The methodological framework of the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) Comprehensive Migration Flow Survey (CMFS) is based on the collection of primary data, which provides information on migration flows towards Europe from Pakistan whilst focusing on eight thematic areas: (1) migrant profiles, (2) migration routes and trajectories (3) resourcing the journey, (4) the role of intermediaries, (5) vulnerability factors in origin, transit and destination countries, (6) migration drivers and decision making, (7) role of the diaspora, and (8) migrants’ perceptions towards Europe. The data DTM collected under the CMFS in 2016 among Pakistani migrants included five target populations: Pakistani potential migrants in Pakistan, Pakistani migrants in transit, Pakistani migrants in final destination countries, Pakistani households who stay-behind (households with a migrant journeying to or currently in Europe) and Pakistani returnees. Due to the nature of the target population groups, respondents for these surveys were sampled using basic random sampling in combination with snowball sampling in main target locations. The sample sizes of Pakistani respondents were as follows: a) Potential migrants in Pakistan: 294 respondents, b) Pakistani migrants in transit: 894 respondents, d) Pakistani migrants in final destination countries: 349 respondents e) Stay-behind in Afghanistan: 191 respondents, f) Returnees in Afghanistan: 393 respondents. To best identify the target population and develop a more robust interviewer-interviewer relationship, the data collectors who conducted the surveys spoke the same language of the respondents.

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Multiple answers: When this label is found next to a graph or a question it means that a single respondent was allowed to provide more than 1 answer. For this reason, totals do not add up to 100%.

n<10: When an asterisk is found next to a statistic, it signifies a statistic that represents fewer than ten people. Example: 8 people out of 15 total people is 53.3% (n<10).

Migration facilitator: refers to anyone that is involved in the facilitation of migration services (irregular and regular) via air, land or sea routes in exchange for money. Those services can reach from consultative services for visa application and acquiring (fraudulent) documents, to transportation arrangement, to the facilitation of border crossings. The term used does not intend to neglect the differences in services and often used terms for those persons providing the migration services.
337 Pakistani potential migrants to Europe and Turkey were interviewed in Pakistan. Men composed 96 per cent of the sample population. Forty-three per cent of the respondents were aged between 18 and 24 years. Most respondents were single (66%) and did not have children (78%). Twelve per cent of respondents have previously lived abroad for at least six months. Forty-one per cent of those with previous migration experience lived in Turkey and 32 per cent in the United Arab Emirates. Most of them reported having visas (74%) at the time of their migration.
EDUCATION

Ninety-three per cent of the Pakistani potential migrants had some sort of education while 7 per cent had no education. Fifty per cent of the respondents had secondary education, 20 per cent a bachelor’s degree and 14 per cent a master's degree.

Most respondents had some level of education

EMPLOYMENT

Almost 6 in 10 Pakistani potential migrants (58%) were employed prior to migration. Half of them were day labourers or worked in the food sector (50%). Nineteen per cent were self-employed, 10 per cent worked as social workers or in universities and schools and 7 per cent worked as engineers/architects.

CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATUS

TYPE OF EMPLOYMENT BEFORE MIGRATION
The majority of people in respondents' social networks resided in 3 countries:

- **26%** UK
- **23%** Germany
- **22%** Greece

Most respondents received no financial support from their networks.

- **79%** did not receive money from their networks.
- **21%** received money.

Two in three Pakistanis had a social network in Europe before their departure. When asked to specify the type of network they had, almost all (98%) reported having family and relatives abroad. Seventy-one per cent of the networks lived in three countries: the UK (26%), Germany (23%) and Greece (22%). Twenty-one per cent of the respondents received financial support from their network in Europe to pay for their migration journey. Family and friends in Europe and Turkey mostly shared information on the job market (47%) and the security situation in Europe (26%).

