

EVALUATING THE EFFECTS OF CASH-BASED INTERVENTIONS ON THE INTEGRATION OF VULNERABLE VENEZUELAN MIGRANTS IN PERU

KEY FINDINGS USING A MULTIDIMENSIONAL APPROACH
TO MEASURE MIGRANT INTEGRATION OUTCOMES

AN IMPACT EVALUATION

2023



This report is based on the study: 'Ahrens, A., Casalis M., Hangartner, D., Sánchez, R. (2023). The Effects of Cash-Based Interventions on the Integration of Venezuelan Immigrants in Peru, Unpublished Manuscript.', prepared by the Immigration Policy Lab at ETH Zurich in collaboration with the International Organization for Migration (IOM).

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This document was produced with the financial assistance of the [IOM Development Fund](#), the Immigration Policy Lab at ETH Zurich and the Geneva Science-Policy Interface.

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This publication was issued without IOM Research Unit (RES) endorsement.

Required citation: *International Organization for Migration (IOM), & Immigration Policy Lab (IPL), 2023. Evaluating the Effects of Cash-Based Interventions on the Integration of Vulnerable Venezuelan Migrants in Peru: Key Findings Using a Multidimensional Approach to Measure Migrant Integration Outcomes. IOM, Geneva.*

ISBN 978-92-9268-563-8 (PDF)

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DISC INITIATIVE
The Joint Global Initiative on Diversity,
Inclusion and Social Cohesion



IOM | IOM
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ETH zürich



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This impact evaluation report would not have been possible without the tireless efforts of the team behind IOM's Joint Global Initiative on Diversity, Inclusion and Social Cohesion (DISC) comprised of Jobst Koehler (Senior Integration and Migrant Training Specialist), Ace Dela Cruz (Programme Coordinator on Integration and Social Cohesion), and Morgane Reina (Project Assistant) from the Integration and Migrant Training Unit at IOM HQ.

We would also like to commend the outstanding partnership with IOM Peru led by Jorge Baca (IOM Peru's Chief of Mission) and Karla Sulca (Project Consultant), as well as the Labor Mobility and Social Inclusion Unit led by Michel Hoffman (Project Coordinator) and the CBI Operations Unit led by Marco Pellizzon (CBI Coordinator) and formerly led by Monica Aguilar Folch.

The same appreciation goes to IOM's research partner, the Immigration Policy Lab at ETH Zurich, in particular Marine Casalis, Dominik Hangartner, Rodrigo Sanchez Sienna and Achim Ahrens, for their outstanding support since the project inception.

The development of this report also relied on the support and inputs from various colleagues from different divisions and units from IOM Peru where the toolkit has been piloted, as well as colleagues from the CBI Unit at IOM HQ and IOM Regional Office in Buenos Aires. All the contributions, from the design of the evaluation framework to the in-depth analysis and interpretation of the data made it possible to generate valuable information that will reinforce future decision-making in relation to the link between cash-based interventions and integration.

Finally, a sincere gratitude to the IOM Development Fund, the ETH Zurich, and the Geneva Science-Policy Interface for your financial assistance in this research. Your support has allowed us to conduct crucial research that will have a significant impact on our understanding of the effects of cash-based Interventions on the integration process of vulnerable migrants in their host country.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This study report analyzes the effect of the multi-purpose cash-based intervention (CBI) program implemented by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) in Peru on migrants' psychological, economic, political, social, linguistic, and navigational integration, as well as in other outcome variables. The multi-purpose CBI provided was a one-off payment of 760 soles (approximately USD 200) to highly vulnerable Venezuelans refugees and migrants living in Peru with the main objective of covering immediate basic needs.

The main takeaway of the causal impact evaluation, conducted by the Immigration Policy Lab (IPL) at ETH Zurich and IOM, is that the cash transfer receipt had a positive and statistically significant effect on the level of integration three months after the beneficiaries received the assistance. The IPL Integration Index - which serves as a core survey instrument of the Multidimensional Integration Measurement Toolkit - was used to measure integration and was specifically adapted to the Peruvian context as part of a cooperation between IOM and IPL. According to the results, the multi-purpose CBI leads to a statistically significant increase in the integration of Venezuelan refugees and migrants¹. The positive effect on overall integration is driven by navigational, social, and economic dimensions, less so by the political or psychological dimensions.

The statistical analysis shows that multi-purpose CBI has only a small and marginally significant effect on the probability of employment of between 0.62 and 1.83 percentage points. However, the cash transfer significantly increases the probability of self-employment between 1.94 and 4.95 percentage points, suggesting that beneficiaries used some of the cash payment for establishing their own small-scale businesses. The effect of the cash transfer program on integration is larger for women, respondents above 31 years old, single-person households and for respondents in a regular migratory situation. Also, the effect is greater as the level of household income and level of education rise.

HIGHLIGHTS

The multi-purpose cash transfer for highly vulnerable Venezuelan refugees and migrants living in Peru:

- Increased migrants' integration, with larger effects on social, navigational, and economic dimensions.

¹ In overall, it is found a 0.141 and 0.087 standard deviation of the cash transfer on integration using the before-after and between approach, respectively. Note that the IPL-24, as well as the dimensions integration sub-index, are standardized to have mean zero and a standard deviation of one in the pre-treatment survey. Thus, the point estimates suggest that the positive impact size amounts to 14.1% and 8.7% of the pre-treatment standard deviation.

² s.e.= 1.3

³ s.e.= 1.2

⁴ s.e.= 0.7

⁵ s.e.= 0.8

- Increased migrants' overall integration outcomes, with larger effects for women, respondents above 31 years old, single-person households, those who are in the lower tertile of vulnerability (VAS score) and those in a regular migratory situation. Also, the effect is greater as the level of household income and level of education rise.
- Had small benefits for employment, but stronger positive effects on self-employment.
- Increased slightly migrants' intention to emigrate from Peru, especially for single-person households.

Despite the fact that the main objective of the multi-purpose CBI is to cover immediate basic needs, it can be seen that the assistance also generates positive side effects in the integration process of highly vulnerable Venezuelan refugees and migrants.

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I. INTRODUCTION

Over the last years, the Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) region has witnessed an unprecedented increase in the number of people on the move. Since 2016, about 6.1 million Venezuelans were compelled to leave their home country as a result of the decaying political and socio-economic situation (IOM, 2022). LAC countries host close to 80% of Venezuelans living abroad. 1.5 million Venezuelans are estimated to reside in Peru alone, making it the second largest host country behind neighboring Colombia with 2.5 million Venezuelans (R4V, 2022). Host countries struggle to meet the additional demands placed on infrastructure and public services, as well as to facilitate migrants' integration. While data is scarce on the socio-economic conditions of emigrated Venezuelans, the existing evidence paints a grim picture. In the case of Peru, 29.3% of Venezuelans live below the poverty threshold compared to 25.9% of Peruvians. And the share of Venezuelans suffering from extreme poverty conditions is 12.1%, around three times as high as the share of Peruvians in extreme poverty (4.1%)⁶.

Cash-based interventions (CBI) are a widely used tool aimed at giving vulnerable people agency and dignity. Their use is underpinned by a large body of research that analyzes CBI's effects on, inter alia, well-being and health (Lagarde et al., 2007; McGuire et al., 2022) and human capital (Millán et al., 2019). In comparison, we know comparatively little about the potential of humanitarian multi-purpose CBIs at catalyzing migrant integration, especially in the context of the Venezuelan migrants. This knowledge gap is particularly pronounced for social, psychological, and political integration dimensions.

This report documents the effect of a multi-purpose CBI program implemented by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) in Peru on migrants' psychological, economic, political, social, linguistic, and navigational integration, as well as labor market outcomes, three months after receiving the cash assistance. This causal impact evaluation⁷ seeks to contribute to a growing body of knowledge on the effectiveness of cash in supporting integration of migrants in vulnerable situations, generate robust and disaggregate data on integration outcomes of migrants and identify barriers and opportunities to full inclusion, and to inform policy and programming not just on CBI but also on similar direct services to migrants.

In Peru, a multi-purpose CBI programme assigned a one-time payment of 760 soles⁸ (approximately USD 200 or 74% of the minimum monthly salary⁹) to weekly cohorts of vulnerable beneficiaries. For the causal impact analysis, the before-after approach (comparing the same cohorts before and after treatment) and a between approach (comparing cohorts already and not-yet treated surveyed in the same week) are combined. The empirical framework provides a credible impact assessment in a setting where, given the highly vulnerable population, a randomization of treatment assignment or randomized treatment delays were not deemed acceptable for ethical reasons.

Following Harder et al. (2018), integration is defined as migrants' knowledge and capacity to lead a self-sufficient and successful life in the host society. A version of the IPL Integration Index and a set of additional questions on self-employment, discrimination, personal development, among others, were adapted to respond to the specific local context.

⁶ The INEI (National Institute of Statistics and Informatics in Peru) specified that the poverty line is the monetary equivalent of the cost of a basic consumption basket of food and non-food items, which for the year 2021 amounted to S/ 378 per month per inhabitant (i.e., the person whose monthly expenditure is less than this amount is considered poor). Likewise, the extreme poverty line, which considers only the cost of a basic food basket, amounted to S/ 201 per person per month in 2021. The percentage of Venezuelans in Peru living under the poverty line was based on our own calculations using INEI's ENPOVE II data, which targeted Venezuelans living in Peru and was collected between February and March 2022.

⁷ "An impact evaluation attempts to determine the entire range of effects deriving from an intervention, including the positive and negative, primary and secondary, long-term effects and changes produced by the project, directly or indirectly, intended or unintended" (IOM, 2020).

In Peru to measure integration outcomes. This index is a pragmatic, survey-based measure of migrant integration and increasingly adopted in a diverse set of contexts (Aksoy et al., 2020; Alrababa'h et al., 2022; Emeriau et al., 2022; Knefel et al., 2020; Schilling & Stillman, 2021). Following the above definition, the IPL Integration Index puts emphasis on knowledge and capacity. Knowledge covers aspects such as fluency in the national language and being able to navigate the labor market, political system, and social institutions of the host country. In addition, capacity focuses on the migrants' economic, social, and mental resources that they can invest in their futures. This definition is distinct from the concept of assimilation, which requires migrants to disassociate from their home country's culture and embrace some of the cultural behaviors prevalent in the host country. The index forms a comprehensive scale covering six components of integration measuring psychological, economic, political, social, linguistic, and navigational integration.

FOLLOWING HARDER ET AL. (2018), 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.

⁸ IOM Peru took as a reference the amount of 760 soles of the monetary subsidies "Yo me quedo en casa" and "Bono Universal Familiar" provided by the Peruvian government in the framework of the national emergency due to the COVID-19 pandemic. These subsidies were provided to Peruvian households, mainly to those households living in poverty, as an extraordinary additional measure to reduce the negative impact on the economy of households affected by isolation measures and mandatory social immobilization (El Peruano, 2020).

⁹ Based on the latest national monthly minimum salary increment, which was implemented on May 1st, 2022.

STRUCTURE OF THE STUDY REPORT

This document is structured as follows:

2

Multidimensional Integration Measurement Toolkit

This section describes the key components of the multi-dimensional integration measurement approach with the IPL Integration Index as the core survey instrument.

3

Application of the Multidimensional Integration Measurement Toolkit in Peru

This section describes the adaptation of the Index and toolkit in Peru, including the schematic survey design, the implementation schedule, the survey questions, and the causal impact evaluation methodology.

4

Target Population: Multi-purpose CBI Beneficiaries

This section describes briefly what is CBI in general and the objectives of an emergency multi-purpose CBI specifically, the respondents' profile of the causal impact evaluation and the pre-treatment and post-treatment integration outcomes of CBI beneficiaries.

5

Causal Impact Evaluation Results

This section describes the findings from the study conducted in Peru. Documenting the effect of multi-purpose CBI on migrants' psychological, economic, political, social, and navigational integration, as well as on other outcome variables (such as labor market outcomes, intentions to emigrate, coping strategies and experiences of discrimination), three months after receiving the cash assistance.

6

Conclusions and key considerations







This section summarizes the results of the study and some practical and strategic considerations in terms of programming and policy discussions based on the experience of applying the toolkit in Peru.

II. MULTIDIMENSIONAL INTEGRATION MEASUREMENT TOOLKIT

The IOM, in partnership with the Immigration Policy Lab (IPL) at ETH Zurich, has adapted a multi-dimensional approach to measure integration outcomes of migrants, developed by IPL, to the LAC context. Supported by a set of accompanying materials which together forms the [Multidimensional Integration Measurement Toolkit](#). The approach defines integration 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](#). 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 must invest in their futures. The operationalization of this approach is described in the following section.

Central to this approach is the application of the IPL Integration Index, a survey-based tool, which was adapted from the original IPL Immigration Integration Index. As the tool is an index, all survey questions 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 IPL Integration Index – the core survey instrument of the IOM's integration measurement toolkit – has more recently been piloted in other countries such as Brazil and the Dominican Republic.

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

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

Each dimension is captured by a set of two to four questions, which may include some sub questions¹⁰. 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 understand more about the IPL Integration Index, please access the following related documents:

- [The IPL Integration Index Website](#)
- [Multidimensional measure of immigrant integration](#). The academic paper published in the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences (PNAS) of the United States of America, a peer-reviewed multidisciplinary scientific journal.
- [Supplementary Information for Multidimensional Measure of Immigrant Integration](#)

¹⁰ In case of Peru, the questions about linguistic dimension are excluded since Venezuelan migrants speak Spanish as in the host country.

III. APPLICATION OF THE MULTIDIMENSIONAL INTEGRATION MEASUREMENT TOOLKIT IN PERU

IOM Peru applied the multi-dimensional integration measurement approach - with the IPL Integration Index as the core survey instrument - to the beneficiaries of its multi-purpose CBI programme in the framework of multi-purpose cash assistance projects provided to the most vulnerable Venezuelan refugees and migrants in Peru. Together with IPL, IOM Peru aimed to evaluate the effects of multi-purpose CBI on migrant integration outcomes of beneficiaries and to contribute to a more robust and comparative evidence base for policy development and programme innovation which promotes effective migrant integration. This evaluation will provide a deeper understanding of migrants' 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 multi-purpose CBI beneficiaries are certainly more vulnerable than the rest of the general migrant population, the study aims to obtain representative data from the Venezuelan beneficiaries of S/760 from IOM multi-purpose 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.

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

SCHEMATIC SURVEY DESIGN

The study was designed with IPL to avoid disruption of the existing implementation schedule of IOM, i.e., without excluding beneficiaries or without delaying cash payment to beneficiaries. IOM maintains a database of potential beneficiaries in Peru. The majority of these potential beneficiaries (88.3% of the sample) had directly contacted the IOM. A small share of contacts (11.5%) was provided by partner organizations located across Peru, while only a few respondents had been referred by the Peruvian government (0.2%). The referral organizations do not target a specific group of Venezuelan migrants, but all Venezuelans migrants residing in Peru who might be living under extremely vulnerable conditions.

The survey and implementation schedule proceeded as follows:

1. VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT SURVEY (VAS):

IOM contacts potential beneficiaries listed in their database on a weekly first-come-first-served basis for a vulnerability assessment survey (VAS), which helps the organization determine whether a migrant qualifies for assistance or not.

2. INTERVIEW 1 (ITV1):

After the VAS, the pre-treatment interview takes place with assigned potential beneficiaries.

3. MULTI-PURPOSE CBI (THE TREATMENT):

After the pre-treatment interview and prior to the cash payment, IOM conducts a second review of each case to confirm that the respondents are indeed eligible for the assistance¹¹. Only after the pre-treatment interview and the second review, the beneficiaries are informed that they are eligible for multi-purpose CBI and will receive the cash payment of 760 soles (approximately USD 200). The payment is then processed through an external provider, and it normally takes place between 1 and 5 weeks after the pre-treatment interview¹².

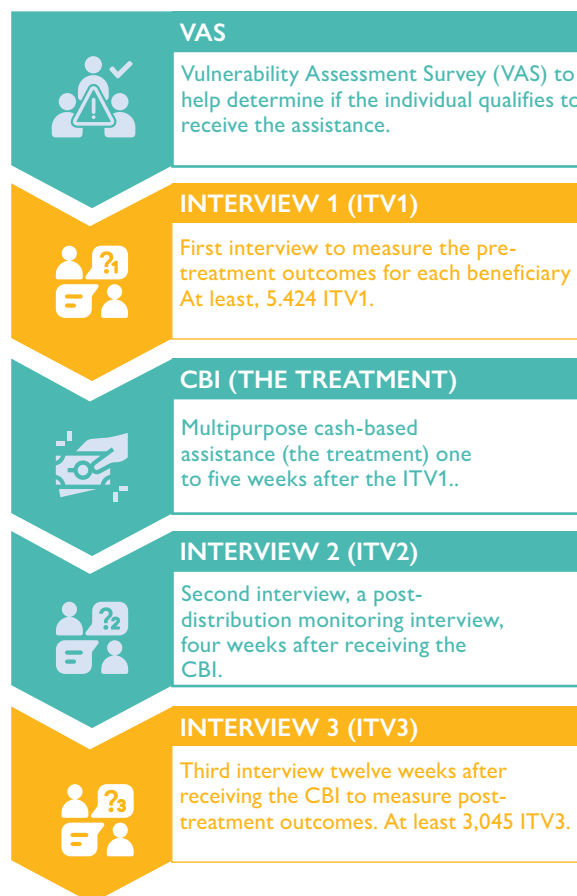
4. INTERVIEW 2 (ITV2):

1 month after the payment receipt, a supplementary post-distribution monitoring interview is conducted, which only includes a reduced set of questions and will not be used for the analysis in this report.

