**ENCOVI 2019**

At the time of the data collection there were three questionnaires available, which had to me merged and cleaned:

1) ENCOVI 2019 MAIN SURVEY FINAL

2) Encuesta Nacional de Condiciones de Vida - ENCOVI 2019 - Venezuela

3) ENCOVI 2019 CUESTIONARIO LISTADO REMOTO.

The first and the second questionnaires were used for household identified with the traditional sampling method. The first one was used during the first wave of surveys (November and December) and the second one is the updated version of the first wave questionnaire after error correction.

The third questionnaire has the same structure as the second one, but it was implemented to households selected with the remote sampling method (from satellite images). Thus, the section with household identification variables are slightly different.

To combine the questionnaires, we keep only the interviews that were approved by the offices in Venezuela (approved by Head Quarters). Each of these questionnaires has three variables which identify unique observations: interview\_key, interview\_id and quest. Then, the filter was provided by a specific dataset (interview\_actions). Therefore, we created a variable to identify the approved surveys by interview\_key, interview\_id and quest.

Important: only the combination of interview\_key, interview\_id and quest allow to identify single observations. The first two variables can be duplicated in different sources of the datasets.

We combined the three sources of information and developed four datasets:

1. Households characteristics
2. Individuals characteristics
3. Price information
4. Consumption information

There is an individual DO file for the compilation of each of the databases called:

1. Do File for Households characteristics: “Merge\_Hogares\_JL”
2. Do File for Individuals characteristics: “”
3. Do File for Price information: “Merge\_Prices\_JL”
4. Do File for Consumption information: “”

Given that the identification number for goods in the different databases were different, we included an additional Do file which contains the labels for goods which make possible the comparison between the goods included in the consumption database and those included in the prices dataset.

1. Do File for Good Labels: “Labels\_Prices\_ Goods\_JL”
2. Dta File for Good Labels: “Labels\_Prices\_Consumption\_Goods”

**Harmonization**

**Poverty measures**

**Food properties data**

**Sources of food properties data**

1. Tabla de composicion de Alimentos Colombianos 2018
2. Tabla de composicion de Alimentos para uso practico Venezuela 2001

The second source was used only for items which were not available in the first one. All the items are included in an excel file “Tabla de composicion de Alimentos para uso practico Venezuela 2019”

**DTA: Calories**

**Sources of energy requirements data**

Source: “Valores de referencia de energia y nutrientes para la poblacion venezolana” Revision 2012. “Tabla 2” & “Tabla 3”.

From “Tabla 2” there were taken the values for total energy requirements (RET kcal/day) for population under 18 years old. From “Tabla 3” there were taken the values for total energy requirements for population above 18 years old. In this case, the average requirement by activity intensity was calculated and used for the database. In addition, requirements were classified by gender.

**DTA: Calorie\_requirements**

**Exchange rate data**

There are three sources to calculate the exchange rate for Venezuela:

1. Banco Central de Venezuela (BCV), daily data (<http://www.bcv.org.ve/estadisticas/tipo-de-cambio>).
2. Dólar Today (<https://dolartoday.com/>), daily data
3. Dólar Bitcoin, daily data. Including a guide to calculate the rate according to Aquí una Dólar Today (<https://dolartoday.com/indicadores/>). Lamentablemente ellos sólo tienen su propio estimado para descargar, no el producido con la equivalencia Bitcoin (pero igual y es fácil de hacer).

The survey includes payments made in

1. Bolivares
2. Dolar
3. Euro
4. Pesos colombianos

**News & Inspiration for papers**

*Venezuela’s Capital Is Booming. Is This the End of the Revolution?*

Ex: despite a $70 entry fee, the equivalent of 14 months’ worth of the country’s minimum salary

* Boom in shops, restaurants, etc because of the benefits held by the wealthier. Under the new economy, Mr. Maduro’s supporters among the Venezuelan elite are living handsomely on business deals and stashes of hard currency, which American sanctions prevented them from spending abroad. At the 1956 Lounge, the teenagers and their parents sipped champagne and discussed coming yacht trips
* The transformation also brought some relief to the millions of Venezuelans who have family abroad and can now receive, and spend, their dollar remittances on imported food.
* **But the boom has also come at a cost**. The new free market economy completely excludes the half of Venezuelans without access to dollars. This exacerbated inequality, that most capitalist of ills, and undercut Mr. Maduro’s claim of preserving the legacy of greater social equality left by his predecessor, [Hugo Chávez](https://www.nytimes.com/2013/03/06/world/americas/hugo-chavez-venezuelas-polarizing-leader-dies-at-58.html?_r=0), and his “Bolivarian Revolution.”
* Cuts to social programs
* Liberalization + repression
* About 40 percent of Venezuelan households receive money from abroad — a total of about $3.5 billion a year
* Half of all Venezuelans have no access to dollars. Most of them live in the provinces, where they barely survive on government handouts of devalued local currency and subsidized food

<https://www.nytimes.com/2020/02/01/world/americas/Venezuela-economy-dollars.html>

*A Staggering Exodus: Millions of Venezuelans Are Leaving the Country, on Foot*

<https://www.nytimes.com/2019/02/20/world/americas/venezuela-refugees-colombia.html>

# *In Colombia Border Town, Desperate Venezuelans Sell Hair to Survive*

# <https://www.nytimes.com/2018/02/17/world/americas/venezuela-crisis-colombia-migration.html?action=click&module=RelatedCoverage&pgtype=Article&region=Footer>

# *Trump administration to continue deporting Venezuelans despite crisis*

* Donald Trump has presented himself as a steadfast opponent of the Venezuelan leader Nicolás Maduro and most prominent supporter of his opponent Juan Guaidó, but his administration continues to deport Venezuelans to their homeland. Between October 2017 and September 2018, US Immigration and Customs Enforcement deported [336 Venezuelan citizens](https://www.ice.gov/doclib/about/offices/ero/pdf/eroFY2018Report.pdf).

