

# People with dissabilities

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**Differential challenges within  
the context of the COVID-19 pandemic.**

**Washington Group on Dissabilities,  
September 22, 2020**



**El futuro  
es de todos**

**Gobierno  
de Colombia**



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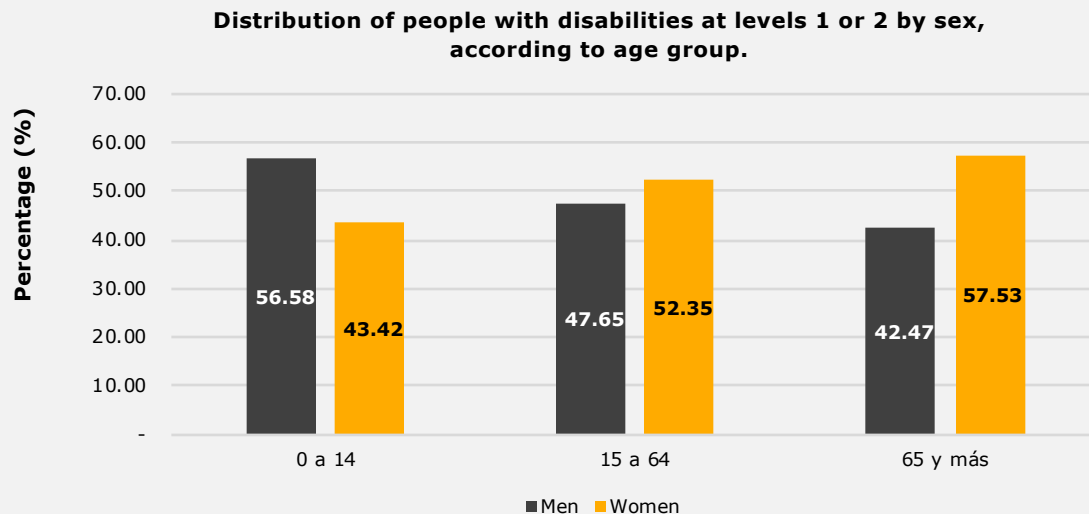
### **Disruption of support networks within the framework of the COVID-19 pandemic**

- Access to care services.



## 1. People with disabilities in Colombia

In Colombia there are 3,134,037 (7.1% of the country's population) people with disabilities. In performing basic daily activities, of the total, 1,784,372 (4.07% of the country's population) reported having disabilities in the levels of severity 1 or 2 according to the Washington Group scale.



In the group of people with disabilities aged 0-14, 56.5% are men, this trend is reversed at 15 years, where there is a higher percentage of women (52.3%) and in people of 65 years and over, 57.5% are women.



## 1.1. Report of COVID-19 cases in people with disabilities

According to the report of the Ministry of Health and Social Protection and the National Institute of Health (INS), as of August 31, in Colombia there was 615,179 confirmed cases; 19,664 deaths and 459,529 recovered.

As of August 31 (accumulated year), it reported 851 confirmed cases in people with disabilities (0.1% of cases over the national total); 95 deceased (0.5%) and 582 recovered disabled people (0.1%).

COVID-19 Report			
Poblacion	*Sum number of cases	*Sum of deceased	*Sum of recovered
Elderly	91.083	14.697	52.550
Disabilty	851	95	582
Street dweller	498	24	365
Migrant	1.314	42	1.014
Natives	9.340	323	7.676
Black, Mulatto, Palenquero, Afrodecendant	18.165	762	16.475
Rrom	8	-	8
Víctims (URV)	56.631	2.015	42.717
<b>Total Colombia</b>	<b>615.179</b>	<b>19.664</b>	<b>459.529</b>

**Note:** \*the categories of confirmed, deceased and recovered cases are not necessarily exclusive.

The administrative registry of the National Institute of Health (SIVIGILA) determines disability based on clinical assessment at the level of skill deficiency.

