



International Organization for Migration (IOM)
The UN Migration Agency

DTM

ANALYSIS: VENEZUELAN MIGRATION FLOWS IN SOUTH AMERICA MAY 2018

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION (IOM)



12,304 interviews were conducted in Brazil, Colombia, and Peru between October 2017 and March 2018

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About DTM Flow Monitoring Surveys

This report contains findings of IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) Flow Monitoring Surveys (FMS) conducted between October 2017 and March 2018 by IOM field staff in transit and settlement locations of Venezuelan migrants in Brazil, Colombia, and Peru.

The survey gathers information about the profile of Venezuelan migrants, including age, sex, areas of origin, levels of education, employment status at the time of departure and at the time of the interview, reasons for moving and destination intentions.

This report was created by consolidating the data collection efforts of each field mission (Brazil, Colombia and Peru). Each of the data collection exercises has been coordinated with relevant partners, both humanitarian actors and governments at the national and local level. Further information about the fields that were consolidated into a common dataset, and the forms that each mission used for data collection can be found in the annex.

The findings included in this report are results of the different rounds of DTM Flow Monitoring Surveys (FMS) implemented in Brazil, Colombia and Peru.

This survey was conducted by IOM field staff in locations with a high migrant presence in Brazil, Colombia and Peru. Locations include transit points (such as bus stations, border crossings, reception centers or airports), neighborhoods where migrant populations reside, and service provision locations (such as government and NGO offices).

At all locations, data collectors approached respondents in an ad hoc manner to explain the purpose of the survey and to obtain the explicit consent to be interviewed. Only migrants age 14 and above are approached. This report does state findings for the age group between 14 and 18 years old, although these respondents are included in the sample for analysis.

Aside from that, potential respondents were found by using the snowball method by reaching a potential migrant through the established local network of partners, stakeholders and based on recommendation of the surveyed migrants. Upon receiving consent from migrant, IOM data collectors proceeded with the remainder of the questions for those who gave their consent to be interviewed.

The resulting analyses were derived from the responses of 12,304 Venezuelan migrants. Samples had different construction methods, but as an aggregate constitute a non-probabilistic sample of migrants in Brazil (3,397 respondents), Colombia (5,360 respondents) and Peru (3,547 respondents).

The first part of the report presents analysis by survey country and the second part includes analysis by age groups and sex.

Due to the rounding of percentages, the numbers might not add up to 100% in some graphs.

