

## **Original Research Article**

### **Comparative study of rural poverty and quality of life in inhabitants of two districts in Peru**

#### **Abstract**

Poverty is a social problem that has affected millions of societies on the planet. Quality of life standards are as diverse as each person's perception of them. The objective of this research was to describe to what extent and how rural poverty affects the quality of life of the inhabitants in the districts of Ongón and Urpay-Pataz, 2022. The research was applied, with a quantitative approach, non-experimental design with causal and cross-sectional correlational scope. The variables considered were rural poverty and quality of life. The population was made up of 1250 inhabitants of the district of Ongón and 2048 inhabitants of the district of Urpay-Pataz, 2022, and the sample was of the sample was 340 inhabitants of both districts. The survey technique was used and the questionnaire as an instrument. There was a significant influence of rural poverty on the quality of life of the inhabitants in the districts of Ongón and Urpay-Pataz, which suggested a decrease in rural poverty contingent on an improvement in the quality of life of the population. Rural poverty among the inhabitants was at a good to regular level associated with aspects of family farming, social protection, sustainable management, rural non-agricultural employment and integrated infrastructure packages in the districts, and access to health, food and sanitation services. The quality of life of the inhabitants was located at a good level to regulate linked to physical, psychological, social and environmental aspects, access to electricity services. The influence of rural poverty and the quality of life due to its physical, social and environmental dimensions in the inhabitants of the district of Ongón and Urpay, Pataz, were evident.

**Key words:** Poverty, quality of life, access to services, perception.

#### **INTRODUCTION**

At the global level, the need to study poverty in the rural context related to the socioeconomic development of the population is becoming increasingly relevant, in this regard the World Health Organization (WHO) 2019, defines quality of life as the way in which the individual perceives the place he occupies in the cultural environment and in the value system in which he lives, as well as in relation to their objectives, expectations, criteria and concerns. All this nuanced, of course, by their physical health, their psychological state, their degree of independence, their social relationships, environmental factors and their personal beliefs (Martínez et al., 2020). The standards of quality of life are as diverse as the perception that each person has about them,

considering that it is a highly subjective term, it is striking to raise the possible relationship between this element and rural poverty, since inevitably the expression of life of each person is projected in his environment, in how he manages his environment (Lara and Sulca, 2021). Poverty is a social problem that has affected millions of societies on the planet is a phenomenon that has lagged and transformed the world in which, one in three people around the world is poor (Ayón et al., 2019).

More than 123 million people live in rural areas of Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC), of whom 50 million works, with rural employment supporting one in five people working in the region. Poverty rates (45.7%) and extreme poverty (21.7%) in rural areas are two and three times higher than in urban areas (ECLAC, 2019). According to data from the World Bank (2019), approximately 120 million people live in rural territories in Latin America, that is, about 18% of the total population (638 million) of the region. However, countries have an asymmetrical behavior in terms of the spatial distribution of their inhabitants and their ways of life. For example, about 49% of Guatemala's population lives in rural areas, while in Uruguay it represents 4%. In Central America, about 40% of the population is rural, equivalent to approximately 19 million inhabitants. More than half of the Central American population lives in poverty. However, there are particular cases such as Panama, which, despite its high human development (UNDP, 2019), its rural situation resembles countries with medium human development. This is due to the exclusion of indigenous groups that creates fences or poverty traps, in terms of their multiple dimensions: education, work, environment, environment and sanitation, housing, basic services and access to the internet, and health. To illustrate, in 2018 the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) in the Ngäbe Buglé indigenous region was 0.469 and for Guna Yala 0.468, while in the province of Panama it was 0.037 according to the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF, 2018). The large gaps between the MPIs mark the ethnic-territorial exclusion, within the nation with the highest economic growth in Central America, before a population that is indifferent to this social injustice.

With respect to Peru, it is specified that it is ranked 82nd out of a total of 87 countries regarding the quality of life in the world, according to a ranking made by Numbeo database. It should be noted that this year Peru has fallen eight positions in the list, since last year it was in the 74th location of the total. This setback in the quality of life in the country could have been generated due to the economic and social impact generated by the COVID-19 pandemic (Barranzuela, 2021). To overcome poverty, territory is the most relevant variable for the design and implementation of public development policies. At the subnational level, there are lagging areas that can be considered as territorial poverty traps, where the incidence and intensity of poverty are accentuated according to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO, 2018). These conditions are evidence of territorial inequalities and political-social indifference to excluded and violated peoples, and not vulnerable as they say. The rural area of the country has always been relegated only to environmental, contemplative issues and, in greater concern, being considered a place of little project interest, forgetting that "64% - 5.2 million- of the Peruvian rural population is in poverty" (Yarasca, 2019). This

problem is increasing more and more due to the centrality of services and opportunities that exists in many cities, leaving the rural context conceptually as non-urban and even under the "residual" notion, which leads us to question whether something is really being done to break this gap causing a disintegration that consequently affects the lack of promotion of public policies and social programs of the different entities.

For the National Institute of Statistics and Informatics INEI (2020), in the La Libertad region poverty levels are 23.6%, also in the 2018 provincial and district monetary poverty map of Peru, there was an increase in poverty in the highlands of the country. Despite the decrease in poverty that occurred between 2013 and 2018, which was from 23.9% to 20.5% at the district level, having reflected a considerable decrease in poverty in certain districts, there is still approximately 10% of them that have increased their poor population (América Economía, 2020). As for the department of La Libertad, in a poor population the main economic activity is agriculture (60%). While in the non-poor population people work in activities such as manufacturing, where 13% of people work, 19% are engaged in the agricultural sector, and 32% in transport, commerce and telecommunications. (Peruvian Institute of Economics, 2019). The present research focuses on the province of Pataz, especially in the districts of Ongón and Urpay Districts, where it has been a persistent problem for Peruvians and for a long time the question of its reduction has become an imperative need to achieve development. The problem of poverty has been addressed by governments from different angles, which has resulted in policies aimed at alleviating or reducing it. However, these policies have not been enough to improve the quality of life standards of the inhabitants. Since the economy of rural households in the districts of Ongón and Urpay is mainly associated with agricultural activities, which are the main source of employment of income and rarely influence the support of social programs, as well as together and glass of milk. Labour dependence on agricultural activities is greater as households have higher levels of poverty.

Thus, human capital and household asset endowments are also factors that can make growth have better impacts on poverty reduction. They affect the ability of their members to reap the benefits of economic growth. For this reason, it would be important to adopt a new pattern of rural development as a way to reduce poverty and increase the quality of life, promote territorial integration, address environmental problems and support a process of industrialization and sustained economic growth that is less vulnerable. It must also promote a different way of dealing with poverty levels, based on the recognition that, in order to reduce them, it is first necessary to prevent the model of economic growth from continuing to produce it, attacking the structural causes that promote it, one of which is the marginal and non-integrated role in the national economy of rural societies in general and the peasant sector in particular. In this context, the research question arises: To what extent and in what way does rural poverty influence the quality of life of the inhabitants of the districts of Ongón and Urpay, Pataz, 2022?

