

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

Argentina, Brazil, Chile and Uruguay 2018



Data Collection Methodology for Venezuelan Population Flows in South America

The Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) is a modular system that IOM developed and uses to help understand human mobility. One of its components is the flow monitoring survey (FMS).

IOM conducted surveys between August and November 2018 in Chile, Uruguay, Brazil and Argentina in transit and settlement locations of nationals from the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela (Venezuela going forward). This report defines three distinct types of monitoring point: first, border points that handle international entries and exits, both land and air; second, settlements and neighborhoods where Venezuelan nationals are concentrated and points where services are provided (such as government and NGO offices) and, lastly, points of internal transit, such as bus terminals in the surveyed countries.

In Brazil, Pacaraima was chosen and along with 12 other points in municipalities in Roraima state. In Chile, flow monitoring points (FMPs) were set up at entry points (Chacalluta, northern border with Perú and the Arturo Merino International Airport in Santiago de Chile) and in neighbourhoods or places where Venezuelan nationals would stay in the Chilean capital. In Argentina, international crossing points along neighbouring country's borders, the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Chile and Brazil, were set up, as well as at international airports (Ministro Pistarini -Ezeiza- International Airport and the Jorge Newbery Airport in Buenos Aires). In Uruguay a point where Venezuelan nationals reside in the city of Montevideo was chosen.



In all the locations, enumerators would approach a potential participant, explain the purpose of the survey and then they would obtain the individuals informed consent, if they chose to be interviewed.

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.

The data used in this report is a product of the harmonization and consolidation of all the surveys conducted in all rounds in each country mission.

The resulting analysis was derived from the responses of 5,958 Venezuelan nationals over 18 years of age: in Brazil (4,124 respondents), Argentina (720 respondents), Chile (715 respondents) and Uruguay (400 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 reality for 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 time of interview, information priorities, routes and intended destinations.¹

Key Findings:

- The mean age of the respondents was 33 and the median age was 31.
- In general, more males were interviewed than females (55% male and 45% female).
- The main age group interviewed was 26 to 35 years (37% of the total population interviewed). Within this group, more males were interviewed than female (20% and 17% respectively).
- Regarding the marital status of respondents, 68% of males reported being single compared to 66% of female. On the other hand, 30% of females interviewed reported being married or in a civil union versus 31% of males.
- Regarding the level of education of Venezuelans, disaggregated by country, results show that in Argentina and Chile 57% and 46% of respondents had completed a university degree. On average across the four countries 26% of individuals had finished a degree. 4% of those interviewed in Brazil indicated that they had not completed any education.
- 56% of female respondents said that at the time of the survey they were unemployed, versus 47% of male respondents.
- More than half of the females interviewed reported travelling with family, while a third of all the males interviewed indicated travelling this way. 53% of males traveled alone versus 39% of interviewed females.
- The great majority, 92%, of the total individuals interviewed, planned to stay in the country where the survey was conducted, while the remaining 8% indicated that they wanted to continue to travel to another country.

¹ It is possible that due to rounding in some Figures the sum of the percentages may not be 100%.