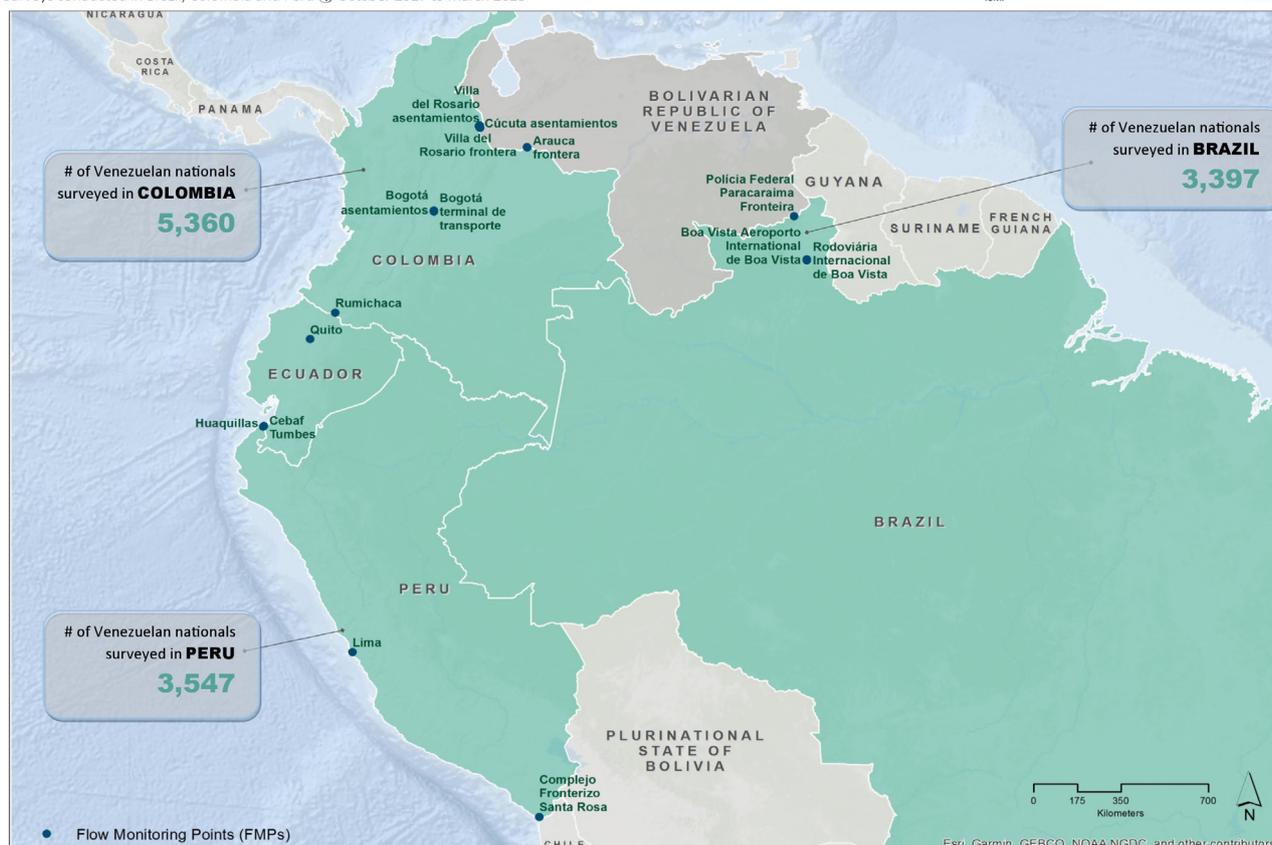
Key findings

- The average age of respondents was 31 years. Respondents surveyed in Brazil were slightly older (average age - 32 years), in comparison to those respondents who were surveyed in Colombia and Peru (average age - 30 years).
- Overall, males comprised a slightly higher share of all respondents surveyed (58%).
- The majority of respondents were single (56%). The percentage of Venezuelans who reported to be single was higher among those surveyed in Peru (70%) and the highest share of widowed or divorced respondents were among those surveyed in Brazil (7%).
- More than 75% of the total interviewees older than 25 reported having reached beyond secondary education the largest share of respondents above 25 years reported having completed secondary education (44%), followed by those who completed tertiary education (32%). The largest share of Venezuelan nationals above 26 years surveyed in Colombia and Peru (51% and 49%, respectively) reported having completed secondary education.
- Half of all respondents reported to have been employed at the time of departure from their countries of origin or habitual residence. Venezuelan nationals surveyed in Peru were slightly more likely than respondents surveyed in Colombia and Brazil to report having been employed (58% of the respondents in Peru reported having been employed at the beginning of the journey), while respondents surveyed in Colombia were less likely to report to have been unemployed (10% reported being unemployed at the beginning of the journey).
- Half of all respondents were travelling with families, while another half was travelling alone or with a group of non-family members. Venezuelan nationals surveyed in Brazil were more likely to travel alone. 41% of the respondents surveyed in Brazil were travelling alone, in comparison to 37% in Colombia and 31% in Peru.
- Nearly all respondents reported having departed from Venezuela (98%). Approximately half of all respondents departed from four states: Zulia (18%), Distrito Capital (12%), Carabobo (10%), and Anzoátegui (8%).

FLOWS OF VENEZUELAN MIGRANTS IN SOUTH AMERICA

Surveys conducted in Brazil, Colombia and Peru 📍 October 2017 to March 2018

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.

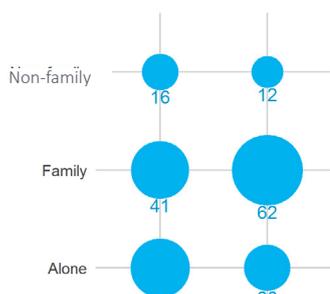


ANALYSIS BY SEX AND BY AGE GROUPS*

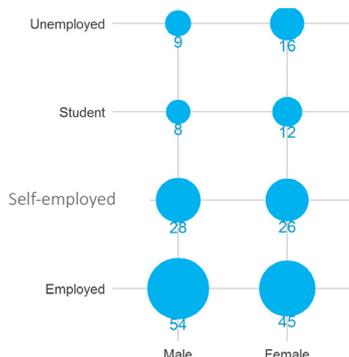
Of the total of respondents (12,304); 58% are men and 42% are women

Differences between male and female respondents:

- Male respondents were more likely to **travel alone**, in comparison to female respondents (43% vs 26%), while female respondents were more likely to travel with families. 62% of female respondents were travelling with families versus 41% of male respondents.

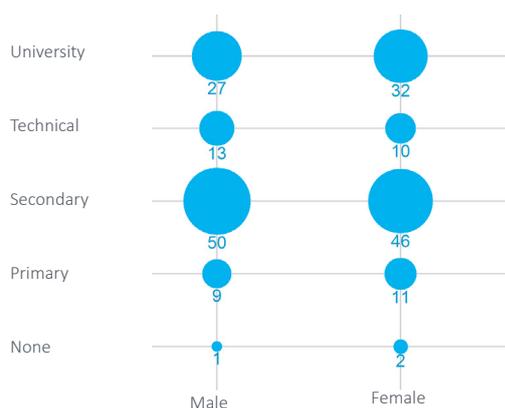


- Female respondents were more likely than men to report having been **unemployed at the time of departure** (16% vs 9%) as well as at the time of the interview (47% vs 38%).



- Men were slightly more likely to report the survey country as their **final destination**, while women were more likely to report an intention to continue the journey. 47% of male respondents reported intending to continue their journey and named other countries than the countries where they were surveyed as their final destination versus 42% of female.

