



International Organization for Migration (IOM)
The UN Migration Agency

DTM

ANALYSIS: FLOW MONITORING SURVEYS JULY 2017

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION (IOM)



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8,246 interviews were conducted in Italy, Greece, Bulgaria, Hungary, Serbia, and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia from February to the end of July 2017

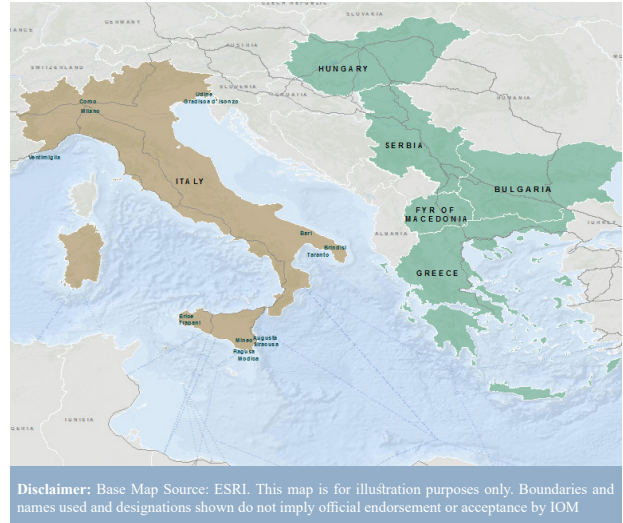
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About DTM's Flow Monitoring Surveys

The flow monitoring surveys are part of the IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) activities in the Mediterranean that have started in October 2015 and are being conducted within the framework of IOM's research on populations on the move through the Mediterranean and Western Balkan Routes to Europe. This report presents the results of a round of surveys carried out by IOM field staff in Italy (Central Mediterranean route) and Bulgaria, Greece, Hungary, Serbia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (Eastern Mediterranean route) from February to the end of July 2017.

This round of surveys is using an upgraded version of the questionnaire compared to that implemented in 2015-2016. The new questionnaire has been revised following the feedback received from field missions, different IOM departments and relevant partners including other UN agencies.

The survey gathers information about migrants' profiles, including age, sex, 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 revised questionnaire allows for greater insight into migrants' decision making process in the country of origin and in the country of departure/residence including possibility to better capture secondary migration. It consists of more detailed questions on family and employment status before departure, additional child focused questions (eg. education levels, the last time a child had access to education) and it allows the interviewer to capture more locations where protection incidents occurred. The Eastern Mediterranean survey also includes six questions that are proxy indicators for potential human trafficking or exploitative practices that the respondents or other migrants traveling with them might have experienced on the route. The Central Mediterranean survey is identical with the exception of two additional pilot questions within the Human Trafficking and Other Exploitative Practices Prevalence Indication module, focusing on migrants direct or indirect experience with sexual gender based violence and physical violence during the journey.

Further information about the questionnaire, proxy indicators and survey implementation can be found in the [Methodology section](#).

Overview

This report provides analysis of migrants' demographic profile, transit routes, reasons for leaving countries of origin or habitual residence, and their future travel intentions. The analysis focuses on the comparison between top 5 migrants' nationalities surveyed travelling via Central and Eastern Mediterranean routes.

The Central Mediterranean sample is composed of 4,286 responses of migrants interviewed in 52 different locations in the Italian regions of Sicily, Apulia, Lombardy, Liguria, and Friuli Venezia Giulia. The Eastern Mediterranean route has a sample of 3,960 interviews with migrants conducted in more than 34 different transit, exit and entry locations and reception/accommodation centres in Serbia, Greece, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Hungary and Bulgaria*.

*In addition to that Flow Monitoring Surveys are being conducted in Montenegro and Kosovo (UNSCR 1244/1999).

1. Central Mediterranean route: comparison of top 5 nationalities surveyed

Sample size and main nationalities surveyed in Italy

The analysis focuses on the top five nationalities of respondents surveyed: Nigerians (14%), Pakistanis (9%), Guineans (8%), Gambians (8%), and Bangladeshis (7%). The remaining 54% were respondents of approximately 30 different nationalities, including migrants from Cote d'Ivoire, Senegal, Somalia, Sudan, and Morocco. The subsample of top 5 nationalities includes 1,988 interviews, which represents 46% of the total number of surveys conducted in Italy.

According to official statistics, migrants from Nigeria (16%), Bangladesh (9%), Guinea (9%), Cote d'Ivoire (8%) and the Gambia (6%) represented 48% of all arrivals by sea in Italy in the first seven months of 2017, making the sample representative of the overall number of arrivals and nationalities represented among them. Pakistanis are over-represented in the sample compared to total arrivals in Italy, due to a two months purposive data collection run in Friuli Venezia Giulia, the North-Eastern region bordering Slovenia.

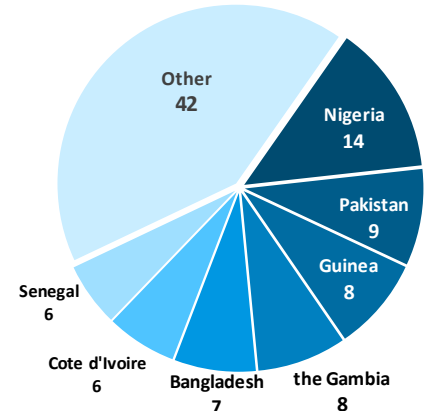


Figure 1: Percentage of respondents by nationality.

Age and Sex

The average age of five main nationality groups varied between 20 and 27 years. The youngest among surveyed were migrants from Guinea and the Gambia whose average age was 20. Pakistani nationals were among the oldest interviewed (average 27 years old) followed by those arriving from Nigeria and Bangladesh with average age 24 and 23 respectively.

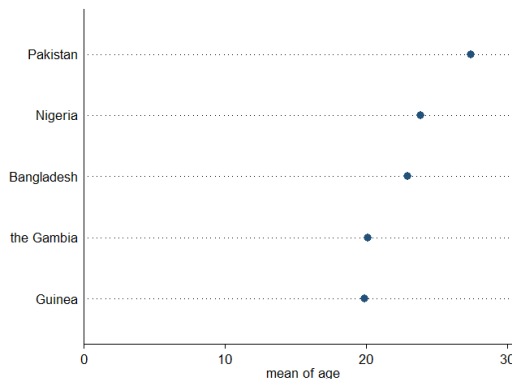


Figure 2: Mean age of respondents by top 5 nationalities surveyed.

Adult men made up 75% of all respondents of top 5 nationalities surveyed, while adult women comprised 5%. The largest share of adult women was among Nigerian migrants surveyed (20%). No women were surveyed among Bangladeshi migrants**.

All children who took part in survey were between 14 and 17 years old which comprised 20% of all individuals surveyed. The highest share of children was among Gambian respondents (33%), followed by Guineans (32%), Bangladeshis (22%), Nigerians (8%), and Pakistanis (3%). The majority (97%) of children were male. Age and sex distribution per each nationality group is shown on the graphs below.

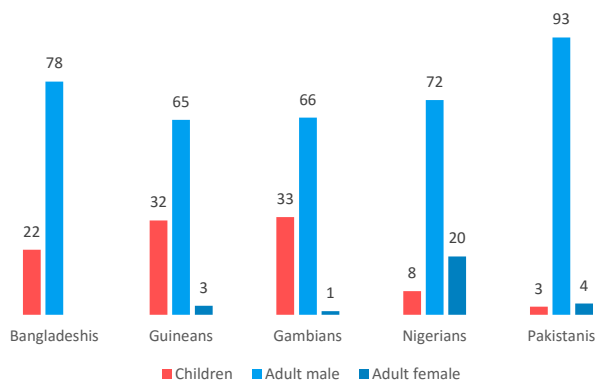


Figure 3: Percentage of respondents by sex and age.

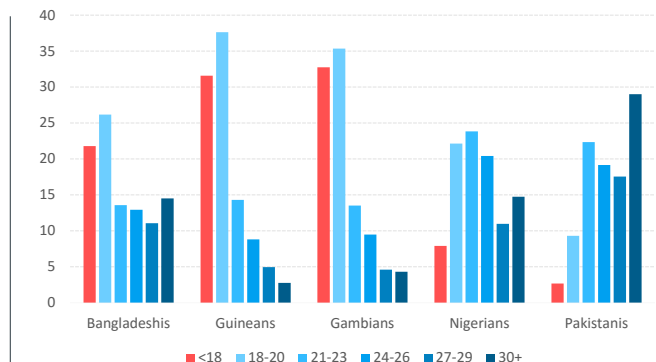


Figure 4: Age distribution.

According to the Italian MOI 85% of all Bangladeshi nationals who arrived to Italy as of 31 July were men, compared to 16% women (total 27 individuals)..

Children

There were 354 children between 14 and 17 years belonging to the top 5 nationalities surveyed in Italy (18% of all responses included in the analyzed subsample). Majority of the children surveyed were male (97%). The average age of children was 17 and did not vary significantly among top 5 nationalities surveyed.

Most of children were travelling alone. All of the Bangladeshi children surveyed were travelling alone, while highest share of children travelling with family members was among Pakistanis surveyed (20%).

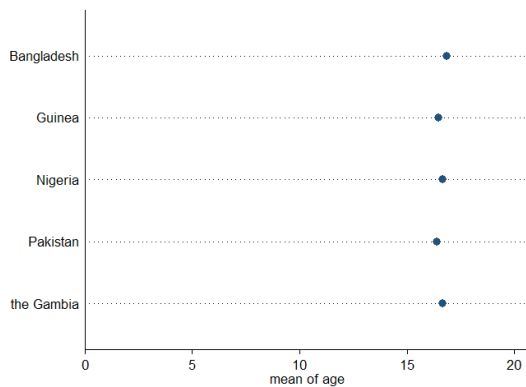


Figure 5: Mean age of children belonging to the top 5 nationalities surveyed.

