19,547 INTERVIEWS WERE CONDUCTED IN VARIOUS LOCATIONS IN THE PERIOD FROM JANUARY TO NOVEMBER 2016 BY IOM IN THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA, GREECE, HUNGARY, SERBIA, CROATIA , SLOVENIA , BULGARIA, AND ITALY

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Disclaimer: Base Map Source: ESRI. This map is for illustration purposes only. Boundaries and names used and designations shown do not imply 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 from January to November 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 is a summary analysis of surveys that has been carried out by IOM field staff in Greece, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Croatia, Slovenia, Serbia, Hungary, and Bulgaria.

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.

FLOW MONITORING DATA ANALYSIS OVERVIEW

Between January 2016 and November 2016 IOM field staff in Greece, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Croatia, Serbia, Slovenia, Hungary, Bulgaria and Italy conducted interviews with 19,547 migrants and refugees. The aforementioned survey was structured to capture more qualitative data pertaining to the current situation of migrants and refugees stranded in the Western Balkan and Eastern route.

This week's report focuses on providing an analysis on the responses provided by migrants and refugees travelling along the Central Mediterranean Route and the Eastern Mediterranean Route. The first part of this report focuses in top 5 nationalities surveyed in Italy, while the second part provides analysis of respondents travelling along the Eastern Mediterranean route over time.

PART 1. CENTRAL MEDITERRANEAN ROUTE: TOP 5 NATIONALITIES

This section presents results of the DTM Flow Monitoring Survey conducted from the end of June until November 2016 in Italy, Sicily. The sample comprises 6,485 valid responses.

This section provides analysis on demographic profile of migrants and refugees travelling along the Central Mediterranean route and focuses on the demographic profile of migrants, duration and cost of journey, and the migration route. The analysis focuses on top nationalities of respondents surveyed in Italy: Nigerians (18%), Eritreans (14%), Gambians (9%), Guineans (8%) and Senegalese (6%). The breakdown of top nationalities surveyed in Italy is shown on the graph below.
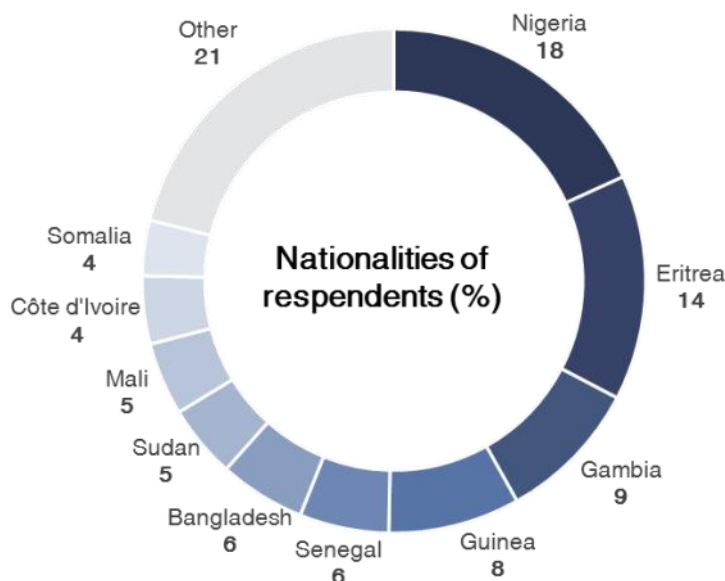
Demographic profile

The average respondent was 22 years old. Average age of Gambian (20), Guinean (20) and Senegalese (22) respondents was slightly lower than the average age of Nigerian (24) and Eritrean (24) respondents. Minors between 14 and 18 years old comprised 24% of all individuals surveyed. Minors between 14 and 18 years comprised a larger proportion of all Gambian and Guinean respondents surveyed, as compared to respondents of other nationalities. Men comprised 87% of all individuals surveyed.
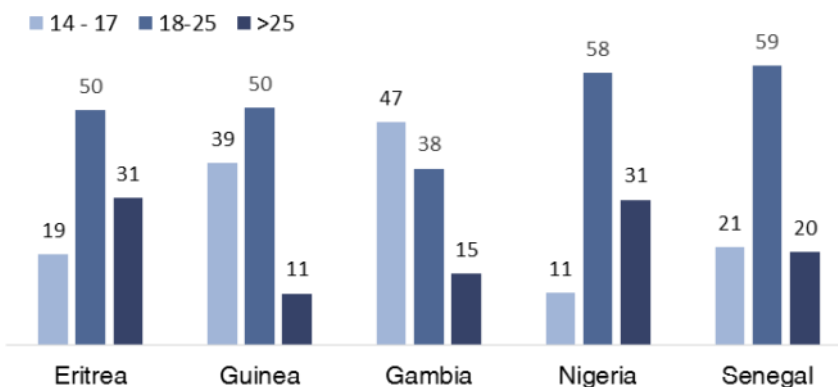
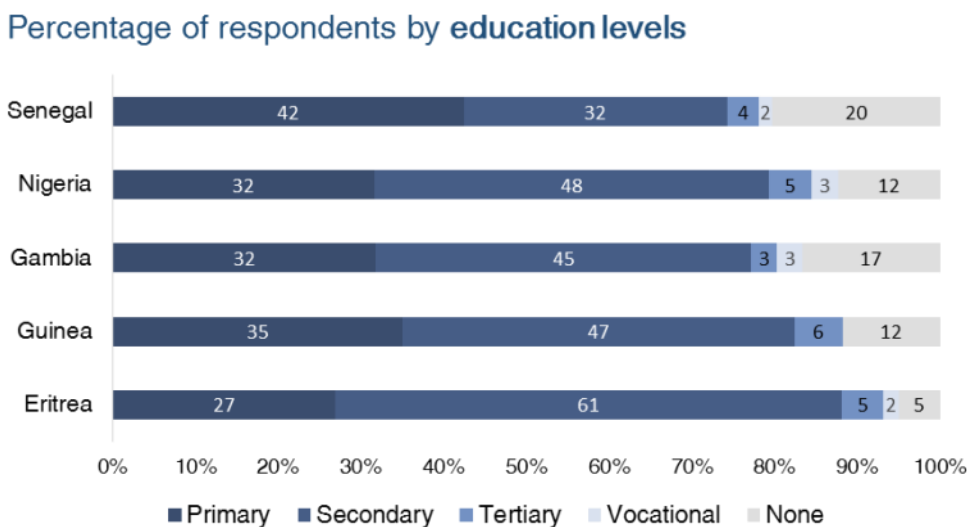## Marital status