Likewise, the practical justification of the study arises because an analysis is carried out in relation to how fundamental changes are occurring, both in the way they are perceived and in the way of facing the problems of poverty to improve the quality of life of the locality under study. Taking into account that, the economic growth of the province of Pataz, is not contributing to reduce poverty in the rural part because growth is concentrated in the urban area. At the methodological level, it is justified because methodologies with scientific bases are used, applied to the problematic reality and adapted to the national reality. Based on the above, the objective of this research was to determine to what extent and how rural poverty affects the quality of life of the inhabitants in the districts of Ongón and Urcay-Pataz, 2022. To this end, the following specific objectives are broken down: Compare the levels of rural poverty of the inhabitants of the districts of Ongón and Urcay, Pataz, 2022. To compare the levels of quality of life of the inhabitants of the districts of Ongón and Urcay-Pataz, 2022. To determine whether rural poverty influences the quality of life due to its physical dimension in the inhabitants of the district of Ongón and Urcay, Pataz, 2022. To determine whether rural poverty influences the quality of life due to its psychological dimension in the inhabitants of the district of Ongón and Urcay, Pataz, 2022. To determine whether rural poverty influences the quality of life due to its social dimension in the inhabitants of the district of Ongón and Urcay, Pataz, 2022. To determine whether rural poverty influences the quality of life due to its environmental dimension in the inhabitants of the district of Ongón and Urcay, Pataz, 2022 (correct verbs establish, infer, etc.). In this way, the main research hypothesis was: Rural poverty directly and significantly affects the quality of life of the inhabitants of the districts of Ongón and Urcay, in the province of Pataz, in the year 2022.

## **METHODOLOGY**

### **Type and design of research**

The research was applied, with a quantitative approach, non-experimental design with causal and cross-sectional correlational scope.

The variables considered were:

### **Independent variable: Rural poverty**

#### **Conceptual definition**

It alludes to the existence of specific disadvantages of these areas that result in a higher or specific risk of poverty compared to urban areas. These disadvantages must be understood from the assumption that spatial differentiation influences economic conditions, social relations, the cost of public intervention, the level and typology of vulnerability in economic development (Stezano, 2021).

#### **Operational definition**

Variable that was operationalized through five dimensions: family farming, expanded social protection, sustainable management of natural resources, rural non-agricultural employment and integrated infrastructure packages. In order to determine the differences in the influence of rural poverty and the quality of life of the inhabitants of the district of Ongón and Urpay of the province of Pataz, 2022. Applying a questionnaire consisting of 25 questions.

### **Dependent variable: Quality of life**

It is the result of the interrelation that the human being makes with objective and subjective dimensions, in which, quality of life is not concretized by itself, but by the valuation that is made of it. The quality of life is being built at the social level and collectively, in its definition the population intervenes, the different scenes of a personal, family, institutional and community nature. In addition, considering that, the person is not isolated, but is immersed in a social fabric in which development and praxis converge (Villa 2021).

### **Operational definition**

Variable that was operationalized through four dimensions: physical dimension, psychological dimension, social dimension and environmental dimension. In order to determine the differences in the influence of rural poverty and the quality of life of the inhabitants of the district of Ongón and Urpay of the province of Pataz, 2022. Applying a questionnaire consisting of 20 questions.

### **Population, sample, sampling and unit of analysis.**

#### **Population**

In the present research, the population was made up of 1250 inhabitants of the district of Ongón and 2048 inhabitants of the district of Urpay-Pataz, 2022. Below is the distribution of it:

*Table 1. Distribution of inhabitants of the district of Ongón and Urpay of the province of Pataz, 2022.*

Districts	Condition	Sex		Total
		Women	Men	
Ongón	Census population	592	658	1250
Urpay	Census population	1011	1037	2048
	Total	1603	1695	3298

*Note.* INEI (2022).

### **Selection criteria**

## 1. Inclusion criteria

As inclusion criteria, residents with corresponding ages between 18 and 65 years, living in rural areas of the District of Ongón and Urpay-Pataz, 2022, were selected.

## 2. Exclusion criteria

Residents of urbanized areas of other districts of the Province of Pataz during the period 2022 were excluded.

8 of the inhabitants of the Urpay district were excluded so that the size of the sample is equal for both cases.

## Sample

The sample was made up of 170 residents of the district of Ongón-Pataz, 2022. Below is the distribution of it:

The sample was made up of 170 residents of the district of Urpay-Pataz and 170 of the district of Ongon, 2022. Below is the distribution of it:

*Table 2. Sample of residents of the district of Ongón and Urpay-Pataz, 2022.*

	Condition	Sex		Total
		Women	Men	
Ongón District	Census population	80	90	170
Urpay District	Census population	75	95	170
	Total	155	185	340

*Note.* INEI (2022).

## Sampling

Simple random sampling was used for finite populations.

## Unit of analysis

Inhabitants of the districts of Ongón and Urpay, Pataz, 2022.

## Data collection techniques and instruments

The survey technique was used. The instrument used was the questionnaire. In this study, the questionnaires for the research variables were structured as follows:

The questionnaire referring to the independent variable, Rural poverty: consists of five dimensions: family farming, extended social protection, sustainable management of natural resources, rural non-agricultural employment and integrated infrastructure packages. Dimensions that were made up of 5 questions each, totaling 25 questions with Likert type measurement scale.

While the questionnaire referred to the dependent variable, quality of life: was made up of 4 dimensions; Physical dimension, psychological dimension social dimension, dimension is environment. Dimensions that were made up of 5 questions each, totaling 20 questions with Likert type measurement scale.

### **Validity and reliability of the instrument**

#### **Validity of the instrument**

In this study the validity was carried out through the opinion of three experts in Education, the criterion of the experts in this context is of great relevance at the methodological level, because it contributes to reduce the margin of error both in form and content, in this study they were given conformity through their signature, Once the validity was carried out by the experts, the result was favorable, suggesting its application to the study sample selected for this purpose.

#### **Instrument reliability**

To determine the coefficient and degree of reliability of the instrument, the Internal Reliability method was used, taking into consideration that the instrument that was applied will consist of multiple response options.

The reliability of the rural poverty variable was for the district of Ongón  $\alpha=0.920$  and for the district of Urpay  $\alpha=0.879$ . And the reliability of the variable quality of life was for the district of Ongón  $\alpha=0.899$  and for the district of Urpay  $\alpha=0.865$ .

### **Data analysis method**

Descriptive statistics related to tables were used for the distribution of percentages and frequencies. Inferential statistics, as is the case of the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test with a significance level of 5%, were used to corroborate the normality of the sample, while the Spearman correlation coefficient was used to test the hypotheses.

## **RESULTS**

From Table 3, 12.4% of inhabitants perceive deficient rural poverty, 11.2% were located at the deficient level of quality of life and 1.2% at a regular level, in addition, 42.4% of inhabitants perceive regular rural poverty where 1.2% perceived that the quality of life is deficient, 40.6% fair and 0.6% good, Finally, 45.3% of inhabitants perceived good rural poverty, of which 0.6% perceived a regular level of quality of life and 44.7% attributed a good quality.

*Table 3. Cross table of rural poverty and quality of life of the inhabitants of the district of Ongón.*

		Quality of life				Total
		Deficient	Regular	Good		
Rural poverty	Deficient	f	19	2	0	21
		%	11,2%	1,2%	0,0%	12,4%
	Regular	f	2	69	1	72
		%	1,2%	40,6%	0,6%	42,4%
	Good	f	0	1	76	77
		%	0,0%	0,6%	44,7%	45,3%
Total	f	21	72	77	170	
	%	12,4%	42,4%	45,3%	100,0%	

From Table 4, 4.7% of residents perceive deficient rural poverty, 3.5% were located at the deficient level of quality of life and 1.2% at a regular level, in addition, 28.2% of inhabitants perceive regular rural poverty; where 2.4% perceived that the quality of life is deficient, 14.7% fair and 11.2% good, Finally, 67.1% of inhabitants perceived good rural poverty, of which 10% perceived a regular level of quality of life and 57.1% attributed a good quality.

