0.6	1.8	3.5	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.5
	No sabe	5.4	4.7	6.0	4.5	5.2	3.9	10.6	2.1	16.9	18.9	13.1	22.0	4.7	3.2	6.1	3.9	5.1	3.2
Poder Judicial (Juzgados, Juez de Paz, etc.)	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Nada	34.3	27.1	39.6	34.1	24.5	41.3	34.9	41.3	30.3	24.6	17.0	28.7	31.1	31.7	30.5	38.7	23.3	48.4
	Poco	43.9	48.0	40.9	44.1	48.8	40.6	43.1	43.6	42.7	37.2	34.9	38.5	47.1	49.3	45.1	42.1	48.4	38.1
	Suficiente	16.7	21.1	13.4	17.2	22.6	13.2	13.6	13.1	14.0	17.5	29.1	11.3	15.8	14.2	17.2	17.3	27.8	10.8
	Bastante	1.9	2.3	1.5	1.9	2.6	1.3	1.9	0.7	2.7	4.4	5.9	3.6	2.0	3.5	0.7	1.3	0.5	1.8
	No sabe	3.3	1.4	4.7	2.7	1.5	3.6	6.5	1.3	10.3	16.3	13.1	17.9	4.0	1.2	6.6	0.6	0.0	1.0
Ministerio de Educación (centros educativos, etc.)	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Nada	11.2	8.9	13.0	11.4	8.2	13.8	10.3	12.5	8.7	8.8	7.3	9.6	14.7	14.9	14.5	8.5	2.3	12.4
	Poco	43.5	39.6	46.3	43.2	38.1	47.0	45.1	48.2	42.9	45.6	45.4	45.8	40.7	38.7	42.5	45.7	39.8	49.4
	Suficiente	36.8	41.5	33.2	37.7	44.3	32.8	31.7	26.6	35.5	26.7	27.1	26.5	31.4	30.7	32.0	43.2	55.8	35.3
	Bastante	6.6	8.6	5.2	5.8	7.8	4.3	11.0	12.5	10.0	18.7	19.8	18.1	9.0	12.9	5.3	2.6	2.0	2.9
	No sabe	1.9	1.4	2.2	1.9	1.6	2.1	1.8	0.2	3.0	0.2	0.5	0.0	4.2	2.7	5.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Defensoría del Pueblo	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Nada	18.0	16.5	19.1	16.5	13.6	18.7	25.7	31.7	21.3	14.9	21.8	11.1	20.9	21.5	20.3	15.8	10.0	19.5
	Poco	44.6	40.6	47.5	46.3	42.9	48.8	35.6	28.1	41.1	24.4	13.6	30.3	44.4	41.9	46.7	47.9	42.9	51.1
	Suficiente	25.0	31.6	20.1	26.0	32.9	20.8	19.5	24.1	16.2	21.3	34.5	14.1	19.8	20.3	19.3	30.2	43.8	21.6
	Bastante	3.2	2.8	3.5	2.8	2.0	3.3	5.4	7.0	4.3	8.6	15.4	4.9	1.8	1.9	1.8	3.5	2.0	4.5
	No sabe	9.3	8.6	9.8	8.5	8.6	8.4	13.7	9.0	17.2	30.8	14.8	39.5	13.1	14.3	11.9	2.5	1.3	3.2
Congreso de la República	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Nada	59.2	54.7	62.6	59.2	53.9	63.1	59.5	59.0	59.8	43.4	37.1	46.8	61.4	59.2	63.3	59.8	52.1	64.7
	Poco	29.0	29.0	29.0	29.5	30.1	29.1	26.5	23.2	28.9	22.2	23.2	21.7	28.5	24.5	32.3	30.6	35.0	27.7
	Suficiente	8.2	12.4	5.2	8.5	12.9	5.3	6.8	9.8	4.5	4.5	7.8	2.8	7.6	12.9	2.6	9.5	12.4	7.6
	Bastante	1.6	3.1	0.5	1.4	2.8	0.3	3.0	4.8	1.6	12.6	31.8	2.2	1.3	1.9	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.0
	No sabe	1.9	0.8	2.7	1.4	0.3	2.2	4.3	3.2	5.1	17.2	0.0	26.5	1.2	1.6	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Partidos Políticos	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Nada	65.3	58.3	70.4	65.1	56.8	71.3	66.1	66.2	66.0	60.9	62.9	59.8	64.8	60.5	68.8	66.4	55.1	73.5

GRUPO DE EDAD / NIVEL DE CONFIANZA EN INSTITUCIONES	TOTAL			AREA URBANA			AREA RURAL			PRIMARIA			SECUNDARIA			SUPERIOR			
	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	
	Poco	28.2	33.8	24.0	28.8	35.5	23.9	24.9	25.0	24.9	15.0	13.4	15.9	26.0	27.5	24.6	32.3	44.0	24.9
	Suficiente	4.4	5.6	3.5	4.2	6.0	2.8	5.4	3.1	7.0	1.5	0.0	2.4	8.2	10.4	6.1	1.3	0.9	1.6
	Bastante	0.7	1.5	0.1	0.6	1.4	0.0	1.2	2.2	0.4	8.3	23.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
	No sabe	1.5	0.8	2.0	1.3	0.3	2.1	2.4	3.6	1.6	14.3	0.0	22.0	1.0	1.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Prensa Escrita	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Nada	29.7	29.6	29.9	28.5	28.1	28.8	36.5	37.6	35.7	21.4	29.7	17.0	30.4	29.5	31.2	30.5	29.7	31.0
	Poco	51.1	49.4	52.4	53.1	50.5	55.0	40.5	43.2	38.6	41.5	24.2	50.9	52.6	56.2	49.2	51.3	45.3	55.1
	Suficiente	14.8	16.6	13.4	15.2	17.1	13.8	12.7	14.1	11.6	8.9	14.1	6.1	12.7	10.1	15.0	17.7	24.4	13.4
	Bastante	1.4	2.2	0.8	0.9	2.0	0.1	4.1	3.2	4.7	12.6	19.4	8.9	0.8	1.4	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.0
	No sabe	2.9	2.2	3.5	2.3	2.2	2.4	6.3	2.0	9.4	15.6	12.6	17.2	3.6	2.8	4.4	0.3	0.0	0.5
Radio o Televisión	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Nada	22.1	25.0	20.0	22.2	25.2	20.0	21.7	23.8	20.2	10.6	6.9	12.6	22.4	26.2	18.8	23.8	26.3	22.2
	Poco	52.6	43.6	59.3	53.8	43.6	61.4	46.4	43.9	48.2	41.4	42.0	41.0	54.0	44.8	62.5	53.2	42.5	59.9
	Suficiente	21.8	26.1	18.6	21.3	26.8	17.2	24.7	22.5	26.4	31.9	24.7	35.8	21.8	27.3	16.8	20.2	25.1	17.1
	Bastante	2.4	4.4	1.0	1.8	3.6	0.4	5.9	8.7	3.9	11.3	23.7	4.6	0.7	0.4	0.9	2.6	6.1	0.4
	No sabe	1.0	0.8	1.1	0.9	0.8	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.4	4.9	2.7	6.1	1.1	1.3	0.9	0.3	0.0	0.5
Iglesia Católica	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Nada	24.7	24.5	24.9	23.8	23.8	23.8	29.7	28.2	30.9	30.0	24.0	33.3	27.7	30.0	25.5	21.2	18.2	23.1
	Poco	36.6	36.8	36.6	37.3	37.2	37.4	33.2	34.4	32.3	33.7	36.7	32.1	31.7	29.3	33.9	41.6	45.2	39.3
	Suficiente	27.2	30.3	24.8	28.2	31.9	25.5	21.6	22.0	21.3	16.6	31.2	8.7	25.5	27.2	24.0	30.3	33.7	28.2
	Bastante	9.9	8.4	11.0	9.4	7.2	11.1	12.5	15.1	10.5	12.2	7.6	14.7	12.9	13.5	12.3	6.9	2.9	9.4
	No sabe	1.5	0.0	2.7	1.3	0.0	2.2	3.0	0.2	5.0	7.5	0.5	11.2	2.2	0.0	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Procuraduría Anticorrupción	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Nada	33.8	33.8	33.8	33.4	33.9	33.0	35.9	33.3	37.9	31.7	49.3	22.1	37.6	36.8	38.4	30.6	28.1	32.2
	Poco	41.3	39.3	42.8	43.6	39.6	46.6	29.0	37.4	22.7	26.1	37.6	19.9	36.1	31.3	40.6	48.5	48.6	48.4
	Suficiente	12.9	17.0	9.9	13.1	17.0	10.3	11.9	17.2	7.9	0.7	0.0	1.1	14.0	18.4	9.9	13.9	17.9	11.4
	Bastante	1.0	1.8	0.4	1.1	2.1	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.6	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.5	3.1	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.5
	No sabe	11.0	8.1	13.1	8.8	7.5	9.7	22.8	11.7	31.0	40.5	12.1	55.9	10.7	10.4	11.1	6.5	5.0	7.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

GRUPO DE EDAD / NIVEL DE CONFIANZA EN INSTITUCIONES	TOTAL			AREA URBANA			AREA RURAL			PRIMARIA			SECUNDARIA			SUPERIOR			
	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	
Ministerio Público - Fiscalía de la Nación	Nada	27.5	28.2	27.0	27.2	26.9	27.4	29.3	35.2	25.0	19.4	30.5	13.5	29.8	29.7	29.8	26.7	26.1	27.1
	Poco	46.5	39.0	52.1	48.4	39.8	54.7	36.7	34.5	38.3	24.5	22.6	25.5	47.7	46.9	48.5	49.0	32.4	59.4
	Suficiente	14.5	22.8	8.3	14.7	23.5	8.3	12.9	19.0	8.3	5.1	9.6	2.7	10.9	11.4	10.6	19.1	37.6	7.4
	Bastante	1.9	3.0	1.2	2.0	3.4	1.0	1.4	0.8	1.8	10.1	25.2	1.9	1.5	2.3	0.7	1.0	0.5	1.4
	No sabe	9.6	7.1	11.4	7.7	6.4	8.6	19.8	10.5	26.6	40.8	12.1	56.4	10.1	9.7	10.5	4.2	3.4	4.6
Contraloría General de la República	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Nada	26.0	21.8	29.1	25.1	18.3	30.1	31.0	40.2	24.2	25.7	41.5	17.1	29.7	27.4	31.8	22.7	12.5	29.1
	Poco	41.8	37.5	44.9	44.2	39.7	47.5	28.8	25.9	31.0	19.3	16.6	20.8	41.4	40.2	42.6	45.6	37.4	50.8
	Suficiente	17.4	27.6	9.9	18.3	29.3	10.1	12.7	18.5	8.4	8.1	18.3	2.6	13.0	15.4	10.8	22.9	42.8	10.4
	Bastante	1.7	3.0	0.8	1.5	2.6	0.6	3.0	4.7	1.7	3.5	8.8	0.6	1.5	2.8	0.3	1.7	2.3	1.2
Superintendencia Nacional de Aduanas y Administración Tributaria (ADUANAS-SUNAT)	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Nada	24.1	19.3	27.6	23.2	16.3	28.4	28.6	35.3	23.6	19.5	20.9	18.8	28.7	24.3	32.8	20.6	13.4	25.1
	Poco	36.0	34.3	37.2	36.4	33.4	38.6	33.8	39.6	29.5	24.8	33.3	20.3	38.4	42.5	34.6	35.5	25.3	42.0
	Suficiente	28.9	37.8	22.3	31.7	42.0	24.1	13.8	15.1	12.8	11.8	25.7	4.2	17.7	18.6	16.7	41.8	61.1	29.7
	Bastante	1.5	2.3	0.9	1.5	2.5	0.8	1.2	1.5	1.1	2.8	6.9	0.6	2.2	3.6	0.9	0.6	0.2	0.9
Comisión de Alto Nivel Anticorrupción	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Nada	31.7	28.7	34.0	31.0	26.3	34.4	35.8	41.6	31.5	26.7	36.8	21.1	31.1	30.4	31.7	33.1	25.6	37.9
	Poco	39.7	36.9	41.8	42.4	38.8	45.1	25.1	26.9	23.8	15.8	16.6	15.4	37.6	36.9	38.2	45.4	39.8	49.0
	Suficiente	14.7	21.6	9.6	15.0	21.9	9.8	13.3	20.1	8.3	11.9	26.5	4.0	12.4	14.4	10.6	17.2	29.1	9.7
	Bastante	1.5	2.9	0.4	1.6	3.3	0.3	0.8	0.8	0.7	2.4	6.9	0.0	2.6	5.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.6
Jurado Nacional de Elecciones - JNE	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Nada	24.5	24.2	24.7	24.4	24.0	24.7	24.9	24.9	24.9	21.6	20.8	22.1	26.9	27.0	26.8	22.3	21.2	23.2
	Poco	44.1	44.8	43.6	43.2	43.2	43.2	49.1	52.4	45.9	34.3	40.2	30.5	42.4	41.6	43.0	46.9	49.0	45.4
	Suficiente	21.4	22.5	20.6	23.6	24.9	22.5	10.1	10.9	9.3	8.5	12.4	5.9	16.3	19.9	12.9	27.9	26.5	28.9
	Bastante	2.7	2.9	2.6	2.9	3.2	2.6	2.0	1.5	2.5	2.1	3.5	1.3	4.1	4.1	4.1	1.4	1.5	1.4
Total jóvenes de 18 a 29																			
Jurado Nacional de Elecciones - JNE	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Nada	24.5	24.2	24.7	24.4	24.0	24.7	24.9	24.9	24.9	21.6	20.8	22.1	26.9	27.0	26.8	22.3	21.2	23.2
	Poco	44.1	44.8	43.6	43.2	43.2	43.2	49.1	52.4	45.9	34.3	40.2	30.5	42.4	41.6	43.0	46.9	49.0	45.4
	Suficiente	21.4	22.5	20.6	23.6	24.9	22.5	10.1	10.9	9.3	8.5	12.4	5.9	16.3	19.9	12.9	27.9	26.5	28.9
	Bastante	2.7	2.9	2.6	2.9	3.2	2.6	2.0	1.5	2.5	2.1	3.5	1.3	4.1	4.1	4.1	1.4	1.5	1.4

GRUPO DE EDAD / NIVEL DE CONFIANZA EN INSTITUCIONES	TOTAL			AREA URBANA			AREA RURAL			PRIMARIA			SECUNDARIA			SUPERIOR			
	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	
No sabe	7.2	5.6	8.5	6.0	4.7	7.0	13.9	10.2	17.4	33.4	23.1	40.2	10.4	7.4	13.2	1.4	1.9	1.1	
Oficina Nacional de Procesos Electorales - ONPE	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
	Nada	19.2	18.8	19.5	18.3	17.0	19.3	24.1	27.3	21.0	20.9	14.3	25.2	22.9	23.2	22.6	15.4	14.1	16.3
	Poco	44.1	44.1	44.1	43.4	43.9	43.0	47.7	45.0	50.3	38.8	45.8	34.2	43.3	40.3	46.0	45.4	48.3	43.4
	Suficiente	26.1	27.9	24.6	28.3	30.7	26.5	14.2	14.6	13.9	9.8	10.9	9.0	20.8	26.2	15.8	33.0	31.6	34.0
	Bastante	3.3	3.4	3.2	3.4	3.0	3.7	2.9	5.2	0.6	2.8	6.0	0.6	2.9	2.6	3.2	3.7	4.1	3.5
	No sabe	7.3	5.8	8.5	6.6	5.4	7.6	11.1	7.9	14.1	27.8	22.9	30.9	10.1	7.8	12.3	2.5	1.9	2.9
Registro Nacional de Identificación y Estado Civil - RENIEC	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
	Nada	8.7	7.5	9.7	7.9	5.9	9.5	12.9	15.1	10.8	12.3	12.8	11.9	10.4	8.4	12.3	6.7	5.9	7.2
	Poco	26.8	26.9	26.8	25.7	25.4	25.9	32.9	33.9	31.9	28.7	23.2	32.3	27.8	29.2	26.5	25.7	24.5	26.5
	Suficiente	44.4	44.4	44.4	46.2	47.3	45.3	34.7	30.4	38.8	33.6	23.6	40.2	42.1	41.2	43.1	47.7	50.1	46.0
	Bastante	16.8	18.2	15.6	16.7	18.4	15.5	16.9	17.2	16.5	19.3	29.5	12.6	15.2	17.7	12.8	18.1	17.6	18.4
	No sabe	3.3	3.1	3.5	3.5	3.1	3.8	2.6	3.3	2.0	6.1	10.9	3.0	4.5	3.6	5.3	1.9	1.9	2.0
Municipalidad Provincial	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
	Nada	33.0	35.7	30.9	32.3	34.2	30.8	37.1	42.9	31.5	35.6	33.1	37.3	33.8	34.0	33.6	32.0	37.8	27.9
	Poco	45.1	42.8	47.0	44.9	42.6	46.7	46.1	43.6	48.5	38.6	31.0	43.5	44.0	43.3	44.6	46.9	43.3	49.4
	Suficiente	14.6	15.9	13.5	15.6	17.4	14.2	9.2	8.6	9.8	8.7	9.8	7.9	13.6	16.0	11.4	16.1	16.4	16.0
	Bastante	1.3	2.0	0.7	1.1	1.9	0.5	2.3	2.6	2.1	7.1	12.3	3.6	1.3	1.9	0.7	0.7	1.1	0.4
	No sabe	6.0	3.7	7.9	6.1	4.0	7.8	5.3	2.4	8.1	10.1	13.8	7.7	7.3	4.8	9.7	4.3	1.5	6.3
Municipalidad Distrital	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
	Nada	35.6	36.2	35.2	35.5	34.3	36.5	36.2	44.9	27.8	43.1	41.5	44.2	36.8	37.9	35.7	33.8	33.6	33.9
	Poco	43.8	42.8	44.5	43.4	43.7	43.1	45.9	38.8	52.7	37.5	26.1	44.9	43.2	42.1	44.2	45.0	45.2	44.8
	Suficiente	14.8	16.0	13.8	15.6	17.2	14.3	10.4	10.0	10.8	6.2	12.0	2.4	12.7	14.4	11.1	17.7	18.1	17.4
	Bastante	1.8	2.1	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.5	3.5	4.4	2.7	7.2	12.3	3.8	2.3	2.1	2.4	0.9	1.1	0.7
	No sabe	4.0	3.0	4.8	4.0	3.2	4.6	4.0	1.9	5.9	6.1	8.1	4.7	5.1	3.4	6.6	2.7	2.0	3.2
Policia Nacional del Perú	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
	Nada	26.0	28.0	24.3	25.4	27.3	23.9	29.1	31.5	26.9	25.9	28.7	24.0	28.5	30.5	26.7	23.5	25.2	22.3
	Poco	48.1	42.2	52.8	47.7	41.0	53.0	49.8	47.8	51.7	51.5	40.5	58.7	46.0	40.4	51.4	49.7	44.5	53.4
	Suficiente	19.6	21.7	17.9	20.6	23.5	18.4	14.5	13.4	15.5	9.9	12.2	8.4	18.0	20.8	15.3	22.2	23.6	21.2

GRUPO DE EDAD / NIVEL DE CONFIANZA EN INSTITUCIONES	TOTAL			AREA URBANA			AREA RURAL			PRIMARIA			SECUNDARIA			SUPERIOR			
	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	
	Bastante	4.4	5.6	3.5	4.3	5.5	3.3	5.5	6.0	5.0	7.0	10.5	4.8	4.7	5.5	3.9	4.0	5.2	3.1
	No sabe	1.9	2.5	1.4	2.0	2.7	1.5	1.1	1.4	0.9	5.6	8.1	4.0	2.8	2.9	2.7	0.6	1.5	0.0
Fuerzas Armadas	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Nada	13.1	11.2	14.6	11.6	9.0	13.7	20.9	22.0	19.8	22.8	26.5	20.3	14.1	13.8	14.3	11.1	6.7	14.2
	Poco	31.4	29.3	33.2	30.1	27.7	32.0	38.5	36.9	40.1	39.0	29.7	45.1	30.8	27.2	34.1	31.4	31.7	31.1
	Suficiente	40.1	40.2	40.0	42.9	43.3	42.6	25.1	25.4	24.9	19.2	32.2	10.8	37.2	35.5	38.7	45.1	46.4	44.1
	Bastante	11.0	15.1	7.8	11.2	15.5	7.9	10.1	13.3	7.2	6.3	8.8	4.7	12.1	18.5	6.0	10.5	11.8	9.6
	No sabe	4.3	4.2	4.5	4.2	4.5	3.9	5.3	2.4	8.1	12.6	2.8	19.1	5.9	5.0	6.9	1.9	3.3	0.9
Gobierno Regional	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Nada	35.1	33.2	36.7	34.9	31.7	37.4	36.5	40.5	32.7	31.5	31.2	31.7	37.5	36.2	38.7	33.2	30.0	35.4
	Poco	40.3	39.7	40.8	40.1	39.6	40.4	41.4	39.8	43.0	25.7	16.9	31.5	36.6	36.5	36.7	45.5	45.5	45.4
	Suficiente	15.7	18.8	13.2	17.1	21.1	14.0	8.3	7.8	8.7	19.5	26.0	15.2	14.0	17.6	10.6	17.0	19.5	15.3
	Bastante	1.5	2.3	0.9	1.2	1.9	0.6	3.2	3.9	2.6	2.4	5.5	0.4	2.3	3.9	0.9	0.6	0.1	1.0
	No sabe	7.4	6.1	8.4	6.7	5.6	7.6	10.6	8.1	13.1	20.9	20.4	21.2	9.6	5.9	13.1	3.7	4.9	2.9
Poder Judicial (Juzgados, Juez de Paz, etc.)	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Nada	31.8	31.4	32.2	31.2	29.7	32.5	35.0	39.3	30.9	28.2	23.8	31.0	30.4	32.3	28.6	33.6	31.0	35.5
	Poco	45.6	46.0	45.2	45.8	46.4	45.3	44.4	44.2	44.5	42.6	38.6	45.2	43.5	43.2	43.8	48.0	50.0	46.5
	Suficiente	16.2	17.5	15.1	16.9	18.8	15.4	12.3	11.6	13.0	13.9	23.9	7.3	18.0	18.5	17.4	14.6	15.8	13.8
	Bastante	2.2	2.4	2.0	2.1	2.4	1.8	2.8	2.4	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1	2.5	3.3	1.8	1.8	1.3	2.1
	No sabe	4.2	2.6	5.5	4.0	2.7	5.0	5.5	2.4	8.4	12.3	10.5	13.4	5.6	2.6	8.4	2.0	1.9	2.1
Ministerio de Educación (centros educativos, etc.)	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Nada	13.3	14.2	12.6	13.7	14.3	13.2	11.4	14.1	8.9	9.9	11.9	8.6	16.7	18.7	14.8	10.3	9.3	11.0
	Poco	37.9	36.2	39.3	37.0	35.2	38.4	42.7	40.9	44.4	50.2	50.1	50.3	35.6	33.1	38.0	39.0	38.4	39.3
	Suficiente	36.9	36.5	37.2	37.8	37.7	37.8	32.2	30.7	33.5	23.3	18.8	26.3	31.4	31.3	31.4	43.7	44.1	43.5
	Bastante	8.5	10.9	6.5	7.7	10.3	5.7	12.5	14.2	10.9	16.0	18.9	14.1	10.8	13.9	7.8	5.4	6.7	4.5
	No sabe	3.4	2.2	4.5	3.9	2.6	4.8	1.2	0.1	2.3	0.6	0.3	0.8	5.6	3.0	8.0	1.6	1.5	1.7
Defensoría del Pueblo	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Nada	17.6	18.1	17.2	16.7	16.9	16.6	22.3	23.9	20.9	16.3	23.1	11.8	20.3	21.1	19.5	15.1	14.2	15.8
	Poco	42.7	41.4	43.7	43.6	42.2	44.8	37.5	37.9	37.1	35.7	28.3	40.6	39.5	36.5	42.3	46.5	48.4	45.2

GRUPO DE EDAD / NIVEL DE CONFIANZA EN INSTITUCIONES	TOTAL			AREA URBANA			AREA RURAL			PRIMARIA			SECUNDARIA			SUPERIOR			
	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	
	Suficiente	26.6	28.8	24.8	28.0	30.8	25.8	19.4	19.3	19.4	17.6	26.8	11.6	22.9	26.0	20.0	31.2	32.2	30.4
	Bastante	4.4	4.9	4.0	3.7	3.9	3.6	8.2	9.7	6.7	5.6	8.2	3.8	6.4	6.8	6.0	2.4	2.5	2.3
	No sabe	8.7	6.7	10.2	7.9	6.2	9.3	12.6	9.2	15.9	24.8	13.5	32.1	10.9	9.6	12.2	4.8	2.7	6.3
Congreso de la República	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Nada	54.3	53.1	55.1	54.3	53.2	55.2	53.9	52.8	55.0	46.9	48.3	45.9	53.2	51.9	54.5	56.0	55.1	56.7
	Poco	32.9	31.9	33.7	33.4	32.2	34.4	29.9	30.1	29.7	24.2	17.0	28.8	31.3	30.9	31.8	35.3	34.4	35.9
	Suficiente	8.7	10.7	7.2	8.6	10.8	6.9	9.3	10.2	8.5	3.1	4.2	2.4	10.2	13.0	7.5	7.9	8.7	7.3
	Bastante	1.1	2.0	0.5	1.0	1.8	0.3	2.0	2.6	1.4	12.5	24.9	4.4	0.9	1.5	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.1
	No sabe	3.0	2.3	3.5	2.6	1.9	3.2	4.9	4.2	5.4	13.3	5.6	18.4	4.3	2.8	5.8	0.6	1.5	0.0
Partidos Políticos	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Nada	61.8	60.9	62.5	61.8	60.5	62.8	61.6	62.5	60.7	57.3	56.7	57.7	59.0	59.4	58.6	65.0	63.0	66.5
	Poco	31.2	32.1	30.4	31.3	32.3	30.5	30.3	30.8	29.9	24.5	27.8	22.4	31.2	32.1	30.4	31.8	32.4	31.3
	Suficiente	3.8	4.3	3.4	3.8	4.7	3.0	3.9	2.4	5.3	2.4	0.0	3.9	5.2	5.8	4.6	2.6	3.0	2.2
	Bastante	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.7	0.9	0.5	5.0	12.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0
	No sabe	2.9	2.2	3.6	2.8	1.9	3.6	3.5	3.3	3.6	10.7	2.8	15.9	4.5	2.7	6.2	0.6	1.5	0.0
Prensa Escrita	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Nada	29.6	31.2	28.4	28.9	30.2	27.8	33.6	35.8	31.5	26.2	32.1	22.3	28.6	30.1	27.1	31.0	32.4	30.1
	Poco	48.7	45.8	51.1	49.2	45.7	51.9	46.1	46.3	46.0	44.3	29.2	54.2	48.9	47.1	50.6	49.0	45.9	51.2
	Suficiente	16.1	17.1	15.2	17.1	18.4	16.1	10.6	11.1	10.2	9.2	15.9	4.8	15.4	16.4	14.4	17.5	18.1	17.0
	Bastante	2.2	2.7	1.8	1.9	2.6	1.3	4.0	3.2	4.7	8.0	10.4	6.4	2.1	2.6	1.6	1.8	2.1	1.6
	No sabe	3.4	3.1	3.6	2.9	3.0	2.9	5.7	3.6	7.6	12.4	12.4	12.4	5.1	3.8	6.3	0.7	1.5	0.2
Radio o Televisión	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Nada	21.1	24.0	18.8	20.7	23.2	18.7	23.5	27.7	19.4	18.4	20.7	16.9	20.4	24.0	17.0	22.1	24.3	20.6
	Poco	52.1	48.2	55.3	53.0	48.8	56.2	47.8	45.4	50.2	42.4	40.7	43.5	50.4	46.0	54.6	54.8	51.6	57.2
	Suficiente	20.3	21.1	19.7	20.0	21.2	19.1	22.0	20.7	23.3	26.1	21.6	29.0	20.2	22.9	17.7	19.9	19.0	20.5
	Bastante	4.0	4.7	3.4	3.9	4.8	3.1	4.6	3.8	5.4	8.6	12.7	6.0	5.1	4.9	5.3	2.4	3.6	1.6
	No sabe	2.4	2.0	2.8	2.5	1.9	2.9	2.0	2.3	1.7	4.5	4.3	4.7	3.9	2.3	5.5	0.7	1.5	0.2
Iglesia Católica	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Nada	20.6	21.3	20.0	20.0	20.8	19.5	23.4	23.9	23.0	27.8	24.3	30.1	21.9	24.4	19.5	18.6	17.4	19.4