Legend

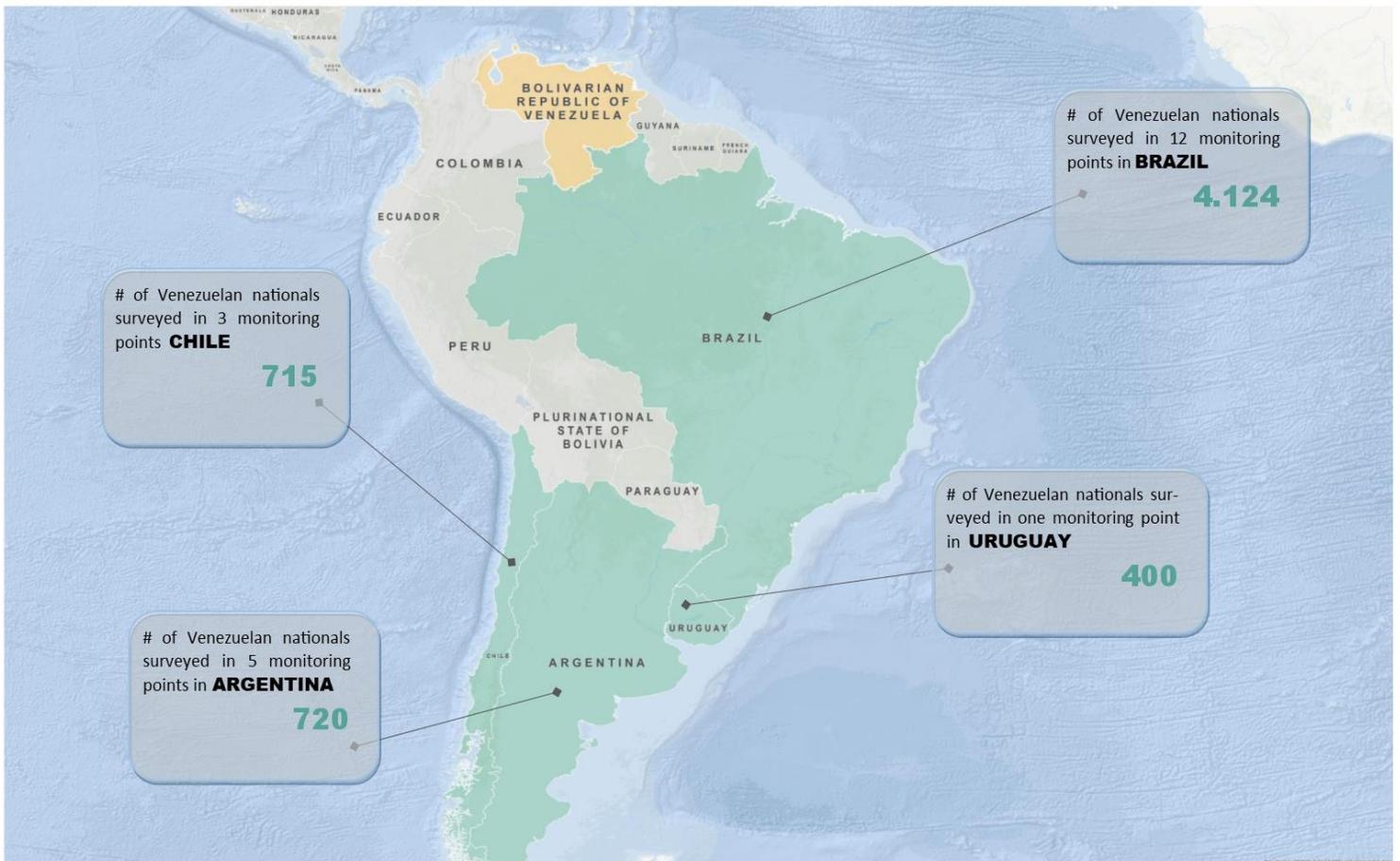
- Focus Country
- Flows monitoring points (FMPs)
- Other country

FLOWS OF VENEZUELAN MIGRANTS IN SOUTH AMERICA

Kilometers
 0 295 590 1,180
 1 cm = 145 km 1:14,500,000



Source : IOM, AGCHO, AIMS, CSO, OSM
 Date : January 15, 2019
 Disclaimer: Basemap Source: ESRI. This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

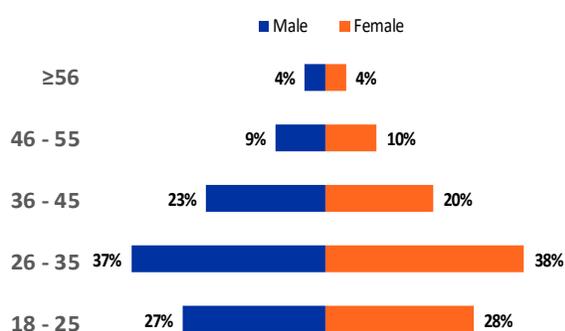


Comparative analysis of all respondents (5,958) by sex

The data in this Section has been classified and ordered according to the sex of the interviewed Venezuelan nationals at the different FMS sites.

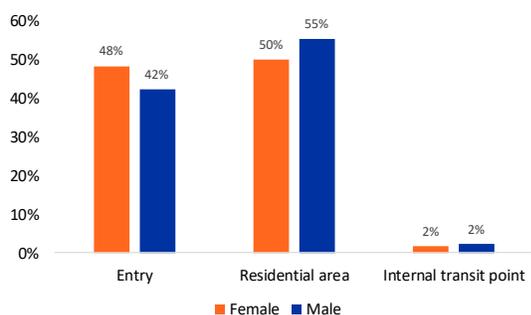
Of the total respondents (5,958) 37% were between 26 and 35 years of age and 35% were 36 or older. The mean age of the respondents was 33 years, and the median was 31.

