

# ANALYSIS: FLOW MONITORING SURVEYS IN TURKEY APRIL - MAY 2017

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION (IOM)



# 4,549 interviews were conducted in Turkey from April to May 2017

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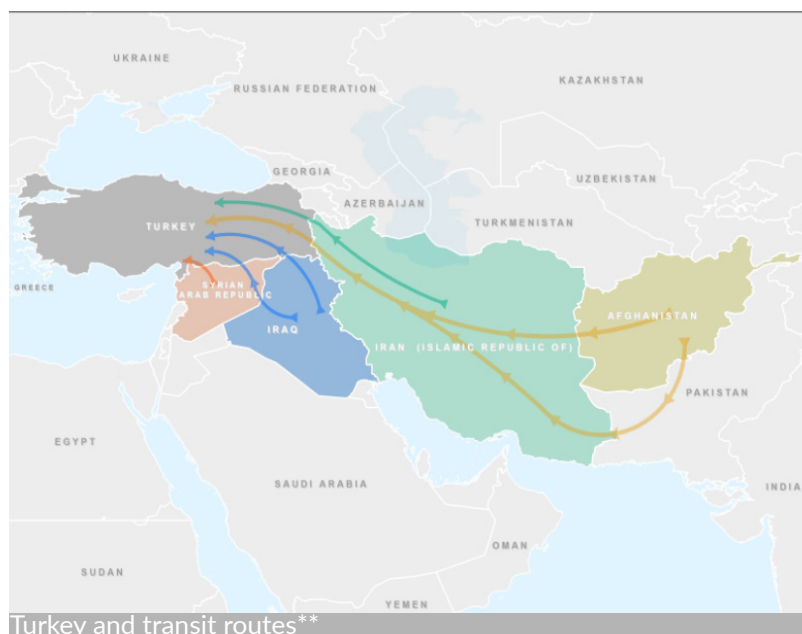
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## About DTM's Flow Monitoring Surveys

DTM Flow Monitoring Survey (FMS) was launched in Turkey in November 2016 as part of IOM Migration Presence Monitoring Project implemented by DTM Turkey team. This report contains findings from the responses collected in the period between 7 April and 9 May 2017 by 39 IOM field staff in provinces of Edirne, İzmir, Kocaeli, Bursa, Bilecik, Samsun, Mersin, Hatay, Gaziantep, Şanlıurfa and Van.

The survey gathers information about migrants' profiles, including age, gender, areas of origin, levels of education and employment status before migration, key transit points on their route, cost of the journey, reasons for moving and intentions. The questionnaire allows for insight into migrants' decision making process in the country of origin and in the country of departure/residence. Following the feedback received from field missions, different IOM departments and relevant partners such as the Turkish Directorate for Migration Management (DGMM), the questionnaire form has been revised and upgraded to include additional protection related indicators (e.g. child protection indicators) while simultaneously capturing more information about migrants' decision making process in the country of departure (origin or habitual residence), employment status prior to departure, family and modes used to finance the journey. In addition to that, the questionnaire deployed in Turkey is supplemented with specifically tailored questions addressing the internal migration trajectories in Turkey and migrants in regard to the registration procedure with the authorities. Further information about the questionnaire, sample structure, questionnaire form, proxy indicators and survey implementation can be found in the [Methodology section](#).

\*\*Disclaimer: This map is for illustration purposes only. The depiction and use of boundaries, geographic names, and related data shown on maps and included in this report are not warranted to be free of error nor do they imply judgment on the legal status of any territory, or any endorsement or acceptance of such boundaries by IOM.



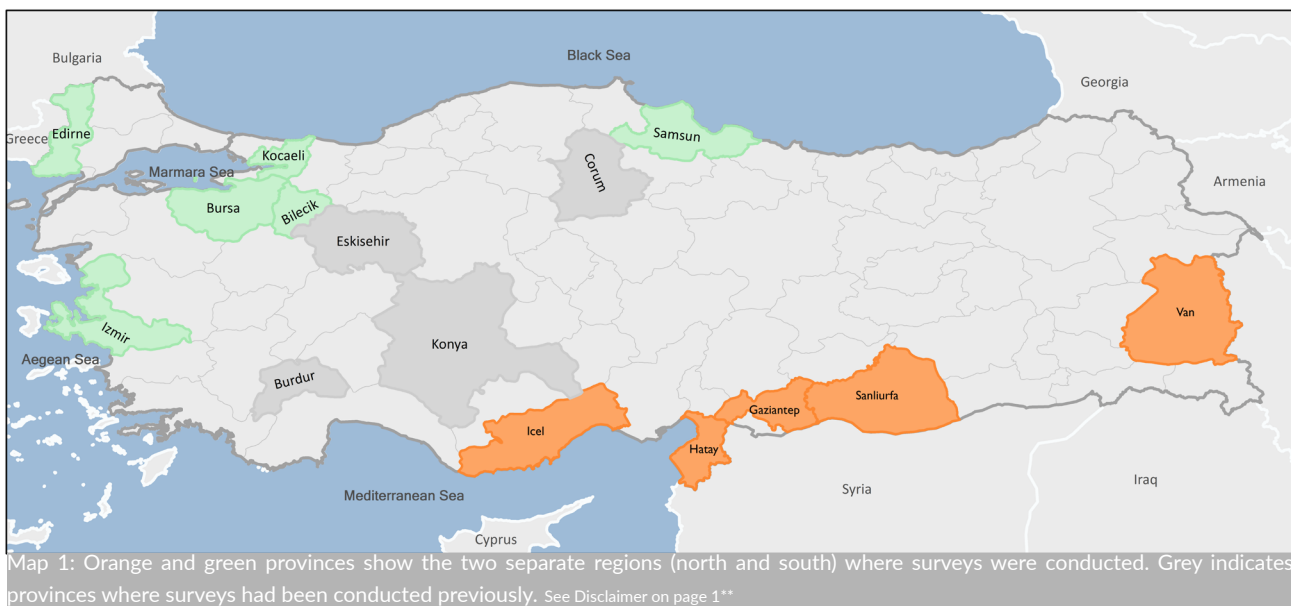
## Key Findings

The survey was structured to capture qualitative data pertaining to the current situation and complex migration patterns of migrants residing in Turkey in the context of the increased migration flows to Europe. Out of the 4871 contacted individuals, 322 (7%) refused to take part in the survey. The majority of these noted that the reason for this stemmed from their intention to continue further with their journey.

Out of 4,549 individuals surveyed 45% listed countries other than Turkey as their **intended destination** at the time of the interview. The 64% of the respondents who reported intent to travel on from Turkey held secondary or higher levels of education; 61% of were married and 72% were travelling with families. On the other hand, 55% of respondents said that they were planning to stay in Turkey. 46% of these respondents hold primary school education qualifications or lower; 74% of respondents who reported staying in Turkey were married and 82% were travelling with their families. Sixty three per cent of Iranian respondents reported Turkey as the destination country at the time of departure, while the percentage dropped to 12% at the time of the interview. Said individuals mainly (34%) stated non-European countries such as Canada (18%) and the USA (16%) as countries of intended destination. Forty per cent of Afghan respondents reported intentions to stay in Turkey. Out of these 40%, the majority (80%) reported having family members in Turkey and reported having completed either primary education or not having completed any level of education (84%).

While 24% of respondents stated they **moved to another province within Turkey**, 76% remained in their appointed province\*. Twenty six per cent of all respondents reported their intention to move to another province from their appointed province. The top three provinces where said persons moved from are İstanbul, Adana and Gaziantep. These persons constitute 42% of the whole internal movement. As for intended provinces of destination, the top three are İstanbul, Ankara and İzmir. These three provinces were chosen by a large majority (59%) of the respondents, however İstanbul on its own holds the first place with 42%.

Two per cent of respondents reported having **considered going back** to their country of origin or habitual residence. Iraqi nationals (44%) were more likely than respondents of other nationalities to report considering returning. The majority (74%) of Syrian respondents who arrived in Turkey between 2012 and 2015 stated intentions to stay in Turkey. Eighty two per cent of the Syrian nationals surveyed stated they were **registered by the Turkish authorities** while 18% was unregistered. Eighty four per cent of the unregistered Syrian respondents surveyed hold an appointment to register to the Turkish authorities while the rest did not engage in such an attempt. As for non-Syrian nationals 77% are registered, while the rest remain unregistered.



\*According to the Turkish migration laws migrants under international and temporary protection are appointed to a specific province after their registration. For further information see [http://www.goc.gov.tr/main/En\\_3](http://www.goc.gov.tr/main/En_3)

## Comparison of Four Main Nationalities Surveyed in Turkey

In the period of 7 April to 20 May 2017 4,549 valid surveys were conducted in Turkey in the eleven provinces including Edirne, İzmir, Kocaeli, Bursa, Bilecik, Samsun, Mersin, Hatay, Gaziantep, Şanlıurfa, and Van.

This report provides analysis on the demographic profile of migrants and refugees, as well as on their reasons for leaving countries of origin or habitual residence, the migration routes and their future travel intentions. It also contains observation on internal movements in Turkey and Registration. The analysis focuses on the comparison between the top four nationalities of detected in surveyed provinces: Syrians, Iraqis, Iranians and Afghans. Syrian nationals comprise approximately half of all respondents surveyed. For comparison purposes, Syrian nationals were divided into two groups: those who arrived in Turkey between 2012 and 2015 and those who arrived after 2015\*

## Main Nationalities of the Respondents

The top four nationalities of migrants interviewed were Syrians (52%), Iraqis (17%), Afghans (12%), and Iranians (11%). The remaining 8% were respondents of other nationalities. Other nationalities included Palestinians, Algerians, Pakistanis, Egyptians, and Sudanese nationals.