GRUPO DE EDAD / NIVEL DE CONFIANZA EN INSTITUCIONES	TOTAL			AREA URBANA			AREA RURAL			PRIMARIA			SECUNDARIA			SUPERIOR			
	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	
	Poco	33.5	32.4	34.5	34.1	32.9	35.1	30.3	30.1	30.6	34.6	39.1	31.7	31.2	30.0	32.3	35.8	34.6	36.6
	Suficiente	28.4	28.8	28.1	29.0	29.7	28.6	25.1	25.0	25.2	19.0	25.8	14.5	27.0	26.7	27.3	30.8	31.6	30.2
	Bastante	14.4	15.4	13.6	13.6	14.4	12.9	18.9	20.3	17.6	12.5	7.8	15.6	16.1	17.7	14.5	12.9	13.4	12.6
	No sabe	3.1	2.1	3.9	3.2	2.4	3.9	2.2	0.7	3.6	6.1	3.1	8.0	3.9	1.2	6.4	1.9	3.0	1.2
Procuraduría Anticorrupción	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Nada	30.4	30.3	30.5	29.6	29.2	30.0	34.5	35.9	33.2	32.8	41.2	27.3	31.8	32.2	31.5	28.8	27.2	29.9
	Poco	41.0	39.9	42.0	42.8	40.8	44.4	31.6	35.4	27.9	27.0	33.2	23.0	37.3	35.0	39.3	46.2	46.1	46.3
	Suficiente	15.0	17.6	13.0	15.6	18.5	13.3	12.3	13.4	11.2	4.0	9.0	0.7	13.3	17.5	9.4	17.9	18.5	17.4
	Bastante	1.8	3.6	0.3	1.6	3.3	0.2	2.8	5.3	0.5	2.5	4.3	1.3	1.9	3.9	0.1	1.5	3.3	0.3
	No sabe	11.7	8.5	14.3	10.4	8.2	12.1	18.8	10.0	27.2	33.7	12.3	47.7	15.7	11.4	19.6	5.6	4.8	6.1
Ministerio Público - Fiscalía de la Nación	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Nada	25.2	26.6	24.1	24.9	25.9	24.1	26.8	30.1	23.7	23.9	29.0	20.5	26.8	29.2	24.5	23.8	23.3	24.1
	Poco	46.0	40.5	50.4	47.2	40.4	52.6	39.5	41.0	38.0	27.3	28.2	26.8	43.6	41.3	45.8	50.2	40.7	56.9
	Suficiente	16.4	21.7	12.1	16.7	22.7	12.0	15.0	17.3	12.7	8.3	13.5	4.9	14.9	17.0	12.9	18.7	28.0	12.1
	Bastante	2.7	4.2	1.6	3.0	4.7	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.5	6.5	13.5	1.9	2.1	3.8	0.5	3.0	3.7	2.6
	No sabe	9.7	7.0	11.8	8.3	6.4	9.7	17.1	9.8	24.1	34.0	15.7	45.9	12.6	8.7	16.4	4.3	4.2	4.3
Contraloría General de la República	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Nada	24.6	22.5	26.4	24.0	20.4	26.9	27.8	32.4	23.4	27.6	34.9	22.9	26.2	24.3	28.0	22.7	19.1	25.3
	Poco	42.8	42.2	43.3	44.2	43.3	44.9	35.5	36.6	34.4	22.7	25.0	21.2	40.1	41.6	38.6	47.6	44.5	49.7
	Suficiente	17.9	23.3	13.6	18.9	25.0	14.1	13.0	15.4	10.7	11.6	18.2	7.3	15.2	19.1	11.4	21.4	28.7	16.2
	Bastante	1.9	3.0	1.0	1.8	2.8	1.0	2.4	3.8	1.0	2.5	4.7	1.0	1.9	2.9	0.9	1.8	2.9	1.1
	No sabe	12.7	9.1	15.7	11.1	8.5	13.1	21.4	11.8	30.6	35.6	17.2	47.5	16.7	12.1	21.0	6.5	4.8	7.7
Superintendencia Nacional de Aduanas y Administración Tributaria (ADUANAS-SUNAT)	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Nada	22.3	20.5	23.7	21.5	18.6	23.7	26.6	29.6	23.7	24.2	28.4	21.4	25.5	23.5	27.5	18.8	16.2	20.7
	Poco	35.7	37.0	34.6	36.0	36.6	35.6	33.8	38.8	29.0	29.6	32.2	27.9	33.5	37.7	29.6	38.5	36.7	39.7
	Suficiente	29.6	32.0	27.7	31.8	34.9	29.4	17.9	18.5	17.3	8.5	13.8	5.1	25.0	26.2	23.9	36.3	40.6	33.3
	Bastante	3.2	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.4	2.9	3.3	2.6	3.9	6.0	12.0	2.0	3.1	3.6	2.7	2.9	2.1	3.5
	No sabe	9.2	7.2	10.9	7.5	6.5	8.3	18.4	10.5	26.0	31.7	13.6	43.6	12.8	9.1	16.2	3.5	4.3	2.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

GRUPO DE EDAD / NIVEL DE CONFIANZA EN INSTITUCIONES	TOTAL			AREA URBANA			AREA RURAL			PRIMARIA			SECUNDARIA			SUPERIOR			
	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	
Comisión de Alto Nivel Anticorrupción	Nada	28.0	27.4	28.4	27.5	26.2	28.4	30.7	32.9	28.6	27.8	34.2	23.6	27.9	26.9	28.8	28.1	27.3	28.6
	Poco	38.8	37.4	40.0	40.7	38.7	42.3	28.8	31.1	26.6	23.3	21.3	24.5	34.0	34.2	33.7	45.2	42.6	47.1
	Suficiente	17.9	22.0	14.6	18.2	22.5	14.8	16.6	19.6	13.7	10.5	22.5	2.6	17.2	21.4	13.3	19.4	22.7	17.1
	Bastante	1.9	3.2	0.9	1.8	3.1	0.8	2.4	3.4	1.4	1.8	3.7	0.6	2.7	5.0	0.5	1.2	1.0	1.3
	No sabe	13.4	10.1	16.0	11.8	9.5	13.7	21.5	12.9	29.7	36.6	18.3	48.6	18.3	12.5	23.7	6.1	6.5	5.9
Resto de población																			
Jurado Nacional de Elecciones - JNE	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Nada	30.1	29.8	30.4	31.2	30.6	31.6	25.7	26.8	24.9	29.6	31.7	28.5	33.8	31.7	35.4	25.9	25.9	26.0
	Poco	40.4	44.0	37.9	42.3	45.1	40.3	33.0	39.9	27.5	30.8	35.8	28.2	42.7	47.0	39.4	48.3	47.2	49.4
	Suficiente	12.8	13.5	12.3	14.0	14.6	13.7	7.7	9.8	6.0	7.3	8.1	6.9	12.0	11.0	12.8	20.2	21.4	19.1
	Bastante	2.6	3.2	2.1	2.4	3.0	2.0	3.1	3.7	2.6	2.8	3.7	2.4	2.0	3.4	0.9	3.0	2.5	3.5
	No sabe	14.1	9.5	17.3	10.0	6.6	12.4	30.4	19.9	38.9	29.5	20.7	34.1	9.5	6.9	11.4	2.6	3.1	2.1
Oficina Nacional de Procesos Electoral - ONPE	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Nada	28.5	27.9	29.0	29.1	28.0	29.9	26.0	27.3	25.0	27.9	31.5	26.0	32.4	28.5	35.4	24.2	24.1	24.3
	Poco	40.4	43.9	38.0	41.6	44.6	39.6	35.6	41.3	31.1	32.8	36.8	30.7	42.8	47.7	39.0	45.9	45.0	46.6
	Suficiente	15.7	16.6	15.1	17.6	18.2	17.1	8.2	10.7	6.2	9.0	10.2	8.4	15.4	15.1	15.6	23.9	24.0	23.8
	Bastante	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.4	2.8	3.7	3.3	3.4	3.2	3.3	3.8	3.0
	No sabe	12.0	8.2	14.6	8.3	5.7	10.0	26.9	17.5	34.5	26.9	18.8	31.1	6.2	5.3	6.9	2.7	3.1	2.3
Registro Nacional de Identificación y Estado Civil - RENIEC	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Nada	13.4	13.4	13.4	12.7	12.7	12.7	16.2	15.7	16.6	15.6	15.5	15.7	14.0	13.7	14.2	10.0	11.2	9.1
	Poco	32.2	31.5	32.6	32.2	31.2	32.8	32.2	32.5	31.9	32.6	34.2	31.8	34.5	33.9	35.0	28.6	26.3	30.6
	Suficiente	37.7	39.0	36.7	40.4	41.0	39.9	26.7	31.7	22.6	27.6	29.7	26.6	38.8	40.4	37.6	47.4	45.1	49.4
	Bastante	10.3	11.9	9.3	10.2	12.1	8.9	10.9	10.9	10.8	10.4	11.5	9.9	9.4	10.3	8.8	11.3	13.9	9.1
	No sabe	6.5	4.3	8.0	4.6	3.0	5.7	14.1	9.2	18.1	13.7	9.1	16.0	3.2	1.7	4.4	2.6	3.5	1.9
Municipalidad Provincial	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Nada	44.0	45.0	43.3	44.6	45.5	44.0	41.5	43.1	40.2	42.4	44.5	41.3	46.8	46.2	47.3	42.1	43.8	40.6
	Poco	36.8	38.8	35.4	37.8	39.4	36.8	32.9	37.0	29.6	31.6	34.8	29.9	39.2	41.4	37.5	39.7	39.0	40.3
	Suficiente	10.0	9.1	10.7	10.6	9.6	11.3	7.5	7.3	7.7	8.6	7.9	8.9	8.5	7.2	9.4	13.7	12.4	14.8
	Bastante	2.2	2.4	2.1	1.8	2.1	1.7	3.6	3.5	3.8	3.7	3.2	4.0	1.6	2.7	0.8	1.2	1.3	1.1

GRUPO DE EDAD / NIVEL DE CONFIANZA EN INSTITUCIONES	TOTAL			AREA URBANA			AREA RURAL			PRIMARIA			SECUNDARIA			SUPERIOR			
	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	
No sabe	7.0	4.7	8.5	5.1	3.5	6.1	14.5	9.1	18.8	13.7	9.6	15.8	3.9	2.5	5.0	3.3	3.4	3.2	
Municipalidad Distrital	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
	Nada	44.9	44.3	45.4	45.9	45.5	46.2	40.7	39.9	41.5	42.4	40.8	43.2	46.8	45.5	47.7	45.3	45.6	45.1
	Poco	36.4	37.7	35.5	36.1	36.5	35.8	37.8	42.1	34.3	36.0	40.5	33.7	36.1	35.2	36.8	37.2	38.5	36.0
	Suficiente	11.9	12.5	11.5	12.9	13.6	12.5	7.8	8.5	7.2	9.1	9.5	8.9	12.3	13.6	11.3	14.8	13.6	15.7
	Bastante	2.2	2.7	1.9	1.7	2.1	1.5	4.3	4.9	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.8	2.1	3.5	1.0	0.7	0.9	0.6
	No sabe	4.5	2.9	5.7	3.3	2.4	4.0	9.4	4.7	13.2	8.8	5.7	10.4	2.8	2.2	3.2	2.0	1.4	2.6
Policia Nacional del Perú	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
	Nada	34.5	34.4	34.5	33.3	32.9	33.6	39.2	40.0	38.6	37.9	39.3	37.2	35.7	33.3	37.6	28.9	31.7	26.5
	Poco	41.4	41.9	41.1	42.9	43.2	42.6	35.4	37.0	34.2	36.0	36.2	35.9	41.4	41.3	41.5	47.5	47.4	47.5
	Suficiente	17.2	17.5	17.1	18.5	18.6	18.5	12.0	13.3	10.9	14.2	14.8	13.8	17.7	19.1	16.7	20.2	17.8	22.2
	Bastante	3.9	4.7	3.4	3.7	4.5	3.1	4.9	5.5	4.4	4.7	5.4	4.4	4.1	6.0	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.8
	No sabe	2.9	1.5	4.0	1.6	0.7	2.2	8.5	4.3	11.9	7.2	4.3	8.7	1.0	0.4	1.5	0.7	0.4	0.9
Fuerzas Armadas	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
	Nada	21.5	19.2	23.0	19.1	16.3	21.0	30.9	30.0	31.7	27.7	25.2	29.0	20.5	17.0	23.2	15.6	17.0	14.4
	Poco	34.8	32.7	36.3	35.9	33.4	37.6	30.4	30.3	30.5	32.1	33.4	31.4	36.4	31.5	40.2	36.0	33.8	37.8
	Suficiente	28.3	32.5	25.3	31.3	35.7	28.3	16.4	21.1	12.5	19.3	23.6	17.0	29.8	35.2	25.6	36.4	36.5	36.4
	Bastante	9.5	11.7	8.0	10.0	12.3	8.4	7.8	9.4	6.5	8.7	10.4	7.9	10.4	13.8	7.7	9.3	10.0	8.8
	No sabe	5.9	3.8	7.3	3.7	2.4	4.7	14.5	9.1	18.8	12.2	7.3	14.7	2.9	2.5	3.3	2.7	2.6	2.7
Gobierno Regional	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
	Nada	46.5	47.5	45.8	47.3	47.4	47.3	43.0	47.8	39.1	42.3	46.1	40.4	49.8	47.3	51.8	46.6	48.5	45.0
	Poco	32.9	34.9	31.5	33.8	35.6	32.6	29.1	32.2	26.7	28.2	29.1	27.7	32.2	35.5	29.7	39.1	39.2	39.1
	Suficiente	8.9	8.0	9.5	9.7	8.6	10.5	5.6	6.0	5.2	7.7	8.6	7.1	9.5	8.3	10.5	9.5	7.1	11.6
	Bastante	1.4	1.6	1.3	1.1	1.4	0.9	2.7	2.4	2.9	2.5	2.8	2.4	0.9	1.5	0.4	0.8	0.6	1.0
	No sabe	10.3	8.1	11.9	8.0	7.1	8.7	19.7	11.7	26.1	19.3	13.4	22.3	7.5	7.4	7.7	3.9	4.5	3.4
Poder Judicial (Juzgados, Juez de Paz, etc.)	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
	Nada	46.5	48.6	45.1	48.1	50.1	46.7	40.1	43.0	37.8	40.2	40.6	40.0	50.1	51.4	49.1	48.9	51.7	46.6
	Poco	33.9	34.8	33.3	34.7	35.1	34.5	30.8	33.9	28.3	30.6	33.3	29.2	33.9	34.9	33.1	37.8	36.1	39.3
	Suficiente	9.9	9.9	10.0	10.6	10.3	10.8	7.2	8.3	6.3	8.7	10.3	7.8	10.8	9.4	11.9	10.3	10.1	10.5

GRUPO DE EDAD / NIVEL DE CONFIANZA EN INSTITUCIONES	TOTAL			AREA URBANA			AREA RURAL			PRIMARIA			SECUNDARIA			SUPERIOR			
	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	
	Bastante	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.4	1.4	1.4	3.2	2.7	3.7	3.1	2.8	3.2	1.4	1.6	1.3	0.8	1.0	0.7
	No sabe	7.8	5.0	9.8	5.1	3.1	6.5	18.6	12.1	23.9	17.5	12.9	19.8	3.9	2.8	4.7	2.1	1.2	2.9
Ministerio de Educación (centros educativos, etc.)	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Nada	16.3	17.3	15.6	15.9	16.8	15.4	17.8	19.2	16.6	17.9	17.8	18.0	16.7	17.2	16.2	14.0	17.1	11.5
	Poco	44.5	44.6	44.3	46.0	46.1	46.0	38.2	39.4	37.2	36.0	38.2	34.9	46.8	46.9	46.8	50.9	47.4	53.9
	Suficiente	28.5	28.4	28.5	29.9	29.2	30.3	23.0	25.7	20.8	26.3	27.1	25.9	29.8	28.2	31.0	29.2	29.7	28.9
	Bastante	5.6	5.8	5.5	4.7	5.1	4.4	9.3	8.7	9.9	8.1	8.0	8.2	4.8	6.1	3.8	3.9	3.7	4.0
	No sabe	5.1	3.8	6.1	3.5	2.9	3.9	11.7	7.0	15.6	11.6	9.0	13.0	2.0	1.6	2.2	2.0	2.1	1.8
Defensoría del Pueblo	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Nada	27.1	29.4	25.5	27.5	29.5	26.2	25.7	29.2	22.9	28.1	33.8	25.1	27.2	26.7	27.5	26.0	29.2	23.4
	Poco	39.9	40.4	39.6	42.3	42.8	41.9	30.5	31.6	29.6	32.6	31.7	33.0	41.3	42.8	40.2	46.5	44.9	47.8
	Suficiente	14.9	16.3	13.9	16.4	17.4	15.7	8.9	12.1	6.4	9.2	11.7	7.9	15.8	17.8	14.2	20.2	18.0	22.0
	Bastante	2.8	3.1	2.7	2.3	2.4	2.2	5.1	5.5	4.8	3.8	3.1	4.2	2.9	3.5	2.4	1.7	2.4	1.0
	No sabe	15.2	10.8	18.2	11.6	7.8	14.1	29.7	21.6	36.3	26.4	19.7	29.8	12.8	9.2	15.6	5.6	5.4	5.8
Congreso de la República	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Nada	66.7	67.5	66.1	69.3	69.5	69.2	55.9	60.2	52.3	57.9	60.8	56.4	69.1	68.8	69.4	73.4	71.4	75.1
	Poco	22.5	24.7	20.9	22.6	24.6	21.2	22.0	25.1	19.5	21.3	22.9	20.4	24.3	26.6	22.5	21.2	23.6	19.1
	Suficiente	4.2	3.4	4.6	4.3	3.3	5.0	3.5	3.9	3.2	5.0	5.5	4.7	3.6	2.0	4.8	4.0	3.5	4.3
	Bastante	1.0	0.9	1.1	0.7	0.6	0.7	2.3	1.8	2.7	2.1	1.7	2.3	0.6	0.9	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2
	No sabe	5.7	3.5	7.3	3.1	2.1	3.9	16.2	8.8	22.2	13.8	9.1	16.2	2.3	1.7	2.8	1.2	1.2	1.2
Partidos Políticos	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Nada	71.3	71.1	71.4	74.2	73.2	74.9	59.4	63.5	56.1	62.6	64.2	61.8	75.1	72.4	77.3	76.0	75.3	76.6
	Poco	20.4	22.1	19.2	20.2	21.8	19.2	21.2	23.2	19.5	20.6	22.1	19.8	20.0	22.9	17.8	20.7	21.2	20.2
	Suficiente	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	3.3	2.2	2.9	3.5	2.6	2.4	2.2	2.6	2.6	2.8	2.4
	Bastante	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.3	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
	No sabe	5.3	3.5	6.6	2.7	2.0	3.2	15.7	8.9	21.2	13.0	8.9	15.2	2.2	2.3	2.2	0.6	0.5	0.7
Prensa Escrita	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Nada	40.0	39.1	40.6	41.1	39.5	42.3	35.3	37.9	33.2	36.8	35.3	37.6	43.1	43.5	42.8	39.4	36.7	41.6
	Poco	43.5	46.2	41.7	45.7	47.9	44.1	35.0	39.8	31.1	36.4	43.2	33.0	46.0	44.9	46.9	48.2	50.2	46.5

GRUPO DE EDAD / NIVEL DE CONFIANZA EN INSTITUCIONES	TOTAL			AREA URBANA			AREA RURAL			PRIMARIA			SECUNDARIA			SUPERIOR			
	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	
Suficiente	9.0	9.8	8.4	9.4	10.3	8.9	7.3	8.3	6.6	8.1	8.0	8.1	7.9	8.8	7.1	11.7	12.7	10.8	
	Bastante	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.7	0.9	0.6	2.6	2.0	3.0	2.0	1.9	2.1	0.9	1.5	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.3
	No sabe	6.4	3.8	8.3	3.1	1.5	4.1	19.8	12.0	26.2	16.6	11.5	19.2	2.1	1.3	2.7	0.6	0.4	0.8
Radio o Televisión	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Nada	27.6	29.0	26.6	28.6	30.1	27.7	23.2	25.1	21.6	25.0	27.4	23.7	28.5	28.3	28.6	29.4	31.3	27.7
	Poco	50.6	51.1	50.2	51.4	51.3	51.5	47.3	50.3	44.8	45.9	46.5	45.6	53.5	55.4	52.1	51.9	49.3	54.1
	Suficiente	15.7	15.7	15.7	16.1	15.9	16.2	14.3	15.1	13.7	15.9	16.8	15.5	14.5	13.4	15.2	17.2	17.7	16.8
	Bastante	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.0	2.2	1.8	4.1	3.1	5.0	3.9	3.9	3.9	2.0	2.2	1.9	1.3	1.4	1.1
	No sabe	3.7	1.8	5.0	1.9	0.6	2.8	11.1	6.3	14.9	9.3	5.4	11.3	1.5	0.6	2.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
Iglesia Católica	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Nada	22.6	21.6	23.2	21.7	20.2	22.7	26.1	26.7	25.5	26.4	28.0	25.5	22.6	19.5	24.9	18.2	18.7	17.8
	Poco	26.9	29.1	25.4	27.2	29.5	25.6	25.8	27.6	24.5	23.1	23.6	22.8	28.4	31.6	25.9	29.2	30.6	28.1
	Suficiente	28.5	29.3	27.9	29.9	30.5	29.5	22.7	24.7	21.1	23.1	24.3	22.5	28.2	28.6	27.9	35.1	34.3	35.7
	Bastante	19.1	17.8	20.1	19.1	17.9	19.9	19.3	17.4	20.9	22.1	20.6	22.8	18.4	18.0	18.8	16.7	15.2	18.0
	No sabe	2.9	2.3	3.4	2.1	1.9	2.3	6.1	3.6	8.1	5.4	3.5	6.4	2.4	2.3	2.6	0.7	1.2	0.3
Procuraduría Anticorrupción	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Nada	37.3	39.1	36.1	38.6	39.6	38.0	32.0	37.1	27.9	32.8	35.7	31.3	40.9	41.2	40.7	37.6	39.3	36.2
	Poco	32.7	34.2	31.7	35.4	36.4	34.8	21.9	26.4	18.3	22.8	25.9	21.2	34.1	33.7	34.3	42.4	41.8	42.9
	Suficiente	8.8	10.0	7.9	9.7	11.2	8.8	4.9	5.6	4.2	4.3	5.5	3.7	8.4	10.6	6.8	14.3	12.9	15.4
	Bastante	1.7	2.7	1.0	1.7	2.9	0.9	2.0	2.2	1.8	2.3	3.2	1.9	1.8	3.2	0.7	1.0	1.8	0.3
	No sabe	19.4	14.0	23.2	14.5	10.0	17.6	39.2	28.7	47.8	37.8	29.7	42.0	14.8	11.3	17.5	4.7	4.2	5.2
Ministerio Público - Fiscalía de la Nación	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Nada	34.5	35.8	33.7	35.7	36.0	35.4	30.0	34.9	26.1	30.3	34.0	28.4	37.0	37.0	37.0	36.0	35.6	36.4
	Poco	37.6	40.3	35.7	40.2	42.8	38.5	26.9	31.3	23.4	27.8	29.9	26.8	40.3	42.1	38.9	45.2	47.1	43.6
	Suficiente	10.5	10.8	10.2	11.4	11.5	11.4	6.5	8.1	5.2	7.2	7.9	6.8	9.9	11.3	8.7	15.0	12.5	17.2
	Bastante	1.5	2.0	1.1	1.3	1.9	0.9	2.4	2.5	2.3	2.6	3.1	2.3	1.1	1.7	0.5	0.9	1.5	0.4
	No sabe	15.9	11.1	19.3	11.4	7.7	13.8	34.1	23.2	42.9	32.1	25.0	35.7	11.8	7.9	14.9	2.9	3.4	2.5
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Nada	32.6	34.3	31.3	33.7	34.7	33.0	27.9	32.9	23.8	28.6	32.7	26.5	35.2	35.2	35.1	33.6	34.8	32.7

