10,050 INTERVIEWS CONDUCTED TO DATE BY IOM IN CROATIA, THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA, SLOVENIA, GREECE, SERBIA AND HUNGARY

Contents

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.

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 08 October 2015 and 18 May 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, followed with the same survey interviews conducted by field staff in Greece, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Serbia, Hungary, 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 relatively quickly or staying in this 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.

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 **8 October 2015 and 16 May 2016** IOM field staff in Greece, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Croatia, Slovenia and Hungary amassed interviews with **10,050** migrants and refugees. Individuals of Syrian, Afghan, Iraqi, Pakistani and Moroccans nationalities comprised **92%** of all respondents. The analysis for Pakistani and Iranian nationals can be viewed in the report from last month which you can find here. Furthermore, an analysis for Moroccans and Algerians can be viewed in our report from two months ago which you can find here. Lastly, an overview analysis for Syrian, Afghan, Iraqi nationals can be viewed in our February-March report which you can read here.

This week's report focuses on providing an analysis over time of the aforementioned five nationalities. Key metrics dealing with push/pull factors– i.e. reasons for leaving, relatives at destination– were chosen to capture interesting trends. Syrians and Iraqis were analysed together as well as Afghans and Pakistanis due to their geopolitical and socio-economic reasons respectively. The analysis will be conducted in time frames spanning between two to three months starting in October 2015 and ending in May 2016.

Syrian and Iraqi Nationals

Between **8 October 2015 and 18 May 2016**, **6,109** respondents of **Syrian and Iraqi** nationalities were surveyed in Greece, Croatia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Slovenia, Serbia and Hungary. This constitutes **61%** of the total number of respondents surveyed.

Levels of Education: Syrians and Iraqis

24% of Syrian and Iraqi respondents surveyed in March-May 2016 reported having obtained tertiary education, down from 43% of respondents surveyed in October-December 2015.

Percentage of respondents reported having obtained primary education rose to 17% in March-May 2016 from 12% in January-February 2016.

Percentage of respondents reported having obtained secondary education rose substantively in January-February 2016, as compared to the previous period of October-December 2015 (from 37% in October-December 2015 to 53% in January-February 2016).

Level of education of Syrian and Iraqi respondents by time period
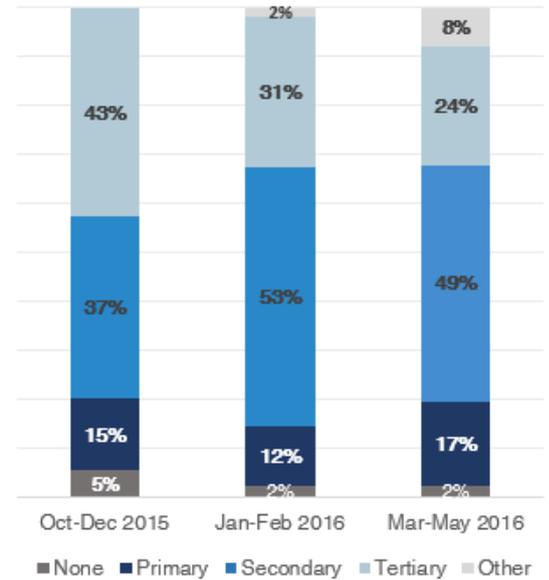
Cost of Journey : Syrians and Iraqis

79% of respondents surveyed in October-December 2015 reported the estimated cost of their journey from 1,000 to 5,000 USD per person. The percentage did not change in January-February 2016.In March-May 2016, however, the percentage rose by 7 points to 86%, compared to the previous period.

6% of respondents surveyed in March-May 2016 reported the paying less than 1,000 USD, as compared to 12% of respondents surveyed in first two months of 2016. This equates to a rise of 50% in respondents who reported the estimated cost of their journey less than 5,000 USD.

