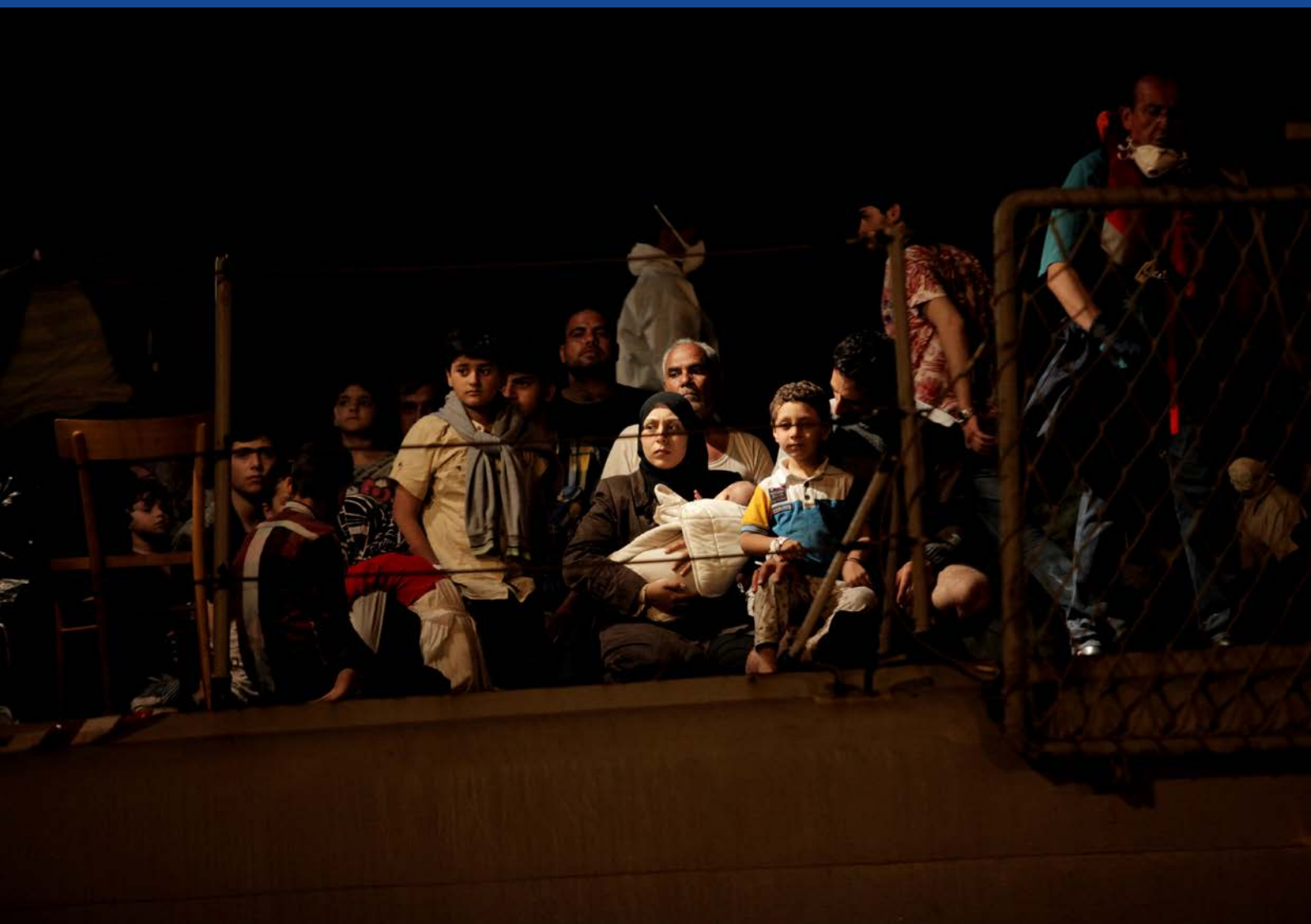International Organization for Migration (IOM)
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ANALYSIS:
FLOW MONITORING SURVEYS
TOP 5 NATIONALITIES INTERVIEWED ON THE EASTERN AND
CENTRAL MEDITERRANEAN ROUTES
FEBRUARY 2018

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9,483 interviews were conducted in Italy, Greece, Bulgaria, Serbia, Romania, Hungary, and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia in 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 were conducted within the framework of IOM's research on populations on the move through the Mediterranean and Western Balkan Routes to Europe. Since its beginning up to the end of August 2017, DTM Mediterranean team built up a database containing more than 30,000 surveys. Surveys have been regularly analyzed providing information on migrants´ profiles, vulnerabilites and transit routes. All analysis together with the latest informaiton on arrivals to Europe can be accessed via DTM´s specialized portal on migration Flows to Europe.

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.**

Demographic profile

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 migrant`s nationalities su veyed travelling via the Central and Eastern Mediterranean routes,

On the Central Mediterranean route the total number of 4,712 respondents were surveyed in 2017 in 21 different locations in the Italian regions of Sicily, Apulia, Lombardy and Friuli Venezia Giulia. The sample of top five nationalities includes 2,160 interviews. On the Eastern Mediterranean route the total number of 4,771 respondents were interviewed. The sample of top 5 nationalities includes 3,824 interviews with migrants conducted in 16 different transit, exit and entry locations and reception/accommodation centres in Serbia, Greece, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Hungary and Bulgaria.

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: Nigerian (14%), Guinean (8%), Pakistani (8%), Gambian (8%) and Bangladeshi (8%) nationals. The remaining 44% were respondents of approximately 30 different nationalities, including migrants from Somalia, Senegal, Sudan, Ivory Coast and Morocco. The sample of top five nationalities includes 2,160 interviews, which represents 56% of the total number of surveyed conducted in Italy (4,712).

According to official statistics, most of the nationality groups included in this analysis are recorded among the top ten nationalities registered by the Italian authorities between January and November 2017, with Nigeria being reported as an origin country by 15% of the new arrivals. Migrants from Guinea and Bangladesh are represented by 8% each, and those travelling from the Gambia by 5%. Significant presence of Pakistani respondents in the sample is explained by 2 months purposive data collection done in Norther Italy (Friuli Venezia Giulia (border with Slovenia) to capture the experience of migrants who arrived to Italy after crossing the countries on the Eastern Mediterranean route.

Demographic profile

The average age of five main nationality groups varied between 20 and 27 years. The average age of Guinean and Gambian respondents was 20, Bangladeshi - 23, Nigerians - 24, and Pakistani - 27.

Adult men made up 80% of all respondents of top 5 nationalities surveyed, while adult women comprised 7%. The largest share of adult women was among Nigerian migrants surveyed (23%). No women were surveyed among Bangladeshi migrants.

All children who took part in survey were between 14 and 17 years old which comprised 12% of all individuals surveyed. The highest share of children was among Gambian respondents (32%), followed by Guinean (31%) and Bangladeshi (20%) respondents. The lowest share of children was among Nigerian nationals (7%), and Pakistani nationals (3%). The majority (96%) of children were male. Demographic characteristics per each nationality is shown on the table below and age breakdown is presented on the graph below.

	Bangladeshis	Guineans	The Gambians	Nigerians	Pakistanis
Interviews	355	385	359	676	385
% Adult Male	80%	65%	67%	71%	94%
% Adult Female	0%	4%	1%	22%	1%
% Children	20%	31%	32%	7%	3%
Mean Age	23	20	20	24	27
Median Age	21	19	19	23	26

Table 1: Demographic characteristics per each nationality

Figure 1: Age distribution.