**Source:** Ministry of Health and Social Protection and National Institute of Health. 2020.



## 2. Differential challenges for people with disabilities in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic

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Based on the recommendations of the World Health Organization (WHO), laid out in the 2020 report "Disability considerations during the COVID-19 outbreak" and in order to contribute to the visibility of people with disabilities, the National Administrative Department of Statistics presents an overview (not exhaustive) that suggests possible obstacles and effects that they could be facing, with information obtained mainly from the National Population and Housing Census-NPHC2018.



## 2.1. Access to improved water sources

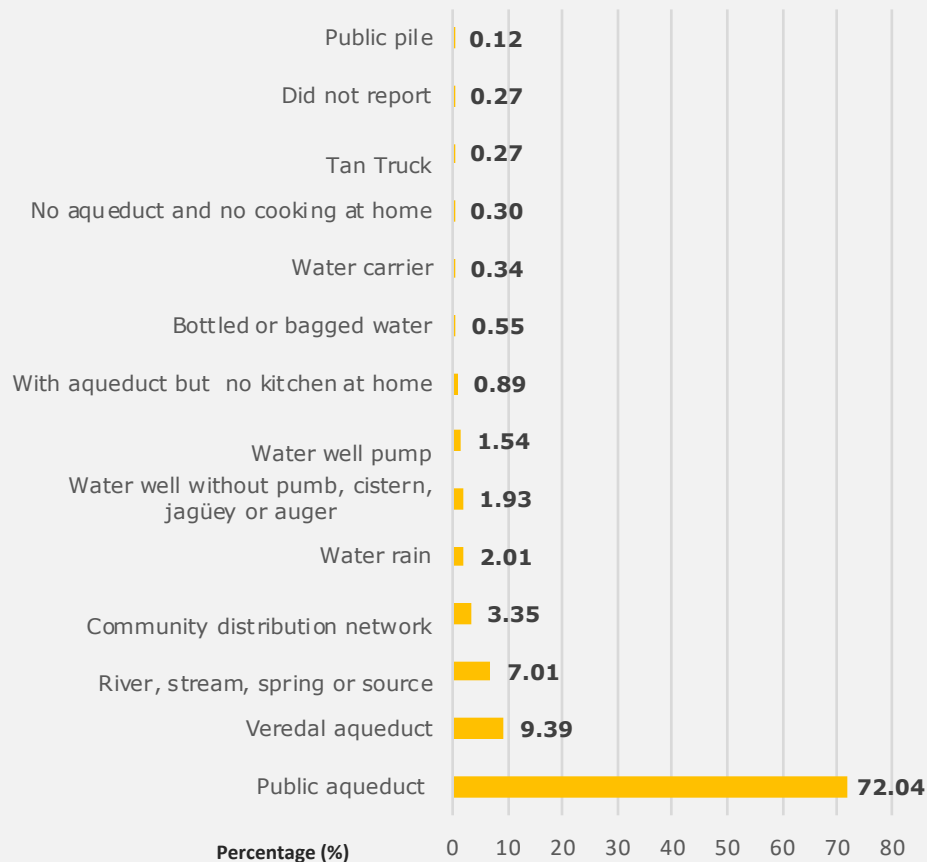
People with disabilities must always have access to health, water and sanitation services. The lack of access to these services is an obstacle to employing some basic hygiene measures such as constant hand washing and frequent disinfection of assistive devices, such as a wheelchairs, canes, walkers or any other element that is frequently touched and used in public places.

**14.1%** of people with disabilities (**251,005**) have inadequate water sources, while **85.7%** have access to improved water sources (aqueduct).

**Note:** inadequate Water Sources are: Water well pump; Water well without pump, cistern, jagüey or auger; Water rain; River, stream, spring or source; Public pile; Tank truck; water carrier and bottled or bagged water. The adequate sources of water are: With aqueduct but no kitchen at home; Public aqueduct; Veredal aqueduct and community distribution network.

