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Mental Poverty and Economic Poverty in the District of Yurimaguas

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Abstract

The main objective of this research is to analyze the internal and external factors that people have for the maintenance of poverty, because it is one of the problems within society that affects the population and this attracts other social problems. The study was basic, descriptive, correlational, non-experimental and cross-sectional in design. A survey was carried out on 300 residents, the results of which were that the level of mental poverty was average 45.67%. The level of economic poverty was average 49%. There is a direct and significant relationship between the dimensions of economic poverty and mental poverty. The cognitive, behavioral, and emotional dimensions have a high positive correlation with the dimensions of economic poverty. It is concluded that there is a significantly direct relationship between economic poverty and mental poverty in the District of Yurimaguas, 2024. The significance was $p = < 0.01$. The correlation between both variables is positive, high $Sp = 0.851$. If mental poverty increases, economic poverty increases by 70.9%.

Keywords: Mental Poverty, Economic Poverty, Extreme Poverty.

Introduction

One of the problems within society that affects the population worldwide is poverty, which means that people cannot cover their basic needs for the dignified experience that human beings should have (Sánchez-Carballo et al., 2020). This is the result of multiple factors such as corruption, inequality, etc. Therefore, the more inequality there is, the greater the poverty, since it is a palpable characteristic (Deza-Yépez and Flores-Vigo; Pinto & de Paiva, 2021). Adding that factors such as political instability that causes an increase in the basic basket, work in precarious conditions, insufficient wages and unstable labor conditions, affects the economy of families (Vargas-Machuca, 2022)

Likewise, poverty has been discovered that poverty is not only material, but also mental.

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Therefore, it is related to the mentality of individuals living in these circumstances (García & García, 2022). This refers to the lack of opportunities, the mismanagement of the economy, the failure of aspirations and conformist behavior. This means that the person has no goals to pursue, so they will directly influence economic decisions and the level of effort they have to make. In addition, it is mentioned that the person is responsible for their own financial situation and their state of scarcity, so the administration of their economic resources depends a lot to find themselves in situations of poverty or to be economically stable (Addae-Korankye 2019). Because of this, these internal and external factors keep the person in that situation (Hu et al., 2019).

In Peru, there are high levels of poverty, where the differences between social groups are notorious (Merino-Núñez et al., 2020). It is considered that the poorest departments have little access to education as well as to receive high-quality teaching, because they often have a single teacher for all grades, which will generate the feeling of not being able to continue progressing (Alcivar-Alcívar & Zambrano-Montes, 2021). In countries like South Africa, the average person only gets access to primary education; therefore, there is a greater probability that they are in a situation of poverty (Ngepah et al. 2023). This is notorious within the district of Yurimaguas, since differences are observed in the education received by the population and this depends on the geographical location in which they are. Since we often see many student dropouts, young people in situations of violence and child labour, many of these children and young people neglect their studies. This is influenced by the lack of resources that these students present from families in poverty. Therefore, Millán-Valenzuela et al. (2019) mention that in order to reduce the different incidences of poverty, the education system must be strengthened and thus these people will improve their living conditions.

In terms of health, there is the presence of precarious conditions, which is often linked to inadequate nutrition, on the other hand, it is added to the fact that they receive deficient care due to the lack of supplies and instruments for the assessment of their health (Guerrero-Ojeda, 2020). In addition, many of the people have not received any type of comprehensive evaluation, nor were they provided with preventive evaluations for the preservation of their health, due to restricted access to health benefits (Flores-Flores et al. 2018). All this is due to the inflation of basic necessities and the privatization of health.

Poverty is also linked to mental illnesses, since due to the fact that the economic deprivation they present is a constant concern for the person. In addition, Coley et al. (2018) indicate that people living in poverty often present symptoms related to depression and anxiety; they are also participants in violent acts and tend to consume substances. Therefore, Chang et al. (2020) mention that social, informational, instrumental, and financial support helps reduce poverty and is therefore effective in improving mental health. One of the factors of stress is worry about money since many of the things that are done in life are related to money, adding other factors that are related.

