

INTEGRATION OF VENEZUELAN MIGRANTS IN VULNERABLE SITUATIONS IN PERU

KEY FINDINGS USING A MULTIDIMENSIONAL APPROACH
TO MEASURE MIGRANT INTEGRATION OUTCOMES

STUDY REPORT

2022



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This project is funded by the [IOM Development Fund](#) and is implemented within the framework of the [IOM Joint Global Initiative on Diversity, Inclusion and Social Cohesion](#).

The findings contained in this study are preliminary and are meant to provide a snapshot of the integration outcomes of migrant beneficiaries of the IOM CBI programming in Peru. To understand more about the IPL Integration Index, please access the following related documents:

[The IPL Integration Index Website](#)

[Multidimensional measure of immigrant integration](#)

[Supplementary Information for Multidimensional Measure of Immigrant Integration](#).

Download the IPL Integration Index [Infosheet](#) or visit our [SharePoint](#) (internal).

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1. INTRODUCTION

Regional migration in the Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) region has increased significantly in the past decade. The new trends of migration are characterized by mixed migration flows for political, economic, and environmental reasons.

Peru hosts the second largest number of refugees and migrants from Venezuela globally (absolute numbers). By July 2022, Peru hosted about **1.29 million Venezuelan migrants and refugees**. Even before the COVID-19 pandemic, Venezuelan migrants and refugees were particularly vulnerable, as they lacked social protection, were exposed to abuse and exploitation, and often lived and worked in precarious conditions. The COVID-19 pandemic further compounded their existing vulnerabilities, especially those most vulnerable in the host communities.

However, little is known about migrants' broader integration experience and their perspectives of arrival and settlement in different facets of community life. A review of existing surveys and recent assessment studies on Venezuelans in Peru has shown that the focus has been mostly on employment, service access and to a lesser extent, on levels of discrimination and social belonging.

Oftentimes, these studies look at "integration" from a purely "service access" perspective or more so in economic terms, without looking at the social and relational aspects that migrants have towards their communities. Many of the existing integration frameworks and assessment tools and studies fail to consider migrants' existing ability and knowledge to establish themselves in new communities, a process which includes psychological, linguistic, social and political or civic dimensions, among others.

Against these trends and the lack of comparative data and empirical tools to examine the integration of migrants, the International Organization for Migration (IOM), in partnership with the Immigration Policy Lab (IPL) at ETH Zurich, have developed a multi-dimensional approach to measure integration outcomes of migrants and accompanying materials, allowing practitioners to use it in other contexts. The index, which captures six key areas of migrant integration, was tested in Brazil, the Dominican Republic, and Peru among IOM's migrant beneficiaries.

IN THIS STUDY,
INTEGRATION IS DEFINED
AS THE DEGREE TO
WHICH MIGRANTS
HAVE THE KNOWLEDGE
AND CAPACITY TO
BUILD A SUCCESSFUL,
FULFILLING LIFE IN THE
HOST SOCIETY. THIS
DEFINITION RECOGNIZES
THE IMPORTANCE OF
MIGRANTS' EXISTING
KNOWLEDGE AND
CAPACITY.









2. MULTI-DIMENSIONAL APPROACH TO MEASURE MIGRANT INTEGRATION

To address these developments, this study has adopted a multi-dimensional approach to measure migrant integration outcomes. The study focuses on the multi-dimensionality of the integration process, which is defined in the study as the degree to which migrants have the knowledge and capacity to build a successful, fulfilling life in the host society. This definition recognizes the importance of **knowledge and capacity**. **Knowledge** entails aspects such as fluency in the national language and the ability to navigate the host country's labor market and social institutions. **Capacity** refers to the mental, social, and economic resources migrants have to invest in their futures. The operationalization of this approach is described in the following section.

Central to this approach is the IPL Integration Index, a survey-based tool, containing questions that have clear directionality and dedicated scores such that higher values obtained by respondents signal higher levels of integration. It was designed to be adaptable to different national and local contexts. Given the focus on integration, as opposed to assimilation, the Index does not presuppose that migrants shed cultural repertoires of their home country.

The Index measures the multi-dimensional capacities and resources of migrants to settle in their new environment, considering the following six integration dimensions:

INTEGRATION DIMENSIONS					
PSYCHOLOGICAL	LINGUISTIC	SOCIAL	ECONOMIC	POLITICAL	NAVIGATIONAL
					
Captures respondents' feeling of connection with host country, their wish to continue living there, and their sense of belonging.	Captures respondents' assessment of their ability to read, speak, write, and understand the dominant language of their host country or region.	Captures social ties and interactions with nationals in the host country, as well as bridging social capital as evidenced by participation in organizations with nationals.	Captures income, employment, satisfaction, with employment situation, and the ability to meet different levels of unexpected expenses.	Captures understanding of the important political issues facing the host country and the degree to which respondents engage in discussion and political knowledge.	Captures the ability to manage basic needs in the host country, such as seeing a doctor, addressing legal problems, and searching for jobs.

Each dimension is captured by a set of two to four questions, which may include some sub questions.¹ The score of each question is computed between 1 and 5 points. The measure is then rescaled to range from 0 to 1 such that the higher the score, the more integrated the respondent is. The overall score is then obtained by calculating the mean of each dimension's integration score. To know more about the index and how to calculate the scores, click on the following link: [Supplementary Information for Multidimensional Measure of Immigrant Integration](#).

¹ In case of Peru, the questions about linguistic dimension are excluded since Venezuelan migrants speak Spanish as in the host country.

3. APPLICATION OF THE MULTIDIMENSIONAL INTEGRATION MEASUREMENT TOOL IN PERU

METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY REPORT (ITV1)

IOM Peru applied the IPL Integration Index to the beneficiaries of its Cash-Based Intervention (CBI) programme, who were assisted in the framework of multi-purpose cash assistance (MPCA) projects provided to the most vulnerable migrants and refugees in Peru. Since the MPCA is unconditional and unrestricted, it was considered a key assistance mechanism to support this population in covering their basic needs, mainly during the COVID-19 pandemic. Cash assistance was transferred through wires, bank & mobile transfers, and prepaid cards.

The data presented in the following initial findings are a snapshot of the most relevant research findings of Interview 1 (ITV1), which usually took place a week before receiving the CBI and measures the pre-treatment outcomes for each individual beneficiary. See the research methodology of the casual impact evaluation in the next page. ITV1 is the second phase of the schematic survey design (see below), therefore, no responses from Interviews 2 (ITV2) and 3 (ITV3) - post-treatment - are used for this analysis.

