

511 INTERVIEWS OF ALGERIAN AND MOROCCAN MIGRANTS CONDUCTED TO DATE BY IOM IN CROATIA, FYROM, SLOVENIA, GREECE, SERBIA AND HUNGARY

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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 29 March 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, 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 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

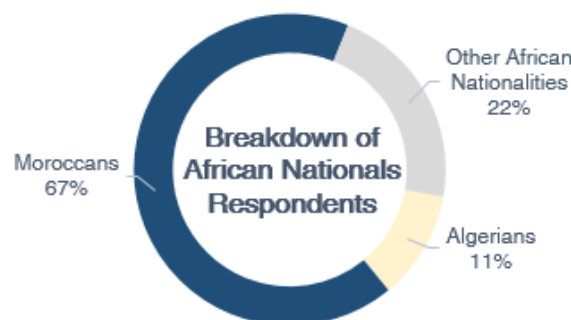
This survey is conducted amongst migrants and refugees as they transit from Greece through the Western Balkan Route to Slovenia, in locations of entry, transit, and exit where IOM already has a presence and assists with other activities, such as registration, referrals, or orientation. The questionnaire 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 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 29 March 2016 IOM field staff in Greece, fYROM, Croatia, Slovenia and Hungary amassed interviews with **8,845 migrants and refugees**, of which 192 people were interviewed over the week from **22 – 28 March**. Individuals of **Syrian, Afghan, Iraqi, nationalities comprised 86% of all respondents**. The analysis for those three countries can be viewed in last week's report. Read [here](#).

This week's report focuses on providing analysis on **Moroccan** and **Algerian** respondents who comprise **6% of all respondents** and **78% of all African nationals respondents**.

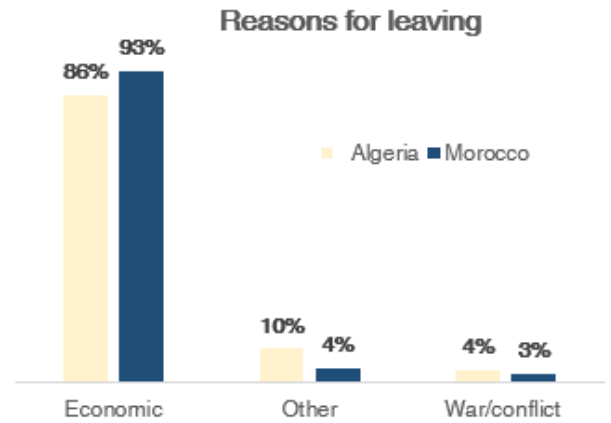


Between 8 October 2015 and 29 March 2016, **432** respondents of **Moroccan** nationality and **79** respondents of **Algerian** nationality were surveyed in Greece, Croatia, fYROM, Slovenia, Serbia and Hungary. The following sections provide analysis on these two groups of nationalities.

Overview: Algerians and Moroccans

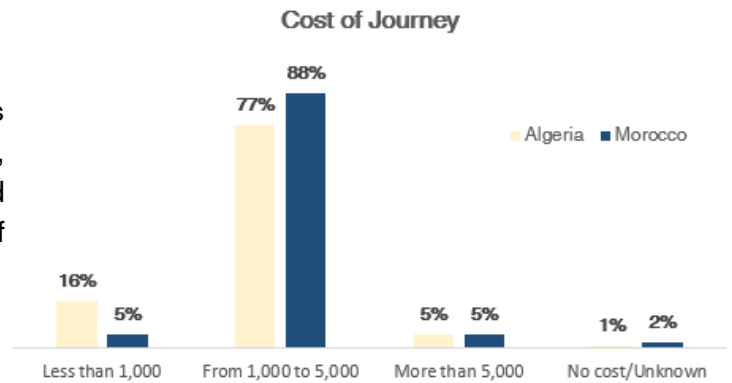
Reasons for leaving

The majority of Moroccan and Algerian respondents reported **economic** reasons for leaving their country of origin. **Moroccans** comprise a larger proportion of respondents reporting **economic** reasons (**93%**), as compared to **Algerian** respondents (**86%**). **10%** of **Algerian** respondents reported **other** reasons for leaving (such as limited access to basic/humanitarian services), versus **4%** of **Moroccans**.



