



DTM

THE UN MIGRATION AGENCY

ANALYSIS OF FLOW MONITORING SURVEYS CONDUCTED WITH VENEZUELAN NATIONALS IN SOUTH AMERICA

Brazil, Ecuador and Peru 2018



DTM Round in Pacaraima, Brazil. Picture: OIM Regional Office

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Methodology of DTM Flow Monitoring Surveys

The Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) is a modular system that IOM uses to understand human mobility. One of the methodologies used is the flow monitoring survey (FMS).

IOM conducted surveys between April and July 2018 in transit and settlement locations of nationals from the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela (Venezuela going forward). In Brazil these points were in the cities of Boa Vista and Pacaraima, at the border post in Pacaraima and in the International Bus Terminal José Amador de Oliveira Baton (all the points were in the Roraima state, which borders Venezuela). The surveys in Ecuador were conducted on the southern border at Binational Border Center (CEBAF) in Huaquillas, at the CEBAF in Rumichaca (northern border) and in Quito’s metropolitan district. In the case of Peru, the surveys were done at the CEBAF in Tumbes (on the northern border with Ecuador), at the Border Control Point in Santa Rosa (on the border with Chile) and in metropolitan Lima. In all three countries FMS was done. In all the locations, the enumerators approached participants spontaneously to explain the purpose of the survey and obtain their informed consent to be interviewed.

The surveys were conducted in the three countries in areas where there was a significant observed Venezuelan presence. These areas include transit points (such as: bus stations, border crossing points, reception centers or airports), cities where Venezuelan populations live and locations where services are provided (such as government and NGO offices).

Also, some of the respondents were selected using snowball sampling, which is to say, individuals were chosen to be interviewed through recommendations from other interviewees and/or through the established networks of local partners. Each one of the exercises was coordinated with relevant partners, both humanitarian actors and government at the national and local levels.

In the comparative analysis, only the findings from those interviewed over the age of 18 were reported. The data included in this report is a product of the harmonization and consolidation of all the surveys done during the different rounds in each country mission.

The resulting analysis was derived from the responses of 7,691 Venezuelan nationals over 18 years of age: in Brazil (3,711 respondents), Ecuador (2,344 respondents) and Peru (1,636 respondents). Given that convenience sampling was used, the results are only indicative of the characteristics of the surveyed population. It is not possible to establish a probabilistic generalization about the entire Venezuelan population in these countries.

This regional analysis looks to generate a greater understanding of the Venezuelan citizens by gathering information on their profile, including age, sex, points of departure, education levels, employment status at the time of departure and at the moment of the interview and intended destinations.

The first part of the report presents an analysis by sex and age while the second part includes an analysis by country of survey. In some graphics, due to rounding, the sum of the percentages may not be 100%.

Key Findings

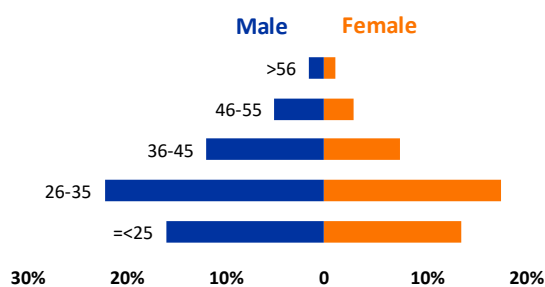
- The average age of the respondents was 31 and the median was 29.
- In general, more men were interviewed than women (56% men and 44% women).
- The age group with the highest percentage was 26 to 35 years representing 39% of the total people interviewed, within this group, the percentage of men was greater than that of women (22% and 17% respectively).
- The percentage of Venezuelan nationals that reported being single was 60 per cent on average between the three countries, and the marital status of the respondents did not differ significantly between the countries, except for married individuals in Brazil, which was 43 per cent.
- Ninety per cent of the total interviewed population older than 25 years of age reported having achieved at least a secondary level of education: 51 per cent reporting having completed secondary level, 25 per cent reported having completed university level and 14 per cent had completed a post-secondary technical degree. The highest percentage of those that had achieved a university level of education was found in Peru with 33 per cent.
- Before leaving Venezuela, 11 per cent of the interviewed women indicated that they had been unemployed in comparison to 12 per cent of men. At the time of the survey, the general average for the three countries, including men and women, was 28 per cent unemployed.
- Thirty-seven per cent of the women indicated having travelled alone in comparison to 36 per cent of men. The rest of the women reported travelling in group: with family (47%) or in a non-family group (16%), while the men reported travelling with a family group 51 per cent of the time or in a non-family group (13%).
- In Brazil and Peru, the largest proportion of respondents reported intending to stay in the country of survey. In contrast, in Ecuador, around a third of the respondents said they wanted to continue on to other countries.