The sampling frame includes IOM Peru's existing CBI databases using random sampling until the target number was reached. Before the index was applied among ITV1 respondents (see below), the project team conducted two pilot testing activities to evaluate the sensitivity and relevance of the questions in Peru.

In this study report, the ITV1 respondents had already participated in a vulnerability assessment survey (VAS) conducted by the IOM team when they were interviewed. They were considered for assistance, but they had not yet received CBI. The majority of participants became beneficiaries of CBI after ITV1.

The data collection was conducted between August 17, 2021, and June 03, 2022 and the dataset used for this analysis consists of cohorts 1-42. Given travel restrictions and physical distancing requirements brought about by COVID-19 pandemic, the survey mode was through enumerator-based telephonic interviews.

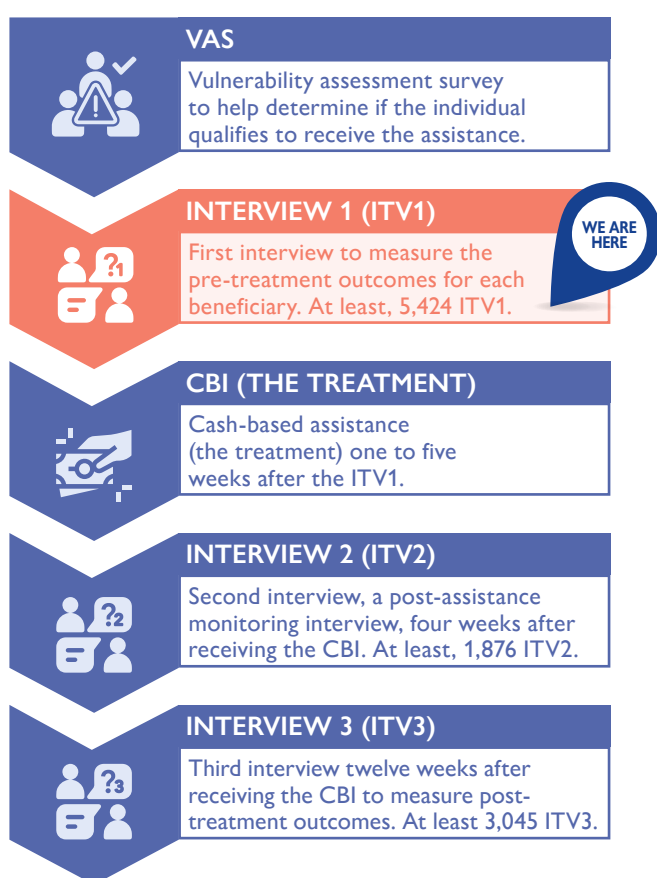
Respondents were free to skip any questions in the survey. For comparisons of outcome means (such as integration scores) between different groups, we restrict ourselves to groups with at least 30 responses. The results presented below provide a breakdown of the migrant integration scores according to the respondents' demographic characteristics as well as to the six dimensions of the tool. The data analysis, interpretation and reporting are carried out by the IPL and IOM's mission in Peru in coordination with the project management in IOM HQ.

METHODOLOGY OF THE CAUSAL IMPACT EVALUATION

The findings contained in this study report are part of a causal impact evaluation of Peru's CBI programming. Three survey waves seek to measure the effect of the CBI projects on the integration of Venezuelan migrants (see the following figure). For the causal analysis, ITV1 and ITV3 will be used. The findings included in this study are related to ITV1. This project will provide a deeper understanding of immigrants' needs in Peru, assess CBI's effectiveness (or lack thereof) across a broad range of outcome measures, and provide initial evidence on how to improve future CBI programming.

Since CBI beneficiaries are certainly more vulnerable than the rest of the general migrant population, the study aims to get representative data from the Venezuelan beneficiaries of IOM CBI programming in Peru. Hence, no conclusions can be drawn for the whole population of Venezuelans in Peru, migrants from other nationalities or the whole population of vulnerable migrants in Peru.

SCHEMATIC SURVEY DESIGN



In its design, the entire sample eventually receives the treatment (CBI), but different groups of beneficiaries start the treatment at different points in time. There is also a group of beneficiaries who will only be interviewed once (i.e. before they receive CBI), which then constitutes the control group.

The survey runs over 55 weeks and includes 42 cohorts. There will be at least 5,424 survey respondents throughout the study. 3,045 will participate in both interviews 1 and 3.

Three types of statistical analyses are conducted:

1. Before - after or "horizontal" analysis: comparing beneficiaries' answers before and after receiving the cash assistance.
2. Between cohort or "vertical" analysis: comparing beneficiaries across cohorts in the same week.
3. Differences in differences (DiD): This combines the "horizontal" and "vertical" design.

A range of control variables is included in all these approaches. Relevant outcomes are collected in interviews 1 and 3. Interview 2 includes only auxiliary variables.

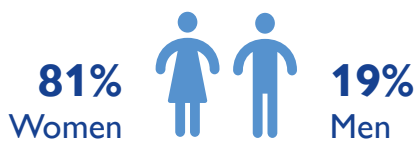
4. RESPONDENTS' PROFILE

This study report presents an initial overview of the integration outcomes of Venezuelan respondents, potential beneficiaries of IOM CBI programming in Peru.

