

PAKISTAN: SURVEY ON DRIVERS OF MIGRATION

REGIONAL EVIDENCE FOR MIGRATION POLICY AND ANALYSIS (REMAP)
INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION (IOM)
DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX (DTM)

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Disclaimer

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Definitions

Migrant: A Pakistani national who crossed an international frontier and lived abroad for more than 3 consecutive months.¹

Migration facilitator: This term refers to anyone that is involved in the facilitation of migration services (irregular and regular) via air, land or sea routes in exchange for money. Those services can reach from consultative services for visa application and acquiring (fraudulent) documents, to transportation arrangement, to the facilitation of border crossings. The term used does not intend to neglect the differences in services and often used terms for those persons providing the migration services.

Refugee: A person who, owing to a well-founded fear of persecution for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, is outside the country of his nationality and is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country; or who, not having a nationality and being outside the country of his former habitual residence as a result of such events, is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to return to it.²

Trafficking-in-persons: The recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation. Exploitation shall include, at a minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labour or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs.³

Origin (country of): In the migration context, a country of nationality or of former habitual residence of a person or group of persons who have migrated abroad, irrespective of whether they migrate regularly or irregularly.⁴

Destination (country of): In the migration context, a country that is the destination for a person or a group of persons, irrespective of whether they migrate regularly or irregularly.⁵

Travel document: A document issued by a government or by an international organization which is accepted as a proof of identity for the purpose of crossing international borders.⁶

NOTE: When the label "Multiple answers possible" appears above a graph or when a dagger symbol (†) appears in the text, it means that a single respondent was allowed to provide more than one answer. For this reason, totals do not add up to 100%.

¹Note: this is the statistical definition used in this study to differentiate a migrant from other travelers, but it is not the official definition endorsed by IOM. For the official definition of migrant please [click here](#).

² Glossary on Migration, url: https://publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/iml_34_glossary.pdf

³ Ibid.

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ Ibid.

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I. INTRODUCTION

With 6.3 million emigrants, amounting to over three per cent of the population, Pakistan is one of the top 10 emigration countries in the world (UNDESA, 2019). There has been a considerable increase in the number of Pakistani emigrants in the previous decades, rising from 140,000 in 2005 to a peak of nearly one million in 2015. Most recently, the Bureau of Emigration and Overseas Employment (BEOE) registered more than 600,000 workers, students, and others going abroad in 2019 (BEOE, 2020).

Pakistanis most commonly migrate overseas for work. Labour migration has been historically relevant in Pakistan, where, by the 1980s, the foreign exchange earnings from remittances were greater than the sum of earnings from other sources, equating to ten per cent of the country's GNP (IOM, 2016; Gazdar, 2003). Today, seeking employment abroad continues to constitute a core part of Pakistan's economy and its government efforts to reduce unemployment and poverty in the country. It is further encouraged by the government's development of an advanced legal and institutional framework for migration as well as a dedicated ministry, the Ministry of Labour, Manpower and Overseas Pakistanis, which manages and maintains the welfare of Pakistani nationals abroad (IOM, 2019).

The most common destinations for labour migrants are neighbouring countries and Gulf states; since 1971, the BEOE has registered 5.55 million Pakistanis working in Saudi Arabia and 3.91 million working in the UAE (BEOE (a), 2020).

Migrants traveling to neighbouring countries or Gulf states tend to be low-skilled or semi-skilled migrant workers whose migration are normally short-term (IOM (a), 2019; UNESCAP, n.d.). Alternatively, labour migrants going to Europe prefer to stay overseas long-term, often with their families¹ (IOM (a), 2019; UNESCAP, n.d.).

Educational migration is also an important facet of Pakistani emigration. There is significant outward student mobility from Pakistan, as evidenced by a sharp increase in the number of Pakistani students abroad from 2006 (24,671) to 2010 (36,366) (IOM (a), 2019; Ahmed et al., 2015). In 2011, some 49,000 students from Pakistan were studying abroad, seventy-six per cent of whom were doing so in OECD countries (IOM (a), 2019; OECD, 2013). By the first quarter of 2019, China, one of Pakistan's primary destinations for study abroad, hosted around 28,000 Pakistani students ("China Rising," 2019). A majority of students migrate with their own finances or are financed by their families, however, the establishment of the Higher Education Commission in 2002 fostered opportunities for students from lower income families to go abroad for higher studies (Ahmed et al., 2015).

In 2016, IOM DTM collected data on Pakistani migrants before migration to Europe, in transit, in final destinations in Europe, upon return from Europe and amongst families left behind in Pakistan using DTM's Comprehensive Migration Flows Survey (CMFS). In 2018, flow monitoring data was collected on Pakistani migrants in Europe through the DTM Flow Monitoring Survey (FMS). While these studies specifically focus on migration to Europe, their findings will be re-examined in the following report in order to draw contextual comparisons.

This quantitative study, the Survey on the Drivers of Migration (SDM), is the first stage of a three-year research and policy program conducted by IOM and financed by the European Union under a regional program called REMAP (Regional Evidence for Migration Analysis and Policy). The objective of REMAP, which is implemented by DTM at regional and country levels, is to strengthen the evidence-based formulation and implementation of humanitarian and development policy and programming on migration and forced displacement in Afghanistan, Bangladesh, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq and Pakistan through the dissemination of insights gained from DTM's research.

Data for the SDM was collected in January 2020, targeting Pakistani potential migrants in five provinces (Baluchistan, Islamabad, Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa (KPK), Punjab and Sindh). It should be noted that Islamabad is the federal capital territory, and therefore counts as both a province and district

in this report. Enumerators used a structured questionnaire and interviewed respondents in person. Seven hundred and sixty-one respondents in 19 districts with high international, outward migration were interviewed. Geographical sampling was based on existing figures from the BEOE. The objective of this study is to unpack the motivations behind Pakistani migration to different regions by covering a range of migration variables.

This report is divided into two main sections, preceded by a summary of key findings. The first section covers the methodology used in this research study, including sampling and limitations. The second section covers the findings and is divided into four thematic sub-sections. The first subsection contains a socio-economic profile of the respondents. The second subsection explores the drivers of Pakistani migration in terms of pull factors attracting migrants to specific destinations, push factors encouraging people to leave and challenges that potential migrants face at individual, household and community levels. In the third subsection, the report examines how respondents obtained information relevant to their migration decision-making, their future intentions and transnational support structures. Finally, the last subsection comprises respondents' conditions to stay and future aspirations.

¹ Pakistanis also made up one of the top 10 nationalities with first-time asylum claims made in the EU in 2019 (EUROSTAT, 2020).



II. SUMMARY OF KEY FINDINGS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The key finding of this report is that motivations for Pakistani emigration revolve primarily around seeking better livelihood and income opportunities. This is reinforced by the historical relevance of labour migration out of Pakistan as well as previous data collection and analyses by IOM DTM. A secondary driver of migration for Pakistani migrants is the opportunity to continue or receive better quality education abroad. Finally, this report emphasizes the integral role of transnational social networks in influencing destination choice and migration decisions among Pakistani migrants.

2.1 Demographics and socioeconomic profile

Results show that the sample population was generally male (85%) and of working age (on average 30.3 years old). Forty-seven per cent indicated being married. Of those who were married or had been married, 41 per cent reported having children.

Ten per cent of the respondents had previously experienced cross-border migration while 14 per cent had experienced internal displacement at least once in their lifetime. Those who had experienced higher frequencies of internal displacement were found in districts with higher frequencies of complex crises or natural hazards, such as Quetta (34%), Swat (59%) and Lower Dir (21%).

Most respondents had completed some level of education (93%), with a majority having completed either a Bachelor's degree (26%), high school (25%), or a Master's degree (20%). This indicates a high prevalence of tertiary education among surveyed migrants in Pakistan. However, the education level of the respondents varied between different destinations. Thirty-two per cent of those going to Gulf countries had completed a Bachelor's degree or higher, while 64 per cent of migrants going to the EU or Turkey had completed their Bachelor's or higher. Respondents intending to migrate to Gulf countries represent the group with the lowest level of education overall, even though nearly two thirds had received highschool education, a Bachelor's degree or higher (63%). Those going to countries in the Asia Pacific region were the second-most highly-educated, while those going to the EU or Turkey represent the group with the highest education level overall.

In the six months prior to being interviewed, most of the sample population were either privately employed (24%), studying (19%), or working for daily wages (16%). Twenty-nine per cent reported that their personal income in the last six months was not sufficient. A third of all respondents reported not having a personal income. This can be primarily attributed to those who were housewives, students, or

unemployed and therefore did not have an income. Twenty-two per cent of respondents reported that their income was sufficient for themselves and their families.

2.2 Pull factors: reasons for going to a specific destination

This section explores the factors behind potential migrants' decisions to migrate to countries in the Asia Pacific region, the EU and Turkey or the Gulf. The analysed pull factors highlight that participants chose their intended destinations based on the availability of employment and educational opportunities and whether there were already established social networks in those destinations. The majority of respondents chose to migrate to countries in the Asia Pacific region, the EU and Turkey and the Gulf due to job opportunities in those destinations (23%, 20% and 62%) and having relatives or friends already in those destinations (20%, 21% and 18%). It should be noted, however, that respondents intending to go to the EU or Turkey cited the availability of educational scholarships as the main motivating factor for choosing their destination (30%). This corresponds with data from the CMFS and the FMS, which highlight how Pakistani migrants chose to go to Europe for socioeconomic reasons as well as work and educational opportunities abroad.

Meanwhile, the presence of a variety of social networks influenced the way in which potential migrants received information about their intended destinations. More than a third of respondents reported that they gathered information about their intended destination through social media with family or friends abroad (36%), indicating the relevance of transnational linkages. National linkages, especially with returnees and within educational institutions, were also important. Fifteen per cent of respondents received information from family or friends who had returned from abroad and eight per cent from social contacts at their school or university.

2.3 Push factors: reasons for leaving Pakistan

Push factors for participants largely correspond to the pull factors mentioned previously. Thirty-nine per cent of the sample population decided to migrate because of a lack of jobs and livelihood opportunities. Twelve per cent intend to migrate due to financial problems and debts, 8 per cent to join friends or family outside of Pakistan and 14 per cent because of lack of quality education or general educational opportunities.

When asked about specific moments or events that triggered their final decision to migrate, 22 per cent of respondents reported that their family decided for them to migrate.

Eighteen per cent were encouraged by family members or friends who already migrated to join them abroad and 16 per cent were told by family members living abroad that the quality of life outside Pakistan is good. Twenty-one per cent decided to migrate after becoming unemployed.[†] While analyses from the SDM emphasize how social networks and familial pressures trigger migration decisions, data from the CMFS shows that 50 per cent of respondents were triggered to migrate due to a lack of job opportunities (IOM, 2019). These results emphasize the intersectionality of livelihood issues and social networks among the sample population.

2.4 Migration networks, support and planning

Migrant networks are a set of interpersonal, sometimes transnational relationships between former migrants, migrants and non-migrants who share similar places of origin (MPI, 2011). The SDM found that respondents often have family or friends living in their intended destinations and that these transnational linkages usually provide support to respondents. Seventy per cent of respondents reported that they already had friends or family living in the intended destination. Overall, 89 per cent of those who had family or friends in their intended destination were receiving support from family members, friends, or both. These support

networks most often assisted respondents with obtaining documentation (37%), finances (29%), employment (29%) and finding accommodation (25%).[†] These data, as well as the analyses mentioned previously regarding push and pull factors, confirm that transnational linkages act as important support networks for potential Pakistani migrants surveyed in the study.

Respondents most commonly planned to be away for one to three years (Asia Pacific 31%, EU and Turkey 42% and Gulf countries 47%).

2.5 Conditions to stay

Participants were asked what would need to change in Pakistan for them to consider staying in the country. Confirming the analysis on push and pull factors in preceding sections, better job opportunities (65%) and better quality education (20%) scored highest. 19 per cent of respondents responded that they would not reverse their decision to leave Pakistan even if changes occurred in the country.

Fifty-eight per cent reported that they would consider staying given the opportunity to work, 42 per cent if they had the opportunity to study and 46 per cent would if the security situation were better.[†]



1. METHODOLOGY

1.1 Research and sampling method

A quantitative approach was adopted to analyse the drivers of Pakistani emigration in line with other drivers of migration country studies being conducted under REMAP in the region. A quantitative method was selected to analyse specific thematic areas previously identified by the research team: socio-economic profiles, drivers and reasons for migration, challenges and access to services in Pakistan, migration networks and future aspirations. This approach allowed for a systematic, standardised comparison of factors that contribute to different migration choices and aspirations.

The research focused on potential migrants who had taken concrete measures to migrate abroad, including:

- Finding a migration facilitator
- Making payments for the journey to a migration facilitator
- Booking travel tickets for (parts) of the migration journey
- Obtaining a visa for travel to transit countries.

For the study, the research team selected a total of 19 districts with the highest concentration and figures reported for out-migration. Sampling targets were established for each district in order to achieve comparable sampling figures. The 19 districts in which data collection exercises took place were:

- Province: Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Districts: Lower dir, Mardan, Peshawar, Swabi, Swat
- Province: Punjab, Districts: Dera Ghazi Khan, Faisalabad, Gujranwala, Gujrat, Jhelum, Lahore, Multan, Rawalpindi, Sialkot
- Province: Sindh, Districts: Hyderabad, Karachi central
- Province: Baluchistan, Districts: Khuzdar, Quetta
- Federal Territory: Islamabad

The core team members of the research firm were trained by Senior Regional Project Manager (DTM REMAP) on 7 November 2019 in Islamabad at IOM's main office. Training included sessions about interviewing techniques, selection of interviewees, DTM tools, determining sample size etc. Following the training, field teams prepared data collection tools and initiated data collection based on their field plans. Data collection team comprised of 46 individuals, out of which 29 were males and 17 were females.

For this survey, enumerators conducted face-to-face interviews using a structured questionnaire. A non-probabilistic sample of 761 respondents was identified and interviewed.²

Research teams used figures from the BEOE and organized data about potential migrants into three categories: higher potential migrants, moderate potential migrants and lower potential migrants, at the provincial level. Sample size at the provincial level was respectively 200 for higher potential migrants, 150 for medium potential migrant and 100 low potential migrants.

