

THE ROAD TO DEVELOPMENT IN La Paz

Newsletter on the Social Situation in the Department | 2011

CURRENT SITUATION

General Information	Bolivia	La Paz
Number of people living in extreme poverty - 2001	3,323,307	966,176
Children between 6 and 13 years of age not attending primary school - 2008	190,148	48,303
Students who completed primary school (8 th grade) - 2008	175,643	51,599
Adolescents between 14 and 17 years of age not attending secondary school - 2008	397,678	83,952
Students who completed secondary school (4 th grade) - 2008	120,440	38,998
Children who died before their first birthday - 2008	13,736	4,453
Children under three years of age suffering from chronic malnutrition - 2008	158,899	41,300
Mothers who gave birth outside the health system - 2009	91,982	26,804

RELEVANT DATA

- Four out of ten people were extremely poor in the department of La Paz in 2001.
- Primary school coverage in the department shows significant progress towards achievement of universal education as in 2008 the net enrollment rate was at 90.1%, which is practically the same rate found at the nationwide average of 90%.
- Secondary education coverage in La Paz is the second highest in the country. Also, it has shown a growing trend in time; the net enrollment rate increased to 63.4% in 2008.
- In La Paz, infant mortality rate in 2008 was 63 children per 1,000 live births. Consequently, in that year 4,453 children died before their first birthday.
- It is estimated that in 2008 there were 41,300 children under 3 years of age suffering from chronic malnutrition in La Paz.
- In the department, 46,039 institutional births were attended in 2009, which means that the percentage of deliveries attended by trained health care personnel was 62.7%.

The recent years have been a very important period for the improvement of living conditions of Bolivians and La Paz 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 La Paz has shown important improvements in social indicators, particularly in primary and secondary school. However, the indicators related to infant mortality and childbirth attended by qualified personnel in the department show performance rates significantly below those found at the nationwide level. The evolution of several indicators of well-being both at the total nationwide and departmental levels has begun to show deceleration. This phenomenon is not a problem unique to La Paz or Bolivia since it affects or has affected countries that had achieved significant improvement in social in-

dicators. 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 statements in the new Constitution: 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 La Paz, 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.



Women from the valleys of La Paz.

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.

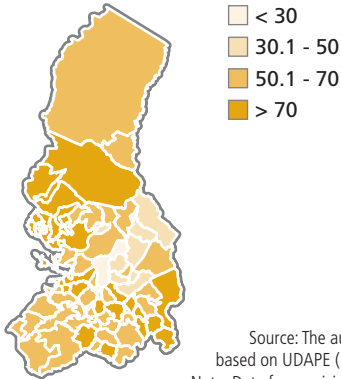
In La Paz, data for 2001 show that 42.4% of the people were extremely poor, which means there were 966,176 people living in extreme poverty. This figure was slightly higher than the national average of 40.4% registered in 2001.

Within the department, only the municipalities of La Paz (16.6%), El Alto (39.7%),

Tipuani (31.1%), and Yanacachi (39.7%) had extreme poverty percentages below 40% in 2001 (see map).

The figures for extreme poverty both in Bolivia and La Paz are significantly higher than the Latin American average as only 12.6% of the people in the region lived in extreme poverty in 2007.

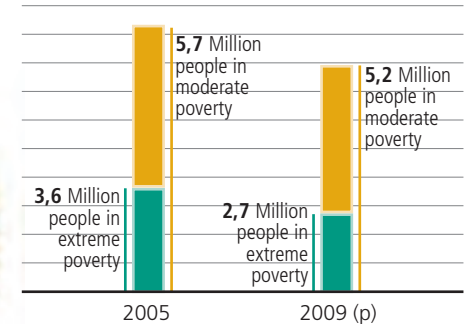
INCIDENCE OF EXTREME POVERTY (%) - 2001



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 La Paz, primary school coverage in 2008 reached 90.1%, which is practically the same rate than the nationwide average.

Of a total of 490,064 children of primary school age in La Paz, 441,761 were enrolled, which means that there were approximately

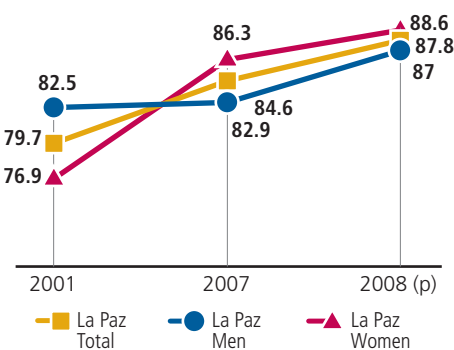
48,303 children between 6 and 13 years of age who did not attend primary school.

