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# Multidimensional Index of Socioeconomic Integration for Venezuelan Immigrants in Colombia (IMI)

Colombian Observatory  
for Venezuelan  
Immigration (OMV)

National Planning  
Department (DNP)

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## Multidimensional Index of Socioeconomic Integration for Venezuelan Immigrants in Colombia (IMI)

Colombian Observatory for Venezuelan Immigration (OMV)  
National Planning Department (DNP)

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# 01. Introduction

The mass exodus of migrants from Venezuela in a short period of time has prompted the Colombian Government to deploy the full range of its institutional tools to provide humanitarian assistance to vulnerable sectors of the population and guarantee their human rights.

However, that initial response has gradually been transformed to achieve an effective, sustainable, socioeconomic integration of the immigrant population in Colombia. The context for this aim is important: as of January 31, 2022, more than 1,821,095 Venezuelans were residing in Colombia with the intention of remaining there,<sup>1</sup> and their integration is the only way to protect their rights sustainably and build on the benefits migration can bring to the host communities and the Country as a whole.

The desire to improve Venezuelan immigrants' integration into Colombian society has translated into various national, local, sector-specific, and intersectoral strategies. Some of these are represented in instruments such as CONPES document 3950 (2018): Strategy to Assist Migrants Arriving from Venezuela, and Decree 216 of 2021, through which the Temporary Statute of Protection for Venezuelan Migrants under the Temporary Protection Regime (ETPV) was adopted.

Taking into account both the progress that has been made on the Venezuelan immigrants' integration and the challenges that remain, the Colombian Observatory of Venezuelan Immigration (OMV) at the National Planning Department (DNP) deem it important to monitor integration process, to understand what has been achieved to date and identify opportunities for improvement at the national and local levels. That is why the OMV has worked in partnership with the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) to design a multidimensional index that will serve as both a roadmap and a way to prioritize initiatives to improve Venezuelan immigrants' integration and strengthen decision-making processes around this. It is the first multidimensional index of migrants' socioeconomic in Latin America and the Caribbean and is one of the few in the world that draws on administrative records that are representative of the migrant population and are disaggregated at the local level.

<sup>1</sup> Number of people pre-registered at the Single Registry of Venezuelan Migrants (RUMV). Following the success of the campaign to encourage migrants to register at the RUMV and make the most of the benefits of the Temporary Protection Permit (PPT), nearly all Venezuelans intending to stay in Colombia have now pre-registered. Pre-registration is used for the IMI rather than full registration, as the process began less than a year ago and therefore many people have not yet completed it. For more information, see: <https://www.dnp.gov.co/DNPN/observatorio-de-migracion/Paginas/Estatuto-Temporal-de-Proteccion-para-Migrantes-Venezolanos.aspx>

The first version of the *Multidimensional Index of Socioeconomic Integration for Venezuelan Immigrants in Colombia* (IMI) is national in scope, covering 23 of Colombia's departments and 23 departmental capitals. It includes four components, which are divided into 11 subcomponents and 36 indicators, and will be updated every six months. It should be noted that the index is intended to be dynamic and its scope and composition may be modified as new data sources become available or the need to measure additional new indicators arises.

The aim of the IMI is not to evaluate how the National Government or local governments are performing. A range of factors affect migrants' integration, including some that lie beyond the power of public administration. In this sense, the outcomes shown here do not necessarily reflect achievements or shortfalls in institutional responses, but rather allow different levels of government to identify the directions they could pursue to improve integration.

This report includes: i) a conceptual framework, including a definition of the concept of integration on which the IMI is based; ii) the methodology used to measure the components included in the IMI; iii) the initial results of the assessment made in the first half of 2022, using data from 2020; and iv) some ideas for strengthening the IMI.

## 02. Objective

The main objective of the IMI is to measure and make visible the levels of socioeconomic Venezuela immigrants' integration in Colombia. The foregoing as a public management tool for the identification of gaps and the consequent prioritization of actions that optimize the integration process.

## 03. Conceptual Framework

The IMI was built on the definition of “integration” used by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) (2019):

Two-way process of mutual adaptation between migrants and the societies in which they live, whereby immigrants are incorporated into the social, economic, cultural, and political life of the host community. It entails a set of joint responsibilities for migrants and host communities and incorporates other related notions such as social inclusion and social cohesion.

Such process allows immigrants to achieve equal conditions, rights, and duties as nationals, without having to ‘pay the price’ of giving up their culture of origin (García Cívico, 2010, p. 91).

It is made up of three progressive, interrelated, interdependent components,<sup>2</sup> which are analyzed in the following numerals.

### 3.1 Coverage of basic needs

Allows people to have a dignified existence in which basic needs are met. These needs are divided into: the economic capacity to consume minimum levels of goods and services; access to basic utilities and services that allow for adequate sanitation; access to housing that meets minimum habitability standards; access to basic healthcare; and access to basic education (ECLAC, 2001).

### 3.2 Economic integration

Guarantees and increases the chances of migrants’ basic needs being met on an equal footing with the local population (Niessen et al., 2007). This is mainly assessed by examining the opportunities available to the host and migrant populations in terms of accessing a given occupation or means of generating income.

<sup>2</sup> The definitions of these components drew on the definitions of integration contained in various documents, from which the main source was the Canadian Index for Measuring Integration (CIMI, 2020). The IMI also used the approach to indicators used by García Cívico (2010), which moves from general to specific and ultimately seeks to pursue a holistic analysis of the various areas at stake in the full exercise of human rights and highlight the need to recognize the migrant population as members of society and bearers of rights.

### 3.3 Social integration

Views migrants as active members of their host society, capable of being agents for social, cultural, and political transformation, through support networks and spaces for expression, social interaction, and association that are free of discrimination or xenophobia (Gil, 2007).

These three components are supported transversely by a fourth:

### 3.4 Regularization and public institutions

Covers the immigrant population levels of regularization, through permanence or protection permits, or others, as well as institutions created, on a territorial level, to manage or assist the migration population, together with public policies, development plans, coordination, and articulation between different levels and bodies of government. This also provides a level of concordance between migration strategies and broader socioeconomic development plans provided by the State to facilitate the coverage of the population's basic needs, economic integration, and social integration (Economist Intelligence Unit, 2016).

In this sense, the IMI seeks to measure and monitor the coverage of basic needs, the economic and social integration of the Venezuelan migrant population in Colombia as well as the regularization processes and institutions created for it. In the end it will monitor the integration process, whose aim is to create equal conditions for migrants and the local population.