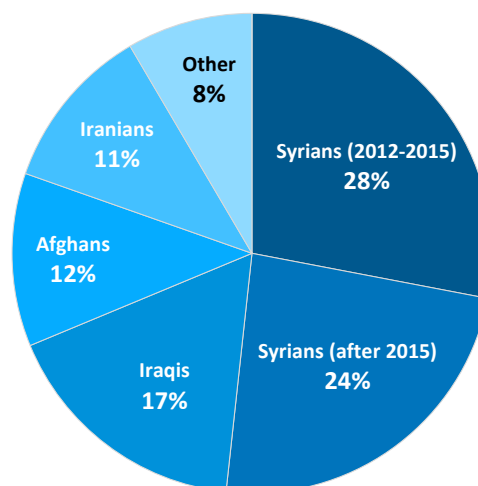


Figure 1: Percentage of respondents by nationality

## Age and Gender

The average age of four main nationality groups varied between 31 and 35 years. The average age of Iraqi respondents was 35, Afghans - 33, Syrians who have arrived between 2012 and 2015 - 34, Syrians who have arrived after 2015 - 33, and Iranians - 31.

Adult men made up 58% of all individuals surveyed, while adult women comprised 40%. All children who took part in survey were between 14 and 18 years old which comprised 2% of all individuals surveyed. Half of all children were female.

The gender and age distribution varied slightly between the four main national groups. Syrians having arrived between 2012 and 2015 were the group with the highest percentage of women (51%) while the highest share of men was among Iraqi nationals surveyed (65%).

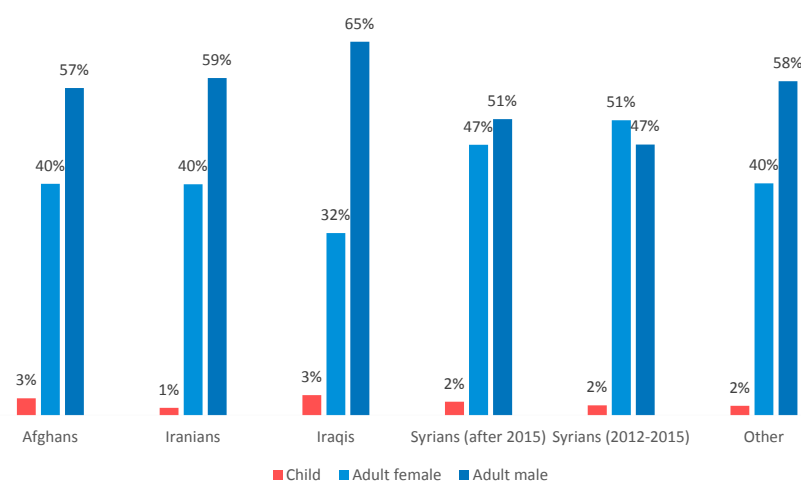


Figure 2: Percentage of respondents gender

\*For more information please refer to [Methodology](#)

## Marital Status

Over half of all respondents reported to be married. The largest share (74%) of married respondents was among Syrians who arrived between 2012 and 2015, followed by Iraqis (71%), Syrians who arrived after 2015 (70%), and respondents of other nationalities (70%). The lowest share of married respondents was among Afghan respondents (62%) and Iranians (54%). The highest share of widowed individuals was among Syrian nationals surveyed (7%).

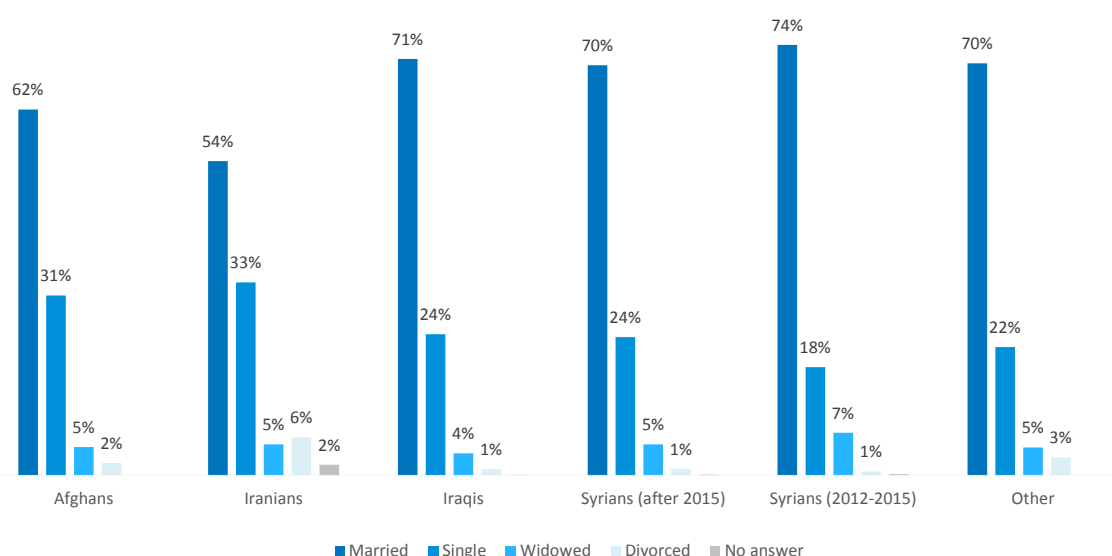


Figure 3: Percentage of respondents by marital status

Moreover, single females comprised the largest share among Iranian (22%) and Iraqi(21%) respondents, while the lowest share of single females was among Syrian respondents who arrived between 2012 and 2015. Male Afghan and Iranian respondents were more likely to be single, in comparison to Iraqi and Syrian male respondents. Forty one per cent of Iranian and 40% of Afghan respondents were single, in comparison to 26% of male Iraqis, 31% of male Syrian respondents who arrived after 2015, and 26% of male Syrian respondents who arrived after 2015. The highest share of widowed females was among Syrian respondents. 13% of female Syrian respondents who arrived between 2012 and 10% of female Syrian respondents who arrived after 2015 were widowed.

Furthermore, the majority of respondents reported having children (63%) with them, while 5% reported having children either at the countries of origin or destination, and the rest reported not having children.

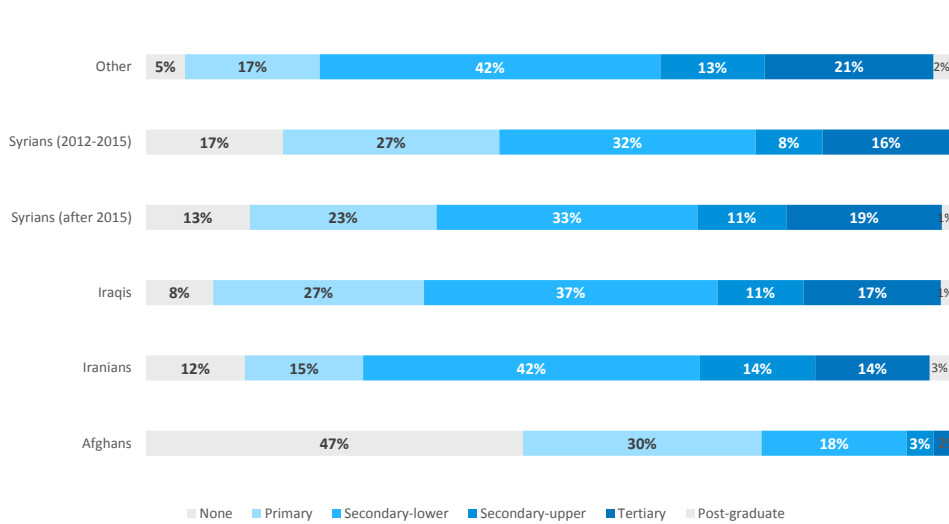
The highest share of respondents with children was among Syrian respondents (73%), while the lowest share was among Iranian respondents (45%).

Nationality	Sex	Single	Widowed	Married	Divorced	No answer
Afghans	Female	18%	8%	71%	3%	0%
	Male	40%	3%	57%	1%	0%
Iranians	Female	22%	8%	55%	15%	1%
	Male	41%	4%	53%	1%	2%
Iraqis	Female	21%	9%	68%	2%	0%
	Male	26%	1%	73%	0%	0%
Syrians (after 2015)	Female	15%	10%	74%	2%	0%
	Male	31%	1%	67%	0%	0%
Syrians (2012-2015)	Female	11%	13%	76%	1%	0%
	Male	26%	1%	71%	1%	0%

Table 1: Percentage of female/male respondents by marital status

## Education Level

Respondents who reported having completed lower-secondary education comprised the largest share (33%) of all migrants surveyed, followed by respondents who reported having completed primary education (24%), tertiary (16%), and upper-secondary education (10%). One per cent of respondents reported having completed post-graduate education and 16% reported not having completed any formal level of education.



There were variations in terms of education levels among the four main nationalities. Syrians who arrived after 2015 had the largest share of respondents who reported having completed tertiary education, while Afghan respondents had the lowest share of respondents who reported having completed tertiary education. Almost half of Afghan respondents (47%) reported not having completed any formal level of education.

Figure 4: Percentage of respondents by education level

The share of respondents who reported having completed primary education or not having completed any formal level of education dropped by 8% among Syrians who arrived after 2015, in comparison to Syrians who arrived between 2012 and 2015.

### Education level: Minors

Forty six per cent of all children surveyed reported having completed primary education, while another 46% of children reported having completed secondary-lower education. Eight per cent of children surveyed reported not having completed any formal level of education.

Moreover, almost half of all surveyed children (49%) reported that the last time they went to school was more than 2 years before the survey was conducted, while 31% reported that the last time they went to school was less than one year prior to the survey. Seven per cent reported having gone to school the last time between 1 and 2 years prior to the survey. Six per cent reported they had never gone to school, while another 6% did not provide any information regarding the matter.

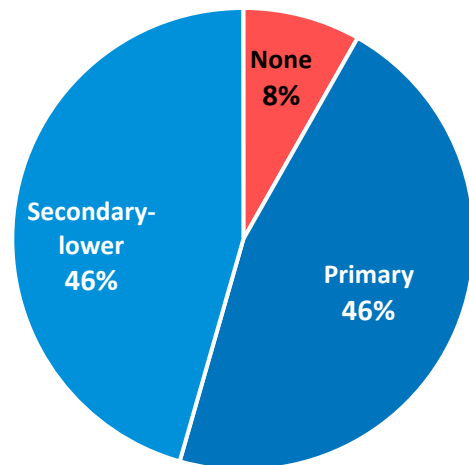


Figure 5: Percentage of children by education level

### Employment Status before Departure

Fifty per cent of all respondents reported being either employed or self-employed at the time of departure from their countries of origin or habitual residence, 36% reported being unemployed at the time of departure, and 13% reported studying at the time of departure. The remaining 1% of respondents reported being retired.