Similarly, many have a home that puts their integrity and lives at risk (Vargas-Machuca, 2022), since many live in dangerous places where there is violence, crime, and high crime rates (Castro-Ramírez et al., 2021). In such a way that they are prone to disasters such as fires, traffic accidents, environmental risks, and firearm injuries (Sun, 2023). While others are victims of family violence (Sun, 2023). Slabbert (2017) indicates that the lower the income, the more they tend to suffer violence. That is why it was identified that there is a high rate of mental health problems, malnutrition, and family risk due to violence, in association with poverty (Morán-Mariños et al.

2019). That is why the increase in people who are in situations of poverty and extreme poverty is visible, which causes them to live in places that are highly dangerous to flooding.

Likewise, the working conditions and remuneration are not adequate, which creates economic instability in people. Therefore, it is detrimental to the development of people in their environment in an effective and safe way (Lin & Okyere, 2020). Since many people who are unemployed suffer from some physical or psychological illness (Morales-Chainé et al. 2021). Therefore, by significantly reducing poverty, there is better human development (Hurtado-Villanueva & Pinchi, 2019). That is why implementing new policies will help reduce poverty (Clausen and Barrantes 2020). In other cases there are people who live on the street because they do not have a job or place to stay, so they have to sleep outside commercial premises, streets and squares.

It is known that poverty brings with it various problems to society, such as the increase in illiteracy, delinquency, situations of violence, alcoholism, deficient education, health problems due to the scarcity of food and natural resources, vulnerability, socioeconomic inequality, housing in inadequate places, increase in the number of people living on the streets, among other circumstances. which is detrimental to the development of our environment in an effective and safe way. That is why a large incidence of violence, crime and murder is observed. One of the most frequent causes is poverty, so this violence is used as a survival tool for those who do not have a stable solvent of the economy (Lin & Okyere, 2020). (Hove, 2024) .

While in the city of Yurimaguas the increase in people who are in situations of poverty and extreme poverty is visible; which are more evident in human settlements. This means that there are people in street situations; due to problems with addiction, alcohol or drugs, in other cases they are people who have lost their homes, immigrants who do not have a job or place to stay so they have to sleep outside commercial premises, streets and squares. Being a vulnerable population to climate changes, theft, diseases and death. Just as there are people who do not have a stable job or trade, so it is difficult for them to get a remuneration by making them live in situations of deprivation, which affects the supply of the basic family basket, many times it leads to having to constantly make loans of money, generating debts that they cannot pay. In other cases, they tend to commit crimes or carry out illegal activities to obtain an economic income, which leads to an increase in crime. These situations of deficiency often cause them to not be able to cover the diet, causing an increase in different diseases, especially gastrointestinal diseases. Likewise, the rate of young people who are in drug addiction, bar confrontations and other events such as child labor increases. It is often due to the low quality of education received by people belonging to the city of Yurimaguas, being notorious the great difference between schools and college, which depends on the location in which it is located. The further away from the downtown area, such as schools that are located in human settlements, the more evident is the low quality of education, student dropouts, young people in situations of violence and child labor, many of these children and young people neglect their studies. This is influenced by the lack of resources that these students present from families in poverty. This increase was due to the political and economic instability that is being experienced throughout Peru. Many products in the basic basket have a high cost.