## 04. Methodology

A four-stage methodological design was used to build this index:

1. **Conceptualization, preprocessing, and analysis of the indicators that make up the index, checking their statistical quality.** During this stage, the definition of “integration” was developed, and the components, subcomponents, indicators, and data sources were defined and validated by sector-specific and intersectoral technical working groups. Each indicator was reviewed to identify any atypical data and the main trends were analyzed and, where necessary, standardized according to rates per certain number of inhabitants.
2. **Aggregation strategy.** In line with the guidelines published by ECLAC (2009), OECD (2008), the methodology of the Departmental Innovation Index (DNP, 2019), and the eight steps needed to build a composite indicator were established,<sup>3</sup> during this phase, the original indicators were standardized on a scale of 0 to 10 and were combined using a weighted structure that was defined through multivariate data analysis.
3. **Review of internal and external consistency.** Internal consistency was determined by measuring the coefficient of reliability—using Cronbach’s Alpha—and checking whether the proposed indicators could be represented in a synthetic index. The results were correlated with the Private Competitiveness Council’s Departmental Competitiveness Index and the Auschwitz Institute’s Risk Map for the Migrant Population to contrast the results obtained with external sources.
4. **Visualization and descriptive analysis of the results.** In this phase, the results of the scores in their various ways of disaggregation were reviewed in detail, and the spatial patterns were analyzed in search of an explanation for each analyzed phenomenon.

<sup>3</sup>According to the OECD (2008), the eight steps for aggregating information into a synthetic indicator are: i) imputation of missing data; ii) removal of extreme values; iii) normalization of variables; iv) rescaling; v) exploratory multivariate analysis; vi) scaling of variables; vii) weighting of multivariate methods; and viii) calculating components, subcomponents, and the indicator.



<sup>4</sup> The IMI uses administrative records and household surveys as data sources. These include the Major Integrated Household Survey conducted by the National Administrative Department of Statistics (DANE), which only allows the migration module to be disaggregated into 23 departments and 23 department capitals. As long as this survey remains the only source through which the essential indicators for the IMI can be measured and until its scope can be widened, it will only be disaggregated for these departments and their capital cities: Antioquia, Valle del Cauca, Meta, Quindío, Caldas, Nariño, Risaralda, Tolima, Santander, Cundinamarca, Caquetá, Boyacá, Norte de Santander, Cauca, Huila, Atlántico, Córdoba, Cesar, Magdalena, Sucre, Bolívar, La Guajira, Chocó.

<sup>5</sup> Colombian Technical Standard for the Quality of the Statistical Process (NTC PE 1000).

<sup>6</sup> The inclusion of new data may imply modifications to the methodological proposal of this document.

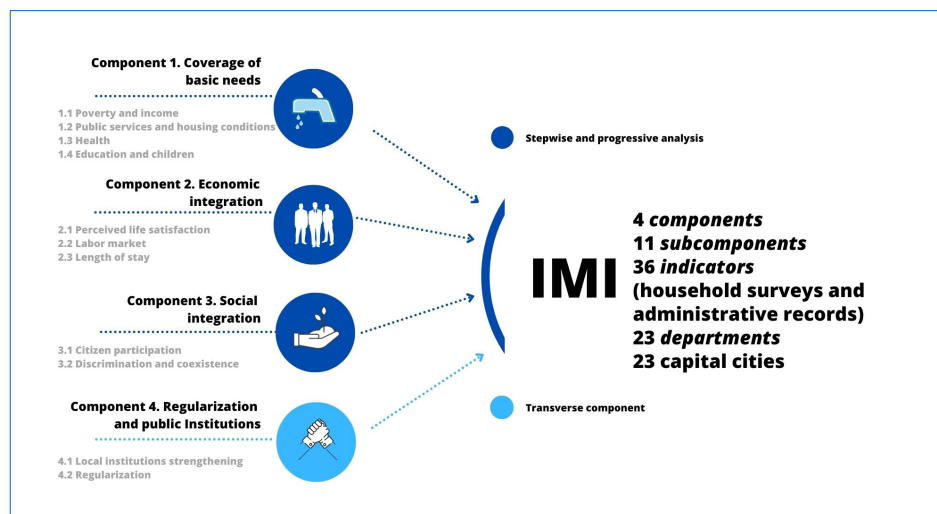
<sup>7</sup> In summary, 20 indicators come from the DANE household surveys (Quality of Life Survey—ECV; Major Integrated Household Survey—GEIH; Social Pulse) and 16 administrative records from national bodies (Ministry of Health; Ministry of National Education—MEN; Colombian Institute of Higher Education—ICFES; Colombian Family Welfare Institute—ICBF; Ministry of Labor, among others).

For this initial version of the IMI, which will be used as a baseline, the unit of analysis is defined as 23 Colombian departments and 23 departmental capital cities,<sup>4</sup> considering the availability of data that meets the quality criteria.<sup>5</sup> However, as access to new sources of quality data becomes available, the index can be improved without losing the possibility of comparison with the baseline version.<sup>6</sup>

Finally, the calculation’s frequency will be every six months, which gives the indicators sufficient time to vary, without compromising on the possibility of rigorously monitoring changes in context and establishing whether they have affected the results. The IMI will thus be calculated twice a year.

Taking into account these methodological factors, the IMI was designed with a nested structure, as shown in Figure 3 1. It includes the four major components described in the conceptual framework; 11 subcomponents; and, at the most disaggregated level, 36 indicators (see Annex at the end of this document), whose data sources are household surveys and administrative records.<sup>7</sup>