Cost of Journey for Syrian and Iraqi respondents by time period
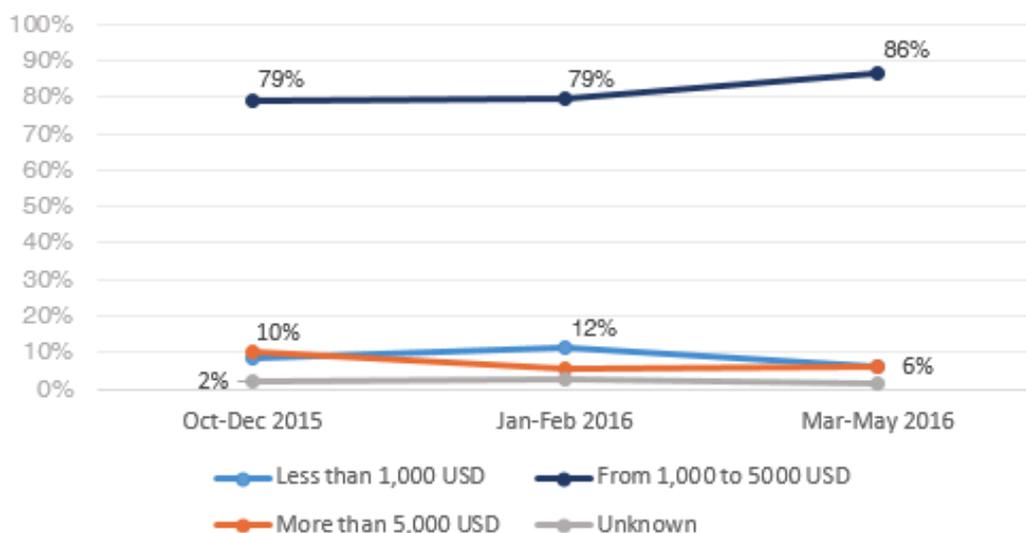
Countries of Intended Destination: Syrians and Iraqis

The correlation matrix below shows the top intended countries of destination migrants and refugees wished to reach, and how these trends evolved over time. There are external factors (i.e. policy changes) that cannot be quantified that led to the evolution of these trends. Nevertheless, we can see correlation between the EU-Turkey deal and the trends in intended country of destination for migrants and refugees. Germany has always been a top of country of choice, however, in the time frame coinciding with the EU-Turkey agreement, we see a decline from 85% to 74% of respondents wishing to reach it.

Percentage of Syrian & Iraqi Respondents' Country of Choice Over Time

Country of Destination	Oct. - Dec.	Jan. - Feb.	Mar. - May.
Austria	3%	3%	1%
Germany	60%	85%	74%
Netherlands	4%	2%	2%
Norway	4%	1%	2%
Sweden	11%	2%	6%
Other*	18%	7%	15%

Period

Legend

Decline

Slight increase

High increase

* Countries most represented among "other" category are: France, Switzerland, Great Britain
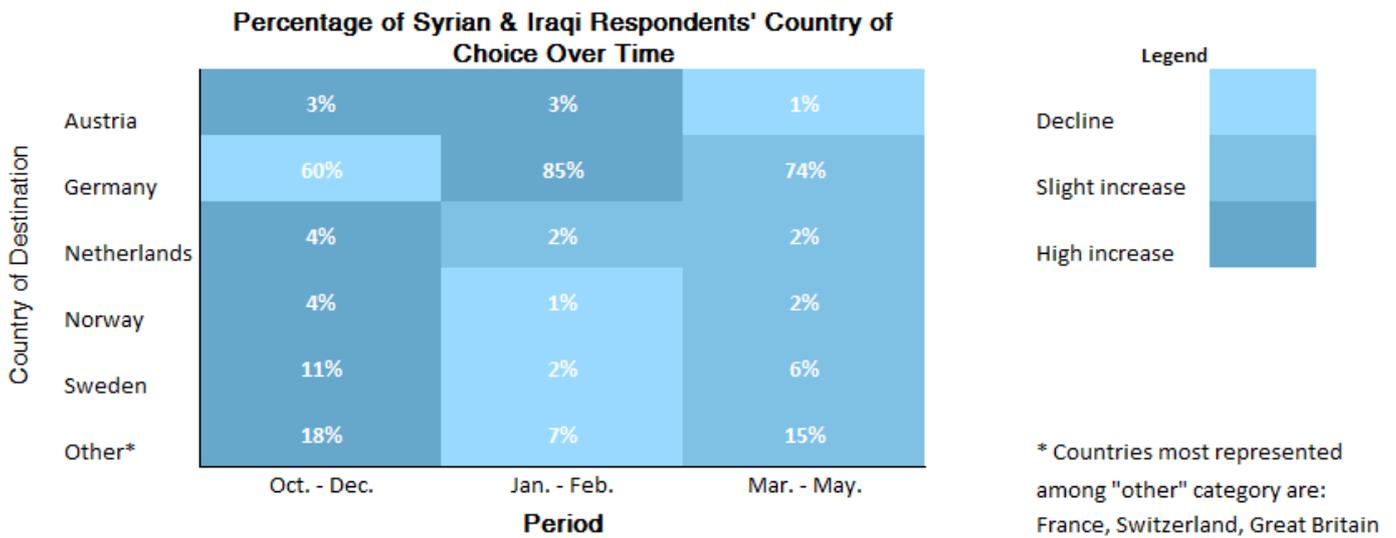
Relatives at the Destination Countries: Syrians and Iraqis

