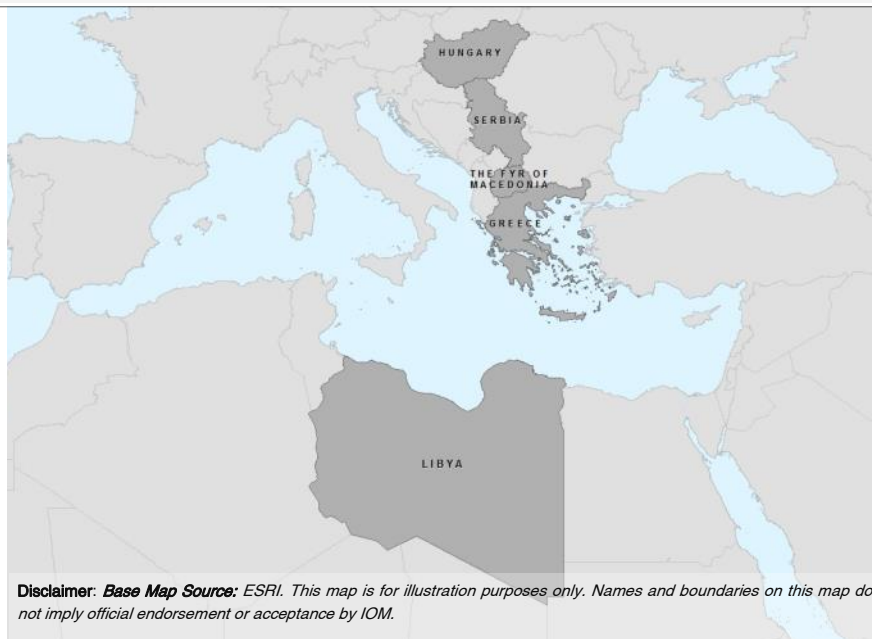


991 INTERVIEWS CONDUCTED IN THE PERIOD FROM 1 MAY 2016 TO 13 JUNE 2016 BY IOM IN THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA, GREECE, HUNGARY AND LIBYA

Contents

- [About DTM's Flow Monitoring Surveys](#)
- [Methodology](#)
- [General Trends](#)
- [Analysis by Nationality Groups](#)
- [Interview form](#)



Visit IOM's interactive map to view data on flows: migration.iom.int/europe

About DTM's Flow Monitoring Surveys

This report contains the findings of IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) from surveys conducted between 01 May 2016 and 13 June 2016. This research started in October 2015, and is being conducted within the framework of IOM's research on populations on the move through the Mediterranean and Western Balkan Routes to Europe. This round of surveys has been carried out by IOM field staff in Greece, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Hungary, and Libya.

The survey gathers information about migrants' profiles, including age, sex, areas of origin, levels of education, key transit points on their route, cost of journey, motives, and intentions. Responses are analysed by nationality rather than based on where the interviews were conducted for two reasons: the populations moving through these countries are moving relatively quickly or staying in these places for a shorter period of time, and can therefore be considered part of the same "flow", and the same interview questions are used in all locations. Therefore, information on where interviews have been conducted (the map above) is presented for operational purposes rather than for the purposes of analysis.

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Methodology

This survey is conducted amongst migrants and refugees as they transit from Greece through the Western Balkan Route to Slovenia, in locations of entry, transit, and exit where IOM already has a presence and assists with other activities, such as registration, referrals, or orientation. The questionnaire contains 16 multiple choice questions translated into Arabic, Dari, Pashtu, Urdu, French and Farsi. 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. This may constitute a selection bias, since those willing to respond tend to be young adult males who are confident enough to be interviewed in a public space, and who speak some English. Not all locations where interviews are conducted dispose of translators, and although the interview forms are translated, in practice many interviews are by necessity initiated by field staff striking up a basic conversation in English. Therefore, the sample obtained with this technique is not statistically representative of the migrant population because the individuals in the sample are not selected using a systematic random sampling technique with a pre-existing framework.

This, however, has allowed DTM to accumulate a vast number of interviews in a short space of time. Although this sample cannot be considered statistically representative on its own, the dataset can be further analysed within the group (i.e., Syrian adult female or Afghan young male population etc.) once a sufficient number of interviews per group of interest become available. The survey also enables the identification of interesting trends worthy of further investigation, and the findings can be compared with other sources of information for a fuller picture. For a comprehensive overview of these mixed migration flows, this analysis should be read in conjunction with DTM's bi-weekly flows compilation, which provides an overview of migration flow trends and developments in countries of first arrival and other countries along the migratory route in Europe. The data on registered arrivals is collated by IOM through consultations with ministries of interior, coast guards, police forces, and other relevant national authorities.

Flow Monitoring Data Analysis Overview

Between 1 May and 13 June 2016 IOM field staff in Greece, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Hungary and Libya conducted interviews with **991** migrants and refugees. The aforementioned survey was adapted to capture more qualitative data pertaining to the current situation of migrants and refugees stranded in the Western Balkan route. Individuals of Syrian, Afghan, Iraqi, Pakistani and Northern & Western African nationalities comprised 86% of all respondents.

