

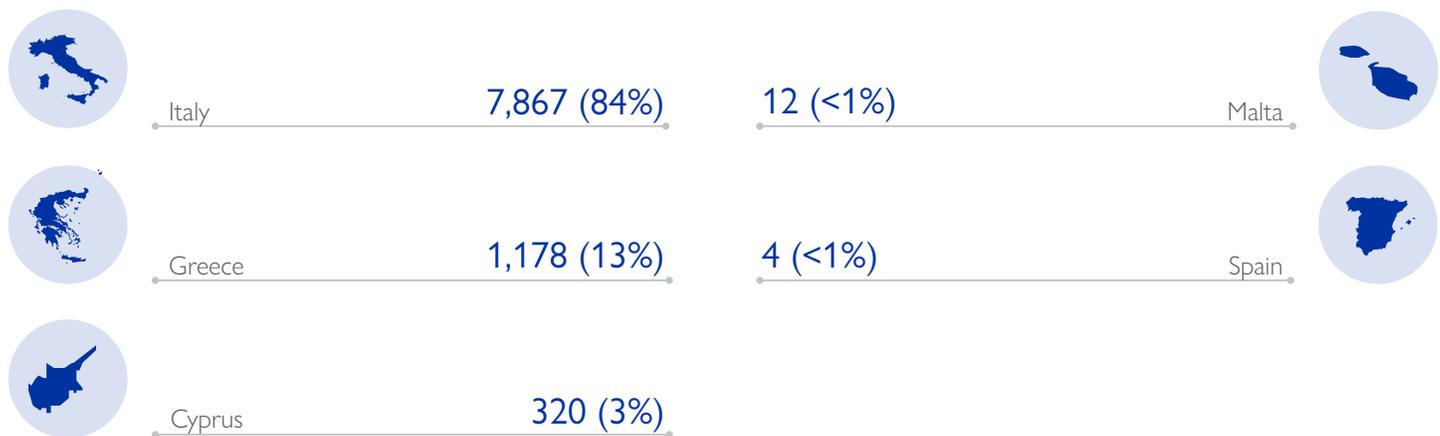
INTRODUCTION

The first page of this snapshot presents the number of Pakistani nationals who arrived by land and sea in Europe and those who transited through the Western Balkan and Eastern Europe region in 2023. The data on arrivals and transits is made available by national authorities and then gathered by the the International Organization for Migration (IOM) Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) team in Europe.¹ It is important not to sum up the figures, as this could entail double counting migrants who transited through multiple countries. The second page shows numbers of Pakistani nationals residing in Europe by gender and European region as reported by Eurostat and the UK Office of Statistics. The final pages present the

findings of the Flow Monitoring Survey (FMS) conducted by DTM Europe in seven European countries during 2023.

