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## About DTM's Flow Monitoring Surveys

This report contains the findings of IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) from surveys conducted between 08 October 2015 and 16 February 2016. This research is ongoing, 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. The survey has been carried out by IOM field staff in Croatia since October 2015, with the same survey interviews more recently also being conducted by field staff in Greece, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM), Serbia, and Slovenia.

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 very quickly, 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 asylum seekers 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, 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 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 8 October 2015 and 16 February 2016 IOM field staff in Greece, FYROM, Croatia, and Slovenia amassed interviews with 4,966 migrants and asylum seekers, of which 305 people were interviewed over the week from 8 – 16 February. Individuals of Syrian, Afghan, Iraqi, nationalities comprised 91% of all respondents. The analysis of these three nationalities is presented in the following pages. Nationals from African countries are analysed together due to the low numbers, rendering each separate national group from the continent statistically insignificant.

On 19 January 2015 the authorities in countries along the Western Balkan Route, starting with FYROM and ending with Slovenia introduced a new regulation allowing entry only to those migrants expressing their intent to seek asylum in Germany, Austria, or, in some cases, the country they were entering. News of this new policy spread fast amongst the migrant populations, as indicated by data collected from IOM's flow monitoring surveys. In the 2,762 interviews collected from 8 October 2015 to 19 January 2015, 62% of migrants stated that Germany or Austria was their intended country of final destination. From 19 January 2016 to 16 February 2016, 2,201 interviews were collected, from which 90% of migrants stated Germany or Austria as their intended country of destination. This equates to a rise of 45% in migrants who stated Germany or Austria as their intended country of destination. Although not all countries are consistently enforcing this policy, it nevertheless has had a noticeable effect on responses to this survey. It remains unclear whether migrants are changing their plans in accordance with changing policies, or whether they are no longer providing accurate answers to this question.

## Syrian Nationals

Between 08 October 2015 and 16 February 2016, 2,350 respondents of Syrian nationality were surveyed in Greece, Croatia, FYROM, Slovenia, and Serbia. This constitutes 47% of the total number of individuals surveyed.