Comparative Analysis of all respondents (7,691) by sex

Out of all the respondents (7,691), 39 per cent were between 26 and 35 years of age, and 30 per cent were 36 or older. The average age of the respondents was 31 years old, and the median was 29.

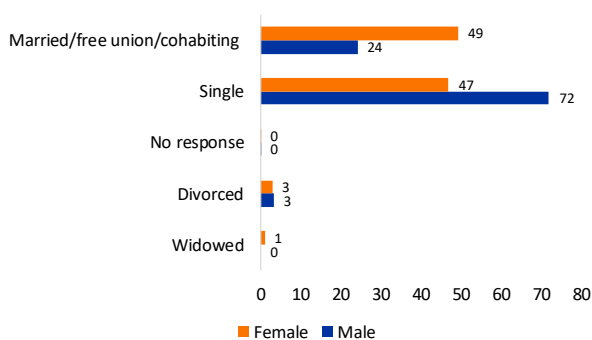
Figure 1: Pyramid of total respondents by age and sex



Civil Status

Regarding the civil status of the respondents, 72 per cent of men reported being single versus 47 per cent in the case of the women. On the other hand, 49 per cent of women interviewed reported being married or in a free union, versus 24 per cent of men.

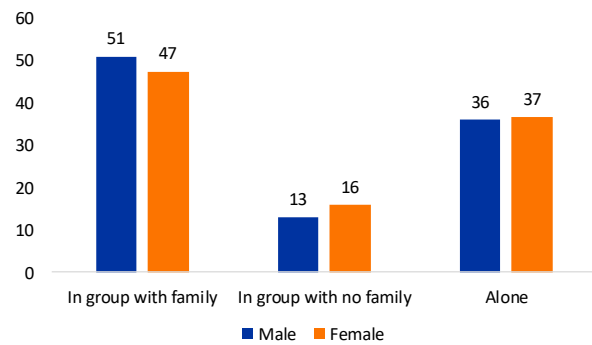
Figure 2: Percentage of respondents by marital status and age



Mode of Transport

Half of the respondents travelled with their families. A larger proportion of women (37%) travelled alone, in comparison with men (36%). The proportion of women that travelled with their families (47%) is less than the proportion of men that travelled with their families (51%).

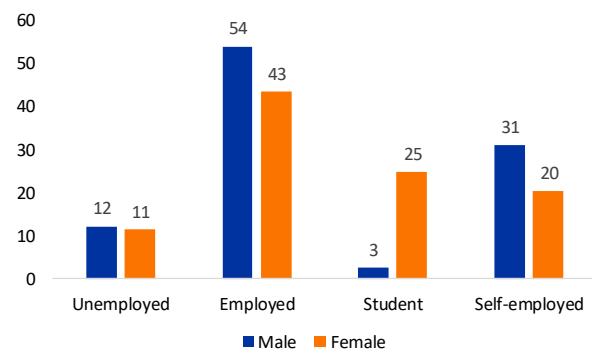
Figure 3: Percentage of respondents travelling alone or in a group by sex



Employment Status

Interviewed women reported in fewer cases than men being unemployed when they left Venezuela (11% vs. 12%) as shown in Figure 4.