**Source:** DANE – NPHC 2018 and WHO Report "Disability considerations during the COVID-19 outbreak", 2020

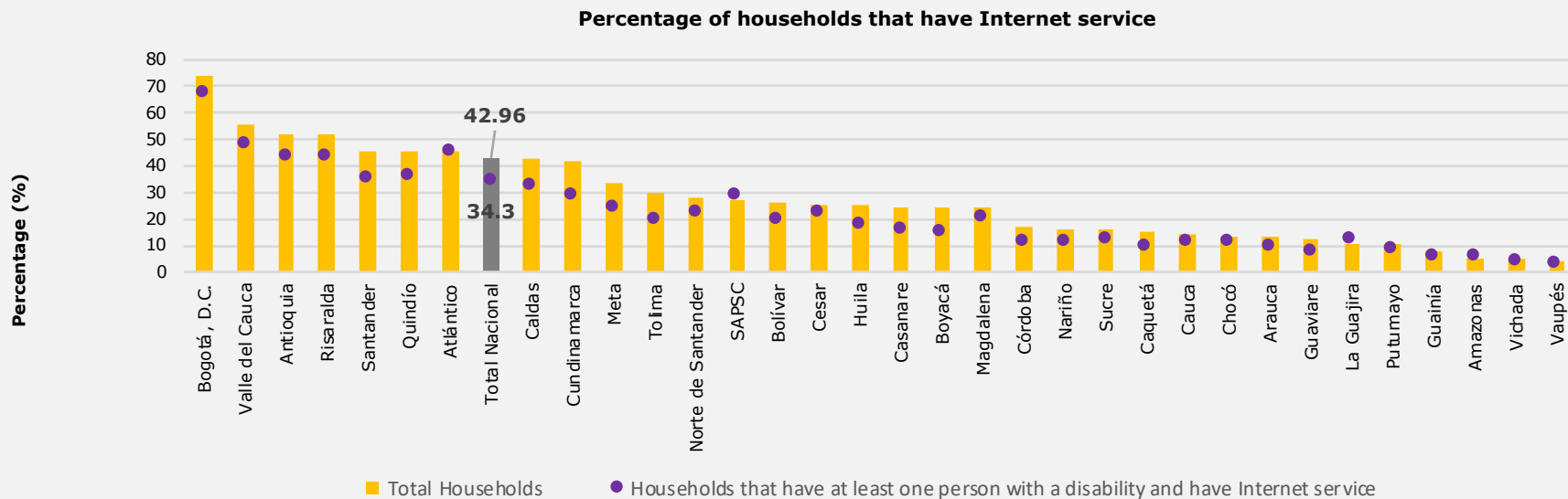
## Main water source for food preparation in household that have at least one person with disabilities at levels 1 or 2





## 2.2. Internet access

Having access to the internet is of vital importance in the current situation, since it allows, for example, to shop online, work and study from home, receive health care and psychosocial support through videoconference, on health in general, rehabilitation and other cases that correspond. (WHO, 2020).



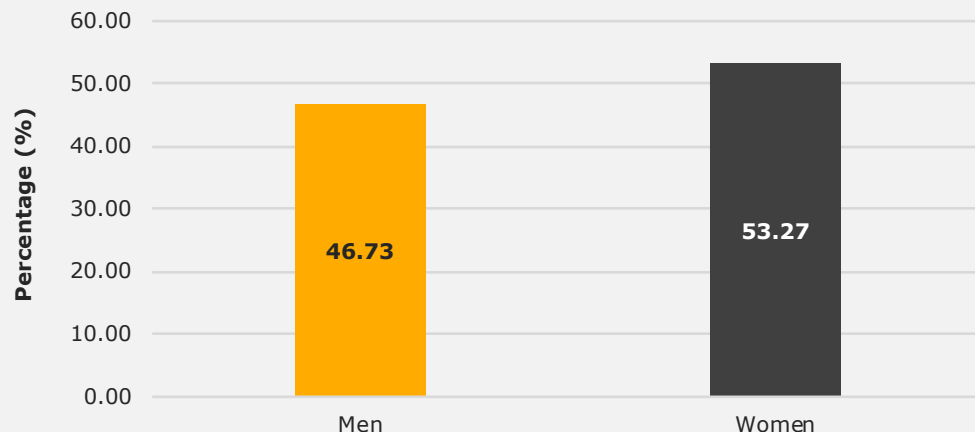
**65.40%** of people with disabilities (1,166,984) do not have internet service at home.