GRUPO DE EDAD / NIVEL DE CONFIANZA EN INSTITUCIONES	TOTAL			AREA URBANA			AREA RURAL			PRIMARIA			SECUNDARIA			SUPERIOR			
	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	
Contraloría General de la República	Poco	34.6	38.5	31.9	37.5	41.2	35.0	22.8	28.4	18.2	23.7	26.7	22.1	36.1	40.5	32.7	44.9	45.5	44.3
	Suficiente	9.3	10.5	8.4	10.2	11.6	9.3	5.3	6.3	4.6	5.7	7.2	4.8	8.9	10.3	7.8	13.9	13.5	14.3
	Bastante	1.4	1.7	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.1	1.7	2.3	1.3	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.1	1.7	0.6	1.5	1.8	1.3
	No sabe	22.2	15.0	27.2	17.2	10.8	21.5	42.3	30.2	52.1	40.4	31.6	44.9	18.8	12.3	23.8	6.1	4.5	7.4
Superintendencia Nacional de Aduanas y Administración Tributaria (ADUANAS-SUNAT)	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Nada	31.4	32.3	30.9	32.0	31.5	32.3	29.1	34.9	24.5	29.4	31.1	28.6	33.0	33.2	32.7	31.7	32.0	31.5
	Poco	34.9	37.2	33.4	38.1	40.2	36.7	22.2	26.1	19.2	24.4	27.1	23.0	38.3	38.9	37.8	42.5	43.4	41.8
	Suficiente	12.6	13.9	11.7	14.2	15.4	13.3	6.2	8.4	4.4	6.9	8.9	5.9	12.9	13.7	12.4	18.5	18.5	18.6
	Bastante	1.7	1.9	1.5	1.6	2.0	1.4	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.5	2.2	1.5	2.2	0.9	1.7	2.0	1.4
	No sabe	19.3	14.7	22.6	14.1	10.8	16.3	40.6	28.9	50.0	37.3	31.5	40.3	14.4	12.0	16.2	5.5	4.1	6.7
Comisión de Alto Nivel Anticorrupción	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Nada	35.4	38.2	33.5	37.6	39.6	36.3	26.8	33.0	21.7	27.9	32.3	25.6	39.0	38.6	39.3	39.3	42.6	36.6
	Poco	31.1	33.1	29.7	33.6	35.1	32.5	21.0	25.9	17.1	21.3	25.1	19.3	32.5	34.6	30.8	40.3	37.9	42.4
	Suficiente	8.2	9.5	7.2	9.2	10.5	8.3	4.0	6.0	2.4	4.6	5.8	4.0	7.9	8.9	7.1	12.7	13.5	12.0
	Bastante	0.9	1.1	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.6	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.7	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5
	No sabe	24.5	18.1	28.9	18.9	13.9	22.3	46.9	33.6	57.7	45.1	35.8	50.0	19.7	16.2	22.4	7.2	5.7	8.5
Jurado Nacional de Elecciones - JNE	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Nada	28.7	28.2	29.0	29.4	28.7	29.8	25.6	26.3	24.9	29.2	31.1	28.2	31.7	30.2	32.9	24.6	24.2	24.9
	Poco	41.4	44.2	39.3	42.5	44.6	41.1	36.6	42.8	31.3	30.9	36.1	28.3	42.6	45.2	40.4	47.8	47.8	47.8
	Suficiente	15.0	16.0	14.3	16.6	17.5	16.0	8.2	10.0	6.7	7.3	8.4	6.8	13.3	13.9	12.8	23.0	23.2	22.9
	Bastante	2.6	3.1	2.2	2.5	3.1	2.2	2.9	3.2	2.6	2.8	3.7	2.3	2.6	3.6	1.8	2.4	2.1	2.7
	No sabe	12.3	8.4	15.1	8.9	6.1	11.0	26.8	17.6	34.5	29.7	20.8	34.4	9.8	7.1	11.9	2.1	2.7	1.7
Oficina Nacional de Procesos Electorales - ONPE	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Nada	26.1	25.4	26.6	26.2	24.9	27.2	25.6	27.3	24.2	27.5	30.5	26.0	29.5	26.8	31.7	20.9	20.6	21.2
	Poco	41.4	44.0	39.5	42.1	44.4	40.5	38.3	42.2	35.0	33.1	37.3	30.9	42.9	45.3	41.0	45.7	46.2	45.4
	Suficiente	18.4	19.7	17.5	20.5	21.8	19.5	9.5	11.6	7.8	9.0	10.3	8.4	17.0	18.7	15.6	27.3	26.6	27.8
	Bastante	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.1	3.7	2.7	3.4	3.0	3.6	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.5	3.9	3.2
	No sabe	10.8	7.6	13.1	7.8	5.6	9.4	23.4	15.3	30.3	27.0	19.0	31.1	7.4	6.1	8.5	2.6	2.7	2.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

GRUPO DE EDAD / NIVEL DE CONFIANZA EN INSTITUCIONES	TOTAL			AREA URBANA			AREA RURAL			PRIMARIA			SECUNDARIA			SUPERIOR			
	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	
Registro Nacional de Identificación y Estado Civil - RENIEC	Nada	12.2	11.7	12.5	11.4	10.7	11.9	15.5	15.6	15.4	15.5	15.3	15.5	12.9	12.0	13.7	8.8	9.4	8.4
	Poco	30.8	30.2	31.2	30.4	29.5	31.0	32.3	32.9	31.9	32.4	33.6	31.9	32.5	32.3	32.6	27.5	25.7	29.0
	Suficiente	39.4	40.5	38.6	41.9	42.8	41.3	28.4	31.4	25.9	27.9	29.3	27.2	39.8	40.7	39.2	47.5	46.8	48.1
	Bastante	12.0	13.6	10.8	12.0	13.9	10.6	12.2	12.4	12.0	10.9	12.5	10.0	11.2	12.7	9.9	13.8	15.2	12.7
	No sabe	5.7	4.0	6.9	4.3	3.0	5.2	11.6	7.8	14.8	13.3	9.2	15.4	3.6	2.3	4.6	2.4	3.0	1.9
Municipalidad Provincial	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Nada	41.1	42.4	40.2	41.3	42.2	40.6	40.5	43.1	38.4	42.1	43.8	41.1	42.9	42.2	43.4	38.4	41.8	35.7
	Poco	39.0	39.9	38.3	39.7	40.3	39.3	35.8	38.5	33.5	31.9	34.6	30.5	40.6	42.0	39.5	42.3	40.5	43.8
	Suficiente	11.2	11.0	11.4	12.0	11.8	12.1	7.9	7.6	8.1	8.6	8.0	8.9	10.0	10.1	10.0	14.6	13.8	15.3
	Bastante	2.0	2.3	1.7	1.6	2.0	1.4	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.9	3.7	4.0	1.5	2.4	0.8	1.0	1.3	0.8
Municipalidad Distrital	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Nada	42.5	42.0	42.8	43.1	42.3	43.7	39.7	41.0	38.7	42.4	40.9	43.2	43.7	43.0	44.3	41.1	41.5	40.8
	Poco	38.3	39.1	37.7	38.0	38.6	37.7	39.6	41.3	38.1	36.1	39.7	34.2	38.3	37.5	38.9	40.0	40.8	39.4
	Suficiente	12.7	13.4	12.1	13.7	14.6	13.0	8.4	8.8	8.0	8.9	9.6	8.6	12.4	13.9	11.2	15.8	15.2	16.3
	Bastante	2.1	2.5	1.9	1.7	1.9	1.5	4.1	4.8	3.6	3.9	4.1	3.8	2.1	3.1	1.4	0.8	0.9	0.6
Policia Nacional del Perú	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Nada	32.3	32.7	32.0	31.2	31.3	31.1	37.0	38.0	36.2	37.3	38.7	36.6	33.5	32.4	34.5	26.9	29.5	24.9
	Poco	43.1	42.0	44.0	44.2	42.6	45.3	38.6	39.5	37.8	36.7	36.5	36.9	42.8	41.0	44.3	48.3	46.4	49.8
	Suficiente	17.9	18.7	17.3	19.1	20.0	18.5	12.5	13.3	11.9	14.0	14.7	13.6	17.8	19.7	16.3	20.9	19.8	21.8
	Bastante	4.1	5.0	3.4	3.8	4.8	3.2	5.0	5.6	4.5	4.8	5.6	4.4	4.3	5.8	3.0	3.2	3.5	2.9
Fuerzas Armadas	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Nada	19.3	17.0	20.9	17.1	14.2	19.1	28.7	28.1	29.2	27.5	25.3	28.6	18.6	16.0	20.7	14.0	13.5	14.3
	Poco	33.9	31.8	35.5	34.4	31.8	36.2	32.2	31.9	32.5	32.4	33.2	32.0	34.7	30.1	38.4	34.3	33.1	35.2
	Suficiente	31.4	34.7	29.0	34.4	37.9	32.0	18.3	22.1	15.1	19.3	24.1	16.8	32.0	35.3	29.4	39.6	39.9	39.4
	Bastante	9.9	12.6	8.0	10.3	13.2	8.3	8.3	10.3	6.6	8.6	10.3	7.7	10.9	15.3	7.2	9.8	10.6	9.1
	No sabe	5.5	3.9	6.6	3.9	3.0	4.5	12.5	7.6	16.6	12.2	7.1	14.9	3.8	3.3	4.3	2.4	2.9	2.0

GRUPO DE EDAD / NIVEL DE CONFIANZA EN INSTITUCIONES		TOTAL			AREA URBANA			AREA RURAL			PRIMARIA			SECUNDARIA			SUPERIOR		
		Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer
Gobierno Regional	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Nada	43.5	43.5	43.5	44.0	42.9	44.7	41.5	46.1	37.8	41.8	45.3	40.0	46.1	43.7	48.0	41.6	42.1	41.3
	Poco	34.8	36.2	33.8	35.5	36.8	34.6	31.8	33.9	30.0	28.1	28.4	27.9	33.5	35.8	31.7	41.5	41.4	41.5
	Suficiente	10.7	11.0	10.5	11.7	12.2	11.4	6.2	6.4	5.9	8.2	9.6	7.5	10.9	11.3	10.5	12.3	11.4	13.0
	Bastante	1.4	1.8	1.2	1.1	1.5	0.8	2.8	2.7	2.9	2.5	2.9	2.3	1.3	2.3	0.5	0.7	0.5	1.0
	No sabe	9.6	7.5	11.0	7.7	6.7	8.4	17.7	10.8	23.4	19.4	13.8	22.3	8.2	6.9	9.2	3.8	4.7	3.2
Poder Judicial (Juzgados, Juez de Paz, etc.)	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Nada	42.7	43.8	41.9	43.6	44.3	43.1	39.0	42.1	36.4	39.6	39.7	39.6	44.1	45.2	43.2	43.3	44.5	42.3
	Poco	37.0	37.9	36.3	37.7	38.3	37.3	33.8	36.3	31.7	31.2	33.6	29.9	36.8	37.6	36.1	41.6	40.9	42.1
	Suficiente	11.6	12.0	11.3	12.3	12.7	12.0	8.3	9.1	7.7	8.9	11.1	7.8	13.0	12.4	13.5	11.9	12.0	11.8
	Bastante	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.6	1.7	1.5	3.1	2.6	3.6	3.1	2.8	3.2	1.8	2.1	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.2
	No sabe	6.9	4.4	8.7	4.8	3.0	6.1	15.7	9.8	20.7	17.2	12.8	19.5	4.4	2.7	5.7	2.1	1.4	2.6
Ministerio de Educación (centros educativos, etc.)	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Nada	15.5	16.4	14.8	15.3	16.0	14.8	16.4	18.0	15.0	17.5	17.5	17.5	16.7	17.7	15.8	12.7	14.4	11.3
	Poco	42.7	42.3	43.1	43.6	42.9	44.0	39.2	39.8	38.7	36.7	38.8	35.6	43.4	42.4	44.3	46.5	44.3	48.2
	Suficiente	30.7	30.7	30.7	32.0	31.6	32.3	25.0	26.9	23.4	26.2	26.6	25.9	30.3	29.2	31.1	34.6	34.6	34.5
	Bastante	6.4	7.2	5.7	5.5	6.6	4.8	10.0	9.9	10.1	8.5	8.6	8.5	6.6	8.6	5.0	4.4	4.8	4.2
	No sabe	4.7	3.4	5.7	3.6	2.8	4.1	9.4	5.4	12.8	11.1	8.5	12.4	3.0	2.1	3.8	1.9	1.9	1.8
Defensoría del Pueblo	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Nada	24.7	26.3	23.5	24.6	25.9	23.7	25.0	28.0	22.5	27.5	33.2	24.5	25.1	24.9	25.2	22.0	24.0	20.4
	Poco	40.7	40.7	40.6	42.6	42.6	42.6	32.1	33.1	31.2	32.7	31.5	33.4	40.8	40.8	40.8	46.5	46.1	46.8
	Suficiente	17.9	19.7	16.6	19.5	21.3	18.3	11.2	13.8	9.1	9.6	12.5	8.0	18.0	20.5	15.9	24.2	22.9	25.2
	Bastante	3.3	3.6	3.0	2.7	2.8	2.5	5.8	6.5	5.2	3.9	3.4	4.2	3.9	4.6	3.4	1.9	2.5	1.5
	No sabe	13.5	9.7	16.2	10.6	7.4	12.9	26.0	18.7	32.1	26.3	19.4	29.9	12.2	9.3	14.6	5.3	4.5	6.0
Congreso de la República	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Nada	63.4	63.5	63.4	65.3	64.8	65.6	55.4	58.5	52.9	57.4	60.1	55.9	64.3	63.3	65.2	67.0	65.8	68.0
	Poco	25.2	26.7	24.1	25.5	26.8	24.6	23.7	26.3	21.6	21.4	22.6	20.8	26.5	28.0	25.2	26.4	27.4	25.6
	Suficiente	5.3	5.4	5.3	5.5	5.5	5.5	4.8	5.4	4.3	4.9	5.4	4.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.4	5.3	5.5
	Bastante	1.0	1.2	0.9	0.7	1.0	0.6	2.3	2.0	2.5	2.6	3.0	2.4	0.7	1.1	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2

GRUPO DE EDAD / NIVEL DE CONFIANZA EN INSTITUCIONES	TOTAL			AREA URBANA			AREA RURAL			PRIMARIA			SECUNDARIA			SUPERIOR			
	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	
No sabe	5.0	3.2	6.3	3.0	2.0	3.7	13.8	7.8	18.8	13.7	8.9	16.3	2.9	2.1	3.6	1.0	1.3	0.7	
Partidos Políticos	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
	Nada	68.8	68.3	69.2	70.9	69.6	71.8	59.9	63.3	57.0	62.4	63.7	61.6	70.2	68.1	71.9	72.0	71.0	72.7
	Poco	23.2	24.9	22.0	23.2	24.9	22.1	23.2	25.0	21.6	20.8	22.4	20.0	23.4	25.9	21.4	24.8	25.1	24.5
	Suficiente	2.9	3.2	2.7	2.9	3.2	2.7	3.0	3.1	2.8	2.9	3.3	2.6	3.3	3.4	3.2	2.6	2.9	2.3
	Bastante	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.1	2.0	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
	No sabe	4.7	3.1	5.8	2.8	2.0	3.3	13.0	7.6	17.6	12.9	8.5	15.2	2.9	2.4	3.4	0.6	0.9	0.4
Prensa Escrita	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
	Nada	37.3	36.9	37.5	37.8	36.8	38.5	34.9	37.4	32.8	36.3	35.2	36.9	38.7	39.1	38.3	36.3	35.2	37.1
	Poco	44.9	46.1	44.0	46.6	47.3	46.2	37.4	41.3	34.2	36.8	42.4	33.9	46.9	45.6	48.0	48.5	48.7	48.3
	Suficiente	10.9	11.9	10.1	11.5	12.6	10.7	8.1	9.0	7.3	8.1	8.5	7.9	10.2	11.3	9.2	13.8	14.6	13.2
	Bastante	1.4	1.6	1.2	1.0	1.4	0.8	2.9	2.3	3.3	2.3	2.4	2.3	1.3	1.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8
	No sabe	5.6	3.6	7.1	3.0	1.9	3.8	16.7	10.0	22.4	16.4	11.5	18.9	3.0	2.1	3.7	0.6	0.7	0.5
Radio o Televisión	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
	Nada	25.9	27.6	24.6	26.5	28.1	25.4	23.3	25.7	21.2	24.7	27.0	23.4	26.0	26.9	25.3	26.7	28.9	25.0
	Poco	51.0	50.3	51.5	51.8	50.6	52.7	47.4	49.2	45.9	45.7	46.2	45.5	52.6	52.3	52.8	53.0	50.1	55.3
	Suficiente	16.9	17.2	16.7	17.1	17.4	16.9	16.0	16.5	15.7	16.4	17.1	16.1	16.2	16.5	15.9	18.2	18.2	18.2
	Bastante	2.8	3.0	2.7	2.5	3.0	2.2	4.2	3.2	5.1	4.1	4.4	4.0	3.0	3.1	2.8	1.7	2.2	1.3
	No sabe	3.4	1.9	4.5	2.1	1.0	2.8	9.1	5.4	12.2	9.1	5.4	11.0	2.2	1.1	3.1	0.4	0.7	0.2
Iglesia Católica	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
	Nada	22.0	21.5	22.4	21.3	20.3	21.9	25.5	26.1	25.0	26.4	27.8	25.7	22.4	21.1	23.4	18.3	18.3	18.4
	Poco	28.6	30.0	27.7	29.0	30.4	28.1	26.8	28.2	25.7	23.7	24.5	23.2	29.2	31.1	27.7	31.7	31.9	31.4
	Suficiente	28.5	29.2	28.0	29.7	30.3	29.3	23.2	24.8	21.9	22.9	24.4	22.1	27.8	28.0	27.7	33.5	33.4	33.6
	Bastante	17.9	17.1	18.5	17.6	16.9	18.1	19.2	18.1	20.2	21.6	19.9	22.5	17.7	17.9	17.6	15.3	14.6	15.9
	No sabe	3.0	2.2	3.5	2.4	2.0	2.7	5.2	2.9	7.2	5.4	3.5	6.4	2.9	1.9	3.6	1.2	1.8	0.7
Procuraduría Anticorrupción	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
	Nada	35.5	36.7	34.7	36.2	36.6	35.9	32.5	36.8	29.0	32.8	36.0	31.1	38.2	38.2	38.1	34.3	35.1	33.8
	Poco	34.9	35.8	34.3	37.4	37.6	37.3	24.0	28.5	20.3	23.0	26.3	21.2	35.0	34.1	35.8	43.8	43.3	44.2
	Suficiente	10.4	12.1	9.2	11.3	13.3	9.9	6.5	7.4	5.7	4.3	5.7	3.6	9.9	12.9	7.5	15.6	14.9	16.2

GRUPO DE EDAD / NIVEL DE CONFIANZA EN INSTITUCIONES	TOTAL			AREA URBANA			AREA RURAL			PRIMARIA			SECUNDARIA			SUPERIOR			
	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	
	Bastante	1.7	3.0	0.8	1.6	3.0	0.7	2.2	3.0	1.5	2.3	3.2	1.9	1.8	3.4	0.5	1.2	2.4	0.3
	No sabe	17.4	12.5	21.0	13.4	9.5	16.2	34.8	24.3	43.6	37.6	28.8	42.2	15.1	11.4	18.1	5.0	4.4	5.5
Ministerio Público - Fiscalía de la Nación	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Nada	32.1	33.2	31.3	32.7	33.1	32.5	29.3	33.7	25.6	30.0	33.8	28.0	33.9	34.4	33.4	31.5	31.3	31.7
	Poco	39.8	40.4	39.4	42.1	42.1	42.1	29.7	33.5	26.4	27.8	29.8	26.8	41.3	41.8	40.8	47.0	44.9	48.8
	Suficiente	12.0	13.8	10.7	12.8	14.7	11.5	8.4	10.3	6.8	7.3	8.2	6.7	11.4	13.2	9.9	16.4	17.9	15.2
	Bastante	1.8	2.6	1.3	1.7	2.7	1.1	2.2	2.4	2.1	2.8	3.7	2.3	1.4	2.4	0.5	1.7	2.2	1.2
	No sabe	14.3	10.0	17.4	10.6	7.4	12.8	30.4	20.1	39.0	32.2	24.5	36.2	12.1	8.1	15.3	3.4	3.7	3.2
Contraloría General de la República	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Nada	30.5	31.1	30.1	31.1	30.6	31.4	27.8	32.8	23.7	28.6	32.8	26.4	32.4	31.6	33.1	29.6	29.4	29.8
	Poco	36.7	39.5	34.7	39.3	41.8	37.5	25.6	30.3	21.6	23.6	26.6	22.1	37.3	40.9	34.4	45.8	45.1	46.4
	Suficiente	11.5	14.0	9.7	12.6	15.5	10.6	7.0	8.4	5.8	5.9	7.8	5.0	10.8	13.2	8.9	16.7	18.7	15.0
	Bastante	1.5	2.1	1.1	1.4	1.9	1.1	1.9	2.7	1.2	1.7	1.9	1.6	1.3	2.1	0.7	1.6	2.2	1.2
	No sabe	19.7	13.3	24.4	15.6	10.1	19.4	37.7	25.9	47.6	40.1	30.8	45.0	18.1	12.2	23.0	6.2	4.6	7.6
Superintendencia Nacional de Aduanas y Administración Tributaria (ADUANAS- SUNAT)	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Nada	29.1	29.0	29.1	29.2	27.8	30.1	28.6	33.6	24.3	29.2	30.9	28.3	30.7	30.1	31.2	27.0	26.6	27.3
	Poco	35.1	37.1	33.7	37.5	39.2	36.4	24.8	29.0	21.2	24.7	27.4	23.2	36.8	38.5	35.5	41.0	41.1	41.0
	Suficiente	17.0	18.9	15.6	18.9	21.0	17.5	8.8	10.8	7.0	7.0	9.2	5.9	16.6	17.8	15.7	25.1	26.2	24.3
	Bastante	2.1	2.3	1.9	2.0	2.4	1.8	2.2	1.9	2.4	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.0	2.7	1.4	2.1	2.0	2.2
	No sabe	16.7	12.6	19.7	12.3	9.6	14.2	35.7	24.6	45.1	37.0	30.5	40.5	13.9	11.1	16.2	4.8	4.2	5.2
Comisión de Alto Nivel Anticorrupción	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Nada	33.5	35.2	32.3	34.9	35.7	34.2	27.6	33.0	23.1	27.9	32.4	25.6	35.6	34.8	36.3	35.2	37.3	33.5
	Poco	33.1	34.3	32.2	35.5	36.1	35.0	22.7	27.1	19.0	21.4	24.9	19.5	32.9	34.5	31.6	42.1	39.5	44.2
	Suficiente	10.7	13.0	9.1	11.6	13.9	10.0	6.8	9.2	4.7	4.9	6.7	3.9	10.7	13.0	8.9	15.1	16.6	13.9
	Bastante	1.1	1.7	0.8	1.1	1.6	0.7	1.5	1.9	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.5	2.8	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.8
	No sabe	21.6	15.9	25.7	17.0	12.6	20.1	41.4	28.8	51.9	44.7	34.8	49.9	19.3	15.0	22.8	6.8	6.0	7.5

INEI. ENAHO 2020.

POBLACIÓN QUE TUVO ACCESO A INTERNET EN EL MES ANTERIOR POR SEXO, ÁREA DE RESIDENCIA Y NIVEL EDUCATIVO - 2020

GRUPOS DE EDAD	SEXO			URBANA			RURAL			PRIMARIA			SECUNDARIA			SUPERIOR		
	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	1 Hombre	2 Mujer
De 15 a 19	83.8	84.1	83.5	90.1	89.7	90.6	65.0	68.2	61.3	46.6	55.2	36.1	83.5	83.8	83.2	94.7	97.4	92.9
20 a 24	89.0	89.6	88.5	93.2	93.4	93.1	67.5	71.5	62.7	42.0	50.9	33.3	82.7	83.2	82.2	97.2	97.9	96.6
25 a 29	85.6	87.2	83.9	91.5	92.1	91.0	51.0	60.1	40.8	41.8	46.0	38.9	79.6	82.5	76.2	96.9	96.6	97.3
Total población jóvenes de 15 a 29	86.0	86.8	85.2	91.6	91.7	91.5	62.2	67.2	56.6	42.9	49.8	36.9	82.5	83.4	81.4	96.8	97.2	96.4
Resto de la población	54.5	56.7	52.3	62.8	65.5	60.3	23.2	26.1	19.9	33.7	37.1	30.8	61.9	61.0	63.1	88.3	88.3	88.3
Total	63.2	65.2	61.2	71.0	73.1	68.9	33.2	36.7	29.2	34.1	37.6	31.1	69.7	69.4	70.1	91.9	92.0	91.9

Fuente: INEI. Encuesta Nacional de Hogares. ENAHO, Cuarto trimestre 2020

RAZONES DE USO DE TIC POR SEXO, AREA DE RESIDENCIA Y NIVEL EDUCATIVO ALCANZADO - 2020

GRUPOS DE EDAD	RAZONES DE USO DE TIC	SEXO			URBANO			RURAL			PRIMARIA			SECUNDARIA			SUPERIOR		
		Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer
De 15-19	Obtener información	89.6	88.3	90.9	91.5	90.7	92.3	81.9	79.7	84.6	73.3	72.9	73.9	88.9	87.8	90.1	95.7	95.8	95.6
	Comunicación (e-mail, chat, etc.)	98.4	98.4	98.4	98.7	98.6	98.8	97.2	97.5	96.8	92.3	92.2	92.5	98.3	98.4	98.2	99.9	100.0	99.8
	Compra productos y/o servicios	6.3	5.9	6.7	7.4	7.0	7.7	1.9	1.7	2.1	2.9	4.5	0.0	4.6	5.2	3.9	16.1	11.4	19.2
	Operaciones banca electrónica/otros servicios financieros	3.7	3.1	4.3	4.3	3.6	5.0	1.2	1.4	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	2.7	1.6	12.6	7.0	16.3
	Educación formal y actividades de capacitación	18.1	16.2	20.0	19.4	17.6	21.2	12.6	11.0	14.7	3.8	4.3	2.9	16.6	15.1	18.3	27.7	25.8	29.0
	Interactuar con organizaciones estatales/autoridades públicas	4.6	3.9	5.2	5.1	4.3	5.9	2.4	2.5	2.1	1.2	1.8	0.0	2.8	3.0	2.5	14.7	10.9	17.3
	Actividades de entretenimiento	88.0	89.9	86.1	90.4	92.0	88.7	78.3	81.8	73.9	85.3	89.4	77.6	87.1	89.0	85.0	93.7	96.7	91.6
	Venta de productos y/o servicios	2.0	1.5	2.6	2.3	1.7	2.9	0.9	0.5	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	1.2	2.3	3.8	3.8	3.8
	Otros	2.0	1.8	2.2	2.2	1.9	2.6	1.2	1.6	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	2.0	1.6	3.5	0.9	5.3
Descargar de antivirus/aplicativos/software	22.0	23.3	20.7	23.5	25.0	21.9	16.2	17.2	14.8	17.5	16.0	20.2	20.5	21.9	18.9	31.0	35.0	28.3	
De 20-24	Obtener información	90.7	89.8	91.6	91.8	91.0	92.6	82.7	82.5	83.0	74.4	81.3	64.0	83.3	81.3	85.7	95.5	95.7	95.2
	Comunicación (e-mail, chat, etc.)	99.0	99.5	98.6	99.0	99.5	98.5	99.2	99.3	99.1	94.6	94.1	95.3	98.5	99.7	97.1	99.5	99.6	99.4