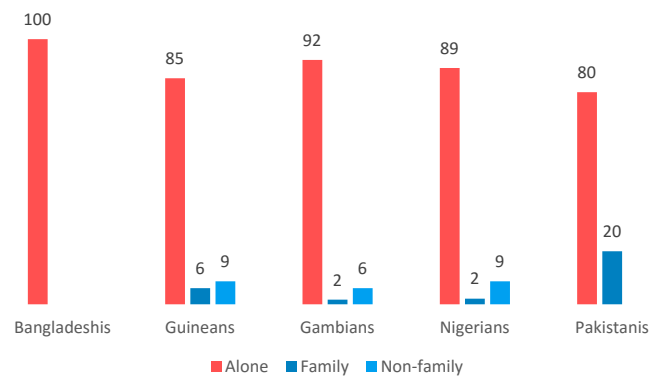


Figure 6: Respondents between 14 and 17 years travelling alone/with family/non-family member(s).

Children: Education

Thirty two per cent of all surveyed children belonging to the top 5 nationalities reported having completed primary education, while 34% reported having completed lower-secondary education, and 5% reported having completed upper-secondary education. Twenty nine per cent of children reported not having completed any formal level of education. Moreover, 36% of surveyed children reported that the last time they went to school was more than 2 years before the survey was conducted, 28% reported that the last time they went to school was between 1 and 2 years prior to the survey, and 19% of children reported having gone to school the last time less than 1 years ago. Seventeen per cent of children reported they had never gone to school.

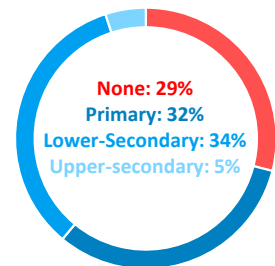


Figure 7: Respondents between 14 and 17 years by education level.

Moreover, the survey also asked about number of years children completed. Median number of years varied slightly from 9 to 6 for the top 5 nationalities surveyed. The distribution of the number of years completed is presented on the histogram matrix below.

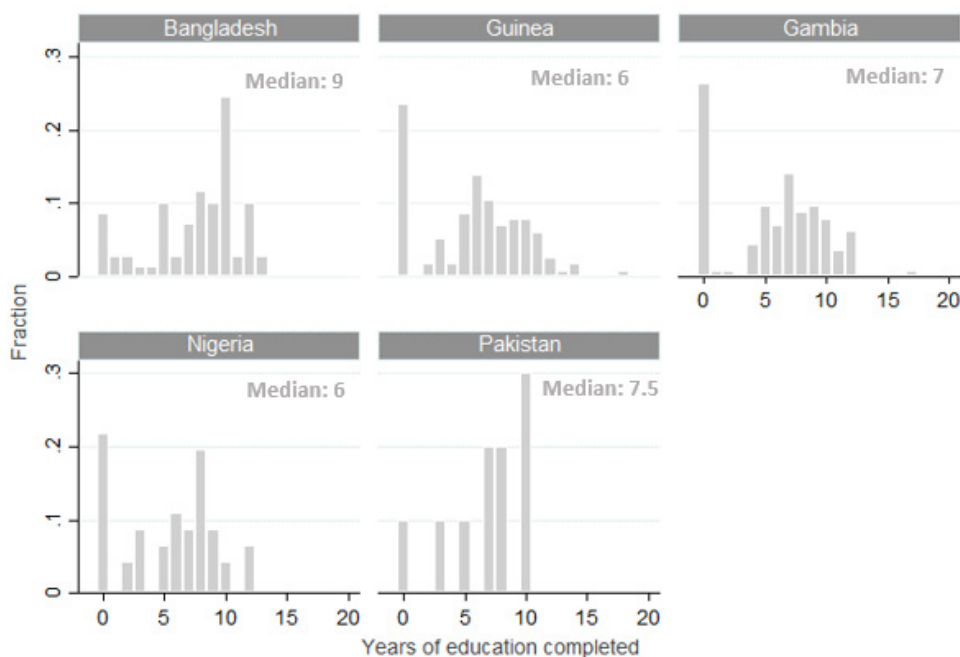


Figure 8: Years of education completed by top 5 nationalities.

Marital Status

The majority of respondents belonging to the top five nationalities reported to be single. Gambian respondents were more likely to be single, in comparison to other nationalities. Ninety-three per cent of Gambian respondents reported to be single, in comparison to 89% of Guineans, 79% of Nigerians, 76% of Bangladeshis, and 69% of Pakistanis. The largest share of married respondents (30%) was among Pakistani nationals surveyed.

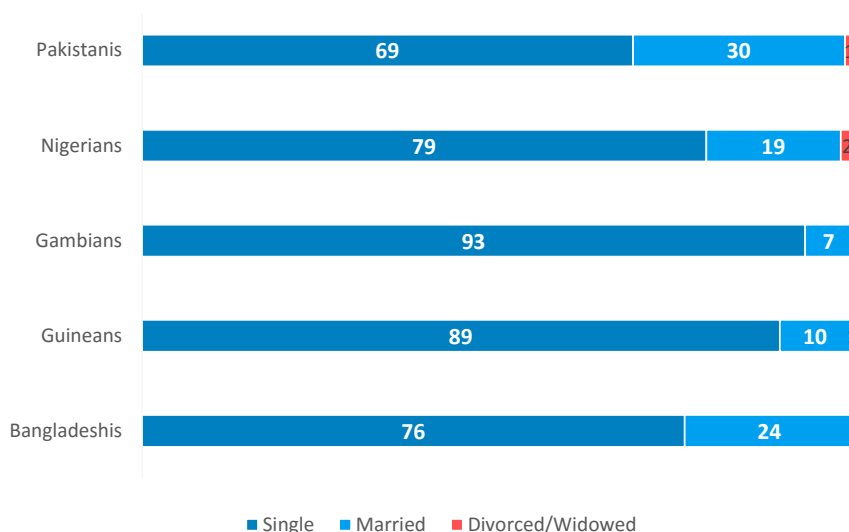


Figure 9: Percentage of respondents by marital status.

Male respondents were more likely to be single, in comparison to female respondents. Eighty-two of all male respondents were single versus 71% of female respondents. Single females comprised the largest share among Nigerian (80%) and Gambian (75%) respondents. Male Gambian and Guinean respondents were more likely to be single, in comparison to male respondents of other nationalities. Ninety-three per cent of male Gambian and 92% of male Guinean respondents were single, versus 79% of male Nigerian respondents, 76% of male Bangladeshi respondents, and 70% of male Pakistani respondents. While share of widowed or divorced individuals did not exceed 1% among Bangladeshi, Guinean, Gambian, and Nigerian respondents, among Pakistani respondents the share of divorced or widowed women comprised 18%.

Nationality	Sex	Single	Married	Divorced/Widowed
Bangladeshis	Male	76	24	0
Guineans	Female	17	83	0
	Male	92	7	1
Gambians	Female	75	25	0
	Male	93	7	0
Nigerians	Female	80	13	7
	Male	79	20	1
Pakistanis	Female	44	38	18
	Male	70	29	1

Table 1: Percentage of respondents by sex and marital status.

Moreover, on average, 17% of all respondents belonging to the top 5 nationalities surveyed reported having children. Out of this 20%, the majority (92%) reported having children at the countries of origin, while 8% reported having children with them and the rest reported having children at destination countries.

The highest share of respondents who reported to have children was among Pakistani respondents (28%), while the lowest share was among Gambian respondents (7%).

Education level

One third of all respondents surveyed reported having completed lower-secondary education, 23% reported having completed primary education, 14% upper-secondary education, and 3% tertiary education. The rest of the respondents (60%) reported not having completed any formal level of education. Migrants from Gambia reported not having completed any formal education more frequently than migrants from the other four national groups (32%). Pakistani migrants were more likely to report having completed tertiary education, in comparison to other nationalities. Eight per cent of Pakistani nationals surveyed reported having completed tertiary education, while the percentage stayed between 1 and 4 percentage range for other nationalities.

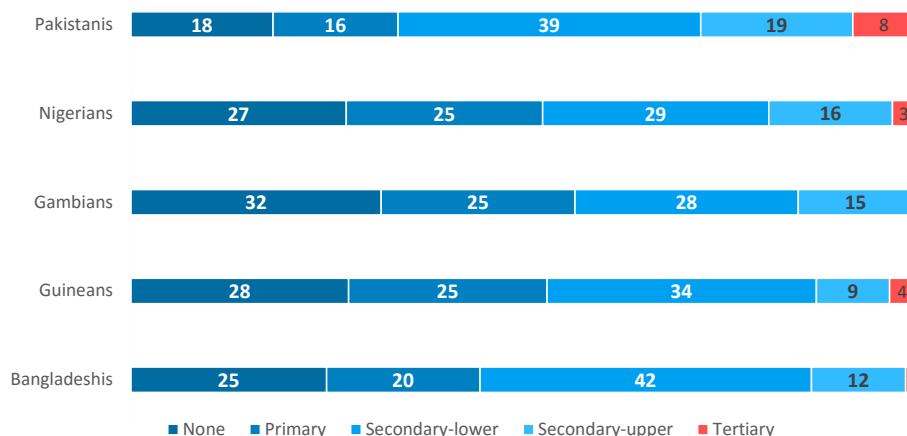


Figure 10: Percentage of respondents by education level.

Employment status before departure

Forty-seven per cent of respondents belonging to the top 5 nationalities surveyed reported being either employed or self-employed at the time of departure from their countries of origin or habitual residence, while 40% reported being unemployed at the time of departure, and 13% reported studying at the time of departure.