**Table 4.** Cross table of rural poverty and quality of life of the inhabitants of the district of Urpay.

		Quality of life			Total	
		Deficient	Regular	Good		
Rural poverty	Deficient	f	6	2	0	8
		%	3,5%	1,2%	0,0%	4,7%
	Regular	f	4	25	19	48
		%	2,4%	14,7%	11,2%	28,2%
	Good	f	0	17	97	114
		%	0,0%	10,0%	57,1%	67,1%
Total	f	10	44	116	170	
	%	5,9%	25,9%	68,2%	100,0%	

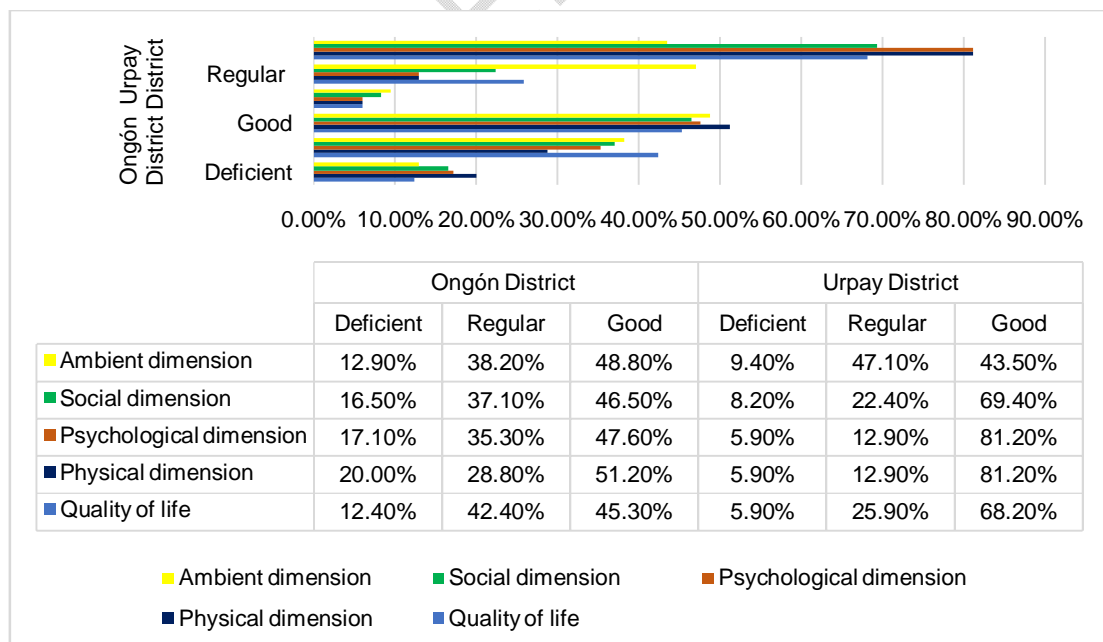
From Figure 1, rural poverty focused more predominantly on a good level with 47.10%, fair 36.50% and deficient 16.50%. however, in the district of Urpay, with greater relevance focused on a good level with 67.10%, fair 28.20% and deficient 4.70%; this is due to the aspects of agriculture, employability and economic sustainability. Regarding the D1 family farming in the district of Ongón according to the perception of the population focuses on a good level with 47.10% and in the district of Urpay is centered with 78.80%, this is because the main income of the population is agriculture, since the lands are fertile so they allow family sustenance. The D2 social protection in the district of Ongón according to the perception of the population focuses on a good level with 51.80%; since they indicate that few of the inhabitants were economically benefited by the authorities and in the district of Urpay it is centered with 67.10%, this is because

most are enrolled in glass of milk programs and together; In addition, they have support for the execution of agricultural projects according to the plans for budget allocation. As for the D3 sustainable management of resources in the district of Ongón according to the perception of the population focuses on a good level with 49.40%; since the productive assets allow the efficiency of production systems and the improvement of housing and in the district of Urpay with 75.30%, this is due to the fact that they made the delivery of goods and services for safe water and that sometimes the authorities carry out training. Regarding the D4 rural non-agricultural employment in the district of Ongón according to the perception of the population focuses on a good level with 50.60%; since the productive assets allow the efficiency of production systems and the improvement of housing and in the district of Urpay with 75.30%, this is due to the fact that they made the delivery of goods and services for safe water and that sometimes the authorities carry out training. Finally, D5 integrated infrastructure packages in the district of Ongón according to the perception of the population focuses on a good level with 50% and in the district of Urpay with 46.50%, this is because family members access health, housing and sanitation services, in addition, they promote entrepreneurship to venture into the labor market.



**Figure 1.** *Level of rural poverty of the inhabitants of the district of Ongón and Urpay.*

From Figure 2, quality of life focused with greater predominance on a good level with 45.30%, fair 42.40% and deficient 12.40%. However, in the district of Urpay, with greater relevance focused on a good level with 68.20%, fair 25.90% and deficient 5.90%; This is due to the physical, psychological, social and environmental aspects. Regarding the physical D1 in the district of Ongón according to the perception of the population is located at a good level with 51.20% in health centers do not have the necessary medicines and rarely receive technical help and in the district of Urpay focuses with 81.20%, this is because they have a nearby medical center and the activities, they perform allow them to exercise physically. The psychological D2 in the district of Ongón according to the perception of the population focuses on a good level with 47.60%, that is, the fourth proportion population feels dissatisfied with the quality of life; since and in the district of Urpay is centered with 81.20%, this is because they suffer from anxiety about economic issues. As for the social D3 in the district of Ongón according to the perception of the population is located at a good level with 46.50%; since they indicate that physical and cultural barriers prevent social inclusion with other districts and in the district of Urpay with 69.40%, the service they go to encourages them to participate actively in the community. Regarding the D4 environment in the district of Ongón according to the perception of the population focuses on a good level with 48.50%; Since the house has electricity services, however, the sewerage is in process and in the district of Urpay with 43.50%, in the same way.



**Figure 2.** *Levels of quality of life of the inhabitants of the district of Ongón and Urpay.*

From Table 5, 12.4% of inhabitants perceive deficient rural poverty, 9.4% were located in the deficient level of physical and 2.9% in a regular level, in addition, 42.4% of inhabitants perceive regular rural poverty; where 10.6% perceived that physics is deficient, 25.3% fair and 6.5% good, Finally, 45.3% of inhabitants perceived good rural poverty, of which 0.6% perceived a regular level and 44.7% attributed a good physical dimension.

**Table 5.** Cross table of rural poverty and quality of life by its physical dimension in the inhabitants of the district of Ongón.

			Physical dimension			Total
			Deficient	Regular	Good	
Rural poverty	Deficient	f	16	5	0	21
		%	9,4%	2,9%	0,0%	12,4%
	Regular	f	18	43	11	72
		%	10,6%	25,3%	6,5%	42,4%
	Good	f	0	1	76	77
		%	0,0%	0,6%	44,7%	45,3%
Total		f	34	49	87	170
		%	20,0%	28,8%	51,2%	100,0%

From Table 6, 4.7% of inhabitants perceive deficient rural poverty, 4.7% were located in the physical deficient level, in addition, 28.2% of inhabitants perceive regular rural poverty; where 1.2% perceived that physical is deficient, 9.4% fair and 17.6% good, finally, 67.1% of inhabitants perceived good rural poverty, of which 3.5% perceived a regular level and 63.5% attributed a good physical dimension.

**Table 6.** Cross table of rural poverty and quality of life by physical dimension in the inhabitants of the district of Urcay.

			Physical dimension			Total
			Deficient	Regular	Good	
Rural poverty	Deficient	f	8	0	0	8
		%	4,7%	0,0%	0,0%	4,7%
	Regular	f	2	16	30	48
		%	1,2%	9,4%	17,6%	28,2%
	Good	f	0	6	108	114
		%	0,0%	3,5%	63,5%	67,1%
Total		f	10	22	138	170
		%	5,9%	12,9%	81,2%	100,0%

In Table 7, 12.4% of residents perceive deficient rural poverty, 10.6% were at the deficient level and 1.8% were regular psychological; in addition, 42.4% of inhabitants perceive regular rural poverty; where 6.5% perceived that the deficient, 31.8% fair and

4.1% good in the psychological aspect; finally, 45.3% of inhabitants perceived good rural poverty, of which 1.8% perceived a regular level and 43.5% attributed a good psychological dimension.

