

# THE ROAD TO DEVELOPMENT IN Chuquisaca

Newsletter on the Social Situation in the Department | 2011

## CURRENT SITUATION

General Information	Bolivia	Chuquisaca
Number of people living in extreme poverty - 2001	3,323,307	330,310
Children between 6 and 13 years of age not attending primary school - 2008	190,148	20,805
Students who completed primary school (8 <sup>th</sup> grade) - 2008	175,643	9,195
Adolescents between 14 and 17 years of age not attending secondary school - 2008	397,678	37,434
Students who completed secondary school (4 <sup>th</sup> grade) - 2008	120,440	5,308
Children who died before their first birthday - 2008	13,736	765
Children under three years of age suffering from chronic malnutrition - 2008	158,899	13,437
Mothers who gave birth outside the health system - 2009	91,982	6,564

## RELEVANT DATA

- Three out of five people were extremely poor in the department of Chuquisaca in 2001.
- Primary school coverage in the department shows substantial progress towards achievement of universal education as in 2008 net enrollment rate was at 84.3%. In spite of this, Chuquisaca still has the lowest rate in the country.
- Secondary education coverage in Chuquisaca is below the national average, but it shows an increasing trend; the net enrollment rate increased to 36.5% in 2008.
- In Chuquisaca, the infant mortality rate for 2008 was 42 children per 1,000 live births. This means that 765 children died before their first birthday.
- It is estimated that in 2008 there were 13,437 children under 3 years of age suffering from chronic malnutrition in Chuquisaca.
- In Chuquisaca, 11,813 institutional births were attended in 2009, which means that the percentage of deliveries attended by trained health care personnel was 64.5%.

The recent years have been a very important period for the improvement of living conditions of Bolivians and Chuquisaca residents. Sustained reduction in poverty rates, increased coverage of primary and secondary education, lower infant mortality rates, improvement of the nutritional status of children, as well as increased coverage of institutional deliveries are clear examples of this development.

These advances, in part, are a result of continuity given to government policies adopted since the late twentieth century, as well as to new initiatives aimed at achieving the universal exercise of rights recognized by the Constitution. Policies such as conditional and unconditional transfers, a new health care model, and the new education law follow these lines.

In particular, the department of Chuquisaca has shown important improvements in social indicators, particularly the reduction of infant mortality, increase of child deliveries attended by trained health care personnel, and decrease of child malnutrition rates. However, the evolution of several indicators of well-being has begun to show deceleration. This phenomenon is not a problem unique to Chuquisaca, as it affects all the departments and it is an unequivocal sign of the gradual exhaustion of traditional economic and social policies. This situation reveals a need for new public policy

mechanisms, improved participatory processes, increased attention to public service quality, new institutional coordination frameworks, both sector and territory-based, as well as new social oversight mechanisms.

The gaps in access to education and health care, lack of quality public services, and overall backwardness of certain groups in terms of achievement of better standards of living, are a central theme in the public agenda, as they are all problems that undermine the implementation of basic constitutional statements: universal exercise of rights such as education, health care, non-discrimination, fair income, and jobs.

In short, there is still much work to do to achieve universal exercise of social and economic rights, which, in turn, leads to strengthened democracy and to the exercise of full citizenship rights by all Bolivians. With this goal in mind, the Analysis Unit for Social and Economic Policy (UDAPE, in Spanish) and the United Nations System in Bolivia publish this newsletter to inform on and share knowledge about the status of the social situation in Chuquisaca, so as to promote reflection and discussion about ongoing social public policies and supplementation with new necessary interventions to achieve concrete exercise of the citizenship rights enshrined in the new Constitution.



Chuquisaqueña girl, (UNV Program in Bolivia).

## 1 Reducing Extreme Poverty IMPROVED MATERIAL CONDITIONS FOR THE PEOPLE

In Bolivia, extreme poverty has declined significantly in recent years, particularly since 2007. In 2005, nearly four in ten people were extremely poor; by 2009 only one in four people was living in such condition. In absolute terms, in 2009 there were 2.7 million people who were not able to earn income to buy staple foods (which means extreme poverty). In the

same year, 5.2 million people lived in moderate poverty.