The highest share of unemployed individuals was among Bangladeshi respondents, with 39% of them having reported being unemployed at the time of departure, followed by Gambians (37%), Nigerians (28%), Guineans (27%), Pakistanis (27%).

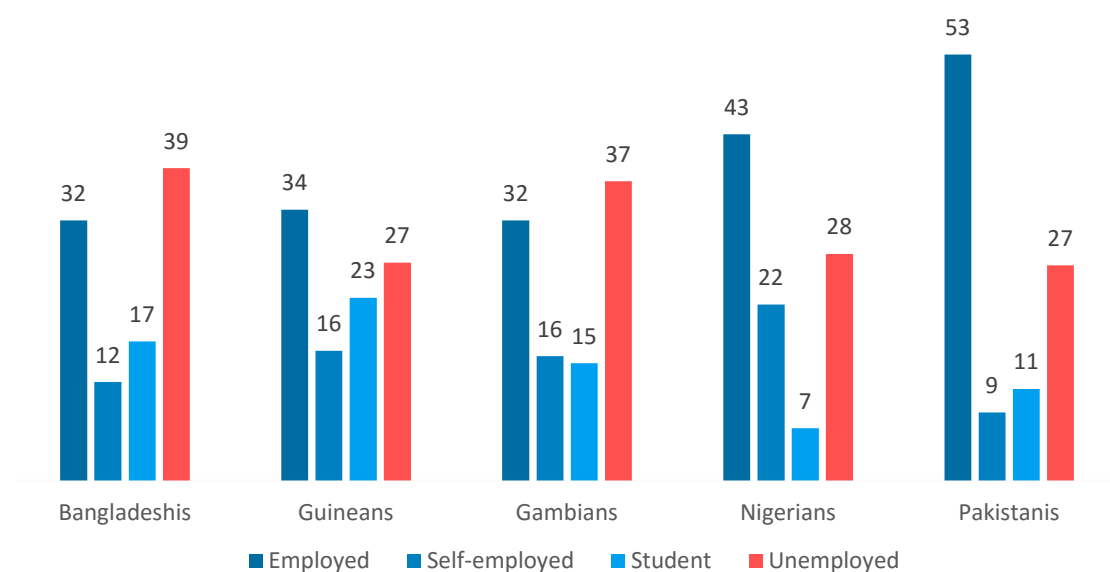


Figure 11: Percentage of respondents by employment status at the time of departure from countries of origin/habitual residence.

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 employed in elementary occupations (29%), skilled manual labour (26%) or were service and sales workers (24%). The main sectors cited by migrants surveyed were manufacturing, retail trade and agriculture.

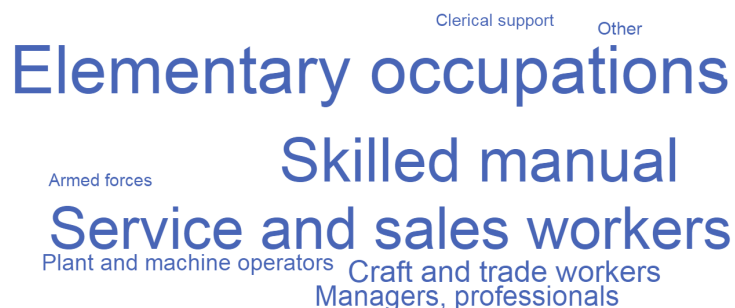


Figure 12: Percentage of respondents by occupation.



Figure 13: Percentage of respondents by employment sector.

Travel

Over 80% of respondents belonging to the top 5 nationalities were travelling alone. The largest share of respondents who were travelling alone was among Bangladeshi (94%) and Gambian (92%) respondents, while the lowest share (81%) was among Guinean respondents.

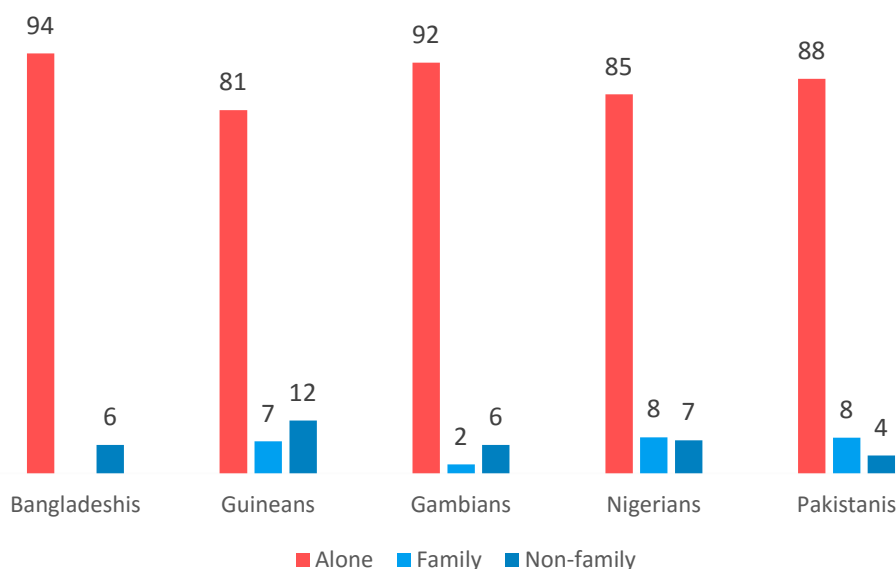


Figure 14: Percentage of respondents travelling alone/with family member(s).

Secondary migration

Approximately 43% of respondents belonging to the top 5 nationalities surveyed engaged in secondary migration, starting the journey towards Europe after having spent 1 year or more in a country different from that of origin. Pakistani respondents were more likely to engage in secondary migration, in comparison to the respondents of other nationalities. Fifty-nine per cent of Pakistanis engaged in secondary migration, versus 47% of Bangladeshis, 39% of Nigerians, 37% of Guineans, and 36% of Gambians.

Over 95% of Bangladeshi respondents who engaged in secondary migration left from Libya, 62% of whom spent between 1 and 2 years there. Sixty-three per cent of Guinean respondents who engaged in secondary migration started their journey from Libya, while the rest started their journey from Algeria and Gambia. The majority of Gambian respondents who engaged in secondary migration left from Libya (87%). Seventy-nine per cent of Gambians who departed from Libya reported having stayed there between 1 and 2 years, while the rest reported having stayed there between 2 and 3 years. The majority of Nigerian respondents who engaged in secondary migration left from Libya as well, with 75% of respondents having spent between 1 and 2 years there. Forty-four per cent of Pakistani respondents who engaged in secondary migration reported Germany as the country of residence for more than one year before going back to Italy. Partially, Pakistanis returned to Italy voluntarily after spending some time in Germany, while some of them were obliged to go back to Italy according to the Dublin system.

Reasons for leaving countries of origin

The majority of respondents (55%) reported having left their countries of origin or habitual residence due to violence or fear of persecution, followed by those respondents (41%) who reported economic reasons for leaving. Pakistani respondents were more likely to report experience or fear of violence or persecution as their reason for leaving, while the largest share of respondents who reported economic reasons for leaving was among Bangladeshi respondents. Bangladeshi respondents were also more likely to report limited humanitarian services as their reasons for leaving. Twenty-one per cent of Bangladeshis stated limited humanitarian services as their reasons for leaving, while the percentage did not exceed 9% among respondents of other nationalities surveyed.

It is important to note that the survey form allowed for more than one answer to this question, which is why the sum of shares for each nationality is higher than 100.

Nationality	Natural disaster	War/Conflict	Violence	Economic	Limited basic services	Limited humanitarian services	Other
Bangladeshis	1	1	30	72	10	21	0
Guineans	1	15	47	33	10	3	3
Gambians	0	4	44	56	5	4	1
Nigerians	0	9	56	39	6	7	2
Pakistanis	0	12	91	11	2	2	0
Total	0	8	55	41	6	9	1

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

Reasons for leaving when country of departure if different from that of origin

When migrants left from a departure country different from the one of origin (secondary migration) the survey asked which were the reasons to move again towards Europe to understand to what extent reasons for migration change in time and in different context of departure.

Bangladeshi nationals surveyed were more likely than respondents of other nationalities to report experience or fear of violence and conflict as the reason to leave departure countries, while Guinean respondents who engaged in secondary migration were more likely report economic reasons. Pakistani respondents were more likely to cite other reasons for leaving, in comparison to the respondents of other nationalities.

It is important to note that the survey form allowed for more than one answer to this question, which is why the sum of shares for each nationality is higher than 100.

Nationality	War/Conflict	Violence/Persecution	Economic	Limited basic services	Limited humanitarian services	Other
Bangladeshis	58	93	4	1	0	4
Guineans	20	69	24	2	4	9
Gambians	42	82	4	5	2	10
Nigerians	41	88	5	3	1	5
Pakistanis	7	12	16	1	0	71
Total	32	66	11	2	1	23

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

Cost of journey

The largest share of respondents who reported the estimated cost of the journey to be more than USD 5,000 was among Bangladeshi respondents (50%) and Pakistani respondents (44%). Gambian respondents were more likely to report the estimated cost of the journey to be between USD 1,000 and 2,500, in comparison to respondents of other nationalities. The largest share of respondents who reported no cost or did not provide any information regarding the estimated cost of the journey was among Nigerian respondents.