This week's report focuses on providing an analysis on Syrian, Afghan, Iraqi, Pakistani and North & West African nationals (sample of 854 respondents). Key metrics dealing with push/pull factors – i.e. reasons for leaving, relatives in destination country – were chosen to capture the travel intentions and conditions of migrants and. Syrians and Iraqis were analysed, as well as Afghans and Pakistanis due to their geopolitical and socio-economic reasons respectively. Nationals from African countries are analysed together due to the low numbers, rendering each separate national group from the continent statistically insignificant.

General trends

This section provides the analysis of associations between variables for the entire sample of 854 individuals interviewed from 01 May 2016 to 13 June 2016. In order to see the relationships between various categorical variables, chi-square tests of independence were conducted. Chi-square tests use frequency data from a sample to evaluate the relationship between two variables. Each individual in the sample is classified on both of the two variables, creating a two-dimensional frequency distribution matrix. Comparing the expectations about the proportions with the observations, the tests allow to see whether the established proportions are significant enough to conclude that there is a structural difference between two variables.

All results presented in this section are statistically significant with p value < 0.05.

Demographics

The average respondent was 27 years old. Women were slightly older than men. Average age for women was 30 years, while average age for men was 26. Men comprised 85% of all individuals surveyed. Children (under 18 years old) comprised 17% of all individuals surveyed. Afghans comprised 29% of all individuals surveyed, Syrians—21%, African nationals—18%, Pakistani—12%, Iraqis—6%.

Marital and Employment Status

45% of the respondents reported being unemployed at the time of leaving countries of departure, while 38% of individuals reported being employed and 17% of respondents reporting studying at the time of leaving departure countries. Out of those 38% of respondents who reported being employed at the time of departure, the most common professional occupation was agriculture, retail services and construction/electricity services.

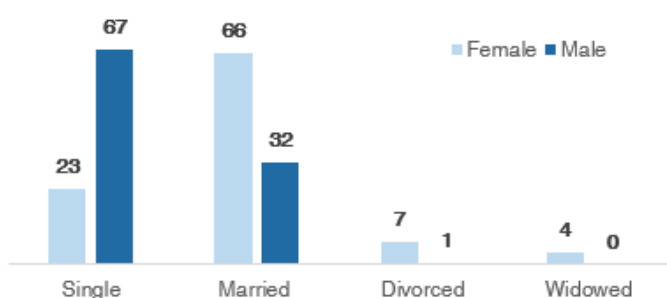


Most common professional occupations reported by respondents

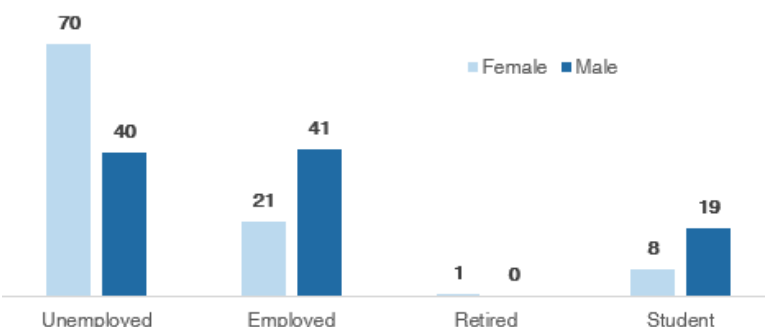
Moreover, 41% of men reported being employed before leaving the country of their departure, versus 21% of women.

Majority of women along the route reported being married, while majority of men surveyed reported being single. 66% of women reported being married, compared to 32% of men.

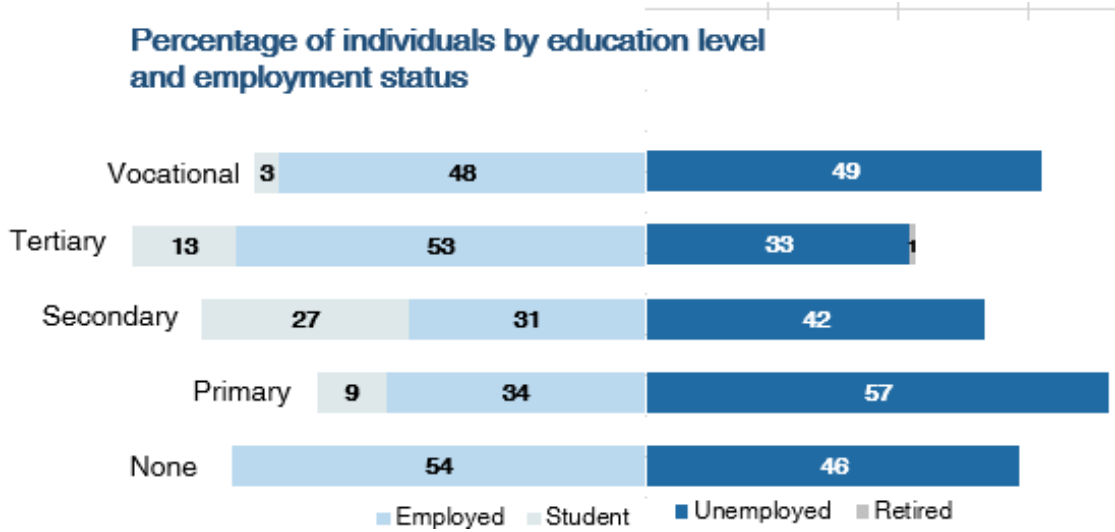
Percentage of men and women by marital status



