International Organization for Migration (IOM)
The UN Migration Agency

DTM

ANALYSIS:
FLOW MONITORING SURVEYS
JUNE 2017

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION (IOM)

UKaid
from the British people

International Organization for Migration (IOM)
The UN Migration Agency

DTM

5,329 interviews were conducted in Italy, Greece, Bulgaria, Hungary, Serbia, and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia from February to June 2017

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About DTM`s Flow Monitoring Surveys

The flow monitoring surveys started are part of the IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) activities in the Mediterranean that have started in October 2015 and are being conducted within the framework of IOM's research on populations on the move through the Mediterranean and Western Balkan Routes to Europe. This report presents the results of a round of surveys carried out by IOM field staff in Italy (Central Mediterranean route) and Bulgaria, Greece, Hungary, Serbia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (Eastern Mediterranean route) from February to the end of May 2017.

This round of surveys is using an upgraded version of the questionnaire compared to that implemented in 2015-2016. The new questionnaire has been revised following the feedback received from field missions, different IOM departments and relevant partners including from other UN agencies.

The survey gathers information about migrants' profiles, including age, sex, areas of origin, levels of education and employment status before migration, key transit points on their route, cost of the journey, reasons for moving and intentions. The revised questionnaire allows for greater insight into migrants´ decision making process in the country of origin and in the country of departure/residence including possibility to better capture secondary migration. It consists of more detailed questions on family and employment status before departure, additional child focused questions (eg. education levels, the last time a child had access to education) and it allows the interviewer to capture more locations where protection incidents occurred. The Eastern Mediterranean survey also includes six questions that are proxy indicators for potential human trafficking or exploitative practices that the respondents or other migrants traveling with them might have experienced on the route. The Central Mediterranean survey is identical with the exception of two additional pilot questions within the Human Trafficking and Other Exploitative Practices Prevalence Indication module, focusing on migrants direct or indirect experience with sexual gender based violence and physical violence during the journey.

Further information about the questionnaire, proxy indicators and survey implementation can be found in the Methodology section.

Overview

This report provides analysis of migrants` demographic profile, transit routes, reasons for leaving countries of origin or habitual residence, and their future travel intentions. The analysis focuses on the comparison between top 5 migrant`s nationalities surveyed travelling via the Central and Eastern Medeterranean routes,

The Central Mediterranean sample is composed of 2,769 responses of migrants interviewed in 21 different locations in the Italian regions of Sicily, Apulia, Lombardy and Friuli Venezia Giulia. The Eastern Mediterranean route has a sample of 2,560 interviews with migrants conducted in 16 different transit, exit and entry locations and reception/accommodation centres in Serbia, Greece, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Hungary and Bulgaria.

1. Central Mediterranean route: comparison of top 5 nationalities surveyed

Sample size and main nationalities surveyed in Italy

The analysis focuses on the top five nationalities of respondents surveyed: Pakistanis (12%), Nigerians (10%), Bangladeshis (9%), Guineans (9%), and Gambians (9%). The remaining 51% were respondents of approximately 30 different nationalities, including migrants from Somalia, Senegal, Sudan, Ivory Coast and Morocco. The sample includes 1,374 interviews, which represents 50% of the total number of surveyed conducted in Italy.

According to official statistics, migrants from Nigeria (13%), Bangladesh (11%), Guinea (9%), Ivory Coast (9%) and Gambia (6%) represented 48% of all arrivals by sea in Italy in the first four months of 2017, making the sample representative of the overall number of arrivals and nationalities represented among them. Pakistanis are over-represented in the sample compared to total arrivals in Italy, due to a two month purposive data collection run in Friuli Venezia Giulia, the North-Eastern region bordering Slovenia.
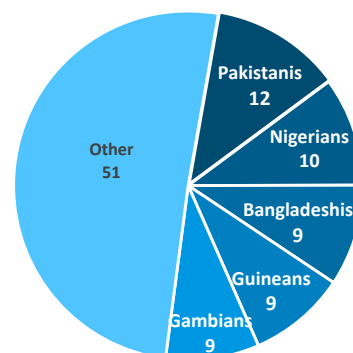
Figure 1: Percentage of respondents by nationality.

Age and Sex

The average age of five main nationality groups varied between 20 and 33 years. The average age of Guinean and Gambian respondents was 20, Bangladeshi - 33, Nigerians - 24, and Pakistani - 28.

Adult men made up 78% of all respondents of top 5 nationalities surveyed, while adult women comprised 5%. The largest share of adult women was among Nigerian migrants surveyed (17%). No women were surveyed among Bangladeshi migrants.

All children who took part in survey were between 14 and 18 years old which comprised 17% of all individuals surveyed. The highest share of children was among Gambian respondents (32%), followed by Guineans (29%), Bangladeshis (22%), Nigerians (8%), and Pakistanis (2%). The majority (96%) of children were male. Age and sex distribution per each nationality group is shown on the graphs below.
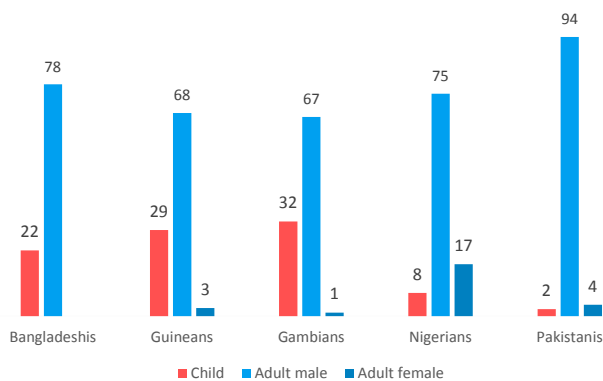
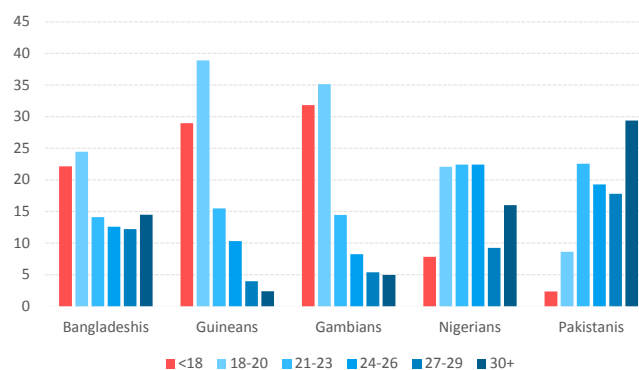Figure 2: Percentage of respondents by sex and age.

Figure 3: Age distribution.

Marital Status

The majority of respondents belonging to the top five nationalities reported to be single. Gambian respondents were more likely to be single, in comparison to other nationalities. 93% of Gambian respondents reported to be single, in comparison to 89% of Guineans, 81% of Nigerians, 75% of Bangladeshis, and 68% of Pakistanis. The largest share of married respondents (30%) was among Pakistani nationals surveyed.
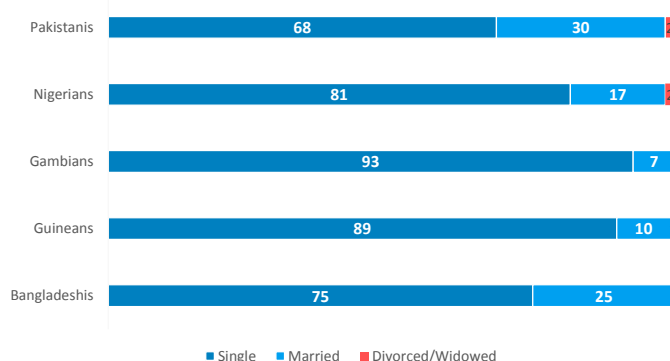
Figure 4: Percentage of respondents by marital status.

Male respondents were more likely to be single, in comparison to female respondents. 81% of all male respondents were single versus 65% of female respondents. Single females comprised the largest share among Nigerian (80%) and Gambian (67%) respondents. Male Gambian and Guinean respondents were more likely to be single, in comparison to male respondents of other nationalities. 93% of male Gambian and 92% of male Guinean respondents were single, versus 82% of male Nigerian respondents, 75% of male Bangladeshi respondents, and 70% of male Pakistani respondents. While share of widowed or divorced individuals did not exceed 5% among Bangladeshi, Guinean, Gambian, and Nigerian respondents, among Pakistani respondents the share of divorced or widowed women comprised 27%.

Nationality	Sex	Single	Married	Divorced/Widowed
Bangladeshis	Male	75%	25%	0%
Guineans	Female	12%	88%	0%
	Male	92%	7%	1%
Gambians	Female	67%	33%	0%
	Male	93%	7%	0%
Nigerians	Female	80%	15%	5%
	Male	82%	17%	1%
Pakistanis	Female	40%	33%	27%
	Male	70%	30%	0%

Table 1: Percentage of respondents by sex and marital status.

Moreover, 20% of all respondents belonging to the top 5 nationalities surveyed reported having children. Out of this 20%, the majority (90%) reported having children at the countries of origin, while 8% reported having children with them and the rest reported having children at destination countries.

The highest share of respondents who reported to have children was among Bangladeshi respondents (24%), while the lowest share was among Gambian respondents (8%).