5. INTERVIEW 3 (ITV3):

3 months after the payment receipt, a post-treatment interview is conducted to collect post-treatment outcomes.

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. The pre-treatment interview (ITV1) and the post-treatment interview (ITV3) seek to measure the effect of the multi-purpose CBI projects on the integration of Venezuelan refugees and migrants. The data collected from the ITV1 and ITV3 surveys serve as the basis for the causal impact evaluation outlined in this report.

The VAS was conducted by the CBI cases evaluators of IOM Peru, while the rest of interviews were conducted by the enumerators of a survey firm based in Peru and contracted by IOM Peru. Given travel restrictions and physical distancing requirements brought about by the COVID-19 pandemic, surveys were conducted over the phone by enumerators. Trained enumerators interviewed respondents through phone calls via WhatsApp, phone line or any other VoIP (Voice over Internet Protocol) application depending on participants' access to internet and preferences. The response rate in the final interview was 67.3%.

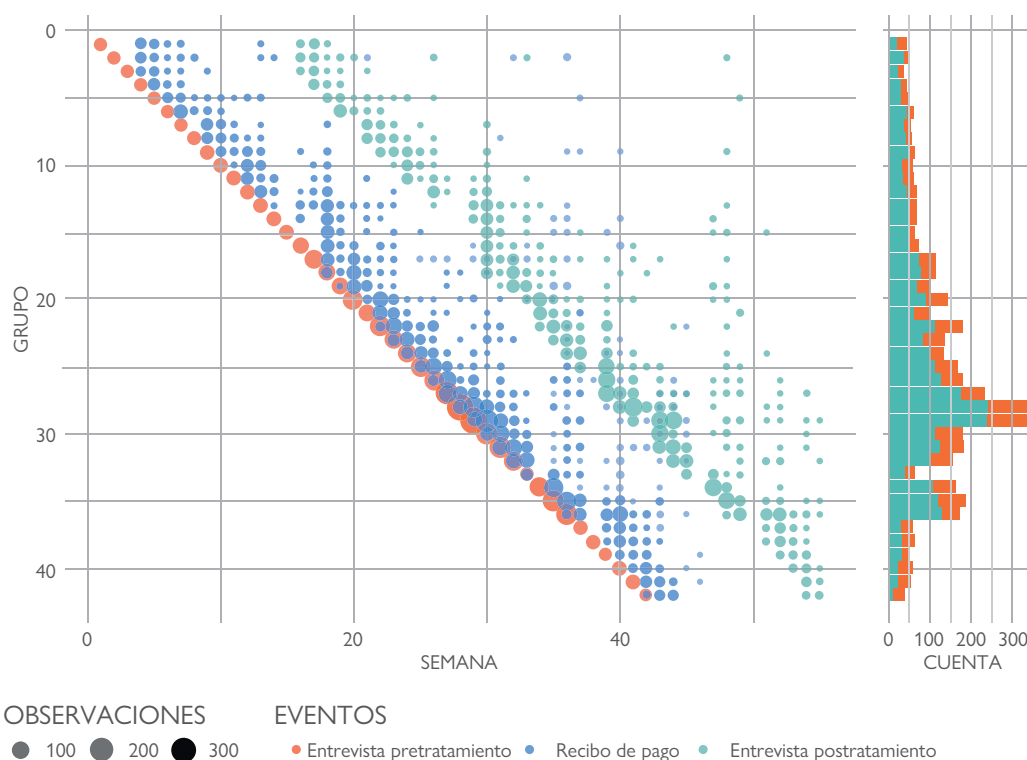
¹¹ If the review process reveals that the respondent or another household member have in the meantime received assistance through another IOM project or through another NGO or international organization, they are excluded from the cash assistance program. Other reasons for exclusion from the program of this study are missing original ID or assignment to another internal project due to relocation of funding. In our sample, 614 individual cases were excluded from the program at this stage.

¹² 95% of recipients received the payment within 5 weeks after the pre-treatment interview. The exact timing of the payment receipt depends, inter alia, on the length of a review process, the payment provider's capacity, and the timing of cash withdrawal by the recipient. The analysis accounts for individuals delaying their payment receipt by the inclusion of weeks-of-delay fixed effects.

IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

The following graph illustrates the survey schedule. The survey ran over 55 weeks and included 42 cohorts between August 2021 and September 2022. A cohort refers to the group of beneficiaries who had their pre-treatment interview in the same week. In total, 4,504 beneficiaries were interviewed for the pre-treatment interview and received multi-purpose CBI and 3,032 of them completed the post-treatment interview.¹³

FIGURE 1: SURVEY SCHEDULE



Note: The figure on the left visualizes the timing of pre-treatment interviews (in red), payment receipts (in blue) and post-treatment interview (in green) per cohort and week. A cohort represents the group of beneficiaries that conduct the pre-treatment interview in the same week. The size of dots is proportional to the group sizes. The figure on the right shows the total pre- and post-treatment respondents per cohort.

Between weeks 1 to 16, the number of weekly pre-treatment interviews steadily increased from below 50 to 74. Most pre-treatment interviews were conducted over weeks 17 to 36, when on average 181 weekly pre-treatment interviews were conducted, with the largest cohort size of 368 in week 29. In the final weeks of pre-interviews, the number of interviews was reduced again to between 46 and 65. As is apparent from the survey schedule, some payments were only received weeks after the pre-treatment interview. The post-treatment interview was scheduled based on the timing of the cash receipt, but no later than the 55th survey week (i.e., the end of the survey period).¹⁴

¹³ Respondents falling under the following criteria were excluded: every respondent whose cash assistance was cancelled, every respondent who received more/less than S/ 760, every respondent whose gender is non-binary, every respondent not living in one of the following 5 regions: Callao, La Libertad, Lima, Piura, or Tumbes, every respondent without a VAS score. We exclude every respondent who did not receive the assistance (e.g., because they did not go have a bank account to receive the money transfer, or they did not have an ID to confirm their identity).

¹⁴ 86.4% of post-treatment interviews were conducted exactly 12 weeks after the payment receipt, while 0.89% and 12.71% of post-treatment interviews were conducted a week early or one to two weeks behind schedule, respectively.

SURVEY QUESTIONS

The core survey instrument in the study is the IPL Integration Index. This Index has two versions: the short form (“IPL-12”) which proposes a reduced set of questions with two questions for each dimension of integration and the long form (thereafter “IPL-24”) which allows a more precise measurement of each dimension with up to four questions per dimension. In Peru, the IPL-24 was used.

The survey includes questions on socio-demographics, integration, discrimination, labor market outcomes, migration intentions, among others. This study follows Harder et al. (2018) and uses a series of integration modules including between two to four questions to measure economic, political, psychological, social, and navigational integration. These modules capture key aspects of integration along multiple dimensions. The questions are specifically designed to produce valid and reliable measures of integration across countries. All questions have a clear polarity in the sense that higher (lower) values indicate a higher (lower) capacity to achieve success in the host society, and thereby avoids the need to benchmark the results against a typically arbitrary reference group of native citizens. A full list of questions is provided in Tables 7 and 8 in the Appendix.

The primary aim of the analysis is to understand the effect of the multi-purpose CBI program implemented by IOM on beneficiaries’ integration in the host country. The main outcome variable is the IPL Integration Index of Harder et al. (2018). The original index covers six dimensions of integration: psychological, economic, political, social, linguistic, and navigational. In cooperation with IOM HQ and IOM Peru, the original IPL Integration Index was adapted to the Peruvian context. Since this study focuses on Venezuelan refugees and migrants in Peru, it is assumed that all respondents are proficient in Spanish. Thus, the language component of IPL-24 is not included but assign them the maximum linguistic score. Additionally, further information as labor market outcomes, intentions to emigrate, coping strategies and experiences of discrimination are collected¹⁵.

In addition, the impact of the cash transfer is examined on the following outcomes: integration dimensions of the IPL-24; the employment status, which is coded as 1 if the respondent answered that they performed ‘any type of paid work during the last weeks’, 0 otherwise; a binary self-employment indicator; a binary indicator for the intention to emigrate from Peru over the next 12 months; a dummy variable for the use of coping strategies, and a dummy variable for whether a person feels discriminated against. The question on coping strategies asks if the respondent partook in any of the negatively associated actions from the following list: borrowing money, buying food from credit, withdrawing children from education, accepting a dangerous job, begging for money, or working informally.¹⁶

¹⁵ The original IPL-24 consists of 4 questions per dimension. Upon close coordination, some questions were adapted to the Peruvian context (e.g., income brackets) and excluded in total 5 sets of questions relating to the feeling of being isolated, as well as social and political aspects. because they showed little variation in a pilot survey. It was also excluded all questions for the linguistic component of IPL-24 since Venezuelans are native Spanish speakers and they were thus assigned the maximum linguistic score.

¹⁶ A detailed description of outcome variables is provided in Table 6 in the Appendix.

CAUSAL IMPACT EVALUATION METHODOLOGY

The findings contained in this study report are part of a causal impact evaluation of Peru's CBI programming conducted by the Immigration Policy Lab (IPL) at ETH Zurich. The causal impact evaluation applied the IPL Integration Index as a core survey instrument to measure effects of multi-purpose CBI. This section briefly describes statistical methodology for the impact analysis which relies on two alternative approaches: *the before-after* and the *between* strategy.

- **The before-after approach** compares integration outcomes of cohorts in the pre-treatment and post-treatment survey. For example, we compare outcomes from cohort 11 three months after the cash receipts with their own responses recorded in the pre-treatment survey.

- **The between approach** compares already-treated beneficiaries from earlier cohorts with not-yet-treated beneficiaries in a given survey week. For example, we compare treated beneficiaries from cohort 11 (shown in green in the survey schedule Figure 1) with untreated beneficiaries from cohort 27 (shown in red) which were surveyed in the same week in their respective pre-treatment and post-treatment surveys.

A concern for the between approach might be that earlier cohorts (i.e., the already-treated) and later cohorts (the not-yet-treated) are systematically different. For example, if the employment potential of earlier cohorts is systematically higher relative to later cohorts, we might overestimate the effect of the multi-purpose CBI. While IOM interviews individuals on a first-come-first-serve basis, we cannot rule out that cohorts differ in observed characteristics.

To address these concerns, a rich set of control variables which includes sex, age, the VAS score, months in Peru, the referral organization, indicators for region and weeks of payment delay, as well as pre-treatment outcomes were incorporated. Given this large set of control variables, the Lasso estimator (a supervised machine learning method) for selecting relevant controls (Belloni et al., 2014) was employed. This adjustment allows to control observable differences in cohort characteristics.

IV. TARGET POPULATION: MULTI-PURPOSE CBI BENEFICIARIES

CASH-BASED INTERVENTION (CBI) PROGRAMME IN PERU

Cash-Based Intervention (CBI) consists of a modality of assistance where cash and/or vouchers are provided to people in need. It is usually given to households; however, it could also be to individuals or community recipients. Depending on the situation and the project requirements, CBI can be conditional or unconditional; restricted or unrestricted and they can be delivered through cash, electronic transfers, or electronic/paper vouchers. There are different types of CBI such as the Multi-purpose CBI, the Health CBI, the Livelihoods CBI, among others.

Considering that the Multi-purpose Cash Assistance (MPCA) is unconditional and unrestricted, IOM Peru recognized it as a key assistance mechanism to support highly vulnerable Venezuelans refugees and migrants living in Peru in covering their immediate basic needs. Since the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic in 2019, the IOM Peru has strengthened its Multi-purpose CBI programmes. Up until March 2023, IOM Peru has assisted a total of 103,834 refugees and vulnerable migrants (32,318 families), with a total amount of \$7,842,548.

The Multi-purpose CBI is a humanitarian CBI, and its main objective is the possibility of covering humanitarian needs. Therefore, the cases evaluators of IOM Peru contact potential beneficiaries listed in their database on a weekly first-come-first-served basis for a vulnerability assessment survey (VAS). This survey reflects the accumulation of vulnerabilities from all the family members and helps IOM determine whether a migrant qualifies for assistance or not. IOM only contacts potential beneficiaries that have not received CBI multi-purpose assistance from IOM or have not received it from another international organization within the last month. Based on a set of interview questions, a VAS score is calculated, which constitutes a guideline that is used to decide if potential beneficiaries are assigned to the CBI assistance. However, there is no pre-defined threshold. The case worker makes the final decision based on the VAS score and considers the specific context of each family during the interview.

This study evaluates the causal impact of Multi-purpose CBI on migrant integration outcomes in Peru, which entails applying the IPL Integration Index among IOM Peru's cash assistance beneficiaries of a one-off payment of 760 soles (approximately USD 200). The assistance was usually transferred through wires, bank transfers or prepaid cards. This evaluation is considered the first of its kind within IOM CBI programming.

RESPONDENTS' PROFILE

In total, 4,504 Venezuelan nationals currently residing in Peru were interviewed for the pre-treatment interview and 3,032 of them completed the post-treatment interview.¹⁷ Their responses are included in this analysis. All the participants were beneficiaries of the multi-purpose CBI programming and have the following demographic characteristics:

4,504* RESPONDENTS

PROFILE OF SURVEY PARTICIPANTS



AVERAGE AGE IS 33 YEARS

More than **67%** of participants have been in Peru **between 2 to 4 years**.

10% of participants just arrived within **1 year**.

51% of participants finished secondary school.

VULNERABILITIES OF SURVEY PARTICIPANTS

29% of respondents are **unemployed**.

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

More than **68%** of households have **3 to 5 members**.

20% of respondents feel **discriminated**.

Almost **54%** of respondents are in an **irregular migratory situation**.

More than **35%** are **single parents**.

23% of women respondents are either **pregnant or breastfeeding**.

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

*1,472 respondents participated in the pre-treatment interview only and 3,032 respondents in both interviews, the pre-treatment and the post-treatment interviews.

In this representative sampling, the average age of respondents was 33 years old and most of them had at least attended secondary school. The majority had a household income of up to 556 PEN, were in an irregular migratory situation, and were women. Men and women alike qualified to receive the multi-purpose CBI due to their high level of vulnerability – evidenced by factors such as unemployment, low household income, irregular migratory situation, health complications, etc.

¹⁷ Respondents falling under the following criteria were excluded: every respondent whose cash assistance was canceled, every respondent who received more/less than S/ 760, every respondent whose gender is non-binary, every respondent not living in one of the following 5 regions: Callao, La Libertad, Lima, Piura, or Tumbes, every respondent without a VAS score. We exclude every respondent who did not receive the assistance (e.g., because they did not go have a bank account to receive the money transfer, or they did not have an ID to confirm their identity).

The following table provides pre- and post-treatment descriptive statistics of the beneficiaries in the sample. Since the beneficiaries have been identified by IOM as highly vulnerable, they are likely to deviate from other Venezuelan migrants in Peru. To gain insights into differences between the beneficiaries and the general Venezuelan migrant population, we compare our sample where possible with the second National Survey to the Venezuelan Population residing in Peru (ENPOVE II, for its acronym in Spanish)¹⁸ of the National Institute of Statistics and Informatics (INEI) of Peru, which provides a more representative picture of Venezuelans in Peru. The ENPOVE II survey was conducted between February and March 2022, and it was designed to provide a representative sample of Venezuelans in Peru.¹⁹

TABLE 1: DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS

		PRE-TREATMENT INTERVIEW	POST-TREATMENT INTERVIEW	ENVOPE II
	UNIT	MEAN	MEAN	MEAN
CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SAMPLE				
Age	años	33.35	33.38	34.47
Years in Peru	años	3.32	3.36	3.34
Household size	persona	3.53	3.66	3.32
Female	%	82.28	82.85	50.60
Regular migratory situation	%	45.69	46.93	64.70
Single parent	%	35.55	35.36	
Discrimination	%	20.20	20.88	29.6
Referred by NGOs or Government	%	11.66	11.61	
HEALTH SITUATION				
Chronic illness	%	14.68	14.51	13.60
Disabled	%	1.47	1.52	2.00
EMPLOYMENT CHARACTERISTICS				
Employment status	%	70.52	71.74	76.00
Household monthly income	PEN	401.32	426.16	1,172.54
Self-employment	%	6.35	9.14	

Notes: The table reports pre- and post-treatment descriptive statistics for all respondents that have received the cash payments, are self-identified as male or female, have a VAS score and live in the regions of Callao, La Libertad, Lima, Piura, and Tumbes. The total number of observations is 4,504 for the pre-treatment interviews and 3,032 for the post-treatment interviews.