Eritrean, Nigerian and Senegalese respondents were more likely to be married, as compared to Guinean and Gambian respondents. 29% of Eritrean respondents, 17% of Nigerian and 14% of Senegalese respondents reported being married, as compared to 8% of Guinean and 8% of Gambian respondents.

Percentage of respondents by marital status

Bar chart showing percentage of respondents by marital status (Single, Married, Divorced/Widowed):
- Eritrea: 70, 29, 1
- Guinea: 92, 8
- Gambia: 91, 8, 1
- Nigeria: 81, 17, 2
- Senegal: 86, 14
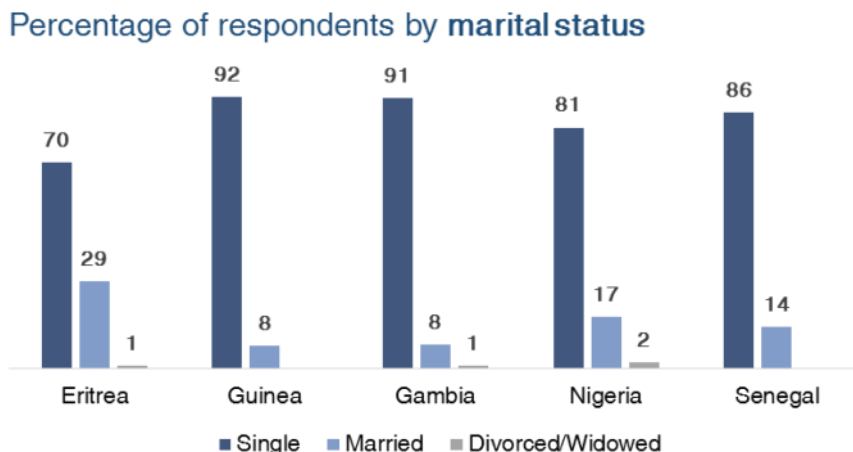
Education levels and employment status

Senegalese (42%) were more likely to report having obtained primary level of education and less likely to report having obtained secondary level of education, as compared to other top nationalities surveyed. Eritrean respondents were more likely to report secondary level of education. 61% of Eritrean respondents reported having obtained secondary level of education. Eritrean respondents tend to report not having obtained any formal education less compared to other top nationalities.

Percentage of respondents by education levels

Horizontal stacked bar chart showing percentage of respondents by education levels (Primary, Secondary, Tertiary, Vocational, None):
- Senegal: 42, 32, 4, 2, 20
- Nigeria: 32, 48, 5, 3, 12
- Gambia: 32, 45, 3, 3, 17
- Guinea: 35, 47, 6, 12
- Eritrea: 27, 61, 5, 2, 5

Moreover, Guinean respondents were less likely to report being employed at the time of departure from their countries of origin or habitual residence. 26% of Guinean respondents reported being employed, as compared to 44% Gambian respondents, 45% of Eritrean respondents, 55% of Nigerian and 55% of Senegalese respondents.