Figure 1: Sex and age pyramid of the respondents



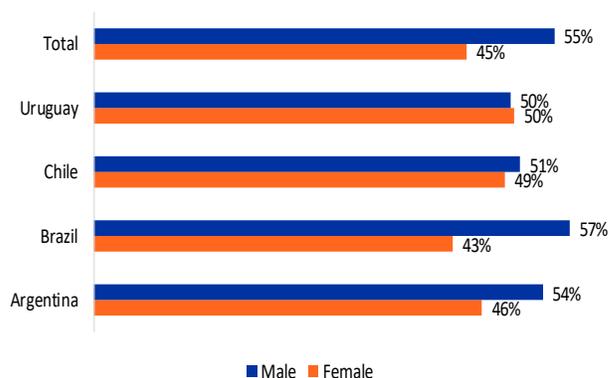
Out of all the female Venezuelan nationals interviewed, 48% were interviewed at points of entry to different countries, 2% at points of internal transit and the remaining 50% in neighbourhoods or residential areas. 55% of the male Venezuelan interviewees responded to the surveys in residential areas, 42% at points of entry on the borders and 2% at places of internal transit.

Figure 2: Respondents by type of monitoring point and sex



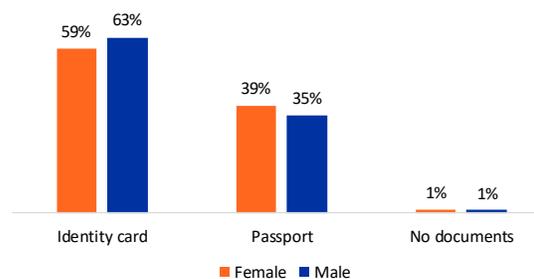
More males were interviewed across the four countries compared to females, 55% and 45% respectively. In Brazil substantially more males were interviewed compared to females (57% versus 43%).

Figure 3: Respondents by country



When providing proof of identity to enter and exit the countries, the most frequently reported documentation was the Identity Card (DNI by its Spanish initials), for both female and male (59% and 63% respectively). Passports were the second most used document for international crossings: 39% of female and 35% of male used it.

Figure 4: Travel Documents by respondent sex

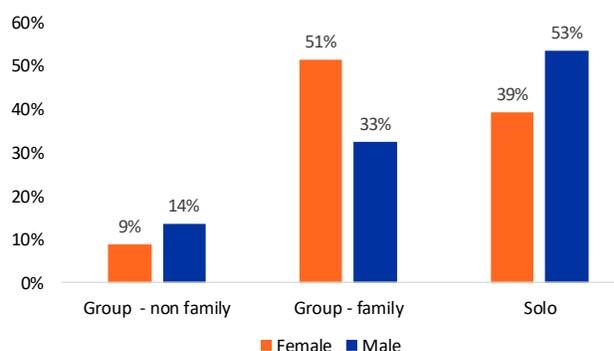


Travel Group

More than half of the females interviewed indicated travelling with their family, while a third of the total males interviewed reported

traveling in this manner. 53% of male travelled alone versus 39% of female interviewed.

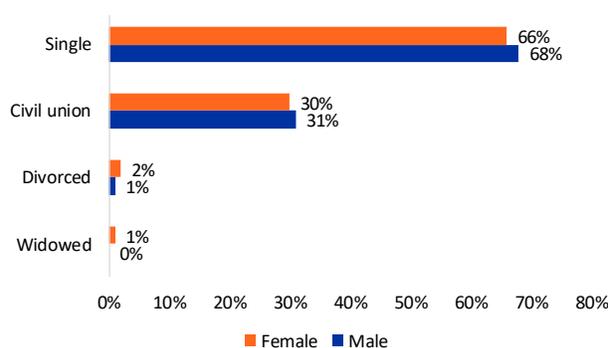
Figure 5: Travel group separated by sex of interviewees



Marital status

Regarding the marital status of the respondents, 68% of males reported being single versus 66% of females. On the other hand, 30% of the female respondents reported being married or in a civil union, versus 31% of the male respondents.

Figure 6: Respondents by marital status

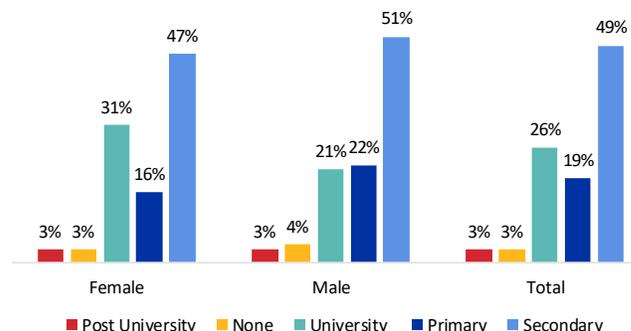


Education level

Figure 7 shows the highest educational level obtained by interviewees who were aged 25 and above. There is a difference in the secondary level between male and female, with 51% and 47% respectively. However, there is an important difference in the sex breakdown of those who reported completing a university

degree in favor of female with 31% versus male who had 10 points less. Out of all respondents, male and female, 26% had completed university studies and 49% had completed secondary school.