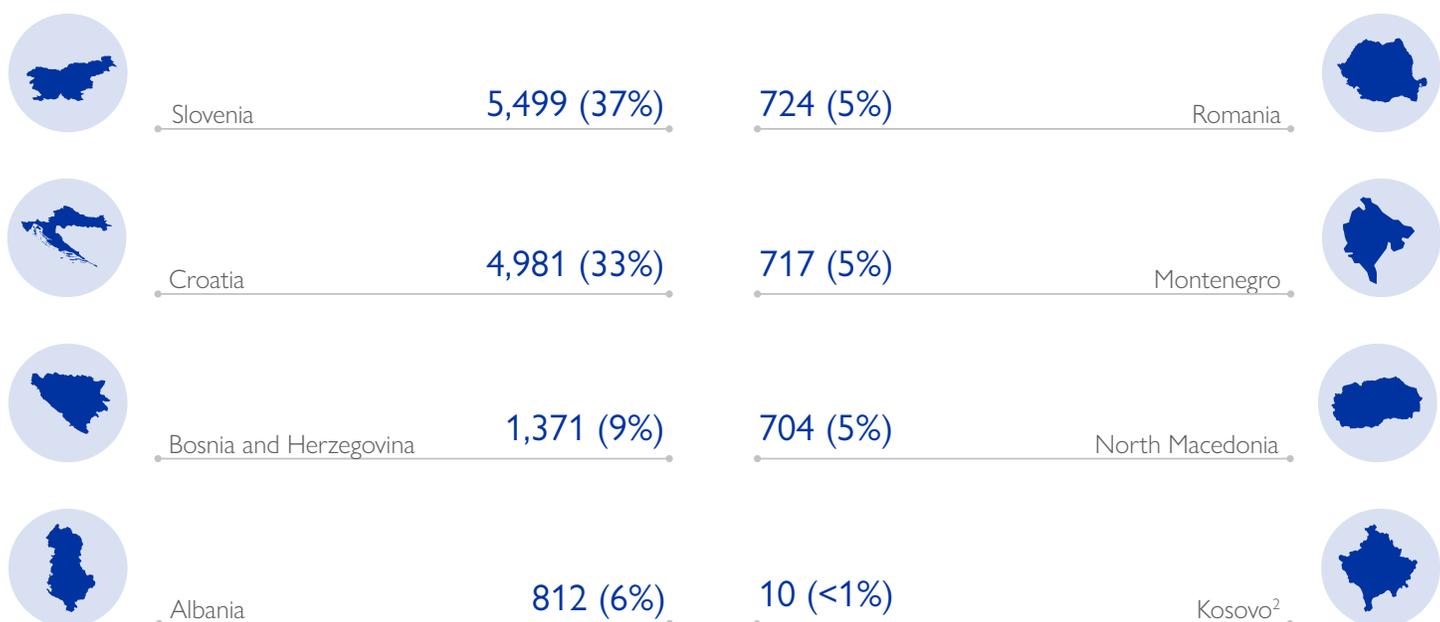
The snapshot is part of the outputs of the European Union (EU) - funded DTM project “Regional Evidence for Migration Analysis and Policy” (REMAP). The objective of DTM REMAP is to strengthen the evidence-based formulation and implementation of humanitarian and development policy and programming on migration and forced displacement.

NUMBER OF PAKISTANI NATIONALS WHO ARRIVED BY LAND AND SEA IN EUROPE IN 2023¹



Disclaimer: The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on these maps do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Maps are not to scale.

NUMBER OF PAKISTANI NATIONALS WHO TRANSITED THROUGH THE WESTERN BALKAN AND EASTERN EUROPE REGION IN 2023



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¹ Mixed Migration Flows to Europe: <https://dtm.iom.int/europe/arrivals>

² References to Kosovo shall be understood to be in the context of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1244 (1999)

According to Eurostat,³ a total of 398,065 Pakistani nationals resided in Europe⁴ in 2023. Sixty-seven per cent of them are male and the remaining thirty-three per cent were females. The number of Pakistani nationals in each European country in 2023 is shown in the below table (table 1) together with sex-disaggregated numbers. In addition, based on the UK Office of Statistics there have been 456,000 Pakistani nationals present in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (UK) between July 2020 and June 2021.

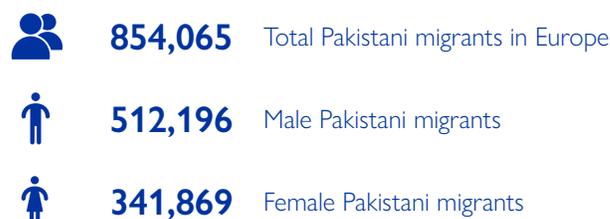


Table 1: Number of nationals from Pakistan residing in Europe as of 01 January 2023, by region, country and sex

EUROPEAN REGION	COUNTRY	PAKISTANI NATIONAL RESIDENTS	% PAKISTANI NATIONAL RESIDENTS	MALE	FEMALE
Northern Europe		496,410	58%	266,460	229,950
Northern Europe	United Kingdom ⁵	456,000	53%	244,000	212,000
Northern Europe	Sweden	18,163	2%	10,753	7,410
Northern Europe	Ireland	11,553	1%	5,658	5,895
Northern Europe	Norway	5,764	1%	2,904	2,860
Northern Europe	Finland	3,908	0%	2,412	1,496
Northern Europe	Estonia	698	0%	483	215
Northern Europe	Latvia	144	0%	126	18
Northern Europe	Iceland	105	0%	66	39
Northern Europe	Lithuania	75	0%	58	17
Southern Europe		257,781	30%	183,071	74,710
Southern Europe	Italy	144,129	17%	104,754	39,375
Southern Europe	Spain	103,683	12%	70,772	32,911
Southern Europe	Portugal	9,922	1%	7,512	2,410
Southern Europe	Slovenia	47	0%	33	14
Western Europe		94,781	11%	58,494	36,287
Western Europe	Germany	77,242	9%	48,552	28,690
Western Europe	The Netherlands	6,540	1%	3,624	2,916
Western Europe	Belgium	5,921	1%	3,208	2,713
Western Europe	Austria	4,528	1%	2,783	1,745
Western Europe	Luxembourg	550	0%	327	223
Eastern Europe		5,093	1%	4,171	922
Eastern Europe	Romania ⁶	2,255	0%	2,101	154
Eastern Europe	Hungary	1,893	0%	1,411	482
Eastern Europe	Czech Republic	761	0%	524	237
Eastern Europe	Bulgaria	128	0%	86	42
Eastern Europe	Slovakia	56	0%	49	7
GRAND TOTAL		854,065	100%	512,196	341,869