Journey

Guineans and Nigerians comprised a larger share of respondents travelling alone, as compared to other the respondents of other nationalities. 82% of Guineans and 80% of Nigerians surveyed were travelling alone versus 72% of Gambians, 71% of Senegalese respondents, and 69% of Eritreans. Senegalese, Eritrean and Gambian respondents tend to travel more with a group of non-family members, as compared to respondents of other top nationalities. 23% of Senegalese, 20% of Gambians, and 19% of Eritreans were travelling alone, as compared to 15% of Guineans and 9% of Nigerians.
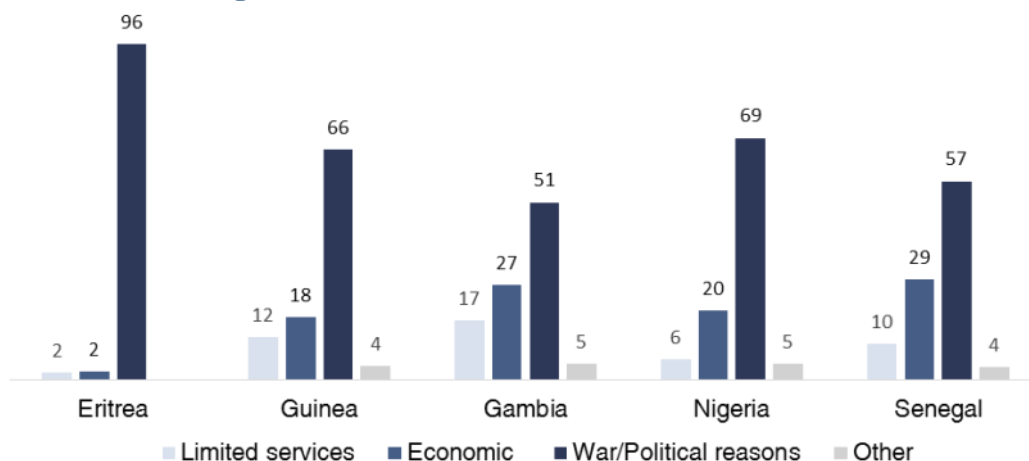
Percentage of respondents **travelling alone/with family/non-family members**
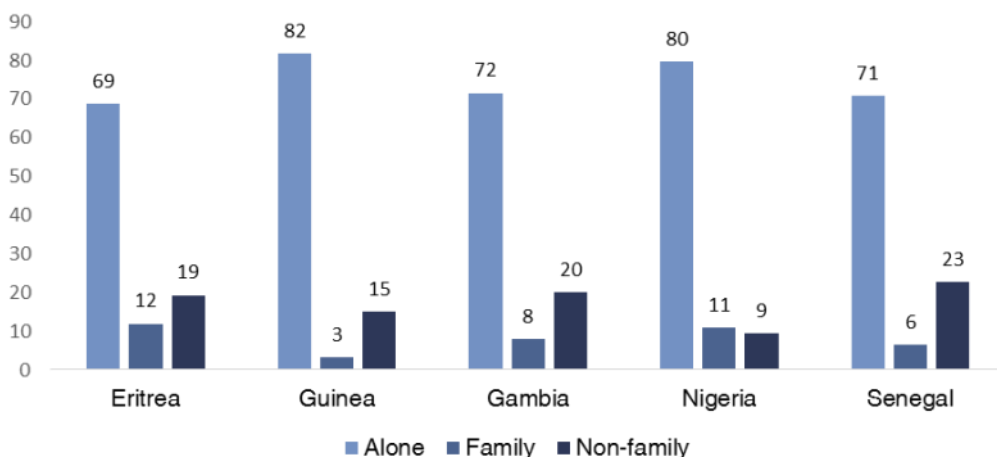
Reasons for leaving

The majority of respondents reported having left their countries of origin or habitual residence because of war or political reasons. However, Gambians were less likely to report war or political reasons for leaving their countries of origin or habitual residence, as compared to migrants of other nationalities. 51% of Gambians reported war or political reasons for leaving versus 57% of Senegalese, 69% of Nigerians, 66% of Guineans. The predominant majority of Eritrean respondents (99%) reported war or political reasons for leaving Eritrea. Senegalese respondents tend to report economic reasons for leaving more often, as compared to re4spondents of other nationalities. The breakdown of nationalities by the reported reasons for leaving is shown on a graph below.

Percentage of respondents by **reasons for leaving their countries of origin/habitual residence**

Time of departure and cost of journey

Eritreans were more likely to leave their countries of origin or habitual residence more than 6 months before the survey was conducted. 53% of Eritrean respondents reported having left more than 6 months prior to the survey versus 42% of Gambians, 40% of Guineans, 34% of Senegalese, and 26% of Nigerians.

Percentage of respondents by **time of leaving their countries of origin/habitual residence**
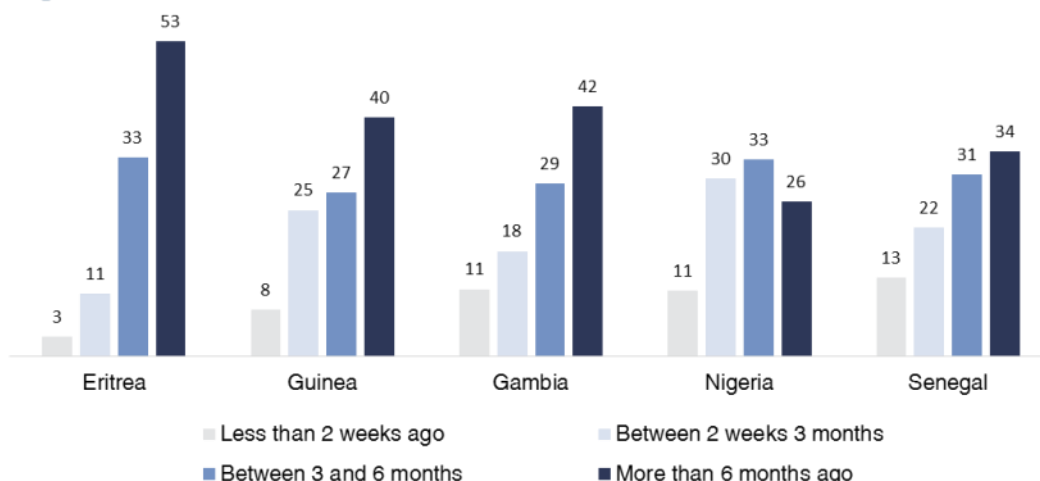
Eritrean respondents were much more likely to report higher estimated cost of their journeys. 57% of Nigerians reported the estimated cost of their journey more than 5,000 USD per person. Majority of respondents surveyed reported estimated cost of their journey between 1,000 and 5,000 USD per person. Gambians reported a larger share of respondents reporting the estimated cost of their journey between 1,000 and 5,000 USD, as compared to the respondents of other nationalities.

