

### Demographic indicators

Total population % rural % women	2001	8,274,325 37.58% 50.16%	CNPV 2001 – INE
Annual population growth rate (between Census 1992 – 2001) Urban Rural	1992 – 2001	2.74% 3.62 % 1.42%	CNPV 2001 – INE
Population aged 18 or under % Inhabitants	2001	47.24 % 3,908,462	CNPV 2001 – INE
Population aged up to 5 % Inhabitants	2001	15.88% 1,313,799	CNPV 2001 – INE
Global fertility rate (children per mother) Urban Rural	2001	4.4 3.6 6.2	INE – ST CODEPO in Bolivia: Levels, Tendencies and Differentials for Fertility (2003)
Gross reproduction rate (girls per mother)	2001	2.02	INE 2000 ( <a href="http://www.ine.gov.bo/Ind_Demograficos.asp#">www.ine.gov.bo/Ind_Demograficos.asp#</a> )
Gross mortality rate	2001	8.60%	INE 2000 ( <a href="http://www.ine.gov.bo/Ind_Demograficos.asp#">www.ine.gov.bo/Ind_Demograficos.asp#</a> )
Life expectancy	2001	62.5 años	INE 2000 ( <a href="http://www.ine.gov.bo/Ind_Demograficos.asp#">www.ine.gov.bo/Ind_Demograficos.asp#</a> )
Self identification with native peoples  Bolivia (population aged 15 or over = 5,064,992 inhabitants)  Quechua Aimara Guaraní Chiquitano Mojeño Otro Nativo Ninguno  Urban (population aged 15 or over = 3,268,660 inhabitants) Quechua Aimara Guaraní Chiquitano Mojeño Otro Nativo Ninguno  Rural (population aged 15 or over = 1,796,332 inhabitants)  Quechua Aimara Guaraní Chiquitano Mojeño Otro Nativo Ninguno	2001	    30.71% 25.23% 1.55% 2.22% 0.85% 1.49% 37.95%  24.18% 23.30% 1.32% 2.41% 1.00% 1.28% 46.57%  42.60% 28.73% 1.97% 1.97% 0.59% 1.86% 22.27%	INE Statistical Annuary 2002 based on CNPV 2001
Population aged 6 or over by language spoken  Bolivia  Quechua Aimara Español	2001	   2,124,040 1,462,286 6,097,122	INE Statistical Annuary 2002 based on CNPV 2001 Note: To the extent to which a person may speak more than one language the sum is not equal to the total population aged 6 or over. In 2001 according to CNPV, the population aged 6 years old or over totalled 6,960,526 inhabitants.

Guaraní		57,218	
Extranjero		241,417	
No Habla		14,960	
Otro Nativo		43,953	
<b>Urban</b>			
Quechua		954,541	
Aimara		741,483	
Español		4,274,503	
Guaraní		16,868	
Extranjero		196,792	
No Habla		7,723	
Otro Nativo		13,999	
<b>Rural</b>			
Quechua		1,169,499	
Aimara		720,803	
Español		1,822,619	
Guaraní		40,350	
Extranjero		44,625	
No Habla		7,237	
Otro Nativo		29,954	

#### Economic tendencies

GDP in millions of US\$	2002 (p)	7,790	INE 2002 (p) ( <a href="http://www.ine.gov.bo/Ind_Economicos.asp">www.ine.gov.bo/Ind_Economicos.asp</a> )
GDP per capita in US\$	2002 (e)	916	Estimate based on data for GDP from INE and projection for population utilising intercensal annual growth rate of 2.74%. INE ( <a href="http://www.ine.gov.bo/Ind_Economicos.asp">www.ine.gov.bo/Ind_Economicos.asp</a> ) presents datum as US\$883 per capita for 2002 (p)
GDP growth at constant prices			INE ( <a href="http://www.ine.gov.bo/Ind_Economicos.asp">www.ine.gov.bo/Ind_Economicos.asp</a> )
2001 – 2000		1.51%	
2002 – 2001		2.75%	
jan-sep 2003 – jan-sep 2002		2.27%	
Annual inflation rate			INE 2002 (p) ( <a href="http://www.ine.gov.bo/Ind_Economicos.asp">www.ine.gov.bo/Ind_Economicos.asp</a> )
2002		2.45%	
2003		3.94%	
Open unemployment rate	2002 (p)	5.54 %	INE Statistical Annuary 2002
Urbano		8.69%	Nota: Open unemployment rate =
Rural		1.32%	unemployed / economically active
Hombres		4.42%	population
Mujeres		6.96%	
Hombre Urbano		7.31%	
Hombre Rural		0.77%	
Mujer Urbano		10.32%	
Mujer Rural		2.07%	
Education expenditure as % of GDP	2002 (p)	6.11%	Social Statistics Dossier Volume N°13 2003 ( <a href="http://www.udape.gov.bo">www.udape.gov.bo</a> )
Health expenditure as % of GDP	2002 (p)	3.07%	Social and Economic Statistics Dossier Volume N° 13 2003 ( <a href="http://www.udape.gov.bo">www.udape.gov.bo</a> )
Total foreign debt in millions of US\$	Nov. 2003	4,833.0	INE 2003 ( <a href="http://www.ine.gov.bo/Ind_Economicos.asp">www.ine.gov.bo/Ind_Economicos.asp</a> )