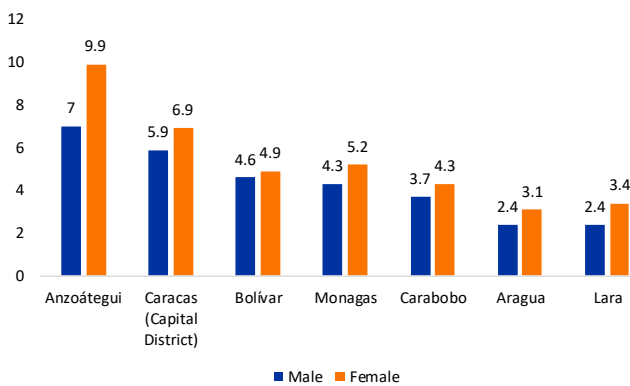
Figure 4: Percentage of respondents by employment status and sex in Venezuela



State of Origin

Almost 10 per cent of the women interviewed said they came from the Anzoátegui state, while seven per cent of the men reported having started their journey in the state. Caracas (Federal District) is the place of origin of 5.9 per cent of the men and 6.9 per cent of women.

Figure 5: Percentage of respondents by sex in the 7 main states of origin



The population pyramids shown in *Figures 7 through 10* allow a greater understanding of the age and sex distribution of the respondents. The respondents were largely young people under 35 years of age. The greatest proportion of respondents under 35 years old was found in Ecuador (76%). As can be seen in the pyramids, the population distribution of the three countries is similar.

Figure 7: Pyramid of respondents by sex and age for the three countries

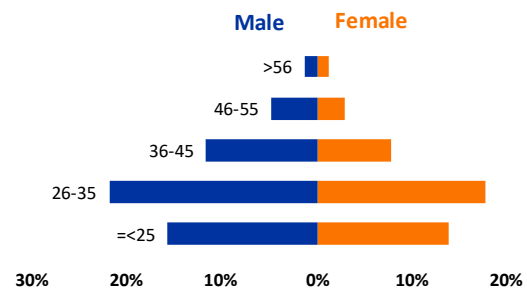


Figure 8: Pyramid of respondents by sex and age in Brazil

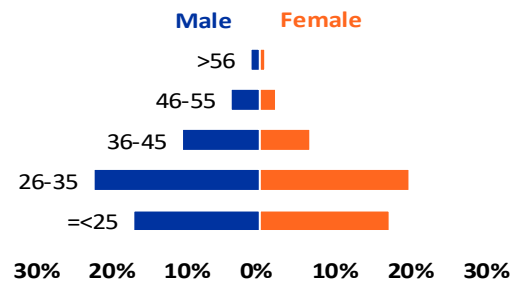
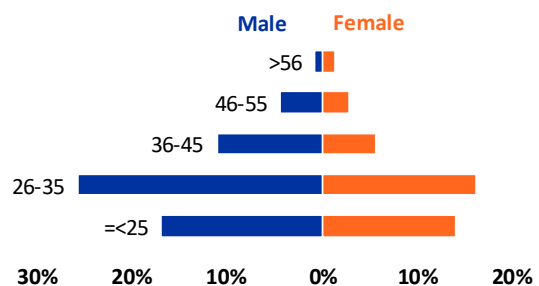


Figure 9: Pyramid of respondents by sex and age in Peru



Comparative analysis by country

Age and sex

The majority of people interviewed were men (56% compared to 44% women); Peru was the country where they registered the largest difference in sex, 60 per cent men and 40 per cent women.