Sex breakdown and employment status before departure (%)



Additionally, 53% of those individuals who reported having obtained tertiary education were employed at the time of leaving their countries of departure, compared to 31% of those individuals who reported having obtained secondary education and 34% of respondents reporting having obtained primary education. The majority of individuals who reported having obtained secondary and primary education were unemployed at the time of leaving the departure country (42% and 57% respectively).



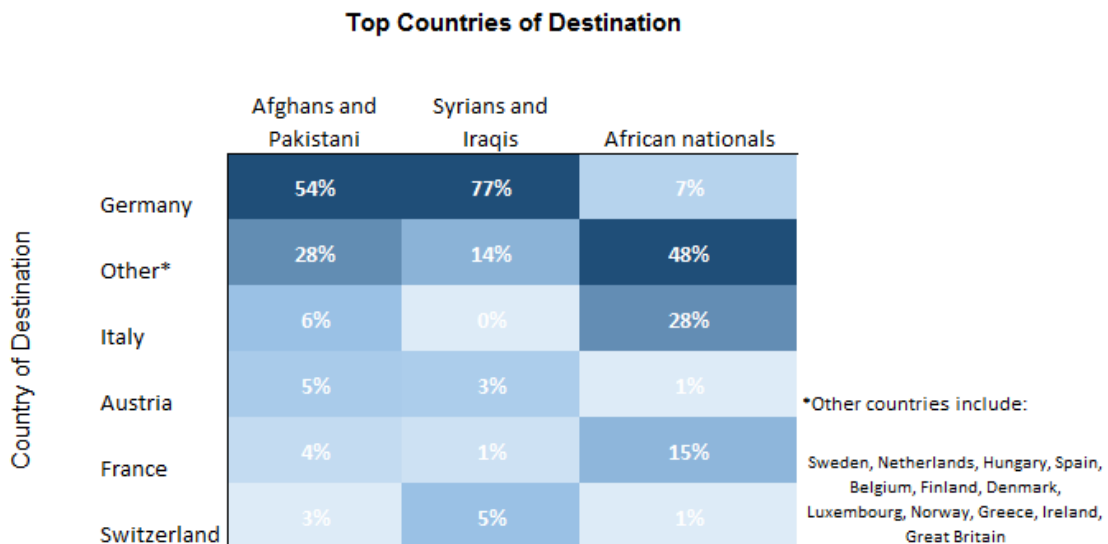
Destination Countries

The correlation matrix below shows the top intended countries of destination migrants and refugees wished to reach. Germany appears to be the top country of destination for Afghans, Pakistanis, Syrians and Iraqis. 54% of Afghans and Pakistani and 77% of Syrians and Iraqis reported Germany as intended country of destination

46% of Afghan and Pakistani respondents reported Germany as the intended country of destination for better socio economic conditions, to join family relatives (22%), and another 17% chose the country to gain asylum status. Furthermore, when respondents were asked if they had family relatives (first and non-first line) in those countries, 35% of them responded having relatives at those destinations.

In addition, 51% of Syrian and Iraqi respondents chose to travel to Germany for better socio economic conditions or join family relatives (30%). When respondents were asked if they had family relatives (first and non-first line) in those countries, 53% of them responded having there.

Lastly, the correlation matrix shows that Italy, and France are the top countries of destination for West and North African. Respectively, they account for 28% and 15% of the respondents' top choice. These West and North African reported willing to travel to those countries for better socio economic conditions (49%), join family relatives (34%), or seek asylum status (5%). Overall, 54% of the aforementioned nationalities reported having family relatives in those countries.