In total, 5,424 Venezuelan nationals currently residing in Peru participated in interview 1 and their responses are included in this analysis. Most of the participants were or will be beneficiaries of the CBI programming and have the following demographic characteristics:

5,424 RESPONDENTS

PROFILE OF SURVEY PARTICIPANTS



AVERAGE AGE IS 33 YEARS



More than **60%** of the participants have been in Peru between **2 to 4 years**

50% of participants finished secondary school



VULNERABILITIES OF SURVEY PARTICIPANTS




Almost **30%** of the respondents are unemployed

85% of the respondents' household income is up to **556 PEN**



Almost **2/3** of households have **3 to 5 members**

20% of the respondents feel discriminated



An **55%** of the respondents are in an **irregular migratory situation**

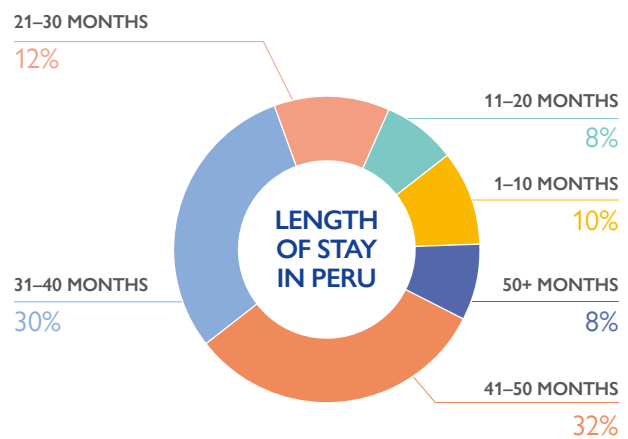
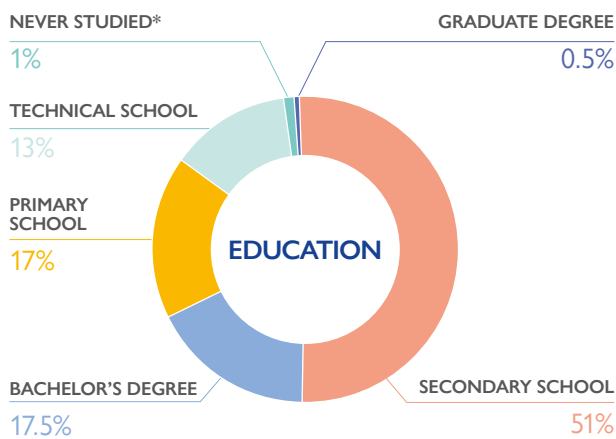
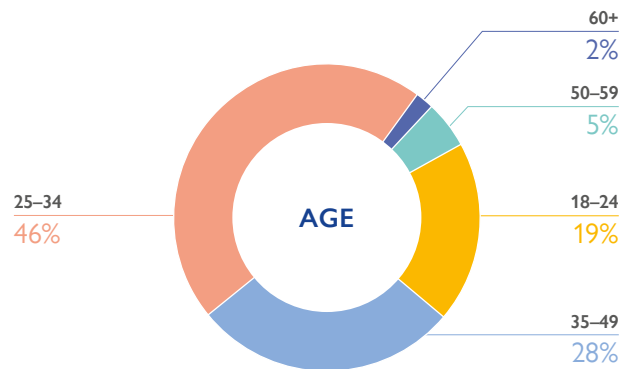
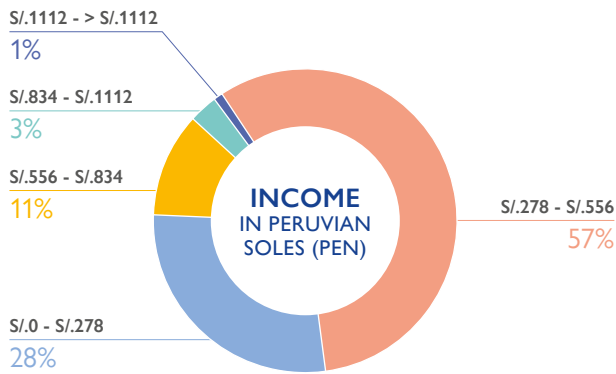
More than **1/3** are **single parents**



Almost **25%** of women respondents are either **pregnant or breastfeeding**

15% of the respondents have a **chronic illness**





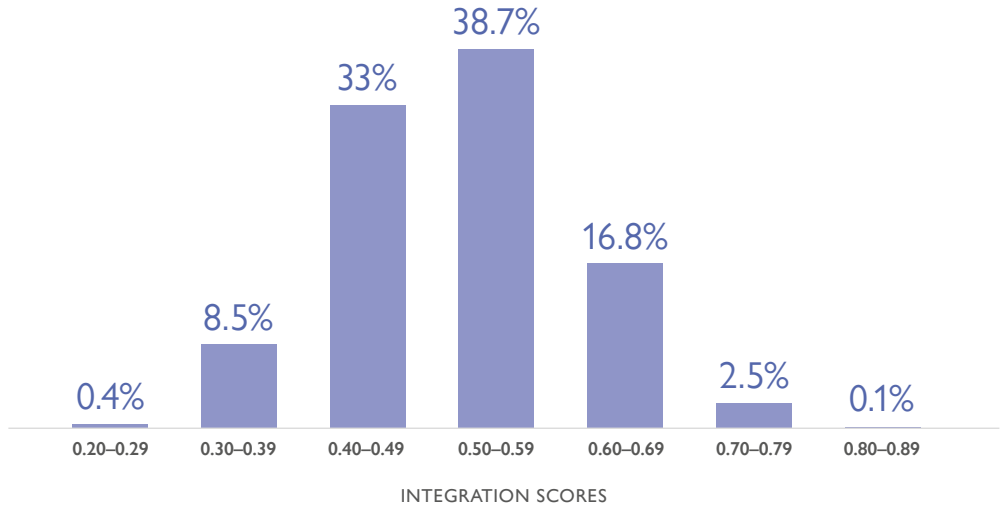
* FOR THE CATEGORY "NEVER STUDIED", WE ARE ALSO INCLUDING RESPONDENTS WHO STARTED PRIMARY SCHOOL BUT DID NOT FINISH IT.

In this representative sampling of the IOM Peru's CBI database, the average age of respondents was 33 years old and most of them had at least attended secondary school. The majority were women and almost a quarter of them were pregnant or breastfeeding at the moment of the interview. All, men and women, had the level of vulnerability – as unemployment, low household income, irregular migratory situation, health difficulties, etc. - that would qualify them for the CBI.

5. INITIAL KEY FINDINGS

MIGRANT INTEGRATION INDEX
 The scores follow a normal distribution from 0 to 1: the higher the score, the higher the integration.

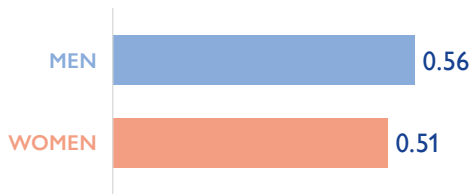
MIGRANT INTEGRATION INDEX IPL INDEX DISTRIBUTION



In this sample, the IPL Integration Index distribution among surveyed respondents in Peru tends to be around 0.40 and 0.59 (71.7%). The mean integration score is 0.52. The higher the score, the better integrated the respondent is.

