

2,163 INTERVIEWS WERE CONDUCTED IN 4 PROVINCES OF TURKEY IN THE PERIOD FROM 23 NOVEMBER 2016 TO 23 JANUARY 2017 BY DTM TURKEY

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ABOUT DTM'S TURKEY FLOW MONITORING SURVEYS

This report contains the findings of IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) Flow Monitoring Surveys (FMS) conducted from the end of November 2016 until the 23 of January 2017. This is a summary analysis of the survey that has been carried out by IOM field staff in four Turkish provinces - Corum, Eskisehir, Konya and Burdur. These provinces have been identified as "satellite cities" hosting individuals seeking international protection. The surveys gather 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 ANALYSIS - KEY FINDINGS

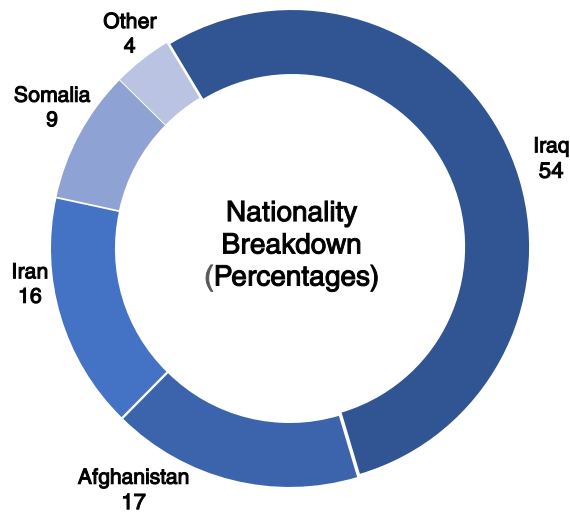
The survey was structured to capture more qualitative data pertaining to the current situation of migrants residing in Turkey. This was done in order to identify and track complex migration patterns in Turkey in the context of migration flows to Europe. The four selected provinces are known as a traditional areas where the Turkish Government has placed a large number of individuals seeking international protection. According to the team reports, some of the nationalities are already well established in certain provinces due to previous waves of migration from these countries of origin.

Out of the **2,163** surveyed individuals, **72,8%** listed countries other than Turkey as their intended destination. The **61%** of the respondents wishing to travel on from Turkey held secondary and tertiary levels of education; and **59,9%** of these were married with families. Only **16,7%** of respondents said that they are planning to stay in Turkey. The majority of these respondents (**55,4 %**) hold primary school education qualifications or lower; **66,8%** of the respondents wishing to remain in Turkey are married and with their families. With regard to the journey to Turkey, **53,1%** of the interviewed **Afghan** nationals **travelled alone**, while **84,9%** of the surveyed **Iraqi** nationals **travelled with their families**. The vast majority of respondents **98,4%** stated that they were not intending to return to their country of origin. Only **1,6%** of individuals intended to go back to their home country. **97(4,2%)** of the total surveyed migrants refused to take part in the survey. The majority of these noted that reason for this stemmed from their hesitation to register for international protection due to their intention to continue further with their journey.

With regard to routes, the majority of Iraqi and Afghan respondents (74%) travelled directly from Iraq to Turkey, while 25% travelled from Iraq via Syria and to Turkey. Almost all Iranian respondents surveyed travelled to Turkey via Iran. 99% of Afghan respondents surveyed travelled from Afghanistan to Iran and then to Turkey.

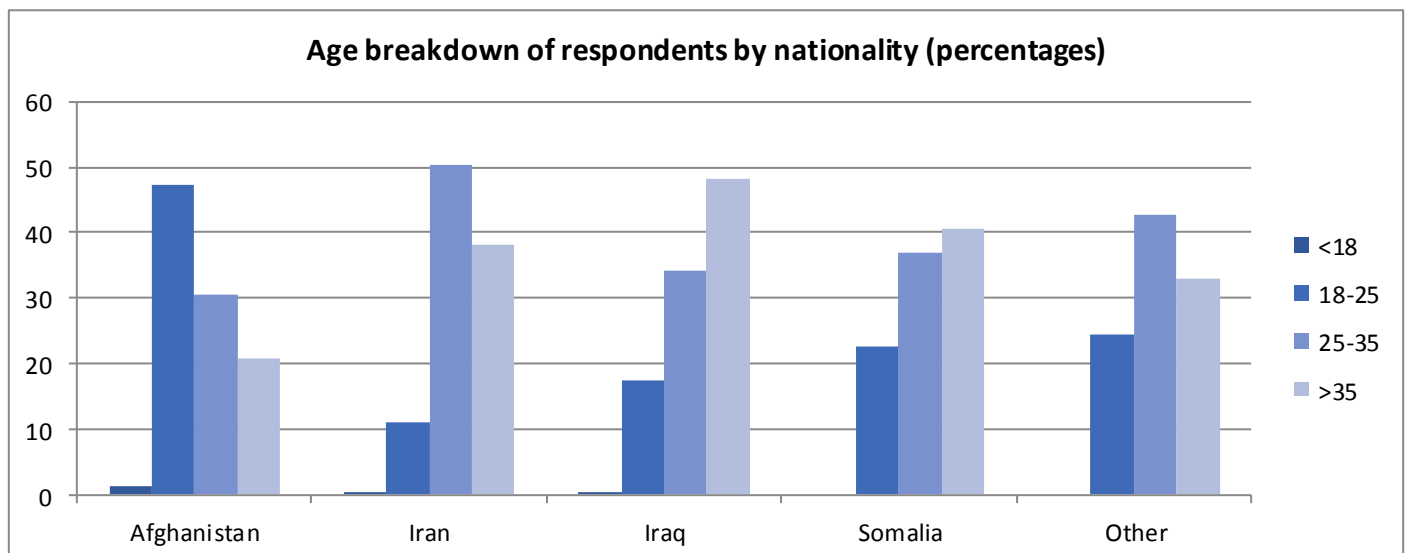
TOP FOUR NATIONALITIES

This section provides analysis on demographic profile of migrants and refugees surveyed in the four provinces in Turkey, as well as their reasons for leaving countries of origin or habitual residence, the migration route they took and their future travel intentions. The analysis focuses on top nationalities of respondents surveyed in Turkey: Iraqi (54%), Afghan (17%), Iranian (16%), Somali (9%) nationals and other nationalities (4%). The breakdown of top nationalities surveyed in Turkey is shown on the graph below.