### 3.1. Situations of vulnerability: morbidity and life cycle

**16.49%** of people with disabilities (**294,295**) have heart or respiratory problems that prevent them from carrying out their daily activities; being in greater percentage women (**53.27%**). According to age ranges, the highest percentage is concentrated in people over 65 years of age.

Distribution by sex of people with heart or respiratory problems when doing daily activities



People who have heart or respiratory problems according to age ranges

Age	Total	Percentage (%)
0 to 14	27.794	9,44
15 to 64	119.045	40,45
65 and over	147.456	50,10





## 3.2. Situations of vulnerability: people with disabilities in single-person households according to age groups.

Older adults may have additional disabilities in their provisioning within the framework of social isolation measures to avoid contracting COVID-19.

**Those aged 60 and over with disabilities, 14.92% (122,136) live in single-person households.**

People with disabilities in levels 1 and 2 who live in single-person households		
Age	Total	Percentage (%)
0 to 05	0	0,00
06 to 11	23	0,03
12 to 18	554	0,54
19 to 26	4.387	3,87
27 to 59	50.158	7,74
60 and over	122.136	14,92



### 3.3. Situation of vulnerability by composition of the household

The Care activities of children and adolescents, with and without disabilities, could be affected by the distribution of household tasks, caring for other minors, paid work activities by parents or caregivers, not having the support from other people for the care of people with disabilities among others.



**1.9% of people with disabilities (33,466) are heads of households with children under 18 years of age**, living in nuclear single-parent households, in other words, they are mothers or fathers without a spouse. 84.45% of them are women and 15.55% are men.



**5.82% of people with disabilities (103,803) live in nuclear single-parent households** and they are sons and daughters of the person declared as head of the household.



### 3.4. Possible disruptions in support networks

It is possible that people with disabilities, within the COVID-19 context, do not have the support of other people, either because they are outside their home and cannot move during isolation or because the caregiver within the home sees their burden of increased care.

**34.62%** of people with disabilities (**617,779**) receive help from other people to carry out their basic daily activities. Of those who receive support, **55.22% are women** and **44.78% are men**.

Households that have at least one person with disabilities at levels 1 or 2 according to stratum

Stratum	Total	Percentage (%)
One (1)	570.865	38,38
Two (2)	516.852	34,75
Three (3)	255.774	17,20
Four (4)	55.072	3,70
Five (5)	18.017	1,21
Six (6)	7.899	0,53
No information	62.875	4,23
Total	1.487.354	100,00

- For those 1,487,354 households that have at least one person with a disability, 38.3% are in stratum one (1) and 34.7% are in stratum two (2).