From October 2015 to May 2016 there was a steady rise in respondents reporting having no relatives at the destination countries (from 28% in October-December 2015 to 50% in March-May 2016). Percentage of the individuals reported having first-line relatives at the destination countries declined from 28% in October-December 2015 to 18% in march-May 2016.

Percentage of Syrian and Iraqi respondents with or without relatives at the destination countries by time period

	Oct-Dec 2015	Jan-Feb 2016	Mar-May 2016
Unknown	3%		2%
Yes, non first line	33%	37%	30%
Yes, first line	28%	20%	18%
No	36%	43%	50%

■ No ■ Yes, first line ■ Yes, non first line ■ Unknown
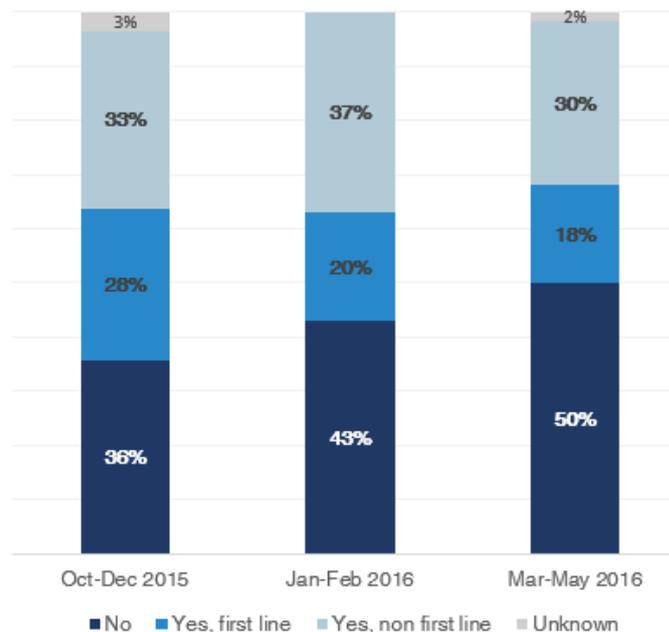
Afghan and Pakistani Nationals

Between **8 October 2015 and 18 May 2016**, **2,610** respondents of **Afghan and Pakistani** nationalities were surveyed in Greece, Croatia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Slovenia, Serbia and Hungary. This constitutes 26% of the total number of respondents surveyed.

Levels of Education: Afghans and Pakistanis

The percentage of the individuals reported having obtained tertiary level of education saw a steady decline from 22% in October-December 2015 to 11% in March-May 2016.

Percentage of the individuals reported having obtained secondary level of education was 5% less in March-May 2016, as compared to January-February 2016.