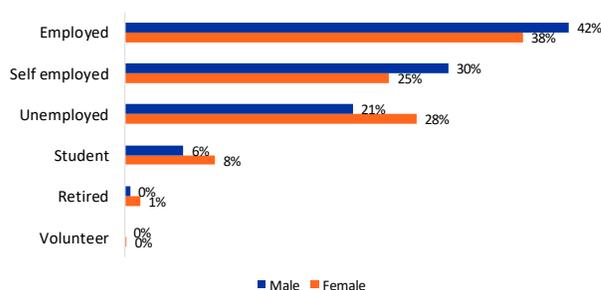
Figure 7: Highest level of completed education in interviewees, who were 25 years and above



Employment status

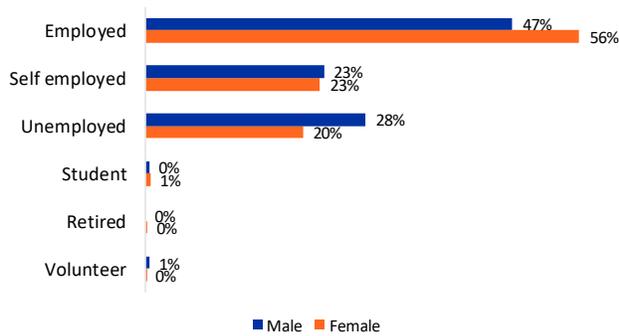
Female respondents reported greater unemployment at the time they left Venezuela compared to male respondents (28% vs 21%), see Figure 8.

Figure 8: Respondents' employment status in Venezuela, separated by sex



At the time of the survey, 56% of females reported being unemployed, versus 47% of males. For this analysis, only the surveys conducted at residential areas were considered, as inclusion in the labor market requires a minimum amount of time in the reception communities.

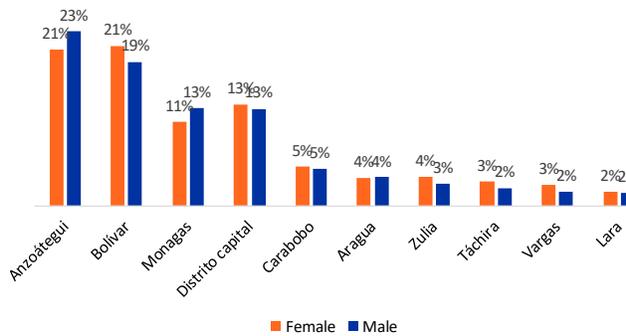
Figure 9: Respondents by employment status at the time of the survey and sex



State of origin of the journey

Regarding the respondents' states of origin, there was no significant difference between the responses of males and females. The most frequently mentioned states of origin across all respondents were Anzoátegui, Bolívar, Caracas (Capital District) and Monagas, see Figure 10.

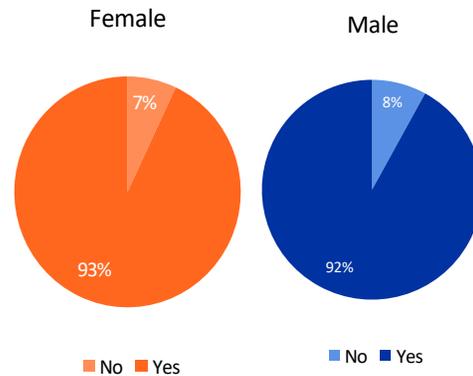
Figure 10: Respondents by main states of origin and sex



Country of final destination

To better understand the Venezuelan nationals' migration paths, they were asked if the country where the survey was conducted was their final country of destination, where they planned to settle. 93% of the females wished to stay in the country where they were surveyed, as did 92% of males.

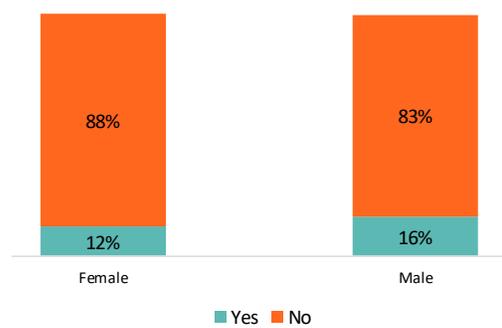
Figure 11: Interviewees responses when asked in the country where the survey took place was their final destination, separated by sex



Job opportunity in the country where the survey was conducted

83% of males surveyed reported that they had not received any job offers in the country of the survey, and 88% females had not received any job offers, see Figure 12.

