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THE NETWORK
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"PRIMARY HEALTH CARE: A PATH
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SYSTEMS AND COMMUNITY BASED
RESPONSES TO COVID-19

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TUFH 2020 Abstracts

Title	CHARACTERIZATION OF THE VENEZUELAN MIGRANT POPULATION LIVING IN THE LISBOA NEIGHBORHOOD, SUBA DISTRICT, BOGOTA, COLOMBIA, 2019
Type	Oral Presentation <i>Working with Underserved Populations towards Community Empowerment</i>
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Country	Colombia
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Content

Migration is one of the phenomena that influence the social, demographic, health and economic dynamics of countries. Specifically, for Colombia, according to figures from Migration Colombia, between 2012 and 2018 262,000 Venezuelans entered the country. Objective: To characterize the social, demographic and family aspects of the Venezuelan migrant population living in the Lisboa neighborhood, Suba, Bogotá during 2019. Methods: a quantitative, descriptive, retrospective design. In order to recognize this population, an active search was performed in the neighborhood. The tools used for the analysis were Excel 2016 and SPSS. Results: 37,2% (70) have been living in Colombia for six months to one year. The migration causes were quality of life with 29,8% (56), political reasons with 23,4% (44) and lack of employment with 17,0% (32). According to the migration status, 53,2% of those interviewed are irregular. 76,1% (143) are not affiliated with the Colombian health system. Grouped by age and sex, women are between the ages of 25 and 29 with 11,2% (21) and between the ages of 20 and 24 for men with 7,4% (14). Conclusions: According to sex and age, the population pyramid allowed us to identify that the population is under 44 years old, with a high birth rate. The social, economic and family conditions of the migrant population reflect the negative impact of the social determinants of health. Key words (DeCS): human migration; population dynamics; social determinants of health; nursing; psychosocial impact.