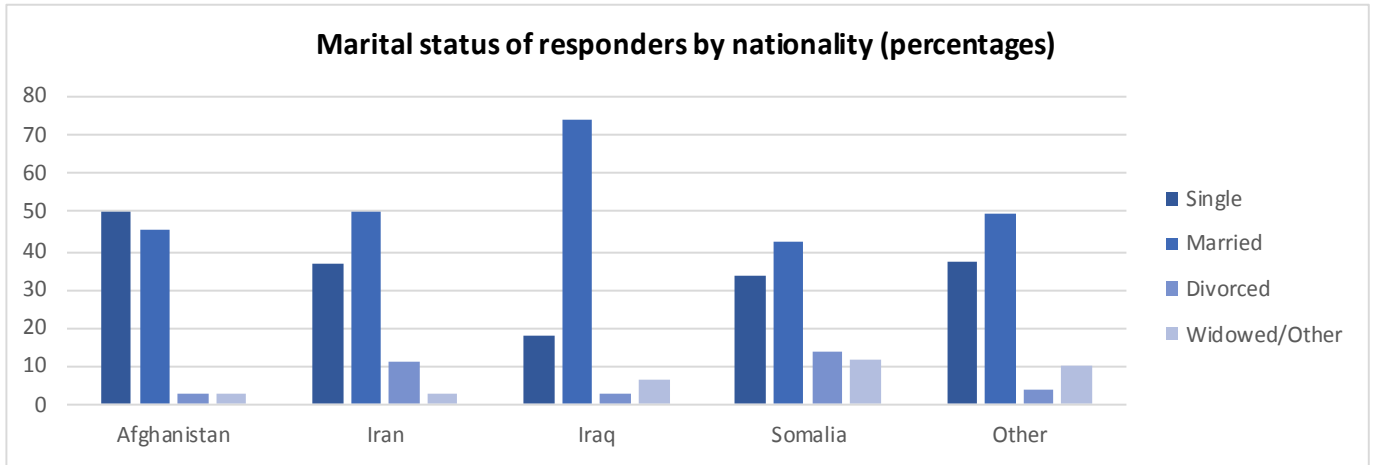
Demographic profile

The average respondent was 35 years old. Average ages were as follows: Iraqis (36), Afghanis (28), Iranians (34), Somalians (34), other (34). Minors under 18 years old comprised 0,4% of all individuals surveyed. Minors under 18 years comprised a larger proportion of Afghan respondents surveyed, as compared to respondents of other nationalities. Men comprised 67% of all individuals surveyed.



MARITAL STATUS

Iraqi respondents were more likely to be married. **73,8 %** of surveyed Iraqi nationals were married compared to **49,8%** of migrants coming from Iran, **45,2%** of Afghanistan and 42,1% of Somalia. The highest rate of divorced **13,3 %** and widowed **11,3%** individuals were reported among Somali respondents.

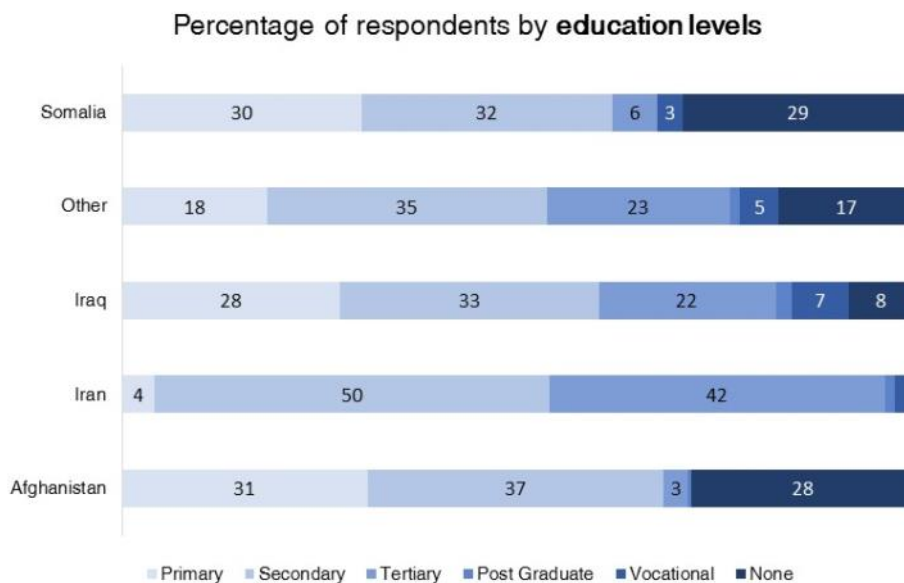


EDUCATION LEVELS

Iranian respondents (**42,4%**) were more likely to holding tertiary level of education. The next largest group was Iraqis where (**22,3%**) of respondent had completed tertiary qualifications. Iranians hold the highest number of secondary education qualifications (**50%**) followed by Afghanis (**37,4%**) and Iraqis (**32,8%**).

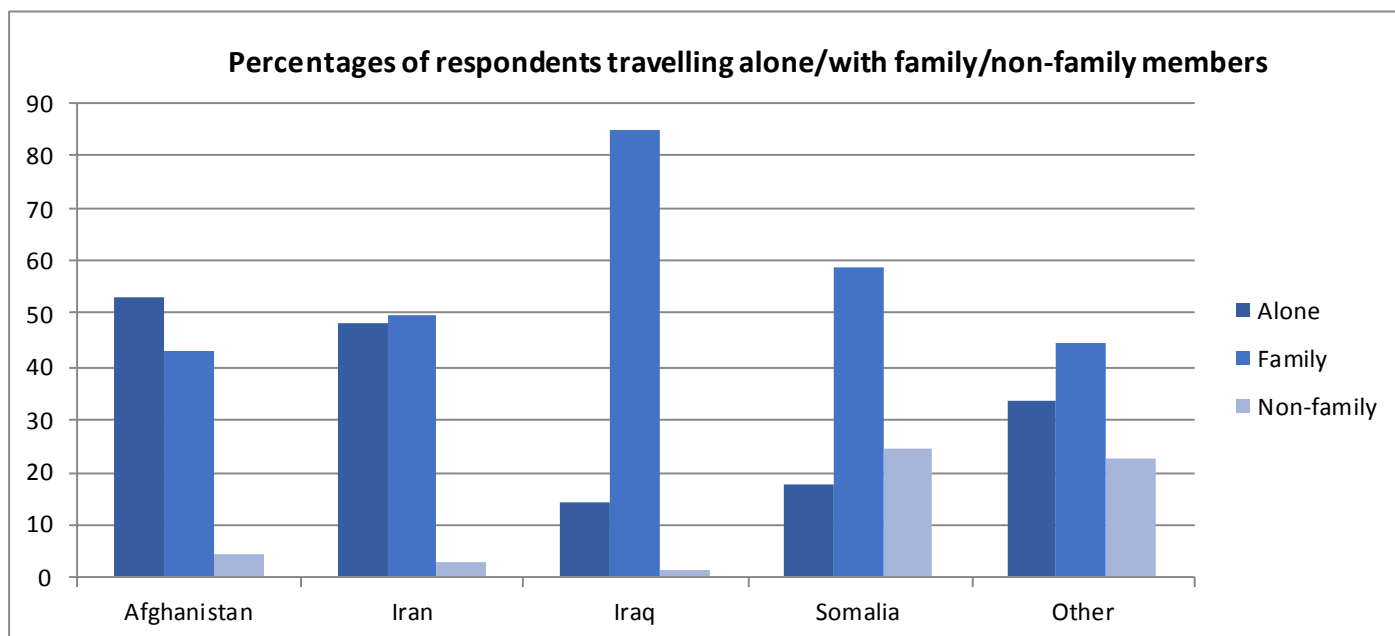
Afghanis, Somalis and Iraqis were more likely to only have achieved primary education with (**30,9%**), (**30,3%**) and (**27,6%**) respondent having achieved this level of education.