### Poverty, inequality and living conditions

Population living below poverty line	2002 (p)	64.27%	INE Statistical Annuary 2002
Urban		53.52%	
Rural		82.07%	
Population living below extreme poverty line	2002 (p)	36.55%	INE Statistical Annuary 2002
Urban		25.46%	
Rural		54.92%	
GINI coefficient	2002 (p)	0.606	INE Statistical Annuary 2002
Urban		0.539	Note: the Gini index measures the level of concentration of income distribution (consumption) per capita against the total of households. The value of this index varies from 0 to 1. If the Gini index is close to 0, income distribution (consumption) per capita is equitable, that is, all households have approximately the same income (consumption) per capita. If it is nearer to 1, income distribution (consumption) per capita is inequitable, that is, income distribution is concentrated in only some households.
Rural		0.614	
Average monthly income from principal occupation (in Bolivianos)	2002 (p)	621.84	INE Statistical Annuary 2002
Urban		958.69	
Rural		203.32	
Men		803.22	
Women		412.55	
Urban men		1,200.45	
Rural men		292.80	
Urbano women		602.45	
Rural women		80.77	
Monthly income for home per capita (in Bolivianos)	2002 (p)	380.40	INE Statistical Annuary 2002
Urban		523.98	
Rural		142.53	

### Health

Infant mortality rate (0-1 years old) 1993 - 1998	2001	60 1.000 n.v.	CNPV 2001 – INE
General morbidity rate	2002 (p)	16.41%	INE Statistical Annuary 2002
Urban		14.82%	
Rural		19.04%	
% of assisted childbirth with trained staff (female population from 13 to 50 years old)	2002 (p)	65.05%	INE Statistical Annuary 2002 Staff trained = doctor, nurse and auxiliary
Urban		81.01%	
Rural		44.07%	
Quantity of first doses of Vitamin A applied (9 months to 4 years)	1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 (p) 2001 (p) 2002 (p)	613,460 580,036 476,272 918,440 695,117 479,603 488,943	INE Statistical Annuary 2002 based on Ministry of Health data
Coverage of first dosis of polio vaccine in children aged under 3	2002 (p)	71.93%	INE Statistical Annuary 2002 based on Ministry of Health data
Urban		75.29%	
Rural		67.18%	
Coverage of third dosis of DPT in children aged 3	2002 (p)	58.26%	INE Statistical Annuary 2002 based on Ministry of Health data
Urban		60.36%	DPT = vaccine against diphtheria, tetanus & whooping cough
Rural		51.06%	