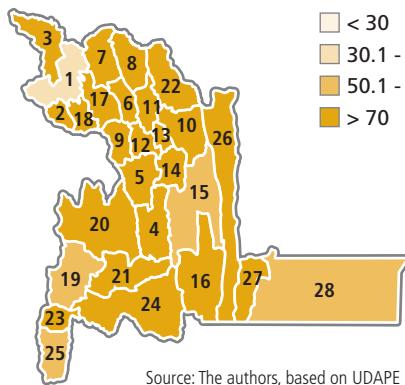
**In Chuquisaca, data for 2001 show that 61.5% of the people were extremely poor, which means there were 330,310 people living in extreme poverty. This figure was significantly higher than the national average of 40.4% registered in 2001.**

In the department, the municipalities of Presto (95%), Poroma (94%), Tomina (90%), Azurduy (90%), Tarvita (95%), and Icla (92%) have extreme poverty percentages above 90% (see map).

The figures for extreme poverty both in Bolivia and the department of Chuquisaca are significantly higher than the regional average, as only 12.6% of Latin Americans lived in extreme poverty in 2007.

### ► INCIDENCE

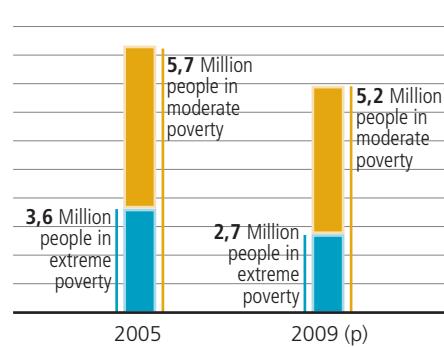
#### OF EXTREME POVERTY - 2001



Source: The authors, based on UDAPE (2010).  
Note: Data for municipalities are shown in summary table.

### ► BOLIVIA: NUMBER OF POOR

#### AND EXTREMELY POOR PEOPLE (IN MILLIONS)



Source: UDAPE, (2010). (p): preliminary.



## 2 Primary School FOR ALL CHILDREN

The road to universal primary education, measured by increased access of children to this education level, shows significant progress. In 2008, 90% of children were enrolled in primary school. In Chuquisaca, primary school coverage in 2008 reached 84.3%, this is the lowest departmental level in the country.

In Chuquisaca, of a total 132,474 children of primary school age, 111,669 were enrolled, which means that **there were approximately 20,805 children between 6 and 13 years of age who did not attend primary school in Chuquisaca.**

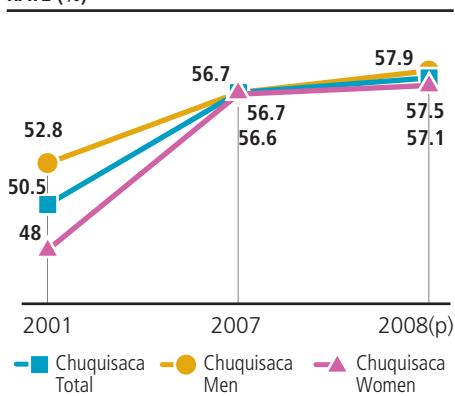
The 8<sup>th</sup> grade completion rate maintained a positive trend in the department. In 2008, this rate reached 57.5%; however, this rate is also the lowest in the country and it is significantly below the national average of 77%. On the other hand, the gap in completion rates between men and women has increasingly reduced. It is notable that in 2008, the rate for men was slightly higher than that of women (57.9% and 57.1%, respectively).

Of the 28 municipalities in Chuquisaca, only five have 8<sup>th</sup> grade completion rates above 65%; these are: Sucre (66.8%), Yam-

paráez (67.2%), Camatégui (67.5%), El Vililar (69.4%), and Villa Alcalá (72.8%). There are 17 municipalities with 8<sup>th</sup> grade of primary completion rates below 50%: Villa de Huacaya (30.6%), Las Carreras (30.6%), Villa Azurduy (33.1%), Icla (36.9%), Culpina (38.1%), Tomina (38.2%), Macharetí (39.9%), Presto (42.8%), Huacareta (43.2%), Villa Zudáñez (43.3%), Villa Vaca Guzmán (43.3%), Tarabuco (44.6%), Sopachuy (45%), Padilla (45.7%), Incahuasi (46.7%), Tarvita (48.4%), and Poroma (49.2%).