**Table 7.** Cross table of rural poverty and quality of life by its psychological dimension in the inhabitants of the district of Ongón.

		Psychological dimension			Total	
		Deficient	Regular	Good		
Rural poverty	Deficient	f	18	3	0	21
		%	10,6%	1,8%	0,0%	12,4%
	Regular	f	11	54	7	72
		%	6,5%	31,8%	4,1%	42,4%
	Good	f	0	3	74	77
		%	0,0%	1,8%	43,5%	45,3%
Total		f	29	60	81	170
		%	17,1%	35,3%	47,6%	100,0%

From Table 8, 3.4% of residents perceive deficient rural poverty, it is at a deficient level of 3.4% psychological; in addition, 11.5% of inhabitants perceive regular rural poverty; where 8% perceived deficient and 3.4% regular in the psychological aspect; finally, 85.1% of inhabitants perceived a good rural poverty, of which 6.9% perceived a deficient level, 54% regular and 24.1% attributed a good psychological dimension.

**Table 8.** Cross table of rural poverty and quality of life by its psychological dimension in the inhabitants of the district of Uruy.

		Psychological dimension			Total	
		Deficient	Regular	Good		
Rural poverty	Deficient	f	3	0	0	3
		%	3,4%	0,0%	0,0%	3,4%
	Regular	f	7	3	0	10
		%	8,0%	3,4%	0,0%	11,5%
	Good	f	6	47	21	74
		%	6,9%	54,0%	24,1%	85,1%
Total		f	16	50	21	87
		%	18,4%	57,5%	24,1%	100,0%

From Table 9, allowed to describe that of the 170 inhabitants of the district of Ongón who were part of the study, 12.4% of inhabitants perceive deficient rural poverty, 9.4% deficient in the social aspect and 2.9% regular; in addition, 42.4% of inhabitants

perceive regular rural poverty; where 7.1% perceived deficient, 31.8% fair in the social aspect and 3.5% good; finally, 45.3% of inhabitants perceived good rural poverty, of which 2.4% perceived a regular level and 42.9% attributed a good social dimension.

**Table 9.** Cross table of rural poverty and quality of life by its social dimension in the inhabitants of the district of Ongón.

		Social dimension			Total	
		Deficient	Regular	Good		
Rural poverty	Deficient	f	16	5	0	21
		%	9,4%	2,9%	0,0%	12,4%
	Regular	f	12	54	6	72
		%	7,1%	31,8%	3,5%	42,4%
	Good	f	0	4	73	77
		%	0,0%	2,4%	42,9%	45,3%
Total		f	28	63	79	170
		%	16,5%	37,1%	46,5%	100,0%

From Table 10, 3.4% of inhabitants perceive deficient rural poverty, it is at a deficient level in the social aspect; in the same way, 11.5% of inhabitants perceive a regular rural poverty; where 8% perceived deficient, 3.4% regular in the social aspect; finally, 85.1% of inhabitants perceived a good rural poverty, of which 4.6% perceived a deficient level, 34.5% fair and 46% attributed a good social dimension.

**Table 10.** Cross table of rural poverty and quality of life by its social dimension in the inhabitants of the district of Uruy.

		Social dimension			Total	
		Deficient	Regular	Good		
Rural poverty	Deficient	f	3	0	0	3
		%	3,4%	0,0%	0,0%	3,4%
	Regular	f	7	3	0	10
		%	8,0%	3,4%	0,0%	11,5%
	Good	f	4	30	40	74
		%	4,6%	34,5%	46,0%	85,1%
Total		f	14	33	40	87
		%	16,1%	37,9%	46,0%	100,0%

From Table 11, 12.4% of inhabitants perceive deficient rural poverty, 10% deficient in an environmental aspect and 2.4% regular; in addition, 42.4% of inhabitants perceive regular rural poverty; where 2.9% perceived deficient, 32.4% fair and 7.1% good in the environmental aspect; finally, 45.3% of inhabitants perceived good rural poverty, of

which 3.5% perceived a regular level and 41.8% attributed a good environmental dimension.

**Table 11.** Cross table of rural poverty and quality of life by its environmental dimension in the inhabitants of the district of Ongón.

		Environment dimension			Total	
		Deficient	Regular	Good		
Rural poverty	Deficient	f	17	4	0	21
		%	10,0%	2,4%	0,0%	12,4%
	Regular	f	5	55	12	72
		%	2,9%	32,4%	7,1%	42,4%
	Good	f	0	6	71	77
		%	0,0%	3,5%	41,8%	45,3%
Total		f	22	65	83	170
		%	12,9%	38,2%	48,8%	100,0%

From Table 12, allowed to describe that of the 170 inhabitants of the district of Urpay who were part of the study, 3.4% of inhabitants perceive deficient rural poverty, which focuses on a deficient level in the environmental aspect; in addition, 11.5% of inhabitants perceive a regular rural poverty; where 8% perceived deficient and 3.4% regular in the environmental aspect; finally, 85.1% of residents perceived good rural poverty, of which 6.9% perceived a regular level, 54% consider it fair and 24.1% attribute a good environmental dimension.

**Table 12.** Cross table of rural poverty and quality of life by its environmental dimension in the inhabitants of the district of Urpay.

		Environment dimension			Total	
		Deficient	Regular	Good		
Rural poverty	Deficient	f	3	0	0	3
		%	3,4%	0,0%	0,0%	3,4%
	Regular	f	7	3	0	10
		%	8,0%	3,4%	0,0%	11,5%
	Good	f	6	47	21	74
		%	6,9%	54,0%	24,1%	85,1%
Total		f	16	50	21	87
		%	18,4%	57,5%	24,1%	100,0%

Table 13 showed the existence of significant differences ( $p \leq 0.05$ ) in the influence of rural poverty and quality of life of the inhabitants in the districts of Ongón and Urpay, Patata, 2022, associated with a  $Rho=0.902$  (very high correlation) in the district of Ongón and in the district of Urpay a  $Rho=0.806^{**}$  (high correlation), demonstrating

that reducing rural poverty would greatly improve the quality of life of the population in the districts of Ongón and Urpay de Pataz.

**Table 13.** Differences in the influence of rural poverty and the quality of life of the inhabitants of the districts of Ongón and Urpay.

			O: Quality of life	U: Quality of life
Spearman's Rho	O/U rural poverty	Correlation coefficient	,902**	,806**
		Sig. (bilateral)	,000	,000
		N	170	170

\*\* . The correlation is significant at level 0.01 (bilateral).

From Table 14, it was evidenced that there are significant differences ( $p \leq 0.05$ ) in the influence of rural poverty and quality of life due to their physical dimension of the inhabitants in the districts of Ongón and Urpay, Pataz, 2022, associated with a Rho=0.867 (high correlation) in the district of Ongón and in the district of Urpay a Rho=0.737 (high correlation), demonstrating that reducing rural poverty would greatly improve the quality of life in physical aspects as well as medical, social and environmental care of the inhabitants in both districts of Pataz.

**Table 14.** Differences in the influence of rural poverty and the quality of life due to their physical dimension of the inhabitants in the districts of Ongón and Urpay.

			O Physical dimension	U Physical dimension
Spearman's Rho	O/U rural poverty	Correlation coefficient	,867**	,737**
		Sig. (bilateral)	,000	,000
		N	170	170

\*\* . The correlation is significant at level 0.01 (bilateral).