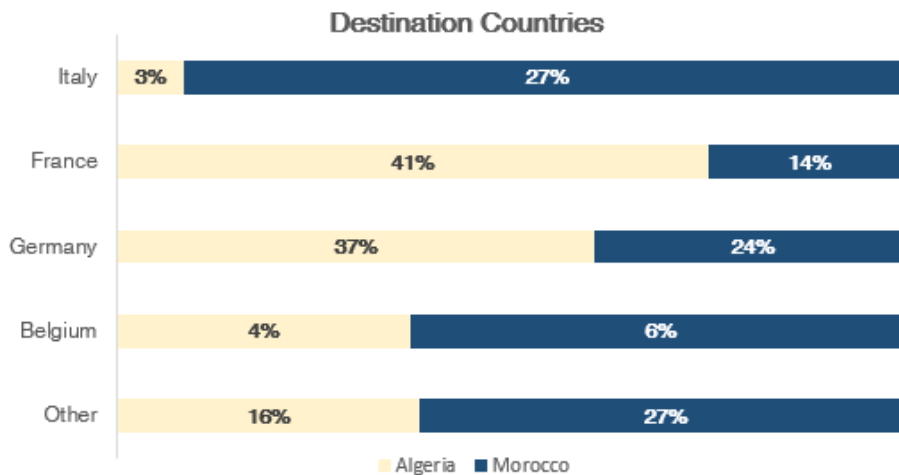
Cost of Journey

Moroccans comprise a larger proportion of individuals (**88%**) paying from **1,000 to 5,000 USD** on the journey, compared to **Algerians** (**77%**). **16%** of **Algerians** reported paying **less than 1,000 USD** for the journey versus **5%** of **Moroccans**.



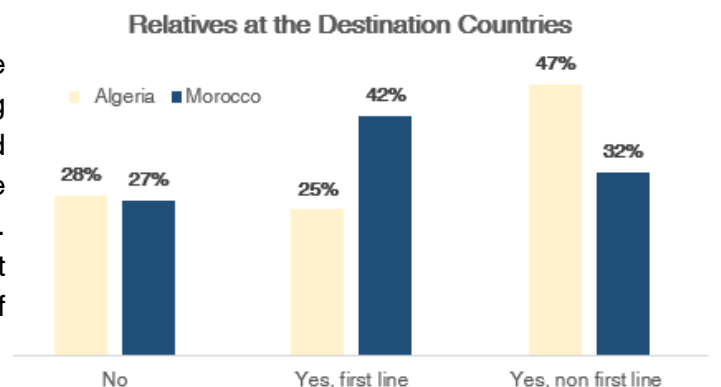
Destination Countries

Among **Algerian** respondents **France** was the most popular destination country. **41%** of **Algerian** respondents stated **France** as their intended country of destination. **Moroccan** respondents stated **Germany** (**24%**) or **Italy** (**27%**) as their intended country of destination.



Relatives at the Destination Countries

Moroccans seem to have more first-line relatives at the destination countries. **42%** of **Moroccans** reported having **first-line** relatives at the destination countries, compared to **25%** of **Algerians**. However, **Algerians** seem to have more **non-first-line** relatives at the destination countries. **47%** of **Algerian** respondents reported having **non-first line** relatives at the destination countries, versus **32%** of **Moroccans**.