A few points are worth highlighting. Foremost, 82% of the multi-purpose CBI beneficiaries are women, while the share of women in ENPOVE II is 51% (INEI, 2022), suggesting that IOM's pre-treatment vulnerability assessment found women to be generally more vulnerable and/or that more women reached out to IOM or were referred to IOM. Furthermore, the beneficiaries in our sample are slightly younger (approximately by 1 year). The pre-treatment employment level in the IOM sample is 71%, compared to 76% in ENPOVE II. Differences are particularly striking

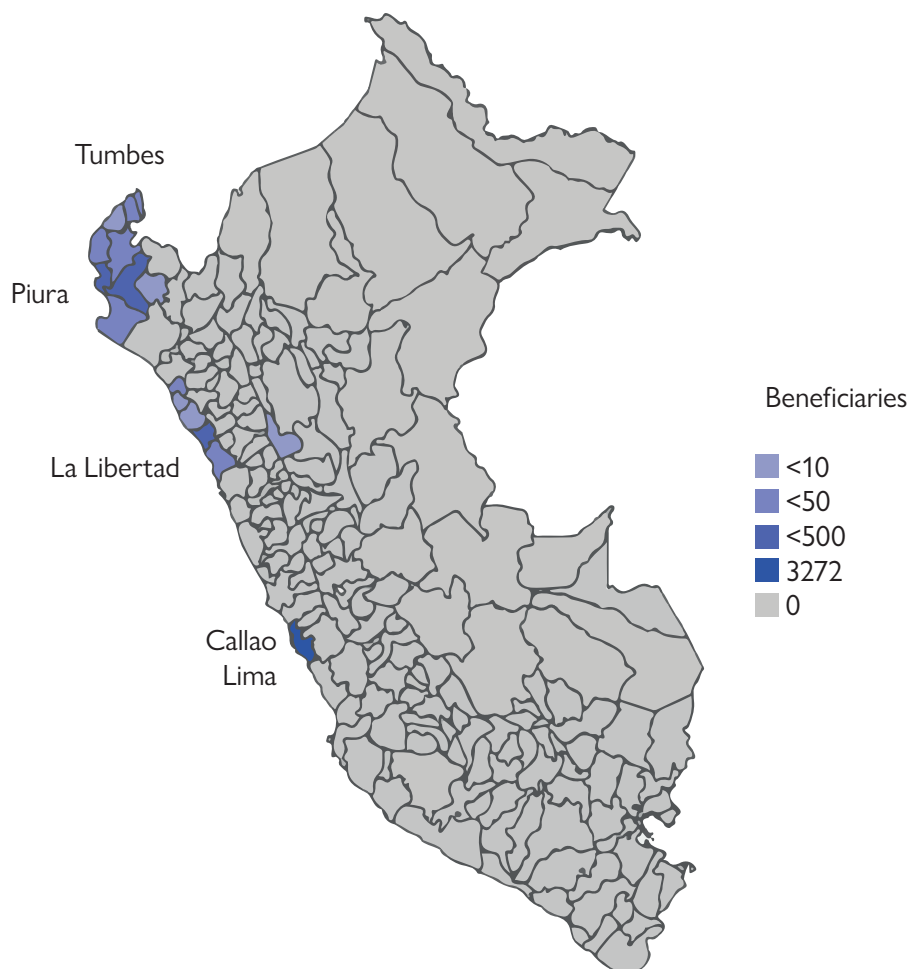
¹⁸ La ENPOVE II fue una encuesta realizada entre febrero y marzo de 2022 por el INEI a migrantes venezolanos en Perú para: (i) brindar información sobre las necesidades demográficas, sociales, económicas, de vulnerabilidad y de protección de la población refugiada y migrante venezolana en el Perú, con énfasis en el contexto de la pandemia de la COVID-19, (ii) analizar las tendencias y características de la población venezolana residente en el Perú, con información desagregada por características demográficas, sociales y económicas, y (iii) servir como fuente de información para las instituciones públicas y privadas y los organismos de cooperación internacional para la toma de decisiones en materia de asistencia humanitaria, integración y protección de la población venezolana en el Perú.

¹⁹ El número total de observaciones en la ENPOVE II fue de 8,403.

when looking at monthly incomes: The average household income recorded during the interviews amounts to only 401 soles per month compared to 1,172 soles for Venezuelans in the ENPOVE II sample, suggesting that many Venezuelans surveyed for the causal impact evaluation live in precarious conditions and, if working at all, are employed in low-paying positions. Most Venezuelans of the sample work in sales (58.1%), services (15.1%) and non-specialized tasks (21.3%).

The following figure shows a map of Peru and the location of residence of the beneficiaries in the sample. Most beneficiaries live in Lima and Callao (3,586 individuals or 79.6% of the sample). 517 beneficiaries or 11.5% live in the region of La Libertad and the remaining beneficiaries are clustered in the Northern regions of Tumbes and Piura (401 individuals or 8.9% of the sample).

FIGURE 2: MAP OF PERU AND LOCATION OF RESIDENCE OF THE BENEFICIARIES



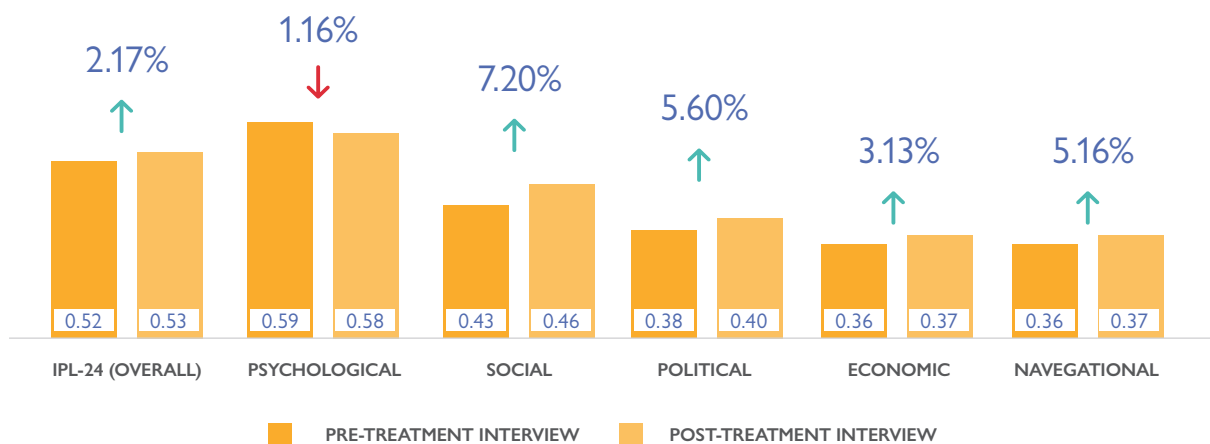
PRE-TREATMENT VS. POST-TREATMENT INTEGRATION OUTCOMES

Figure 3 presents the results of the pre-treatment and post-treatment interviews by integration dimensions. It gives an overview of the integration outcomes of Venezuelan respondents before and after receiving the multi-purpose CBI using the IPL Integration Index that ranges between 0 and 1. Since all questions in the interview have a clear polarity in the sense that higher (lower) values indicate a higher (lower) capacity to achieve success in the host society, higher scores indicate higher integration. In our data, the scores follow a bell-shaped distribution.

MIGRANT INTEGRATION INDEX

The integration index can range between 0 and 1, where higher scores indicate higher integration. In our data, the scores follow a bell-shaped distribution.

FIGURE 3: PRE-TREATMENT VS. POST-TREATMENT INTEGRATION SCORES BY INTEGRATION DIMENSIONS



When comparing the integration outcomes of Venezuelan respondents of the post-treatment interview with the integration outcomes of the pre-treatment interview, it shows that the largest integration scores increase occurred in the social (+7.2%) and political dimension (+5.6%), while there is a slight decrease in the integration score of the psychological integration (-1.16%). Likewise, the integration scores increase more for women and people over the age of 50, single households, and people in an irregular migratory situation.

It is important to take into consideration that there can be many different factors that cause an increase or decrease of the integration scores. Therefore, it cannot be assumed that the multi-purpose CBI is the main factor of the changes. In the next section (causal impact evaluation results), a causal methodology will be applied to see the effect of the multi-purpose CBI on the integration of their beneficiaries. If there is an effect from the multi-purpose CBI, it can be isolated from any other factors affecting the integration levels (in general and per dimension).

V. CAUSAL IMPACT EVALUATION FINDINGS

MAIN RESULTS

This section shows the main effects of the multi-purpose cash transfer on a range of outcomes. As described in the causal impact evaluation methodology, the before-after approach compares the integration outcomes of cohorts in the pre-treatment and post-treatment survey, and the between approach compares treated and not-yet-treated beneficiaries interviewed in the same week.

Additionally, to see how the treatment affects specific subgroups differently, IPL conducted a heterogeneity analysis. The following sections explore how treatment effects vary by age, sex, year of arrival, education, and household size, household income, migratory status, and level of vulnerability (VAS score), among other characteristics. With regards to age, a median split is used which compares the treatment effect above and below the median. For household size, the analysis distinguished between single households, households with 2 members, and households with 3 or more members. For education, three groups are formed: primary school or less, technical or secondary school, and higher education. For household monthly income, three ranges are formed: [S/.0 - S/.278], [S/.279 - S/. 556] and [S/. 557 and higher²⁰]. For level of vulnerability (VAS score), distinctions are made between lower tertile, middle tertile, and upper tertile as the scores increase. Finally, distinctions are made between migrants who arrived in 2017 or earlier, 2018-2019, and 2020 or later. The estimation of heterogeneous treatment effects is implemented by interacting the treatment dummy with these group indicators. Results for the heterogeneity analysis by integration sub-index, by outcome variables and by individual coping strategy can be found in Figures 9, 10, 11 and 12 in the Appendix.

IPL-24 INTEGRATION INDEX

Table 2 shows the effect of the multi-purpose cash transfer on IPL Integration Index dimensions. In an overall result (1) we find a 0.122 and 0.278 standard deviation²¹ effect of the cash transfer on integration using the before-after (Panel A) and between approach (Panel B), respectively. Note that the IPL-24, as well as the dimensions integrations, are standardized to have a mean of zero and a standard deviation of one in the pre-treatment survey. Thus, the point estimates suggest that the positive impact size amounts to 12.2% and 27.8% of the pre-treatment standard deviation.

As it can be seen on Table 2, the positive effect on overall integration is driven by social (2), navigational (3) and economic (4) dimensions, less so by the political (5) or psychological (6) dimensions. The highest effect among all the dimensions is on the social dimension. The positive impact in this dimension is between 10.9% and 17.7% of the pre-treatment standard deviation. The impact is mostly driven by the increase of the times Venezuelans share meals in their free time with Peruvians who are not part of the family, followed by the increase of having a conversation - either by phone, online messaging apps such as WhatsApp, or text message - with at least 3 Peruvians in the last month. This can be related to that multi-purpose CBI increases consumption, including in social expenses (Haushofer & Shapiro, 2013) or that CBI beneficiaries consider community relational impacts as important as material impacts (UNHCR; DRC, 2015). The positive impact of the cash assistance on the social dimension is larger for women, respondents above 31

²⁰ The higher monthly income reported by the respondents was around S/2,000.

²¹ "The standard deviation shows the average difference between each individual data point and the mean. If all data points are close to the mean, then the standard deviation is low, showing that there is little difference between values. A large standard deviation shows that there is a larger spread of data" (IOM, 2020).

years, single-person households and for those who are in the lower tertile of vulnerability (VAS score). Furthermore, the effect is greater as the level of household income and level of education rise.

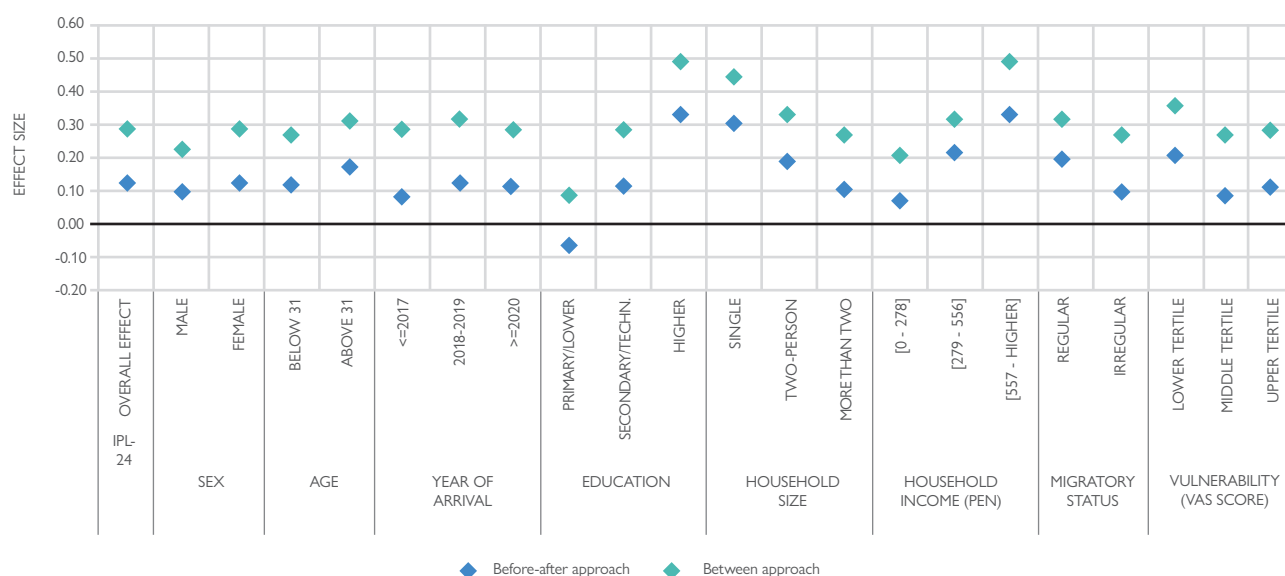
TABLE 2: THE EFFECTS OF CASH-BASED INTERVENTIONS ON INTEGRATION OUTCOMES OF VENEZUELAN MIGRANTS IN PERU

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	IPL INTEGRATION INDEX					
	OVERALL	SOCIAL	NAVIGATIONAL	ECONOMIC	POLITICAL	PSYCHOLOGICAL
Panel A.						
<i>Before - after approach</i>						
CBI	0.122*** (0.0277)	0.109*** (0.0220)	0.0943** (0.0293)	0.0915** (0.0333)	0.00569** (0.00204)	-0.0549+ (0.0303)
Panel B. Between						
CBI	0.278*** (0.0337)	0.177*** (0.0260)	0.248*** (0.0344)	0.145*** (0.0287)	0.00755*** (0.00226)	0.0541+ (0.0302)
Pre-trt. Mean			0			
Observations			7536			
# of individuales			4504			
# of cohorts			42			
# of weeks			53			

Notes: The regression table shows the effect of the cash transfer on a range of outcomes. The estimation method is OLS with Lasso-selected controls, either using week fixed effects (between approach) or cohort fixed effects (before-after approach). The set of controls from which the Lasso selects includes sex, age (in levels and squared), the VAS score (in levels and squared), months in Peru (in levels and squared), as well as indicators for the referral organization, the enumerator who conducted the interview, region, and weeks of payment delay. We use Multiple Imputation by Chained Equations (MICE) with 10 imputations to impute missing values. Standard errors are in parentheses, clustered at the cohort level. Significance levels: + 0.1, * 0.05, ** 0.01, *** 0.001.

Figure 4 presents the heterogeneity analysis on the overall IPL Integration Index. It demonstrates that the effects of the cash assistance on overall integration are larger for single-person households, which likely reflects that the amount of the cash transfer was fixed and not adjusted for household size. This means that on a per-capita basis the cash amount was smaller for larger households. Additionally, the effect is greater as the level of household income and level of education rise. Women (in comparison with men), respondents above 31 years old, those who are in the lower tertile of vulnerability (VAS score) and those in a regular migratory situation also perceive more these effects.

FIGURE 4: HETEROGENEITY ANALYSIS ON THE IPL INTEGRATION INDEX



Note: The figure shows the effect of the cash transfer on the IPL Integration Index allowing for heterogeneity in overall dimensions. See Table 14 for a tabular version.

OUTCOME VARIABLES

In addition to the impact of multi-purpose CBI on the different dimensions of the IPL Integration Index, this study also examines the effects of the cash transfer on the following outcomes: employment status, self-employment, intention to emigrate from Peru over the next 12 months, the use of coping strategies, and whether a person feels discriminated against. Table 3 shows the effect of CBI on the different outcome variables using the before-after approach and the between approach.

TABLE 3: THE EFFECTS OF CASH-BASED INTERVENTIONS ON INTEGRATION OUTCOMES OF VENEZUELAN MIGRANTS IN PERU

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	IPL-24	ECONOMIC INTEGRATION	EMPLOYED	SELF-EMPLOYED	EMIGRATION INTENTION	COPING: ANY	DISCRIMINATION
Panel A. <i>Before - after approach</i>							
CBI	0.122*** (0.0276)	0.0915** (0.0333)	0.0178 (0.0116)	0.0186** (0.00689)	0.0147*** (0.00418)	0.0502*** (0.0103)	0.00587 (0.00935)
Panel B. <i>Between approach</i>							
CBI	0.278*** (0.0337)	0.146*** (0.0289)	0.00611 (0.0128)	0.0485*** (0.00777)	0.0118* (0.00512)	-0.00114 (0.0103)	-0.00869 (0.0102)
Pre-treat. avg.	0	0	0.705	0.063	0.026	0.779	0.203
Observations				7536			
Individuals				4504			
Cohorts				42			
Weeks				53			

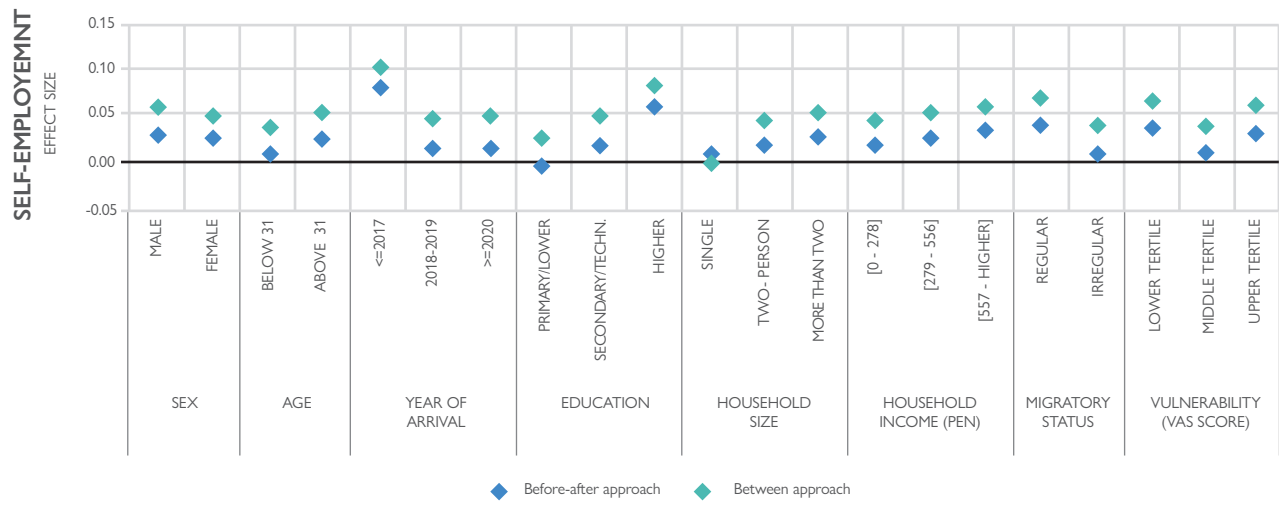
Notes: The regression table shows the effect of the cash transfer on a range of outcomes. The estimation method is OLS with Lasso-selected controls, either using week fixed effects (between approach) or cohort fixed effects (before-after approach). The set of controls from which the Lasso selects includes sex, age (in levels and squared), the VAS score (in levels and squared), months in Peru (in levels and squared), as well as indicators for the referral organization, the enumerator who conducted the interview, region, and weeks of payment delay. We use Multiple Imputation by Chained Equations (MICE) with 10 imputations to impute missing values. Standard errors are in parentheses, clustered at the cohort level. Significance levels: + 0.1, * 0.05, ** 0.01, *** 0.001..

