

Parte de una nueva comunidad: la integración de migrantes y refugiados venezolanos en América del Sur

Jueves 29 de julio 2021





Part of a New Community: The Integration of Venezuelan Migrants and Refugees in South America
July 29, 2021

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Socioeconomic Integration of Venezuelan Migrants and Refugees: The Cases of Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru

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Socioeconomic Integration of Venezuelan Migrants and Refugees

The cases of Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru



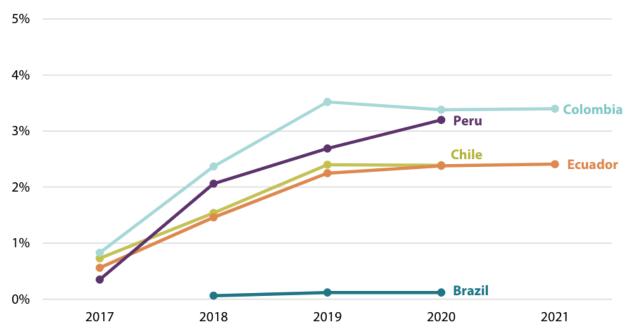






Migratory Context

FIGURE 1
Venezuelan Share of Total Population, by Country, 2017–21



See Appendix B for a full list of data sources used in this figure.

- 5.6 million Venezuelans abroad (4.6 million in LatAm & Caribbean)

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Integration in Latin America

Region:

- Economic crisis due to the pandemic
- High rates of labor informality
 - » Need to involve the private sector in integration initiatives
- Requirement of differential approaches
- Additional layers in Brazil (language)





Integration Dimensions

BOX 1

Dimensions and Indicators of Venezuelans' Socioeconomic Integration

Within the five key dimensions of socioeconomic integration, this report considers the following:

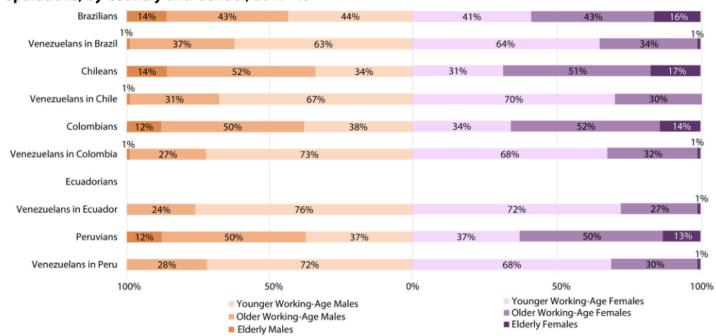
- ➤ **Sociodemographic profile:** Venezuelan share of the total population, gender and age distribution, migration status and regularization pathways, share who migrated with family, share who intend to transit to a different country, and housing
- ► **Economic inclusion:** unemployment rate, types of employment, participation in the informal economy, credential recognition, sectors of employment, income, and remittances
- Education: educational attainment and school enrollment
- ► Health care: access to health insurance and health coverage, types of health insurance, women's health care, and access to COVID-19 vaccines
- ► **Social cohesion:** share reporting experiencing discrimination, public opinion of Venezuelans and their access to services, and perceived criminality



Sociodemographic profile

FIGURE 3

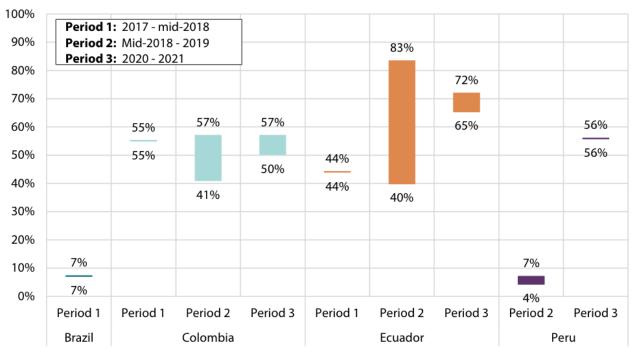
Age Distribution of Adult Venezuelan Migrant and Refugee Populations and Receiving-Country Populations, by Country and Gender, 2017–19*





Sociodemographic profile

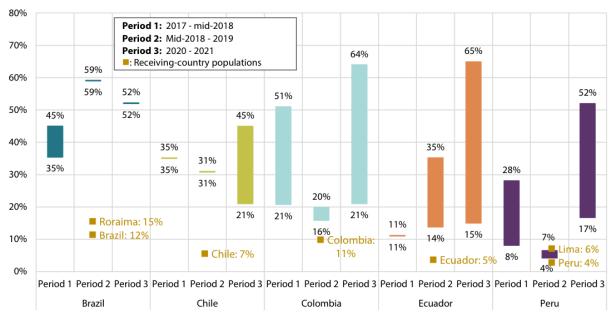
FIGURE 4
Share of Venezuelan Migrants and Refugees in an Irregular Migratory Status, by Country, 2017–21