Figure 6: Percentage of respondents by sex and country of survey

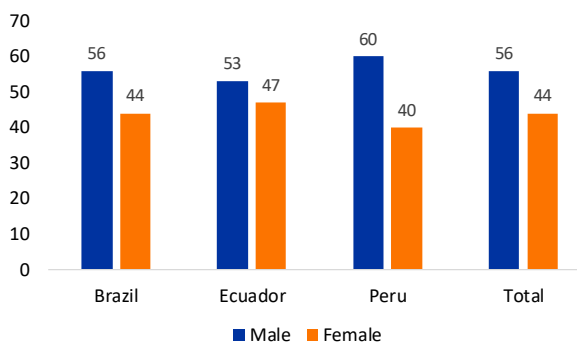
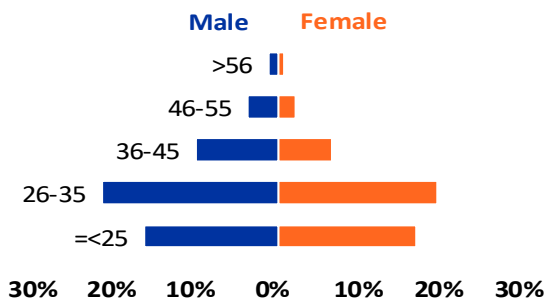


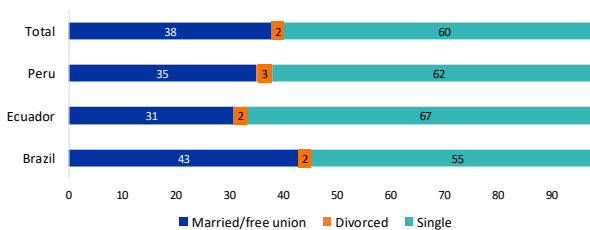
Figure 10: Pyramid of respondents by sex and age in Ecuador



Civil Status

Sixty per cent of the respondents reported being single. The highest percentage of single people was reported in Ecuador, and the highest percentage of married individuals and individuals in free unions was in Brazil.

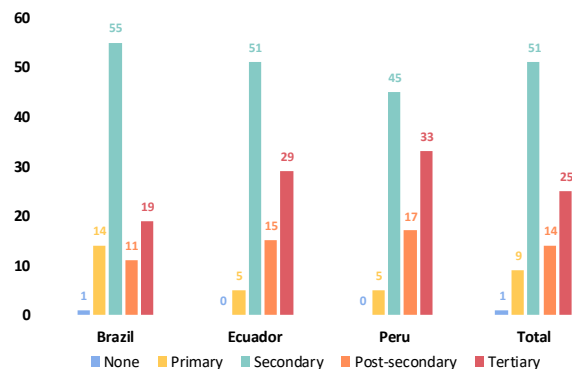
Figure 11: Percentage of respondents by marital status and country of survey



Education Level

The largest portion of interviewed Venezuelan nationals in Brazil and Ecuador reported having completed up to a secondary education level (55% and 51% respectively), while in Peru they reported having completed a university education in a greater proportion than in the other countries (33%). The percentage of people that reported not having completed any formal education level is very low in the three countries (1% in total), and all the people interviewed in Ecuador and Peru reported having completed some level of formal education.

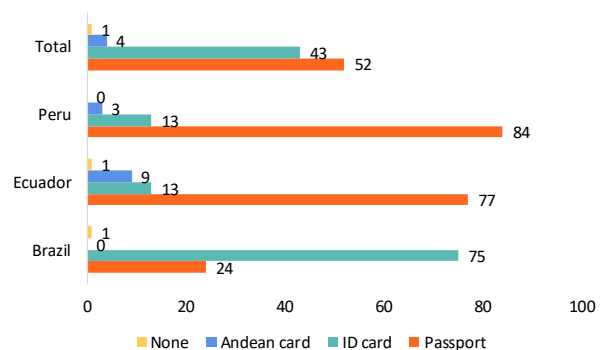
Figure 12: Percentage of respondents by education level and country of survey



Travel documents and immigration status

Regarding travel documents, the passport was in general the travel document most used by the respondents to enter the country of the survey. Brazil registered the lowest percentage with 24 per cent, while in Peru 84 per cent travelled with a passport.

