



International Organization for Migration (IOM)
The UN Migration Agency

DTM



REPUBLIC OF TURKEY
MINISTRY OF INTERIOR
DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF
MIGRATION MANAGEMENT

ANALYSIS: FLOW MONITORING SURVEYS IN TURKEY DECEMBER 2017 - FEBRUARY 2018

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3,173 interviews were conducted in Turkey from December 2017 to February 2018

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About DTM's Flow Monitoring Surveys

This report contains findings of IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) Flow Monitoring Surveys (FMS) conducted between 11 December 2017 and 11 February 2018 by IOM field staff in provinces of Edirne, İzmir, Kocaeli, Konya, Bursa, Bilecik, Burdur, Çorum, Eskisehir, Samsun, Mersin, Gaziantep, Şanlıurfa, 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](#).

Overview

During the past several decades Turkey has experienced migration flows from the neighbouring countries. Political turmoil in Middle East pushed people to go elsewhere, making



Map 1: Provinces where third round of DTM's FMS was conducted**

Turkey a passageway to Europe, as well as a destination country. According to the Turkish Directorate General for Migration Management (DGMM), there are currently more than 3,8* million foreign nationals present in Turkish territory. Most are Syrians who are granted the temporary protection***. Other main nationalities include individuals coming from Iraq, Iran and Afghanistan.

This report focuses on main four nationalities present in Turkey: Syrian, Afghan, Iraqi, and Iranian nationals. The survey was structured to capture more qualitative data pertaining to the current situation and complex migration pattern of migrants residing in Turkey in the context of the migration flow to Europe. In total, 3,173 surveys were conducted in 14 provinces. The non-response rate was quite low, with 194 respondents refusing to participate in the survey. The majority of those migrants who refused to participate noted that reason for this stemmed from their intention to continue further with their journey. Moreover, the sample excluded 43 individuals who said when approached by data collector that they have already participated in the survey. The sample also excluded 18 individuals of nationalities other than Syrian, Afghan, Iraqi, and Iranian. The sample, therefore, consists of 2,918 valid interviews. Syrian nationals constituted 28% of the total sample, Afghan - 25%, Iraqi - 25% and Iranian respondents - 22%.

The report is structured as follows. First, the demographic profile and socio-economic characteristics are compared between four main nationalities. Second section focuses on journey, reasons for leaving countries of origin or habitual residence, as well as situation pertaining to migrant's stay in Turkey. The following section presents analysis on transit routes migrants took to reach Turkey. The last section presents regression analysis that tries to identify factor that influence whether migrants choose Turkey as their final destination or prefer to travel onwards.

* Turkey Migrant's Presence Monitoring Situation report, January 2018, IOM

**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.

*** <http://www.goc.gov.tr/files/files/20141022-15-1.pdf>

Key Findings

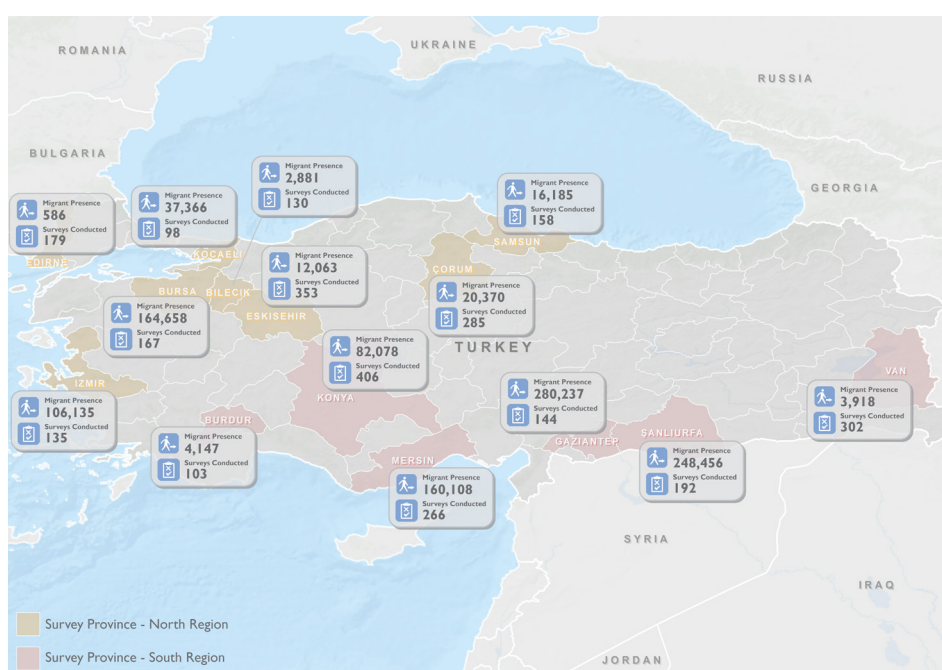
Over half of Afghan, Iranian and Iraqi respondents were **adult male**, while 52% of Syrian respondents were female. Over half of all respondents reported being **married**. Iraqi and Syrian respondents had the largest share of migrants **travelling with family members** (83% and 80%, respectively). Half of Iranian respondents and 42% of Afghan respondents were travelling with family members.

The majority of Syrian respondents (86%) reported Turkey as their **intended destination at the time of departure from their country of origin or habitual residence**, followed by Iraqi (68%) and Afghan (64%) nationals. The lowest share was among Iranian nationals (29%). Additionally, the share of respondents who reported Turkey as the **intended destination country at the time of the interview** decreased among respondents of all nationalities. The most significant decrease was among Iraqi respondents (the percentage of Iraqi respondents who reported Turkey as the intended destination at the time of the interview dropped to 39%). A substantial decrease was also recorded among Iranian nationals, with only 6% of Iranian respondents reporting Turkey as the intended destination at the time of the interview (23 percentage point decrease). Share of Syrian nationals who reported Turkey as preferred destination country at the time of the interview decreased by nine percentage points, from 86% to 77%, while the share of Syrian respondents who reported Europe (mostly Germany) doubled (from 8% to 16%). Moreover, for Iraqi, Syrian, and Afghan respondents having relatives in Europe, Canada, or the United States was **a significant factor negatively associated with a probability of choosing Turkey as a country of intended destination**.

On average, one in ten migrant surveyed **moved from one province to another**. Burdur and Edirne were the main provinces where migrants moved to, with 43% of migrants surveyed in Burdur and half in Edirne having reporting to have moved to these provinces from another province. The majority of migrants surveyed in Burdur moved there from Ankara, Isparta, Istanbul and Konya (62% in total), while the majority of migrants surveyed in Edirne moved there from Ankara, Istanbul, Konya and Kutahya (60% in total). Main provinces which migrants **aspired to move if they had an opportunity to do so** were Istanbul(14%), Eskişehir, and Konya (35% in total).

The majority of respondents surveyed reported they **were registered by the Turkish authorities**. The largest share of respondents who reported they were registered was among Iranian and Iraqi nationals (over 90% of respondents in both of these groups), followed by Syrian respondents (79%). Twelve per cent of Syrian migrants surveyed held an appointment to register to the Turkish authorities while the rest did not engage in an attempt to do so.

The majority of respondents reported that they **had not considered returning** at any point during the journey. Eleven per cent of Iraqi respondents reported they considered returning during the journey, followed by 6% of Iranian and 2% of Afghan respondents. In comparison to other nationality groups, Syrian respondents (18%) **had the highest percentage** of all respondents reporting that they had considered returning to their country of origin/habitual residence.



Map 2: Provinces by two main regions (North and South) where Flow Monitoring Surveys were conducted

1. DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS

Key findings

- Most respondents surveyed were relatively young, with the average age varying between 28 and 35 years old.
- Afghan (75%), Iranian (59%), and Iraqi (56%) nationals had the largest shares of adult male respondents, while Syrians had the biggest share of female respondents (52%). The percentage of children (between 14 and 17 years) surveyed did not exceed three percent among all nationalities surveyed. In comparison to other nationality groups, the highest share of children was found among Afghan respondents (3%). Forty-five per cent of Afghan children (3%) were travelling unaccompanied.
- Iranian (50%) and Afghan (34%) nationals had the largest share of respondents who reported having completed lower-secondary education, while the highest share of respondents who reported not having completed any formal education was among Afghan nationals (35%).
- Over half of all respondents reported being married. The highest share of single respondents was found among Afghan (48%) and Iranian (40%) nationals surveyed. Female respondents were more likely to be married than male respondents.
- The largest share of unemployed individuals was among Syrian (45%) and Iraqi (37%) respondents.

Age and Sex

The average age of each of the four main nationalities varied between 28 and 35 years. The average age of Iraqi respondents was 35, Syrian and Iranian - 33, and Afghan - 28. Over half of Afghan, Iranian and Iraqi respondents were adult male. The highest share of adult female was found among Syrian respondents (52%).

All children who took part in the survey were between 14 and 18 years old. The percentage of children surveyed did not exceed three percent among all four nationalities surveyed. Forty-five per cent of Afghan children and 6% of Syrian children were travelling unaccompanied, while all Iranian and Iraqi children surveyed were travelling with a group.

Moreover, in comparison to other nationality groups, the largest share of girls was among Iranian respondents (76%), followed by Iraqi (63%), and Syrian (43%) respondents. The lowest share of girls was among Afghan nationals surveyed (13%).

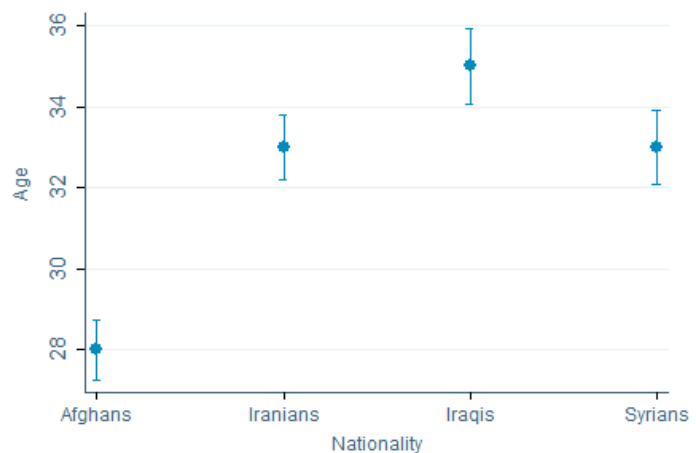


Figure 1: Mean age of respondents by nationality

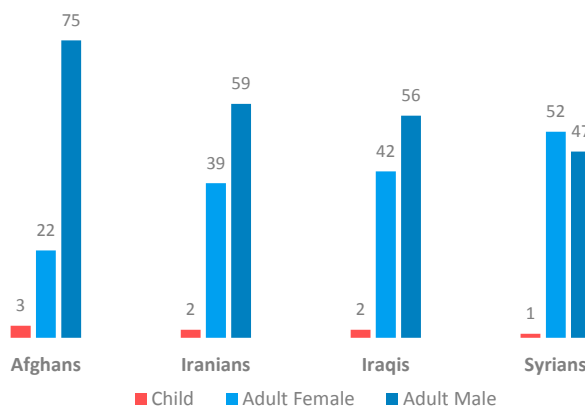


Figure 2: Percentage of children, adult females and adult males by nationality

Young adults between 18 and 20 years old constituted a significant share of Afghan respondents (22%) in comparison to respondents of other nationalities, among which the share did not exceed 11%. The share of respondents 50 years or older was higher among Iraqi and Syrian nationals surveyed (13% each), in comparison to other nationalities. A detailed age breakdown by nationality is presented on the graph below.