Figure 12: Respondents grouped on whether they had received a job offer separated by sex

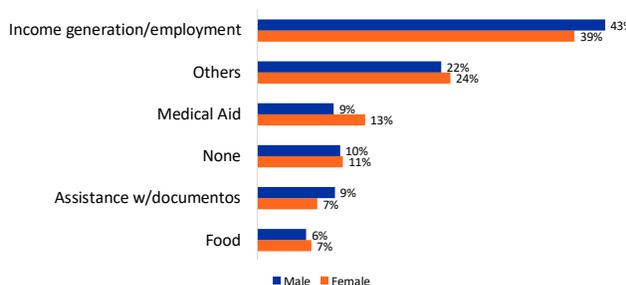


Information or help needed

Respondents were also asked what information they felt they needed and/or was lacking. The results indicate that as many males as females place income generation and work as their most urgent information need. On the other hand,

13% of female respondents required information on medical help, whereas only 9% of males stated this information need. 10% of the female Venezuelan nationals indicated not needing any type of information or support, as did 11% of the male interviewees.

Figure 13: Information or support needed



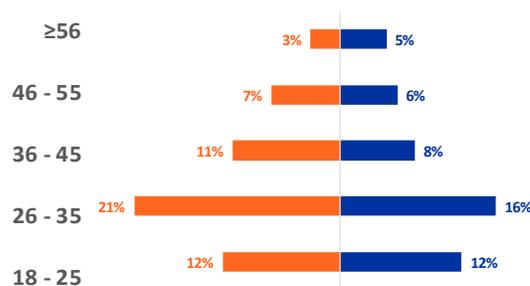
Comparative analysis of respondents (5,958) by country

In this section, the results of the surveys are disaggregated by country in order to understand the characteristics of Venezuelan citizens in the national context. It will also help elucidate the mobility conditions of the populations under analysis in each country.

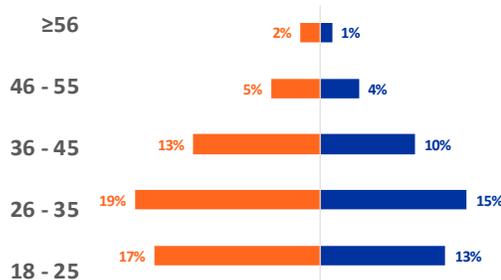
Age by country

When observing the sex and age pyramids of each country, it can be seen that 26 to 35 years is the most common age group across all surveyed countries. In Chile, 51% of the total interviewed population are aged between 26 – 35, while in Argentina it's 37%. Those aged 56 years and above represent the smallest group of interviewees. In Uruguay 3% of the interviewed population were aged 56 and above, the smallest group in all four countries. In Argentina, 8% of the interviewed population are aged 56 and above, this is the highest of all the countries, see graph 14.

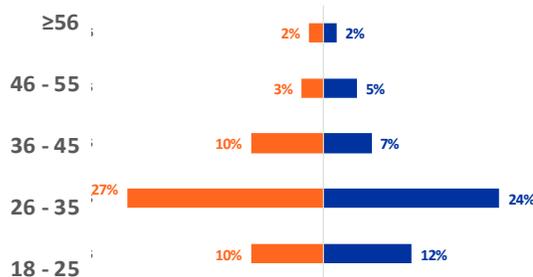
Figure 14: Argentina



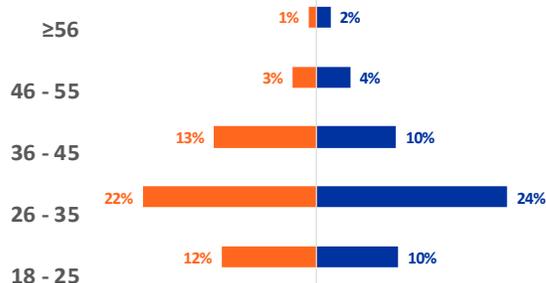
Brazil



Chile



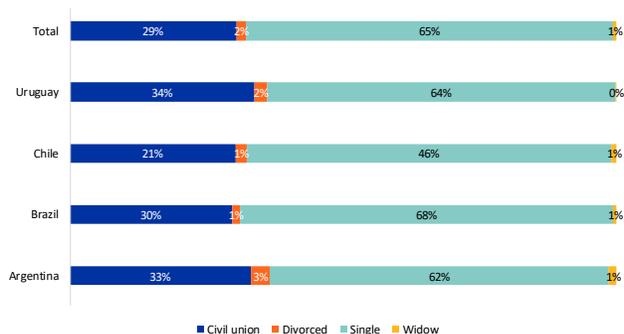
Uruguay



Marital status

65% of the total respondents were single. Argentina reported the greatest number of married Venezuelans (33%), see Figure 15.