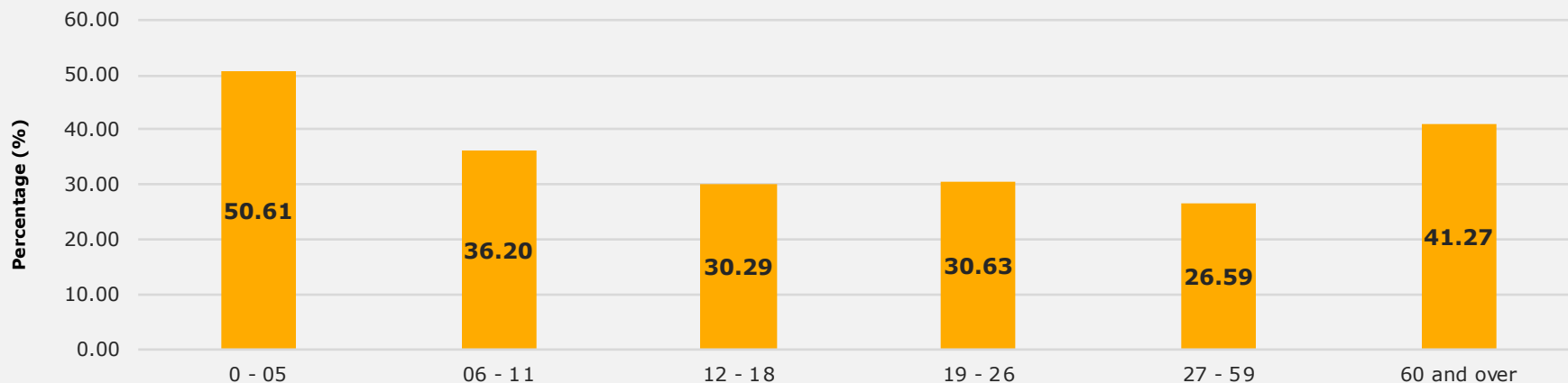
**Note:** socioeconomic stratification is a classification of dwellings to differentially charge household public services, assign subsidies and collect contributions in this area. In this way, those with more economic capacity (upper strata) pay more for public services, so that the lower strata can access them. The strata are highly correlated with income level. Stratum 1 is the one with the lowest payment capacity and stratum 6 is the highest.

**Source:** DANE - NPHC 2018



### 3.4. Possible disruptions in support networks

People with disabilities at levels 1 or 2 who use the permanent help of other people according to age groups.



**50.6%** of all children aged 0-5 years reported needing the permanent help of other people to carry out their basic daily activities and in the case of people aged 60 years and over, **41.2%** need help from other people.

**Note:** for children under three years of age, the NPHC 2018 collection staff was instructed to take into account that the performance of some activities is linked to their level of development according to that stage of life. However, in the case of data corresponding to the range of 0 to 5 years of age, worth considering that the reporting of some disabilities (by the suitable household informant) could be related to the development process of this stage of life and not necessarily to having a disability.



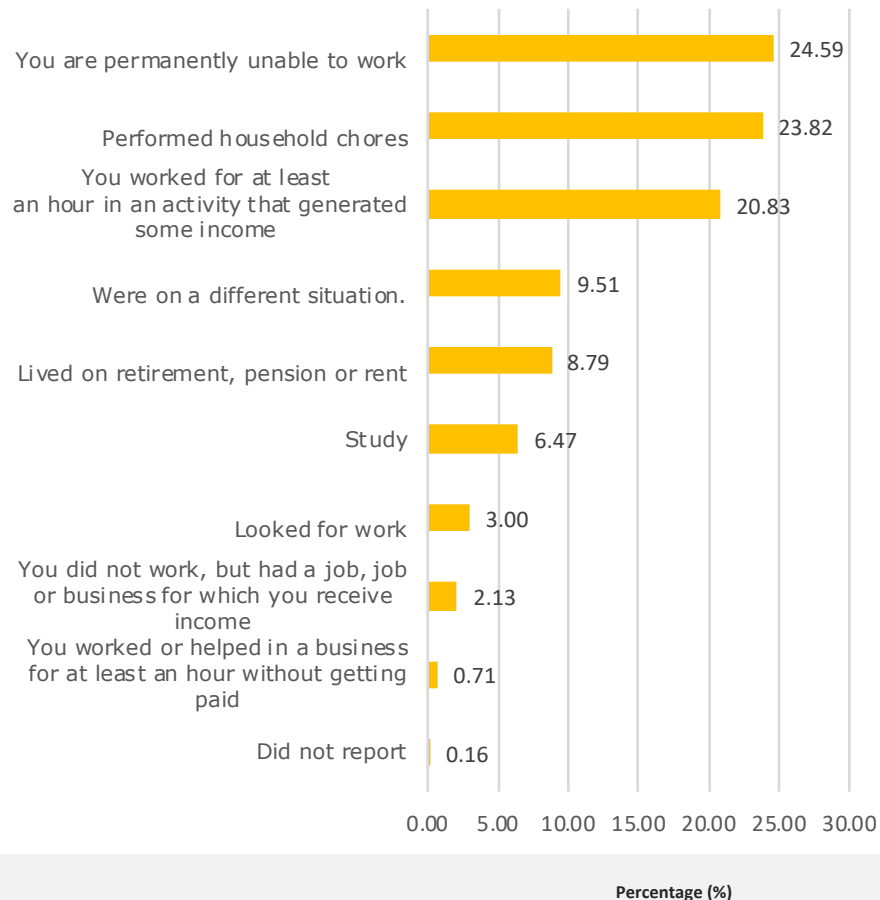
## 4. Main activity of people with disabilities