Iraqi (**2 %**) and Iranian (**1,2 %**) respondents reported holding a post graduate level of education.



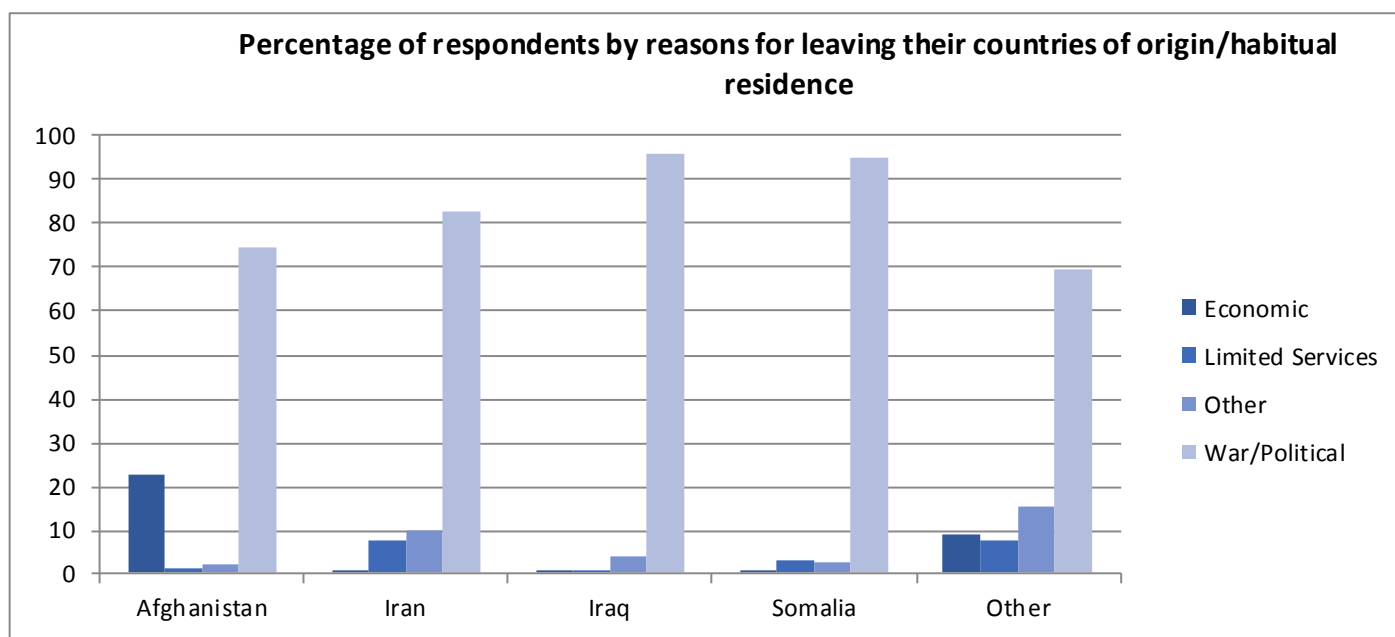
JOURNEY

Afghani respondents comprised the largest share of migrants travelling alone (**53,1%**). Somali respondents tend to travel in groups with non-family members (**24,1%**) compared to **4,3%** Afghanis, **2,5%** Iranians and **1,2%** Iraqis. Iraqi nationals, on the other hand, had a greater share of respondents travelling with families (**84,9%**) followed by Somali respondents (**58,5%**). 48% of Iranians travelled alone while **49,5%** Iranian respondents traveling with families.



REASONS FOR LEAVING

The majority of respondents reported having left their countries of origin or habitual residence because of war or political reasons. This reason was highly reported by Iraqi (**95,7%**), Somali (**94,9%**) and Iranians (**82,5%**) followed by Afghani respondents (**74,4%**). **22,4%** of Afghani respondents also reported economic reasons for leaving countries of origin or habitual residence.

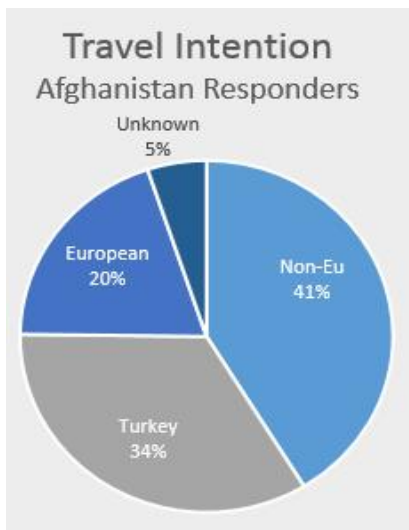


TRAVEL INTENTION AND FINAL DESTINATION COUNTRIES

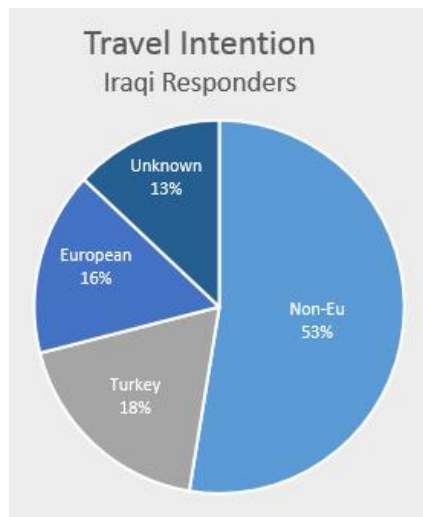
With regard to travel intention and further travel destination, Afghani respondents were more likely to report intention to stay in Turkey (**34%**), followed by Iraqis (**18%**). The lowest rate was among Iranians. Only **1%** of Iranian respondents reported intention to stay in Turkey.

A large percentage of respondents surveyed reported the intent to continue their journey in other countries. **94%** of Iranian nationals surveyed reported the intent to continue their journey, followed by nationals of Somalia (**84%**), Iraq (**69%**), and Afghanistan (**61%**). Majority of these respondents opted for non-European countries such as Australia, Canada and USA, namely **78%** of Iranians, **62%** of Somalis, **53%** of Iraqis and **41%** of Afghans. **20%** of Afghani respondents intended to continue their journey towards European countries, while **16%** of both Iraqi and Somalis also wanted to travel to Europe.

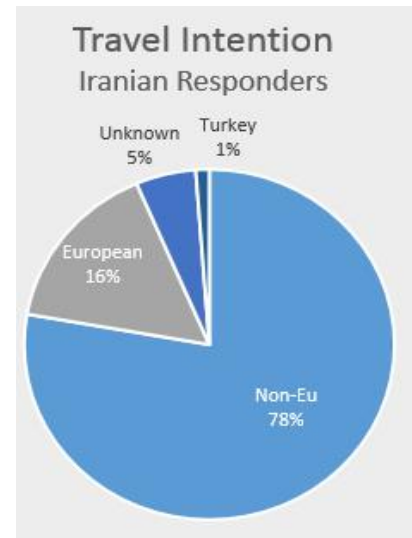
Travel intentions and intended destination countries



Top 3 European destination countries stated by the Afghan respondents are Germany, Norway and Denmark.