From Table 15, it was evidenced that there are significant differences ( $p \leq 0.05$ ) in the influence of rural poverty and quality of life due to its psychological dimension of the inhabitants in the districts of Ongón and Urpay, Pataz, 2022, associated with a Rho=0.842 (high correlation) in the district of Ongón and in the district of Urpay a Rho=0.725 (high correlation), demonstrating that reducing rural poverty would greatly improve the mental and emotional quality of life of the inhabitants in both districts of Pataz.

**Table 15.** Differences in the influence of rural poverty and the psychological dimension of the inhabitants in the districts of Ongón and Urpay.

			O	U
			Psychological dimension	Psychological dimension
Spearman's	O/U	Correlation coefficient	,842**	,725**
Rho	rural	Sig. (bilateral)	,000	,000
	poverty	N	170	170

\*\* . The correlation is significant at level 0.01 (bilateral).

From Table 16, it was evidenced that there are significant differences ( $p \leq 0.05$ ) in the influence of rural poverty and quality of life due to its social dimension of the inhabitants in the districts of Ongón and Uray, Pataz, 2022, associated with a  $Rho=0.878$  (high correlation) in the district of Ongón and in the district of Uray a  $Rho=0.803$  (high correlation), demonstrating that reducing rural poverty would greatly improve the quality of social life among the inhabitants of both districts of Pataz.

**Table 16.** Differences in the influence of rural poverty and the quality of life due to its social dimension of the inhabitants in the districts of Ongón and Uray.

			O Dimensión social	U Dimensión social
Spearman's	O/U rural	Correlation coefficient	,878**	,803**
Rho	poverty	Sig. (bilateral)	,000	,000
		N	170	170

\*\* . The correlation is significant at level 0.01 (bilateral).

From Table 17, it was evidenced that there are significant differences ( $p \leq 0.05$ ) in the influence of rural poverty and quality of life due to its environmental dimension of the inhabitants in the districts of Ongón and Uray, Pataz, 2022, associated with a  $Rho=0.817$ \*\* (high correlation) in the district of Ongón and in the district of Uray  $Rho=0.769$ \*\* (high correlation), demonstrating that reducing rural poverty would greatly improve the quality of life by making the inhabitants of both districts of Pataz more aware and responsible for the environment.

**Table 17.** Differences in the influence of rural poverty and the quality of life due to its environmental dimension of the inhabitants in the districts of Ongón and Uray.

			O2 Environment dimension	U2 Environment dimension
Spearman's	O/U Rural	coeficiente de correlación	,817**	,769**
Rho	poverty	sig. (bilateral)	,000	,000
		N	170	170

\*\* . The correlation is significant at level 0.01 (bilateral).

## DISCUSSION

Regarding the evidence of existing differences in the influence of rural poverty and the quality of life of the inhabitants in the districts of Ongón and Urcabamba, 2022, in addition, 45.3% of inhabitants who perceived a good rural poverty, of which 44.7% attribute a good quality, as well as in the district of Urcabamba, 67.1% of the inhabitants perceived a good rural poverty, of which 57.1% attribute a good quality, and these results are contrary to those of Ayón, Muñiz and Ramírez (2019) who consider that 24% indicate that due to the lack of support from the State they do not carry out any type of entrepreneurship to improve the quality of life, thus leaving aside rural areas without being served. So, the living conditions of the population are deplorable due to pollution, lack of education and other aspects, however, in these study districts the situation is not so complex. Since the main source of income in both districts is agriculture, and that somehow the state provides support through social programs, in order to improve the quality of life of the inhabitants of each of the districts. Therefore, the definition according to Noceda (2018) is based on the quality of life is considered as a value system that consists of the well-being that can be experienced by people subjectively in order to feel good in the aspects of basic services, such as health, education and the environment.

To compare the levels of rural poverty of the inhabitants of both districts Ongón and Urcabamba, Patate, with respect to the first district, rural poverty was centered with greater predominance at a good level with 47.10%, fair 36.50% and deficient 16.50%. Having a difference of 20%; Since with greater relevance focused on a good level with 67.10%, this is due to the aspects of agriculture, employability and economic sustainability are sources of income. In addition, it should be noted that the main income of the population is agriculture, since the land is fertile so it allows family sustenance. However, they indicated that the smallest proportion of the population benefits from social programs. On the other hand, for the execution of projects according to the plans for the budgetary allocation they sometimes consider the population opinion and the prioritization of these for the improvement of the quality of life, however, local governments as the main aspect consider construction projects, asphalts, reservoirs, but do not take into account the agricultural aspect despite being the vital source. Similarly, the sustainable management of resources in the district of Ongón according to the perception of the population focuses on a good level with 49.40%; since the productive assets allow the efficiency of production systems and the improvement of housing and in the district of Urcabamba with 75.30%, This is because they delivered goods and services for safe water and that authorities sometimes conduct training. Regarding rural non-agricultural employment in the productive asset, they allow the efficiency of production systems and the improvement of housing, this is due to the fact that they delivered goods and services for safe water and that sometimes the authorities carry out training. Finally, the integrated infrastructure packages consider as main elements family members who access health, housing and sanitation services, in

addition, they promote entrepreneurship to enter the labor market in the district of Urpay, but in the district of Ongón improvements are still lacking. All this result coincides with that of Villegas (2019) the income level does not generate changes in the perceived well-being of people since it does not improve the level of income of people, according to comprehensive programs that contribute to increase the level of well-being through security, gender equity, labor inclusion and above all credibility in public institutions. In addition, Hurtado and Pinchi (2019) to achieve sustained economic growth, there must be sectors such as construction, agriculture, mining, etc. These aspects allow the reduction of poverty and improvement of human development, with stable economic growth, low poverty and better human development index.

The conceptualization of rural poverty is based on the definition of Andrade and Jiménez (2018) that rural poverty is represented by national inequalities that different countries assume a dynamic role in order to reduce them. In addition to substantiating with that of Annegues and Rodríguez de Oliveira (2017) who point out that the theory of modern inequality, it is expressed in the key texts of Rawls and Roemer that the key factor of inequality is the intermediate process of allocation, rather than the final distribution of these resources. In the same way, it finds its sustenance with the dimensions of Grissa and Sabourin (2019) where they connote the prioritization of family farming in cooperatives and producer associations to ensure that family farmers become an economic actor. Always taking into account social protection, that is, as the articulation of social protection programs carried out by the ministries of development and social inclusion of the States of Latin America and promoting synergies between social protection policies and sectoral policies for economic and productive inclusion of vulnerable populations (FAO 2018). In addition, according to Kaimowitz (2020) the aspects of sustainability that are linked to natural resources and climate change that the inhabitants live and who live in conditions of poverty and extreme poverty.

From another perspective, non-agricultural rural employment, Ramírez (2019) is subject to the capacities and dynamics of each territory, in general it can be said that it is essential to encourage the participation of capital outside the territory in question, promoting urban-rural links, the provision of basic infrastructure and the chaining of agriculture with markets for goods and related services. And integrated infrastructure packages imply the improvement of the efficiency with which resources are allocated and the existence of an institutionality capable of promoting planning at the territorial level make the articulated deployment of rural infrastructure more feasible today, both in political and financial terms. For this, however, a new fiscal pact is required to ensure that work is done to prevent existing gaps from widening and prioritize a better use of resources from the point of view of efficiency and equity (Escobal 2020).