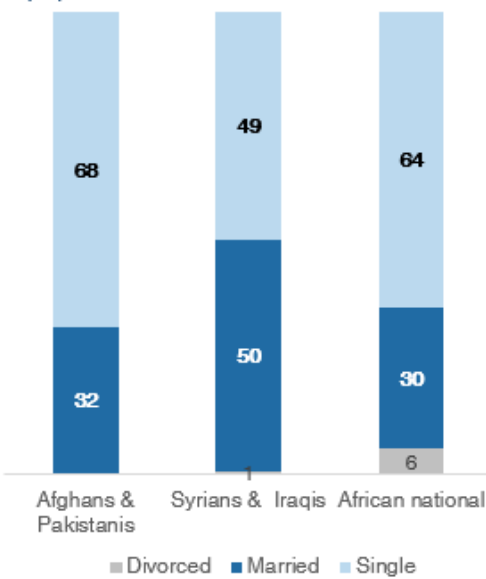
Analysis by Nationality groups

Marital and Employment Status

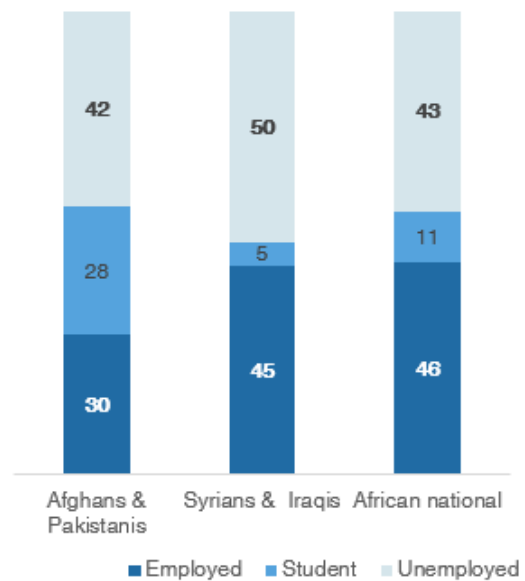
Majority of individuals surveyed reported being single. The percentage of individuals reporting being single was highest among Afghan and Pakistani respondents (68%), compared to Syrian and Iraqi respondents (49%) and African nationals (64%).

Majority of individuals reported being unemployed at the time of departure. The percentage was slightly higher among Syrian and Iraqi nationals (50%), as compared to 42% of Afghan and Pakistani respondents and 43% of African nationals. Moreover, the percentage of students was the highest amongst Afghan and Pakistani respondents (28%), versus 11% of African nationals surveyed and 5% of Syrian and Iraqi respondents.

Marital status by nationality group (%)



Employment status by nationality group (%)



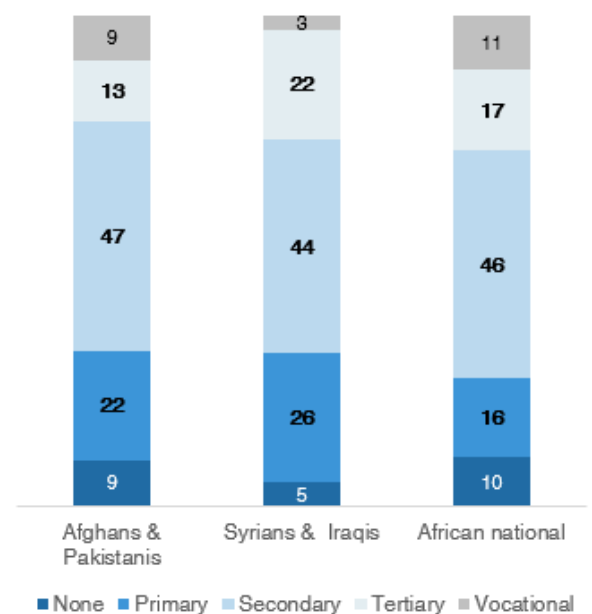
Education

The majority of respondents reported having obtained secondary education. 47% of Afghan and Pakistani respondents reported having obtained secondary education, 44% of Syrian and Iraqi respondents and 46% of African nationals.

22% of Syrian and Iraqi respondents reported having obtained tertiary education, versus 17% of African nationals and 13% of Afghans and Pakistanis.

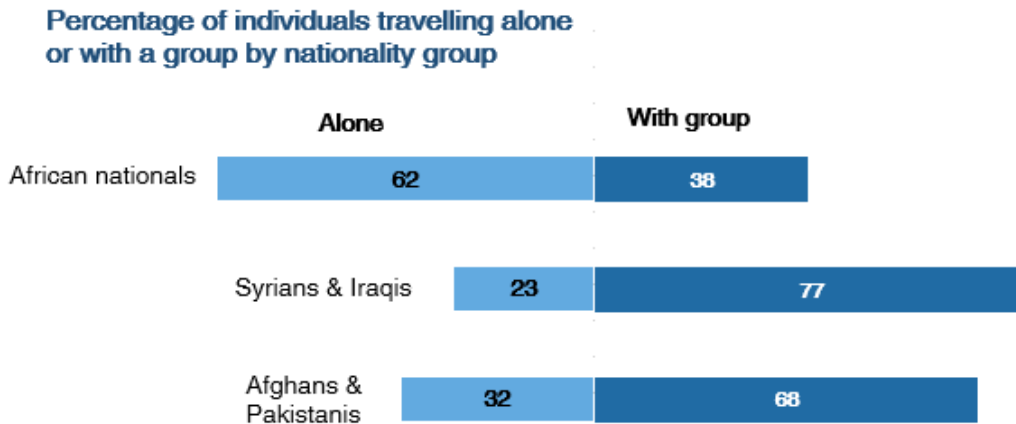
26% of Syrian and Iraqi respondents reported having obtained primary education, compared to 22% Afghan and Pakistani respondents and 16% of African nationals.