### ► 8<sup>TH</sup> GRADE COMPLETION

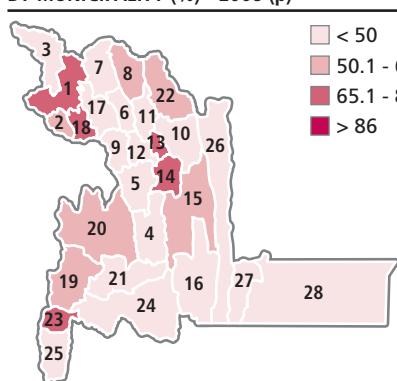
#### RATE (%)



Source: SIE, (2010). (p): preliminary.

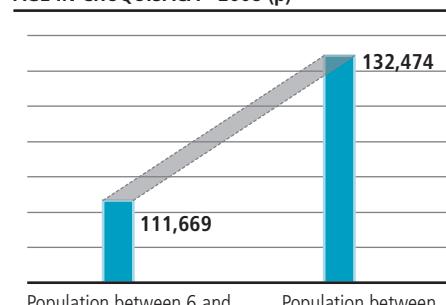
### ► 8<sup>TH</sup> GRADE COMPLETION RATE

#### BY MUNICIPALITY (%) - 2008 (p)



Source: The authors, based on UDAPE, (2010). (p): preliminary.  
Note: Data for municipalities are shown in summary table.

### ► NUMBER OF ENROLLED STUDENTS AND POPULATION OF PRIMARY SCHOOL AGE IN CHUQUISACA - 2008 (p)

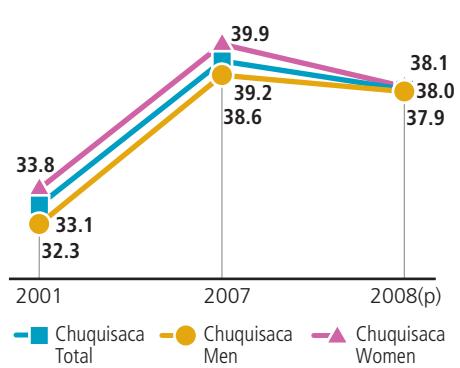


Source: SIE and INE for population projections, (2010).  
(p): preliminary.

### 3 Universal Secondary Education THE NEW CHALLENGE

Coverage and completion rate of secondary school, at the nationwide scale, show a growing trend; however, these indicators are lower than those of primary school. In 2008, the percentage of adolescents between 14 and 17 years enrolled in school was 55% and secondary school completion rate, at 4<sup>th</sup> grade, was 56%. In the department of Chuquisaca, secondary school coverage is significantly below the national average, but it shows a growing trend; secondary school coverage increased and reached 36.5% in 2008.

#### ► 4<sup>TH</sup> GRADE OF SECONDARY SCHOOL COMPLETION RATE (%)

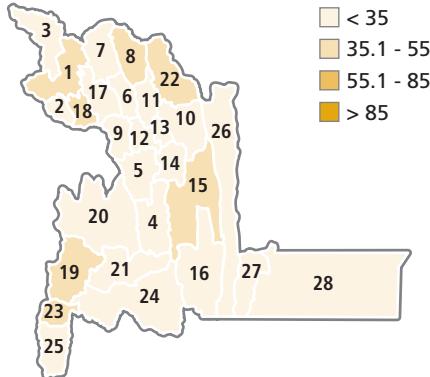


Source: SIE, (2010). (p): preliminary.

Of a total of 58,974 youths of secondary school age in Chuquisaca, 21,540 were enrolled, which means there were 37,434 young people in that department (63.5%) between 14 and 17 years of age who did not attend secondary school.

The completion rate of 4<sup>th</sup> grade of secondary school in Chuquisaca maintains a positive trend for 2008, at 38%. Also, the gap between men and women in the department practically disappeared in 2008 as there were 38.1% women and 37.9% men.

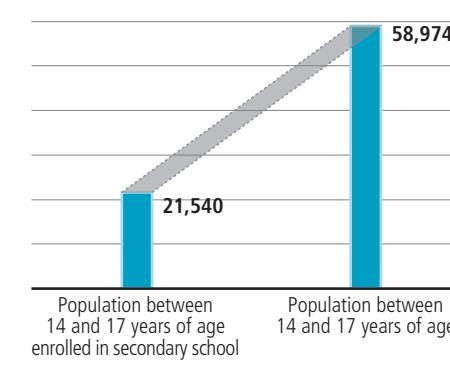
#### ► 4<sup>TH</sup> GRADE OF SECONDARY SCHOOL COMPLETION RATE BY MUNICIPALITY (%) - 2008 (p)



Source: The authors, based on SIE (2010). (p): preliminary.  
Note: Data for municipalities are shown in summary table.