GRUPOS DE EDAD	RAZONES DE USO DE TIC	SEXO			URBANO			RURAL			PRIMARIA			SECUNDARIA			SUPERIOR		
		Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer
	Compra productos y/o servicios	14.8	16.5	13.0	16.2	18.4	14.0	4.8	5.0	4.4	6.2	4.3	9.1	6.2	7.7	4.3	20.0	22.8	17.3
	Operaciones banca electrónica/otros servicios financieros	17.2	17.7	16.6	18.9	19.7	18.1	5.1	5.6	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.8	9.2	10.5	22.0	24.1	20.0
	Educación formal y actividades de capacitación	17.8	16.2	19.5	18.7	17.2	20.2	11.8	10.0	14.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.8	4.7	9.4	24.7	24.4	25.0
	Interactuar con organizaciones estatales/autoridades públicas	11.5	10.4	12.7	12.3	11.2	13.5	5.6	5.4	5.8	1.4	0.0	3.5	6.2	5.1	7.5	14.9	14.2	15.5
	Actividades de entretenimiento	89.3	91.5	87.0	90.4	92.6	88.1	81.5	84.5	77.4	74.1	86.3	55.8	86.1	89.6	81.7	91.6	92.9	90.4
	Venta de productos y/o servicios	4.9	4.7	5.1	5.3	5.1	5.5	2.4	2.2	2.6	0.3	0.0	0.7	3.0	3.6	2.3	6.2	5.7	6.7
	Otros	2.9	2.5	3.3	3.1	2.7	3.5	1.5	1.2	1.9	1.8	0.6	3.5	1.7	1.5	1.9	3.7	3.3	4.0
	Descargar de antivirus/aplicativos/software	30.1	33.2	26.8	30.8	34.3	27.2	25.1	26.3	23.5	11.8	13.9	8.7	20.6	25.1	15.1	36.1	39.4	33.0
De 25-29	Obtener información	90.2	89.6	90.9	91.8	91.5	92.2	74.0	74.0	73.8	62.5	60.9	63.8	84.5	84.6	84.5	95.4	94.6	96.3
	Comunicación (e-mail, chat, etc.)	99.2	98.8	99.6	99.3	98.9	99.7	98.6	98.3	99.0	96.6	95.4	97.6	99.2	98.8	99.8	99.4	99.1	99.7
	Compra productos y/o servicios	17.6	17.9	17.3	18.8	19.1	18.4	5.7	7.6	2.6	0.3	0.6	0.0	6.6	7.6	5.4	25.2	25.6	24.8
	Operaciones banca electrónica/otros servicios financieros	23.5	24.1	22.8	24.9	25.7	24.0	8.8	10.5	5.9	4.5	6.3	3.0	8.1	10.9	4.4	33.8	33.7	33.9
	Educación formal y actividades de capacitación	14.3	13.6	15.1	15.0	14.1	15.9	7.5	9.2	4.8	1.3	0.0	2.3	4.5	4.7	4.4	21.0	20.3	21.7
	Interactuar con organizaciones estatales/autoridades públicas	14.8	14.9	14.7	15.6	15.8	15.4	6.5	7.2	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.1	4.4	3.7	22.1	22.6	21.6
	Actividades de entretenimiento	88.4	90.9	85.7	89.3	91.6	86.9	79.2	85.1	69.2	78.2	84.4	73.2	84.9	88.8	79.9	91.2	92.7	89.7
	Venta de productos y/o servicios	4.8	4.0	5.6	5.1	4.3	5.9	1.6	1.8	1.3	0.9	2.0	0.0	2.0	2.0	1.9	6.7	5.5	7.9
	Otros	2.9	2.9	2.8	3.0	3.1	3.0	1.3	1.9	0.3	0.9	2.0	0.0	1.9	2.0	1.8	3.5	3.6	3.5
	Descargar de antivirus/aplicativos/software	28.1	31.7	24.2	29.2	33.0	25.2	17.1	20.5	11.6	13.8	19.5	9.2	17.9	20.7	14.3	35.1	39.5	30.5
	Obtener información	90.2	89.2	91.2	91.7	91.0	92.4	80.5	79.3	82.2	68.3	70.6	65.6	86.7	85.6	88.0	95.5	95.2	95.7

GRUPOS DE EDAD	RAZONES DE USO DE TIC	SEXO			URBANO			RURAL			PRIMARIA			SECUNDARIA			SUPERIOR		
		Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer
Jóvenes 15 a 29	Comunicación (e-mail, chat, etc.)	98.9	98.9	98.8	99.0	99.0	99.0	98.1	98.2	97.9	95.1	94.1	96.2	98.5	98.8	98.3	99.5	99.4	99.6
	Compra productos y/o servicios	12.6	13.2	12.1	14.1	14.9	13.3	3.5	3.9	2.8	2.5	2.9	2.2	5.4	6.3	4.3	21.8	22.9	20.7
	Operaciones banca electrónica/otros servicios financieros	14.3	14.6	14.1	16.0	16.4	15.6	3.9	4.6	2.9	2.2	2.6	1.8	5.1	6.0	4.1	25.9	26.7	25.2
	Educación formal y actividades de capacitación	16.8	15.4	18.3	17.7	16.3	19.1	11.4	10.3	12.8	1.5	1.2	1.9	11.9	10.4	13.5	23.5	22.7	24.2
	Interactuar con organizaciones estatales/autoridades públicas	10.1	9.5	10.6	11.0	10.5	11.6	4.1	4.4	3.8	0.7	0.5	0.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	18.0	17.6	18.3
	Actividades de entretenimiento	88.6	90.7	86.3	90.0	92.1	87.9	79.4	83.3	74.1	78.7	86.4	69.8	86.4	89.1	83.2	91.7	93.2	90.3
	Venta de productos y/o servicios	3.8	3.4	4.4	4.2	3.7	4.7	1.5	1.3	1.7	0.5	0.8	0.2	2.1	1.9	2.2	6.1	5.4	6.8
	Otros	2.6	2.4	2.8	2.8	2.6	3.0	1.3	1.5	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.8	1.8	1.9	1.7	3.6	3.2	4.0
	Descargar de antivirus/aplicativos/software	26.6	29.2	23.8	27.8	30.8	24.7	19.0	20.6	16.8	14.1	16.8	11.0	20.0	22.4	17.2	35.1	39.0	31.3
Resto de población	Obtener información	82.9	83.2	82.6	83.8	84.2	83.4	73.4	73.9	72.8	70.7	70.1	71.4	83.1	83.4	82.6	93.1	93.8	92.3
	Comunicación (e-mail, chat, etc.)	91.3	91.0	91.7	91.2	90.8	91.6	92.0	92.2	91.7	75.5	74.5	76.6	96.4	96.2	96.7	98.6	98.3	98.9
	Compra productos y/o servicios	8.9	10.0	7.8	9.6	10.8	8.3	2.0	2.7	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.9	4.5	5.5	3.4	21.2	23.5	18.7
	Operaciones banca electrónica/otros servicios financieros	11.6	12.9	10.3	12.5	14.0	11.0	2.3	3.2	0.9	0.3	0.5	0.2	6.0	7.1	4.6	27.9	30.3	25.4
	Educación formal y actividades de capacitación	13.1	13.2	13.1	13.6	13.8	13.3	8.8	8.2	9.6	16.9	17.3	16.5	5.8	5.6	6.0	18.7	19.2	18.2
	Interactuar con organizaciones estatales/autoridades públicas	8.8	9.5	8.0	9.4	10.3	8.6	2.3	2.7	1.6	0.8	1.0	0.6	3.8	4.3	3.2	21.5	23.1	19.9
	Actividades de entretenimiento	79.0	81.0	76.8	80.4	82.5	78.2	64.6	67.6	60.2	73.4	74.8	72.1	78.3	80.7	75.5	84.5	86.4	82.5
	Venta de productos y/o servicios	2.8	2.7	3.0	3.0	2.9	3.2	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.5	2.0	1.8	2.1	5.9	5.7	6.2
	Otros	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.5	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	0.9	2.6	2.6	2.6
	Descargar de antivirus/aplicativos/software	13.1	15.6	10.4	13.6	16.3	10.8	8.0	9.5	5.8	5.3	6.2	4.4	10.1	12.5	7.3	23.3	27.3	19.2

GRUPOS DE EDAD	RAZONES DE USO DE TIC	SEXO			URBANO			RURAL			PRIMARIA			SECUNDARIA			SUPERIOR		
		Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer
Total	Obtener información	85.6	85.4	85.8	86.7	86.7	86.7	76.9	76.4	77.5	70.6	70.1	71.1	84.7	84.4	85.0	94.1	94.4	93.9
	Comunicación (e-mail, chat, etc.)	94.1	93.9	94.4	94.0	93.8	94.3	94.9	95.1	94.7	76.5	75.6	77.5	97.4	97.4	97.4	99.0	98.8	99.2
	Compra productos y/o servicios	10.3	11.2	9.4	11.2	12.3	10.2	2.7	3.3	1.9	0.8	0.6	1.0	4.9	5.9	3.8	21.4	23.2	19.6
	Operaciones banca electrónica/otros servicios financieros	12.6	13.5	11.7	13.8	14.9	12.7	3.0	3.8	1.9	0.4	0.6	0.3	5.6	6.6	4.4	27.0	28.7	25.3
	Educación formal y actividades de capacitación	14.5	14.0	15.1	15.1	14.7	15.4	10.0	9.2	11.2	16.1	16.4	15.8	8.5	7.8	9.3	20.9	20.7	21.0
	Interactuar con organizaciones estatales/autoridades públicas	9.3	9.5	9.0	10.0	10.3	9.7	3.2	3.5	2.7	0.8	1.0	0.6	3.8	4.1	3.5	19.9	20.7	19.2
	Actividades de entretenimiento	82.6	84.6	80.4	83.9	86.0	81.8	71.7	75.0	67.1	73.7	75.4	72.0	81.9	84.5	78.9	87.7	89.4	86.1
	Venta de productos y/o servicios	3.2	2.9	3.5	3.5	3.2	3.8	1.2	1.1	1.3	0.5	0.4	0.5	2.0	1.9	2.2	6.0	5.5	6.5
	Otros	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.4	1.5	1.3	3.1	2.9	3.3
	Descargar de antivirus/aplicativos/software	18.2	20.7	15.5	18.8	21.5	15.9	13.3	14.8	11.2	5.7	6.7	4.7	14.5	17.0	11.7	28.6	32.4	24.9

Fuente: INEI. Encuesta Nacional de Hogares, ENAHO. Cuarto trimestre, 2020

POBLACIÓN QUE TUVO ACCESO A INTERNET EN EL MES ANTERIOR POR SEXO, ÁREA DE RESIDENCIA Y NIVEL EDUCATIVO - 2020

DEPARTAMENTOS	GRUPOS DE EDAD	SEXO			URBANA			RURAL			PRIMARIA			SECUNDARIA			SUPERIOR		
		Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer
AREQUIPA	De 15 a 19	94.6	97.1	91.8	95.5	98.2	92.5	86.5	87.8	84.6	100.0	100.0	0.0	94.1	96.9	90.1	98.0	100.0	97.3
	De 20 a 24	98.7	98.6	98.8	99.7	100.0	99.3	88.4	86.1	91.6	100.0	0.0	100.0	95.1	96.4	91.6	100.0	100.0	100.0
	De 25 a 29	95.0	97.3	92.8	96.0	98.7	93.7	78.9	76.2	81.0	77.1	0.0	77.1	87.9	92.5	84.5	98.3	98.9	97.6
	Total jóvenes de 15 a 29	96.2	97.7	94.7	97.1	99.0	95.3	85.2	84.8	85.9	84.4	100.0	83.2	93.1	96.1	88.8	99.1	99.5	98.8
	Resto de población	64.9	65.8	64.0	65.9	66.5	65.3	54.0	59.4	46.3	45.7	50.7	41.5	66.9	65.1	68.7	87.3	84.3	90.6
	Total	73.6	74.8	72.5	74.7	75.8	73.6	62.4	65.8	57.6	46.0	50.7	42.2	75.5	76.2	74.7	92.3	90.1	94.4
AYACUCHO	De 15 a 19	72.6	74.5	70.5	80.2	79.5	80.8	60.7	67.3	52.5	13.4	17.6	0.0	73.1	76.1	70.1	100.0	100.0	100.0
	De 20 a 24	69.6	75.4	63.5	88.5	97.1	79.9	43.3	46.9	39.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.5	45.9	53.5	92.3	97.6	83.8
	De 25 a 29	71.1	77.0	62.9	79.5	85.4	70.8	48.7	51.9	45.2	24.7	44.3	0.0	57.9	67.7	40.0	92.4	96.0	88.9
	Total jóvenes de 15 a 29	71.3	75.5	66.5	82.1	85.8	77.8	52.7	57.9	46.7	13.3	20.8	0.0	65.5	69.5	61.3	93.1	97.2	87.9
	Resto de población	32.5	36.8	28.2	42.4	49.2	36.0	20.1	22.2	17.7	20.1	26.0	15.7	36.3	38.0	33.5	77.1	70.4	84.7
	Total	43.6	48.4	38.7	54.8	61.4	48.2	28.2	31.3	24.7	19.9	25.8	15.5	49.8	51.0	48.2	84.6	83.4	86.1
CALLAO	De 15 a 19	85.5	89.2	81.6	85.5	89.2	81.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	84.2	88.6	79.3	100.0	100.0	100.0
	De 20 a 24	93.0	88.6	97.3	93.0	88.6	97.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.5	48.4	0.0	92.8	86.9	100.0	96.9	96.1	97.5
	De 25 a 29	90.3	88.4	92.2	90.3	88.4	92.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	76.5	100.0	43.0	81.4	81.6	81.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Total jóvenes de 15 a 29	89.9	88.7	91.1	89.9	88.7	91.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	67.1	72.3	56.2	85.7	86.0	85.5	98.6	98.1	98.9
	Resto de población	70.6	73.6	67.6	70.6	73.6	67.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	52.7	57.6	48.7	71.0	71.5	70.5	90.6	91.7	89.2
	Total	75.9	77.9	74.0	75.9	77.9	74.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	53.2	58.4	48.9	76.1	76.9	75.2	93.4	93.6	93.3
CUSCO	De 15 a 19	67.0	62.7	71.8	78.9	75.3	83.1	50.6	45.1	56.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	62.9	58.6	67.8	97.5	100.0	95.2
	De 20 a 24	72.9	79.6	66.7	80.2	90.9	72.4	57.6	63.4	48.2	36.9	75.5	0.0	55.0	69.5	37.2	83.6	86.0	81.5
	De 25 a 29	74.8	75.8	73.8	90.8	89.5	91.9	34.2	47.4	18.6	11.1	0.0	16.8	55.8	52.0	58.0	93.9	91.0	97.7
	Total jóvenes de 15 a 29	71.1	71.2	70.9	83.3	83.9	82.7	48.3	50.9	45.1	19.7	30.3	10.9	60.3	59.3	61.3	89.7	90.0	89.3
	Resto de población	28.8	32.3	25.3	39.6	44.0	35.2	13.6	16.5	10.5	13.0	15.9	10.5	30.4	32.6	27.3	80.1	76.8	84.2
	Total	39.9	42.3	37.4	51.9	54.8	49.1	21.6	24.8	18.1	13.1	16.3	10.5	41.5	41.6	41.3	84.8	83.0	86.8
HUANUCO	De 15 a 19	74.4	77.1	71.2	80.2	80.4	79.9	71.3	75.3	67.0	73.9	84.8	0.0	70.8	73.6	67.7	100.0	100.0	100.0
	De 20 a 24	86.3	85.1	87.4	96.0	91.4	100.0	75.3	78.9	71.2	18.5	100.0	10.3	81.2	73.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

DEPARTAMENTOS	GRUPOS DE EDAD	SEXO			URBANA			RURAL			PRIMARIA			SECUNDARIA			SUPERIOR		
		Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer
	De 25 a 29	74.2	84.1	62.6	94.3	100.0	87.6	52.0	66.4	35.3	49.2	55.3	45.4	76.5	86.6	62.4	98.2	100.0	94.9
	Total jóvenes de 15 a 29	77.4	81.2	73.0	90.1	90.7	89.5	67.0	73.7	59.6	47.5	63.8	36.8	73.6	76.1	70.4	99.4	100.0	98.8
	Resto de población	37.7	39.7	35.6	53.2	58.7	48.2	26.9	27.9	25.8	24.0	25.1	23.0	51.2	50.0	52.9	86.3	87.8	84.5
	Total	48.8	51.6	45.9	64.2	69.0	59.7	37.6	40.0	34.9	25.8	27.7	24.2	62.5	63.1	61.7	92.5	93.3	91.7
JUNIN	De 15 a 19	73.8	76.4	71.3	81.2	82.5	79.9	59.6	64.9	54.4	14.1	23.5	0.0	73.5	75.7	71.5	90.0	96.0	84.2
	De 20 a 24	83.8	82.1	85.8	88.0	86.8	89.2	73.9	72.2	76.4	67.0	100.0	58.7	73.1	68.1	81.8	93.7	92.7	94.6
	De 25 a 29	73.0	77.2	69.4	85.2	98.0	77.0	34.9	41.2	19.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	64.3	71.6	56.8	92.8	91.5	93.8
	Total jóvenes de 15 a 29	77.0	78.7	75.3	84.7	87.9	81.8	59.0	61.0	56.3	15.5	21.6	11.4	71.3	72.7	69.8	92.8	93.0	92.6
	Resto de población	35.0	36.0	34.0	43.3	45.7	41.0	17.5	16.8	18.2	18.7	19.0	18.4	38.6	37.7	40.0	80.1	83.4	76.9
	Total	46.5	47.5	45.5	54.9	57.1	52.9	28.2	28.9	27.5	18.6	19.1	18.2	51.8	50.7	53.3	86.1	87.9	84.4
LAMBAYEQUE	De 15 a 19	85.3	84.4	86.2	88.1	86.7	89.6	74.8	76.0	73.5	52.5	100.0	32.5	84.8	82.4	87.3	95.4	92.3	100.0
	De 20 a 24	87.0	91.5	82.6	88.6	91.3	86.1	75.9	92.8	58.5	22.4	36.7	12.6	84.7	90.2	78.2	96.1	98.1	94.4
	De 25 a 29	82.1	81.7	82.5	83.0	80.4	85.7	76.6	87.6	54.5	50.0	52.4	48.6	70.3	69.2	71.9	97.0	96.2	98.0
	Total jóvenes de 15 a 29	84.9	85.9	83.8	86.7	86.3	87.1	75.5	84.0	65.2	40.2	53.7	32.5	81.5	81.1	82.0	96.4	96.4	96.3
	Resto de población	51.3	54.2	48.7	54.6	57.5	52.0	33.2	36.8	29.8	30.0	34.0	27.0	58.5	56.8	60.2	88.5	90.3	86.8
	Total	60.7	63.6	58.0	63.5	65.9	61.3	45.5	51.5	39.2	30.5	34.8	27.3	67.4	66.3	68.5	91.9	93.0	90.9
LIMA DEPARTAMENTO	De 15 a 19	92.5	92.8	92.2	92.9	93.2	92.5	76.1	77.6	73.5	53.4	63.7	0.0	93.3	93.6	93.1	92.2	95.6	90.4
	De 20 a 24	95.5	95.0	96.0	95.5	95.0	96.1	94.6	100.0	89.6	61.9	64.6	58.9	91.0	90.0	92.0	99.5	99.5	99.6
	De 25 a 29	94.9	95.0	94.7	95.2	95.3	95.0	68.3	72.6	60.6	91.9	75.5	100.0	90.4	91.4	89.0	98.0	98.7	97.4
	Total jóvenes de 15 a 29	94.3	94.3	94.4	94.6	94.5	94.6	78.0	80.2	74.9	69.3	66.4	72.8	92.0	92.2	91.9	98.0	98.8	97.3
	Resto de población	71.7	74.0	69.6	72.4	74.8	70.2	32.2	32.4	32.0	53.5	59.5	48.9	73.5	73.6	73.5	90.6	91.1	90.1
	Total	78.2	80.1	76.4	78.8	80.7	76.9	43.4	45.1	41.3	53.8	59.6	49.2	79.7	80.0	79.5	93.6	94.3	93.0
LORETO	De 15 a 19	58.9	58.6	59.3	77.2	77.9	76.6	19.1	21.9	15.7	41.0	45.5	36.4	57.6	57.1	58.1	100.0	100.0	100.0
	De 20 a 24	60.6	57.7	63.7	77.5	73.4	81.9	14.8	14.0	15.6	26.8	15.3	35.6	53.3	53.7	52.7	85.6	79.2	91.8
	De 25 a 29	54.1	55.3	53.2	69.1	70.2	68.1	12.6	15.7	9.5	5.0	11.1	0.0	46.8	42.8	50.0	93.7	92.8	94.7
	Total jóvenes de 15 a 29	58.0	57.4	58.7	74.9	74.3	75.4	16.2	18.3	13.9	24.5	26.6	22.7	54.1	53.4	54.9	91.3	88.0	94.4

DEPARTAMENTOS	GRUPOS DE EDAD	SEXO			URBANA			RURAL			PRIMARIA			SECUNDARIA			SUPERIOR		
		Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer
		Resto de población	30.3	30.6	30.1	41.1	42.1	40.1	4.4	5.1	3.5	9.7	9.2	10.1	43.6	38.5	51.5	76.5	74.8
Total	38.0	37.6	38.4	50.5	50.5	50.4	7.6	8.4	6.6	11.1	10.9	11.4	48.3	44.4	53.2	81.7	78.9	85.1	
MADRE DE DIOS	De 15 a 19	84.8	82.0	89.7	87.1	84.5	92.0	71.3	67.4	77.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	80.7	76.0	88.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	De 20 a 24	87.3	92.2	83.7	90.7	98.7	85.0	53.6	42.8	67.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	69.5	84.0	63.9	97.3	94.7	100.0
	De 25 a 29	78.7	66.9	89.4	84.6	68.4	100.0	44.3	57.2	35.0	76.7	0.0	76.7	66.4	42.8	87.5	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Total jóvenes de 15 a 29	83.9	80.9	87.6	87.5	84.0	91.6	60.5	60.7	60.2	77.3	100.0	76.7	75.5	69.7	82.0	98.7	97.8	100.0
	Resto de población	49.8	49.1	51.0	54.2	53.3	55.5	29.1	31.0	25.3	34.6	36.4	32.6	50.1	42.2	66.2	85.3	90.7	74.8
	Total	59.2	57.1	62.2	63.6	61.3	66.8	36.1	36.8	34.9	35.3	36.5	34.1	59.2	50.6	73.3	91.2	93.6	86.9
MOQUEGUA	De 15 a 19	95.4	93.4	97.2	98.4	96.6	100.0	85.9	85.1	86.9	100.0	0.0	100.0	98.0	100.0	95.7	92.3	75.1	100.0
	De 20 a 24	93.3	91.3	95.3	93.7	89.9	97.7	91.1	100.0	83.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	80.1	71.1	90.2	96.6	96.7	96.5
	De 25 a 29	90.4	88.8	91.8	95.1	92.5	97.7	38.8	34.7	41.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	78.0	79.3	75.2	98.1	95.4	100.0
	Total jóvenes de 15 a 29	92.9	91.1	94.6	95.6	92.7	98.4	78.2	82.1	74.5	32.4	0.0	32.4	89.9	89.4	90.7	96.7	94.0	98.7
	Resto de población	63.2	65.2	60.7	66.8	68.6	64.7	48.1	52.8	40.0	39.5	44.4	35.5	61.4	58.1	66.2	91.0	89.0	94.3
	Total	70.9	71.2	70.5	74.5	74.6	74.5	54.7	58.1	49.8	39.5	44.4	35.4	69.2	66.6	73.0	93.3	90.6	96.5
PIURA	De 15 a 19	91.9	90.6	93.2	92.3	90.9	93.7	90.4	89.3	91.3	48.4	35.4	84.3	93.5	93.3	93.6	97.3	99.1	96.1
	De 20 a 24	92.9	95.1	89.5	93.4	96.6	89.1	90.9	90.3	92.3	74.2	73.4	75.1	91.4	93.8	85.7	96.8	99.8	93.6
	De 25 a 29	84.9	88.6	81.2	86.2	89.6	82.8	79.6	84.7	74.4	61.3	71.9	53.6	88.6	91.6	84.5	95.4	93.8	96.7
	Total jóvenes de 15 a 29	90.1	91.5	88.5	90.8	92.3	89.1	87.5	88.5	86.3	61.9	64.0	59.9	92.0	93.0	90.7	96.4	97.6	95.2
	Resto de población	56.1	59.8	52.5	60.4	64.1	56.8	38.2	42.4	33.7	42.2	46.0	38.9	67.6	69.0	66.0	87.9	90.1	85.3
	Total	65.4	68.9	61.9	68.6	72.1	65.2	52.4	56.5	48.0	43.5	47.2	40.2	78.1	79.8	76.1	91.7	93.3	90.1
SAN MARTIN	De 15 a 19	79.5	78.0	81.1	84.4	87.2	81.4	69.7	61.3	80.5	53.4	59.4	28.1	78.7	76.5	81.2	93.5	100.0	87.9
	De 20 a 24	86.4	88.1	84.4	94.0	95.6	92.0	69.0	69.2	68.8	75.6	93.4	47.2	80.7	81.1	80.0	98.9	100.0	98.0
	De 25 a 29	78.6	85.7	70.9	84.7	89.6	79.5	61.1	74.7	45.8	36.2	52.7	25.3	79.7	85.9	72.8	98.1	96.7	100.0
	Total jóvenes de 15 a 29	81.4	83.1	79.4	87.4	90.5	83.9	67.6	66.4	69.1	54.0	71.3	32.5	79.4	79.4	79.3	97.4	98.6	96.2
	Resto de población	40.5	42.2	38.5	46.9	47.9	45.7	25.8	29.9	20.1	25.0	27.6	22.2	57.0	50.3	66.3	88.2	91.6	82.0
	Total	50.4	51.9	48.7	56.7	58.1	55.0	36.1	38.4	33.1	26.5	29.9	22.7	66.6	62.5	72.1	92.1	94.1	89.4
UCAYALI	De 15 a 19	83.8	88.0	79.0	92.4	95.7	88.8	46.6	57.3	32.9	45.0	60.8	32.2	83.8	87.5	79.7	100.0	100.0	100.0