Prevalence rate of acute diarrhoea in children aged under 5 Urban Rural	2002 (p)	29.11% 26.94% 32.11%	INE Statistical Annuary 2002
Prevalence rate of acute respiratory infections in children aged under 5 Urbano Rural	2002 (p)	45.61% 45.38% 45.92%	INE Statistical Annuary 2002
% of births assisted by midwives (female population aged between 13 and 50) Urban Rural	2002 (p)	3.44% 2.86% 4.21%	INE Statistical Annuary 2002
Prenatal checkup coverage before fifth month	2002 (p)	50.04%	INE Statistical Annuary 2002 based on Ministry of Health data Note: the denominator for 2000 was used for new estimates
Prenatal checkup coverage after fifth month	2002 (p)	52.44%	INE Statistical Annuary 2002 based on Ministry of Health data Note: the denominator for 2000 was used for new estimates
Fourth prenatal checkup coverage	2002 (p)	35.27%	INE Statistical Annuary 2002 based on Ministry of Health data Note: the denominator for 2000 was used for new estimates
Quantity of single doses of Vitamin A applied to mothers following childbirth	1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 (p) 2001 (p) 2002 (p)	60,346 84,405 89,518 99,127 102,606 108,479 111,332	INE Statistical Annuary 2002 based on Ministry of Health data
Percentage of low weight at birth	1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 (p) 2001 (p) 2002 (p)	5.80% 5.01% 6.10% 5.71% 5.87% 5.91% 5.34%	INE Statistical Annuary 2002 based on Ministry of Health data Low weight at birth = newborn alive or dead weighing under 2,500 grams
Percentage of homes with piped water supply or connection Urban Rural	2001	62.27% 82.93% 29.60%	INE Statistical Annuary 2002 based on CNPV 2001 data
Percentage of homes with water obtained from a public tap Urban Rural	2001	7.44% 5.33% 10.80%	INE Statistical Annuary 2002 based on CNPV 2001 data Note: rural Potosí = 20.86%, rural Cochabamba = 11.75%, rural Chuquisaca = 5.63%
Percentage of homes with access to basic sanitation (sewerage, septic tank or cesspool) Urban Rural	2001	60.28% 82.36% 33.14%	INE Statistical Annuary 2002 based on CNPV 2001 data Note: rural Potosí = 15.32%, rural Cochabamba = 40.51%, rural Chuquisaca = 20.92%

### Education

Illiteracy rate (population aged 15 and over)	2001		INE Statistical Annuary 2002 based on CNPV 2001 data
Urban		13.28%	
Rural		6.24%	
Men		25.17%	
Women		6.44%	
Urbano men		25.77%	
Rural men		2.48%	
Urbano women		14.42%	
Rural women		10.01%	
		37.91%	

