

# DTM

Displacement  
Tracking Matrix

**DISTRITO CAPITAL, MIRANDA  
AND LA GUAIRA**

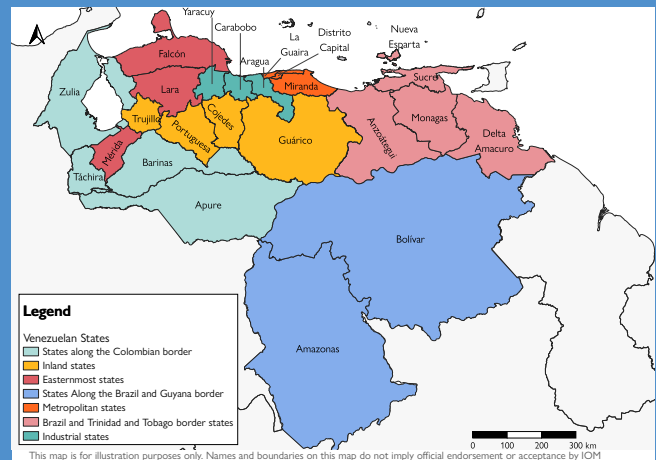
# 1. INTRODUCTION

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 countries 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 countries in Latin American and Caribbean, 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
Distrito Capital	1616	45
Miranda	153	28
La Guaira	71	6

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

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

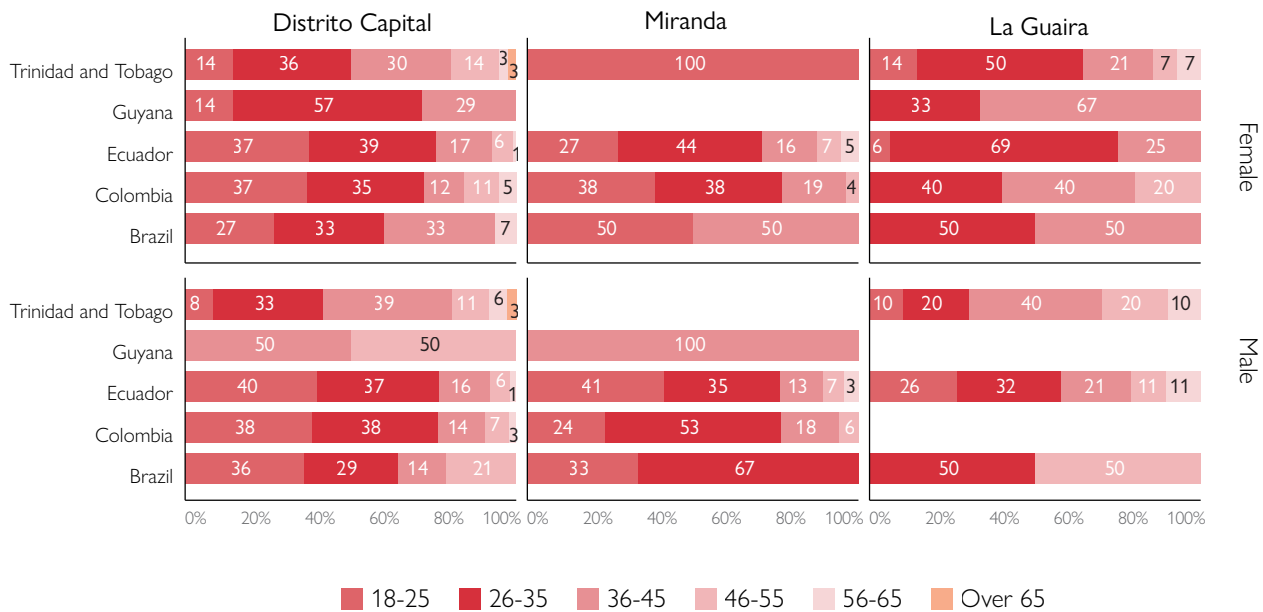
#### Gender and age of respondents in host countries and in transit in Venezuela

There are similar percentages of males and females from Distrito, Miranda and La Guaira in host countries. Regarding migrants in transit in Venezuela, we can observe a rough balance between men and women coming from Miranda and La Guaira. However, there is a greater proportion of men (76%) from Distrito Capital than women (24%) in the sample of respondents in transit in Venezuela.