**Figure 4-1**  
**Structure of IMI’s components and subcomponents**



Source: own elaboration

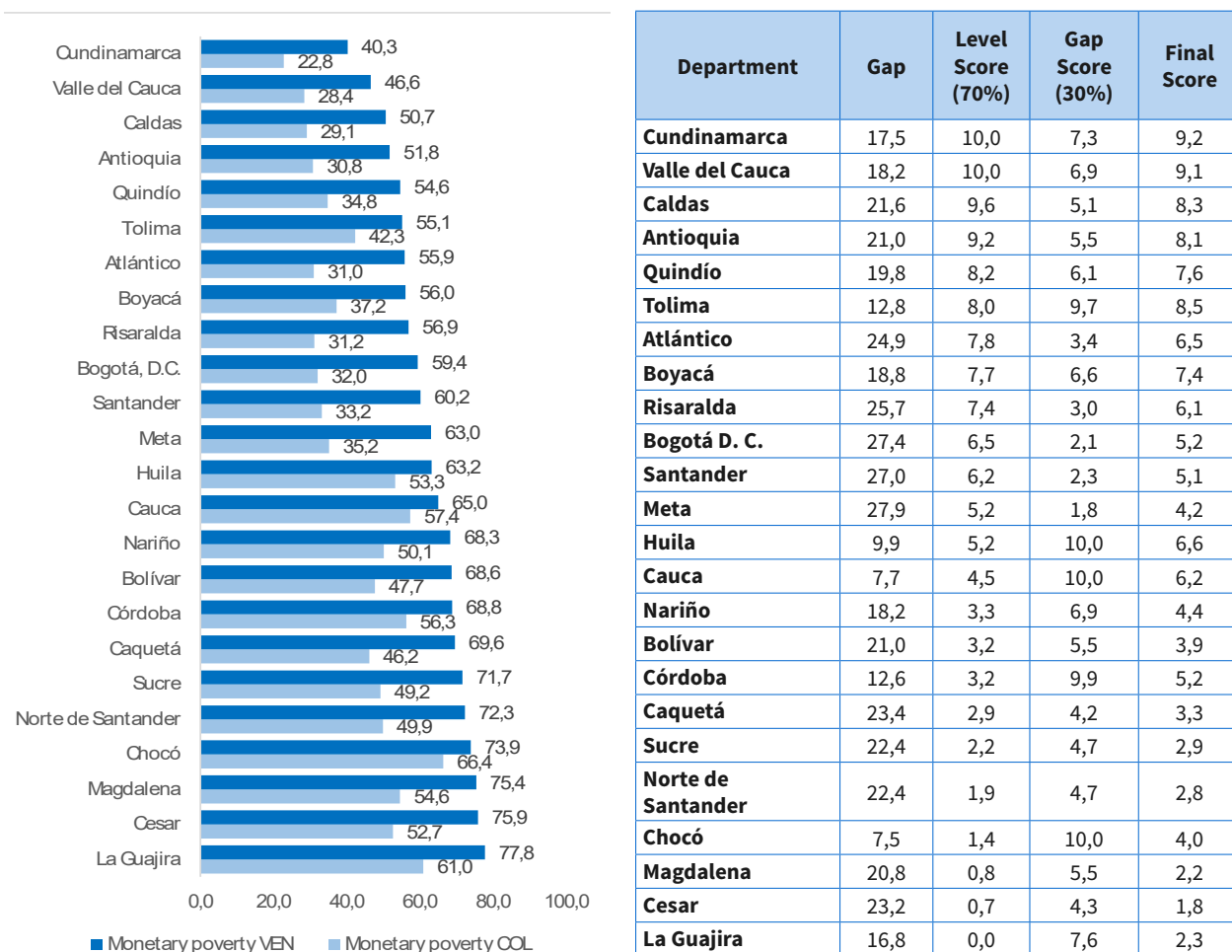
One of IMI's main innovations is the simultaneous assessment of its indicators, expressed, on the one hand, in levels of results for the Venezuelan population (such as the number of Venezuelans who can access a given benefit or service); and on the other, in terms of the gap between the Venezuelan and Colombian populations for these results. To guarantee statistical consistency, an internal weighting of 70% was applied for the outcome level for Venezuelans, and 30% for the gap between the two populations.<sup>8</sup>

However, there are some exceptions to this weighting for variables that do not allow gaps to be calculated because they only evaluate the Venezuelan population—for example, the issuing of Temporary Stay Permits (PEP), which does not apply to Colombian nationals. In these cases, the index scores depend 100% on the values for the levels. Likewise, some variables referred exclusively to the gap, such as the difference between the Venezuelan and Colombian populations engaging in antisocial behavior. In this case, the index score depended 100% on the value for the gap.

<sup>8</sup> Different scenarios were evaluated regarding the internal weighting of the indicators' level and the gap, in light of Cronbach's Alpha coefficient. The proposed combination (70% for the level and 30% for the gap) ensured that the internal consistency of the indicator was maintained, but also had the benefit of highlighting the gap between Venezuelan migrants and the host population in the IMI.

For example, Figure 3 2 shows the results for the monetary poverty indicator for the Venezuelan migrant population and the host population. As can be seen, the IMI assigns a weighting of 70% to the results for each department for multidimensional poverty among migrants from Venezuela, while it assigns a weighting of 30% to the difference or gap between the Colombian and Venezuelan populations. This allows the index to simultaneously express both of these aspects. That is how the departments with highest scores for this indicator are Cundinamarca and Valle del Cauca, while the ones with the lower scores are Cauca and Huila.

**Figure 4-2**  
**Calculation of IMI indicator scores based on values for levels and gaps**  
**(Component 1.1: Monetary poverty rate)**

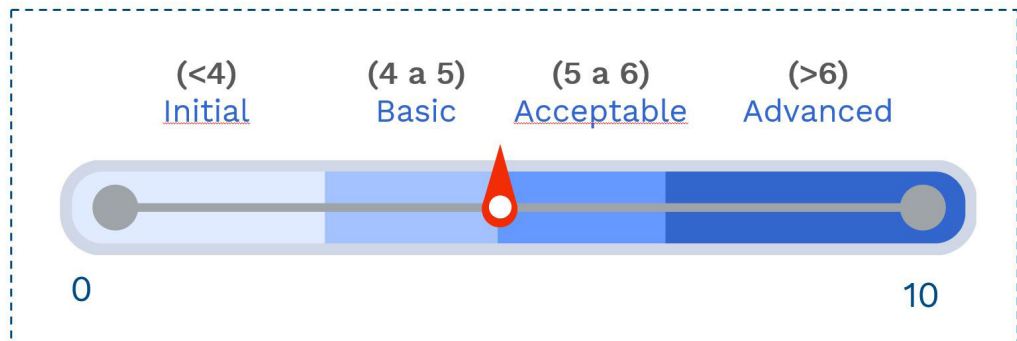


Source: own elaboration based on GEIH - DANE

The IMI also suggests a reading of the results from a gradual perspective of the integration process (Figure 3 3). The scores range between 0 and 10, with 10 representing the greatest possible degree of integration. The taxonomy used is as follows: *initial* level of integration corresponds to scores below 4, *basic* level refers to scores between 4 and 5 points, *acceptable* level goes from 5 to 6 points, and, lastly, *advanced* level corresponds to results over 6 points.

A banded scale was used for the integration process. The criterion was to ensure that approximately 25% of the departments or cities analyzed fall into each group. These bands will also be used in future versions of the IMI to facilitate readings of the progress different departments or cities have made on the integration process.

