

THE ROAD TO DEVELOPMENT IN Oruro

Newsletter on the Social Situation in the Department | 2011

CURRENT SITUATION

General Information	Bolivia	Oruro
Number of people living in extreme poverty - 2001	3,323,307	176,734
Children between 6 and 13 years of age not attending primary school - 2008	190,148	5,233
Students who completed primary school (8 th grade) - 2008	175,643	8,616
Adolescents between 14 and 17 years of age not attending secondary school - 2008	397,678	11,246
Students who completed secondary school (4 th grade) - 2008	120,440	6,900
Children who died before their first birthday - 2008	13,736	620
Children under three years of age suffering from chronic malnutrition - 2008	158,899	8,904
Mothers who gave birth outside the health system - 2009	91,982	1,512

RELEVANT DATA

- Almost one half of the people (46.3%) in the department of Oruro were extremely poor in 2001.
- Primary school coverage in the department shows significant progress towards achievement of universal education as in 2008 net enrollment rate was at 93.5%, which placed Oruro as the department with the third best rate of primary school coverage in the country.
- Secondary school coverage in Oruro has also shown a growing trend in time, with rates significantly higher than the nationwide averages, although they are still far behind those found in primary school. The net enrollment rate reached 70.1% in 2008. This is the highest rate among the nine departments in the country.
- In Oruro, infant mortality rate in 2008 was 56 children per 1,000 live births. Consequently, in that year 620 children died before their first birthday.
- It is estimated that in 2008 there were 8,904 children under 3 years of age suffering from chronic malnutrition in Oruro.
- In the department, 9,462 institutional births were attended in 2009, which means that the percentage of deliveries attended by trained health care personnel was 86.3%, the lowest rate in the country.

The recent years have been a very important period for the improvement of living conditions of Bolivians and Oruro 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 Oruro has shown important improvements in social indicators, particularly in primary and secondary school as well as in institutional delivery coverage. However, Oruro is still behind other regions in the country, especially in extreme poverty, infant mortality, and chronic malnutrition. 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 Oruro or Bolivia since it affects or has affected countries that had achieved significant improvement in social indicators. 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 Oruro, 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.



Yanapiris from Oruro, (UNV Program in Bolivia).

1 Reducing Extreme Poverty IMPROVED MATERIAL CONDITIONS FOR THE PEOPLE

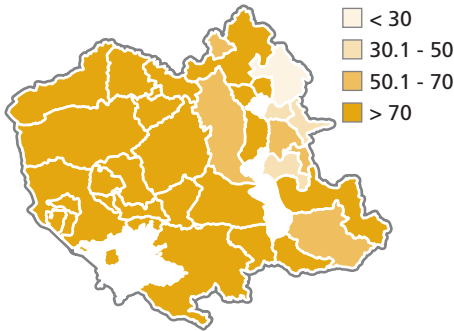
In Bolivia, extreme poverty has declined significantly in recent years, particularly since 2007. In 2005, nearly four in ten people were extremely poor; by 2009 only one in four people was living in such condition. In absolute terms, in 2009 there were 2.7 million people who were not able to earn income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

same year, 5.2 million people lived in moderate poverty.

In Oruro, data for 2001 show that 46.3% of the people were extremely poor, which means there were 176,734 people living in extreme poverty. This figure was significantly higher than the national average of 40.4% registered in 2001.

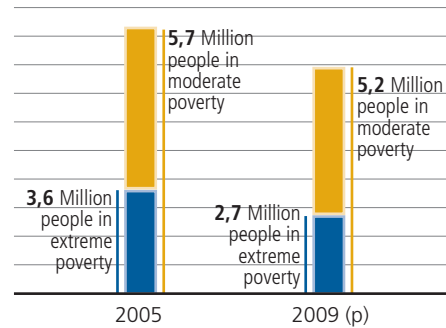


INCIDENCE OF EXTREME POVERTY (%) - 2001



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.

Within the department of Oruro, out of its 35 municipalities, three had extreme poverty rates above 85% in 2001 (see map): Chipaya (87.6%), Totora (86.4%), and Carangas (89.9%). On the other end, only the municipality of Oruro (23.8%) has a percentage of extreme poverty below 30% in the same year.