The variables are based on the theory of scarcity, where they define scarcity as thinking that you have less than you need. This theory states that poverty entails a scarcity mentality that causes poor people to adopt deprivation behaviors and make decisions that keep them in that state of deprivation. That is why they focus more on the lack of resources than on other factors that

encompass poverty. Consequently, it causes the cognitive and executive functions of these people to be limited, which leads to impulsive behavior and difficulties in making rational economic decisions that help them to get out of poverty; so they usually get excessive debt. Mullainathan y Shafir, (2013), (Ernst-Jan & Antonides, 2022) (Ernst-Jan & Antonides, 2022)

On the other hand, scarcity theory contains a cycle of poverty in which poverty reinforces behaviors through specific psychological mechanisms; such as witnessing an increase in the temporary discount, which causes the person to buy unnecessary products and believe that they will need it in the long term. Therefore, it generates excessive indebtedness and the increase in the refusal to take risks in investments that provide you with long-term benefits; These behaviors reinforce situations of poverty. He also explored that there are different forms of scarcity and it can be experienced in various contexts (Cannon et al. 2019). These forms cause there to be a behavior of indebtedness and this affects the cognitive part and behavior. (Shah et al. 2019)

Another theory of poverty proposed by Addae-Korankye (2019) mentions that the person is responsible for his own financial situation and his state of scarcity, so the administration of his economic resources depends a lot to find himself in situations of poverty or to be economically stable. As for the (Davis & Sánchez-Martínez, 2014) Gans, (2020) opinion, there are individual factors that cause poverty and this is related to attitude, so for there to be a change in the financial situation of the person must modify the way of thinking and behaving, getting rid of all the limitations and excuses that arise. Bradshaw (2007) He argues that with better decisions and hard work he can optimize living conditions. Therefore, the attitudes they take must contribute to change. That is why to talk about poverty you also have to mention behavior because its attitudes make it a key factor in maintaining poverty (Sawhill, 2003)

Within the dimensions considered for mental poverty, 3 are presented, based on the proposal of Cannon et al. (2019). There is the Cognitive dimension, the Behavioral dimension and the emotional dimension. Regarding the cognitive dimension, it is argued that the shortcomings come from the limiting belief of not being able, constantly looking for excuses not to make the change, blaming others for their situation and generating a limiting belief of not being able to do more; causing there to be a maintenance of the behaviors that make them continue in this situation of lack. This is greatly influenced by the experiences and perception that people have of their environment. This does not allow him to have more aspirations in life, while he has enough to survive, he does not do more to improve himself.

On the other hand, in the behavioral dimension, the person has a demotivating, lazy and pessimistic attitude, without the desire to do something to improve and constantly making excuses; showing a behavior that does not contribute to change which causes them to continue in the same situation. Therefore, decision-making is inadequate in the financial field when they want to get out of the situation of deprivation. All this, because there is not a good administrative capacity of their economic resources so they tend to waste buying unnecessary items and neglecting their food; many times they do not have the resources and even so they tend to make compulsive purchases so they resort to making money loans.

In the emotional dimension, it is mentioned that many of the decisions made by people are influenced by the moods they present, these decisions being unwise lacking the rational part. The person constantly out of desperation of the situation in which he finds himself usually looks for quick solutions that in the long run bring consequences. Situations such as investing in betting, pyramid games, delinquency or in things that give you momentary well-being; which makes them victims of scams among other things. Generating feelings of guilt, frustration and

annoyance, which then become a family problem that ends in violence. There is the loss of their last resources as well as their freedom. Despite these situations in which you find yourself, even so, do not change your attitude,

While the dimensions of economic poverty are considered 5 which consist of the health dimension, the food dimension, the education dimension, the employment dimension and the housing dimension proposed by . As for the education dimension, it is defined as a learning process where it provides competent tools, such as relevant knowledge for the development of people, encouraging them to aspire to constantly prepare. Generating in the person a desire to excel with great objectives for the future and above all is the accessibility that all people should have to carry out an education. Therefore, in areas where poverty exists, there is a low quality and accessibility to education. Santos and Villatoro (2018)

On the other hand, the food dimension is determined as access to adequate food with quality and variety. Since one of the basic needs of the human being, since the benefits obtained by covering this dimension is the obtaining of necessary nutrients; which are the basis for the development of people; becoming more resistant to existing diseases and have a higher quality of life. Likewise, within the literature, food is considered to be one of the indicators of poverty and non-poverty in the country, since if the person does not manage to cover their diet, they are considered poor and extremely poor. Since many times their diet is 2 meals a day until they go days without eating.

