



446
Migrants interviewed



27
Average age



1,162
Migrants were registered from July to September 2024.

Source: Department for Border Affairs and IOM in the Temporary Transit Centers (TTC) in the country

92% Male **8%** Female

80% Single **17%** Married

*Multiple answers possible



46%
of entries from Greece reported being facilitated

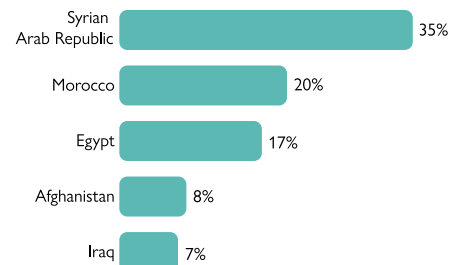


40%
by bus



3%
by taxi

*Multiple answers possible



Top 5 countries of origin of respondents

This report, based on a multi-method and multi-source approach, provides insights into the profiles, experiences, needs, routes and intentions of migrants transiting through North Macedonia. From 1 July to 30 September 2024, IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) enumerators surveyed 446 migrants at TTC Vinograd and TTC Tabanovce.

Map 1: Most prevalent routes travelled by migrants within North Macedonia



This map is for illustration purposes only. The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

JOURNEYS

Nearly all respondents (99%) entered North Macedonia through Greece. The one per cent of respondents who did not enter through Greece entered from Bulgaria (0.5%) and Serbia (0.5%).

Respondents spent an average of one day in North Macedonia, with a maximum stay of seven days. From July to September, 98 per cent of respondents reported being in the country for less than five days, which increased from 75 per cent in April to June. This trend suggests that people are spending less time in North Macedonia.

Migrants were asked if they had used a facilitator in order to cross into North Macedonia.

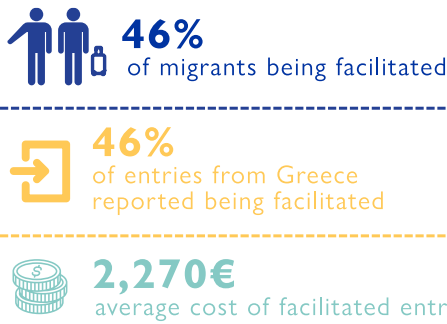


Figure 1: Key information on facilitation for North Macedonia for North Macedonia for July to September (n=446)

July to September saw a 12 per cent decrease in facilitation rates from Greece to North Macedonia, compared to the 58 per cent recorded in April to June. The cost of facilitation from Greece to North Macedonia increased by 670 EUR, from 1,600 EUR in April to June 2024 to 2,270 EUR in July to September.

Forty-six per cent of respondents stated that they used a private car to travel across North Macedonia. Forty per cent stated that they had taken a bus to travel between some key locations, and three per cent stated that they had taken a taxi at some point.

Ninety-seven per cent of respondents stated that they would try to cross into the EU. Out of those 97 per cent, 54 per cent stated they will try and cross alone, and forty-three per cent stated that they will try and cross with the use of facilitators.

Respondents were also asked what social media and instant messaging services they used to organise their journeys to other parts of Europe.

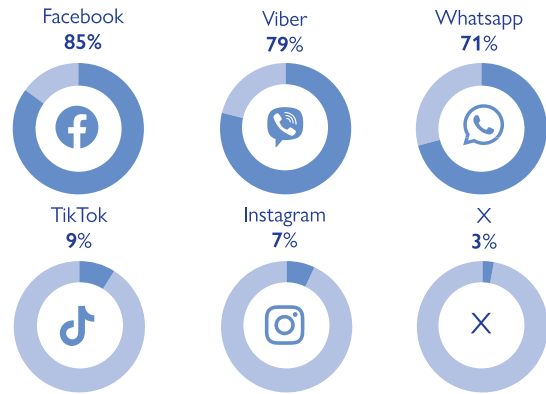


Figure 2: Most frequently cited platforms migrants use to plan their journeys (multiple answers possible) (n=446)

MAIN NEEDS

In this quarter, migrants highlighted food and water, bathroom washing facilities and medical assistance as their top three main needs.

The need for food and water increased by nine per cent compared to April to June, which reported 77 per cent. Meanwhile, the need for bathroom and washing facilities and medical assistance has stayed consistent, with 52% and 39% recorded in April to June, respectively.

Figure 3 shows respondents' most frequently cited needs.