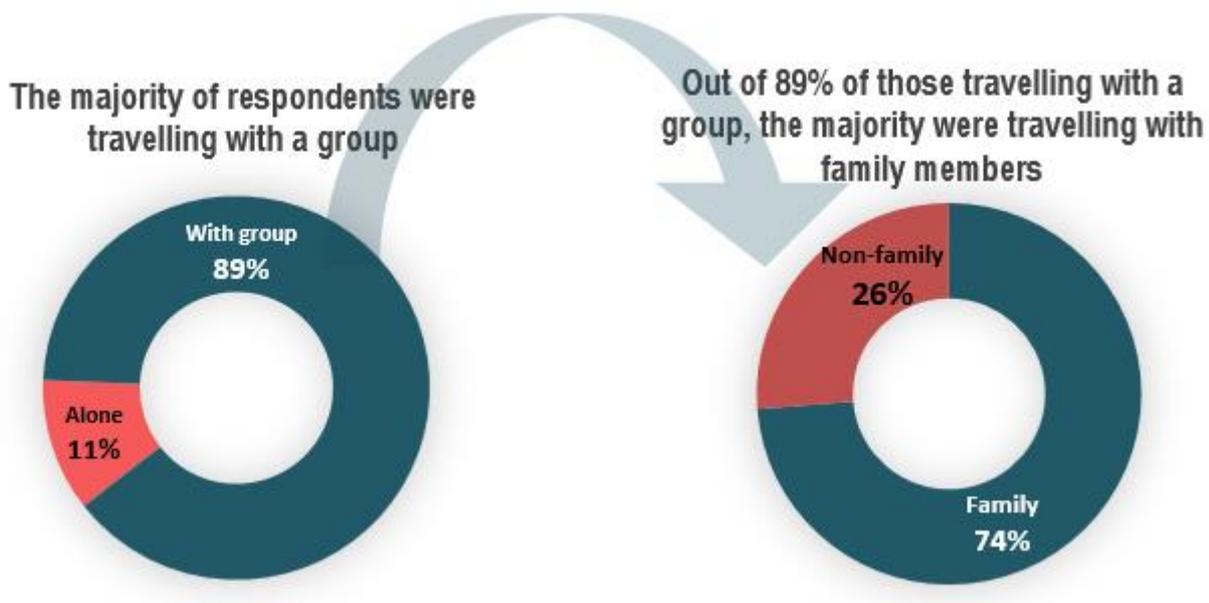
### Syrian Respondents

- 2,350 interviews conducted with Syrian respondents (47% of total)
- 88% of Syrians reported departing from Syria
- 89% of Syrians reported travelling with a group

**08 October 2015 - 15 February 2016**

### Demographics: Syrians

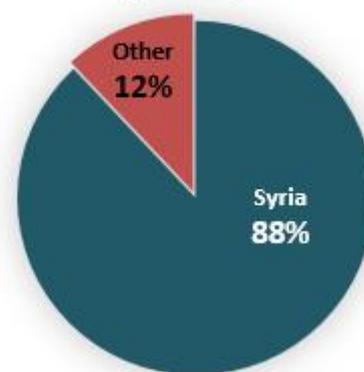
The average Syrian respondent was 28 years old. The majority of respondents were male (74%). The majority of respondents (89%), were travelling with a group, while only 11% reported travelling alone. The remaining 1% of respondents did not report who they were travelling with. Out of 88% of individuals travelling with a group, 74% reported travelling with family, while 26% reported travelling with non-family members. Furthermore, out of 74% of those who were travelling with family, 34% reported travelling with spouse and children, 31% reported travelling with non first line relatives, and 11% with parents.



### Countries of Departure: Syrians

The majority of respondents (88%) reported leaving from Syria. Among those 88% Syrians, 39% reported departing from the governorate of Damascus, 17% from Aleppo and the remainder from other governorates. The remaining 12% reported departing from other countries, notably Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey.

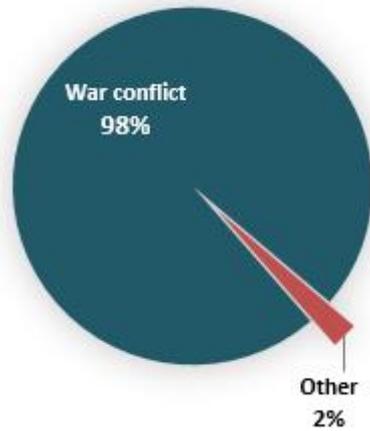
### Country of Departure



The majority of migrants travelled through the same or similar countries to reach to Europe. 73% of the respondents who departed from Syria to reach Europe travelled through Turkey, Greece, and then the Western Balkans.

The predominant majority of respondents (98%) stated war or conflict as the main reasons for leaving their countries, while 2% states other reasons for leaving.

### Reasons for Leaving



### Cost of Journey: Syrians

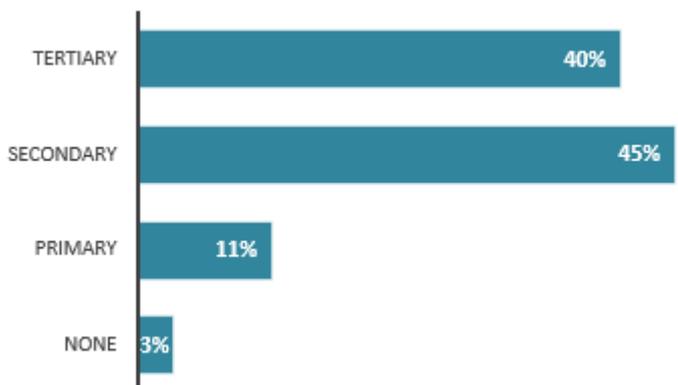
The predominant majority of the individuals (79%) reported the estimated cost of their journey from 1,000 to 5,000 USD per person, while 12% reported paying less than 1,000 USD for the journey.