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

2 Primary School FOR ALL CHILDREN

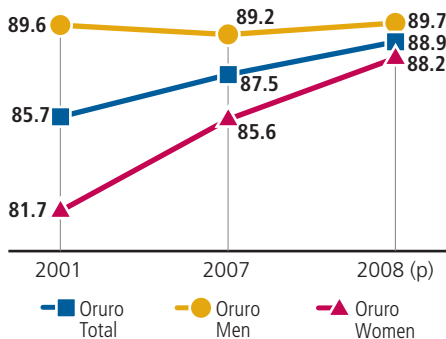
The road to universal primary education, measured by increased access of children to this education level, shows significant progress. In 2008, 90% of children were enrolled in primary school. In Oruro, primary school coverage in 2008 reached 90.3%, which placed this department slightly above the nationwide average.

Of a total of 80,344 children of primary school age in Oruro, 75,111 were enrolled, which means **that there were approximately 5,233 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 88.9%, which is the highest rate in the country. On the other hand, the gap in completion rates between men and women has become narrower in time. While in 2001 the rate for men was significantly higher than that for women (almost eight points of difference), in 2008 the rate for men was only over one point above the rate for women (89.7% and 88.2%, respectively).

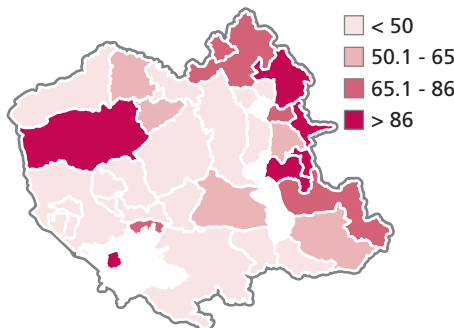
Despite the important progress achieved in primary school, Oruro has high inequality among its municipalities. Of the total of municipalities in Oruro, only six have rates of 8th grade of elementary school completion above 90%: Oruro (110.3%), Turco (97.2%), Pazña (102.4%), Antequera (91.9%), Coipasa (93.4%), and Huanuni (165.7%)¹. On the other end, seven municipalities had rates of 8th grade of elementary school completion below 25%.

8TH GRADE OF PRIMARY SCHOOL COMPLETION RATE (%)



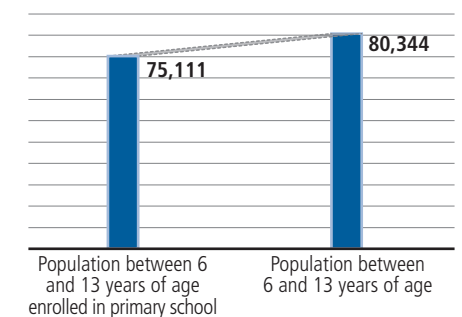
Source: SIE, (2010). (p): preliminary.

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 ORURO, 2008 (p)



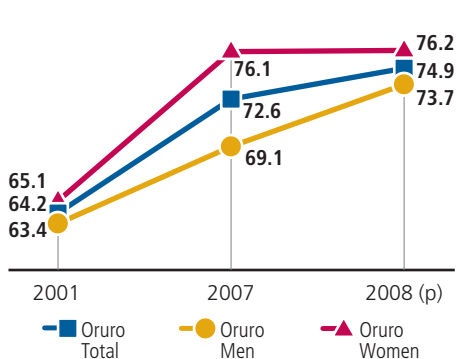
Source: SIE and INE for population projections, (2010). (p): preliminary.

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 6 and 13 years of age.

3 Universal Secondary Education THE NEW CHALLENGE

The coverage and completion rates of secondary school show a growing nationwide trend; however, these indicators are lower than those found in primary school. In 2008, the percentage of children and adolescents enrolled in secondary school was 55% and the secondary school completion rate, at 4th grade, was 56%. In the department of Oruro, secondary school coverage was significantly above the nationwide average; secondary school coverage was 70.1% in 2008, which placed Oruro as the department with the highest secondary school coverage.

4TH GRADE OF SECONDARY SCHOOL COMPLETION RATE (%)

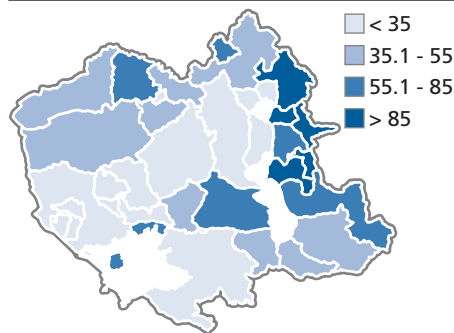


Source: SIE, (2010). (p): preliminary.