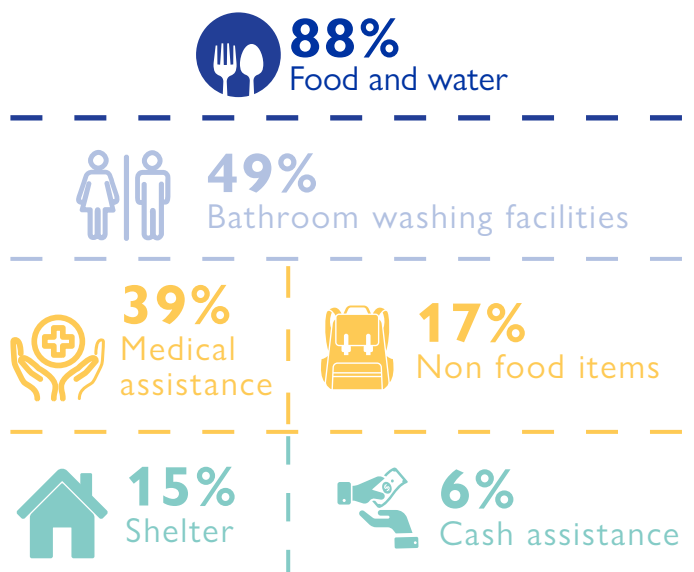


Figure 3: Most important current needs outside temporary reception centres (multiple answers possible) (n=446)

ACCOMMODATION

Figure 4 shows the most frequent types of accommodation respondents slept in whilst travelling through North Macedonia.

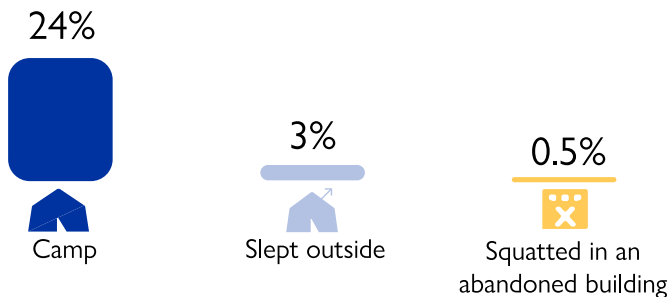


Figure 4: Accommodation in North Macedonia
(This excludes respondents who stated 'have just arrived')
(multiple answers possible) (n=125)

INTENDED DESTINATION COUNTRIES

Figure 5 shows a percentage breakdown of the top five intended countries of destination.

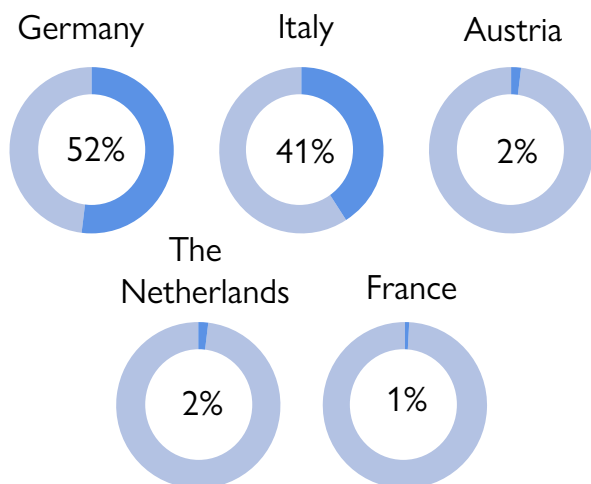


Figure 5: Top five intended destinations (n=446)

Figure 6 shows a breakdown of the four main reasons respondents selected these countries of destination.

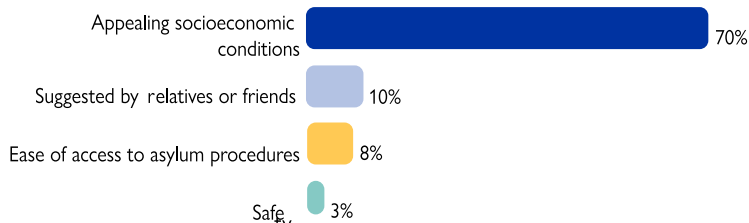


Figure 6: Top four reasons for choosing intended destination country (n=446)

METHODOLOGY

This report uses a multi-source and multi-method approach with the aim of providing insights into the profiles, experiences, needs, movement patterns and intentions of migrants transiting through North Macedonia.

Survey interviews with migrants

The questionnaire is administered via Kobo Toolbox and collects information on the age, sex and nationalities of respondents, information about their journeys to North Macedonia, registration information and movement modalities within the country. The survey is anonymized, voluntary and respondents do not receive compensation for participation. Respondents can choose not to answer any question and can withdraw their consent at any moment.

Data was collected from 1 July to 30 September 2024 in TTC Vinojug and TTC Tabanovce.

LIMITATIONS

The data collection is conducted in the context of the following limitations:

1. This data is based on a convenience sample of migrants in the survey locations during the time frame indicated and can therefore not be generalized to the broader population of migrants in North Macedonia, or anywhere else.
2. The data is collected by enumerators in TTC Tabanovce and TTC Vinojug. A designated DTM focal point is stationed in the IOM Office in Skopje. Enumerators cover shifts from Mon - Fri 08:00 - 16:00 and conduct interviews only with the migrants inside the TTCs. Many migrants enter and travel throughout the country outside of the hours of the enumerators, especially late at night or early in the morning before the break of dawn.

<https://dtm.iom.int/> | <https://dtm.iom.int/north-macedonia> | iomskopje@iom.int | +389 2 308 8100

International Organization for Migration (IOM), November 2024. DTM North Macedonia – Quarterly Report Q3 (July-September 2024). IOM, North Macedonia.

For more information on terms and conditions of DTM reports and information products, please refer to: International Organization for Migration