In the case of the health dimension, it is considered to be the physical and emotional well-being of people because people in contexts of poverty usually present considerable physical health problems, due to poor diet that leads to stomach diseases, malnutrition, anemia and respiratory problems, since they are vulnerable to these conditions. Mental illnesses are products of the experiences they have; Many times the type of insurance you present does not cover all the necessary expenses of the affectations you present. The constant vulnerability in which they are subjected makes them unable to work or study; since, without adequate health, there is no good performance.

Therefore, the employment dimension is defined as the stability and security that the person has within the workplace. Being in unstable conditions, it affects people's economic income, adding constant exposure to jobs that put their integrity and life at risk, not having adequate care, insurance and safety services at work. Likewise, inadequate working conditions, the hiring of cheap labor, inadequate payment for the work they perform, leads to the exploitation, resignation or loss of work of these people, so they constantly live in shortages.

As for the housing dimension, it is conceptualized as having a place to settle that has an adequate infrastructure that does not put people's integrity and lives at risk. Not everyone can count on housing, making people on the streets sleep outside commercial premises. On the other hand, there is housing that is not suitable for the living of the person since they are flood zones as unhealthy. This constant exposure endangers the life of the person who lives in that place. Risks such as getting diseases, suffering from family violence, crime or natural disasters.

Methodology

Approach: This study is framed within the naturalistic scientific paradigm, which, as Barrantes (2014) points out, is also called naturalistic-humanistic or interpretive, and whose interest is focused on the study of the meanings of human actions and social life.

Research method: It is of a basic type that aims to verify hypotheses through the obtaining of information through instruments, and its subsequent presentation of results expressed in statistical data (Hernández & Mendoza, 2018).

Level: The scope was **descriptive** because it sought to achieve the optimal description of the characteristics and variables (Arias, 2021).

Design: It is a non-experimental design because the variables are not modified, but will be observed in the context in which it is manifested, through the collection of information. It is correlational in scope, because it will show the degree of association between both variables belonging to the study. Cross-sectional because data is collected in a single time (Hernández & Mendoza, 2018).

Research Scenario

In this research, previous studies structured in scientific articles and theses from recent years that contribute to the analysis of the process of financial inclusion in social programs in favor of the most excluded sectors in Peru were analyzed.

Information Collection Strategies

The study was put together from the search and literature review on the research topic, which took place through the reading of scientific journals, articles, books, among others, focused on the topic of interest. For this, different search platforms were used, which provided this information. Likewise, the instruments were prepared and then validated through expert judgments who determined their validity. When the established results on validity were obtained, the instrument was applied by means of a questionnaire, within the chosen population without first having to sign the informed consent. At once Once the information was collected, they were entered into an Excel sheet and the SPSS version 25 statistical program, where the sample analysis was carried out that allowed the interpretation of the statistical data obtained as results.

Results and Discussion

For the theoretical foundation that allowed the assessment of the first variable, it is based on Hu et al. (2019), who mention that mental poverty is the internal factor that people have that makes them remain in the context of poverty, such as conformist thinking reinforced by an impulsive attitude that is guided by their emotional state. As for the second variable, it was based on Sánchez-Carballo et al. (2020) and mentions that economic poverty refers to a monetary scarcity generating the deficiency to cover basic needs that each human being has, such as food, health, housing, and education, so that they have a dignified experience. Therefore, it allowed a contribution of information of great magnitude, allowing a better understanding of the investigated constructs.

Regarding the results of the levels of economic poverty, it is noteworthy that 49% of people have poverty in the economic sphere at a medium level, while 29.67% at a high level and 21.33% at a low level.