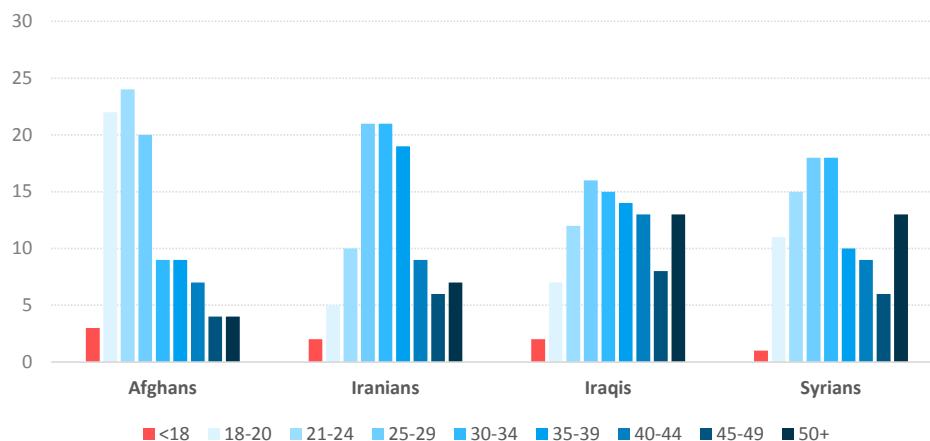


Figure 3: Percentage of respondents by age and nationality

Marital Status

Over half of all respondents reported being married. The largest share of married respondents was among Iraqi nationals (76%), followed by Syrian nationals (69%). The highest share of single respondents was among Afghan (48%) and Iranian (40%) respondents. The percentage of widowed or divorced individuals was highest among Iranian (12%) and Syrian (10%) respondents.

Moreover, Iranian nationals had the largest share of single female respondents (27%), while Afghan nationals had the lowest share (8%).

Generally, women were more likely to be married in comparison to men. The exception was Iraqi respondents, which had a larger share of men who reported being married in comparison to women (76% vs 72%).

Female respondents were also more likely than male respondents to be widowed or divorced across all four nationalities.

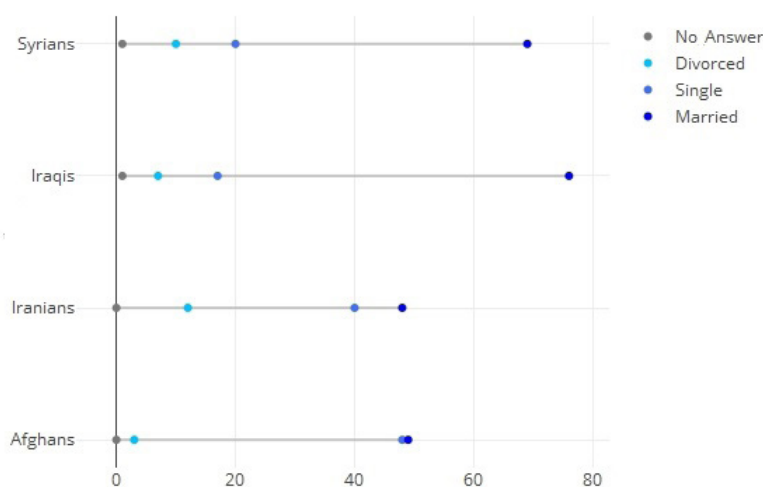


Figure 4: Percentage of respondents by marital status and nationality

Nationality	Sex	Single	Married	Divorced/Widowed	No answer
Afghans	Female	8%	80%	11%	1%
	Male	60%	39%	1%	0
Iranians	Female	27%	52%	21%	0
	Male	52%	43%	5%	1%
Iraqis	Female	14%	72%	13%	1%
	Male	23%	76%	1%	0
Syrians	Female	8%	75%	16%	1%
	Male	35%	61%	3%	1%

Table 1: Percentage of respondents by marital status, sex, and nationality

Furthermore, over half of all respondents reported having children. The highest share of respondents who reported to have children were Syrian and Iraqi nationals. The majority of respondents who had children reported having children with them. This was the case for over 90% of Syrian and Iraqi respondents, followed by Iranian (82%), and Afghan respondents (65%). The highest share of respondents who reported having children in their countries of origin was found among Afghan nationals (38%), while the lowest was among Iraqi nationals (18%). Moreover, 25% of Syrians reported they had children in their country of intended destination.

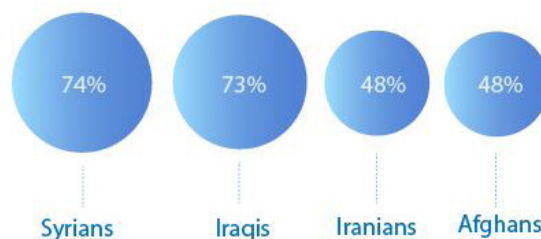


Figure 5: Percentage of respondents with children by nationality

Over 80% of Syrians who reported having children in their country of intended destination reported Turkey as their preferred destination. Over 80% of those respondents who reported they had children reported travelling with a group.

Education level: Adult respondents

There were variations in terms of education levels among the four nationalities surveyed. Iranian and Iraqi nationals had the largest share of adult respondents who reported having completed lower-secondary education. The highest percentage of respondents who reported not having completed any formal level of education was among Afghan nationals (35%). Iranian respondents were more likely than respondents of other three nationalities to report having completed upper - secondary education, as well as tertiary education.

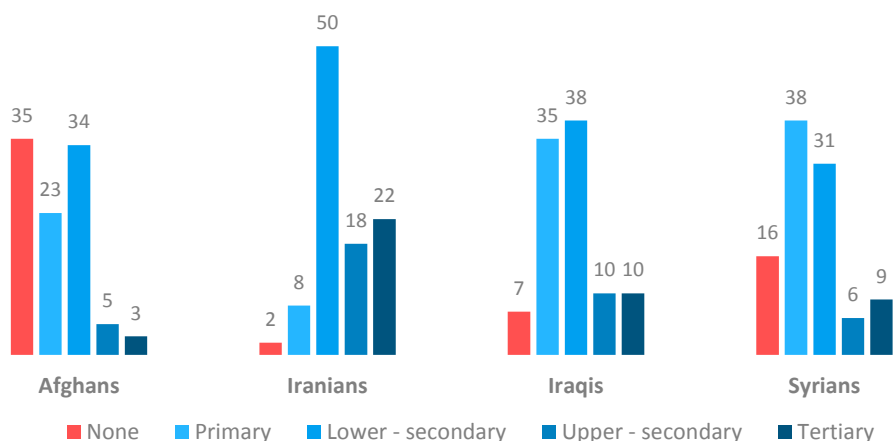


Figure 6: Percentage of adult respondents by education level and nationality

Comparative analysis of respondents by education level*

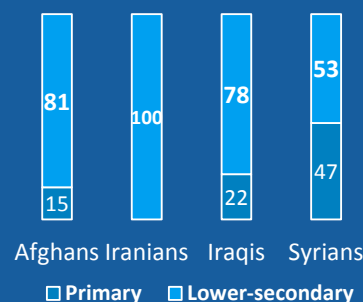
- **Male Syrian respondents were more likely to report having completed higher level of education in comparison to female respondents (20% vs 11%).** Male Iraqi respondents were also more likely to report higher levels of education in comparison to female respondents (25% vs 14%).
- **Respondents who reported to have been employed or self-employed at the time of departure were more likely to report higher levels of education in comparison to those who reported to have been unemployed (this is constant across all four nationalities).** The highest difference was among Syrian respondents, among which 22% of those who were employed or self-employed reported having completed higher levels of education, in comparison to 5% of unemployed respondents who reported having completed higher levels of education.
- **Respondents who reported Turkey as their preferred destination country at the time of the interview were less likely to report having completed higher education across all nationalities with the exception of Iranian nationals.** The largest difference was among Afghan respondents, among which 5% of those who reported Turkey as the intended destination at the time of the interview reported having completed higher levels of education, in comparison to 14% of uneducated respondents who choose Turkey as the country of intended destination.

*Respondents who reported having completed lower levels (lower-secondary or none) and higher levels of education (upper-secondary, tertiary and post-graduate) are compared.

Education level: children between 14 and 17 years

All Iranian children surveyed reported having completed lower-secondary education, while 81% of Afghan children reported having completed lower-secondary education, 78% of Iraqi children, and 53% of Syrian children. The remaining percentage of children surveyed reported having completed primary education.

In addition, the predominant majority of Iranian children reported last time they went to school was more than a year ago, followed by 72% of Afghan and 66% of Iraqi children. The rest of the respondents reported last time they went to school was between one or two years or more than two years ago. The situation was different for Syrian children, among which 41% reported last time they went to school was more than two years ago, while the rest reported they went to school less than two years ago.



Employment status before departure

The largest share of respondents who reported being unemployed at the time of departure from their country of origin or habitual residence was among Syrian nationals (45%), followed by Iraqi respondents (37%). Iranian respondents were more likely than other respondents to report having been employed or self-employed at the time of departure in comparison to respondents of other nationalities. Moreover, the highest share of respondents who reported to have been studying at the time of departure was among Iraqi (14%) and Afghan respondents (13%).

It should be noted that despite the high percentage of Syrian respondents who reported being unemployed at the time of departure, only 23% of all Syrians reported economic reasons for leaving Syria. Moreover, only 30% of those Syrian respondents who were unemployed at the time of departure reported economic reasons for leaving Syria. However, the share of respondents who reported economic reasons for leaving was higher among Afghan nationals surveyed (approximately half reported they left Afghanistan due to economic reasons). Furthermore, 61% of those Afghan nationals who reported being unemployed at the time of departure cited economic reasons for leaving Afghanistan.

Female respondents were much more likely to have been unemployed at the time of departure than male respondents. The highest share of unemployed women were among Syrian and Iraqi respondents (73% each). The lowest share (34%) of women who reported being unemployed at the time of departure was among Iranian respondents.