Level of education of Afghan and Pakistani respondents by time period
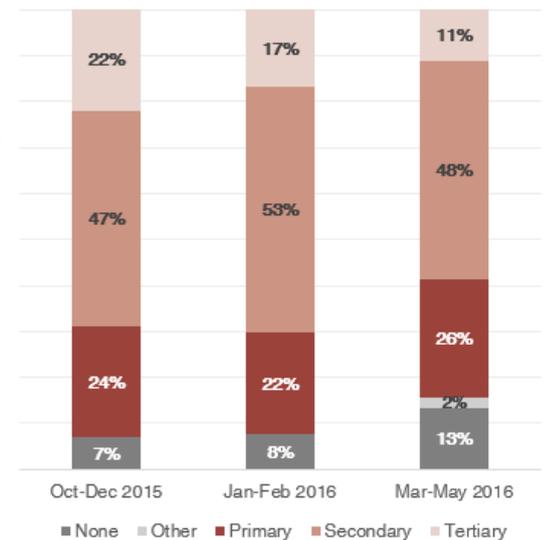
Cost of Journey : Afghans and Pakistanis

27% of respondents reported the estimated cost of their journey more than 5,000 USD in March-May 2016, as compared to 16% of the individuals surveyed in January-February 2016. The percentage of respondents reported the estimated cost of their journey from 1,000 USD to 5,000 USD rose from 69% in October-December 2015 to 75% in January-February 2016 and then declined again to 69% in March-May 2016.

Cost of Journey for Afghan and Pakistani respondents by timeperiod
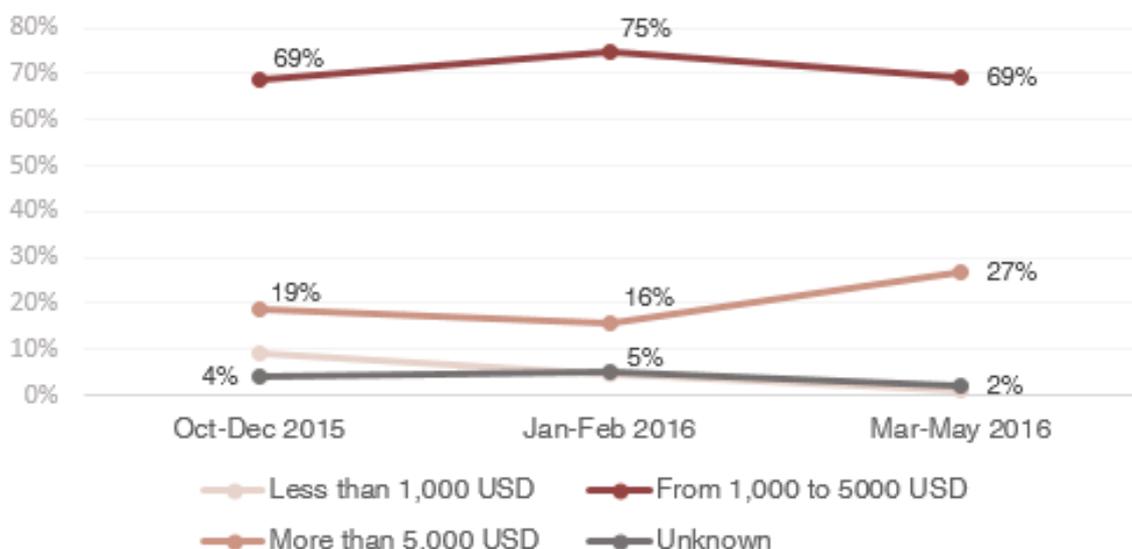
Countries of Intended Destination: Afghans and Pakistanis

The correlation matrix below shows the top intended countries of destination migrants and refugees wished to reach, and how these trends evolved over time. There are external factors (i.e. policy changes) that cannot be quantified that led to the evolution of these trends. Nevertheless, we can see correlation between the EU-Turkey deal and the trends in intended country of destination for migrants and refugees. Germany has always been a top of country of choice, however, in the time frame coinciding with the EU-Turkey agreement, we see a decline from 77% to 56% of respondents wishing to reach it.

