



**DTM**

Displacement  
Tracking Matrix

**COJEDES, GAURICO, PORTUGUESA  
AND TRUJILLO**

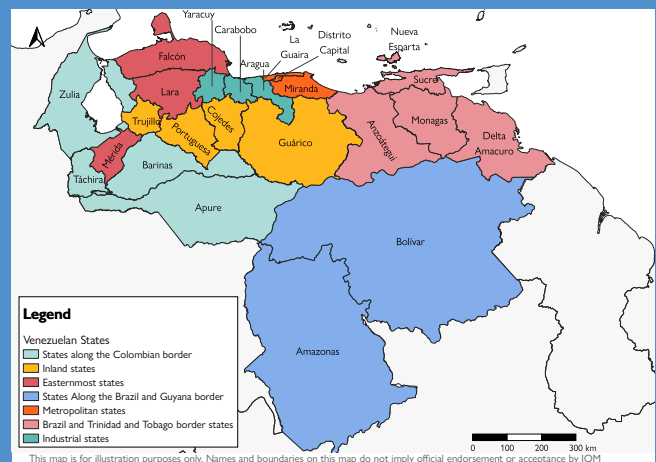
# 1. INTRODUCTION

As of June 2021, more than 4.6 million refugees and migrants from the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela (Venezuela) are in the Latin America and Caribbean region.<sup>1</sup> This migration flow represents an important issue for governments of the host governments and the international community. There has also been significant internal mobility inside Venezuela. For this reason, having rich information about the demographics, labour market participation, health services access as well as information about the impact of COVID-19 pandemic is essential to the crafting of policy initiatives that address the needs of Venezuelan refugees and migrants in their host communities and inside Venezuela. Since 2018 the International Organization of Migration (IOM) has been conducting activities through its Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) to monitor displacement and population mobility in host Latin American and Caribbean countries, and population mobility inside Venezuela such as populations in transit, recording rich details about the profiles, characteristics, and socio-economic status of refugees and migrants.

# 2. METHODOLOGY

The main objective of this set of seven factsheets is to explore the differing profiles of refugees and migrants from Venezuela in host countries and in transit based on their area of origin. To do this it creates two non-representative profiles of refugees and migrants from Venezuela in 2020 providing a comparison between them. One focuses on the profile of refugees and migrants from Venezuela in five host countries (Trinidad and Tobago, Ecuador, Colombia, Brazil and Guyana) and the other one on the profile of respondents who are in transit in Venezuela, both disaggregated by their areas of origin. This data was collected using DTM's Flow Monitoring Survey methodology in 2020 for selected areas with high stock or flow of the target population including borders, transit locations and cities. Respondents in Venezuela were interviewed at transit points in Apure and Táchira in October-November 2020. In addition, in some states of Venezuela (Distrito Capital, La Guaira, Miranda, Táchira) DTM captured information about COVID-19 in the community through Key informant interviews. While the data is nonrepresentative, they provide an indication of trends in a way that can help guide policy decision-making.

This full product is composed of seven sub-factsheets that correspond to seven groups according to Venezuelan States divided in relation to different themes or characteristics. The first group is composed of migrants and refugees from Apure, Barinas, Táchira and Zulia (Colombia border), the second group is composed of migrants and refugees from Cojedes, Guárico, Portuguesa and Trujillo (near islands), the third one is composed of migrants and refugees from Falcon, Lara and Merida (top east states), the fourth one is composed of migrants and refugees from Amazonas and Bolivar (border with Brazil and Guyana), the fifth one is composed of migrants and refugees from Distrito Capital, Miranda and El Guaira (metropolitan states), the sixth one is formed by Aragua, Carabobo and Yaracuy (industrial states) and the last one by migrants and refugees from Anzoátegui, Delta Amacuro, Monagas, Nueva Esparta and Sucre (Trinidad and Tobago and Brazil border).