Of those refugees and migrants from Miranda and La Guaira surveyed in the five host countries, more than 55 per cent of respondents were under 36 years old, while in Distrito Capital there was a greater proportion of people between 18 to 45 years old. Regarding respondents in transit, most are between 18 and 45 years old, except for those from Distrito Capital that are in greater proportion between 26 and 55 years old.

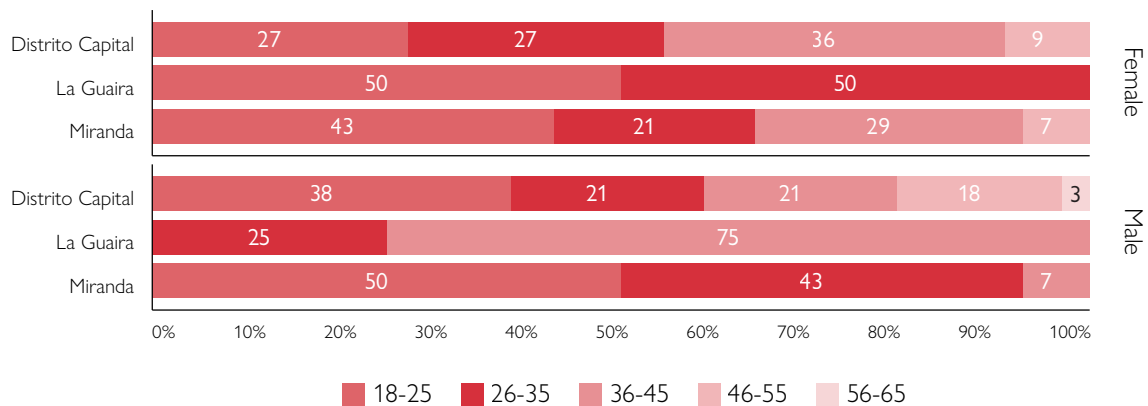
GRAPH N° 1.\*

Gender and age of respondents from Distrito capital, Miranda and La Guaira by host country 2020



GRAPH N°2.

Gender and age of transit respondents from Distrito capital, Miranda and La Guaira in Venezuela 2020



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

**Relationship status among respondents in host countries**

The largest share of respondents in the sample declared they were single, a trend related to the overall youth of the majority of the respondents. However, in Trinidad and Tobago, Colombia and Ecuador almost 40 per cent of respondents reported being married or in a relationship.

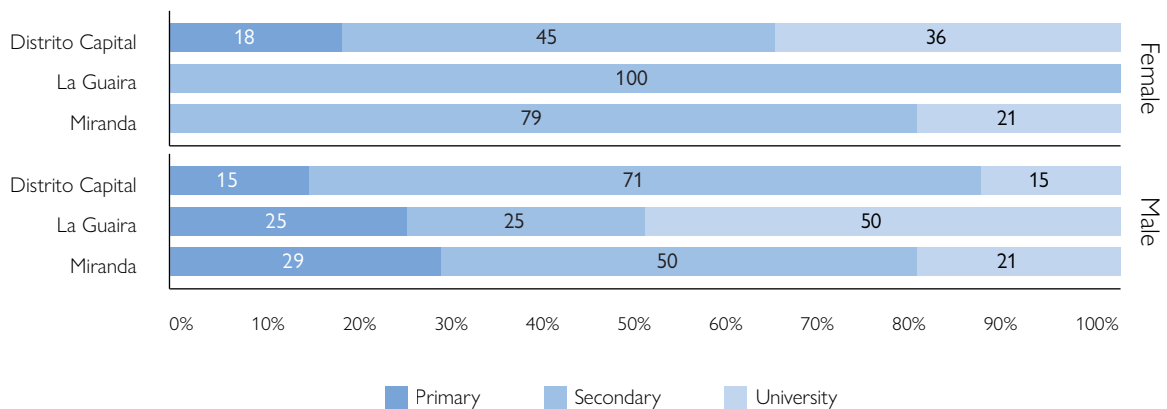
**GRAPH N°3.**

**Highest level of education among respondents from Distrito capital, Miranda and La Guaira by host country, disaggregated by sex, 2020**



**GRAPH N°4.**

**Highest level of transit respondents from Distrito capital, Miranda and La Guaira in Venezuela 2020**



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

Independently of the host country, a greater proportion of respondents from Distrito Capital reported that they have a secondary degree or lower education level as their highest completed level of education, except in Trinidad and Tobago, where almost 40 per cent of respondents reported having completed a secondary degree and more than 30 per cent a university degree. In a similar vein, the majority of respondents in transit from Distrito Capital mentioned having finished secondary school and almost 20 per cent having completed a university degree.