Of the 28 municipalities in the department of Chuquisaca, only two have completion rates of 4<sup>th</sup> grade of secondary school higher than 50%; those are Camargo (54.6%) and Mojocoya (54.8%). The municipalities with completion rates of 4<sup>th</sup> grade of secondary school below 20% are: Huacaya (0.0%), Incahuasi (8.9%), Poroma (9.6%), Villa Azurduy (10.2%), Presto (11.3%), Tomina (15.4%), Huacareta (15.7%), and Villa Vaca Guzmán (16.5%).

#### ► NUMBER OF ENROLLED STUDENTS AND POPULATION OF SECONDARY SCHOOL AGE IN CHUQUISACA - 2008 (p)



Source: SIE and INE for population projections, (2010). (p): preliminary.

### 4 Preventing Infant Mortality A DUTY FOR ALL

While infant mortality indicators have improved in the past 20 years in the country, Bolivia continues to be in the second to last position in terms of infant mortality in Latin America, only ahead of Haiti.

In 1989, out of every 1,000 live births, 82 children died before their first birthday at the

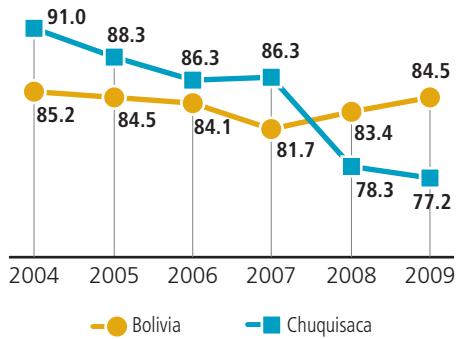
nationwide level. In 2008, this figure dropped to 50.

The departments with the lowest mortality rates are Santa Cruz (31 per 1,000 live births) and Tarija (37 per 1,000 live births). In addition, the department with the highest

infant mortality rate is Potosí (101 per 1,000 live births).

In the case of Chuquisaca, infant mortality for 2008 was 42 children per 1,000 live births. This means that in 2008, **765 children died before reaching one year of age**.

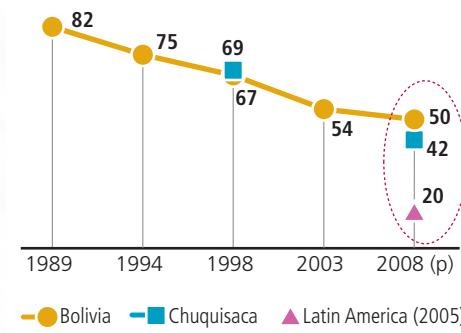
#### ► PENTAVALENT VACCINE IN THIRD DOSE COVERAGE (%)



Source: UDAPE, (2010).



#### ► INFANT MORTALITY RATE (FOR 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS)



Source: INE (2010). ECLAC (2010), (p): preliminary.

## 5

# Malnutrition ACHIEVING ADEQUATE NUTRITION FOR CHILDREN

The nutritional status of children in Bolivia has improved in recent years. In 1989, 37.7% of the children under the age of three were suffering from chronic malnutrition, which meant that they had insufficient height for their age. By 2008, this figure fell to 20 out of every 100. Chronic malnutrition is the most serious type of malnutrition, since it affects the prospects of physical and mental development of children.



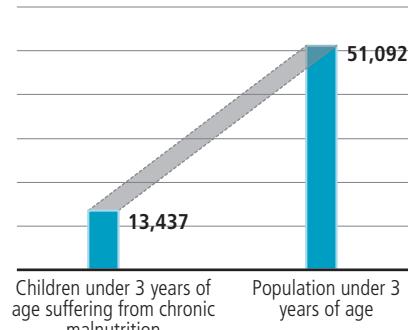
**It is estimated that in 2008 there were about 13,437 children less than three years of age suffering from chronic malnutrition in Chuquisaca (26.3%).**

Potosí (38.5%), Oruro (28.5%), and Chuquisaca (26.3%) had high prevalence of chronic malnutrition among children under the age of

three. The departments with better indicators are Santa Cruz (7.1%) and Pando (10.3%).