Education level

One third of all respondents surveyed reported having completed lower-secondary education, 21% reported having completed primary education, 15% upper-secondary education, and 3% tertiary education. 27% reported not having completed any formal level of education. Migrants from Gambia reported not having completed any formal education more frequently than migrants from the other four national groups (33%). Pakistani migrants were more likely to report having completed tertiary education, in comparison to other nationalities. 8% of Pakistani nationals surveyed reported having completed tertiary education, while the percentage stayed between 1 and 3 percentage range for other nationalities.
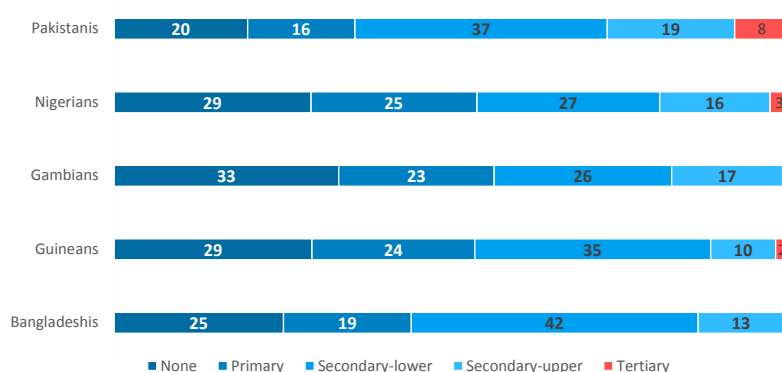

Figure 5: Percentage of respondents by education level.

Education level: Children

Thirty one per cent of all surveyed children belonging to the top 5 nationalities reported having completed primary education, while another 31% reported having completed lower-secondary education, and 6% reported having completed upper-secondary education. Thirty two per cent of children reported not having completed any formal level of education. Moreover, 29% of surveyed children reported that the last time they went to school was more than 2 years before the survey was conducted, another 29% reported that the last time they went to school was between 1 and 2 years prior to the survey, and 18% of children reported having gone to school the last time less than 1 years ago. Twenty three per cent of children reported they had never gone to school.

Employment status before departure

Fifty-three per cent of respondents belonging to the top 5 nationalities surveyed reported being either employed or self-employed at the time of departure from their countries of origin or habitual residence, while 32% reported being unemployed at the time of departure, and 15% reported studying at the time of departure.

The highest share of unemployed individuals was among Gambian respondents, with 42% of them having reported being unemployed at the time of departure, followed by Bangladeshis (38%), Guineans (29%), Pakistanis (26%) and Nigerians (26%).
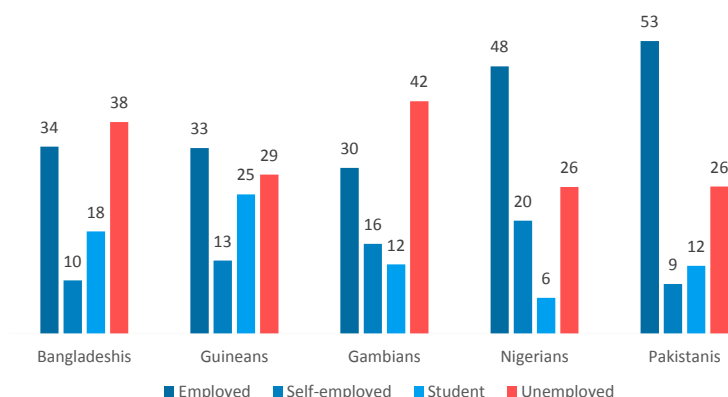

Figure 6: Percentage of respondents by employment status at the time of departure.

Moreover, the majority of respondents who reported being employed or self-employed at the time of departure from countries of origin or habitual residence were service and sales workers (23%), occupied in skilled manual labour (26%) or employed in elementary occupations (29%). The main sectors cited by migrants surveyed were manufacturing, retail trade, and agriculture.

Figure 7: Percentage of respondents by occupation.

Figure 8: Percentage of respondents by employment sector.

Travel

Over 80% of respondents belonging to the top 5 nationalities were travelling alone. The largest share of respondents who were travelling alone was among Bangladeshi (95%) and Gambian (92%) respondents, while the lowest share (82%) was among Guinean respondents.

Furthermore, all Bangladeshi children were travelling unaccompanied, 94% of Gambian children surveyed were travelling unaccompanied, followed by 84% of Guinean children, 82% of Nigerian children, and 75% of Pakistani children.
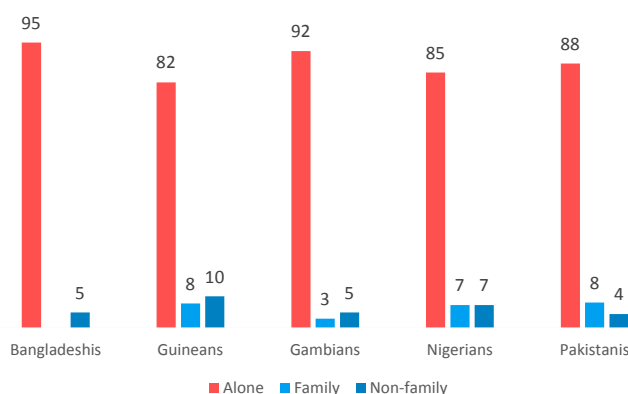

Figure 9: Percentage of respondents travelling alone/with family member(s)

Secondary migration

Approximately 40% of respondents belonging to the top 5 nationalities surveyed engaged in secondary migration, starting the journey towards Europe after having spent 1 year or more in a country different from that of origin. Pakistani respondents were more likely to engage in secondary migration, in comparison to the respondents of other nationalities. 60% of Pakistanis engaged in secondary migration, versus 43% of Bangladeshis, 37% of Nigerians, 34% of Guineans, and 32% of Gambians.

Over 95% of Bangladeshi respondents who engaged in secondary migration left from Libya, 60% of whom spent between 1 and 2 years there. 56% of Guinean respondents who engaged in secondary migration started their journey from Libya, while the rest started their journey from Algeria and Gambia. The majority of Gambian respondents who engaged in secondary migration left from Libya. 70% of Gambians who departed from Libya reported having stayed there between 1 and 2 years, while the rest reported having stayed there between 2 and 3 years. The majority of Nigerian respondents who engaged in secondary migration left from Libya as well, with 70% of respondents having spent between 1 and 2 years there. 47% of Pakistani respondents who engaged in secondary migration reported Germany as the country of residence for more than one year before going back to Italy. Partially, Pakistanis returned to Italy voluntarily after spending some time in Germany, while some of them were obliged to go back to Italy according to the Dublin system.

Reasons for leaving countries of origin

The majority of respondents (59%) reported having left their countries of origin or habitual residence due to violence or persecution, followed by those respondents (38%) who reported economic reasons for leaving. Pakistani respondents were more likely to report experience or fear of violence or persecution as their reason for leaving, while the largest share of respondents who reported economic reasons for leaving was among Bangladeshi respondents. Bangladeshi respondents were also more likely to report limited humanitarian services as their reasons for leaving. 25% of Bangladeshis stated limited humanitarian services as their reasons for leaving, while the percentage did not exceed 11% among respondents of other nationalities surveyed.

It is important to note that the survey form allowed for more than one answer to this question, which is why the sum of shares for each nationality is higher than 100.

Nationality	Natural disaster	War/Conflict	Violence	Economic	Limited basic services	Limited humanitarian services	Other
Bangladeshis	1%	1%	30%	70%	11%	25%	2%
Guineans	1%	20%	50%	29%	9%	4%	7%
Gambians	0%	5%	46%	57%	6%	5%	7%
Nigerians	0%	10%	64%	35%	4%	11%	8%
Pakistanis	0%	12%	94%	7%	0%	0%	0%
Total	0%	10%	59%	38%	6%	9%	4%

Table 2: Percentage of respondents by reasons for leaving countries of origin.

Reasons for leaving when country of departure if different from that of origin

When migrants left from a departure country different from the one of origin (secondary migration) the survey asked which were the reasons to move again towards Europe to understand to what extent reasons for migration change in time and in different context of departure.

Bangladeshi nationals surveyed were more likely than respondents of other nationalities to report experience or fear of violence and conflict as the reason to leave departure countries, while Guinean respondents who engaged in secondary migration were more likely report economic reasons. Pakistani respondents were more likely to cite other reasons for leaving, in comparison to the respondents of other nationalities.

It is important to note that the survey form allowed for more than one answer to this question, which is why the sum of shares for each nationality is higher than 100.

Nationality	War/Conflict	Violence	Economic	Limited basic services	Limited humanitarian services	Other
Bangladeshis	61%	93%	4%	1%	0%	4%
Guineans	27%	64%	29%	2%	5%	8%
Gambians	56%	79%	4%	8%	3%	10%
Nigerians	51%	85%	5%	6%	0%	8%
Pakistanis	4%	9%	15%	0%	0%	77%

Table 3: Percentage of respondents by reasons for leaving departure countries.

Cost of journey

The largest share of respondents who reported the estimated cost of the journey to be more than USD 5,000 was among Bangladeshi respondents (51%) Gambian respondents were more likely to report the estimated cost of the journey to be between USD 2,500 and 5,000, in comparison to respondents of other nationalities. The largest share of respondents who reported no cost or did not provide any information regarding the estimated cost of the journey was among Nigerian respondents.
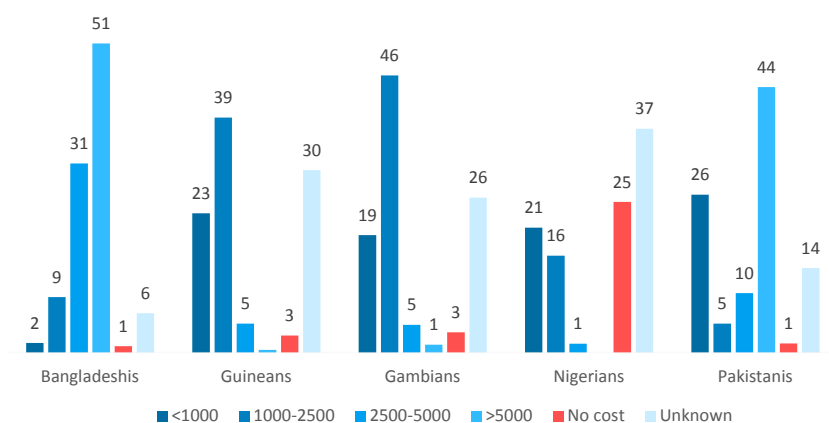

Figure 10: Percentage of respondents by the edtimated cost of journey.