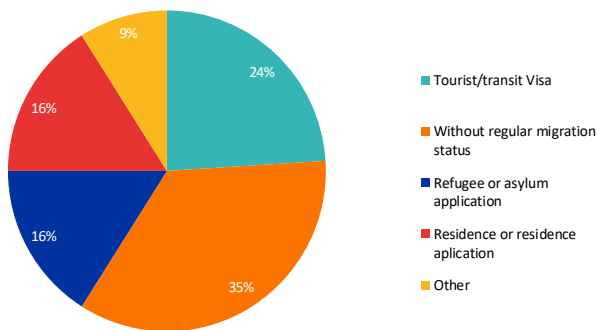
Figure 13: Percentage of respondents by travel documents and country of survey¹



¹ The Andean Card only applies for CAN members countries (Peru and Ecuador).

For the assessment of respondents' current immigration situation, only those respondents in settlement areas were considered.² In regard to the total respondents, 24 per cent had a transit or tourist visa. Sixteen per cent reported being a refugee or an asylum applicant, while sixteen per cent indicated having some kind of residence permit (delivered or being processed). On the other hand, 35 per cent reported having no regular migration status.

Figure 14: Percentage of total respondents by immigration status



In the cases of Ecuador and Peru, the percentage of Venezuelans entering with Tourist Visas or Transit Visas was 19 per cent and 32 per cent, respectively, and 21 per cent for Brazil. For Brazil, the percentage of Venezuelan citizens without regular migration status is 38 per cent. As for the percentage of refugees and asylum applicants, in Brazil is 31 per cent and in Peru 23 per cent. Thirty-nine per cent of the respondents in Peru indicated having a Temporary Residence Permit.

Figure 15: Percentage of respondents by immigration status in Brazil

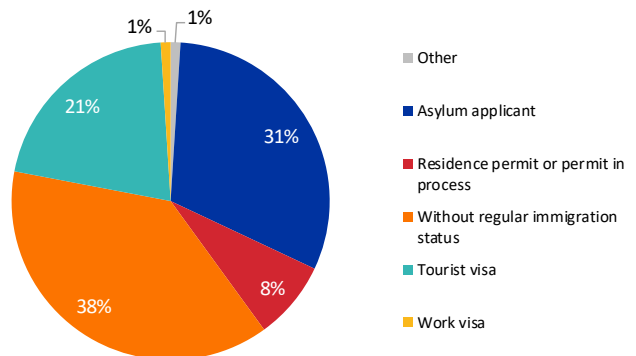


Figure 16: Percentage of respondents by immigration status in Ecuador

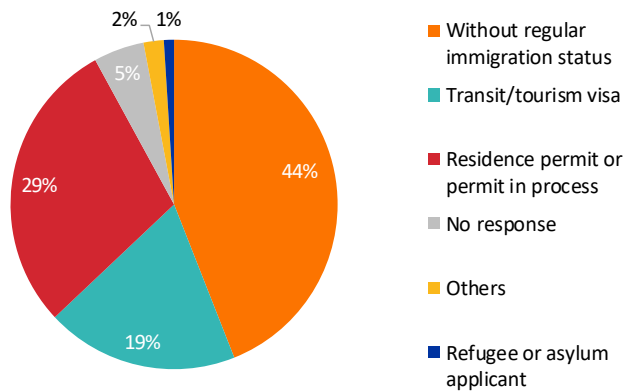
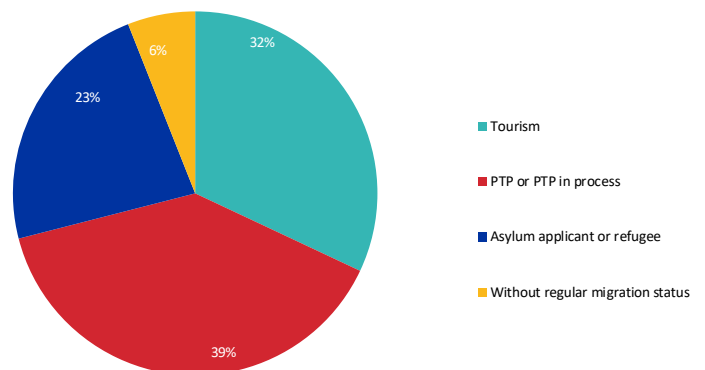