**Figure 4-3**  
*Stages in the integration process*



**Source:** own elaboration

## 05. Results

### 5.1 Whole-country analysis

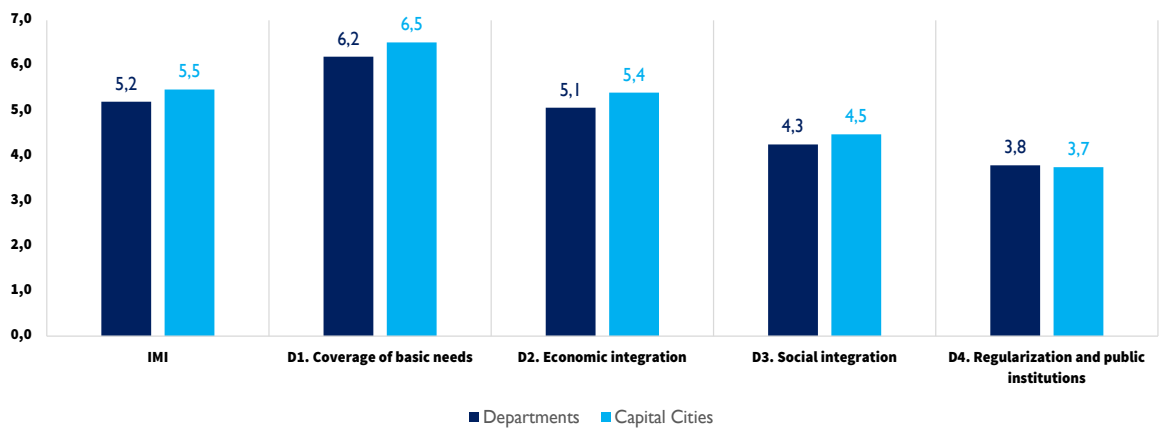
The average weighted by the migrant population was used to analyze national trends, as the IMI seeks to reflect the situation in the host country. This analysis highlights the results regardless of the department or city being measured.

For this initial measurement, data from 2020 was taken as the baseline, yielding an average score of 5.4 points for the 23 departments under analysis and 5.6 points for the 23 departmental capitals (Figure 5.1). This means that in 2020, in both the departments and in the cities analyzed, Venezuelans had achieved an “acceptable” degree of integration, on average, in the terms of the IMI integration bands.

Regarding how the IMI components performed, the coverage of basic needs tends to score highest (6.2 on average for the departments and 6.5 for the capitals), followed by the economic integration component (5.1 and 5.4, respectively), and finally the social integration component (4.3 and 4.5, respectively).

On the other hand, the regularization and public institutions component scored lower than the other components (3.8 for the departments and 3.7 for the capitals). These results may be due to the fact that migration from Venezuela is concentrated in certain departments, such that several have not yet developed significant institutional frameworks for migration. Even though the averages for management of migration are weighted by migrant numbers, they tend to be lower. Consequently, the results need to be reviewed by area—see section 5.2: Analysis by location.

**Figure 5-1**  
**Average IMI score by component**



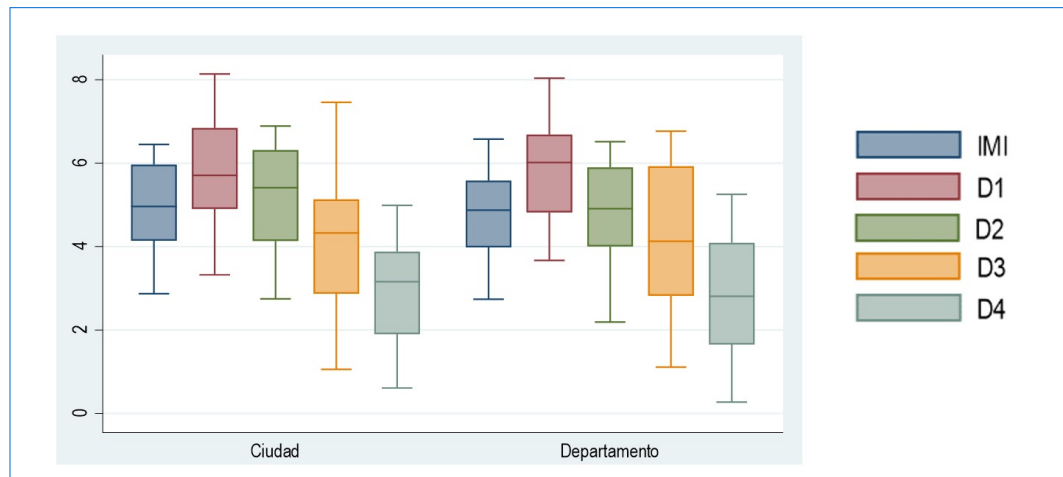
**Source:** own elaboration

Figure 5 2 shows a box-and-whisker plot that reveals a series of descriptive statistics while also showing the dispersion and symmetry of the data. First, in 2020, the results of the IMI for both the departments and the cities were homogeneous. This can be seen in the size of the box (the smaller the box, the more homogeneous the data is, i.e., the less dispersion it shows). This is probably largely because departmental capitals tend to be where the largest number of migrants in each department are concentrated. Likewise, these cities are generally where information on migrants is collected while being provided with services or others. As a result, the scores for the cities do not differ significantly from the scores for the departments.

However, the symmetry among the cities is greater than among the departments—that is, the results are distributed more homogeneously among the cities than is the case among the departments, where there is evidence of upwardly biased behavior (few departments with low IMI values and several with acceptable values). This may be because the indicators evaluated tend to score better for the migrant population in Colombia's departmental capitals. However, this is balanced out by the fact that the gap between the migrant population and the host population is greater in these cities than in the departments themselves. The four components that make up the IMI behave similarly for both the cities and the departments, component 4 (regularization and public institutions) being the most heterogeneous one.

The overall scores for this version of the IMI, which is based on data from 2020, range between 3 and 7 points. In other words, they span the full range of possible levels of integration. Component 1 (coverage of basic needs) tends to score highest, structurally speaking, and its variability is greater than the other components (with a difference between departments and cities of 0.3 points). These results will be explained in detail in section 5.2: Whole-country analysis by components. Economic integration (component 2) and social integration (component 3) are at almost the same interval, although the results for component 3 are slightly higher, especially when the results are disaggregated by city. Finally, the scores for component 4 (regularization and public institutions) are more dispersed, which confirms that it behaves differently from the other three components of the index.