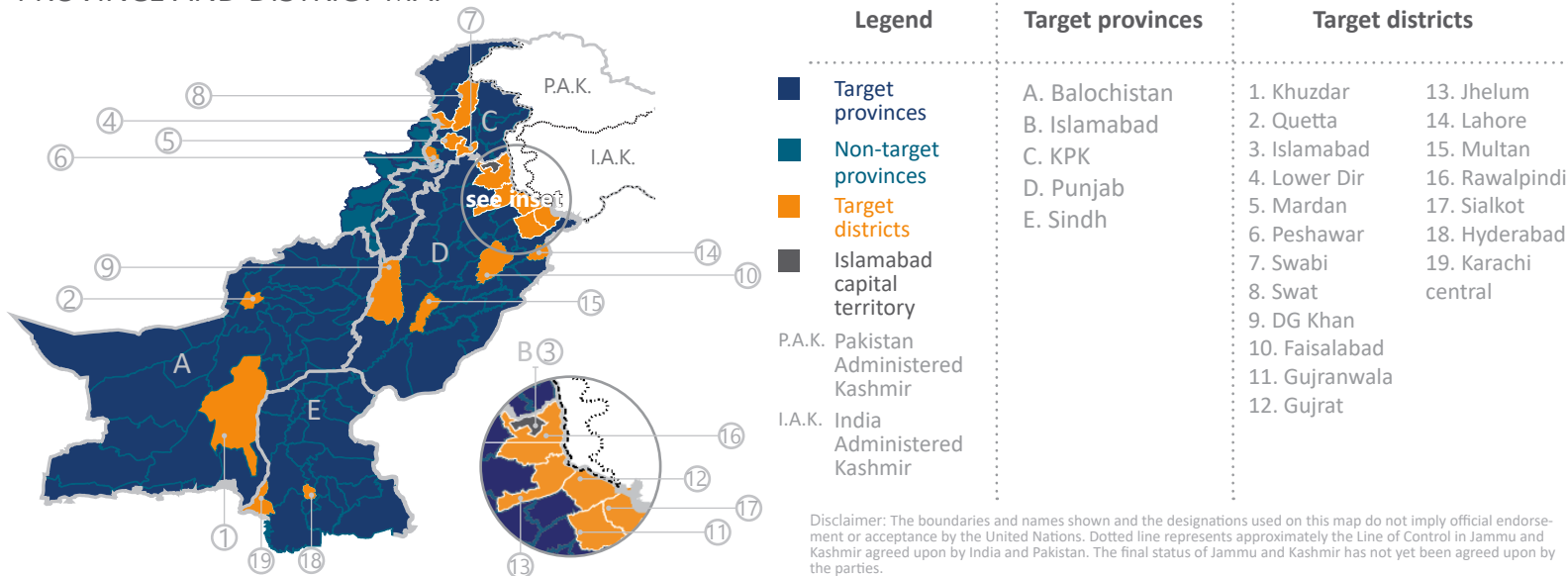
1.2 Limitations

This research study presents limitations frequently encountered researching hidden populations, especially related to the sampling method and sample size. Due to the nature of this study, the collected sample is non-probabilistic, meaning that the sample population is not necessarily representative of all potential Pakistani migrants choosing to migrate to the Asia Pacific region, the EU and Turkey and Gulf countries. The results of this study should be interpreted carefully, as generalization of results and inferences are constrained by the research design. To reduce the incidence of possible biases related to migration decision-making, the research team designed strict criteria to identify potential migrants who are taking tangible steps towards migration, as explained in the research and sampling method above.

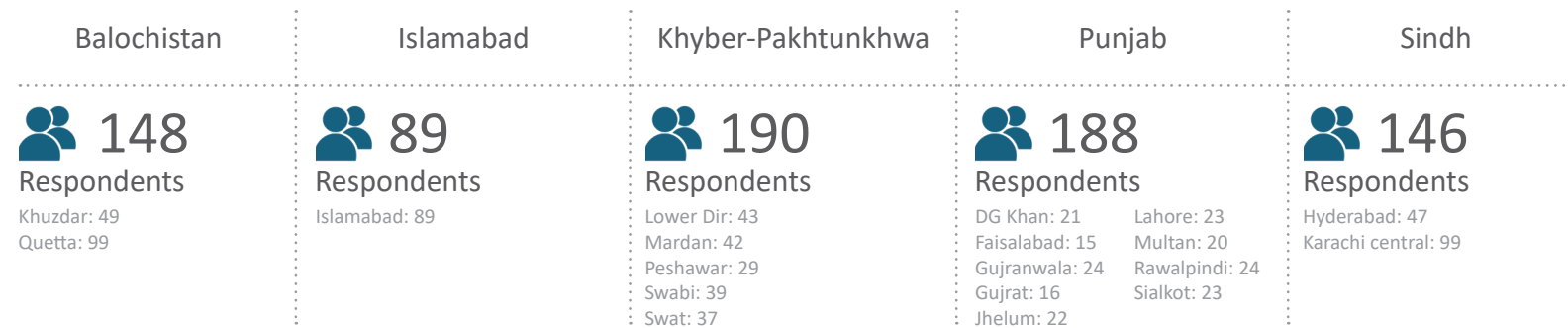
1.3 Data analysis rationale: destinations, provinces and districts

Throughout the report, respondents were grouped by province of origin, district of origin and intended destination. The analysis was based on the top three destinations among the sample population: countries in the Asia Pacific region, the EU and Turkey and Gulf countries. Analysis was structured around intended destinations to uncover differences in migration profiles, patterns and resources corresponding to different potential destinations. Groupings for the geographical disaggregation were based on the likelihood of respondents sharing similar characteristics across provinces and districts of origin.

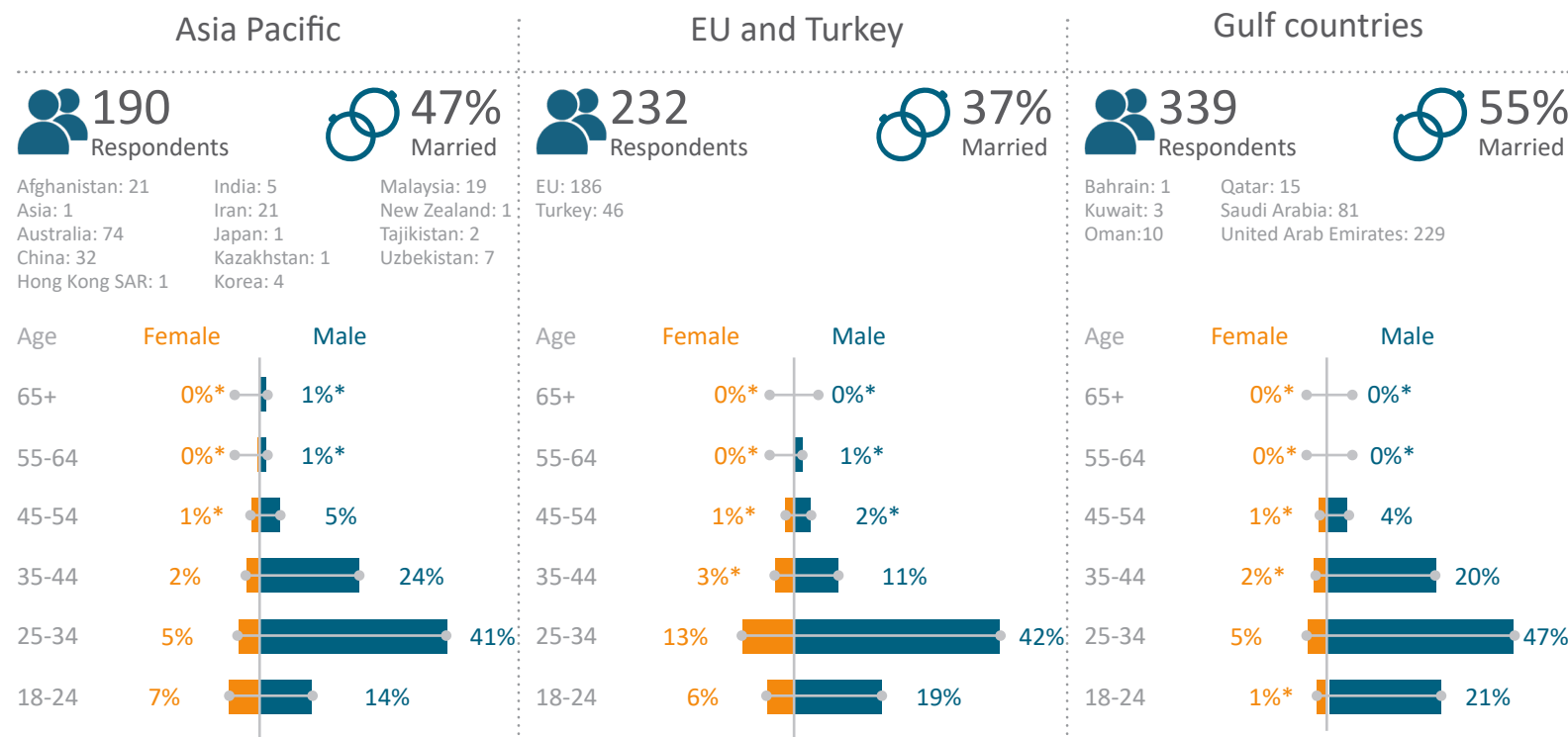
PROVINCE AND DISTRICT MAP



NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS IN SAMPLE BY PROVINCE AND DISTRICT OF ORIGIN



NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS IN SAMPLE BY DESTINATION



²Forty-five per cent of respondents planned to leave Pakistan within one to three months of interviewing while 29 per cent planned to leave within a month of the interview. A further 19 per cent intended to leave within four to six months, six per cent after six months and two per cent reported that they did not know when they planned to depart yet.



2. DATA ANALYSIS

2.1 Demographics and socio-economic profile

Eighty-five per cent of the sample population were male, and the average age was 30.3 years old. The average household size was eight people. Gender differences across destination countries were negligible and largely related to the sampling design.

There were minor age differences between respondents going to different destinations. Those intending to migrate to the EU or Turkey had an average age of 29.6 years, representing the youngest demographic group in the sample overall. Those going to countries in the Asia Pacific region had an average age of 31.1 years while those going to Gulf countries had an average age of 30.2 years.

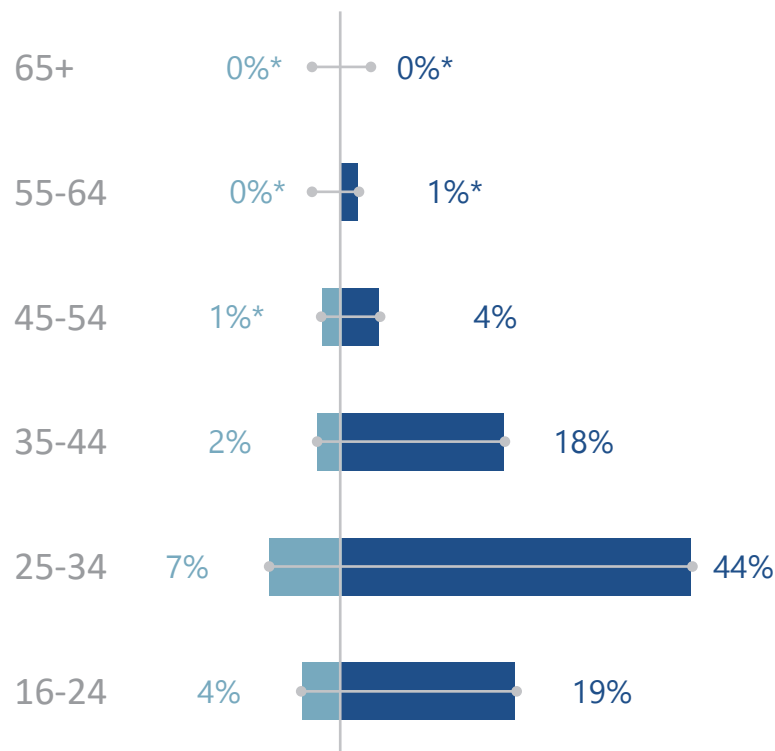
Forty-seven per cent of the respondents were married. Seventy-seven per cent of those intending to migrate to Gulf countries and 62 per cent of those intending to migrate to countries in the Asia Pacific region were married or engaged. Of respondents going to the EU or Turkey, over half were married or engaged (51%).

Forty-one per cent of the respondents reported having children. A quarter of those respondents did not have their children with them in their current location.