Similarly, both respondents in host countries and in transit from La Guaira have reported having a secondary level and university degree

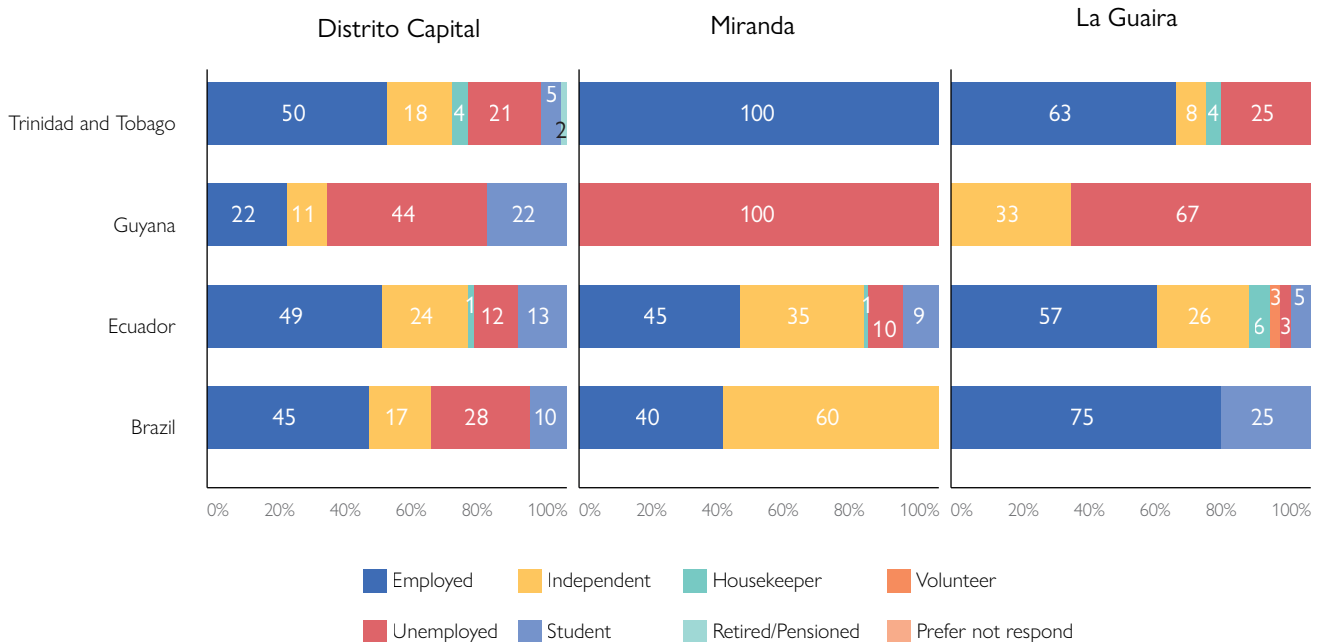
as their highest levels of education completed. In contrast, migrants in host countries and in transit from Miranda reported having lower levels of education by solely mentioning having completed a secondary level of education.

It is worth mentioning that a higher proportion of women from Distrito Capital in Guyana and Trinidad and Tobago reported having completed a university degree than men (Guyana: 15% vs 0% and Trinidad and Tobago: 40% vs 20%). No significant difference regarding education levels by sex was reported for respondents from Miranda and La Guaira in host countries. Nevertheless, for those from Miranda and La Guaira in transit, the same trend is observed. While 20 per cent of men mentioned having completed primary school the female respondents all had secondary education or a university degree.