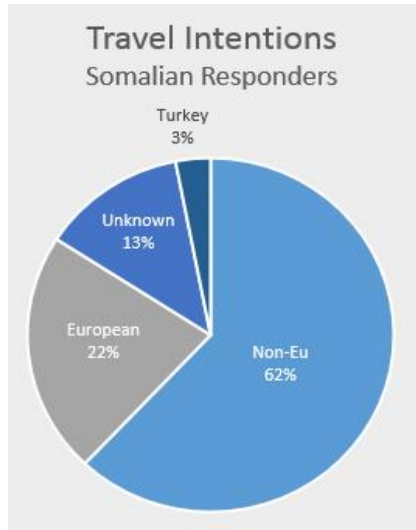


Top 3 European destination countries stated by the Iraqi respondents are Germany, Great Britain and Belgium.

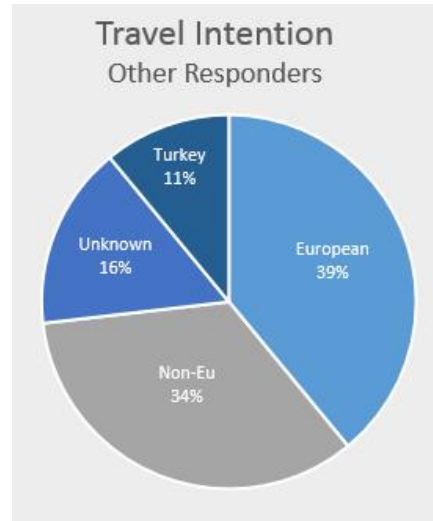


Top 3 European destination countries stated by the Iranian respondents are Germany, Netherlands and Denmark.

Travel intentions and intended destination countries

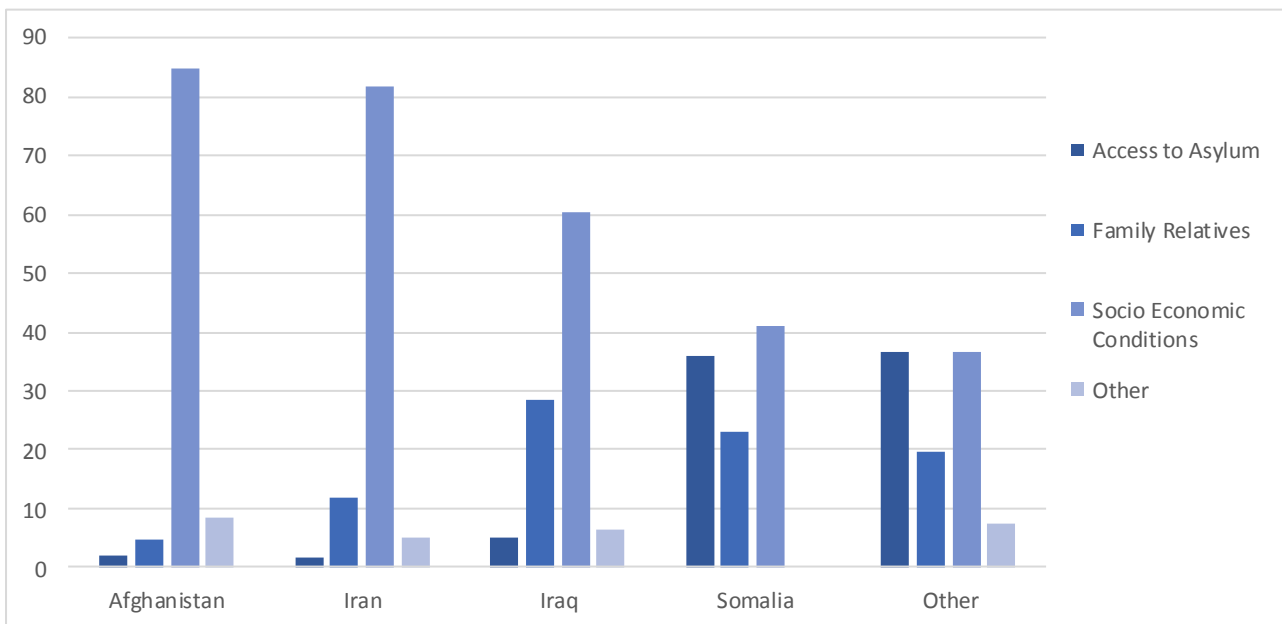


Top 3 European destination countries stated by the Somalian respondents are Great Britain, Germany and Sweden.



Top 3 European destination countries stated by the other respondents are Belgium, Germany and Great Britain.

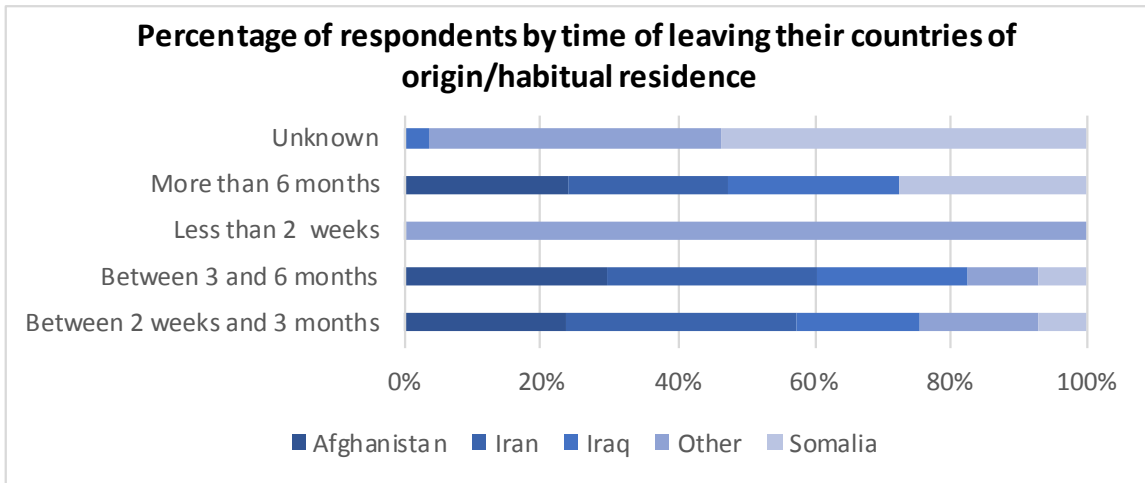
Reasons of choosing the destination countries