**Figure 5-2**  
*Box-and-whisker scatter plots for the IMI by component*



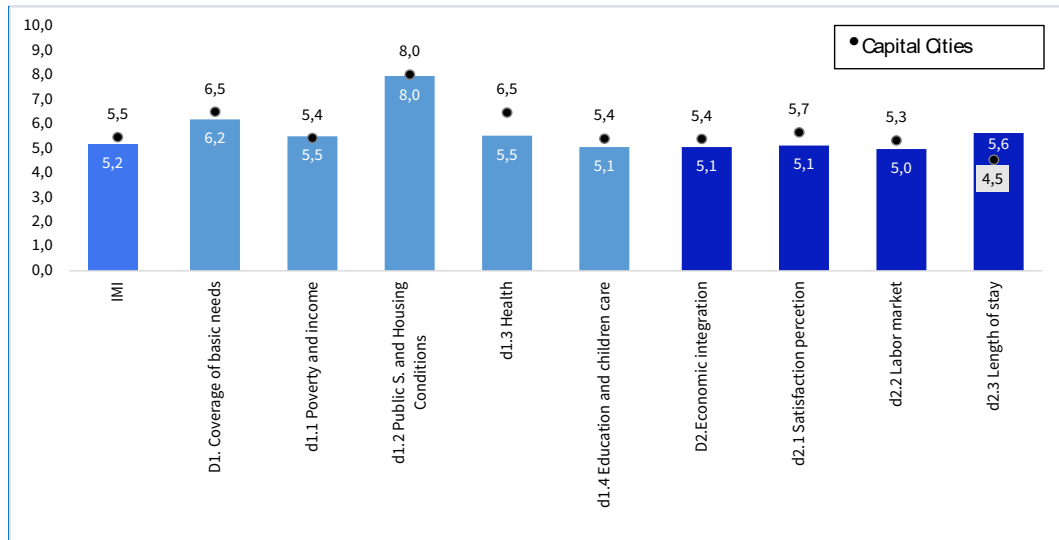
Source: own elaboration

## 5.2 Whole-country analysis by component

To understand the reasons underlying the results for the components discussed in section 5.1 at the national level, the behavior of each sub-component needs to be examined. Figure 5-3 shows the average IMI score weighted by the number of Venezuelans in each department or city for components 1 (coverage of basic needs) and 2 (economic integration), and their respective subcomponents, which will be analyzed below.

Figure 5-3

**Average IMI score and components 1 and 2, weighted by the migrant population for departments and departmental capitals**



Source: own elaboration

### 5.2.1 Component 1. Coverage of basic needs

Broadly speaking, the average score for this component is 6.2 points for the analyzed departments and 6.5 for the analyzed capital cities. The public services and housing conditions subcomponent scored highest for both the department total and the cities (8 points in both cases). This may be explained by the high levels of access to water and sewage services that prevail in Colombia, and the small gap between access on the part of the migrant population and that of the Colombian population.

For departments, the health subcomponent yields “acceptable” results, in terms of the integration bands described above, with an average score of 5.5; while the departmental capitals’ average falls into an “advanced” stage, with a score of 6.5. This gap between departments and cities can be explained by the difficulties experienced by those living in small towns and scattered rural locations in accessing healthcare and the high levels of health system coverage in capital cities.

The subcomponents that were lagging most, despite being in the “acceptable” range according to the IMI scale, were poverty and income, and education and care for children and adolescents. Indeed, departments scored 5.5 and 5.1 points, respectively, while the cities scored 5.4 for both. The low scores for the poverty and income indicators reflect the high levels of vulnerability experienced by large parts of the Venezuelan population, which does not have the means to cover most of its basic needs, such as food, and is dependent on third parties for survival. The education and



care indicators for children and adolescents were impacted by the gap in coverage as compared to the host population. However, as mentioned, the average for the results still places them firmly within the “acceptable” band.

### 5.2.2 Component 2. Economic integration

At the global level, economic integration scored 5.1 points for the departments and 5.4 for the capitals. It is worth noting that length of stay was the subcomponent that scored highest for the departments (5.6 points) but was among the lowest for the capitals (4.5 points). This may be because departmental capitals are commonly the first recipients of recent migrants (those who have been in the area for less than five years), but, although migrants are likely to remain in the department they first arrived in, they don’t necessarily stay in its capital city.<sup>9</sup>

Likewise, the results for the subcomponent for satisfaction with life differ considerably for the departments and the cities (5.1 and 5.7, respectively). This may be because the departmental capitals tend to facilitate income generation and help migrants meet their needs, in contrast to smaller towns and cities, which drag down the score for the department as a whole.

The labor market component yields results at the lower end of the “acceptable” band, with 5.1 points for the departments and 5.3 for the cities. This component stands out for the low scores for indicators such as unemployment rate, percentage of people registered at the General Social Security System for Healthcare (SGSSS), and the rate of labor competency certifications, in contrast with the overall participation rate indicator, which shows higher levels for the migrant population than for the host population for both the departments and the cities.

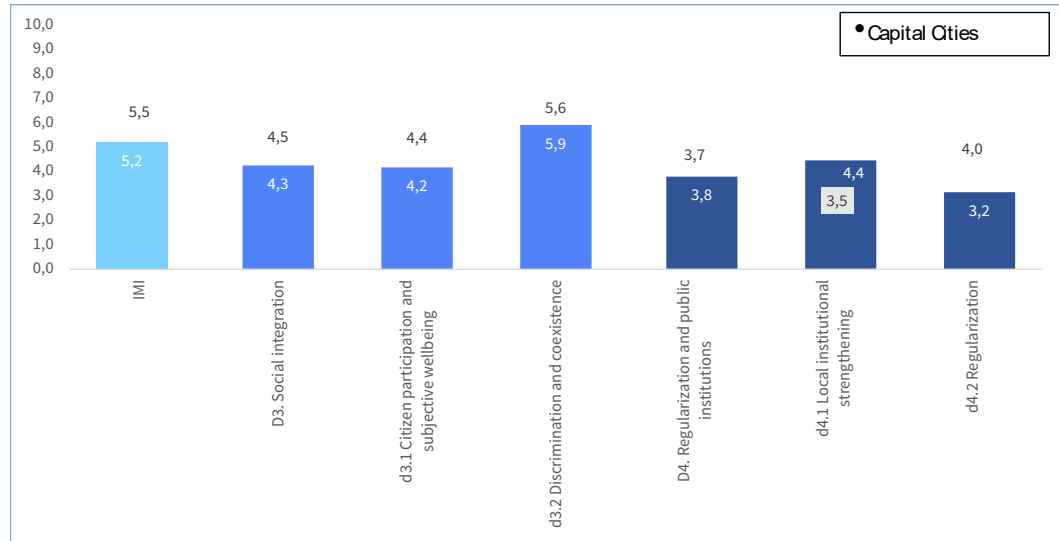
Given the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic and the stagnation of the Colombian labor market since before 2019, it could be concluded that structural unemployment has compounded the need for a regular migration status if migrants wish to register with the SGSSS and be certified in labor competencies. Better results are expected in these categories once the regularization benefits provided by the ETPV begin to be reflected in the migrant population.