Female respondents were much more likely to be unemployed at the time of departure than male respondents. Sixty eight per cent of women reported being unemployed at the time of departure, in comparison to 11% of men. Moreover, the highest share of unemployed women was among Syrian respondents, with 73% of Syrian women having reported being unemployed at the time of departure, followed by Iraqi women (72%), and Afghan women (67%). The lowest share (46%) of women who reported being unemployed at the time of departure was among Iranian respondents.

Syrians (41%) were more likely to report being unemployed at the time of departure, when compared to the other main nationalities. Forty four per cent of Syrians who arrived between 2012 and 2015 reported being unemployed and 41% of Syrians who arrived after 2015 reported being unemployed. It should be noted that despite the high level of Syrian respondents who reported being unemployed at the time of departure, only 6% of all Syrians reported economic reasons for leaving Syria. The lowest share of respondents who reported being unemployed at the time of departure was among Iranians (24%).

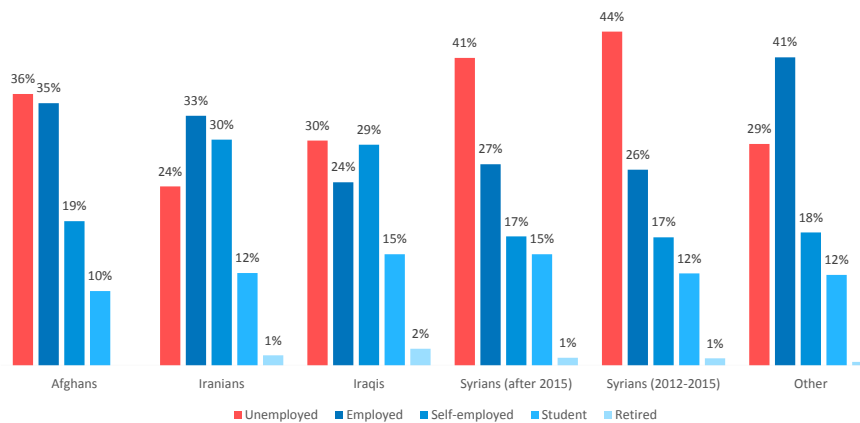


Figure 6: Percentage of respondents by employment status

Moreover, the majority of respondents who reported being employed or self-employed at the time of departure from countries of origin or habitual residence were service and sales workers or occupied in skilled manual labour (40%). The main sectors cited by migrants surveyed were construction and agriculture.

In addition, the majority of Afghan respondents who reported being employed or self-employed at the time of departure reported being skilled manual workers (37%), followed by those who reported elementary occupations (23%), and occupations as service and sales workers. The main occupations reported by Iraqis, Iranians and Syrians were skilled manual labour or services and sales.



Figure 7: Reported occupation of respondents



Figure 8: Reported employment sector of respondents

## Journey

Iranian respondents had the largest share of migrants travelling alone (41%). Iraqi and Syrian respondents were more likely to travel with family members. Eighty per cent of those who were accompanied by border crossing facilitators were persons travelling with family members. Out of 72% of individuals who entered Turkey through unofficial border crossing points, 46% reported destination countries other than Turkey.

Furthermore, 5% of Iranian children were travelling unaccompanied, followed by 3% of Syrian children, 2% of Afghan children, and 1% of Iraqi children.

## Secondary Migration

Thirteen per cent of all migrants surveyed in Turkey engaged in secondary migration, starting the journey to Turkey having spent one year or more in a country different from that of origin or habitual residence.\* Afghan respondents were more likely to engage in secondary migration in comparison to respondents of other nationalities. 29% Afghans surveyed engaged in secondary migration, in comparison to 6% of Iranians, 4% of Iraqis and 2% of Syrians. Afghan respondents who engaged in secondary migration mostly left from Iran, with 60% of respondents having spent more than 3 years there.

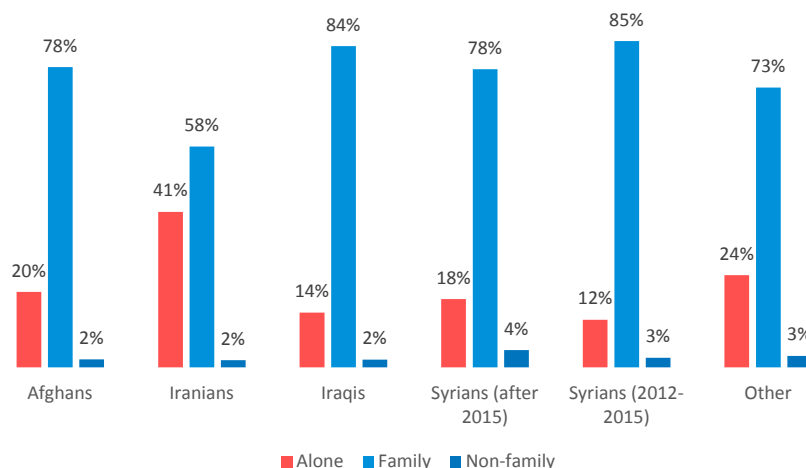


Figure 9: Percentage of respondents who travel alone/with family/non-family members

All Iraqi respondents who engaged in secondary migration left from Syria, half of whom spent more than 3 years in Syria and another between 1 and 3 years. Most Iranian respondents who engaged in secondary migration started their journey from Iraq. Two thirds of Iranians who departed from Iraq reported having stayed there between 1 and 2 years.

Nationality	War/Conflict	Indiscriminate violence/persecution	Economic	Limited access to basic services	Limited access to humanitarian services	Family	Education	Health	Other
Afghans	70%	22%	21%	7%	5%	4%	9%	4%	18%
Iranians	4%	10%	7%	7%	6%	5%	5%	2%	76%
Iraqis	90%	39%	4%	4%	0%	2%	4%	0%	9%
Syrians (after 15)	95%	8%	8%	8%	2%	7%	4%	4%	2%
Syrians (12-15)	99%	7%	7%	8%	2%	2%	4%	2%	2%
Other	82%	6%	11%	6%	0%	2%	3%	0%	5%

Table 2: Percentage of respondents by reasons for leaving countries of origin

## Reasons for Leaving Countries of Origin

The majority of respondents reported having left their countries of origin or habitual residence due to war or conflict. The highest percentage of respondents who reported war or conflict as their reason for leaving was among Syrian and Iraqi respondents, with over 95% of Syrian respondents and 90% of Iraqi respondents citing war or conflict as one of the main reasons for leaving their respective countries of origin. Iraqis were also more likely than respondents of other nationalities to report violence or persecution as one of the reasons to leave. Afghans were more likely to report economic reasons for leaving, in contrast to other nationalities. 21% of Afghan respondents reported economic reasons for leaving, in comparison to 8% of Syrians, 7% of Iranians, and 5% of Iraqis. Most Iranians (76%) stated other reasons as to why they left their country of origin. Stated reasons included domestic violence and fear of persecution due to political and religious beliefs.

It is important to note that the survey form allowed for more than 1 answer to this question. The majority of those respondents who reported indiscriminate violence or persecution also reported war or conflict as their reasons for leaving.

\* For this survey, departure country is considered to be a country where person spent a year or more prior to leaving to another transit/destination country, therefore it might be different from his/her origin country or country of habitual residence.



## Reasons for leaving when Country of Departure is different from that of Origin

The majority of respondents who engaged in secondary migration reported war or conflict as one of the main reasons for leaving departure countries. Syrians were more likely to cite war or conflict as the reason to leave departure countries, compared to other nationalities, while Iraqis were more likely to report indiscriminate violence or persecution. Iranian respondents were much more likely than other nationalities to mention education and health as one of the reasons for leaving.

It is important to note that the survey form allowed for more than 1 answer to this question. Therefore, most of the respondents reported more than one reason for leaving their countries of origin. The majority of those respondents who reported indiscriminate violence or persecution also reported war or conflict as their reasons for leaving.

Nationality	War/Conflict	Indiscriminate violence/persecution	Economic	Limited access to basic services	Limited access to humanitarian services	Family	Education	Health	Natural disaster	Other
Afghans	41%	9%	12%	11%	1%	8%	27%	1%	0%	1%
Iranians	3%	0%	15%	16%	10%	1%	46%	10%	0%	0%
Iraqis	76%	70%	6%	0%	0%	8%	4%	1%	9%	4%
Syrians (15)	91%	3%	7%	2%	1%	1%	4%	1%	0%	0%
Syrians (12-15)	95%	4%	4%	1%	1%	4%	1%	2%	1%	1%
Other	59%	6%	3%	3%	3%	15%	18%	3%	0%	0%

Table 3: Percentage of respondents by reasons for leaving countries of departure

## Cost of Journey

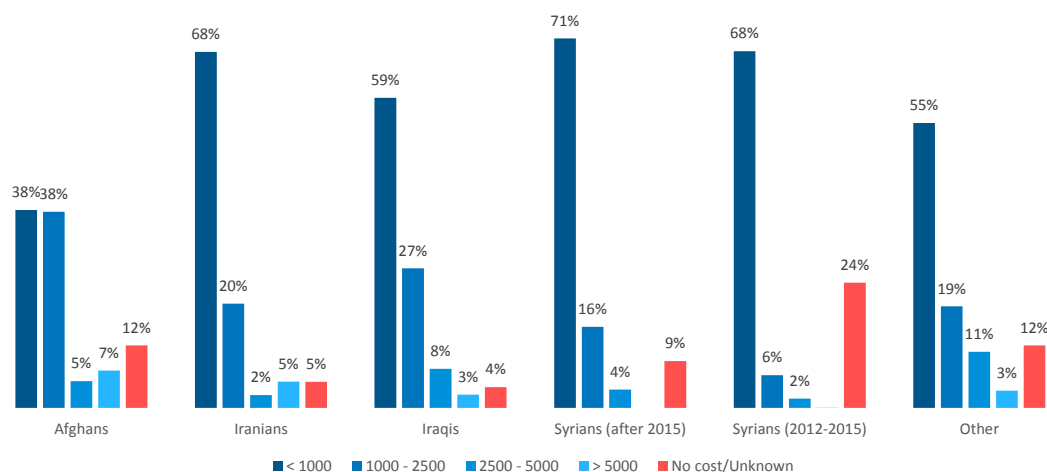


Figure 10: Percentage of respondents by cost of journey

Over half of all respondents reported the estimated cost of the journey to be less than USD1,000 per person. When compared to other nationalities, Syrians and Iranians were more likely to report the estimated cost of journey to be less than USD1,000 for the journey to Turkey. The percentage of Syrians who reported the estimated cost of the journey between USD1,000 and 2,500 increased among those who arrived after 2015, when compared to those who arrived between 2012 and 2015 (from 6% to 16%, respectively). Moreover, the percentage of Syrians who reported no cost or unknown cost halved among those who arrived after 2015, compared to those who arrived between 2012 and 2015. Afghans represented the largest share of respondents (12%) who reported the estimated cost to be above USD2,500.