Levels of education by nationality groups



Journey

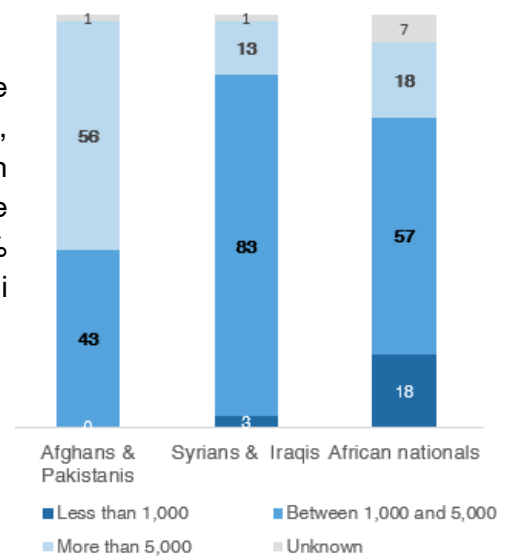
Majority of Syrian and Iraqi respondents (77%), as well as majority of Afghan and Pakistani respondents (68%) were travelling with a group. However, majority of African nationals respondents were travelling alone (62%).



Cost of Journey

Majority of Afghan and Pakistani nationals (56%) reported the estimated cost of their journey more than 5,000 USD per person, compared to 18% of African nationals respondents and 13% of Syrian and Iraqi respondents. 83% of Syrians and Iraqis reported the estimated cost of their journey from 1,000 to 5,000 USD, versus 57% of African nationals respondents and 43% of Afghan and Pakistani respondents.

Cost of journey by nationality group

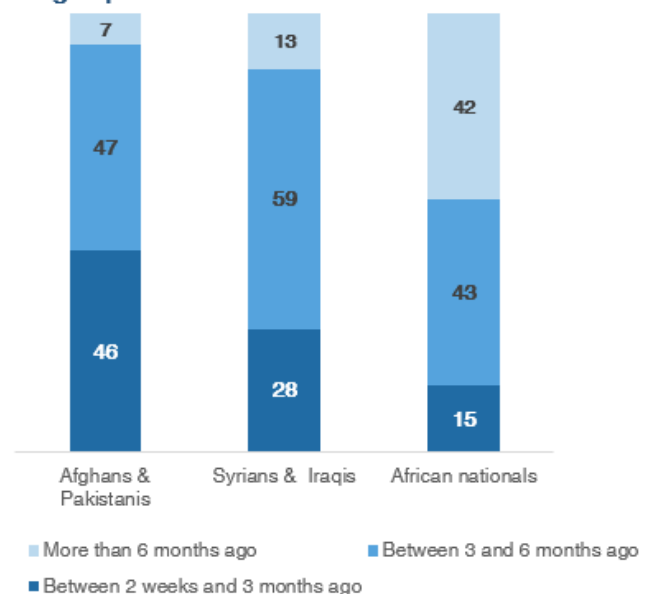


Time of leaving departure countries

Majority of individuals left their countries of departure between 3 and 6 months ago.

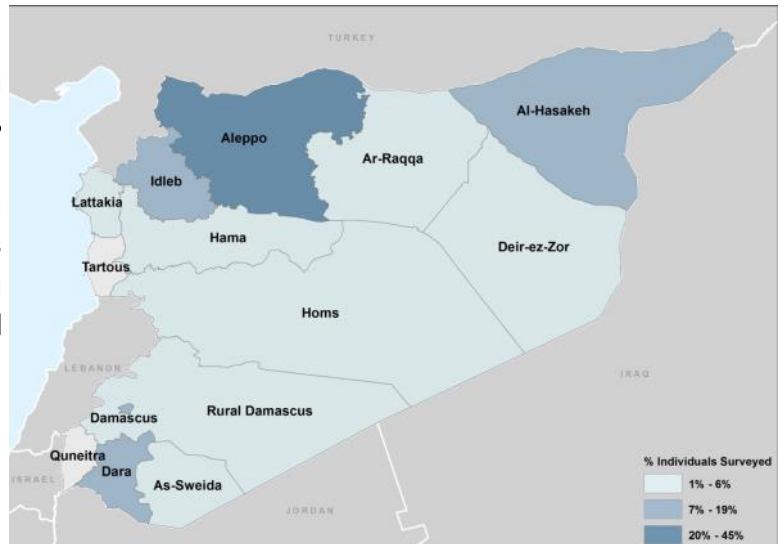
42% of respondents of different African nationalities left departure countries more than 6 months ago, compared to 13% of Syrian and Iraqi respondents and 7% of Afghans and Pakistanis.

Time of leaving departure country by nationality group



Countries, Governorates of Departure and Transit Routes: Syrians

The majority of respondents (**96%**) reported leaving from **Syria**. Among those 96% Syrians, **45%** reported departing from the governorate of Aleppo, **19%** from Damascus, **7%** from Al-Hasakeh, **7%** from Dar'a and the remainder from other governorates within Syria. The remaining **4%** reported departing from other countries, notably **Turkey, Lebanon, and Jordan**.