State of origin	No. of respondents in host countries	No. of respondents in transit in Venezuela
Cojedes	64	40
Portuguesa	125	33
Guárico	163	25
Trujillo	155	3

1 See: <https://reliefweb.int/map/colombia/r4v-stocks-venezuelan-population-region-june-2021>

### 3. DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILES OF RESPONDENTS IN HOST COUNTRIES AND IN TRANSIT IN VENEZUELA

#### Gender and age of respondents in host countries and in transit

In Brazil, more women (66%) than men (33%) migrating from Cojedes. In Colombia, the same trend is observed, regarding migrants from Cojedes, with a greater migration of women (60%) than men (40%). In Ecuador, the trend is inverse, with more men (66%) migrating from Portuguesa than women (33%), the same trend regarding migrants from Trujillo, with 59 per cent of men migrating and only 40 per cent of women. In Colombia, there is a greater proportion of men (63%) migrating from Trujillo than women (36%).

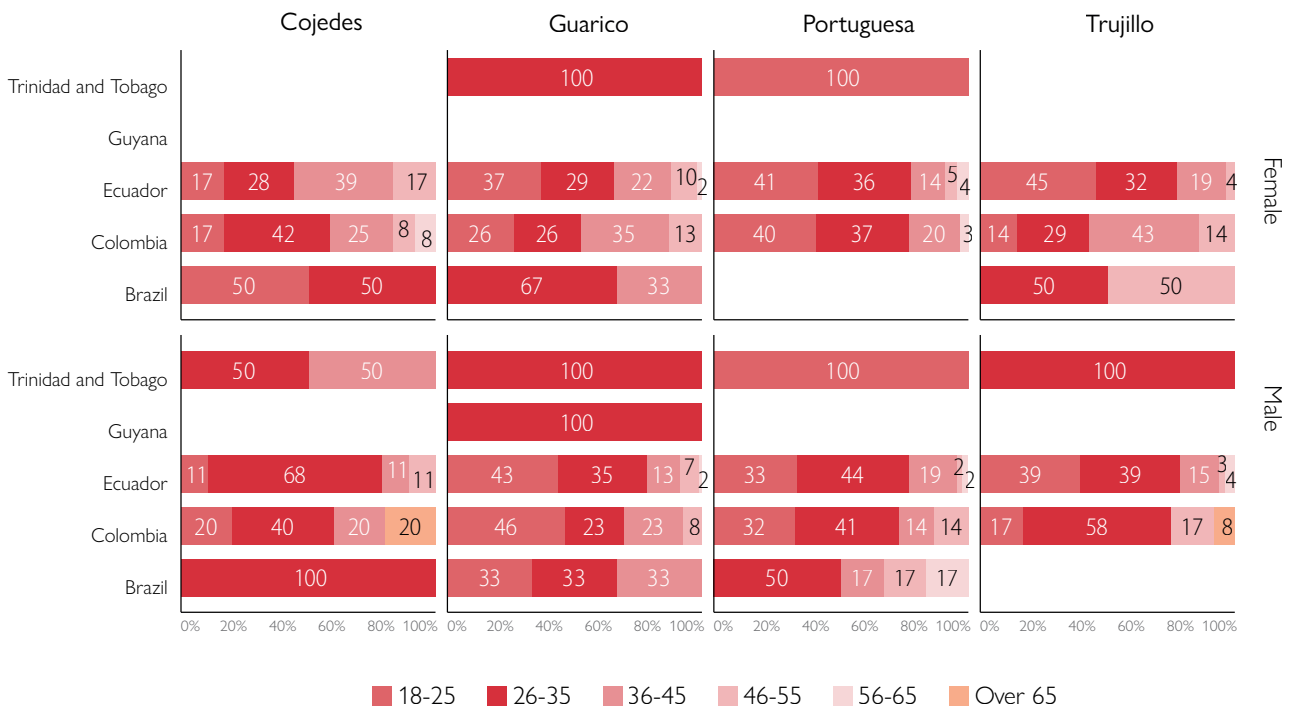
For those respondents in transit in Venezuela there were similar proportions overall except for those from Cojedes where there were more women (62%) than men (38%).