Figure 17: Percentage of respondents by immigration status in Peru



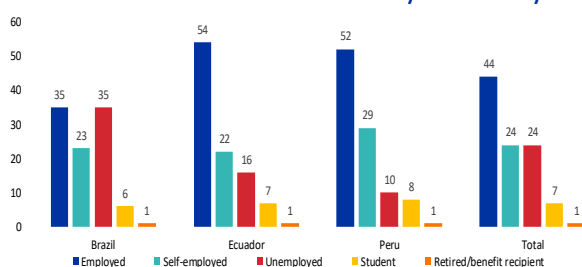
²Sub-sample of 5,088 individuals: in Brazil only the cities of Pacaraima and Boa Vista and the International Boa Vista Bus Terminal (sample of 2,044), in Ecuador only

Quito (sample of 2,344) and in Peru only Lima (sample of 700).

Employment

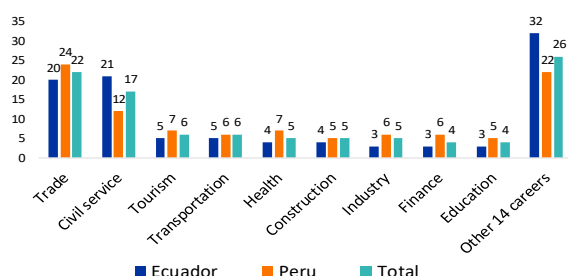
Forty-four per cent of all respondents reported having been employed when they left Venezuela or their place of habitual residence, the highest proportion was reported in Ecuador with 54 per cent. Of the respondents in Brazil, 35 per cent reported having been unemployed when they left, while in Peru this proportion was 10 per cent.

Figure 18: Percentage of respondents by employment status at the time of departure from Venezuela and country of survey



Of respondents in Ecuador and Peru, 22 per cent worked in the commercial sector, and 17 per cent were public officials. On average six per cent of individuals across all three countries were employed in work related to tourism and transportation. Five per cent were engaged in industry, five per cent in construction, and five per cent in work related to health.

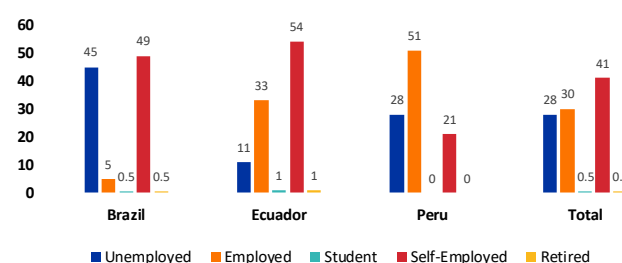
Figure 19: Percentage of respondents by employment sector in Venezuela and country of survey³



³ Subsample of 3,090 surveys: 1,768 from Ecuador and 1,322 from Peru.

When asked about employment status at the time of the survey, the general average of unemployed individuals was 28 per cent. The highest level of unemployment was registered in Brazil with 45.4 per cent. The percentage of people that work independently is highest in Ecuador with 54 per cent, and the lowest in Peru with 21 per cent, giving as a general result 41 per cent of individuals working independently across the sample. Peru had the highest proportion of employed people (51%).