DEPARTAMENTOS	GRUPOS DE EDAD	SEXO			URBANA			RURAL			PRIMARIA			SECUNDARIA			SUPERIOR		
		Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer	Total	Hombre	Mujer
	De 20 a 24	79.8	73.9	86.5	86.5	81.9	91.4	46.8	39.4	57.5	39.0	9.6	67.2	77.5	74.8	82.6	94.9	96.0	94.2
	De 25 a 29	80.7	76.9	85.3	86.8	84.3	89.5	34.5	30.3	42.2	41.1	25.4	53.8	78.4	75.6	81.9	94.8	90.8	99.2
	Total jóvenes de 15 a 29	81.6	80.0	83.3	88.7	87.6	89.8	43.7	44.3	42.7	41.1	26.1	54.1	80.8	80.7	80.9	95.7	94.2	97.0
	Resto de población	46.5	48.2	44.7	54.4	57.8	50.9	12.0	11.6	12.7	26.5	26.9	26.2	53.0	49.8	57.5	86.3	87.4	84.6
	Total	56.5	57.4	55.5	64.4	66.7	62.0	20.1	20.0	20.1	27.6	26.8	28.1	64.2	62.0	67.2	90.0	89.8	90.3
	LIMA METROPOLITANA	De 15 a 19	93.0	93.2	92.9	93.0	93.2	92.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	47.6	53.7	0.0	94.0	94.1	93.9	91.9	95.7
De 20 a 24		95.8	95.3	96.2	95.8	95.3	96.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	58.5	55.1	61.3	90.8	90.0	91.7	99.7	99.5	100.0
De 25 a 29		95.3	95.7	95.0	95.3	95.7	95.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	91.0	75.5	100.0	91.5	92.7	89.9	98.1	99.0	97.3
Total jóvenes de 15 a 29		94.8	94.8	94.7	94.8	94.8	94.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	67.7	59.7	76.7	92.6	92.8	92.4	98.1	98.9	97.3
Resto de población		73.8	76.6	71.3	73.8	76.6	71.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	56.7	63.2	51.7	74.9	75.9	73.9	91.1	91.8	90.4
Total		79.8	82.1	77.7	79.8	82.1	77.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	56.8	63.1	52.0	80.8	81.7	79.9	93.9	94.7	93.1
LIMA PROVINCIAS	De 15 a 19	87.6	89.7	85.4	90.9	93.9	87.9	76.1	77.6	73.5	70.1	100.0	0.0	86.7	88.5	84.5	95.7	94.9	96.2
	De 20 a 24	92.8	91.5	94.0	92.6	90.3	94.6	94.6	100.0	89.6	71.8	81.6	45.0	92.8	90.4	95.3	97.1	100.0	95.1
	De 25 a 29	88.3	84.3	91.8	92.7	88.1	96.2	68.3	72.6	60.6	100.0	0.0	100.0	79.2	79.1	79.3	96.7	92.8	98.8
	Total jóvenes de 15 a 29	89.6	88.8	90.3	92.0	91.1	92.8	78.0	80.2	74.9	75.3	88.1	54.9	86.3	86.5	86.1	96.7	96.7	96.8
	Resto de población	51.2	49.8	52.6	55.6	54.2	57.1	32.2	32.4	32.0	33.3	37.6	29.5	59.2	50.8	69.1	82.3	79.7	84.7
	Total	61.1	59.8	62.4	65.1	63.5	66.7	43.4	45.1	41.3	34.3	39.1	29.9	68.6	63.4	74.9	88.9	86.5	90.7

Fuente: INEI. Encuesta Nacional de Hogares, ENAHO. Cuarto trimestre 2020

PERÚ: VIOLENCIA FAMILIAR CONTRA LA MUJER DE 15 A 49 AÑOS DE EDAD, EJERCIDA EN LOS ÚLTIMOS 12 MESES POR EL ESPOSO O COMPAÑERO, SEGÚN CARACTERÍSTICA SELECCIONADA, 2019 (Porcentaje)

Característica seleccionada	Total	Formas de violencia			Número de mujeres alguna vez unidas	
		Psicológica y/o verbal	Física	Sexual	Ponderado	Sin Ponderar
Grupo de edad						
15-19	50.8	49.7	14.5	2.6	416	688
20-24	47.2	45.9	13.8	2.7	1,845	3,001
25-29	39.4	37.9	11.1	2.1	2,990	4,448
30-34	36.9	35.4	9.1	2.9	3,872	4,840
35-39	37.0	35.9	7.6	2.3	3,746	3,894
40-44	35.0	33.6	6.9	2.1	3,206	2,779
45-49	36.9	35.7	8.5	2.7	2,766	1,868
Estado conyugal						
Casada o Conviviente	40.1	38.8	8.8	2.3	15,502	18,621
Divorciada / Separada / Viuda	30.1	28.6	11.4	3.0	3,340	2,897
Nivel de educación						
Sin educación	30.6	29.9	9.7	3.2	346	461
Primaria	37.8	36.6	8.6	3.3	3,592	4,641
Secundaria	42.1	40.8	10.6	2.9	8,201	9,612
Superior	34.4	32.8	7.8	1.5	6,703	6,804
Quintil de riqueza						
Quintil inferior	38.0	36.4	9.8	3.5	3,722	6,126
Segundo quintil	40.9	39.7	11.8	2.8	4,301	5,891
Quintil intermedio	40.2	38.9	9.5	3.1	4,023	4,234
Cuarto quintil	40.0	38.8	8.2	1.5	3,570	3,090
Quintil superior	31.0	29.5	6.0	1.1	3,226	2,177
Área de residencia						
Urbana	38.5	37.2	9.1	2.2	14,865	14,793
Rural	37.5	36.0	9.6	3.6	3,977	6,725
Región natural						
Lima Metropolitana I/	37.6	36.4	9.0	1.9	6,854	2,576
Resto Costa	38.6	37.4	8.6	2.2	4,582	6,309
Sierra	40.2	39.0	9.7	3.1	4,703	7,249
Selva	36.1	34.3	10.0	3.2	2,704	5,384
Departamento						
Amazonas	38.2	37.1	8.0	3.2	264	890
Áncash	33.6	33.0	5.7	1.4	561	735
Apurímac	50.5	49.3	12.0	5.9	256	737
Arequipa	39.8	37.8	11.1	4.3	741	756
Ayacucho	39.0	36.8	10.6	2.3	285	814
Cajamarca	43.0	42.0	6.1	3.9	917	825
Prov. Const. del Callao	41.6	40.1	10.6	2.9	659	763
Cusco	44.7	42.9	14.4	5.7	677	728
Huancavelica	48.4	46.6	12.9	2.0	195	683
Huánuco	37.6	36.6	8.2	1.9	443	883
Ica	33.9	33.0	8.1	3.2	487	804
Junín	35.0	33.1	9.5	2.6	791	819
La Libertad	35.9	34.8	4.7	1.7	1,084	762
Lambayeque	30.9	30.1	6.3	2.4	704	803
Lima	38.0	36.7	9.0	1.9	6,780	2,561

Característica seleccionada	Total	Formas de violencia			Número de mujeres alguna vez unidas	
		Psicológica y/o verbal	Física	Sexual	Ponderado	Sin Ponderar
Provincia de Lima 2/	37.2	36.0	8.8	1.8	6,195	1813
Región Lima 3/	46.0	44.8	11.5	2.6	584	748
Loreto	32.0	30.5	10.0	2.1	603	836
Madre de Dios	47.9	46.9	11.0	3.9	96	828
Moquegua	31.3	30.4	6.4	1.6	108	748
Pasco	33.0	31.6	8.6	2.2	123	684
Piura	48.1	46.4	13.7	1.8	1,205	854
Puno	37.3	36.7	11.0	3.4	603	654
San Martín	34.0	31.3	11.7	3.2	583	875
Tacna	26.3	24.7	7.2	1.1	203	744
Tumbes	40.0	38.7	8.8	2.6	155	851
Ucayali	33.1	32.5	6.1	0.6	318	881
Total	38.3	37.0	9.2	2.5	18,842	21,518

Nota:

Ponderado: Resultados que recomponen la estructura poblacional.

Sin ponderar: Número de mujeres y/o niños entrevistadas(os) en campo.

1/ Comprende la provincia de Lima y la Provincia Constitucional del Callao.

2/ Comprende los 43 distritos que conforman la provincia de Lima.

3/ Comprende las provincias: Barranca, Cajatambo, Canta, Cañete, Hualar, Huarochirí, Huaura, Oyón y Yauyos.

Fuente: Instituto Nacional de Estadística e Informática - Encuesta Demográfica y de Salud Familiar.

APPENDIX E: ONLINE SURVEY

APIC Member Survey

Hello, thank you very much for answering this survey! You have received it because you have been an intern with the USAID/Peru APIC program. We are a team of consultants hired by the USAID/Peru Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning for Sustainability Project (MELS) and we are conducting a study on Peruvian youth. We want to know your opinion on some aspects of their organization and participation around issues such as politics, democracy, citizenship, and human rights.

Your participation is entirely voluntary. If you do not want to answer some of the questions or do not want to complete the questionnaire, you can do so. This survey is absolutely anonymous. It does not ask for your name and, once you have completed it, you will submit it through a link. Data processing is for the exclusive use of the assessment.

We would be very grateful if you could complete and submit this survey within two days of receipt. Good luck!

What year did you perform your internship at USAID/Peru?

Which development objective or office were you assigned to?

Please, mark your gender.

Male

Female

Other

How old are you?

What is the highest education level you have achieved?

High school completed

College incomplete

College completed

Master's degree / specialization

Other

Are you currently studying?

Yes

No

Are you currently working?

Yes

No

If you are working, please specify.

What does it mean to you to be a youth?

Please, express your ideas briefly, in no more than one or two sentences.

In relation to politics, you are

...interested in it, but are independent.

...interested in it and sympathize with a political organization.

...member of a political organization.

...an active member of a political organization.

...not interested in it.

How do you define youth's political participation?

Answer in no more than two paragraphs.

In Congress

As regional councilors

As mayors

As councilors

In political parties

In your opinion, what are the hurdles preventing youth from participating in politics?

Please, mention at least two hurdles.

In the last five years, how do you consider youth's political participation in the country?

It has increased.

There has been no change.

It has decreased.

There is no participation.

In the last twelve months, have you participated in or belonged to any of the following?

Check all options that apply.

Sports clubs or associations

Neighborhood association

Youth group or association

Business association

Chat groups on specific topics

Other

How do you define youth's civic participation?

Please, answer in no more than two paragraphs.

Neighborhood organizations

Oversight / vigilance committees

Voluntary organizations

Regional Youth Council

Municipal youth council and/or programs

Youth centers

In your opinion, what are the hurdles that prevent youth from participating in civic activities?

Please, mention at least two hurdles.

Have you participated in any of the 2020 mobilizations?

State the reason if your answer was "Yes" or "No".

Yes

No

Why?

What do you consider to be the two (2) main problems the country faces in 2021?

Corruption

- Unemployment
- Public security
- Domestic violence / violence against women
- Health and education
- Poverty
- Housing
- Environment/climate change
- Other (specify)

Which are the TWO MOST important problems currently affecting youth in the country?

- Employment opportunities
- Quality of jobs accessed (income, stability)
- Crime / gangs
- Alcohol / drugs
- Violence (all types)
- Difficulty in accessing higher education
- Justice administration
- Health services
- Discrimination (racial, homophobic)
- Not being heard / not being represented
- Other (specify)

Currently, how much do you trust the following institutions?

Not at all Little Fairly Fully Don't know / Can't tell

- Executive power
- Judicial power
- Congress of the Republic
- Regional government
- Province municipality
- District municipality
- Peruvian National Police
- Armed Forces
- Political parties
- Print media
- Radio and television
- Ombudsman's Office

National Electoral Board
Office of Electoral Processes

Where do you see Peru in 2030?

Please, answer in brief sentences, in just one sentence if possible.

In the last 30 days, have you used the Internet for any of the following?

Check up to THREE options you consider having used the most.

Means of communication: send/receive mails

Social networks (any)

Information search, training

Entertainment (games, music, movies)

Job search

Online banking

Online shopping or request for services

For all of the above

Do you have any social media account(s)?

Yes

No

In which network?

Which are the TWO MOST important reasons why you use social networks?

Instant and borderless communication

Social reports with exponential reach

Increased professional visibility

Potential conversions

Favorable space for occupational care

More personal visibility

Other (specify)

Which have been your most intense feelings during this time of COVID-19 pandemic?

Write down up to three feelings you consider most important.

Considering the pandemic, what are your biggest concerns for the future?

Please, check UP TO THREE options.

Family's financial situation

Losing relatives/friends

Delays in my studies

Personal financial situation

Finding a job after quarantine

Political conflicts

Mental health problems after quarantine

Not having access to public health services

Losing my job

Other (specify)

What was your time as an intern at USAID/Peru like?

Very good

Good

Okay (neither good nor bad)

Bad

Very bad

Don't know / Can't tell

What was the most useful thing you learned from your internship at USAID/Peru?

What do you consider the least useful experience of your internship at USAID/Peru?

How do you think youth can contribute to current USAID/Peru programs?

Based on your experience, what suggestions can you give so that youth who are involved in USAID/Peru's development strategy projects participate actively and assume civic and citizenship commitments?

State up to THREE possible ideas.

What are the main benefits of these programs, for youth?

State up to THREE benefits you identify.

APPENDIX F: INTERVIEW GUIDES

INTERVIEW GUIDE FOR USAID OFFICIALS

Data of person interviewed

Name	
Position	
Institution	USAID / PERU
Date of interview	

INFORMED CONSENT

My name is _____, and I have the responsibility of completing this assessment that has been commissioned by the USAID/Peru Mission through the MELS Project. This study will allow us to know what issues youth in the country are most interested in, what media they use, how they identify and prioritize challenges they face, what their proposals are and what opportunities are envisioned to engage them and support them strategically so they can benefit from USAID's development activities. The assessment results will be used as input for updating the US Government's support strategy for Peru for 2020-2025.

Within this framework, we have identified key and important informants, including yourself. The interview will address issues related to one or all of USAID's development objectives defined in its current strategy, the experience of the population aged 15 to 29 as direct or indirect beneficiaries and your proposals to engage them actively in the activities, but also in the exercise of their rights and civic participation.

However, your participation is **absolutely voluntary**. There is no penalty or prejudice if you choose not to participate. It is important that you know that **your answers, opinions and ideas are very important to this assessment**. The interview should take about one hour, so thank you in advance for your time.

We would also like to ask your **permission to record** the interview, because we want to pay the utmost attention to what is being said, without being distracted or spending time taking notes. During the interview, you have the **right to refuse** to answer any questions or to stop participating in the interview or request to stop the recording at any time. All information you provide to the assessment will be kept **strictly confidential**. Your name will not be used in any report or publication resulting from this assessment; it will be protected by assigning you a pseudonym. We will keep all **files protected** and all recordings will be destroyed at the end of the assessment.

Let me pause for a few moments to answer any questions or clarify any doubts you may have.

Do you have any comments or questions?

Do you agree to participate in this assessment and have your answers recorded? I am going to ask you to allow me to record that you voluntarily agree to participate as an informant in this study by saying: **"I am aware of the objectives of the interview, and I voluntarily agree to participate and have my information recorded"**.

Questions

I inform you that the interview will address three central topics. The first topic refers to your opinion about the APIC program and the experience of its participants in the different development goals of USAID/Peru's Mission. In the second, we will identify some of youth's characteristics in terms of citizen participation, politics, advocacy, etc. We will explore the restrictions (hurdles) that prevent equal access of men and women in the different fields, and the third set of questions will refer to USAID's youth policies and how to implement them in USAID/Peru's development strategy.

I. APIC Program experience

1. Can you explain to me how this program works? What are the selection criteria? How do you assign the trainees, once selected, to the different development goals?
2. What activities do interns perform? Are there differences between development goals?
3. Do they participate in field visits? Are they actively involved in field activities (trainings, workshops, etc.) (trainings, workshops, etc.)? What differences are there between the activities carried out by male and female interns?
4. Have you noticed any differences between men and women, specifically in terms of social participation (political, civic, in organizations)? Do you know if interns are regular users of social networks?
5. In your opinion, what do you think is the main lesson learned by youth who participate in internships? Why?
6. Do you think there are aspects of the program that could be improved? Which ones?

II. Characteristics of youth in participation and organization

1. From your perspective and experience, what do you think are the interests and/or concerns of youth, which are related to the exercise and development of democracy, human rights, environmental conservation, economic growth, and drug trafficking?
2. Do you think there are any type of incentive(s) that could influence youth to participate politically? What type of incentives? How would you qualify them: positive or negative?
3. When it comes to active participation, for example, in advocacy for social change, how do you think youth organize themselves? What are their preferred platforms for public participation?
4. What are youth's expectations and attitudes toward the government? What are their attitudes toward civic commitment? Do you think they know the pathways to civic commitment? What is this pathway?
5. Youth do not always feel compelled to mobilize massively. In the last three or four years there have been few expressions of this type. However, in November of last year (2020), in several regions, especially in metropolitan Lima, youth were present and made their presence and their voice heard. How do you think this mobilization was organized? Through what means was it carried out? What was/were the reason(s) that motivated it? Can this motivation or these reasons be repeated?
6. Based on your description of what youth are like and what mobilizes them, from your perspective and as a USAID official, how can youth contribute to current USAID/Peru programs? And how can they benefit from these programs? What specific actions do you think would be important to

integrate into USAID's development goal activities to achieve greater participation, access and equal opportunities for youth?

7. Do you think the pandemic has affected young people in any way? Why?
8. Finally, to conclude this topic, can you tell me what is being done in the field of policies and programs related to youth's political participation and civic commitment, whether in the public or private sector? Which agencies, institutions?

III. Implementation of USAID's youth development policy

1. USAID's youth policy has two objectives: the first is to strengthen youth programming, participation and partnership in support of the Mission's development objectives, and the second is to include and integrate youth concerns and to engage them in all USAID initiatives and operations. Based on USAID's work, do you believe that youth are now better able to access economic and social opportunities? Why? What is missing?
2. In your opinion, how can young people participate in economic growth?
3. Do you think that youth are interested in democratic and development processes? Can they exercise their role in civil society? Why? Can this reduce juvenile delinquency, affiliation to terrorist or drug trafficking movements?
4. Do you think there is a way for youth's voices to be truly heard? What is needed? What are the steps to reach that momentum?
5. In your opinion, what factors are necessary for the successful implementation of USAID's youth policy? *(Only to remind the interviewer: support, protection, preparation, and participation. We can also use the policy's guiding principles.)*
6. What actions do you advise USAID's strategy to include in order to contribute to sectoral youth policies, e.g., with MINEDU, SENAJU, MIMP, MINAGRI, MINAM, DEVIDA, etc.?

INTERVIEW GUIDE FOR YOUNG INFORMANTS

Date of interview	
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INFORMED CONSENT

My name is _____, and I am responsible for completing this assessment that has been commissioned by the USAID/Peru Mission through the MELS Project. This assessment will allow us to know what issues youth in the country are interested in the most, what media they use, how they identify and prioritize challenges in the face of the lacks they face, what their proposals are, and what opportunities are envisioned to engage and support them strategically so they can benefit from USAID's development activities. The results of the assessment will be used as input for updating the US Government's support strategy for Peru 2020 - 2025.

Within this framework, we have identified key and important informants, including you (your contact was sent to me by _____). The interview will address issues related to youth's characteristics (population aged 15 to 29), in terms of civic and political participation, advocacy, etc. We will also explore the limitations (hurdles) for an equal access of men and women in the different topics, as well as in the exercise of their rights and civic participation.

Your participation is absolutely voluntary. There is no penalty or prejudice if you decide not to participate. It is important that you know that your answers, opinions and ideas are very important for this assessment. The (group) interview should take about an hour and a half. We thank you in advance for your time.

We would also like to request permission to record the interview because we want to be able to pay as much attention as possible to what is being said, without being distracted or spending time taking notes. During the interview, if you do not wish to answer to and/or participate in any of the questions, you are free to decline or stop participating in the interview or request to stop the recording at any time. All information you provide to the assessment will be kept strictly confidential. Your name will not be used in any report or publication resulting from this assessment. It will be protected by assigning a pseudonym. We will keep all files secure and all recordings will be destroyed at the end of the assessment.

Do you have any comments or questions?

Do you agree to participate in this study and have your answers recorded? I am going to ask you to allow me to record and to state that you agree, on your own free will, to participate as an informant in this study by saying: "I am aware of the objectives of the interview and I agree on my own free will to participate and to have my information recorded".

Thank you very much!

Youth and citizenship

1. What does it mean to be a youth?
2. How would you define a citizen?
3. How would you define youth's civic participation?
4. Do you believe that there are impediments to youth's civic participation? What are they? Why do you think they exist?

Youth characteristics in participation and organization

5. From your perspective and experience, what do you think are youth's interests and/or concerns? Do you think youth are interested in the exercise and development of democracy? Human rights? Environmental conservation? The fight against corruption? Are there any differences between men and women?
6. Do you think there is drug trafficking in the country? Why do you think there is drug trafficking? What are its benefits and detriments?
7. Are you concerned about the impact on the environment caused by illegal mining and logging? Why?
8. How do you see youth's political participation? Has it increased or decreased? Why?
9. Do you think there are hurdles to political participation? Which ones? How can they be reduced?
10. Have you participated in marches for or against someone or something? Why? What do you hope to achieve through these demonstrations? Have you participated in the march against Merino in November 2020? How was it organized?
11. If you are actively involved, for example, in advocacy for social change, how do you organize yourself? Or how do youth organize themselves?
12. Do they use the Internet? What are their preferred platforms for public participation?
13. What thing (topic) or things (topics) might attract youth's attention and encourage them to participate and/or get organized? Are there differences between women's topics versus men's?
14. What do you consider to be the country's main problem?
15. What are the problems that you consider most important and that currently affect youth in the country?
16. In your opinion, how can young people best benefit from USAID's activities (partnerships, projects, programs)?
17. If you could introduce any change to favor young people, what do you think would be the best one? Why?

Pandemic

18. Do you think the pandemic has affected youth in any way? Why?
19. Now, after the pandemic, what are your biggest concerns for the future?

QUESTION FOR FORMER APIC INTERNS ONLY

How can youth contribute to current USAID/Peru programs? And how can they benefit from these programs? What specific actions do you think should be included in USAID's DG activities to achieve greater participation, access and equal opportunities for youth?

APPENDIX G: INTERVIEWED ACTORS

INSTITUTION	POSITION
UNFPA	Head of Youth
PNUD	Citizen Participation Project
KAS	Head of Citizen Participation Project
PUCP teacher	SENAJU Reform Validation
ASHANTI	Governing Board
SENAJU	National Secretary
USAID	Regional Migration and Health Office
USAID	Development Goal 1
USAID	Development Goal 1
USAID	Development Goal 2
USAID	Development Goal 3
USAID	Development Goal 3
CEDRO	USAID implementing partner, bilateral and regional project
Idea International	USAID implementing partner
FOREST	USAID implementing partner
Alianza Forestal-AIDER	USAID implementing partner
APIC	Group 1 (3 people)
APIC	Group 2 (2 people)
CRECE Project	Youth (3 people)
Idea Internacional (theater)	Youth (4 people)
Jóvenes indígenas/AIDSESEP	Youth (2 people)
Jóvenes LGBTQ+	Youth (2 people)
Grupo 1 volunteers - Interquorum, Comando COVID, Meraki	Youth (3 people)
Grupo 2 volunteers - AMAC, Voluntades, Interquorum	Youth (3 people)
Grupo 1 Viva la Independencia	Youth (3 people)
Grupo 2 Viva la Independencia	Youth (2 people)

APPENDIX H: SOCIAL NETWORK ANALYSIS

Population

- Youth aged 15 to 29
 - o Disaggregated data
 - By age group: 15- 17, 18- 23, 24- 29 years old
 - Rural/ urban
 - By gender
- Provinces in which USAID works:
 - o Cusco
 - o Huánuco
 - o Junín
 - o Lambayeque
 - o Metropolitan Lima
 - o Province of Lima
 - o Loreto
 - o Madre de Dios
 - o Moquegua
 - o Piura
 - o San Martín
 - o Ucayali

Objective: identify the social networks most used by the assessment population for political and social participation and the motivations that actively mobilized them between 2018- 2021.

Questions to be answered:

- What are youth's interests and concerns in relation to democratic development, human rights, environmental conservation, economic growth, and drug trafficking?
- What positive or negative incentives influence youth's political participation?
- How do young people organize themselves when engaging in advocacy for change? What are their preferred platforms for public participation?

Social networks to be analyzed:

- Facebook
- Twitter
- Instagram
- TikTok
- YouTube

Justification

Facebook, Instagram, Twitter have been chosen because in different reports of the years 2019, 2020 and 2021 they are always described as the social networks most used by Peruvians. Also, YouTube will be included to see information about *influencers*, and TikTok will be analyzed as a new network that has become increasingly popular since 2020.

In 2019, 92% of Peruvians with Internet access used Facebook, while 23% and 14% used Twitter and Instagram, respectively. This pattern can also be seen in the use of networks used by

millennials (people born between 1980 and 2000), as 99% use Facebook, 42% use Instagram, and 25% use Twitter (Datum, 2019).

In 2020 there was an increase in the use of Facebook, Twitter and Instagram in the Peruvian population. 94% of Peruvians used Facebook, 60% used Instagram, and 29% used Twitter. Regarding YouTube, 62% of Peruvians use it, while only 18% use TikTok. The most watched TikTok videos tend to be those presented in the "For You" section (64%) and the videos in the "Following" section (60%) (IPSOS, 2020).

According to the Ministry of Transport and Communications, the use of TikTok is estimated to have increased by 266% during the pandemic in Peru (Redacción Gestión, 2020). It should be mentioned that the public that most consumes TikTok in Peru is between 18 and 24 years old (IPSOS, 2020).

In 2020, Kantar IBOPE Media stated that the use of Facebook, Instagram and TikTok increased especially among youth aged 16 to 19 (Redacción Andina, 2020).

According to the annual report by We Are Social and Hootsuite, in Peru 26 million people have Facebook, 7.5 million have Instagram, and 1.55 million have Twitter. In its 2021 report, Likecom Marketing Digital classifies the use of social networks by gender and age, showing that in Peru 30% of Facebook users are between 25 and 34 years old (13.9% are women and 16.1% are men) and 25.2% of users are between 18 and 24 years old (12.1% are women and 13.1% are men). The report also specifies that 33% of Instagram users in Peru are between 25 and 34 years old (17% are women and 16% men) and 33.5% of users are between 18 and 24 years old (18.6% are women and 14.9% men) (We Are Social y Hootsuite, 2021).

Tools

Platform	Cost	What it offers
Get day Trend	Free	Displays hashtags and keywords that were Trending Topic by date (since April 2019)
MediatoolKit	Free for seven days	In last 90 days (filtered by country): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Times mentioned - Social networks it was used in - Sentiments (publications were positive, negative, neutral) - Word cloud (which words are most repeated in all publications) - Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, and YouTube information is displayed
Brand Mentions https://brandmentions.com/pricing.php	US\$499 per month	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Includes data from the last 10 years - Up to 150 hashtags/keywords are researched - Filtered by country - Offers different filters (does not offer age segmentation) - Includes Instagram, Twitter, Facebook and YouTube - Sentiment analysis - Offers influencer information

Platform	Cost	What it offers
Pulsar	US\$3000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Historical data from 2018 on Twitter - Data from last 30 days on Facebook - Real-time data (7 days) on Instagram - Separates by country and shows data segmented by department - Demographic data of users who used the hashtag and/or keyword (age and gender)
Analisa	US\$149	For TikTok: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Allows hashtag analysis - Provides historical data - It is possible to see likes, shares, comments, posts, views

Taking into account marches/protests where the assessment population is known to have participated, the Get Day Trends platform will be used to see which were the Trending Topics on Twitter and which hashtags were the most used referring to these political movements.

Brand Mentions will then be used to access information on the hashtags/keywords already identified. This historical information goes from January 2018 to July 2021 and it will be possible to identify the ratings/sentiments of the topics (positive, negative, neutral). If the Pulsar platform can be used, this application will be used to separate all the hashtags on Twitter by age and to see usage by age on Facebook.