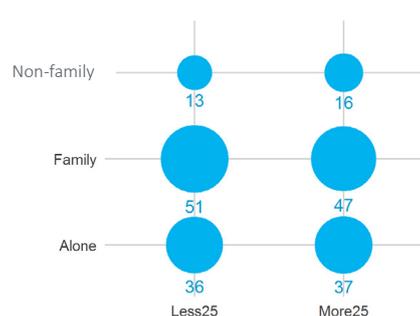
- More female respondents reported having completed tertiary education (32%) than male respondents (27%)



Of the total of respondents (12,304), 28% were between 18 and 25 years of age and 72% were older than 25 years. The mean age of the respondents was 31 years.

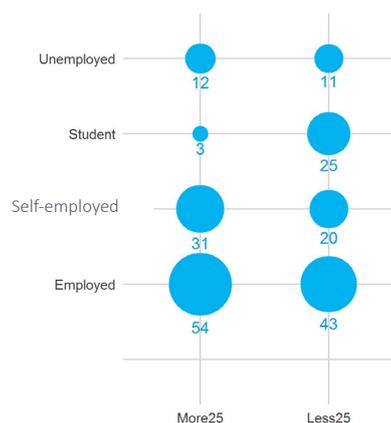
Differences between younger (between 14 and 25 years) and older respondents (older than 25 years):

- Respondents aged 25 years and below were slightly less likely to **travel with families**, in comparison to respondents older than 25 years (47% vs 51%).



- Respondents older than 25 years old were more likely than younger respondents to report having been **employed at the time of departure** (54% vs 43), while respondents aged 25 years and below were more likely to report having been studying (25% vs 3%).

- On the other hand, younger respondents were slightly more likely than older respondents to report having been **employed at the time of the interview**, in comparison to older respondents (25% vs 30%).



- Younger respondents were slightly more likely to report **intending to continue their journey onwards**. 57% of respondents below 25 years reported a country other than the country where the survey was conducted as the country of intended destination, in comparison to 54% of older respondents.

*The numbers in this section are percentages

ANALYSIS BY SURVEY COUNTRY*

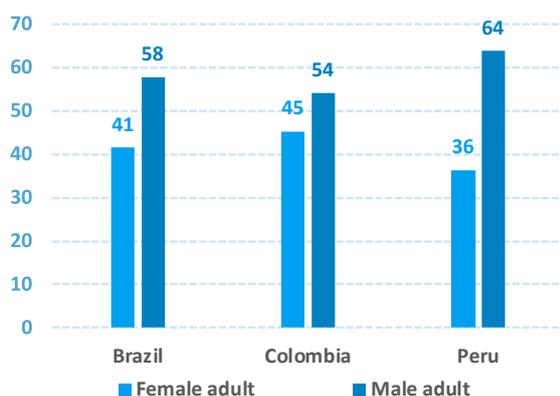
Age and Sex

The average age of respondents was 31 years. Respondents surveyed in Brazil were slightly older (average age was 32 years old), in comparison to those respondents who were surveyed in Colombia and Peru (average age was 30 years old).

Overall, males comprised slightly higher share of all respondents surveyed. The share of adult men was higher among respondents surveyed in Peru (64%), in comparison to 54% of adult men surveyed in Colombia and 58% surveyed in Brazil.

Additionally, five percent of women surveyed in Colombia reported to be pregnant, while three percent of women reported so in Brazil, and one percent in Peru.

Figure 1: Percentage of respondents by sex and age and by survey country



The population pyramids shown on Figures 2 - 4 allow an in-depth look at the sex and age structure of the respondents. Respondents comprised of mostly young people below 35 years. The highest share of respondents below 35 years was among those surveyed in Peru (80%).

The disproportion of females and males is more significant for the active population in the gap between 26 and 35 years old. Respondents surveyed in Peru were more likely to be young males, in comparison to the respondents surveyed in Colombia and Brazil.

Figure 2: Age pyramid for respondents surveyed in Brazil

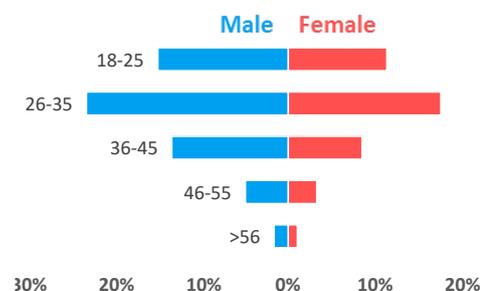


Figure 3: Age pyramid for respondents surveyed in Peru

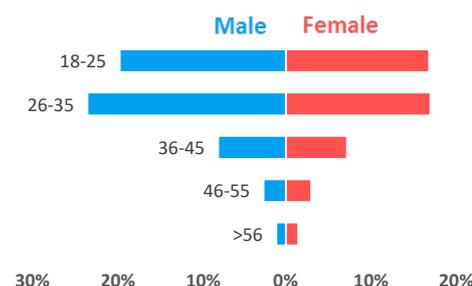
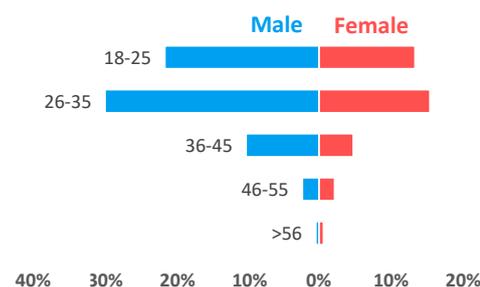