Figure 5 4, below, shows the results for component 3 (social integration) and component 4 (regularization and public institutions) and their respective subcomponents.

<sup>9</sup> It is worth mentioning that if a migrant remains in a given area for more than five years, it is reasonable to assume that they are meeting their basic needs in some way and thus have not been forced to continue moving. In this sense, this subcomponent complements the indicators that measure the migrant population’s economic integration.

**Figure 5-4**

**Average IMI score and components 3 and 4, weighted by the migrant population for departments and departmental capitals**



Source: own elaboration

### 5.2.3 Component 3. Social integration

As can be seen, generally speaking, departments scored 4.3 points for this component while the capitals scored 4.5. One possible explanation for these results is the low levels of participation of the migrant population in volunteer work and civic, social, and community activities (4.2 for departments and 4.4 for capitals). Increasing migrants' involvement in these areas is key to their feeling that they can become agents of social, cultural, and political transformation (Gil, 2007). Without this, socioeconomic integration will never be complete.

Turning to the discrimination and coexistence subcomponent, the averages are close to the average overall score for the IMI (5.8 for departments and 5.6 for departmental capitals), which may owe to migrants' perceiving higher levels of security than the host population, notably in cities that are not departmental capitals.

#### 5.2.4 Component 4. Regularization and public institutions

The results for this component fall into the “initial” category on the index scale (3.8 for departments, 3.7 for capitals). It is worth noting that the subcomponent for which the departments score most differently from the capitals is local institutions strengthening, which yielded a result of 4.4 for the former and 3.5 for the latter. This could be explained by the creation of interagency groups for migration management, as these tend to operate more at the departmental level than at the municipal level. The indicator is expected to gain momentum once it starts drawing on data for 2022 onward, due to the implementation of the Migrant Integration Centers “Intégrate” in different municipalities around the country, including Cali, Medellín, Bucaramanga, Riohacha, Bogotá, Barranquilla, Cúcuta, and Cartagena.

However, regularization and public institutions is one of the components with the lowest IMI scores, due to the low regularization rate for 2020. This is of particular significance to any analysis of how far migrants have integrated into Colombian society since regularizing migration status is a vital part of this process. It is expected that the calculation of the IMI using data for 2021 will show an increase in this rate as a result of the issuing of temporary protection permits (PPT) during the year.

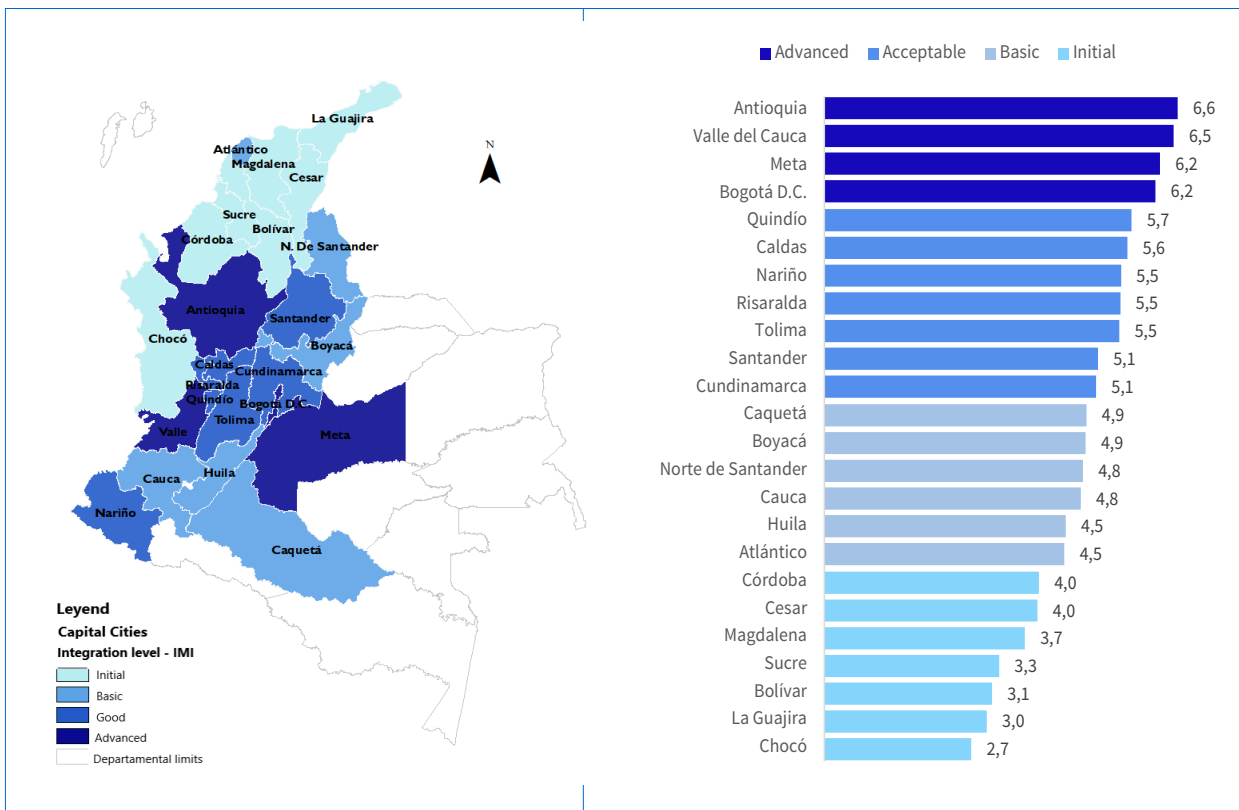
#### 5.3 Analysis by location

Before discussing the results of the analysis by geographic area, it should again be noted that the aim of the IMI is not to evaluate how the National Government or local governments are performing. As has been pointed out, a range of factors influence the integration process, including some that lie beyond the scope of public administration. In this sense, the outcomes shown here do not necessarily reflect achievements or shortfalls in institutional responses, but rather allow decision-makers to hone their strategies to improve integration.

As a result of the methodological design, the departments and cities that fell into the “advanced” integration band tend to rank highest and have the most homogeneous results for the components evaluated. However, it is important to note that there are no departments or cities that obtained the maximum number of points on the IMI (10 points), which shows that there is still room for improvement.

On the other hand, the departments and cities that fell into the “initial” band tend to show shortfalls in terms of the economic and social integration of the migrant population. This is evidenced by the fact that the results for all these locations were more than 4 points behind the department or capital that ranked top for each component. The results are presented below by location (departments and cities), according to the integration level they scored on the IMI.