Cost of last leg to reach Italy

Respondents were also asked about the cost of the journey between the last transit country and Italy.

The largest share of respondents who reported the estimated cost to be between USD 2,500 and 5,000 was among Bangladeshi nationals surveyed. 26% of Bangladeshis reported the estimated cost to be between USD 2,500 and 5,000, while among other nationalities the parentage did not exceed 1%. Gambians and Guineans were more likely than other nationalities to report the estimated cost of the journey to be between USD 500 and 1,000.
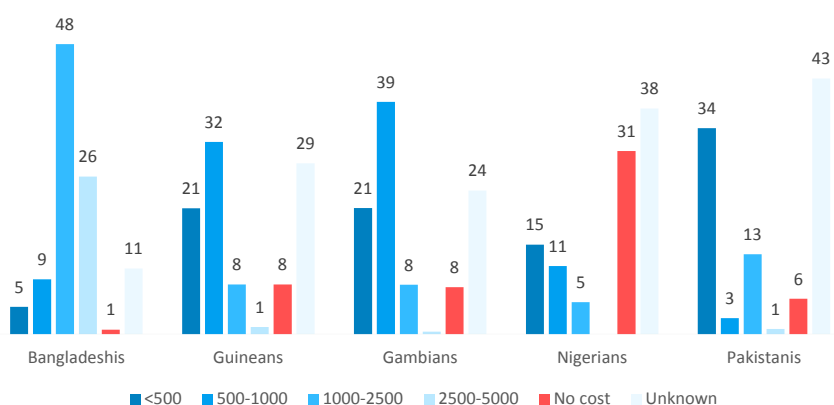

Figure 11: Percentage of respondents by the edtimated cost of last leg.

Moreover, the majority of respondents reported having paid for the journey with money raised during work in transit countries. Gambians and Guineans were more likely raise money by working in transit countries, in comparison to other nationalities. The largest share of respondents (68%) who reported that relatives in countries of origin have paid for the journey was among Bangladeshi respondents. Pakistani respondents were more likely than other nationalities to report having paid for the journey with their own money.

Nationality	Own money	Selling property	Debt	Relatives at origin	Relatives abroad	Work	Friends at origin	Friends abroad
Bangladeshis	20%	6%	30%	68%	1%	53%	2%	2%
Guineans	18%	1%	2%	22%	6%	70%	9%	10%
Gambians	15%	1%	2%	27%	3%	78%	8%	12%
Nigerians	25%	0%	2%	8%	4%	56%	10%	20%
Pakistanis	40%	6%	10%	51%	10%	16%	1%	1%
Total	25%	3%	9%	36%	5%	52%	6%	9%

Table 4: Percentage of respondents by ways of raising money for the journey.

Provinces of departure and transit routes: Pakistani nationals surveyed

40% of Pakistani nationals surveyed departed from Afghanistan. Out of this 40%, the majority (77%) departed from Punjab province, while 12% departed from Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province, and 8% - from Fata province. The rest departed from other provinces within Pakistan. Provinces of departure are shown on the map below.
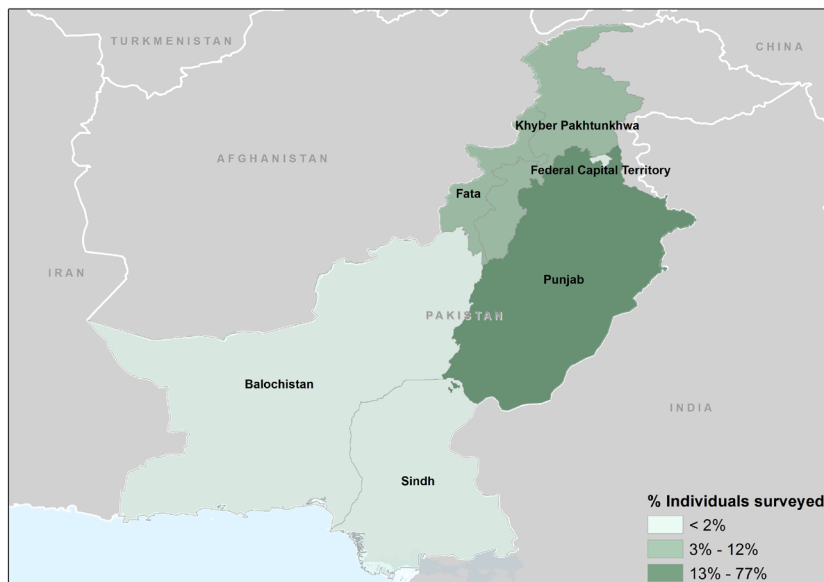

Map 1: Provinces of departure within Pakistan.

Pakistani migrants travelled through slightly different routs to reach Italy. 25% of Pakistanis surveyed travelled through Iran, followed by Turkey, Bulgaria, Serbia, Hungary, and Austria. 18% of Pakistani nationals surveyed travelled through Iran and Turkey, followed by Greece, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Serbia, Hungary, and Austria. 10% of respondents travelled through Iran, Turkey, and Greece. 17% chose a different route, reaching United Arab Emirates after departing from Pakistan, and then proceeding to Sudan and Libya to reach Italy.

Forty per cent of Pakistanis who travelled through Iran, Turkey, and Western Balkans spent between 6 months and 1 year in transit, while 33% spent between 3 and 6 months, and 12% spent between 1 and 3 months in transit. The most frequently cited reasons to spent time in transit countries was route closure and waiting for travel arrangements to continue the journey.

The majority of respondents (72%) who travelled through United Arab Emirates, Sudan and Libya spent between 1 and 6 months in transit, while the rest spent less than 1 month. The majority of Pakistani nationals travelling via this route cited detention and waiting for transportation as main reasons to spent time in transit countries.
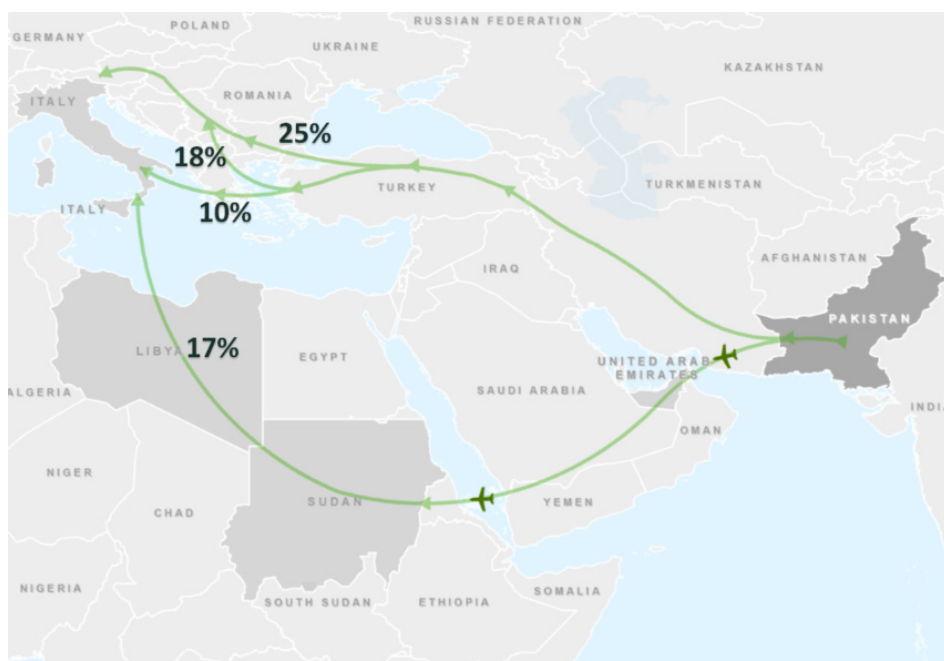

Map 2: Transit routes of Pakistani migrants who departed from Pakistan.

## States of departure and transit routes: Nigerian nationals surveyed

63% of Nigerian nationals surveyed departed from Nigeria. Out of this 63%, the majority (61%) left from Edo state, while 16% left from Delta state, and the remaining 23 left from other states within Nigeria. States of departure are shown on the map below.
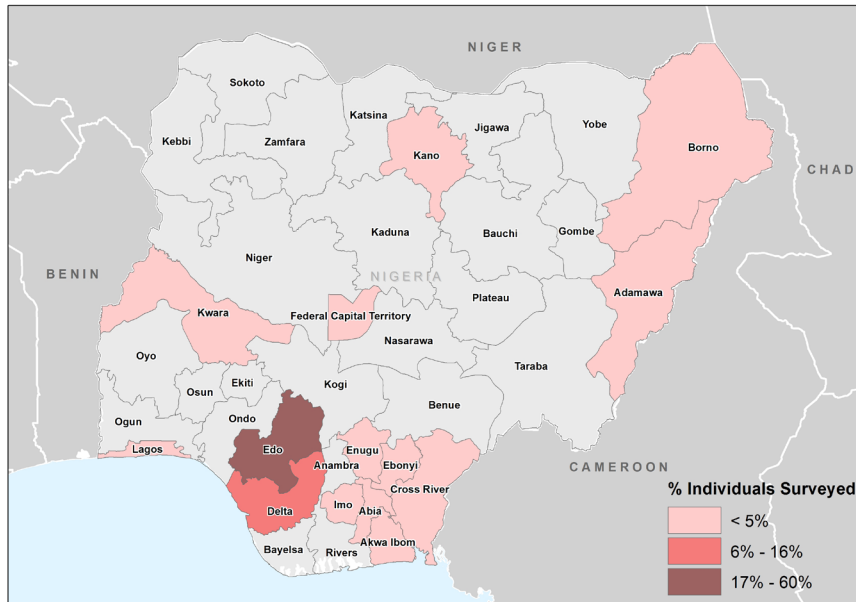
Map 3: States of departure within Nigeria.