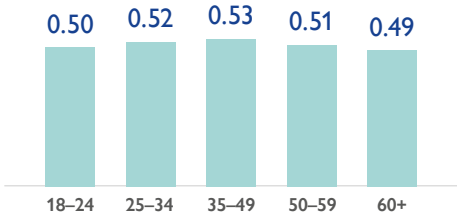
OVERVIEW OF INTEGRATION SCORES

INTEGRATION SCORE PER GENDER



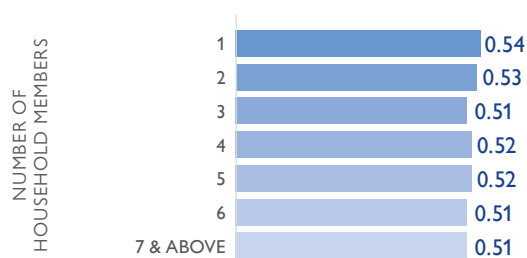
In this sample, 81% of respondents are women. Women have lower overall integration scores than men. This trend is reflected across all the dimensions and variables of integration.

INTEGRATION SCORE PER AGE



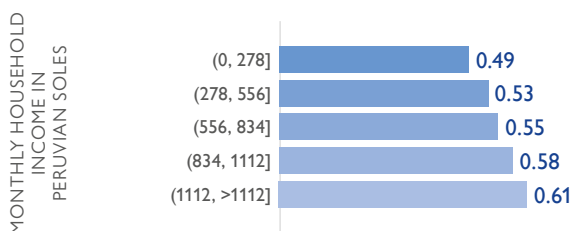
Most respondents from this sample (46%) are between 25 to 34 years old. Integration scores are the highest for respondents between the ages of 35 and 49.

INTEGRATION SCORE PER HOUSEHOLD SIZE



Integration scores are the highest for single individuals (household size of one), followed by families with two members. In this sample, 88% of families are comprised of three or more members which means that most of those families are slightly less integrated than families with fewer members.

INTEGRATION SCORE PER INCOME

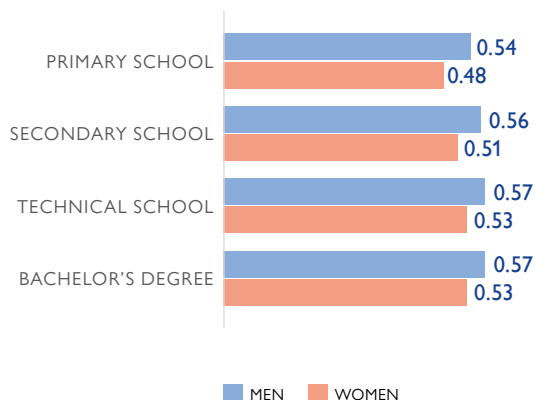


Most respondents in this sample have a household income of more than 278 PEN but less than or equal to 556 PEN. Those who have higher income also have higher integration scores. Integration scores increase with income.

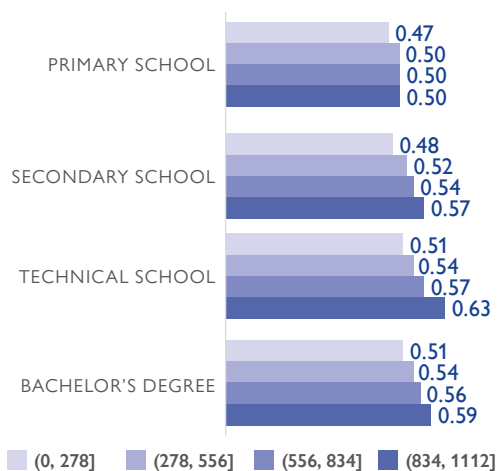


EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

INTEGRATION SCORE PER EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT AND GENDER



INTEGRATION SCORE PER EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT AND INCOME



In general, education attainment has a positive correlation with integration. In other words, the higher the level of education, the more integrated the migrant is. Most respondents (50% and 55% for women and men, respectively) have secondary school as their highest level of education.

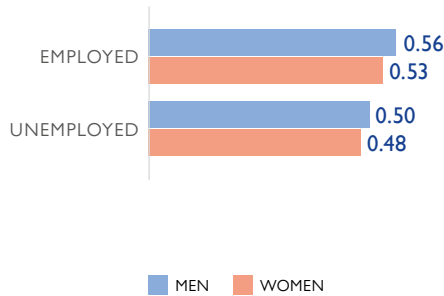
Integration scores increase with educational attainment for both men and women. However, when comparing both genders, women with higher educational attainment show the same integration score as men with lower educational attainment. The difference in integration scores between educated and uneducated men is not as large as it is between educated and uneducated women.

The higher the income category, the higher the share of respondents with bachelor's or graduate degrees. Across all income categories, respondents with Technical School degree or a Bachelor's degree have the highest levels of integration. One thing to take into consideration is that participants with a bachelor's degree in most of the income categories do not show a higher level of integration compared to other academic levels, which could be due to difficulties in recognizing foreign degrees and/or finding and being able to work in their profession.

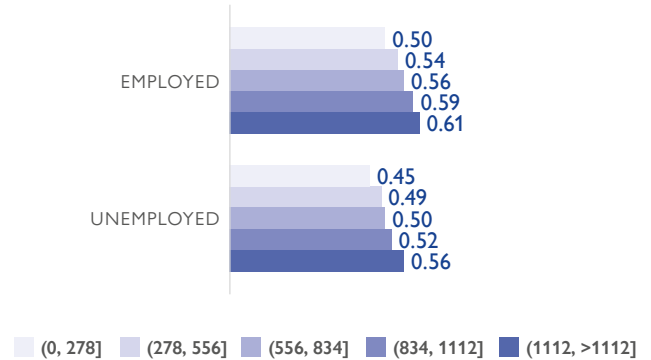


EMPLOYMENT

INTEGRATION SCORE PER EMPLOYMENT AND GENDER



INTEGRATION SCORE PER EMPLOYMENT AND INCOME



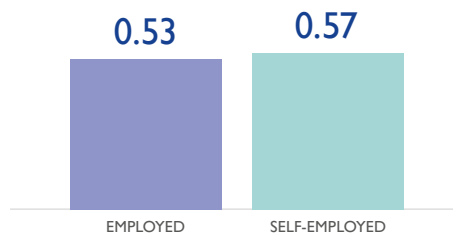
At least 71% of participants indicate that they are employed. However, almost 90% of them work in the informal labor market. More than half of the respondents (58%) work in sales (in a shop/grocery store/online store/ in the street, etc.), 21% in non-specialized jobs (watchman, cleaner, unskilled laborer, etc.) and 15% in services (cooking, waiter, haircare, childcare, etc.).