When comparing the levels of quality of life of the inhabitants of the districts of Ongón and Urpay-Pataz, 2022. Of the total of the inhabitants of the district of Ongón regarding the quality of life, it was focused with greater predominance in a good level with 45.30%, however, in the district of Urpay, with greater relevance it focused on a good level with 68.20% with a difference of 22.90%. Where he analyzed the physical

aspect, evidencing that the inhabitants have health centers, however, they do not have the necessary medicines and rarely receive technical help and in the district of Urpay this is because they have a nearby medical center and the activities, they perform allow them to exercise physically. In terms of psychological in the district of Ongón the fourth proportion of the population feels dissatisfied with the quality of life; and in the district of Urpay it is centered with 81.20%, this is due to the fact that they suffer from anxiety due to economic issues. As for the social in the district of Ongón indicate that physical and cultural barriers prevent social inclusion with other districts and in the district of Urpay the service they go to encourages active participation in the community. And finally in the environmental aspect in the district of Ongón the houses have electricity services, however, the sewerage is in process and in the district of Urpay with 43.50%, in the same way, these results have similarity with that of Figueroa et al., (2019) where the quality of life of Venezuelan citizens is that they suffer from anxiety and depression, however, it is contrary to university education, since in both districts there are no universities, but in the province of Patatez there is an institute for technological education. The term quality of life finds its sustenance with that of Cheron (2021) who defines that it is when the individual possesses qualities such as physical, social, emotional, intellectual and occupational well-being that will allow him to satisfy his basic needs and desires, as well as have a good standard of living, with access to quality medical services, housing, clothing, leisure, having a family and individual wealth, good health, each of these elements will contribute to the happiness of the individual.

The evidence of differences in the influence of rural poverty and quality of life due to its physical dimension in the inhabitants of the district of Ongón and Urpay, Patatez, together with 45.3% of inhabitants who perceived good rural poverty, of which 0.6% perceived a regular level and 44.7% had a good physical dimension, 67.1% of inhabitants who perceived a good rural poverty, of which 3.5% perceived a regular level and 63.5% had a good physical dimension, and at a difference of 21.80%, this is because the physical aspects of the in case of getting sick have a nearby medical post, however, they do not have the medical equipment for any situation that arises, and the availability of staff in case of emergencies. On the other hand, it should be noted that income that allows them to have a good quality of products, however, agricultural products are natural and that they have a protein nutrition, these results mentioned above, agree with the results of Merino et al., (2020) where the surveyed inhabitants of Peru have access to ESSALUD Insurance with 26.3% and placing SIS in second place with 22.1%. They still have shortcomings regarding access to basic services such as electricity and water, this can account for lower current public social spending and higher prices of services. In addition, Cieza et al., (2022) in their results considers rural development programs should become a balance between investment proposals, which allow insertion into the labor and productive market to increase their income through programs to improve their commercial approach and the construction of warehouses, are ways to contribute to improving the income of people who need it most. The physical aspect finds its foundation with the definition of Chuco (2021) that implies the self-sufficiency that an individual shows in relation to his ability to move within his own

home, to be able to move to his work center and to be able to make use of public transport services.

Regarding the evidence of differences in the influence of rural poverty and quality of life due to its psychological dimension in the inhabitants of the district of Ongón and Urpay, Pataz, together with the 45.3% of inhabitants who perceived good rural poverty, of which 1.8% perceived a regular level and 43.5% attributed a good psychological dimension, and the fact that 85.1% of inhabitants perceived good rural poverty, of which 6.9% perceived a deficient level, 54% regular and 24.1% attributed a good psychological dimension, these results are consistent with that of Panca and Calatayud (2021) by poor households was less slow compared to non-poor households, With an average growth rate of 11% and 3% respectively, although in a lower proportion of energy expenditure compared to non-poor households, the number of rooms in the home and household size, these turned out to be positive and significant at a significance level of 5%. In addition, Lévano (2019) is taken into account as the search for a sense of control for coping with a life-threatening eventuality, if this coping is done proactively, positive changes occur in life. This implies the satisfaction of the quality of life, since they are frustrated by economic issues causing stress.

With regard to the significant differences in the influence of rural poverty and quality of life due to its social dimension in the inhabitants of the district of Ongón and Urpay, Pataz, as well as the 45.3% of inhabitants who perceived good rural poverty, of whom 2.4% received a regular level and 42.9% had a good social dimension, and to 85.1% of inhabitants who perceived a good rural poverty, of which 4.6% perceived a deficient level, 34.5% regular and 46% attribute a good social dimension, these results agree with García, Aldape and Esquivel (2020) in relation to the fact that the cultural aspect is the main barrier to the development of women in the various aspects of life. It was concluded that the problem of poverty and lack of opportunities in rural areas is an invisible reality for those responsible for the various levels of government. The evidence indicates in this sense, that it is an extraordinary challenge that has to be assumed to contribute to the improvement of quality of life for the inhabitants of these areas. Similarly, López (2019) results demonstrated low levels in the provision of public services for rural populations, compared to the high levels recorded in urban areas. It also presents an interpretation of the Colombian armed conflict and migratory flows from the countryside to the city as aggregate and perpetuating consequences of the urban bias in Colombia. In the same way it agrees with that of Quispe et al., (2021) a poverty level that was at 79.3%, in 2010 it is decreased to 48.6%, reaching 34.4% in 2019, of which on average it decreased per year by 5.16%. since at an increase of 1% in public investment in the sanitation and housing sector, then the probability that monetary poverty will decrease is 2.59%; So, the probability of monetary poverty decreasing is 8.75%. On the other hand, its sustenance is found with that of Stezano (2021) that the influence of exclusion and low access to retirement pensions on the type of life and poverty levels of the elderly, a risk that increases due to the lack or shortage of services. In the same way it is reinforced with that of (García 2018) that refers to

sexual activity, expressing pleasure and receiving it by appropriately enjoying the desires that sexual activity may have been relevant (Alor 2018).

As for the significant differences in the influence of rural poverty, it influences the quality of life due to its environmental dimension in the inhabitants of the district of Ongón and Uraypay, Pataz, as well as the 45.3% of inhabitants who perceived good rural poverty, of which 3.5% perceived a regular level and 41.8% attributed a good environmental dimension, and 85.1% of inhabitants perceived good rural poverty, of which 6.9% perceived a regular level, 54% consider it fair and 24.1% attribute a good environmental dimension, and these results are similar to that of Garay (2018) showed that a great state concern for the improvement of health conditions, education and housing, being effective in reducing infant mortality, malnutrition and illiteracy. This is based, with that of Norabuena (2019), the analysis of rural poverty highlights the persistence of absolute poverty levels, and, especially, those of indigence. In addition, it is reinforced with that of Gracia (2019) that the environment often generates the loss of autonomy in the elderly, so it is recommended that spaces be created where this population manages to be as independently as possible, for this it must be considered that aging brings with it losses of physical and mental abilities preventing interaction with the physical environment (García 2018). The environment is composed of all the factors that determine the physical space where you live, such as the type of residence, property, comfort, etc. (Wiese 2019). Finally, the strengths of the methodology are that they allowed to contrast the hypotheses and determine the significant differences of the study variables in two different districts, in order to be able to compare them and determine what these different ones are due to, where they were not so relevant since there is similarity in the aspects, physical, psychological, social and environmental. The disadvantages, since there is no improvement for each of them, this would be of vital importance since rural poverty would decrease greatly if the guidelines are taken into account and work in an articulated manner with the state, and this would make it possible for there to be a good quality of life and for young people to achieve higher education successfully, Be competitive and profitable over time.

## **CONCLUSIONS**

It was possible to demonstrate a significant influence of rural poverty on the quality of life of the inhabitants in the districts of Ongón and Uraypay-Pataz, which suggested a decrease in rural poverty contingent on an improvement in the quality of life of the population. Rural poverty among the inhabitants was at a good to regular level associated with aspects of family farming, social protection, sustainable management, rural non-agricultural employment and integrated infrastructure packages in the districts, and access to health, food and sanitation services. The quality of life of the inhabitants was located at a good level to regulate linked to physical, psychological, social and environmental aspects, access to electricity services. The influence of rural

poverty and the quality of life due to its physical, social and environmental dimensions in the inhabitants of the district of Ongón and Urpay, Pataz, were evident.