MIXED MIGRATION FLOWS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN AND BEYOND
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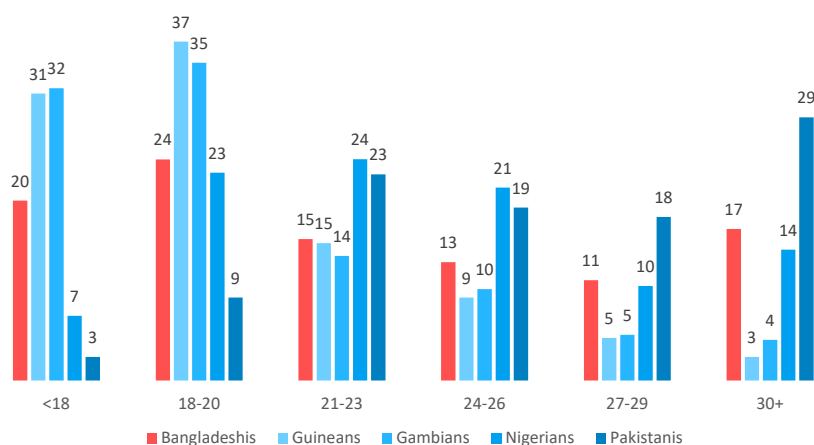DTM

CHILDREN BETWEEN 14 AND 17 YEARS

Mean age of children surveyed was 17 years and did not change significantly among five main nationalities. The majority (96%) of all children surveyed were male. The percentage of girls was higher among Nigerian (23%) and Pakistani (20%) children surveyed, while only male bangladeshi and Gambian children were surveyed.

Children were more likely than adults to travel alone. In total, 85% of children were travelling unaccompanied, in comparison to 66% of adult respondents who were travelling alone. All Bangladeshi children surveyed were travelling unaccompanied, while 20% of Pakistani children were travelling with families.
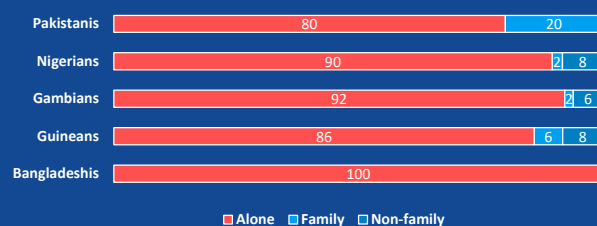
Nationality	Alone	Family	Non-family
Pakistanis	80	20	
Nigerians	90	2	8
Gambians	92	2	6
Guineans	86	6	8
Bangladeshis	100		

■ Alone ■ Family □ Non-family

Figure 2: Percentage of children who travelled alone, with family and non-family members

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. 90% of Gambian respondents reported to be single, in comparison to 85% of Guineans, 78% of Nigerians, 69% of Bangladeshis, and 68% of Pakistanis. The largest share of married respondents (31%) was among Pakistani nationals surveyed.
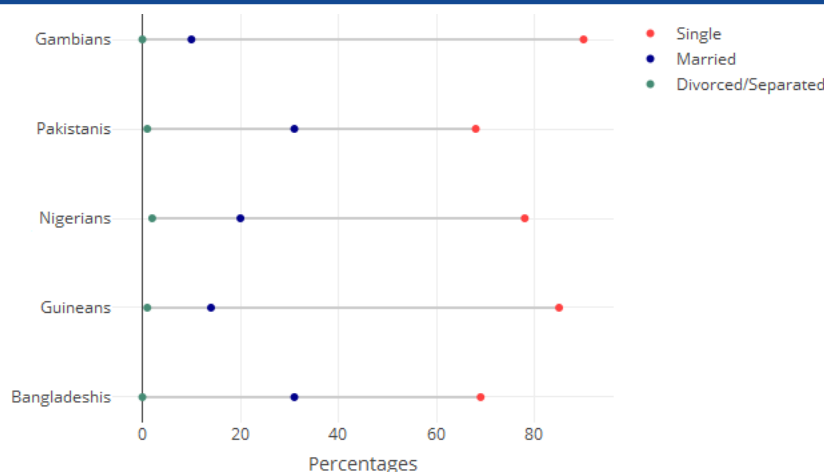
- Single
- Married
- Divorced/Separated

Percentages

Figure 3: Percentage of respondents by marital status.

Male respondents were more likely to be single, in comparison to female respondents. 81% of all male respondents were single versus 71% of female respondents. Single females comprised the largest share among Nigerian (78%) and Gambian (75%) respondents. Male Gambian and Guinean respondents were more likely to be single, in comparison to male respondents of other nationalities. 90% of male Gambian and 88% of male Guinean respondents were single, versus 78% of male Nigerian respondents, 69% of male Bangladeshi respondents, and 69% of male Pakistani respondents. While share of widowed or divorced individuals did not exceed 1% among Bangladeshi, Guinean, and Gambian respondents, among Nigerian and Pakistani respondents the share of divorced or widowed women comprised 7% and 20%, respectevely.

Nationality	Sex	Divorced/ Widowed	Married	Single	No Answer
Bangladeshis	Male	0%	31%	69%	0%
	Female	0%	50%	50%	0%
Guineans	Male	2%	10%	88%	0%
	Female	0%	83%	17%	0%
Gambians	Male	0%	10%	90%	0%
	Female	0%	25%	75%	0%
Nigerians	Male	1%	21%	78%	0%
	Female	7%	15%	78%	0%
Pakistanis	Male	1%	30%	69%	1%
	Female	20%	47%	33%	0%

Table 2: Percentage of respondents by marital status and sex.

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Eighteen percentage 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 7% reported having children with them and the rest reported having children at destination countries or elsewhere.

The highest share of respondents who reported to have children was among Pakistani respondents (28%) and Bangladeshi (23%) respondents, while the lowest share was among Gambian respondents (7%).

Over 60% of respondents who reported being parents, said they have between 1 and 2 children.Additional 17% had three and 12% reported parenting four children. When asked about the whereabouts of their children, 90% answered that they are in the origin country.
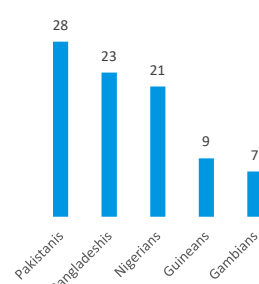

Figure 4: Percentage of respondents with children.

Figure5: Number of children reported by migrants parents

Education level

Approximately one third of all adult respondents surveyed reported having completed lower-secondary education, 22% reported having completed primary education, 14% - upper-secondary education, and 3% tertiary education. 22% 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 nationalities (30%). Pakistani migrants were more likely to report having completed tertiary education, in comparison to other nationalities. 8% of Pakistani nationals surveyed reported having completed tertiary education, while the percentage stayed between one and four percentage range for other nationalities.
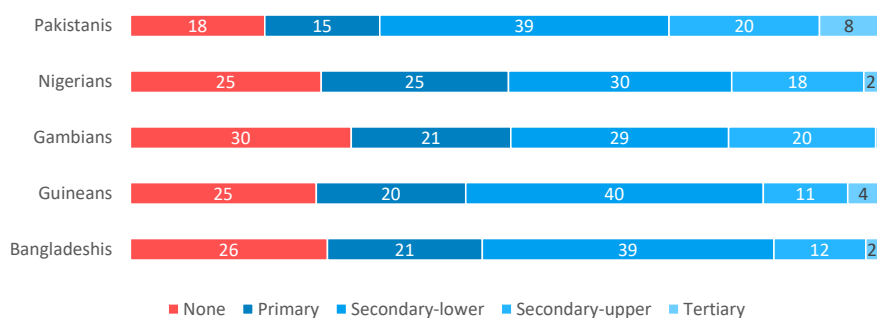

Figure 6: Percentage of adult respondents by education level.