The majority of Nigerian nationals surveyed who departed from Nigeria took the same route. 92% transited in Niger (mostly in Agadez), proceeding to Libya to reach Italy. In Libya, approximately half of migrants transited in Tripoly, while another half transited in Sabratah.

45% of Nigerians who took this route spent between 6 months and 1 year in transit, while 32% spent between 3 and 6 months, and the rest spent between 1 and 3 months in transit. Migrants cited variety of reasons to stay in Libya while in transit. 30% reported being detained, 28% reported working there, 23% were waiting in Niger to collect money for the remaining part of travel, and 12% stated waiting for transportation. Approximately half of migrants who travelled through Niger reported waiting for transportation there, while 21% reported working, and 12% stated waiting there to collect money for future travels.
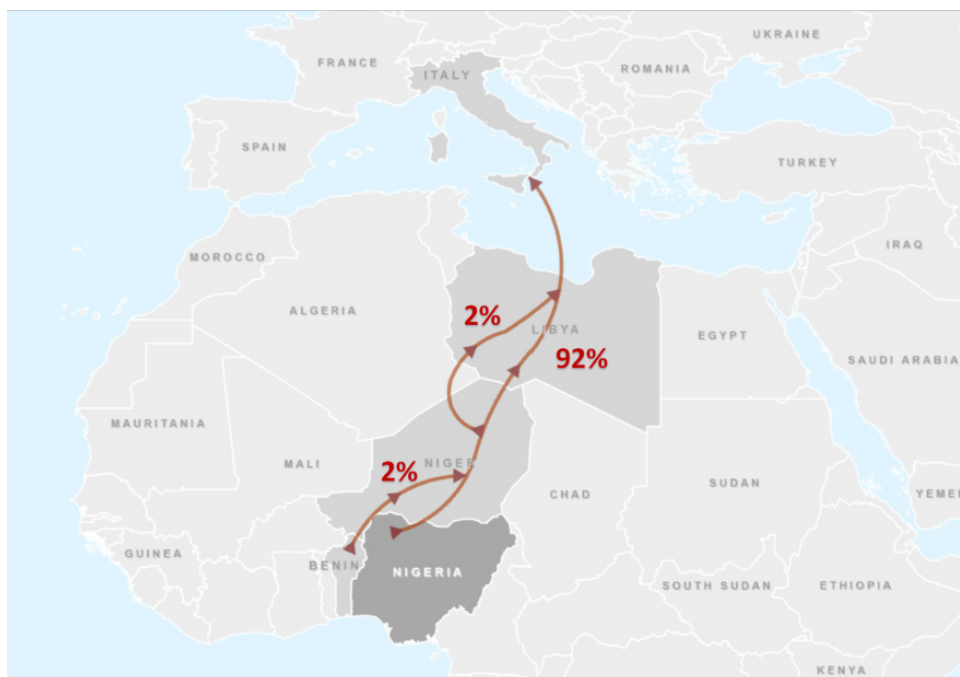
Map 4: Transit routes of Nigerian migrants who departed from Nigeria

Countries of intended destination

Migrants' intentions in terms of final destinations change during the journey, adjusting to the experiences en route and to the conditions and possibilities in the countries where the survey was carried out

When asked about the intended country of destination at the time of departure from countries of origin or habitual residence, approximately 40% of respondents belonging to the top 5 nationalities reported Italy as their intended destination. The largest share of respondents who reported Italy as the country of intended destination was among Pakistani and Nigerian respondents (53% and 51%, respectively). Bangladeshi respondents were more likely than respondents of other nationalities to report Libya as the intended destination at the time of departure. 43% of Bangladeshis reported Libya, in comparison with 16% of Nigerians, 13% of Guineans, 8% of Gambians, and 7% of Pakistanis. The largest share of respondents who reported Europe as the intended destination, without specifying country was among Gambian and Guinean respondents.
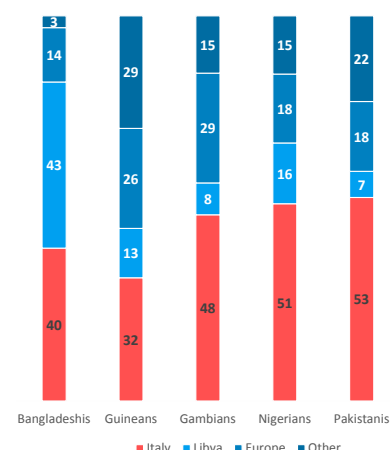

Figure 12: Percentage of respondents by destination countries at the time of departure
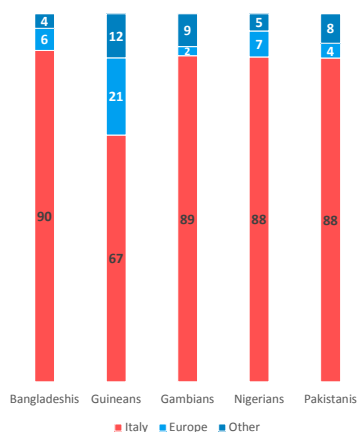

Figure 13: Percentage of respondents by destination countries at the time of interview.

In the survey, respondents were also asked about the intended country of destination at the time of the interview. There was a significant change in reported countries of intended destination among all main nationalities surveyed.

The share of respondents who reported Italy as the country of intended destination increased by 40%, from 45% at the time of departure to 85% at the time of the interview. The increase in migrants reporting Italy might be due to the fact that reaching other countries in Europe is more than difficult than what was perceived at the beginning of the journey.

The change was most significant among Bangladeshi respondents. The share of Bangladeshis who reported Italy as the destination country doubled at the time of the interview, in comparison to the share of responses at the time of departure (from 40% to 90%). The percentage of Nigerian respondents who reported Italy increased by 38%, from 50% to 88%. The lowest share of respondents who reported Italy at the time of departure was among Guinean respondents, with 67% of Guinean nationals surveyed reporting Italy as destination country at the time of the interview. Guinean were more likely to report Europe as the preferable destination, in comparison to other nationalities.
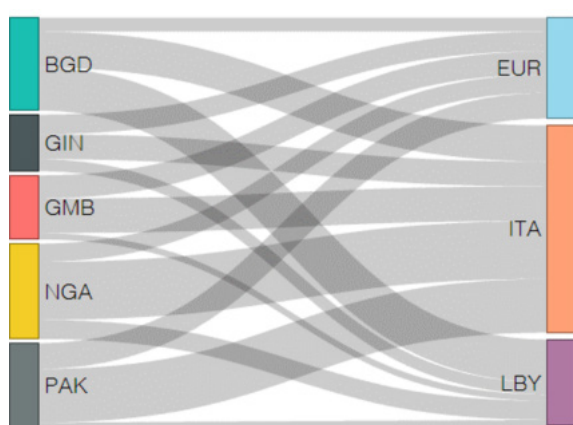

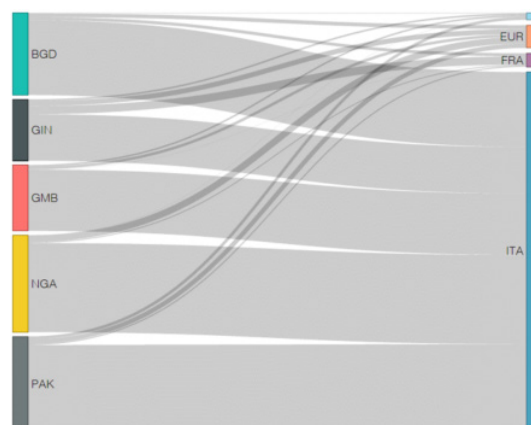Figure 14: Distribution of respondents by destination countries at the time of departure.

Figure 15: Distribution of respondents by destination countries at the time of interview

Reasons for choosing Italy as destination and relatives there

The majority of respondents who reported Italy as the destination country cited safety (33%), appealing socio-economic conditions (27%) or easy access to asylum procedures as reasons for choosing it as a destination country. Pakistani respondents were more likely than respondents of other nationalities to state ease of access to asylum as a reason to choose Italy as their destination. Guineans were more likely to report that they chose Italy because it was the only option available to them, in comparison to the respondents of other nationalities.

Furthermore, over 98% of respondents reported not having relatives in Italy.

2. Eastern Mediterranean route: comparison of top 5 nationalities surveyed

Sample size and main nationalities surveyed

The analysis focuses on the top five nationalities of respondents surveyed: Afghans (29%), Pakistanis (20%), Syrians (18%), Iraqis (8%), and Iranians (9%). The remaining 20% were respondents of approximately 40 other nationalities, including Algerian, Moroccan, Nigerians, and Somalians.