761 RESPONDENTS

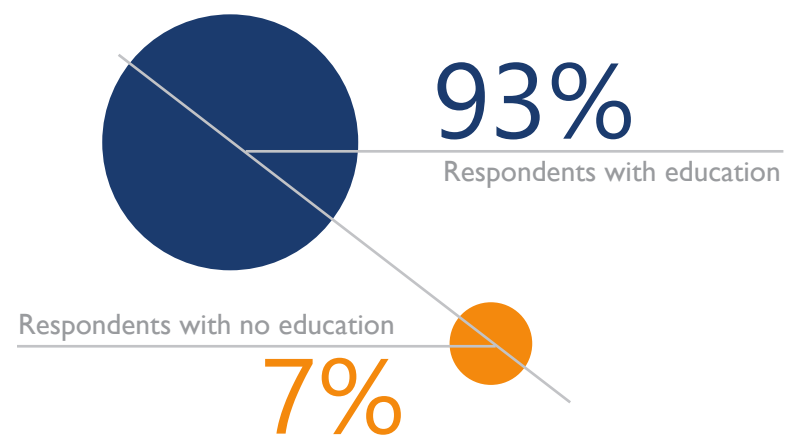
FEMALE 15% MALE 85%

POPULATION PYRAMID

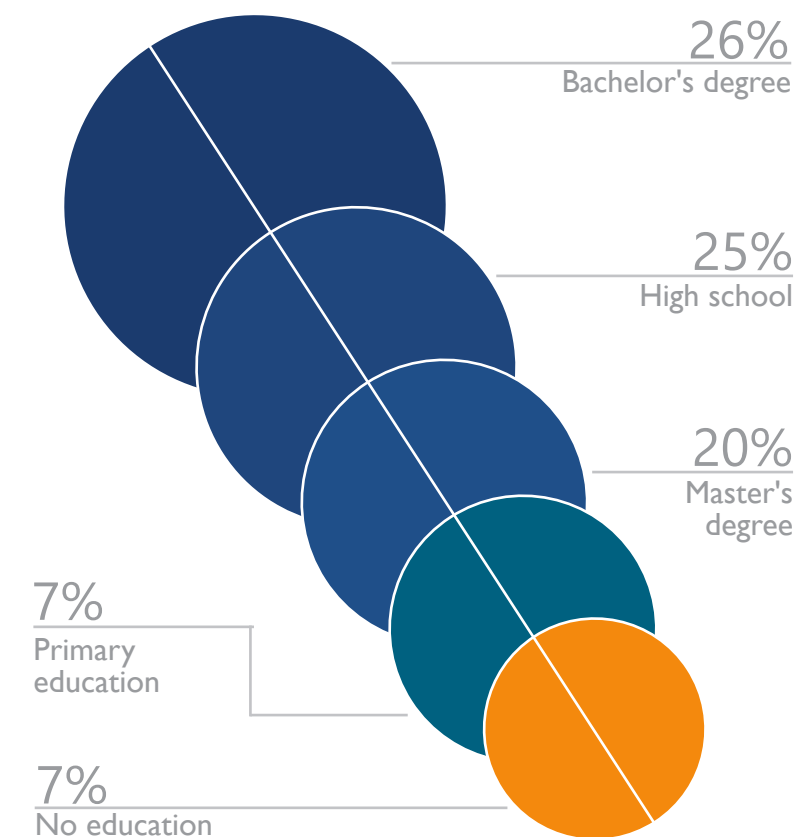


A large majority of the sample population completed some level of education (93%). Most respondents with an education had completed a Bachelor's degree (26%), high school (25%), or a Master's degree (20%).

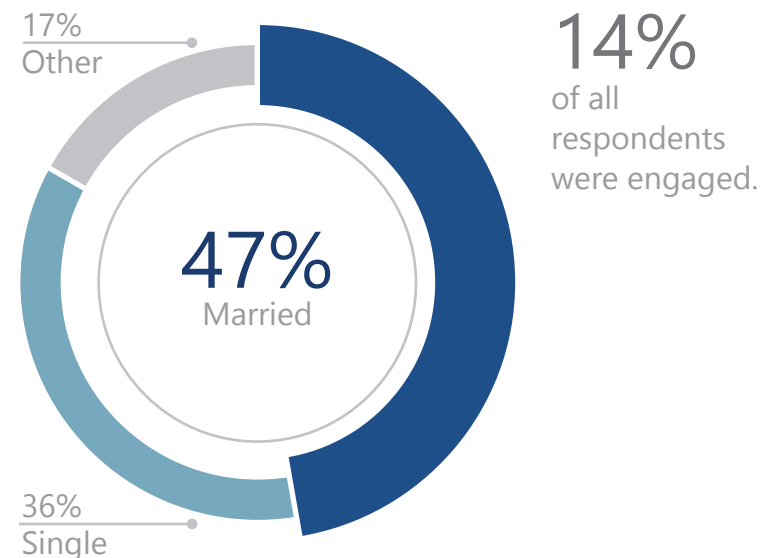
The education level of the respondents varied definitively between different destinations. Thirty-two per cent of those going to Gulf countries had completed a Bachelor's degree or higher, while double that proportion of respondents going to the EU or Turkey had completed their Bachelor's or higher (64%). Respondents intending to migrate to Gulf countries represent the group with the lowest level of education overall, although nearly two thirds had reached a high school education or higher (63%). Those going to countries in the Asia Pacific region were the second-most highly-educated, while those going to the EU or Turkey represent the group with the highest education level overall.



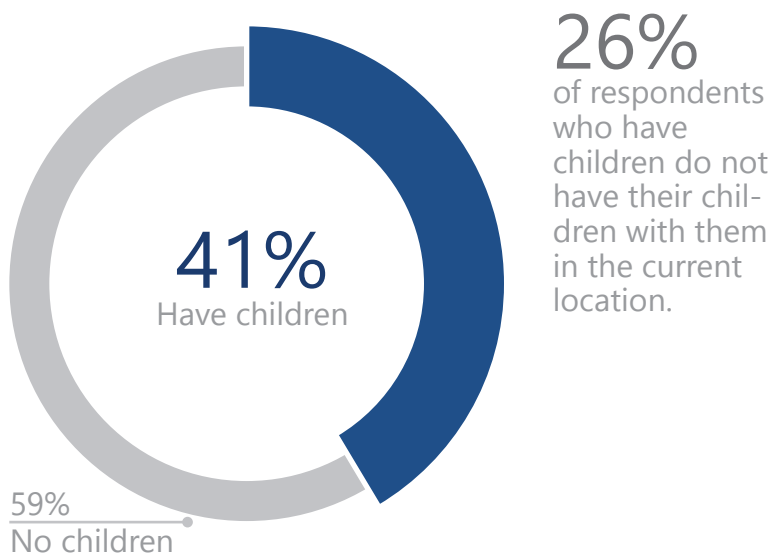
RESPONDENTS BY EDUCATION LEVEL (top 5 answers)



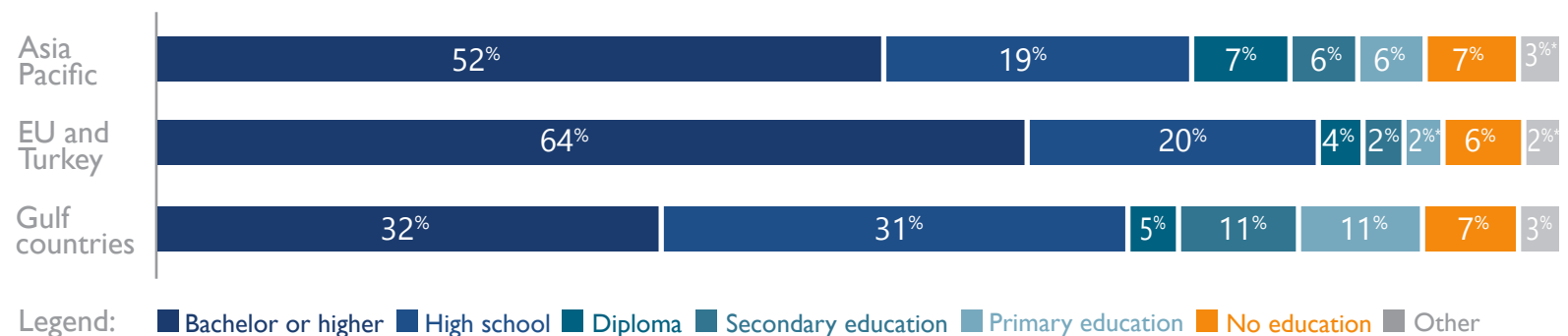
MARITAL STATUS



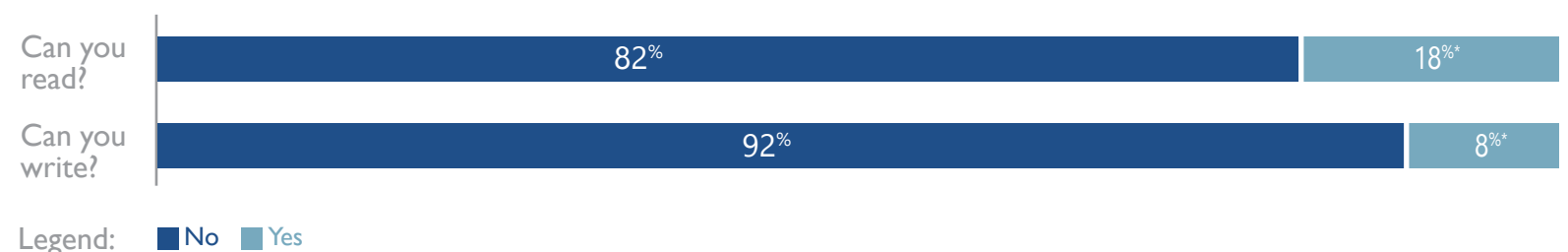
CHILDREN



EDUCATION LEVEL BY DESTINATION



RESPONDENTS WITH NO EDUCATION

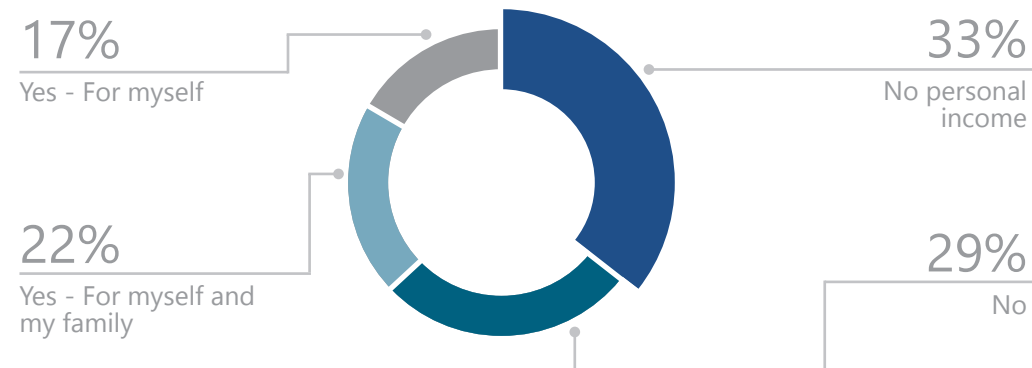


* The sample size for this percentage is lower than 10 respondents.

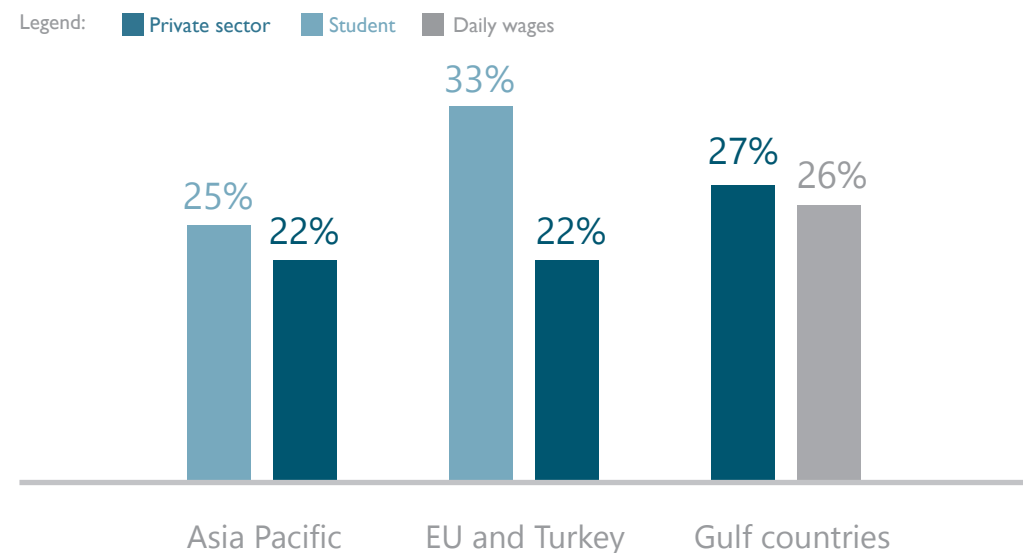
In the six months prior to interviewing, most of the sample population were either employed in the private sector (24%), a student (19%), or working for daily wages (16%). Twenty-nine per cent reported that their personal income in the last six months was not sufficient, while 33 per cent of all respondents reported not having a personal income at all. This can be primarily attributed to those who were students or unemployed and therefore did not have an income. Twenty-two per cent of respondents reported that their income was sufficient for themselves and their families.

When breaking down the type of employment in the last six months by destination, the results show clear divergences. Being a student was much more common among respondents going to the EU or Turkey (33%) and countries in the Asia Pacific region (25%) than it was for those going to Gulf countries (6%). Alternatively, respondents going to Gulf countries were much more likely to work for daily wages (26% versus 11% for the Asia Pacific region and 7% for the EU or Turkey), be unemployed (17% versus 12% for both respondents going to the Asia Pacific region and to the EU or Turkey) or self-employed (13% for Gulf countries, 12% for the Asia Pacific region and 8% for the EU or Turkey) than those going to other destinations.

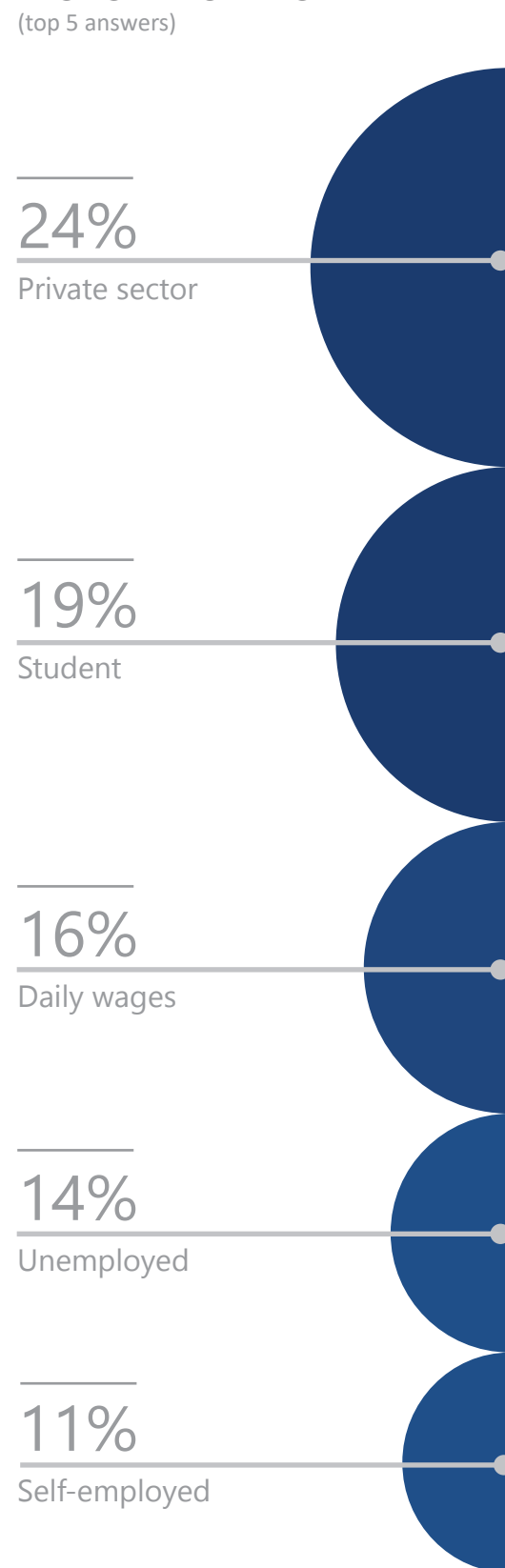
WAS PERSONAL INCOME SUFFICIENT?



