

THE ROAD TO DEVELOPMENT IN Santa Cruz

Newsletter on the Social Situation in the Department | 2011

CURRENT SITUATION

General Information	Bolivia	Santa Cruz
Number of people living in extreme poverty - 2001	3,323,307	529,397
Children between 6 and 13 years of age not attending primary school - 2008	190,148	55,689
Students who completed primary school (8 th grade) - 2008	175,643	46,363
Adolescents between 14 and 17 years of age not attending secondary school - 2008	397,678	108,465
Students who completed secondary school (4 th grade) - 2008	120,440	29,705
Children who died before their first birthday - 2008	13,736	2,286
Children under three years of age suffering from chronic malnutrition - 2008	158,899	15,252
Mothers who gave birth outside the health system - 2009	91,982	24,322

RELEVANT DATA

- One person out of four people was extremely poor in the department of Santa Cruz 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 88.9%, which is close to the national average of 90%.
- Secondary education coverage in Santa Cruz has shown a growing trend in time; the net enrollment rate increased to 53.5% in 2008.
- In Santa Cruz, the infant mortality rate for 2008 was 31 children per 1,000 live births. This means that 2,286 children died before their first birthday.
- It is estimated that in 2008 there were 15,252 children under 3 years of age suffering from chronic malnutrition in Santa Cruz.
- In Santa Cruz, 51,561 institutional births were attended in 2009, which means that the percentage of deliveries attended by trained health care personnel was 68%.

The recent years have been a very important period for the improvement of living conditions of Bolivians and Santa Cruz 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 Santa Cruz has shown important improvements in social indicators, particularly in the reduction of extreme poverty, decrease of child malnutrition rates, and reduction of infant mortality. However, the indicators related to primary and secondary school only reach levels similar to those found at the national average. 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 Santa Cruz, as 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 Santa Cruz, 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.

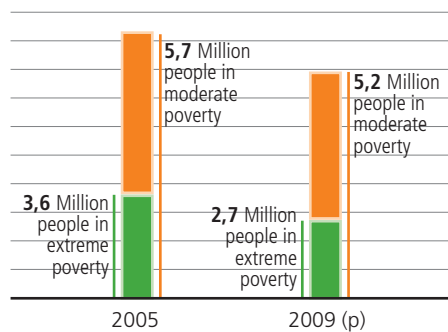


Young musician from Urubichá (Manuel Seoane).

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.

BOLIVIA: NUMBER OF POOR AND EXTREMELY POOR PEOPLE (IN MILLIONS)

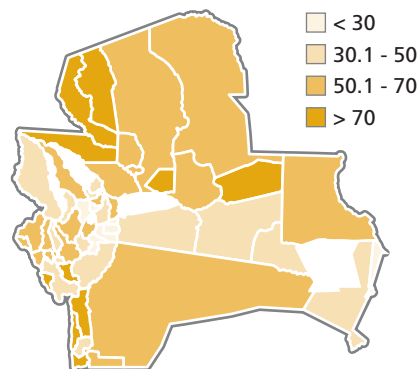


Source: UDAPE, (2010). (p): preliminary.

In Santa Cruz, data for 2001 show that 25.1% of the people were extremely poor, which means there were 529,537 people living in extreme poverty. This figure was significantly lower than the national average of 40.4% registered in 2001.

The municipalities of Santa Cruz de la Sierra (9.3%), Montero (18.1%), Camiri (20.5%), and Puerto Quijarro (16%) had extreme poverty figures below 25% in

INCIDENCE OF EXTREME POVERTY – 2001



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

2001 (see map). On the other end, Postrer Valle (90.7%) and San Antonio del Lomerío (90.9%) were the municipalities with extreme poverty indicators above 90% in the same year.

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



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 Santa Cruz, primary school coverage in 2008 reached 88.9%; this was slightly lower than the nationwide average.

Of a total of 505,147 children of primary school age, 449,458 were enrolled, which means that **there were approximately 55,689**

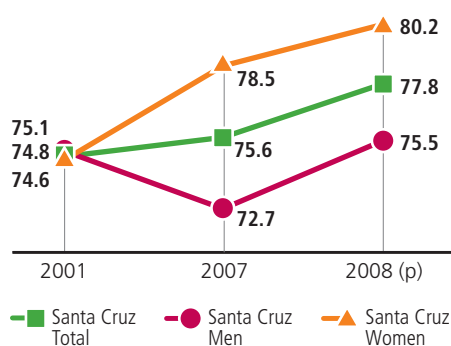
children between 6 and 13 years of age in the department who did not attend primary school.