Of those refugees and migrants surveyed in the five host countries – more than 55 per cent of respondents were under 36 years old. Migrants from Guárico, mainly belong to the category 26-45 years old, in almost all host countries, and for migrants from Portuguesa in Brazil.

Most respondents interviewed in transit inside Venezuela are between 18 and 45 years old. A greater proportion from Guárico are between 18 to 35 years old, mostly younger than 26 years old. Those from Cojedes, are mainly between 26 and 55 years old.

GRAPH N° 1.\*

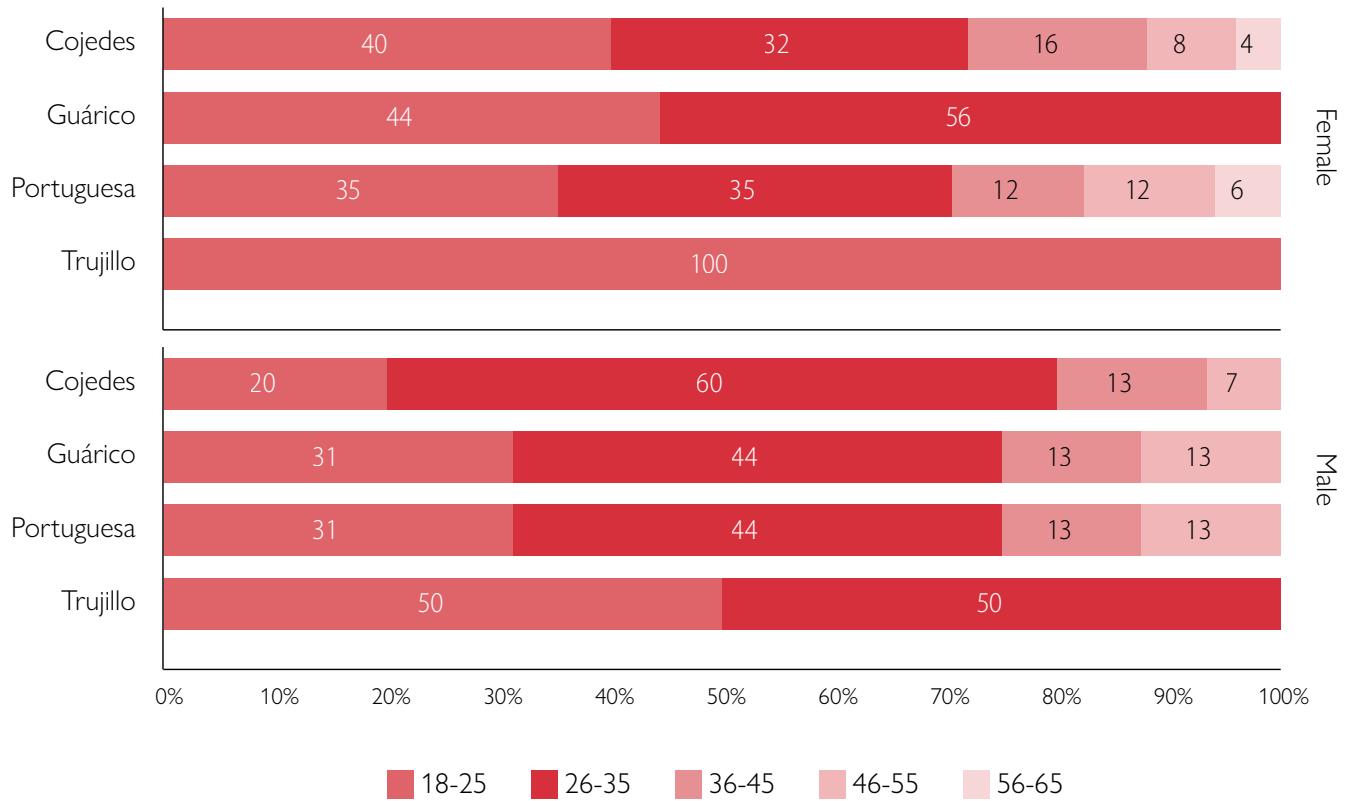
Gender and age among respondents from Cojedes, Guarico, Portuguesa and Trujillo by host country 2020



\* Due to rounding, percentages may not add up to 100 in all graphs of this product.