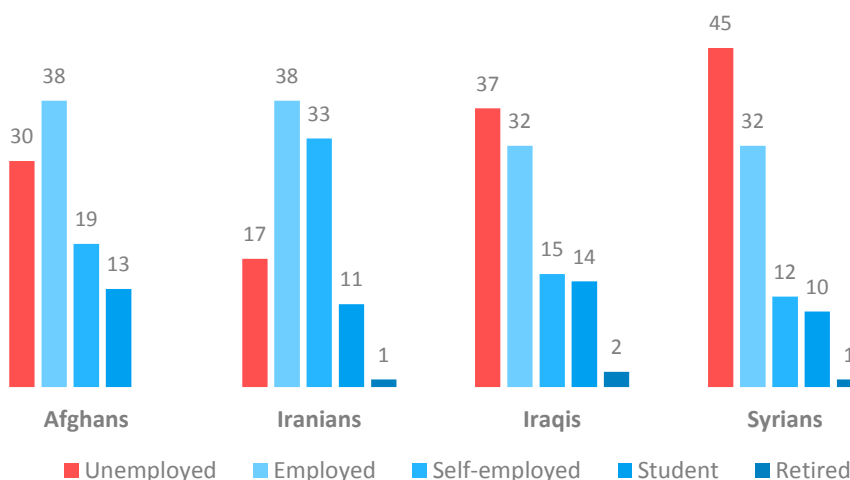


Figure 7: Percentage of respondents by employment status and nationality

There were variations in terms of the occupations that respondents reported having at the time of departure. Afghan nationals surveyed were more likely to report elementary occupations (26%) and skilled manual labour (30%), while Iranian nationals had the largest share of respondents who had been managers or professionals (22%) at the time of departure. Iraqi respondents were mostly service and sales workers (30%) or held elementary occupations (17%). The largest share of Syrians reported doing skilled manual work (26%) at the time of departure, followed by elementary occupations (16%) and craft and trade (15%).



Figure 8: Occupations of Syrian respondents at the time of departure



Figure 9: Occupations of Iraqi respondents at the time of departure



Figure 10: Occupations of Iranian respondents at the time of departure



Figure 11: Occupations of Afghan respondents at the time of departure

Responses also varied across the four nationalities in terms of sectors of employment at the time of leaving their country of origin or habitual residence. Afghan and Syrian respondents were more likely to report having been employed in the agriculture sector at the time of departure (29% and 21%, respectively) in comparison to respondents of other nationalities. The largest share of Iranian respondents (30%) reported having been employed in service sector (including arts, sports, cleaning and beauty treatment). Iraqi respondents were more likely to report employment in construction sector (19%) and retail trade (14%) in comparison to other nationalities surveyed.



Figure 12: Employment sector of Syrian respondents at the time of departure



Figure 13: Employment sector of Iraqi respondents at the time of departure



Figure 14: Employment sector of Iranian respondents at the time of departure



Figure 15: Employment sector of Afghan respondents at the time of departure

The graphics demonstrating the occupations and sectors of employment are prepared with the word cloud data visualization method. The font sizes are in direct proportion to the percentages: the biggest font size represents the highest percentage while the smallest size represents the lowest percentage. The colour differences are only to facilitate distinguishing different words, they do not represent any numerical value.

2. JOURNEY AND REASONS FOR LEAVING

Key findings

- The majority (over 80%) of Iraqi and Syrian respondents and half of Iranian respondents were travelling with family members, while Afghan nationals surveyed had the lowest share (42%) of respondents travelling with family members.
- Over 90% of Syrian and Afghan respondents reached Turkey through unofficial border crossings.
- The majority of respondents were registered by the Turkish authorities. Over 90% of Iranian and Iraqi respondents reported being registered.

Iraqi and Syrian respondents had the largest share of respondents travelling with family members (83% and 80%, respectively).

Half of Iranian respondents and 42% of Afghan respondents were travelling with family members.

Afghan respondents were more likely than respondents of other nationalities to travel with non-family members (37%), while Iranian respondents were more likely to travel alone (47%).

Across all nationalities female respondents were more likely than male respondents to travel with family members. Respondents travelling with a group were also more likely to be slightly older than those travelling alone.

Forty-five per cent of Afghan children and 6% of Syrian children were travelling unaccompanied, while all Iranian and Iraqi children surveyed were travelling with a group.

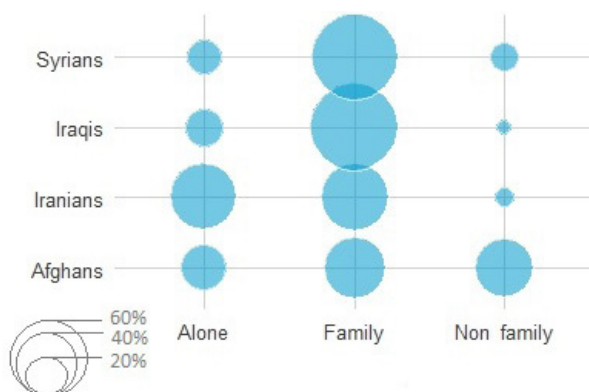


Figure 16: Percentage of respondents who travel alone/with family/non-family members by nationality

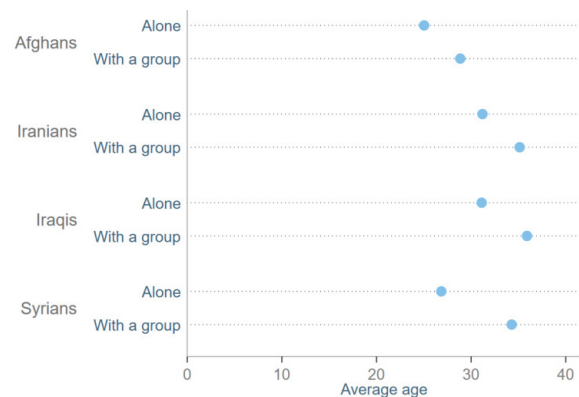


Figure 17: Average age of respondents who travel alone or with a group by nationality

Additionally, respondents were asked whether they had been separated from family members during the journey. Syrian and Iraqi respondents had the highest share of respondents who reported having been separated from their families in comparison to the respondents of other nationalities (21% and 18%, respectively). Six per cent of Afghan respondents and 6% of Iranian respondents reported having been separated with family members during the journey.

The majority of Afghan and Syrian respondents who were separated from family members along the journey reported the respective countries of origin as the place where they separated (95% of Syrian and 72% of Afghan respondents respectively). Half of Iranian respondents reported to have been separated from family members in Iran, while 43% were separated in Turkey. Thirty per cent of Iraqi respondents reported having been separated from family members in Iraq, while 43% reported being separated in Syria, and 27% in Turkey.

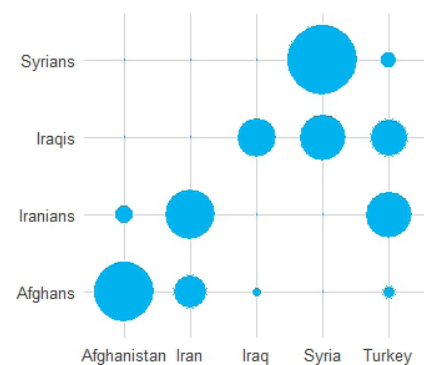


Figure 18: Percentage of respondents separated from family members by country and nationality

Only 43% of Syrian respondents reported being separated in Syria and 30% reported being separated from family members in Iraq.

Length of stay in Turkey

Most respondents (over 60%) reported they have been in Turkey for more than six months, while the rest reported they have been in the country less than 6 months. Iraqi respondents had a slightly larger share of respondents who reported they have been in Turkey between two weeks and three months, in comparison to other nationalities.

Border crossing to Turkey

The vast majority of Syrian (90%) and Afghan (91%) respondents entered Turkey through unofficial border crossings, while 43% of Iraqi and 22% of Iranian nationals surveyed entered Turkey through unofficial border crossings. Ninety-one per cent of Syrian, 93% of Afghan, and 44% of Iranian respondents travelling with a group entered Turkey through unofficial crossings. Moreover, with the exception of Afghan nationals, those respondents who reported Turkey as their preferred country of destination had a higher share of individuals who had crossed the Turkish border through unofficial crossings. The detailed distribution is presented on the graph below.

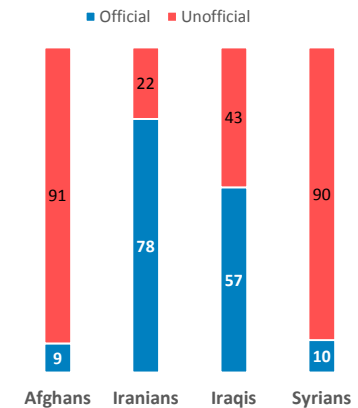


Figure 19: Percentage of respondents who crossed Turkey border through official or unofficial crossings

The majority of Afghan and Syrian nationals surveyed (84% and 66% respectively) were accompanied by border crossing facilitators, followed by 39% of Iraqi respondents and 23% of Iranian nationals. All Afghan respondents and over 95% of Syrian, Iranian and Iraqi respondents reported the border crossing facilitators requested some kind of payment or service in return.

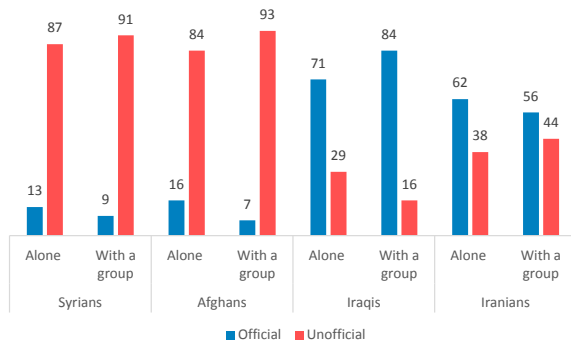


Figure 20: Percentage of respondents who crossed Turkey border through official or unofficial crossings and who travel alone or with a group by nationality

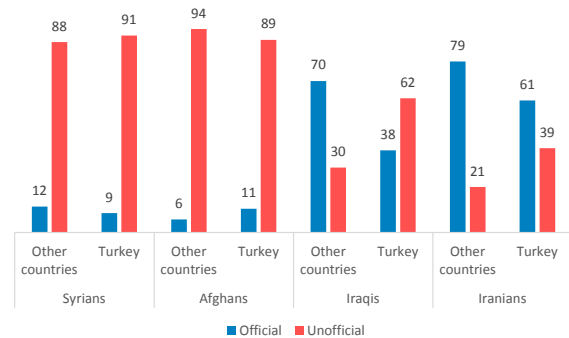


Figure 21: Percentage of respondents who crossed Turkey border through official or unofficial crossings and who reported Turkey or other countries as preferred destination by nationality

Registration

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

The majority of respondents surveyed reported they were registered by the Turkish authorities. The largest share of respondents who reported they were registered was among Iranian and Iraqi nationals surveyed (over 90%), followed by Syrian respondents (79%).

Twelve per cent of Afghan respondents and 12% of Syrian respondents reported they were not registered, but had an appointment date to register from the Turkish authorities. The largest share of unregistered individuals was among Afghan nationals surveyed (30%).