The 8th grade completion rate maintained a positive trend in the department. In 2008, this rate reached 77.8%, a percentage similar to the country average. On the other hand, it can be seen that the gap in completion rates between men and women has reversed in time. While in 2001 the gap was slightly favorable to men,

in 2008 the rate for women was almost five points above that for men (80.2% and 75.5%, respectively).

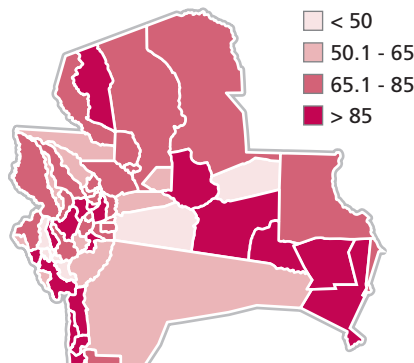
Of the total of municipalities in Santa Cruz, only three have completion rates of 8th grade of elementary school below 40%; these are: Pailón (27.3%), Postrer Valle (37%), and Quirusillas (31.7%). On the other end, there are 13 municipalities with 8th grade completion rates above 90%.

8TH GRADE COMPLETION RATE (%)



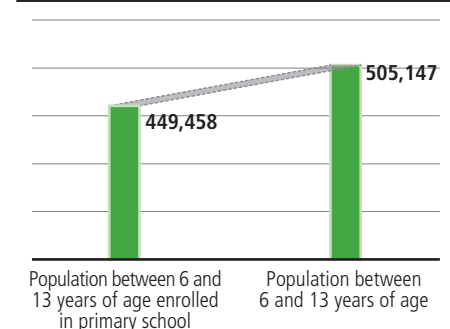
Source: SIE, (2010). (p): preliminary.

8TH GRADE 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 SANTA CRUZ - 2008 (p)

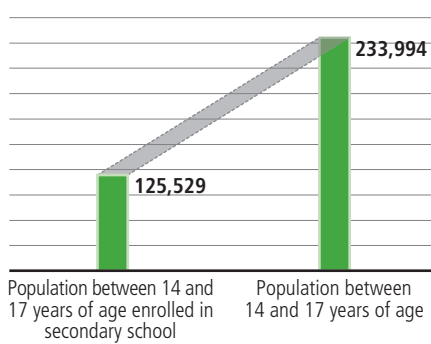


Source: SIE and INE for population projections, (2010). (p): preliminary.

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 55% and secondary school completion rate, at 4th grade, was 56%. In the department of Santa Cruz, secondary school coverage was close to the national average as it reached 53.5% in 2008.

NUMBER OF ENROLLED STUDENTS AND POPULATION OF SECONDARY SCHOOL AGE IN SANTA CRUZ - 2008 (p)

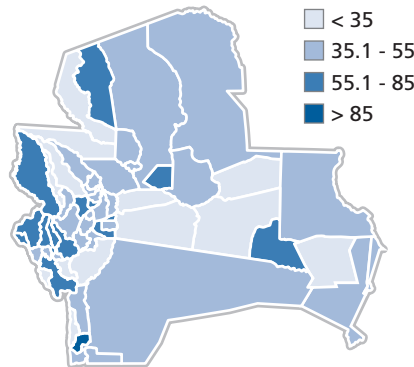


Source: SIE and INE for population projections, (2010). (p): preliminary.

Of a total of 233,994 adolescents of secondary school age in Santa Cruz, 125,529 were enrolled, which means **there were 108,465 young people (46.4%) between 14 and 17 years of age who did not attend secondary school in that department.**

The completion rate of 4th grade of secondary school in Santa Cruz maintains a positive trend for 2008, although it was below the nationwide average. In 2008 it was 51.5%. Also, it can be seen that the gap between men and

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

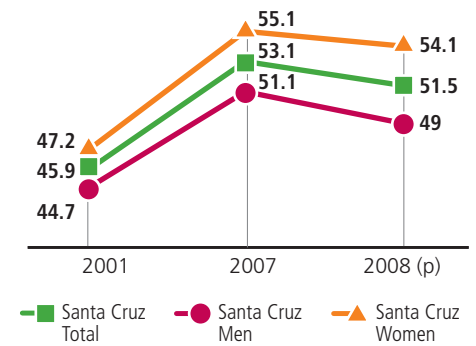


Source: The authors, based on SIE (2010). (p): preliminary. Note: Data for municipalities are shown in summary table.

women has favored the latter since 2001. In 2008, the gender gap was over five points higher for women (54.1% for women and 49% for men).

