

# About the Differential Profiles of Ageing People with and without Disabilities in the Autonomous City of Buenos Aires (CABA) Argentina, according to the Annual Household Survey, 2011

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## Background:

• At the beginning of the 21st century, the Autonomous City of Buenos Aires (CABA in Spanish), Argentina's political and economic centre, exhibits the highest demographic ageing vis-à-vis the 24 first-level political and administrative divisions. CABA has the country's oldest population.

• Ageing and disabilities: The increased number of senior citizens and the ensuing growth in the prevalence of chronic degenerative diseases and disabilities highlights the fact that the population's health not only comprises death but also disease and/or disability.

Table 1. Ageing: selected indicators. Argentina and the Autonomous City of Buenos Aires. 2010.

Indicators	Argentina			Autonomous City of Buenos Aires		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Percentage of people 65 years and over	10.2	8.6	11.8	16.4	13.0	19.3
Percentage of people 80 years and over	2.5	3.4	4.8	5.1	3.3	6.6
Ageing index (1)	40.2	32.2	48.3	100.3	71.9	129.8
Parent support ratio (2)	18.0	12.3	23.1	30.4	20.5	38.2
Median age (3)	30	29	31	37	35	39
Total population	40,117,096	19,523,766	20,593,330	2,890,151	1,329,681	1,560,470

Note (1): The ageing index is calculated as the number of persons 65 years old or over per hundred persons under age 15.

Note (2): The parent support ratio is a measure used to assess the demands on families to provide support for their oldest-old members. The ratio is the number of persons 85 years old and over per one hundred persons 50 to 64 years.

Note (3): The median age of a population is that age that divides a population into two groups of the same size, such that half the total population is younger than this age, and the other half older.

Source: Argentina's National Census of Population and Housing (2010).

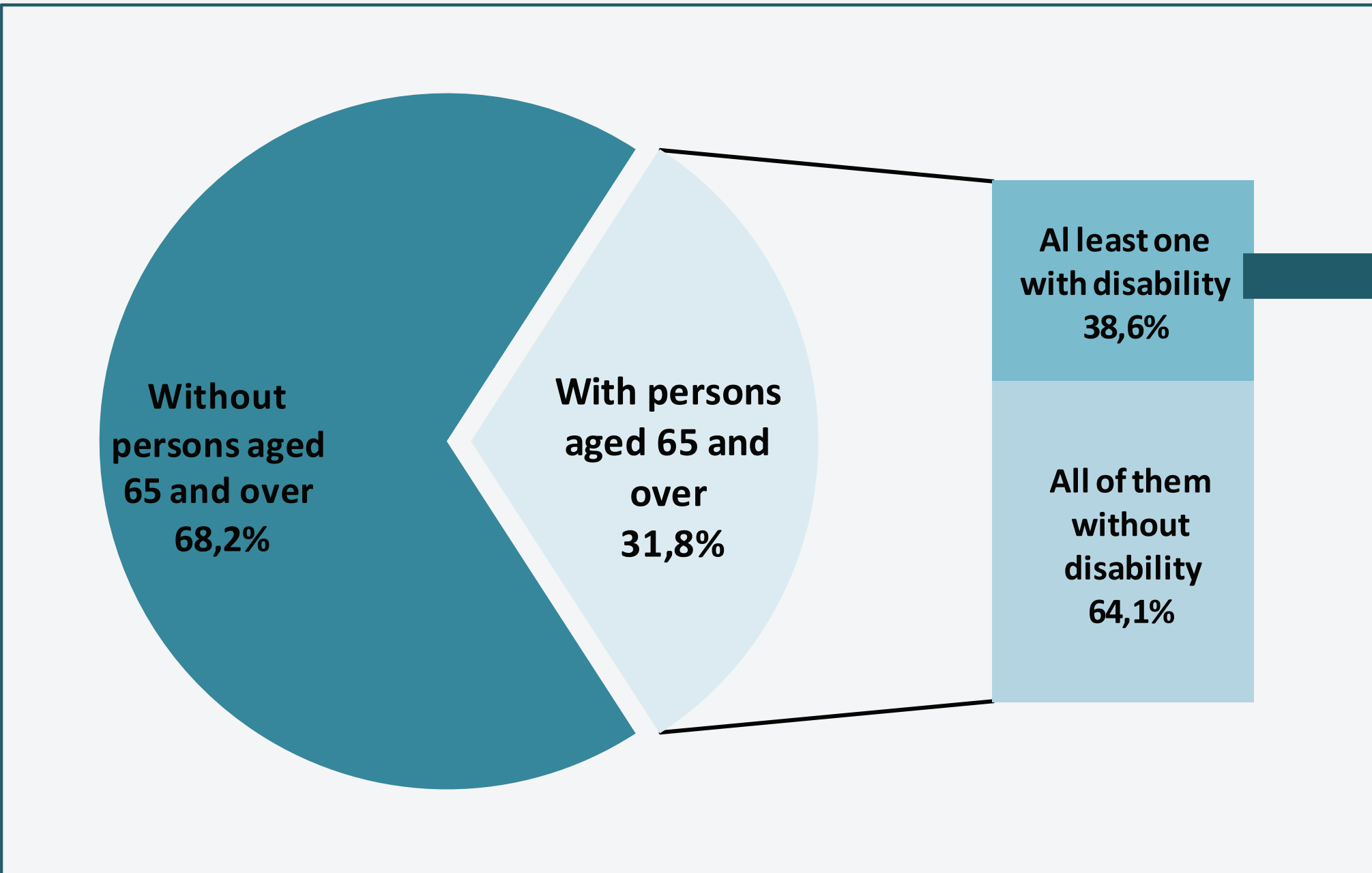
## Results and Conclusions:

Table 2. Total population living in households. Prevalence of disability, by age and sex. Autonomous City of Buenos Aires (CABA). 2011.

Age Group	Prevalence of disability		
	Total	Males	Females
0 - 14	3,1	3,8	2,3
15 - 64	6,0	5,0	6,9
65 and over	32,5	27,1	36,0
Total	9,9	7,8	11,7

Source: Compiled from EAH (2011).

Figure 1. Total households with and without elderly by number of older people and the presence of at least one person with disability. Autonomous City of Buenos Aires. 2011.

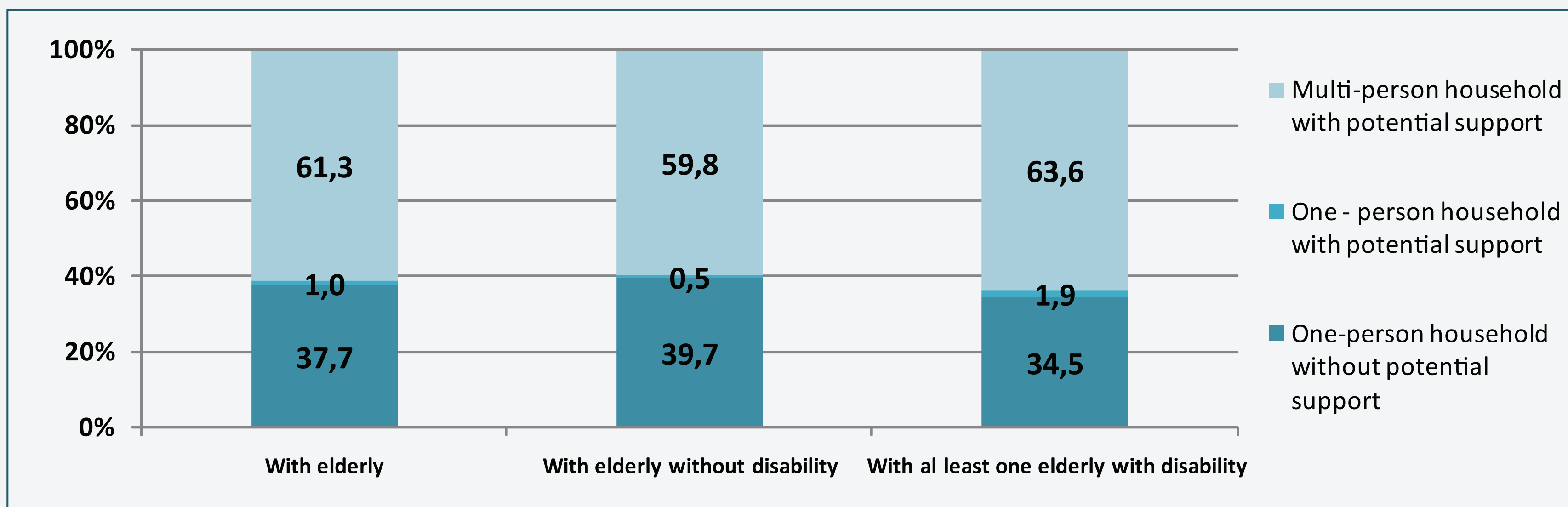


Note (a): The coefficient of variation is between 10% and 20%.

Source: Compiled from EAH (2011).