<https://www.theguardian.com/world/2019/jul/16/trump-administration-venezuelans-temporary-protected-status-tps-deport>

# Venezuela’s Socialists Embrace Business, Making Partner of a ‘Parasite’

<https://www.nytimes.com/2020/02/23/world/americas/venezuela-economy-polar.html?te=1&nl=morning-briefing&emc=edit_NN_p_20200224&section=whatElse&campaign_id=9&instance_id=16229&segment_id=21550&user_id=f377baba7dd01a593500cd5ade325375&regi_id=95380667ion=whatElse>

# Venezuelans Clamor for Billionaire to Save Nation From Calamity

<https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2017-12-22/venezuelans-clamor-for-billionaire-to-save-nation-from-calamity>

# Venezuela’s Biggest Firm Says Country Needs Foreign Aid

<https://www.wsj.com/articles/venezuelas-biggest-firm-says-country-needs-foreign-aid-1454449374>

# How Venezuela Fell Into Crisis, and What Could Happen Next

<https://www.nytimes.com/2016/05/28/world/americas/venezuela-crisis-what-next.html>

Venezuelan asking for asylum in Alemania

* La Oficina Federal de Migración y Refugiados (BAMF, por sus siglas en alemán) distribuye a los solicitantes de asilo a lo largo y ancho del territorio de acuerdo a su nacionalidad. Los venezolanos son generalmente reubicados en Sajonia, en el este del país.
* Tanto en el centro Max-Liebermann como en el Dölzig, la mayoría de los migrantes no habla ni alemán ni inglés, por lo que **su comunicación con el exterior es limitada**. Para alivio de muchos, en los centros hay trabajadores de habla hispana.
* Cada grupo está segregado. Los venezolanos se pasean juntos y son más, mientras que los pocos afganos y georgianos andan por su lado, sin mezclarse. "Ha habido roces entre las diferentes comunidades, pero no es tan común", dice Eduardo.
* El proceso de solicitud de asilo puede durar entre dos meses y un año. "Todo depende de tu caso: es una lotería", afirma Desirée, quien agrega que el que te lo aprueben o no también parece ser un sorteo.
* Poco más de 700 solicitantes de asilo venezolanos se instalaron en Sajonia el año pasado, un número por encima de los 404 casos registrados en 2018, y más del triple de las 203 solicitudes recibidas en 2017, según cifras de la BAMF. Estos números no incluyen a inmigrantes ni a estudiantes

<https://www.bbc.com/mundo/noticias-america-latina-51357322>

[Cómo las mafias y grupos armados de Colombia se aprovechan de los migrantes venezolanos](https://www.bbc.com/mundo/noticias-america-latina-49486230)

* En las zonas alrededor de Cúcuta operan organizaciones dedicadas al narcotráfico como Los Rastrojos y La Línea, a las que se señala de reclutar venezolanos para utilizarlos en las zonas de cultivo de coca.
* Menores y adultos son usados como "raspachines", cuya función es quitar las hojas de coca de las ramas.Se trata de una actividad dura que lastima mucho las manos y por la que los migrantes pueden ganar hasta US$100 por semana, aunque la mayoría consigue mucho menos.
* Además, las "microguerras" que sostienen diferentes bandas criminales y grupos armados dedicados al narcotráfico por controlar territorios afecta de manera directa a los llegados del país vecino.
* El Consejo Noruego para Refugiados le señaló a BBC Mundo que, en 2018, cerca de 15.428 venezolanos sufrieron restricciones de acceso a bienes y servicios por los enfrentamientos armados en diferentes puntos del país.
* La entidad, citando cifras de Naciones Unidas, indica que cerca del 10% de las consecuencias humanitarias de estos conflictos las padecen los migrantes de Venezuela.
* Explotacion sexual: El trabajo sexual no es una actividad ilegal en Colombia, sin embargo,**sí se considera un acto delictivo la explotación de las mujeres para fines sexuales.**
* Según el Observatorio de Mujeres y Equidad de Género, **el 99% de las mujeres extranjeras que se prostituyen son venezolanas**. De ellas, el 81% lo hace por primera vez ante la necesidad, revela el estudio hecho por la entidad.

<https://www.bbc.com/mundo/noticias-america-latina-49486230>

# Crisis en Venezuela: cómo es una noche de fiesta en Caracas, una de las ciudades más peligrosas del mundo

# Todavia hay mucha

<https://www.bbc.com/mundo/noticias-america-latina-49573818>