The sample includes 1,374 interviews, which represents 54% of the total number of surveyed conducted in Serbia, Greece, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Hungary and Bulgaria.
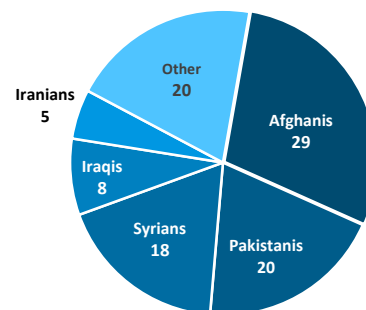

Figure 16: Percentage of respondents by nationality

Age and Sex

The average age of five main nationality groups varied between 25 and 34 years. The average age of Afghan respondents was 25, Pakistani - 26, Iraqi - 29, Iranian - 30, Syrian - 34.

Adult men made up 79% of all respondents of top 5 nationalities surveyed, while adult women comprised 14%. The largest share of adult women was among Iraqi migrants surveyed (22%).

All children who took part in survey were between 14 and 18 years old which comprised 7% of all individuals surveyed. The majority (90%) of children were male. Age and sex distribution per each nationality group is shown on the graphs below.
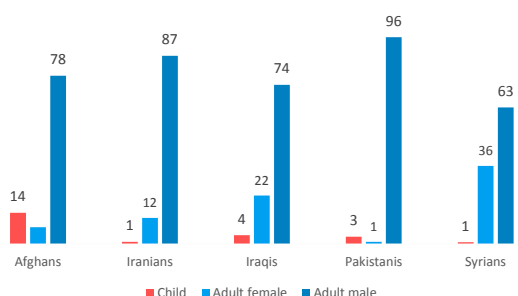

Figure 17: Percentage of respondents by sex and age.

Figure 18: Age distribution.
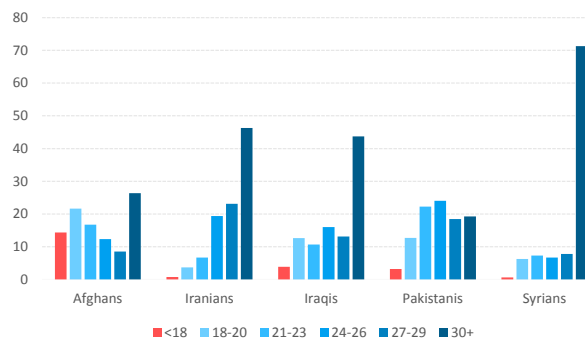
Marital Status

Pakistani respondents were more likely to be single, in comparison to other nationalities. 83% of Pakistani respondents reported to be single, in comparison to 63% of Afghans, 60% of Iranian, 47% of Iraqis, and 19% of Syrians. The largest share of married respondents (78%) was among Syrian nationals surveyed.
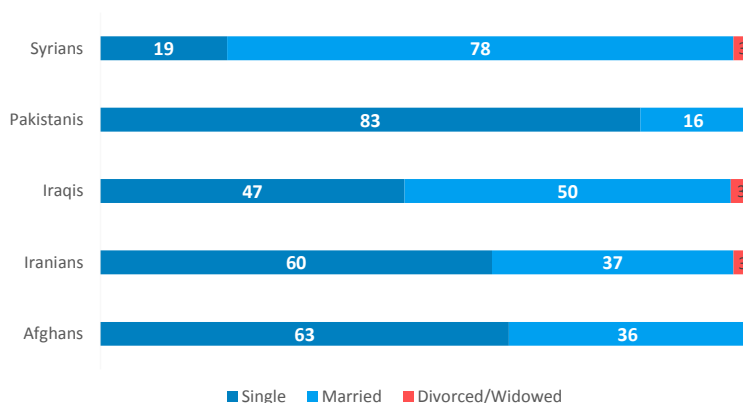

Figure 19: Percentage of respondents by marital status.

Male respondents were more likely to be single, in comparison to female respondents. 63% of all male respondents were single versus 15% of female respondents. Single females comprised the largest share among Iraqi (31%) respondents and the lowest share (7%) among Syrians. Male Pakistani respondents were more likely to be single, in comparison to male respondents of other nationalities. 84% of male Pakistani respondents were single, versus 68% of Iranians, 66% of male Afghans, 52% of male Iraqis, and 27% of male Syrians. While share of widowed or divorced individuals did not exceed 10% among Afghan, Iranian, Pakistani, and Syrian respondents, among Pakistani respondents the share of divorced or widowed women comprised 25%.

Nationality	Sex	Single	Married	Divorced/Widowed
Afghans	Female	24%	68%	8%
	Male	66%	34%	0%
Iranians	Female	6%	94%	0%
	Male	68%	30%	2%
Iraqis	Female	31%	61%	8%
	Male	52%	47%	1%
Pakistanis	Female	25%	50%	25%
	Male	84%	16%	0%
Syrians	Female	7%	90%	3%
	Male	27%	71%	2%

Table 5: Percentage of respondents by sex and marital status.

Moreover, 40% of all respondents belonging to the top 5 nationalities surveyed reported having children. Out of this 40%, the majority (76%) reported having with them, while 22% reported having children at the countries of origin, and the rest reported having children at destination countries or elsewhere. The highest share of respondents who reported to have children was among Syrian respondents (76%), while the lowest share was among Pakistani respondents (13%).

Education level

Thirty per cent of all respondents surveyed belonging to the top 5 nationalities reported having completed lower-secondary education, while 23% reported having completed upper-secondary education, 22% - primary education, and 6% - tertiary education. The rest reported not having completed any formal level of education. The largest share (28%) of respondents who reported not having completed any formal level of education was among Afghan respondents, while the lowest share (1%) was among Iranian respondents. Iranian nationals surveyed were more likely to report having completed tertiary education, in comparison to other nationalities. 22% of Iranian migrants reported having completed tertiary education, while the percentage stayed between 4 and 6 percentage range for other nationalities.
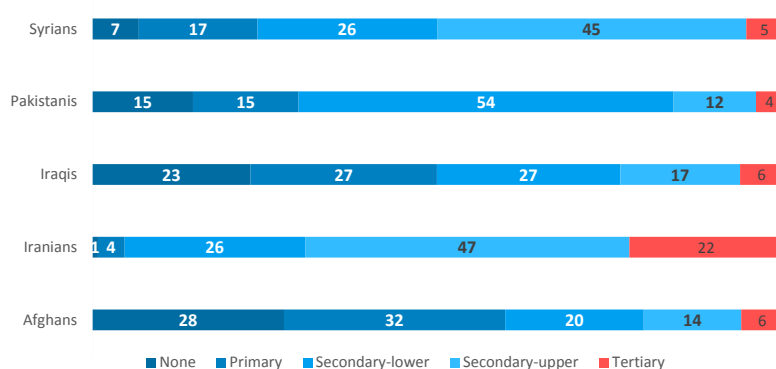

Figure 20: Percentage of respondents by education level.

Education level: Children

Forty per cent of all surveyed children belonging to the top 5 nationalities reported having completed primary education, while 31% reported having completed lower-secondary education, and 9% reported having completed upper-secondary education. The rest reported not having completed any formal level of education. Moreover, 40% of surveyed children reported that the last time they went to school was one year before the survey was conducted, 24% reported that the last time they went to school was between one and two years prior to the survey, and 19% of children reported having gone to school the last time more than two years ago. The rest reported they had never gone to school.

Employment status before departure

Fifty-six per cent of respondents belonging to the top 5 nationalities surveyed reported being either employed or self-employed at the time of departure from their countries of origin or habitual residence, while 35% reported being unemployed at the time of departure, and 9% reported studying at the time of departure.

The highest share of unemployed individuals was among Pakistani respondents, with 49% of Pakistani nationals having reported being unemployed at the time of departure, followed by Afghans (35%), Iraqis (30%), Syrians (24%) and Iranians (22%).
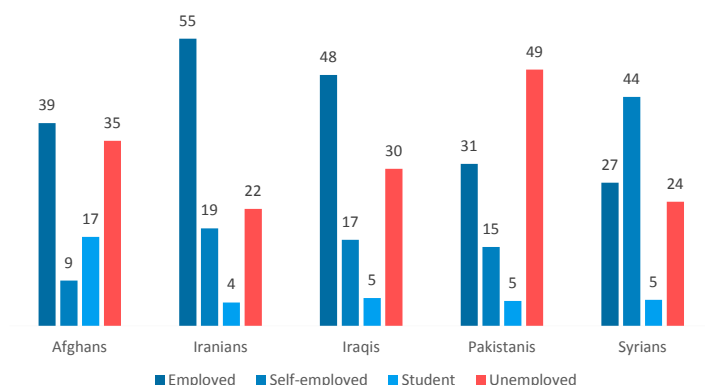

Figure 21: Percentage of respondents by employment status at the time of departure.

Moreover, the majority of respondents who reported being employed or self-employed at the time of departure from countries of origin or habitual residence were service and sales workers (30%), occupied in skilled manual labour (19%) or employed in elementary occupations (12%). The main sectors cited by migrants surveyed were retail trade and agriculture.

Figure 22: Percentage of respondents by occupation.

Figure 23: Percentage of respondents by employment sector.

Travel

Sixty-sex per cent of respondents belonging to the top 5 nationalities were travelling in a group, with either family or non-family members. The largest share of respondents who were travelling with families was among Syrian nationals surveyed (82%). Afghan and Iranian respondents were more likely to travel alone, in comparison to the respondents of other nationalities. 54% of Afghan respondents and 52% of Iranian respondents were travelling alone versus 26% of Pakistanis, 21% of Iraqis, and 12% of Syrians.