Figure 4: Age pyramid for respondents surveyed in Colombia

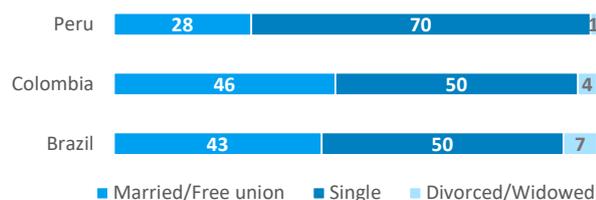


*The numbers in this section are percentages

Marital Status

Overall, 56% of respondents reported to be single. The percentage of Venezuelans who reported to be single was higher among those surveyed in Peru, and the highest share of widowed or divorced respondents were among those surveyed in Brazil. Moreover, there were no significant differences in between male and female respondents in terms of reported marital status.

Figure 5: Percentage of respondents by marital status and by survey country



Education level

The largest share of Venezuelan nationals over 25 years old surveyed in Colombia and Brazil (51% and 49%, respectively) reported having completed secondary education. Respondents surveyed in Peru were more likely to report having completed tertiary education. Three percent of respondents surveyed in Colombia reported not having completed any level of formal education, while all respondents surveyed in Brazil and Peru reported to have completed some level of formal education.

The largest share of children and youth between 14 and 25 years reported to have completed secondary education as well. Children and youth surveyed in Brazil (10%) and Colombia (10%) were more likely to report having completed primary education, in comparison to children and youth surveyed in Peru (2%). Youth surveyed in Peru were slightly more likely to report having completed tertiary education, in comparison to youth surveyed in Brazil and Colombia.

Figure 7: Percentage of respondents more than 25 years old by education level and by survey country

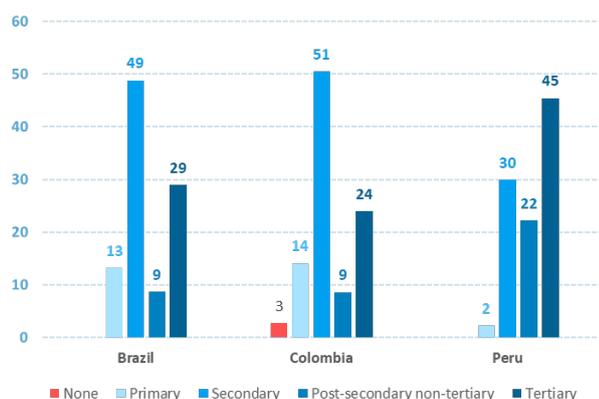
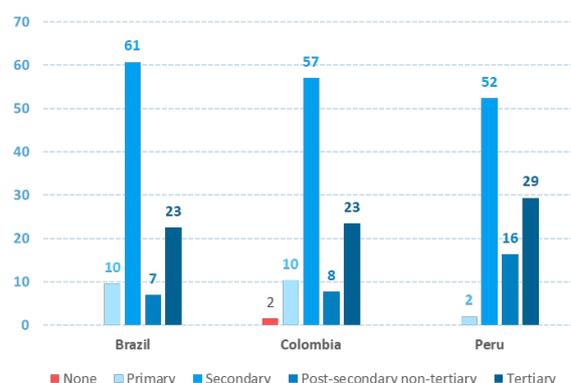


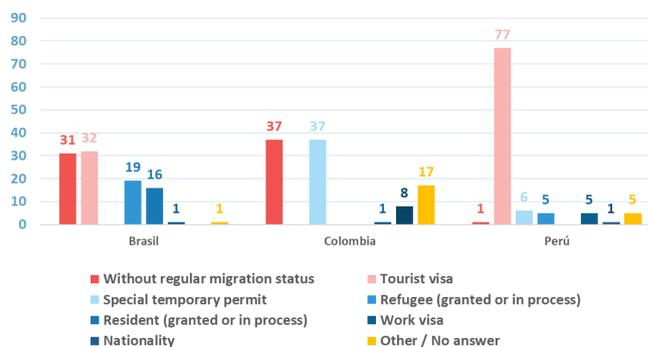
Figure 8: Percentage of respondents 25 years old and below by education level and by survey country



Migration status and Travel documents

Almost all Venezuelan nationals surveyed in Peru reported travelling with a passport, while 48% of respondents surveyed in Colombia reported travelling with passports, and 38% of respondents surveyed in Brazil. The rest reported travelling with other documents.

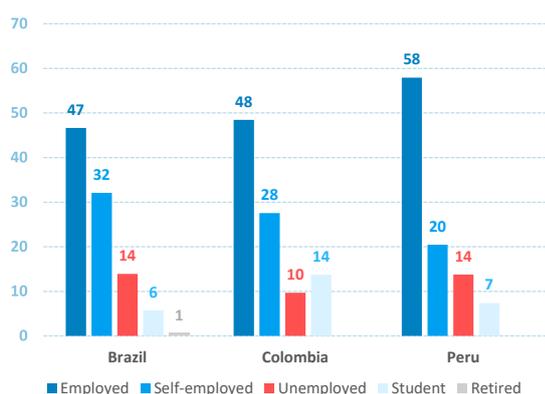
Thirty - one percent of respondents surveyed in Brazil and 39% of respondents surveyed in Colombia reported being without any regular migration status. In Brazil, the rest of the respondents reported to have tourist visas (32%), followed by refugee applicants (19%), and residents (17%). In Colombia, the rest of the respondents reported having special temporal status (40%), having Colombian nationality (12%), or other types of migration status. The majority (80%) of respondents surveyed in Peru reported having tourist visas, while the rest reported having special temporal status, being refugee applicant or having a work visa. Only one percent of respondents surveyed in Peru reported not to have regular migration status.