Education level: Children

Thirty three per cent of all surveyed children belonging to the top 5 nationalities reported having completed primary education, while another 39% reported having completed lower-secondary education, and 5% reported having completed upper-secondary education. Twenty-eight per cent of children reported not having completed any formal level of education. Moreover, 34% of surveyed children reported that the last time they went to school was more than 2 years before the survey was conducted, 29% reported that the last time they went to school was between 1 and 2 years prior to the survey, and 18% of children reported having gone to school the last time less than 1 years ago. Nineteen per cent of children reported they had never gone to school.
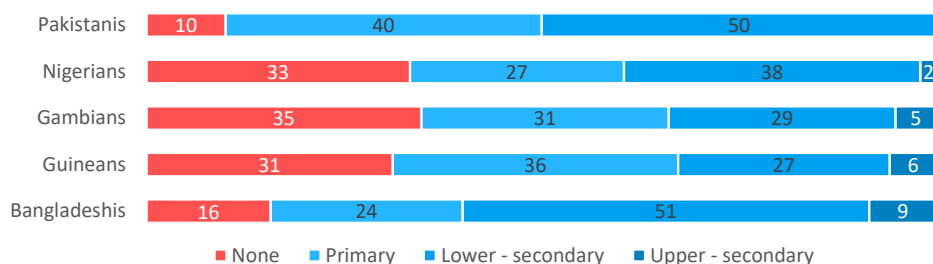

Figure 7: Percentage of children respondents by education level.

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Moreover, the survey includes a question on how many years did children spend in the education system (note that only children between 14 and 17 participated in the survey) Median number of years varied slightly from 6 to 9 for the top 5 nationalities surveyed (the highest value reported by Bangladeshi and Pakistani nationals).
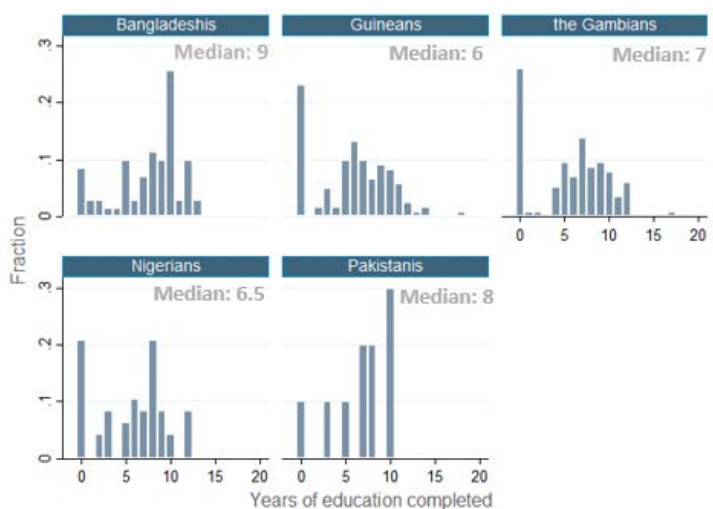

Figure 8: Years of education completed by top 5 nationalities.-

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 31% reported being unemployed at the time of departure, and 13% reported studying at the time of departure.

The highest share of unemployed individuals was noticed among Gambian respondents, with 38% of them having reported being unemployed at the time of departure, followed by Bangladeshis (35%), Nigerians (30%), Guineans (27%), and Pakistanis (27%).
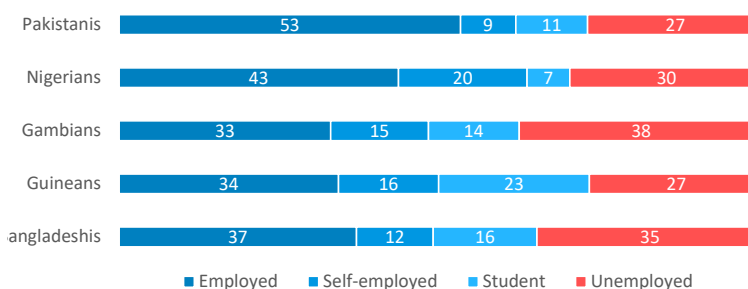

Figure 9: Percentage of respondents by employment status.

Moreover, male respondents were more likely to be employed, in comparison to female respondents. Forty-two per cent of male respondents reported having been employed at the time of departure versus 29% female respondents. Male respondents more often reported having been studying at the time of departure, while female respondents reported more frequently than male respondents to be self-employed at the time of departure. There were no significant differences in terms of share of male and female unemployed respondents. The higher reported level of education was, the lower the share of unemployment was reported. Thirty-six per cent of respondents who reported having obtained secondary education reported they were unemployed at the time of departure, while 20% of respondents with tertiary education reported they

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 (23%), occupied in skilled manual labour (24%) or employed in elementary occupations (32%). The main sectors cited by migrants surveyed were manufacturing, retail trade, and agriculture (50%).

Figure 10: Percentage of respondents by occupation.

Figure 11: Percentage of respondents by employment status.

In addition, there were some differences between main occupation and sectors of employment among main five nationalities. Approximately half of all Pakistani nationals surveyed reported they were employed in elementary occupations, while the percentage was lower for other nationalities. Guinean respondents were more likely to reported having worked as service workers, while Gambian respondents reported working as skilled workers more than respondents of other nationalities.

Pakistani respondents were more likely to report having been employed in agriculture sector (24%), while Nigerian nationals had the lowest share of respondents working in agriculture (5%).Guinean nationals surveyed reported more frequently having been employed in retail trade (23%), while Pakistani had the lowest share (8%).

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 (82%) was among Guinean respondents. Moreover, male were more likely to travel alone, in comparison to women (89 vs 69, respectively).
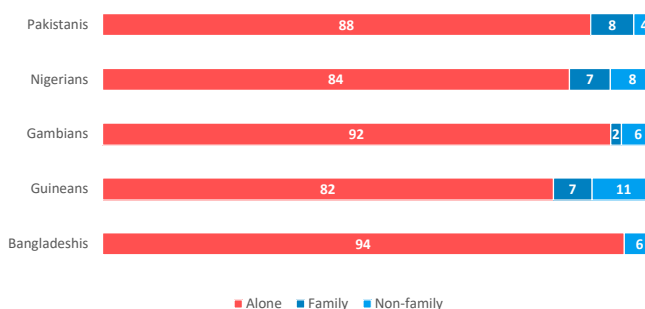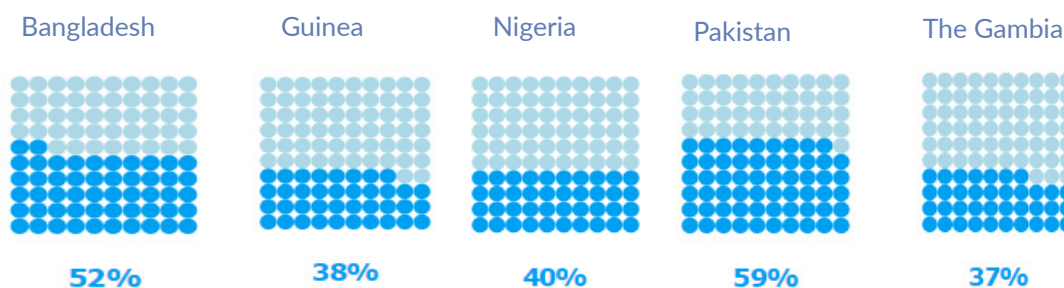

Figure 12: Percentage of respondents who travel alone/family/non-family member(s).

