

Bolivia

Country profile

2016
Novemberwww.devinit.org/p20i

This country profile is produced by Development Initiatives to support the National Dialogue on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. As one of the founding partners of the Leave No One Behind partnership, established in July 2015, our role is to provide data at a national level to help track progress against the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) so we can make sure that no one is left behind.

Poverty profile

- The national poverty line in Bolivia is Bolivian boliviano (BOB) 22.82 a day. According to the most recently available data (2015), 38.6% of the population live below this line. The majority of people living below the poverty line dwell in urban areas (55.1% in 2015) compared with rural areas (44.9% in 2015).
- In Bolivia extreme poverty (internationally defined as those living on less than PPP\$1.90 a day) rose steeply during the 1990s to a peak of 29.7% in 2000 before declining to 6.8% in 2014.
- As of 2014, the richest 20% in Bolivia owned 52.7% of national income, in contrast to the 3.6% shared by the poorest 20%.

**National poverty line
(BOB per day)****22.82**Note: 2015 data. Source: Instituto Nacional de Estadística.¹**% of population living
below the national
poverty line****38.6%**

Note: 2015 data. Source: World Development Indicators.

**% of urban population
living below the
national poverty line****55.1%**

Note: 2015 data. Source: Instituto Nacional de Estadística

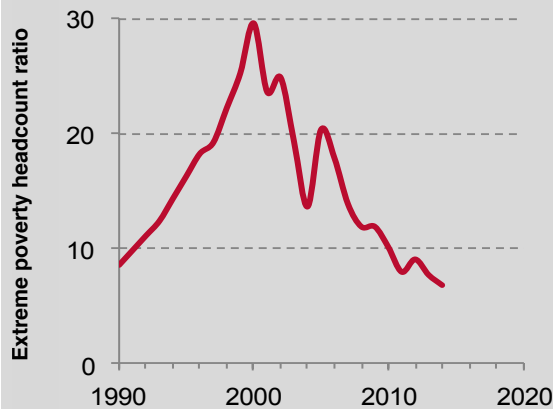
**Mean household income
per month (2011 PPP\$)****416.29**

Note: 2014 data. Source: World Bank's PovcalNet.

**% of population living below the
international extreme poverty line****6.8%**

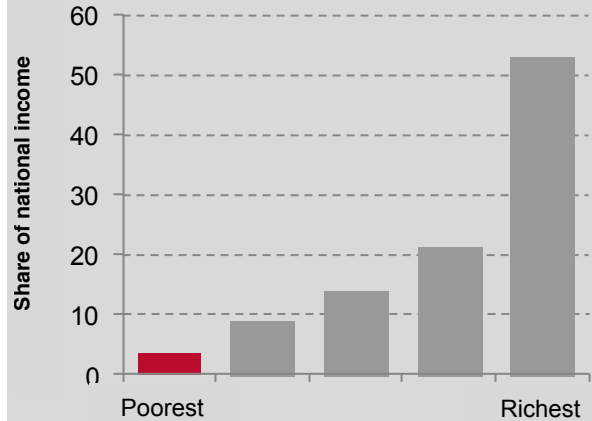
Note: 2014 data, international extreme poverty line is 2011 PPP\$1.90/day. Source: World Bank's PovcalNet.

Is poverty reducing over time?



Source: Development Initiatives based on World Bank's PovcalNet.

How is income distributed?



Note: 2014 data. Source: World Development Indicators.

Economic profile

- In 2015, Bolivia's GDP per capita was PPP\$6475.74 compared with a regional average of PPP\$14,651.21 for Latin America.
- The Gini index measures the income distribution of a country's residents where 0 means everyone earns the same, and 100 that where one person earns everything. In Bolivia, the Gini index was 48.4 in 2014, down from 63.0 in 2000, reflecting a reduction in income inequality in Bolivia.
- Out of 188 countries, Bolivia is ranked 119 on the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)'s Human Development Index (2015), with a score of 0.662.

GDP per capita (2011 PPP\$)

6,475.74

Note: 2015 data. Source: World Development Indicators.

Human Development Index Ranking

119/188

Note: 2015 data. Source: United Nations Development Programme.

Gini index

48.4

Note: 2014 data. Source: World Bank's PovcalNet.

Education outcomes

- In 2014, the Bolivian government spent PPP\$461.04 per capita on education; this compares with a regional average for Latin America of PPP\$630.62.
- In 2015, Bolivia's adult literacy rate stood at 95.1%, up from 86.7% in 2001.

Adult literacy rate (%)

95.1%

Note: 2015 data. Source: World Development Indicators.