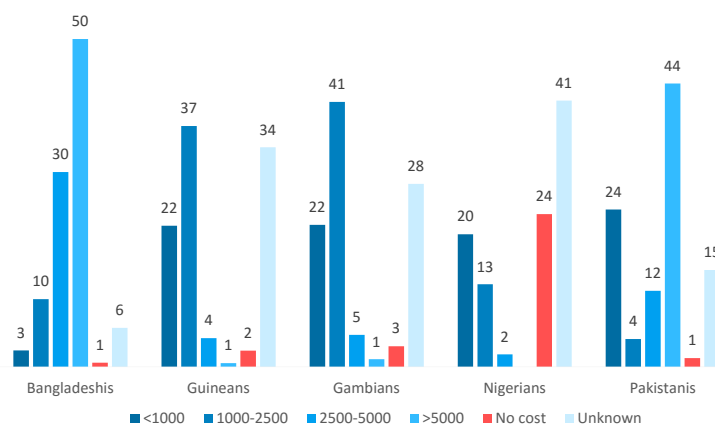


Figure 15: Percentage of respondents by the estimated cost of journey.

Cost of last leg to reach Italy

Respondents were also asked about the cost of the journey between the last transit country and Italy.

The largest share of respondents who reported the estimated cost to be between USD 2,500 and 5,000 was among Bangladeshi nationals surveyed. Twenty-four per cent of Bangladeshis reported the estimated cost to be between USD 2,500 and 5,000, while among other nationalities the percentage did not exceed 3%. Gambian, Pakistani and Guinean nationals were more likely than other nationalities to report the estimated cost of the journey to be between USD 500 and 1,000.

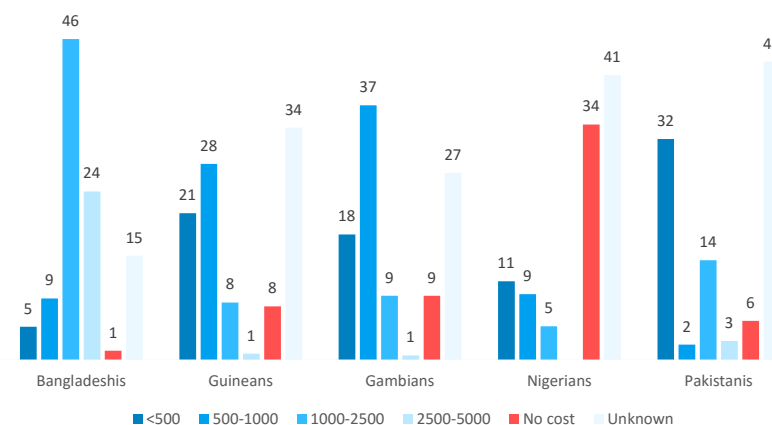


Figure 16: Percentage of respondents by the estimated cost of last leg.

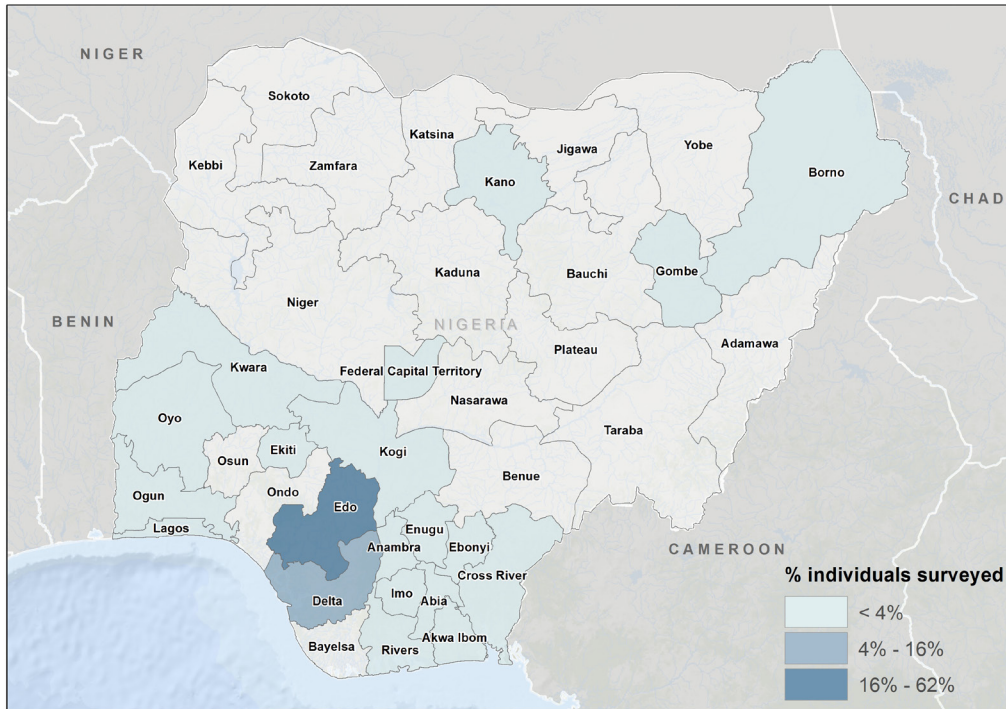
Moreover, the majority of respondents reported having paid for the journey with money raised during work in transit countries. Gambians and Guineans were more likely raise money by working in transit countries, in comparison to other nationalities. The largest share of respondents (69%) who reported that relatives in countries of origin have paid for the journey was among Bangladeshi respondents. Pakistani respondents were more likely than other nationalities to report having paid for the journey with their own money.

Nationality	Own money	Selling property	Debt	Relatives origin	Relatives abroad	Work	Friends origin	Friends abroad
Bangladeshis	21	5	29	69	1	56	3	2
Guineans	23	1	2	25	8	69	8	11
Gambians	20	1	3	29	3	75	8	14
Nigerians	24	1	5	14	3	49	14	25
Pakistanis	41	7	10	51	9	20	1	2
Total	26	3	9	34	5	53	8	12

Table 4: Percentage of respondents by ways of raising money for the journey.

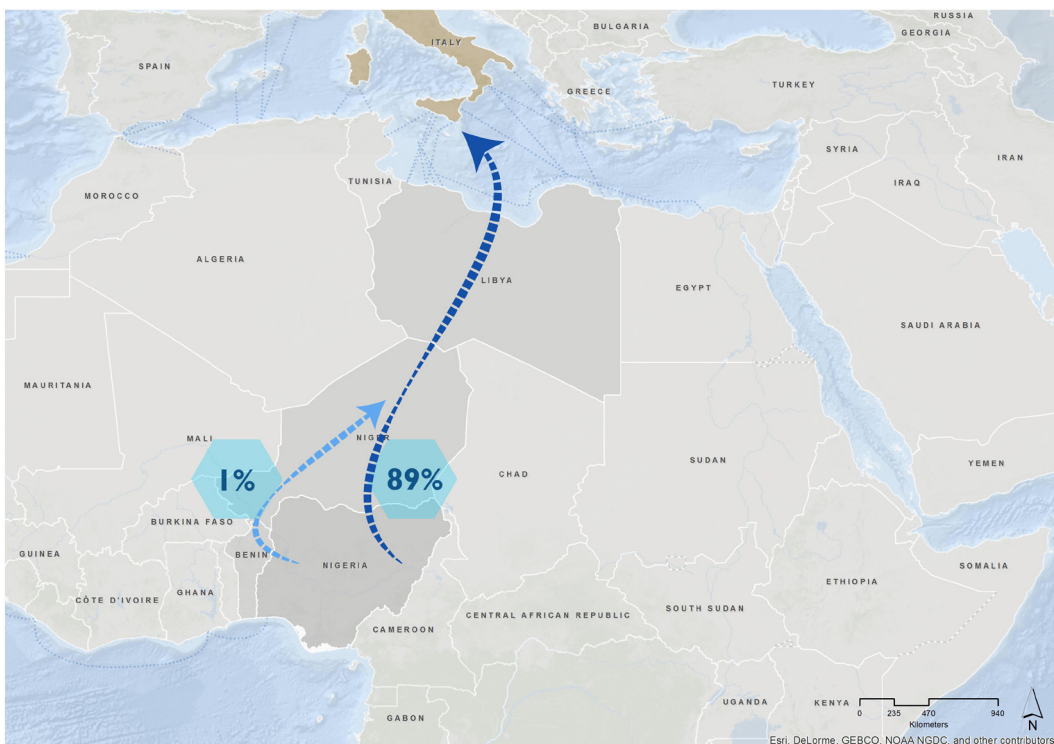
States of departure and transit routes: Nigerian nationals surveyed

Thirty-nine per cent of Nigerians left from countries other than Nigeria (predominant majority left from Libya), while 61% of Nigerian nationals surveyed departed from Nigeria. Out of this 62%, the majority (61%) left from Edo state, while 16% left from Delta state, and the remaining 23 left from other states within Nigeria. States of departure are shown on the map below.



Map 1: States of departure within Nigeria.

The majority of Nigerian nationals surveyed who departed from Nigeria took the same route. Eighty-nine per cent transited in Niger (mostly in Agadez), proceeding to Libya to reach Italy. The remaining 10% did not provide clear information regarding their transit journey.



Map 2: Transit routes of Nigerian migrants who departed from Nigeria.

Countries of intended destination

Migrants' intentions in terms of final destinations change during the journey, adjusting to the experiences en route and to the conditions and possibilities in the countries where the survey was carried out

When asked about the intended country of destination at the time of departure from countries of origin or habitual residence, approximately 45% of respondents belonging to the top 5 nationalities reported Italy as their intended destination. The largest share of respondents who reported Italy as the country of intended destination was among Pakistani and Gambian respondents (52% and 48%, respectively). Bangladeshi respondents were more likely than respondents of other nationalities to report Libya as the intended destination at the time of departure. Forty-two per cent of Bangladeshis reported Libya, in comparison with 22% of Nigerians, 11% of Gambians, 10% of Guineans, and 7% of Pakistanis. The largest share of respondents who reported Europe as the intended destination, without specifying country was among Gambian and Guinean respondents.