Secondary migration

Approximately 45% 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. 59% of Pakistanis engaged in secondary migration, versus 52% of Bangladeshis, 40% of Nigerians, 38% of Guineans, and 37% of Gambians.

Over 95% of Bangladeshi respondents who engaged in secondary migration left from Libya, 52% of whom spent between 1 and 2 years there (while the rest spent more than 2 years in Libya). 63% of Guinean respondents who engaged in secondary migration started their journey from Libya, while the rest started their journey from Algeria and Côte d'Ivoire. The majority of Gambian respondents (87%) who engaged in secondary migration also left from Libya. Approximately 80% of Gambians who departed from Libya reported having stayed there between 1 and 2 years, while the rest reported having stayed there more than two years. The majority of Nigerian respondents (94%) who engaged in secondary migration left from Libya as well, with 73% having spent between 1 and 2 years there. 47% 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 persecution, followed by those respondents (40%) 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 Pakistan, while the largest share of respondents who reported economic reasons for leaving was among Bangladeshi respondents. Bangladeshi and Guinean respondents were more likely to report limited humanitarian services as their reasons for leaving (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/ Persecution	Economic	Limited basic services	Limited humanitarian services	Other
Bangladeshis	1	1	32	71	10	19	0
Guineans	1	14	50	31	9	3	4
Gambians	0	4	45	54	5	4	5
Nigerians	0	8	54	38	5	6	11
Pakistanis	0	12	91	11	2	1	1

Table 3: Percentage of respondents by reasons for leaving.

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 in order 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	46	94	3	1	0	4
Guineans	18	69	25	2	4	8
Gambians	39	82	5	4	1	9
Nigerians	35	89	5	3	1	4
Pakistanis	7	13	17	1	0	70

Table 4: Percentage of respondents by reasons for leaving.

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 (53%) Gambian respondents were more likely to report the estimated cost of the journey to be between USD 2,500 and 5,000, 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.
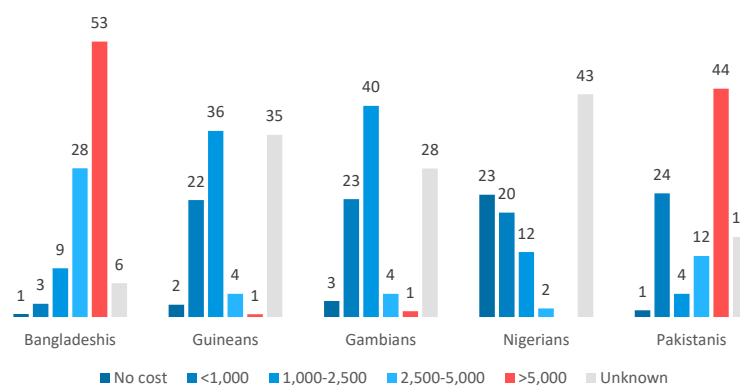

Figure 13: Costs of the journey

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 of the last lef of their journey to be between USD 2,500 and 5,000 was among Bangladeshi nationals surveyed. 44% of Bangladeshis reported the estimated cost to be between USD 2,500 and 5,000, while among other nationalities the parentage did not exceed 14%. Gambians and Guineans were more likely than other nationalities to report the estimated cost of the last leg of the journey to be between USD 500 and 1,000.
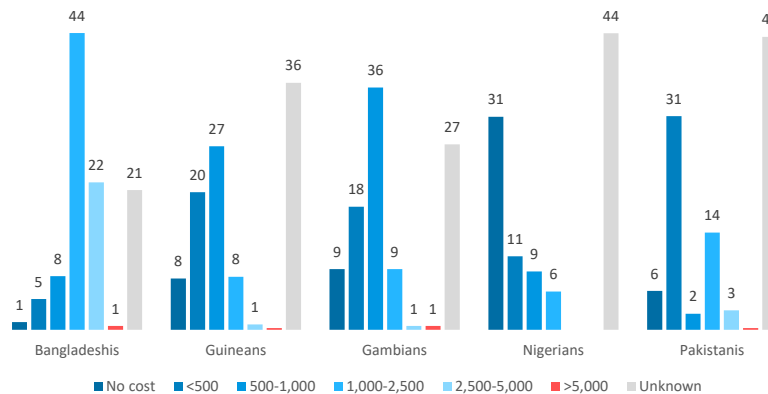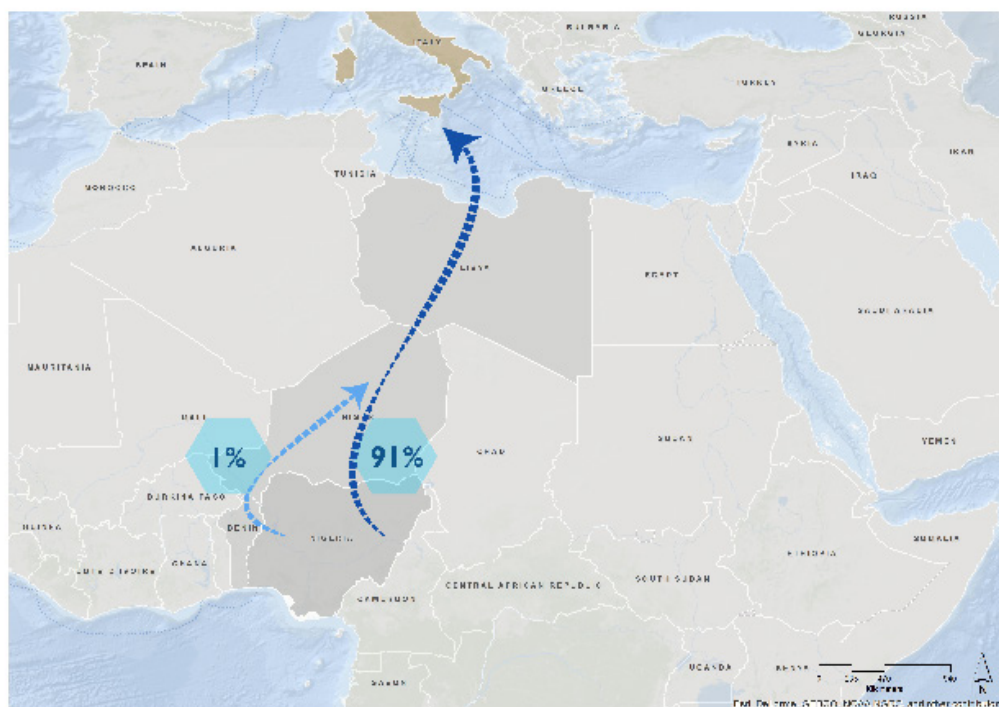

Figure 14: Cost of the last leg of journey

When compared to other nationalities, Nigerian and Pakistani migrants have the highest share of responses indicating uknown costs of the journey. According to recent IOM publication based on FMS surveys, migrants who do not know the overall cost of the journey have a 65% intermediate predicted probability of responding positively to the human trafficking and other exploitative practices indicators.

Transit Countries: Nigerian nationals

60% of Nigerian nationals surveyed reported having departed from Nigeria.