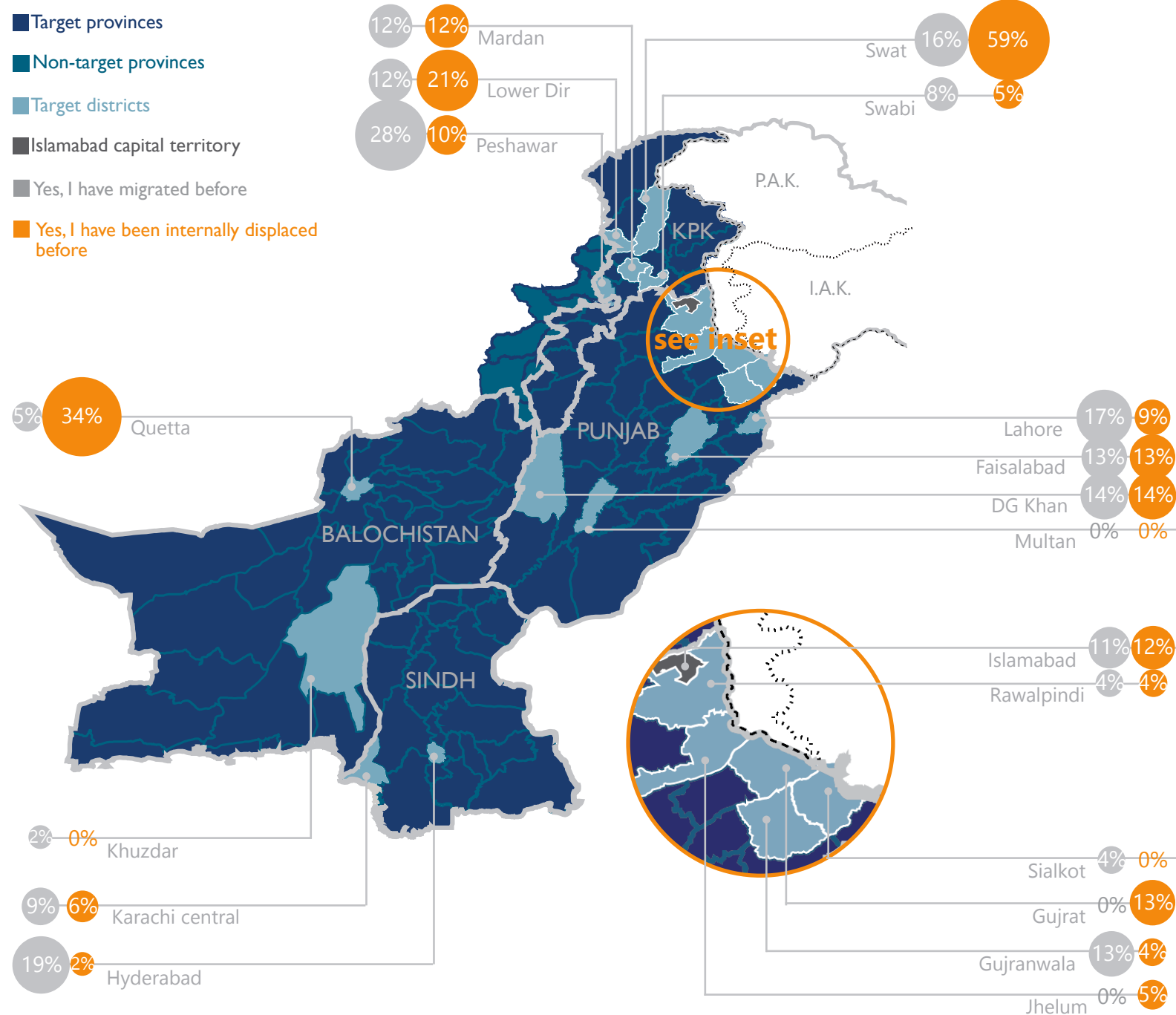
TOP 2 OCCUPATIONS DURING THE LAST SIX MONTHS BY DESTINATION



OCCUPATION DURING THE LAST SIX MONTHS (top 5 answers)



PREVIOUS CROSS-BORDER MIGRATION AND INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT EXPERIENCE



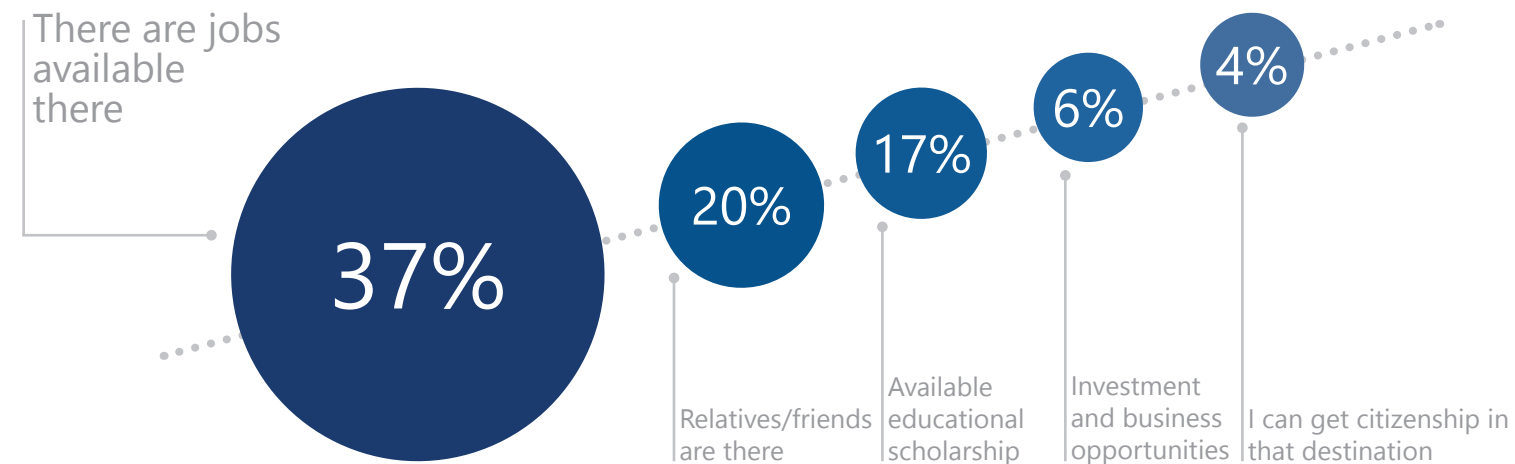
Respondents were asked about their previous migration experiences to explore the extent to which previous migration plays a role in shaping new mobility patterns. Overall, 10 per cent had migrated internationally before and 14 per cent had experienced being internally displaced. There are, however, distinct disparities in previous experiences between respondents originating from different provinces and districts. Those living in provinces and districts that are heavily afflicted by complex crises or regularly experience natural disasters were more likely to have experienced in-

ternal displacement. This is evident in districts like Quetta (34%), the capital of Balochistan and the site of intermittent sectarian violence, as well as Swat (59%) and Lower Dir (21%) in Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa, which have experienced high levels of conflict as well as proneness to natural disaster (CRSS, 2019; IOM (a), 2019; Commins, 2017).

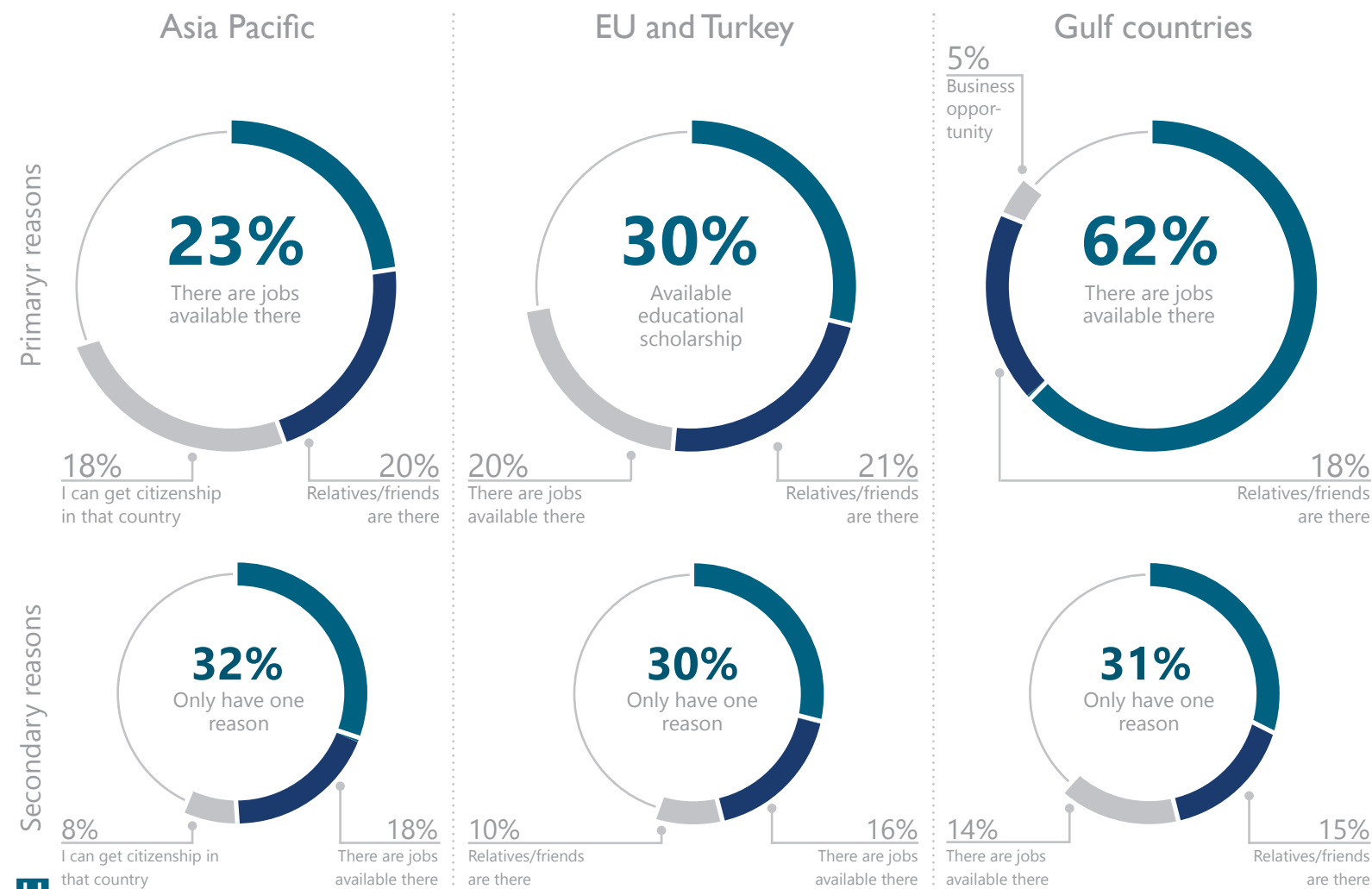
2.2 Reasons and drivers for migration

2.2.1 Pull factors

MAIN REASONS FOR CHOOSING INTENDED DESTINATION (top 5 answers)



MAIN REASONS FOR CHOOSING INTENDED DESTINATION BY DESTINATION (top 2 answers)



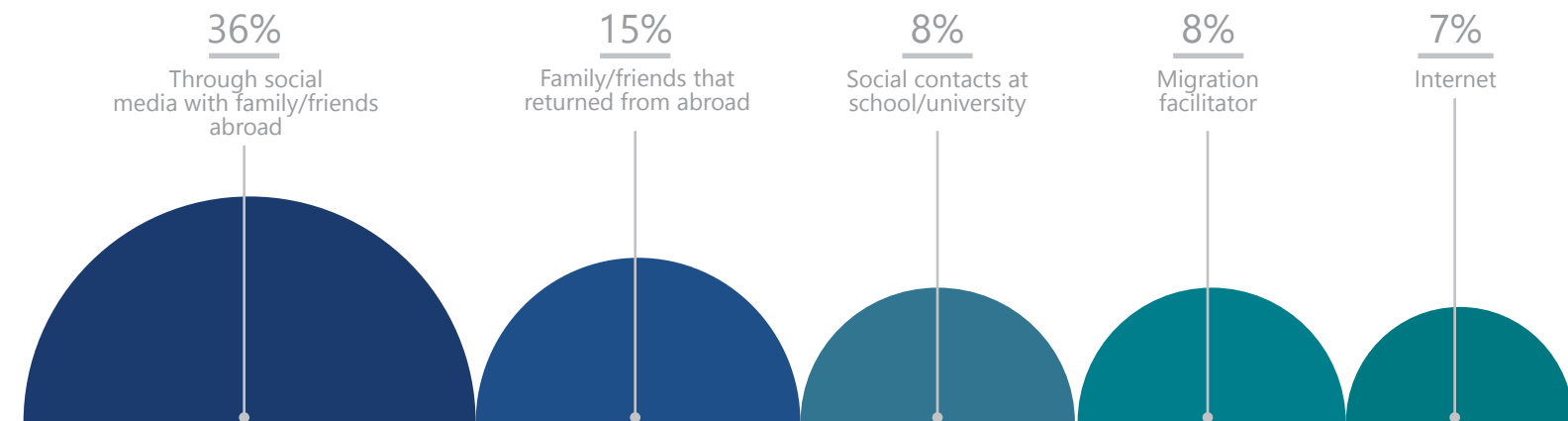
This section explores the factors behind potential migrants' decisions to migrate to countries in the Asia Pacific region, the EU and Turkey or the Gulf. The analysed pull factors highlight that respondents chose their intended destinations based on the availability of employment and educational opportunities and whether there were already established social networks there. The majority of respondents chose to migrate to countries in the Asia Pacific region, the EU and Turkey and the Gulf due to job opportunities in those destinations (23%, 20% and 62%) and having relatives or friends already in those destinations (20%, 21% and 18%). It should be noted, however, that respondents intending to go to the EU or Turkey cited the availability of educational scholarships as the main motivator for choosing their destination (30%).