## REFERENCES

Ayón, G. Muñiz, L. and Ramírez, W. (2019). Poverty level and its impact on the quality of life of the inhabitants of Puerto Loor in the Rocafuerte canton. *Polo Knowledge Magazine*. 4(7), 327-342. <https://dialnet.unirioja.es/servlet/articulo?codigo=7164374>

America Economy (2020). Peru presents "Poverty Map": in one of every 10 districts the number of poor people increased 25 February. Peru. America Economy. <https://www.americaeconomia.com/economia-mercados/finanzas/perupresenta-mapa-de-la-pobreza-en-uno-de-cada-10-distritos-aumento-el>

Andrade, L. and C. Jiménez (2018), "Unemployment and the probability of falling into poverty traps: considerations for developing countries", *Spanish Journal of Sociological Research*, 164. 3-20. [https://reis.cis.es/REIS/PDF/REIS\\_164\\_011531382363561.pdf](https://reis.cis.es/REIS/PDF/REIS_164_011531382363561.pdf)

Arias, J. and Covinos, M. (2021). Research design and methodology. EIRL Consulting Approaches. <https://repositorio.concytec.gob.pe/handle/20.500.12390/2260>

Arispe, C. Yangali, J. Guerrero, M. Lozada, O. Acuña, L., & Arellano, C. (2020). Scientific research. An approach for postgraduate studies. International University of Ecuador. <https://repositorio.uide.edu.ec/bitstream/37000/4310/1/LA%20INVESTIGACI%C3%93N%20CIENT%C3%8DFICA.pdf>

Alor, A. (2018). Engagement and quality of life related to health in care personnel of a health center in Lima, 2018. [Graduate thesis]. Cesar Vallejo University. <https://repositorio.ucv.edu.pe/handle/20.500.12692/30045>

Baena, G. (2017). *Research Methodology* (3rd edition ed.). Homeland Publisher. doi: ISBN ebook: 978-607-744-748-1

Barranzuela, I. (2021). Peru ranks 77th out of 83 countries in the quality of life ranking. (PQS, Ed.) PQS.

Bernal, C. (2016). *Investigation methodology*. Bogota: Pearson.

ECLAC. (2018b). *Rurality, hunger and poverty in Latin America and the Caribbean*, Project Documents. [https://repositorio.cepal.org/bitstream/handle/11362/44371/S1801207\\_es.pdf?sequence=4](https://repositorio.cepal.org/bitstream/handle/11362/44371/S1801207_es.pdf?sequence=4)

Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) (2022). *Social Panorama of Latin America*. [https://repositorio.cepal.org/bitstream/handle/11362/47718/1/S2100655\\_es.pdf](https://repositorio.cepal.org/bitstream/handle/11362/47718/1/S2100655_es.pdf)

Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) (2022). Rural sector and local development in Latin America and the Caribbean. <https://www.ilo.org/americas/temas/sector-rural-y-desarrollo-local/lang--es/index.htm>

Cieza, F. Gutierrez, A. Paredes, J., & Ochoa, J. (2022). Level of poverty, food, education and conditions for an investment project in Peru. *Latin Science Multidisciplinary Scientific Journal*. 6(3), 1216-1233. [https://doi.org/10.37811/cl\\_rcm.v6i3.2286](https://doi.org/10.37811/cl_rcm.v6i3.2286)

Chero, C. (2021). Family abandonment and quality of life in the members of the elderly program - Tomás Lafora Support Hospital, Guadalupe. [Thesis]. National university of Trujillo. <https://dspace.unitru.edu.pe/handle/UNITRU/17722>

Chuco, E. (2021). Quality of life and depression in older adults in the town of Huaynacancha, Junín. [Master's Thesis]. Autonomous University of Peru. <https://repositorio.autonoma.edu.pe/handle/20.500.13067/1316?show=full>

Del Castillo, M. (2019). Economic growth in Mexico: winners and losers”, Memory of the UNAM-CEPAL Change of Age Seminar. *Latin America facing the Hour of Equality: advances, setbacks and challenges*, A. Bárcena and R. Cordera (coords.). <https://www.cepal.org/es/publicaciones/44800-memoria-seminario-unam-cepal-change-epoca-america-latina-frente-lahora-la>

Escobal, J. (2020). Articulated deployment of basic infrastructure in rural territories of Latin America: old and new challenges in the post-Covid-19 context”. Unpublished.

FAO – Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (2018). *Panorama of rural poverty in Latin America and the Caribbean 2018*. Santiago de Chile.

FAO. (2018). Overview of rural poverty in Latin America and the Caribbean. 21st century solutions to end poverty in the countryside. <http://www.fao.org/3/CA2275ES/ca2275es.pdf>

Figuroa, J. Cjuno, J. Ipanaqué, J. Ipanaqué, M., & Taype, A. (2019). Quality of life of Venezuelan migrants in two cities in northern Peru. *Peruvian Journal of Experimental Medicine and Public Health*, 36(3), 383-391. [http://www.scielo.org.pe/scielo.php?script=sci\\_arttext&pid=S1726-46342019000300383](http://www.scielo.org.pe/scielo.php?script=sci_arttext&pid=S1726-46342019000300383)

Garcia, J. Aldape, L., & Esquivel, F. (2020). Perspectives of social and rural development in Mexico. *Journal of Social Sciences*. 26(3), 45-55. <https://www.redalyc.org/journal/280/28063519011/28063519011.pdf>

Garcia, Y. (2018). Quality of life of the older adult residing in the Ignacia Rodulfo Vda. de Canevaro, Lima 2018. [Grade thesis]. Cesar Vallejo University. <https://repositorio.ucv.edu.pe/handle/20.500.12692/18081>

- Garay, A. (2018). Rural habitat and living conditions in Tucumán. [Doctoral thesis]. National University of Tucuman.  
<https://ri.conicet.gov.ar/handle/11336/78933?show=full>
- Grissa, C. and Sabourin, E. (2019). Family farming: from concepts to public policies in Latin America and the Caribbean. Series 2030 - Food, agriculture and rural development in Latin America and the Caribbean, No. 15. Santiago de Chile. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. <https://hal.archives-ouvertes.fr/hal-02776075/document>
- Hurtado, A. & Pinchi, W. (2019). Economic growth, poverty and human development in Peru. Pakamuros Scientific Magazine. 7(1), 68-79.  
<http://revistas.unj.edu.pe/index.php/pakamuros/article/view/77>
- National Institute of Statistics and Informatics (2020). Technical report Peru: Estimation of Economic Vulnerability to Monetary Poverty Calculation methodology and sociodemographic profile.  
<https://www.inei.gob.pe/media/MenuRecursivo/boletines/estimacion-de-la-vulnerabilidad-economica-a-la-pobreza-monetaria.pdf>
- Peruvian Institute of Economy, (2019) "Poverty in our region fell 38% in fourteen years." May 7th. The industry. Report made by the IPE for the newspaper La Industria. Peruvian Institute of Economy. <https://www.ipe.org.pe/portal/pobreza-en-nuestra-region-cayo-38-en-catorce-anos/>
- Peruvian Institute of Economy, (2020) "La Libertad: Schools in Ruin". March 8. The industry. IPE Report – The Industry (La Libertad). Peruvian Institute of Economy. <https://www.ipe.org.pe/portal/lalibertad-colegios-en-la-ruina/>
- Kaimowitz, D. (2020). Rural poverty and the environment in Latin America and the Caribbean. 2030 Series - Food, Agriculture and Rural Development in Latin America and the Caribbean, No. 35. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. <https://www.fao.org/documents/card/es/c/ca8607es/>
- Lara, J. & Sulca, L. (2021). Quality of life and ecological behavior in students of the seventh cycle of secondary school of the Juan Velazco Alvarado Educational Institution - Bernales, in the context of a health emergency - 2020. [Grade thesis]. Autonomous University of Ica.  
<http://repositorio.autonomadeica.edu.pe/bitstream/autonomadeica/849/1/Juan%20Diego%20Lara%20Lora.pdf>
- Lopez, L. (2019). Poverty and rural underdevelopment in Colombia. Analysis from the Theory of Urban Bias. Political Studies. (54), 59-81.  
[http://www.scielo.org.co/scielo.php?script=sci\\_arttext&pid=S0121-51672019000100059](http://www.scielo.org.co/scielo.php?script=sci_arttext&pid=S0121-51672019000100059)