Of the 56 municipalities in the department of Santa Cruz, four have completion rates of 4th grade of secondary school below 20%; those are Porongo (19.5%), San Rafael (19.8%), Pailón (17.7%), and Pucara (14.8%). Only one municipality has a 4th grade of secondary school completion rate above 85%: Camiri (89.3%)

4TH GRADE OF SECONDARY SCHOOL COMPLETION RATE (%)



Source: SIE, (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

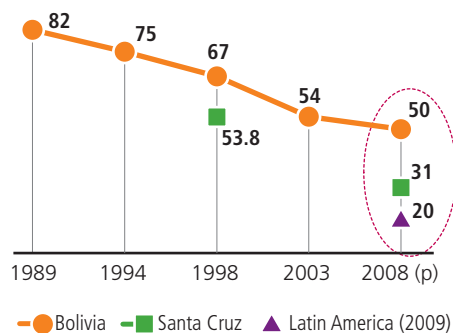
national level. In 2008, this figure dropped to 50.

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 Santa Cruz, infant mortality for 2008 was 31 children per 1,000 live births, which is the lowest rate in the country. In spite of this good news, in 2008, **2,286 children died before reaching one year of age in Santa Cruz.**

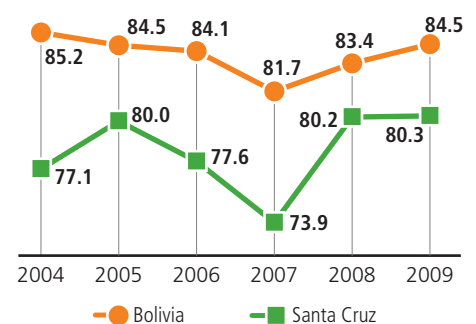
INFANT MORTALITY RATE (FOR 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS)



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



PENTAVALENT VACCINE IN THIRD DOSE COVERAGE (%)



Source: UDAPE, (2010).

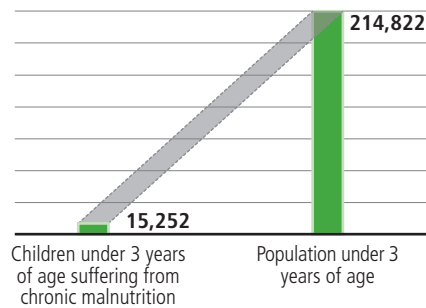
5 Malnutrition ACHIEVING ADEQUATE NUTRITION FOR CHILDREN

The nutritional status of children in Bolivia has improved in recent years. In 1989, 37.7 out of 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 prospects of physical and mental development of children.



It is estimated that in 2008 there were about 15,252 children less than three years of age suffering from chronic malnutrition in Santa Cruz. In terms of percentage, the department had a rate of 7.1% in 2008, which was the lowest rate of chronic malnutrition in Bolivia.

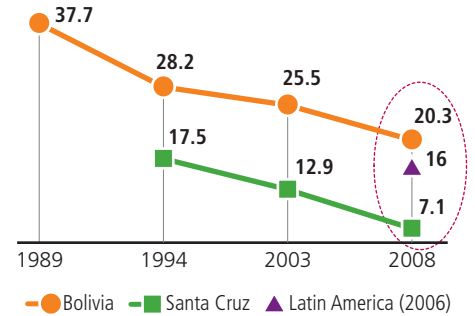
NUMBER OF CHILDREN UNDER 3 YEARS OF AGE AND THOSE SUFFERING FROM CHRONIC MALNUTRITION IN SANTA CRUZ - 2008



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

If we compare these figures, we can conclude that Santa Cruz has rates of chronic malnutrition which are significantly lower than those in the rest of the entire country. The Santa Cruz rates are even lower than those in Latin America, where 16% of children suffered from chronic malnutrition in 2008.