The 8th grade completion rate maintained a positive trend in the department. In 2008, this rate reached 87.8%, which is the second highest rate in the country, only second to Oruro. On the other hand, the gap in completion rates between men and women has reversed in time. While in 2001 the rate for men was higher than that for women, in 2008 the rate for women was almost two points

above the rate for men (88.6% and 87%, respectively).

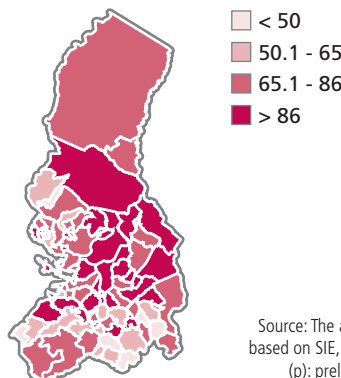
Of the 80 municipalities in La Paz, only three have completion rates of 8th grade of elementary school under 35%: Collana (34.8%), Tito Yupanqui (29.4%), and Catacora (25.2%). On the other end, there are 11 municipalities with completion rates of 8th grade of elementary school above 98%. This figure represents the achievement of an almost universal coverage in a substantial number of municipalities in La Paz.

8TH GRADE OF PRIMARY SCHOOL COMPLETION RATE (%)



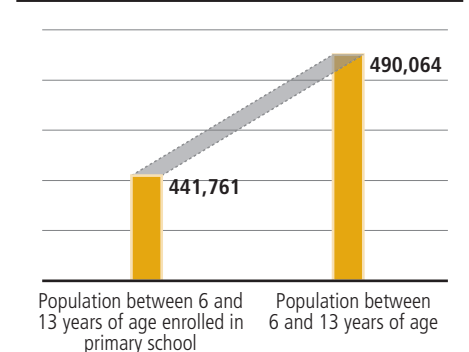
Source: SIE, (2010). (p): preliminary.

8TH GRADE OF PRIMARY 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.

NUMBER OF ENROLLED STUDENTS AND POPULATION OF PRIMARY SCHOOL AGE IN LA PAZ - 2008 (p)

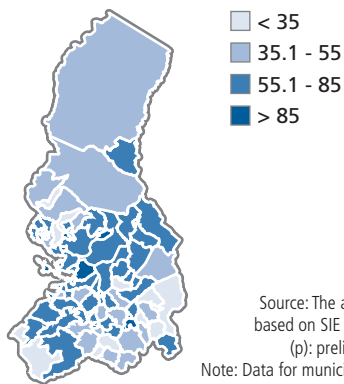


Source: SIE and INE for population projections, (2010). (p): preliminary.

3 Universal Secondary Education THE NEW CHALLENGE

In Bolivia, the coverage and completion rates of secondary school 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 54.7% and secondary school completion rate, at 4th grade, was 56.3%. In the department of La Paz, secondary school coverage is the second highest in the country; secondary school coverage reached 63.4% in 2008.

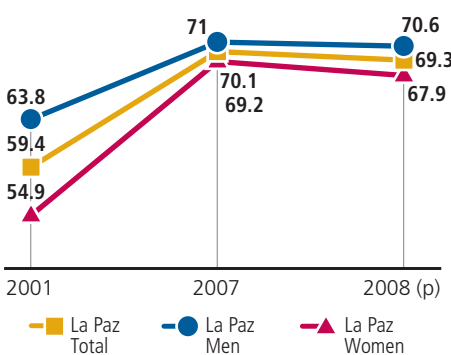
4TH GRADE OF SECONDARY SCHOOL COMPLETION RATE BY MUNICIPALITY (%) - 2008 (p)



Of a total of 229,379 adolescents of secondary school age in La Paz, 145,454 were enrolled, which means **there were 83,925 adolescents between 14 and 17 years of age (36.6%) who did not attend secondary school in that department.**

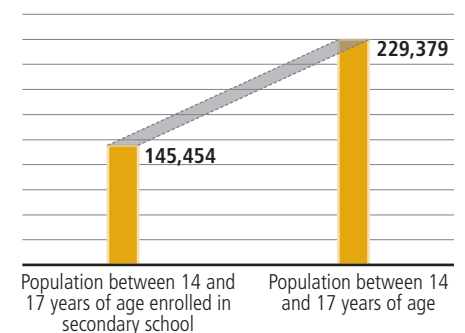
The completion rate of 4th grade of secondary school in La Paz maintains a positive trend as in 2008 it was 69.3%. Also, the gap between men and women has reduced in time as in 2008 it was under three points of difference (70.6% for men and 67.9% for women).