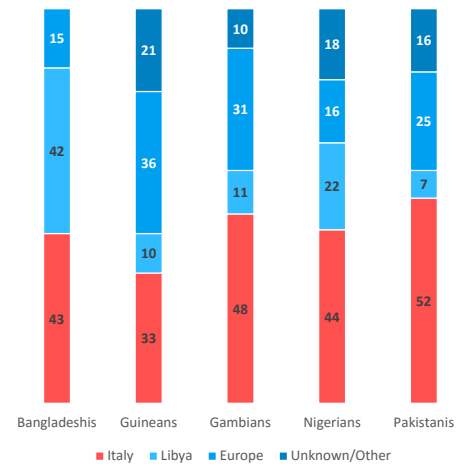


Figure 18: Percentage of respondents by destination countries at the time of departure.

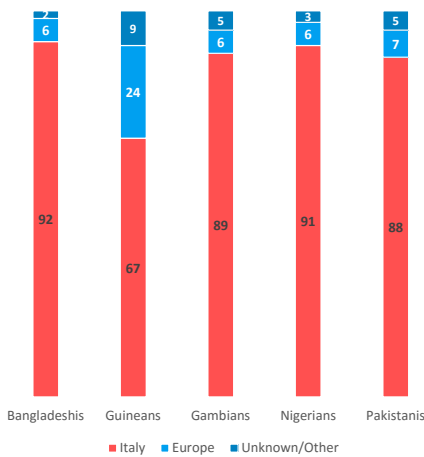


Figure 19: Percentage of respondents by destination countries at the time of interview.

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 Italy as the country of intended destination increased by 40 percentage points, from 45% at the time of departure to 85% at the time of the interview. The increase in migrants reporting Italy might be due to the fact that reaching other countries in Europe is more difficult than what was perceived at the beginning of the journey.

The change was most significant among Bangladeshi respondents. The share of Bangladeshis who reported Italy as the destination country doubled at the time of the interview, in comparison to the share of responses at the time of departure (from 40% to 90%). The percentage of Nigerian respondents who reported Italy increased by 38 percentage points, from 50% to 88%. The lowest share of respondents who reported Italy at the time of departure was among Guinean respondents, with 67% of Guinean nationals surveyed reporting Italy as destination country at the time of the interview. Guinean were more likely to report Europe as the preferable destination, in comparison

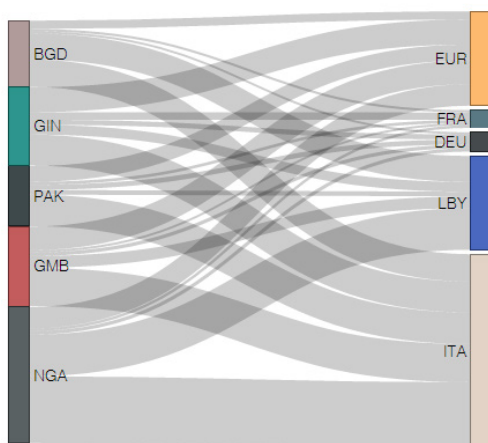


Figure 20: Distribution of respondents by destination countries at departure.

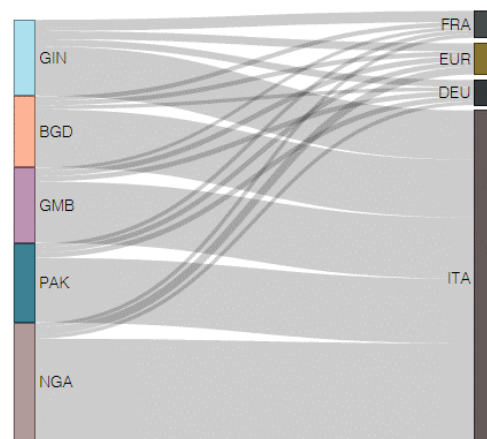


Figure 21: Distribution of respondents by destination countries at the time of interview.

Reasons for choosing Italy as destination and the existing family links

The majority of respondents who reported Italy as the destination country cited safety (34%), appealing socio-economic conditions (29%) or easy access to asylum procedures as reasons for choosing it as a destination country. Pakistani respondents were more likely than respondents of other nationalities to state ease of access to asylum as a reason to choose Italy as their destination. Guineans were more likely to report that they chose Italy because it was the only option available to them, in comparison to the respondents of other nationalities.

Furthermore, over 98% of respondents who intended to reach Italy reported not having any relatives there.

2. Eastern Mediterranean route: comparison of top 5 nationalities surveyed

Sample size and main nationalities surveyed

The analysis focuses on the top five nationalities of respondents surveyed: Afghans (28%), Pakistanis (18%), Syrians (20%), Iraqis (8%), and Iranians (5%). The remaining 21% were respondents of approximately 40 other nationalities, including Algerian, Moroccan, Nigerians, and Somalians.

The subsample of the top 5 nationalities includes 3,126 interviews, which represents 79% of the total number of surveyed conducted in Serbia, Greece, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Hungary and Bulgaria.

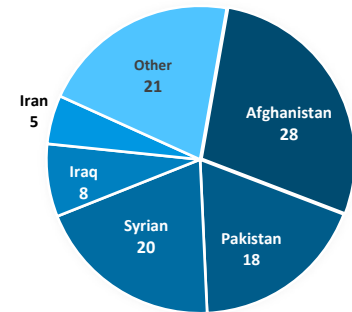


Figure 22: Percentage of respondents by nationality.

Age and Sex

The average age of five main nationality groups varied between 25 and 33 years. The youngest respondents were Afghan nationals (average age 25). The average age of Pakistani was 26, Iraqi - 30, Iranian - 30, Syrian - 33.

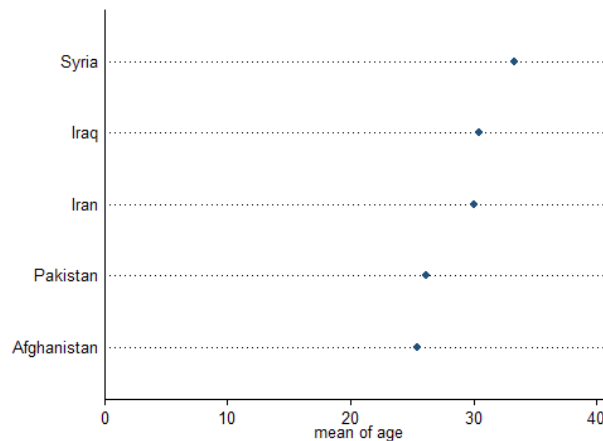


Figure 23: Mean age of respondents by nationality

Adult men made up 80% of all respondents of top 5 nationalities surveyed, while adult women comprised 13%. The largest share of adult women was among Iraqi migrants surveyed (20%).

All children who took part in survey were between 14 and 17 years old which comprised 7% of all individuals surveyed. The majority (93%) of children were male. Age and sex distribution per each nationality group is shown on the graphs below.

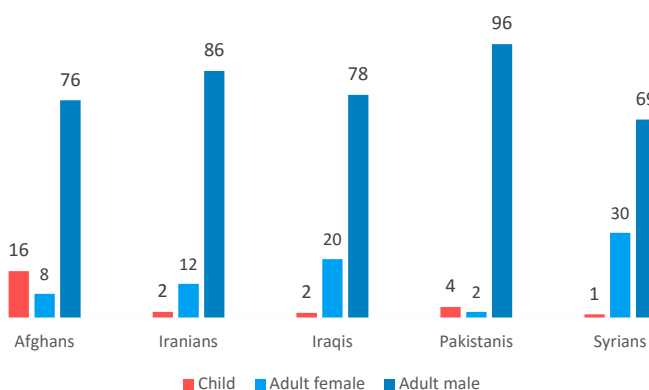


Figure 24: Percentage of respondents by sex and age.

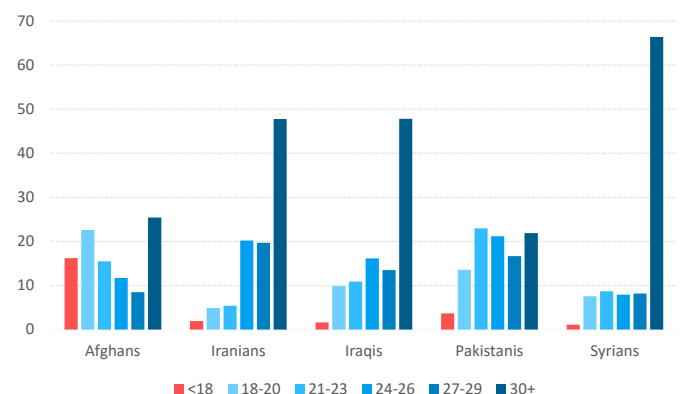


Figure 25: Age distribution.

Children

There were 225 children between 14 and 17 years belonging to the top 5 nationalities surveyed (7% of all responses included in the analyzed subsample). Majority of the children surveyed were male (93%). The average age of children was 16 and did not vary significantly among top 5 nationalities surveyed.

Most of children were travelling alone. The largest share of children travelling alone was among Afghan respondents (65%), while highest share of children travelling with non-family members was among Pakistanis surveyed (81%).

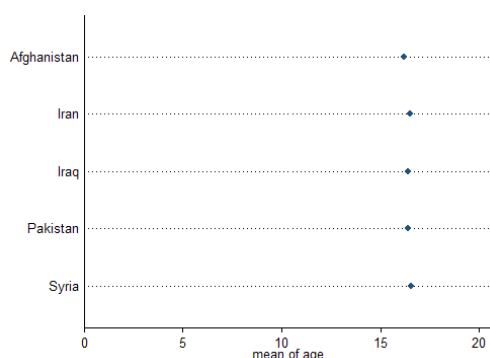


Figure 26: Mean age of children

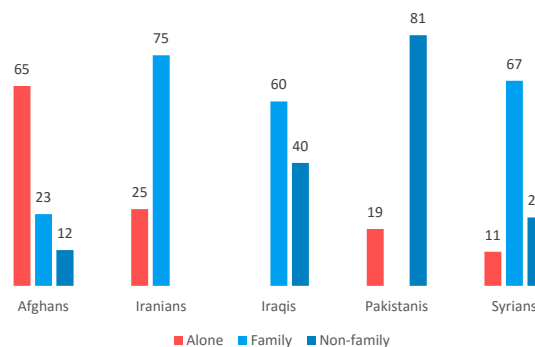


Figure 27: Percentage of children who travel alone/with family/non-family member(s).