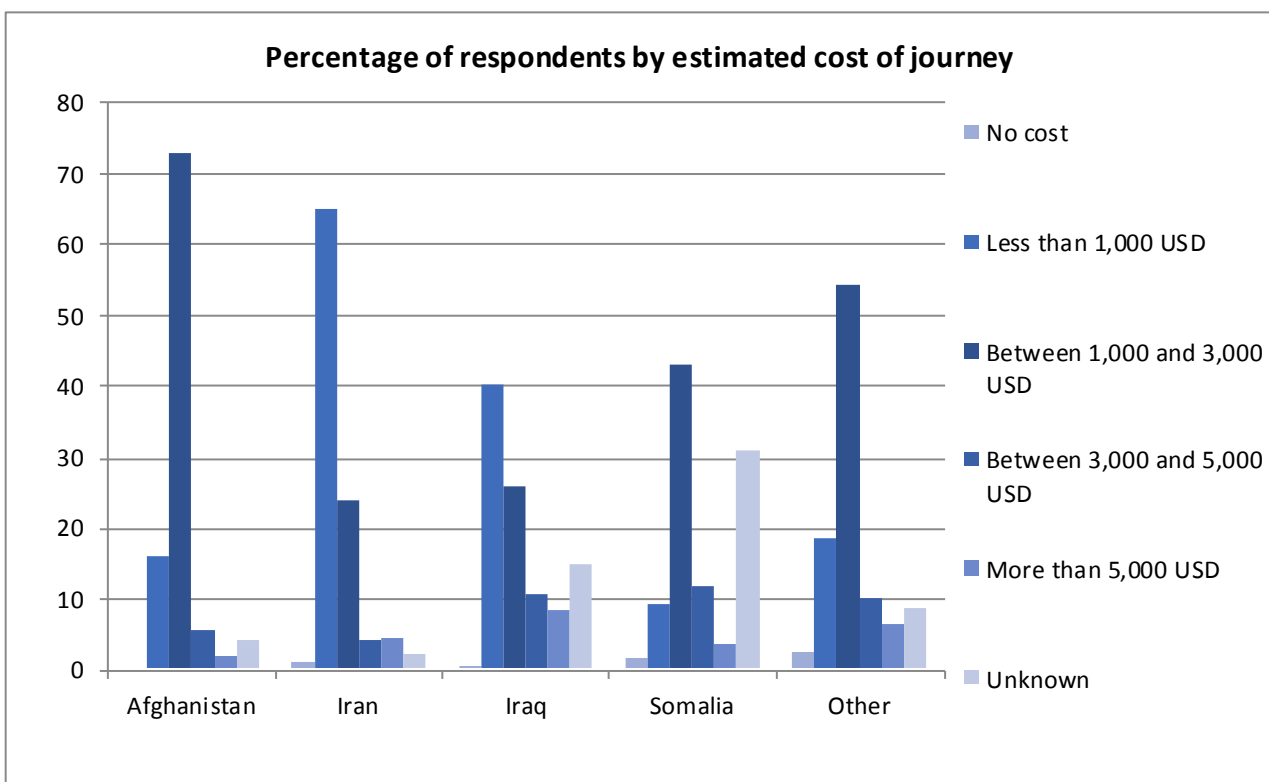
The number one reported reason for choosing specific destination country is related to the better socio-economic conditions. This was reported by **84,9%** Afghan, **81,6%** Iranian and **60,2%** Iraqi nationals. The second most frequently reported reason among top 4 nationalities was family connections as the **28,5%** Iraqi **23,1%** Somali and **12%** Iranian nationals reported to have family relatives in the intended destination country. When compared among top 4 nationalities, Somali migrants reported exceptionally high rates (**41%**) of reasons related to the easy access to asylum procedure, which is close to the share reported by other nationalities (**36,6%**).

TIME OF DEPARTURE AND COST OF JOURNEY

The majority of respondents reported having left their countries of origin or habitual residence more than 6 months before the survey was taken. **87%** of Iraqis reported having left 6 month prior to the survey, followed by **83%** of Afghans, and **80,9%** of Iranians. **14,2%** of Iranian respondents left between 3 and 6 months prior to the survey, followed by **13,6%** of Afghans and **10,1%** of Iraqis. Iranians (**4,9%**) and Afghan nationals (**3,4%**) were the highest share of newly arrived migrants (between 2 weeks and 3 months).



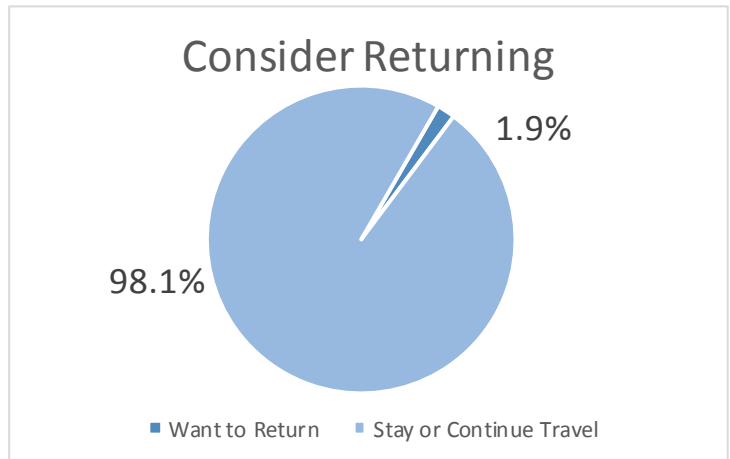
Afghani respondents were much more likely to report higher estimated costs for their journeys. **73%** of them reported the estimated cost of their journey between 1,000 and 3,000 USD per person, this was also the case for **43,1%** of Somalians. The majority of respondents estimated the cost of their journey to be between 1,000 and 5,000 USD per person. **64,9%** of Iranians and **40,1%** of Iraqis reported their journey to cost less than 1,000 USD.



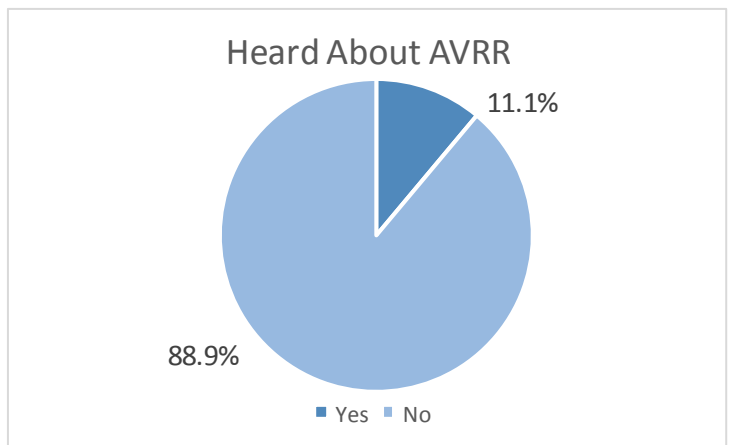
ASSISTED VOLUNTARY RETURN AND REINTEGRATION

This module is designed to capture migrants awareness on the possibilities and options related to the IOM programme for Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration. It aims to collect information about the perceived needs upon the return to the country of origin for better tailored integration programs.