## » WHAT ARE THEIR LIVING ARRENGEMENTS? WITH WHOM DO THEY LIVE?

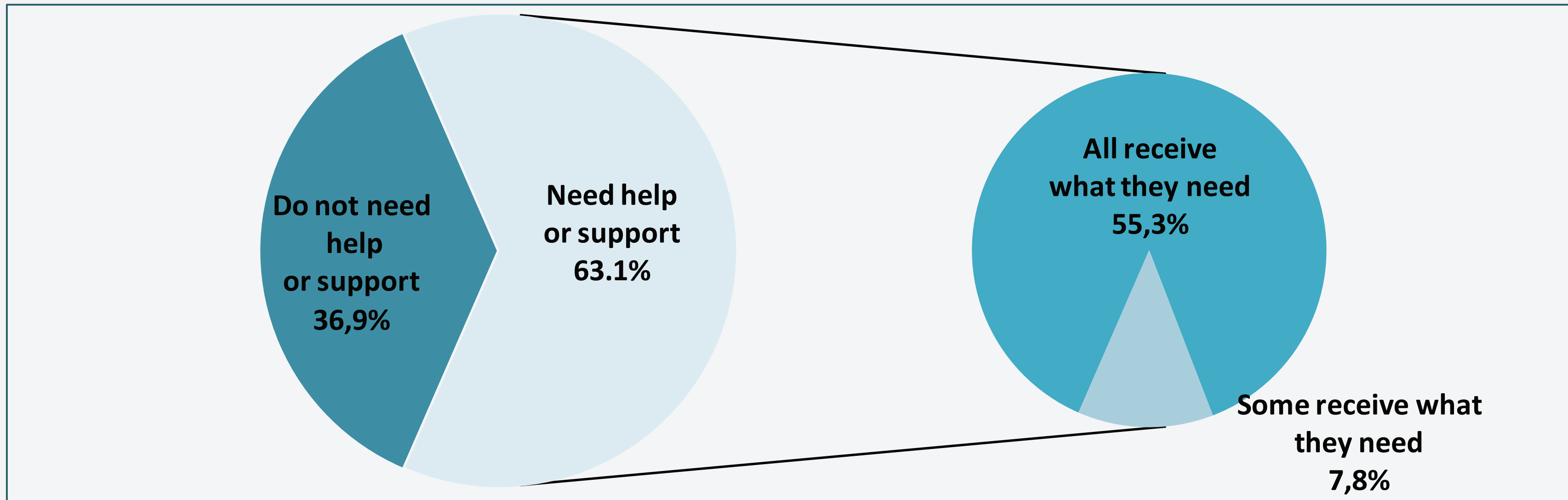
Figure 2. Total households with elderly with and without disability, by type of household. Autonomous City of Buenos Aires (CABA). 2011.



Source: Compiled from EAH (2011).

## » DO THEY RECEIVE WHAT THEY NEED?

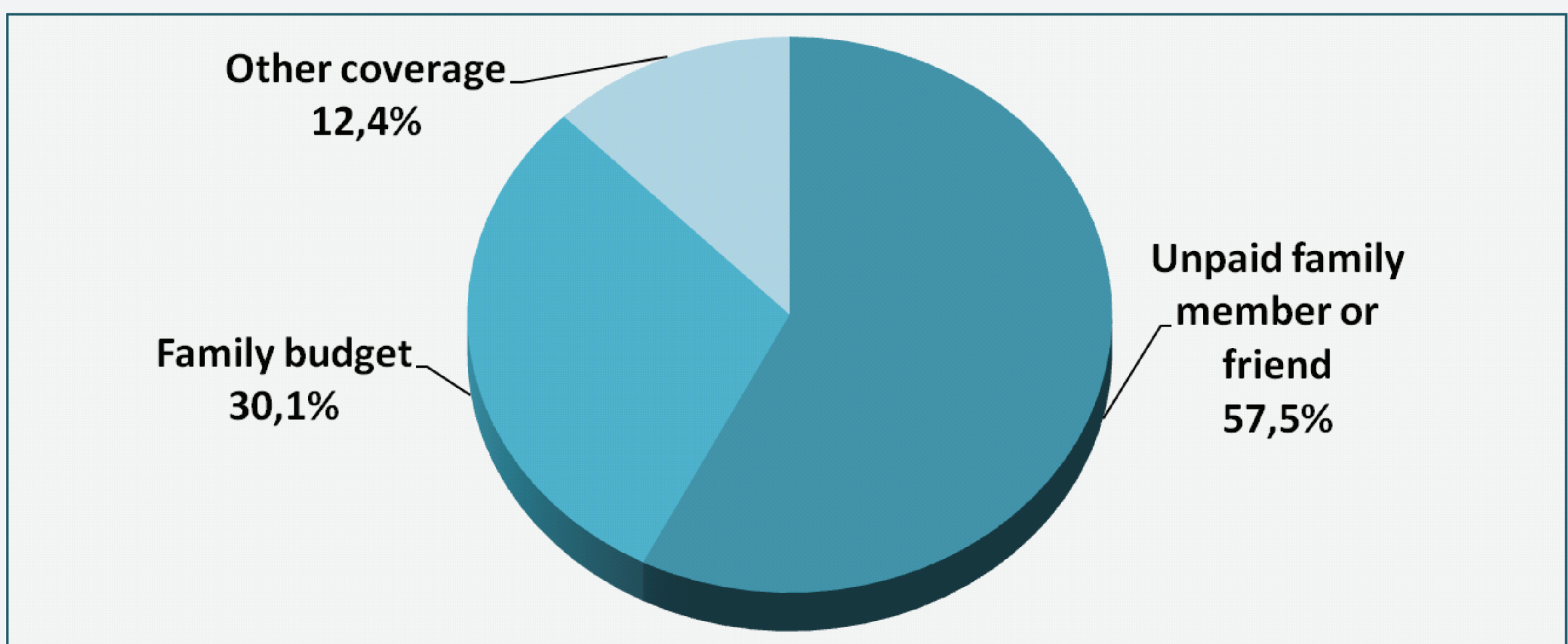
Figure 3. Total households with elderly people with disability, by need of help or support and provision of what people need. Autonomous City of Buenos Aires (CABA). 2011.