Percentage of Pakistani & Afghan Respondents' Country of Choice Over Time
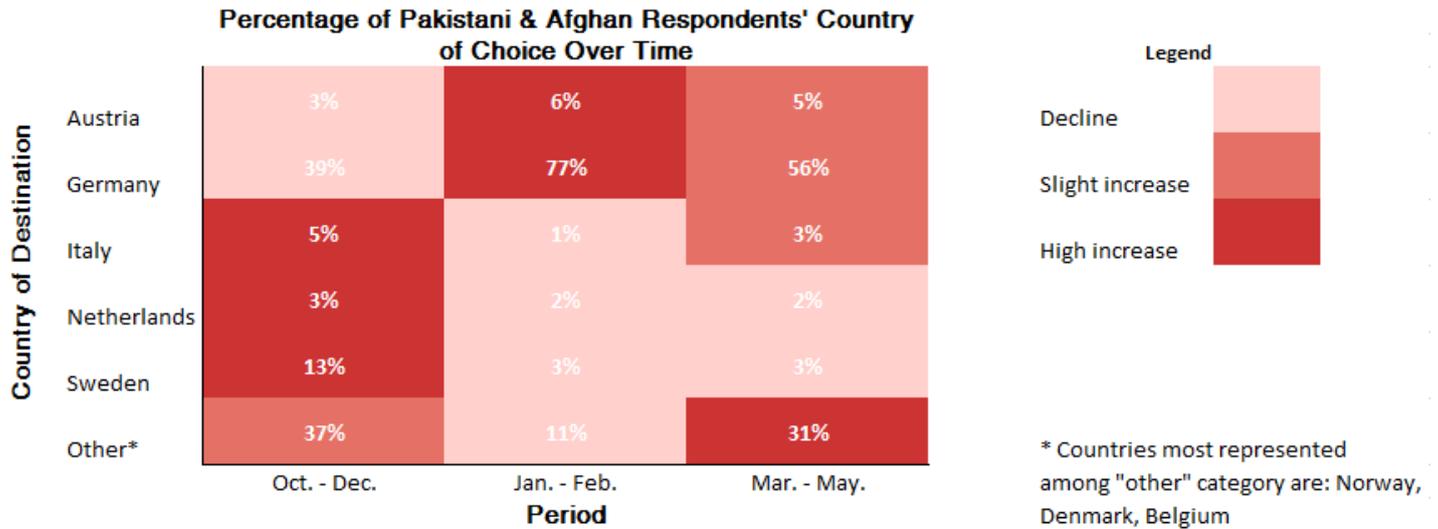
Relatives at the Destination Countries: Afghans and Pakistanis

22% of respondents reported having first-line relatives at the destination countries, as compared to 13% in January-February 2016. This represents an increase of 69%. The percentage of individuals reporting having no relatives at the destination countries have declined from 62% in October-December 2015 to 49% in March-May 2016.

Percentage of Afghan and Pakistani respondents with or without relatives at the destination countries by time period
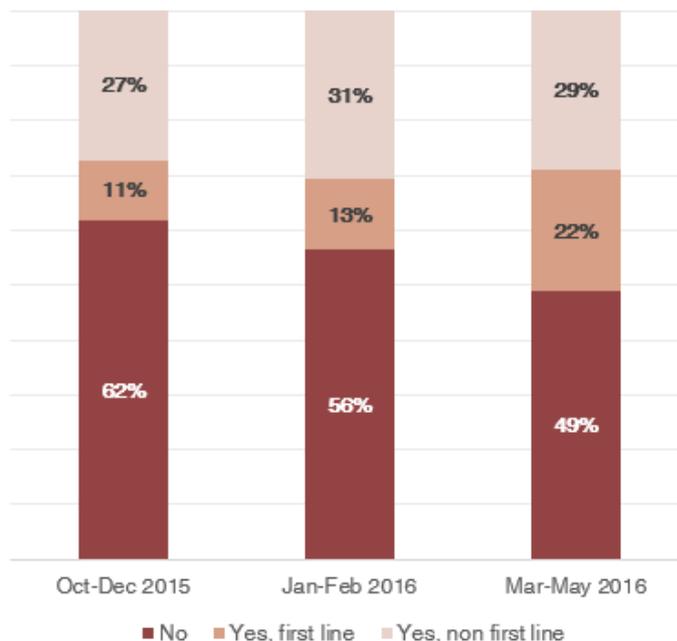
Moroccan Nationals

Between **8 October 2015 and 18 May 2016**, **526** respondents of **Moroccan** nationality were surveyed in Greece, Croatia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Slovenia, Serbia and Hungary. The following sections provide analysis on these two groups of nationalities. This constitutes 5% of the total number of respondents surveyed.

