

In the year 2013

AROUND 500 THOUSAND PEOPLE STOPPED FROM BEING POOR

In 2013 about half a million people left the situation of poverty, as reported by the National Institute of Statistics and Informatics. In this way, poverty affects 23.9% of the country's population, which, compared to 2012, decreased by 1.9 percentage points.

According to the Technical Report "Evolution of Monetary Poverty 2009-2013", it is considered that a person lives in a situation of poverty when their expenses fail to cover the cost of a basic consumption basket, which is made up of food, clothing, transportation, education, health, among others. This measurement, which corresponds to what is called monetary poverty or poverty line, in our country, in 2013 affected 7 million 284 thousand people, a figure that is 491 thousand people lower than those registered in 2012.

Spending and income increase in the poorest

One of the most relevant factors for reducing poverty is the increase in spending and income, especially in the poorest segment of the population. In the poorest 30% of the population, spending increased by 6.0%. This increase in spending is mainly due to public transfers, which grew by 27.0% (Juntos, Pension 65, Bono Gas, Beca 18, among others). The average expenditure of the population increased by 1.9% in 2013.

Poverty decreased more in rural areas

According to the INEI, more than 400 thousand people in rural areas left a condition of poverty, decreasing by 5.0 percentage points compared to 2012, thus 48 out of 100 people living in rural areas maintain the condition of poor, remember that in 2012, for every 100 people residing in rural areas (more than half) 53 of every 100 were poor, the figures for 2013 show a reduction of 5.0 percentage points in rural poverty, which in absolute terms it means that 413 thousand people living in rural areas left the situation of poverty.

In urban areas, 16 out of every 100 people live in poverty, decreasing by 0.5 percentage points compared to 2012, which means that about 80 thousand people residing in urban areas are no longer poor.

In the rural Sierra, poverty was reduced by 5.9 percentage points

Poverty was reduced in all geographical areas. However, the most important reduction occurred in the rural Sierra where by 5.9 percentage points (it affected 58.8% of the population of the rural sierra in 2012, by 2013 the population of this geographic area living in poverty was reduced to 52.9%). It is followed by the rural jungle with a decrease of 3.5 percentage points (from 46.1% to 42.6%), rural coast by 2.6 percentage points (varying from 31.6% to 29.0%) , the urban Sierra by 0.8 percentage points (from 17.0% to 16.2%) and in Metropolitan Lima by 1.7 percentage points (from 14.5% to 12.8%).

Cajamarca, Ayacucho, Amazonas, Pasco and Huancavelica have higher levels of poverty

The departments of Cajamarca, Ayacucho, Amazonas, Pasco and Huancavelica are in the group that presents the higher incidence of poverty, in a range that goes from 46.6% to 52.9%. Observing that, Cajamarca and Ayacucho register poverty levels higher than 50%.

The population of the departments of Apurímac, Huánuco, Loreto, Piura, Puno and San Martín it is found in the range of 30.0% to 42.8% of poverty incidence. The rest of the departments show poverty levels below 30%.

376 thousand people stopped being extremely poor

The INEI report indicates that a person lives in extreme poverty when their expenses do not even cover the value of a basic food basket. It should be remembered that in 2012, the population living in extreme poverty exceeded 1,800,000 inhabitants (6.0% of the country's population). As of 2013, the proportion of the extremely poor is reduced to less than 5%, that is, it drops to 4.7%, decreasing by 1.3 percentage points, which means that 375,800 people left this situation. In 2013, one million 400 thousand people still live in extreme poverty.

The greatest reduction in extreme poverty is registered in rural areas

In 2013, extreme poverty was reduced in both urban and rural areas, although the greatest reduction was recorded in rural areas, decreasing by 3.7 percentage points, in 2012 it affected 19.7% of the population. rural population, in 2013 decreased and affects 16.0% of rural inhabitants. On the other hand, in urban areas extreme poverty decreases by 0.4 percentage points (from 1.4% to 1.0%).