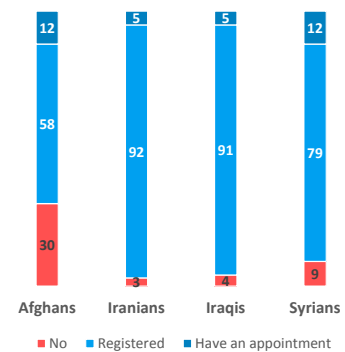


Figure 22: Percentage of respondents who registered with authorities by nationality

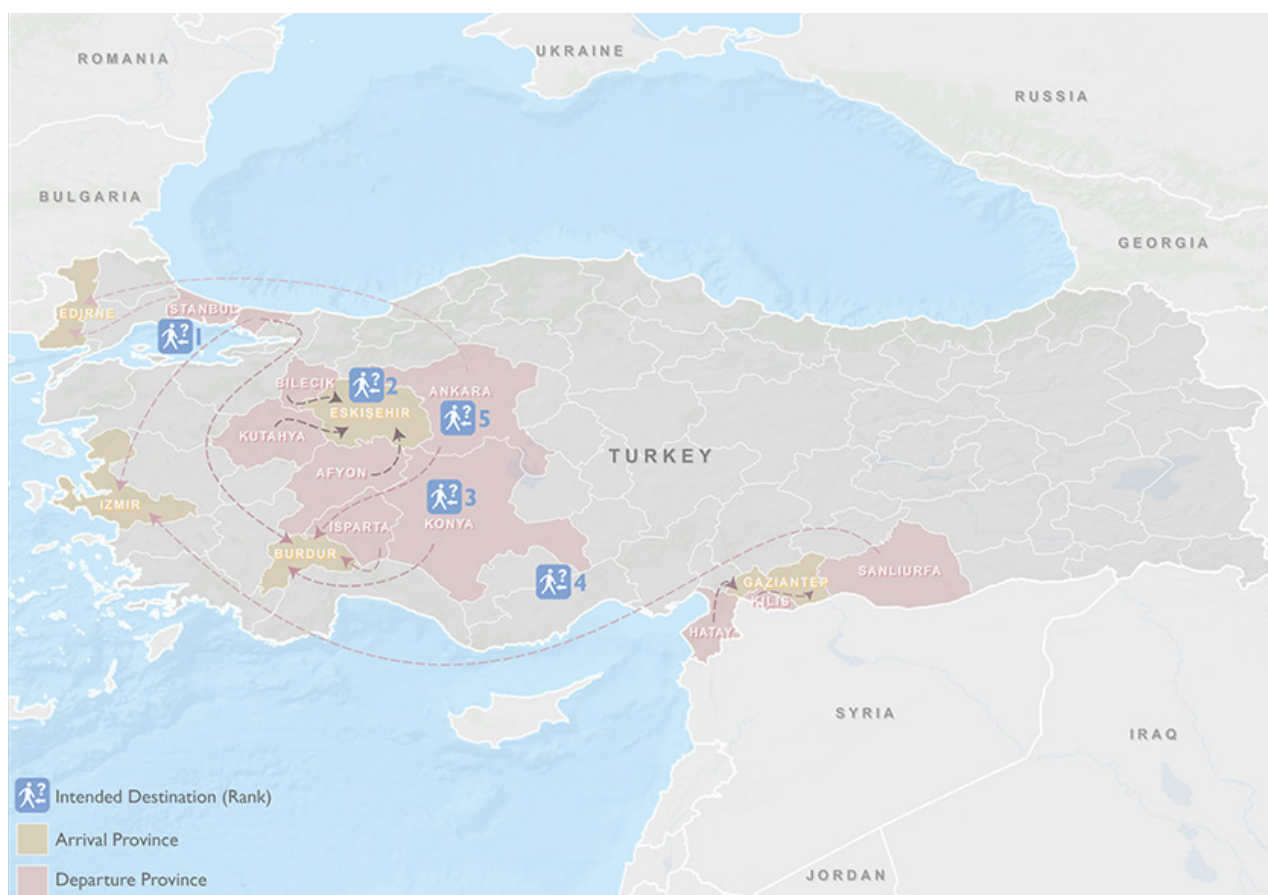
Internal Movements in Turkey

According to Turkish immigration laws and regulations, individuals under international or temporary protection are relocated to a designated province following their registration. It is required that migrants visit must visit a Provincial Directorate for Migration Management (PDMM) for weekly attendance signature/fingerprint procedure*. Some of the migrants, however, had engaged in secondary movements inside Turkey.

The main provinces in which respondents indicated having moved from elsewhere were Burdur and Edirne, with approximately half of migrants surveyed in Burdur and half in Edirne reporting to have moved to these provinces from another province. In both Izmir and Eskişehir, 20% of respondents reported having moved from another province. In other provinces less than 20% had engaged in secondary movements.

In Burdur province, the majority of respondents who indicated having moved from another province (64%) reported having come from either Ankara, Isparta, Istanbul, or Konya. Forty four percent of migrants who reported having moved to Edirne from another province reported they moved from Ankara and Istanbul. Main provinces from where migrants moved are shown in the map below.

In addition, migrants were asked which province they would like to move to, if such an opportunity arose. It should be noted that this question does not imply an actual decision to move, but rather a hypothetical intention to do so given the chance. The main provinces where migrants aspired to move to were Istanbul (14%), Eskişehir, and Konya, with the three representing 35% of answers.



Map 3: Internal movements in Turkey and countries of intended destination

* <http://www.goc.gov.tr/files/files/ingilizce-2.pdf>

Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration

This module was added to the Flow Monitoring Survey to capture migrants' awareness of the possibilities and options related to the IOM programme for Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration (AVRR). 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.

The majority of respondents reported that they had not considered returning at any point during the journey. Eleven per cent of Iraqi respondents reported they considered returning during the journey, followed by 6% of Iranian and 2% of Afghan respondents.

Out of those who did not want to return, the majority of Iraqi, Iranian and Afghan respondents (85%, 74% and 68%, respectively) reported security issues as the main reasons for not returning. Others cited the desire to join family members in the countries of intended destination or a lack of interest in returning as the main reason for not considering to return.

Over 90% of Afghan and Iranian respondents who considered returning expressed the wish to return to the same location within the respective countries of origin, while the rest said they would consider going back to countries through which they had transited on the way to Turkey. Sixty-nine per cent of Iraqi respondents who considered returning reported they wanted to return to the same location in Iraq, while the rest indicated the desire to return to a different location within Iraq.

All of the Iranian respondents who considered returning had considered it during their stay in Turkey. This was also the case for half of Afghan respondents, while the other half had considered returning at the start of their journey in Afghanistan or during their transit in Iran or Pakistan. 69% of those Iraqi respondents who considered returning reported that they did so during their stay in Turkey, while the rest reported having considered returning in Iraq or during their transit through Syria.

The majority of Afghan and Iraqi respondents (82% and 77%, respectively) who considered returning, reported they considered returning because they were tired from current living conditions. Iranian respondents were more likely than respondents of other nationalities to report better living conditions in the country of origin and the lack of job opportunities as the reasons for considering to return home.

Twenty-one per cent of Iranian respondents, 18% of Iraqi and 9% of Afghan respondents reported to have been informed on their rights and legal options during the journey, while the majority had not been informed. When respondents were asked if they had heard about the opportunity to return voluntarily to their home country through the AVRR program, over 95% reported they had never heard of such an option.

Movement Intentions: Syrian nationals

In comparison to other nationality groups, Syrian respondents (18%) had the highest percentage of all respondents reporting that they had considered returning to their country of origin/habitual residence. Out of those who did not want to return, the majority (69%) reported security issues as the main reasons for not returning. Others cited the desire to join family members in the countries of intended destination (25%) or a lack of interest in returning as the main reason (6%) for not considering to return.

Those who reported they considered returning said they considered to do so during their stay in Turkey. Eighty-six per cent of those who considered returning indicated they wanted to return to the same location within Syria, while the rest reported they wanted to return to another location in Syria. Majority of Syrians who reported they considered returning (63%), reported they considered returning because they were tired from current living conditions, while 25% reported better living conditions in the country of origin and the rest reported no job opportunity.

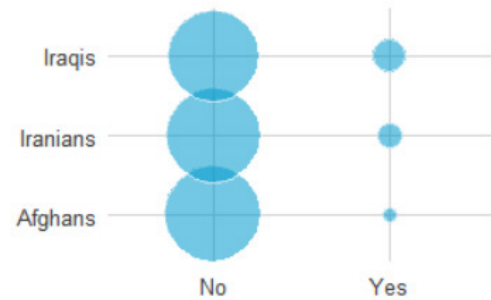


Figure 23: Percentage of respondents who considered / not considered to return by nationality

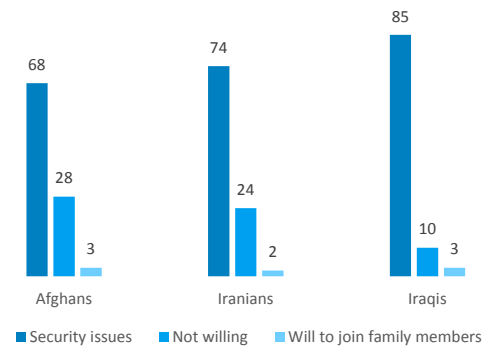


Figure 24: Percentage of respondents by reasons for not returning and by nationality

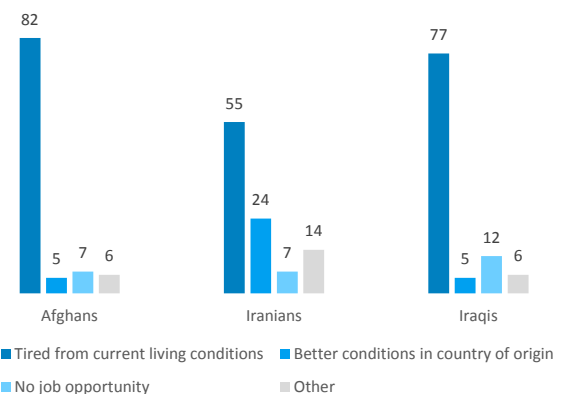


Figure 25: Percentage of respondents by reasons for considering returning and by nationality

Secondary migration

Less than 10% of all migrants surveyed in Turkey engaged in secondary migration*, having spent at least one year in a country other than their country of origin before making their way to Turkey. Afghan respondents were more likely to engage in secondary migration as compared to respondents of other nationalities. Nine per cent of Afghans surveyed engaged in secondary migration, while only three per cent of Iraqi respondents engaged in secondary migration, as well as one per cent of Iranian nationals surveyed. None of the Syrian respondents surveyed engaged in secondary migration. Afghan respondents who engaged in secondary migration mostly left from Iran.

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 there. The highest percentage of respondents who reported war or conflict as reasons for leaving were among Syrian and Iraqi respondents, with 91% of Syrian respondents and 71% of Iraqi respondents citing war or conflict as one of the main reasons for leaving countries of origin. Syrian respondents have a larger share of individuals who reported limited humanitarian and basic services for leaving.

For Iranian respondents, the most frequently cited reason for leaving Iran was violence or fear of persecution (79%).