Note: 2023 data for Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, France, Greece, Malta and Poland are not available as of 01 May 2024.
Source: Eurostat, UK Office of Statistics.

³ Eurostat: Population on 1 January by age group, sex and citizenship. Available here: https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/migr_pop1ctz_custom_10574578/default/table?lang=en

⁴ This includes the EU 27 Member States as well as Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland.

⁵ UK data is derived from UK Office of Statistics and the reporting period is July 2020 to June 2021. Available [here](#).

⁶ Data for Romania is an estimation.

DTM Europe conducted a Flow Monitoring Survey (FMS) in 2023, interviewing 373 Pakistani migrants across seven European countries. The majority of respondents were surveyed in Italy (74%). Nearly all respondents were male (99%), and a significant majority were young adults between 18 and 34 (88%). Seventy-four per cent of respondents were single, and only 22 per cent reported having children. In terms of education, respondents were relatively well-educated, with 61 per cent having at least lower secondary education. Before departure, 68 per cent of respondents reported being employed or self-employed.

The largest proportion of respondents were from Punjab (69%) and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (21%), while other provinces represented a smaller share.

MIGRANT PROFILES

373 Number of interviewed Pakistani migrants

Figure 2: Respondent age

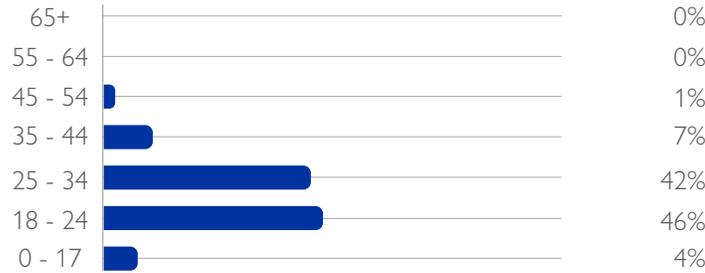
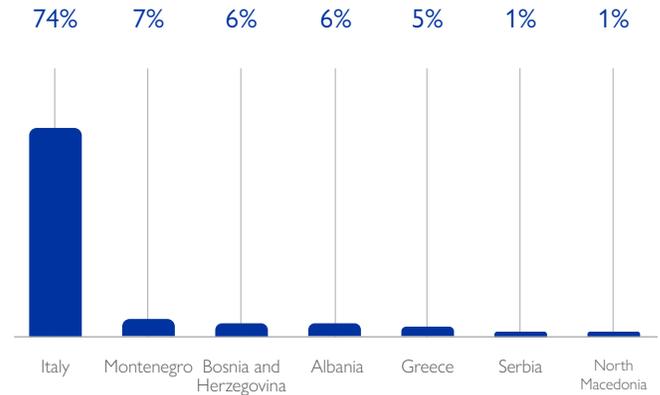