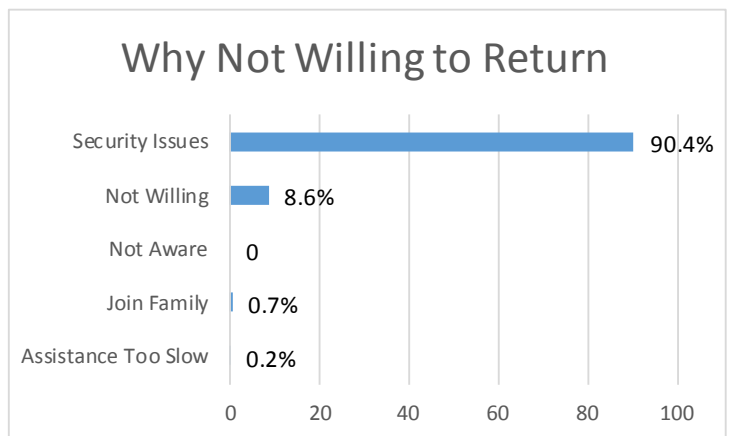
With regard to willness to return the vast majority of responders are not considering the return in their country of origin (98.1%) while only (1.9%) are willing to return.



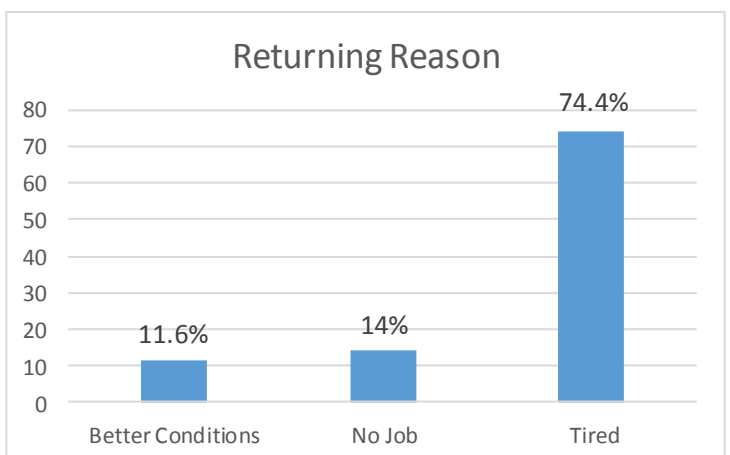
With regard to Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration Programme (AVRR) the vast majority (88.9%) are not aware of this opportunity and only (11.1%) said that they heard about AVRR.



The main reason why they are not willing to return a majority (90.4%) stated the security reasons followed by the not willing (8.8%) and the family reunion reasons(0.7%)



Those who answered positively on voluntary return as a main reason majority (74.4%) stated that they are tired of their current status followed by no job prospect in current place of residence (14%) and having better conditions in country of origin (11.6%)



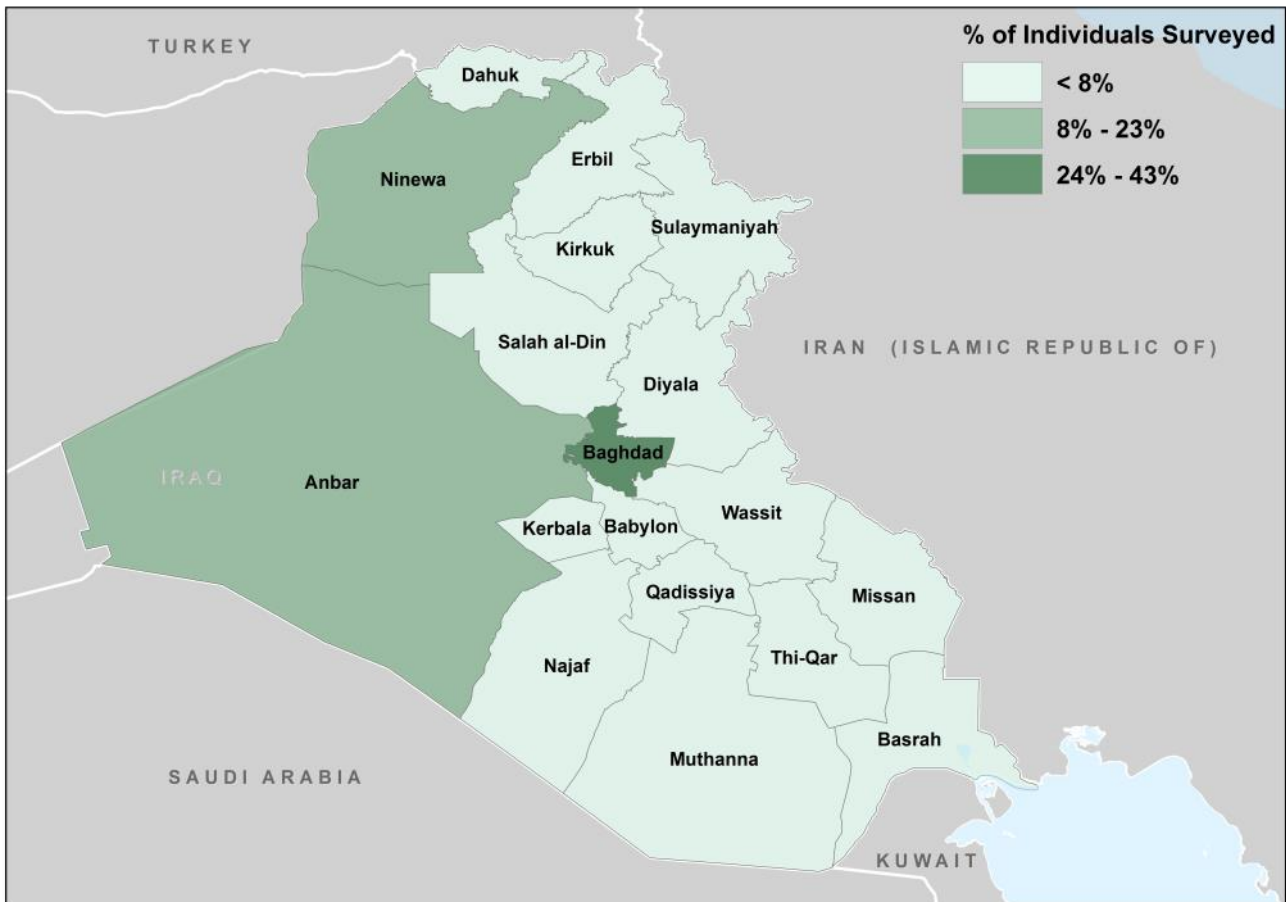
TRANSIT ROUTES AND GOVERNORATES/PROVINCES OF ORIGIN: TOP 4 NATIONALITIES

This section provides analysis on administrative levels of origin and most common transit routes for the top four nationalities surveyed: Iraqis, Afghans and Iranians and Somalia.

Governorates of origin: Iraqi respondents

The predominant majority of all Iraqi respondents (97%) reported having departed from Iraq. Of the Iraqi migrants, 43% departed from Baghdad governorate, 23% - from Ninawa, 15% from Anbar. The remaining 19% departed from other governorates within Iraq.