Employment

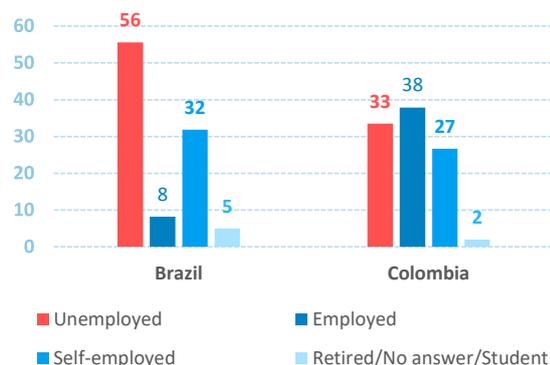
Half of all respondents reported to have been employed at the time of departure from their countries of origin or habitual residence. Venezuelan nationals surveyed in Peru were slightly more likely than respondents from other nationalities to report having been employed, while respondents surveyed in Colombia were less likely to report to have been unemployed.

Figure 9: Percentage of respondents by employment status at the time of departure and by survey country



In the survey, respondents were also asked if they were employed at the time of the survey taking place*. The share of respondents who reported to be unemployed rose significantly, when compared to the share of respondents who reported to have been unemployed at the time of departure. Respondents surveyed in Brazil were more likely to report being employed, in comparison to respondents surveyed in Colombia (56% vs 33%, respectively). Over 80% of respondents who reported having been employed reported they were employed in the informal sector.

Figure 10: Percentage of respondents by employment status at the time of the interview and by survey country

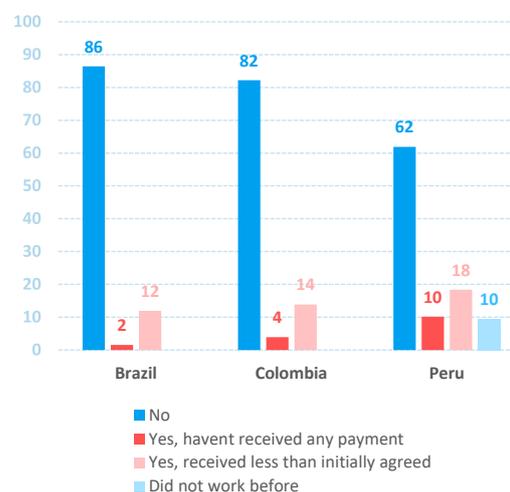


Moreover, those respondents who were unemployed at the time of departure were more likely to report not being employed at the time of the interview, in comparison to respondents who were employed or studying at the time of departure. (67% vs 41% and 31%, respectively).

* This question was not asked in Peru.

Respondents interviewed in Peru were more likely to report having been paid less than what was initially agreed during their journey and more likely to report having worked without receiving any payment**.

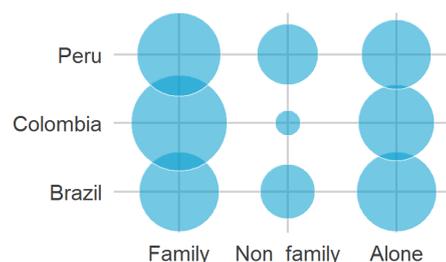
Figure 11: Percentage of respondents who have/have not worked without pay and by survey country



Journey

Venezuelan nationals surveyed in Brazil were more likely to travel alone. 41% of the respondents surveyed in Brazil were travelling alone, in comparison to 37% in Colombia and 31% in Peru. Respondents surveyed in Colombia were more likely to travel with family members (59% versus 45% in Peru and 41% in Brazil).

Figure 12: Percentage of respondents travelling alone/with family/non-family members and by survey country



The majority of respondents reported leaving from Venezuela. All respondents surveyed in Peru reported they left from Venezuela, 99% of respondents interviewed in Brazil reported they left from Venezuela, and 96% of respondents surveyed in Colombia reported they left from Venezuela.