Cost of Journey	No of Individuals	Percentage
From 1,000 to 5,000 USD	1865	79%
Less than 1,000 USD	276	12%
More than 5,000 USD	149	6%
No cost	3	0%
Unknown	57	2%
Total	2350	100%

### Levels of Education: Syrians

40% of respondents reported having obtained tertiary education, while 45% reported having obtained a high school education, 11% reported having obtained primary school level education, and 3% reporting not having received any formal education.

### Levels of Education



## Afghan Nationals

Between 8 October 2015 and 16 February 2016, 1,280 respondents of Afghan nationality were surveyed in Greece, Croatia, FYROM, and Slovenia, which constitutes 26% of the total number of individuals surveyed.

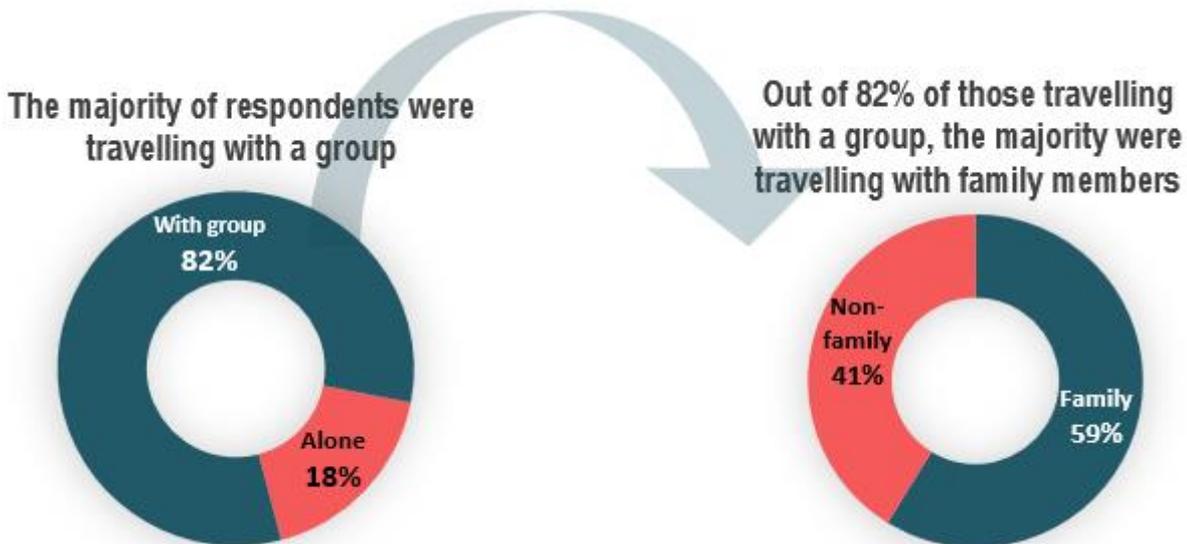
### Demographics: Afghans

The average Afghan respondent was 24 years old. The predominant majority of this sample was male (88%). The majority of Afghan respondents (82%) were travelling with a group, while 18% reported travelling alone. Furthermore, out of 82% of the individuals travelling with a group, 59% of respondents reported travelling with family, while 41% reported travelling with non-family. Furthermore, out of 59% of those who were travelling with family, 39% reported travelling with non first line relatives, 28% reported travelling with spouse and children, while 15% reported travelling with parents only. The remaining 18% were travelling either with a spouse or children.