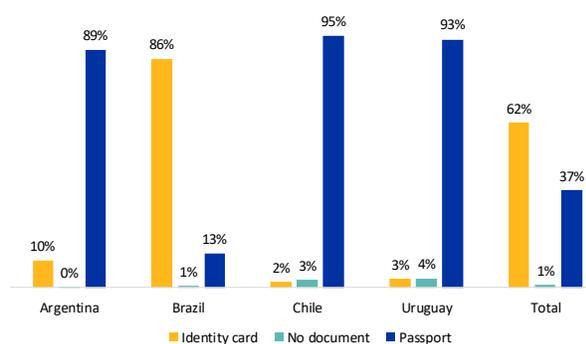
Figure 15: Marital status



Travel documents

37% of the total interviewees used a passport as their travel document, and 62% used an identification. In Brazil, 13% used a passport, and 86% used an identification card. The country with the highest level of passport use was Chile with 95%.

Figure 16: Travel documents

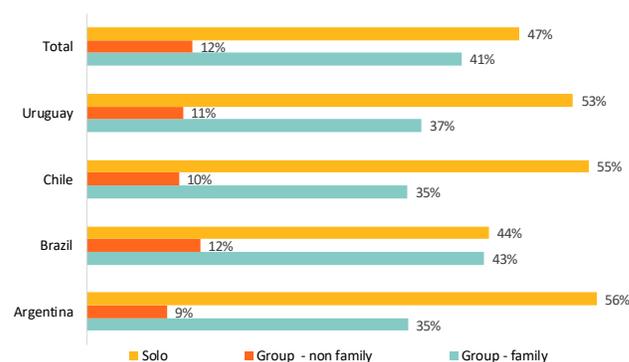


Travel Group

47% of all respondents travelled alone, with those who travelled to Argentina having the largest proportion of solo travelers (56%). While,

on average 12% of interviewees travelled with their family and 41% with a non-family group.

Figure 17: Respondents that travelled alone or in a group

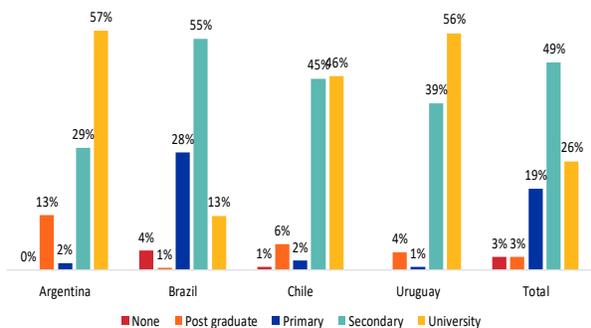


Highest level of completed education by country²

Regarding the highest level of education completed disaggregated by survey country, 57% and 56% of individuals aged 25 and above in Argentina and Chile respectively reported having completed university. In general, 26% of interviewees in all four countries had obtained a university degree. 4% of the respondents in Brazil reported having not completed any level of education (the highest value of the four countries), the average being 3%.

² Only respondents older than 25 years of age were considered.

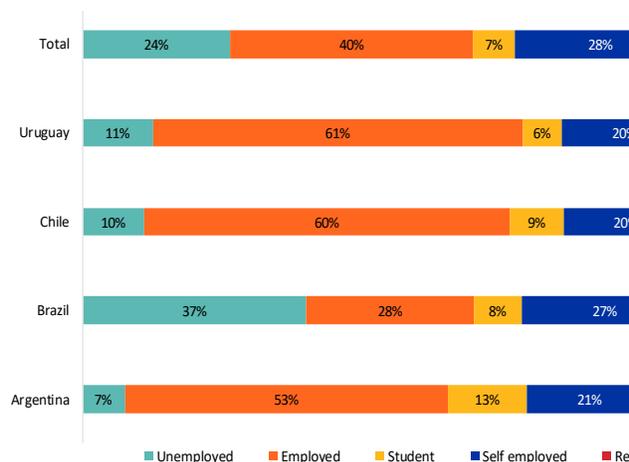
Figure 18: Highest completed level of education of those interviewed older than 25 years of age