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

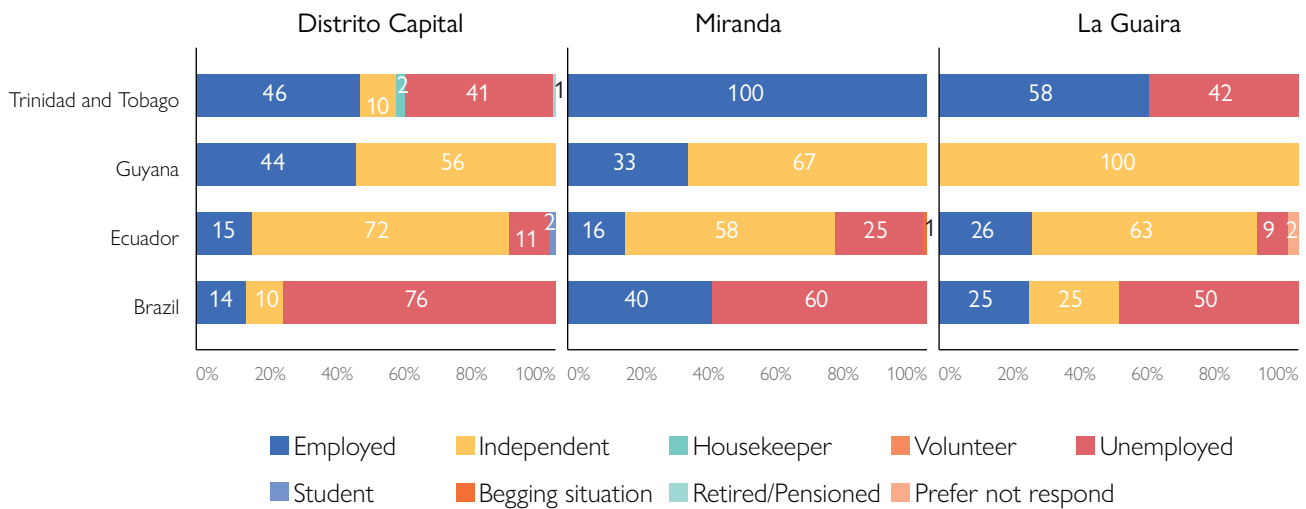
GRAPH N°5.

Employment status before migrating, by host countries



GRAPH N°6.

Current labor situation (after migrating), in host countries



Employment status before and after migrating among respondents in host countries

The majority of migrants from Distrito Capital, Miranda and La Guaira were employed or independent before migrating. However, after migration, in Guyana, more than 60 per cent of respondents from La Guaira were unemployed while in Trinidad and Tobago, 40 per cent of respondents from Distrito Capital and La Guaira reported being unemployed. This trend shows an increase in the unemployment rate after migration is more drastic in Brazil, where independently of their state of origin, 40 per cent reported being unemployed after migration while before migration no respondents mentioned being unemployed.

In contrast, in Guyana more than 50 per cent of respondents from Miranda and La Guaira declared to be unemployed before migrating, but after migration are all working independently in a greater proportion. Lastly, it is important to stress that a low proportion of respondents from Distrito capital and Miranda are currently in a begging situation in Ecuador.

Current employment status of respondents in transit in Venezuela

More than 60 per cent of transit respondents from the three states are employed after migration. It was also reported that 20 per cent of respondents in transit from Miranda and 15 per cent from La Guaira were working as housekeepers after migrating.

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

More than 30 per cent of migrants from Distrito Capital, Miranda and La Guaira worked in the commerce sector before migrating, followed by other 30 per cent that reported working in the public sector before migration. A small proportion (between 5% and 12%) of respondents from Distrito Capital and La Guaira were working as housekeepers, principally in Ecuador and Brazil.

After migrating, most respondents independently of their state of origin and host country, with a higher proportion in Ecuador than in other host countries (71% from Distrito Capital and more than 55% from Miranda and La Guaira), continued working in the commerce

sector. Other sectors mentioned were construction and tourism, especially in Trinidad and Tobago, where nine per cent of respondents from Distrito Capital reported working in the construction sector while 13 per cent from Distrito Capital and eight per cent from La Guaira were working in tourism-related activities.

Sector of employment of respondents in transit in Venezuela

After migration, most respondents in transit in Venezuela independently of their state of origin are working in the commerce sector, construction sector, beauty sector and as housekeepers. For example, from Distrito Capital, 24 per cent of respondents were working in the construction sector; 9 per cent in the commerce sector and another 9 per cent in the beauty sector. Twenty-one per cent of respondents from Miranda were working as housekeepers and another 21 per cent in the commerce sector. Lastly, 50 per cent of migrants in transit in Venezuela from La Guaira were working in construction, 17 per cent as housekeepers and another 17 per cent in restaurants.