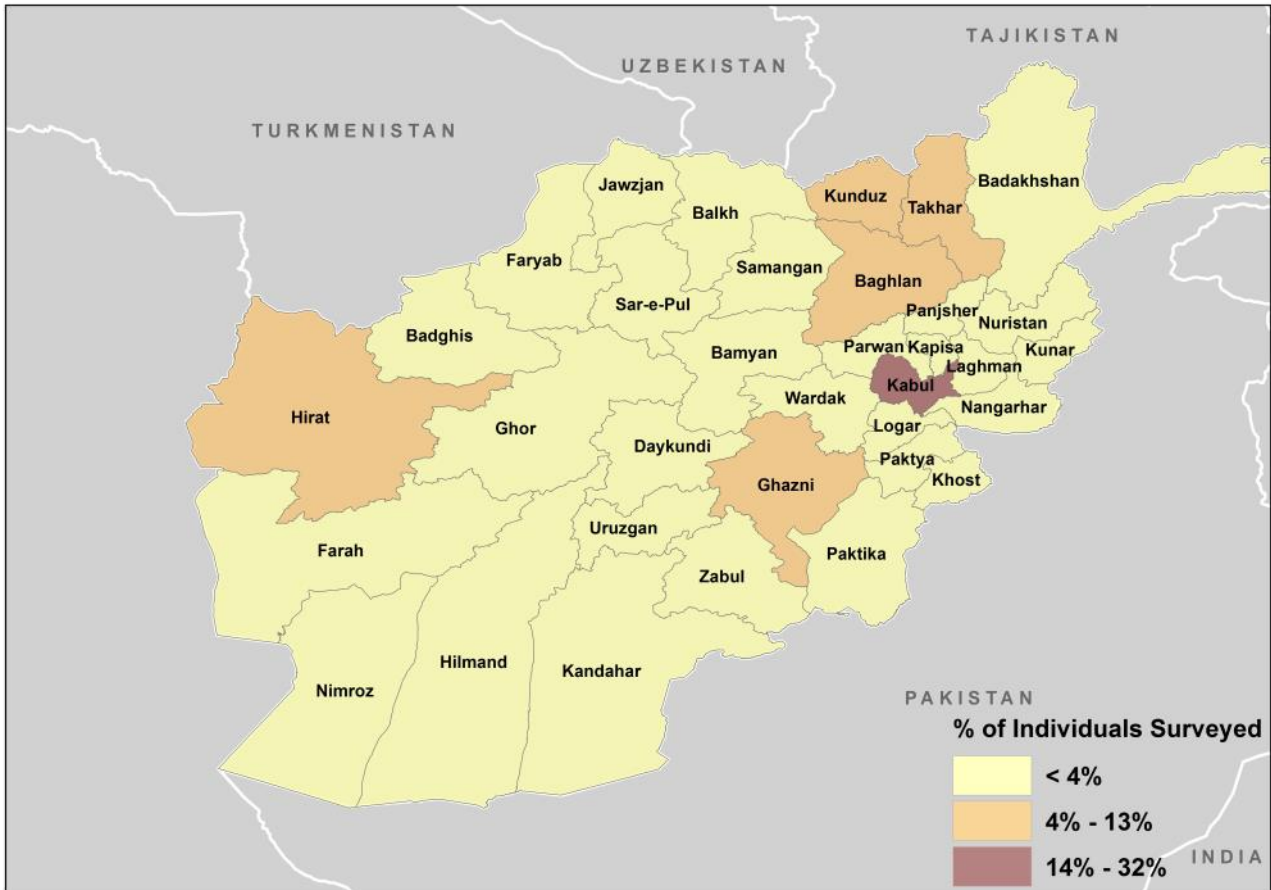
Governorates of departure within Iraq



Governorates of origin: Afghan respondents

The majority of all Afghan respondents (82%) reported having departed from Afghanistan, while 18% reported having departed from Iran. Out of those who departed from Afghanistan, 32% departed from Kabul governorate, 13% - from Kunduz, 8% from Baghlan, and another 8% - from Takhar. The remainder departed from other governorates within Afghanistan.

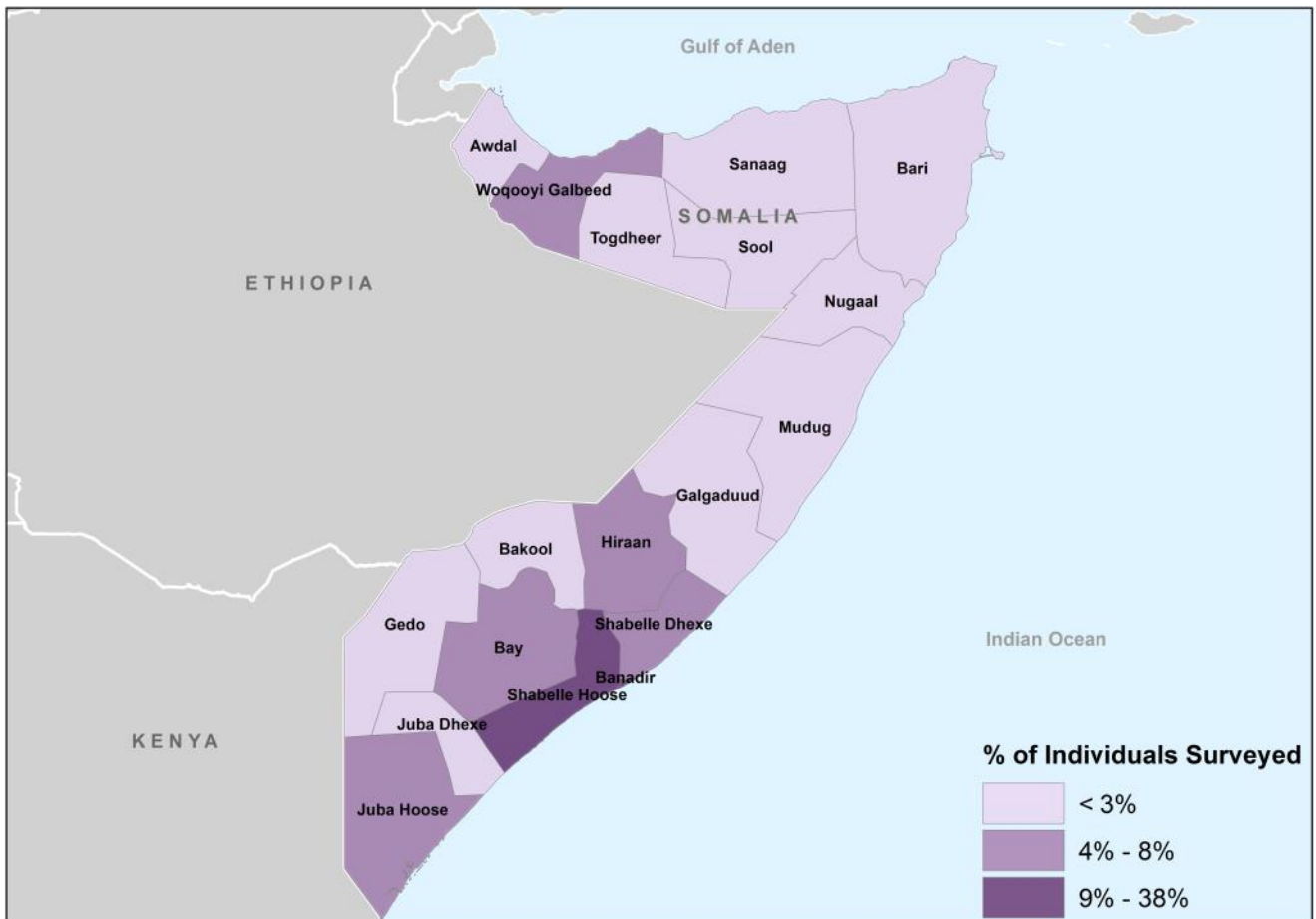
Governorates of departure within Afghanistan



Regions of origin: Somali respondentes

More than half of the migrants of Somalian origin (67%) reported having departed from Somalia while 33 % departed from Yemen, Egypt, Ethiopia and Saudi Arabia. Of Somalian migrants; out of those who departed from Somalia, 38% departed from Banadir region, 20% - from Shabelle Hoose, 7,5% - from Hiraan and 7,5% from - Juba Hoose.