### Cost of Last Leg to Reach Turkey

Respondents were also asked about the cost of the journey between the last transit country and Turkey. Approximately half of all Syrian respondents reported the estimated cost to be less than USD500 per person, while half of all Iraqi and Afghan respondents reported the estimated cost to be between USD500 and 2,500. Iranians had the largest share of respondents who did not provide any information regarding the matter.

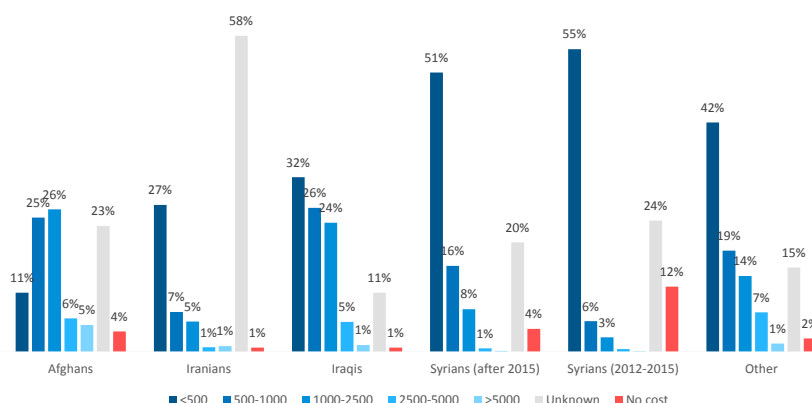


Figure 11: Percentage of respondents by the cost of journey between Turkey and the last transit country

In addition, the majority of respondents reported having paid for the journey with their own money. Surveyed Iranian nationals were more likely to report having paid with their own money, in comparison to other nationalities. Eighty three per cent of Iranian respondents reported having paid with their own money, in comparison to 60% of Afghans, 60% of Iraqis, 66% of Syrians who arrived between 2012 and 2015 and 53% of Syrians who arrived after 2015. Share of respondents who reported that relatives at the countries of origin have paid for their journey doubled among Syrians who arrived after 2015, in comparison to Syrians who arrived between 2012 and 2015.

It is important to note that the survey form allowed for more than 1 answer to this question.

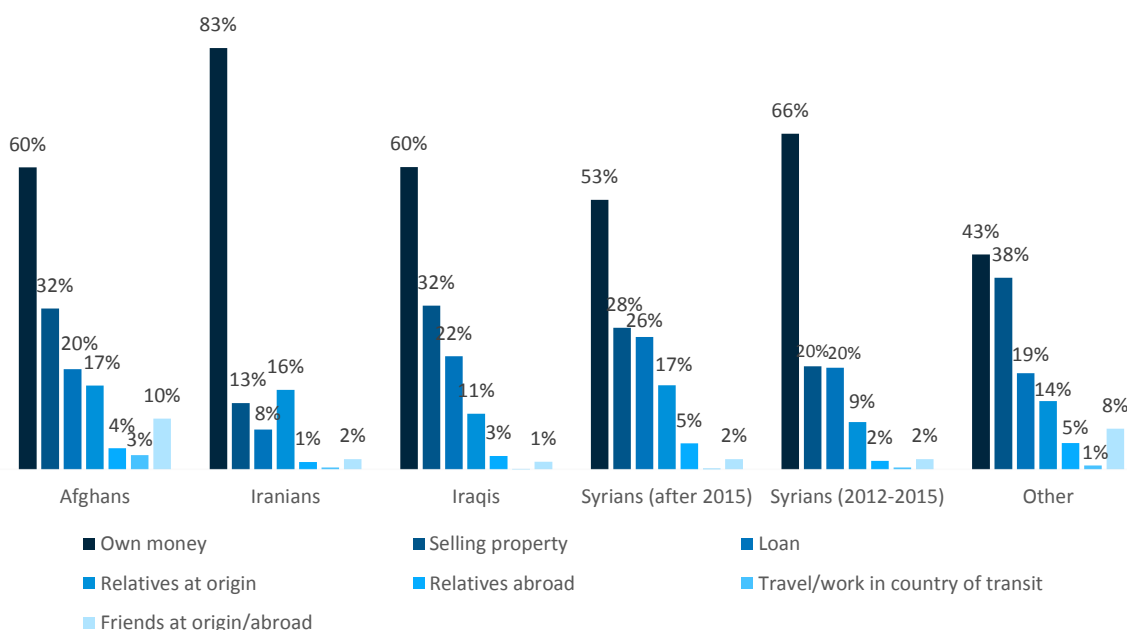


Figure 12: Percentage of modes of financing the journey

## Destination Countries

### Overview

This section focuses on respondents' travel intentions and presents an analysis of migrants' intended countries of destination at the time of departure and at the time of the interview.

When asked about the intended country of destination at the time of departure from countries of origin or habitual residence, the majority of respondents reported Turkey as their intended destination. Syrians who arrived between 2012 and 2015 were more likely to report Turkey compared to respondents of other nationalities. Ninety two per cent of Syrians who arrived between 2012 and 2015 reported Turkey as the intended country of destination at the time of departure, compared to 88% of Syrians who arrived after 2015, 88% of Iraqis, 63% of Iranians, and 60% of Afghans. Afghans were more likely to report Canada as the country of intended destination at the time of departure (10%), while Iranians were more likely than other nationalities to report the USA (9%).

In the survey, respondents were also asked about the intended country of destination at the time of the interview. There was a significant change in reported countries of intended destination among all main nationalities surveyed.

The share of respondents who reported Turkey as the destination country decreased among respondents of all nationalities, from 80% to 55%. The most significant decrease was among Iranian respondents. Sixty three per cent of Iranian respondents reported Turkey as the destination country at the time of departure, while the percentage dropped to 12% at the time of the interview.

Half of those respondents who reported staying in Turkey were male. Forty per cent of respondents who reported an intent to stay in Turkey reported having completed secondary education, 25% - primary education, 14% - tertiary education, 1% - post graduate education. The remaining 20% reported not having completed any formal level of education. Majority (74%) of respondents who expressed a wish to stay in Turkey were married, while 19% were single, and 8% divorced or widowed. Most of respondents travelled with their families (82%), while 2% travelled with a group of non-family members, and the rest travelled alone.

Sixty two per cent of those respondents who reported intention to travel to other country than Turkey were male. Forty one of respondents who reported travelling further reported having completed secondary education, while 22% reported having completed primary education, 19% reported having completed tertiary education, 1% reported having completed post-graduate education, and the rest reported not having completed any formal level of education. 61% of respondents wishing to travel further were married, while 32% were single, and 8% divorced or separated. Majority (72%) were travelling with families. Respondents who reported other countries than Turkey as intended countries of destination were less likely to have children, in comparison to those who reported staying in Turkey (59% versus 74%).

### Destination Countries: Afghan Nationals

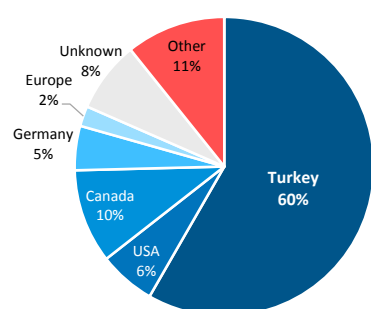


Figure 13: Percentage of intended destination countries at the time of departure

Moreover, 14% of respondents who intended to stay in Turkey reported having completed secondary education, while 22% reported having completed primary education, and 2% - tertiary. Twenty eight per cent of those respondents who reported plans to travel onwards reported having completed secondary education, 33%- primary, and 3% - tertiary. Afghan respondents who intended to stay in Turkey were more likely to be married, in comparison to those respondents who were travelling further (73% vs 52%), more likely to travel with families (81% vs 72%).

Sixty per cent of Afghan respondents reported Turkey as the destination country at the time of departure, while 40% reported Turkey as destination country at the time of the interview. Afghans were more likely to cite the USA, Canada, and Germany as a whole as their destination countries at the time of the interview.

Afghan respondents who reported intentions to travel further were more likely to be male, in comparison to those respondents who reported staying in Turkey (68% vs 55%, respectively). Respondents who intended to stay in Turkey were more likely to report not having completed any formal level of education, in contrast to those respondents who intended to travel to other countries (62 vs 36%, respectively).

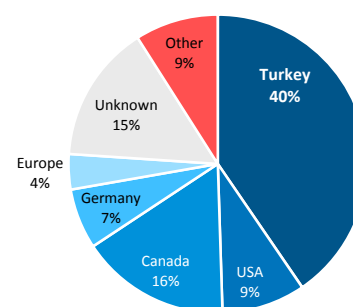
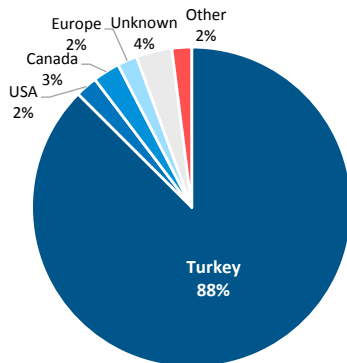


Figure 14: Percentage of intended destination countries at the time of the interview

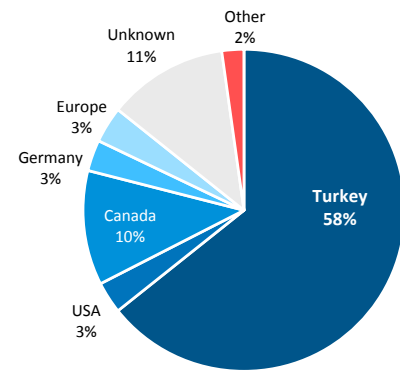
### Destination Countries: Iraqi Nationals



**Figure 15: Percentage of intended destination countries at the time of departure**

Furthermore, Iraqi respondents who reported staying in Turkey were more likely to be married, in comparison to those who reported travelling further (79% versus 56%). They were also more likely to travel with families (89% vs 73%).