Levels of Education: Moroccans

73% of the individuals surveyed in January - February 2016 reported having obtained secondary levels of education, as compared to 42% of the individuals surveyed in October– December 2015. This represents an increase of 74% respondents reported having obtained secondary level of education. However, in March-May 2016 the percentage of individuals having reported secondary level of education was 61%, which is 12% less than in the previous period.

The percentage of individuals reported having obtained primary education saw a steady decline from 28% in October-December 2015 to 13% in march-may 2016. The percentage of respondents reported having obtained tertiary level of education in January-February decreased substantially from October - December 2015, (from 22% to 4% respectively). However, the trend went upwards in March-May 2016, as compared to the first two months of 2016.

Level of education of Moroccan respondents by time period
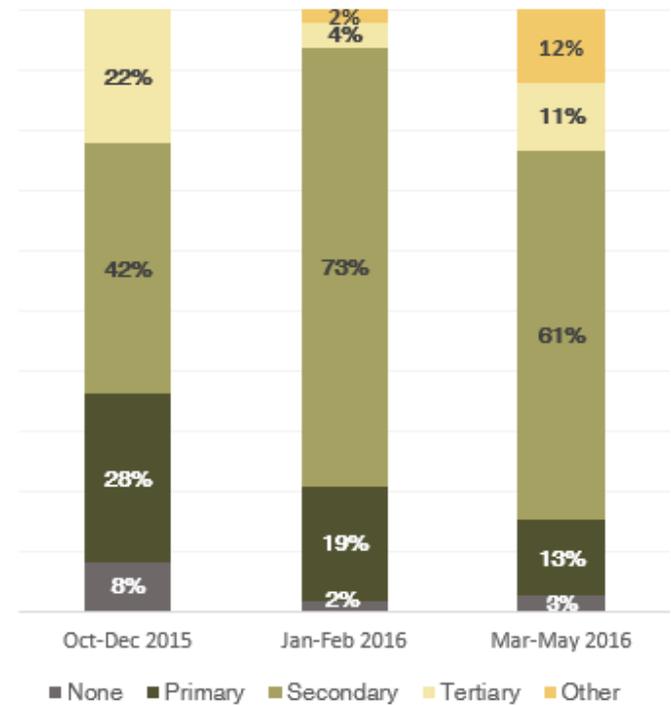
Cost of Journey: Moroccans

14% of respondents surveyed in October-December 2015 reported the estimated cost of their journey less than 1,000 USD, as compared to 5% of respondents surveyed in January-February 2015. The percentage remained the same from first two months of 2016 to March-May 2016.

Percentage of respondents reported the estimated cost of their journey from 1,000 to 5,000 USD saw a steady rise from October-December 2015 to March-May 2015 (from 81% to 91% respectively).

Cost of Journey for Moroccan respondents by time period
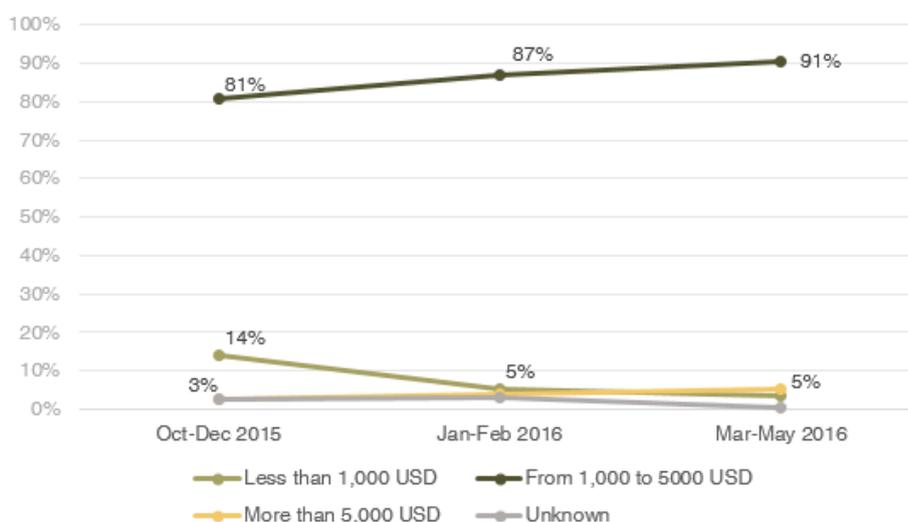
Countries of Intended Destination: Moroccans