Of a total of 37,642 adolescents of secondary school age in Oruro, 26,396 were enrolled, which means **there were 11,246 young people between 14 and 17 years of age (29.9%) who did not attend secondary school in that department.**

The completion rate of 4th grade of secondary school in Oruro maintains a positive trend and it is above the national average. In 2008 it was 74.9%, the highest in the country. Also, the gap between men and women has slightly broadened since the beginning of the decade.

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

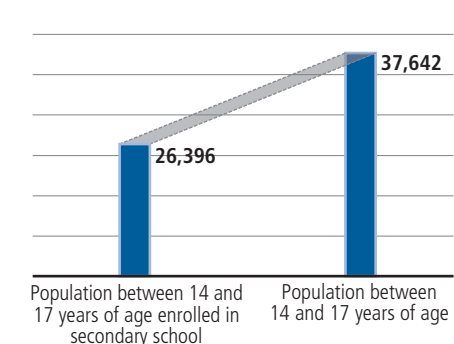


Source: The authors, based on SIE (2010). (p): preliminary.
Note: Data for municipalities are shown in summary table.

While in 2001 the gender gap favored women in almost two points, in 2008 this gap was 2.5 points (76.2% for women and 73.7% for men).

Of the 33 municipalities in the department of Oruro, eight have completion rates of 4th grade of secondary school below 20%. Among the municipalities with completion rates of 4th grade of secondary school above 90% are Oruro (92.4%), Pazña (134.4%), Antequera (104.1%), Huanuni (142.3%), and Machaca-marca (103.9%)².

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



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

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

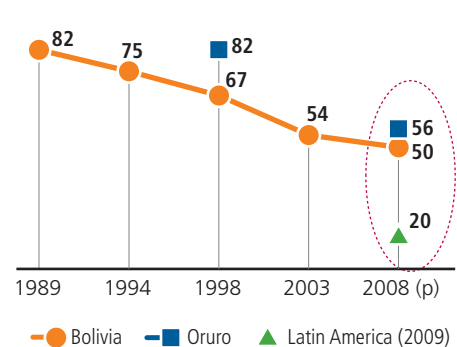
national level. In 2008, this figure dropped to 50.

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

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

In the case of Oruro, infant mortality in 2008 was 56 children per 1,000 live births, which represents one of the highest mortality rates among Bolivian departments. **This means that 620 children died before reaching one year of age in Oruro, in 2008.**

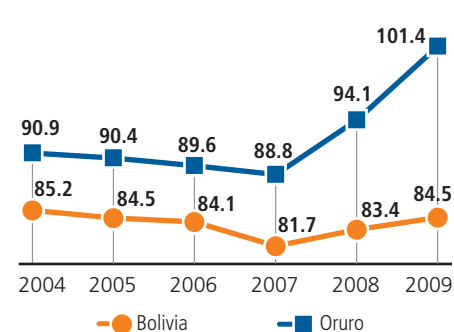
INFANT MORTALITY RATE (FOR 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS)



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



PENTAVALENT VACCINE IN THIRD DOSE COVERAGE (%)



Source: UDAPE, (2010).

2. 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.

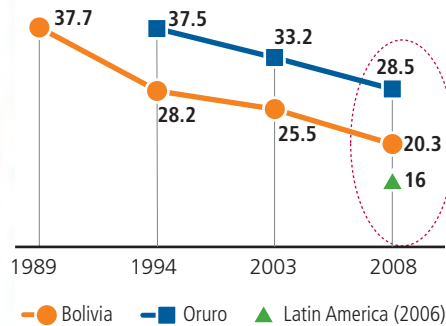
5 Malnutrition ACHIEVING ADEQUATE NUTRITION FOR CHILDREN

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 prospects of physical and mental development of children.



It is estimated that in 2008 there were about 8,904 children less than three years of age suffering from chronic malnutrition in Oruro. In terms of percentage, the department had a malnutrition rate of 28.5% in 2008, which is the second highest chronic malnutrition rate in the country.