EMPLOYMENT AND SELF-EMPLOYMENT

As seen before in Table 3, there is evidence of a positive impact on the economic dimension of integration, which takes employment, income, financial liquidity, and type of work into account. From it, there seems to be only a small positive effect on employment (3). Thus, we add to the mounting evidence that cash transfers do not disincentivize or delay entry into the labor market (Baird et al., 2018; Banerjee et al., 2017). Meanwhile, there is a stronger effect on the probability of self-employment (4) between 1.9 and 4.9 percentage points as can be seen in Table 3. This is consistent with the large share of respondents that expressed the intention to start a business in the pre-treatment survey (91.6%)²². In total, 197 respondents (or 7.7%) who indicate the intention to start a business before the cash receipt answered that they own a business in the post-treatment survey. The cash transfer thus, seems to have enabled small-scale business activities, presumably because beneficiaries previously lacked the financial means to put their ideas into practice.

As can be seen in Figure 5, the impact of the multi-purpose CBI on self-employment is larger for early arrivals. The cash transfer increases the probability of self-employment by around 10 percentage points for Venezuelans who have arrived 2017 or earlier. The impact on the probability of owning a business is also larger for Venezuelans with higher levels of education and beneficiaries in a regular migratory situation.

FIGURE 5: HETEROGENEITY ANALYSIS ON SELF-EMPLOYMENT



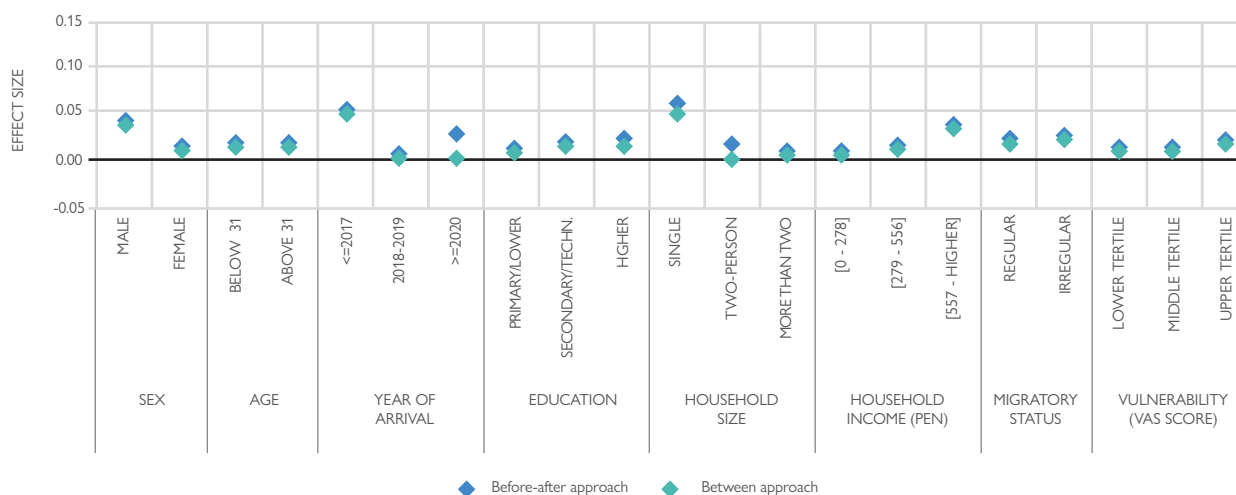
Note: The figure shows the estimation of heterogeneous effects of the cash transfer on self-employment. See Table 13 for a tabular version..

²² The supplementary interview which was conducted 1 month after the cash receipt included a question asking about the use of the money (see Figure 15 in the Appendix). The answer options included food, toiletries, rent and education, among others, but also allowed to specify other options. 58 (2.5%) of respondents provided an answer associated with self-employment and business investments. This share is likely a lower bound since the purpose of starting a business was not included in the listed answer options. We interpret this as additional evidence for the impact of the cash transfer on the probability of starting a business.

MIGRATION INTENTIONS

The cash transfer increases slightly the intention to leave Peru (column 5 in Table 3) in the next 12 months by between 1.2 and 1.5 percentage points. For comparison, only a small minority of 2.6% of respondents answered that they plan to leave Peru for another country in the pre-treatment survey. 67% of respondents with an emigration intention said that they prefer to return to Venezuela. Other named destinations are Chile (11.9%) and the United States (9.2%). This result does, at first glance, seem to contradict that the cash transfer facilitates integration in Peru. However, while beneficiaries might find it easier to live and work in Peru, the cash receipt could have revived the ultimate wish of returning to Venezuela or of emigrating to a third country by putting this plan in closer reach. In the pre-treatment survey, 83.5% of respondents answered that they are currently not able to pay for an unexpected expense of as little as 50 soles (approximately 12 USD), suggesting that most beneficiaries have high liquidity constraints and are not able to bear the costs for a relocation. Looking at Figure 6, the effect of the cash transfer on emigration is driven by single-person households and men. The impact on the probability of emigrating is also greater as the level of household income rises..

FIGURE 6: HETEROGENEITY ANALYSIS ON MIGRANT INTENTIONS

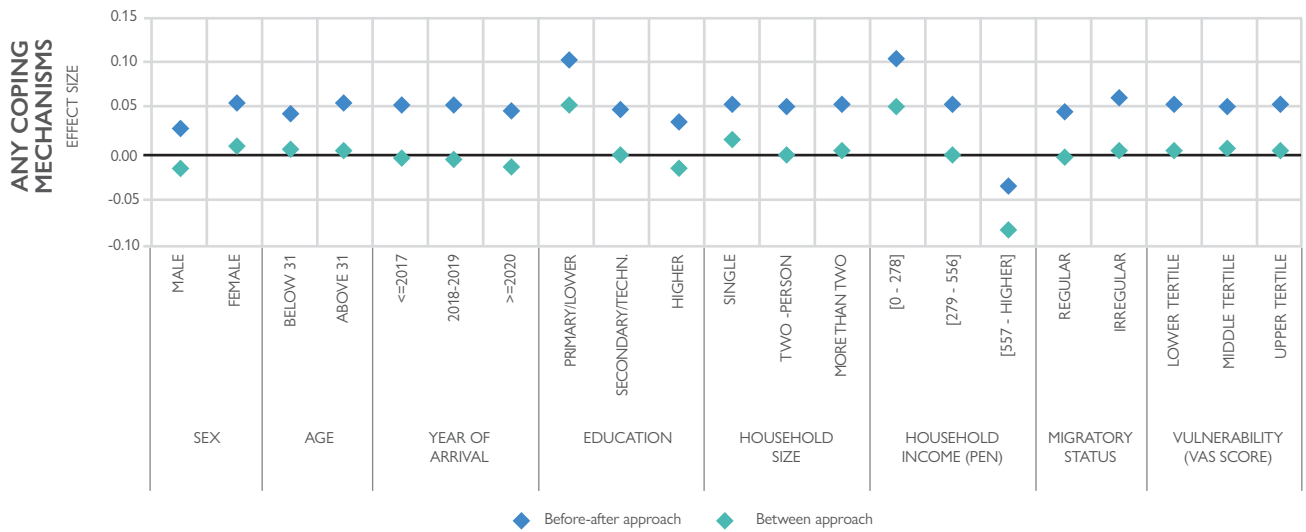


Note: The figure shows the estimation of heterogeneous effects of the cash transfer on migration intentions. See Table 13 for a tabular version.

NEGATIVE COPING STRATEGIES AND DISCRIMINATION

According to the results, the cash transfer did not prevent the use of negative coping mechanisms (column 6 in Table 3). Although there is an estimated negative impact, close to zero, in the between approach, there is an increase of 5.0 percentage points in the before-after approach. Coping mechanisms include buying food from credit, withdrawing children from education, accepting a dangerous job, begging for money, and working informally. As can be seen in Figure 7, the effects are larger for women (in comparison with men), for Venezuelans with lower education, with lower income, for households of more than two people, for those in an irregular migratory situation and for those who have the highest vulnerability (upper tertile of VAS score). The results for the heterogeneity analysis by individual coping strategy can be found in Figure 12 in the Appendix.

FIGURE 7: HETEROGENEITY ANALYSIS ON NEGATIVE COPING MECHANISMS



Note: The figure shows the estimation of heterogeneous effects of the cash transfer on negative coping mechanisms. See Table 13 for a tabular version.

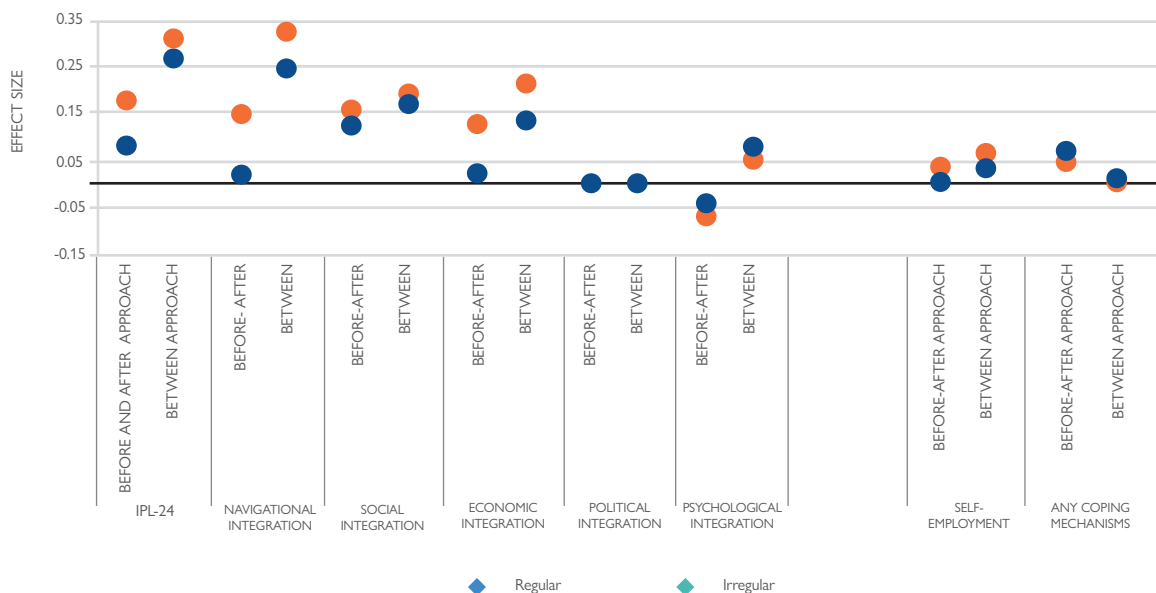
When we break down the results by individual coping strategy (see Table 6 in the Appendix), the negative coping mechanism that was particularly used is working informally. There is some evidence that the cash payment increased the use of negative coping strategies, such as relying on informal work and dangerous jobs. While this result shows that the cash transfer is insufficient for lifting beneficiaries out of precarious conditions, it could indicate that the cash transfer increases a sense of agency and activeness in labor markets, which is also reflected in the increase in self-employment, but that may involve difficult coping strategies such as working in the informal sector or accepting dangerous jobs (Nnaeme et al., 2020). The effect is larger for respondents with lower education, lower monthly household income and in an irregular migratory status. Although the impact is mostly perceived by those who are in an irregular migratory situation, those who are in a regular migratory situation also perceive it. This could reflect that migration status can make a difference for engaging formal labor market. However, it must also be considered that despite being in a regular migration situation and having the right to work, migrants can still face the challenging of finding a job due to administrative barriers, unemployment in the country, considerable competition for jobs, often against national candidates who do not suffer the same barriers (UNHCR, 2018) or high informality in employment. In 2022, the informal employment rate in Peru was 75.7% (INEI, 2023).

After the mechanism of informal work, there is also a positive effect on the probability of withdrawing children from education. A possible explanation could be that since larger households were more likely to consider self-employment (see Figure 5), it is possible that those households were more likely to ask their children to support with their small-scale businesses. This is in line with some previous studies that have found an increase in labor supply among adolescents following cash transfers (de Hopp, Groppo, and Handa, 2020; Edmonds and Theoharides, 2020). And/or the fact that there are still supplementary costs connected with accessing education, such as the cost of school supplies, fees, transportation, clothing, and shoes that cannot be covered by some parents (UNHCR, 2018). The effect is greater as the level of education and household income reduces and when the household size and level of vulnerability rise. The effect is also larger for women and for respondents who have arrived more recently.

Finally, the estimates for the effect of the CBI on discrimination (column 7 in Table 3) are insignificant and close to zero in both approaches. Hence, there is insufficient evidence to identify any treatment effects of the CBI on this outcome.

MIGRATION STATUS

FIGURE 8: THE EFFECTS OF CASH-BASED INTERVENTIONS ON INTEGRATION OUTCOMES BY MIGRATION STATUS



Note: The figure shows the estimation of heterogeneous effects of the cash transfer on integration outcomes by migration status. See Table 13 and 14 for a tabular version.

Both those in regular and irregular migratory situation perceived positive impacts in various dimensions of integration. However, the positive effects of CBI on the integration outcomes of Venezuelan migrants were particularly higher for those in regular situations, especially in the navigational, social, and economic dimensions, and in the probability of having a business. Opening pathways towards regularization is key to promoting the effective inclusion of migrants, particularly among those in an irregular and vulnerable situation.

VI. CONCLUSIONS AND KEY CONSIDERATIONS

CONCLUSIONS

The main result of the impact evaluation is that multi-purpose CBI can facilitate the integration process among highly vulnerable migrants and refugees.

- The dimensions that show greater positive impact are the navigational, social, and economic dimensions.
- Overall, the effect is greater as the level of household income and level of education rise. Also, it is larger for women, respondents above 31 years old, single-person households, those who are in the lower tertile of vulnerability (VAS score), and those in a regular migratory situation.
- Multi-purpose CBI had small benefits for employment, but stronger positive effects on self-employment. Further statistical analysis suggests that some of the cash transfer is used by beneficiaries to create their own small-scale businesses.
- The beneficiaries' emigration intention from Peru slightly increased. While beneficiaries might find it easier to live and work in Peru, the cash receipt could have revived the ultimate wish of returning to Venezuela or of emigrating to a third country by putting this plan in closer reach. This was mainly reflected in single people (household size of one).
- Both those in regular and irregular migratory situation perceived positive impacts in various dimensions of integration. However, those in a regular migratory have a higher positive impact, especially in the dimensions of navigation, social, and economic, and in the probability of having a business.
- In view of the high vulnerability of the Venezuelans who participated in the study, the beneficiaries continued to use some negative coping strategies such as insertion into informal work (the majority type of employment in Peru). Women are more susceptible to the use of negative coping mechanisms, such as withdrawing children from education and buying food on credit.
- These results together are consistent with the idea that the Multi-purpose CBI increased economic activity and autonomy; however, the quantity and frequency were insufficient to lift the beneficiaries out of precarious and difficult working conditions. The level of assistance must be constantly evaluated and complemented with other supports for multidimensional integration, especially for the most vulnerable population.

KEY CONSIDERATIONS

ON THE USE OF THE IPL INTEGRATION INDEX

- The use of the IPL Integration Index provides a deeper overview on where integration gaps and barriers exist. This allows to better map and target vulnerable populations, and to tailor programming, policies, and interventions on their integration.
- This study demonstrates the advantage of applying the Index in programme settings beyond integration. Even though the IOM Peru's CBI programme was not directly aimed at improving migrant integration outcomes, this application of the Index proved that it is a powerful tool to evaluate the effect of direct services, such as CBI, on migrant integration. This allows policymakers and practitioners to generate scientific evidence to better design interventions in ways that are supportive of migrants' integration.