**GRAPH N°2.**

**Gender and age among transit respondents from Cojedes, Guárico, Portuguesa and Trujillo in Venezuela 2020**



**Relationship status among respondents in host countries**

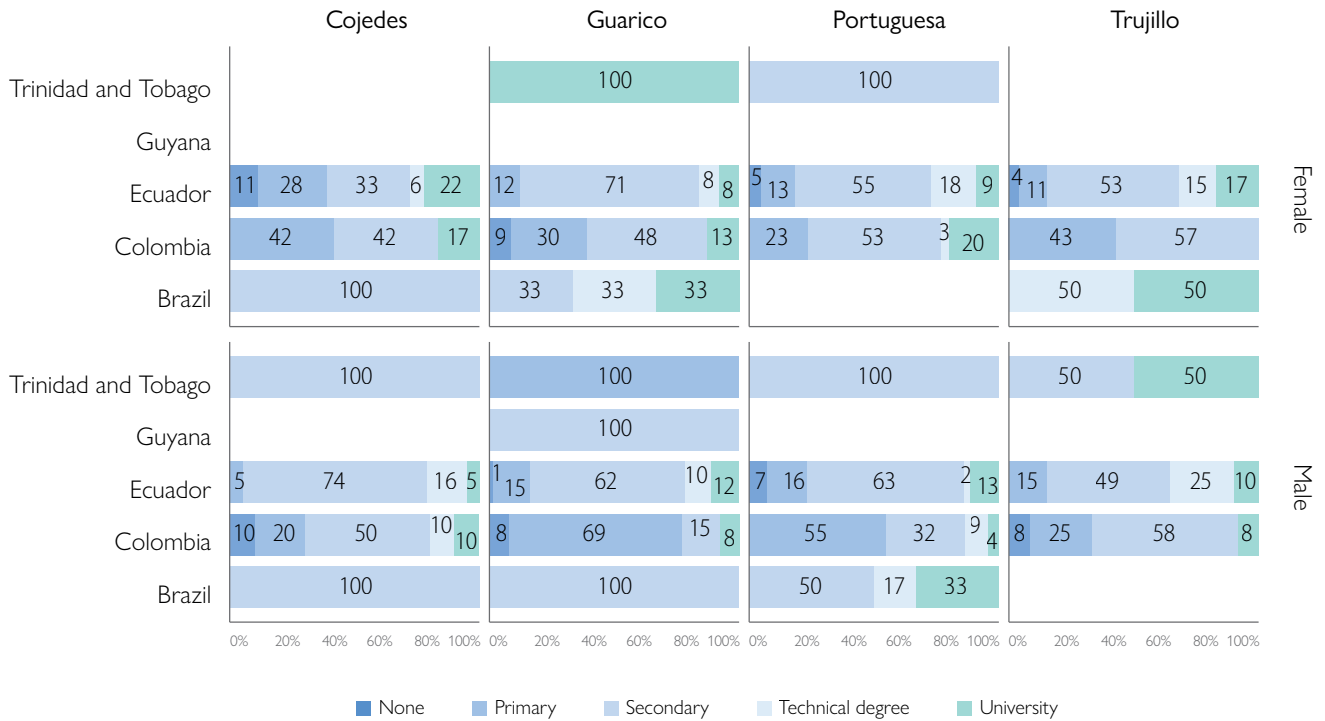
The largest share of respondents declared they are single or married/partnered, a trend related to the overall youth of most respondents. The exception were respondents from Trujillo in Brazil, where 50 per cent are married/partnered and 50 per cent are divorced/separated.

**Highest level of education among respondents in host countries and in transit in Venezuela**

Overall respondents from these four states were most likely to have a secondary degree as their highest level of education. Most respondents from Cojedes in host countries have a secondary degree or lower as their highest level of education including 10 per cent of men who have no education. In contrast, 24 per cent of transit migrants in Venezuela from Cojedes have a university degree including 48 per cent of women interviewed. The greatest proportion of both respondents in host countries and in transit from Guárico reported secondary school as their highest completed level of education. Respondents from Portuguesa in host countries and in transit in Venezuela were most likely to have a secondary degree as their highest completed level of education. The exception is Trujillo where a higher percentage of respondents in host countries and in transit had a technical or university degree.