Higher integration scores are seen among those employed as opposed to those unemployed, irrespective of gender. Employed and unemployed men have higher scores than women in the same situation. Of those men employed, 14% are working in the formal labor market, while the share is just 9% of the employed women. Sales jobs and non-specialized jobs have the highest percentage of job informality and the majority of employed women (81%) work in these fields.

Unemployed respondents have lower levels of integration across all income categories. 68% of unemployed respondents do unpaid housework or look after children, 17.9% are looking for a job and 7.9% are permanently sick or disabled. 94% of unemployed respondents are women.



INTEGRATION SCORE PER EMPLOYMENT SITUATION



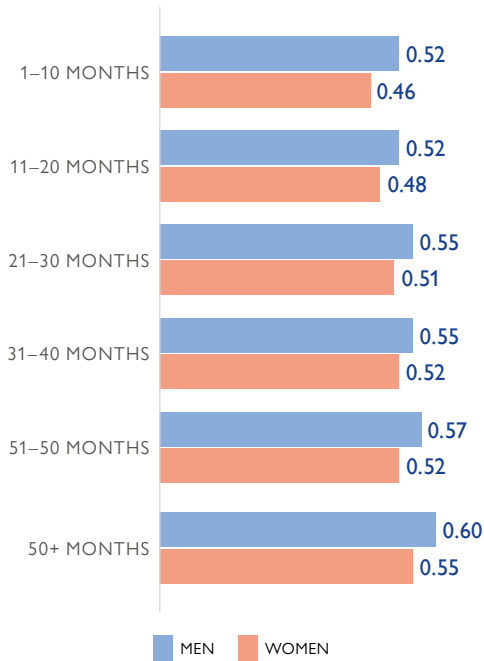
Some respondents prefer to work in organizations that are already established, others prefer to start their own business. In this sample, 6% of respondents own a business and 92% would like to start a business. Integration scores are higher for self-employed respondents when compared to employed respondents.

From the respondents who would like to start a business, 97% have not started it yet because of lack of funds, 9% because they lack the practical knowledge or skills (know-how) to start a business and 7% because of their legal status.

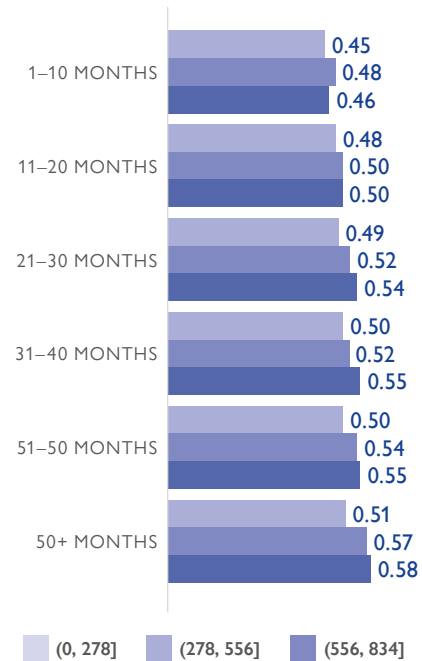


LENGTH OF STAY

INTEGRATION SCORE PER LENGTH OF STAY AND GENDER



INTEGRATION SCORE PER LENGTH OF STAY AND INCOME



At the time of interview 1, most respondents had been in Peru for at least 31 months. The results indicate that the longer the migrants are in the country, the more integrated they are.

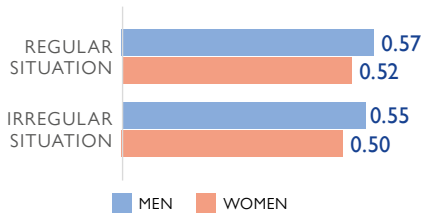
Integration scores increase with the length of stay. However, there is a big difference when it comes to gender. Integration scores for men who arrived within the last 10 months have at least the same or higher integration scores than women regardless of their time in Peru (except those women who stayed longer than 50 months).

In addition, respondents who arrived within the last 10 months and have a household income between 556 to 834 PEN do not show a higher level of integration compared to participants with lower household income. This shows that newly arrived migrants, regardless of the level of household income, face several barriers to integrate in their host communities. Integration scores are higher for those with higher income (278 - 556 PEN & 556 - 834 PEN) and with a longer time in Peru.

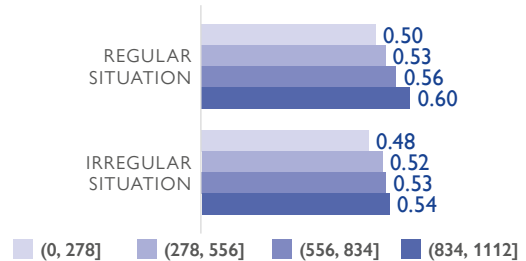


IMMIGRATION STATUS

INTEGRATION SCORE PER MIGRATORY STATUS AND GENDER



INTEGRATION SCORE PER MIGRATORY STATUS AND INCOME



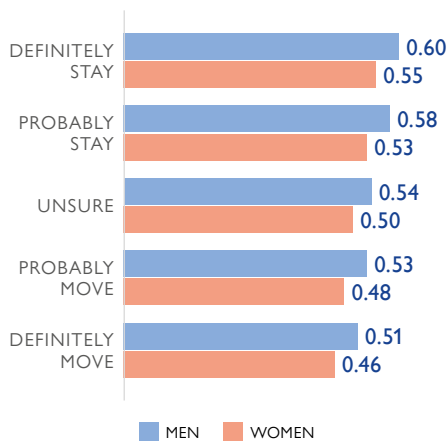
45% respondents of this sample are in a regular migratory situation. Overall, migrants in a regular migratory situation have higher integration scores (0.53) than those in an irregular migratory situation (0.51). Women show lower score regardless of their immigration status.

Respondents in an irregular migratory situation have lower levels of integration across all income categories.