The percentage of Iraqis who reported Turkey at the time of the interview dropped by 30 percentage points in comparison to the percentage of Iraqis who reported Turkey at the time of the departure (from 88% to 58%). Iraqis were more likely to report Canada as the destination country at the time of the interview. Three per cent reported Canada at the time of departure, while 10% reported Canada at the time of the interview. The share of Iraqi respondents who reported other countries, as well as who did not have any specific destination in mind also increased at the time of the interview.

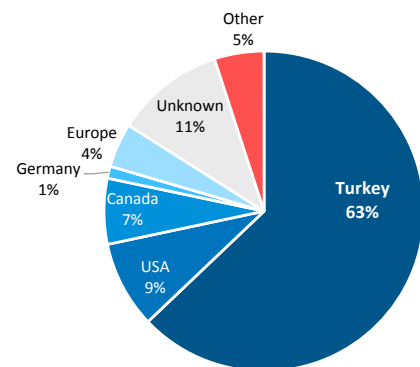


**Figure 16: Percentage of intended destination countries at the time of the interview**

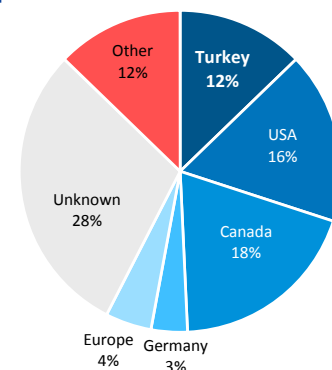
### Destination Countries: Iranian Nationals

Sixty three per cent of Iranian respondents reported Turkey as the destination country at the time of departure, while the percentage dropped to 12% at the time of the interview. The share of Iranians who cited the USA and Canada at the time of the interview more than doubled in comparison to the share of Iranians reporting these countries as destination countries at the time of departure. 9% of Iranians reported the USA and 7% reported Canada as destination countries at the time of departure, while the percentage increased to 16% and 18%, respectively at the time of the interview.

Iranian respondents who reported staying in Turkey were more likely to be female, in comparison to those respondents who reported travelling further (48% vs 36%). Individuals who expressed their intention to extend their stay in Turkey were also less likely to travel with families (49% vs 54%) and more likely to report not having completed any formal level of education (23% vs 13%), and less likely to report having completed secondary education (42% vs 55%).



**Figure 17: Percentage of intended destination countries at the time of departure**



**Figure 18: Percentage of intended destination countries at the time of the interview**

### Destination Countries: Syrians who Arrived Between 2012 and 2015

Ninety two per cent of Syrian respondents who had arrived between 2012 and 2015 reported Turkey as their destination country at the time of departure. The percentage of Syrians who reported Turkey as their destination country at the time of the interview decreased to 74%. When asked about a destination country, Syrians were more likely to cite Canada (7%), and Germany (7%).

Syrians who reported an intent to remain in Turkey were more likely to be female (57% vs 32% of those who reported travelling further), more likely to report having completed primary education (19% vs 11%), less likely to report having completed tertiary education and less likely to be married (75% vs 83%).

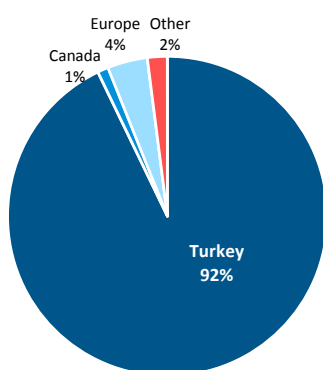


Figure 19: Percentage of intended destination countries at the time of departure

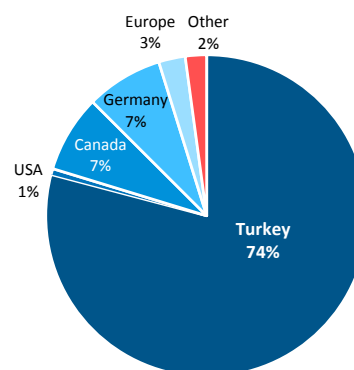


Figure 20: Percentage of intended destination countries at the time of the interview

### Destination countries: Syrians who arrived after 2015

Eighty eight per cent of Syrian respondents who arrived after 2015 reported Turkey as their destination country at the time of departure. The percentage of Syrians who reported Turkey as their destination country at the time of the interview decreased to 67%. When asked about a destination country, Syrians were more likely to cite Canada (7%), and Germany (7%).

Syrians who reported an intent to remain in Turkey were more likely to be female (57% vs 32%) when compared to those who reported travelling further. Furthermore, this group was likely to report having completed primary education (25% vs 11%), less likely to report having completed tertiary education (14% vs 31%), and more likely to be married (72% vs 70%).

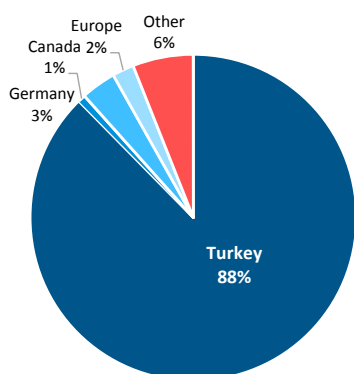


Figure 21: Percentage of intended destination countries at the time of departure

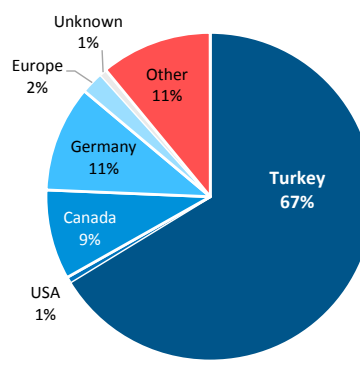


Figure 22: Percentage of intended destination countries at the time of the interview

## Provinces of Origin

### Provinces of Origin: Afghan Nationals

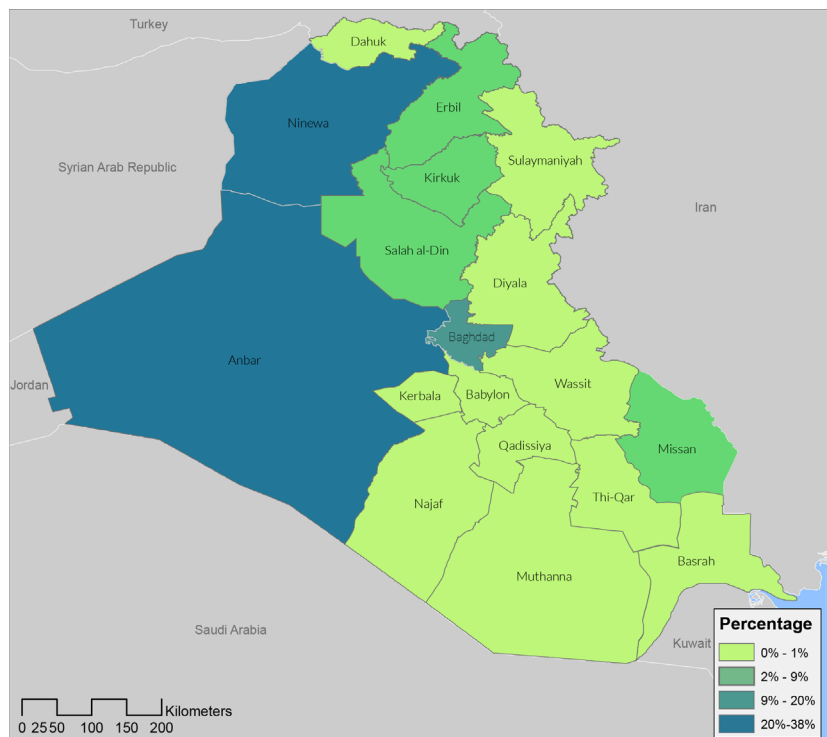
Seventy one per cent of Afghan respondents surveyed reported having departed from Afghanistan. Out of these 71%, 36% reported having departed from the province of Kabul, 19% from Baghlan, 18% from Kunduz, 6% from Hirat, and the remainder from other provinces within Afghanistan.



Map 2: Density map for provinces of origin of Afghani nationals See Disclaimer on page 1\*\*

### Governorates of Origin: Iraqi Nationals

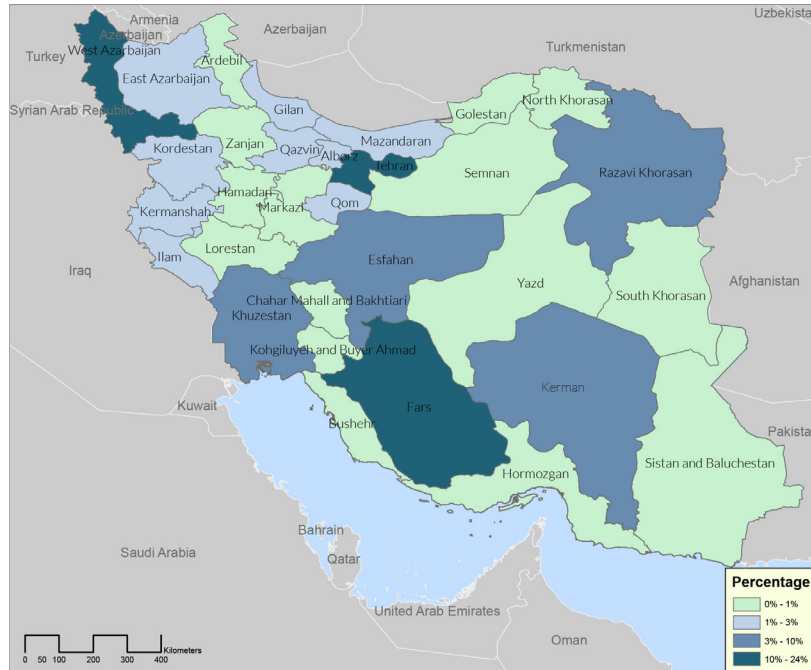
Ninty six per cent of Iraqi respondents surveyed reported having departed from Iraq. Out of these 96%, 36% reported having departed from the governorate of Ninewa, 28% from Anbar, 10% from Baghdad, 9% from Salah al-Din, 6% from Erbil, and the remainder from other governorates within Iraq.