### Afghan Respondents

- 1,280 interviews conducted with Afghan respondents (26% of total)
- 93% of Afghans reported departing from Afghanistan
- 82% of Afghans reported travelling with a group

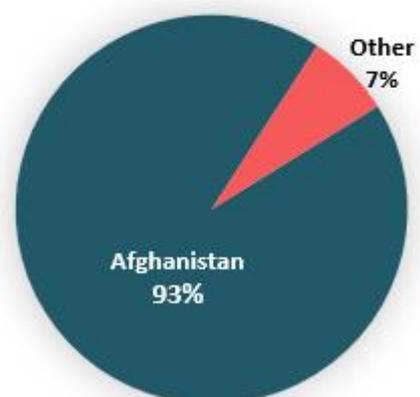
**08 October 2015 - 16 February 2016**



### Countries of Departure: Afghans

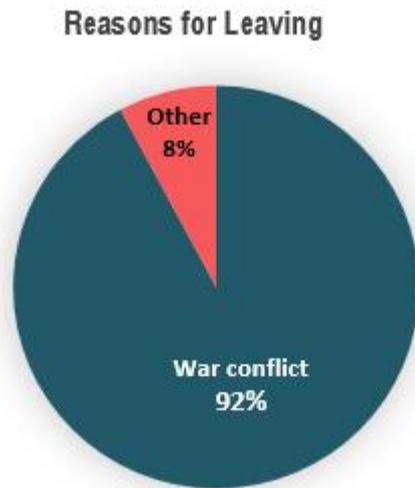
The predominant majority of respondents (93%) reported departing from Afghanistan. Among those 93% Afghans, 31% reported departing from the province of Kabul, 9% from Hirat and the remainder from all other provinces. The other 7% reported departing from other countries, notably Iran and Turkey.

### Country of departure



The majority of migrants travelled through the same or similar countries to reach to Europe. The questionnaire is designed to capture an overview of the routes most migrants employ, therefore, the following analysis does not include a specific breakdown of each routes used within the respective countries. 65% of the respondents who departed from Afghanistan travelled through Iran, Turkey, Greece, followed by the Western Balkans to finally reach Europe.

The predominant majority of respondents (92%) stated war or conflict as the main reasons for leaving their countries, while 8% states other reasons for leaving.



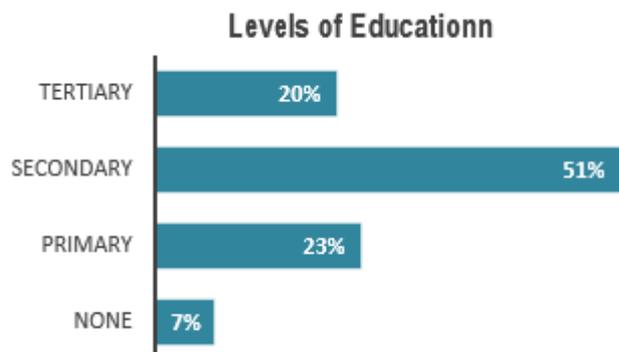
**Cost of Journey: Afghans**

The predominant majority of the individuals (72%) reported the estimated cost of their journey from 1,000 to 5,000 USD per person, while 18% reported paying more than 5,000 USD for the journey.

Cost of Journey	No of Individuals	Percentage
From 1,000 to 5,000 USD	926	72%
Less than 1,000 USD	66	5%
More than 5,000 USD	224	18%
No cost	8	1%
Unknown	56	4%
Total	1280	100%

**Levels of Education: Afghans**

20% of Afghans reported having obtained tertiary education, against 51% reported having obtained a high school education, 23% reported having obtained a primary school level education, and 7% reported not having received any formal education.



**Iraqi Nationals**

Between 8 October 2015 and 16 February 2016, 833 respondents of Iraqi nationality were surveyed in Greece, FYROM, Croatia and Slovenia. Iraqis comprised 16% of the total number of Individuals surveyed.