ON THE RESULTS OF THE IMPACT EVALUATION

- Integration outcomes increase over time living in the host country. This then reinforces the importance of providing early integration support and social protection, particularly for newly arrived migrants to prevent disparities in the long run.
- Even though the main objective of the Multi-purpose CBI is to cover immediate basic needs, the assistance also generates positive side effects in the integration process of highly vulnerable Venezuelan refugees and migrants.
- The positive impacts of multi-purpose CBI on integration are higher particularly for those with higher level of education. Therefore, the findings confirm that education plays an important role in integration and that access to education, training, skills development opportunities and recognition of foreign academic credentials should be promoted.
- The positive effects across all dimensions and outcome variables are more pronounced for single households, which likely can be explained by the fact that the amount of the cash transfer was fixed and not adjusted according to the household size. Adjusting the amount of assistance to the number of household members could help increase the positive effects of the intervention.
- As multi-purpose CBI triggered economic activity of migrants, this is also consistent with the mounting evidence that cash transfers do not disincentivize or delay migrants' entry into the labor market.
- As the positive effects of CBI were particularly higher for those in a regular migratory situation in comparison with those in an irregular migratory situation, opening pathways towards regularization is key to promoting the effective inclusion of migrants, particularly among those in an irregular and vulnerable situation.
-

- The continued use of negative coping mechanisms supports the notion that complementary measures to emergency assistance could improve the integration results of the CBI, such as better access to business support, education, skills development, and other integration measures. Multi-purpose CBI in isolation is not optimum for ensuring social protection especially for the most vulnerable families. It also reinforces the importance of targeted case management particularly for those who are vulnerable and at greater risk of falling behind.
- Women are more susceptible to the use of negative coping mechanisms, such as withdrawing children from education and buying food on credit. This reinforces that gender approaches need to be included in research studies, humanitarian needs assessments, and design of sustainable integration interventions.
- Evaluating integration as an additional effect to the benefits provided by the emergency Multi-purpose CBI helps to strengthen the humanitarian-development nexus, given that it includes the achievement of medium and long-term results (integration) in addition to the achievement of short-term results (coverage of immediate basic needs).
- When designing interventions, it is important to consider not just the humanitarian or immediate needs of migrants, but also how these interventions link to and facilitate the medium and longer-term social inclusion of migrants.

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. Funds were also provided by ETH Zurich and the Geneva Science-Policy Interface.

For more information, please download the Multidimensional Integration Measurement Toolkit Infoshheet or visit our website.

Contact information: IOM Peru / HQ

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VIII. APPENDIX

FURTHER RESULTS

TABLE 4: THE EFFECTS OF CASH-BASED INTERVENTIONS ON INTEGRATION OUTCOMES OF VENEZUELAN MIGRANTS IN PERU

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	OVERALL	ECONOMIC	POLITICAL	SOCIAL	NAVIGATIONAL	PSYCHOLOGICAL
Panel A. <i>Before-after approach</i> CBI	0.122*** (0.0277)	0.0915** (0.0333)	0.00569** (0.00204)	0.109*** (0.0220)	0.0943** (0.0293)	-0.0549+ (0.0303)
Panel B. <i>Between</i> CBI	0.278*** (0.0337)	0.145*** (0.0287)	0.00755*** (0.00226)	0.177*** (0.0260)	0.248*** (0.0344)	0.0541+ (0.0302)
Pre-trt. Mean			0			
Observations			7536			
# of individuals			4504			
# of cohorts			42			
# of weeks			53			

Notes: The regression table shows the effect of the cash transfer on a range of outcomes. The estimation method is OLS) with Lasso-selected controls, either using week fixed effects (between approach) or cohort fixed effects (before-after approach). The set of controls from which the Lasso selects includes sex, age (in levels and squared), the VAS score (in levels and squared), months in Peru (in levels and squared), as well as indicators for the referral organization, the enumerator who conducted the interview, region, and weeks of payment delay. We use Multiple Imputation by Chained Equations (MICE) with 10 imputations to impute missing values. Standard errors are in parentheses, clustered at the cohort level. Significance levels: + 0.1, * 0.05, ** 0.01, *** 0.001.

TABLE 5: THE EFFECTS OF CASH-BASED INTERVENTIONS ON INTEGRATION OUTCOMES OF VENEZUELAN MIGRANTS IN PERU

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	IPL-24	ECONOMIC INTEGRATION	EMPLOYED	SELF-EMPLOYED	EMIGRATION INTENTION	COPING: ANY	DISCRIMINATION
Panel A. <i>Before-after approach</i>							
CBI	0.122*** (0.0276)	0.0915** (0.0333)	0.0178 (0.0116)	0.0186** (0.00689)	0.0147*** (0.00418)	0.0502*** (0.0103)	0.00587 (0.00935)
Panel B. <i>Between approach</i>							
CBI	0.278*** (0.0337)	0.146*** (0.0289)	0.00611 (0.0128)	0.0485*** (0.00777)	0.0118* (0.00512)	-0.00114 (0.0103)	-0.00869 (0.0102)
Pre-treat. avg.	0	0	0.705	0.063	0.026	0.779	0.203
Observations				7536			
Individuals				4504			
Cohorts				42			
Weeks				53			

Notes: The regression table shows the effect of the cash transfer on a range of outcomes. The estimation method is OLS with Lasso-selected controls, either using week fixed effects (between approach) or cohort fixed effects (before-after approach). The set of controls from which the Lasso selects includes sex, age (in levels and squared), the VAS score (in levels and squared), months in Peru (in levels and squared), as well as indicators for the referral organization, the enumerator who conducted the interview, region, and weeks of payment delay. We use Multiple Imputation by Chained Equations (MICE) with 10 imputations to impute missing values. Standard errors are in parentheses, clustered at the cohort level. Significance levels: + 0.1, * 0.05, ** 0.01, *** 0.001.

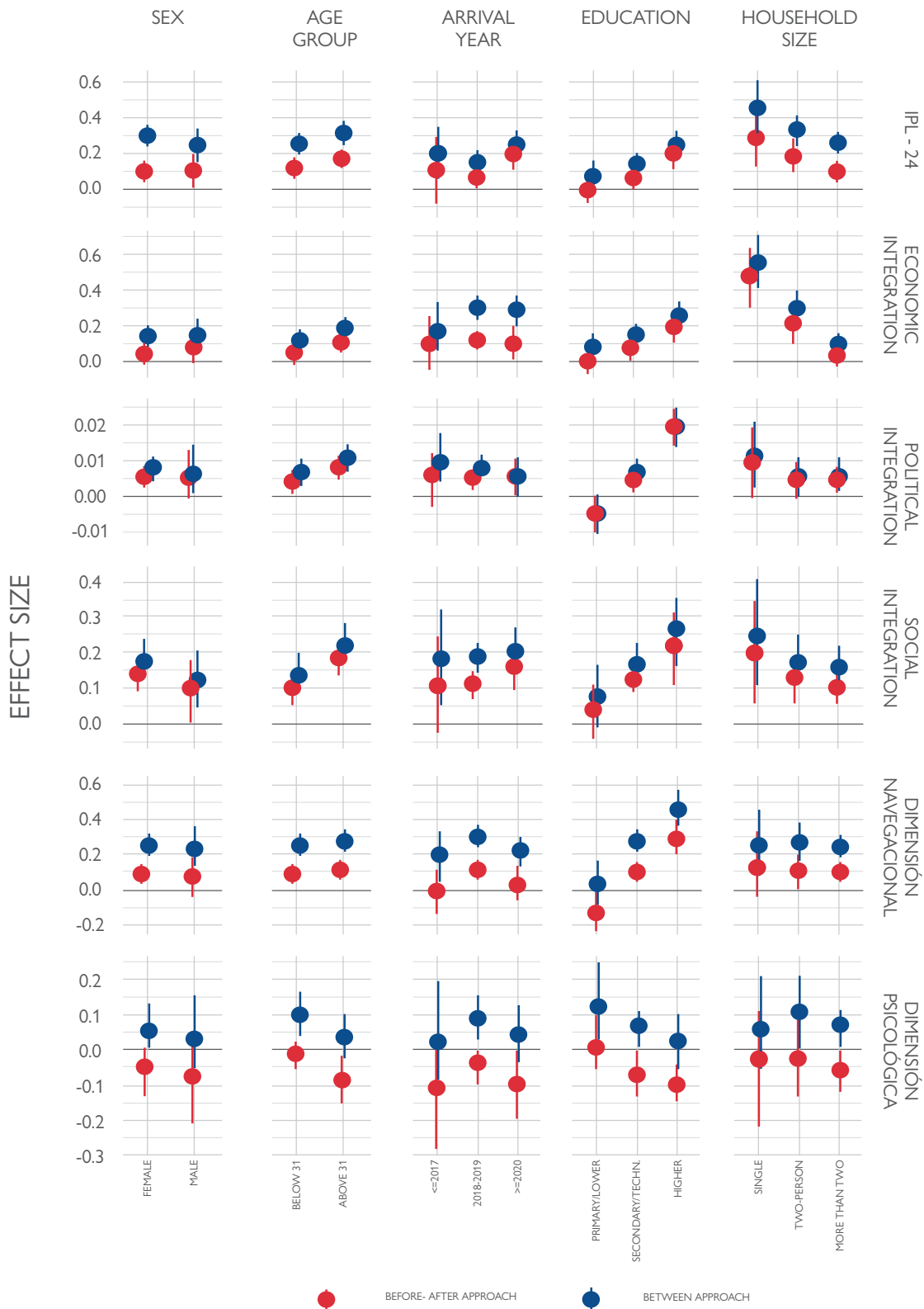
TABLE 6: THE EFFECTS OF CASH-BASED INTERVENTIONS ON THE USE OF NEGATIVE COPING MECHANISMS WITHIN THE LAST 4 WEEKS

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	COPING MECHANISMS					
	ANY	FOOD CREDIT	CHILD FROM EDUCATION	DANGEROUS JOB	BEGGING	WORKING INFORMALLY
Panel A. <i>Before-after approach</i>						
CBI	0.0502*** (0.0103)	0.0375* (0.0151)	0.0643*** (0.0101)	0.00880 (0.0117)	0.0152+ (0.00917)	0.0820*** (0.0145)
Panel B. <i>Between</i>						
CBI	-0.00114 (0.0103)	0.0255 (0.0170)	0.0272** (0.00885)	-0.00696 (0.00916)	0.00717 (0.00943)	-0.00266 (0.0146)
Pre-trt. Mean	0.780	0.434	0.0570	0.130	0.100	0.593
Observations			7536			
# of individuals			4504			
# of cohorts			42			
# of weeks			53			

Notes: The regression table shows the effect of the cash transfer on a range of outcomes. The estimation method is OLS with Lasso-selected controls, either using week fixed effects (between approach) or cohort fixed effects (before-after approach). The set of controls from which the Lasso selects includes sex, age (in levels and squared), the VAS score (in levels and squared), months in Peru (in levels and squared), as well as indicators for the referral organization, the enumerator who conducted the interview, region, and weeks of payment delay. We use Multiple Imputation by Chained Equations (MICE) with 10 imputations to impute missing values. Standard errors are in parentheses, clustered at the cohort level. Significance levels: + 0.1, * 0.05, ** 0.01, *** 0.001.

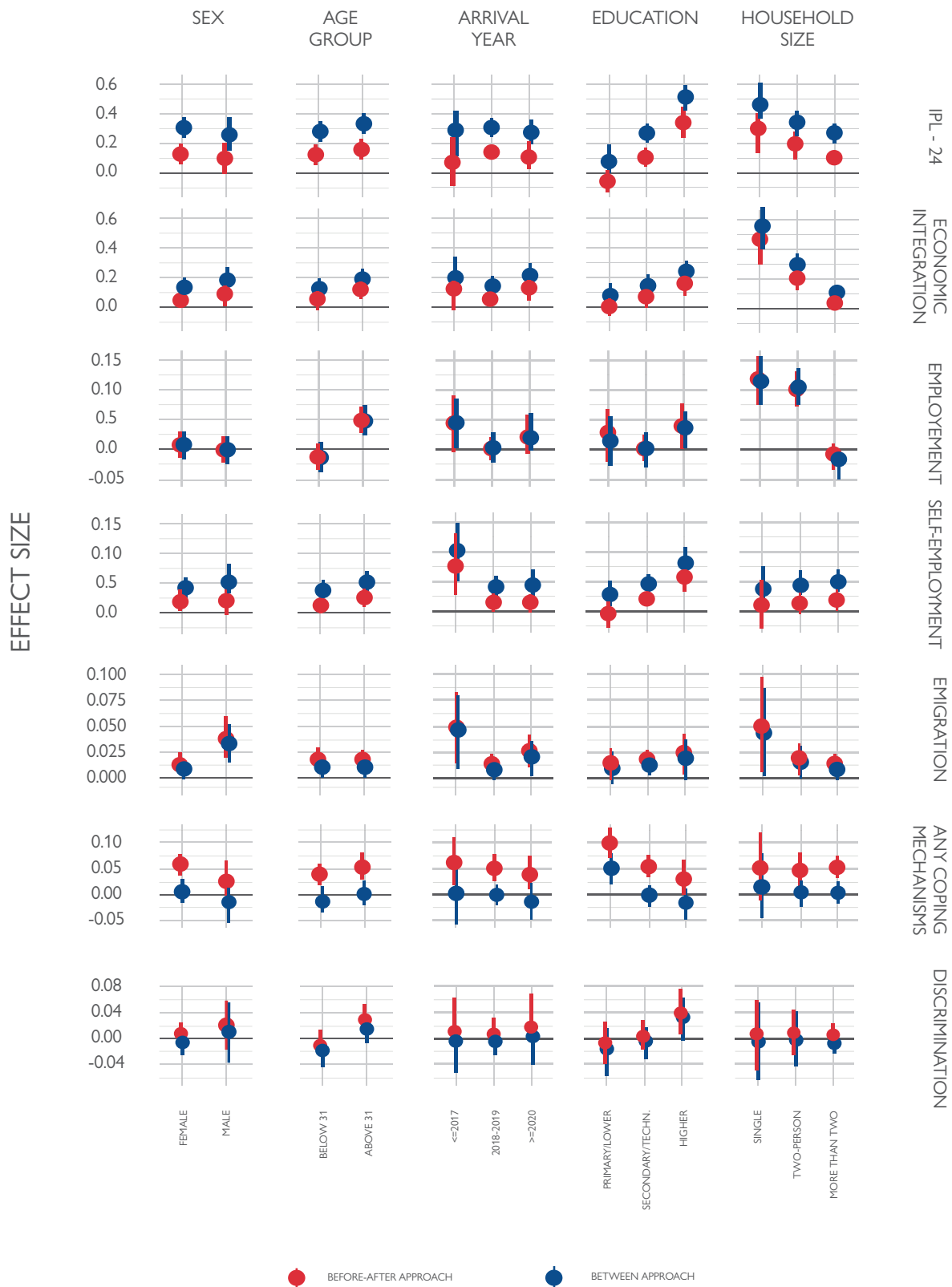
FURTHER HETEROGENEITY ANALYSIS

FIGURE 9: HETEROGENEITY ANALYSIS ON THE IPL INTEGRATION INDEX AND COMPONENTS



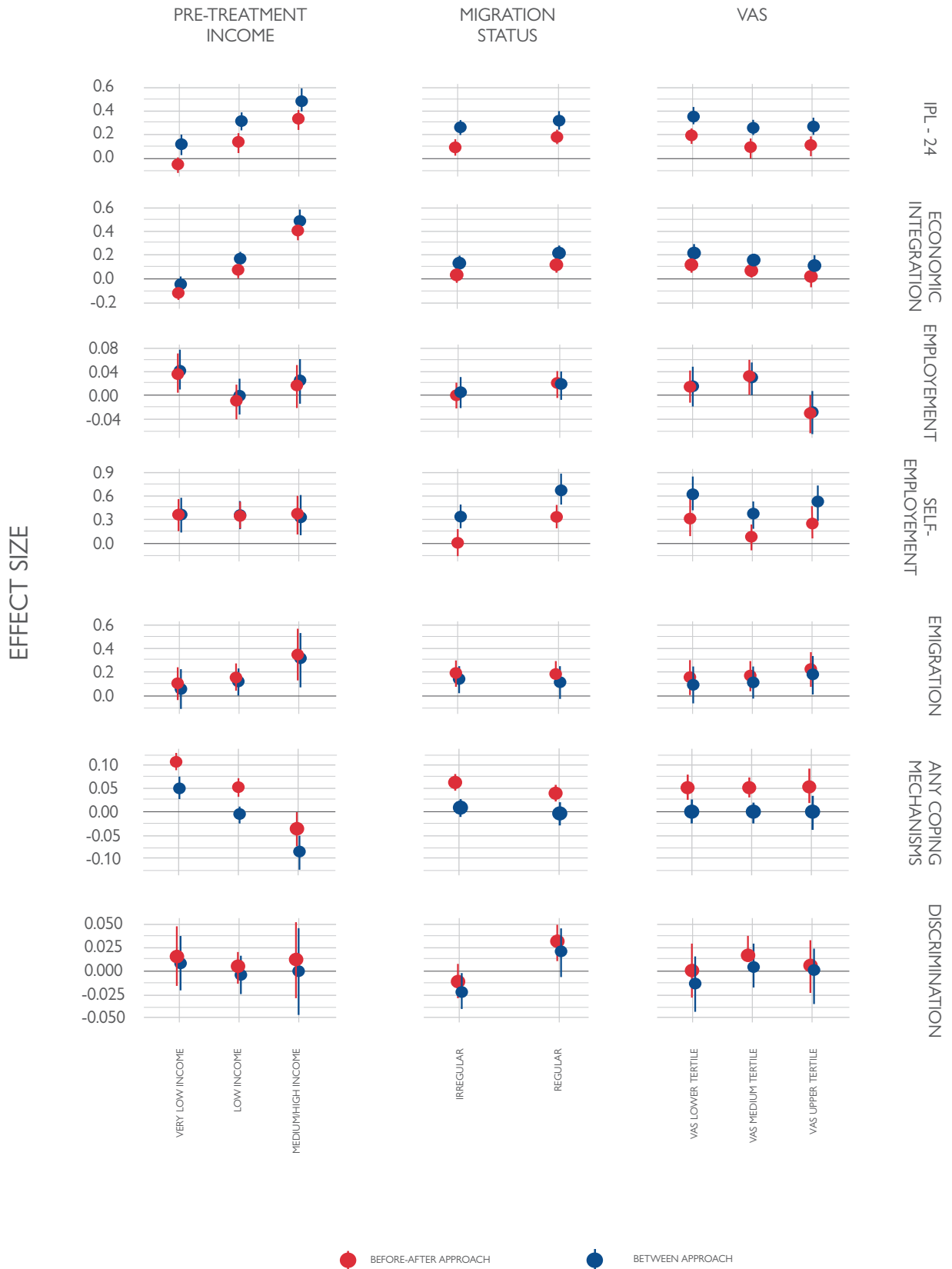
Notes: The figure shows the effect of the cash transfer on a range of outcomes (shown in rows) allowing for heterogeneity along various dimensions (shown in columns). See Table 14 for a tabular version.