Percentage of respondents by **estimated cost of journey**
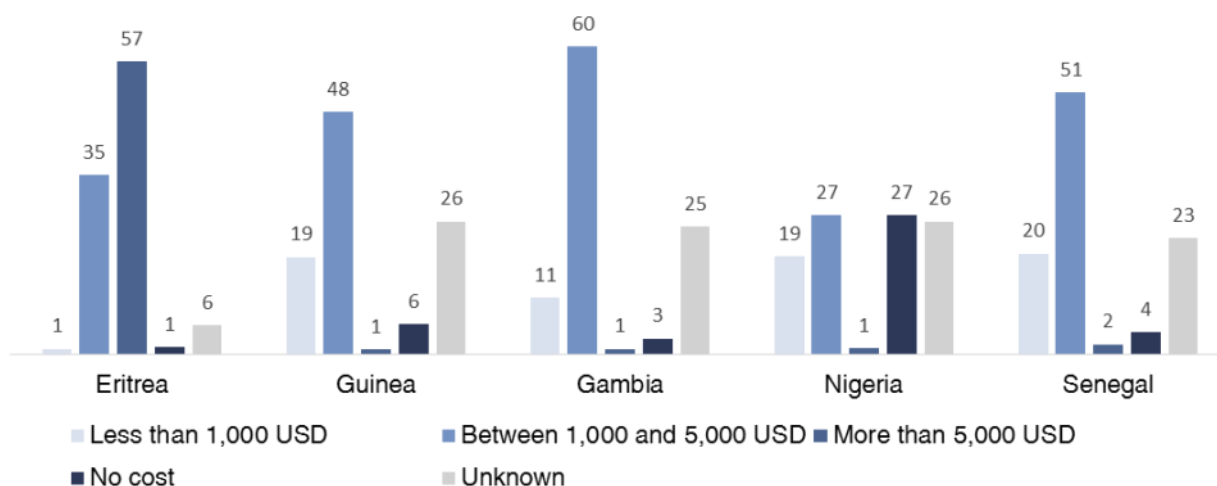
Transit Routes and states of origin: Nigerians and Eritreans

This section provides analysis on administrative levels of origin and most common transit routes for the top two nationalities surveyed travelling along Central Mediterranean route: Nigerians and Eritreans.

States of origin: Nigerians

80% of Nigerians departed from Nigeria, while 19% departed from Libya.

Among those 80% of Nigerians who departed from Nigeria, 65% departed from Edo state, 13% departed from Delta state, 6% - from Lagos, 3% - from Imo state and another 3% from Kano state. The remainder from other states within Nigeria.
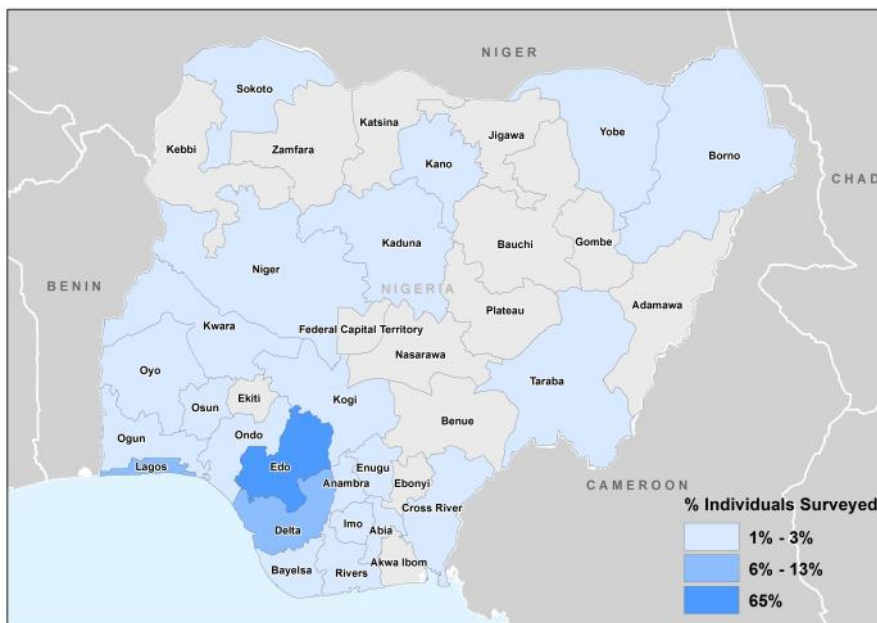
States of departure within Nigeria