**24.59%** of people with disabilities are permanently unable to work. **23.82%** of people with disabilities dedicated themselves to doing household chores.

**20.83%** of people with disabilities worked at least one hour in an activity that generated some income.

Source: DANE - NPHC 2018

### Activity carried out the week before the NPHC 2018 by people with disabilities at levels 1 or 2.





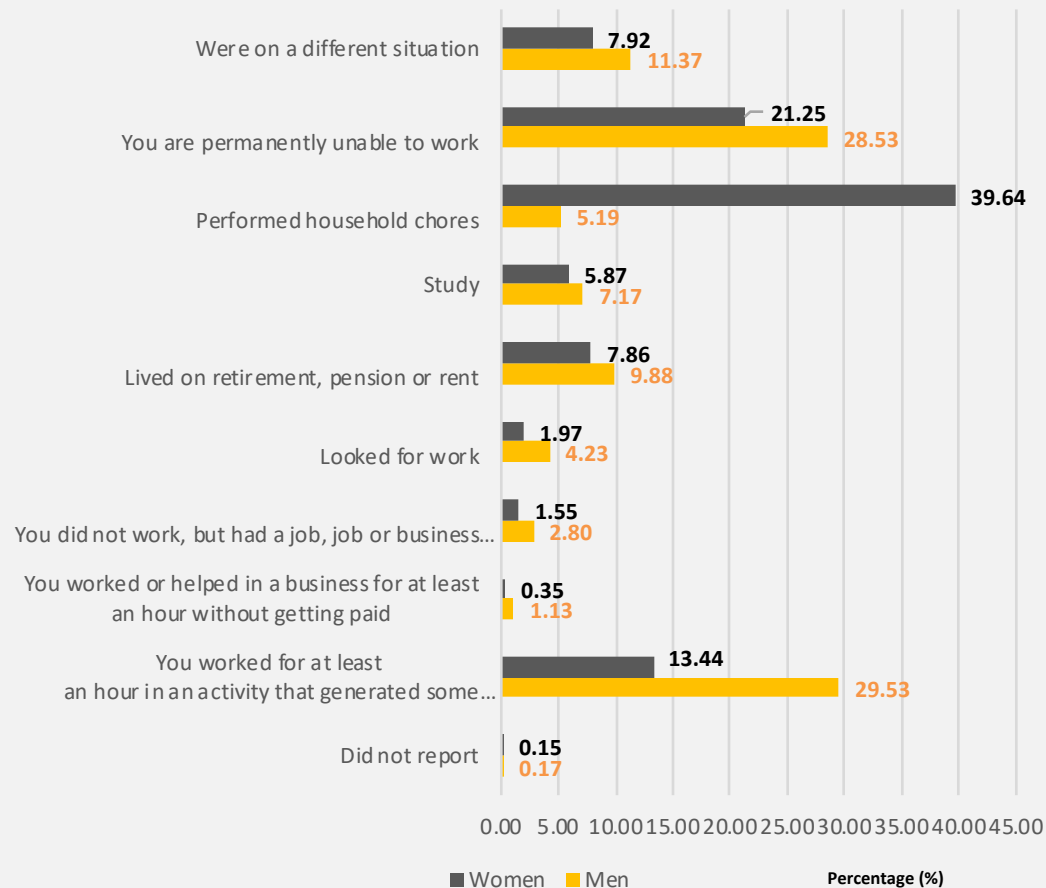
## 4.1. Main activity of people with disabilities, by sex