FIGURE 10: HETEROGENEITY ANALYSIS ON THE IPL INTEGRATION INDEX AND COMPONENTS



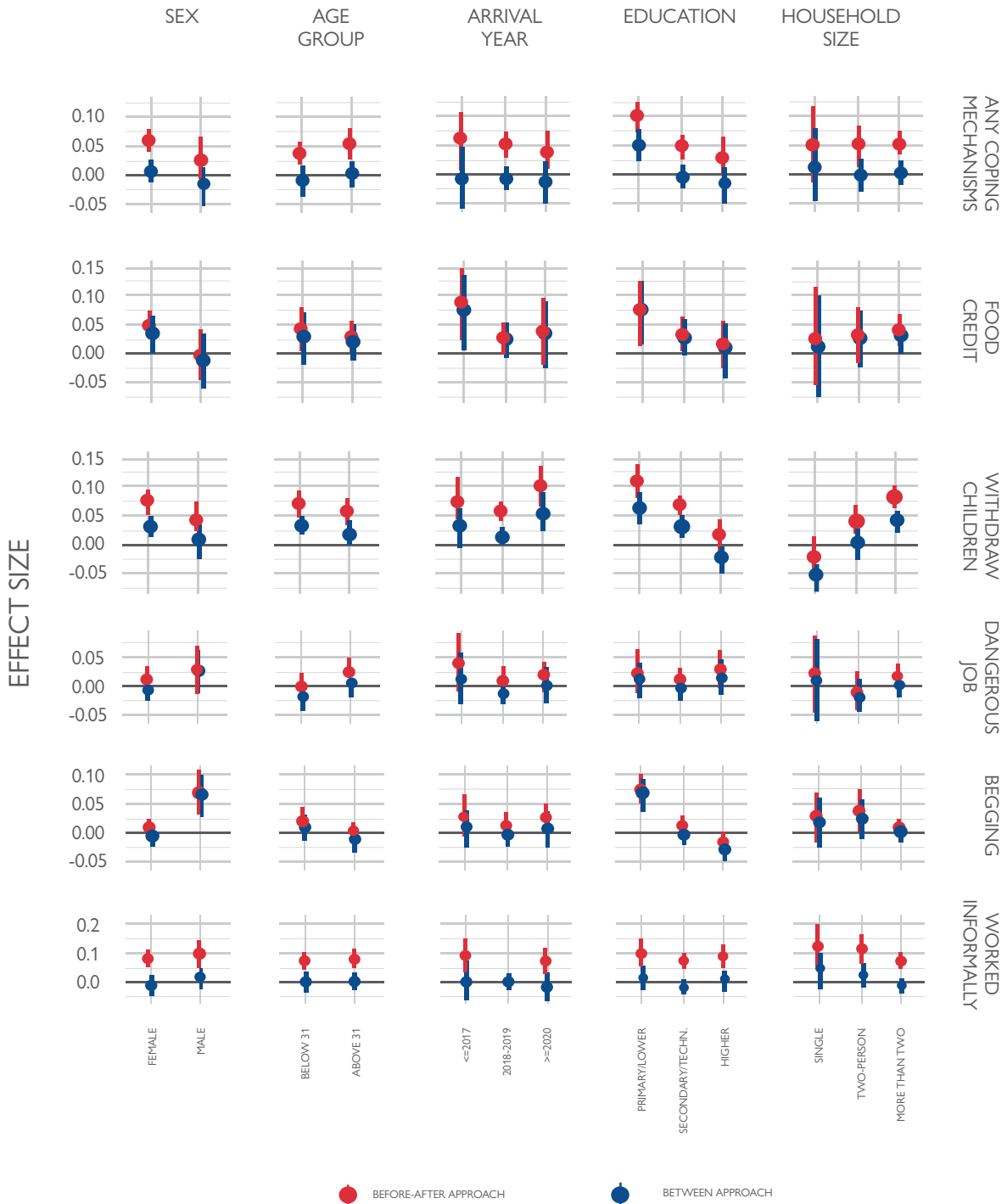
Notes: The figure shows the effect of the cash transfer on a range of outcomes (shown in rows) allowing for heterogeneity along various dimensions (shown in columns). See Table 13 for a tabular version.

FIGURE 11: HETEROGENEITY ANALYSIS ON THE IPL INTEGRATION INDEX AND COMPONENTS



Notes: The figure shows the effect of the cash transfer on a range of outcomes (shown in rows) allowing for heterogeneity along various dimensions (shown in columns). See Table 13 for a tabular version.

FIGURE 12: HETEROGENEITY ANALYSIS ON COPING MECHANISMS



Notes: The figure shows the effect of the cash transfer on a range of outcomes (shown in rows) allowing for heterogeneity along various dimensions (shown in columns). See Table 15 for a tabular version.

DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS

Individual characteristics using the pre-treatment interview

FIGURE 13: DESCRIPTIVE GRAPHS USING PRE-TREATMENT DATA

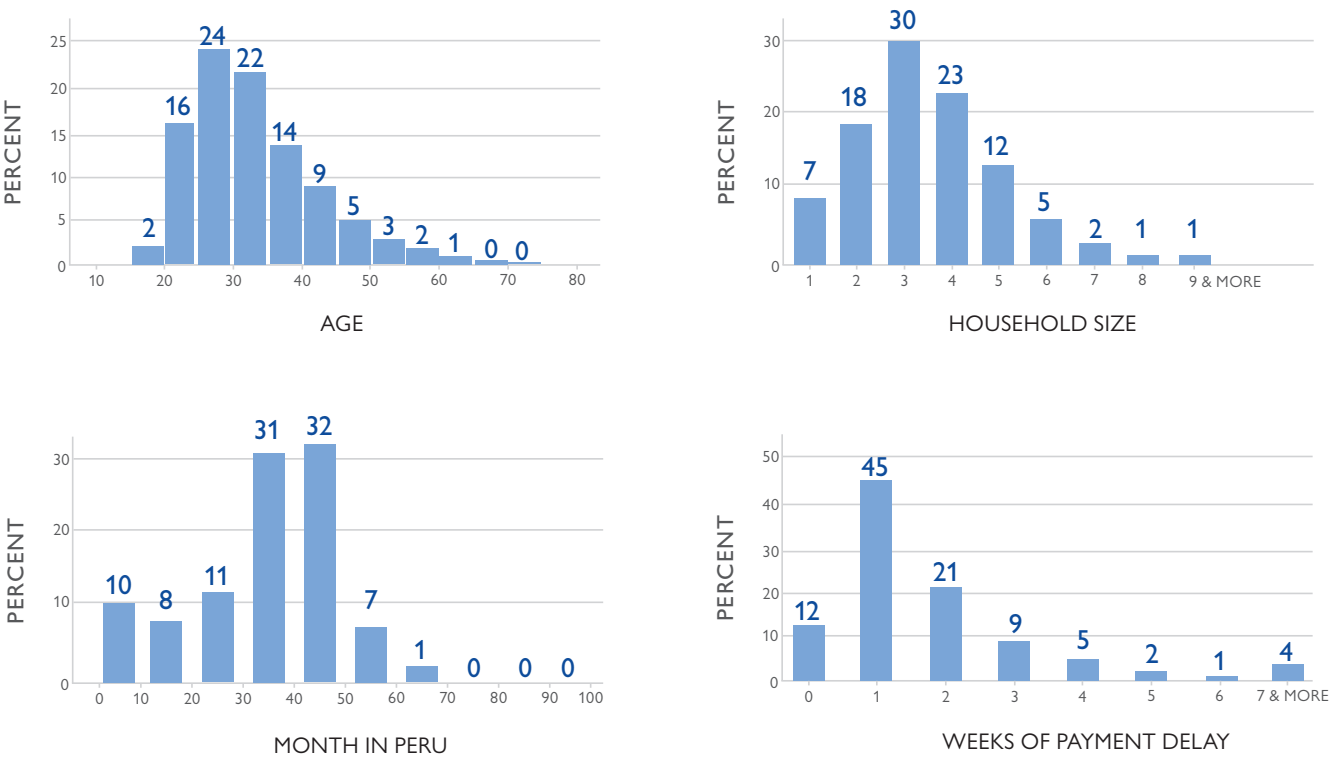


FIGURE 14: OCCUPATION OF BENEFICIARIES

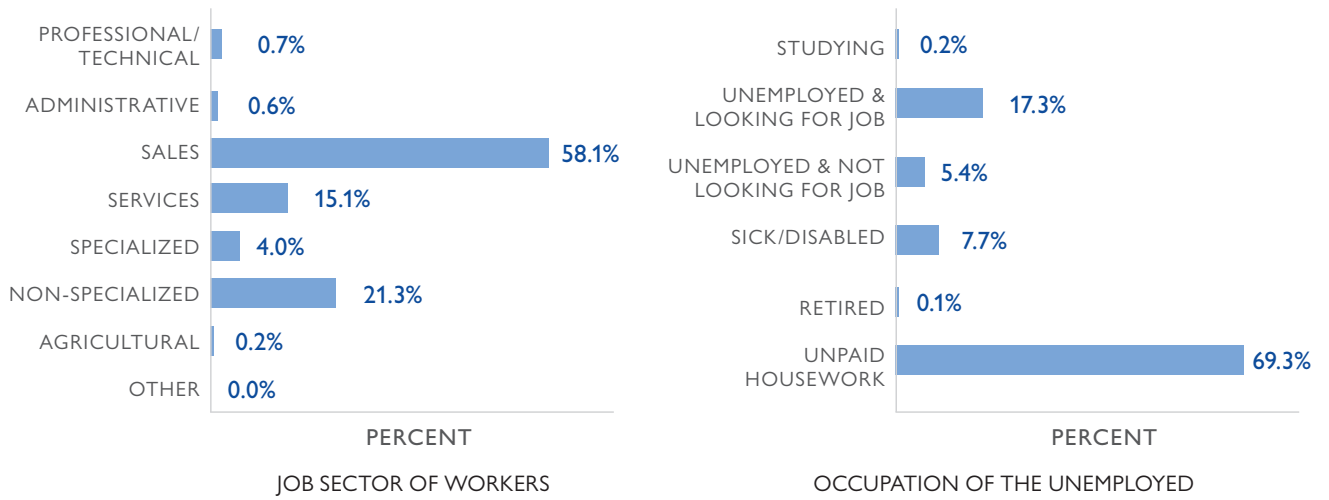
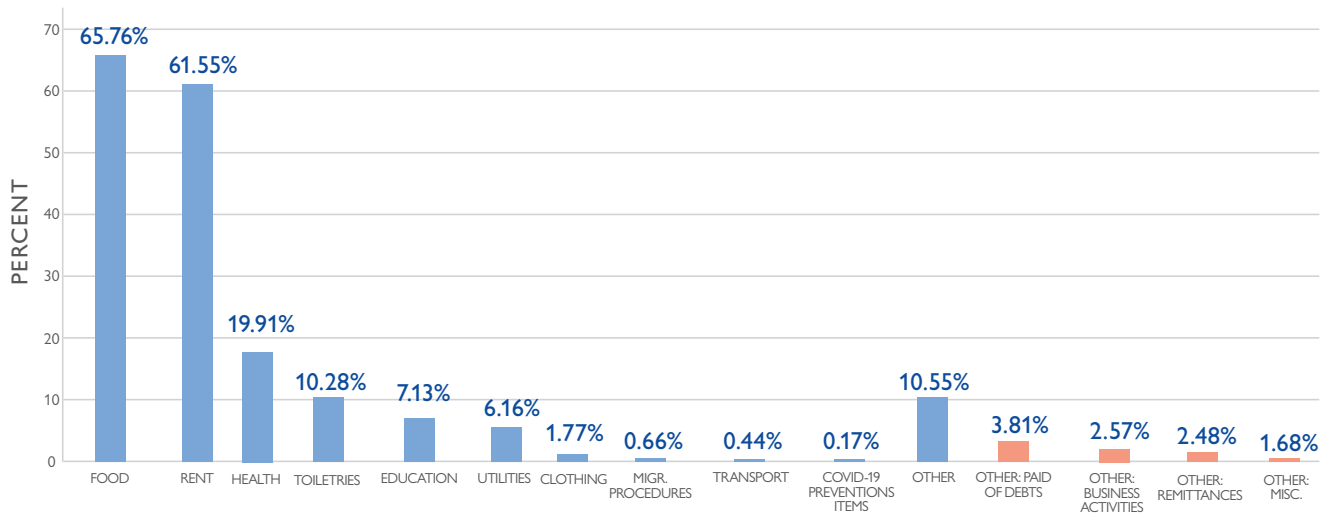


FIGURE 15: OCCUPATION OF BENEFICIARIES



Question: What was the main use(s) you gave to the money you received? (check up 3 options)

**TABLE 7: DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS
(IPL INTEGRATION SCORES)**

	PRE-TREATMENT		POST-TREATMENT	
	MEAN	SD	MEAN	SD
IPL-24	0.52	0.09	0.53	0.09
Psychological integration score	0.59	0.16	0.58	0.18
Connectedness	3.33	0.77	3.30	0.77
Outsider	3.41	0.99	3.48	1.03
Future	3.33	1.02	3.21	1.17
Economic integration score	0.36	0.13	0.37	0.13
Income	1.92	0.77	2.00	0.78
Employment	4.33	1.19	4.39	1.10
Expenses	1.04	0.23	1.05	0.26
Employment Satisfaction	2.42	1.06	2.44	1.11
Political integration score	0.38	0.24	0.40	0.25
Understanding	2.86	1.02	2.90	1.08
Discuss	2.13	1.38	2.26	1.40
Social integration score	0.43	0.24	0.46	0.24
Dinner	2.91	1.34	3.06	1.33
Contacts	2.52	1.02	2.61	1.00
Navigational integration score	0.36	0.17	0.37	0.17
Doctor	2.31	0.98	2.21	0.93
Jobs	2.22	0.81	2.19	0.82
Legal	2.43	0.92	2.39	0.94
Quiz	2.72	1.98	3.18	1.99

**TABLE 8: SELF-EMPLOYMENT
(PRE- AND POST-TREATMENT)**

PRE-TREATMENT	POST-TREATMENT			TOTAL
	BUSINESS OWNER	INTENTION TO START BUSINESS	NO INTENTION	
Have own business	77	122	0	199
Would like to start a business	197	2,513	48	2,758
Don't want to start a business	2	38	12	52
Total	276	2,673	60	3,009

TABLE 9: OUTCOME VARIABLES

OUTCOME	DESCRIPTION
IPL-24	Integration index following Harder et al. (2018)
Economic integration score	Economic integration sub-index following Harder et al. (2018)
Employment status	Answer 'Yes' to question <i>Did you perform any type of paid work during the last 4 weeks?</i>
Self-employment	Answer 'Yes, I have my own business' to question <i>Do you have your own business or would you like to start one?</i>
Emigrate	Answer 'Yes' to question <i>Do you plan to move outside of Peru with the goal of living in another country in the next 12 months?</i>
Negative coping strategies	Answers 7, 8, 9, 10 or 12 [†] to the question <i>In order to cover your needs, have you or any member of your household done any of the following [negative coping strategies] during the last 4 weeks?</i>
Discrimination	Answer 'Yes' to question <i>Could you describe yourself as being a member of a group that is discriminated against in this country?</i>

Notes: † Possible answers: used your savings (1), borrowed money (6), bought food from credit (7), withdrew children from education (8), accepted a dangerous job (9), begged for money (10), worked informally (12), other (11).

'+' and '-' indicate positive and negative treatment effects expected. '0' indicates no effect expected.