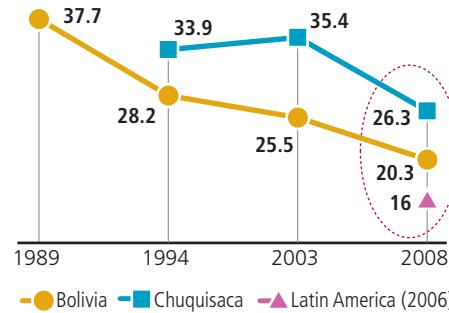
If we compare these figures, we conclude that Bolivia and Chuquisaca are behind the rest of Latin America since, on average, only 16% of children suffer from chronic malnutrition in the region.

#### ► NUMBER OF CHILDREN UNDER 3 YEARS OF AGE AND THOSE SUFFERING FROM CHRONIC MALNUTRITION IN CHUQUISACA - 2008



Source: UDAPE (2010); INE (2010).

#### ► INFANT CHRONIC MALNUTRITION RATE AMONG CHILDREN UNDER 3 YEARS OF AGE (%)



Source: INE (2010); ECLAC (2010).

## 6 Maternal Health FOR THE HEALTH OF ALL MOTHERS

In Bolivia, for every 100,000 live births, 229 mothers died from complications during pregnancy or childbirth, (according to the latest data available for 2003)<sup>1</sup>. Bolivia is far from achieving the Latin American maternal mortality levels, where the regional average was 130 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births in 2005.

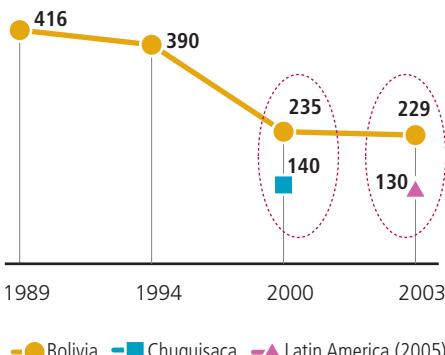
In terms of delivery attendance provided by qualified personnel, Bolivia shows a posi-

tive trend and a 2-percent growth compared to 2008 (from 65% to 67% between 2008 and 2009, respectively).

In the department of Chuquisaca, 11,813 births were attended by qualified personnel (institutional delivery) in 2009; in terms of percentage, 64.5% of births in Chuquisaca were institutional deliveries. **Approximately 6,564 Chuquisaca mothers did not give birth within the health system.**

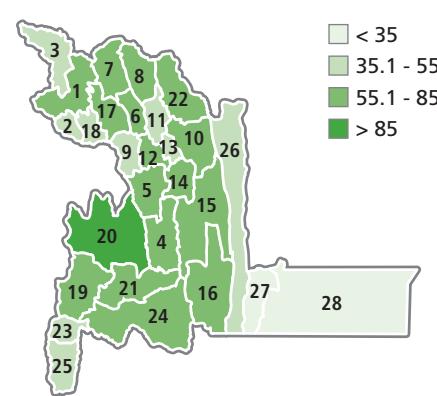
Of all municipalities in Chuquisaca, only 10 of them have higher rates of institutional delivery coverage above the national average; those are: Mojocoya (69.5%), Villa Azurduy (69.5%), Tarvita (70%), Padilla (71%), Culpina (71.3%), Incahuasi (74.4%), Monteagudo (77.5%), Tarabuco (82.4%), Camargo (84.5%), and San Lucas (86.3%).

#### ► MATERNAL MORTALITY RATE (PER 100,000 LIVE BIRTHS)



Source: UDAPE, (2010); ECLAC, (2010)

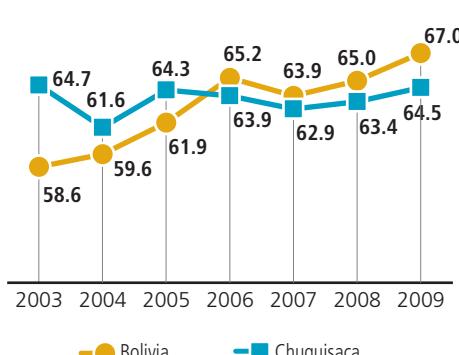
#### ► INSTITUTIONAL DELIVERY COVERAGE BY MUNICIPALITY (%) - 2009



Source: The authors, based on UDAPE, (2010).

Note: Note: Data for municipalities are shown in summary table.

#### ► INSTITUTIONAL DELIVERY COVERAGE



Source: UDAPE, (2010).

1. The maternal mortality rate for 2008 was estimated at 310 per 100,000 live births. However, the data have been observed due to problems of statistical significance in the Demographic and Health Survey of the National Institute of Statistics and the Ministry of Health and Sport.