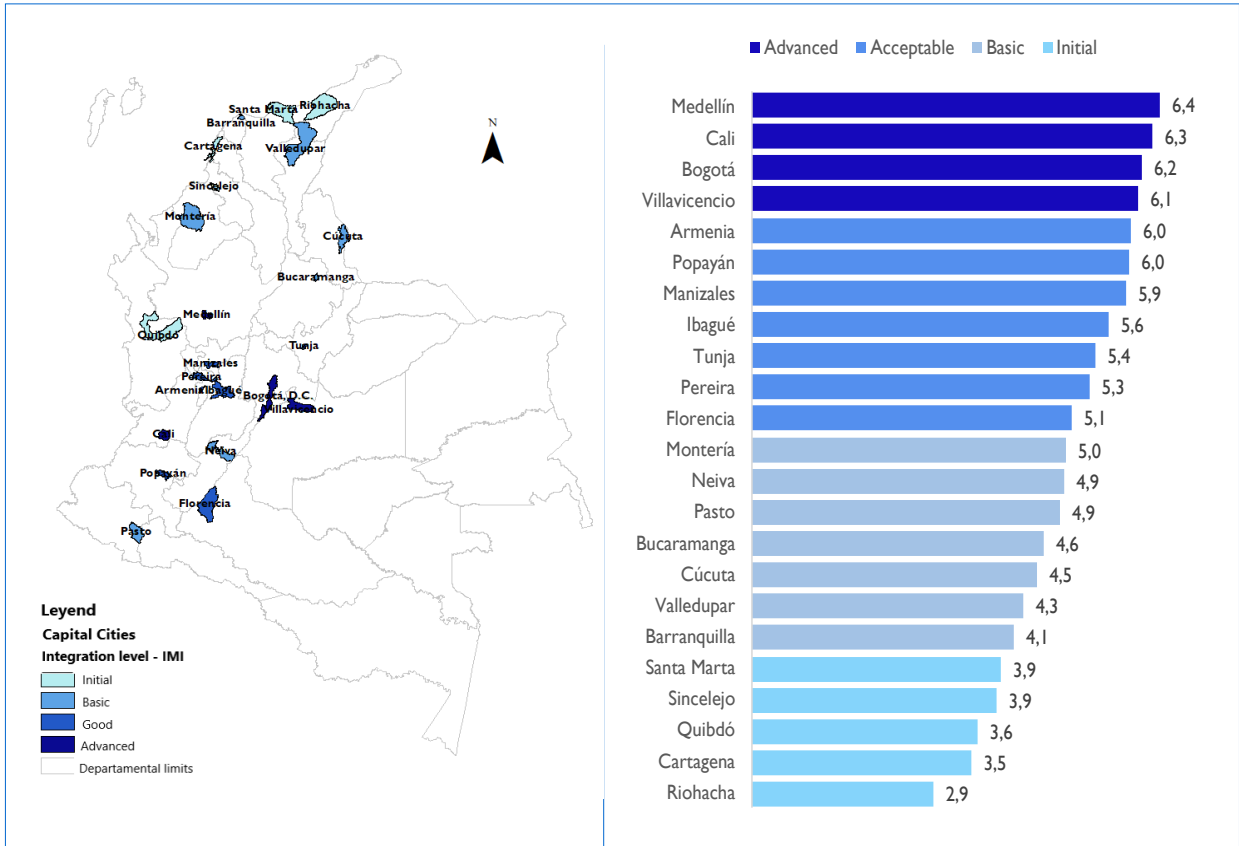
**Figure 5-5**  
*IMI scores by level of integration—23 departments and Bogotá D.C.*



Source: own elaboration

The geographic patterns evidenced in this graph show that Venezuelan immigrants’ integration is “advanced” in 4 of the 24 departments analyzed, “acceptable” in 7, “basic” in 6, and “initial” in a further 7. This is similar to the trend for the departmental capitals, as shown in Figure 5 6.

**Figure 5-6**  
**IMI scores by level of integration—23 departmental capitals**



Source: own elaboration

In 4 of the 23 cities, Venezuelan migrants have reached an “advanced” level of integration, while in 7 of the cities, their integration is “acceptable,” as is the case with the departments. The integration of the migrant population is “basic” in 7 cities and “initial” in the remaining 4. The range among the different cities analyzed is so wide that migrants residing in the city with the highest IMI score are 2.2 times more integrated than those in the city with the lowest score.

To summarize, the first reading of the IMI, using data for 2020, yields results for the different geographical areas analyzed that range from “initial” to “advanced” levels of integration. The variation between departmental capitals and the departments themselves is not significant. However, integration levels in six of these cities fall into a higher band than that of the department they are in, while for one city the reverse is true. The only integration band where such differences do not occur is “advanced”: cities and departments that fall into this group coincide without exception.

The IMI provides evidence that there are opportunities for improving the integration of Venezuelan migrants in Colombia, mainly as relates to the regularization of their migration status; access to the labor market; care for children and adolescents; and involvement in volunteer work and civic, social, and community activities.

## 06. Strengthening and Updating of the IMI

To strengthen the methodology for the IMI and its future readings, the following objectives will be pursued.

### 6.1 Strengthening of indicators, data collection, and updates

#### 6.1.1 Indicators from household surveys

Household surveys are the source of 60.6% of the indicators (20 out of 33), so the annual calculation of indicators from these sources will be systematized through a statistical package (e.g. Stata, SPSS, SAS), which will be complemented by a results review process to ensure the quality of the statistical process.

#### 6.1.2 Indicators from administrative records

The share of administrative records in the indicators will be progressively increased, allowing for greater geographical disaggregation. The interoperability of information systems will also be improved, starting with public data, followed by data that requires the implementation of exchange protocols, under the guidelines set forth by the Ministry of Information Technologies and Communications in its “Guidelines on quality standards and the interoperability of open data of the Colombian government”.<sup>10</sup>

#### 6.1.3 Complementary indicators

The indicator data and results for the IMI will be included in an interactive visualization panel, which will allow users to access geographically disaggregated data. This will be included on the OMV website and will be available for the public to consult.

### 6.2 Visualization panel

The indicator data and results for the IMI will be included in an interactive visualization panel, which will allow users to access geographically disaggregated data. This will be included on the OMV website and will be available for the public to consult.