4TH GRADE OF SECONDARY SCHOOL COMPLETION RATE (%)



Of the 80 municipalities in the department of La Paz, three have completion rates of 4th grade of secondary school below 20%; those are Chacarilla (13.9%), Malla (17.8%), and Curva (9.8%). Among the municipalities with completion rates of 4th grade of secondary school above 90% are Tipuani (90.2%), Batallas (90.4%), Combaya (92%), Luribay (93.2%), and Waldo Ballivian (103%)¹.

NUMBER OF ENROLLED STUDENTS AND POPULATION OF SECONDARY SCHOOL AGE IN LA PAZ - 2008 (p)



4 Preventing Infant Mortality A DUTY FOR ALL

While infant mortality decreased significantly 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

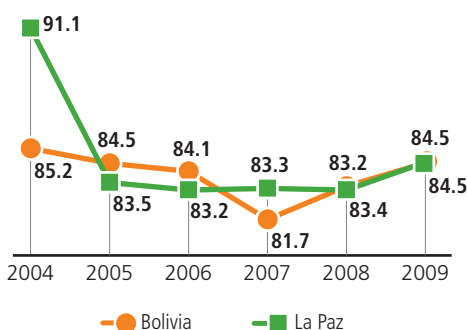
national level. In 2008, this figure dropped to 50.

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

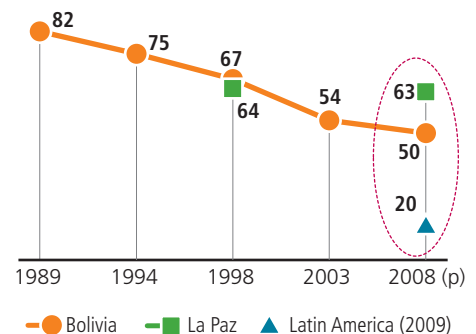
infant mortality rate is Potosí (101 per 1,000 live births).

In the case of La Paz, infant mortality in 2008 was 63 children per 1,000 live births. **This means that 4,453 children died before reaching one year of age in La Paz in 2008.**

PENTAVALENT VACCINE IN THIRD DOSE COVERAGE (%)



INFANT MORTALITY RATE (FOR 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS)

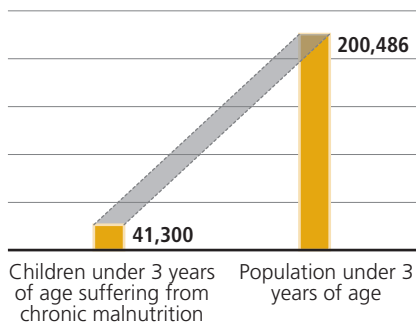


1. Rates over 100% in some municipalities may be due to: (i) the fact that the population age range applied to the numerator and denominator is not the same, (ii) errors in population projection for people between 14 and 17 years of age.

5 Malnutrition ACHIEVING ADEQUATE NUTRITION FOR CHILDREN

The nutritional status of children in Bolivia has improved in recent years. In 1989, 37.7% out of every 100 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

NUMBER OF CHILDREN UNDER 3 YEARS OF AGE AND THOSE SUFFERING FROM CHRONIC MALNUTRITION IN LA PAZ - 2008



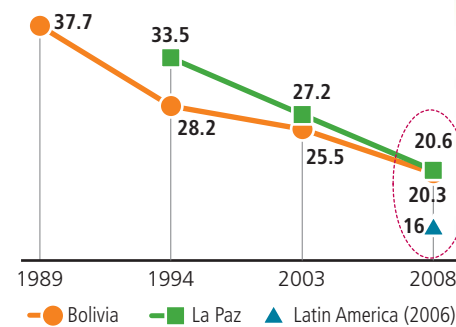
Source: UDAPE (2010).

prospects of physical and mental development of children.

It is estimated that in 2008 there were about 41,300 children less than three years of age suffering from chronic malnutrition in La Paz. In terms of percentage, the department had a rate of 20.6% in 2008.