Board 1

Economic poverty level in the district of Yurimaguas, 2024

Level	Interval	frequency	%
Low	[22- 55]	64	21.33%

Middle	[56- 83]	147	49.00%
High	[84 - 110]	89	29.67%

Note: *Made in an Excel sheet.*

In contrast to the data obtained, Ngepah et al. (2023) mention that 19.15% of the population in South Africa has no education, 32.77% has primary education, 38.55% secondary education and only 9.52% higher education; 49.2% of the population lives in a context of poverty. Of which he points out that being in this situation he receives a deficient education. These data are confirmed by the information obtained by Duarte et al. (2018) who mention that people in a context of poverty they have a low level of education, since there are low chances that they will receive an education and more of quality, because the average person only obtains access to primary education for the same fact that they do not have the necessary economy. Therefore, they prefer to do other activities.

On the other hand, the people who are working often do not have a compliant remuneration so they are constantly not enough to cover their expenses, since their salary goes into the accounts they generated during the month. In many cases, spending more than they earn, especially when they are in a job instability and even unemployed, In this finding, we have Morales-Chainé et al. (2021) who mention that job instability produces psychological effects. This limited economy means that people are unable to consume adequate food, nor buy the basic foods for a good diet, which that compromises and puts their state of health at risk. Vargas-Machuca (2022) mentions that 53% of these people are more susceptible to diseases such as malnutrition, anemia, underweight, stomach and respiratory diseases. According to Guerrero-Ojeda (2020), it is another generator of expenditure since 39.2% of the expenses made by people are for medicines. This is because 44.2% of the population in Peru has the SIS social security and 24.2% EsSALUD. Therefore, as a result, 63% of people perform these procedures with their own resources.

In addition, these people do not have their own home, live in rented accommodation and in some cases are street dwellers. In addition, that she is in a situation of domestic violence and that according to Mazza et al. (2017) having tense interrelationships, exposing one of the members to a harsher and less adaptive upbringing. This is reinforced by Slabbert (2017) who indicates that the lower the income, the more domestic violence there is, so it is difficult to get out of this situation, because it does not have the necessary resources, Pinto and de Paiva (2021) mention that it is linked to racism and machismo that exists and that only 40% of people have a job. That is why Foro-Tollefsen (2017) comments that cases of violence prevail in the most impoverished areas. Adding that 43.0% live in a dangerous area that is involved in violent acts, crime and tend to consume substances. According to Coley et al. (2018), there is even the possibility of high crime rates according to Castro-Ramirez et al. (2021).

For the second result regarding mental poverty, it is obtained that 45.67% is of a medium level, 36% belonging to the high level and 18.33% to the low level. Of which he presents a pessimistic thought, generating a belief that there is no possibility of getting out of the situation in which he finds himself. In fact, they mention that it is proportionate to the lack of opportunity. All this generates a thought that they will always be in this situation so they do not look for other ways to get out; therefore, they lose the motivation to improve and settle for this experience.

Board 2

Level of mental poverty in the district of Yurimaguas, 2024

Level	Interval	frequency	%
Low	[22- 55]	55	18.33%
Middle	[56- 83]	137	45.67%
High	[84 - 110]	108	36.00%
Total		300	100.00%

Note: Made in an Excel sheet.

Hu et al. (2019) mention that this keeps the person within this situation of deprivation, adding the other factors already mentioned. On the other hand, 60.0% of the population does not know how to manage their economic resources, so they tend to spend money more than expected on purchases of other items that are not necessary, which leads to a lack of economic resources and they are constantly borrowing money. Habibi et al. (2021) comment that even if you have a stable economy, if you have a consumerist mentality, you have a high chance of suffering from poverty, especially mental poverty, which will lead you to economic poverty.