Map 3: Density map for provinces of origin of Iraqi nationals See Disclaimer on page 1\*\*

### Provinces of Origin: Iranian Nationals

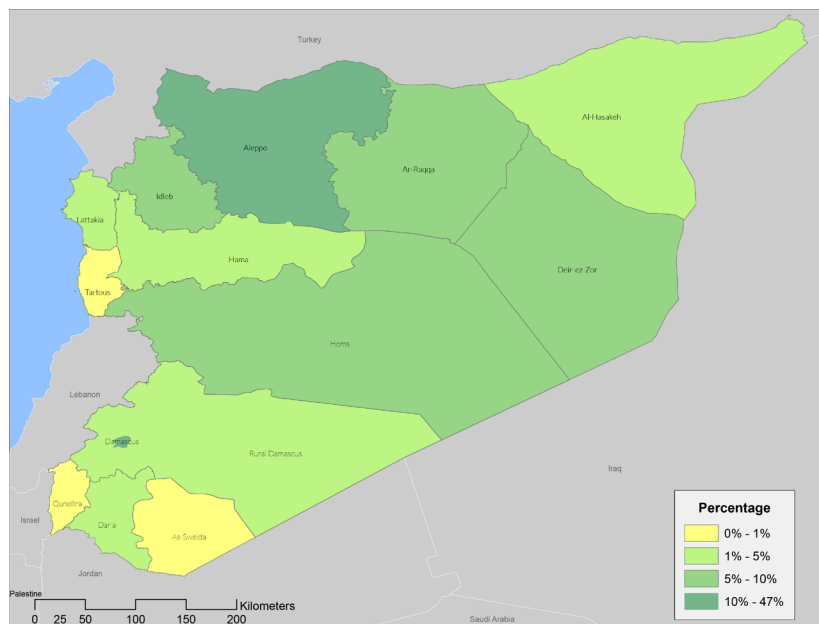
Ninety four per cent of Iranian respondents surveyed reported having departed from Iran. Out of these 94%, 34% reported having departed from the province of South Khorasan, 23% from Sistan and Baluchestan, 7% from East Azarbaijan, and the remainder from other provinces within Iran.



Map 4: Density map for provinces of origin of Iranian nationals See Disclaimer on page 1\*\*

### Governorates of Origin: Syrian Nationals

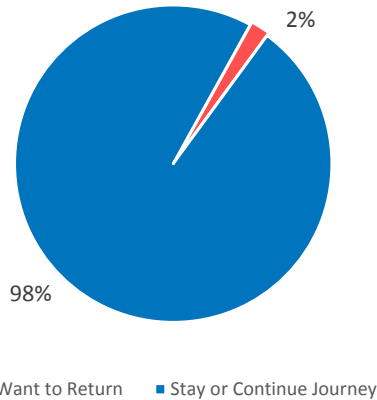
Ninety eight per cent of Syrian nationals surveyed reported having departed from Syria. Out of these 98%, 46% reported having departed from the governorate of Damascus, 9% from Aleppo, a further 9% from Rural Damascus, 7% from Homs, 6% from Hama, and the remainder from other governorates within Syria.



Map 5: Density map for provinces of origin of Syrian nationals See Disclaimer on page 1\*\*

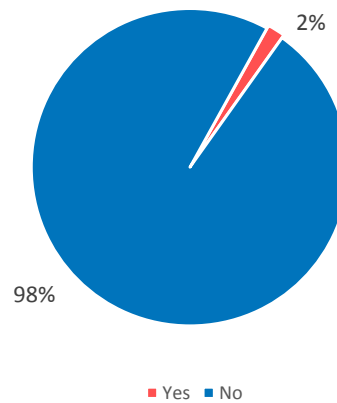
### Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration

This module is designed to capture migrants' awareness of 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 reintegration programmes. Syrian responders were exempted from this question due to the non-refoulement principle as a result of the ongoing war/conflict.



**Figure 23: Percentage of respondents willing to return to country of origin or habitual residence**

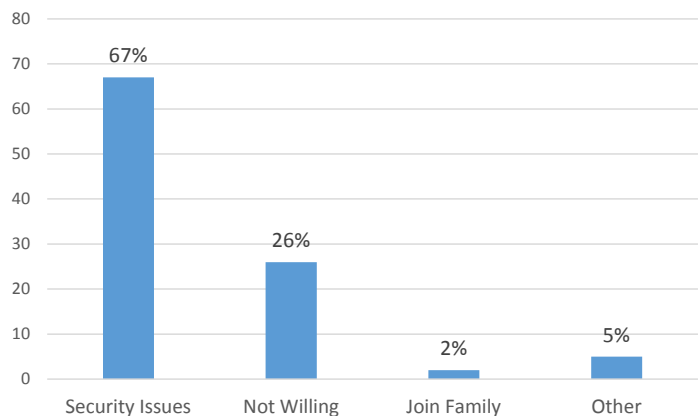
With regard to willingness to return the vast majority of responders did not consider returning to their country of origin (98%) while only (2%) were willing to return.



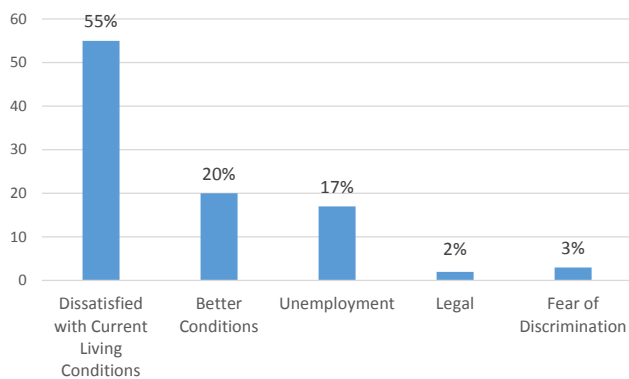
**Figure 24: Percentage of respondents having heard of the AVRR programme**

As for the Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration Programme (AVRR) the vast majority (98%) are not aware of this opportunity and only (2%) reported that they had heard about AVRR.

Regarding the main reason why respondents are not willing to return, the majority (67%) stated security reasons followed by unwillingness (26%) and family reunion reasons (2%). Less than 1% of respondents cited other reasons including complicated administrative processes, slow assistance, being unaware and protection.



**Figure 25: Percentage of respondents citing given reasons not to return to country of origin or habitual residence**



**Figure 26: Percentage of respondents citing given reasons to return to country of origin or habitual residence**

Out of those who answered positively on voluntary return as a main reason, the majority (55%) reported dissatisfaction with their current status followed by having better conditions in country of origin (20%) and unemployment in current place of residence (17%).



## Registration

According to Turkish immigration laws, all foreign nationals who seek international protection on Turkish territory are obliged to register at provincial branches the Directorate General of Migration Management (DGMM).

### Syrian Nationals

Eighty three per cent of the Syrian nationals surveyed stated they were registered by the Turkish authorities while 17% reported being unregistered. However 81% of the unregistered Syrian migrants surveyed had an appointment to register with the Turkish authorities while the rest did not attempt to do so.

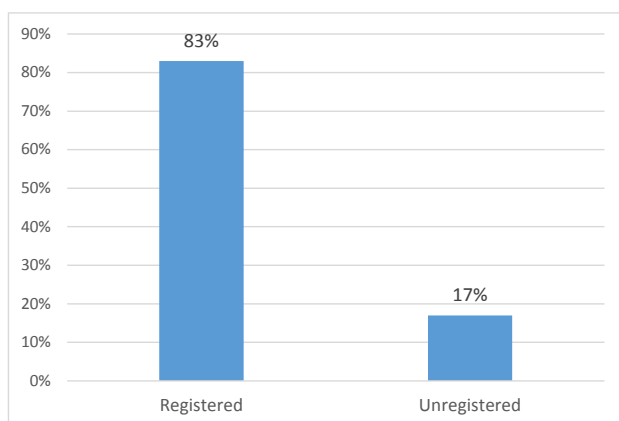


Figure 27: Registration percentages of Syrian nationals

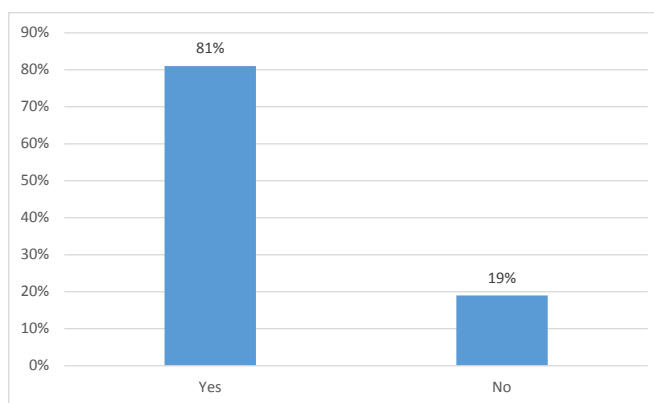


Figure 28: Percentages of Syrians who started the registration procedure

### Non-Syrian Nationals

As for non-Syrian nationals 75% are registered, while the rest remain unregistered. Out of the unregistered 46% took appointments to register and the remaining 54% did not make any attempts to register with authorities. These are mainly Iraqi nationals (44%).

On the other hand, 65% of unregistered migrants who did not make any attempts to register with authorities, reported destination countries other than Turkey at the time of the interview.