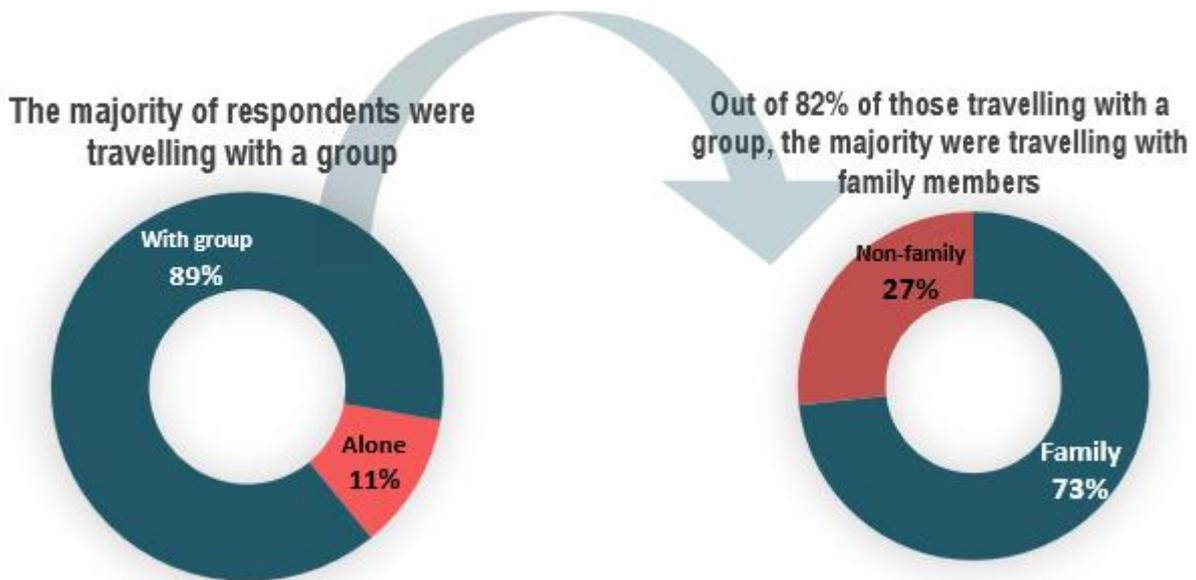
**Iraqi Respondents**

- 833 interviews conducted with Iraqi respondents (18% of total)
- 95% of Iraqis reported departing from Iraq
- 89% of Iraqis reported travelling with a group

08 October 2015 - 16 February 2016

**Demographics: Iraqis**

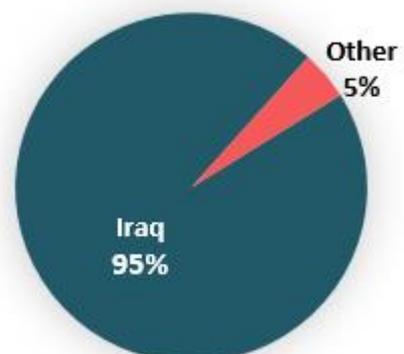
The average Iraqi respondent was 29 years old. The predominant majority of respondents were male (85%). The majority of respondents (89%), were travelling with a group, while only 11% reported travelling alone. Out of 89% of the respondents travelling with a group, 73% reported travelling with a family, while 27% reported travelling with non-family. Furthermore, out of 73% of those who were travelling with family, 40% reported travelling with spouse and children, 26% reported travelling with non first line relatives, while 10% reported travelling with parents only. The remaining 24% reported either only travelling with their spouse or children.



**Countries of Departure: Iraqis**

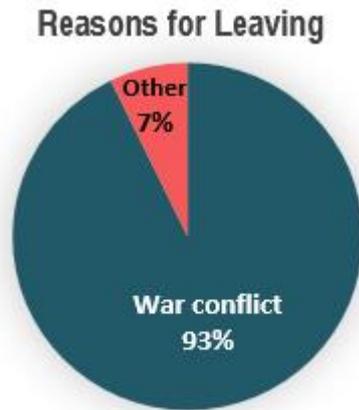
The majority of respondents (95%) reported leaving from Iraq. Among those 95% Iraqis, 27% reported departing from the governorate of Baghdad, 20% from Ninewa and the remainder from other governorates. The remaining 5% reported departing from other countries, notably Turkey and Syria.