It is important to note that the survey form allowed for more than one 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/ Reasons for leaving	Natural disaster	War/ Conflict	Violence	Economic	Limited basic services	Limited humanitarian services	Education	Health	Family	Other
Afghans	1%	69%	10%	54%	5%	4%	4%	3%	1%	16%
Iranians	0	2%	79%	4%	4%	5%	2%	1%	7%	14%
Iraqis	3%	71%	46%	9%	2%	1%	2%	3%	1%	9%
Syrians	15%	91%	26%	29%	20%	15%	3%	5%	9%	7%

Table 2: Percentage of respondents by reasons for leaving countries of origin or habitual residence and by nationality

Cost of journey

Over half of Syrian, Iraqi, and Iranian respondents reported the estimated cost of the journey to be less than 1,000 USD per person, while 56% of Afghan respondents reported the estimated cost to be between 1,000 and 2,500 USD. When compared to other nationalities, a greater share of Iranian respondents reported the estimated cost of the journey to be less than 1,000 USD. Iranian respondents also had the highest share of respondents who reported the estimated cost to be more than 2,500 USD.

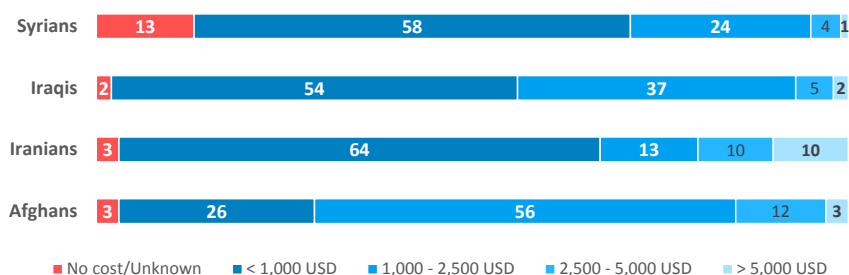


Figure 26: Percentage of respondents by cost of journey and nationality

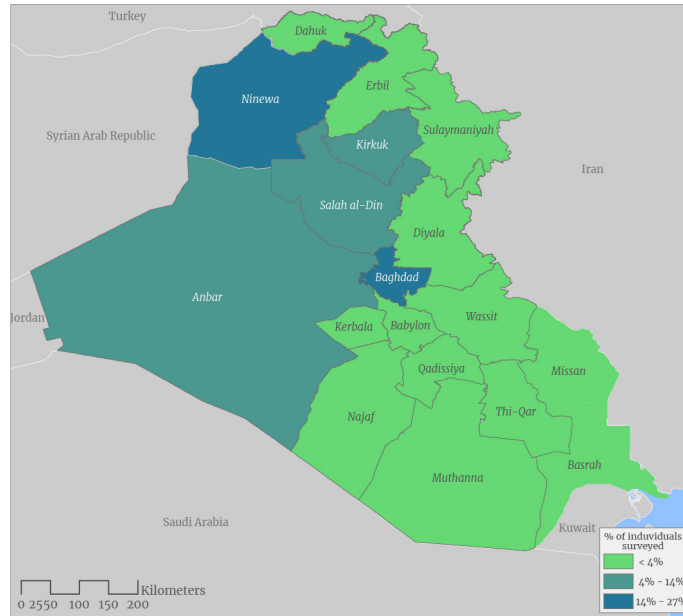
Furthermore, the majority of respondents reported having paid for the journey with their own money. Iranian respondents had the highest share of respondents who reported having paid for their journey with their own money. Iraqi and Syrian nationals surveyed were more likely than other nationalities to report having paid for the journey by selling property and Afghan respondents were more likely to report having paid for the journey by incurring debt. Syrians were also more likely to report that relatives in Syria had paid for the journey. A small share of respondents reported that they financed the journey by working in transit or with the help of friends.

Nationality/ Financing Methods	Own money	Selling property	Debt	Relatives at origin	Relatives abroad	Work at transit	Friends at origin	Friends abroad
Afghans	43%	17%	58%	11%	1%	0	1%	0
Iranians	85%	10%	13%	12%	1%	0	1%	0
Iraqis	46%	59%	19%	10%	2%	0	1%	0
Syrians	63%	41%	34%	25%	8%	1%	4%	1%

Table 3: Percentage of respondents by reasons of financing the journey and nationality

Governorates of origin: Iraqi respondents

The largest share of respondents departed from Ninewa governorate (27%), followed by those who departed from Bagdad (22%), Kirkuk (14%), Salah al-Din (13%), and Anbar (11%). The remaining respondents departed from other governorates within Iraq.



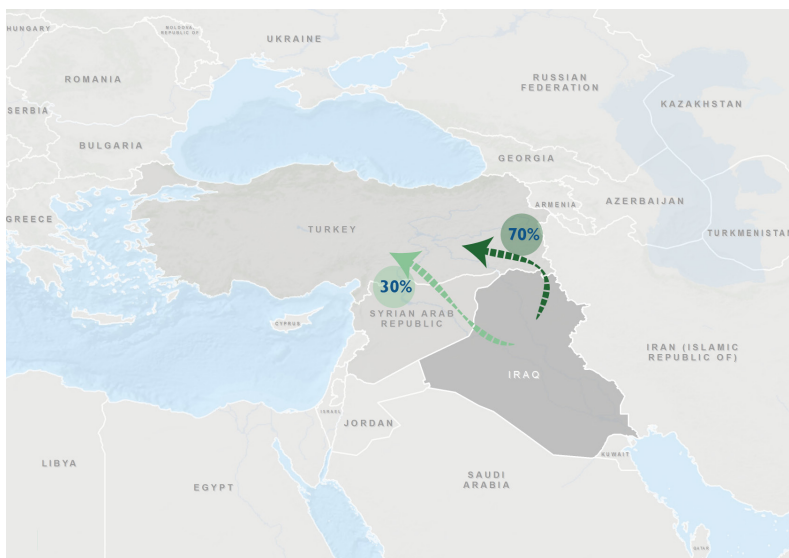
Map 7: Density map for governorates of origin of Iraqi nationals

Transit routes: Iraqi respondents

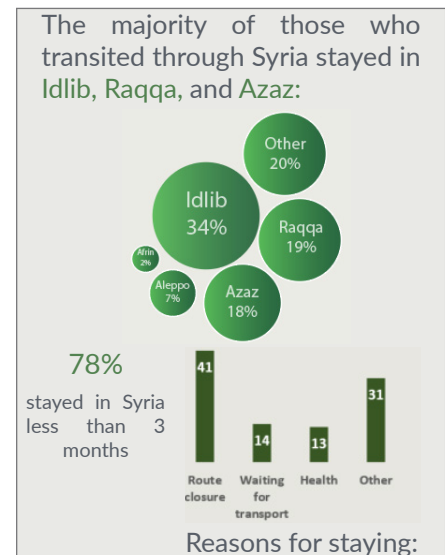
The majority of Iraqi respondents who departed from Iraq travelled to Turkey directly (70%). The remaining 30% of Iraqi respondents reported having travelled through Syria to reach Turkey.

The largest share (34%) of Iraqis who passed through Syria stayed there in Idlib (34%), followed by Raqqa (19%), and Azaz (18%). The rest departed from other locations. Approximately 78% of Iraqi nationals who transited through Syria stayed there less than three months, while the rest stayed between three to six months. The largest share (41%) of Iraqi nationals who stayed in Syria reported route closure as the main reason for staying in Syria waiting to continue the journey onwards. Other cited reasons for staying in Syria were health and waiting for transportation arrangements.

Over 80% of respondents stayed in private accommodations in Syria and over 95% of Iraqi respondents who stayed in Syria reported they were not registered by the authorities there.



Map 8: Routes taken by Iraqi nationals to reach Turkey



Provinces of origin: Afghan respondents

Fifteen per cent of Afghan respondents who departed from Afghanistan left from Kabul province, followed by Balkh (13%), Kunduz (12%), Jawzjan (11%), and Takhar (10%). The rest reported other provinces within Afghanistan.



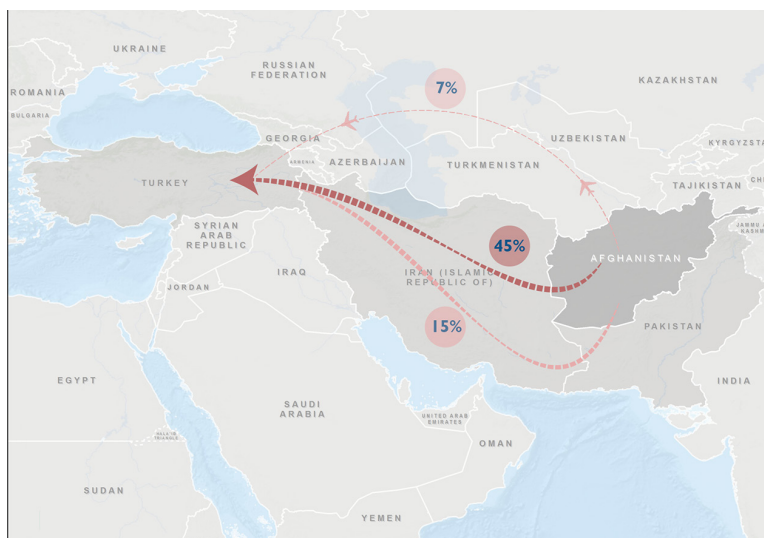
Map 9: Density map for provinces of origin of Afghan nationals

Transit routes: Afghan respondents

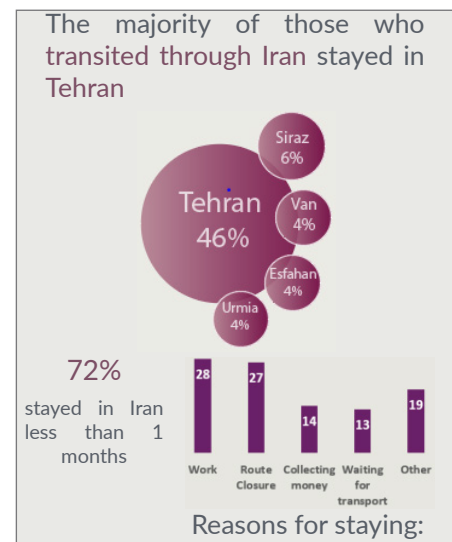
The largest share of Afghan respondents who left from Afghanistan travelled through Iran to reach Turkey. The smaller share (15%) transited through Pakistan and then Iran before reaching Turkey. Additionally, seven per cent of Iraqi respondents travelled from Afghanistan to Turkey directly by plane. The rest did not report clear routes.

Approximately half of those Afghan respondents who transited through Iran passed through Tehran, while six per cent stayed in Siraz, four per cent in Van, and another four per cent in Esfahan. The rest of the respondents reported other locations. Over 70% of Afghan respondents who passed through Iran stayed there less than one month, while the rest stayed there between one month and six months.

Respondents reported various reasons for staying in Iran on their journey to Turkey. The largest share of respondents reported to have worked in Iran (28%), followed by those who cited route closure (27%), as well as those who reported they were collecting money for the onward journey. The rest named other reasons for staying in Iran. Approximately half of the respondents stayed in private accommodation in Iran, while the rest stayed in spontaneous transit points or other types of accommodation. Almost all of respondents who stayed in Iran stated that they had not been registered with the authorities there.