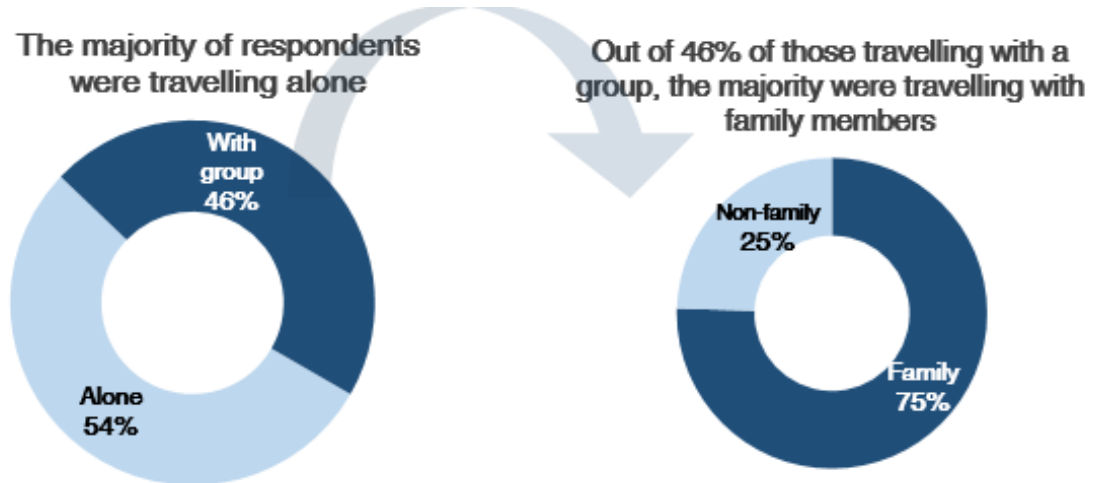


Moroccans

Between 8 October 2015 and 29 March 2016, **432** respondents of **Moroccan** nationality were surveyed in Greece, Croatia, FYROM, Slovenia, Serbia and Hungary. This constitutes **67%** of the total number African nationals respondents surveyed.

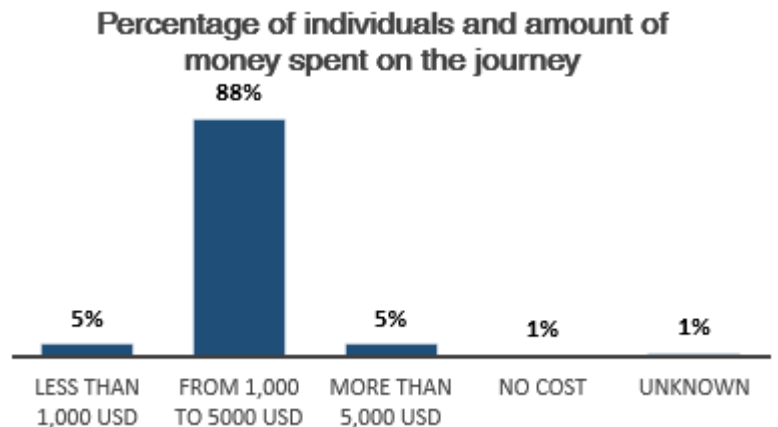
Demographics: Moroccans

The average Moroccan respondent was **25** years old. The majority of respondents were **male (94%)**. The majority of respondents (**54%**), were travelling alone, while **46%** reported travelling with a group. Out of **46%** of individuals travelling with a group, **75%** reported travelling with **family**, while **25%** reported travelling with **non-family** members.



Cost of Journey: Moroccans

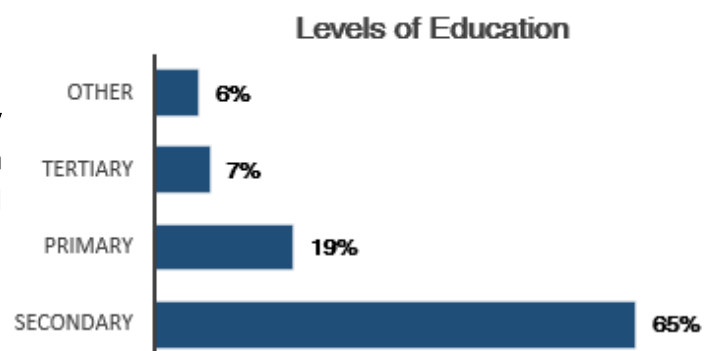
The predominant majority of the individuals (**88%**) reported the estimated cost of their journey from **1,000 to 5,000 USD** per person, while **5%** reported paying **less than 1,000 USD** for the journey and another **5%** reported paying more than **5,000 USD**.