Transit routes: Nigerians

The map shows the most common routes Nigerian respondents took to reach Italy. The majority of migrants travelled through the same or similar countries. 90% of Nigerian respondents travelled through Niger, followed Libya to reach Italy. 1% of the respondents travelled through Benin and Niger, followed by Libya. The remainder did not accurately report their journeys across the transit countries they went through, therefore, the route they used remains unclear.
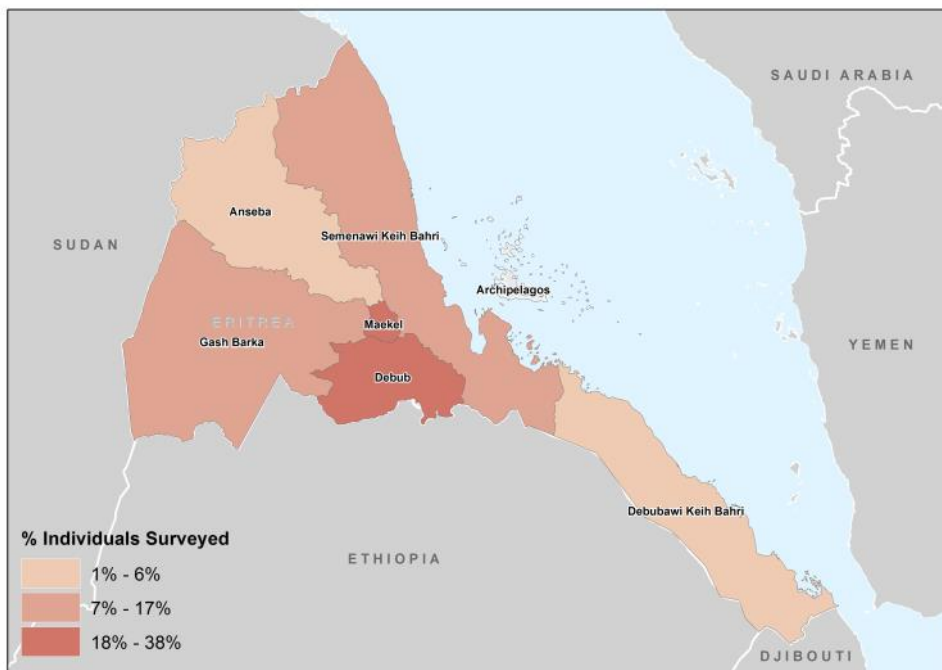

Transit routes of Nigerian respondents

Provinces of origin: Eritreans

56% of all Eritrean respondents departed from Eritrea, while 27% departed from Sudan.

Among those 56% of Eritreans who departed from Eritrea, 38% departed from Maekel province, 26% - from Debub province, 17% fromn Gash Barka province, and 7% - from Semenawi Keih Bahri. The remainder from other provinces within Eritrea.

Provinces of departure within Eritrea

Transit routes: Eritreans

The map shows the most common routes Eritrean respondents took to reach Italy. The majority of respondents travelled through the same or similar countries. 43% departed from Eritrea to Sudan, while another 43% travelled from Eritrea to Ethiopia and then Sudan. From Sudan these two flows merge, with 86% migrants passing through Libya to reach Italy. Additional 12% of Nigerian respondents were travelling through Sudan, followed by Egypt.

Transit routes of Eritrean respondents

Destination countries

Approximately half of migrants and refugees interviewed along the Central Mediterranean route reported Italy as their intended country of destination. Others reported destinations were Germany (11%), United Kingdom (5%), France (5%), Norway (2%), Sweden (2%), Netherlands (2%). 11% of the respondents didn't have any specific destination in mind. The remaining share of migrants reported other different destinations in Europe.

The countries of intended destination also vary among different national groups within the flow. Italy is the preferred destination country for the majority of Nigerians (765%), Gambians (75%), Senegalese (73%), and Guineans (62%). However Eritreans reported Germany (25%), the United Kingdom (16%), Norway (11%). Czech Republic (12%) and other countries in Northern Europe as their intended destination.

Moreover, the predominant majority of Nigerians (96%) and Gambians (92%) who reported Italy as their intended country of destination reported not having any relatives there. Almost half of Eritreans who reported Germany as their intended country of destination reported having non-first line relatives there, while 22% reported having first-line relatives and the rest reported not having any relatives in Germany.

Table 1. Intended countries of destination reported by respondents if top 5 nationalities

Nationality	Germany	United Kingdom	Italy	Norway	Chech Republic
Eritrea	25.3	16.0	2.7	10.9	12.1
Guinea	7.0	0.4	61.9	0.6	0.7
Gambia	6.7	0.8	74.8	0.7	1.0
Nigeria	4.1	0.1	74.9	0.1	0.5
Senegal	3.5	0.0	72.7	0.0	0.8

PART 2. EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN ROUTE: ANYLYSIS BY TIME

This section provides analysis of migrants surveyed travelling along Eastern Mediterranean route between January and November 2016. The analysis focuses on providing an analysis over time for top 4 nationalities surveyed: Syrians, Iraqis, Pakistanis and Afghans.