Furthermore, over half of Afghan children surveyed and 25% of Pakistani children surveyed were travelling unaccompanied, while Iranian, Syrian, and Iraqi children were travelling with their respective families or in a group of non-family members.
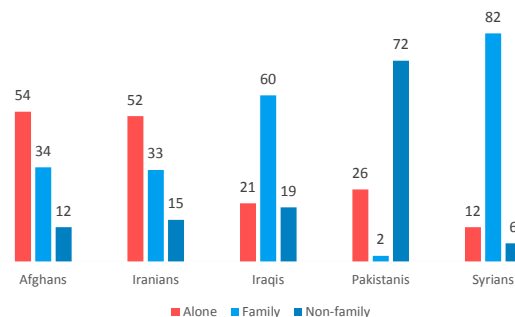

Figure 24: Percentage of respondents travelling alone/with family member(s).

Secondary migration

Eleven per cent of respondents belonging to the top 5 nationalities surveyed engaged in secondary migration, starting the journey towards Europe after having spent 1 year or more in a country different from that of origin. 13% of Iraqis, 12% of Afghans, 11% of Syrians, 9% of Iranians, and 7% of Pakistanis, engaged in secondary migration. Iran and Turkey were the most frequently mentioned countries of departure among migrants who stopped for more than one year in a country different from the one of origin.

Reasons for leaving countries of origin

The majority of respondents (71%) reported having left their countries of origin or habitual residence due to war or conflict, followed by those respondents (42%) who reported economic reasons for leaving. Syrian and Iraqi respondents were more likely to report war or conflict as their reason for leaving, while the largest share (61%) of respondents who reported economic reasons for leaving was among Pakistani respondents. Syrian respondents were more likely than the respondents of other nationalities to report limited basic services, education and having families at the destination countries as their reasons for leaving.

It is important to note that the survey form allowed for more than one answer to this question, which is why the sum of shares for each nationality is higher than 100.

Nationality	Natural disaster	War/Conflict	Violence	Economic	Limited basic services	Limited humanitarian services	Education	Family	Other
Afghans	0%	79%	17%	32%	12%	4%	7%	3%	1%
Iranians	0%	21%	39%	48%	4%	0%	5%	1%	17%
Iraqis	0%	86%	8%	29%	7%	4%	4%	6%	0%
Pakistanis	2%	40%	9%	61%	18%	15%	8%	1%	2%
Syrians	0%	100%	17%	44%	43%	16%	20%	36%	2%
Total	1%	71%	15%	42%	19%	9%	10%	10%	3%

Table 6: Percentage of respondents by reasons for leaving countries of origin.

Reasons for leaving when country of departure if different from that of origin

When migrants left from a departure country different from the one of origin (secondary migration), the survey asked which were the reasons to move again towards Europe to understand to what extent reasons for migration change in time and in different context of departure.

Limited basic and humanitarian services were two most frequently cited reasons for leaving countries of departure among those respondents who engaged in secondary migration. Pakistanis and Syrians were more likely to report economic reasons for leaving, in comparison to the respondents of other nationalities, while Afghan respondents were more likely to state health reasons.

It is important to note that the survey form allowed for more than one answer to this question, which is why the sum of shares for each nationality is higher than 100.

Nationality	War/Conflict	Violence	Economic	Limited basic services	Limited humanitarian services	Education	Health	Family	Other
Afghans	6%	7%	39%	69%	69%	27%	30%	2%	3%
Iranians	8%	0%	42%	42%	42%	8%	17%	0%	8%
Iraqis	11%	4%	41%	48%	52%	19%	22%	15%	0%
Pakistanis	0%	0%	53%	69%	61%	14%	17%	0%	6%
Syrians	10%	2%	50%	48%	52%	8%	23%	19%	6%
Total	6%	4%	44%	60%	60%	18%	24%	7%	4%

Table 7: Percentage of respondents who engaged in secondary migration by reasons for leaving countries of departure.

Cost of journey

The largest share of respondents who reported the estimated cost of the journey to be more than USD 5,000 was among Pakistani (48%) and Syrian (48%) respondents. Iranian and Afghan respondents were more likely to report the estimated cost of the journey to be between USD 2,500 and 5,000, in comparison to the respondents of other nationalities. The largest share of respondents who reported no cost or did not provide any information regarding the estimated cost of the journey was among Afghan respondents.
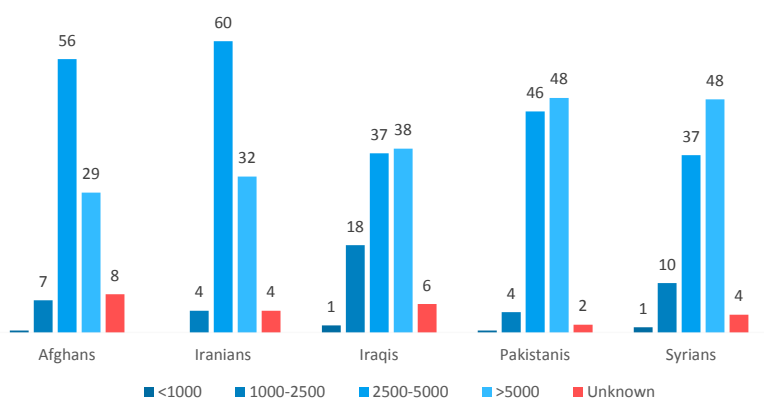

■ <1000   ■ 1000-2500   ■ 2500-5000   ■ >5000   ■ Unknown

Figure 25: Percentage of respondents by the edtimated cost of journey.

Cost of last leg to reach the interview country

Respondents were also asked about the cost of the journey between the last transit country and country where the survey was conducted.

The largest share of respondents who reported the estimated cost to be between USD 500 and 1,000 was among Syrian nationals surveyed. 41% of Pakistanis, 40% of Iranians, 30% of Afghans, 23% of Iraqis, and 10% of Syrians reported the estimated cost to be between USD 1,000 and 2,500. Pakistanis were more likely than other nationalities to report the estimated cost of the journey to be between USD 2,500 and 5,000.
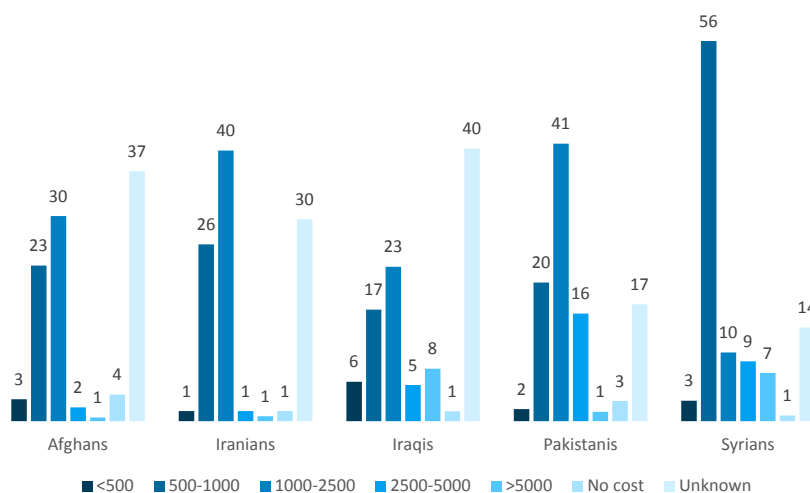

■ <500   ■ 500-1000   ■ 1000-2500   ■ 2500-5000   ■ >5000   ■ No cost   ■ Unknown

Figure 26: Percentage of respondents by the edtimated cost of last leg.

Moreover, the majority of respondents reported having paid for the journey with their own money. Syrians were more likely to pay for the journey with their own money, in comparison to other nationalities. 92% of Syrians reported having paid for the journey with their own money, versus 82% of Iranians, 79% of Iraqis, 54% of Afghans, and 39% of Pakistanis.

Nationality	Own money	Selling property	Debt	Relatives origin	Relatives abroad	Work	Friends origin	Friends abroad
Afghans	54%	24%	20%	37%	7%	6%	5%	7%
Iranians	82%	12%	3%	40%	8%	3%	6%	4%
Iraqis	79%	25%	2%	40%	12%	2%	4%	1%
Pakistanis	39%	14%	45%	54%	4%	4%	15%	3%
Syrians	92%	27%	5%	24%	39%	4%	2%	1%

Table 8: Percentage of respondents by ways of raising money for the journey.

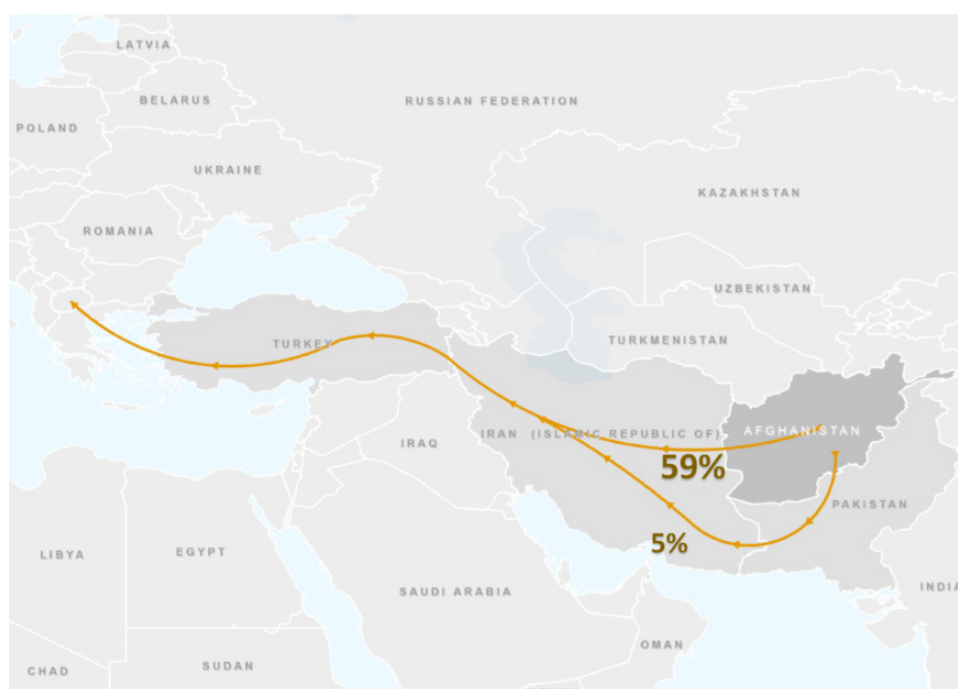## Provinces of departure and transit routes: Afghan nationals surveyed

82% of Afghan nationals surveyed departed from Afghanistan. Out of this 82%, 27% departed from Kabul, 17% departed from Nangarhar, 6% - from Hirat, and the rest of respondents departed from other provinces within Afghanistan. The distribution of provinces of departure os shown on the map below.