Figure 1: Country of interview

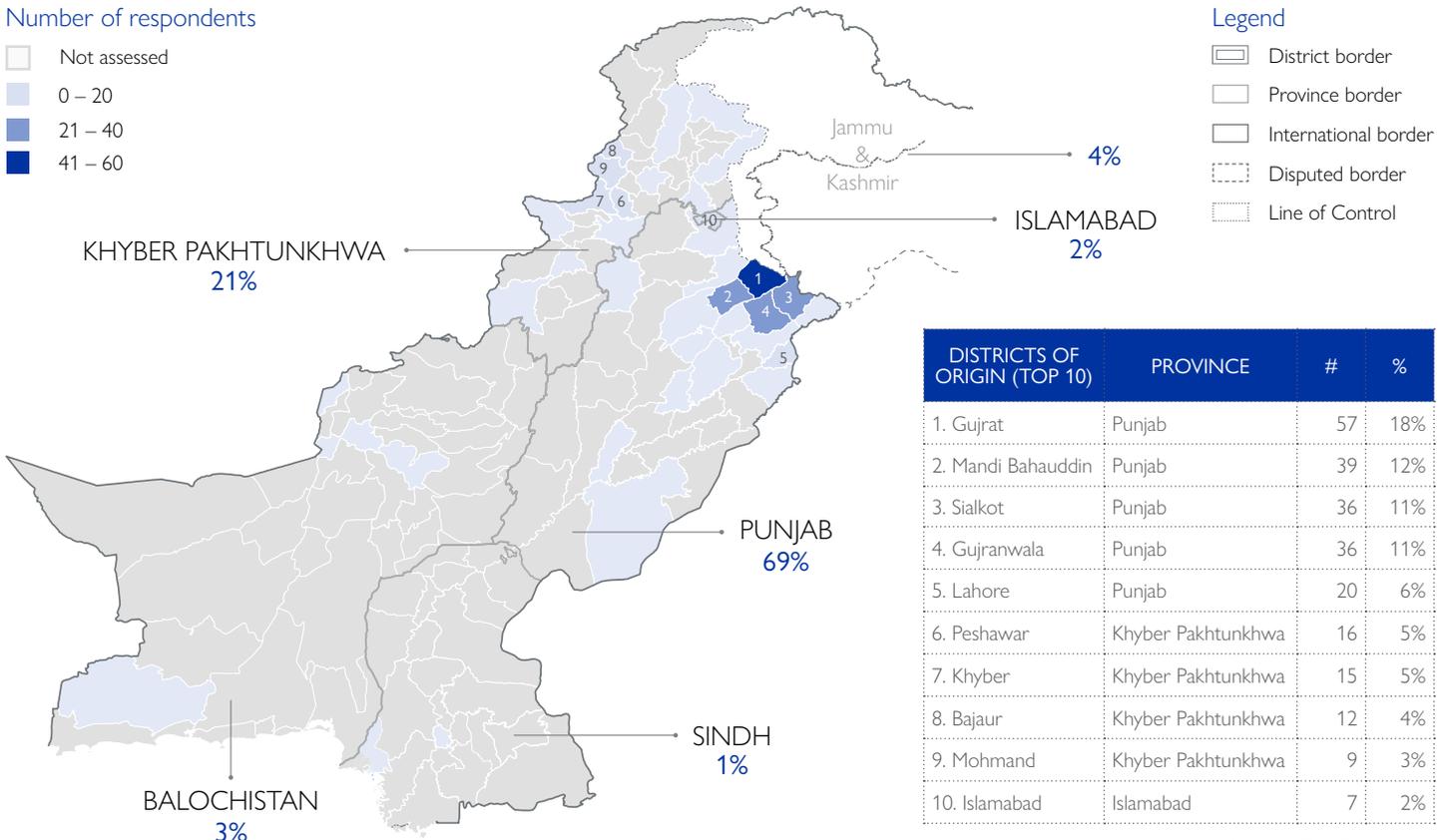


- 99%** Percentage of male respondents
- 74%** Percentage of respondents who are single
- 68%** Percentage of respondents who were employed or self-employed before departure
- 61%** Percentage of respondents who have at least secondary education (lower)
- 22%** Percentage of respondents who have children

Map 1: Area of origin in Pakistan (provinces and districts)

Number of respondents

- Not assessed
- 0 – 20
- 21 – 40
- 41 – 60



DISTRICTS OF ORIGIN (TOP 10)	PROVINCE	#	%
1. Gujrat	Punjab	57	18%
2. Mandi Bahauddin	Punjab	39	12%
3. Sialkot	Punjab	36	11%
4. Gujranwala	Punjab	36	11%
5. Lahore	Punjab	20	6%
6. Peshawar	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	16	5%
7. Khyber	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	15	5%
8. Bajaur	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	12	4%
9. Mohmand	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	9	3%
10. Islamabad	Islamabad	7	2%

Disclaimer: The dotted line represents approximately the line of control in Jammu and Kashmir agreed upon by India and Pakistan. The final status of Jammu and Kashmir has not yet been agreed upon by the parties. The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of IOM or United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

REASONS FOR LEAVING PAKISTAN

Figure 3: Reasons for leaving Pakistan
(Multiple answers possible, N = 373, can exceed 100%)