Majority of Nigerian respondents who departed from Nigeria followed the same route to reach Italy. 91% travelled through Niger and Libya, while 1% transited in Benin before travelling through Niger and Libya. The remaining 8% did not report clear transit routes.

Map 1: Transit routes of Nigerian respondents who departed from Nigeria.

Countries of intended destination at the time of departure

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 40% of respondents belonging to the top 5 nationalities reported the Italy was their intended destination. The largest share of respondents who reported Italy as the country of intended destination was among Pakistani respondents (52%). Bangladeshi respondents were more likely than respondents of other nationalities to report Libya as the intended destination at the time of departure. The largest share of respondents who reported Europe as the intended destination, without specifying country was among Gambian and Guinean respondents.
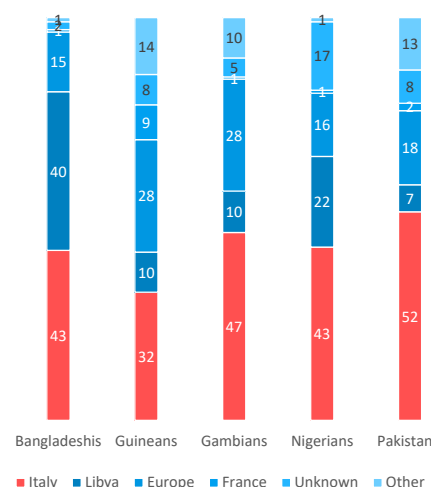

Figure 15: Percentage of respondents by destination countries at the time of departure

Countries of intended destination at the time of the 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 doubled, from 43% at the time of departure to 86% 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 than 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 43% to 92%). The lowest share of respondents who reported Italy at the time of departure was among Guinean respondents, with 68% of Guinean nationals surveyed reporting Italy as destination country at the time of the interview. Guinean were more likely to report Europe (mostly France) as the preferable destination, in comparison to other nationalities.
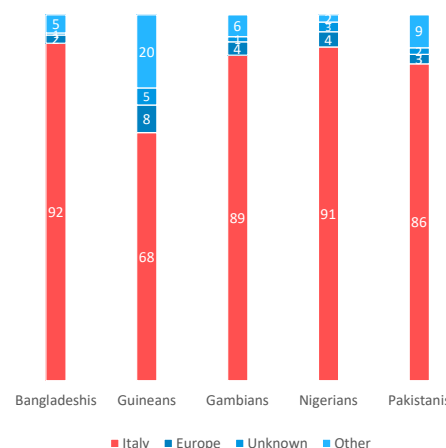

Figure 16: Percentage of respondents by destination countries at the time of interview.

Reasons for choosing Italy as destination and relatives there

The majority of respondents who reported Italy as the destination country cited safety (31%) and appealing socio-economic conditions (31%). 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 reported not having relatives in Italy.

Nationality/ Reasons	Ease of access to asylum	Family	Network of co-nationals established	Only choice	Safety	Socio-economic conditions	Other
Bangladeshis	2	1	13	13	52	20	0
Guineans	6	0	0	25	29	40	0
Gambians	3	0	0	19	34	45	0
Nigerians	1	1	4	23	29	41	1
Pakistanis	68	0	1	10	15	5	1
Total	14	0	4	19	31	31	0

Figure 5: Percentage of respondents by reasons of departu

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: Afghan (24%), Syrian (20%), Pakistani (20%), Iraqi(11%), and Iranian (5%). The remaining 20% were respondents of approximately 40 other nationalities, including Algerian, Moroccan, Nigerians, and Somalians.

The sample includes 3,824 interviews, which represents 80% of the total number of surveyed conducted in Serbia, Greece, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Hungary and Bulgaria

Official statistics on arrivals to Greece through the Eastern Mediterranean route shows that Syrian (41%), Iraqi (19%), Afghan (12%) and Pakistani (4%) migrants comprise 76% of the overall arrivals registered between January and November 2017. Morover, mentioned nationalities represent 89% of the overall registered population in Bulgaria, with a significant presence of Afghan nationals, accounted for 46% of the overall number of arrivals. The distribution of presence is rather different, however, the analyzed subsample gives a relevant and informative profile of top 5 nationality groups who arrived to Europe in 2017.

Demographic profile

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

Adult men made up 79% of all respondents of top 5 nationalities surveyed, while adult women comprised 14%. The largest share of adult women was among Syrian migrants surveyed (31%).

All children who took part in survey were between 14 and 18 years old which comprised 6% of all individuals surveyed. Demographic characteristics per each nationality is shown on the table below and age breakdown is presented on the graph below.

	Afghanis	Iranians	Iraqis	Pakistanis	Syrians
Interviews	1,187	229	519	933	956
% Adult Male	76	85	76	95	68
% Children	16	2	2	4	1
Mean Age	26	30	30	26	33
Median Age	23	29	29	25	33

Table 6: Demographic characteristics per each nationality

CHILDREN BETWEEN 14 AND 17 YEARS

Mean age of children surveyed was 16 years and did not change significantly among five main nationalities. The majority (92%) of all children surveyed were male. The percentage of girls was higher among Iraqi children surveyed (36%), followed by Iranian (20%), Syrian(10%), and Afghan children surveyed (7%). Only male Pakistani children were surveyed.

Children were more likely than adults to travel alone. In total, approximately half of children were travelling unaccompanied, in comparison to 29% of adult respondents who were travelling alone. Afghan children were more likely to travel alone, in comparison to children of other main nationalities surveyed, while all Iraqi children were travelling with family or non-family members.
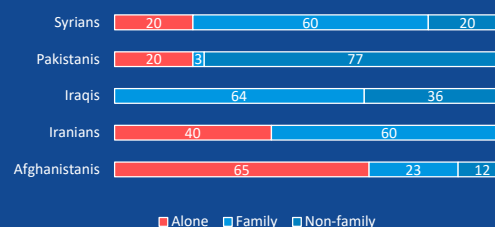

Figure 17: Percentages of children travelling alone, with family and non-family members

Marital Status

Pakistani respondents were more likely to be single, in comparison to other nationalities. 78% of Pakistani respondents reported to be single, in comparison to 57% of Iranian, 55% of Afghan, 41% of Iraqi, and 28% of Syrian respondents. The largest share of married respondents (70%) was among Syrian nationals surveyed.
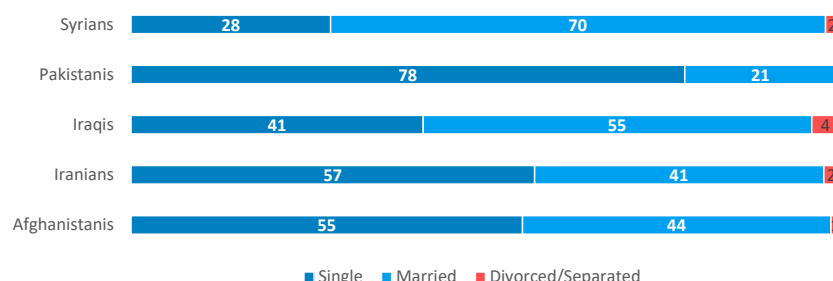

Figure 17: Percentage of respondents by marital status.

Male respondents were more likely to be single, in comparison to female respondents. 61% of all male respondents were single versus 15% of female respondents. Single females comprised the largest share among Pakistani (27%) respondents and the lowest share (11%) among Syrian female respondents. Male Pakistani respondents were more likely to be single, in comparison to male respondents of other nationalities. 79% of male Pakistani respondents were single, versus 63% of Iranians, 67% of male Afghans, 48% of male Iraqis, and 37% of male Syrians.