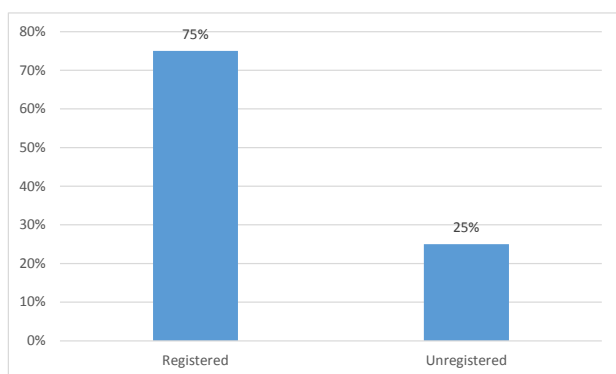


Figure 29: Registration percentages of Non-Syrian nationals

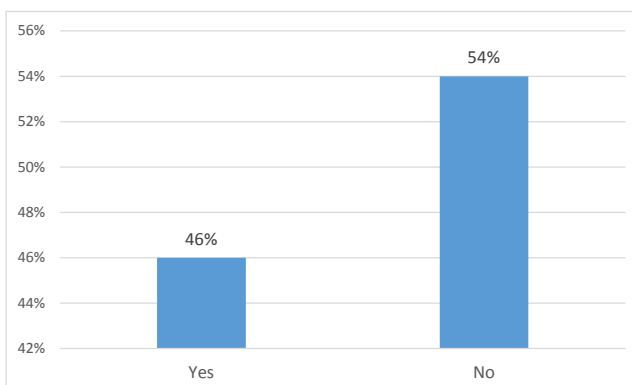


Figure 30: Percentages of Non-Syrians who started the registration procedure

### Internal Movements in Turkey

As previously mentioned, every person's registration procedure is related to the specifically appointed province. However, some of the respondents engaged in the secondary movement inside Turkey.

The two pie charts below represent top 10 provinces of departure and intended destination. Out of all persons wishing to move to another province, the majority reported İstanbul (42%) as their first choice. Syrian nationals constitute the highest share (51%) amongst respondents whose mobility (both incoming and outgoing) was recorded. However, the highest rate of outgoing movements in provinces of Bilecik and Samsun is that of Iraqi nationals (76% and 69% respectively). In comparison to the other 9 provinces respondents in Şanlıurfa (50%) and Bilecik (44%) reported much higher intentions to move to other provinces. On the other hand, the intention to move from provinces of İzmir (7%), Samsun (6%) and Kocaeli (5%) were recorded to be the lowest among all 11 provinces where the FMS was conducted.

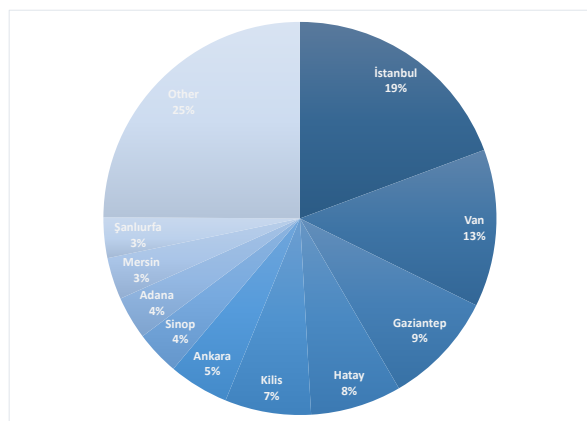


Figure 31: Top 10 provinces of departure

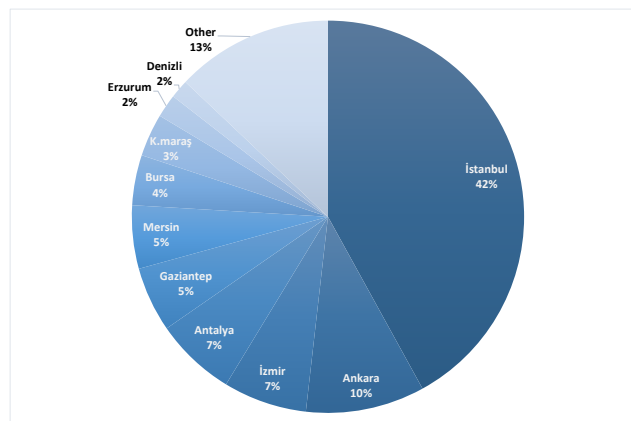
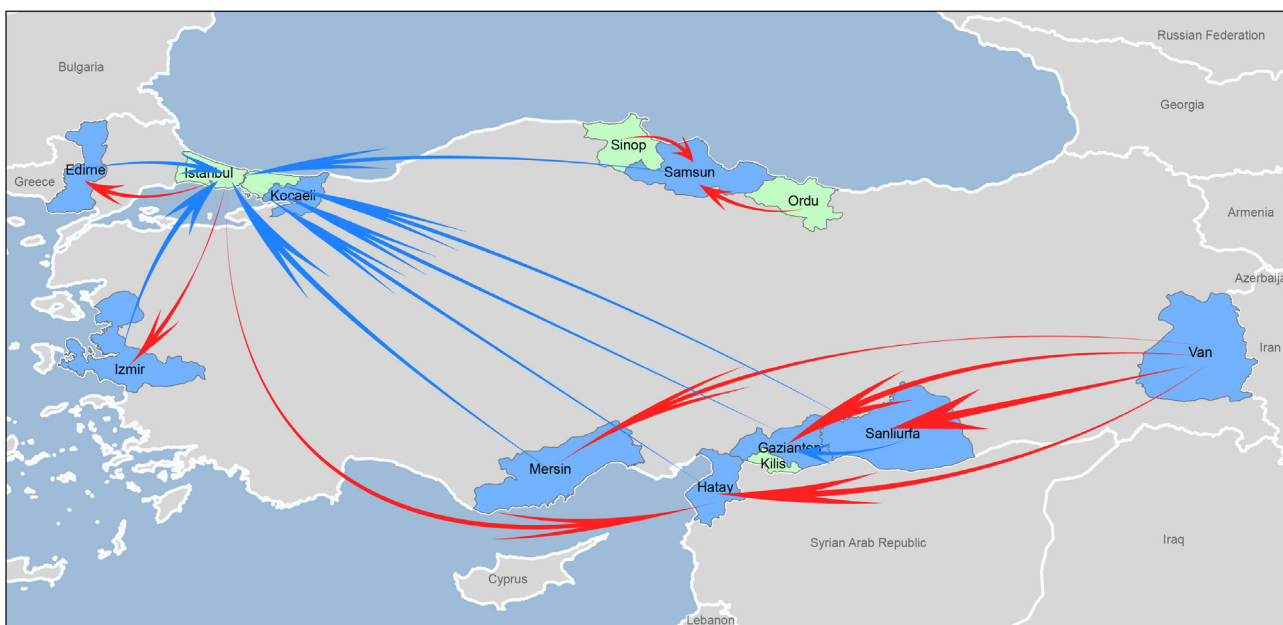


Figure 32: Top 10 intended destination province

The map below displays the top 10 movement directions of all respondents. The blue arrows represent the provinces where respondents reported the desire to move while recorded movements are coloured red. Fifty five per cent of all surveyed persons wishing to move to another province, cited destination countries other than Turkey at the time of the interview. Seventy two per cent of the respondents reported an intention to move to Edirne province. Amongst all nationalities, Iranian respondents who reported destination countries other than Turkey were the most likely to wish to move to other provinces (34%).



Map 6: Movements between provinces within Turkey. Colour blue represents the provinces where the highest rate of movement were recorded among all 11 surveyed provinces while colour green demonstrates the provinces from which the movement to survey provinces were the highest See Disclaimer on page 1\*\*

## Transit Routes and Time of Departure

The majority of migrants belonging to the same nationality travelled through the same countries.

Over half (56%) of Afghan respondents who departed from Afghanistan travelled through Iran to reach Turkey. Twenty per cent travelled through Pakistan, followed by Iran (71%), while 9% travelled directly from Afghanistan to Turkey by air. The remaining 15% did not provide clear information regarding their journey. Over 90% of Afghans departed more than 6 months before the survey was conducted. Respondents cited a wide range of reasons for staying in Iran, including waiting for transportation (19%), problems with documents (17%), closure of the route (15%), collecting money or waiting for money from relatives/friends (14%), and other reasons.

Sixty per cent of Iraqis who departed from Iraq travelled through Syria, while the rest travelled directly from Iraq to Turkey. Approximately 90% of Iraqi respondents reported having departed more than 6 months before the survey was conducted. Seventy five per cent of Iraqi respondents who travelled through Syria reported route closure as their main reason for staying in Syria.

Almost all Iranian respondents reached Turkey travelling directly from Iran. Eighty six per cent of them reported having departed more than 6 months prior to the survey.

Ninety six per cent of all Syrian respondents travelled to Turkey directly from Syria. Over 90% of Syrians who arrived after 2015 reported having departed more than 6 months before the survey was conducted. There were no significant differences between Syrians who arrived between 2012 and 2015 in terms of routes they took.

The map below shows the common routes respondents took to reach Turkey.



Map 7: Transit routes of top four nationalities See Disclaimer on page 1\*\*

### Relatives at destination countries: Turkey

Iranians had the highest share of respondents who reported not having relatives in Turkey than respondents of other nationalities. Eighty six per cent of Iranians who have chosen Turkey as their destination country reported having no relatives there, in comparison to 40% of Iraqis, 20% of Afghans, 40% of Syrians who arrived after 2015, and 38% of Syrians who arrived between 2012 and 2015.

Moreover, over 80% of all respondents who reported having first-line or non first-line relatives in Turkey, reported that their relatives had arrived in Turkey more than 1 year ago.