Governorates of departure within Syria

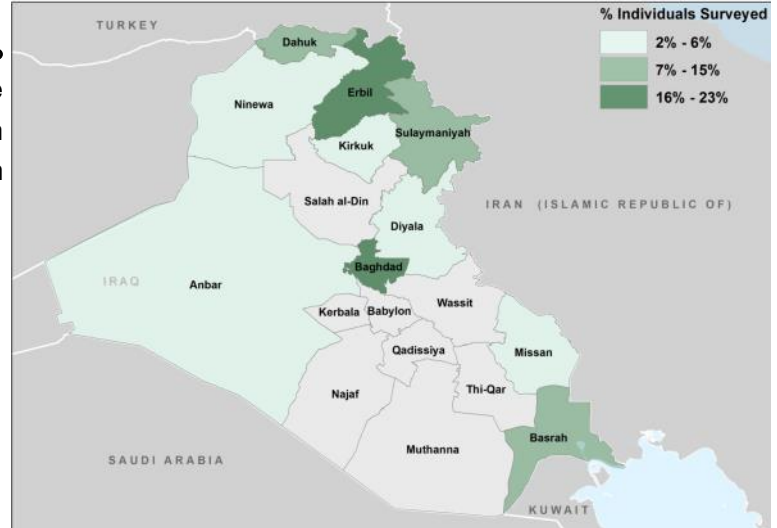
The map below shows the popular routes Syrian respondents took to reach Europe and proceed onto their intended country of destination. The majority of migrants and refugees travelled through the same or similar countries. **90%** of Syrian respondents travelled through Turkey, and Greece, followed by the Western Balkans. The **remaining 10%** did not accurately report their journeys across the transit countries they went through, therefore, the route they used remains unclear. The majority of respondents reported travelling from Turkey to Greece by **boat**, and **walking** from their arrival point to location they got surveyed. The average number of days for this route was **95.9 days**, with a median of **85 days**. The majority of respondents (**99%**) reported fleeing the country to avoid war, conflicts or because of political reasons.



Transit routes of Syrian respondents

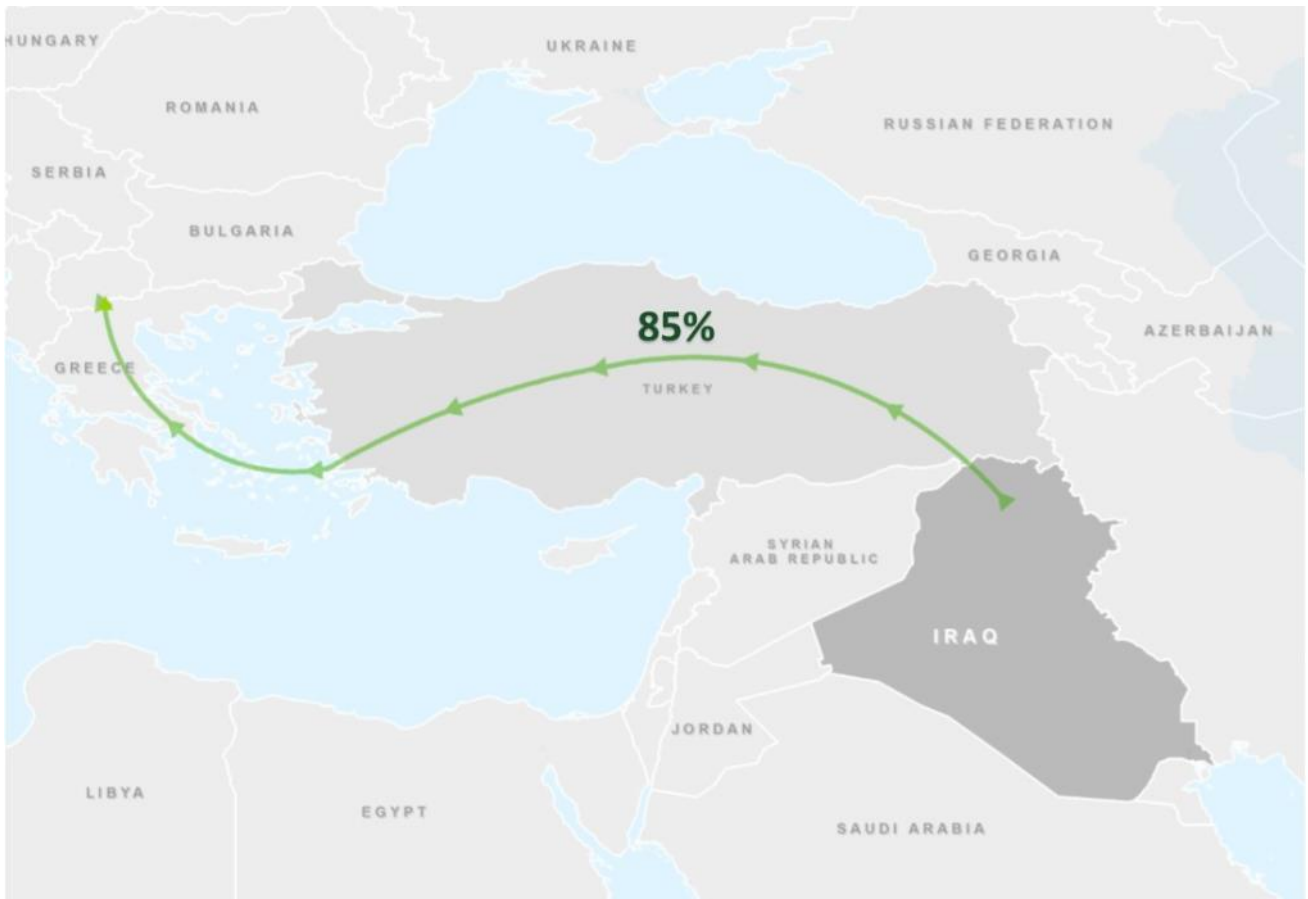
Countries, Governorates of Departure and Transit Routes: Iraqis