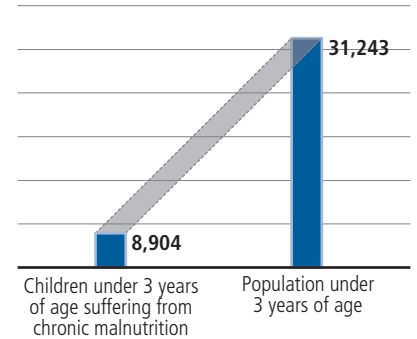
▶ CHRONIC MALNUTRITION RATE AMONG CHILDREN UNDER 3 YEARS OF AGE (%)



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

If we compare these figures, we conclude that Oruro has malnutrition rates significantly above the national average and that those even double the average in Latin America, where 16% of children suffered from chronic malnutrition in 2006.

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



Source: UDAPE (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)³. 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-

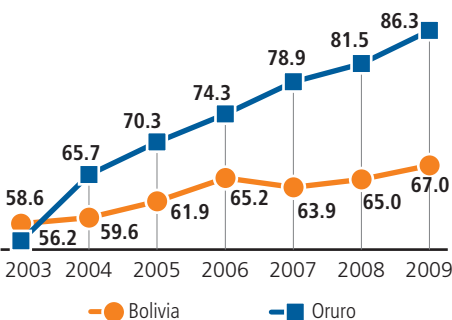
tive trend and a 2-percent growth compared to 2008 (from 65% to 67% between 2008 and 2009, respectively).

In the department of Oruro, 9,462 births were attended by qualified personnel (institutional delivery) in 2009; in terms of percentage, 86.3% of births in Oruro were institutional deliveries, which represent the highest coverage in the country. In spite of this encouraging figure,

approximately 1,512 Oruro mothers did not give birth within the health system in 2009.

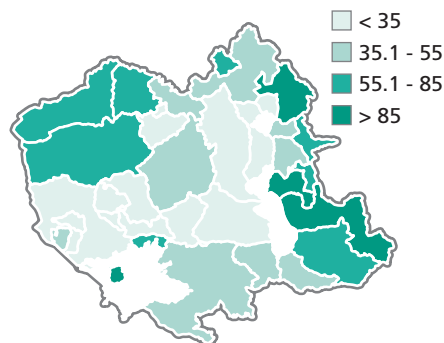
Of all the municipalities in Oruro, six have rates of institutional delivery coverage under 20% in 2009. On the other end, there are four municipalities that have institutional delivery rates above 90%: Oruro (115.1%), Challapata (105%), Pazña (94.8%), and Coipasa (93.1%)⁴.

▶ INSTITUTIONAL DELIVERY COVERAGE (%)



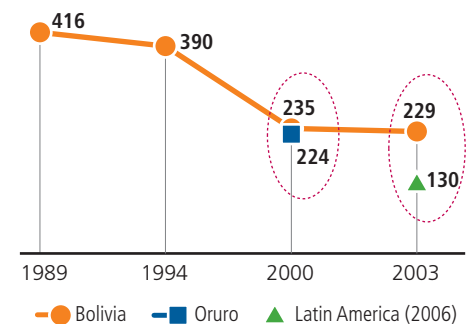
Source: UDAPE, (2010).

▶ INSTITUTIONAL DELIVERY COVERAGE BY MUNICIPALITY - 2009



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

▶ MATERNAL MORTALITY RATE (PER 100,000 LIVE BIRTHS)



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

3. 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.

4. 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	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).