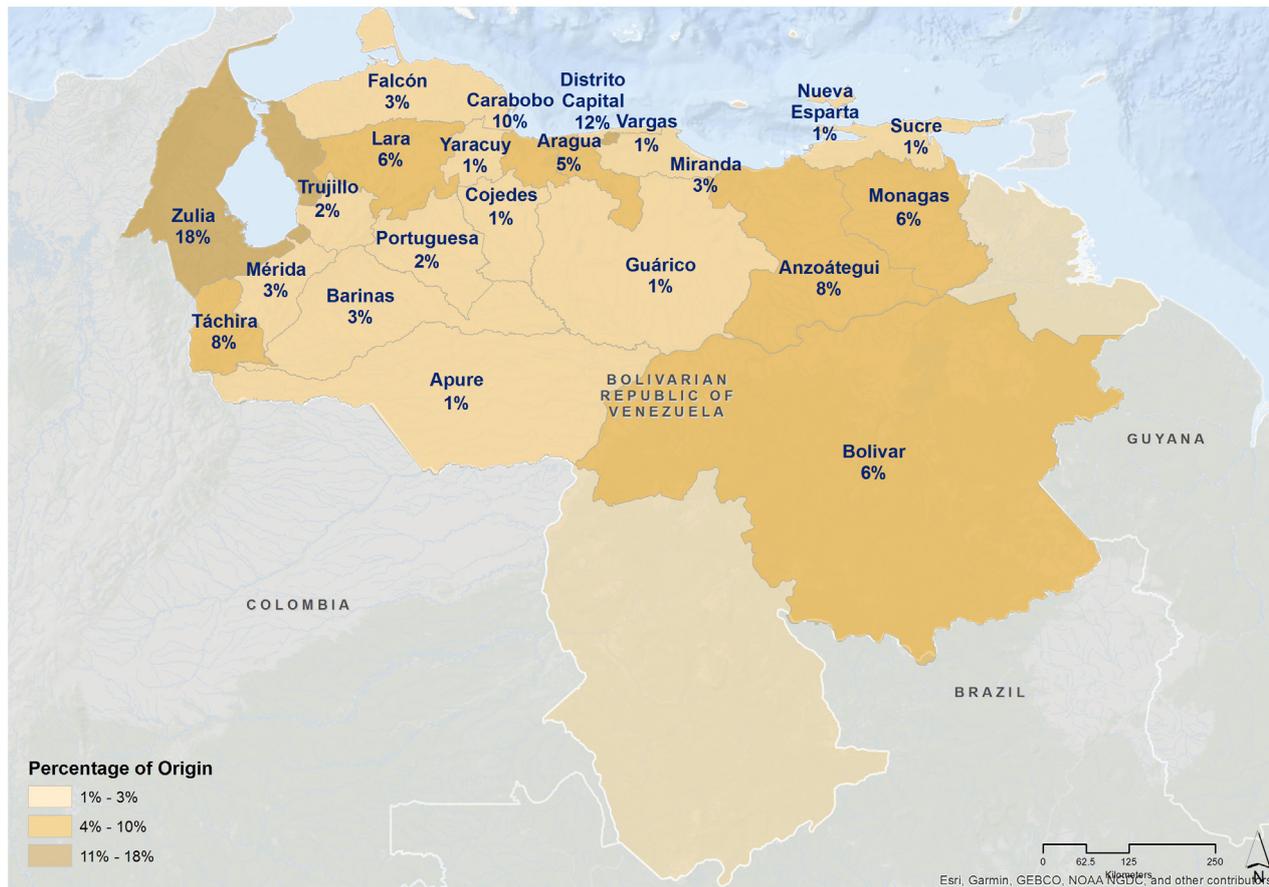
The largest share of respondents who left from Venezuela reported economic reasons for leaving the country (over 60%). Venezuelan nationals surveyed in Brazil were more likely to report having left Venezuela because of limited access to basic services (22% versus 16% in Colombia and 7% in Peru).

** 2426 respondents did not provide an answer to this question. These responses were excluded from the analysis.

States of origin in Venezuela

As was mentioned before, the majority of respondents departed from Venezuela. Approximately half of respondents departed from four Venezuelan states: Zulia (18%), Distrito Capital (12%), Carabobo (10%), and Anzoátegui (8%).