Levano, C. (2019). Relationship of quality of life and oral health of the elderly in the shelters of the City of Tacna, 2018. [Master's thesis]. National University Jorge Basadre Grohmann-Tacna. <http://redi.unjbg.edu.pe/handle/UNJBG/3673>

Martinez, J. Lamus, F. Hernandez, E. Correal, C. (2021). Quality of life in a rural population affected by the Colombian armed conflict, 2020: cross-sectional study. *Rev Gerenc Polit Salud*. 20(1). <https://doi.org/10.11144/Javeriana.rgpps20.cvpr>

MEF. (2018). Multidimensional poverty index of Panama, year 2018. <https://www.mef.gob.pa/wp-content/uploads/2018/09/Informe-del-Índice-de-Pobreza-Multidimensional-de-Panamá-2018.pdf>

Merino, M. Córdova, J. Aguirre, J. García, A., & López, K. (2020). Level of perception of poverty in Peru, causes and social effects. *University and Society Magazine*. 12(6), 46-53. [http://scielo.sld.cu/scielo.php?script=sci\\_arttext&pid=S2218-36202020000600046&lng=es&tlng=pt](http://scielo.sld.cu/scielo.php?script=sci_arttext&pid=S2218-36202020000600046&lng=es&tlng=pt).

Moli, P. O'Hara, L. Tah P. Street, C. Athanasios, M., Purpe, D. McNichola, F. (2018). A systematic review of the literature on ethical aspects of transitional care between child- and adult-oriented health services. *BMC Medical Ethics* 19(73), 1-11. doi: <https://dx.doi.org/10.1186%2Fs12910-018-0276-3>

Norabuena, P. (2019). Influence of expenses through agrarian social programs in the reduction of rural poverty in the natural regions of Peru, period 2006 - 2016. [Master's thesis]. National University "Santiago Antunez de Mayolo". <http://www.repositorio.unasam.edu.pe/handle/UNASAM/3265>

Noceda, S. (2018). Quality of life and family functioning of the elderly. Mexico Health Center, San Martin de Porres - 2018. [Grade thesis]. Cesar Vallejo University. <https://repositorio.ucv.edu.pe/handle/20.500.12692/27919>

Ñaupas, H., Valdivia, M., Palacios, J. and Romero, H. (2018). Methodology of Quantitative - Qualitative research and Writing of the Thesis. Editions of the U. <https://corladancash.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/01/Metodologia-de-la-inv-cuanti-y-cuali-Humberto-Naupas-Paitan.pdf>

Olson D. and Barnes, H. (1982). Quality of life.

Otzen, T. and Manterola C. (2017). Sampling techniques on a study population. *International Journal J. Morphol*. 35(1):227-232. <https://scielo.conicyt.cl/pdf/ijmorphol/v35n1/art37.pdf>

Panca, C. and Calatayud, A. (2021). Socioeconomic determinants and energy poverty transition of households in the rural highlands of Peru, period 2010-2019. *Economic Semester*. 10(2), 72–85. <http://semestreeconomico.unap.edu.pe/index.php/revista/article/view/7>

UNDP. (2019). Human Development Report. Beyond income, beyond averages, beyond the present: Inequalities in human development in the 21st century. [http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/hdr\\_2019\\_overview\\_-\\_english.pdf](http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/hdr_2019_overview_-_english.pdf)

Pimente, M. and Oseda, D. (2021). Quality of life in psychological well-being in students of two public technological institutes of the department of liberty- 2020. *Ciencia Latina Revista Científica Multidisciplinar*, 5(4), 5213-5227. <https://ciencialatina.org/index.php/cienciala/article/view/685>

Quispe, J. Quispe, F. Guevara, M. Arce, R. Yapuchura, C. Catachura, A. (2021). Public investment and monetary poverty in families in the Region of Puno - Peru (2004 - 2019). *Journal of the Academy*. (4), 124-140. <https://journalacademy.net/index.php/revista/article/view/38>

Ramirez, E. (2019). Non-agricultural rural employment in Latin America. 2030 Series - Food, Agriculture and Rural Development in Latin America and the Caribbean, No. 18. Santiago, Chile: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. <https://www.fao.org/documents/card/es/c/ca5098es/>

Stezano, F. (2021) Approaches, definitions and estimates of poverty and inequality in Latin America and the Caribbean: a critical analysis of the literature. Project Document Rev.1 (1) Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC). [https://repositorio.cepal.org/bitstream/handle/11362/46405/4/S2100026\\_es.pdfn](https://repositorio.cepal.org/bitstream/handle/11362/46405/4/S2100026_es.pdfn)

Souza, W., A. Anegues and V. Rodríguez de Oliveira (2017), "Considerations on inequality of opportunities: new evidence", *Revista CEPAL* [online]. [https://repositorio.cepal.org/bitstream/handle/11362/41150/1/REV121\\_Souza.pdf](https://repositorio.cepal.org/bitstream/handle/11362/41150/1/REV121_Souza.pdf)

Schwartzmann, L. (2003). Health-related Quality of Life: Conceptual aspects. *Science and Nursing Magazine IX* (2): 9-21.

UNODC- The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (2019) GLOBAL STUDY ON HOMICIDE Homicide, development and the Sustainable Development, Vienna. [https://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/gsh/Booklet\\_4.pdf](https://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/gsh/Booklet_4.pdf)

Villegas, C. (2019). Multidimensional poverty in rural areas of Mexico: well-being beyond income. [Doctoral thesis]. Chapingo Autonomous University. <https://repositorio.chapingo.edu.mx/items/f57ba992-8951-4265-9e93-0ae9a3f7f778>

Villa, J. (2021). Protagonist participation and quality of life of older adults in Adopamlo, Los Olivos, 2018. [Master's thesis]. Inca Garcilaso de la Vega University. <http://repositorio.uigv.edu.pe/handle/20.500.11818/6335>

Ventura, J. (2017). Population or sample?: A necessary difference. *Cuban Journal of Public Health*, 43(4), 648-649. <https://www.redalyc.org/pdf/214/21453378014.pdf>

Wiese, L. (2019). Socioeconomic factors that influence the quality of life of Venezuelan immigrants in a Migratory Institution, Lima, 2018. [Master's thesis]. Cesar Vallejo University. <https://repositorio.ucv.edu.pe/handle/20.500.12692/31392>

Weinstein, D. (2018). The crossroads of overcoming poverty: Public policies, inequality and the limits of social integration. [Master's Thesis]. University of Chile. Santiago. <https://repositorio.uchile.cl/handle/2250/176073>

Yarasca Aybar, C. (2019). The problem of distance. The multisectoral platforms "tambos" as a systematic project opportunity for the Peruvian rural territory. Indexed Journal of Academic Texts 12(11), 150–165. [https://doi.org/10.24192/2386-7027\(2019\)\(v11\)\(15\)](https://doi.org/10.24192/2386-7027(2019)(v11)(15))

UNDER PEER REVIEW