Households headed by women are less likely to be poor

The reduction of poverty is registered both in households headed by men and women. However, households headed by women have a lower proportion of poverty when compared to households headed by men. Indeed, out of every 100 households headed by women, 16 live in poverty, while out of every 100 households headed by men, 21 are poor.

Poverty is reduced in the population with a native language

In 2012, the poor population whose mother tongue is Quechua, Aymara or some other language of the Amazon reached 40.4%, this percentage has decreased by 4.5 percentage points and in 2013 it stands at 35.9%, this The reduction exceeds the decrease registered in the poor population whose mother tongue is Spanish, which decreased by 1.4 percentage points, from 22.2% to 20.8%.

Cost of the consumption basket to measure poverty amounts to S / .1,460 nuevos soles in households with five people

In 2013, for a household made up of five (5) people, the cost of the consumption basket for measuring poverty amounts to S / . 1 460 nuevos soles, amount that covers the minimum value of the basket of food, health, education, transportation, clothing, footwear and others, that is, if a household of five cannot cover the cost of this basket with its expenses, is considered poor. The cost of a basket for a three-member household is S / . 876 nuevos soles, the average cost per person being S / . 292 new soles.

Cost of the food basket to measure extreme poverty amounts to S / . 775 nuevos soles in households with five people

For a household made up of five (5) people, the cost of the consumption basket for measuring extreme poverty amounts to S / . 775 nuevos soles, that is, if a household of five cannot cover the cost of this basket with its expenses, it is considered extremely poor. The cost of a basket for a three-member household is S / . 465 nuevos soles, the average cost per person being S / . 155 new soles.

POVERTY PROFILE

Basic services

In 2013, it is observed that 88% of the non-poor population has access to drinking water service, while 68% of the population living in poverty has this service. However, if the access to water of the poor population is compared with the previous year, an improvement of 2 percentage points in access to this basic service is noted.

Likewise, there is a higher proportion of the non-poor population that accesses electricity services (96%) when compared to the population living in a situation of monetary poverty (81%). However, by 2013, an improvement in access to electricity service is observed in the population living in poverty. In that year, 81% of the poor had electricity in their home, which means an increase of 3.9 percentage points over the previous year.

Access to mobile telephony of the poor population

Between 2012 and 2013, poor people's access to mobile telephony increased by 5.6 percentage points, from 66.1% to 71.7%.

Poor population with health insurance increased by 6.4 percentage points

In 2013, the poor population with health insurance increased by 6.4 percentage points, from 65.2% to 71.6%. Likewise, the non-poor population with health insurance increased by 2.8 percentage points, from 60.7% to 63.5%.

From 2012 to 2013, the population living in poverty with Comprehensive Health Insurance increased by 6.0 percentage points (from 58.2% to 64.2%) and the non-poor population by 4.3 percentage points (varying from 22.0% to 26.3%). On the other hand, EsSalud insurance covered mainly the non-poor population (29.8%) and, in the case of the poor, 7.0%.

The World Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank and the French Development Research Institute accompany INEI in measuring poverty

To calculate poverty, since 2007, an Advisory Commission has been accompanying the INEI in the process of preparing poverty. The aforementioned Commission is made up of the World Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank, the French Development Research Institute, and the United Nations Population Fund. This Commission is also made up of officials from the Ministry of Economy and Finance, the Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion, the Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations, the National Food and Nutrition Center, the Central Reserve Bank of Peru. As well as academic experts from specialized organizations such as the Economic and Social Research Consortium, the Development Analysis Group, the Institute of Peruvian Studies, the Roundtable for the Fight against Poverty,

In the declaration of this Commission, it is specified that the methodology used for the measurement of poverty, is the same as that used in previous years and that the quality of the data of the ENAHO survey used in the measurement of monetary poverty in 2013 responds to a high quality standard, congratulating the INEI for the seriousness, rigor and speed in the work carried out, which allows providing information on poverty in a timely and reliable manner.

The INEI recognizes that poverty is a complex phenomenon and is expressed in multiple deprivations in people. Therefore, its measurement is also approached in different ways. Also, it is measured by the method of unsatisfied basic needs, which express structural poverty; chronic malnutrition or caloric deficit, which are other dimensions of poverty.

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