Average years of studies (population aged 19 and over)	2001		INE Statistical Annuary 2002 based on CNPV 2001 data
Urban		7.43	
Rural		9.23	
Men		4.19	
Women		8.24	
Urbano men		6.65	
Rural men		10.10	
Urbano women		5.18	
Rural women		8.45	
		3.14	
Percentage of the population aged 19 and over who have not achieved any degree of instruction	2001		INE Statistical Annuary 2002 based on CNPV 2001 data
Urban		14.18%	
Rural		7.23%	
Men		27.14%	
Women		6.86%	
Urbano men		20.89%	
Rural men		3.07%	
Urbano women		13.62%	
Rural women		10.94%	
		40.29%	
Gross coverage of initial education level (prekinder and kinder)	2002		Ministry of Education SIE (2002) <a href="http://www.minedu.gov.bo/estads/dossie/parte2/cobertura_bruta/htm/d_ind_cb_02_bolivia_pupr.htm">www.minedu.gov.bo/estads/dossie/parte2/cobertura_bruta/htm/d_ind_cb_02_bolivia_pupr.htm</a>
Men		48.4%	
Women		47.0%	
		49.8%	
Gross coverage of primary education level (1st to 8th grade)	2002		Ministry of Education SIE (2002) <a href="http://www.minedu.gov.bo/estads/dossie/parte2/cobertura_bruta/htm/d_ind_cb_02_bolivia_pupr.htm">www.minedu.gov.bo/estads/dossie/parte2/cobertura_bruta/htm/d_ind_cb_02_bolivia_pupr.htm</a>
Men		108.1%	
Women		109.0%	
		107.2%	
Gross coverage of secondary education level (1st to 4th grade)	2002		Ministry of Education SIE (2002) <a href="http://www.minedu.gov.bo/estads/dossie/parte2/cobertura_bruta/htm/d_ind_cb_02_bolivia_pupr.htm">www.minedu.gov.bo/estads/dossie/parte2/cobertura_bruta/htm/d_ind_cb_02_bolivia_pupr.htm</a>
Men		70.9%	
Women		73.9%	
		67.8%	
Gross coverage of initial education level (prekinder and kinder)	2002		Ministry of Education SIE (2002) <a href="http://www.minedu.gov.bo/estads/dossie/parte2/cobertura_neta/htm/d_ind_cn_02_bolivia_pupr.htm">www.minedu.gov.bo/estads/dossie/parte2/cobertura_neta/htm/d_ind_cn_02_bolivia_pupr.htm</a>
Men		38.9%	
Women		37.7%	
		40.2%	
Cobertura neta del nivel de educación primaria (1° a 8°)	2002		Ministry of Education SIE (2002) <a href="http://www.minedu.gov.bo/estads/dossie/parte2/cobertura_neta/htm/d_ind_cn_02_bolivia_pupr.htm">www.minedu.gov.bo/estads/dossie/parte2/cobertura_neta/htm/d_ind_cn_02_bolivia_pupr.htm</a>
Men		96.6%	
Women		96.7%	
		96.5%	
Net coverage of secondary education level (1st to 4th grade)	2002		Ministry of Education SIE (2002) <a href="http://www.minedu.gov.bo/estads/dossie/parte2/cobertura_neta/htm/d_ind_cn_02_bolivia_pupr.htm">www.minedu.gov.bo/estads/dossie/parte2/cobertura_neta/htm/d_ind_cn_02_bolivia_pupr.htm</a>
Men		54.9%	
Women		56.3%	
		53.5%	
Finalisation rate for 6th grade primary education	2001		Ministry of Education SIE (2001) <a href="http://www.minedu.gov.bo/estads/dossie/parte2/tasa_de_termino/htm/d_ind_tt_01_bolivia_pupr.htm">www.minedu.gov.bo/estads/dossie/parte2/tasa_de_termino/htm/d_ind_tt_01_bolivia_pupr.htm</a>
Men		89.7%	
Women		90.4%	
		88.9%	Finalisation rate = students passing to next grade / population of age corresponding to grade
Finalisation rate for 8th grade of primary education	2001		Ministry of Education SIE (2001) <a href="http://www.minedu.gov.bo/estads/dossie/parte2/tasa_de_termino/htm/d_ind_tt_01_bolivia_pupr.htm">www.minedu.gov.bo/estads/dossie/parte2/tasa_de_termino/htm/d_ind_tt_01_bolivia_pupr.htm</a>
Men		71.5%	
Women		73.3%	
		69.6%	Finalisation rate = students passing to next grade / population of age corresponding to grade
Finalisation rate for 4th grade of secondary education	2001		Ministry of Education SIE (2001) <a href="http://www.minedu.gov.bo/estads/dossie/parte2/tasa_de_termino/htm/d_ind_tt_01_bolivia_pupr.htm">www.minedu.gov.bo/estads/dossie/parte2/tasa_de_termino/htm/d_ind_tt_01_bolivia_pupr.htm</a>
Men		48.4%	
Women		48.9%	
		47.9%	Finalisation rate = students passing to next grade / population of age corresponding to grade

Rate of desertion during school year in primary cycleprimaria Men Women	1997	9.4%	Ministry of Education SIE (1997 y 2002)
	2002	5.5%	<a href="http://www.minedu.gov.bo/estads/dossie/parte2/tasa_de_abandono">www.minedu.gov.bo/estads/dossie/parte2/tasa_de_abandono</a>
	1997	9.8%	<a href="http://htm/d_ind_t_aban_97_bolivia.htm">/htm/d_ind_t_aban_97_bolivia.htm</a>
	2002	5.7%	<a href="http://www.minedu.gov.bo/estads/dossie/parte2/tasa_de_abandono">www.minedu.gov.bo/estads/dossie/parte2/tasa_de_abandono</a>
	1997	9.0%	<a href="http://htm/d_ind_t_aban_02_bolivia_total_pupr.htm">/htm/d_ind_t_aban_02_bolivia_total_pupr.htm</a>
	2002	5.3%	

### Protection

Children aged under 12 months old without birth registry	2001	50%	CNPV 2001 – INE
Children from 7 to 18 years old who work, as a % of the age group	2001	24%	INE 2002
Estimate of children aged under 18 who work	2001	615.527	INE 2002
Number of children detained (percentage of women noted between brackets)	1995	17.233	INE Statistical Annuary 2002 based on data from the General Command of the National Police Force
	1996	(32.9%)	
	1997	59.160	
	1998	(29.6%)	
	1999	53.743	
	2000	(39.5%)	
	2001	35.834	
		15.849	(23.5%)
		64.384	(24.7%)
		74.967	(27.4%)