**Country of Departure**



The majority of migrants travelled through the same or similar countries to reach to Europe. 90% of the respondents who departed from Iraq to reach Europe travelled through Turkey, Greece, and then the Western Balkans.

The predominant majority of respondents (93%) stated war or conflict as the main reasons for leaving their countries, while 7% stated other reasons for leaving.



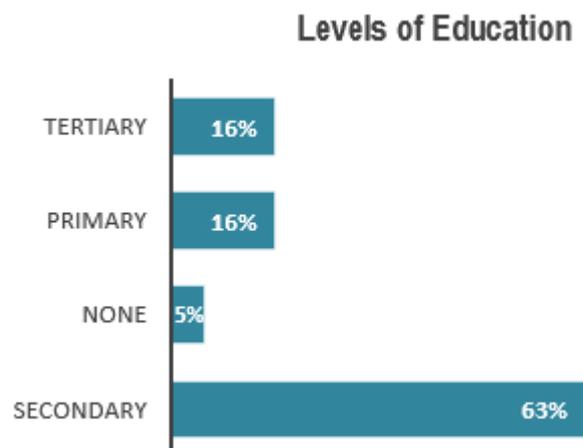
**Cost of Journey: Iraqis**

The predominant majority of the individuals (79%) reported the estimated cost of their journey from 1,000 to 5,000 USD per person, while 11% reported paying more than 5,000 USD for the journey.

Cost of Journey	No of Individuals	Percentage
From 1,000 to 5000 USD	697	79%
Less than 1,000 USD	62	7%
More than 5,000 USD	101	11%
No cost	3	0%
Unknown	20	2%
Total	883	100%

**Levels of Education: Iraqis**

16% of respondents reported having obtained tertiary education, while 63% reported having obtained a high school education, 16% reported having obtained a primary school level education, and 5% reported not having received any formal education.



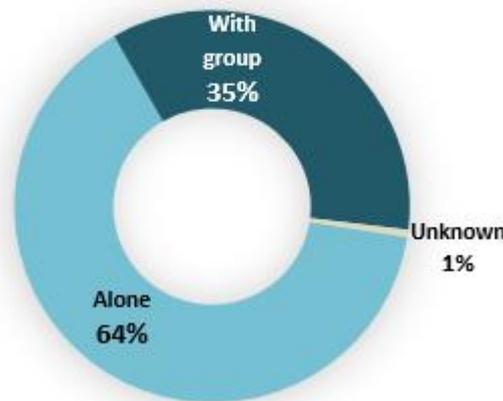
### Nationals from African Countries

Between 8 October 2015 and 16 February 2016, 165 respondents of African nationalities were surveyed in Greece, Croatia, Serbia and FYROM. This constitutes 4% of the total number of individuals surveyed. This group is analysed together due to the low numbers, rendering each separate national group from the continent statistically insignificant.

### Demographics: Nationals from African Countries

The average African respondent was 27 years old. The predominant majority of respondents were male (97%). The majority of respondents (64%) were travelling alone, while 35% reported travelling with a group.

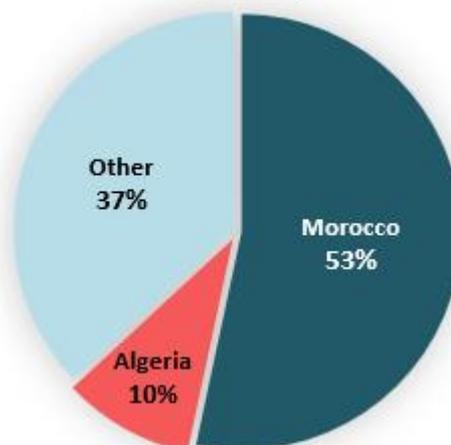
The majority of respondents were travelling alone



### Countries of Departure: Nationals from African Countries

Approximately half of the respondents (53%) reported departing from Morocco, while 10% reported departing from Algeria. The remaining 37% reported departing from other countries.