These drivers correspond with findings in the CMFS, which noted that the lack of jobs in Pakistan, the opportunity to work abroad and the opportunity to study abroad were the three main reasons why potential migrants sought to leave Pakistan (IOM, 2019). Additionally, data from 2018's FMS reveals that the main reason for choosing a specific des-

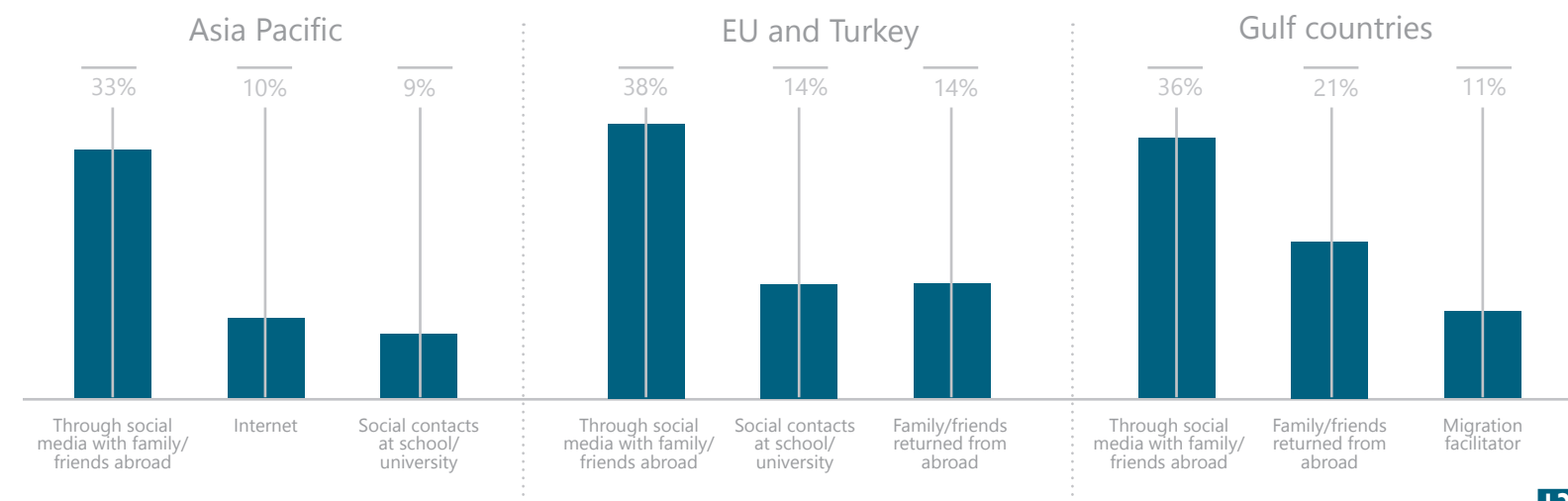
tinuation country in Europe was socio-economic (IOM (b), 2019). While both CMFS and FMS data were only collected on migrants going to Europe, these consistencies emphasize the centrality of livelihood, income, and educational issues for potential migrants.

Meanwhile, the presence of a variety of social networks determined the way in which potential migrants received information about their intended destinations. More than a third of respondents reported that they gathered information through transnational linkages via social media with family or friends abroad (36%). Fifteen per cent of respondents received information from family or friends who had returned from abroad and eight per cent from social contacts at their school or university, emphasizing national linkages with returnees and within education institutions. While the majority of respondents received information about their destinations through friends in Pakistan in the CMFS, connections on online platforms played an important role for potential migrants in the SDM (IOM, 2019).

MAIN SOURCES OF INFORMATION (top 5 answers)

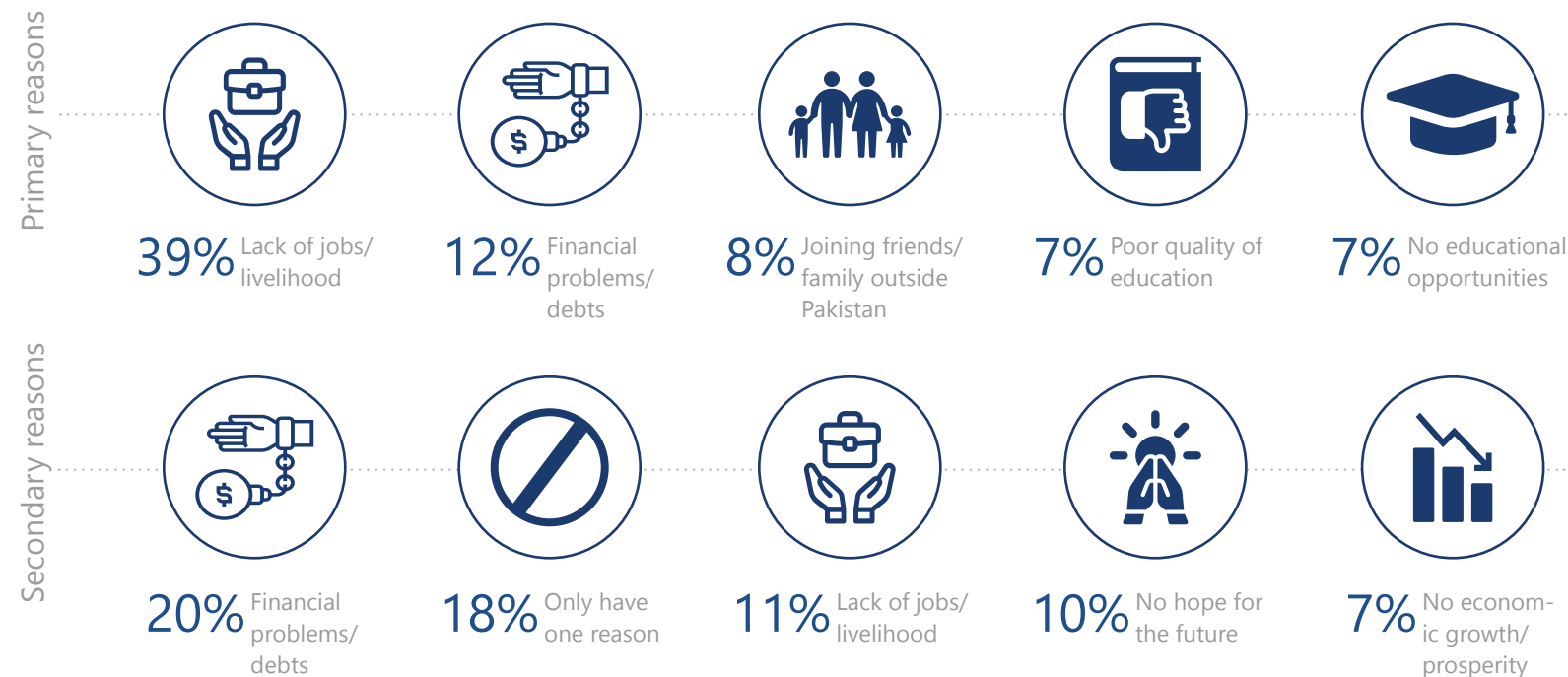


MAIN SOURCES OF INFORMATION BY DESTINATION (top 3 answers)



2.2.2 Push factors

MAIN REASONS FOR MIGRATION (top 5 answers)

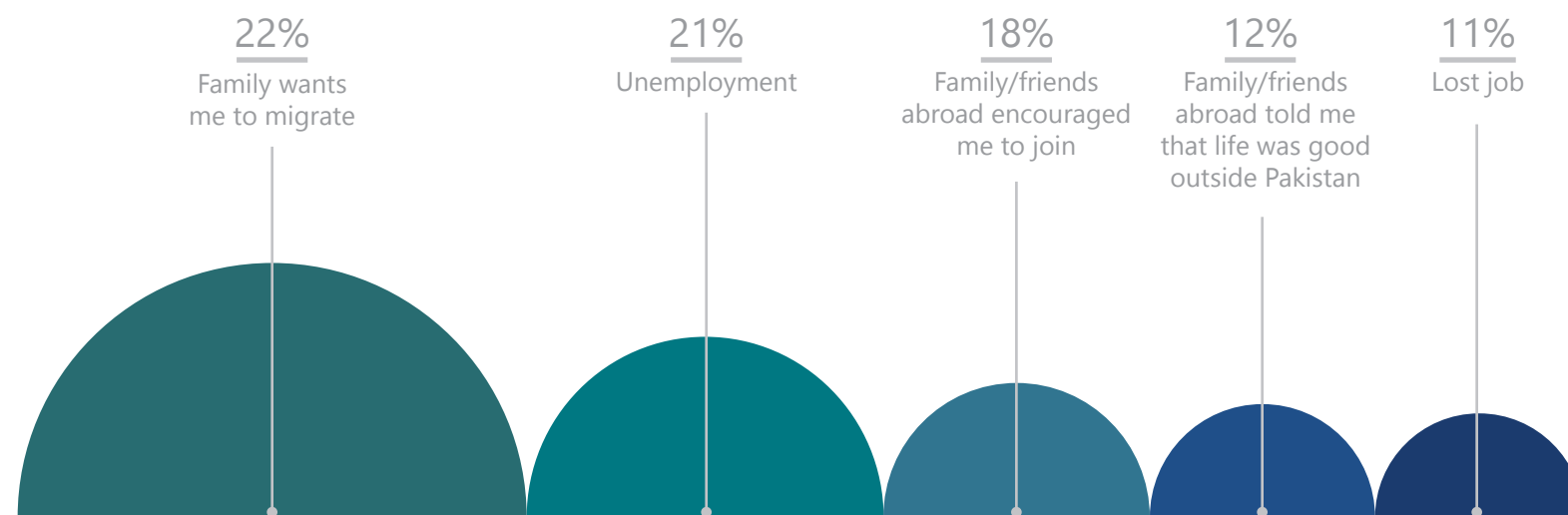


Push factors for respondents largely correspond to the pull factors mentioned previously. Thirty-nine per cent of the sample population decided to migrate because of a lack of jobs and livelihood opportunities. Twelve per cent want to migrate due to financial problems and debts, 8 per cent to join friends or family outside of Pakistan and 14 per cent because of lack of quality education or general educational opportunities.

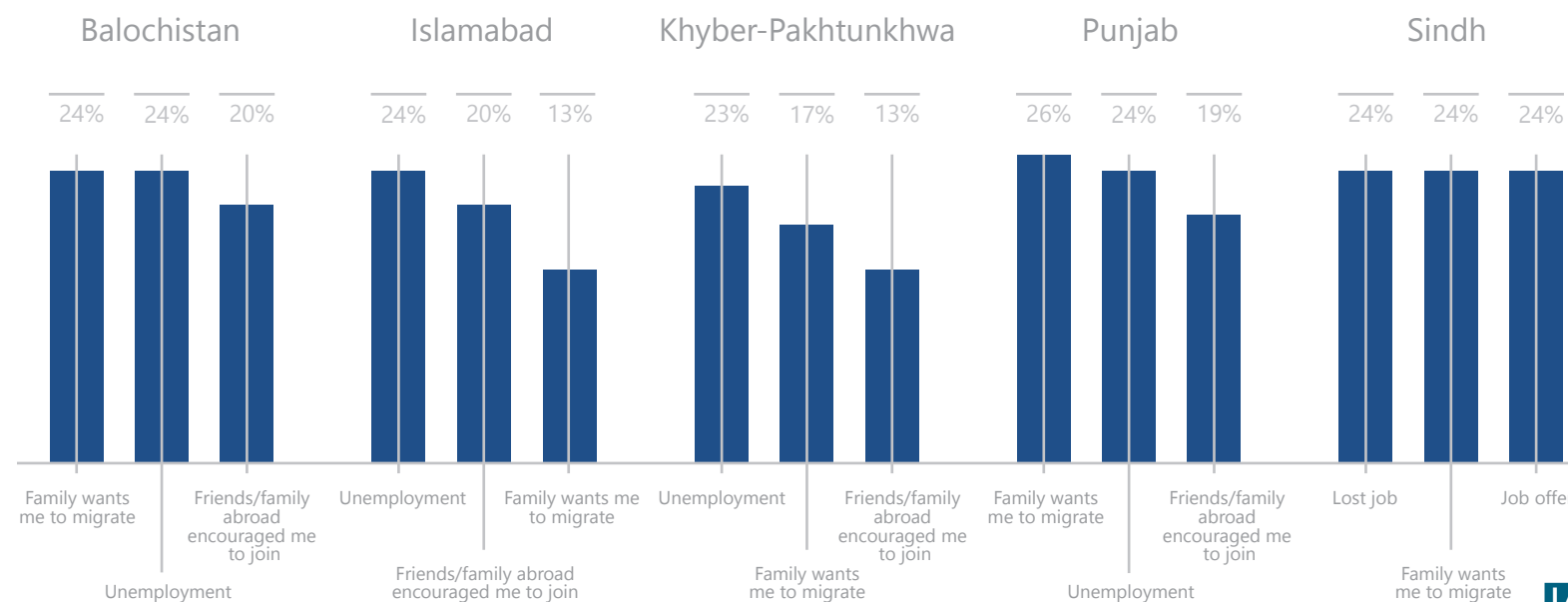
When asked about specific moments or events that triggered potential migrants' final decision to migrate, 22 per cent of respondents indicated that their family made the decision for them to migrate. Meanwhile, 18 per cent were

encouraged by family members or friends who already migrated to join them abroad and 16 per cent were told by family members living abroad that the quality of life outside Pakistan is good. Twenty-one per cent decided to migrate after becoming unemployed.[†] While analyses from the SDM emphasize how social networks and familial pressures trigger migration decisions, data from the CMFS shows that 50 per cent of respondents were triggered to migrate due to a lack of job opportunities (IOM, 2019). These results emphasize the intersectionality of livelihood issues and social networks among Pakistani migrants.