MediatoolKit will also be used (although it only offers information reaching back 3 months) because it offers a word cloud compiled from the most repeated words within the publications that include the keyword/hashtag we are researching. For example: In the pride march, the most repeated words may be marriage, discrimination, rights, etc. It also provides information on influencers and this is of interest to us for the YouTube analysis.

With respect to TikTok, Analisa will be used to look up the popularity of keywords/hashtags.

Analysis

This analysis is part of a research project that seeks to assess Peruvian youth's civic participation and commitment. The four most popular social networks in Peru are being analyzed: Facebook, YouTube, Instagram, and Twitter (IPSOS, 2020), as well as TikTok, which had a 266% increase during the pandemic (Redacción Gestión, 2020).

This analysis will be developed on events of public relevance that had high impact in social networks, some of which generated a high volume of mentions (Trending Topic) during the years 2018 to 2021.

It should be mentioned that, due to lack of access to platforms, the analysis could not be carried out in the specified manner. The only platforms that have been used for data collection for the moment are Get Day Trend and Mediatoolkit. The former to identify the hashtags/keywords to be analyzed and the latter to obtain information on the chosen words. The latter only allows access to data from the last 90 days and does not filter the information by age, which is an important

factor in this research. Therefore, all the information provided refers to the general population living in Peru.

The Trending Topics were searched taking into account marches/protests, since some experiences of recognized Internet activism have allowed more people who do not know each other to act together in favor of just causes (Rheingold, 2004). For example, the march to achieve the repeal of the deficient labor law ('Pulpín Act').

Thus, 41 hashtags/keywords were selected for analysis. They have been subjected to a general analysis, grouping them into 5 categories, as well as to an independent analysis.

Below are some results of the topic-based analysis of hashtags/keywords on Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram for the last 90 days on three variables: mentions (how many times hashtag/keyword has been published), reach (how many people have seen the different publications), and in which social networks it was published the most.

Topic	Mentions	Reach	Facebook	Twitter	Instagram
Corruption	8.6K	215.4M	30%	66%	4%
Political crisis	15.3K	393.4M	27%	62%	11%
Human rights	10.1K	109.3M	12%	82%	6%
World politics	4.1K	236M	14%	65%	21%
Violence	8.7K	140.1M	12%	86%	2%
Environment	-	-	-	-	-

In general, on all topics, Peruvians used mainly Twitter to express their political positions. The second most used social network was Facebook.

In terms of what people mentioned, the topics referring to the political crisis in Peru and human rights were the most popular. But in terms of reach, the trend is different. Topics related to the Peruvian political crisis are the ones that Peruvians relate to the most, as according to the data, publications containing related hashtags/keywords reached 393.4M accounts. The second topic that reached the most people were publications referring to world politics, although it was the topic that had the fewest mentions. This may be due to the number of people sharing a piece of content, as they maximize the reach that a single publication can have.

The performance of these groups on YouTube was similar, as the videos on the Peruvian political crisis were also the ones with the highest number of views.

Topic	Videos	Views
Corruption	538	845.31k
Political crisis	3.14K	4.95M
Human rights	960	986.89k
World politics	274	88.22k
Violence	491	729.79k

Results for the topic groups are presented below:

1. Corruption

This group is made up of the following keywords and hashtags:

- #Corruption
- #Odebrecht
- #InmunidadParaNadie (#ImmunityForNoOne)
- #VacadoPeroVacunado (#ImpeachedButVaccinated)
- #VacunaGate (#VaccineGate)
- José Domingo Pérez

In terms of the reach of these words and the social networks they have been used the most to talk about these topics, the information looks like this:

Keyword/hashtag	Mentions	Reach	Facebook	Twitter	Instagram
#Corruption	2k	78.2M	45%	49%	6%
#Odebrecht	1.54K	18.4M	9%	90%	1%
#InmunidadParaNadie	1.9K	80M	41%	54%	5%
#VacadoPeroVacunado	8	1.8k	0%	100%	0%
#VacunaGate	1.46K	1.5k	36%	58%	6%
José DomingoPérez	1.7K	35.5M	15%	85%	0%

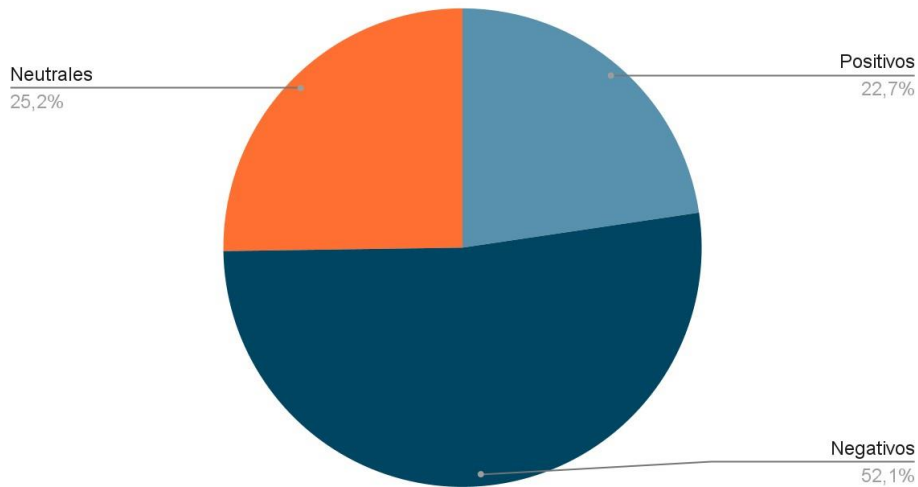
The hashtag with the most mentions was #Corruption, but this is not reflected in the reach of the publications. This means that, although it was the hashtag that the most people used, the same number of people did not share these publications and/or that the people who published it did not have as many followers.

The hashtag with the greatest reach was about the immunity that politicians enjoy because of their office. It was viewed 80M times and was used mostly on Facebook and Instagram.

This group shows that the use of hashtags/keywords on Instagram is quite low, at least in the months of May-July 2021.

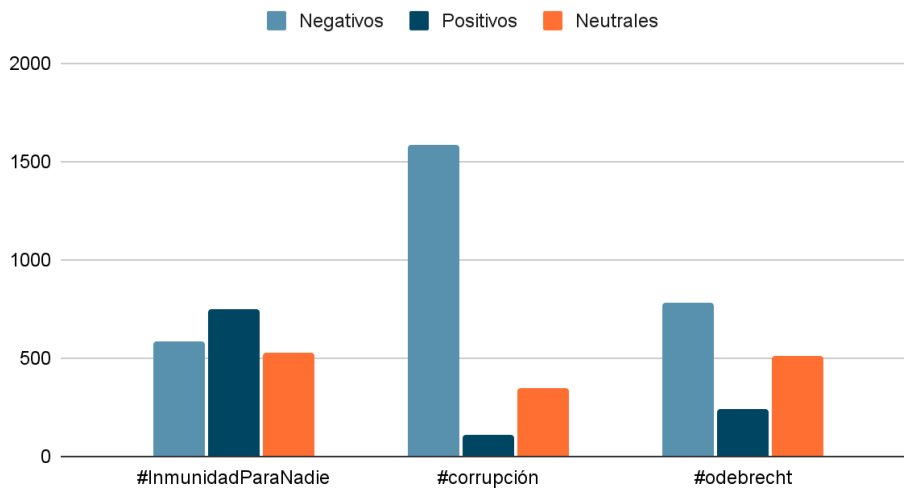
Regarding the sentiments of the publications, whether negative, positive or neutral, the group in general received more negative mentions (more than 50%). On Twitter, negative mentions were twice as many as positive and neutral mentions combined, while on Facebook and Instagram negative mentions accounted on average for one-third of the total.

Sentimientos



In terms of sentiment by hashtag/keyword, there were quite polarizing topics such as the case of immunity. In contrast, there is a clear negative sentiment on #Corruption and #Odebrecht.

Sentimientos por palabra clave/hashtag



The following are examples of publications according to sentiment.

- Negative:



ENCUESTA IPSOS !!66% DESAPRUEBAN DESASTROSO GOBIERNO del INEPTO CHOTANO 🇵🇪!!

AntiComunismo PERU 🇵🇪 2 days ago

La última encuesta realizada por Ipsos -para el diario El Comercio- revela que el 57% de peruanos considera que el presidente del Consejo de Ministros, Guido Bellido, le hace más caso al secretario general de Perú Libre y condenado por corrupción de

views: 0 comments: n/a likes: 3 dislikes: 0



RT @Rollhando @LuisJoseBarra1 @DraGonzalez @canalN_ Cierto el problema es la corrupción y parte de la estructura que sostiene el sistema corrupto es la constitucion del 93 que facilita los monopolios, diseñada para lucrar y saquear los recursos del pais e impide al estado lograr un equilibrio para que impulse el desarrollo.

Luisiño 🇵🇪 25 days ago

REACH: 45 INTERACTIONS: 1 ENGAGEMENT RATE: N/A INFLUENCE: 1/10

- Positive:



RT @BettySchaper1 SE HIZO JUSTICIA! Julio Guzmán: Poder Judicial revocó impedimento de salida del país en su contra | odebrecht Partido Morado nndc | POLITICA | EL COMERCIO PERÚ <https://t.co/uy7g3CHV5u> <https://elcomercio.pe/politica/justicia/julio-guzman-poder-judicial-revoco-impedimento-de-salida-del-pais-en-su-contra-odebrecht-partido-morado-nndc-noticia/>

Henry 🇵🇪 25 days ago

REACH: 567 INTERACTIONS: 18 ENGAGEMENT RATE: N/A INFLUENCE: 1/10



RT @elhelenico #Ahora Fiscal superior Rafael Vela Barba declara infundado pedido de nulidad absoluta de #KeikoFujimori en la nueva investigación por lavado de activos a cargo del fiscal Domingo Pérez. Las pesquisas contra Keiko Fujimori seguirán su curso. <https://t.co/Ub66BfzURC>

julio bustamante 🇵🇪 🇺🇸 25 days ago

REACH: 6,423 INTERACTIONS: 214 ENGAGEMENT RATE: N/A INFLUENCE: 1/10

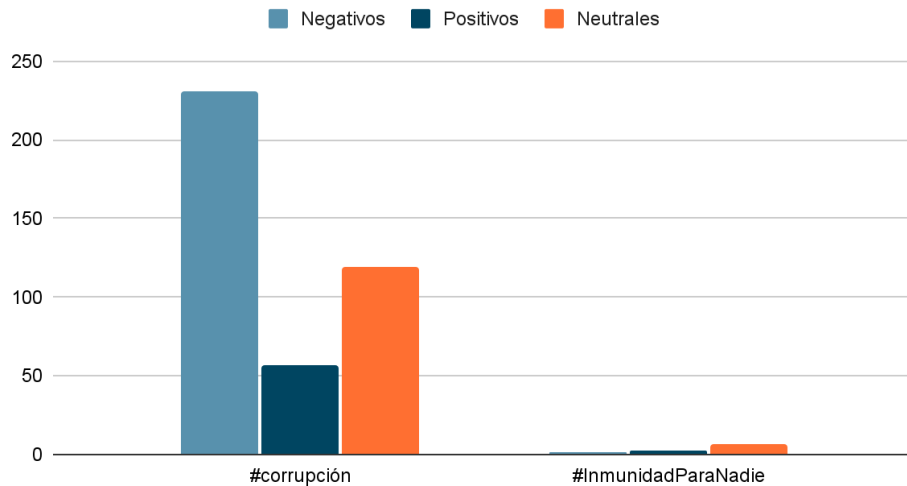
The influencers in publications with negative sentiment were Perú21.pe, a media outlet, and an account that had its data restricted. Regarding influencers with the most publications with positive sentiment to corruption-related topics, they were two media outlets: Diario Gestión and Exitosa Noticias.

Top Influencers by sentiment			
Negative		Positive	
Perú21.pe	140 publications	Diario Gestión	75 publications
anonymous_user	133 publications	Exitosa Noticias	59 publications

When publishing about corruption issues, Peruvians most frequently repeated the following words: Odebrecht, corruption, Congress, and Sinopharm. This shows that the topics are related to the "VacunaGate" cases, state entities, and the largest corruption case involving several public officials, including former presidents of the Republic.

In terms of sentiment by hashtag/keyword, most of the videos about corruption had a negative connotation. Something interesting to be mentioned is that videos about immunity were mostly neutral.

Sentimientos por palabra clave/hashtag



There was a tie in the videos that had the highest reach in this group. The videos posted by Que Tal Perú and Mi Canal Perú both had 14.7K views. However, according to top influencers by sentiment, only the former is number two with 5 videos published with positive connotations. The top influencer with the most videos with positive and negative connotations is the same, the account AntiComunismo PERU.

Top influencers by sentiment			
Negative		Positive	
AntiComunismo PERU	72 videos	AntiComunismo PERU	12 videos
AUDIENCIAS CORTE HUANCVELICA	26 videos	Que tal Perú	5 videos

The accounts that published videos on corruption issues included in their titles and/or descriptions mainly the following words: Peru, Keiko, Fujimori, Castillo, and corruption. Here we can see a difference between the publications on Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram. In those networks, more political cases are mentioned, while YouTube shows a predominance of corruption issues concerning the candidates in the runoff election for the presidency of the Republic.

Due to limited access to historical information, data were only found for 10 keywords/hashtags:

Keyword/hashtag	Mentions	Reach	Facebook	Twitter	Instagram
#VacanciaPresidencial	1.1K	10.1M	8%	92%	0%
#Congreso	1.8K	78.4M	41%	55%	4%
Keiko Fujimori	1.7K	85.2M	53%	24%	23%
Pedro Castillo	1.6K	13.2M	5%	37%	58%
#MarchaPorLaDemocracia	2.3K	81.8M	43%	44%	13%
#FraudeEnMesa	2.1K	97M	48%	48%	4%
#RespetaMiVoto	1.1K	9.9M	7%	91%	3%
#AsumeTuVoto	664	1.2M	0%	100%	0%
Golpistas	1.1K	9.4M	8%	92%	0%
#Generación DelBicentenario	1.8K	7.2M	5%	95%	0%

The hashtag with the most mentions was #MarchaPorLaDemocracia, but it was not the topic with the greatest reach. The hashtag #FraudeEnMesa had 200 fewer posts than the abovementioned, but it had the greatest reach of the group with 97M views.

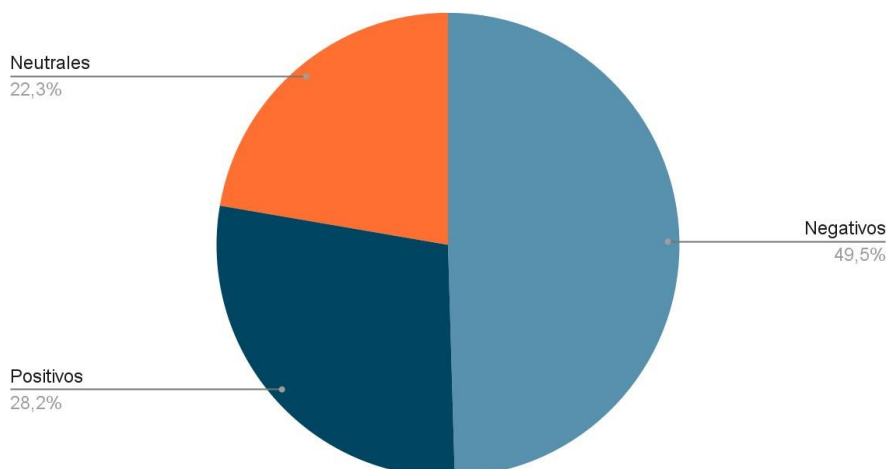
More than half of the keywords/hashtags exceed 1.5K mentions and all exceed 1 million views. This group is highly commented on in social networks.

This group shows that the use of these hashtags/keywords on Instagram is quite low, at least in the months from May to July 2021. Except for the keyword Pedro Castillo, for which 58% of the total number of publications were made on Instagram.

The hashtags/keywords most polarized by the elections are the ones that did best on Twitter: #AsumeTuVoto, #RespetaMiVoto, Golpistas, #GeneraciónDelBicentenario, #VacanciaPresidencial. Of the total number of publications of these words, more than 90% were made on this social network.

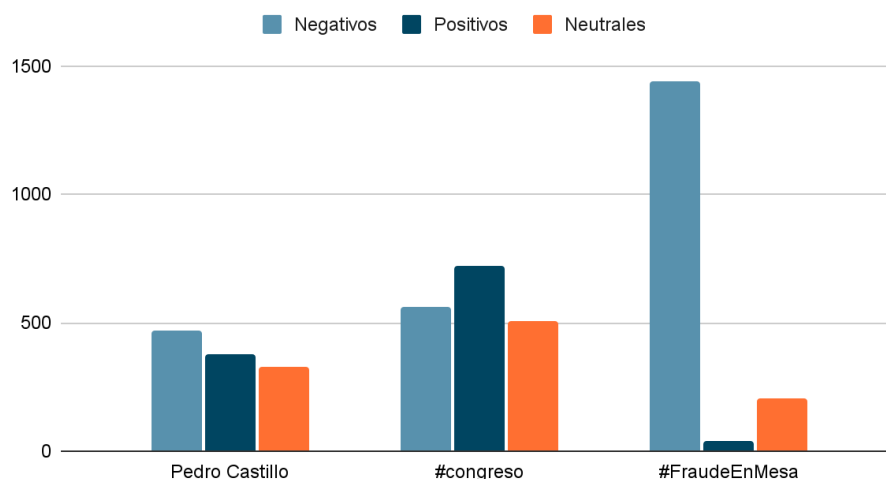
Regarding the sentiment of the publications, overall the group received more negative mentions (49.5% of the total). On Twitter, negative mentions were more than twice as many as positive and neutral mentions combined, while on Facebook and Instagram negative mentions accounted for one third of the total on average.

Sentimientos



In terms of sentiments by hashtag/keyword, there were quite polarized topics such as Pedro Castillo and the congress. On the other hand, there were many negative posts on #fraude (#fraud).

Sentimientos por palabra clave/hashtag



The following are examples of publications according to sentiment.

- Negative:



¡HIPÓCRITA! BELLIDO QUEDA EN RIDÍCULO TRAS COMUNICADO CONTRA EL TERRORISMO, LE PIDEN QUE SE VAYA

Mi Canal Peru 🇵🇪 🇺🇸 17 days ago

¡HIPÓCRITA! BELLIDO QUEDA EN RIDÍCULO TRAS COMUNICADO CONTRA EL TERRORISMO, LE PIDEN QUE SE VAYA
#GuidoBellido #PedroCastillo #PerúLibre

views: 1,820 comments: 65 likes: 167 dislikes: 15



RT @LucianoRevoredo Caviars, socialconfusos, dignos, políticamente correctos, progres, mermeleros, pulpines, morados, vizcarristas, **generación equivocada** y demás basura y escoria política ¿Querían comunismo? ¿Castillo era manejable? ¡Jódanse por imbéciles! Y no salgan a llorar que es su culpa...

willy 🇵🇪 🇺🇸 17 days ago

REACH: 4,471 INTERACTIONS: 149 ENGAGEMENT RATE: N/A INFLUENCE: 1/10



@elhigadodmarita Basta de oportunistas. El Peru esta en crisis y todo por culpa de los anti. Ahora quien podra ayudarnos? La vacunacion tambien esta siendo afectada 🤔. **#QueSeVayanTodos**

Jenny 🇵🇪 18 days ago

REACH: 5 INTERACTIONS: N/A ENGAGEMENT RATE: N/A INFLUENCE: 1/10

- Positive:



@rmapalacios Deje algo a la esperanza, prefiero que esté FRANCKE A QUE **CIERREN EL CONGRESO** O VAQUEN. ESTAMOS CON LA SOGA AL CUELLO, DEJE DE GENERAR MÁS POLEMICA GRACIAS

Mylady Tovar Córdova 🇵🇪 🇺🇸 18 days ago

REACH: 4 INTERACTIONS: N/A ENGAGEMENT RATE: N/A INFLUENCE: 1/10

The influencer with the highest reach on Twitter was Rosa María Palacios, a freelance journalist.



Por eso es que pedimos #BellidoRenunciaYa Así el congreso dará el voto de confianza y si realmente trabajan para la democracia, censuran a los que no asuman eficientemente su labor El @congresoperu no debe actuar con vacancia exprés tiene otras armas para defender la democracia <https://t.co/fMb4TmMaSc> RT @losjuanelos Este gobierno creo que nos va inspirar muchas canciones (mientras dure). Al final qué sucederá, ¿la vacancia o el cierre del Congreso?. Hagan sus apuestas. <https://t.co/tEATotl3aS>

Isabel Jiménez Campos 🇵🇪 🇨🇴 🇺🇸 17 days ago

REACH: 79 INTERACTIONS: N/A ENGAGEMENT RATE: N/A INFLUENCE: 2/10



GRAN MARCHA CONTRA LA DICTADURA COMUNISTA DOMINGO 01 AGOSTO CAMPO DE MARTE 3pm.

[#RespetaNiVoto](#)

AntiComunismo PERU 🇵🇪 18 days ago

GRAN MARCHA CONTRA LA DICTADURA COMUNISTA DOMINGO 01 AGOSTO CAMPO DE MARTE 3pm. [#RespetaNiVoto](#)
VAMOS PERU...CARAJO..!! DEBE CAER ESTE GOBIERNO DE DELINCUENTES TERRORISTAS I SON UNA VERGÜENZA MUNDIAL...TODOS A LA GRAN MARCHA... NACE REVOLUCIÓN

views: 104 comments: n/a likes: 16 dislikes: 0

Her publications had 166.3K. On Facebook, the account with the most mentions was Wayka with 538K. The difference between the two is quite large and the figures show that while on Facebook the posts had more reach, on Twitter there are more publications. That is why it is the social network that stands out in this group.

Top influencers by reach					
Facebook		Twitter		Instagram	
Wayka	38K views	@rmapalacios	66.3K views	anonymous_user	19K views

Regarding influencers by sentiment, the two accounts that published the most about the topic with negative and positive connotations were the same: Diario La República and Exitosa Noticias. The former published 240 times negatively and made 98 publications with positive sentiments. The latter posted 148 publications with negative connotations and 116 publications with positive sentiments. Both are media outlets.

Top influencers by sentiment			
Negative		Positive	
Diario La República	240 publications	Exitosa Noticias	116 publications
Exitosa Noticias	148 publications	Diario La República	98 publications

When Peruvians posted about the Peruvian political crisis, they used mostly the following words: Peru, President Castillo, congress, democracy, generation, and fraud. This shows that the crisis topics they are most interested in are those related to this year's presidential elections.

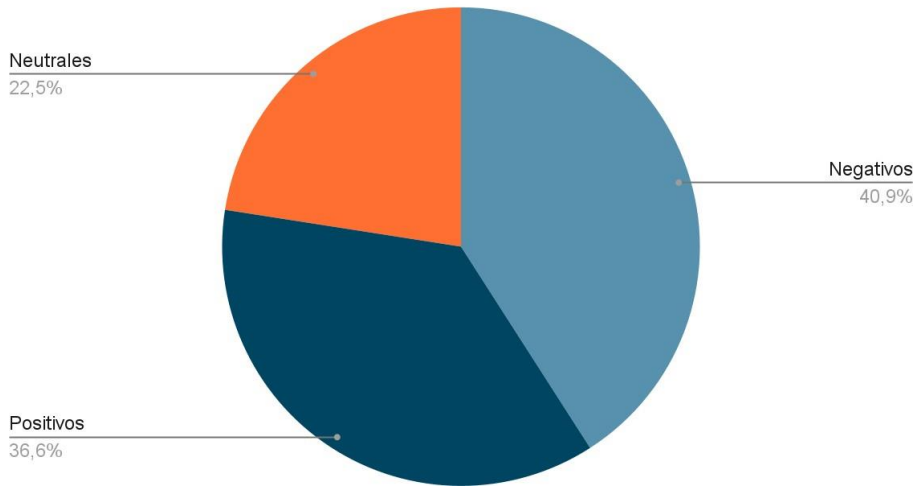


With regard to the videos published on YouTube, the most popular keywords/hashtags were Keiko Fujimori and #FraudeEnMesa, with more than 800 videos each. Only two videos exceeded one million views: #FraudeEnMesa had 2.2M views and #MarchaPorLaDemocracia had 1.47M. The latter is actually made up of 486 videos, but it is a topic Peruvians have been very interested in, as shown by the number of views achieved.

Keyword/hashtag	Videos	Views
#CierrenElCongresoYa	8	7.58K
#CacerolazoPorElPeru	2	14
#VacanciaPresidencial	35	29.4K
#Congreso	755	819.45K
Keiko Fujimori	855	182.35K
Pedro Castillo	48	23.44K
#MarchaPorLaDemocracia	486	1.47M
#FraudeEnMesa	825	2.2M
#RespetamiVoto	86	203.13K
#AsumeTu Voto	2	501
Golpistas	39	14.21K
#GeneraciónDelBicentenario	1	2

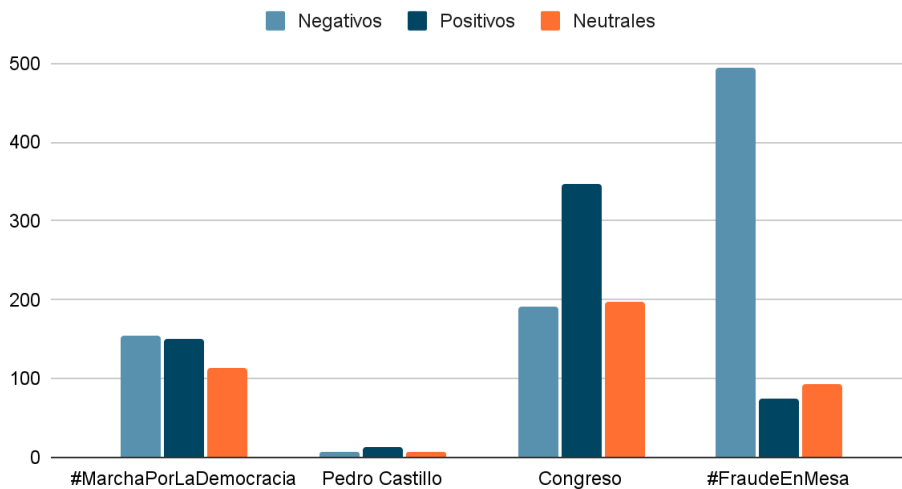
As for the sentiments of these videos, the group in general obtained more videos with negative sentiments, but unlike the mentions in the above social networks, these negative sentiments do not exceed 41%. Videos with positive sentiments exceeded 30%.

Sentimientos



In terms of sentiments by hashtag/keyword, there were quite polarized topics such as #MarchaPorLaDemocracia and Pedro Castillo. On the other hand, there were many negative videos about #FraudeEnMesa and #Congreso had the most positive videos.

Sentimientos por palabra clave/hashtag



The videos with the highest reach were Siagie Cusco and Que Tal Perú with 18.4K and 17.3K views, respectively.

As with the previous group, the top influencer with the most videos with positive and negative connotations is the account AntiComunismo PERU, which suggests that it is an account that addresses various current political issues from different perspectives. In second place is the account Mi Canal Perú with 102 videos with negative sentiments and Perú Viral with 49 videos with positive sentiments.