Potosí (38.5%), Oruro (28.5%), and Chuquisaca (26.3%) had high prevalence of

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



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

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 La Paz have malnutrition rates significantly above those in Latin America, where 16% of children suffered from chronic malnutrition in 2008.



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)². 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.

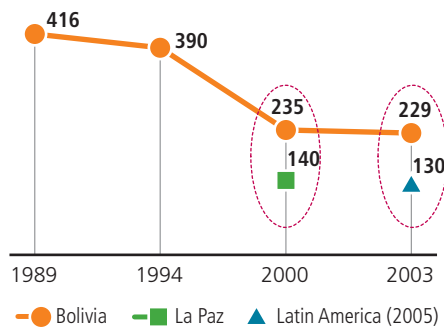
Delivery attendance provided by qualified personnel in Bolivia shows a positive trend and

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

In the department of La Paz, 46,039 births were attended by qualified personnel (institutional delivery) in 2009; in terms of percentage, 62.7% of births in La Paz were institutional deliveries. **This means that approximately 26,804 La Paz mothers did not give birth within the health system.**

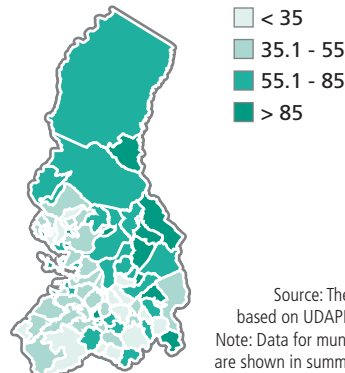
Of all the municipalities in La Paz, only four of them have rates of institutional delivery coverage under 20%: Palca (15.8%), Achocalla (16%), Tito Yupanqui (9.9%), and Catacora (17%). On the other end, the municipalities that have institutional delivery rates higher than 95% are: Tipuani (136.6%), Mapiri (122.6%), Cajuata (118.9%), Palos Blancos (104.8%), Coroico (118.5%), San Buenaventura (168.1%), and Caranavi (96.3%)³.

MATERNAL MORTALITY RATE (PER 100,000 LIVE BIRTHS)



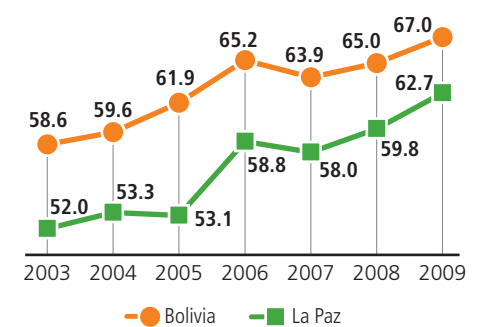
Source: INE, (2010); ECLAC, (2010).

INSTITUTIONAL DELIVERY COVERAGE BY MUNICIPALITY - 2009



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

INSTITUTIONAL DELIVERY COVERAGE (%)



Source: UDAPE, (2010).

2. 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.

3. Percentages of institutional delivery above 100% can be a result of errors in the projections of births at the municipality levels, population migration in the municipalities, or the use of health services by people who do not reside in the municipality.

NATIONWIDE SUMMARY OF SOCIAL INDICATORS

Indicator	Bolivia	Chuquisaca	La Paz	Cochabamba	Oruro	Potosí	Tarja	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 th 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 th 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).