**INFORMATION RECEIVED BY SOCIAL NETWORKS IN EU**

- **47%** Job market
- **27%** No information shared
- **10%** Education
- **9%** Asylum/visa/documents
- **6%** Life in EU is better
- **4%** Environment/cleanliness
- **4%** Better facilities
- **3%** Social norms and culture

* n<10
REASONS AND DRIVERS OF MIGRATION

MAIN REASONS FOR WANTING TO MIGRATE TO EUROPE

- Lack of Jobs: 61%
- Work abroad: 58%
- Study abroad: 16%
- Lack of educational opportunities: 11%
- Violence/threats: 8%
- Loss of trust in the Government: 8%
- Others: 6%

Of the respondents already knew where they wanted to migrate: 98%
Of the respondents have been internally displaced at least once in their lifetime: 6%

MAIN TRIGGERS FOR MIGRATION

- No particular event triggered me to migrate: 78%
- Lack of livelihoods/job opportunities: 50%
- Lack of safety/security: 12%
- Other people were leaving and I wanted to go too: 6%

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COMPREHENSIVE PROFILE OF PAKISTANI POTENTIAL MIGRANTS
Thirteen per cent of the respondents did not make the decision to migrate themselves. Those who did not decide upon their migration reported that, in 42 per cent of the cases, this decision was made by their father. The main intended destination countries for Pakistani respondents were Germany (26%), the UK (21%), and Greece (18%). Respondents reported that the main reason for choosing a certain destination country was to find a job (76%).
REASONS AND DRIVERS OF MIGRATION

CONCRETE PLANS MADE BEFORE DEPARTURE

33% Found a migration facilitator
28% Discussed the costs
17% Initiated visa procedure
2%* Paid intermediary
24% No plans made (yet)
3% Obtained visa for travel

DO YOU KNOW WHAT AN ASYLUM PROCEDURE IS?

88% NO
12% YES

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**REASONS AND DRIVERS OF MIGRATION**

**DO YOU HAVE A VISA TO TRAVEL TO EUROPE?**

- **82%** No
- **3%** I have a visa for Europe (Schengen)
- **13%** Do not want to answer

*Note: the remaining 1%* have visas for Pakistan.

**WITH WHOM DO YOU INTEND TO TRAVEL?** (multiple answers)

- **54%** Alone
- **44%** People I meet en route
- **27%** With friends

**SOURCES OF INFORMATION ABOUT MIGRATION TO EUROPE** (multiple answers)

- **53%** Friends in Pakistan
- **30%** Friends out of Pakistan
- **27%** Internet
- **10%** Family in Europe
- **9%** Family in Pakistan
- **8%** Travel agent
- **2%* n<10** Village elder

*Note: the remaining 1% have visas for Pakistan.

**COMPREHENSIVE PROFILE OF PAKISTANI POTENTIAL MIGRANTS**
Seventy-two per cent of the potential migrants would advise family and friends to migrate to Europe. Respondents would consider staying in Pakistan if a number of factors changed. Better access to jobs was cited as the main factor for considering staying in Pakistan by 8 people out of 10. Other important factors were the quality of social services (3.9/10 people) and higher salaries (3.8/10 people).

**WHAT NEEDS TO CHANGE PAKISTAN TO DECIDE NOT TO MIGRATE?** multiple answers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Access to Jobs</th>
<th>Reported by</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Would not migrate if the given indicator changed</td>
<td>8/10 people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Would migrate even if the given indicator changed</td>
<td>3/10 people</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Increased Quality of Social Services</th>
<th>Reported by</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Would not migrate if the given indicator changed</td>
<td>3.9/10 people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Would migrate even if the given indicator changed</td>
<td>3.8/10 people</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Higher Salaries</th>
<th>Reported by</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Would not migrate if the given indicator changed</td>
<td>3.8/10 people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Would migrate even if the given indicator changed</td>
<td>3.8/10 people</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: this qualitative question was coded by using thematic analysis and allowing for multiple multiple answers. Each indicator was divided by the total number of respondents and multiplied by ten to illustrate the number of respondents in 10 people who would (not) migrate if the given indicator will change.
**MIGRATION FACILITATORS**

**47%**

Of the respondents have already found a migration facilitator

**WHAT WILL THE MIGRATION FACILITATOR ARRANGE FOR YOU?**

- 42% Transportation/ travel to transit/ destination country
- 36% Food and/or water
- 23% Entry in a specific transit/destination country
- 18% Documents to travel or stay in destination country
- 18% Shelter

**HOW DID YOU FIND YOUR MIGRATION FACILITATOR?**

- 51% Friends
- 20% Family
- 29% Other/ I don’t want to answer

**HOW WILL YOU PAY FOR THE JOURNEY?**

- 63% Borrow money
- 42% Savings
- 16% Sell assets
- 9% Sell land

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Thirty-nine per cent of the respondents were aware of potential risks on the route to Europe. The most common primary expected problems were robbery (23%) and risk of life (21%). Secondary expected issues were problems at sea (25%) and robbery (18%).