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



Source: UDAPE (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)¹. 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-

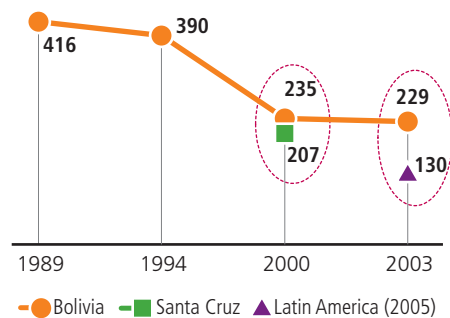
tive trend and a 2-percent growth compared to 2008 (from 65% to 67% between 2008 and 2009, respectively).

In the department of Santa Cruz, 51,561 births were attended by qualified personnel (institutional delivery) in 2009; in terms of percentage, 68% of births in Santa Cruz were institutional deliveries. As a result, approximately 24,322 Santa Cruz moth-

ers did not give birth within the health system.

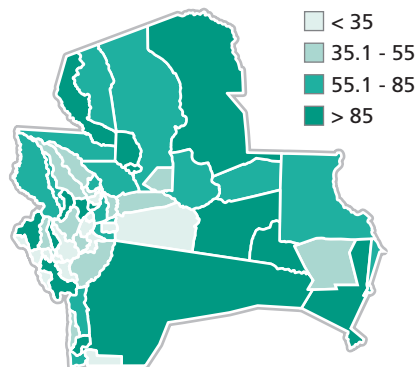
Of all the municipalities in Santa Cruz, only three of them have rates of institutional delivery coverage below 20% in 2009; those are: Porongo (18.4%), Trigal (16%), and Quirusillas (18.4%). On the other end, there are 11 municipalities that have institutional delivery coverage above 95%.

MATERNAL MORTALITY RATE (PER 100,000 LIVE BIRTHS)



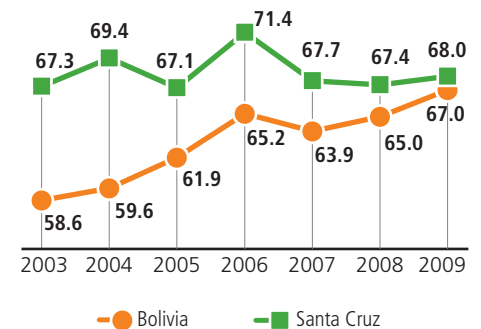
Source: UDAPE, (2010); ECLAC, (2010).