## NATIONWIDE SUMMARY OF SOCIAL INDICATORS

Indicator	Bolivia	Chuquisaca	La Paz	Cochabamba	Oruro	Potosí	Tarija	Santa Cruz	Beni	Pando
Extreme poverty percentage (%) - 2001	40.4	61.5	42.4	39.0	46.3	66.7	32.8	25.1	41.0	34.7
Net primary school coverage (%) - 2008	90.0	84.3	90.1	92.0	93.5	90.3	85.3	88.9	96.3	96.8
Completion rate through 8 <sup>th</sup> grade (%) - 2008	77.3	57.5	87.8	73.6	88.9	66.1	74.8	77.8	74.4	63.1
Net secondary school coverage (%) - 2008	54.7	36.5	63.4	52.5	70.1	45.9	51.1	53.5	52.9	40.2
Completion rate through 4 <sup>th</sup> grade of high school - 2008	56.3	38.0	69.3	56.1	74.9	45.6	51.3	51.5	47.0	37.5
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (%) - 2008	50	42	63	63	56	101	37	31	39	47
Percentage of chronic malnutrition in children under 3 years of age (%) - 2008	20.3	26.3	20.6	24.0	28.5	38.5	11.0	7.1	12.1	10.3
Maternal mortality ratio per 100,000 live births (%) - 2000	235	140	326	142	224	354	124	207	267	n/a
Institutional delivery coverage (%) - 2009	67.0	64.5	62.7	68.4	86.3	57.4	70.9	68.0	77.8	78.3

Source: UDAPE, (2010); SIE (2010).

## MUNICIPAL SUMMARY OF SOCIAL INDICATORS IN CHUQUISACA

Map Code	Municipality	Extreme poverty incidence 2001	Net primary school coverage 2008	8 <sup>th</sup> grade of primary completion rate 2008	Net secondary school coverage 2008	4 <sup>th</sup> grade of secondary completion rate 2008	Infant mortality rate 2001	Institutional delivery coverage 2009
1	Capital Sucre	31.6	83.3	66.8	48.1	47.4	53.2	63.9
2	Primera Sección Yotala	71.2	95.2	60.8	42.5	33.4	74.5	37.9
3	Segunda Sección Poroma	93.6	98.5	49.2	12.5	9.6	109.8	44.0
4	Primera Sección Villa Azurduy	90.0	91.4	33.1	13.1	10.2	92.9	69.5
5	Segunda Sección Tarvita (Villa Oriás)	94.7	89.8	48.4	17.4	23.0	101.0	70.0
6	Primera Sección Villa Zudáñez (Tacopaya)	82.9	77.0	43.3	26.9	23.3	84.1	64.3
7	Segunda Sección Presto	94.9	70.9	42.8	13.6	11.3	116.6	58.6
8	Tercera Sección Mojocoya	87.6	84.5	59.8	43.7	54.8	77.7	69.5
9	Cuarta Sección Icla	91.5	76.7	36.9	18.8	29.3	97.1	49.2
10	Primera Sección Padilla	77.8	77.1	45.7	22.5	30.4	73.7	71.0
11	Segunda Sección Tomina	90.1	77.5	38.2	15.6	15.4	98.6	53.3
12	Tercera Sección Sopachuy	89.6	81.9	45.0	24.7	25.7	77.6	59.7
13	Cuarta Sección Villa Alcalá	84.3	72.1	72.8	31.2	32.4	68.5	43.5
14	Quinta Sección El Villar	89.2	89.7	69.4	24.6	29.1	71.0	57.7
15	Primera Sección Monteagudo	69.0	83.1	63.6	38.7	43.5	55.6	77.5
16	Segunda Sección Huacareta	81.7	80.7	43.2	18.5	15.7	68.5	59.8
17	Primera Sección Tarabuco	88.8	90.4	44.6	30.9	26.9	103.5	82.4
18	Segunda Sección Yamparáz	86.5	87.6	67.2	31.5	38.8	74.3	53.2
19	Primera Sección Camargo	62.8	85.4	53.2	43.4	54.6	67.6	84.5
20	Segunda Sección San Lucas	89.5	92.4	64.0	28.7	34.3	91.5	86.3
21	Tercera Sección Incahuasi	88.6	91.6	46.7	9.1	8.9	100.5	74.4
22	Primera Sección Villa Serrano	77.1	82.2	59.5	36.2	46.7	83.0	60.6
23	Primera Sección Camataqui (Villa Abecia)	71.5	64.3	67.5	33.9	40.3	59.3	47.2
24	Segunda Sección Culpina	80.8	97.4	38.1	19.0	25.0	77.1	71.3
25	Tercera Sección Las Carreras	61.7	61.3	30.6	15.6	21.0	43.2	41.5
26	Primera Sección Villa Vaca Guzmán (Muyupampa)	74.0	72.7	43.3	26.1	16.5	70.1	47.9
27	Segunda Sección Villa de Huacaya	88.7	73.0	30.6	16.0	0.0	74.0	24.8
28	Tercera Sección Macharetí	66.0	60.4	39.9	25.4	30.2	43.3	32.8