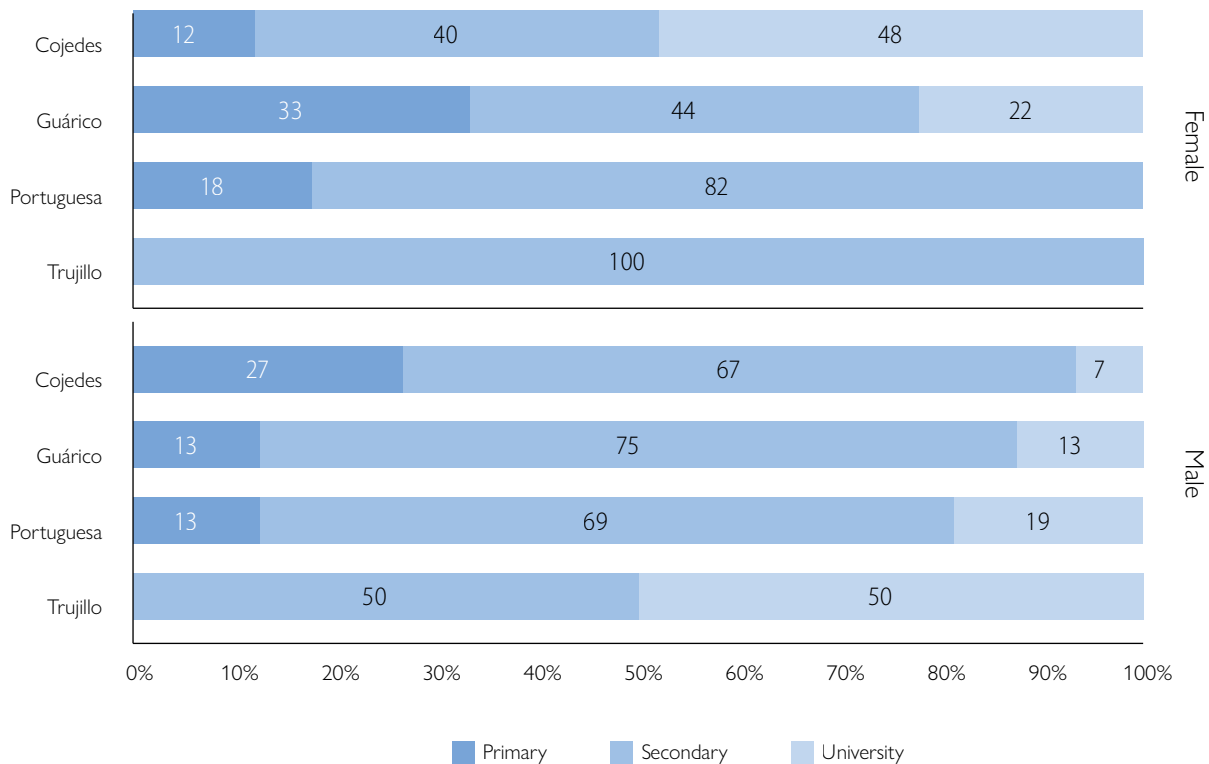
**GRAPH N°3.**

**Highest level of education of respondents from Cojedes, Guarico, Portuguesa and Trujillo by host country 2020**



**GRAPH N°4.**

**Highest level of education of transit respondents in Venezuela, disggregated by sex 2020**



## 4. EMPLOYMENT SITUATION OF RESPONDENTS IN HOST COUNTRIES AND IN TRANSIT IN VENEZUELA

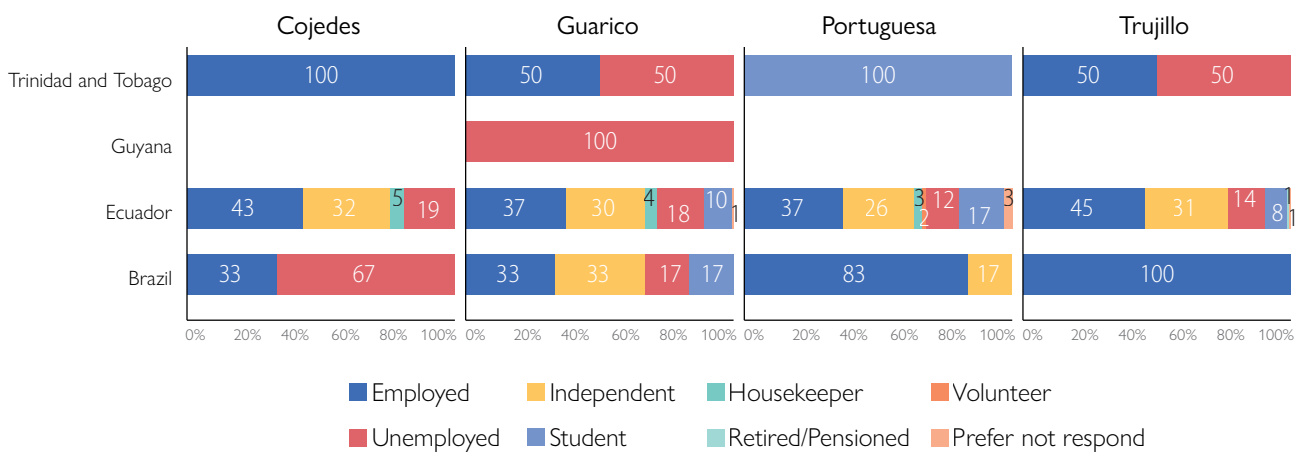
### Employment status before and after migrating among respondents in host countries

Overall, more than 60 per cent of respondents from Cojedes, Guárico, Portuguesa and Trujillo, independently their host countries, were employed or working independently before migrating. However, there are exceptions depending on