Keyword/hashtag	Mentions	Reach	Facebook	Twitter	Instagram
#MarchaDelOrgullo	1.1K	5.7M	3%	95%	2%
LGTB	1.9K	11.2M	6%	71%	23%
#AbortoLegalYa	938	4.5M	0.1%	99.7%	0.2%
Sunedu	2.1K	26.4M	9%	91%	0%
ReformaAgraria	2K	8.2M	1%	99%	0%
#DerechosHumanos	2.1K	53.3M	44%	49%	7%

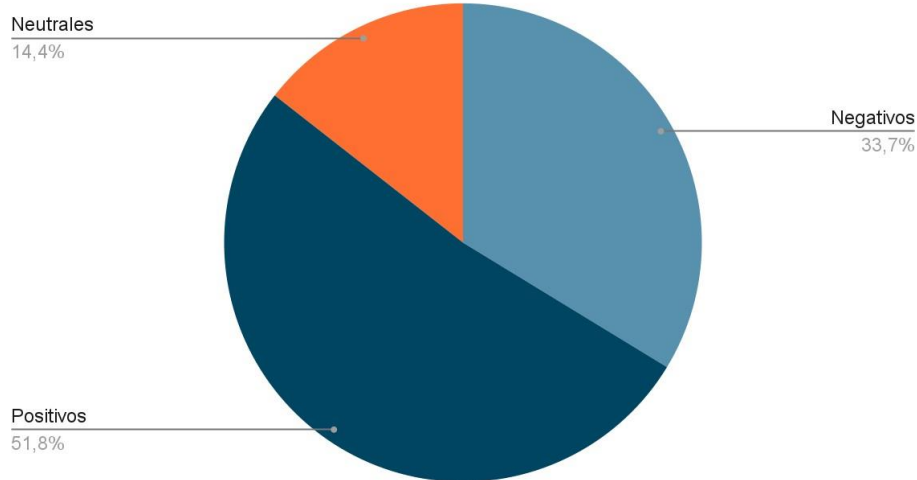
The most mentioned hashtags/keywords were #DerechosHumanos and Sunedu, both with 2.1K mentions. But the former almost doubled Sunedu's reach, achieving 53.3M views. This may be because #DerechosHumanos had a strong presence on Facebook and Twitter, while more than 90% of posts containing the word Sunedu were published only on Twitter and the word was not mentioned at all (0 mentions) on Instagram.

Another word that performed well was LGBT, with 1.9K mentions. It was seen by 11.2M and had the most presence on Instagram compared to the other hashtags/keywords in the group.

This group shows that the use of these hashtags/keywords on Instagram is quite low, at least in the months from May to July 2021.

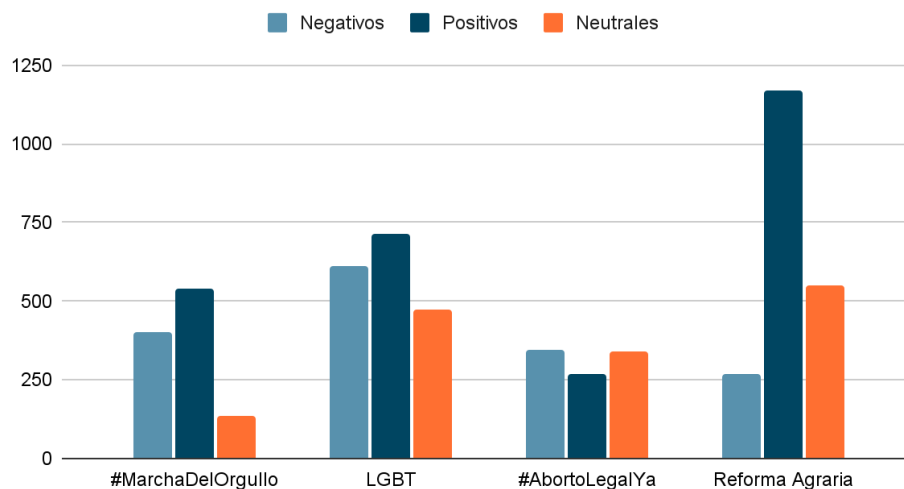
Regarding the sentiments of the publications, the group in general received more positive mentions (more than 50%). Unlike the previous groups, positive mentions accounted for one third of the total posts on Twitter. On Facebook on the other hand, positive mentions were twice as many as negative and neutral mentions combined.

Sentimientos




In terms of sentiments by hashtag/keyword, there were quite polarized topics such as #MarchaDelOrgullo, LGBT, and #AbortoLegalYa, while Agrarian Reform showed positive support.


Sentimientos por palabra clave/hashtags



The following are examples of publications according to sentiment.


- Negative:


 @ceanro23 @FiscaliaPeru Se tiene que echar abajo esa JNJ ilegítima y hacer una purga en todas las instituciones, medios de comunicación, empresas donde esos parásitos hayan querido copar con su gente. Instituciones abusivas como **sunedu** que ha dejado miles y miles de jóvenes en la calle... [↗](#)

 Johe Enciso Gutiérrez 🇵🇪 🇺🇸 17 days ago

REACH: 4 INTERACTIONS: N/A ENGAGEMENT RATE: N/A INFLUENCE: 1/10

- Positive:

 RT @GabrielDeledda A mí sí me parece bien que el único congresista gay de este nuevo Congreso haya logrado alcanzar una curul únicamente por sus capacidades y no por venderse como "representante" de la comunidad **LGBT**.

 FutureBites 🇵🇪 🇺🇸 25 days ago

REACH: 1,848 INTERACTIONS: 61 ENGAGEMENT RATE: N/A INFLUENCE: 1/10

 RT @Gestionpe #LoÚltimo | Nuevo ministro de Agricultura señala que uno de sus objetivos será elaborar bases para segunda **reforma agraria** ▶ <https://t.co/0ZLvbFdA9r> <https://t.co/7SS0HO1t6j> <https://bit.ly/3feQ9ni>

 Elizabeth 🇵🇪 🇺🇸 🇺🇸 17 days ago

REACH: 723 INTERACTIONS: 17 ENGAGEMENT RATE: N/A INFLUENCE: 2/10

 Mire que por algo feministas NI EL **ABORTO** LIBERA LA MUJER NI LA IZQUIERDA AYUDA REALMENTE A LA MUJER @sigridbazan <https://t.co/ycZxSUFot2> RT @Alecavero_08 Sí, izquierdista que trabaja por y para el pueblo. Terminaste votando por el partido que pondrá al que embarazó a una niña de 14 años de premier. Luego la obligó a abortar, le negó la paternidad y no le pasa ni 70 soles de manutención. Por eso votaste. [↗](#)

 María Isabel 🇵🇪 🇺🇸 25 days ago

REACH: 4 INTERACTIONS: N/A ENGAGEMENT RATE: N/A INFLUENCE: 1/10

 RT @GRADEPeru Son 7 años de la promulgación de la #LeyUniversitaria, seguida de la creación de la **Sunedu**. ¿Por qué el Perú necesitaba una nueva reforma de la educación superior universitaria? Escucha el octavo episodio de #GRADEConversa con Martín Benavides. <https://t.co/gWILiQGA0U> <https://t.co/UnLkfy9RK> <https://spoti.fi/3rDoJfR>

 Gabriel 🇵🇪 🇺🇸 🇺🇸 18 days ago

REACH: 31 INTERACTIONS: N/A ENGAGEMENT RATE: N/A INFLUENCE: 1/10



Gracias por ser uno de los pocos congresistas que luchó por causas justas y por tu compromiso con la comunidad **LGBT+**. Gracias por tu chamba, @AlbertoBelaunde <https://t.co/4qfzhCnE2O> RT @AlbertoBelaunde Muchas gracias a todos los que confiaron en mí y me permitieron representarlos estos años. Intenté estar siempre a la altura de esa inmensa responsabilidad. El lunes realizaré esta audiencia virtual de rendición de cuentas. ¡Nos vemos! <https://t.co/zROj4LMksu>

🐦 GLENNCOCO 🧡💜💙 FUJIMORI NUNCA MÁS 🇵🇪 25 days ago

REACH: 233 INTERACTIONS: N/A ENGAGEMENT RATE: N/A INFLUENCE: 2/10



RT @astrosmedina URGE **ABORTO LEGAL**, GRATUITO Y SEGURO ¡HAY 57MIL NIÑAS EMBARAZADAS! !!!!

🐦 Mala Hierbita 🇵🇪 25 days ago

REACH: 2,194 INTERACTIONS: 73 ENGAGEMENT RATE: N/A INFLUENCE: 1/10

The influencer with the highest reach on Twitter was Rosa María Palacios, as in the previous group. Her publications reached 163.2K views and it can be seen that she is a reference regarding the Peruvian political crisis and human rights. On Facebook, the account with the most mentions was RPP Noticias with 304.2K. The difference between the two is quite large and the figures show that while publications had more reach on Facebook, there were more publications on Twitter.

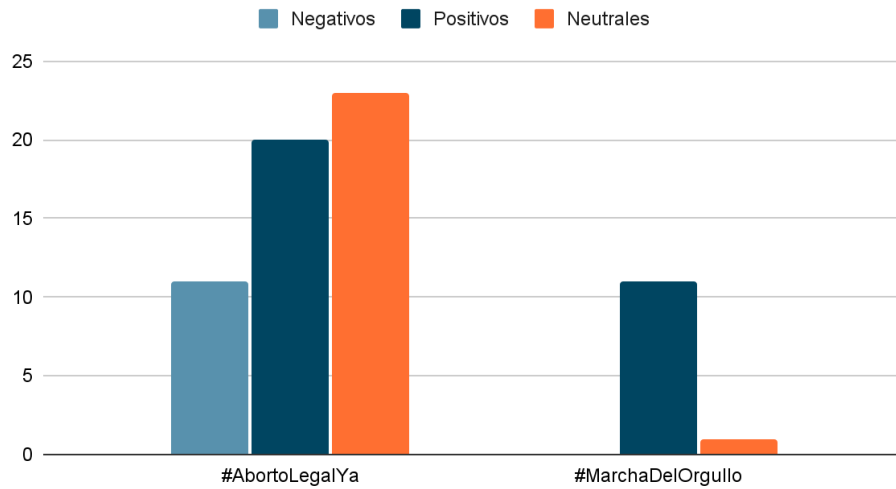
Top influencers by reach			
Facebook		Twitter	
RPP Noticias	304.2K views	@rmapalacios	163.2K views

Regarding influencers by sentiment, the account with religious tendencies @soyunpredicador had the most publications with negative connotations. In contrast, a media outlet from Arequipa was the one that published the most posts with positive connotations. *Diario La República* was the account that published the second most posts with negative and positive sentiments.

Top influencers by sentiment			
Negative		Positive	
@soyunpredicador	109 publications	HBA Noticias	48 publications
Diario La República	26 publications	Diario La República	37 publications

When Peruvians published about human rights, they used mostly the following words: reform, agrarian, rights, Sunedu, LGBT, abortion. This shows the issues that matter the most to Peruvians regarding human rights: the rights of the LGBT community, the right to abortion, and the right to education.

Sentimientos por palabra clave/hashtag



The videos with the highest reach were from *Mi Canal Perú* and *Imperio Perú* with 29.6K and 8.4K views, respectively.

As in the previous groups, the two top influencers by sentiment topped the ranking for both negative and positive videos.

Top influencers by sentiment			
Negative		Positive	
Perú Actual Noticias	86	Perú Actual Noticias	24
AntiComunismo PERU	28	AntiComunismo PERU	16

The accounts that published videos on human rights in Peru included mainly the following words in their titles and/or descriptions: Peru, rights, and Sutep. This reveals that there is an interest in education.



It is important to mention that this information refers to the entire Peruvian population that uses the above-mentioned social networks and not to the target group of the research, since there are

limitations in the access to the platforms that provide this information in a disaggregated form. In addition, for the moment only one platform providing information for the last 90 days has been used and there is no information for the period 2018-2021 considered in the research.

4. World Politics

This group is made up of the following keywords and hashtags:

- #SOSCuba
- #BlackLivesMatter
- #Piñera renuncia (#StepDownPiñera)

Due to limited access to historical information, it was only possible to find data for two keywords/hashtags:

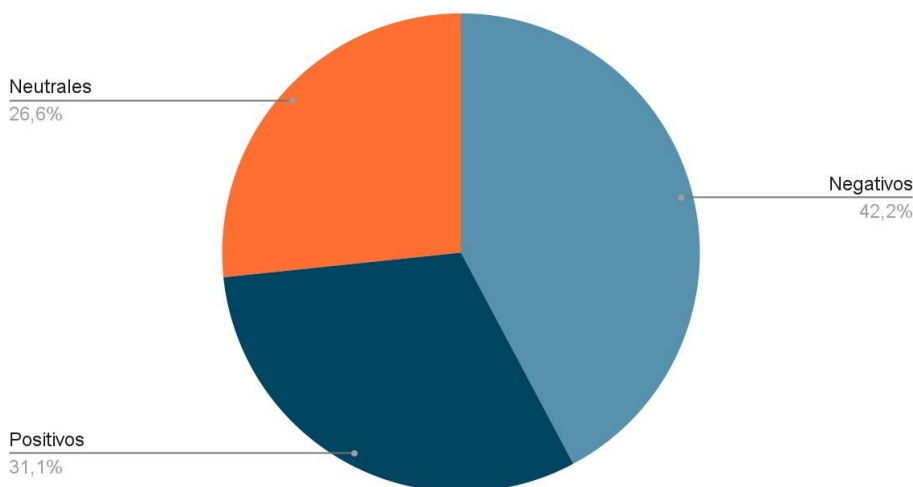
Keyword/hashtag	Mentions	Reach	Facebook	Twitter	Instagram
#SOSCuba	2.4K	82.1M	24%	42%	34%
#BlackLivesMatter	1.7K	153.9M	0%	98%	2%

It can be seen that #SOSCuba had more mentions, but that #BlackLivesMatter performed better in terms of reach. Although the latter had 7K fewer mentions, it almost doubled #SOSCuba in total views.

#SOSCuba is the best performing hashtag on Instagram throughout the research, while #BlackLiveMatters has a 98% presence on Twitter and 0% on Facebook.

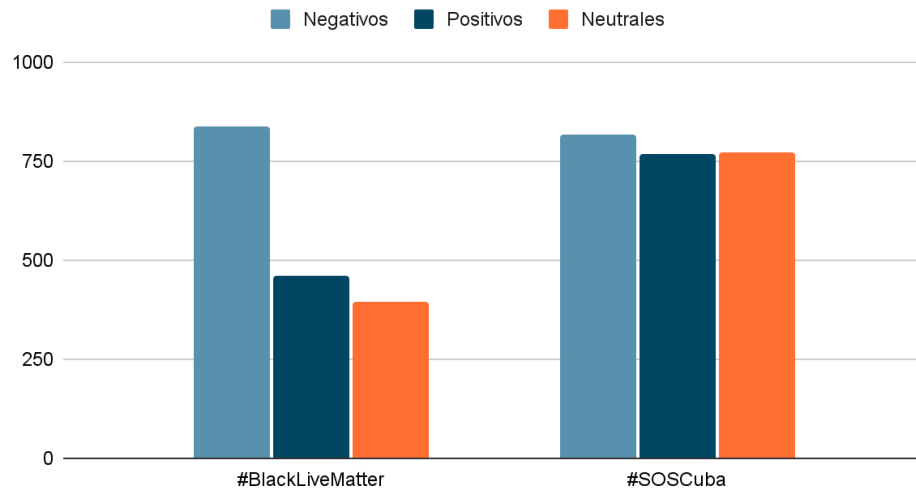
In terms of the sentiments of the publications, overall the group received more negative mentions, but it is quite polarized. On Facebook, negative mentions accounted for one third of total posts, while on Instagram positive mentions accounted for twice as many as negative mentions.

Sentimientos



In terms of sentiments by hashtag/keyword, #BlackLivesMatter had negative support, while #SOSCuba was a very polarizing topic.

Sentimientos por hashtags



The following are examples of publications according to sentiment.

- Negative:



Fui de los pocos que de hace años denunciaba a los cretinos estafadores de @Blklivesmatter mientras el resto me miraba feo. Bueno pues, ahí los tienen ahora. <https://t.co/mZ7lBUjWKW> RT @agusantonetti Los líderes de **Black Lives Matter** lideraron una solicitada en el New York Times en defensa de la brutal dictadura cubana. Una solicitada en el NYT cuesta cerca de 8 millones de dólares. Parece que las vidas negras torturadas, secuestradas y asesinadas en Cuba no les importa. [↗](#)

[🐦](#) Dinámico del Centrum Católica 🇨🇺 🇺🇸 23 days ago
REACH: 253 INTERACTIONS: N/A ENGAGEMENT RATE: N/A INFLUENCE: 3/10



RT @yoanisanchez Excelente caricatura del monopolio de telecomunicaciones Etecsa... brazo tecnológico de la represión en #Cuba que por estos días se ha extremado con la censura, los "apagones" de conexión web y hasta los filtros de palabras claves en los #SMS. #SOSCuba #11JCuba <https://t.co/ldhJGhneG>
https://twitter.com/camota_96/status/1416222697973129216 RT @camota_96 Cuando llamas a reclamar tu GB <https://t.co/LBbe9f5Tc>

[🐦](#) Mr Worldwide 🇨🇺 🇺🇸 25 days ago

- Positive:



@tobidamente @HoracioRubio97 Muchas gracias, si había visto lo de arrodillarse a **BLM**, pero no sabía que en esa foto en particular se trataba de eso, muchas gracias por la aclaratoria, excelente demostración de valor de las chicas. [↗](#)

[🐦](#) @OttoLuchoni 🇨🇺 23 days ago
REACH: 17 INTERACTIONS: N/A ENGAGEMENT RATE: N/A INFLUENCE: 1/10



RT @cmontoya64 Más temprano que tarde Latinoamérica seguirá el ejemplo de Venezuela y Cuba, y no volverá a ser colonia de nadie. Se desmantelarán las bases imperialistas, el FMI jamás volverá a tener influencia, y seremos potencia en dignidad.

[🐦](#) Maria 🇨🇺 25 days ago
REACH: 2.951 INTERACTIONS: 45 ENGAGEMENT RATE: N/A INFLUENCE: 5/10

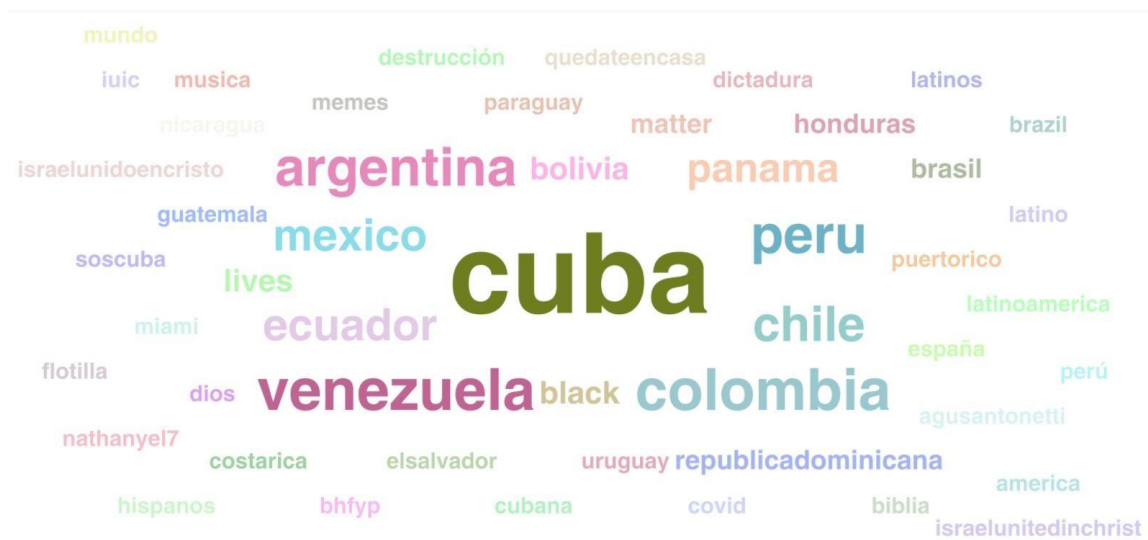
The influencer with the highest reach on Twitter was @mire_gy7, whose tweets were viewed 26.9M times. On Facebook, the account with the most views mentioning the group's keywords/hashtags was the media outlet Latina.pe with 57.8K total views.

Top influencers by reach			
Facebook		Twitter	
Latina.pe	57.8K views	@mire_gy7	26.9M views

With regard to influencers by sentiment, the four biggest influencers are Peruvian media entities: Peru21.pe is in the top for both negative and positive sentiment.

Top influencers by sentiment			
Negative		Positive	
Diario La República	42 publications	Perú21.pe	41 publications
Perú21.pe	40 publications	Diario Correo	33 publications

When Peruvians publish about world politics, they mention several countries, usually in comparison with Peru, especially countries that have been in crisis in the last 90 days.

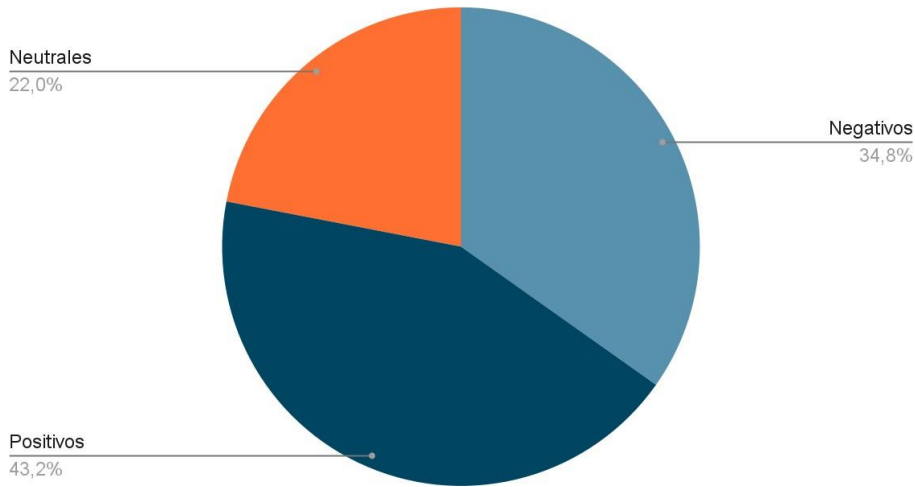


With respect to videos posted on YouTube, the most popular keyword/hashtag was #SOSCuba with 269 videos. This topic exceeded 80K views. In this media platform, #BlackLivesMatter was not a topic that captured the attention of Peruvians.

Keyword/hashtag	Videos	Views
#SOSCuba	269	88.18K
#BlackLivesMatter	5	32

Regarding the sentiments of these videos, in general, the group obtained more videos with positive sentiments, but they did not account for more than 50% of the total.

Sentimientos



The videos with the highest reach were from Que tal Perú and HECHO EN PERU with 6.9K and 3.6K views, respectively.

As in the previous groups, the top influencer with negative sentiments is still the account AntiComunismo PERU and in second place is Mi Canal Perú. Among influencers with positive sentiments there are Jesús Vive Lima and, again, AntiComunismo PERU.

Top influencers by sentiment			
Negative		Positive	
AntiComunismo PERU	29 videos	Jesús Vive Lima	11 videos
Mi Canal Perú	8 videos	AntiComunismo PERU	8 videos

It should be noted that this information refers to the entire Peruvian population that uses the aforementioned social networks and not to the target group of the research, since there are limitations in accessing the platforms that provide this information in disaggregated form. Moreover, for the moment only one platform providing information for the last 90 days has been used and there is no information for the period 2018-2021 considered in the research.

5. Violence

This group is made up of the following keywords and hashtags:

- #ReformaPolicialYa (#PoliceReformNow)
- #TerrorismoNuncaMas (#TerrorismNoMore)
- Racismo (Racism)
- #NiUnaMenos (#NotOneWomanLess)
- #PeruPaisDeVIOLADORES (#PeruCountryOfRAPISTS)
- #esterilizacionesforzadas (#forcedsterilizations)
- #fakenews

In terms of the reach of these words and in which social networks they have been used the most to talk about these topics, the information looks as follows:

Keyword/hashtag	Mentions	Reach	Facebook	Twitter	Instagram
ReformaPolicial	291	1.3M	0%	100%	0%
#TerrorismoNuncaMas	1.7K	58.7M	36%	58%	6%
Racismo	634	8.3M	16%	81%	3%
#NiUnaMenos	2K	29.9M	4%	94%	2%
#PeruPaisDeVIOLADORES	2K	12.8M	1%	99%	0%
#esterilizacionesforzadas	1.1K	7.4M	7%	93%	0%
#fakenews	956	21.7M	11%	88%	1%

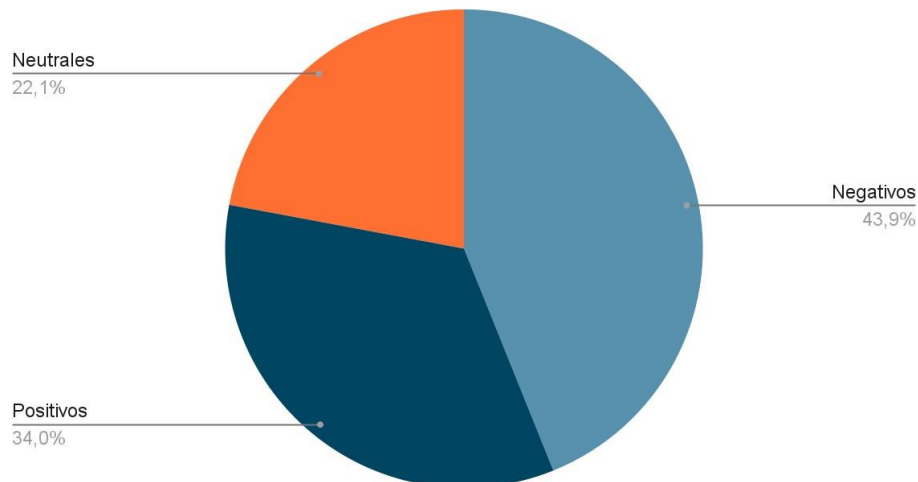
The most mentioned hashtags/keywords were #NiUnaMenos and #PeruPaisDeVIOLADORES, both with 2K mentions. But the former more than doubled #PeruPaisDeVIOLADORES in terms of reach, achieving 29.9M views.

All of the group's words except #TerrorismoNuncaMas have more than 80% of their total posts on Twitter. Also, the posts on Police Reform were entirely on Twitter.

#esterilizacionesforzadas, #PeruPaisDeVIOLADORES and Police Reform had zero posts on Instagram and the keyword/hashtag with the most posts on that social network was #TerrorismoNuncaMas.