All Iraqi respondents reported leaving from Iraq. **23%** of the respondents reported departing from the governorate of **Baghdad**, **23%** from **Erbil**, **15%** from **Dahuk**, **10%** from **Basrah** and the remainder from other governorates.



Governorates of departure within Iraq

The map below shows the popular routes Iraqi respondents took to reach Europe and proceed onto their intended country of destination. The majority of migrants and refugees travelled through the same or similar countries. **85%** of the Iraqi respondents travelled through Turkey, and Greece, followed by the Western Balkans. The **remaining 15%** did not accurately report their journeys across the transit countries they went through, therefore, the route they used remains unclear. The majority of respondents reported travelling from Turkey to Greece by **boat**, and **walking** from their arrival point to location they got surveyed. The average number of days for this route was **93 days**, with a median of **85 days**. The majority of respondents (**97%**) reported fleeing the country to avoid war, conflicts or due to political reasons.



Transit routes of Iraqis respondents

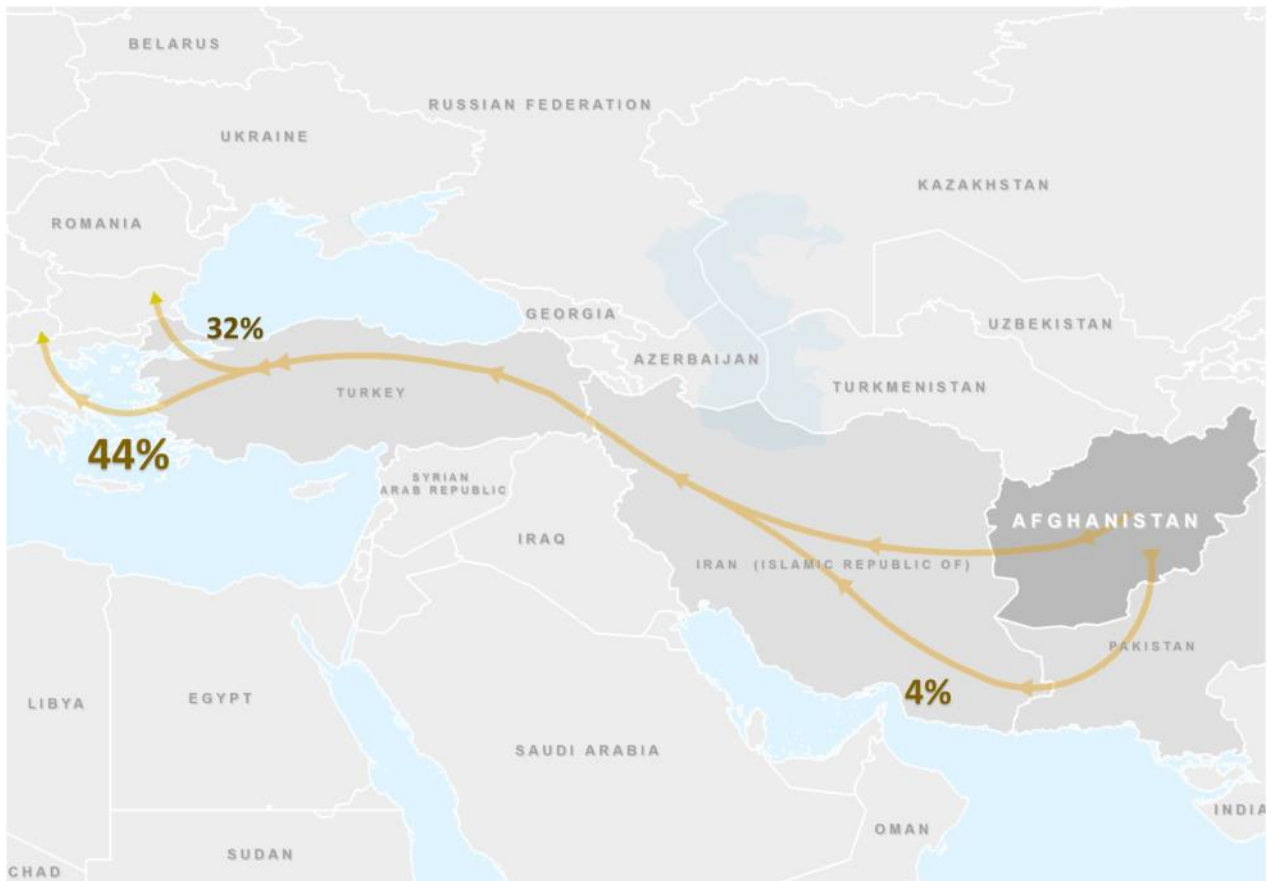
Countries, Governorates of Departure and Transit Routes: Afghans