<sup>10</sup> Available at: [https://herramientas.datos.gov.co/sites/default/files/2020-11/A\\_guia\\_de\\_estandares\\_final\\_0.pdf](https://herramientas.datos.gov.co/sites/default/files/2020-11/A_guia_de_estandares_final_0.pdf)

### 6.3 Validation of results

A proposal will be made to include specific questions on perceptions of different aspects of migrants' integration into Colombia in statistically representative surveys targeting migrants from Venezuela. The results of these surveys will enable the results of the IMI to be validated and will contribute to the evidence for decision-making on effective integration.

### 6.4 Gender-based approach

Raising the profile of gender gaps and different gender needs is a central objective in the strengthening of the IMI. An initial appraisal carried out by the OMV found that of the total of 16 administrative records used by the IMI, it would be feasible to calculate 7 indicators that would mainstream the gender approach in the short term. After reviewing additional data sources, it was found that a total of 16 indicators could be included from other sources (such as Profamilia, Migration Pulse, Vital Statistics, and the National Civil Registry), which may help mainstream gender issues within the IMI in the medium term.

### 6.5 Measuring xenophobia

The OMV has identified gaps in data sources for measuring xenophobia. Such data is needed not only to focus on prevention and mitigation strategies but also to strengthen the social and cultural integration component of the IMI. To this end, efforts will be made to apply a model to gauge xenophobia levels, which would entail conducting a statistically representative survey of the Colombian population that will allow levels of xenophobia among Colombians to be calculated and georeferenced. An exercise of this sort has not yet been undertaken in the country and is indispensable if authorities are to implement effective policies to prevent and mitigate xenophobia at the national and local levels.

### 6.6 Cost-benefit study on the integration of migrants in Colombia

A study will be implemented to measure the current and foreseeable costs and benefits of the integration of Venezuelan migrants in Colombia, from which strategic conclusions can be drawn for planning in this area at the national and local levels.



# Annex

Component	Subcomponent	Indicator	Source	Year(s)
<b>Component 1: Coverage of basic needs</b>				
<b>Subcomponent 1.1 Poverty and income</b>				
		Incidence of monetary poverty	GEIH - DANE	2019-2020
		Average per-capita income of the population expenditure unit	GEIH - DANE	2019-2020
<b>Subcomponent 1.2 Public services and housing conditions</b>				
		Household participation by access to public service—water supply	ECV - DANE	2019-2020
		Household participation by access to public service—sewerage	ECV - DANE	2019-2020
		Household participation by access to public service—electricity	ECV - DANE	2019-2020
		Household participation by access to public service—household internet	ECV - DANE	2019-2020
		Critical overcrowding indicator	ECV - DANE	2019-2020
<b>Subcomponent 1.3 Health</b>				
		Per-capita healthcare rate	SISPRO - Health Ministry	2020
		Per-capita rate of care provided to pregnant women x 1000 persons	SISPRO - Health Ministry	2020
		Infectious and parasitic disease rate per 1,000 people	SISPRO - Health Ministry	2020
		Care rate for children and adolescents in ICBF malnutrition programs per 1,000 inhabitants	ICBF	2020
		Number of Venezuelan citizens actively registered at the Social Security System <i>Note: to be included in this component in the second version of the IMI</i>	BDUA - Health Ministry	2020
<b>Subcomponent 1.4 Education and care for children and adolescents</b>				
		Rate of population aged 5 to 16 enrolled in preschool, elementary, and high-school education	SIMAT - Education Ministry	2019-2020
		Average score on Saber 11 tests	ICFES	2020
		Number of children and adolescents for whom Administrative Procedures for the Restoration of Rights (PARDs) have been initiated	ICBF	2020
		Higher education enrollment rate population over 17 years	Education Ministry	2020

Component	Subcomponent	Indicator	Source	Year(s)
		Initial education <i>Note: to be included in the second version of the IMI</i>	Education Ministry	2021
<b>Component 2: Economic Integration</b>				
	<b>Subcomponent 2.1 Satisfaction perception</b>			
		Average rate of overall satisfaction with health	ECV - DANE	2019-2020
		Average rate of overall satisfaction with work	ECV - DANE	2019-2020
		Average rate of overall satisfaction with income	ECV - DANE	2019-2020
	<b>Subcomponent 2.2 Labor market</b>			
		Overall participation rate	GEIH - DANE	2019-2020
		Unemployment rate	GEIH - DANE	2019-2020
		Number of Venezuelan citizens actively registered at the Social Security System <i>Note: in the second version of the IMI this indicator will be part of component 1 and PILA contributors will be measured here.</i>	BDUA - Health Ministry	2020
		Venezuelans with labor competency certifications from the National Training Service (SENA) <i>Note: gap with Colombians is not measured</i>	SENA	2020
		Informality rate. <i>Note: to be included in the second version of the IMI</i>	SISBEN	2021
	<b>Subcomponent 2.3 Length of stay</b>			
		Share of Venezuelan migrants who arrived in the country more than five years ago	GEIH - DANE	2019-2020
<b>Component 3: Social integration</b>				
	<b>Subcomponent 3.1 Citizen participation and subjective wellbeing</b>			
		Percentage of workforce engaged in community or volunteer work	GEIH - DANE	2020
		Percentage of workforce engaged in civic, social, community, or volunteer work	GEIH - DANE	2020
		Average rate of overall satisfaction with life—subjective wellbeing indicator	ECV - DANE	2019-2020

Component	Subcomponent	Indicator	Source	Year(s)
	<b>Subdimensión 3.2 Discrimination and Coexistence</b>			
		Average level of trust of Colombians in nationals of other countries	Social Pulse - DANE	2020
		Number of Venezuelans who feel they have been discriminated against or rejected for being Venezuelan. <i>Note: to be included in the second version of the IMI, based on the results of the fourth round of surveys</i>	Migration Pulse - DANE	2020-2021
		Percentage of workforce who claim that they have experienced discrimination.	ECV - DANE	2019-2020
		Rate of xenophobia per 100 messages on social media platforms	Xenophobia Barometer	2020
		Differences in the share of antisocial behavior among people from Venezuela as compared to the local population	SIEDCO	2020
<b>Component 4: Regularization and public institutions</b>				
	<b>Subcomponent 4.1 Local institutional strengthening</b>			
		Municipalities operating a care, guidance, or integration center	GIFMM	2020
		Municipalities and departments with an interagency group for migration management	Presidency	2020
		Municipalities and departments with goals relating to migration management in their local development plans	DNP	2018-2022
	<b>Subcomponent 4.2 Regularization</b>			
		TPPs in force rate by area. <i>Note: to be included in the second version of the IMI, when results for 2021 are reviewed.</i>	Migración Colombia	2021
		In force PEPs rate by area	Migración Colombia	2020

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