### Rights of women and gender equity

Gender differential in the illiteracy rate (in percentage points) Women – Men Urban women – Urban men Rural women – Rural men Women – Bolivia Urban women – Bolivia Rural women – Bolivia	2001	19.33% 7.53% 23.49% 12.49% -3.27% 24.60%	INE Statistical Annuary 2002 Note: Percentage points where women's illiteracy is superior. For example Rural women – Bolivia = 24.63% signifies that the illiteracy rate for rural women is 24.63% more than the average rate nationally. We can only appreciate a differential in favour of women in the case of the illiteracy rate for urban women compared with the average national rate.
Gender differential in average years of studies (in years) Women – Men Urban women – Urban men Rural women – Rural men Women – Bolivia Urban women – Bolivia Rural women – Bolivia	2001	-1.59 -1.65 -2.04 -0.80 1.02 -4.29	Elaborated on the basis of CNPV 2001 – INE data. Note: years in which instruction received is lower for women. For example Rural women – Bolivia = -4.29 signifies that rural women have 4.29 years less of instruction received than the national average. We can only appreciate a differential of 1.02 years in favour of women in the case of urban women compared with the national average for instruction received.
Differential for average monthly in principal occupation (in percentage) Women – Men Urban women – Urban men Rural women – Rural men Women – Bolivia Urban women – Bolivia Rural women – Bolivia	2002	52.67% 55.18% 26.90% 60.34% 106.53% 12.67%	Elaborated on the basis of data from INE Statistical Annuary 2002 Note: Percentage of the average monthly income for women in the principal occupation as opposed to the comparison group. For example Rural women – Bolivia = 12.67% signifies that the average monthly income for the principal occupation of rural women represents 12.67% of the average monthly income nationally for the principal occupation. Only in the case of urban women as compared with the average monthly income nationally for the principal occupation can we appreciate a differential

			in favour of women, signifying 6.53%.
Number of cases of women suffering from intra-family violence attended by health services	1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2002	1.715 1.641 2.774 1.884 3.748 5.432	INE Statistical Annuary 2002, information updated on the basis of SNIS data.
Symmetry index for gross inscription coverage rate Initial Primary Secondary	1997 2002 1997 2002 1997 2002	99.76 94.38 105.07 101.68 113.44 109.00	Elaborated on the basis of data from the Ministry of Education – SIE (1997 & 2002) The symmetry index compares the gross inscription coverage rate for men with that for women, noting proportional differences between both over a determined period. Values above 100 show an advantage for men with respect to women. Equality is represented by a value of 100. Values below 100 reflect an advantage for women.
Symmetry index for net inscription coverage rate Initial Primary Secondary	1998 2002 1998 2002 1998 2002	97.76 93.80 102.45 100.21 107.69 105.23	Elaborated on the basis of data from the Ministry of Education – SIE (1998 & 2002) The symmetry index compares the net inscription coverage for men with respect to that for women, observing a proportional difference between both values over a determined period. Values above 100 show an advantage for men with respect to women. Equality is represented by a value of 100. Values below 100 reflect an advantage for women.
Gender diferencial for desertion rate during the year (percentage) Initial Primary Secondary	1997 2002 1997 2002 1997 2002	-0.7% -0.3% -0.8% -0.4% -1.6% -3.5%	Elaborated on the basis of data from the Ministry of Education – SIE (1997 y 2002) Note: Percentage points where the desertion rate for women during the year is lower. For example at primary level in 2002 = -0.4% signifies that the desertion rate during the year for women is 0.4% lower than the rate corresponding to men. In this case all the desertion rates for women are lower than those for men.
Gender diferencial in the finalisation rate (percentage) To 6th primary grade To 8th primary grade To 4th secondary grade	2002	1.5% 3.7% 1.0%	Elaborated on the basis of data from the Ministry of Education – SIE (2002) Note: Percentage points where the rate of finalisation for women is inferior. For example in 8th primary grade = 3.7% signifies that the finalisation rate in 6th primary grade for women is 3.7% lower than the corresponding rate for men.
Maternal mortality rate	1994	390 x 100,000 n.v	ENDSA 1994 - INE
% of women as part of working population	2002(p)	41.80%	Elaborated on the basis of data from INE Statistical Annuary 2002