Nationality	Sex	Single	Married	Divorced/ Widowed	No Answer
Afghans	Male	67	33	0	0
	Female	17	74	9	0
Iranians	Male	63	34	2	1
	Female	23	74	3	0
Iraqis	Male	48	50	2	0
	Female	21	68	11	0
Syrians	Male	37	62	1	0
	Female	11	84	4	1
Pakistanis	Male	79	21	0	0
	Female	27	64	9	0

Table 7: Percentage of respondents by sex and marital status.

Moreover, 40% of all respondents belonging to the top 5 nationalities surveyed reported having children. Out of this 40%, the majority (77%) reported that their children are with them, while 22% reported having children at the countries of origin, and the rest reported having children at destination countries or elsewhere. The highest share of respondents who reported to have children was among Syrian respondents (66%), while the lowest share was among Pakistani respondents (17%).

Education level: Adults

Thirty per cent of all respondents surveyed belonging to the top 5 nationalities reported having completed lower-secondary education, while 24% reported having completed upper-secondary education, 23% - primary education, and 7% - 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 all of the Iranian nationals surveyed reported having completed some kind of formal education. Iranian nationals surveyed were more likely to report having completed tertiary education, in comparison to other nationalities. 20% of Iranian migrants reported having completed tertiary education, while the percentage stayed between 3 and 10 percentage range for other nationalities.
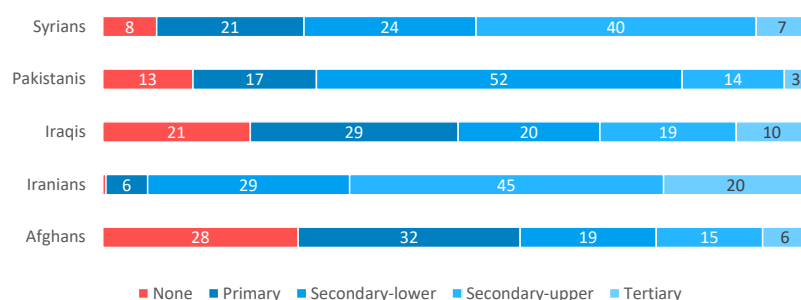

Figure 18: Percentage of adult respondents by level of education.

Education level: Children

Thirty-six per cent of all surveyed children belonging to the top 5 nationalities reported having completed primary education, while 37% reported having completed secondary education, and the rest reported not having completed any formal level of education. Moreover, 36% of surveyed children reported that the last time they went to school was one year before the survey was conducted, 20% reported that the last time they went to school was between one and two years prior to the survey, and 21% of children reported having gone to school the last time more than two years ago. The rest reported they had never gone to school.
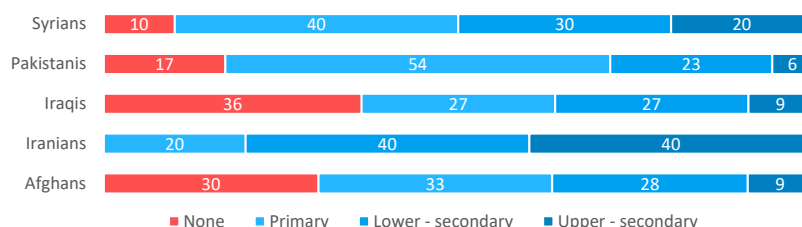
	None	Primary	Lower - secondary	Upper - secondary
Syrians	10	40	30	20
Pakistanis	17	54	23	6
Iraqis	36	27	27	9
Iranians		20	40	40
Afghans	30	33	28	9

Figure 20: Percentage of childen by education levels.

Employment status before departure

Fifty-five 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 36% reported being unemployed at the time of departure, and 8% reported studying at the time of departure.

The highest share of unemployed individuals was among Pakistani respondents, with 49% of Pakistani nationals having reported being unemployed at the time of departure, followed by Afghans (40%).
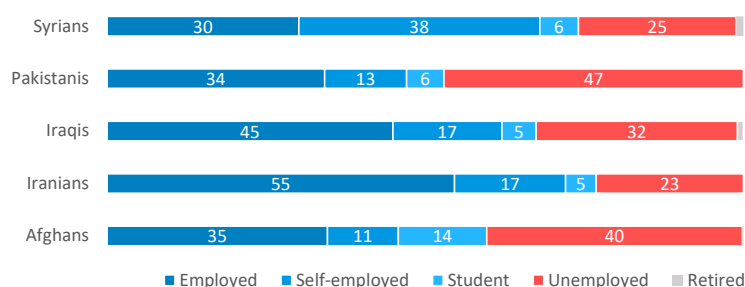
	Employed	Self-employed	Student	Unemployed	Retired
Syrians	30	38	6	25	
Pakistanis	34	13	6	47	
Iraqis	45	17	5	32	
Iranians	55	17	5	23	
Afghans	35	11	14	40	

Figure 21: Percentage of childen by employment status.

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 (34%) and occupied in skilled manual labour (21%). The main sectors cited by migrants surveyed were construction, retail trade, and agriculture (44%). .

Figure 22: Percentage of respondents by occupation.

Figure 23: Percentage of respondents by employment sector.

MIXED MIGRATION FLOWS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN AND BEYOND
FLOW MONITORING DATA ANALYSIS
FEBRUARY 2018

DTM
International Organization for Migration (IOM)
The UN Migration Agency

Travel

Sixty-nine 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 (75%). Afghan and Iranian respondents were more likely to travel alone, in comparison to the respondents of other nationalities.
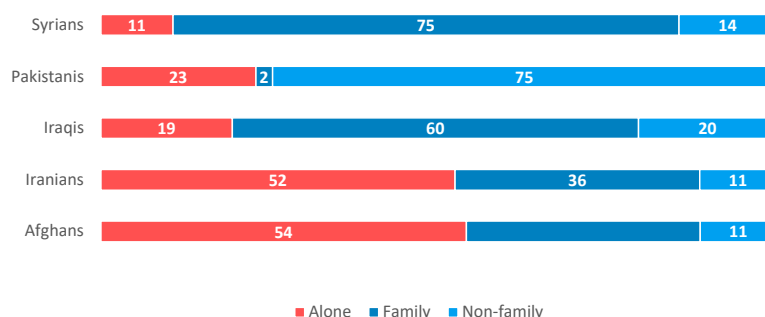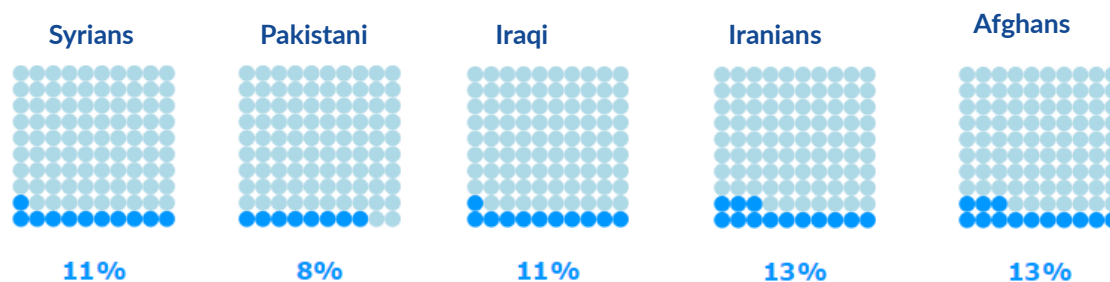
	Alone	Family	Non-family
Syrians	11	75	14
Pakistanis	23	2	75
Iraqis	19	60	20
Iranians	52	36	11
Afghans	54		11

■ Alone ■ Family ■ Non-family

Figure 22: Percentage of respondents who travel alone/with family/non-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. 13% of Iranian, 13% of Afghan, 11% of Syrian, 11% of Iraqi, and 8% of Pakistani nationals, 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.