INSTITUTIONAL DELIVERY COVERAGE BY MUNICIPALITY (%) - 2009



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

MUNICIPAL SUMMARY OF SOCIAL INDICATORS IN SANTA CRUZ

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 Santa Cruz de la Sierra	9.3	85.3	78.9	57.6	55.2	43.1	66.4
2	Primera Sección Cotoca	28.3	95.4	73.4	40.1	36.2	60.3	42.8
3	Segunda Sección Ayacucho (Porongo)	64.5	92.9	54.9	25.9	19.5	68.2	18.4
4	Tercera Sección La Guardia	29.2	105.4	87.3	55.1	41.8	55.1	28.9
5	Cuarta Sección El Torno	45.9	99.9	82.8	52.1	51.5	62.2	37.3
6	Primera Sección Warnes	37.2	125.0	94.5	65.5	52.4	59.2	84.6
7	Segunda Sección Okinawa Uno	51.9	84.6	81.1	45.9	42.5	53.4	46.7
8	Primera Sección San Ignacio de Velasco	61.0	96.1	72.7	39.4	36.7	56.6	118.3
9	Segunda Sección San Miguel de Velasco	68.8	101.5	98.5	47.7	52.9	46.2	76.1
10	Tercera Sección San Rafael	87.0	66.5	44.5	26.8	19.8	53.8	67.5
11	Primera Sección Buena Vista	54.5	91.2	92.5	40.9	37.0	60.1	45.5
12	Segunda Sección San Carlos	44.5	86.5	77.5	53.6	53.1	58.7	119.3
13	Tercera Sección Yacapani	48.6	92.9	80.6	63.3	65.2	56.2	84.1
14	Cuarta Sección San Juan (*)	59.6	74.1	58.8	30.2	34.3	n.d.	60.6
15	Primera Sección San José de Chiquitos	48.7	93.7	87.5	46.9	30.8	49.7	123.9
16	Segunda Sección Pailón	43.2	37.4	27.3	19.4	17.7	61.2	26.9
17	Tercera Sección Roboré	45.0	122.9	111.7	66.7	66.3	47.0	102.9
18	Primera Sección Portachuelo	28.8	113.2	100.8	70.7	64.2	40.7	120.9
19	Segunda Sección Santa Rosa del Sara	64.5	89.9	65.4	29.0	30.0	63.8	51.0
20	Tercera Sección Colpa Bélgica (*)	30.7	91.5	76.8	47.3	46.2	n.d.	29.8
21	Primera Sección Lagunillas	83.8	101.7	79.5	30.1	22.7	79.8	52.6
22	Segunda Sección Charagua	69.4	89.1	57.9	34.4	39.2	71.5	94.5
23	Tercera Sección Cabezas	47.1	62.9	56.4	27.1	27.5	63.8	38.9
24	Cuarta Sección Cuevo	74.4	122.5	100.7	60.3	37.3	56.2	60.4
25	Quinta Sección Gutiérrez	87.0	120.1	92.0	47.5	36.2	83.3	59.8
26	Sexta Sección Camiri	20.5	103.5	101.0	76.4	89.3	44.7	124.1
27	Séptima Sección Boyuibe	55.0	108.7	85.9	49.9	50.6	46.6	50.0
28	Primera Sección Vallegrande	48.1	96.2	89.7	69.3	66.4	46.3	86.7
29	Segunda Sección Trigal	69.1	55.5	41.0	48.1	34.2	46.6	16.0
30	Tercera Sección Moro Moro	70.0	100.0	88.5	43.6	47.7	75.7	31.0
31	Cuarta Sección Postrer Valle	90.7	57.3	37.0	22.2	24.9	73.1	24.8
32	Quinta Sección Pucara	82.5	78.9	50.6	19.1	14.8	52.4	31.6
33	Primera Sección Samaipata	59.6	86.5	81.5	63.5	71.1	52.5	33.5
34	Segunda Sección Pampa Grande	62.4	88.7	62.3	39.9	56.1	66.1	37.9
35	Tercera Sección Mairana	44.5	110.3	98.6	64.1	71.6	49.9	110.2
36	Cuarta Sección Quirusillas	87.2	55.6	31.7	34.0	49.7	48.6	18.4
37	Primera Sección Montero	18.1	105.8	93.7	66.3	71.7	44.9	107.6
38	Segunda Sección Agustín Saavedra	58.5	80.9	53.3	25.1	24.8	82.1	26.1
39	Tercera Sección Mineros	40.6	98.8	67.8	42.5	30.5	64.5	48.1
40	Cuarta Sección Fernández Alonso (*)	60.4	90.6	66.5	40.2	37.5	n.d.	55.9
41	Quinta Sección San Pedro (*)	56.6	94.3	63.1	44.0	47.1	n.d.	40.7
42	Primera Sección Concepción	62.4	91.2	82.0	41.7	43.4	55.8	82.9
43	Segunda Sección San Javier	65.2	86.4	73.2	41.1	41.3	66.5	85.5
44	Tercera Sección San Ramón	55.7	81.1	70.9	42.8	44.3	51.6	232.1
45	Cuarta Sección San Julián	57.9	86.3	67.6	42.7	45.1	79.6	80.6
46	Quinta Sección San Antonio de Lomerío	90.9	72.5	64.3	37.6	57.6	62.6	44.9
47	Sexta Sección Cuatro Cañadas (*)	45.9	68.7	56.6	28.8	30.5	n.d.	47.8
48	Primera Sección San Matías	54.9	99.1	73.9	39.4	36.8	56.5	78.8
49	Primera Sección Comarapa	58.0	98.2	79.4	54.2	57.7	85.3	106.7
50	Segunda Sección Saipina	53.2	88.3	51.5	49.7	59.3	72.9	50.5
51	Primera Sección Puerto Suárez	31.2	112.3	95.3	57.6	46.3	44.2	102.1
52	Segunda Sección Puerto Quijarro	16.0	82.0	78.3	57.1	48.7	43.7	43.3
53	Tercera Sección Carmen Rivero Torrez (*)	55.8	102.7	91.3	36.1	34.5	n.d.	45.9
54	Primera Sección Ascensión de Guarayos	70.3	97.6	73.4	41.3	26.5	50.5	130.0
55	Segunda Sección Urubichá	85.2	104.7	98.0	46.8	59.9	45.7	84.2
56	Tercera Sección El Puente	72.3	90.0	60.1	31.8	26.1	77.8	63.9

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

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 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)

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 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.



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REFERENCE MAP

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