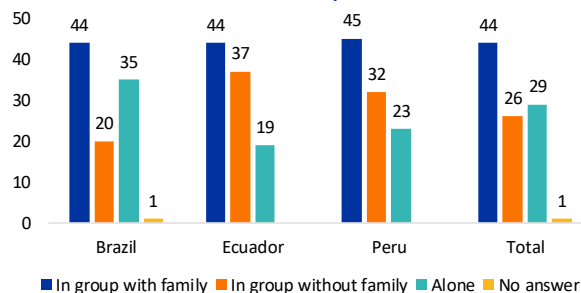
Figure 20: Percentage of respondents by employment status at the time of the survey and country of survey⁴



Mode of Travel

The country where the most Venezuelans reported having travelled alone was Brazil. Thirty-five per cent of the respondents in Brazil travelled alone, in comparison to the 19 per cent in Ecuador and the 23 per cent in Peru. Across the three countries, on average, 44 per cent of respondents reported travelling with their families.

Figure 21: Percentage of respondents travelling alone or in a group by country of survey

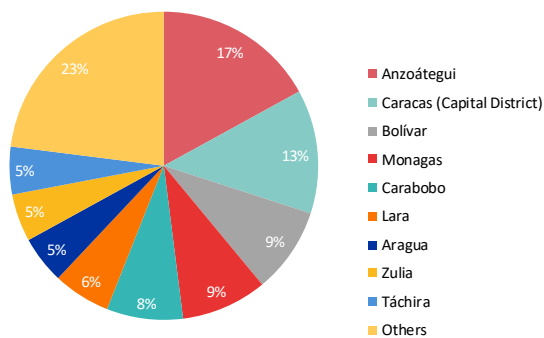


⁴ Subsample of 3,562 surveys: 2,212 from Brazil (just cities), 650 from Ecuador (just Quito) and 700 from Peru (just Lima). For the percentages, only surveys with a valid answer were taken into account.

States of origin of the journey

Considering that the majority of the respondents began their journey in Venezuela, the following chart shows the reported Venezuelan states of origin. Approximately 74 per cent of the respondents left from nine Venezuelan states among which the following stand out: Anzoátegui (17%), Caracas (Capital District) (13%), Bolívar (9%), Zulia (5%) and Carabobo (5%). The full details are available in the chart in *Annex 1*.

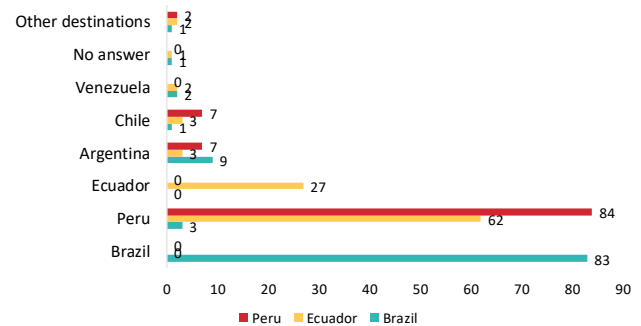
Figure 22: Percentage of respondents by state of origin