Syrian and Iraqi Nationals

Between **January 2016 and November 2016**, **6,469** respondents of **Syrian and Iraqi** nationalities were surveyed in Greece, Croatia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Slovenia, Serbia, Hungary and Bulgaria. This constitutes **50%** of the total number of respondents surveyed.

Levels of Education: Syrians and Iraqis

11% of Syrian and Iraqi respondents surveyed in August—November reported having obtained tertiary education, down from 17% of respondents surveyed in April—July.

Percentage of respondents reported having obtained primary education has been steadily rising from 13% in January—March, to 18% in April—July and to 21% in August—November.

Percentage of respondents reporting having obtained secondary education rose in August—November, as compared to January—March (from 54% in January—March to 64% in August—November).

Level of education of Syrian and Iraqi respondents by time period
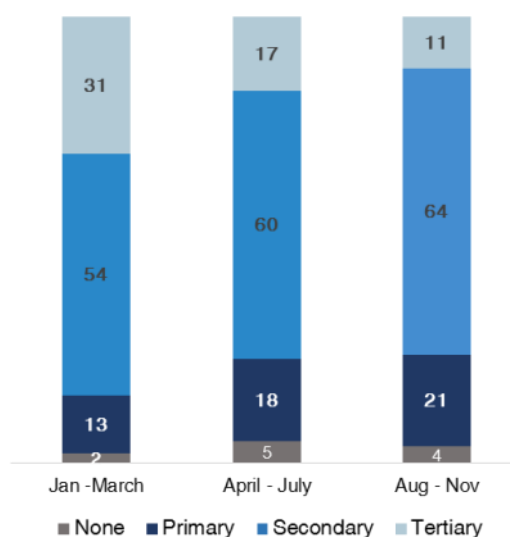

Travelling

Percentage of Syrian and Iraqis travelling with family rose significantly in the period of August-November, as compared to the first two periods. 82% of respondents surveyed in August—November were travelling with family, up from 67% in January—March.

Percentage of Syrian and Iraqi respondents travelling alone/with family/non-family members by time period
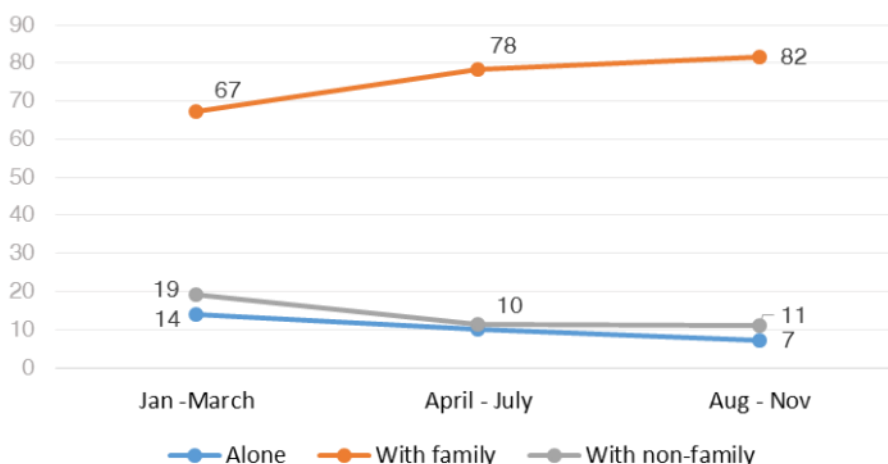
Cost of Journey : Syrians and Iraqis

81% of respondents surveyed in January—March and 82% of respondents in April—July reported the estimated cost of their journey from 1,000 to 5,000 USD per person. In the survey period of August—November the percentage fell by 9 points to 73%, compared to the previous period. The percentage of respondents reporting the estimated cost of their journey more than 5,000 USD per person has seen a steady rise from 6% in January—March to 22% in August—November.

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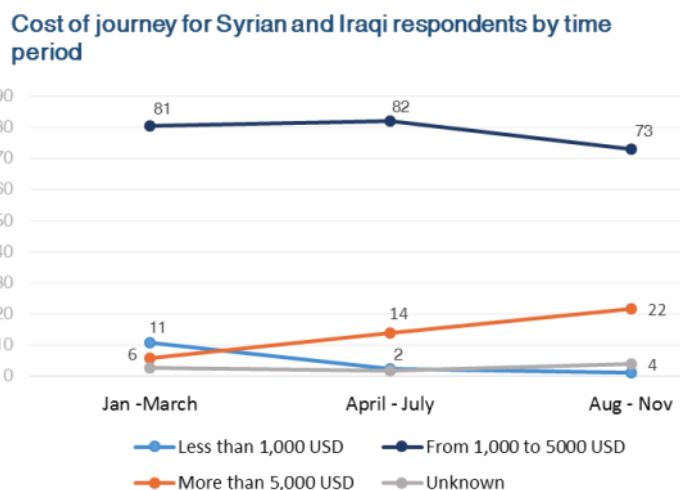
Countries of Intended Destination: Syrians and Iraqis

The table below shows the top intended countries of Syrian and Iraqis responds, 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. In the survey period of January – March, Germany has 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 62% of respondents reporting Germany as their country of intended destination.