RESUMEN MUNICIPAL DE INDICADORES SOCIALES EN LA PAZ

Map Code	Municipality	Extreme poverty incidence 2001	Net primary school coverage 2008	8 th grade of primary completion rate 2008	Net secondary school coverage 2008	4 th grade of secondary completion rate 2008	Infant mortality rate 2001	Institutional delivery coverage 2009
1	Sección Capital La Paz	16.6	84.1	88.8	70.8	75.7	53.5	79.5
2	Primera Sección Palca	80.9	127.6	85.4	40.6	38.9	67.3	15.8
3	Segunda Sección Mecapaca	51.5	114.5	118.0	48.7	59.5	73.2	23.4
4	Tercera Sección Achocalla	52.8	114.1	99.1	53.9	56.0	67.3	16.0
5	Cuarta Sección El Alto	39.7	102.2	99.8	70.4	76.2	64.1	54.4
6	Primera Sección Achacachi	61.9	72.8	73.8	56.9	63.4	75.9	37.9
7	Segunda Sección Ancoraimas	71.8	67.4	71.2	47.0	57.1	70.6	42.9
8	Primera Sección Coro Coro	63.1	66.0	56.7	41.9	50.1	66.1	41.7
9	Segunda Sección Caquiaviri	62.8	64.8	58.7	43.6	57.9	58.1	37.8
10	Tercera Sección Calacoto	62.8	71.3	68.6	55.9	55.2	77.8	24.1
11	Cuarta Sección Comanche	67.2	118.1	89.6	94.7	60.2	84.2	42.9
12	Quinta Sección Charaña	63.4	80.9	77.8	29.0	34.4	99.2	38.3
13	Sexta Sección Waldo Ballivián	72.5	87.0	105.9	64.8	103.0	92.1	94.6
14	Séptima Sección Nazacara de Pacajes	48.7	44.0	84.1	69.9	37.7	68.9	94.4
15	Octava Sección Santiago de Callapa	75.0	73.9	68.0	48.6	44.0	64.3	59.0
16	Primera Sección Puerto Acosta	75.2	75.2	80.2	49.7	61.8	73.9	41.1
17	Segunda Sección Mocomoco	78.9	99.8	78.5	45.8	66.7	69.9	45.3
18	Tercera Sección Puerto Carabuco	71.4	57.8	56.1	40.4	49.4	65.9	34.2
19	Primera Sección Chuma	85.5	75.3	71.0	47.9	32.3	71.6	26.3
20	Segunda Sección Ayata	89.7	74.9	51.8	19.6	32.9	96.1	26.9
21	Tercera Sección Aucapata	85.7	113.5	65.1	44.3	58.3	105.2	45.2
22	Primera Sección Sorata	70.3	75.9	65.9	46.3	59.0	76.1	49.6
23	Segunda Sección Guanay	56.0	99.0	95.1	57.8	59.2	77.6	67.9
24	Tercera Sección Tacacoma	65.8	95.5	74.8	39.9	45.4	59.9	43.0
25	Cuarta Sección Quiabaya	87.3	77.9	67.2	28.9	30.6	97.7	59.3
26	Quinta Sección Combaya	80.1	74.3	82.0	78.7	92.0	76.5	62.3
27	Sexta Sección Tipuani	31.1	140.7	134.2	93.1	90.2	82.7	136.6
28	Séptima Sección Mapiří (*)	57.7	124.1	125.3	75.2	65.1	n.d.	122.6
29	Octava Sección Teoponte (*)	50.6	103.5	120.2	64.4	68.3	n.d.	71.1
30	Primera Sección Apolo	77.5	114.5	88.1	37.5	41.5	50.1	74.4
31	Segunda Sección Pelechuco	70.6	83.4	57.8	30.1	51.4	104.4	67.1
32	Primera Sección Viacha	50.4	104.0	91.2	63.3	67.5	57.1	42.2
33	Segunda Sección Guaquí	58.9	65.5	60.3	47.5	58.3	57.3	43.6
34	Tercera Sección Tiahuanacu	66.3	79.8	78.1	55.2	58.4	65.6	62.0
35	Cuarta Sección Desaguadero	52.1	84.9	93.1	63.6	68.5	72.7	60.9
36	Quinta Sección San Andrés de Machaca (*)	62.7	56.3	60.6	41.6	64.2	n.d.	31.1
37	Sexta Sección Jesús de Machaca (*)	60.8	74.5	74.8	59.2	61.4	n.d.	56.1
38	Septima Sección Taraco (*)	69.3	55.3	50.5	30.1	38.9	n.d.	30.2
39	Primera Sección Luribay	65.9	92.3	88.8	67.2	93.2	70.0	48.4
40	Segunda Sección Sapahaquí	74.9	68.8	63.2	41.6	52.0	68.4	20.7
41	Tercera Sección Yaco	82.4	68.6	74.2	39.0	46.6	74.1	64.0
42	Cuarta Sección Malla	84.4	36.9	46.1	14.4	17.8	78.2	31.3
43	Quinta Sección Cairoma	71.2	88.2	73.3	54.5	74.3	95.5	47.4
44	Primera Sección Inquisivi	80.9	81.5	81.1	33.7	34.8	81.5	38.0
45	Segunda Sección Quime	51.5	78.5	50.8	43.6	45.1	79.9	63.9
46	Tercera Sección Cajuta	58.0	113.4	91.3	45.9	34.3	66.6	118.9
47	Cuarta Sección Colquiri	79.7	85.4	68.1	44.1	55.6	93.8	89.8
48	Quinta Sección Ichoca	79.3	72.7	47.7	24.3	29.8	106.3	31.9
49	Sexta Sección Villa Libertad Licoma	55.8	61.2	47.7	36.9	32.8	91.3	24.2
50	Primera Sección Chulumani (Villa de la Libertad)	41.7	96.1	93.0	65.3	65.1	58.2	92.7

