Accordingly, there are three main spatial questions that frame this study. These plans normally include the constructions of local health services. However, infrastructure and socio-economic development in Peru is still not a reality specially around the mountain areas. Further analysis and the need to include other factors would explain why this is not happening despite the positive correlation showed in the present analysis.

The majority of Peruvian population are impacted by their proximity to mining areas. However, infrastructure and socio-economic development in Peru is still not a reality specially around the mountain areas. Further analysis and the need to include other factors would explain why this is not happening despite the positive correlation showed in the present analysis.

**Methodology**

**What are the areas with high proximity to mining concessions?**

Taking data of the location of mining concession, I classify proximity to the areas of exploitation (map on the left). Later, I summarize this classification to see which districts of Peru have high proximity to these areas (map on the right).

**What are the areas with high proximity to infrastructure?**

Taking data of the location of hospital, schools and roads, I classify proximity to these type of infrastructure (map on the left). Later, I summarize this classification by districts to see their degree of proximity (map on the right).

**Findings**

**Correlation Proximity to Mining and Socio-Economic/Infrastructure Development**

Graphic above: The scatter plot indicates a positive correlation between proximity to mining and socio-economic and infrastructure development. Those with a high proximity to mines (5) have an increase of infrastructure and accessibility to socio-economic services. However, the graphic also shows high dispersion, which indicates that there are specific districts that despite their proximity to mines have small improvement in infrastructure accessibility and socio-economic development.

**Conclusion**

The data collected by the Peruvian government in the national census-2017 provided the quantification of households with access to electricity, water, mobile communication, and people with health insurance and high education. These information was incorporated to form an index to measures socio-economic development. Then, the index is mapped to identify those type of development by districts of Peru.

La Oroya (picture on the right): Small city that depended economically on the mining industry. Currently, after the closure of the central mining company due to political and environmental problems, the city is struggling not to fall into poverty.

**Where are areas of high and low socio-economic development?**

Map on the left: The data collected by the Peruvian government in the national census-2017 provided the quantification of households with access to electricity, water, mobile communication, and people with health insurance and high education. These information was incorporated to form an index to measures socio-economic development. Then, the index is mapped to identify those type of development by districts of Peru.