host country. In Trinidad and Tobago, half of respondents from Guárico and Trujillo were unemployed before migrating and in Brazil, 65 per cent of migrants from Cojedes were unemployed.

When comparing the situation of respondents before and after migration in host countries, we can see that after migrating respondents were more likely to be unemployed or working independently than before. There was also a reduction in respondents reporting that they were retired, a student or housekeeper. This is particularly the case with respondents from Portuguesa and Guárico. Moreover, after migrating some respondents from Portuguesa and Táchira reported that they are now begging.

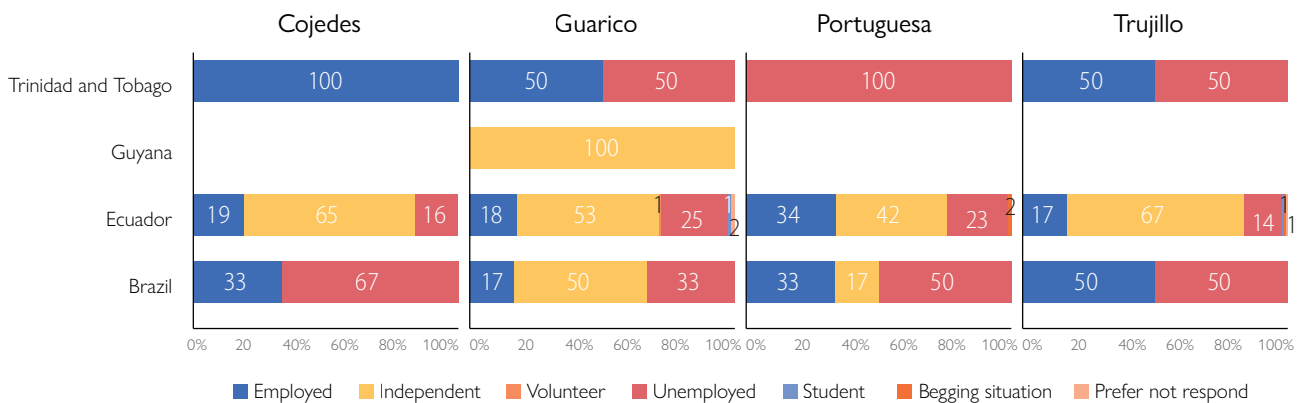
GRAPH N°5.