Map Code	Municipality	Extreme poverty incidence 2001	Net primary school coverage 2008	8 th grade of primary completion rate 2008	Net secondary school coverage 2008	4 th grade of secondary completion rate 2008	Infant mortality rate 2001	Institutional delivery coverage 2009
51	Segunda Sección Irupana (Villa de Lanza)	47.1	113.5	102.1	58.2	64.8	66.1	65.0
52	Tercera Sección Yanacachi	39.7	81.2	72.5	49.4	55.1	61.6	43.4
53	Cuarta Sección Palos Blancos	48.8	113.1	112.0	62.0	77.2	66.9	104.8
54	Quinta Sección La Asunta	59.5	136.4	97.7	42.4	41.8	74.3	84.5
55	Primera Sección Pucarani	72.8	75.8	73.3	59.4	61.3	73.8	38.4
56	Segunda Sección Laja	74.2	73.1	69.2	44.6	49.6	61.9	39.7
57	Tercera Sección Batallas	67.3	91.3	100.2	76.7	90.4	71.3	35.9
58	Cuarta Sección Puerto Pérez	67.9	70.2	67.6	51.5	65.8	89.7	28.2
59	Primera Sección Sica Sica (Villa Aroma)	69.9	63.2	54.0	47.8	41.8	73.6	32.5
60	Segunda Sección Umala	61.1	47.7	37.0	20.5	27.4	68.7	47.4
61	Tercera Sección Ayo Ayo	68.9	95.5	78.8	72.8	60.1	62.5	67.3
62	Cuarta Sección Calamarca	74.5	71.7	64.6	44.1	51.6	70.6	47.0
63	Quinta Sección Patacamaya	55.1	89.7	89.5	63.3	62.0	64.2	68.0
64	Sexta Sección Colquencha	69.8	70.6	81.8	59.6	60.0	84.7	62.1
65	Séptima Sección Collana	53.6	39.4	34.8	23.2	22.1	87.2	27.3
66	Primera Sección Coroico	43.9	97.8	89.5	64.9	76.0	64.5	118.5
67	Segunda Sección Coripata	52.5	109.2	109.9	57.9	73.2	71.6	54.7
68	Primera Sección Ixiamas	56.7	95.7	67.9	42.8	40.7	66.8	83.2
69	Segunda Sección San Buenaventura	59.9	91.8	83.5	52.9	65.6	54.5	168.1
70	Primera Sección Juan José Pérez (Charazani)	85.4	90.2	72.2	29.3	47.9	90.5	47.4
71	Segunda Sección Curva	84.5	59.3	39.8	15.7	9.8	90.9	80.5
72	Primera Sección Copacabana	59.8	94.3	87.8	60.8	70.7	58.9	44.6
73	Segunda Sección San Pedro de Tiquina	54.9	65.7	56.3	51.4	50.0	82.4	30.9
74	Tercera Sección Tito Yupanqui	71.0	29.5	29.4	31.8	32.2	76.1	9.9
75	Primera Sección San Pedro de Curahuara	73.6	57.8	52.9	44.6	47.6	70.8	33.9
76	Segunda Sección Papel Pampa	56.0	60.6	49.7	38.2	50.1	66.8	66.1
77	Tercera Sección Chacarilla	65.8	60.7	51.2	23.0	13.9	65.6	40.0
78	Primera Sección Santiago de Machaca	53.8	65.3	56.5	42.3	60.2	53.4	51.7
79	Segunda Sección Catacora	67.1	34.6	25.2	23.0	21.7	51.6	17.0
80	Primera Sección Caranavi	44.1	96.1	83.5	49.9	56.4	76.8	96.3

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

REFERENCES

► 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 ENSDA. 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 ENSDA. 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 ENSDA.

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 Metrobol II, Calacoto
Phone: 591 - 2 - 2795544
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
La Paz - Bolivia

REFERENCE MAP

LA PAZ