LIFE EVENT THAT TRIGGERED MIGRATION (top 5 answers, multiple answers possible)



LIFE EVENT THAT TRIGGERED MIGRATION BY PROVINCE (top 3 answers, multiple answers possible)



Respondents were asked to provide insights into their experiences regarding personal, household and community challenges. Sixty-four per cent of the sample population reported facing challenges at the personal level, 52 per cent at the household level and 28 per cent at the community level. Challenges across all levels revolved mainly around employment and income. The most frequently reported primary-level personal challenges were insufficient income (33%), unemployment (25%) and financial problems/debts (13%). The most common secondary personal level challenges were financial problems/debts (28%), insufficient income (16%) and a lack of hope for the future in Pakistan (14%), although it should be noted that 18 per cent of respondents reported that they did not face a secondary personal level challenge. At the household level, insufficient income was reported as the main primary challenge (32%),

while the main secondary challenge was financial problems/debts (26%). Across all levels of challenges, primary and secondary challenges were very similar, reinforcing each other on issues of income and livelihood. For example, on both the personal and household levels, insufficient income being the main primary challenge logically contributed to the main secondary challenge: financial problems and debt.

Economic and livelihood issues were prevalent at the community level as well: 56 per cent of respondents cited their primary community level challenge as being a lack of jobs and livelihoods. Primary challenges also revolved around security (10%), healthcare (9%), and housing (8%). Notable secondary challenges were a lack of jobs and livelihoods (16%) and a lack of educational opportunities (15%).

SHARE OF RESPONDENTS WHO HAVE EXPERIENCED CHALLENGES



64%
Of respondents reported facing challenges at the **personal level**



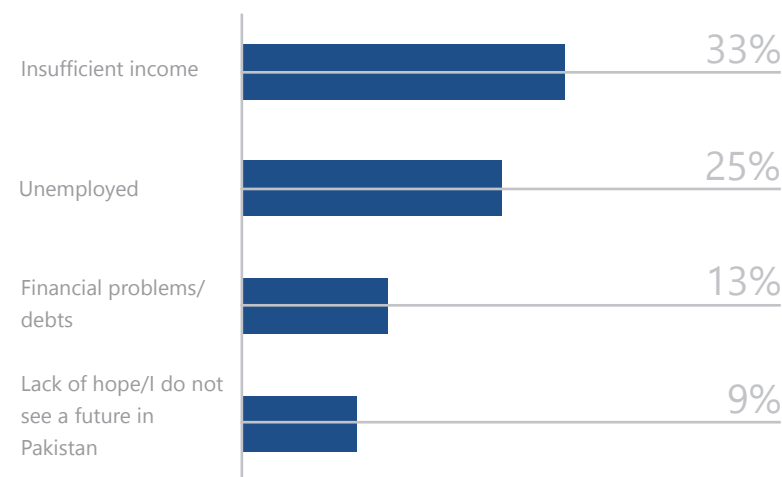
52%
Of respondents reported facing challenges at the **household level**



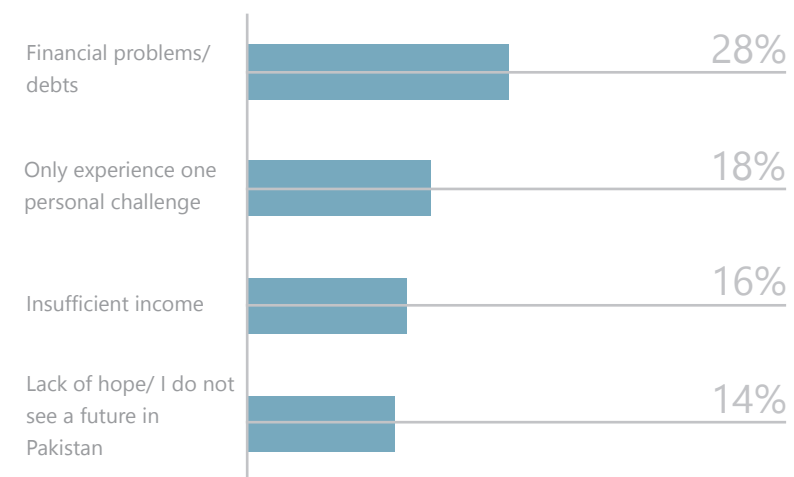
28%
Of respondents reported facing challenges at the **community level**

2.2.3 MOST COMMON REPORTED CHALLENGES* (top 4 answers)

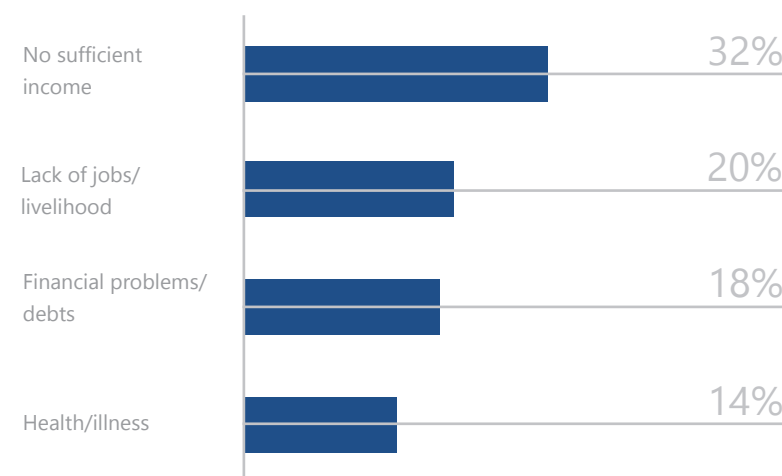
Primary personal challenges



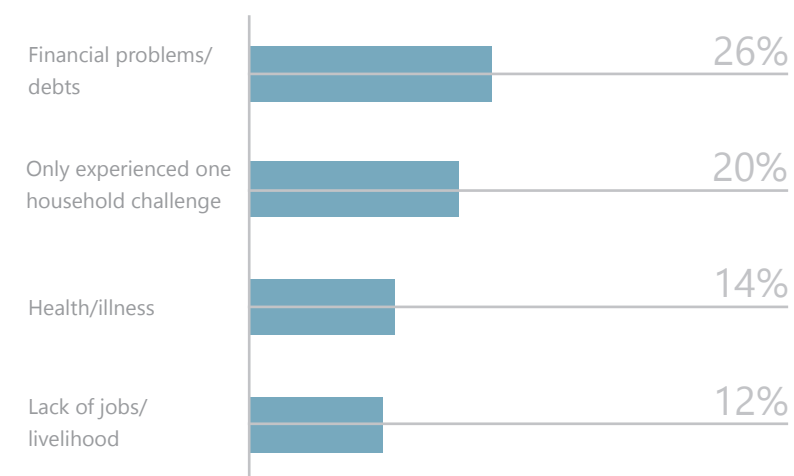
Secondary personal challenges



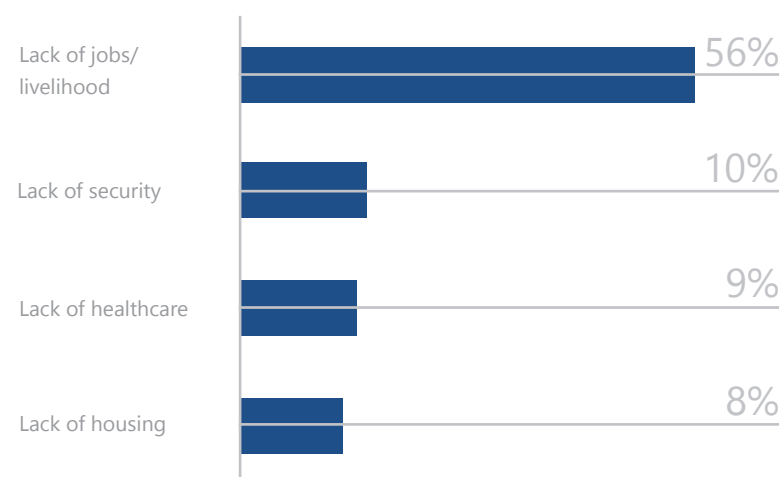
Primary household challenges



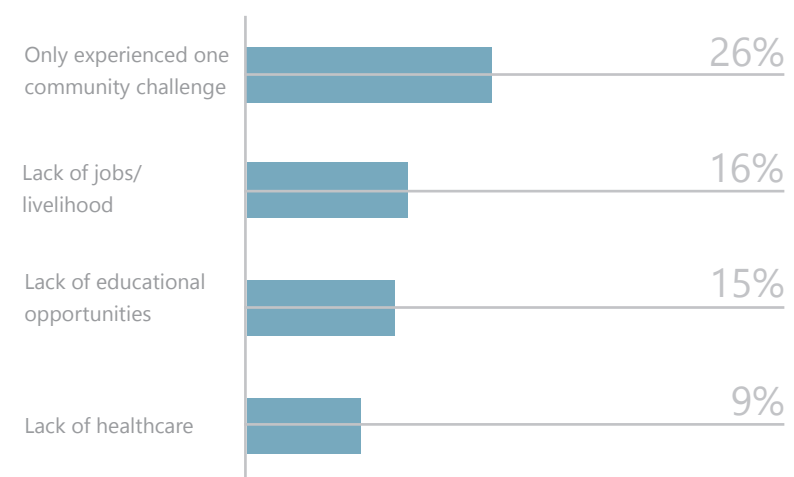
Secondary household challenges



Primary community challenges



Secondary community challenges



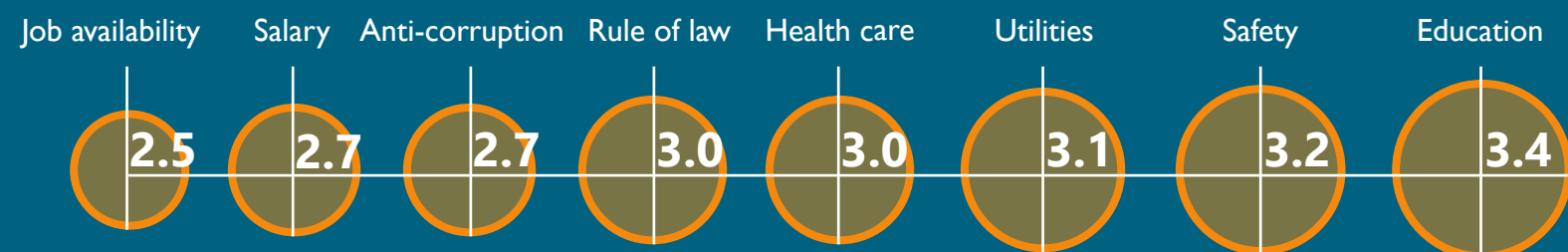
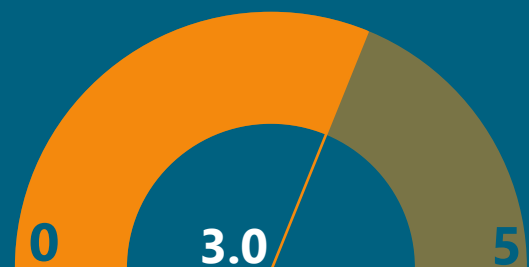
* These questions were only asked to respondents who responded "yes" to whether they experienced challenges for each level.