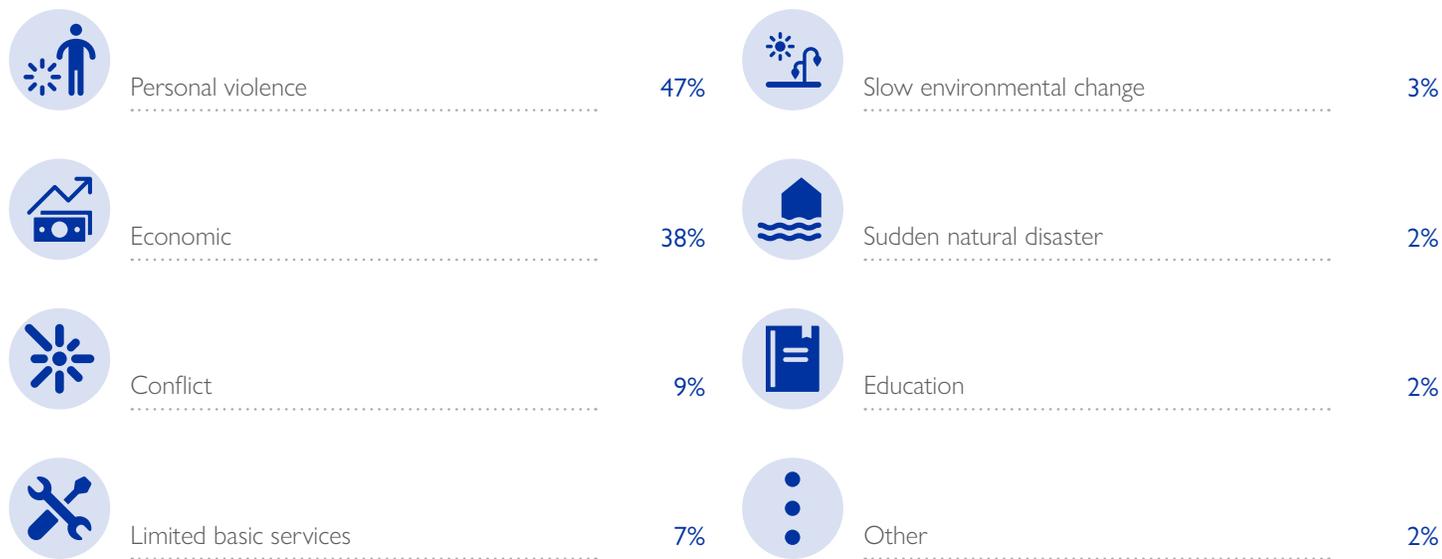


Figure 4 and 5: Reasons to leave Pakistan, by province

Economic reasons (47%) are most commonly reported by respondents from Punjab as a reason to leave Pakistan.



Personal violence (65%) is most commonly reported by respondents from Khyber Pakhtunkhwa as a reason to leave Pakistan.



During the interviews, respondents were asked to identify their two most significant reasons for leaving Pakistan. Almost half of the respondents (47%) cited personal violence as a crucial factor prompting their departure from the country. Economic concerns were also prominent, with 38 per cent of respondents indicating them as significant reasons. Additionally, 9 per cent mentioned conflict, while 7 per cent highlighted limited access to basic services. Other factors were cited by only a small number of respondents.

For those who mentioned personal violence or economic reasons, further clarification was sought. Personal violence was most frequently linked to family issues (27%), Taliban persecution (24%), political unrest (21%), and religious persecution (7%). Regarding economic factors, the vast majority cited lack of employment opportunities (80%) as their primary reason for leaving the country.

Figure 6: First economic reason (if economic reason was selected)
(N = 141)