TABLE 10: OVERVIEW OF SURVEY QUESTIONS: QUESTIONS RELATING TO THE IPL INTEGRATION INDEX

DIMENSION	QUESTION	ITVI	ITV3
Navigational	In this country, how difficult or easy would it be for you to see a doctor?	Yes	Yes
	In this country, how difficult or easy would it be for you to search for a job (find the proper listings)?	Yes	Yes
	In this country, how difficult or easy would it be for you to get help with legal problems (e.g. documentation, conflict with law, eviction, etc.)?	Yes	Yes
	Do you know in which month is Independence Day celebrated in Peru?	Yes	Yes
Economic	What is your household's total monthly income (before taxes and deductions) from all sources? If you don't know the exact figure, please give an estimate: [If did not know/respond]: follow-up 800 soles [If lower than 800 soles]: follow-up 400 soles [If higher than 800 soles]: follow-up 2,000 soles [If lower than 2,000 soles]: follow-up 1,200 soles	Yes	Yes
	Please indicate whether your household currently can or cannot afford to pay an unexpected, but necessary, expense of 50/100/200/2,000/10,000 soles	Yes	Yes
	Did you perform any type of paid work during the last 4 weeks, either as formal or informal activity, such as: as an employee, self-employed, working in the streets, working for your family business, or doing any other type of paid work?	Yes	Yes
	Which of these descriptions best applies to what you have been doing for the last four weeks? (Paid employment)	Yes	Yes
	Which of these descriptions best applies to what you have been doing for the last four weeks? (Other options if not paid employment)	Yes	Yes
	How satisfied are you with your current situation regarding your employment or unemployment?	Yes	Yes
Social	In the last 12 months, how often did you share meals in your free time with Peruvians who are not part of your family?	Yes	Yes
	Please think about the Peruvians in your address book or your phone contacts. With how many of them did you have a conversation - either by phone, online messaging apps such as WhatsApp, or text message - in the last 4 weeks?	Yes	Yes
Political	How well do you understand the important political issues facing Peru?	Yes	Yes
	In the last 12 months, how often have you discussed major political issues facing Peru with others?	Yes	Yes
Psychological	How connected do you feel with Peru?	Yes	Yes
	How often do you feel like an outsider in Peru?	Yes	Yes
	Thinking about your future, where do you want to live?	Yes	Yes

TABLE 11: OVERVIEW OF SURVEY QUESTIONS: GENERAL QUESTIONS

TOPIC	QUESTION	VAS	ITV1	ITV3
Verification/ Demographic	First name	No	Yes	Yes
	Age	No	Yes	Yes
	In which country do you live now?	No	No	Yes
	Highest level of education completed	No	Yes	No
	In which year and month did you move to Peru to stay here until now?	No	Yes	No
Migration intentions	Do you plan to move outside of Peru with the goal of living in another country in the next 12 months?	No	Yes	Yes
	[If yes]: To which country would you like to move to live there?	No	Yes	Yes
	[If not in Peru]: Have you or your immediate family been saving resources to prepare for moving outside from Peru?	No	Yes	Yes
Relations with locals & Discrimination	In your day-to-day life over the last three months, how often did discrimination episodes happen to you?	No	Yes	Yes
	Could you describe yourself as being a member of a group that is discriminated against in this country?	No	Yes	Yes
	[If yes]: On what grounds is your group discriminated against?	No	Yes	Yes
Housing	How many people, including yourself, live in your household?	No	Yes	Yes
	What is your housing condition?	Yes	No	Yes
	What basic services does your home have?	Yes	No	Yes
Other impacts	Was the job you performed in the last 4 weeks in the formal or informal sector?	No	Yes	Yes
	In order to cover your needs, have you or any member of your household done any of the following [negative coping strategies] during the last 4 weeks?	No	Yes	Yes
	How has your and your family's diet been in the last week?	Yes	No	Yes
	Could you give an estimate of the total amount of debts your household has in Peru?	No	Yes	Yes
	Since the beginning of the COVID-19 crisis, have you asked for support to cover the basic needs of your household (such as food or shelter) to anybody or any organization other than IOM?	No	Yes	No
	[If yes]: To whom did you ask for this support?	No	Yes	No
Legal status	[If yes]: What type of support did you ask for?	No	Yes	No
	Do you have the following identity documents?	Yes	No	Yes
Personal development	[If No] What is/are the main reason(s) why the regularization of your immigration status has been difficult?	No	No	Yes
	How much money would you be willing to invest, per month, to develop your skills?	No	Yes	Yes
	Do you have your own business or would you like to start one?	No	Yes	Yes
Family relations	[If yes]: What is missing to start your business?	No	Yes	Yes
	Lack of financial resources can affect family relations in various ways. How would you say the lack of financial resources has affected your family relationships during the last 4 weeks?	Yes	No	No
	Do you normally send remittances?	Yes	No	No
Secondary contacts	[If yes]: What proportion of income?	Yes	No	No
	Could you please provide us with the name and phone number of someone within your family and of someone outside your household that we could call to ask for your number in case you change your number or we are not able to reach you?	No	Yes	No
	Name of first contact	Yes	Yes	No
	Phone number of first contact	Yes	Yes	No
	Name of second contact	No	Yes	No
Phone number of second contact	No	Yes	No	

TABLE 12: IPL QUESTIONS

PANEL A: PSYCHOLOGICAL INTEGRATION								
	Connected		Outsider		Future			
	Before-after	Between	Before-after	Between	Before-after	Between		
CBI	-0.0500** (0.0177)	0.0441* (0.0224)	0.0790*** (0.0225)	0.119*** (0.0244)	-0.120** (0.0376)	-0.0361 (0.0332)		
Pre-trt mean	3.333	3.333	3.413	3.413	3.329	3.329		

PANEL B: ECONOMIC INT.								
	Household Incom		Labor Market Activities		Unexpected expenses		Satisfaction	
	Before-after	Between	Before-after	Between	Before-after	Between	Before-after	Between
CBI	0.0671*** (0.0159)	0.0253 (0.0311)	0.0597 (0.0398)	0.0796* (0.0364)	0.00825 (0.00639)	0.0201** (0.00641)	0.0651+ (0.0343)	0.185*** (0.0274)
Pre-trt mean	1.925	1.925	4.326	4.326	1.038	1.038	2.418	2.418

PANEL C: POLITICAL INT.				
	Understand		Discuss	
	Before-after	Between	Before-after	Between
CBI	0.0388 (0.0261)	0.0771* (0.0364)	0.127** (0.0489)	0.151* (0.0603)
Pre-trt mean	2.856	2.856	2.135	2.135

PANEL D: SOCIAL INT.				
	Meals		Contacts	
	Before-after	Between	Before-after	Between
CBI	0.0994*** (0.0282)	0.203*** (0.0412)	0.0956*** (0.0231)	0.141*** (0.0264)
Pre-trt mean	2.906	2.906	2.520	2.520

PANEL E: NAVIGATIONAL INT.								
	Doctor		Job		Legal		Quiz	
	Before-after	Between	Before-after	Between	Before-after	Between	Before-after	Between
CBI	-0.122*** (0.0335)	0.0578* (0.0258)	-0.0259 (0.0257)	0.0767** (0.0265)	-0.0664** (0.0236)	0.0400 (0.0324)	0.465*** (0.0646)	0.526*** (0.0789)
Pre-trt mean	2.307	2.307	2.221	2.221	2.434	2.434	2.718	2.718

Notes: The regression table shows the effect of the cash transfer on a range of outcomes. Each variable has a value range of 1 to 5. The estimation method is OLS) with Lasso-selected controls, either using week fixed effects (between approach) or cohort fixed effects (before-after approach). The set of controls from which the Lasso selects includes sex, age (in levels and squared), the VAS score (in levels and squared), months in Peru (in levels and squared), as well as indicators for the referral organization, the enumerator who conducted the interview, region and weeks of payment delay. We use Multiple Imputation by Chained Equations (MICE) with 10 imputations to impute missing values. Standard errors are in parentheses, clustered at the cohort level. Significance levels: + 0.1, * 0.05, ** 0.01, *** 0.001.

TABLE 13: ESTIMATES FROM FIGURE 10 AND 11

	IPL-24		Economic Integration		Employment		Self-employment		Emigration		Any coping mechanisms		Discrimination	
	Before-after	Between	Before-after	Between	Before-after	Between	Before-after	Between	Before-after	Between	Before-after	Between	Before-after	Between
PANEL A: SEX														
Male	0.100+ (0.0526)	0.237*** (0.0563)	0.0979* (0.0488)	0.163** (0.0544)	0.00841 (0.0113)	-0.00154 (0.0150)	0.0215 (0.0134)	0.0534*** (0.0148)	0.0368*** (0.0109)	0.036** (0.0107)	-0.0169 (0.0193)	0.0253 (0.0208)	0.0219 (0.0198)	0.0116 (0.0231)
Female	0.124*** (0.0291)	0.279*** (0.0324)	0.0605+ (0.0354)	0.139*** (0.0311)	0.00559 (0.0128)	0.00550 (0.0137)	0.0184* (0.00757)	0.0460*** (0.00765)	0.0141** (0.00448)	0.00884 (0.00551)	0.00704 (0.0106)	0.0568*** (0.0110)	0.00438 (0.00883)	-0.00796 (0.00968)
PANEL B: AGE														
Below 31	0.116*** (0.0323)	0.258*** (0.0354)	0.0438 (0.0367)	0.114** (0.0366)	-0.0162 (0.0120)	-0.0173 (0.0143)	0.0104 (0.00701)	0.0375*** (0.00885)	0.0176** (0.00574)	0.0128* (0.00614)	-0.00872 (0.0133)	0.0389*** (0.0106)	-0.00830 (0.0113)	-0.0198 (0.0134)
31 or older	0.165*** (0.0266)	0.318*** (0.0355)	0.107*** (0.0324)	0.186*** (0.0348)	0.0423*** (0.0118)	0.0404** (0.0143)	0.0263** (0.00855)	0.0529*** (0.00846)	0.0175* (0.00500)	0.0115 (0.00622)	0.00346 (0.0120)	0.0549*** (0.0134)	0.0285* (0.0112)	0.0150 (0.0130)
PANEL C: YEAR OF ARRIVAL														
2017 or earlier	0.0688 (0.0803)	0.273*** (0.0605)	0.125 (0.0845)	0.209** (0.0706)	0.0402 (0.0261)	0.0448* (0.0227)	0.0775** (0.0268)	0.0992*** (0.0257)	0.0470** (0.0178)	0.0423* (0.0184)	-0.00548 (0.0275)	0.0576* (0.0252)	0.0125 (0.0273)	-0.00440 (0.0247)
2018-2019	0.130*** (0.0279)	0.312*** (0.0317)	0.0641+ (0.0331)	0.149*** (0.0300)	0.00566 (0.0107)	0.00774 (0.0139)	0.0169* (0.00729)	0.0437*** (0.00896)	0.0121** (0.00455)	-0.00513 (0.00560)	-0.00622 (0.0102)	0.0526*** (0.0121)	0.00613 (0.00968)	-0.00622 (0.0108)
2020 or later	0.120** (0.0474)	0.276*** (0.0448)	0.132** (0.0498)	0.206*** (0.0452)	0.0227 (0.0191)	0.0285+ (0.0170)	0.0164 (0.0119)	0.0455*** (0.0104)	0.0240** (0.00846)	-0.0164 (0.00883)	-0.0140 (0.0194)	0.0414+ (0.0164)	0.00929 (0.0178)	-0.00167 (0.0205)
PANEL D: EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT														
Primary or lower	-0.0590 (0.0405)	0.0747 (0.0526)	0.0120 (0.0358)	0.0842 (0.0435)	0.0237 (0.0208)	0.0111 (0.0198)	-0.00680 (0.0131)	0.0252* (0.0113)	0.0125 (0.00839)	0.00767 (0.00897)	0.0511*** (0.0142)	0.0983*** (0.0138)	-0.00655 (0.0171)	-0.0187 (0.0187)
Secondary or technical	0.120*** (0.0307)	0.275*** (0.0316)	0.0773* (0.0361)	0.145*** (0.0315)	0.00134 (0.0104)	-0.00172 (0.0145)	0.0190** (0.00788)	0.0445*** (0.00827)	0.0169*** (0.00496)	0.0131* (0.00538)	-0.00395 (0.00996)	0.046*** (0.0100)	0.00400 (0.0117)	-0.00639 (0.0127)
Higher education	0.335*** (0.0482)	0.487*** (0.0466)	0.179*** (0.0363)	0.245*** (0.0408)	0.0385* (0.0195)	0.036* (0.0182)	0.0567*** (0.0144)	0.0797*** (0.0153)	0.0233* (0.00984)	0.0173 (0.0107)	-0.0169 (0.0169)	0.0309 (0.0181)	0.0420* (0.0169)	0.0305 (0.0188)
PANEL E: HOUSEHOLD SIZE														
Single	0.304*** (0.0831)	0.449*** (0.0877)	0.479*** (0.0887)	0.561*** (0.0791)	0.112*** (0.0222)	0.113*** (0.0218)	0.00787 (0.0225)	0.0356+ (0.0205)	0.0527* (0.0223)	0.0444* (0.0214)	0.0162 (0.0234)	0.0505 (0.0235)	0.00498 (0.0288)	-0.00217 (0.0314)
Two-person	0.176*** (0.0496)	0.334*** (0.0496)	0.208*** (0.0359)	0.291*** (0.0467)	0.102*** (0.0177)	0.106*** (0.0192)	0.0135 (0.0110)	0.0415*** (0.0117)	0.0198* (0.00830)	0.0156+ (0.00878)	-0.00257 (0.0142)	0.0454* (0.0185)	0.00957 (0.0197)	-0.00137 (0.0216)
More than two	0.0948*** (0.0282)	0.260*** (0.0348)	0.260*** (0.0363)	0.498*** (0.0483)	-0.0140 (0.0119)	-0.0209 (0.0129)	0.0211** (0.00761)	0.0501*** (0.00868)	0.0105* (0.00457)	0.00774 (0.00563)	0.00269 (0.0106)	0.0542*** (0.00983)	0.00536 (0.00917)	-0.00799 (0.00945)
PANEL F: HOUSEHOLD INCOME														
0 to 278 soles	-0.0417 (0.0296)	0.118** (0.0411)	-0.120*** (0.0347)	-0.358 (0.0371)	0.0378* (0.0168)	0.0439* (0.0181)	0.0159 (0.0104)	0.0436*** (0.0111)	0.0101 (0.00713)	0.00598 (0.00864)	0.0498*** (0.0124)	0.108*** (0.0127)	0.0159 (0.0167)	0.00902 (0.0151)
279 to 556 soles	0.140*** (0.0407)	0.319*** (0.0335)	0.0782 (0.0421)	0.179*** (0.0324)	-0.0104 (0.0143)	-0.00146 (0.0159)	0.0217** (0.00835)	0.0484*** (0.00893)	0.0152** (0.00576)	0.0113* (0.00572)	-0.00738 (0.0124)	0.0533*** (0.0115)	0.00344 (0.00899)	-0.00459 (0.0104)
557 soles and higher	0.338*** (0.0449)	0.486*** (0.0567)	0.409*** (0.0523)	0.498*** (0.0483)	0.0153 (0.0196)	0.0236 (0.0198)	0.0255* (0.0121)	0.0551*** (0.0155)	0.0349** (0.0112)	0.0301* (0.0120)	-0.0851*** (0.0193)	-0.0372 (0.0201)	0.108 (0.0214)	-0.00137 (0.0239)
PANEL G: MIGRATORY STATUS														
Regular	0.174*** (0.0326)	0.319*** (0.0396)	0.121*** (0.0357)	0.208*** (0.0338)	0.0187 (0.0121)	0.0168 (0.0131)	0.0366*** (0.00770)	0.0651*** (0.0103)	0.0179** (0.00561)	0.0102 (0.00706)	-0.00430 (0.0128)	0.0383** (0.0126)	0.0301** (0.0103)	0.0201 (0.0132)
Irregular	0.0848** (0.0323)	0.264*** (0.0321)	0.0230 (0.0331)	0.131*** (0.0313)	-0.00228 (0.0118)	0.00283 (0.0142)	0.00365 (0.00863)	0.0343*** (0.00791)	0.0179** (0.00576)	0.0128* (0.00544)	0.00448 (0.0109)	0.0596*** (0.0109)	-0.0118 (0.00966)	-0.0219** (0.0102)
PANEL H: VAS SCORE														
Lower tertile	0.190*** (0.0294)	0.348*** (0.0376)	0.122*** (0.0396)	0.191*** (0.0366)	0.0141 (0.0152)	0.0141 (0.0181)	0.0313** (0.0108)	0.0591*** (0.0121)	0.0144 (0.00772)	0.00793 (0.00771)	-0.00212 (0.0144)	0.0505*** (0.0150)	0.000471 (0.0169)	-0.0148 (0.0150)
Middle tertile	0.0830* (0.0380)	0.254*** (0.0359)	0.0702 (0.0365)	0.151*** (0.0305)	0.0308* (0.0156)	0.0086* (0.0144)	0.00884 (0.00829)	0.0351*** (0.00872)	0.0157* (0.00619)	0.00930 (0.00703)	-0.00514 (0.0122)	0.0484*** (0.0121)	0.0169 (0.0100)	0.00392 (0.0117)
Upper tertile	0.104* (0.0404)	0.266*** (0.0377)	0.0229 (0.0510)	0.110** (0.0415)	-0.0316 (0.0174)	-0.0294 (0.0193)	0.0235 (0.0123)	0.0535*** (0.0118)	0.0221** (0.00755)	0.0171* (0.00802)	-0.00318 (0.0193)	0.0551*** (0.0191)	0.00511 (0.0146)	-0.00384 (0.0156)
PRE-TRT MEAN														
Observations	7536	7536	7536	7536	7536	7536	7536	7536	7536	7536	7536	7536	7536	7536
# Individuals	4504	4504	4504	4504	4504	4504	4504	4504	4504	4504	4504	4504	4504	4504
# Cohort	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42
# Weeks	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53

Notes: The regression table shows the effect of the cash transfer on a range of outcomes. The estimation method is OLS) with Lasso-selected controls, either using week fixed effects (between approach) or cohort fixed effects (before-after approach). The set of controls from which the Lasso selects includes sex, age (in levels and squared), the VAS score (in levels and squared), months in Peru (in levels and squared), as well as indicators for the referral organization, the enumerator who conducted the interview, region and weeks of payment delay. We use Multiple Imputation by Chained Equations (MICE with 10 imputations to impute missing values. Standard errors are in parentheses, clustered at the cohort level. Significance levels: + 0.1, * 0.05, ** 0.01, *** 0.001.