Status of employments of respondents before migrating, by host countries



GRAPH N°6.

Current labor status (after migrating) in host countries



### Profile of unemployed people before and after migrating in host countries

Before migrating, women from Cojedes and Trujillo in Ecuador were more likely to be unemployed before migrating than men (Cojedes: 71% Vs. 28%; Trujillo 55% vs 44%) whereas it was roughly balanced between men and women from Guárico and Portuguesa. In Brazil, Trinidad and Tobago there were low unemployment rates among respondents prior to migrating.

After migrating in Ecuador rates of unemployment were higher for women from Trujillo (78% vs 55%) however fewer women from Cojedes reported that they were unemployed (66% vs 71%). Rates increased for men from Guárico to 63 per cent unemployed and Portuguesa where 53 per cent of men reported they were unemployed after migrating.

### Current employment status of respondents in transit

More than 50 per cent of transit respondents from Cojedes and Guárico worked as employees and more than 30 per cent of transit respondents from Portuguesa and Trujillo are employed. There is also significant proportion that reported they were working as housekeepers: more than 30 per cent from Cojedes, Portuguesa and Trujillo and roughly 15 per cent from Guárico. The proportion of respondents reporting they were unemployed or working independently was very low.

### Sector of employment before and after migrating of respondents in host countries

The most reported sector of employment before migrating was the commerce sector. More than 30 per cent of respondents from all states were working in the commerce sector. Almost 30 per cent of respondents from Trujillo (independently their host countries) were

working in the public sector. Almost 10 per cent of respondents from Cojedes (in Colombia) were also working in the industry sector. Also, about 10 per cent of respondents from Cojedes were working in the health sector or beauty sector. Finally, a low proportion (between 5% and 12%) of respondents from Cojedes, Guárico were working as housekeepers.

Commerce, construction and manufacturing were the sectors where respondents were most likely to be working. More than 70 per cent of respondents from Cojedes in the different host countries are currently working in in commerce as are most respondents from Guárico and Portuguesa. In Trinidad and Tobago, about 50 per cent of respondents from Cojedes, Guárico and Trujillo are currently working in the manufacturing or construction sector.

### Sector of employment of respondents in transit in Venezuela

Housekeeper was the most frequently reported sector of work in Cojedes (35%), Portuguesa (36%) and Trujillo (33%). The commerce and construction sectors were less frequently reported sectors of work among those respondents interviewed in transit in Venezuela than those in host countries but were still significant proportions. Construction was the second most reported in Cojedes (20%), Guárico (24%) and Portuguesa (12%) and 33 per cent of respondents in Trujillo worked in commerce.

### Informal and formal employment among respondents in host countries

More than 70 per cent of respondents in the host countries, from the four states, work in the informal economy – related to the high percentage working in commerce and construction. There are some exceptions, largely related to the fact these respondents are working in different sectors. Respondents from Apure in Trinidad and Tobago (working in the mining sector) and in Brazil (working in the industry sector and public sector) reported they worked in the formal sector as did respondents from Trujillo in Brazil (working in the public sector and beauty sector) and in Trinidad and Tobago.

## 5. HEALTH SITUATION OF RESPONDENTS IN HOST COUNTRIES AND IN TRANSIT IN VENEZUELA<sup>2</sup>

### Access to health services of respondents in host countries

In Brazil, all respondents from Cojedes, Portuguesa and Trujillo have access to health services as did more than 80 per cent of respondents from Guárico. In Trinidad and Tobago, all respondents from Cojedes have access to health services and more than 50 per cent of respondents from Guárico and Trujillo. In contrast, in Guyana, an important part of respondents declared having difficulties to have access to health services including all respondents from Guárico.