Analysis of the Relationship Between Economic Poverty and Mental Poverty

Table 3

Relationship between the variables economic poverty and mental poverty

			Mental Poverty
Rho de Spearman	Economic Poverty	Correlation coefficient	,851**
		Sig. (bilateral)	,000
		N	300

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

Therefore, as a result in relation to the first hypothesis, it has been determined that there is a significantly direct relationship between economic poverty and mental poverty ($r = .851$; $p < .000$). This corroborates that poverty has internal and external components, therefore, it means that experiences within poverty continue to be maintained. While the person presents a conformist thinking, a behavior directed by impulses that reinforces emotions that leads to the increase or maintenance of these deficiencies since they will directly influence economic decisions and the level of effort they have to make, entering a cycle of poverty. Ernst-Jan and Antonides (2022) suggest that in order to reduce economic poverty, these feeders must be eliminated, making a change in people's thinking, behavior, and feelings.

Board 3

Relationship of the dimensions of economic poverty and mental poverty

	Cognitive			Behavioral			Emotional		
	Correlati on coefficien t	No .	Itsel f	Correlati on coefficien t	No .	Itsel f	Correlati on coefficien t	No .	Itsel f

Education	,707**	30 0	,000	,724**	30 0	,000	,719**	30 0	,000
Feeding	,741**	30 0	,000	,738**	30 0	,000	,733**	30 0	,000
Bless you	,840**	30 0	,000	,749**	30 0	,000	,738**	30 0	,000
Housing	,781**	30 0	,000	,815**	30 0	,000	,770**	30 0	,000
Employment	,749**	30 0	,000	,773**	30 0	,000	,822**	30 0	,000
The correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (bilateral).									

Regarding the relationship between the dimensions of variables, the existence of a direct and statistically significant relationship between the cognitive field and education ($r = 707$; $p < .000$) is obtained. As well as the behavioral part ($r = 724$; $p < .000$) and the emotional ($r = 724$; $p < .000$); It is appropriate to mention that education is important in reducing poverty, because having a quality education that promotes the development of mental capacities. In this way, a change of thinking is generated that leads to a change in people's behavior and a decrease in emotions that increase the absence of motivation; the aspirations he has will be of a higher standard. In areas where the increase in poverty is observed, education is deficient, causing many not to have access to education and even more so to quality education, so they dedicate themselves to other activities; it is precisely observed more in areas that are very far away. Schools are likely to have a single teacher for all grades, giving the impression that they cannot continue to progress (Alcivar-Alcivar & Zambrano-Montes, 2021). For this reason, Cavero-Arguedas et al. (2017) mention that there is a deficient development in people's cognitive functions and language, as well as that they do not enjoy accessibility of health benefits. In this sense, Morán-Mariños et al. (2019) found that poverty has an impact on health, education, and family environment.

Likewise, there is a relationship between the cognitive ($r = 741$; $p < .000$), behavioral ($r = 738$; $p < .000$), emotional ($r = 733$; $p < .000$) dimensions with food. Reflecting that being in a context of lack does not have adequate food so it tends to an inadequate practice in terms of consumption, being very harmful to health. That is why, in places where poverty is found, it is considered to be the few accessibilities to education, health, food, work, and housing in optimal conditions (Vargas-Machuca, 2022).

In the same way, we have that health is related to the cognitive dimension ($r = 840$; $p < .000$); behavioral ($r = 749$; $p < .000$) and emotional ($r = 738$; $p < .000$); showing that both physical and mental health is affected by the deficiencies that occur. In such a way, there is the presence of health in a state of precariousness according to Vargas-Machuca (2022), causing it to affect the economy of families by making more money used for the purchase of medicines as mentioned by Guerrero-Ojeda (2020). Having the presence of different diseases, such as malnutrition, anemia and stomach diseases as well as the presence of symptoms related to depression and anxiety, according to Coley et al. (2018). Meanwhile, Chen et al., (2019) comment that there are high rates of post-traumatic stress disorder in people who are in situations of poverty. So it is related to the constant worry as a result of the conditions in which they are living (Sun, 2023). In other cases, cancer is found in places where there are high rates of poverty, according to Ubillús-Trujillo (2019).