Furthermore, **90%** of respondents who left their countries of origin **less than 3 months ago** reported paying from **1,000 to 5,000 USD** for the journey, as compared to those respondents who left **more than 3 months ago (78%)**. **15%** of those respondents who left more than **3 months ago** reported paying more than **5,000 USD** for the journey, versus **6%** of those individuals who left **less than 3 months ago**.

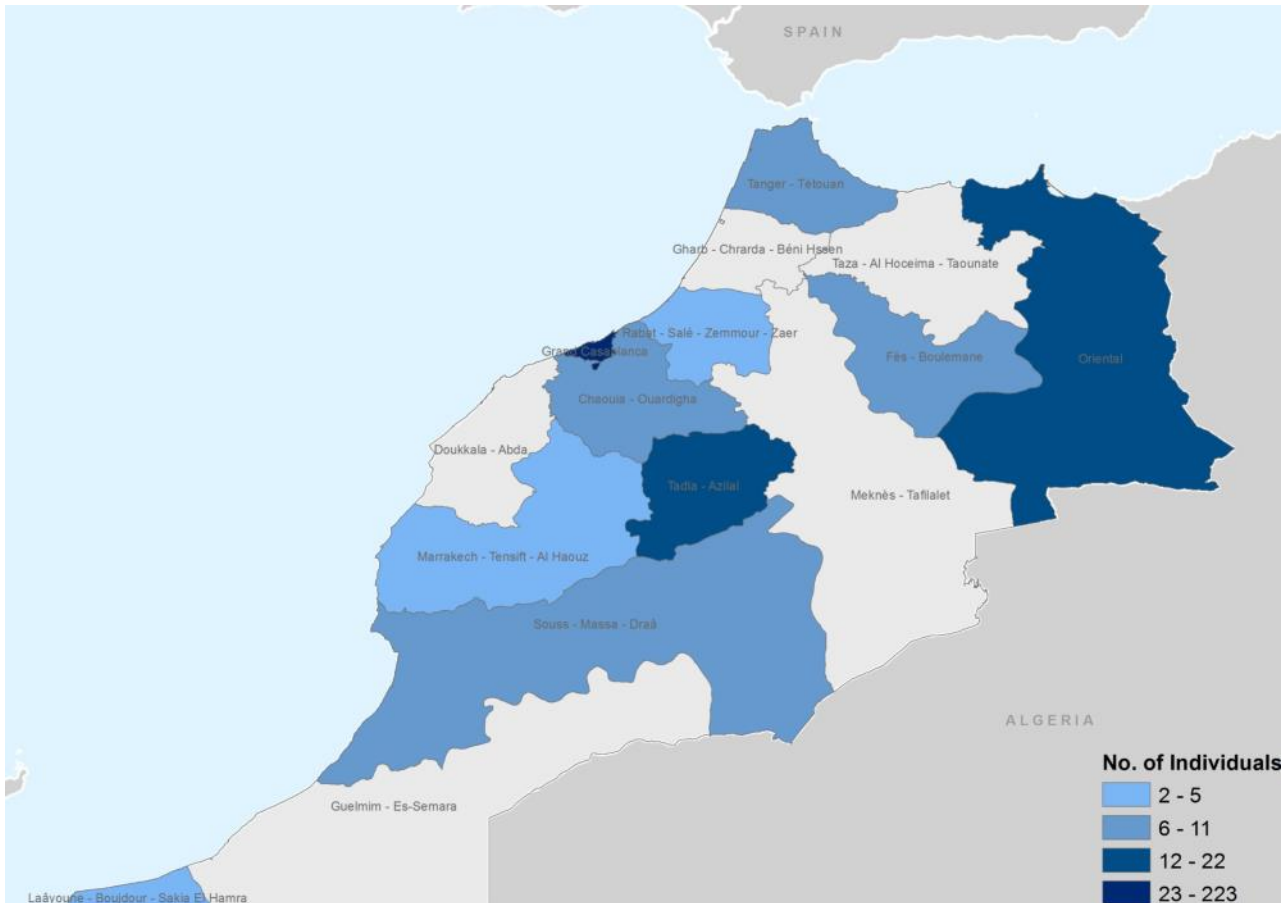
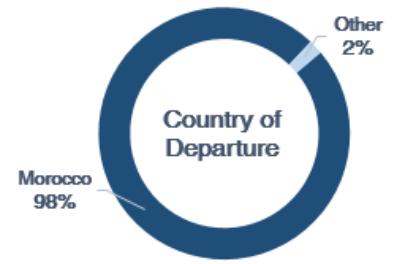
Levels of Education: Moroccans