### Health insurance coverage of respondents in host countries

In Ecuador, almost all the respondents from the different Venezuelan States do not have health insurance to cover their medical expenses: more than 90 percent of respondents from Guárico, Portuguesa and Trujillo do not have health coverage and all respondents from Cojedes. In Guyana, migrants from Guárico does not have health insurance.

<sup>2</sup> Data for this health section was not collected in all host countries. In this manner, Data in relation to access to health variables was only collected in Brazil, Trinidad and Tobago and Guyana. Data in relation to health insurance coverage was only collected in Ecuador and Guyana. Data related to the place where medical attention is received was collected in all host countries except for Colombia. Data related to the improvement or not of sanitary conditions compared to their situation in Venezuela was only collected in Ecuador and Guyana. Lastly, data related to access to reproductive health was only collected in Brazil, Ecuador, Guyana and Trinidad and Tobago.

### Place to receive medical attention of respondents in host countries

More than half of all the respondents from the four Venezuela states in the different host countries go to social security clinic, health post or to a public health center when they have to receive medical attention. Another section (30%) go to hospital when they need to receive medical attention followed by just under 20 per cent who go to a pharmacy.

#### Pregnancy and prenatal services among women and access to reproductive healthcare of respondents in host countries

- Among female respondents who are pregnant, almost 40 per cent do not receive prenatal services in the host countries.
- The DTM also asked respondents about their access to reproductive health. Almost all respondents independently their areas of origin, in the different host countries (more than 70%) do not have access to contraception, HIV/STD treatment, to sexual education and treatment.

### Improvement or not with their situation in Venezuela of respondents in host countries

Respondents in Ecuador and Guyana were asked to compare the sanitary conditions in Venezuela and in their host country. More than 70 per cent of respondents from these four states that their sanitary conditions had improved compared to when they were in Venezuela. In Guyana, respondents from Guárico declared that sanitary conditions are similar to those in Venezuela.

#### Health situation of respondents in transit in Venezuela

- Most respondents reported that neither they or someone of their family member in Venezuela do not suffer from a disease or need medication. The highest proportion was of those respondents from Cojedes.

## 6. COVID-19 SITUATION OF RESPONDENTS IN HOST COUNTRIES AND IN THEIR AREAS OF ORIGIN<sup>3</sup>

### COVID-19: Health situation of respondents in host countries

- Respondents in Brazil provided information about symptoms of COVID-19 between their respective household. Most respondents reported that they had not had any symptoms of COVID-19 except among those from Cojedes where 17 per cent did.
- In Ecuador six per cent of respondents reported that they had received a COVID-19 diagnosis including 10 per cent of respondents from Guárico. No cases were reported from respondents in Trinidad and Tobago.
- In Ecuador five per cent of respondents from Guárico also reported that a family member had passed away due to COVID-19. No deaths were reported from respondents in Trinidad and Tobago.
- More than 92 per cent of respondents in Ecuador did not have issues accessing health services due to the pandemic. Those most likely to report this were from Guárico (8%) and Trujillo (8%).

### COVID-19: Socio-economic situation of respondents in host countries

- In Ecuador, more than 80 per cent of respondents did not perceive a deterioration in the quality of food during the pandemic but a significant proportion of respondents from Cojedes (17%) and Trujillo (19%) had experienced this difficulty. In Trinidad and Tobago respondents from Portuguesa were more likely to report this problem.
- More than 90 per cent of respondents in Ecuador did not report issues with accessing basic services due to the pandemic, including none from Portuguesa.
- Another important analysis is the risk of eviction. In Trinidad and Tobago no respondents from Guárico, Portuguesa and Trujillo did not face a risk of eviction and only one from Cojedes.
- More than 90 per cent of respondents in Ecuador and Trinidad and Tobago did not experience discrimination due to the pandemic.
- In Ecuador more than a quarter of respondents reported that they experienced economic difficulties due to the COVID-19 pandemic including 31 per cent of respondents from Cojedes. No respondents in Trinidad and Tobago reported this issue.

<sup>3</sup> Data for this section was only available in Ecuador and Trinidad and Tobago with an exception of data regarding symptoms related to COVID-19 which was only collected in Brazil.



# DTM



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