Country of Departure



### Cost of Journey: Nationals from African Countries

The predominant majority of the individuals (71%) reported the estimated cost of their journey from 1,000 to 5,000 USD per person, while 14% reported paying less than 1,000 USD for the journey.

Cost of Journey	No of Individuals	Percentage
From 1,000 to 5,000 USD	117	71%
Less than 1,000 USD	23	14%
More than 5,000 USD	14	8%
No cost	5	3%
Unknown	6	4%
Total	165	100%

**Overleaf Annex:** This version of the survey was rolled out in all countries until 16 February 2016.

Questions: flow monitoring survey English		أسئلة: مسح مراقبة التدفق (عربي)	
1. Have you already participated in this survey?		هل سبق لك المشاركة في هذه الدراسة؟	
a. Yes	b. No	ب. لا	أ. نعم
1.1 If yes, specify country	1.2 Location	إذا كانت الاجابة نعم , حدد البلد / المكان / الموقع	
2. Nationality		الجنسية	
3. Sex		الجنس	
a. Male	b. Female	ب. انثى	أ. ذكر
4. Age		العمر	
5. Level of education		مستوى التعليم	
a. None	b. Primary	ج.دراسة ثانوية	أ. غير متعلم
c. Secondary	d. Tertiary	د.دراسة عليا ( فوق الثانوية)	ب.دراسة ابتدائية
6.1 Who are you travelling with?		مع من تسافر؟	
a. Alone	b. With a group	ب.مع مجموعة	أ.لوحدي
6.2 If with a group		إذا كانت الاجابة ( مع مجموعة)	
a. Non-family/non-relatives	b. Family/relatives	من الاقارب /العائلة	من غير الاقارب
6.3 If with family/relatives		إذا كانت الاجابة مع الاقارب	
a. With spouse and children	b. With spouse only	مع الزوجة فقط	مع الزوجة والابناء
c. With children only	d. With parent only	مع الوالدين ( او احدهما)	مع الابناء فقط
e. With other relatives (non first line)			اقارب اخرين
7. From where did you depart? (usual residence before departure)		مكان الإقامة قبل المغادرة- من اين قدمت؟ ( تحديد المنطقة او المدينة)	
7.1 Country	7.2 Location	المكان / الموقع	البلد
7.3. If country of departure (usual residence) is different than country/nationality of origin please specify how long did you stay in country of departure (usual residence)		إذا كانت بلد المغادرة (عادة بلد الإقامة) مختلفة عن البلد/الجنسية الاصلية. من فضلك حدد المدة التي قضيتها في بلد المغادرة (عادة بلد الإقامة)	
a. 1 – 2 years	b. 2 – 3 years	من سنتين الى 3 سنين	من سنة الى سنتين
c. more than 3 years			اكثر من 3 سنين
8. Did you stay in a Refugee (or been registered as refugee) or IDP camp more than one month before departure?		هل سبق لك الإقامة في مخيم للاجئين او للنازحين لفترة تزيد على شهر قبل مغادرتك؟	
a. Yes	b. No	ب. لا	أ. نعم
9. Why did you leave?		لماذا قررت المغادرة؟	
a. Natural disasters			أ.بسبب كوارث طبيعية
b. War/conflict/insecurity/political reasons			ب.حروب /نزاعات/انعدام الامن/اسباب سياسية.
c. Economic reasons			ج.اسباب اقتصادية.
d. Limited access to basic services			د.وصول محدود للخدمات الاساسية
e. Limited access to humanitarian services			ز.وصول محدود للخدمات الانسانية
e. Other			و.اخرى
10. When did you leave?		متى غادرت؟	
a. Less than 2 weeks ago	b. Between 2 weeks and 3 months ago	بين اسبوعين الى ثلاثة اشهر	قبل اقل من اسبوعين
c. Between 3 and 6 months ago	d. More than 6 months ago	منذ اكثر من ستة اشهر	بين ثلاثة الى ستة اشهر
e. Unknown			لا اعرف