Profile of unemployed people before and after migrating among respondents in host countries

In Ecuador, more women from Distrito Capital and Miranda declared to be unemployed before migrating than men (respectively 55% vs. 45% and 60% vs. 40%). The same is observed regarding the situation of unemployment of respondents from Distrito Capital in Trinidad and Tobago (65% vs. 34%).

After migrating, the same trend of higher unemployment rates for women than men are continued across all host countries, independently of respondents' state of origin. The unemployment rate of women is the following: in Brazil, 63 per cent from Distrito Capital, 66 per cent from Miranda; in Ecuador, 60 per cent from Distrito Capital and 72 per cent from Miranda and in Trinidad and Tobago, 87 per cent from Distrito Capital and 80 per cent from La Guaira.

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

Most respondents in host countries, independently their areas of origin, declared working in the informal economy. This trend can be related with the fact that almost the main part of migrants is working in the commerce sector in the different host countries.

## 5.

# HEALTH SITUATION OF SURVEYED MIGRANTS IN HOST COUNTRIES AND IN THEIR AREAS OF ORIGIN<sup>2</sup>

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

In Brazil and Trinidad and Tobago, the majority of respondents from all three states of origin reported having access to health services.

However, in Guyana, the situation seems to be inverse that in the other host countries, where an important part of respondents declared having difficulties to have access to health services. Sixty-seven per cent of respondents from Distrito Capital do not have access to health services while no respondents from Miranda and La Guaira in Guyana have access to health services.

### Health insurance coverage of respondents in host countries

In both Ecuador and Guyana, the majority of respondents, independently of their state of origin, do not have health insurance in order to cover their medical expenses (over 78% for all). This is problematic since without a health insurance, migrants and refugees are not able to access medical centres, which could put their health at risk. It is worth mentioning that in Guyana, within the respondents from Distrito Capital that reported having a health insurance, 11 per cent mentioned having a private insurance while another 11 per cent had a public one.

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

All respondents from Distrito Capital, Miranda and La Guaira go to a social security clinic when seeking to receive medical attention in Trinidad and Tobago and Guyana. In Brazil, almost all respondents from these three states go to a health post and in Ecuador a great proportion go to a public health centre and in a lower proportion to a pharmacy.

### Improvement or not of the sanitary conditions compare to their situation in Venezuela of respondents in host countries

During some DTM rounds, respondents were asked to compare the sanitary conditions in Venezuela and in their host country. While between 70 to 90 per cent of respondents in Ecuador described an improve of the sanitary conditions, in Guyana 44 per cent of respondents from Distrito Capital reported a deterioration and similar conditions. All respondents from Miranda and La Guaira reported there was no change regarding the sanitary conditions in Guyana compared to Venezuela.

#### Pregnancy, prenatal services and access to reproductive health of respondents in host countries

- Pregnant women: Distrito Capital: Brazil (13%), Colombia (4%), Ecuador (1%), Guyana (14%) and Trinidad and Tobago (3%). Miranda: Colombia (12%). La Guaira: Brazil (50%).
- The vast majority of pregnant women from Distrito Capital and La Guaira reported having access to prenatal services (over 87% in the case of respondents from Distrito Capital).
- Almost all respondents independently their areas of origin, in the different host countries (more than 70 per cent) do not have access to contraception, HIVSTD treatment, to sexual education and treatment.

#### Health situation and pregnancy of respondents in transit in Venezuela, 2020

- Two per cent of migrants from Distrito Capital and seven per cent from Miranda that are in transit in Venezuela reported that someone of their family members suffer from a disease. No cases were reported from La Guaira.
- However, 17 per cent of respondents from La Guaira that are in transit in Venezuela reported that someone of their family members require medication, followed by 14 per cent from Miranda and 2 per cent from Distrito Capital.
- Four per cent of women migrants in transit in Venezuela from Distrito Capital reported being pregnant.

<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.