Map 10: Routes taken by Afghanian nationals to reach Turkey



COUNTRIES OF INTENDED DESTINATION

Key findings

- Over half of Afghan, Iraqi and Syrian nationals surveyed reported Turkey as a country of intended destination at the time of departure from their country of origin or habitual residence, while approximately 30% of Iranian respondents reported Turkey as their intended destination at the time of departure.
- The share of respondents who reported Turkey as destination at the time of the interview decreased among all nationals surveyed. The most significant decrease was among Iraqi nationals surveyed (from 68% at the time of departure to 39% at the time of the interview).
- The presence of relatives in Europe, Canada or the United States was negatively associated with the probability of choosing Turkey as intended destination at the time of the interview for Afghan, Syrian, and Iraqi nationals.

Overview

This section focuses on respondents' travel intentions, reasons for choosing certain destination countries, and presence of relatives in the countries of intended destination. In addition, this section presents results of logistic regression analysis identifying factors influencing whether migrants chose Turkey or other countries as destination country.

When discussing migrant's choices of destination countries, it must be noted that for many choices could be limited, and sometimes do not exist at all. The ability to make decisions regarding journey and final destinations are constrained by various factors such as available resources and travel routes, finances, national government's policies.

Furthermore, decisions regarding destination choices are dynamic and change over time. In order to capture possible changes in the choices of final destination, the survey was designed to capture migrants' intended countries of destination at the time of departure and at the time of the interview.

Countries of intended 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 Afghan (64%), Iraqi (68%) and Syrian (86%) respondents reported Turkey as their intended destination. Only 30% of Iranian nationals, however, reported Turkey as their intended destination.

Europe was the most popular destination at the time of departure among Afghan respondents. Twenty-one per cent of Afghan nationals reported European countries as their intended destination. Nine per cent of Iraqi respondents reported Canada as their intended final destination and 6% reported the United States. The rest of the respondents reported other countries or indicated that they did not have any specific destination in mind.

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 the nationalities surveyed.

The share of respondents who reported Turkey as the destination country at the time of the interview decreased among respondents of all nationalities. The most significant decrease was among Iraqi respondents. Sixty-eight Iraqi respondents reported Turkey as the destination country at the time of departure, while the percentage dropped to 39% at the time of the interview. A substantial decrease in the share of Iranian nationals who reported Turkey as final destination was also recorded, with 6% of Iranian who reported Turkey as their intended destination at the time of the interview, a 23 percentage point decrease from the 29% of respondents who reported Turkey as intended destination at the time of departure. Iranian and Iraqi respondents were more likely to report Canada and United States at the time of the interview. Among Syrian respondents, the percentage of migrants who reported Turkey at the time of the interview dropped from 86% (at the time of departure) to 77%.

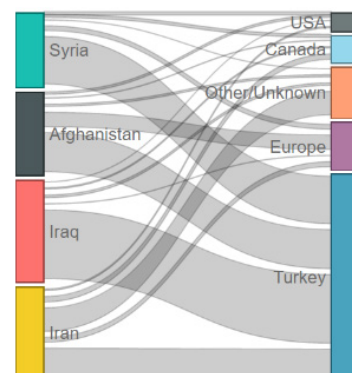


Figure 27: Percentage of respondents by intended country of destination at the time of departure and by nationality

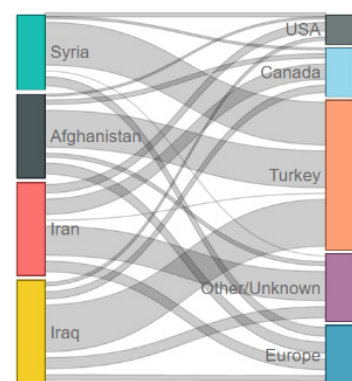


Figure 28: Percentage of respondents by intended country of destination at the time of the interview and by nationality

Countries of intended destination: Syrian respondents

Syrian respondents had the highest share of migrants who reported Turkey as their intended country of destination at the time of departure (86%). Eight per cent of Syrian nationals surveyed reported European countries (mostly Germany) as their intended destination, and the rest reported other countries.

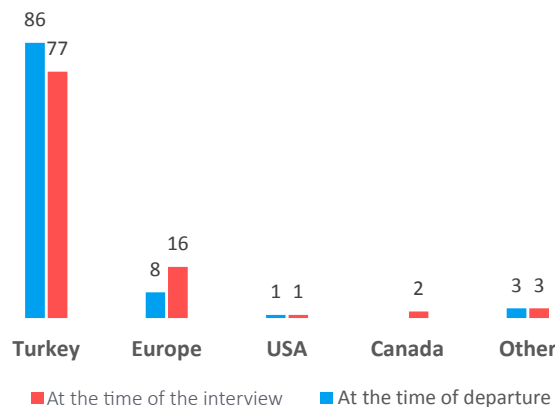


Figure 29: Percentage of Syrian respondents by intended country of destination at the time of the interview and at the time of departure

Share of Syrian nationals who reported Turkey as preferred destination country at the time of the interview decreased by nine percentage points, from 86% to 77%, while the share of Syrian respondents who reported Europe (mostly Germany) doubled.

With regards to the reasons for choosing Turkey, there were no substantial differences between reasons at the time of departure and at the time of the interview. The largest share (33%) reported safety as the main reason, followed by those who said it was the only choice available, those who reported appealing socio-economic conditions, and those who reported ease of access to asylum procedures as reason for choosing Turkey as the final destination. Moreover, those respondents who reported choosing Germany as the intended destination at the time of the interview mostly reported appealing socio-economic conditions (47%) as the reason for choosing it, followed by those who reported the wish to re-unite with family members there (37%). The rest reported safety and ease of access to asylum procedures. There were no substantial differences between reasons at the time of departure and at the time of the interview.

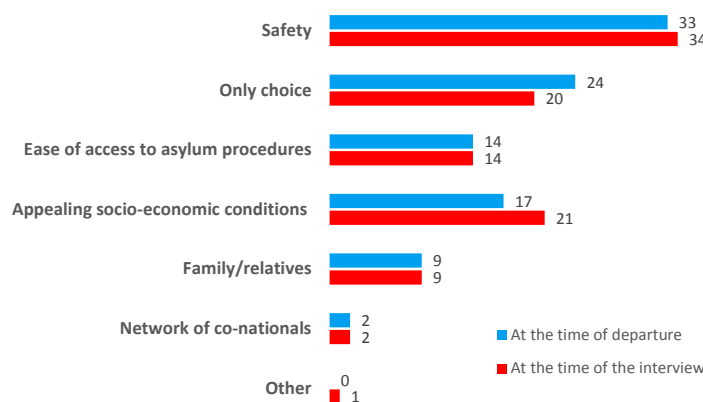


Figure 30: Percentage of Syrian respondents by respondents for choosing Turkey as intended country of destination at the time of the interview and at the time of departure

Countries of intended destination: Afghan respondents

Sixty four per cent of Afghan respondents reported Turkey as the destination country at the time of departure, while 58% reported Turkey as destination country at the time of the interview. Europe (mostly Germany) was a popular destination, followed by Canada. Twenty one percent at the time of departure and 18% at the time of the interview reported European countries as the intended destination. The share of respondents who reported Canada as the intended final destination more than doubled from five percent at the time of departure to 11% at the time of the interview.

Thirty-eight per cent of Afghan respondents who reported to choosing Turkey as the final destination at the time of departure reported choosing it because of the ease of access to asylum procedures, while 33% gave that same answer as a reason for choosing Turkey at the time of the interview, a five percentage point decrease.

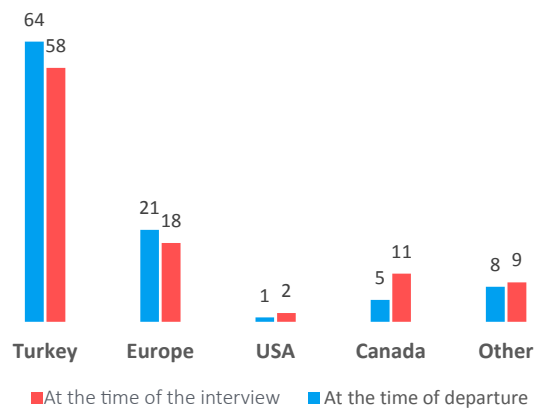


Figure 31: Percentage of Afghan respondents by intended country of destination at the time of the interview and at the time of departure

Those respondents who reported Turkey as destination at the time of the interview were more likely to cite appealing socio-economic conditions as a reasons for choosing Turkey.

Moreover, those respondents who reported choosing Germany as the intended destination at the time of the interview mostly reported appealing socio-economic conditions (48%) as the reasons for choosing it, followed by those who reported the desire to re-unite with family members there (43%). The rest reported safety and ease of access to asylum procedures. Those Afghan respondents who indicated Canada as the country of intended destination at the time of the interview reported appealing socio-economic conditions (55%) as a reasons for choosing it, followed by those who reported having family members in Canada as the main reason (25%), while the rest reported ease of access to asylum procedures and other reasons.

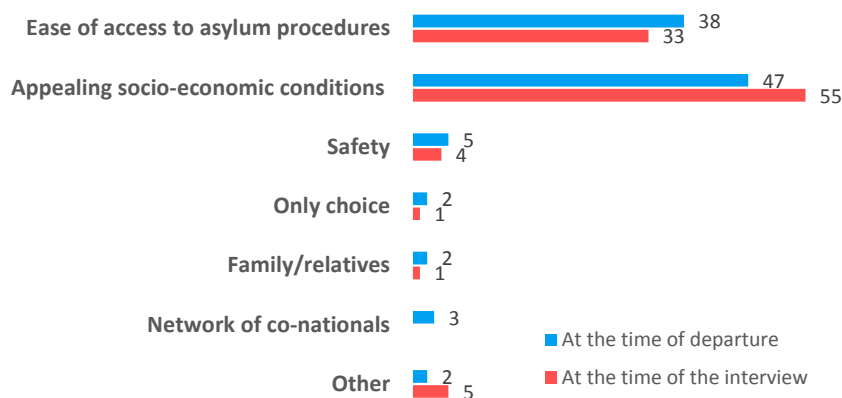


Figure 32: Percentage of Afghan respondents by respondents for choosing Turkey as intended country of destination at the time of the interview and at the time of departure

Countries of intended destination: Iraqi respondents

Over 68% of Iraqi nationals surveyed reported Turkey as intended country of destination at the time of departure. However, that share dropped by 19 percentage points at the time of the interview to 39% of respondents. When asked about countries of intended destination at the time of the interview, Iraqi respondents were more likely to report European countries, USA, Canada, and other countries as the final destination.

The reasons driving the decision of Iraqi respondents to choose Turkey as destination country did not change significantly between the time of departure and the time of the interview. Those respondents who reported Turkey as a destination country at the time of the interview were slightly more likely to report appealing socio-economic conditions (24% vs 18%) and safety (38% vs 34%) as reasons for choosing Turkey as a destination.