Work status

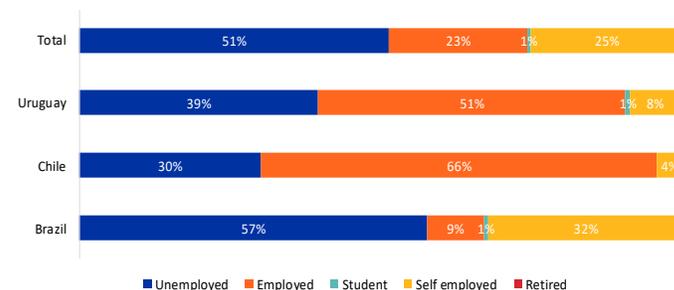
Looking at the populations employment status before leaving Venezuela, it is seen that the highest percentage of people who were unemployed before leaving Venezuela were located in Brazil (37%). Only 7% of respondents in Argentina were unemployed before leaving Venezuela. 61% of respondents in Uruguay were employed when they left Venezuela. On average, 28% of all Venezuelan respondents were independent workers or self-employed.

Figure 19: Work status in Venezuela



When asked about their employment status at the time of the survey, 57% of the Venezuelan nationals in Brazil reported being unemployed. This is similar to the percentage found in Chile (30%). While, in Uruguay, 51% reported being employed, graph 20.

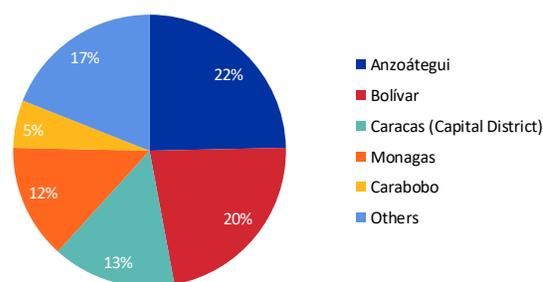
Figure 20: Employment status at the time of the survey³



Original State in Venezuela before leaving

83% of all surveyed individuals came from five states. The remaining 17% came from other states in Venezuela, see graph 21. See the map in annex 1.

Figure 21: Principal states of origin of all the respondents



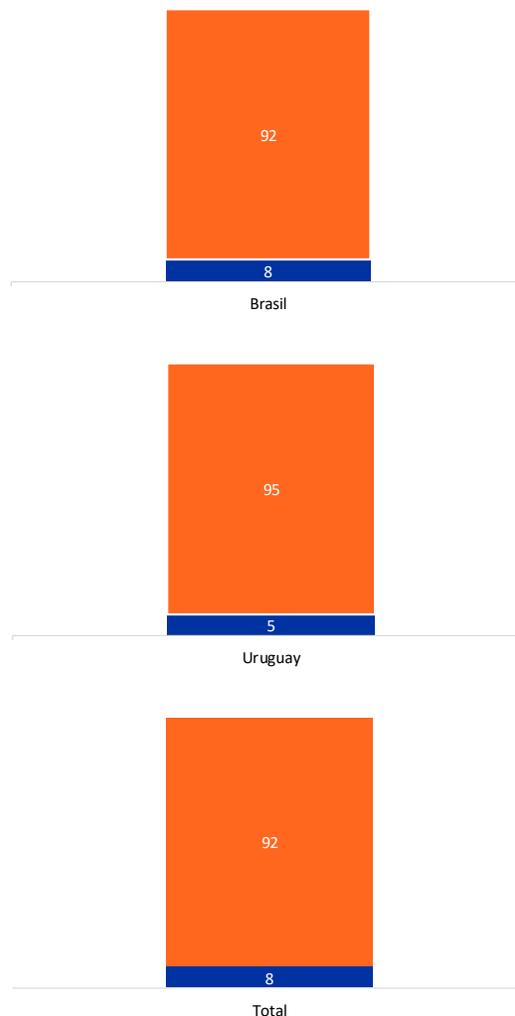
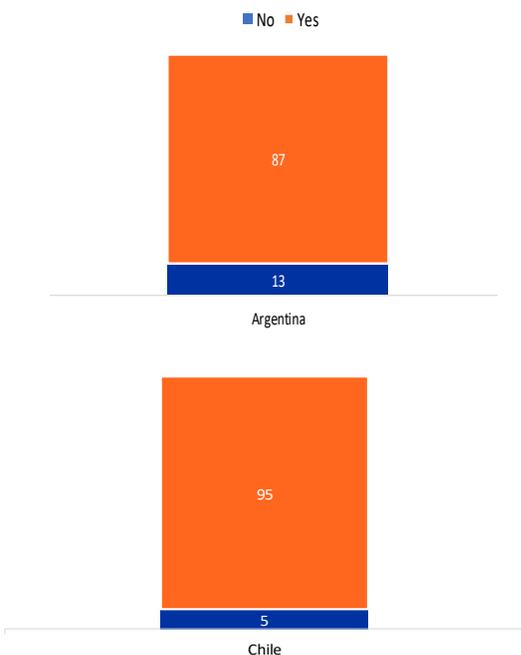
³ To elaborate, only the data from people surveyed in residential areas were considered, excluding those interviewed at points of entry and internal transit.