2.2.4 SERVICE QUALITY INDEX

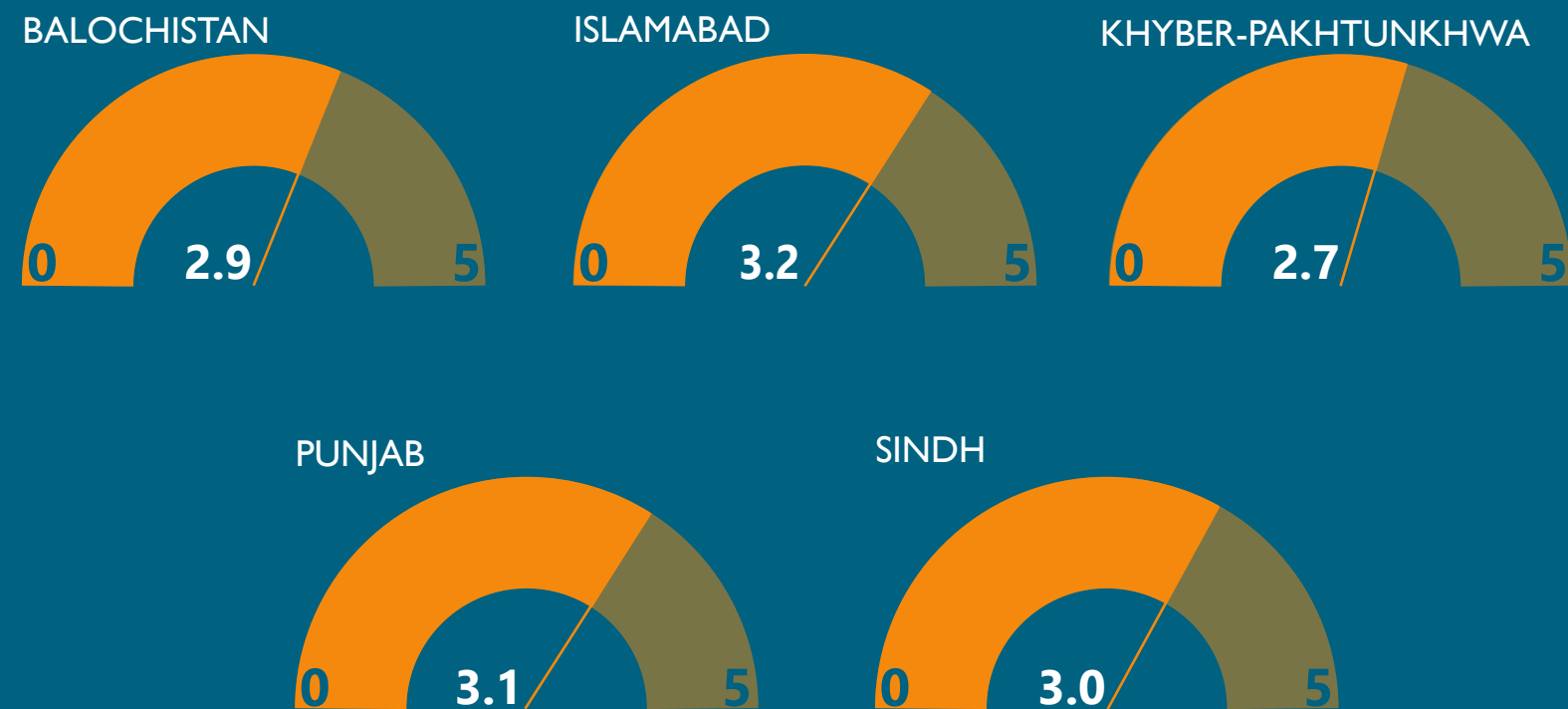
PAKISTAN

1=very poor 2=poor 3=average 4=good 5=very good

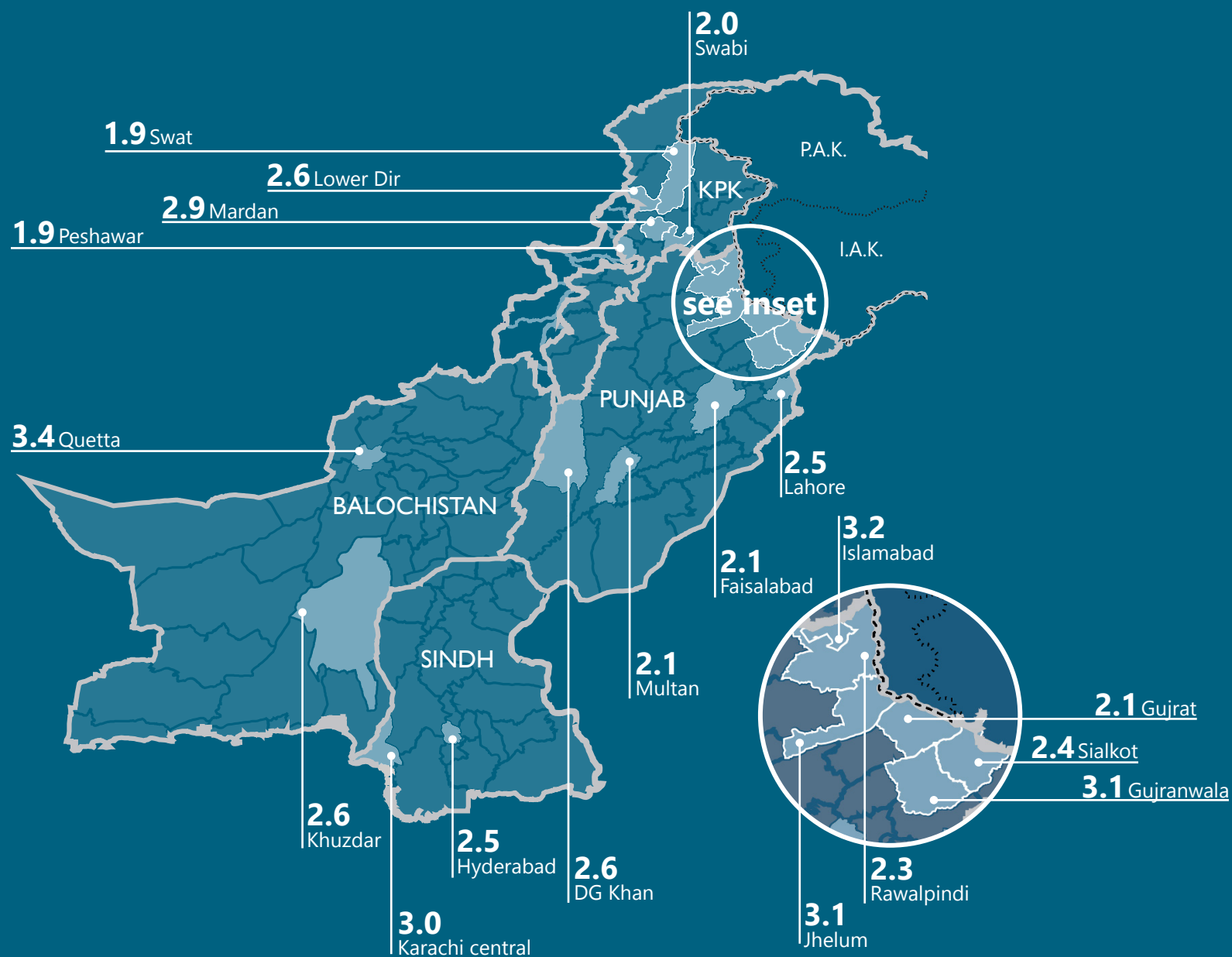
Pakistani potential migrants were asked to rate the services present in their communities. By averaging the ratings given to different services, a service quality index was created for each province and district where surveys took place. A service quality matrix was created by averaging each survey rating per each province.



SERVICE QUALITY BY PROVINCE



SERVICE QUALITY BY DISTRICT



Survey participants were asked to rate the quality of services in their districts of origin in order to provide insights about their perceptions on a range of factors. Their perception of the quality of services in their districts of origin earned an average rating of 3.0, equating to "average". Educational services were rated the highest at 3.4, while job availability was rated the lowest at 2.5. The latter corresponds with previously mentioned analyses regarding challenges experienced by respondents, in which the lack of jobs and livelihoods was reported as the primary community level challenge.

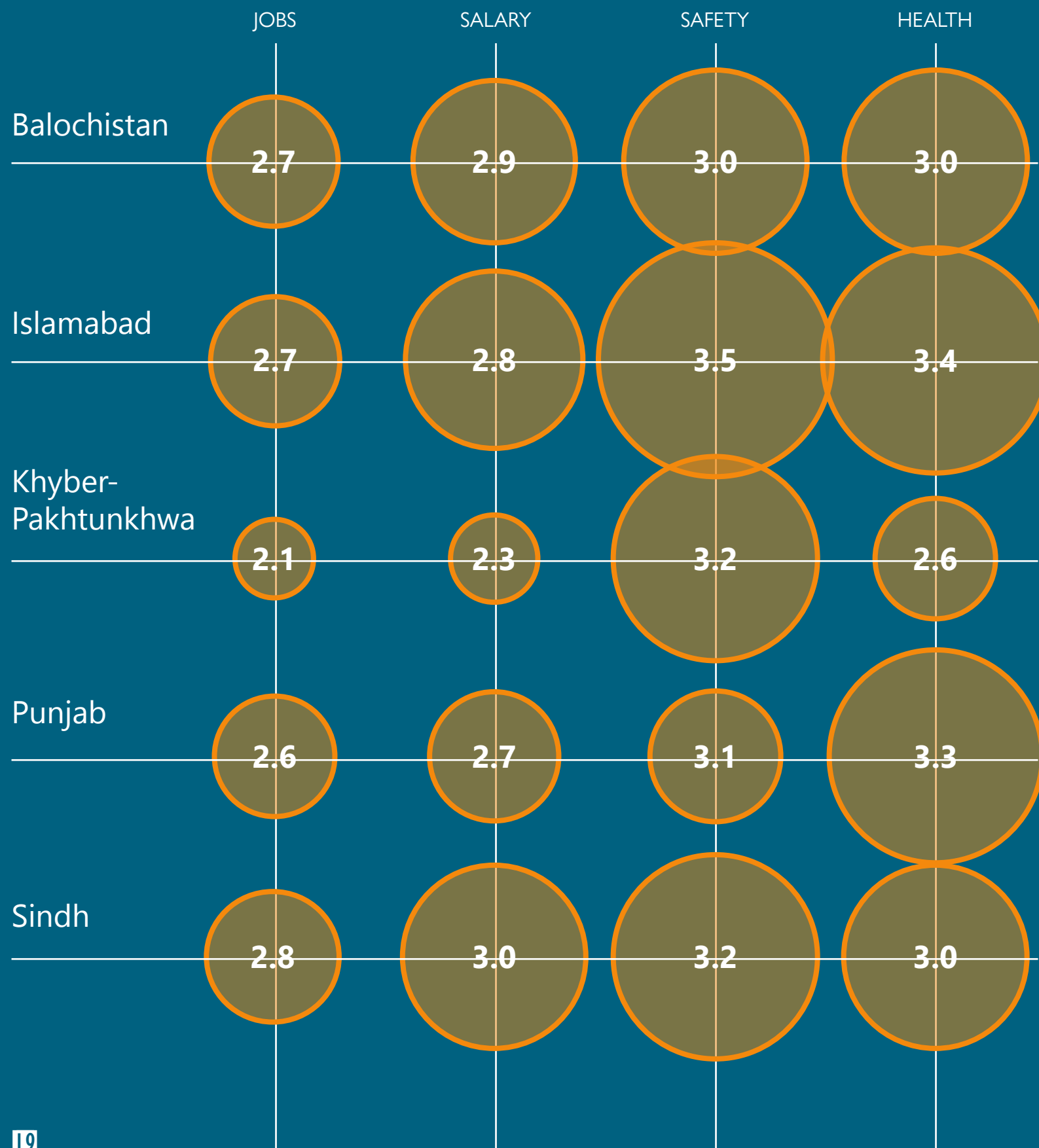
The district that experienced the highest quality services was Quetta (3.4) and the districts that experienced the low-

est were Swat and Peshawar, both averaging at 1.9. Education and access to utilities such as housing, water and electricity stood out as the highest rated services at the province level, both at 3.6 in Punjab. Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa earned some of the lowest service ratings, with job availability at 2.1 and salary and anti-corruption both averaging at 2.3.

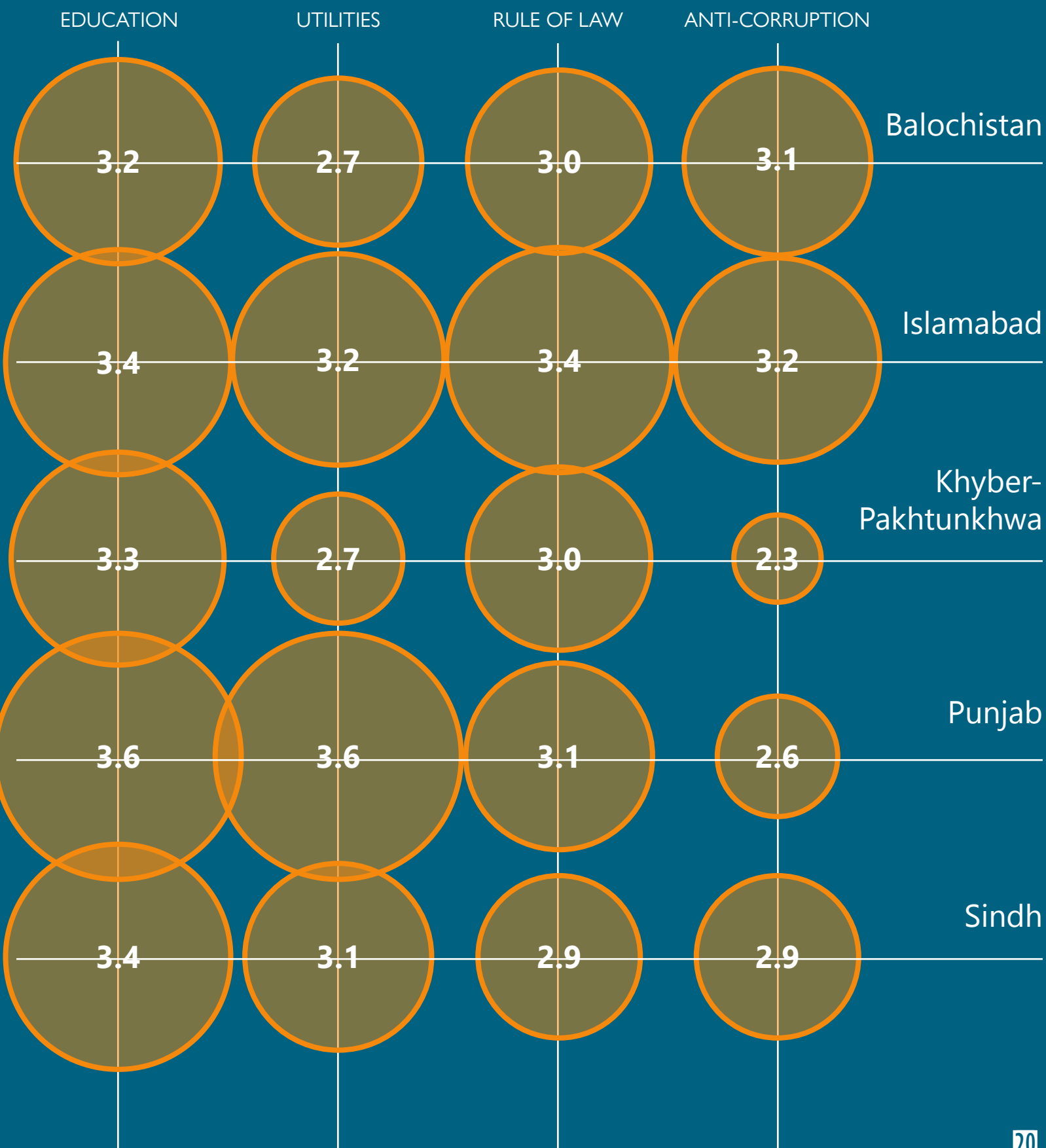
The information presented on the current, preceding and following pages visualizes the results of respondents' perception of the quality of services in their districts of origin. As such, results should be interpreted carefully, as perceptions may be affected by exposure to the quality of services elsewhere (including abroad) or lack thereof.