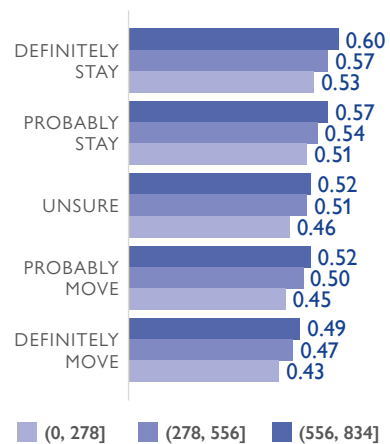


MIGRATION INTENTIONS

INTEGRATION SCORE PER MIGRATION INTENTIONS AND GENDER



INTEGRATION SCORE PER MIGRATION INTENTIONS AND INCOME



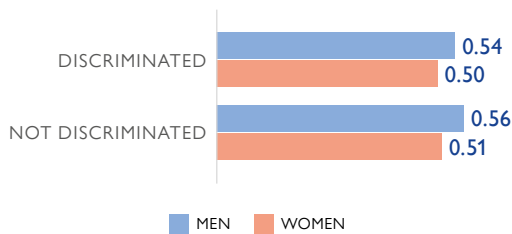
Respondents who intend to stay in Peru have higher integration scores than those who do not. Intention to migrate outside of Peru is negatively correlated with integration scores. Integration scores are relatively high for male respondents who want to stay in Peru for the rest of their lives in comparison with women.

Across all income categories, respondents who are at least somewhat certain that they want to stay in Peru for the rest of their lives have relatively higher integration scores.

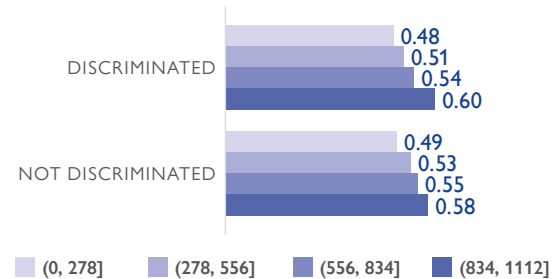


DISCRIMINATION

INTEGRATION SCORE PER LEVEL OF DISCRIMINATION AND GENDER



INTEGRATION SCORE PER LEVEL OF DISCRIMINATION AND INCOME



20% of respondents felt discriminated against in Peru. Of these respondents, 98% believed discrimination happens because of their nationality, 2% because of their gender and 1% because of their skin color. In the last three months, respondents said that at least once a week, they encountered situations in which people acted as if they were superior to them (16%), they were treated with less courtesy (14%), were treated with less respect (13%) and/or were insulted (10%).

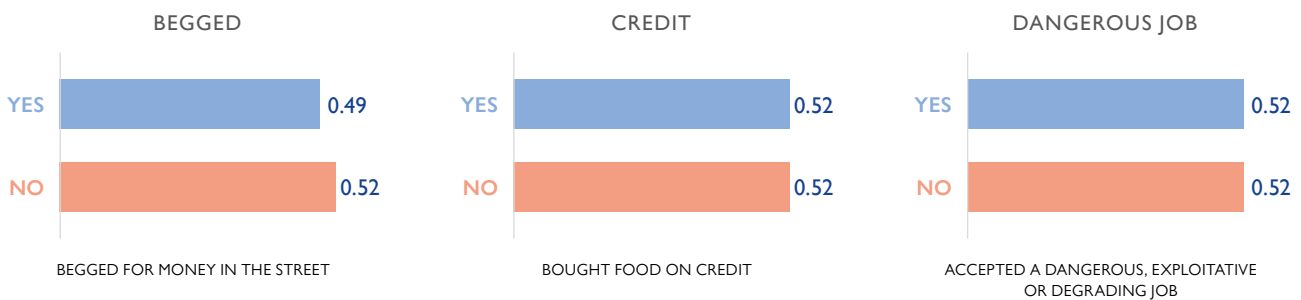
The responses in overall show that there is just a small difference in integration scores between those who identify themselves as discriminated (0.51) and those who do not (0.52). However, when comparing between genders, men have higher integration scores than women even when comparing discriminated men to non-discriminated women.

There are no differences in integration scores between discriminated and non-discriminated respondents across different income levels.



NEGATIVE COPING STRATEGIES

INTEGRATION SCORE PER NEGATIVE COPING STRATEGIES



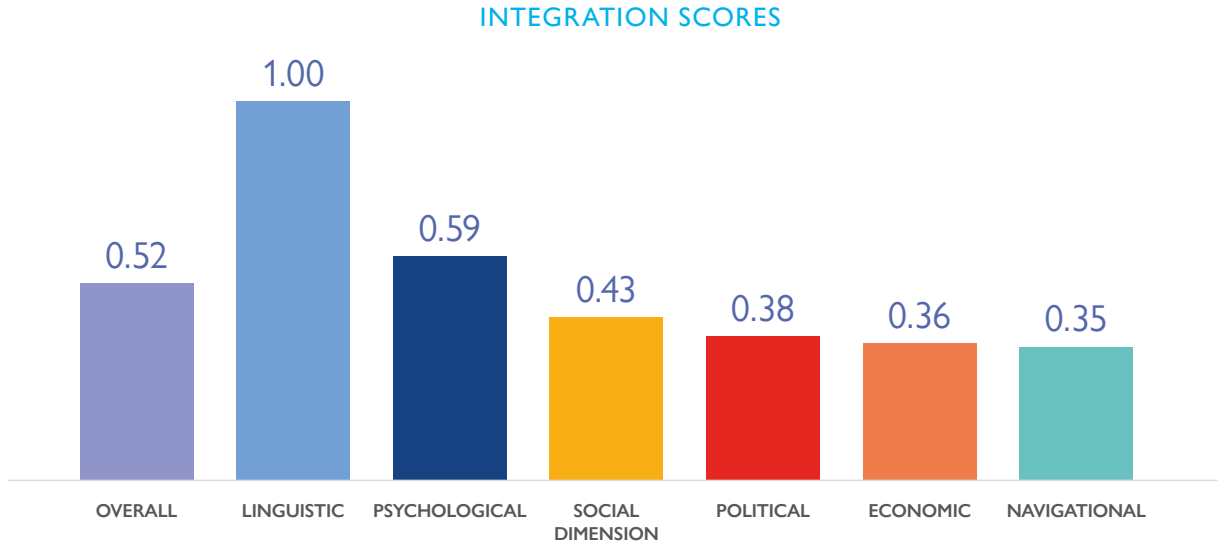
Respondents who begged for money in the streets have a lower integration score than those who were not in such situation.