Syrians	Pakistani	Iraqi	Iranians	Afghans
11%	8%	11%	13%	13%

Reasons for leaving countries of origin

The majority of respondents (70%) 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, while the largest share (70%) of respondents who reported economic reasons for leaving was among Pakistani respondents (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	Family	Other
Afghanistans	81	19	29	11	6	7	2	1
Iranians	14	47	41	3	0	3	1	24
Iraqis	85	21	21	6	4	3	5	1
Pakistanis	32	7	70	12	10	5	2	2
Syrians	99	24	35	35	21	19	31	1

Table 8: 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. Pakistanis and 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 (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
Afghanistans	5	5	33	68	68	36	42	3	5
Iranians	3	7	59	28	28	3	10	0	3
Iraqis	18	4	35	35	37	22	20	10	12
Pakistanis	3	1	63	38	35	12	10	7	6
Syrians	15	4	40	31	32	9	14	17	15

Table 9: 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 (52%) and Iraqi (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 Iranian respondents.
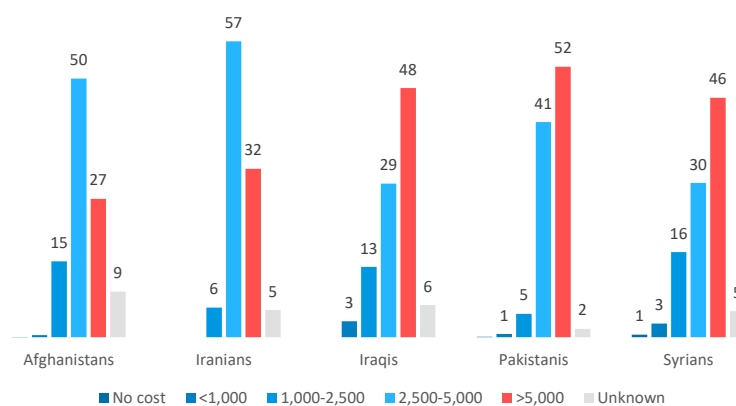

Figure 23: Percentage of respondents by the estimated cost of journey.

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. Pakistani and Iranian nationals surveyed were more likely than other nationalities to report the estimated cost of the journey to be between USD 2,500 and 5,000.
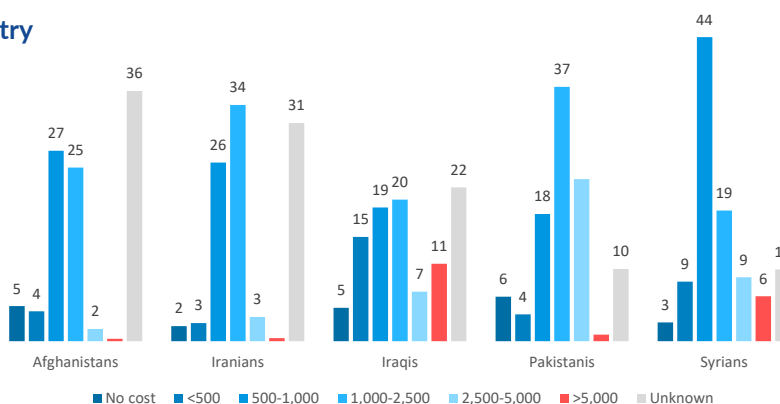

Figure 24: Percentage of respondents by the estimated cost of last leg of their journey..

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. 88% of Syrians reported having paid for the journey with their own money, versus 81% of Iranians, 76% of Iraqis, 52% of Afghans, and 43% of Pakistanis.

Nationality	Own money	Selling property	Debt	Relatives origin	Relatives abroad	Work	Friends origin	Friends abroad
Afghanistans	52	22	26	32	6	6	4	8
Iranians	81	13	5	47	7	2	8	7
Iraqis	76	27	9	41	16	2	5	2
Pakistanis	43	18	43	58	5	4	17	3
Syrians	88	33	7	28	35	3	1	1

Table 10: Percentage of respondents by ways of raising money for the journey.

Transit routes: Afghan nationals

Eighty-seven per cent of Afghan nationals surveyed departed from Afghanistan.

The majority of Afghan nationals followed same route to reach Europe. 55% travelled through Iran, followed by Turkey. 8% first travelled through Pakistan, after which passing through Iran and Turkey. The remaining respondents did not provide clear information regarding their transit.

Moreover, although not reflected in the overall statistics, Afghan migrants account for 46% of all migrants registered arriving to Europe by land, from Turkey to Bulgaria.

Map 2: Transit routes of Afghan nationals surveyed who departed from Afghanistan.

Destination countries at the time of departure

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, 35% 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 (30%) and Afghan nationals (10%). 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.
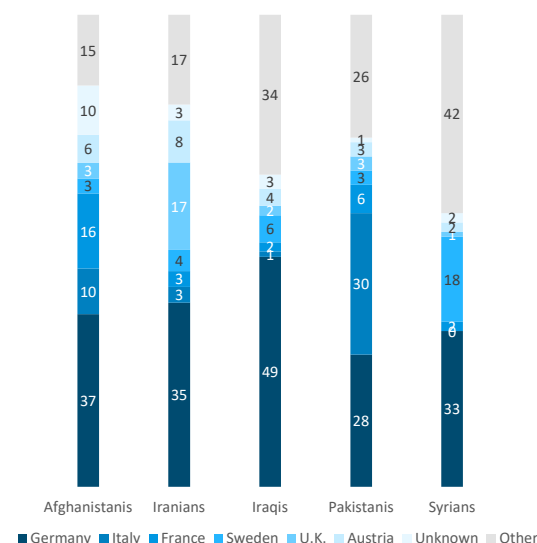

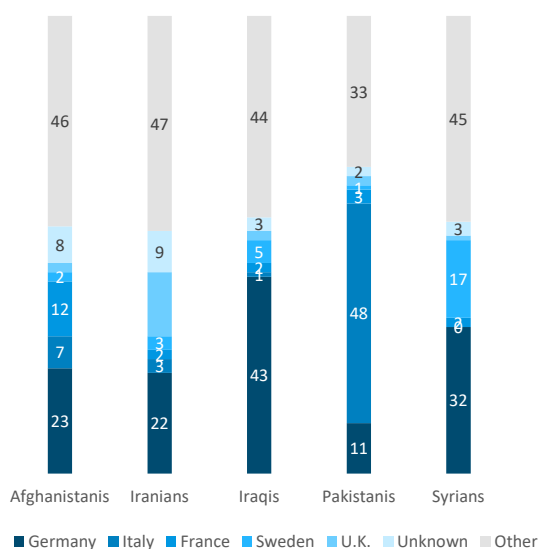**Figure 26: Percentage of respondents by destination countries at the time of departure**

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 10%, from 35% at the time of departure to 25% 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 17 percentage points, from 28% at the time of departure to 11% at the time of the interview. On the other hand, the percentage of Syrians who reported Germany as preferable destination country remained the same. The share of Pakistani respondents who reported Italy as the intended country of destination increased from 30% to 48% when respondents were asked about the intended destination country at the time of the interview.

Figure 27: Percentage of respondents by destination countries at the time of interview.