Children: Education

Thirty five per cent of all surveyed children belonging to the top 5 nationalities reported having completed primary education, while 29% reported having completed lower-secondary education, and 9% reported having completed upper-secondary education. Twenty seven per cent of children reported not having completed any formal level of education. Moreover, 38% of surveyed children reported that the last time they went to school was less than one year before the survey was conducted, 19% reported that the last time they went to school was between one and two years prior to the survey, and another 19% of children reported having gone to school the last time more than two years prior to the survey. Sixteen per cent of children reported they had never gone to school.

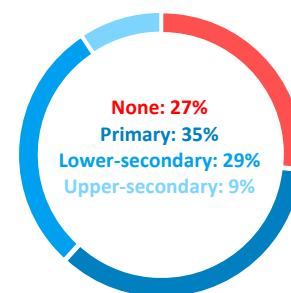


Figure 28: Percentage of children by education level.

Marital Status

Pakistani respondents were more likely to be single, in comparison to other nationalities. Seventy-nine per cent of Pakistani respondents reported to be single, in comparison to 63% of Afghans, 60% of Iranian, 42% of Iraqis, and 26% of Syrians. The largest share of married respondents (72%) was among Syrian nationals surveyed.

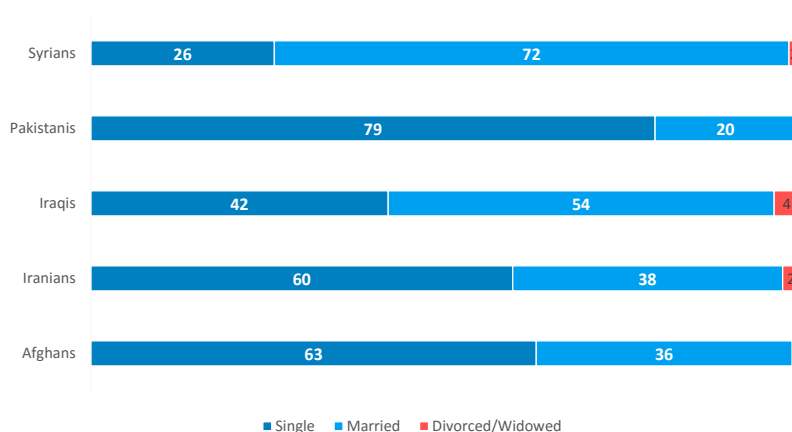


Figure 29: Percentage of respondents by marital status.

Male respondents were more likely to be single, in comparison to female respondents. Sixty-seven per cent of all male respondents were single versus 18% of female respondents. Single females comprised the largest share among Pakistani (20%) respondents and the lowest share (7%) among Syrians. Male Pakistani respondents were more likely to be single, in comparison to male respondents of other nationalities. Eighty per cent of male Pakistani respondents were single, versus 65% of Iranians, 67% of male Afghans, 48% of male Iraqis, and 34% of male Syrians. While share of widowed or divorced individuals did not exceed 11% among Afghan, Iranian, Pakistani, and Syrian respondents, among Pakistani respondents the share of divorced or widowed women comprised 20%.

Nationality	Sex	Single	Married	Divorced/Widowed
Afghans	Female	18	72	10
	Male	67	33	0
Iranians	Female	12	80	8
	Male	65	33	2
Iraqis	Female	19	70	11
	Male	48	50	2
Pakistanis	Female	20	60	20
	Male	80	20	0
Syrians	Female	7	90	3
	Male	34	65	1

Table 5: Percentage of respondents by sex and marital status.

Moreover, on average, 41% of all respondents belonging to the top 5 nationalities surveyed reported having children. Out of this 41%, the majority (77%) reported having children with them.

The highest share of respondents who reported to have children was among Iraqi respondents (55%), while the lowest share was among Pakistani respondents (17%).

Education level

Thirty per cent of all respondents surveyed belonging to the top 5 nationalities reported having completed lower-secondary education, while 22% reported having completed upper-secondary education, 24% - primary education, and 6% - tertiary education. The rest reported not having completed any formal level of education. The largest share (28%) of respondents who reported not having completed any formal level of education was among Afghan respondents, while the lowest share (1%) was among Iranian respondents. Iranian nationals surveyed were more likely to report having completed tertiary education, in comparison to other nationalities. Twenty-one per cent of Iranian migrants reported having completed tertiary education, while the percentage stayed between 3 and 6 percentage range for other nationalities.

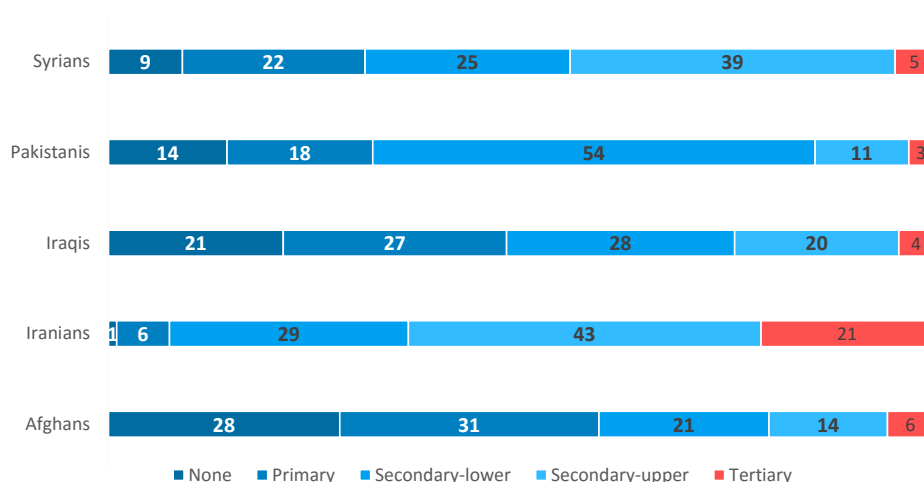


Figure 30: Percentage of respondents by education level.

Employment status before departure

Fifty-six per cent of respondents belonging to the top 5 nationalities surveyed reported being either employed or self-employed at the time of departure from their countries of origin or habitual residence, while 35% reported being unemployed at the time of departure, and 9% reported studying at the time of departure.

The highest share of unemployed individuals was among Pakistani respondents, with 46% of Pakistani nationals having reported being unemployed at the time of departure, followed by Afghans (40%), Iraqis (29%), Iranians (25%) and Syrians (23%).

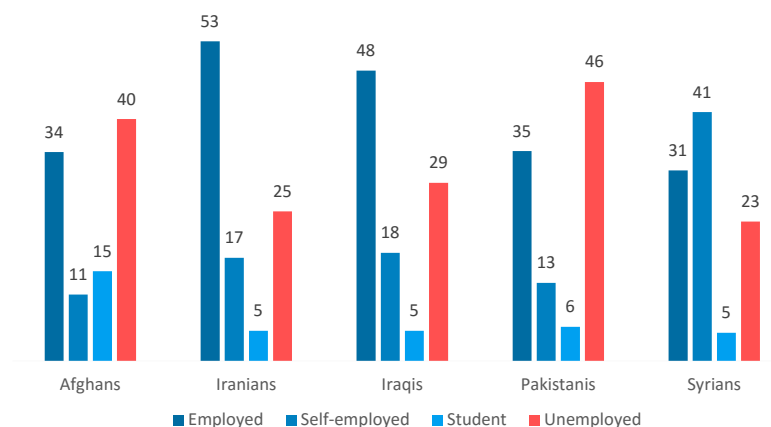


Figure 31: Percentage of respondents by employment status at the time of departure.

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 (35%), occupied in skilled manual labour (21%) or employed in elementary occupations (11%). The main sectors cited by migrants surveyed were retail trade and agriculture. In contrast to that, 53% of interviewed Iranian respondents reported being employed prior to the departure.



Figure 32: Percentage of respondents by occupation.



Figure 33: Percentage of respondents by employment sector.

Travel

Sixty-eight per cent of respondents belonging to the top 5 nationalities were travelling in a group, with either family or non-family members. The largest share of respondents who were travelling with families was among Syrian nationals surveyed (77%). Afghan and Iranian respondents were more likely to travel alone, in comparison to the respondents of other nationalities. Fifty-five per cent of Afghan respondents and 53% of Iranian respondents were travelling alone versus 24% of Pakistanis, 18% of Iraqis, and 8% of Syrians.

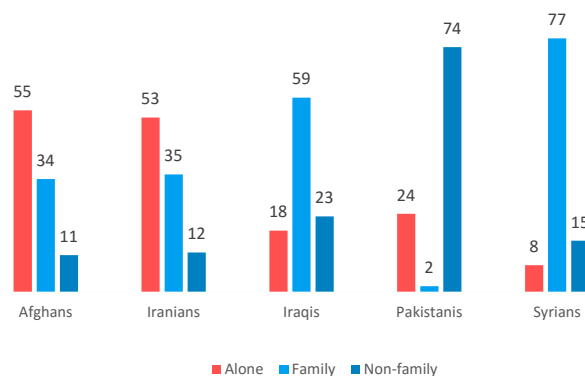


Figure 34: Percentage of respondents travelling alone/with family member(s).