## 6. COVID-19 IMPACT ON SURVEYED MIGRANTS IN HOST COUNTRIES<sup>3</sup>

### COVID-19: Health situation of respondents from Distrito Capital, Miranda and La Guaira in host countries

- Respondents from Miranda and La Guaira reported not experiencing any symptoms related with COVID-19, while three per cent of respondents from Distrito Capital mentioned suffering COVID-19 symptoms.
- In Ecuador, 11 per cent of respondents from Miranda, eight per cent from Distrito Capital and four per cent of respondents from La Guaira reported having been diagnosed them or their families with COVID-19. No cases were reported in Trinidad and Tobago.
- In Ecuador, 13 per cent of respondents from La Guaira, four per cent from Distrito Capital and three per cent from Miranda confirmed having family members that had passed away due COVID-19. Meanwhile, in Trinidad and Tobago, four per cent of respondents from La Guaira and two per cent from Distrito Capital reported the same.
- In Ecuador, more respondents from La Guaira reported facing difficulties to access health services during the pandemic (6%) compared to those from Distrito Capital (6%) and Miranda (3%).

### COVID-19: Socio-economic situation of respondents from Distrito Capital, Miranda and La Guaira in host countries

- In Ecuador, a higher proportion of respondents from Miranda reported experiencing a deterioration of food quality (23%) compared to those from La Guaira (21%) and Distrito Capital (9%). The same trend is followed in Trinidad and Tobago where more respondents from Miranda than Distrito Capital and La Guaira (100%, 29% and 29% respectively) reported experiencing a deterioration of food quality.
- Regarding access to basic services, in Ecuador, a higher proportion of respondents from La Guaira (25%) reported facing difficulties to access basic services during the COVID-19 pandemic compared to Distrito Capital and Miranda (9% and 13% respectively).
- Another interesting and important analysis is the risk of eviction during COVID-19 crisis. In Trinidad and Tobago, there are differences between the areas of origin of respondents. In this manner, respondents from Distrito Capital reported experiencing higher risks of eviction (26%) than those from La Guaira (21%).
- In Ecuador, similar proportions of respondents from Distrito Capital, Miranda and La Guaira (4%, 5% and 8% respectively) confirmed experiencing discrimination during the COVID-19 pandemic.
- In Ecuador, over a fifth of respondents from all three states (over 25%) reported facing difficulties in their economic activities during the COVID-19 pandemic, while contrarily and in a smaller proportion, in Trinidad and Tobago, only respondents from Distrito Capital and La Guaira are the ones that reported facing difficulties in terms of their economic activities (5% and 4% respectively).

<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.

<sup>4</sup> Data for this section was collected from 1,341 key informants in 18 municipalities across the states of Distrito Capital, Miranda, La Guaira and Tachira in November-December 2020 as part of a multisectorial site evaluation.

## 7. COVID-19 IMPACT IN DISTRITO CAPITAL, MIRANDA AND LA GUAIRA<sup>4</sup>

In some states in Venezuela (Distrito Capital, La Guaira, Miranda, Táchira) DTM captured information about COVID-19 in the community through key informant interviews. More than 75 per cent of respondents confirmed an increase of COVID-19 cases during 2020, except in La Guaira, where the percentage is lower than in the other states (64%). Overall, for the three states of origin, more than 18 per cent of respondents confirmed there had been deaths in their community. According to more than 70 per cent of respondents in the different Venezuelan states there were not an interruption of health services because of the pandemic crisis, except in Miranda, where almost 38 per cent of respondents noted the interruption of outpatient consultations during the COVID-19 crisis.

Information regarding the number of primary public and private health centres was also mentioned for the three states. In Distrito Capital there are 1060 primary public health centres and 688 private ones, in Miranda there are 732 primary public health centres and 337 private ones and lastly, in La Guaira there are 191 primary public health centres and 76 private ones. More than 75 per cent of respondents from Distrito Capital, Miranda and La Guaira considered that there are not enough doctors in relation to the population living in their sector.

Key informants were also asked if they had an interruption in terms of the protection services they were able to access for more than a month. More than 70 per cent of respondents in Distrito Capital, Miranda and La Guaira corroborate that there was no interruption during the COVID-19 pandemic in terms of accessing protection services to issue complaints, however, 31 per cent of respondents from La Guaira confirm that legal assistance was slightly interrupted during the pandemic. Many people in Venezuela are reliant on remittances so it is important to note that almost 38 per cent of respondents from Distrito Capital, Miranda and La Guaira confirm that in the different sectors of these states, banking services were interrupt over more than a month, during COVID-19 pandemic.



# DTM



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