The correlation matrix shows the top intended countries of destination migrants and refugees wished to reach, and how these trends evolved over time. There are external factors (i.e. policy changes) that cannot be quantified that led to the evolution of these trends. Netherlands has always been a top of country of choice, however, this quickly decreased from 44% in October-December 2015 to 11% of respondents in March-May 2016 wishing to reach it over the months. At the same time we can see an increase in interest in other countries such as Norway (increase from 4% to 13%)

**Percentage of Moroccan Respondents' Country of Choice Over Time**

Country of Destination	Oct. - Dec.	Jan. - Feb.	Mar. - May.
Austria	3%	6%	1%
Germany	6%	31%	20%
Netherlands	44%	27%	11%
Norway	6%	4%	13%
France	6%	12%	15%
Other	35%	20%	40%

Legend

Decline

Slight increase

High increase

* Countries most represented among "other" category are: Italy, Belguim, Spain
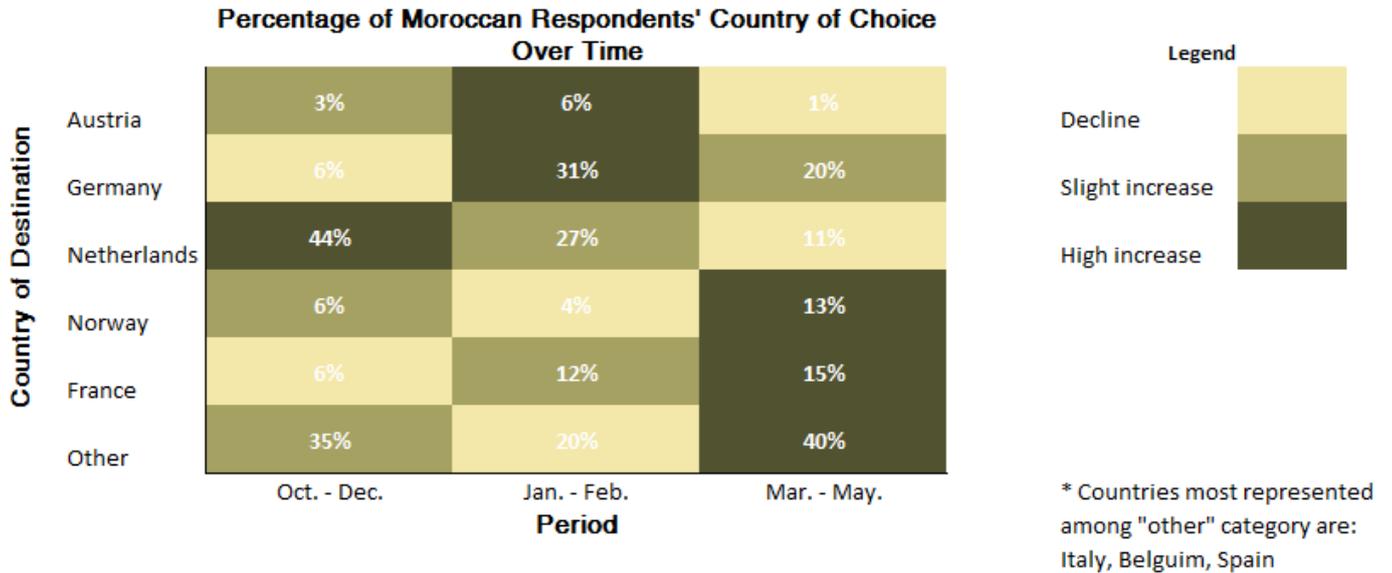
Relatives at the Destination Countries: Moroccans

There was a steady decline in the percentage of Moroccan respondents reporting having no relatives at the countries of   intended destination (from 53% of the individuals surveyed in October-December 2015 to 18% of the individuals surveyed in March-May 2016. At the same time, the percentage of individuals reporting having first-line relatives at the countries of intended destination rose from 22% in October-December 2015 to 51% in March-May 2016.