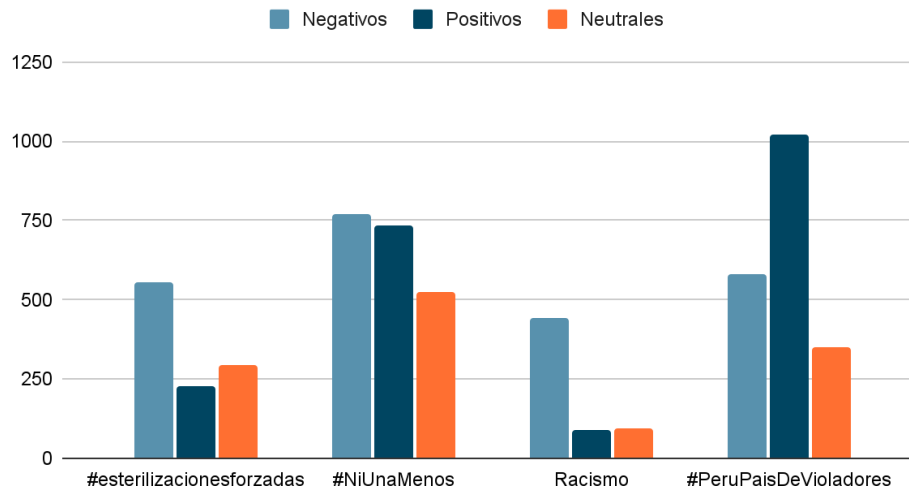
Regarding the sentiments of the publications, in general the group received more negative mentions. On Facebook, negative mentions accounted for one third of total posts, while on Instagram all posts were negative.

Sentimientos



In terms of sentiments by hashtag/keyword, there were quite polarizing topics such as #esterilizacionesforzadas and #NiUnaMenos, while the publications on Racism were mostly negative. Something worth noting about #PeruPaisDeVIOLADORES is that most posts were positive.

Sentimientos por palabras claves/hashtags



The following are examples of publications according to sentiment.

- Negative:



CON EL **TERRORISMO** NO SE NEGOCIA [↗](#)

AETV PERU 🇵🇪 17 days ago

CON EL **TERRORISMO** NO SE NEGOCIA #Alerta #KeikoFujimori envía mensaje a través de redes sociales: #ConEl**TERRORISMO**NoSeNegocia

views: 0 comments: 0 likes: 0 dislikes: 0



Si la gente que ahora está indignada por los comentarios homófobos de Bellido le habría importado las vidas de las mujeres y comunidad LGTBI, no hubieran permitido que el fujimorismo y sus aliados derogaran el DL 1323 que fortalecía la lucha contra **feminicidios** y crímenes de odio.

Nicole Pinto 🇵🇪 18 days ago

REACH: 322 INTERACTIONS: 12 ENGAGEMENT RATE: N/A INFLUENCE: 2/10



RT @CarlosEZuniga ¿O sea que nuestro próximo premier podría ser un **violador**? Eso es inaceptable (más incluso que un condenado por corrupción sea el vocero del proceso de transición), pero a varios "vigilantes" ninguna de estas atrocidades les mueve un pelo. Si así empezamos...

Claudia Chávez 🇵🇪 25 days ago

REACH: 830 INTERACTIONS: 21 ENGAGEMENT RATE: N/A INFLUENCE: 2/10

- Positive:



BUENA NOTICIA **Fiscalía denuncia Bellido x pertenecer a grupo Terrorista, segunda investigación**

AntiComunismo PERU 🇵🇪 18 days ago

denuncia Bellido x pertenecer a grupo Terrorista, segunda investigación FISCALÍA DIVISIÓN INVESTIGACIÓN **TERRORISMO** LO ... el 26 de abril, el fiscal Luis Valdivia Calderón le inició investigación preliminar por presunta apología al **TERRORISMO**.

views: 128 comments: n/a likes: 14 dislikes: 1



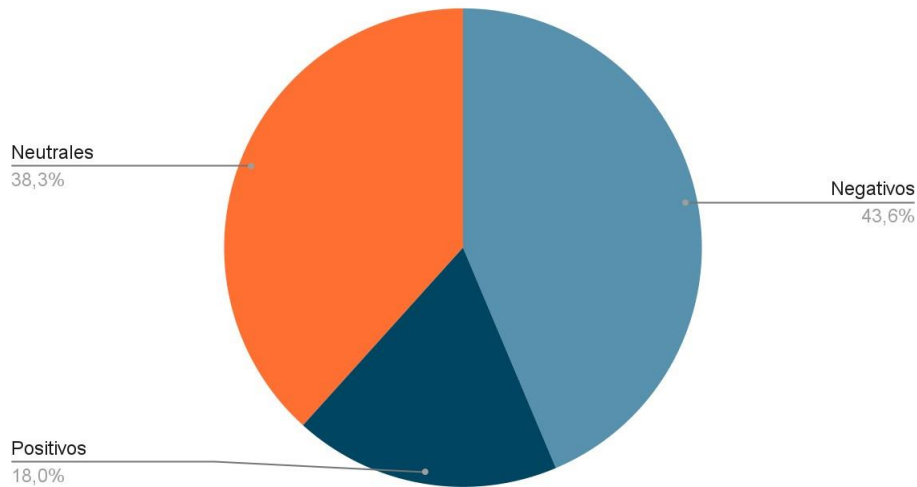
RT @GordoMonstruo__ Pro aborto o **Ni Una Menos**? Decídite mili, las dos no se puede [↗](#)

Pollo quasi eclosionado 🇵🇪 18 days ago

REACH: 6,731 INTERACTIONS: 222 ENGAGEMENT RATE: N/A INFLUENCE: 2/10

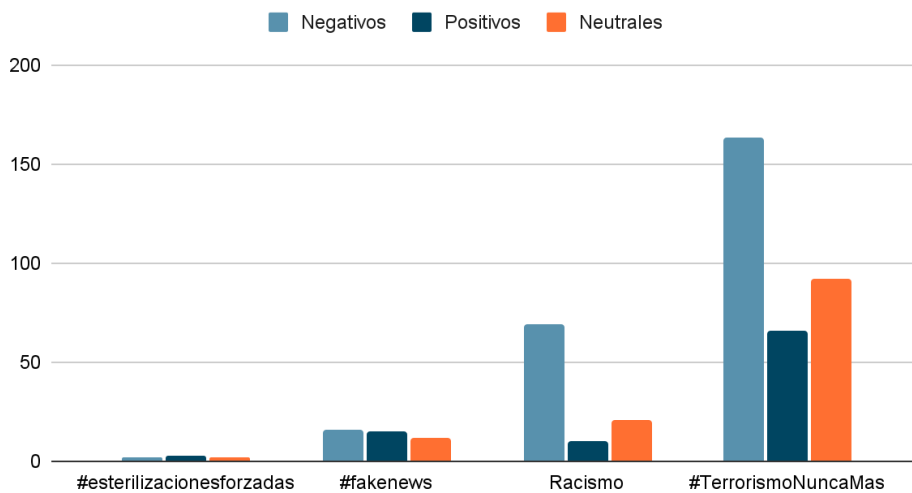
As to the sentiments of these videos, in general, the group obtained more videos with negative sentiments.

Sentimientos



In terms of sentiments by hashtag/keyword, there were quite polarizing topics such as #esterilizacionesforzadas and #fakenews, while videos about Racism and #TerrorismoNuncaMas had mostly negative connotations.

Sentimientos por palabras claves/hashtags



It is important to mention that this information refers to the entire Peruvian population that uses the above-mentioned social networks and not to the target group of the research, since there are limitations in the access to the platforms that provide this information in disaggregated form. In addition, for the moment only one platform providing information for the last 90 days has been used and there is no information for the period 2018-2021 considered in the research.

6. Environment

This group is made up of the following keywords and hashtags:

- #salvemosparacas (#LetsSaveParacas)
- #PrayForAmazonia

Regarding videos posted on YouTube, the most popular keyword/hashtag was #HumanRights, with 798 videos. This topic exceeded 900K views. The topic with the second most views comprised videos addressing LGTB.

Conclusions

Since social networks have become part of Peruvians' daily lives, social and cultural processes have gained momentum, as information and opinions reach people more quickly. They not only speed up the transmission, but also diversify the content in different networks and in different formats.

Facebook is the most popular social network in Peru and content is shared only with the people you have accepted in your profile, but that does not mean that all accounts are connected nor that you are allowed to see your contacts' posts on a regular basis.

In contrast, in networks such as Twitter, Instagram, YouTube, and TikTok, users can share opinions and communicate on a permanent basis, but they do not know each other.

In the virtual world, they can express their opinions with complete independence and autonomy, as well as support the influencers of their choice. Twitter appears as the best choice to be able to communicate and share one's political and social views, even on topics that may go unnoticed in the mainstream media, such as the topics presented in the research as keywords/hashtags. On the other hand, the use of these hashtags/keywords on Instagram is quite low, at least in the months from May to July 2021.

Messages with different characteristics circulate in the networks analyzed, created under the parameters allowed by each platform. None of the social networks analyzed allows the construction of a message with the same characteristics, nor do they disseminate the message in the same way. That is why Twitter is used to express one's opinion on specific topics in no more than 180 characters, while YouTube videos are long and people go into detail to defend their positions.

No network necessarily reproduces all the diversity of thought, as algorithms are trained to show us content related to our interests. They show us discourses with which we have ideological similarities. That is why the reach of so many keywords/hashtags exceed one million views, because Peruvians share content with which they identify and this is the type of content the networks show them thanks to their algorithms.

The topics they comment and consume the most are about the political crisis in Peru and human rights. This shows that they are interested mainly in defending their rights and solving the current political crisis, often linked to corruption. On these topics, Rosa María Palacios is a reference on Twitter, while Wayka and RPP are the most followed influencers on Facebook. It is worth mentioning that Peruvians share a lot of information from traditional media in their networks.

Regarding the political crisis, what interests them most in written publications and videos is related to "democracy" (march) and the alleged "fraud" in the presidential elections. What they comment the most is about the elections, Pedro Castillo, Keiko Fujimori, congress, and fraud.

In terms of human rights, the topics most commented on are the quality of university education and human rights in general. Peruvians consume mainly videos about human rights in general and about the LGBT community. The topics they are most interested in regarding the latter community is the discrimination they experience.

In all groups, minimum consensus tends to prevail on certain topics, but that does not necessarily mean that there are not some issues that are quite polarizing. This can be seen in specific cases such as women's rights, LGBT rights, left-wing participation in politics, etc. The explanation for this polarization could lie in generational gaps, stigmas and ignorance.

Hence, the most polarizing issues are the election of Pedro Castillo and the actions of Congress. Also, access to abortion and the LGBT rights are very polarizing. Regarding the former, the words most used in the publications are murder, right, and legal.

Furthermore, a keyword that was widely used and that does not belong to any of the most popular groups was rapist. In this case, there is indeed a negative consensus on this and the words that are most used in these publications are related to injustice. It is mostly used on Twitter.

In videos, the account that was an influencer in almost all topics was AntiComunismo Peru. This is a YouTube account that posts videos explaining political news and strongly highlighting their point of view.

It could be said that Peruvians fully exercise their freedom of expression on social networks, since there is a clear presence of opinion-based publications that demonstrate the feelings of these people on different topics. Not necessarily everyone uses them to publish posts, but there is a high use of the option "share". This is when a person shares an existing post with which they identify. These networks allow people to make their voices heard on topics that affect their daily lives and to be heard by those in power, and/or to organize for offline actions.

Social networks have allowed them to build representations of the offline world, its protagonists and objects of social interest, which have come to be scrutinized openly and more quickly in the online public sphere (Domínguez, López, Ortega, 2016). Thanks to this, networks become a place for debate, where certain topics can be demanded to be commented and, although there may not necessarily be leaders involved, there are indeed people (accounts) that are more popular and that people follow in order to develop an opinion.

The participation of young Peruvians should be watched more closely to find out whether social and political participation after the marches is greater and better than before.

Hypothesis

Looking at the trend in the period between May and July 2021, it can be assumed that, since the marches of November 2020, supported mainly by youth, there is a leading role of this group in the virtual debates, but also a call for offline action. This can be confirmed by the large number of

marches that have taken place since the run-off and the election of Pedro Castillo, where youth are not necessarily the majority of attendees, but there certainly is a presence of this group.

This may be due to the influence of figures such as Adriana Tudela and Alejandro Caveró, young congresspeople who supported the fraud discourse and the marches for democracy and who are currently part of the Congress opposition to Pedro Castillo's government.

Moreover, there is a constant debate in networks, especially on Twitter, about the ministers of the current cabinet. In this topic, there is polarization about specific ministers as is the case of former minister Héctor Béjar, who resigned after the traditional media and most Internet users expressed their opposition to his appointment and statements. He was polarizing because he gained some support from young leftists. One of the possible factors for his resignation was his rejection in social networks.

Following this line of thought, several of the ministers and vice ministers are being criticized by youth in social networks, since they are being investigated for money laundering, corruption, apology to terrorism, etc. These are topics this population rejects, that is why there is a minimum consensus and the publications and videos have negative connotations. Furthermore, it is possible to see an effect in the offline reality, since the vice minister Pedro Castilla resigned after information about his open lawsuits came to light.

For young people, the calls for marches are given through digital media such as WhatsApp, TikTok, and/or Facebook. In the latter platform, it is common to see events where the time and place of the rally are specified, as well as information about the demands. Twitter does not seem to be a channel that brings youth together offline, but it is certainly a space where they post opinions and look for information of what is happening in the protests.

Regarding the latter, Instagram was possibly the most important platform in reporting the November protests in a visual way. Since traditional media did not show information or videos about the protests, meme accounts started to upload content about the protests in their feed and stories. This information came from young people who had attended the march and had uploaded videos to their personal accounts, tagging meme accounts to spread that content to their thousands of followers. Some accounts that did this were: memessio, munchies.pe, lyliporco, and daddyvelasco. The latter already posted politically tinged memes before, while two of these accounts were reported and no longer exist.

But the phenomenon of independent media shaped by youth was not born with the marches against Merino, but rather in the pandemic. Examples of this are the accounts Dilo Fuerte Perú (Say It Aloud Peru), Viva la Independencia (Long Live the Independence), and Politiqueo (Politicking). These accounts started to become popular during the November marches and have remained active up to today.

Digital media are not only useful to increase the visibility of demands and protests, but also to disseminate actions that will help make an impact. This can be seen in the case of the Agrarian Strike, which began at the end of November 2020 in Ica and was joined by farmers from La Libertad and Piura. In addition, seeing that they attracted attention, the Doe Run workers (Junín) and the community members of Apurímac blocked highways so that their demands would be met.

Youth did indeed participate in these protests, as a considerable portion of the people working in the agricultural sector belong to this age group. This is confirmed by the first three deaths in the Agrarian Strike, which were youth under 23 years of age. In this case, a march was also held in Lima, but it did not have a high impact, as this is not considered to be a problem affecting the capital.

When multiple social networks are interconnected through social media, a mobilized crowd can be created, which lacks a conventional center or leader, but still shares direction, motivation and will to act (Villanueva, 2021). It is worth clarifying the difference between social media and social networks. The former offers content, whether in blogs, forums or social networks, while the latter are platforms where content is distributed.

This is the case regarding several topics that are assumed to be of interest to youth. Like the Peruvian population in general, they are interested in the Peruvian political crisis and in human rights. But to these issues we should add the violence group, as they are one of the most mobilized sectors in the #NiUnaMenos protests, recognizing that there is a strong inequality between men and women. Furthermore, it can be assumed that they are people who mostly do not justify rape and use the hashtag #PeruPaisDeVIOLADORES in a blunt manner. This may be due to the fact that women between 12 and 25 years of age are the ones who experience the most sexual violence at the national level (Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations, 2020).

With regard to the Corruption group, it is considered that youth have a negative feeling toward everything related to Odebrecht. The Lava Jato case is one of the biggest in Latin America, as former Peruvian presidents reaching back to the year 2000 are being investigated. In general, it is considered that all keywords/hashtags had a consensus toward the negative, except for the case of José Domingo Pérez.

The former Attorney General, Pedro Chávarry, investigated for his links with the Cuellos Blancos (White Collars) of the Port, removed prosecutors Rafael Vela and José Domingo Pérez from the Special Team of the Lava Jato case. This event generated marches where young people demanded Pedro Chávarry's resignation. The marches against the Attorney General had already been occurring when this happened, but this event attracted even more youth movement because José Domingo Pérez is an icon of the anti-corruption fight, since he is investigating the former presidential candidate Keiko Fujimori. This is confirmed by the large number of people who disguised themselves as prosecutor for Halloween, as well as the publications on social networks (Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, and YouTube) where memes, poems, and images proclaiming their love for the prosecutor were shared (Fernández, 2018).

With regard to the political crisis, the hashtags #QueSeVayanTodos and #TomaLaCalle are quite used in their social media narratives to show their rejection, either to specific cases or political parties. Taking the street means challenging the government (Villanueva, 2021), and that is what young people do with those hashtags. This was the case with the marches against Merino, but also with the previous attempt to impeach former president Martin Vizcarra.

Congress is a very polarizing issue among young people, depending on the context. Regarding the dissolution of congress in 2019, there was a consensus and there was indeed support for this dissolution: 81% of youth aged 14 to 18 supported it (IEP, 2019). At present, it seems to be a polarizing issue due to the current president and the existing provocations between the legislative and executive branches.

It is important to mention that part of the narratives used in the Political Crisis group is contempt for the left, which is demonized. This discourse has been reinforced with Pedro Castillo's recent election. It could be assumed that it is a polarizing issue, but the publications lean toward the negative side. Youth use this discourse justifying themselves with their support for the economic system.

It should be mentioned that the protests in recent years show a high youth participation in politics, but in political and social movements without a party affiliation. This phenomenon reflects their distrust toward the traditional political parties (Fernández-Maldonado, 2015).

In relation to human rights, unlike Peruvians in general, the #MarchaDelOrgullo and LGBT issues are not polarizing. There is a consensus toward the inclusion of sexual diversity, at least in terms of sexual orientation. The Pride March is a protest that looks visually like a celebration where people essentially seek basic respect for their human rights. The attendees are mostly youth.

In the case of abortion, the issue continues to be polarizing among young people, but with a tendency to support it. This depends on the type of abortion, as decriminalizing abortion in all cases is still not a popular measure in Peruvian society, while decriminalizing it in cases of rape does have greater acceptance (IPSOS, 2020).

Regarding the Environment group, it is assumed that youth had a high participation in online spaces, as they were against the construction of the General San Martín Port Terminal promoted by former presidents Pedro Pablo Kuczynski and Martín Vizcarra, but there were no protests in offline scenarios. The same happened with the forest fires in the Amazon. There were quite a few publications and protests mentioning the causes of the fires, but everything stayed in the virtual realm. It is worth mentioning that the hashtag #PayForAmazonia was very popular on Instagram. These actions focused only on virtual protest are called clicktivism.

Reviewing the information and hypotheses presented, it can be seen that there is greater mobilization of youth when something is demanded from the State, either in opposition to a policy or demanding that a policy be created. These mobilizations do not necessarily need the support of social and/or community organizations, but it is certainly a positive incentive, as in the case of the #NiUnaMenos marches where feminist groups participate, or the marches against corruption where a great promoter is the #KeikoNoVa group. On the other hand, a negative incentive could be the participation of political parties in the protests, as in the case of the marches against Merino, where Julio Guzmán and Verónica Mendoza participated, but were rejected.

The hypotheses put forward in this analysis are based on evidence both from similar experiences and from the results of the analysis of social networks. And it can be seen that viral movements become social movements when they are rooted in concrete demands (Villanueva, 2021). Such social movements can arise from specific events that trigger immediate reactions and gain strength thanks to virality, such as the repeal of the Agrarian Law, the resignation of the former Attorney General Pedro Chávayry, etc.

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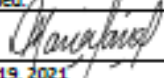
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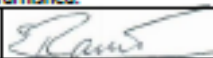
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APPENDIX I: STATEMENT OF CONFLICT OF INTEREST


Disclosure of Conflicts of Interest

Name	María Rosa Gárate Delgado		
Title	Team member, STTA Consultant		
Organization	EnCompass LLC, USAID Peru MELS Activity		
Evaluation Position?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Team Leader	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Team member
Evaluation Award Number (contract or other instrument)	72052719D00001		
USAID Project(s) Evaluated (include project name(s), implementer name(s) and award number(s), if applicable)	Peruvian Youth Participation and Civic Engagement Assessment		
I have real or potential conflicts of interest to disclose.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	
<p>If yes answered above, I disclose the following facts:</p> <p>Real or potential conflicts of interest may include, but are not limited to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Close family member who is an employee of the USAID operating unit managing the project(s) being evaluated or the implementing organization(s) whose project(s) are being evaluated. 2. Financial interest that is direct, or is significant though indirect, in the implementing organization(s) whose projects are being evaluated or in the outcome of the evaluation. 3. Current or previous direct or significant though indirect experience with the project(s) being evaluated, including involvement in the project design or previous iterations of the project. 4. Current or previous work experience or seeking employment with the USAID operating unit managing the evaluation or the implementing organization(s) whose project(s) are being evaluated. 5. Current or previous work experience with an organization that may be seen as an industry competitor with the implementing organization(s) whose project(s) are being evaluated. 6. Preconceived ideas toward individuals, groups, organizations, or objectives of the particular projects and organizations being evaluated that could bias the evaluation. 			
<p>I certify (1) that I have completed this disclosure form fully and to the best of my ability and (2) that I will update this disclosure form promptly if relevant circumstances change. If I gain access to proprietary information of other companies, then I agree to protect their information from unauthorized use or disclosure for as long as it remains proprietary and refrain from using the information for any purpose other than that for which it was furnished.</p>			
Signature			
Date	July 19, 2021		


Disclosure of Conflicts of Interest

Name	ELENA RAMOS TENORIO		
Title	Team member, STTA Consultant		
Organization	EnCompass LLC, USAID Peru MELS Activity		
Evaluation Position?	<input type="checkbox"/> Team Leader	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Team member
Evaluation Award Number (contract or other instrument)	72052719D00001		
USAID Project(s) Evaluated (include project name(s), implementer name(s) and award number(s), if applicable)	Peruvian Youth Participation and Civic Engagement Assessment		
I have real or potential conflicts of interest to disclose.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No
<p>If yes answered above, I disclose the following facts:</p> <p><i>Real or potential conflicts of interest may include, but are not limited to:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Close family member who is an employee of the USAID operating unit managing the project(s) being evaluated or the implementing organization(s) whose project(s) are being evaluated. 2. Financial interest that is direct, or is significant though indirect, in the implementing organization(s) whose projects are being evaluated or in the outcome of the evaluation. 3. Current or previous direct or significant though indirect experience with the project(s) being evaluated, including involvement in the project design or previous iterations of the project. 4. Current or previous work experience or seeking employment with the USAID operating unit managing the evaluation or the implementing organization(s) whose project(s) are being evaluated. 5. Current or previous work experience with an organization that may be seen as an industry competitor with the implementing organization(s) whose project(s) are being evaluated. 6. Preconceived ideas toward individuals, groups, organizations, or objectives of the particular projects and organizations being evaluated that could bias the evaluation. 			
<p>I certify (1) that I have completed this disclosure form fully and to the best of my ability and (2) that I will update this disclosure form promptly if relevant circumstances change. If I gain access to proprietary information of other companies, then I agree to protect their information from unauthorized use or disclosure for as long as it remains proprietary and refrain from using the information for any purpose other than that for which it was furnished.</p>			
Signature			
Date	July 19, 2021		

Disclosure of Conflicts of Interest

Name	DANIELLA ADRIAZOLA OQUENDO		
Title	Team member, STTA Consultant		
Organization	EnCompass LLC, USAID Peru MELS Activity		
Evaluation Position?	<input type="checkbox"/> Team Leader	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Team member
Evaluation Award Number (contract or other instrument)	72052719D00001		
USAID Project(s) Evaluated (include project name(s), implementer name(s) and award number(s), if applicable)	Peruvian Youth Participation and Civic Engagement Assessment		
I have real or potential conflicts of interest to disclose.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> No
<p>If yes answered above, I disclose the following facts:</p> <p><i>Real or potential conflicts of interest may include, but are not limited to:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Close family member who is an employee of the USAID operating unit managing the project(s) being evaluated or the implementing organization(s) whose project(s) are being evaluated. 2. Financial interest that is direct, or is significant though indirect, in the implementing organization(s) whose projects are being evaluated or in the outcome of the evaluation. 3. Current or previous direct or significant though indirect experience with the project(s) being evaluated, including involvement in the project design or previous iterations of the project. 4. Current or previous work experience or seeking employment with the USAID operating unit managing the evaluation or the implementing organization(s) whose project(s) are being evaluated. 5. Current or previous work experience with an organization that may be seen as an industry competitor with the implementing organization(s) whose project(s) are being evaluated. 6. Preconceived ideas toward individuals, groups, organizations, or objectives of the particular projects and organizations being evaluated that could bias the evaluation. 			
<p>I certify (1) that I have completed this disclosure form fully and to the best of my ability and (2) that I will update this disclosure form promptly if relevant circumstances change. If I gain access to proprietary information of other companies, then I agree to protect their information from unauthorized use or disclosure for as long as it remains proprietary and refrain from using the information for any purpose other than that for which it was furnished.</p>			
Signature			
Date	July 26, 2021		

Disclosure of Conflicts of Interest

Name	Carlos Abraham Pure Jurado		
Title	Team member, STTA Consultant		
Organization	EnCompass LLC, USAID Peru MELS Activity		
Evaluation Position?	<input type="checkbox"/> Team Leader	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> X	<input type="checkbox"/> Team member
Evaluation Award Number (contract or other instrument)	72052719D00001		
USAID Project(s) Evaluated (include project name(s), implementer name(s) and award number(s), if applicable)	Peruvian Youth Participation and Civic Engagement Assessment		
I have real or potential conflicts of interest to disclose.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> X	<input type="checkbox"/> No
<p>If yes answered above, I disclose the following facts:</p> <p><i>Real or potential conflicts of interest may include, but are not limited to:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Close family member who is an employee of the USAID operating unit managing the project(s) being evaluated or the implementing organization(s) whose project(s) are being evaluated. 2. Financial interest that is direct, or is significant though indirect, in the implementing organization(s) whose projects are being evaluated or in the outcome of the evaluation. 3. Current or previous direct or significant though indirect experience with the project(s) being evaluated, including involvement in the project design or previous iterations of the project. 4. Current or previous work experience or seeking employment with the USAID operating unit managing the evaluation or the implementing organization(s) whose project(s) are being evaluated. 5. Current or previous work experience with an organization that may be seen as an industry competitor with the implementing organization(s) whose project(s) are being evaluated. 6. Preconceived ideas toward individuals, groups, organizations, or objectives of the particular projects and organizations being evaluated that could bias the evaluation. 			
<p>I certify (1) that I have completed this disclosure form fully and to the best of my ability and (2) that I will update this disclosure form promptly if relevant circumstances change. If I gain access to proprietary information of other companies, then I agree to protect their information from unauthorized use or disclosure for as long as it remains proprietary and refrain from using the information for any purpose other than that for which it was furnished.</p>			
Signature			
Date	July 26, 2021		