Map 5: Provinces of departure within Afghanistan.

Afghan nationals surveyed mostly travelled through similar routes to reach Western Balkans. 59% travelled through Iran and Turkey (mostly transiting in Istanbul), while 5% first transited in Pakistan, and then proceeded to Iran and Turkey. 45% of Afghans surveyed spent between 1 and 6 months in transit, while 15% spent between 6 months and 1 year, 27% - less than 1 month, and the rest more than 1 year.

Over half of Afghan migrants who transited in Iran, reported staying there waiting for the arrangements regarding future travel, while 23% reported staying there before going further due to route closure, and the rest cited other reasons. Over 80% of migrants who transited in Turkey reported staying there waiting for travel arrangement or due to route closure.


Map 6: Transit routes of Afghan migrants who departed from Afghanistan.

Provinces of departure and transit routes: Pakistani nationals surveyed

93% of Pakistani nationals surveyed departed from Pakistan Out of this 93%, the majority (57%) departed from Punjab province, while 21% departed from Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province, and 4% - from Fata province. The rest departed from other provinces within Pakistan. Provinces of departure are shown on the map below.
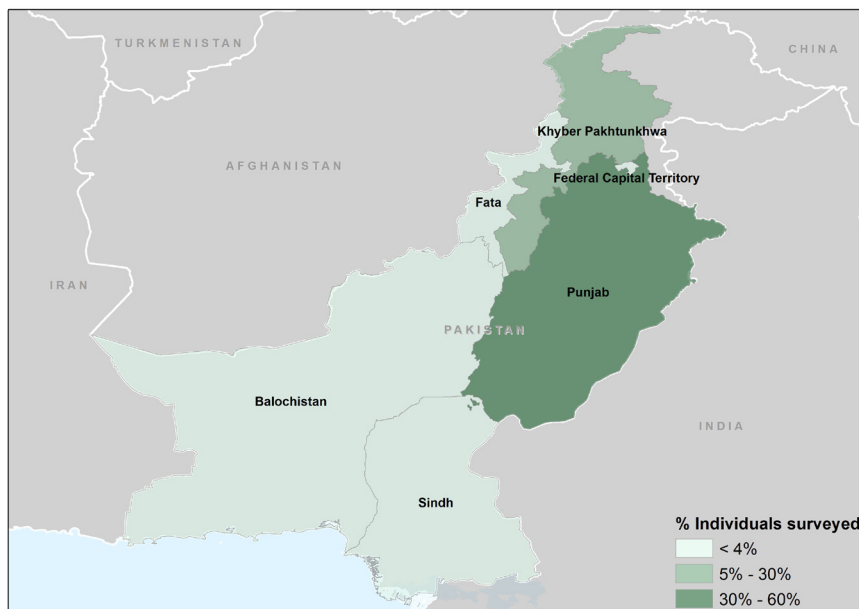

Map 6: Provinces of departure within Pakistan.

The majority of Pakistani migrants surveyed (82%) transited who transited in Iran, followed by Turkey (mostly Istanbul), and then proceeding to Western Balkan countries. The remaining 18% did not provide clear information regarding their transit.

38% of Pakistanis surveyed spent less than 1 month in transit, 33% - spent between 1 and 3 months in transit, 18% - between 3 and 6 months, and the rest between 6 months and 1 year.

Approximately half of Pakistanis surveyed who transited in Iran reported waiting for arrangements for journey onwards there, while 26% reported waiting for transportation there, and 15% stated route closure that prevented them to continue journey and search for another route. The rest cited other reasons.
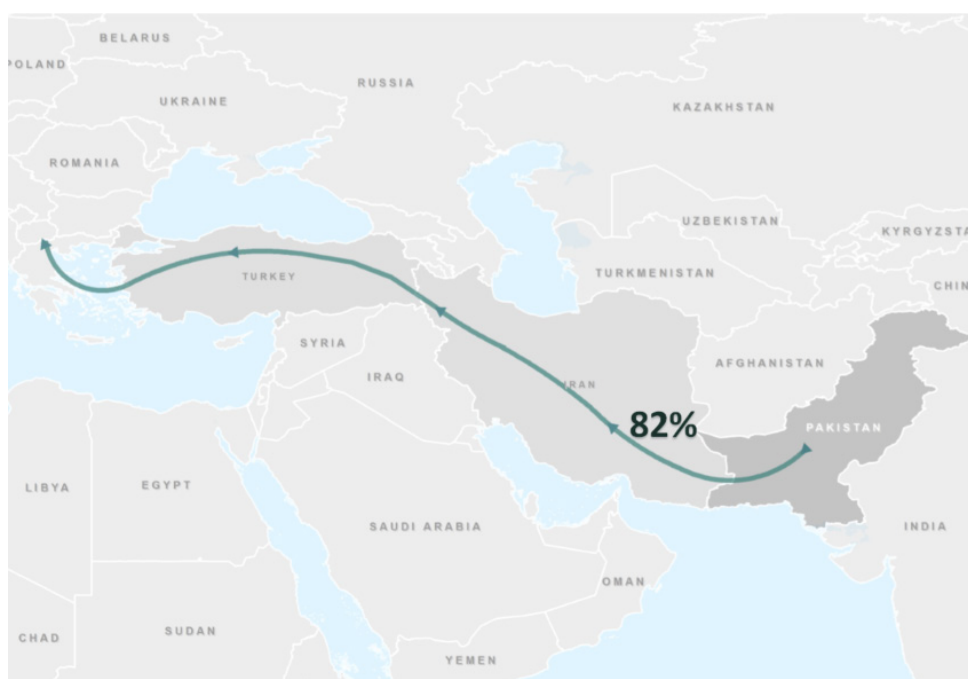
Map 8: Transit routes of Pakistani migrants who departed from Pakistan.

Destination countries

This section focuses on migrants' travel intentions and presents an analysis of migrants' intended countries of destination at the time of departure and at the time of the interview. Migrants' intentions in terms of final destinations change during the journey, adjusting to the experiences en route and to the conditions and possibilities in the countries where the survey was carried out

When asked about the intended country of destination at the time of departure from countries of origin or habitual residence, 37% of respondents belonging to the top 5 nationalities reported Germany as their intended destination. The largest share of respondents who reported Italy as the country of intended destination was among Iraqi (50%) and Afghan nationals (42%). Pakistani respondents were more likely than respondents of other nationalities to report Italy as the intended destination at the time of departure, while Syrian nationals were more likely to report Sweden and Iranians had a larger share of respondents who reported United Kingdom.
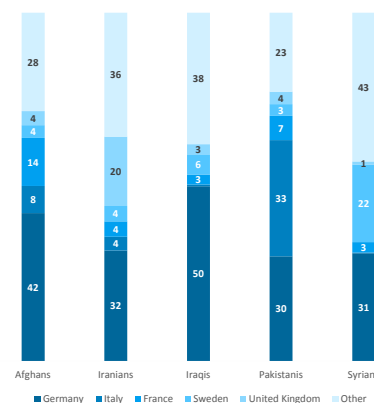

Figure 27: Percentage of respondents by destination countries at the time of departure
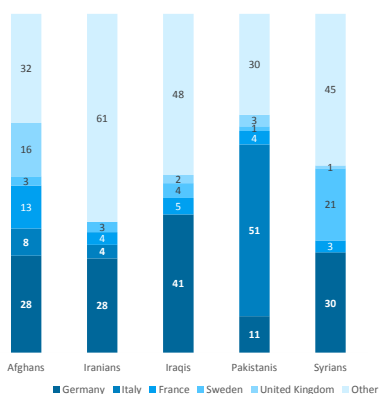

Figure 28: Percentage of respondents by destination countries at the time of interview.

In the survey, respondents were also asked about the intended country of destination at the time of the interview. There was a significant change in reported countries of intended destination among all main nationalities surveyed.