Source: Compiled from EAH (2011).

## » WHO PROVIDES WHAT THE ELDERLY WITH DISABILITY NEED?

Figure 4. Total households with elderly with disability, by coverage of help or support. Autonomous City of Buenos Aires (CABA). 2011.



Source: Compiled from EAH (2011).

## Purpose:

The overall purpose of this research is to analyse the profiles of the elderly (i.e. people aged 65 and over) dwelling in housing units in CABA, Argentina, in 2011, and to examine their differences by the presence or absence of disabilities.

## Methodology:

• According to the bio-psycho-social conceptualization of disabilities obtained from the International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (ICF) - 2001 (WHO, 2001) and the Convention on the Rights of People with Disabilities.

• Disability defined as "... an evolving concept which is a result of the interaction between people with impairments and barriers linked to attitudinal and environmental barriers that hinders their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others".

## Source:

*The "Annual Survey of Households" 2011* (Encuesta Anual de Hogares – EAH-2011) of *Autonomous City of Buenos Aires* (Ciudad Autónoma de Buenos Aires –CABA-) and its *Module on Disability*, proposed by *General Bureau of Statistics and Censuses of the City of Buenos Aires* (Dirección General de Estadística y Censos de la Ciudad Autónoma de Buenos Aires – DGEyC).

• The prevalence of people with "dual status" among the population living in households: "older adults" with "disabilities".

• Figure 1 shows that one person aged 65 years and over resides in 3 out of 10 CABA households. Moreover, nearly 70 per cent of these households contain only 1 person of this age group, while the remaining 30 per cent include 2 or more seniors.

• Also, 4 out of 10 households with elderly happen to be households with at least one person with dual status ("elderly" and "disabled"). In other words, this last group consists of individuals with impairments linked to attitudinal and environmental barriers hindering their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others.

• The profile of people with "dual status". These individuals consist mostly of women, heads of households and belong to the younger age group (65-79 years). Also, an important fact emerges in connection with the median age of origin of the oldest disability. As we can see, this last indicator reaches 68 years of age, which means that this population group has attained the threshold of old age, i.e. 65 years, with no disability that may produce activity limitations or participation restrictions for the development of their daily lives. We do not refer here to old people with disabilities but to elderly people who have become disabled due to old age. Both population groups make up two very different scenarios.

• In the case of elderly households without disabilities, in nearly 4 out of 10 households members do not have any potential help in the household, i.e. they live alone without, for example, the support of paid live-in domestic staff.

• On the other hand, in households with members with "dual status", 3 out of 10 one-person households have no "potential" support.

• At the same time, and although on a much smaller scale, there is a difference in the potential support provided to one-person elderly households with disabilities by live-in domestic staff (1.9 per cent)

• People with "dual status" - "elderly" and "disabled", by sex, more than 6 out 10 households with disabled persons aged 65 years and over need help and assistance to perform their daily living activities. Some of these aspects include their access to care and support to eat or drink, wash or take care of their appearance, do housework, make purchases and go places or take public transportation. Also, 9 out of 10 households with disabled adult members requiring help receive it.

• The relevance of family support.

## » Summary:

- CABA not only shows an increase in the population aged 65 and over but also in people with the "dual status" of being "elderly" and "having one or more disabilities", which requires different life strategies than those needed by non-disabled older adults.
- In this sense, the government and NGOs should make use of statistical information not only to improve the lives of disabled people but also to consider the situation of families cohabiting with elderly disabled persons and becoming increasingly involved in their care. The government should design and implement social policies to provide benefits and support to the families of elderly people with disabilities so that they may delegate certain tasks and obligations related to the care of the disabled person.

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