7% of respondents reported having obtained **tertiary education**, while **65%** reported having obtained a **high school education**, **19%** reported having obtained **primary school level education**.



Country of Departure: Moroccans

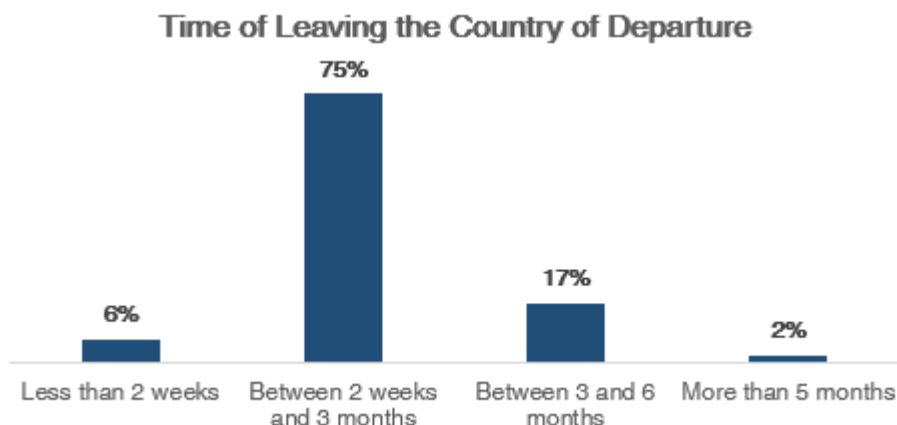
The predominant majority of respondents (92%) reported departing from Morocco. The remaining 2% reported departing from other countries.



Regions of departure within Morocco

Time of Leaving the Departure Country: Moroccans

The majority of Moroccan respondents (75%) left the departure country between 2 weeks and 3 months ago, 17% left the departure country between 3 and 6 months ago, 6% left the departure country less than 2 weeks ago, and 2% left the departure country more than 5 months ago.

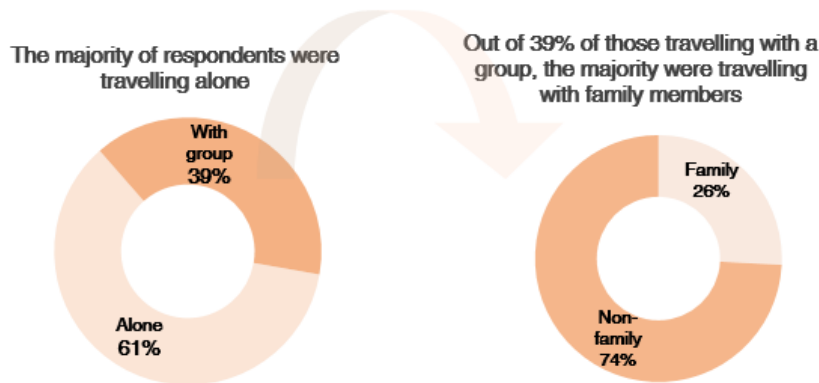


Algerians

Between 8 October 2015 and 29 March 2016, **79** respondents of **Algerian** nationality were surveyed in Greece, Croatia, FYROM, Slovenia, Serbia and Hungary. This constitutes **11%** of the total number African nationals respondents surveyed.