Source: UDAPE, (2010); SIE (2010).

## REFERENCES

# Five radio and television ads on inequality



In order to promote equality in Bolivia, UNDP has produced five stories and ads for television as well as five information programs and spots for radio in Spanish, Quechua, Aymara and Guarani languages. These media products were directed by Marcos Loayza, a recognized Bolivian filmmaker (*Cuestión de Fe, Escrito en el agua, El corazón de Jesús, El estado de las cosas*).

These media products focus on: 1) The Bolivian development process including its progress and challenges; 2) Economic inequality; 3) Middle classes in Bolivia; 4) Inequality; and 5) The opportunity Bolivia currently has to reduce inequality as a result of very favorable economic, political, and social contexts.

These products can be accessed at:  
<http://idh.pnud.bo>.

### Extreme poverty:

The nationwide indicator can be obtained periodically on the basis of household surveys. However, the representativeness of the estimates is insufficient to disaggregate indicators for smaller geographic areas such as department, province, and municipality. The calculation of this indicator for departmental and municipal levels was performed by UDAPE, INE, and the World Bank, by combining consumer spending estimates in the 2001 Census and three household surveys (1999, 2000, and 2001). This methodology cannot be replicated annually and data are available only for 2001.

### Primary and secondary school:

Data at nationwide, departmental, and municipal levels are obtained from administrative records available from the Ministry of Education Information System, and population projection from the National Institute of Statistics.

### Infant mortality:

The infant mortality rate is estimated by both direct and indirect methods. The 2001 Census is one of the sources to measure the indicator by an indirect method and the National Demographic and Health Survey (ENDSA) provides historical information on births to estimate the indicator by means of a direct method.

### Child Malnutrition:

This indicator is calculated on the basis of ENDSA. It measures and shows the nutritional status of children under three years of age and provides a more accurate assessment of their condition.

### Maternal mortality rate and coverage of institutional deliveries:

The number of maternal deaths is calculated on the basis of ENDSA. For departmental disaggregation, the 2002 Post Census Maternal Mortality Survey was taken into account, but it collects information on maternal deaths which occurred in the year 2000. This information is not comparable to that obtained by means of ENDSA.

Institutional delivery is the childbirth that occurs within healthcare facilities or outside of those (i.e. at home), but is attended by skilled health care personnel (doctor, nurse and/or nurse auxiliary). It does not include home childbirth attended by midwives, although they may have been trained by health care personnel.

This newsletter is a joint effort by the Analysis Unit for Social and Economic Policy (UDAPE, in Spanish) and the United Nations Program for Development (UNDP). Its goal is to disseminate information on social indicators to promote and prioritize development topics in the national agenda. The ultimate goal of this initiative is to contribute toward achieving poverty reduction, access to education and health, gender equality, basic services, and protection of the environment. Information contained in this publication is based on official data from the Government of Bolivia and/or data provided by international organizations in the case of comparative information from the Latin American region.



**United Nations System  
in Bolivia**  
Calle 14 esq. Av. Sánchez Bustamante  
Edificio Metropol II, Calacoto  
Phone: 591 - 2 - 2795544  
[www.nu.org.bo](http://www.nu.org.bo)  
La Paz - Bolivia



**Analysis Unit for Social  
and Economic Policy (UDAPE)**  
Av. Mariscal Santa Cruz  
Edif. Centro de Comunicaciones La Paz, piso 18  
Phone: 591 - 2 - 2375512  
[www.udape.gob.bo](http://www.udape.gob.bo)  
La Paz – Bolivia

---

# **REFERENCE MAP**

## **CHUQUISACA**