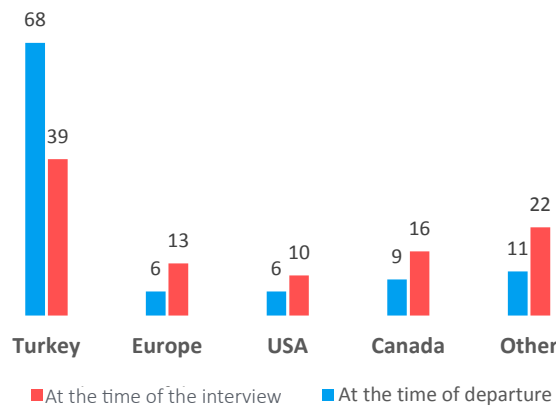


Figure 33: Percentage of Iraqi respondents by intended country of destination at the time of the interview and at the time of departure

Moreover, those respondents who reported choosing Canada as the intended destination at the time of the interview mostly reported appealing socio-economic conditions (60%) as the reasons for choosing it, followed by those who reported wanting to re-unite with family members there (26%). The rest reported safety and ease of access to asylum procedures.

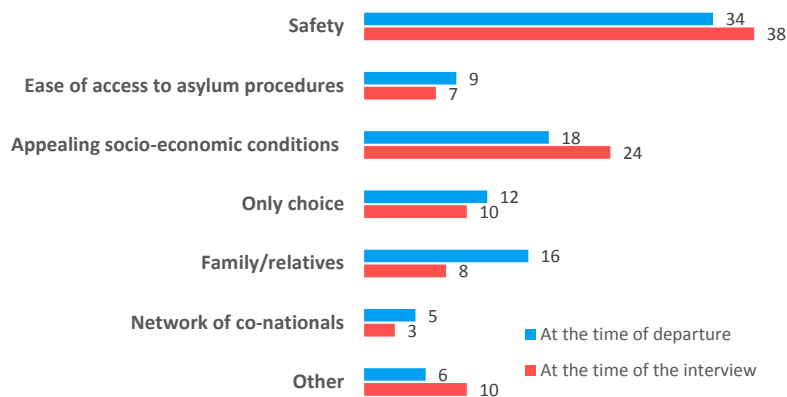


Figure 34: Percentage of Iraqi respondents by respondents for choosing Turkey as intended country of destination at the time of the interview and at the time of departure

Countries of intended destination: Iranian respondents

Iranian nationals surveyed were the least likely to report Turkey as their preferred destination. Only 30% of Iranian respondents reported Turkey as their intended destination, while 36% of Iranian respondents reported they did not have any specific destination in mind at the time of departure, 11% of Iranian nationals surveyed reported European countries, 13% - Canada, 8% - United States, and 2% reported other countries.

When asked about their reasons for choosing Turkey at the time of departure, approximately half of respondents

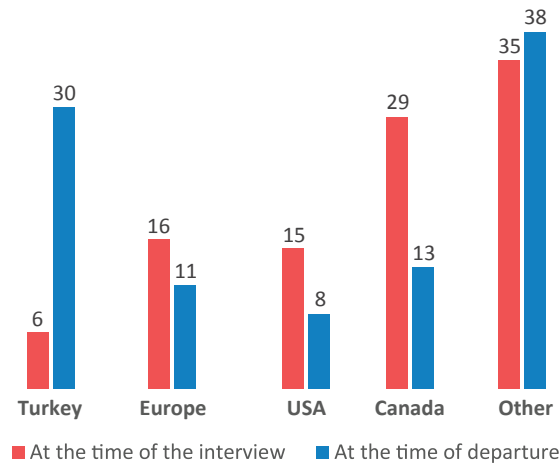


Figure 35: Percentage of Iranian respondents by intended country of destination at the time of the interview and at the time of departure

reported ease of access to asylum procedures. However, only 12% of respondents reported this reason for choosing Turkey at the time of the interview. Indeed, respondents were much more likely to report appealing socio-economic conditions as the reason for choosing Turkey.

The majority (70%) of Iranian respondents who reported Canada as intended country of destination at the time of departure reported appealing socio-economic conditions as the reasons for choosing it as the final destination, followed by 16% who reported having family and relatives in Canada. The rest reported other reasons. When asked about reasons for choosing Canada at the time of the interview, the percentage of respondents who reported appealing socio-economic conditions dropped to 60%, while 21% reported they had chosen Canada as a country of destination because of the presence of family or friends in the country.

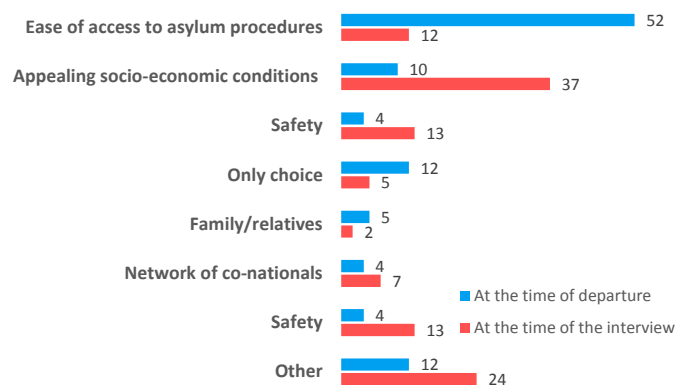


Figure 36: Percentage of Iranian respondents by respondents for choosing Turkey as intended country of destination at the time of the interview and at the time of departure

Relatives in destination countries: Turkey

Afghan respondents had a higher share of respondents who reported not having relatives in Turkey than respondents of other nationalities. 66% of Afghan respondents who chose Turkey as their destination country reported having no relatives there, in comparison to 61% of Iranian, 43% of Afghan, and 43% of Syrian.

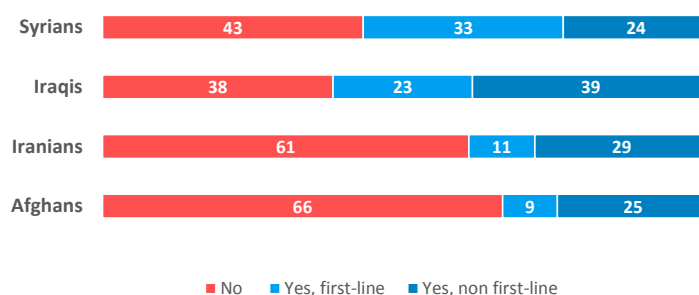


Figure 37: Percentage of respondents who have or do not have relatives in Turkey

Relatives in destination countries: Canada

Iranian respondents who reported Canada as destination country were more likely to report not having any relatives there as compared to respondents of other nationalities. 61% of Iranian nationals reported not having any relatives in Canada, as compared to 54% of Afghan, 60% of Iraqis, and 60% of Syrian respondents.

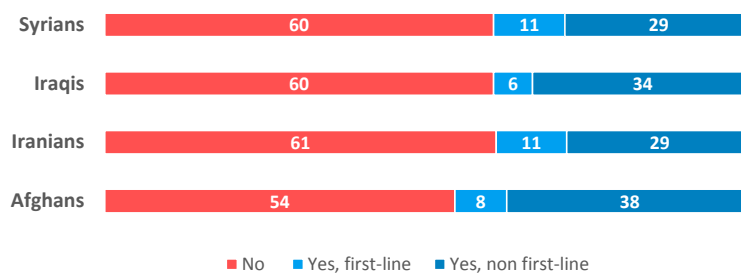


Figure 38: Percentage of respondents who have or do not have relatives in Canada

Characteristics of respondents who chose Turkey as the country of intended destination

This section tries to answer a question - what type of migrants are most likely to choose Turkey as the country of intended destination?*

The choice of destination country involves a complex interplay of different factors, choices that are often limited and change over time. While real life choices are complex and difficult to unpack, quantitative data can help reduce the complexity into simplified models that allow to see patterns in the data. In this section, logistic regression analysis** was used to identify which characteristics migrants who choose Turkey as a country of intended destination tend to have.

The explanatory variables include a number of socio-economic characteristics: sex, age, marital status, education, and employment status. In addition, three variables were also included: duration of stay in Turkey, presence of relatives in Europe, USA or Canada, and reasons for leaving one's country of origin or habitual residence (i.e. whether migrants left for economic or other reasons). Only statistically significant factors - meaning that the relationship between these factors/characteristics and a probability of choosing Turkey as a country of destination is not merely due to chance - are reported.






In addition, marginal effects analysis was performed, which allows for detailing the effects of each explanatory characteristic/factor. The predicted probabilities and the marginal changes in predicted probabilities of choosing Turkey as the country of intended destination are reported, holding other variables at their average values.

The analysis includes three models for each nationality. Iranian nationals were excluded from this analysis due to the lower percentage of respondents who reported Turkey as a country of intended destination.

The results of the analysis demonstrate that existence of relatives in Europe, Canada or United States emerged as a significant factor for all three nationalities included in this analysis. Having relatives in Europe, Canada or United States was positively associated with the probability of choosing Turkey as a country of intended destination. Moving to a new country involves uncertainty and can be risky. The presence of relatives or friends can lower the costs of migration by providing migrants with information channels and provide support for newly arrived migrants. This finding is in line with research in this area that found "migrant networks" to be an important pull factor.***

Afghan nationals

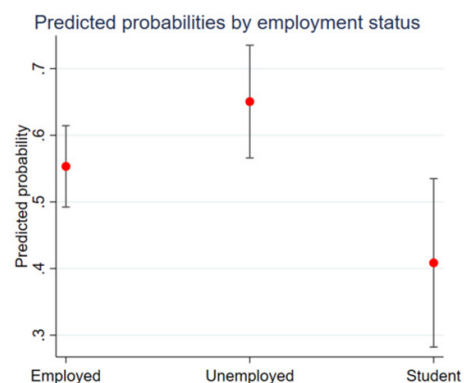
Characteristic found to be significant for Afghan nationals:

 Male	 Not have completed tertiary education
 Unemployed	 Not have relatives in EU, Canada, or the USA
 Left origin countries due to economic reasons	

Having completed tertiary or post-graduate education is negatively associated with the probability of choosing Turkey as destination. Those Afghan respondents who reported not having completed any formal education at the time of departure have the highest predicted probability of choosing Turkey as destination (62%), while those who reported to have completed tertiary or post-graduate education have the lowest predicted probability of 25%.

Being a female is negatively associated with choosing Turkey as destination. When compared to male respondents, the predicted probability for choosing Turkey for female respondents decreases by 17 percentage points.

Having been unemployed at the time of departure is positively associated with the probability of choosing Turkey as destination country, while having been a student at the time of departure is negatively associated with the probability of choosing Turkey as destination. Those Afghan respondents who reported that they have been unemployed have the highest predicted probability of choosing Turkey as destination country (65%). Afghan respondents who to have been studying at the time of departure have the lowest predicted probability (41%).