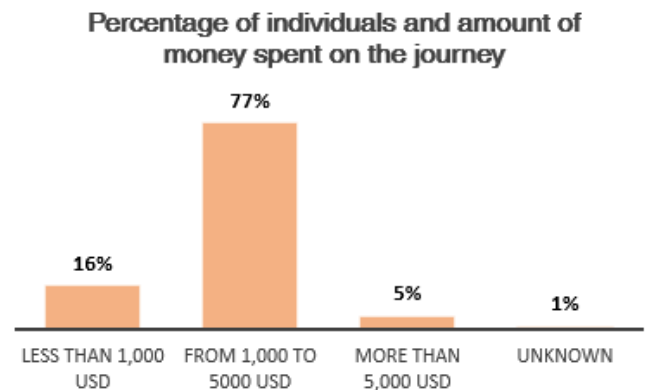
Demographics: Algerians

The average Algerian respondent was **26** years old. The majority of respondents were **male (94%)**. The majority of respondents (**61%**), were travelling alone, while **39%** reported travelling with a group. Out of **39%** of individuals travelling with a group, **26%** reported travelling with **family**, while **74%** reported travelling with **non-family** members.



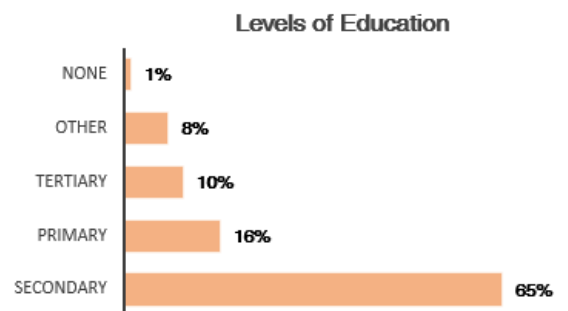
Cost of Journey: Algerians

The predominant majority of the individuals (**77%**) reported the estimated cost of their journey **from 1,000 to 5,000 USD** per person, while **16%** reported paying **less than 1,000 USD** for the journey and **5%** reported paying **more than 5,000 USD**.



Levels of Education: Algerians

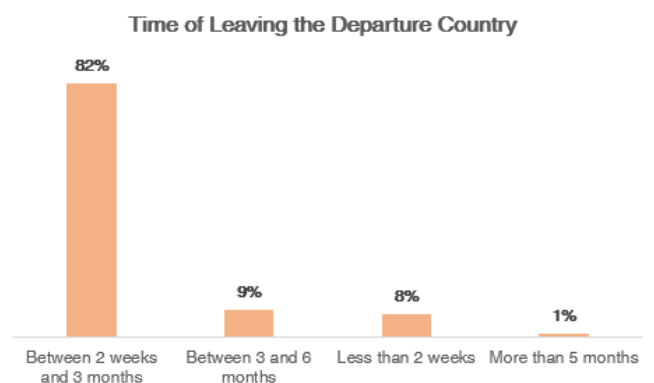
10% of respondents reported having obtained **tertiary education**, while **65%** reported having obtained a **high school education**, **16%** reported having obtained **primary school level education**.



Country of Departure: Algerians

The predominant majority of respondents (**92%**) reported departing from **Algeria**. The remaining **2%** reported departing from **other** countries.

Furthermore, the majority of Algerian respondents (**85%**) left the departure country **between 2 weeks and 3 months ago**, **9%** left the departure country **between 3 and 6 months ago**, **8%** left the departure country **less than 2 weeks ago**, and **1%** left the departure country **more than 5 months ago**.



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.