The predominant majority of respondents (**92%**) reported departing from Afghanistan. Among those **92%** Afghans, **40%** reported departing from the province of Kabul, **9%** from Nangarhar, **8%** from Kapisa, another **5%** from Ghazni, and the remainder from other provinces within Afghanistan. The other **8%** reported departing from other countries, notably Iran and Turkey.



Provinces of departure within Afghanistan

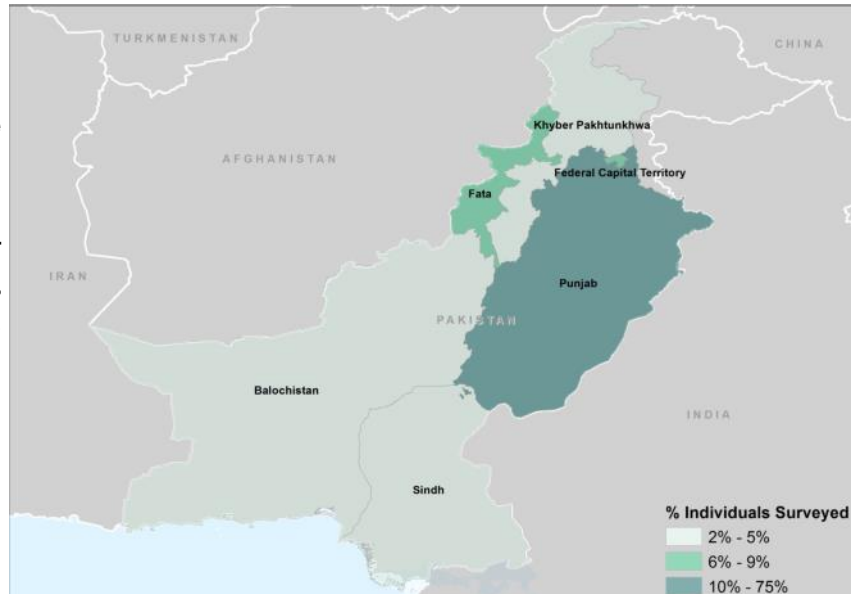
The map below shows the popular routes Afghans respondents took to reach Europe and proceed onto their intended country of destination. The majority of migrants and refugees travelled through the same or similar countries. **44%** of the Afghan respondents travelled through Iran, Turkey, and Greece, followed by the Western Balkans. The majority of respondents reported travelling from Iran to Turkey by **land**, Turkey to Greece by **boat**, and **walking** from their arrival point in Greece to location they got surveyed. The average number of days for this route was **69 days**, with a median of **68 days**. The majority of respondents (**91%**) reported fleeing the country to avoid war or conflicts. Another **32%** reported travelling through, Iran, Turkey, followed by Bulgaria and the Western Balkans. The average number of days for this route was **44 days**, with a median of **43 days**. The **remaining 24%** did not accurately report their journeys across the transit countries they went through, therefore, the route they used remains unclear.



Transit routes of Afghan respondents

Countries, Governorates of Departure and Transit Routes: Pakistanis

The predominant majority of respondents (**98%**) reported departing from Pakistan. Among those **98% Afghans**, **75%** reported departing from the province of Punjab, **9%** from the Federal Capital Territory, **7%** from Fata, another **5%** from Balochistan, and the remainder from other provinces within Afghanistan. The other **2%** reported departing from other countries, notably Iran.



Provinces of departure within Pakistan

The map below shows the popular routes Pakistani respondents took to reach Europe and proceed onto their intended country of destination. The majority of migrants and refugees travelled through the same or similar countries. **39%** of the Pakistani respondents travelled through Iran, Turkey and Greece, followed by the Western Balkans. The majority of respondents reported travelling from, Iran to Turkey by **land**, Turkey to Greece by **boat**, and **walking** from their arrival point in Greece to the location they got surveyed. The average number of days for this route was **108 days**, with a median of **106 days**. Another **25%** reported travelling through, Iran, Turkey, followed by Bulgaria and the Western Balkans. The average number of days for this route was **42 days**, with a median of **40 days**. The **remaining 36%** did not accurately report their journeys across the transit countries they went through, therefore, the route they used remains unclear. It should also be noted that, **60%** of the respondents reported leaving the country due to war and conflicts; another **39%** reported leaving due to economic reasons.



Transit routes of Pakistani respondents