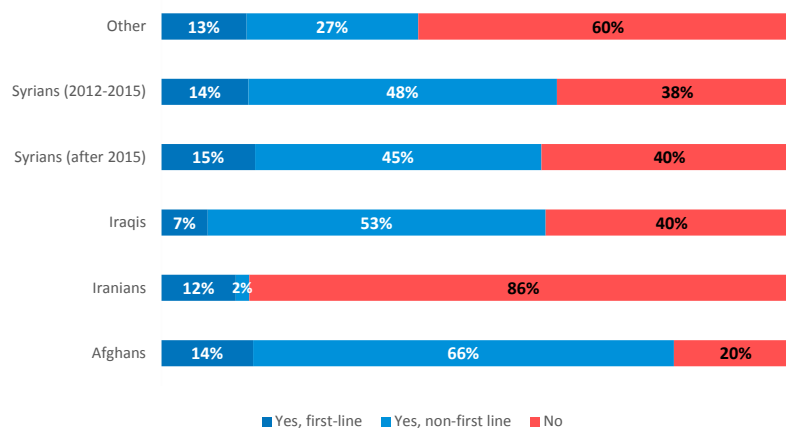


Figure 33: Percentage of respondents who have/do not have relatives in Turkey.

### Relatives at destination countries: Canada

The analysis above shows that Canada was the second most reported intended destination country by surveyed individuals. Afghans who reported Canada as destination country were more likely to report not having any relatives there in comparison to respondents of other nationalities. Seventy three per cent of Afghan nationals reported not having any relatives in Canada, in comparison to 59% of Iranians, 58% of Iraqis, 58% of Syrians who arrived after 2015, and 57% of Syrians who arrived between 2012 and 2015.

Moreover, over 80% of all respondents reported that their relatives arrived in Canada more than 1 year before the surveys was conducted. However, 61% of Syrians who arrived between 2012 and 2015 reported that their relatives arrived in Canada more than one year prior to the survey. Twenty four per cent of Syrians who arrived between 2012 and 2015 did not provide any information regarding the matter.

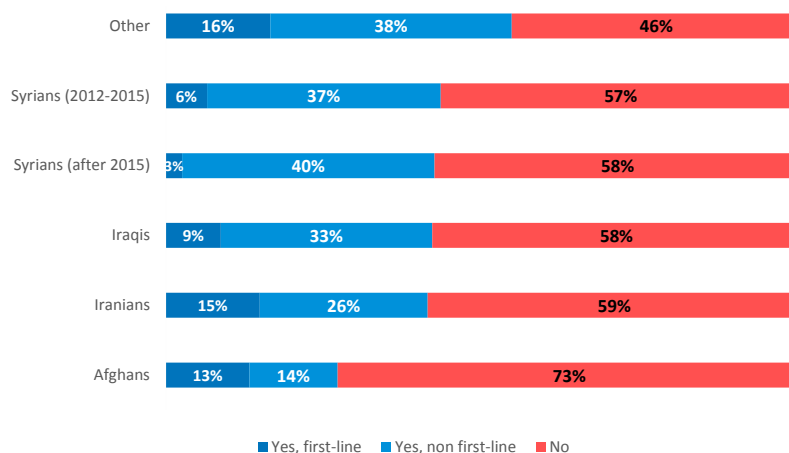


Figure 34: Percentage of respondents who have/do not have relatives in Canada.

### Reasons for Choosing Countries of Intended Destination: Turkey

At the time of interview most respondents reported they have chosen Turkey as the destination country because of safety. Iranians and Iraqis were more likely to report safety reasons for choosing Turkey as destination country, compared to other nationalities. Fifty two per cent of Iraqis and 52% of Iranians cited safety reasons in contrast to 33% of Syrians who arrived between 2012 and 2015, 29% of Syrians who arrived after 2015, and 7% of Afghans. The share of respondents who reported having family or relatives in Turkey and having an established network of co-national as their main reason for choosing it as a destination country was highest among Afghan respondents.

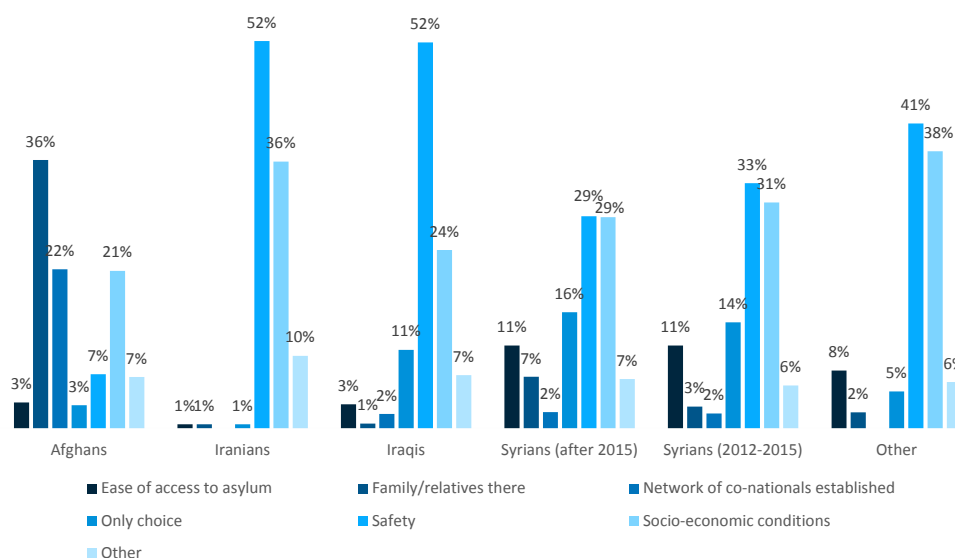


Figure 35: Percentage of respondents by reasons for choosing Turkey as the destination country.

### Reasons for Choosing Countries of Intended Destination: Canada

During the interviews the majority of respondents who reported Canada as the destination country cited appealing socio-economic conditions as a reason for choosing it as a destination country. Syrians were more likely to cite socio-economic reasons, in comparison to other nationalities. Over 80% of Syrians reported socio-economic reasons in contrast to 66% of Iraqis, 58% of Iranians, and 33% of Afghans.

Afghans and Iranians were more likely to report various reasons for choosing Canada as destination country. Afghans were also much more likely to report ease of access to asylum as reason for choosing Canada as destination country, compared to other nationalities 13% of Iranians, 5% of Iraqis, and 2% of Syrians who arrived after 2015.

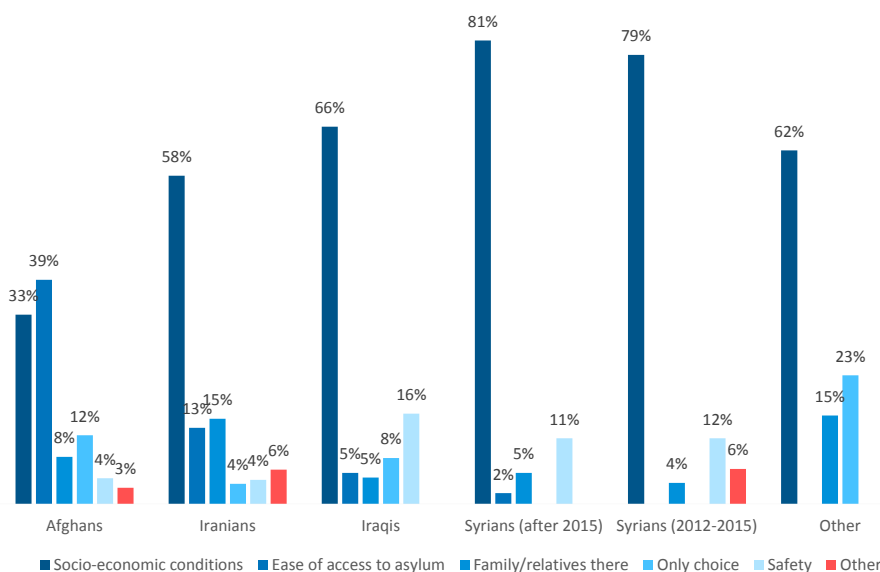


Figure 36: Percentage of respondents by reasons for choosing Canada as the destination country.

## Methodology

The findings included in this paper are results of the second round of DTM Flow Monitoring Surveys (FMS) implemented in 11 provinces in Southeastern and Northwestern Turkey (Edirne, Kocaeli, Bursa, Bilecik, Izmir, Mersin, Hatay, Gaziantep, Sanliurfa, Van and Samsun). The second round follows the completion of the previous round of surveys conducted in Corum, Konya, Burdur and Eskisehir. For more information about the first round of analysis based on 2,163 surveys, please visit the IOM DTM Flows to Europe Geoportal.

This survey was conducted by IOM field staff in various locations in provinces of a part of the overall Migrant Presence Monitoring Project which includes different DTM data collection tools to provide regular updates on the migration flows to and from Turkey.

The selected locations were based on areas with a high observed migrant presence such as bus stations, neighborhoods where migrant populations reside, social centres, regional PDMM\* and NGO offices.



Map 8: Orange and green provinces show where surveys conducted in two separate region as a north and south. See Disclaimer on page 1\*\*

At 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. Aside from that, potential respondents were found by using the snowball method by reaching a potential migrant through the established local network of partners, stakeholders and based on recommendation of the surveyed migrants. Upon receiving consent, IOM data collectors proceeded with the remainder of the questions for those who gave their consent to be interviewed. Taking into consideration the potentially crowded nature of some of the surveyed points (public spaces), migrants were interviewed in a separate/ private area to ensure privacy.

The survey sample for the second round of data collection activities is calculated from the total number of individuals each nationality per province in the two regions (North and South). To ensure regional representatives were further distributed proportional to population size by province, sample was calculated with 95% confidence level and 5% margin of error of the collected data. This has been drawn from the data received from DGMM at provincial level according to which it has been decided to focus on the four main nationalities present in selected provinces, Syrian, Afghan, Iraqi and Iranian nationals. Having in mind the specific migration context of migrants of Syrian origin, the sample is additionally adjusted to reflect the shares of those who arrived between 2012 and 2015, and Syrian migrants who arrived after 2016.

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.

The 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. Ten additional questions have been added to the standard Flow Monitoring questionnaire to generate indicators of the prevalence of human trafficking and other exploitative practices and capture the return intentions of the migrants. More importantly, the form also included a specific set of questions pertinent to the Turkish context developed together with the DGMM counterpart that included the registration of the migrants and refugees in Turkey and movement between the provinces.

\*Provincial Directorate for Migration Management