SERVICE QUALITY MATRIX



SERVICE QUALITY MATRIX

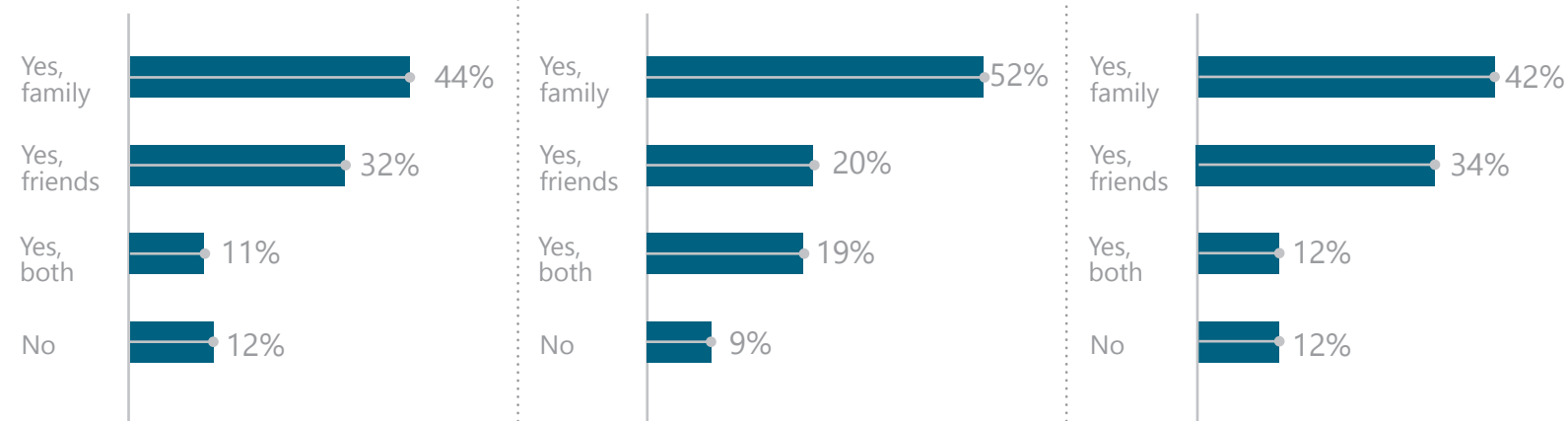


2.3 Migration networks, support and planning

DO YOU HAVE FRIENDS OR FAMILY ALREADY IN THE INTENDED DESTINATION? BY DESTINATION



HAVE ANY OF THEM SUPPORTED YOU WITH YOUR MIGRATION ARRANGEMENTS?



HOW HAVE THEY SUPPORTED YOU WITH YOUR MIGRATION ARRANGEMENTS? (top 5 answers only, multiple answers possible)



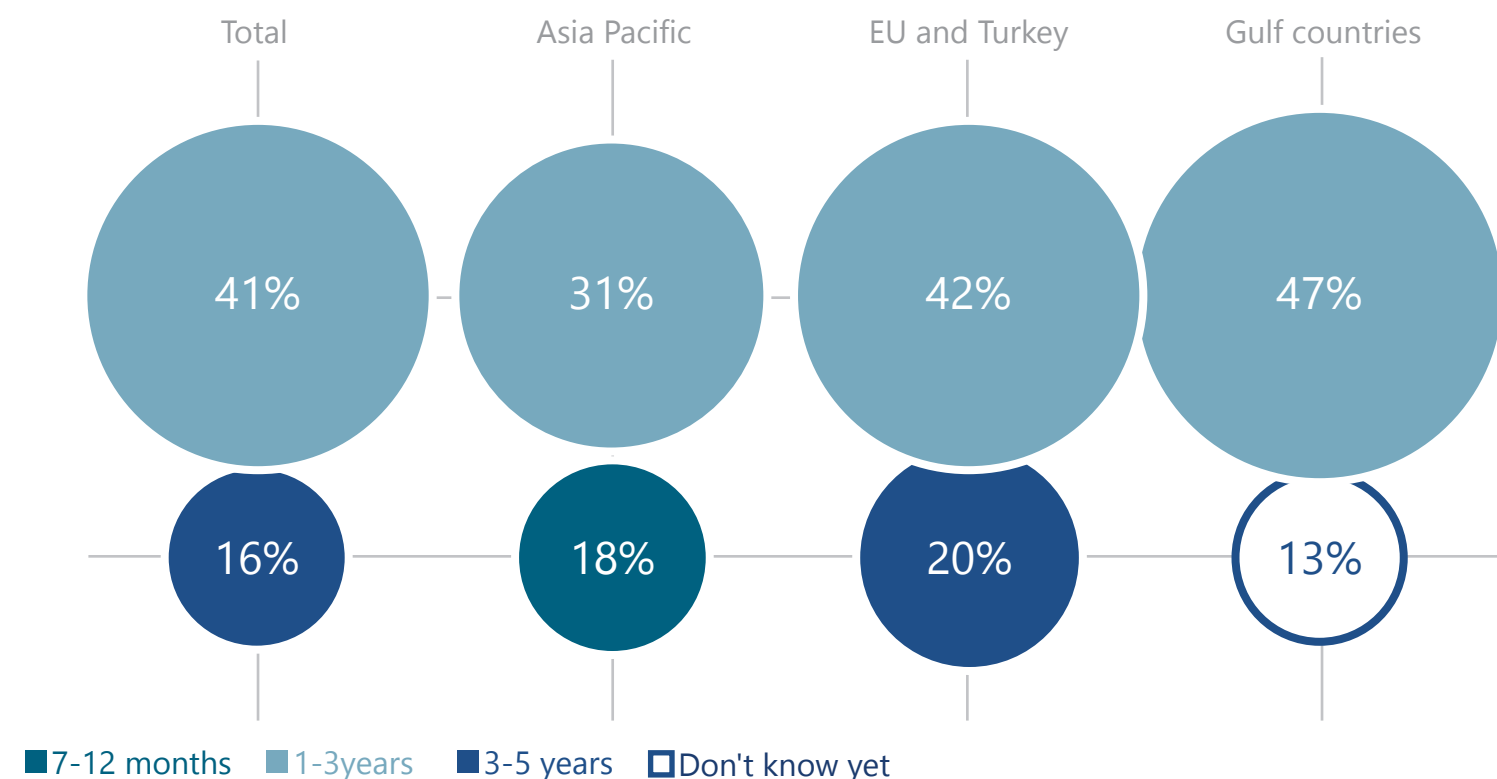
A migrant's ability to find work, accommodation and a variety of other necessary services in their destinations often depends on the existence and strength of migrant networks. These networks are typically defined as interpersonal, transnational relationships between family members, friends, and community members in places of origin and destination (MPI, 2011). They often work to reduce the social, economic and emotional costs of migration as well as its risks (GFMD, 2016). The current study confirms the existence of transnational linkages for the sample population: 70 per cent of respondents reported that they already had friends or family living in the intended destination, with consistently high proportions of respondents answering the same for each intended destination (Asia Pacific 65%, EU and Turkey 66%, Gulf countries 76%).

Overall, 45 per cent of those who had family or friends in their intended destination were receiving support from

family members, while 30 per cent were receiving assistance from friends. Fourteen per cent received support from both family and friends. These support networks most often assisted respondents with obtaining documentation (37%), finances (29%), employment (29%) and finding accommodation (25%).[†] This data affirms not only the existence of transnational linkages, but also that Pakistani diaspora communities actively participate in migration assistance.

Potential migrants most commonly planned to be away for one to three years (Asia Pacific 31%, EU and Turkey 42% and Gulf countries 47%).

HOW LONG DO YOU PLAN TO BE AWAY? (top 2 answers)

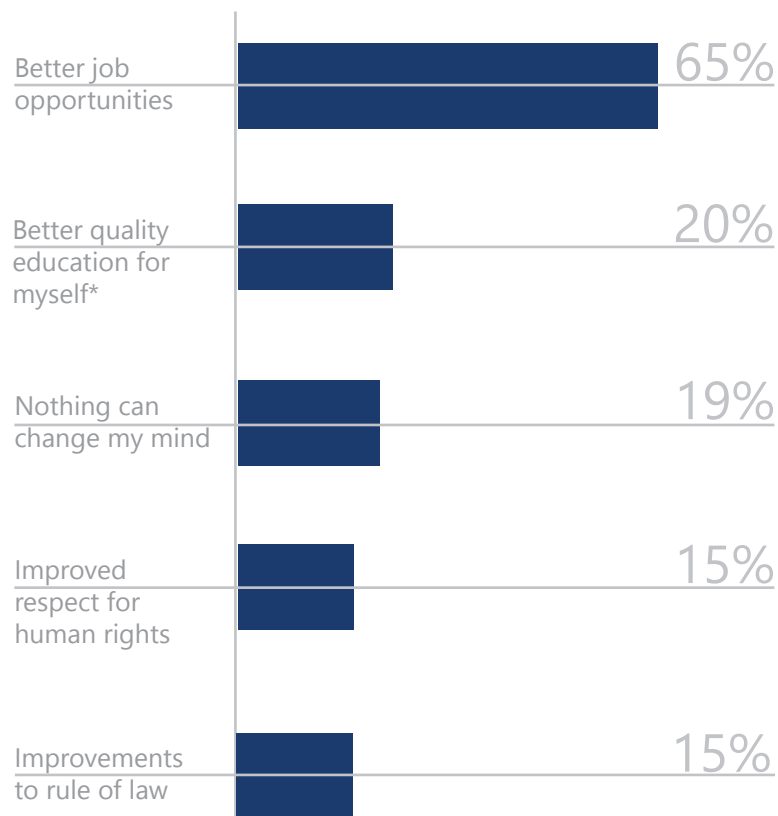


2.4 Conditions to stay

Participants were asked what they would need to change in Pakistan for them to consider staying in Pakistan. Better job opportunities (65%), better quality education (20%), improved respect for human rights (15%) and an improvement of the rule of law (15%) scored highest, although 19 per cent of respondents responded that nothing could change their minds about leaving Pakistan.[†]

Participants were also asked whether they would consider staying in Pakistan given certain specific changes to the country pertaining to employment, education and security. Fifty-eight per cent reported that they would consider staying given the opportunity to work. Forty-two per cent would consider staying if they had the opportunity to study, while 46 per cent would consider staying if the security situation were better.[†] While participants were more willing to consider staying in Pakistan if there were more job opportunities, 14 per cent specified that they would only accept those opportunities under certain conditions. Sixty-one per cent of those who specified conditions said that they would only consider staying if they were guaranteed a better salary. Twenty-five per cent said that they would need to be guaranteed a better quality job; for example, one that matched their level of education. This indicates a desire in Pakistan for not only more job opportunities, but also, a higher standard for those opportunities.

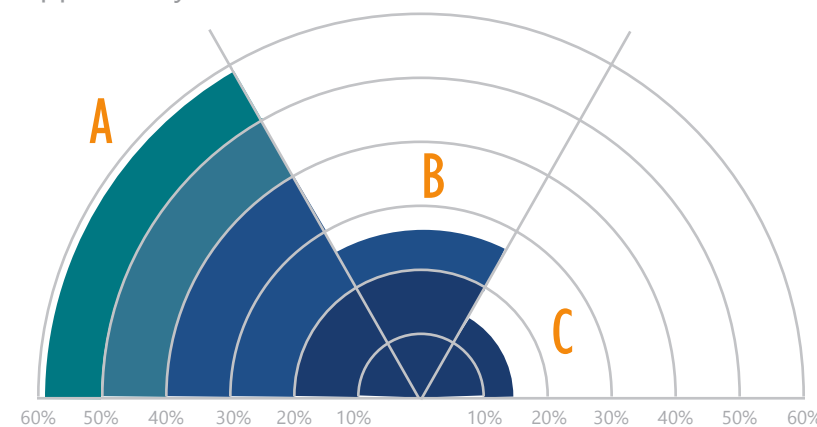
WHAT NEEDS TO CHANGE FOR YOU TO STAY? (top 5 answers, multiple answers possible)



* Another potential response to this question was: "Better quality education for my children."

WOULD YOU CONSIDER STAYING IN PAKISTAN IF...?

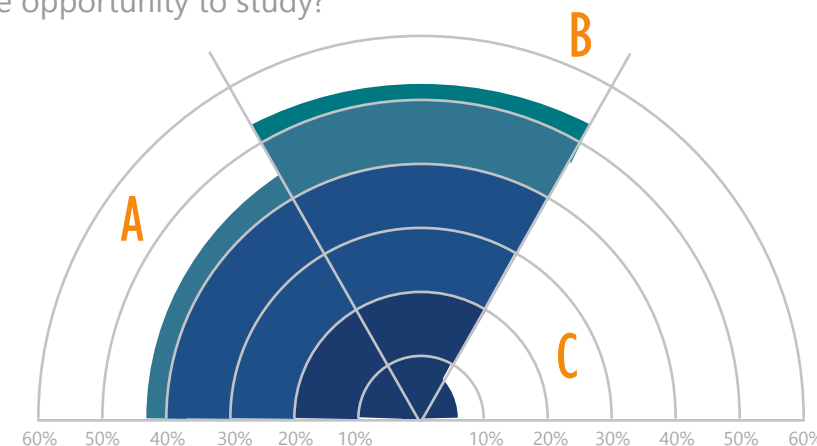
Would you stay in Pakistan if you had the opportunity to work?



A 58% Yes
B 26% No
C 14% Yes, on condition

2% of respondents answered "I do not know" or "I do not want to answer"

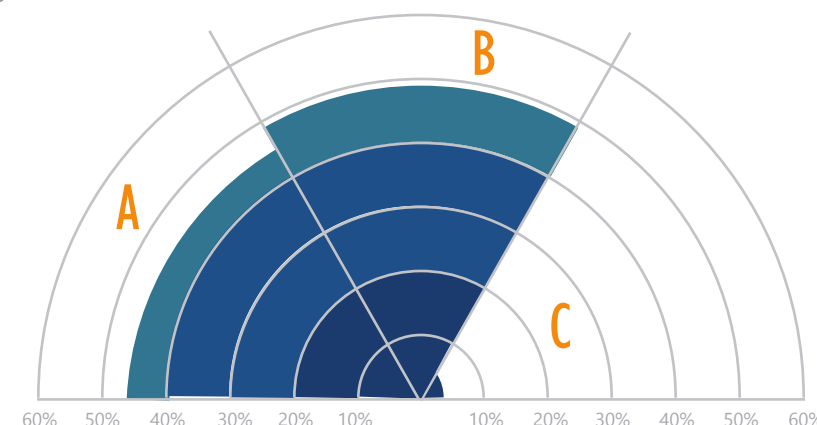
Would you stay in Pakistan if you had the opportunity to study?



A 42% Yes
B 51% No
C 5% Yes, on condition

3% of respondents answered "I do not know" or "I do not want to answer"

Would you stay in Pakistan if the security situation were better?



A 46% Yes
B 49% No
C 2% Yes, on condition

3% of respondents answered "I do not know" or "I do not want to answer"



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