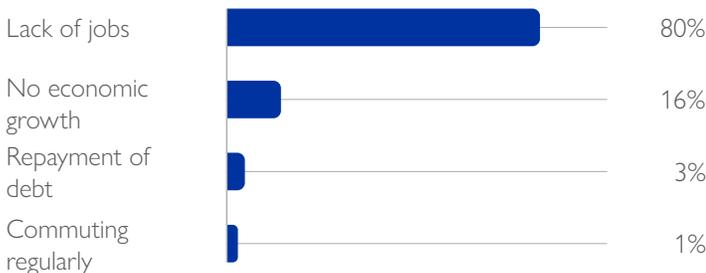
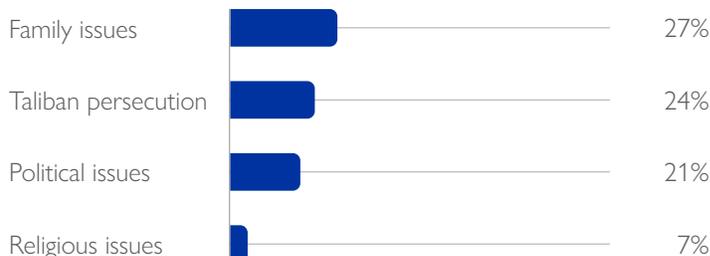
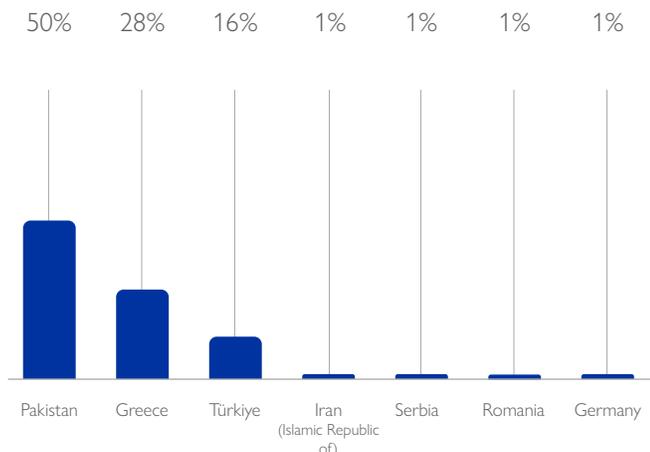


Figure 7: Type of personal violence (if personal violence was selected)
(N = 174)



MIGRATION JOURNEY

Figure 8: Country of departure (Top 7)



91% Percentage of respondents who **arrived** in country of interview in 2023

72% Percentage of respondents who **left** country of departure in 2023

COST OF THE TOTAL JOURNEY (PER PERSON)

74 per cent of respondents paid **more than USD 2,500** for the journey.

Figure 9: Main mode of transport to leave country of departure to first transit country



Figure 10: Border of entry in country of interview



Half of the respondents commenced their journey from Pakistan, while Greece and Türkiye were also commonly chosen departure countries.⁷ Nearly three out of four respondents initiated their journey from their departure country in 2023, and 91 per cent arrived in the country of the interview during the same year.

Seventy-four percent of respondents informed DTM that they paid more than USD 2,500 for their journey, with a significant portion paying over USD 5,000 (44%).

Respondents utilized a variety of transportation to leave the country of departure to the first transit country, ranging from walking (40%) and overland travel (31%) to air travel (28%). Only one per cent of respondents used boats for their journey.⁸ To reach the country of the interview, most respondents entered through a land border (74%), while 26 per cent entered through a sea border.

INTENDED COUNTRY OF DESTINATION

Figure 11: Intended country of destination (top 6) (at the time of departure)

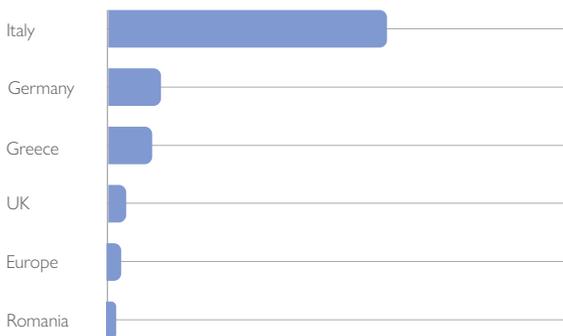
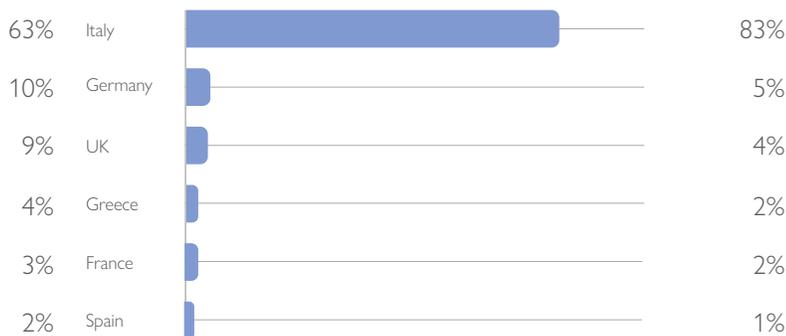


Figure 12: Intended country of destination (top 6) (at time of interview)



Respondents were also asked about their intended country of destination, both at the time of departure and at the time of the interview. These preferences remained largely consistent. Italy and Germany were the top two countries at both times, although

the proportion of respondents choosing Italy at the time of the interview (83%) was significantly higher than at departure (63%). Other countries represented only a small share of respondents.