Table 2. Countries of intended destinaton as reported by Ayrian and Iraqis respondents

Destination country	Jan -March	April - July	Aug - Nov
Germany	85%	62%	57%
Sweden	3%	13%	11%
Austria	3%	1%	3%
Norway	1%%	3%	3%
Netherlands	2	3%	5%
Other countries	6%	18%	21%

Relatives at the Destination Countries: Syrians and Iraqis

From January—March to August—November there was a steady rise in respondents reporting having first-line relatives at the destination countries (from 18% in January—March to 37% in August—November). Percentage of the individuals reported having first-line relatives at the destination countries sis not change significantly over three time periods.

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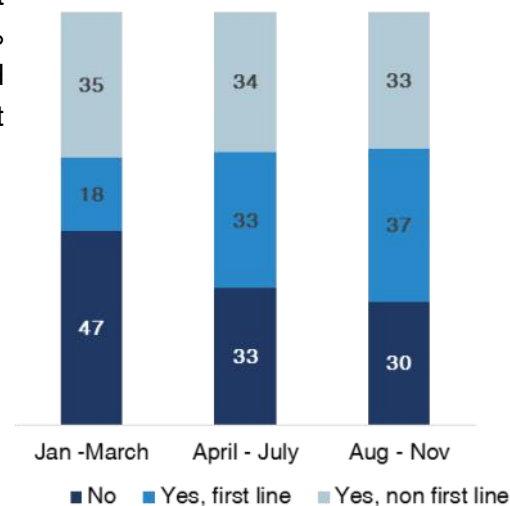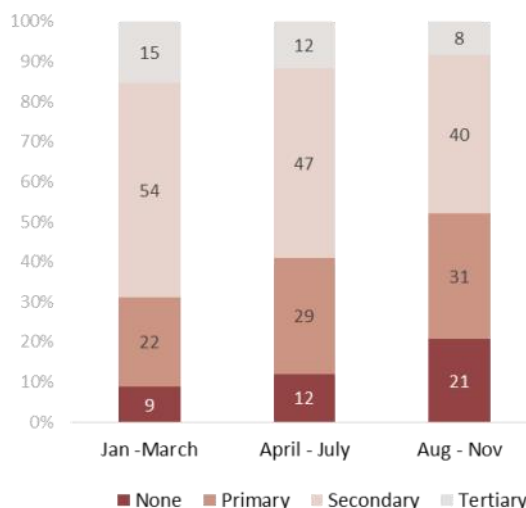
Afghan and Pakistani Nationals

Between **January and November 2016**, **4,477** respondents of **Afghan and Pakistani** nationalities were surveyed in Greece, Croatia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Slovenia, Serbia, Hungary and Bulgaria. This constitutes **34%** of the total number of respondents surveyed.

Levels of Education: Afghans and Pakistanis

The percentage of Afghan and Pakistani reported having obtained tertiary level of education saw a steady decline from 15% in   January—March to 8% in August – November. This equates to a rise of 53% in respondents who reported having obtained tertiary level of education.

Percentage of the individuals reported having obtained secondary level of education dropped by 14% from 54% in January—March to 40% in August—November.

Level of education of Afghan and Pakistani respondents by time period

Travelling

Percentage of Afghan and Pakistani travelling with family declined significantly in August—November, as compared to the previous period. Percentage of Afghan and Pakistani respondents travelling with family dropped by 21 percentage points, from 47% in April—July to 26% on August—November.

Percentage of respondents travelling with a group consisting of non-family members has increased from 23% in April—July to 52% in August—November. This equates to a rise of 44%.

Percentage of Afghan and Pakistani respondents travelling alone or with a group by time period
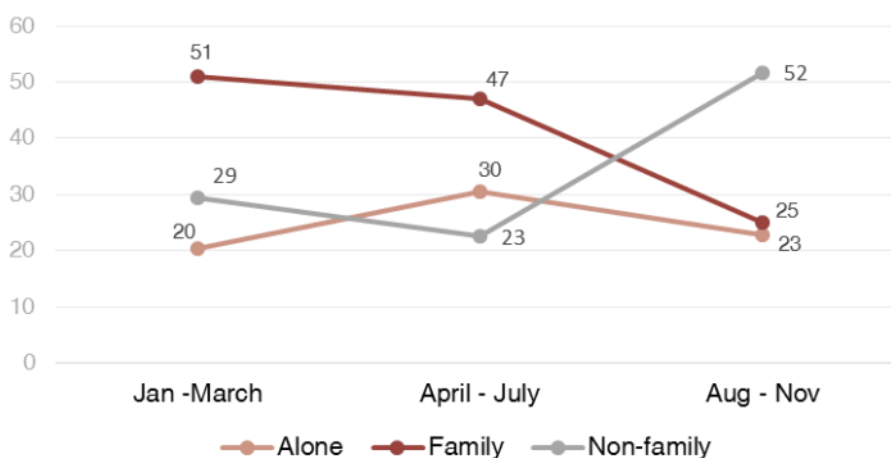
Cost of Journey : Afghans and Pakistanis

Percentage of respondents reporting the estimated cost of their journey between 1,000 and 5,000 USD dropped by 14 percentage points from 76% in January—March to 55% in April—May. However, the percentage then rose by 7% from 55% to 62% in August-November. While 17% of Afghan and Pakistani respondents surveyed in January-March reported the estimated cost of their journey more than 5,000 USD, the proportion of respondents increased in the later months to 26% in August-November.