MUNICIPAL SUMMARY OF SOCIAL INDICATORS IN ORURO

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 Oruro	22.5	113.9	110.3	91.6	92.4	67.3	115.1
2	Primera Sección Caracollo	71.7	95.0	81.4	48.2	54.0	88.9	51.8
3	Segunda Sección El Choro	80.4	28.4	15.5	5.7	7.9	81.3	25.0
4	Tercera Sección Soracachi (*)	71.1	85.1	51.4	29.4	28.4	n.d.	29.1
5	Primera Sección Challapata	70.3	98.5	84.9	55.5	61.9	107.4	105.0
6	Segunda Sección Santuario de Quillacas	65.7	42.3	50.1	28.2	40.2	127.3	62.0
7	Primera Sección Corque	80.0	46.0	36.8	28.6	32.2	89.5	40.6
8	Segunda Sección Choque Cota	83.7	54.7	51.9	39.6	37.8	92.0	20.4
9	Primera Sección Curahuara de Carangas	81.7	66.2	49.5	44.8	49.6	79.1	69.1
10	Segunda Sección Turco	71.5	76.3	97.2	43.7	54.6	124.4	79.1
11	Primera Sección Huachacalla	67.1	41.4	36.0	18.0	31.6	91.4	30.1
12	Segunda Sección Escara	72.6	20.1	21.9	16.2	23.1	100.7	0.0
13	Tercera Sección Cruz de Machacamarca	82.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	82.7	0.0
14	Cuarta Sección Yunguyo de Litoral	77.2	15.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	89.6	0.0
15	Quinta Sección Esmeralda	70.6	9.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	82.9	9.5
16	Primera Sección Poopó (Villa Poopó)	61.4	75.3	63.1	54.1	62.1	92.2	43.5
17	Segunda Sección Pazña	49.2	114.9	102.4	82.8	134.4	86.1	94.8
18	Tercera Sección Antequera	54.2	101.8	91.9	76.3	104.1	107.2	56.8
19	Primera Sección Huanuni	40.3	137.7	165.7	116.5	142.3	99.8	67.2
20	Segunda Sección Machacamarca	49.0	84.1	71.2	77.5	103.9	68.6	53.7
21	Primera Sección Salinas de Garcí Mendoza	78.7	50.2	40.9	26.9	26.7	103.5	44.4
22	Segunda Sección Pampa Aullagas	82.8	46.3	35.2	28.6	36.1	90.5	47.6
23	Primera Sección Sabaya	79.3	24.7	13.7	13.6	10.0	102.6	16.3
24	Segunda Sección Coipasa	83.9	66.7	93.4	48.1	66.3	57.7	93.1
25	Tercera Sección Chipaya	87.6	58.3	71.5	19.1	25.5	87.4	71.0
26	Primera Sección Toledo	66.9	43.8	34.0	24.5	16.8	80.9	27.5
27	Primera Sección Eucaliptus	58.5	69.4	77.8	62.4	72.2	80.0	78.2
28	Primera Sección Andamarca (Santiago de Andamarca)	80.2	54.0	54.2	38.8	62.4	73.9	34.3
29	Segunda Sección Belén de Andamarca	74.3	41.9	33.0	39.4	43.8	75.9	26.2
30	Primera Sección Totora	86.4	65.0	62.0	52.0	80.6	94.3	72.8
31	Primera Sección Santiago de Huari	75.8	50.2	43.8	31.2	39.1	89.6	42.4
32	Primera Sección La Rivera	80.8	31.9	35.3	21.2	9.8	90.4	16.3
33	Segunda Sección Todos Santos	82.0	49.1	25.3	40.6	28.1	146.2	54.3
34	Tercera Sección Carangas	89.9	24.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	91.8	21.3
35	Primera Sección Huayllamarca (Santiago de Huayllamarca)	79.1	51.7	40.6	46.5	51.3	73.7	47.8

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

Why do natural resources cause conflicts?



In *Cuadernos del Futuro*, volume 25, experts Juan Carlos Alurralde, Alcides Vadillo Pinto, Pablo Pacheco, and Rolando Jordan respond to the question: Why are there conflicts over access and use of natural resources in Bolivia?

In their contributions, the authors describe the relationship between natural resources and conflicts, from the perspective of their own fields of expertise. Juan Carlos Alurralde addresses, for example, the structural inequities that threaten indigenous peoples and communities trying to get access to water. Alcides Vadillo Pinto focuses its analysis on the Santa Cruz area of San Julian and El Puente, and concludes that “here, the struggle for land has economic, class, ethnic, regional, and political dimensions.” Pablo Pacheco analyzes the thorny debate between development and conservation. For his part, Rolando Jordan states: “We Bolivians have not learned the lessons of the previous (mining) booms and are repeating history with admirable punctuality, making the same mistakes we made back then, wasting resources and lacking foresight for public policy.”

This book can be purchased in Bolivian bookstores or read at:
<http://idh.pnud.bo>

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, population projections 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 ENSA. 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 ENSA. 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 ENSA.

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
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REFERENCE MAP

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