





Venezuelan refugees and migrants access to the formal labor market in Brazil

Data source: RAIS and CAGED April 2017 to September 2023¹

MAIN RESULTS

- From April 2017 to September 2023, 110,943
 Venezuelan refugees and migrants entered the formal labor market. The cumulative data is that 113, 654
 Venezuelans have formal employment in Brazil.
- Most of those entering the formal labor market are adults aged 30 to 39 years (29,0%) and men (64,1%).
- The educational profile of those entering the formal labor market indicates that 71.5% completed highschool, out of which 8.4% had completed higher education.
- The average income for Venezuelan refugees and migrants in the formal labor market is BRL 1,902.0 and tends to increase with a higher educational level. Even so, this is lower than the average salary in the country's last month admissions (BRL 2,029.33)².
- The main occupational categories in the formal labor market are: (i) production line feeders, (ii) slaughterers and similars, and (iii) building maintenance services workers.

Venezuelan refugees and migrants in the formal labor market, by year



Since March 2017 the Federal Government has established a complementary route for applicants for refugee status, through temporary residence, for people from Venezuela to enter and reside in the country. On 19 June 2016, the National Committee for Refugees (CONARE) recognized that Venezuela faces a situation of "serious and widespread violation of human rights", which made it possible to simplify and speed up the analysis of requests from Venezuelan applicants for refugee status in Brazil.³

Venezuelans in Brazil, as well as refugees of other nationalities, have enormous potential to contribute to the country's economic growth, in addition to the development and diversification of the local economy.

Through *Operação Acolhida* (Operation Welcome), Brazil promotes the socioeconomic inclusion for Venezuelan refugees and migrants, especially through <u>Internal Voluntary Relocation Program</u>, which promotes the voluntary relocation of Venezuelan people from the bordering state of Roraima to other parts of the country where they can achieve better opportunities for social and economic inclusion.

Since April 2017, data from the Annual Social Information List (RAIS) and the General Register of Employed and Unemployed Persons (CAGED) from the Ministry of Labor and Employment (MTE), recorded 110,943 Venezuelan refugees and migrants formally employed. The cumulative data is that 113, 654 Venezuelans have formal employment in Brazil.

^{1.} This is the validity, to date, of the reception policy adopted by the country since April 2017, motivated by violence, insecurity and threats, as well as the lack of food, medicine and essential services. Currently, Interministerial Ordinance MJSP/MRE No. 19, dated 23 March 2021, is valid.

^{2.} More details can be accessed at: pdet.mte.gov.br/novo-caged

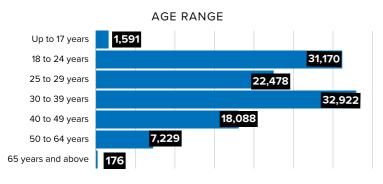
^{3.} This definition is inspired by the Cartagena Declaration, adopted in 1984 by Brazil and 14 other countries in Latin America and the Caribbean, and was incorporated into the Brazilian law on the protection of refugees (law 9,474/1997), in section III of its article 1. The recognition of this situation by the Brazilian government has, since then, undergone successive revisions that have extended the application of the aforementioned simplified application analysis procedure.

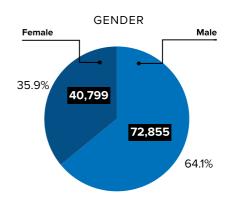






Demographic profile for Venezuelan refugees and migrants in formal labor market





Educational profile and average salary of Venezuelan refugees and migrants, by sex

| Profile | Total | Male | Female | Total |
|------------------------------|---------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| No education | 3,328 | BRL 1,744.1 | BRL 1,651.2 | BRL 1,710.5 |
| Incomplete primary education | 10,435 | BRL 1,685.8 | BRL 1,569.4 | BRL 1,649.1 |
| Complete primary education | 9,728 | BRL 1,702.1 | BRL 1,549.2 | BRL 1,658.5 |
| Incomplete high school | 8,910 | BRL 1,686.2 | BRL 1,564.0 | BRL 1,646.2 |
| Complete high school | 69,416 | BRL 1,722.5 | BRL 1,559.1 | BRL 1,668.4 |
| Incomplete higher education | 2,278 | BRL 1,688.0 | BRL 1,534.9 | BRL 1,637.4 |
| Complete higher education | 9,559 | BRL 5,682.0 | BRL 4,023.8 | BRL 4,926.5 |
| Total | 113,654 | BRL 1,964.0 | BRL 1,789.1 | BRL 1,902.0 |









Venezuelan refugees and migrants in formal labor market by standard classification of occupations

| СВО | Classification of Occupations | Male | Female | Total |
|------|--|--------|--------|---------|
| 7842 | Production Line Feeders | 13,441 | 6,617 | 20,058 |
| 8485 | Slaughterers and similars | 7,357 | 4,849 | 12,206 |
| 5143 | Building maintenance services workers | 3,803 | 4,759 | 8,562 |
| 5211 | Vendors and demonstrators in stores or markets | 4,645 | 3,702 | 8,347 |
| 5135 | Auxiliary workers in food services | 2,210 | 2,630 | 4,840 |
| 7170 | Civil construction assistants | 4,545 | 110 | 4,655 |
| 4141 | Storekeepers and warehousemen | 3,607 | 922 | 4,529 |
| 5134 | Waiters, bartenders and sommeliers | 1,930 | 1,934 | 3,864 |
| - | Others | 31,317 | 15,276 | 46,593 |
| | Total | 72,855 | 40,799 | 113,654 |

Venezuelan refugees and migrants in formal labor market by National Classification of Economic Activities (CNAE)

| CNAE | Total |
|---|---------|
| Slaughter of pigs, poultry and other small animals | |
| Retail trade of general merchandise, with a predominance of food products - hypermarkets and supermarkets | |
| Restaurants and other food and beverage service establishments | |
| Building construction | 3,491 |
| Slaughter of animals, except pigs | 2,053 |
| Cleaning in buildings and homes | 1,953 |
| Road freight transport | 1,857 |
| Retail trade of hardware, wood and construction materials | 1,551 |
| Catering, buffet and other prepared food services | 1,543 |
| Others | 65,125 |
| Total | 113,654 |