Map 1: States of origin in Venezuela

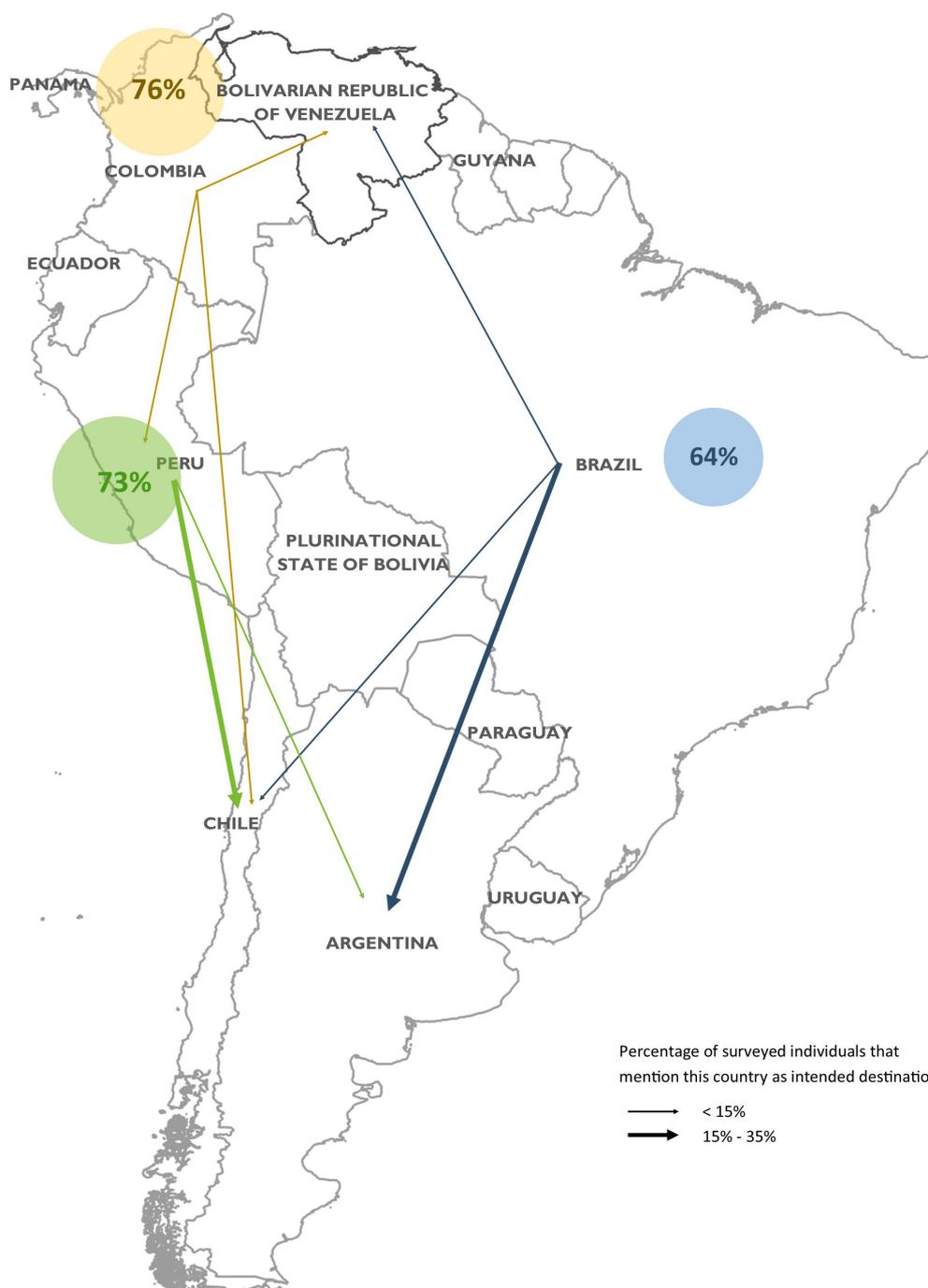


Countries of intended destination by survey country

In each country, the largest share of respondents reported they intended to stay in the country where the survey took place and did not intend to continue their journey. 64% of Venezuelan nationals surveyed in Brazil reported intending to stay there, 76% of those surveyed in Colombia reported Colombia as their final destination, and 54% of those respondents who were surveyed in Peru reported intending to stay there.

The rest of the respondents surveyed in Brazil reported Argentina (17%), Venezuela (4%), and Chile (4%) as the countries of intended destination. Respondents surveyed in Peru also reported Chile (36%) and Argentina (8%) as their intended destination. Respondents surveyed in Colombia reported Venezuela (9%), Peru (5%), and Chile (4%) as the countries of intended destination.

Map 2: Country of intended destination, by survey country



Countries of intended destination by top four states of departure from Venezuela

As mentioned on page 8, approximately half of respondents departed from four Venezuelan states: Zulia (18%), Distrito Capital (12%), Carabobo (10%), and Anzoátegui (8%). Respondents who departed from different states varied in terms of countries of intended destination.

The map below shows main countries of intended destination for respondents who departed from, each of the top four states in Venezuela.

Map 3: Breakdown of respondents by state of departure and intended country of destination



Administrative units of intended destination

Maps 4 - 8 show the reported administrative divisions of intended destination for respondents who chose Chile, Colombia, Peru, Brazil, and Argentina as countries of intended destination.

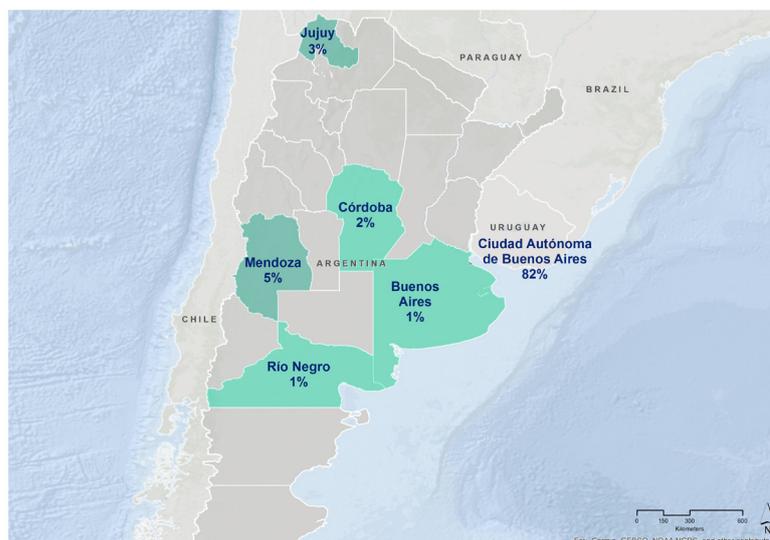
Map 4: Breakdown of respondents who chose **Colombia** as the intended country of destination by department of intended destination