The share of respondents who reported Germany as the country of intended destination increased by 11%, from 37% at the time of departure to 26% at the time of the interview. The change was most significant among Pakistani respondents. The share of Pakistanis who reported Germany as the destination country decreased by 19 percentage points, from 30% at the time of departure to 11% at the time of the interview. On the other hand, the percentage of Syrians who reported Germany as preferable destination country remained the same. The share of Pakistani respondents who reported Italy as the intended country of destination increased from 33% to 51% when respondents were asked about the intended destination country at the time of the interview.
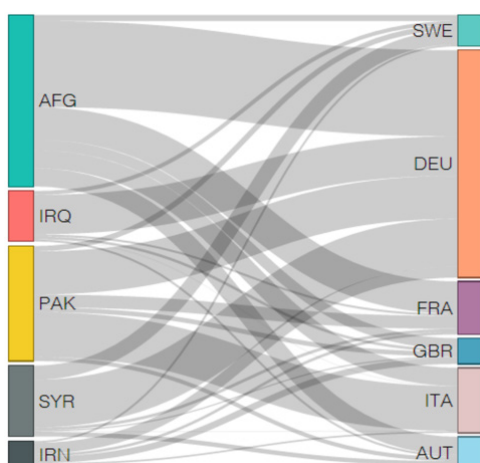

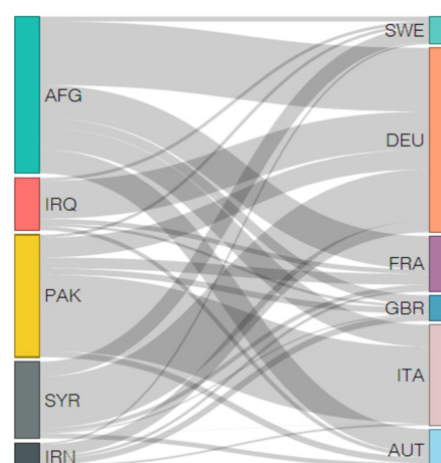Figure 29: Distribution of respondents by destination countries at the time of interview.

Figure 30: Distribution of respondents by destination countries at the time of interview

Reasons for choosing Italy as destination and relatives there

Forty-one per cent of respondents who reported Germany as the destination country cited appealing socio-economic conditions as reason for choosing it as a destination country, while 35% stated having relatives there as the reason to choose Germany as destination country and the rest reported other reasons. Pakistani respondents were more likely to report ease of access to asylum as their reason to choose Germany as destination country, while Iraqis and Syrians were more likely to report safety as the reason to choose Germany as most preferable destination country.

Furthermore, 55% of respondents reported having either first-line or non first-line relatives in Germany. The share of respondents who reported not having any relatives in Germany was highest among Pakistani respondents. 76% of Pakistanis reported not having any relatives in Germany, in comparison to 58% of Afghans, 54% of Iranians, 26% of Syrians, and 21% of Iraqis.

3. Methodology

The survey in Italy is currently conducted in 5 regions, with a total of 39 flow monitoring points covered, including 3 hotspots (Pozzallo, Trapani and Taranto), other governmental reception centres for asylum seekers (ex-CARA, CAS), transiting centres and unofficial gathering points. In the South of the country (Sicily and Apulia) migrants are interviewed at entry and transit points soon upon arrival in ports where disembarkation from Search and Rescue operations take place (Pozzallo, Catania, Trapani, Taranto, Brindisi); in Lombardy migrants are interviewed mainly in transit centres close to the Italy/ Switzerland border (Como) and in Milan, which is a major hub for asylum seekers and migrants to be hosted or distributed in the region; in Liguria, migrants have been interviewed in transiting centres in Ventimiglia (close to the border with France); in Friuli Venezia Giulia migrants have been interviewed in reception centres which mainly host migrants entered by land from Slovenia or Austria. Hence, the overall sample from the survey conducted in Italy also includes a share of migrants arrived in Italy by land, travelling along the Eastern Mediterranean route.
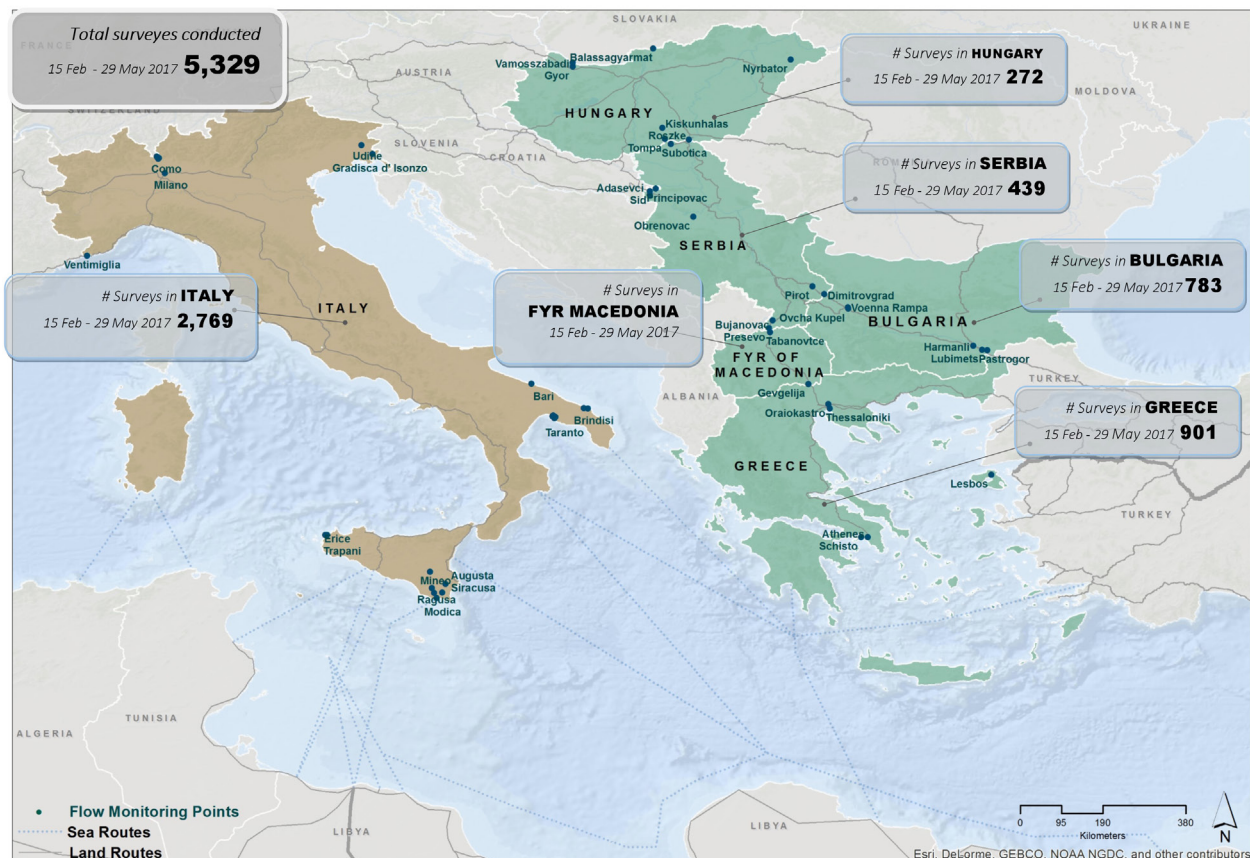
The survey for the Eastern Mediterranean route is conducted in locations of entry, transit, and exit same as in specialized accommodation and reception centres in Hungary, The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Serbia, Bulgaria and Greece. The data collection activities are adjusted following the different developments on the ground. A network of data collectors covered more than 29 among official reception centres, transit/ exit/entry points and accessible unofficial sites with reported presence of stranded migrants: Athens, Oreokastro, Thessaloniki, Diavata, Lesvos and Schisto in Greece, Gevgelija in the southern part of The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the reception centres of Nyírbátor, Vámosszabadi, Győr, Békéscsaba, Kiskunhalas in Hungary, the transit zones near the border with Serbia (Röszke and Tompa), the reception centres of Harmanli, Banya, Lubimets, Vrazhdebna (Sofia), Voenna Rampa (Sofia), Pastrogor in Bulgaria, including different public spaces where migrants gather and the transit sites in Subotica, Sid, Dimitrovgrad, Presevo, Adasevci, Principovac, Bosilegrad, Bujanovac, Obrevnovac, Pirot and Principovac in Serbia.

Active Flow Monitoring Points in Europe

CENTRAL AND EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN ROUTES
Surveyes conducted in Greece, FYR Macedonia, Bulgaria, Serbia, Hungary and Italy ⊕ From 15 February 2017 to 29 May 2017

Disclaimer: Base Map Source: ESRI. This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

Total surveyes conducted
15 Feb - 29 May 2017 **5,329**

Surveys in **HUNGARY**
15 Feb - 29 May 2017 **272**

Surveys in **SERBIA**
15 Feb - 29 May 2017 **439**

Surveys in **BULGARIA**
15 Feb - 29 May 2017 **783**

Surveys in **ITALY**
15 Feb - 29 May 2017 **2,769**

Surveys in
FYR MACEDONIA
15 Feb - 29 May 2017

Surveys in **GREECE**
15 Feb - 29 May 2017 **901**

Flow Monitoring Points
Sea Routes
Land Routes

The surveys are fully anonymous. In all cases, respondents are approached in an ad hoc manner by IOM field staff, with those who give their consent to be interviewed proceeding with the remainder of the questions. The sample is therefore not random and, as with all surveys of this kind, this can lead to selection bias. Those willing to respond to this survey are more likely to be young adult males and this group is therefore overrepresented.

The survey is designed for profiling third country nationals (non-European) who are migrating to the countries of Europe through Central and Eastern Mediterranean routes. Only migrants age 14 and above are approached. The DTM's baseline FMS module presented in this report captures data on the demographic profile of the respondents, the circumstances of their migration journey and migration push factors, their place of origin or their last country of habitual residence, and the existing pull factors in their intended country of destination. The sample structure intends to represent migrants' nationalities, sex and age structures therefore it aims to be representative. Nevertheless, flows are constantly changing and fieldwork conditions depend on the country, location and centre surveyed. Those more willing to respond to this survey are young adult males, which are therefore slightly overrepresented on both samples, in comparison to women.

For this round of FMS, only migrants arrived in the country of the interview from the beginning of 2016 onwards are considered.

The survey is translated into Arabic, Dari, English, French, Farsi, Italian, Pashtu and Urdu.