TABLE 14: ESTIMATES FROM FIGURE 9

	IPL-24		Economic Integration		Political Integration		Social Integration		Navigational Integration		Psychological Integration	
	Before-after	Between	Before-after	Between	Before-after	Between	Before-after	Between	Before-after	Between	Before-after	Between
PANEL A: SEX												
Male	0.100+ (0.0526)	0.237*** (0.0563)	0.0979** (0.0488)	0.163*** (0.0544)	0.00628+ (0.00370)	0.00681+ (0.00384)	0.0905* (0.0451)	0.124*** (0.0425)	0.0724 (0.0551)	0.232*** (0.0548)	-0.0797 (0.0699)	0.0413 (0.0670)
Female	0.124*** (0.0291)	0.279*** (0.0324)	0.0605+ (0.0354)	0.139*** (0.0311)	0.00641*** (0.00186)	0.00732*** (0.00212)	0.132*** (0.0215)	0.180*** (0.0262)	0.0732** (0.0278)	0.257*** (0.0360)	-0.0648* (0.0328)	0.0668** (0.0338)
PANEL B: AGE												
Below 31	0.116*** (0.0323)	0.258*** (0.0354)	0.0438 (0.0367)	0.114*** (0.0356)	0.00652** (0.00219)	0.00744** (0.00230)	0.0925*** (0.0277)	0.134*** (0.0282)	0.0695* (0.0324)	0.240*** (0.0378)	-0.0181 (0.0260)	0.102** (0.0327)
31 or older	0.165*** (0.0266)	0.318*** (0.0355)	0.107*** (0.0324)	0.186*** (0.0346)	0.00821*** (0.00208)	0.00919*** (0.00242)	0.179*** (0.0277)	0.227*** (0.0345)	0.0904** (0.0307)	0.274*** (0.0388)	-0.0873* (0.0354)	0.0384 (0.0338)
PANEL C: YEAR OF ARRIVAL												
2017 or earlier	0.0688 (0.0803)	0.273*** (0.0805)	0.125 (0.0845)	0.209*** (0.0706)	0.00506 (0.00509)	0.00833 (0.00511)	0.103 (0.0711)	0.185* (0.0724)	-0.0148 (0.0658)	0.180* (0.0789)	-0.112 (0.0864)	0.0254 (0.0866)
2018-2019	0.130*** (0.0279)	0.312*** (0.0317)	0.0641+ (0.0331)	0.149*** (0.0300)	0.00638*** (0.00217)	0.00823*** (0.00210)	0.110*** (0.0218)	0.186*** (0.0243)	0.119*** (0.0311)	0.293*** (0.0378)	-0.0540+ (0.0295)	0.0912** (0.0408)
2020 or later	0.120* (0.0474)	0.276*** (0.0448)	0.132** (0.0498)	0.206** (0.0452)	0.00562+ (0.00295)	0.00589+ (0.00328)	0.152*** (0.0337)	0.199*** (0.0358)	0.201*** (0.0501)	0.201*** (0.0424)	-0.105* (0.0506)	0.0408 (0.0445)
PANEL D: EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT												
Primary or lower	-0.0590 (0.0405)	0.0747 (0.0526)	0.0120 (0.0358)	0.0842 (0.0435)	-0.00422 (0.00314)	-0.00510 (0.00334)	0.0344 (0.0392)	0.0734 (0.0438)	-0.134* (0.0554)	0.0363 (0.0592)	0.00502 (0.0521)	0.129* (0.0574)
Secondary or technical	0.120*** (0.0307)	0.275*** (0.0316)	0.073** (0.0315)	0.145*** (0.0315)	0.00519*** (0.00187)	0.00653** (0.00210)	0.124*** (0.0238)	0.175*** (0.0272)	0.0927*** (0.0305)	0.265*** (0.0355)	-0.0708* (0.0349)	0.0630 (0.0301)
Higher education	0.335*** (0.0482)	0.487*** (0.0466)	0.179*** (0.0476)	0.245*** (0.0408)	0.0197*** (0.00334)	0.0204*** (0.00332)	0.213*** (0.0493)	0.262*** (0.0479)	0.285*** (0.0455)	0.457*** (0.0538)	-0.110*** (0.0398)	0.0226 (0.0439)
PANEL E: HOUSEHOLD SIZE												
Single	0.304*** (0.0896)	0.449*** (0.0831)	0.479*** (0.0887)	0.561*** (0.0791)	0.00911+ (0.00528)	0.0118* (0.00481)	0.206** (0.0746)	0.261*** (0.0723)	0.131 (0.0936)	0.262** (0.0926)	-0.0514 (0.0866)	0.0629 (0.0814)
Two-person	0.176*** (0.0441)	0.334*** (0.0496)	0.208** (0.0539)	0.291*** (0.0467)	0.00603* (0.00303)	0.00731* (0.00286)	0.125*** (0.0368)	0.176*** (0.0402)	0.0982+ (0.0523)	0.261*** (0.0596)	-0.0269 (0.0597)	0.102+ (0.0675)
More than two	0.0948*** (0.0282)	0.260*** (0.0348)	0.0763 (0.0301)	0.0986*** (0.0290)	0.00548* (0.00218)	0.00704** (0.00242)	0.0989*** (0.0236)	0.167*** (0.0274)	0.0293 (0.0293)	0.254*** (0.0344)	-0.0656* (0.0299)	0.0625* (0.0294)
PANEL F: HOUSEHOLD INCOME												
0 to 278 soles	-0.0417 (0.0296)	0.118** (0.0411)	-0.120*** (0.0347)	-0.0358 (0.0371)	-0.000554 (0.00220)	-0.00117 (0.00226)	0.0559 (0.0314)	0.0994* (0.0397)	-0.0234 (0.0426)	0.165** (0.0502)	-0.0974* (0.0404)	0.0634 (0.0406)
279 to 556 soles	0.140*** (0.0407)	0.319*** (0.0335)	0.0782 (0.0421)	0.179*** (0.0324)	0.00764*** (0.00250)	0.00788*** (0.00221)	0.119*** (0.0314)	0.171*** (0.0265)	0.109** (0.0333)	0.299*** (0.0438)	-0.0656 (0.0341)	0.102*** (0.0296)
557 soles and higher	0.338*** (0.0449)	0.486*** (0.0567)	0.409*** (0.0523)	0.498*** (0.0483)	0.0127*** (0.00357)	0.0118** (0.00366)	0.269*** (0.0335)	0.302*** (0.0424)	0.182*** (0.0478)	0.343*** (0.0565)	-0.0843 (0.0574)	0.0688 (0.0591)
PANEL G: MIGRATORY STATUS												
Regular	0.174*** (0.0326)	0.319*** (0.0396)	0.121*** (0.0357)	0.208*** (0.0338)	0.00774** (0.00354)	0.00819** (0.00250)	0.149*** (0.0297)	0.192*** (0.0270)	0.141*** (0.0346)	0.314*** (0.0433)	-0.0806** (0.0309)	0.0448 (0.0325)
Irregular	0.0848** (0.0323)	0.264*** (0.0321)	0.0730 (0.0331)	0.131*** (0.0313)	0.00576** (0.00178)	0.00634** (0.00203)	0.111*** (0.0283)	0.169*** (0.0294)	0.0178 (0.0290)	0.227*** (0.0351)	-0.0489 (0.0400)	0.0961** (0.0330)
PANEL H: VAS SCORE												
Lower tertile	0.190*** (0.0294)	0.348*** (0.0376)	0.172*** (0.0357)	0.191*** (0.0396)	0.000578* (0.00275)	0.00656* (0.00255)	0.203*** (0.0293)	0.255*** (0.0357)	0.151*** (0.0361)	0.317*** (0.0418)	-0.0546 (0.0296)	0.0824** (0.0295)
Middle tertile	0.0830* (0.0380)	0.254*** (0.0359)	0.0702 (0.0365)	0.151*** (0.0305)	0.000529* (0.00217)	0.00387* (0.00241)	0.0763** (0.0294)	0.135*** (0.0294)	0.0418 (0.0422)	0.229*** (0.0319)	-0.0600 (0.0296)	0.0824** (0.0296)
Upper tertile	0.104** (0.0404)	0.266*** (0.0377)	0.0229 (0.0510)	0.110** (0.0415)	0.00893*** (0.00242)	0.00932*** (0.00216)	0.0833* (0.0412)	0.130** (0.0442)	0.0619 (0.0478)	0.256*** (0.0476)	-0.0853 (0.0516)	0.0567 (0.0523)
PRE-FRIT. MEAN												
Observations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
# Individuals	7536	7536	7536	7536	7536	7536	7536	7536	7536	7536	7536	7536
# Cohort	4504	4504	4504	4504	4504	4504	4504	4504	4504	4504	4504	4504
# Weeks	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42
	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53

Notes: The regression table shows the effect of the cash transfer on a range of outcomes. The estimation method is OLS) with Lasso-selected controls, either using week fixed effects (between approach) or cohort fixed effects (before-after approach). The set of controls from which the Lasso selects includes sex, age (in levels and squared), the VAS score (in levels and squared), months in Peru (in levels and squared), as well as indicators for the referral organization, the enumerator who conducted the interview, region and weeks of payment delay. We use Multiple Imputation by Chained Equations (MICE with 10 imputations to impute missing values. Standard errors are in parentheses, clustered at the cohort level. Significance levels: + 0.1, * 0.05, ** 0.01, *** 0.001.

TABLE 15: ESTIMATES FROM FIGURE 12

	Any coping mechanisms		Food credit		Withdraw children from		Dangerous job		Begging		Worked informally	
	Before-after	Between	Before-after	Between	Before-after	Between	Before-after	Between	Before-after	Between	Before-after	Between
PANEL A: SEX												
Male	0.0253 (0.0208)	-0.0169 (0.0193)	-0.0551 (0.0244)	-0.0141 (0.0250)	0.00891 (0.0173)	0.0254 (0.0195)	0.0296 (0.0174)	0.0637*** (0.0174)	0.0942*** (0.0230)	0.0129 (0.0201)		
Female	0.0568*** (0.0110)	0.00704 (0.0106)	0.0450** (0.0154)	0.0347* (0.0176)	0.0311*** (0.00886)	-0.00619 (0.00976)	0.0117 (0.0116)	-0.00829 (0.00805)	0.0824*** (0.0143)	-0.00896 (0.0120)		
PANEL B: AGE												
Below 31	0.0389*** (0.0106)	-0.00872 (0.0133)	0.0417* (0.0188)	0.0259 (0.0206)	0.0318*** (0.00958)	-0.0161 (0.0117)	0.000334 (0.0121)	0.0218* (0.0106)	0.0725*** (0.0134)	-0.00280 (0.0149)		
31 or older	0.0549*** (0.0134)	0.00346 (0.0120)	0.0312* (0.0146)	0.0183 (0.0172)	0.0197 (0.0115)	0.00498 (0.0111)	0.00232 (0.0124)	0.00348 (0.00732)	0.0812*** (0.0164)	-0.00255 (0.0127)		
PANEL C: YEAR OF ARRIVAL												
2017 or earlier	0.0576* (0.0252)	-0.00548 (0.0275)	0.0862** (0.0332)	0.0728* (0.0331)	0.0337 (0.0212)	0.0133 (0.0221)	0.0412 (0.0260)	0.0279 (0.0192)	0.0923*** (0.0221)	0.00606 (0.0326)		
2018-2019	0.0526*** (0.0121)	-0.00513 (0.0102)	0.0298* (0.0149)	0.0250 (0.0167)	0.0167* (0.00933)	-0.0142 (0.00933)	0.00907 (0.0114)	0.0141 (0.0102)	0.0864*** (0.0159)	-0.00165 (0.0110)		
2020 or later	0.0414* (0.0164)	-0.0140 (0.0194)	0.0386 (0.0294)	0.0323 (0.0295)	0.0544*** (0.0162)	0.00716 (0.0166)	0.0202 (0.0168)	0.0251* (0.0127)	0.0700*** (0.0232)	-0.0181 (0.0249)		
PANEL D: EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT												
Primary or lower	0.0983*** (0.0138)	0.0511*** (0.0142)	0.0698* (0.0294)	0.0704* (0.0285)	0.0618*** (0.0131)	0.0106 (0.0159)	0.0273 (0.0183)	0.0745*** (0.0131)	0.103*** (0.0251)	0.0156 (0.0213)		
Secondary or technical	0.0446*** (0.0100)	-0.00395 (0.00996)	0.0363* (0.0156)	0.0382 (0.0166)	0.0313** (0.0101)	-0.00461 (0.0107)	0.0104 (0.0121)	0.0114 (0.00888)	0.0719*** (0.0143)	-0.0142 (0.0117)		
Higher education	0.0309 (0.0181)	-0.0169 (0.0169)	0.0174 (0.0215)	0.00793 (0.0251)	-0.0224 (0.0138)	0.0045 (0.0157)	0.00300 (0.0165)	-0.0171 (0.00966)	0.0906*** (0.0195)	0.00953 (0.0185)		
PANEL E: HOUSEHOLD SIZE												
Single	0.0505 (0.0335)	0.0162 (0.0324)	0.0304 (0.0425)	0.0114 (0.0447)	-0.0534*** (0.0177)	0.00916 (0.0338)	0.0212 (0.0346)	0.0264 (0.0217)	0.118** (0.0347)	0.0439 (0.0354)		
Two-person	0.0454* (0.0185)	-0.00257 (0.0142)	0.0308 (0.0255)	0.0251 (0.0267)	0.000697 (0.0151)	-0.0216 (0.0177)	-0.00870 (0.0241)	0.0377* (0.0185)	0.111*** (0.0254)	0.0255 (0.0204)		
More than two	0.0542*** (0.00983)	0.00269 (0.0106)	0.0402** (0.0149)	0.0321* (0.0159)	0.0394*** (0.00982)	-0.00238 (0.00943)	0.0146 (0.0130)	0.00945 (0.00847)	0.0771*** (0.0133)	-0.0114 (0.0118)		
PANEL F: HOUSEHOLD INCOME												
0 to 278 soles	0.1088*** (0.0127)	0.0498*** (0.0124)	0.0892*** (0.0247)	0.0847*** (0.0217)	0.0603*** (0.0113)	0.00618 (0.0144)	0.0196 (0.0163)	0.0640*** (0.0156)	0.160*** (0.0166)	0.0634*** (0.0170)		
279 to 556 soles	0.0533*** (0.0115)	-0.00738 (0.0124)	0.0341 (0.0174)	0.0425* (0.0173)	0.0134 (0.00957)	-0.00272 (0.0106)	0.0145 (0.0129)	0.0101 (0.00918)	0.0795*** (0.0152)	-0.0154 (0.0126)		
557 soles and higher	-0.0372 (0.0201)	-0.0851*** (0.0193)	-0.0485* (0.0219)	-0.0403 (0.0297)	-0.00979 (0.0160)	0.00722 (0.0167)	0.0156 (0.0184)	-0.0317*** (0.0118)	-0.0295 (0.0254)	-0.110*** (0.0237)		
PANEL G: MIGRATORY STATUS												
Regular	0.0383** (0.0126)	-0.00430 (0.0128)	0.0286 (0.0148)	0.0159 (0.0189)	0.0277** (0.00939)	-0.00210 (0.0114)	0.00725 (0.0137)	0.00667 (0.00955)	0.0789*** (0.0169)	0.000646 (0.0161)		
Irregular	0.0596*** (0.0109)	0.00448 (0.0109)	0.0433*** (0.0169)	0.0395* (0.0161)	0.0247* (0.0118)	0.00197 (0.0107)	0.0192 (0.0110)	0.0264* (0.0107)	0.0854*** (0.0154)	-0.0111 (0.0126)		
PANEL H: WAS SCORE												
Lower tertile	0.0505*** (0.0151)	-0.00212 (0.0133)	0.0351* (0.0158)	0.0268 (0.0212)	0.0158 (0.0128)	-0.0200 (0.0117)	-0.00261 (0.0142)	0.00526 (0.0118)	0.0886*** (0.0229)	0.00627 (0.0167)		
Middle tertile	0.0484*** (0.0121)	-0.00514 (0.0122)	0.0179 (0.0181)	0.0175 (0.0164)	0.0254* (0.0109)	0.00365 (0.0135)	0.0175 (0.0135)	0.0217* (0.0106)	0.0939*** (0.0166)	0.00374 (0.0153)		
Upper tertile	0.0551** (0.0191)	-0.00318 (0.0193)	0.0724** (0.0254)	0.0658** (0.0254)	0.0374* (0.0154)	0.00872 (0.0171)	0.0301 (0.0159)	0.0242 (0.0144)	0.0568** (0.0200)	-0.0433 (0.0234)		
PRE-TRT. MEAN												
Observations	7536	7536	7536	7536	7536	7536	7536	7536	7536	7536	7536	7536
# Individuals	4504	4504	4504	4504	4504	4504	4504	4504	4504	4504	4504	4504
# Cohort	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42
# Weeks	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53

Notes: The regression table shows the effect of the cash transfer on a range of outcomes. The estimation method is OLS with Lasso-selected controls, either using week fixed effects (between approach) or cohort fixed effects (before-after approach). The set of controls from which the Lasso selects includes sex, age, the VAS score, months in Peru, pre-treatment outcome variables (and transformations thereof), as well as fixed effects for the referral organization, the enumerator who conducted the interview, region and weeks of payment delay. We use Multiple Imputation by Chained Equations (MICE with 10 imputations to impute missing values. Standard errors are in parentheses, clustered at the cohort level. Significance levels: + 0.1, * 0.05, ** 0.01, *** 0.001.



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