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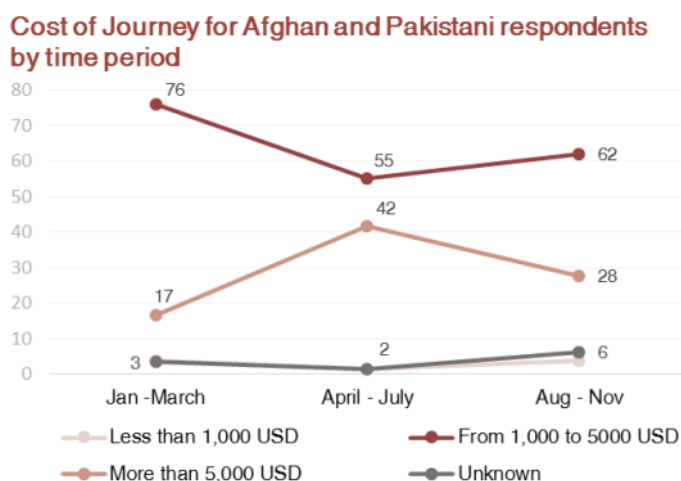
Countries of Intended Destination: Afghans and Pakistanis

The table below shows the top intended countries of destination reported by Afghan and Pakistani re3spondents, 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. During the survey period of January-March Germany has been a top of country of choice, however, in the time frame coinciding with the EU-Turkey agreement, we see a decline from 74% to 56% of respondents wishing to reach Germany and to 31% in August-November.

Table 3. Countries of intended destinaton as reported by Aghan and Pakistani respondents

Destination country	Jan -March	April - July	Aug - Nov
Germany	74	56	31
Austria	6	6	10
Italy	1	7	24
Sweden	3	3	1
France	1	3	21
Other	13	17	11
Unknown	2	8	2

Relatives at the Destination Countries: Afghans and Pakistanis

Percentage of respondents reporting having first-line relatives at the destination countries decreased by 50% from 14% in January—March to 7% on August—November. The percentage of respondents reporting having non-first line relatives at the countries of intended destination saw a steady decline from 31% in January—March to 26% in April—July, and after to 18% in August—November.

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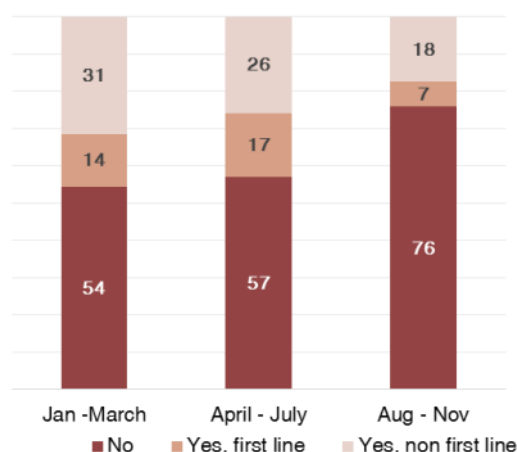
METHODOLOGY

The survey was conducted by IOM field staff in locations of entry, transit, and exit in Greece, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Serbia, Croatia, Slovenia, Bulgaria, Italy and Hungary including locations and centers of various types (transit, accommodation, open/closed) and including hotspots (in Greece and Italy). The hotspots are first reception facilities with high capacity for the purpose of identification and registration of migrants soon after arrival.

In all locations, data collectors approached respondents in an ad hoc manner to explain the purpose of the survey and to obtain the explicit consent to be interviewed. With those who give their consent to be interviewed, IOM data collectors proceeded with the remainder of the questions.

The survey sample compares well to the population, considering the sample selection challenges in the context of migrants' arrival by sea and the planned the onwards journey towards other European countries. The sample is large enough to gather evidence about migrants with different demographic profiles, and it is broadly reflective of the population.

There are however a few limitations to the data collected. Children and women are under-sampled. Women are slightly underrepresented in the sample relative to men, as women are more likely to decline to participate in the survey. Only children older than 14 years old are eligible for the survey.

Everywhere it was possible considering the crowded nature of some of the surveyed points, migrants were interviewed in a separate/private area in order to ensure privacy. While anonymity of respondents has been always a pre-requisite for an interview to start, in some cases and under respondent's consent, the help of a family member or of a friend was key to facilitate translation. Especially at official entry points, data collection was undertaken only after the initial administrative procedures for identification and registration of arrivals was completed by the relevant authorities.

While in the sampling phase some purposive quotas by nationalities were planned to cover only the main nationalities in each of the two routes, fieldwork operations turned out to be more efficient in terms of migrants reached out without excluding any nationality a priori. The sample is then composed by all those migrants above 14 years of age met by data collectors at selected flow monitoring points and who were willing to participate and answer the questionnaire