Secondary migration

Ten per cent of respondents belonging to the top 5 nationalities surveyed engaged in secondary migration, starting the journey towards Europe after having spent 1 year or more in a country different from that of origin. Eleven per cent of Iraqis, 13% of Afghans, 9% of Syrians, 13% of Iranians, and 76% of Pakistanis, engaged in secondary migration. Iran and Turkey were the most frequently mentioned countries of departure among migrants who stopped for more than one year in a country different from the one of origin.

Reasons for leaving countries of origin

The majority of respondents (71%) reported having left their countries of origin or habitual residence due to war or conflict, followed by those respondents (41%) who reported economic reasons for leaving. Syrian and Iraqi respondents were more likely to report war or conflict as their reason for leaving (99% and 88% respectively), while the largest share (65%) of respondents who reported economic reasons for leaving was among Pakistani respondents. Syrian respondents were more likely than the respondents of other nationalities to report limited basic services, education and having families at the destination countries as their reasons for leaving.

It is important to note that the survey form allowed for more than one answer to this question, which is why the sum of shares for each nationality is higher than 100.

Nationality	War/Conflict	Violence	Economic	Limited basic services	Limited humanitarian services	Education	Family	Other
Afghans	81	18	30	11	6	7	2	1
Iranians	16	44	42	4	0	3	1	24
Iraqis	88	12	25	8	5	4	6	1
Pakistanis	35	8	65	14	12	6	1	2
Syrians	99	21	39	38	22	21	33	1
Total	71	18	41	18	11	10	10	3

Table 6: Percentage of respondents by reasons for leaving countries of origin.

Reasons for leaving when country of departure if different from that of origin

When migrants left from a departure country different from the one of origin (secondary migration), the survey asked which were the reasons to move again towards Europe to understand to what extent reasons for migration change in time and in different context of departure.

Limited basic and humanitarian services were two most frequently cited reasons for leaving countries of departure among those respondents who engaged in secondary migration. Iranians were more likely to report economic reasons for leaving, in comparison to the respondents of other nationalities, while Afghan respondents were more likely to state health reasons.

It is important to note that the survey form allowed for more than one answer to this question, which is why the sum of shares for each nationality is higher than 100.

Nationality	War/Conflict	Violence/Persecution	Economic	Limited basic services	Limited humanitarian services	Education	Health	Family	Other
Afghans	5	5	34	69	70	33	39	2	5
Iranians	4	8	58	27	27	4	12	0	4
Iraqis	6	3	44	50	53	28	25	13	0
Pakistanis	2	0	52	59	52	12	14	0	10
Syrians	9	1	52	45	48	12	21	15	6
Total	5	4	44	57	57	22	27	6	5

Table 7: Percentage of respondents who engaged in secondary migration by reasons for leaving countries of departure.

Cost of journey

The largest share of respondents who reported the estimated cost of the journey to be more than USD 5,000 was among Pakistani (51%) and Syrian (46%) respondents. Iranian and Afghan respondents were more likely to report the estimated cost of the journey to be between USD 2,500 and 5,000, in comparison to the respondents of other nationalities. The largest share of respondents who reported no cost or did not provide any information regarding the estimated cost of the journey was among Afghan respondents.

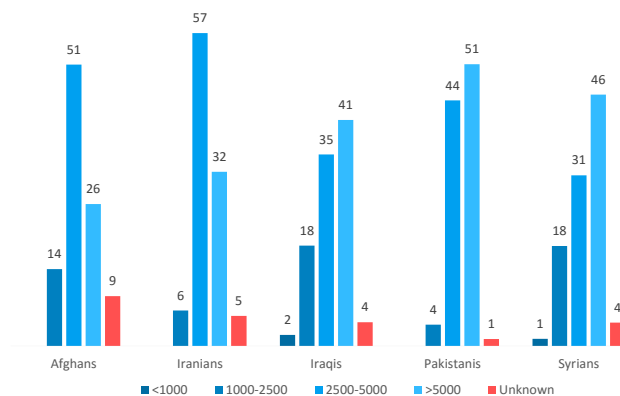


Figure 35: Percentage of respondents by the estimated cost of the journey.

Cost of last leg to reach the interview country

Respondents were also asked about the cost of the journey between the last transit country and country where the survey was conducted.

The largest share of respondents who reported the estimated cost to be between USD 500 and 1,000 was among Syrian nationals surveyed (47%). Pakistanis were more likely than other nationalities to report the estimated cost of the journey to be between USD 2,500 and 5,000, while Iraqis were more likely to report the estimated cost to be more than 5,000 USD.

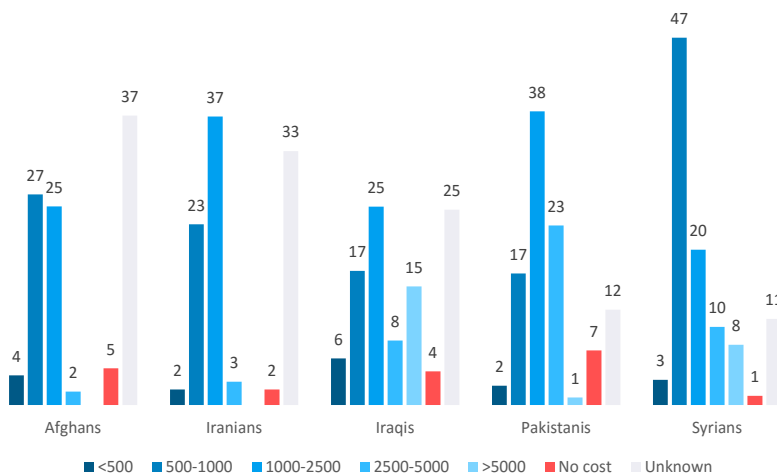


Figure 36: Percentage of respondents by the estimated cost of last leg.

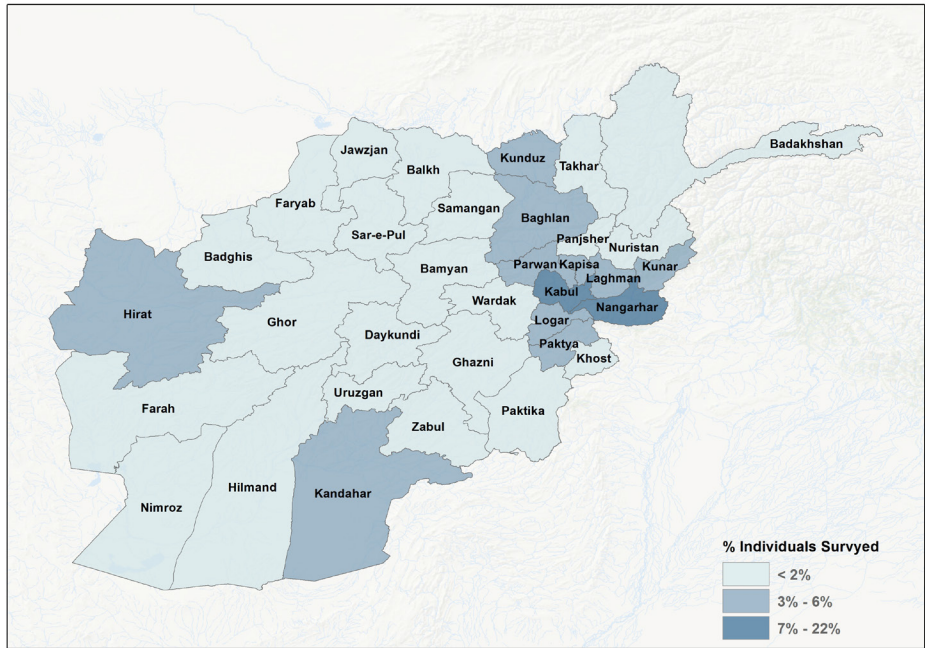
Moreover, the majority of respondents reported having paid for the journey with their own money. Syrians were more likely to pay for the journey with their own money, in comparison to other nationalities. Ninety per cent of Syrians reported having paid for the journey with their own money, versus 81% of Iranians, 79% of Iraqis, 51% of Afghans, and 42% of Pakistanis.

Nationality	Own money	Selling property	Debt	Relatives origin	Relatives abroad	Work	Friends origin	Friends abroad
Afghans	51	22	26	32	6	6	5	8
Iranians	81	12	5	48	7	2	8	7
Iraqis	79	30	8	45	10	2	6	1
Pakistanis	42	20	45	59	4	4	18	3
Syrians	90	31	4	29	36	3	1	1
Total	63	24	22	40	13	4	7	4

Table 8: Percentage of respondents by ways of raising money for the journey.