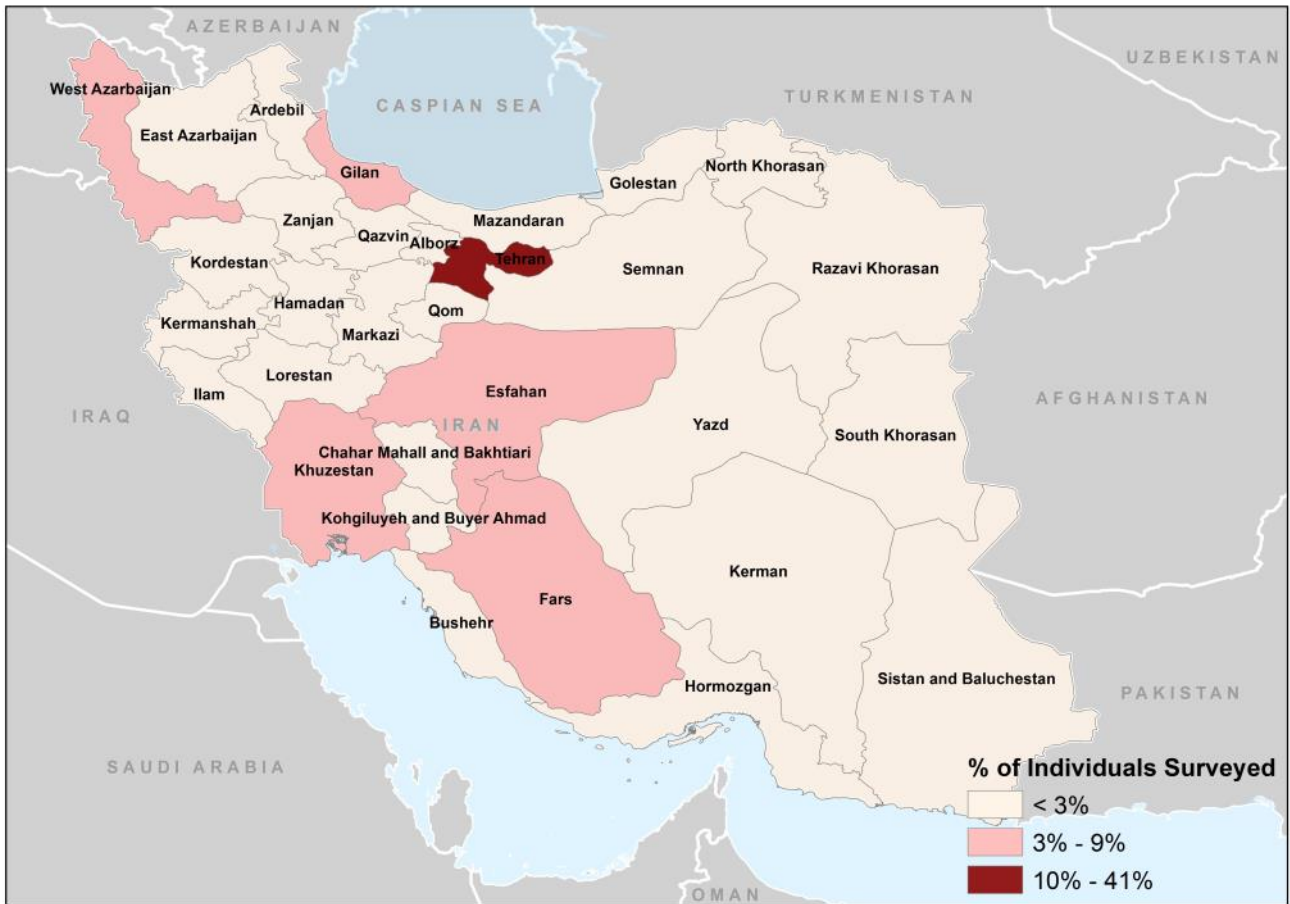
Regions of departure within Somalia



Provinces of origin: Iranian respondents

All Iranian respondents surveyed reported having departed from Iran. **41%** departed from Tehran province, **9%** - from Esfahan, **6%** from Fars, and **5%** - from Khuzestan. The remaining **39%** reported to have departed from other governorates within Iran.

Provinces of departure within Iran



Transit routes

The map shows the most common routes Iranian, Afghan and Iraqi respondents took to reach Turkey. The majority of Iraqi respondents (74%) travelled directly from Iraq to Turkey, while 25% travelled from Iraq to Syria and then Turkey. Almost all Iranian respondents surveyed travelled to Turkey directly from Iran. 44% of Afghan respondents who reported departing from Afghanistan surveyed travelled from Afghanistan to Iran and then to Turkey, while 1% of Afghans travelled from Afghanistan to Pakistan and then, Iran to reach Turkey.

Transit routes of Iraqi, Iranian and Afghan respondents



METHODOLOGY

This survey was conducted by IOM field staff in various locations in provinces of Corum, Eskisehir, Burdur and Konya as a part of Migrant Presence Monitoring Project in 15 pilot provinces in Turkey (See the below map).

The selected locations were based on areas with a high observed migrant presence such as bus stations, neighborhoods where migrant populations reside, social centers, regional Provincial Directorate for Migration Management (DGMM) Offices and NGO offices.

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. IOM data collectors proceeded with the remainder of the questions from those who gave their consent to be interviewed.

The survey sample compares well to the migration population present in the provinces based on previous data received from DGMM. The sample of 2,163 surveyed migrants has been used to gather evidence about migrants with different demographic profiles, and it is broadly reflective of the migrant 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.

Blue provinces where survey has been finalized, and gray planned for the next round



In all circumstances migrants were interviewed in a separate/private area in order to ensure privacy. Anonymity of respondents has been always a pre-requisite for an interview to start, the enumerators spoke the languages of the responders so there was no need for the translators.

The original survey was designed to capture data which includes: the socioeconomic background of respondents; the routes that they have taken; their region of origin within their last country of habitual residence; their reasons for leaving their last country of habitual residence; what their intended country of destination is; and, who they are travelling with.