Integration in the Labor Market

FIGURE 7
Unemployed Share of Venezuelan Migrant and Refugee Populations and Receiving-Country Populations, by Country, 2017–21

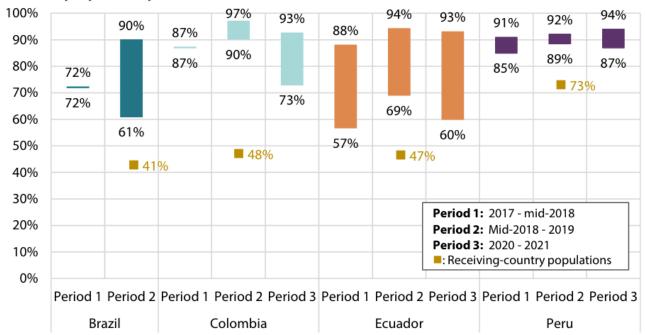




Integration in the Labor Market

FIGURE 9

Share of Venezuelan Migrant and Refugee Populations and Receiving-Country Populations Working Informally, by Country, 2017–21

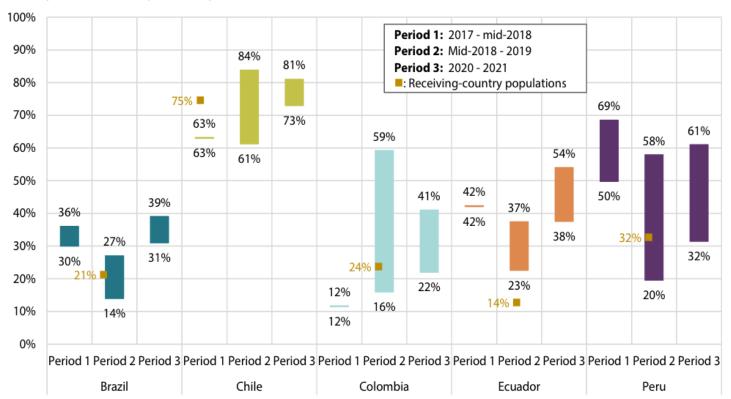






Education

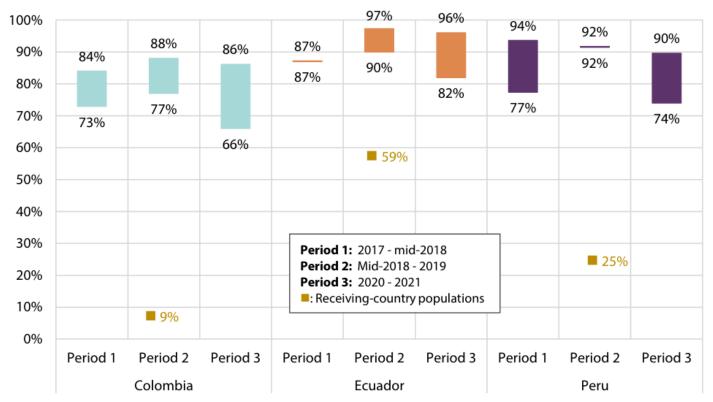
FIGURE 11
Share of Venezuelan Migrant and Refugee Populations and Receiving-Country Populations with a Tertiary Education, by Country, 2017–21





Access to Health Care

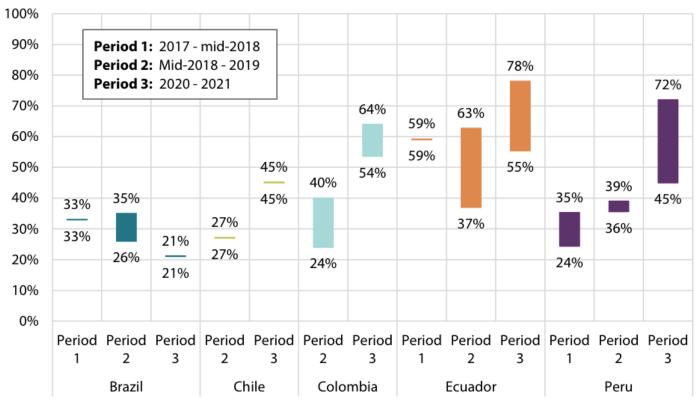
FIGURE 13
Share of Venezuelan Migrant and Refugee Populations and Receiving-Country Populations with No Health Insurance, by Country, 2017–21





Social Cohesion

FIGURE 15
Share of Venezuelan Migrants and Refugees Who Reported Discrimination, by Country, 2017–21





Recommendations

- Redouble efforts to reduce irregularity
 - Increase options to access regular immigration status and bolster asylum system capacity
- Improve access to education in practice
 - Most legal frameworks guarantee the right to a basic education
- Facilitate credential recognition and address income gaps
 - Ease documentation requirements and make the process less costly
- Uphold transparency and support research
 - Ensure open access to information and support research and integration
- Address capacity and knowledge gaps
 - Health Care and Education
- Strengthen social cohesion
 - Reject xenophobia and using welcoming and inclusive rhetoric at the national and local level



Q&A

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