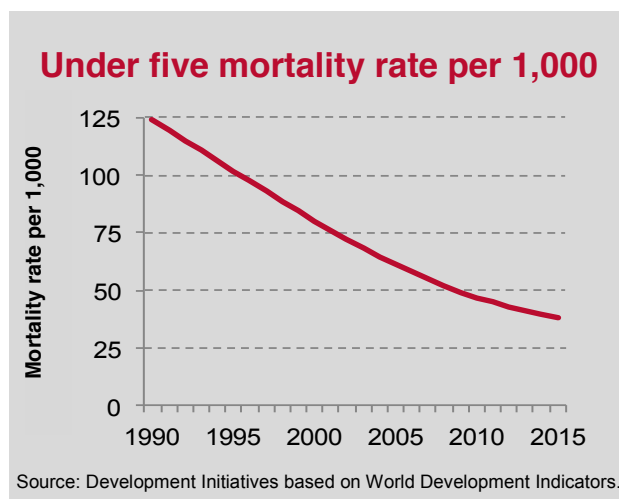
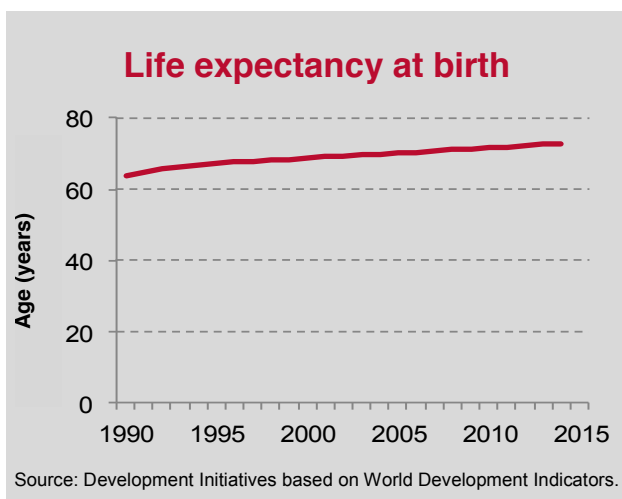
Per capita public expenditure on education (2011 PPP\$)

461.04

Note: 2014 data. Source: Development Initiatives based on World Development Indicators.

Health outcomes

- Life expectancy in Bolivia has steadily increased from 55.1 in 1990 to 68.3 in 2014.
- Since 1990, the mortality rate of children under 5 has fallen from 124.4 per 1,000 down to 38.4 per 1,000 in 2015.
- In 2014, public spending on healthcare in Bolivia was PPP\$288.76 per capita, compared with a regional average for Latin America of PPP\$554.58.



Per capita public expenditure on healthcare (2011 PPP\$)

288.76

Note: 2014 data. Source: Development Initiatives based on World Development Indicators.

Access to services

- In 2012, 69.9% of the population had bathroom facilities available at home, up from 63.7% in 2001.²
- Access to sewers was available in 40.3% of houses in 2012, with 57.6% having access to both bathroom facilities and sewers in 2012.³

Note: Economic, health and education data in this profile are Development Initiatives' calculations based on the World Bank's World Development Indicators and the UNDP's Human Development Index; please refer to these sources for full definition of public spending. Poverty data are Development Initiatives' calculations based on the World Bank's PovcalNet.

Achieving SDGs

If global efforts to end poverty and achieve the SDGs are to be reached, it is essential that no one is left behind; the SDGs will not be considered met unless they are met for everyone. However, current data is not good enough to tell us exactly who is being left behind, where they live and why. To better target resources and track their progress we need to better understand who they are. To achieve this we need more and better data disaggregated by at least geography, gender, age and disability.

Development Initiatives (DI) is an independent international development organisation working on the use of data to drive poverty eradication and sustainable development.

A new project from Development Initiatives, the P20 Initiative, will be doing just this. The P20 Initiative will provide data on whether things are improving for the poorest 20% of people globally. It will do this by gathering and using existing data and promoting better disaggregation of data on people so we can ensure that those furthest behind are reached first and included in progress so the SDGs can be achieved for all.

Contact:

If you would like more information on the any of the data provided in this summary or on the P20 Initiative please contact Cat Langdon on cat.langdon@devinit.org

Data use survey

Do you use data in your work? How would you rate your use of data? What data sources do you use? We are interested to hear about the ways in which you use data in your work. Please complete our [short survey](#)

Link - goo.gl/IEJdZb

Notes

¹ The national poverty line is a weighted average of urban and rural poverty lines, which were established in November and December 2014. More details: <http://www.ine.gob.bo/>

² Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia (2012). Available at: <http://www.ine.gob.bo:8081/censo2012/PDF/resultadosCPV2012.pdf>

³ Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia (2012). Available at: <http://www.ine.gob.bo:8081/censo2012/PDF/resultadosCPV2012.pdf>

The Leave No One Behind partnership seeks to drive global momentum to make sure that happens. Made up of three international non-profit organisations (CIVICUS, Development Initiatives, and Project Everyone) with the support of the United Kingdom's Department for International Development we have come together as founding partners to catalyse a global movement to ensure that the pledge to Leave No One Behind turns from words into reality.

For more information on the Leave No One Behind partnership please email info@leavenoonebehind.global or visit www.leavenoonebehind.global

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