**39.6%** of women with disabilities were mainly engaged in housework. **29.5%** of men with disabilities worked for at least one hour in an activity that generated some income.

**Note:** the percentages are calculated according to the total number of people for each sex.

Source: DANE - NPHC 2018

Activity carried out the week before the NPHC 2018 by people with disabilities in levels 1 or 2, according by sex.



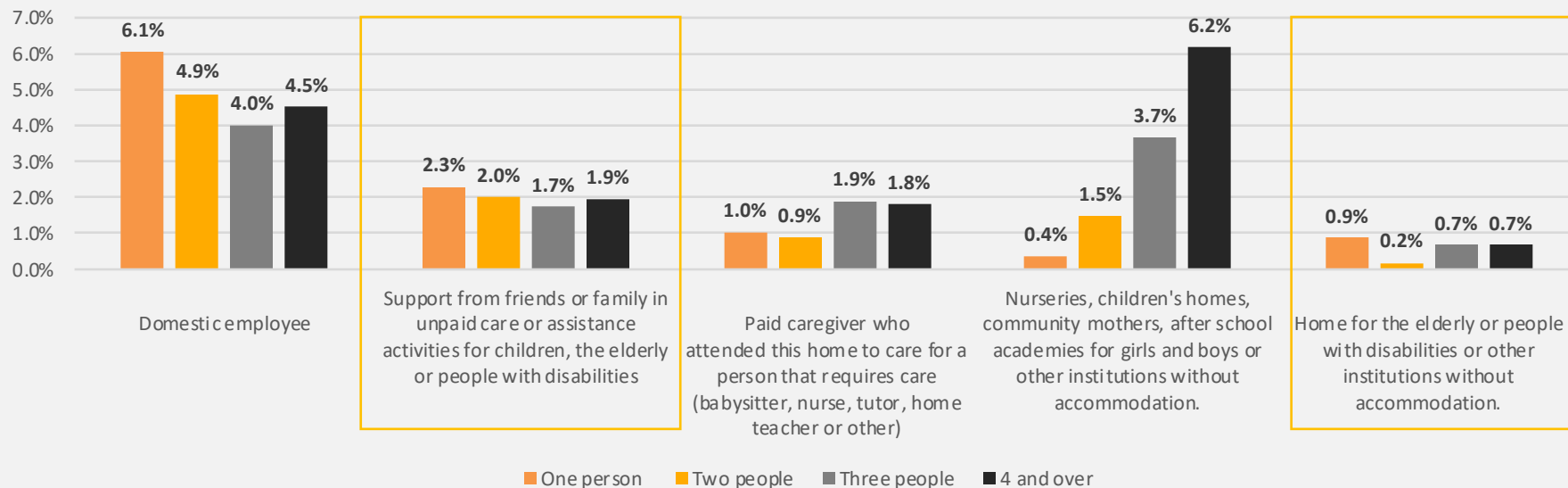


## 5. Access to home care services within the framework of the COVID-19 pandemic

During the last 7 days and as a consequence of the quarantine, has your household stopped accessing or decreased access to some of the following services?

According to household size

Total 23 cities / July 2020



About **2%** of households stopped accessing or decreased access to the support service of friends or family for the care or assistance of children, the elderly or people with disabilities.

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