Country of final destination

Disaggregated answers for final destination, according to each country the survey was conducted in. It can be seen from Figure 22, that a large majority of individuals planned to stay in their destination country (total average 92%), while 8% reported wanting to continue their journey to another country.

Only 87% of individuals reported Argentina as their country of final destination, which was less than the average (94%). 13% of those interviewed in Argentina said that they had not finished their trip yet, see Figure 22.

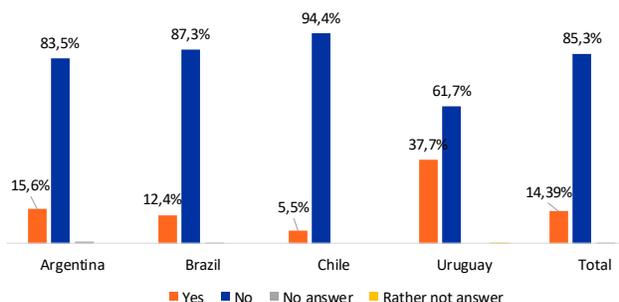
Figure 22: Percentage of those interviewed whose intended country of final destination corresponds with the country in which they were surveyed



Job offers received in the survey country

When interviewees were asked if they had received a job offer in the country where they were surveyed, the data indicates that on average 85% had not received an offer, this rose to 94% for those interviewed in Chile. In Uruguay, the proportion of respondents that said that they had received a job offer was 38%, this is notably higher than those in the other countries.

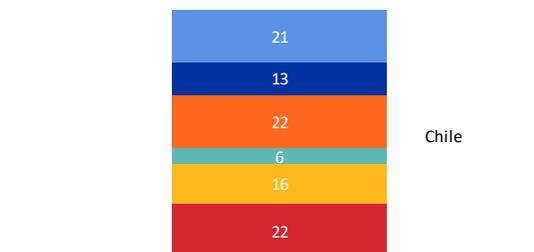
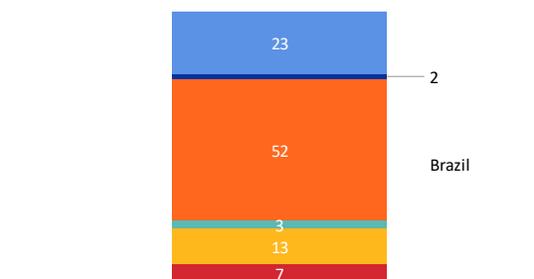
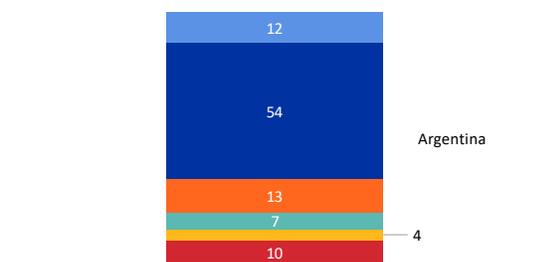
Figure 23: Job offers in the survey countries

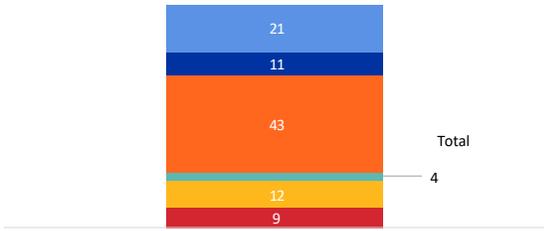


Required information or aid

Respondents were asked to indicate what information they were missing and what support they needed. Across the four countries 41% reported needing information on income generation or employment related information. In Brazil, this percentage rose to 51%, the highest of all the countries. Whereas, 54% of interviewees in Argentina reported not needing any specific information or support, see Figure 24.

Figure 24: Percentage of the priority information needed





- Assistance w/documents
- Medical Aid
- Education
- Income generation/employment
- None
- Others

Annex I: Map I: Respondent States of Origin



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