There are no differences in integration scores between respondents who bought food on credit or not.

There are no differences in integration scores between respondents who accepted a dangerous, exploitative, or degrading job or not.

6. INTEGRATION SCORES PER DIMENSION

Beyond the aggregate integration score, one advantage of the IPL Integration Index is that it also allows researchers to focus on any specific dimension of integration as well as the interlinkages among them.



The overall integration score is 0.52. The psychological dimension is the one that has the highest score (excluding linguistic integration*), whereas the navigational dimension is the lowest of all the dimensions. Men have higher integration scores than women in all the dimension, but particularly in economic, social, and political dimensions.

* LINGUISTIC INTEGRATION RECEIVED THE MAXIMUM INTEGRATION SCORE OF 1 SINCE ALL RESPONDENTS ARE NATIVE SPANISH SPEAKERS.

PSYCHOLOGICAL DIMENSION

INTEGRATION SCORE
0.59

Gender	Integration Score
MALE	0.61
FEMALE	0.59

The overall score for the psychological dimension is 0.59, the highest value among all six dimensions. This indicates respondents have a strong connection with Peru, have a sense of belonging and intentions to continue living in the country. In this study, 88% of participants feel a close connection with the country and 52% of respondents are definitely/probably staying in Peru. 40% of respondents have the feeling of not being an outsider in Peru.

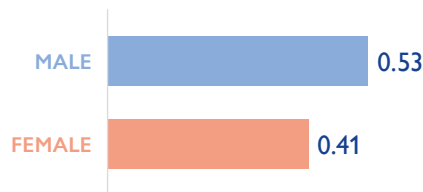
When considering gender of respondents, men have a slightly higher score than women.



SOCIAL DIMENSION

INTEGRATION SCORE

0.43



The overall score for the social dimension is 0.43, the second highest value among all dimensions. This shows respondents have relatively strong social ties and interactions with nationals in Peru. 49% of respondents had conversation - either by phone, online messaging apps such as WhatsApp, or text message with at least 3 Peruvians in the last month and 62% shared meals in their free time with host country nationals who are not part of their family at least once a month.

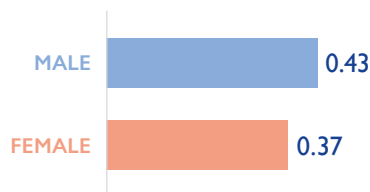
However, women show much lower social integration scores than men. The social dimension is responsible for the greatest integration gaps in terms of gender.



POLITICAL DIMENSION

INTEGRATION SCORE

0.38



The overall political integration score is 0.38. After the navigational dimension, the results show that a significant number of respondents skipped the political questions, which may indicate a certain level of discomfort regarding this dimension. Possibly there is less understanding of the important political issues facing the host country and less engagement in discussion and political action. Half of the respondents never discuss major political issues facing Peru with others.

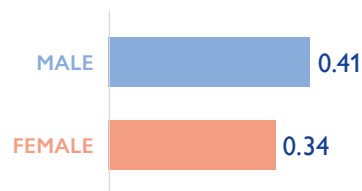
In terms of gender, this dimension has the second greatest integration gap, as men present a higher political integration score than women.



ECONOMIC DIMENSION

INTEGRATION SCORE

0.36



The overall score for the economic dimension is 0.36, the second lowest value among all dimensions. This measure captures income, employment, satisfaction with employment situation, and the ability to meet different levels of unexpected expenses.

Almost 85% of respondents have a household's total monthly income of less than 556 PEN, equivalent to 139 USD. In this sense, it is understandable that just 17% of participants indicate that their household currently can afford to pay an unexpected, but necessary expense of 50 PEN.

At least 71% perform any type of paid work during the last four weeks. Despite its majority, almost 90% of them work in the informal labor market. Just 23% feel satisfied with their current situation regarding their employment or unemployment.

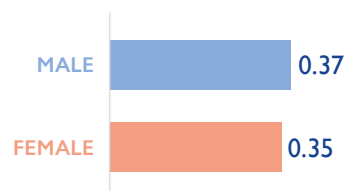
It shows an important difference in terms of gender. As in the political dimension, this dimension has the second greatest integration gap between women and men.