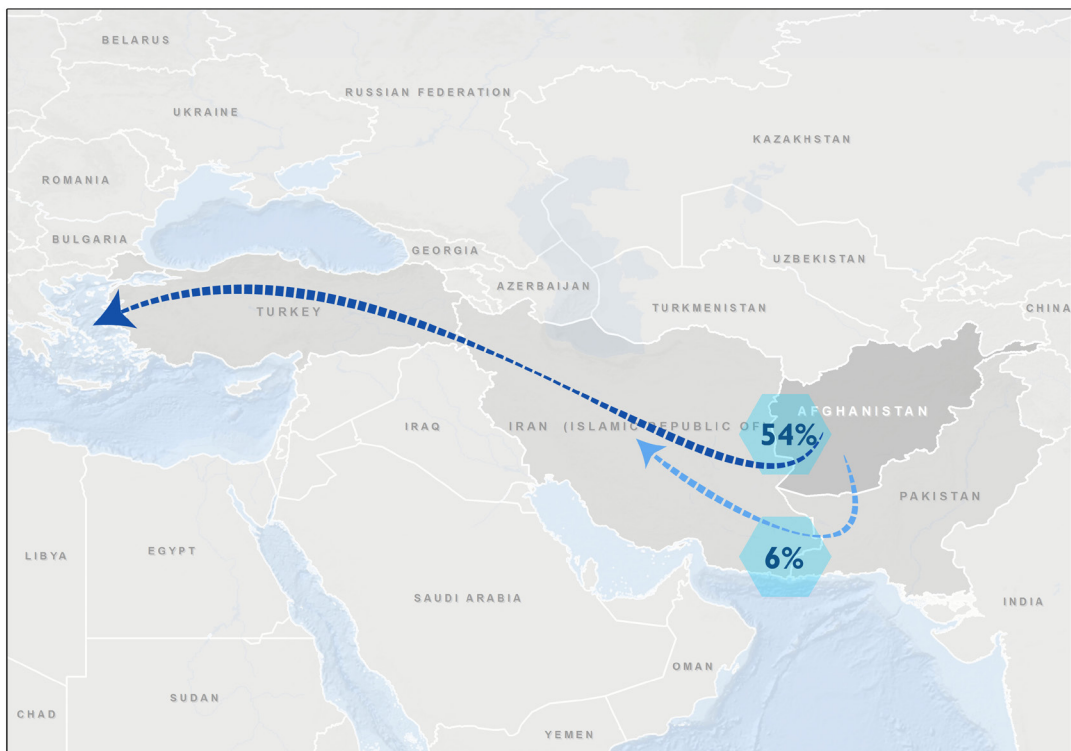
Provinces of departure and transit routes: Afghan nationals surveyed

Eighty-seven per cent of Afghan nationals surveyed departed from Afghanistan. The rest departed from Iran, Pakistan, and Turkey. Out of those 87% that departed from Afghanistan, 22% departed from Kabul, 18% departed from Nangarhar, 8% - from Baghlan, another 6% - from Hirat, and the rest of respondents departed from other provinces within Afghanistan. The distribution of provinces of departure is shown on the map below.



Map 3: Provinces of departure within Afghanistan.

Afghan nationals surveyed mostly travelled through similar routes to reach Western Balkans. Fifty-four per cent travelled through Iran and Turkey (mostly transiting in Istanbul), while 6% first transited in Pakistan, and then proceeded to Iran and Turkey. The remaining 40% did not provide clear information regarding their transit journey.



Map 4: Transit routes of Afghan migrants who departed from Afghanistan.

Destination countries

This section focuses on migrants' travel intentions and presents an analysis of migrants' intended countries of destination at the time of departure and at the time of the interview. Migrants' intentions in terms of final destinations change during the journey, adjusting to the experiences en route and to the conditions and possibilities in the countries where the survey was carried out.

When asked about the intended country of destination at the time of departure from countries of origin or habitual residence, 36% of respondents belonging to the top 5 nationalities reported Germany as their intended destination. The largest share of respondents who reported Italy as the country of intended destination was among Iraqi (47%). Pakistani respondents were more likely than respondents of other nationalities to report Italy as the intended destination at the time of departure, while Syrian nationals were more likely to report Sweden and Iranians had a larger share of respondents who reported United Kingdom.

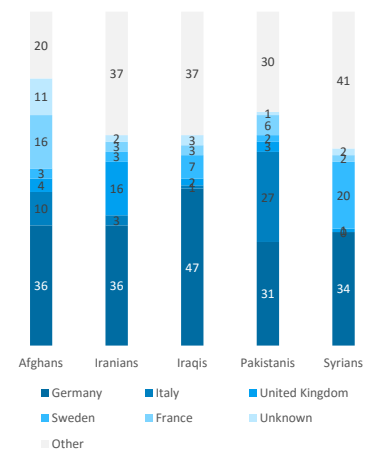


Figure 37: Percentage of respondents by destination countries at the time of departure

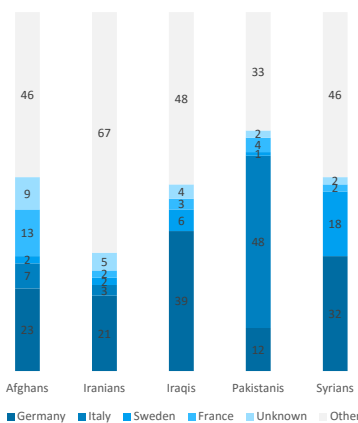


Figure 38: Percentage of respondents by destination countries at the time of interview.

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 Germany as the country of intended destination increased by 12 percentage points, from 36% at the time of departure to 24% at the time of the interview. The change was most significant among Pakistani respondents. The share of Pakistanis who reported Germany as the destination country decreased by 19 percentage points, from 31% at the time of departure to 12% at the time of the interview. On the other hand, the percentage of Syrians who reported Germany as preferable destination country remained almost the same. The share of Pakistani respondents who reported Italy as the intended country of destination increased from 27% to 48% when respondents were asked about the intended destination country at the time of the interview.

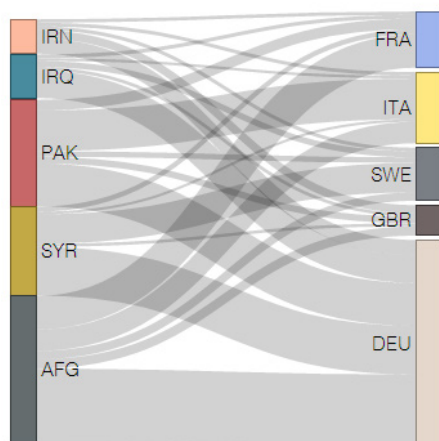


Figure 39: Distribution of respondents by destination countries at the time of departure.

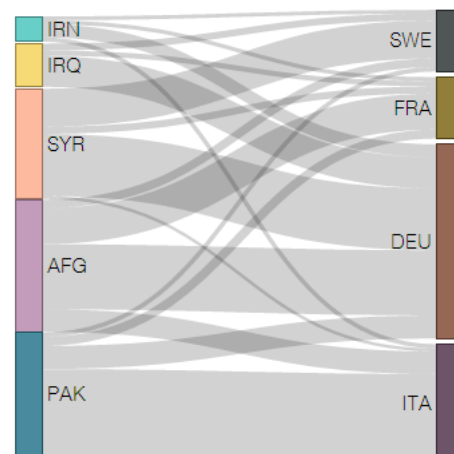


Figure 30: Distribution of respondents by destination countries at the time of interview.

Reasons for choosing Germany as destination and the family links there

Thirty-four per cent of respondents who reported Germany as the destination country cited appealing socio-economic conditions as reason for choosing it as a destination country, while 31% stated having relatives there as the reason to choose Germany as destination country and the rest reported other reasons. Pakistani respondents were more likely to report ease of access to asylum as their reason to choose Germany as destination country, while Iraqis and Syrians were more likely to report safety as the reason to choose Germany as most preferable destination country.

3. Methodology

The survey for the Eastern Mediterranean route is conducted by IOM field staff in locations of entry, transit, and exit same as in specialized accommodation and reception centers in Hungary, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Serbia, Bulgaria and Greece. The data collection activities are adjusted following the different developments on the ground. Enumerators are combining between official reception centers/transit/exit/entry points and accessible unofficial sites with reported presence of stranded migrants. This resulted in reaching a total of 3,960 respondents, which represents 31% of the total of land and sea arrivals (12, 667) through the Eastern Mediterranean reported during the respective period (February to July 2017). A network of data collectors in the Eastern Mediterranean and Western Balkans covers a minimum of 16 different flow monitoring points, such as Athens, Oreokastro, Thessaloniki and Lesvos in Greece, Gevgelija in the southern part of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (main entry point from Greece), Tabanovce in the northern part of the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (main exit point towards Serbia), main reception centers in Hungary such as Nyrbator, Vamosszabadi, Győr, and transit zones near the border with Serbia – Rösztke and Tompa, biggest reception centers in Bulgaria – Harmanli and Pastrogor and transit sites in Subotica (near Hungarian border) and Sid in Serbia.

The survey in Italy is currently conducted in 5 regions: in the South of the country (Sicily and Apulia) migrants are interviewed at entry and transit points soon upon arrival in ports where disembarkation from Search and Rescue operations take place (Pozzallo, Ragusa, Catania, Taranto, Brindisi); in Lombardy and Liguria migrants are interviewed mainly in transit centres close to the Italy/ Switzerland border (Como), Italy/ France borders (Como, Ventimiglia) and in Milan, which is a major hub for asylum seekers and migrants to be hosted or distributed in the region; in Friuli Venezia Giulia migrants have been interviewed in reception centres for asylum seekers which mainly host migrants entered by land from Slovenia or Austria. Hence, the overall sample from the survey conducted in Italy also includes responses from migrants who have travelled mostly along the Eastern Mediterranean route and arrived in Italy.

In all cases, respondents are approached in an ad hoc manner by IOM field staff, with those who give their consent to be interviewed proceeding with the remainder of the questions. The sample is therefore not random and, as with all surveys of this kind, this can lead to selection bias. Those willing to respond to this survey are more likely to be young adult males and this group is therefore overrepresented.

The survey is designed for profiling third country nationals (non-European) who are migrating to the countries of Europe through Central and Eastern Mediterranean routes. Only migrants age 14 and above are approached. The DTM's baseline FMS module captures data on the demographic profile of the respondents, the circumstances of their migration journey and migration push factors, their place of origin or their last country of habitual residence, and the existing pull factors in their intended country of destination. The sample structure intends to represent migrants' nationalities, sex and age structures therefore it aims to be representative. Nevertheless, flows are constantly changing and fieldwork conditions depend on the country, location and centre surveyed. Those more willing to respond to this survey are young adult males, which are therefore slightly overrepresented on both samples, in comparison to women.

For this round of FMS, only migrants surveyed in the country of the interview from February 2017 and onwards are considered. The survey is translated into Arabic, Dari, English, French, Farsi, Italian, Pashtu and Urdu.