11. What are the three main transit places where you spent the longest period? (from the most recent to the oldest)		ما هي اماكن العبور ( الاقامة الوقتية ) الثلاثة الرئيسية التي قضيت فيها اغلب الوقت اثناء الرحلة ( حسب التسلسل الزمني الاحداث فالاقدم )	
11.1.1 COUNTRY 1	11.1.2 Location	المكان / الموقع	البلد 1
11.1.3 Departure date (Year/Month/Day)		تاريخ المغادرة (اليوم/الشهر/السنة)	
11.1.4 Number of days spent in the transit country		عدد الايام التي قضيتها في بلد المرور	
11.1.5 Main mode of transport to leave the country		وسيلة التنقل المستخدمة لمغادرة البلد	
a. Walk	b. Boat	زورق	المشي على الاقدام
c. Land (vehicle or train)	d. Air	جوا	برا باستخدام واسطة نقل (سيارة, باص, قطار)
11.2.1 COUNTRY 2	11.2.2 Location	البلد 2 المكان / الموقع	
11.2.3 Departure date (Year/Month/Day)		تاريخ المغادرة (اليوم/الشهر/السنة)	
11.2.4 Number of days spent in the transit country		عدد الايام التي قضيتها في بلد المرور	
11.2.5 Main mode of transport to leave the country		وسيلة التنقل المستخدمة لمغادرة البلد	
a. Walk	b. Boat	زورق	المشي على الاقدام
c. Land (vehicle or train)	d. Air	جوا	برا باستخدام واسطة نقل (سيارة, باص, قطار)
11.3.1 COUNTRY 3	11.3.2 Location	البلد 3 المكان / الموقع	
11.3.3 Departure date (Year/Month/Day)		تاريخ المغادرة (اليوم/الشهر/السنة)	
11.3.4 Number of days spent in the transit country		عدد الايام التي قضيتها في بلد المرور	
11.3.5 Main mode of transport to leave the country		وسيلة التنقل المستخدمة لمغادرة البلد	
a. Walk	b. Boat	زورق	المشي على الاقدام
c. Land (vehicle or train)	d. Air	جوا	برا باستخدام واسطة نقل (سيارة, باص, قطار)
12. Cost of journey		كلفة الرحلة لحد الآن	
a. No cost		أ. لا يوجد كلفة	
b. Less than 1,000 USD		ب. اقل من 1000 دولار اميركي	
c. Between 1,000 and 5,000 USD		ج. بين 1000 و 5000 دولار اميركي.	
d. More than 5,000 USD		د. اكثر من 5000 دولار اميركي	
e. Unknown		لا اعرف	
13. Intended country of destination		البلد الذي تنوي الوصول والبقاء فيه	
14. Do you have any relatives/family members at country of destination?		هل لديك اقارب او احد من افراد العائلة في ذلك البلد ؟	
a. Yes, first line (spouse, parent, children)		أ. نعم لدي اقارب من الدرجة الاولى ( زوجة , الوالدين , الابناء )	
b. Yes, non-first line		ب. نعم لدي اقارب ولكن ليس من الدرجة الاولى	
c. No		ج. لا ليس لدي اقارب.	
15. If you have relatives when did they arrived to the country of destination?		اذا كان لديك اقارب في البلد الذي تنوي الذهاب اليه : متى وصلوا الى ذلك البلد؟	
a. Less than 6 months ago	b. 6 months to 1 year ago	ب. منذ ستة اشهر - سنة واحدة	أ. منذ اقل من ستة اشهر
c. More than 1 year ago	c. Unknown	د. لا اعرف	ج. منذ اكثر من سنة
16. Comments		ملاحظات	

Flow Monitoring Survey (FMS). Please write legibly in the ANSWERING SHEET. This FORM is prepared in languages that respondent can read and point the right answer.