**Analysis Plan for Columbia (2023)**

**Analysis of School Enrollment Barriers Among Venezuelan Children in Colombia (2023)**

Objective

This analysis examines the barriers to school enrollment among Venezuelan children in Colombia, with an emphasis on those:

* Born in or after 2015
* With or without Colombian birth documentation
* Who are not currently attending school

The goal is to understand enrollment barriers across subgroups to inform policies targeting vulnerable children.

Data Overview and Preparation

Source: Four quarterly 2023 datasets capturing data on displaced Venezuelan households in Colombia.

Key Variables

* Demographics(gender)
* School status (in-school, virtual education)
* Specific needs (e.g., disability, unaccompanied, pregnant)
* Categorical reasons for not attending school

Preprocessing Steps

1. Merge Datasets: Combined quarterly datasets based on country or origin using bind\_rows() after harmonizing columns.
2. Nationality Filter: Retained only children with Venezuelan nationality.
3. Final Dataset: 5,862 observations and 359 variables.

Data Analysis Process and Graphs

Step 1: Subgroup Analyses

Group A: Children Currently in School

* Filter: Childinschool == "Sí"
* Graph: Bar chart of SpecificNeeds\_\* responses where value = 1.
* Graph Title Example: "Specific Needs Among Enrolled Venezuelan Children"

Group B: Children in Virtual Education

* Filter: childvirtualed == "Sí"
* Graph: Similar to Group A.
* Title Example: "Specific Needs Among Children in Virtual Schooling"

Group C: Children in Both Modalities

* Filter:
  + Childinschool == "Sí"
  + childvirtualed == "Sí"
* Graph: Focused bar chart showing overlapping subgroup.
* Title Example: "Needs of Children in Both In-Person and Virtual Schooling"

Step 2: Age and Documentation-Based Subgrouping

Children Born in or After 2015

* Filter: childborn2015 == "Sí"
* Analysis:
  + Graph of SpecificNeeds\_\* bar chart.
  + Graph of Childwhynotschool\_\* (if not in school).

Step 3: Final Integrated Analysis

Key Graph

* Title: "Reasons for Not Attending School Among Documented Venezuelan Children Born in and After (2015)"
* Filter: Not in school + Born 2015+ + Has birth certificate

**Analysis Plan for CostaRico. Mexico, Panama (2023)**

**Multi Country Data Analysis: Concerns of Young Venezuelan Women with Children in Transit (Mexico, Panama, Costa Rica)**

Objective

This component of your broader analysis seeks to:

* Identify the main concerns among Venezuelan women aged 18–24.
* Examine how these concerns differ across transit countries—Mexico, Panama, and Costa Rica.
* Use this data to contextualize gendered vulnerabilities in forced migration settings.

This approach offers a comparative lens to understand how national contexts and migration trajectories influence perceived needs and risks among young mothers or women with caregiving responsibilities.

Data Source and Variable of Interest

* We used four quarter of RBA\_2023
* The variable analyzed is main\_concerns, which contains multiple responses encoded as space-separated strings.
* Each record corresponds to a woman aged 18–24 who either has children or is situated in a caregiving role, as indicated by previous filters in your dataset.

Data Transformation Process

1. Multi-Response Text Parsing

* The main\_concerns field includes compound entries ("food Cover health deportation").
* You tokenized these strings to extract individual concern labels.
* Blank or missing entries were filtered out to prevent skewed frequency results.

2. Aggregation by Country

* Using grouped filtering (group\_by(country, concern)), the number of mentions for each concern was tallied separately for:
  + Mexico
  + Panama
  + Costa Rica

This approach respects country-specific nuances and avoids blending heterogeneous migration experiences.

Visualization Approach

Chart Type: Faceted Horizontal Bar Chart

* The output is a three-panel (faceted) chart, with one panel per country.
* Within each panel:
  + Y-axis: Individual concern categories (e.g., Food, Security, Mobility)
  + X-axis: Frequency of mention
  + Bars are horizontally aligned for easier label readability.

This visual separation emphasizes national distinctions while maintaining consistent styling across panels.

Preliminary Findings

Though the exact counts are not listed in the doc, the document hints at the following:

* Concerns vary significantly by country:
  + Mexico: High concern over deportation and food insecurity
  + Panama: Greater emphasis on mobility and documentation
  + Costa Rica: Notable concerns around illness and child safety
* Some women reported no specific concerns, which may reflect either underreporting or coping resilience.

Significance of Multicountry Framing

This comparative strategy offers several benefits:

* Contextual sensitivity: Recognizes how border policies, asylum systems, and local services shape perceived needs.
* Policy relevance: Allows for tailored recommendations for UNHCR, IOM, or national governments based on country-specific findings.
* Intersectional insight: Highlights how youth, gender, and caregiving roles interact with transnational vulnerabilities.