NAVIGATIONAL DIMENSION

INTEGRATION SCORE

0.35

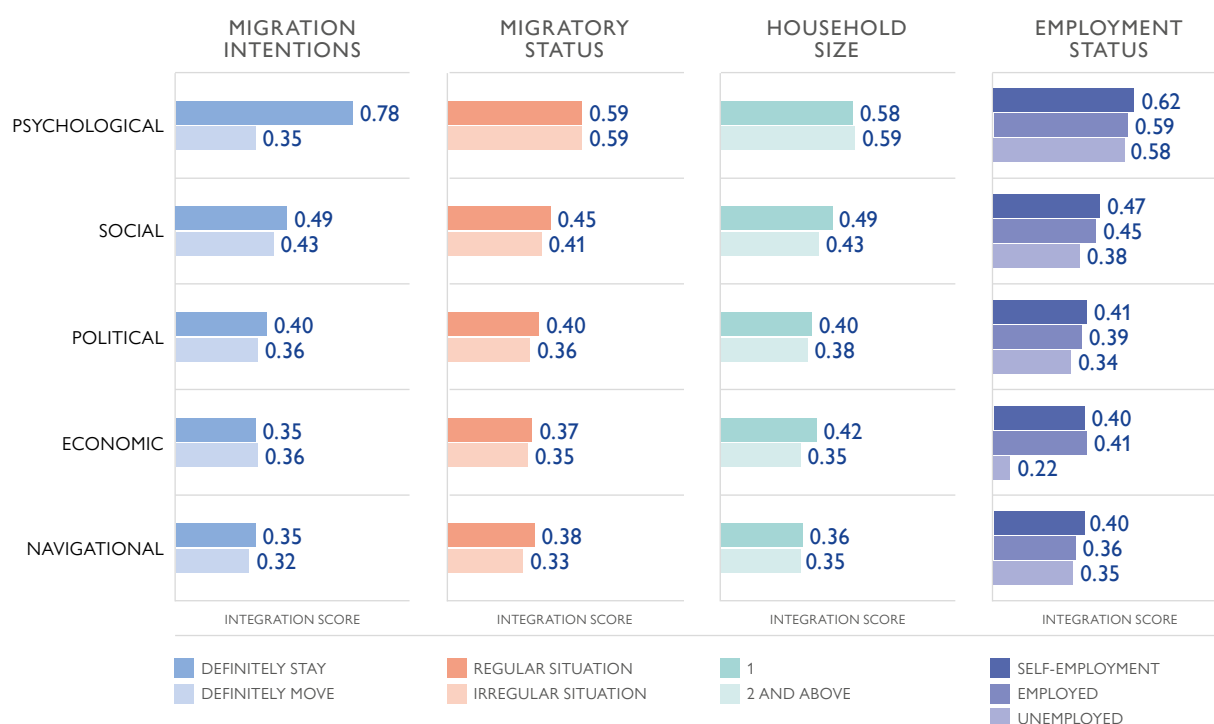


The overall score for the navigational dimension is 0.35, the lowest value among all six dimensions. This indicates that respondents face difficulties when managing basic needs in the host country. From the sample, 77% of respondents find it difficult to search for a job, 71% find it difficult to see a doctor and 60% find it difficult to get legal advice.

Another reason for the lower score is that the navigational dimension measure also tests knowledge of basic conventions in the host country. In this case the respondents were asked about the month of the Independence Day in Peru and 62% say Don't know.

When comparing gender of respondents, men have a slightly higher score than women as in the other dimensions.

INTEGRATION SCORE PER DIMENSION SORTED BY MIGRATION INTENTIONS, MIGRATORY STATUS, HOUSEHOLD SIZE AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS



As seen before, there is a positive relationship between migration intentions and integration scores. The more people intend to stay in Peru, the higher their integration score is. The relationship is explained (in its majority) by the psychological dimension possibly because most of participants feel a strong connection to Peru, have sense of belonging, therefore more intentions to continue living in the country. The social dimension also contributes to this positive relationship, because of their social ties and interactions with nationals in Peru, but not nearly as much as the psychological dimension does.

Overall, migrants in a regular migratory situation have higher integration scores in comparison with migrants in an irregular migratory situation. When comparing dimensions, the same tendency happens in the social, political, economic, and navigational dimensions. There are no differences between the two groups in the psychological dimension.

Integration scores decrease by household size in all dimensions, except the psychological one. Respondents living alone have a significantly higher economic integration score than households with at least two members. Respondents living alone also have a significantly higher social integration score than household with at least two members. There are no differences in navigational, psychological, and political integration scores between respondents from different household sizes.

Unemployed respondents have lower integration scores in all dimensions. The biggest difference in integration score is reflected in the economic dimension where unemployed respondents have significantly lower score than the other two groups (employed and self-employed).

7. CONCLUSIONS



OVERVIEW OF INTEGRATION SCORES

- Most respondents (72%) have integration scores between 0.40 and 0.60.
- Men have higher integration scores than women across all variables of integration and dimensions.
- Almost half of respondents (46%) are between the ages of 25 and 34. Integration scores peak at the age category 35 to 49.
- Integration scores are the highest for single individuals (household size of one).
- Most respondents (57%) have a household income of between 278 and 556 PEN. Income is a strong signal of integration. The higher the income, the higher the integration score.



EDUCATION, EMPLOYMENT AND LENGTH OF STAY



- Education, employment and length of stay are important variables for respondents' integration scores. The higher they are, the higher the integration score the person has.
- Integration scores are positively correlated with education. The higher the level of education, the higher the level of integration. However, when comparing both genders, women with higher educational attainment show the same integration score as men with lower educational attainment.
- Employment does substantially increase integration scores. 30% of respondents are unemployed. Almost 90% of employed respondents work in the informal labor market
- Time spent in Peru matters. The longer they have been in the country, the more integrated they are.



MIGRATORY STATUS AND MIGRATION INTENTIONS



- Migrants in a regular migratory situation have higher integration scores (0.53) in comparison with migrants in an irregular migratory situation (0.51).
- Venezuelans who want to live in Peru for the rest of their lives have higher integration scores than those who want to leave the country.
- Migrants in regular situations have higher integration scores in all key integration dimensions except in psychological dimension.
- Women have lower integration scores regardless of their immigration status.



DISCRIMINATION

- Those who identify themselves as discriminated have lower integration scores than those who do not.
- Genders gaps are no exception in this factor, since men have higher integration scores than women even when comparing discriminated men to non-discriminated women.



INTEGRATION DIMENSIONS

- The overall integration score is 0.52. The psychological dimension is the one that has the highest score (excluding linguistic integration) and the navigational dimension, the lowest of all the dimensions.
- Social, political and economic dimensions of integration are crucial and tend to be the biggest contributors to the disparities in integration scores among respondents in terms of gender



8. KEY CONSIDERATIONS

This study using the IPL Integration Index provides a deeper overview on where integration gaps and barriers exist, to better map and target vulnerable populations, and to tailor programming, policies, and interventions on their integration.

Some preliminary considerations from the study's findings are the following:



The Index can be used for monitoring the degree to which migrants have the knowledge and capacity to build a successful and fulfilling life in the host community, and the findings can help actors better design interventions in ways that are supportive of migrants' integration.



While all respondents of this study are in vulnerable situations, men show higher integration scores than women, specifically with regards to social, political, and economic dimensions. The gender gap in terms of integration reinforces that gender needs to be included in research, humanitarian needs assessments and design of sustainable integration interventions and policies.



The findings confirm that employment and education play an important role in integration but also suggest that income is even more important in explaining higher integration scores for this group of vulnerable beneficiaries.



Integration programmes should focus not only on employment and income-related support but also facilitate access to education or skills development opportunities and promote foreign academic credentials recognition.



The systematization of pre-departure and post-arrival orientation programmes, for instance, such as cultural orientation or other social cohesion activities could contribute to a better integration of vulnerable migrants in terms of social, navigational, and even political dimensions.



Opening pathways to regularization is an important topic for the integration of migrants. Given that most of Venezuelans respondents have intentions to stay in the host country and the fact that most of the longer staying migrants have higher integration scores, opening pathways to regularization will open opportunities for them to invest their time, skills and resources more productively in Peru.



Promoting psychological support programmes is essential. Despite the fact that Venezuelan migrants have high psychological integration scores, there are cases of discrimination against them that increase the barriers to their full integration.



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