⁷ If country of departure is not Pakistan, it means the respondents have spent more than one year in a country different from their own before moving again towards Europe.
⁸ This option is only possible for those departing from Türkiye after more than one year there.

Safety (42%) emerged as the primary consideration for respondents when selecting their intended destination country, followed by socio-economic factors (31%) and access to asylum (20%). Family and networks (3%) played a less significant role in their decision-making process, while only one per cent of respondents indicated that this country was their sole choice.

Contrary to prevailing assumptions, the significance of networks and the presence of family and relatives in the destination country may not exert as strong an influence as commonly believed.

READMITTED OR PUSHED BACK TO ANOTHER COUNTRY

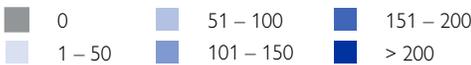
31% Percentage of respondents who have been readmitted/pushed back before

4x Average number of times respondents have been readmitted/pushed back before

A notable portion of respondents, almost one in three or 31 per cent, reported experiencing readmission or push back incidents during their journey. Among those who had faced such situations, the average number of occurrences was four, with instances ranging

ROUTES

Number of respondents who travelled through each country



Map 2: Countries respondents travelled through from Pakistan to intended destination country with routes taken



Map disclaimer: The dotted line represents approximately the line of control in Jammu and Kashmir agreed upon by India and Pakistan. The final status of Jammu and Kashmir has not yet been agreed upon by the parties. The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of IOM or United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

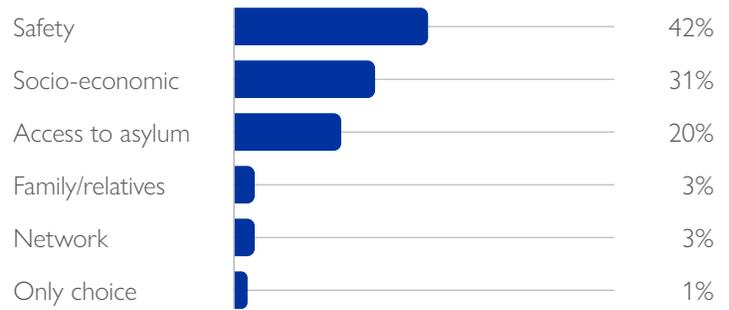
Note: The above map is for illustration purposes only, and based on a small sample. Hence, data on this map, may not reflect overall routes taken.

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Citation: International Organization for Migration (IOM), May 2024. DTM Pakistan | Nationals from Pakistan in Europe – 2023 Snapshot, IOM, Pakistan. For more information on terms and conditions of DTM reports and information products, please refer to: <https://dtm.iom.int/terms-and-conditions>.

Figure 13: Reason for choosing destination country



READMITTANCE/PUSH BACKS | COUNTRIES

75 per cent of respondents who were readmitted or pushed back, did so from **Croatia** (31%), **Greece** (24%) or **Bulgaria** (21%).

from 1 to 20 times. Croatia (31%), Greece (24%), and Bulgaria (21%) were the countries from which respondents most commonly reported being readmitted or pushed back.

Legend



The map on the left illustrates the various routes taken by respondents from Pakistan interviewed in Italy, Greece and the Western Balkan countries. Italy emerges as the main intended destination country, followed by Germany the United Kingdom, Greece and France.

Respondents typically opt for two main routes: one overland and the other involving air travel followed by sea. The overland route typically passes through Iran (Islamic Republic of), Türkiye, and the Western Balkans, leading to final destinations such as Italy, France, or Germany. Alternatively, travellers may journey from Türkiye by boat to Greece and then onwards to their ultimate destinations. The second route involves air travel through the United Arab Emirates, continuing to Egypt and Libya. From Libya, respondents cross the Central Mediterranean Sea to reach Italy and Europe.