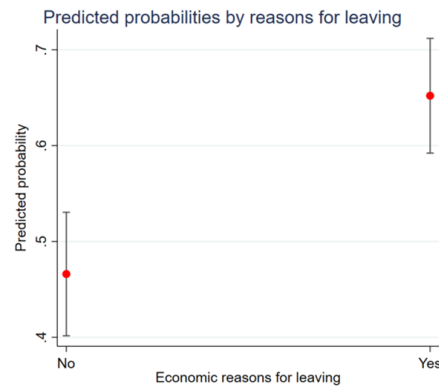
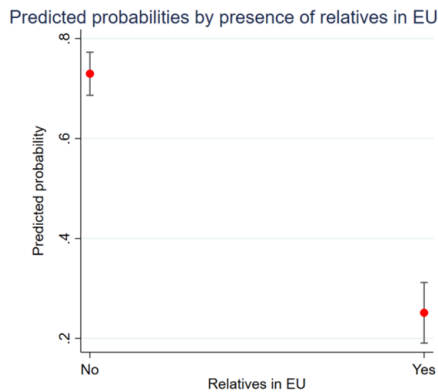
* It is worth noting that this section uses variables only from Flow Monitoring Survey and does not aspire to give a full model of migrants' decision making. Factors pertaining to socio-economic conditions in the countries of destination (such as GDP or unemployment) are not included in this analysis.

** Logistic regression is used due to the binary nature of the dependent variable. Having a binary response variable violates the assumption of linearity in linear regression. Logistic regression solves this problem by applying a non-linear log transformation to the predicted odds ratio. This allows to analyze non-linear relationships between the response and explanatory variables.

*** Neumayer, 2004; Fafchamps, Marcel; Shilpi, Forhad. 2008; Moore and Shellman, 2012




Having relatives in EU countries is negatively associated with the probability of choosing Turkey as destination country. Migrants who reported to have relatives in EU countries are 48 percentage points less likely to choose Turkey as destination country.

Those who reported economic reasons for leaving their countries of origin or habitual residence have a higher predicted probability of choosing Turkey as destination. Respondents who reported economic reasons for leaving their countries of origin or habitual residence are predicted to be 18 percentage points more likely to choose Turkey as the final destination country.



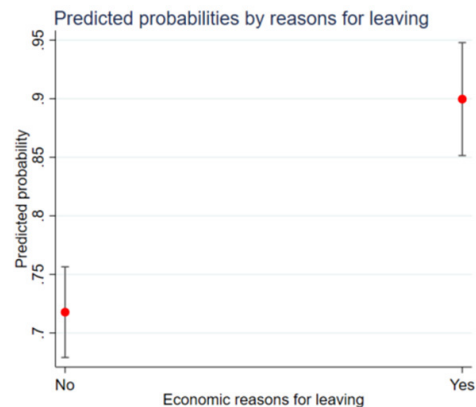
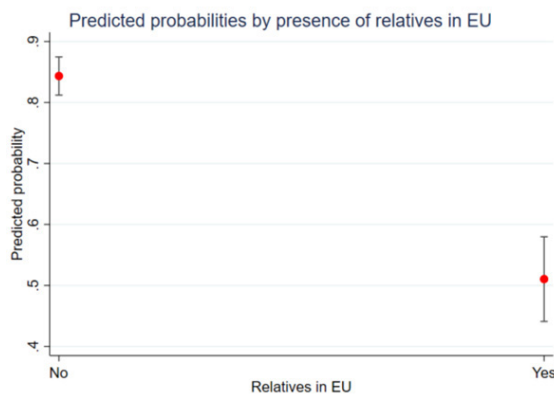
Syrian nationals

Characteristic found to be significant for Syrian nationals:

-  Have stayed in Turkey for more than 6 months
-  Not have been a student at the time of departure
-  Left origin countries due to economic reasons
-  Not have relatives in EU/Canada/US
-  Unemployed

Similarly to Afghan respondents, having relatives in EU countries is negatively associated with the probability of choosing Turkey as destination country. Migrants who reported having relatives in EU countries are 53 percentage points less likely to choose Turkey as destination country.

Those who reported economic reasons for leaving their countries of origin or habitual residence have a higher predicted probability of choosing Turkey as destination. Respondents who reported economic reasons for leaving countries of origin or habitual residence are predicted to be 22 percentage points more likely to choose Turkey as the final destination country.



Having stayed in Turkey for more than 6 months is positively associated with the probability of choosing Turkey as final destination. Among those Syrian respondents who stayed in Turkey more than six months, the probability of choosing Turkey increases by 22 percentage points, in comparison to those who stayed less than six months (from 60% to 82%).

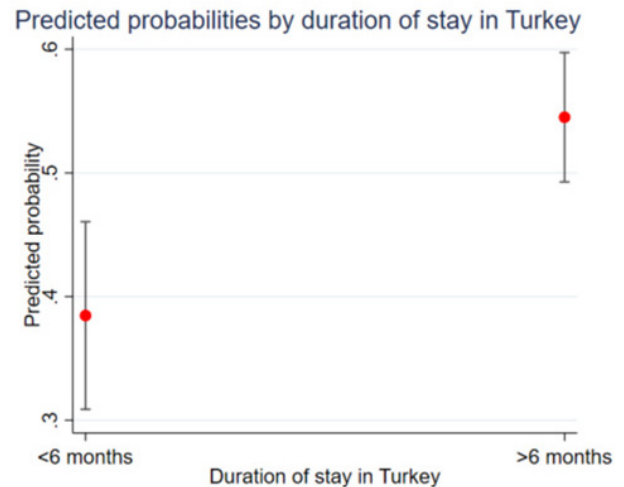
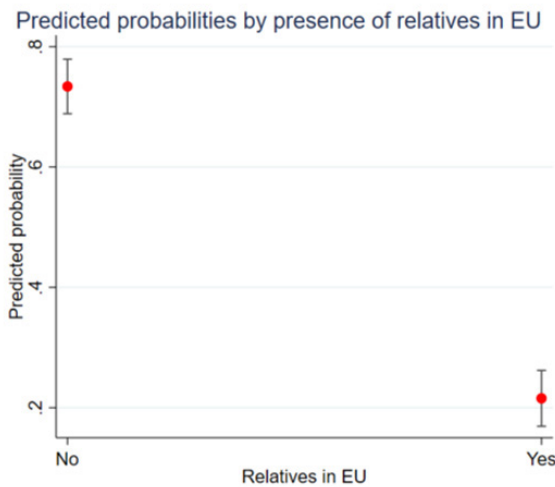
Iraqi nationals

Characteristic found to be significant for Iraqi nationals:

 Have completed primary education	 Being over 50 years old
 Have stayed in Turkey for more than 6 months	 Not have relatives in EU/Canada/US

Similarly to Afghan and Syrian respondents, having relatives in EU countries is negatively associated with the probability of choosing Turkey as destination country. Iraqi migrants who reported to have relatives in EU countries are 51 percentage points less likely to choose Turkey as destination country.

Having stayed in Turkey for more than 6 months is positively associated with the probability of choosing Turkey as final destination. Among those Iraqi respondents who stayed in Turkey less than 6 months, the probability of choosing Turkey is 38%, while the probability increases to 55% among those who stayed in Turkey more than 6 months.



For Iraqi respondents, travelling alone is negatively associated with the probability of choosing Turkey as final destination. Among respondents who travel alone, the predicted probability of choosing Turkey as final destination decreases by 22 percentage point, in comparison to those respondents who travel with a group.

Primary education is positively associated with the probability of choosing Turkey as destination. Those Iraqi respondents who reported having obtained primary education have the highest probability of choosing Turkey as destination (60%), while those who reported having obtained secondary education have the lowest probability (40%).

The older respondents are, the higher the probability of choosing Turkey as destination country is. Among children between 14 and 17 years, the predicted probability of choosing Turkey is 21%, while among respondents older than 50, the predicted probability is 66%.

Methodology

The findings included in this paper are results of the third round of DTM Flow Monitoring Surveys (FMS) implemented in 14 provinces in Turkey (Edirne, İzmir, Kocaeli, Konya, Bursa, Bilecik, Burdur, Corum, Eskisehir, Samsun, Mersin, Gaziantep, Şanlıurfa, and Van) with newly arrivals from 2016 and later. This survey was conducted by 49 IOM field staff in various locations in provinces of a part of the overall Migrants' Presence Monitoring Programme 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, neighbourhoods where migrant populations reside, social centers, regional PDMM and NGO offices.

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 third 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 collected through the baseline assessment 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.

The sample pool calculated based on the results of MPM Baseline Assessment, which had been conducted in the same provinces as FMS, was used in order for FMS analysis to create statistically significant data. As separate sample pools were calculated for the 4 nationality groups of the study, different number of surveys were conducted with each nationality. As a result of these surveys, the percentages of the responses were calculated separately for each nationality. Taking into consideration the sample calculations, the surveys were conducted in a manner which ensured maximum equal representation of parameters such as age, gender, geography, and education. Consequently, the likelihood was included in the narrative since the analysis provides the representation of the migrants' presence in the regions of the study. The calculations were done on nationality basis so that the analysis represented each nationality group. Said calculations were consolidated in the report for comparison purposes. P-value coefficient values of the analysis are included in the [annex](#).

APPENDIX

Logistic regression results: Afghan nationals

Variable	Coefficient (p-value)
Female	-0.6798** (0.00642)
Education (baseline: secondary)	
None	0.3247 (0.16040)
Primary	0.2431 (0.31537)
Tertiary	-1.2321* (0.04605)
Employment status (baseline: Employed)	
Unemployed	0.4073 . (0.08901)
Student	-0.5842* (0.04548)
Relatives in EU/Canada/USA	-2.0848*** (< 2e-16)
Economic reasons for leaving	0.7642*** (7.59e-05)

*** Significant at 0; ** Significant a 0.001; * Significant at 0.01;

Logistic regression results: Syrian nationals

Variable	Coefficient (p-value)
Employment status (baseline: Employed)	
Unemployed	0.3713 . (0.05661)
Student	-0.5902* (.01955)
Staying in Turkey more than 6 months	1.1399*** (1.09e-09)
Relatives in EU/Canada/USA	-1.6422*** (2e-16)
Economic reasons for leaving	1.2597*** (1.23e-05)

*** Significant at 0; ** Significant a 0.001; * Significant at 0.01;

Logistic regression results: Iraqi nationals

Variable	Coefficient (p-value)
Age category (baseline: 20 -29)	
< 20	-0.42564 (0.256852)
30 – 49	0.04539 (0.838164)
> 50	0.77336** (0.007860)
Education (baseline: secondary)	
None	0.34955 (0.319648)
Primary	0.81526*** (5.69e-05)
Tertiary	0.41196 (0.173903)
Travelling Alone	-0.90520** (0.001336)
Staying in Turkey more than 6 months	0.65044*** (0.000935)
Relatives in EU/Canada/USA	-2.30543*** (< 2e-16)

*** Significant at 0; ** Significant a 0.001; * Significant at 0.01;