Reasons for choosing Italy as destination and relatives 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 35% 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.

Furthermore, 55% of respondents reported having either first-line or non first-line relatives in Germany. The share of respondents who reported not having any relatives in Germany was highest among Pakistani respondents. 31% of Pakistanis reported not having any relatives in Germany, while for other nationalities the percentage did not exceed 6%.

3. Methodology

Surveys in Romania were conducted as part of 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 Balkans Routes to Europe. The data collection involves direct interviews with migrants and collation of statistical data on arrivals from national authorities and IOM country offices. Regular updates on arrivals are available on DTM Flows to Europe Geoportal.

The survey for the Eastern Mediterranean route is conducted by IOM field staff in locations of entry, transit, and exit as well as in specialized accommodation and reception centers in Hungary, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Serbia, Montenegro, Kosovo (UNSCR 1244), Romania, Bulgaria and Greece. A network of data collectors in the Eastern Mediterranean and Western Balkans covers a minimum of 30 different flow monitoring points, such as Athens, Oreokastro, Thessaloniki and Schisto in Greece, Gevgelija in the southern part of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, main reception centers in Hungary such as Nyrbrator, Vamosszabadi, Gyor, as well as transit zones near the border with Serbia, Röszke and Tompa. Further on, it covered the biggest reception centers in Bulgaria – Harmanli and Pastrogor —as well as transit sites in Subotica near the Hungarian border and Sid in Serbia. The list of flow monitoring points includes also reception centers in Magure and Prishtina (Kosovo (UNSCR 1244)), Spuz in Montenegro and Galati, Timisoara and Bucharest in Romania.

In 2017, data collection activities in Italy were conducted in 5 regions, with a total of 54 flow monitoring points covered, including hotspots (Pozzallo, Trapani and Taranto), other governmental reception centres for asylum seekers, transiting centres and unofficial gathering points. In the South of the country (Sicily and Apulia) migrants were interviewed at entry and transit points soon upon arrival in ports where disembarkation from Search and Rescue operations take place (Pozzallo, Catania, Trapani, Taranto, Brindisi); in Lombardy migrants were interviewed mainly in transit centres close to the Italy/ Switzerland border (Como) and in Milan, migrants have been interviewed in transiting centres in Ventimiglia (close to the border with France); in Friuli Venezia Giulia migrants have been interviewed in reception centres which mainly host migrants entered by land from Slovenia or Austria. Hence, the overall sample from the survey conducted in Italy also includes a small share of migrants arrived in Italy by land, travelling along the Eastern Mediterranean route, as well as a share of migrants who arrived by sea departing from Turkey or Greece.

3.1. Sampling

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 remaining 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 surveys are fully anonymous and provide strong evidence of the kind of enabling environment within which trafficking and associated forms of exploitation and abuse thrive, as well as a better picture of the vulnerability of migrant populations and the risks they face. If interviewers come across respondents who are likely to have unmet protection needs, they referred those people to the relevant protection actor.
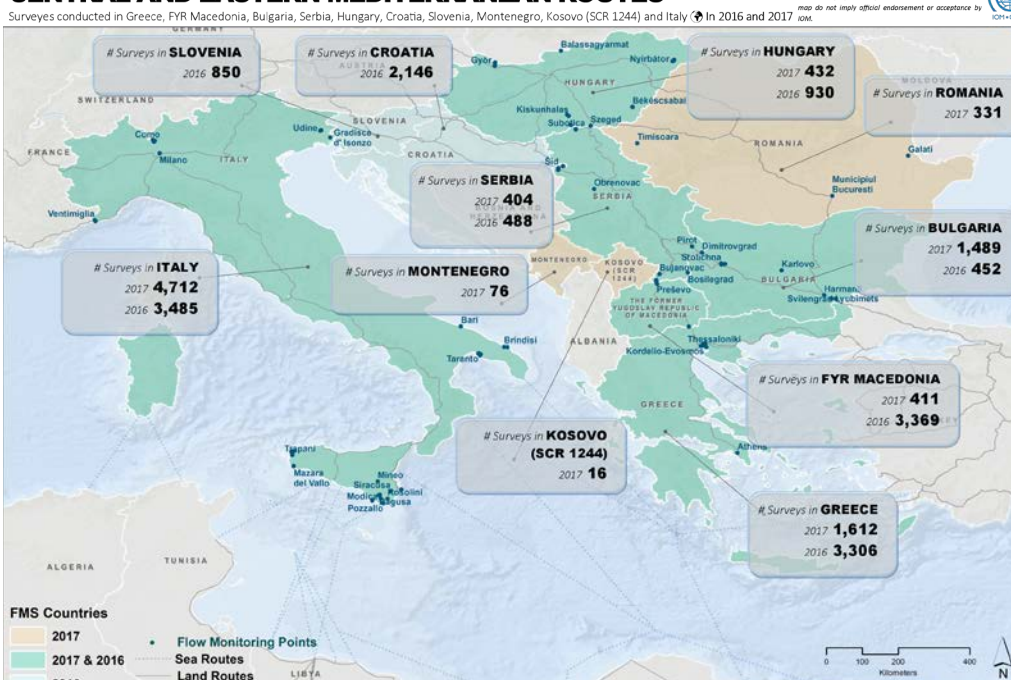
The survey is designed to profile third country (non-European) nationals who are migrating to the countries of Europe through the Central and Eastern Mediterranean routes. Only migrants aged 14 and above are approached. DTM's baseline FMS module captures data on the demographic profile of the respondents, 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, aiming to be representative. Nevertheless, flows are constantly changing and fieldwork conditions depend on the country, location and centre surveyed.

This round of FMS only considered migrants who had arrived in the country of the interview during or after the beginning of 2016, with the survey having been translated into Arabic, Dari, English, French, Farsi, Italian, Pashtu and Urdu.

The second FMS module contains questions that indicate human trafficking and exploitation practices. The module is prepared by IOM's Assistance to Vulnerable Migrants (AVM) Unit and gathers information on events of human trafficking and other exploitative practices, experienced by the respondent or his/her family member(s), or witnessed by the respondent during the journey.

The survey structure has the advantage of facilitating the collection of data that relates to the direct experiences of the primary respondent. This provides more reliable data, improving the estimation of prevalence. In order to capture the experiences of other migrants and refugees en-route, the respondent is further asked a follow-up question about whether that same question applies to any of his or her family members travelling with him or her on the journey.

CENTRAL AND EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN ROUTES

Surveyes conducted in Greece, FYR Macedonia, Bulgaria, Serbia, Hungary, Croatia, Slovenia, Montenegro, Kosovo (SCR 1244) and Italy ⊙ In 2016 and 2017

Disclaimer: Base Map Source: ESRI. This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

DTM Mediterranean

Flow Monitoring Survey (FMS) is one of the components implemented under DTM portfolio in Europe. Aside from the primary data collection through direct interviews, it includes also collation of statistical information products, based on secondary data revision. Compilation of available data and information is released on monthly, quarterly and yearly basis, together with a comprehensive datasets. More frequent updates and maps with information on arrivals to Europe and migrants´presence in the Western Balkans are available on the Flows to Europe Geoportal. The same platform contains all publications released as part of the DTM Mediterranean activities and can be directly accessed here. Some of the latest products can be seen below.

Flows Compilation Report

January 2018

Download here

Interagency Factsheet on Refugee and Migrant Children

Q3 2017 Overview

Download here

DTM Mediterranean-2017 Factsheet

Overview 2017

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Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) Mediterranean

Migration Flows - Europe

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