

Income of poor population increased 2.2%

MORE THAN A QUARTER OF A MILLION PEOPLE WERE NO LONGER POOR IN THE YEAR 2014

The National Institute of Statistics and Informatics (INEI) informed that in the year 2014, the poverty is estimated in 22.7%, being reduced in 1.2 percentage points regarding 2013, it means, more than a quarter of a million people were no longer poor (289 thousand). Likewise, informed that in the period under analysis, poverty affected 6 million 995 thousand Peruvians.

During the year 2014, the monthly average income per capita of the poorest people increased in 2.2%. The increase of the income of the poorest people was explained due to higher current transfers that increased in 4.2%, specially, regarding to the monetary transfers (JUNTOS, Pension 65, BONO GAS and Beca 18).

Likewise, the higher increase of incomes occurred during the first quintile or that of highest poverty (4.2%) and the expenses of this population group and the expenses of this population group increased in 2.3%.

Higher reduction of poverty occurs in the rural area

During the year 2014, the highest reduction of poverty occurs in the rural area (decreased 48.0% to 46.0%), it means, 179 thousand residents of this area were no longer poor and in the urban area 110 thousand were no longer poor.

In the most geographic areas poverty was reduced

INEI informed that, in the year 2014, poverty affects 33.8% of the population of Highlands, 30.4% of the Jungle residents and in the Coast (including Metropolitan Lima) to the 14.3%. In all the cases, is about percentages lowers than registered in 2013.

Group of Departments with similar levels of poverty

The sample does not allow us to determine which Department with higher or lower poverty level is nor how poverty evolve in each one. But it is possible to determine groups of Departments that has similar poverty levels.

The group of Departments with higher level of poverty between 47.4% and 52.3% in alphabetic order are: Amazonas, Ayacucho, Cajamarca and Huancavelica. On the other hand, the group of Departments with lower levels of poverty are: Arequipa, Ica and Madre de Dios (between 2.5% and 7.8%).

More than 100 thousand people were no longer extreme poor

In the year 2014, the 4.3% of the population of the country lives in extreme poverty situation, decreasing 0.4 percentage points regarding last year, which means that more than 100 thousand people (107thousand) were no longer extreme poor.

Greater reduction of extreme poverty occurs in rural area

INEI informed that the greater reduction of the extreme poverty occurs in rural area, more than 100 thousand inhabitants (103 thousand) of rural area were no longer extreme poor. It is estimated that extreme poverty in this zone affects the 14.6%.

Extreme poverty reduced more in Highlands and the Jungle

During the year 2014, the greater reduction of extreme poverty occurred in Highlands and Jungle, especially in the last two years. In Highlands, decreased in 9.2% of the population and in the Jungle decreased in 6.1%. The greater proportion of extreme poor lives in Highlands (69.7%).

PROFILE OF POOR PEOPLE

The population most affected by their poverty situation is characterized because their mother language is Native from the Jungle (64.7%), Quechua or Aymara (34.1%); have an elementary level of education (35.5%); are unpaid family workers (39.3%) or independent workers (23.0%) and they are dedicated to primary and extractive activities – agriculture, fishing and mining (42.0%).

Greater access to basic services

In the year 2014, there were registered better living conditions of the population. Thus, it increase the access of the poor population to basic services of water, sewerage and lighting, as well as the coverage of mobile telecommunication and poor are largely protected by the Integral Health Insurance (SIS).

Incidence of poverty in the population with at least one Unsatisfied Basic Need decreased to 19.7% Poverty is a complex phenomenon and it express in multiple lacks, so its measure approach different aspects, it could be monetary, by deficiencies or Unsatisfied Basic Needs (NBI).

It is considered that a person is poor because they have Unsatisfied Basic Needs when they live in a household without water or sewerage services, is an inadequate housing, in overcrowding, as well that in households where there is an underage child that not attend school, or with high economic dependency. The population with Unsatisfied Basic Needs decrease to 19.7%, being reduced in more than 130 thousand people in the year 2014.

World Bank, Inter-American Development Bank and the Institute of Research for the Development of France joined the INEI in the measure of poverty

In the measure of poverty, the National Institute of Statistics is accompanied by an Advisory Committee, created through Supreme Resolution N° 097-2010-PCM, from 13 April 2010, comprised by National Organisms, International Organisms and Experts of renowned prestige.

This group of work has among its functions: evaluate, supervise and validate the quality of the Household National Survey (ENAHU), validate the methodology of measurement of the indicators of poverty, assuring the comparability and propose modifications to the methodology.

The Advisory Committee is made up of officials from 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 Economic and Social Research Consortium(CIES), the Development Analysis Group (GRADE), the Institute of Peruvian Studies (IEP), Pontifical Catholic University from Peru (PUCP) and Pacific University (UP); International Organisms such as the World Bank (BM), Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), the Institute of Research for the Development (IRD) from the French Government, Fund of Population of United Nations (UNFPA); as well as independent experts from renowned technical reputation.

Its publication will be appreciated
Dissemination Office