

In the last five years, 2 million 285 thousand people stopped being poor

IN PERU 221 THOUSAND PERUVIANS STOPPED BEING POOR BETWEEN THE YEARS 2014 AND 2015

In 2015, 21.8% of the country's population was in a situation of monetary poverty, having a level of spending lower than the cost of the basic consumption basket (consisting of food and non-food). Poverty compared to 2014 decreased by 1.0 percentage point, that is, 221 thousand people left this condition; informed the Head of the National Institute of Statistics and Informatics (INEI), Dr. Aníbal Sánchez Aguilar. He also pointed out that in the last five years, poverty decreased by 9.0 percentage points, that is, 2 million 285 thousand people stopped being poor).

"In rural areas, poverty decreased by 0.8 percentage point when passing from 46.5% in 2014 to 45.2% in 2015; while in the urban area it went from 15.3% to 14.5%, with a decrease of 0.8 percentage point", underlined the Head of the INEI.

Targeting of social programs in the Sierra and Selva allowed greater poverty reduction

In the natural region of La Selva, the incidence of poverty decreased by 1.5 percentage points, going from 30.4% to 28.9% between the years 2014 and 2015; while in the Sierra it was reduced by 1.4 percentage points from 33.8% to 32.5%. In turn, it decreased by 0.5 percentage point on the Coast, varying from 14.3% to 13.8% between the years 2014 to 2015.

"Economic growth and the effect of social programs contributed to the reduction of poverty. The Peruvian economy in 2015 grew by 3.3% and in the last five years 4.8% in annual average, factors that added to the better targeting and effectiveness in the execution of social programs allowed to reduce poverty significantly in the last five years," said Sánchez Aguilar.

Urban jungle and rural Sierra decreased their poverty levels to a greater extent

By geographic domain, between the years 2014 to 2015 poverty in the urban jungle decreased by 1.9 percentage points (from 22.6% to 20.7%) and in the rural Sierra by 1.4 percentage points (from 50, 4% to 49.0%).

Similarly, in the urban Sierra it fell by 0.9 percentage point (from 17.5% to 16.6%), in Metropolitan Lima by 0.8 percentage point (11.8% to 11.0%), in the rural jungle 0.5 percentage point (41.5% to 41.1%) and in the urban coast decreased by 0.3 percentage point (16.3% to 16.1%); while in the rural coast it increased by 1.4 percentage points (from 29.2% to 30.6%).

More than 50% of the population of Cajamarca are poor

The Head of INEI reported that in 2010, five departments had more than 50% of their population living in poverty and in 2015, only the department of Cajamarca had 50.8% of its population living in poverty. .

The greatest reduction in the poverty gap occurred in the Sierra region

According to the National Household Survey, the greatest reduction in the poverty gap was observed in the Sierra region, which went from 9.7% in 2014 to 9.0% in 2015, followed by the Coast region from 3.1% to 2.8%; while in La Selva it remained stable at 7.7%.

It should be noted that the poverty gap should be understood as the proportion of spending that a poor person lacks to cover the cost of the basic consumption basket or reach the poverty line; figure that has been falling steadily in recent years. Consequently, even though not all the population living in poverty has come out of such a situation, an improvement was observed in the living conditions of this population.

More than 50 thousand people stopped being extremely poor

In 2015, extreme monetary poverty reached 4.1% of the population and decreased by 0.2 percentage point, that is, 53 thousand people were no longer extremely poor, compared to 2014. Similarly, in the last five years this indicator decreased by 3.6 percentage points (982 thousand people stopped being extremely poor).

Greater reduction in extreme poverty was observed in rural areas and in the Sierra region

Extreme monetary poverty between 2014 and 2015 decreased by 0.7 percentage point in rural areas, going from 14.6% to 13.9%; while in the urban area it remained stable (1.0%). On the other hand, the incidence of extreme monetary poverty in the Sierra decreased by 0.5 percentage point and in the Coast by 0.2 percentage point. On the contrary, it increased by 0.4 percentage point in La Selva, going from 6.1% to 6.5%.

Groups of departments with similar levels of extreme poverty

In 2015, the department of Cajamarca presents extreme poverty in the range of 16.6% to 23.9%, in the second group are located Amazonas, Ayacucho and Huancavelica (8.8% to 12.3%), in the third group Apurímac, Huánuco, La Libertad, Loreto, Pasco, Piura, Puno, San Martín (5.6% to 7.4%); in the fourth group are Ancash, Cusco, Junín, Lambayeque and Ucayali (2.2% to 3.7%) and in the fifth group are Arequipa, Ica, Madre de Dios, Moquegua, Constitutional Province of Callao, Lima Province, Lima, Tacna and Tumbes region (0.2% to 0.6%).

PROFILE OF THE POPULATION IN CONDITION OF POVERTY

In 2015, 73.5% of the population living in poverty was supplied with water through the public network and a basin for public use, 40.6% had hygienic services through the public network and 85.4% had access to the electric lighting service by public network.

In relation to the population aged 15 and over by educational level attained, 51.3% only managed to study one year of primary education or no level; while 32.7% of the non-poor reached the higher level of education; which shows the gap that still needs to be covered. On the other hand, in 2015, the incidence of poverty in the population of Quechua, Aymara and native Amazonian origin is higher than the national average, which was 34.8%.

Employed population living in poverty works mostly in extractive activities

Most of the people living in poverty work in extractive activities such as agriculture, fishing and mining (58.4%), unlike the non-poor population that works mainly in Service activities (34.3%).

More than 90% of the employed population living in poverty work in informal jobs

In 2015, 94.5% of the employed population living in poverty worked in informal jobs, that is, they do not have health insurance or pension system.

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

In the measurement of poverty, the National Institute of Statistics is accompanied by an Advisory Commission, created by Supreme Resolution No. 097-2010-PCM, of April 13, 2010, made up of National Organizations, International Organizations and Experts of recognized prestige. This working group has within its functions: to evaluate, supervise and validate the quality of the National Household Survey (ENAH), validate the methodology for measuring poverty indicators, ensuring comparability and propose modifications to the methodology.

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

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