Percentage of Moroccan respondents with or without relatives at the destination countries by time period

	Oct-Dec 2015	Jan-Feb 2016	Mar-May 2016
Yes, non first line	25%	34%	31%
Yes, first line	22%	37%	51%
No	53%	29%	18%

■ No   ■ Yes, first line   ■ Yes, non first line
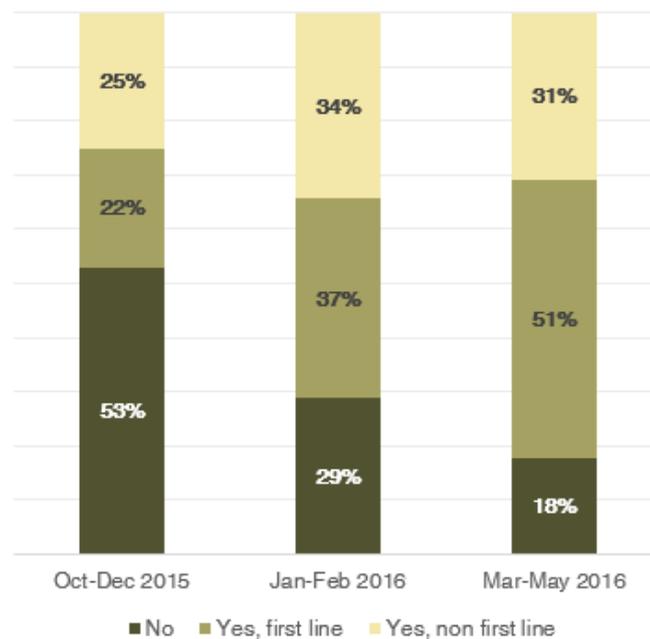
Questions: flow monitoring survey English		أسئلة: مسح مراقبة التدفق (عربي)	
1. Have you already participated in this survey?		هل سبق لك المشاركة في هذه الدراسة ؟	
a. Yes	**b.** No	ب . لا	ا. نعم
1.1 If yes, specify country	**1.2** Location	المكان / الموقع	اذا كانت الاجابة نعم , حدد البلد
2. Nationality		الجنسية	
3. Sex		الجنس	
a. Male	**b.** Female	ب. انثى	ا.ذكر
4. Age		العمر	
5. Level of education		مستوى التعليم	
a. None	**b.** Primary	ج.دراسة ثانوية	ا.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	ا.لوحدي
6.2 If with a group		اذا كانت الاجابة (مع مجموعة)	
a. Non-family/non-relatives	**b.** Family/relatives	من الاقارب /العائلة	من غير الاقارب
6.3 If with family/relatives		اذا 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 الاقامة 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)		اذا كانت بلد المغادرة (عادة بلد الاقامة) مختلفة عن البلد/الجنسية الاصلية. من فضلك حدد المدة التي قضيتها في بلد المغادرة (عادة بلد الاقامة)	
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 الاقامة في مخيم للاجئين او للنازحين لفترة تزيد على شهر قبل مغادرتك؟	
a. Yes	b. No	ب . لا	ا. نعم
9. Why did you leave?		لماذا قررت المغادرة؟	
a. Natural disasters		ا.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 الاحدث فالاقدم)	
11.1.1 COUNTRY 1	**11.1.2** Location	المكان / الموقع	1 البلد
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		المكان / الموقع 2 البلد	
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		المكان / الموقع 3 البلد	
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 الأن	
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 سته اشهر ـــ سنة واحدة	ا. منذ اقل من سته 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.