Countries of intended final destination

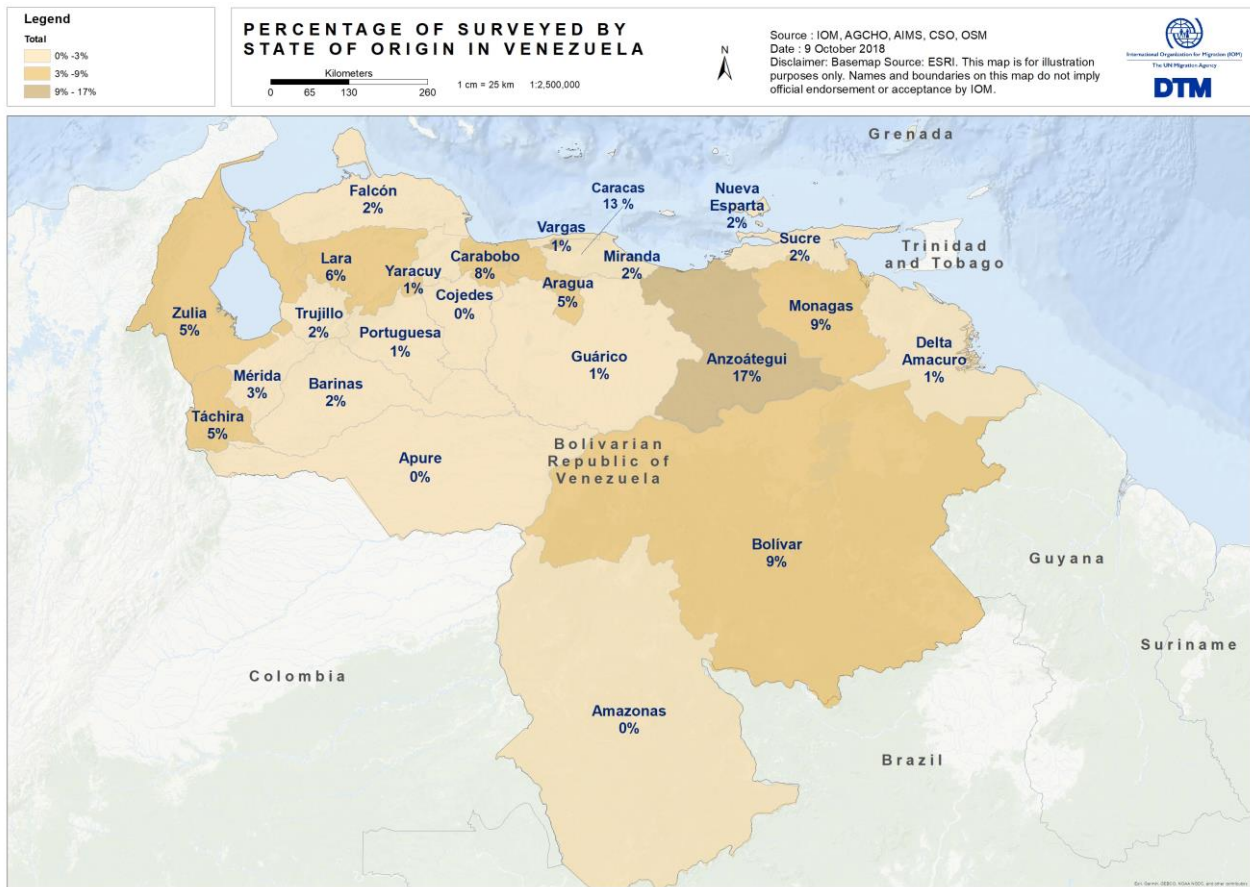
In each country, the highest proportion of the respondents indicated that they intended to stay in the country in which they completed the survey and that they didn't intend to continue their journeys.

Figure 23: Percentage of respondents by country of survey and intended final destination



Eighty-three per cent of the 3,711 Venezuelan nationals interviewed in Brazil responded that they wanted to remain in the country. Of those interviewed in Peru, 84 per cent affirmed that they wanted to stay in the country. Of the individuals interviewed in Ecuador, 27 per cent indicated that they wanted to stay there, while in 62 per cent of the cases Peru was their intended final destination. Additionally, within the respondents in Brazil, nine per cent mentioned Argentina and one per cent mentioned Chile as their intended final destinations, while two per cent expressed their interest in returning to Venezuela. Seven per cent of the respondents in Peru also reported Chile as their country of intended final destination.

Annex I: Map I: States of origin of the journey



When quoting, paraphrasing or in any way using the information mentioned in this report, the source needs to be stated appropriately as follows: “Source: International Organization for Migration (IOM), (2018), Analysis of Flow Monitoring Surveys Conducted with Venezuelan Nationals in South America.” Available at: www.globaldtm.info/.

Contact:
 International Organization for Migration (IOM)

Regional Office Buenos Aires, Argentina
robuenosaires.iom.int | [Facebook](#) | [Twitter](#)

DTM SUPPORT TEAM:
DTMSupport@iom.int
[GlobalDTM](#)
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