Like housing, it has a relationship with the cognitive part ($r = 781$; $p < .000$), as well as with behavior ($r = 815$; $p < .000$) and emotions ($r = 770$; $p < .000$). Allowing them to perceive that the conditions in which they live are in a precarious way that endangers their physical integrity and health. It tends to suffer disasters such as fires, traffic accidents, environmental risks such as landslides and floods, as well as firearm injuries (Sun, 2023) due to confrontation with barrista, crime and violence. That is why a large incidence of violence, crime, and murder is visualized since they use these media as a survival tool (Hove, 2024). These results are confirmed by Pinto and de Paiva (2021) mentioning that there is an increase in violence and crime, especially high rates of crime according to Castro-Ramirez et al. (2021) and domestic violence according to Foro-Tollefsen (2017). It can be mentioned that in this type of environment there is the presence of elements that harm health, all these factors can cause death of the population as mentioned by the different authors. Meanwhile, Chang et al. (2020) mention that, by having social support that provides information, tools, and financial contribution, it reduces the negative consequences of poverty, thus creating effectiveness in improving mental health.

Corresponding to employment and cognition, it is observed that there is a significant relationship ($r = 749$; $p < .000$); in terms of behavior ($r = 733$; $p < .000$) and emotional ($r = 822$; $p < .000$). Being that by easily finding a job, having a good salary and being stable; It will make it possible for the person to improve their living conditions, which will allow them to access and cover their basic needs, admitting to have other comforts. Otherwise, when people are economically disadvantaged, they present psychological and attitudinal deficiencies, with an erroneous perception of reality, so they adopt behaviors that make them make inappropriate personal and financial decisions, which causes them to maintain a state of deprivation (Mullainathan & Shafir, 2013). These results are supported by Vargas-Machuca (2022) where he mentions that working conditions, when they are precarious, open the way to job instability and insufficient wages. Pinto and de Paiva (2021) say that, due to these existing inequalities, they have limited access to the appropriate labor context; causing political instability that causes an increase in basic necessities, so that many are unable to cover their basic needs.

Conclusions

There is a significantly direct relationship between economic poverty and mental poverty in the District of Yurimaguas, 2024. The significance was $p < 0.01$). The correlation between both variables is positive, high $Sp = 0.851$. Mental poverty determines that economic poverty continues to prevail, given that its influence is 70.9%, that is, if mental poverty increases, economic poverty increases by that percentage.

The level of mental poverty is at a medium level at 45.67%, which is subject to personal contexts that each human being presents such as the lack of aspirations that are observed through conformist behavior, limiting their effort, neglecting their resources and acquiring elements that are not indispensable. Even if their monetary income does not allow it and spending more than they have.

The level of economic poverty is average at 49%, indicating that economic deprivation does not allow them to access an efficient education. An inadequate diet leads to health problems due to the precariousness in which they find themselves. All linked to the fact that the work environment is unstable and does not have adequate remuneration, so they constantly fail to cover their expenses, even more so it is difficult for people who are unemployed. This also affects the obtaining of their own home, where they have to live in rent or are street dwellers.

There is a direct and significant relationship between the dimensions of economic poverty and mental poverty $p = < 0.01$). The correlation between the two has been established that the cognitive dimension has a high positive correlation with the education dimension $Sp = 0.707$, food $Sp = 0.741$, health $Sp = 0.840$, housing $SP = 0.781$ and employment $SP = 0.749$. In the same way, it is estimated that the behavioral dimension has a high positive correlation with education $Sp = 0.724$, food $Sp = 0.738$, health $SP = 0.749$, housing $SP = 0.815$ and employment $Sp = 0.733$. Likewise, with the emotional dimension, it has a high positive correlation with education $Sp = 0.719$, food $Sp = 0.733$, health $Sp = 0.738$, housing $Sp = 0.770$ and employment $Sp = 0.822$.

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