Map 6: Breakdown of respondents who chose **Peru** as the intended country of destination by region of intended destination



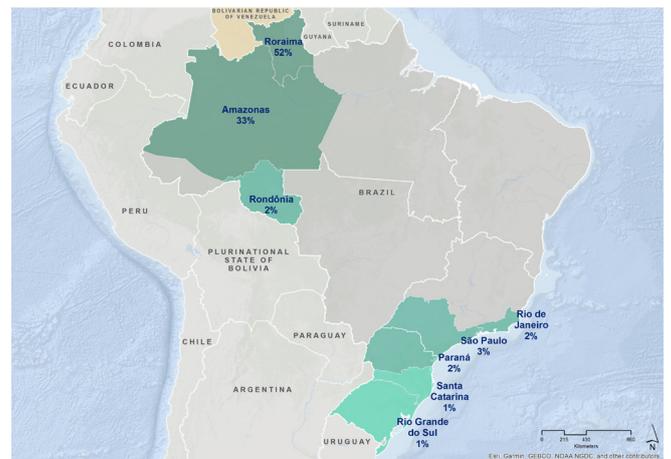
Map 8: Breakdown of respondents who chose **Argentina** as the intended country of destination by province of intended destination



Map 5: Breakdown of respondents who chose **Chile** as the intended country of destination by region of intended destination



Map 7: Breakdown of respondents who chose **Brazil** as the intended country of destination by state of intended destination



Flow Monitoring Survey - May report Venezuelan migration

1. SURVEY DETAILS									
1.1 Survey Date	d	d	m	m	a	A	1.2 Country	Brazil, Colombia or Peru	
1.3 Admin1 name	Administrative area of largest size (Department, Region, State)					1.4 Admin2 name	Administrative area of second largest size (Municipality, Province)		
1.5 Admin3 name	Administrative area of third largest size (if applicable/existing)					1.6 Admin4 name	Administrative area of fourth largest size (if applicable/existing)		
1.7 Admin5 name	Administrative area of fifth largest size (if applicable/existing)					1.8 Location	Smallest geographic reference		
1.9 Latitude (GPS)	Latitude in decimal units					1.10 Longitude (GPS)	Longitude in decimal units		

2. MIGRATORY INFORMATION

2.1.a Nationality	<input type="radio"/> Venezuelan <input type="radio"/> Other, specify _____	2.1.b Which is your second nationality?	
2.2 What is your current migration status?	<input type="radio"/> Resident (granted or in process) <input type="radio"/> With work visa <input type="radio"/> With tourist visa <input type="radio"/> Nationality <input type="radio"/> Special temporary permit <input type="radio"/> Refugee (granted or in process) <input type="radio"/> Without regular migration status <input type="radio"/> No answer <input type="radio"/> Other		
2.3.a Do you have identification documents?	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Rather not answer	2.3.b What type of document?	<input type="radio"/> Passport <input type="radio"/> Another travel document <input type="radio"/> Another ID document
2.4 Sex	<input type="radio"/> Female <input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Other	2.5 Age	
2.6 Are you pregnant?	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Rather not answer	2.7 Marital Status	<input type="radio"/> Single <input type="radio"/> Married / Free union / Cohabiting <input type="radio"/> Divorced, Separated <input type="radio"/> Widowed
2.8.a Travelling alone	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Rather not answer	2.8.b With whom are you travelling?	<input type="radio"/> Family/relatives group <input type="radio"/> Non-family/Non relatives-group <input type="radio"/> Rather not answer
2.9 Highest Level of Education completed	<input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> Primary <input type="radio"/> Secondary <input type="radio"/> Technical post-secondary <input type="radio"/> University	2.10 What was your employment status before beginning your journey?	<input type="radio"/> Employed <input type="radio"/> Independent/Self employed <input type="radio"/> Unemployed <input type="radio"/> Student <input type="radio"/> Volunteer <input type="radio"/> Retired <input type="radio"/> Other
2.11 What is your current employment status?	<input type="radio"/> Employed <input type="radio"/> Independent/Self employed <input type="radio"/> Unemployed <input type="radio"/> Student <input type="radio"/> Volunteer <input type="radio"/> Retired <input type="radio"/> Other	2.11.a Do you work in the formal or informal sector?	<input type="radio"/> Formal <input type="radio"/> Informal <input type="radio"/> Unknown <input type="radio"/> Rather not answer

2.12 Have you worked or carried out an activity without receiving the agreed upon payment? Yes no Rather not answer

2.9.a What was the main reason for starting your journey? ↓

Economic Reasons Family Reunification Insecurity/Situation of violence Tourism
 Lack of Access to Basic Necessities Political reasons No answer Other, specify: ____

2.10.a On which date did you begin your journey?	DD	MM	AAAA	2.11.a In which Venezuelan state did you begin your journey?	
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2.13.a What is the final destination of your journey? (Country)		2.13.b What is the final destination of your journey? (City)	
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Comments